

Wood Chemistry

Wood Chemistry

PSE 406/Chem E 470

Lecture 13


Diterpenes and Triterpenes

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Pitch Chemicals

- When you grab a softwood tree and your hand sticks to the tree, you have discovered pitch.
- Pitch consists of about 50/50 terpenes and resin acids. Resin acids are glassy like chemicals also made of isoprene units.
- The Christmas tree I'm holding didn't have any pitch left.



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Pitch as a Bandage

- When a softwood tree is wounded, it releases pitch to "seal" the wound.
 - » Terpenes serve as the antiseptic and then evaporate.
 - » Resin acids serve as the bandage (and also as an antiseptic).



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Rosin

- The term rosin refers to a mixture of resin acids produced through the distillation of pitch.
- Gum rosin: distillation of gum resins (wound resin)
 - » US 197 metric tons (1998)
- Tall oil rosin: from the Swedish word talloja which means pine oil. Produced during the kraft pulping process.
 - » US 247,000 metric tons (1998)
- Wood rosin: Distillation of old stumps.
 - » US 30,000 metric tons (1998)

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Wood Chemistry **Diterpenes: Structure**

- 4 isoprene units linked head to tail
- Neutrals:
 - » Hydrocarbons, phenolics, alcohols, ketones and aldehydes
- Acids: Typically referred to as resin acids
- Acid content much higher in heartwood than sapwood

Pimarinol Abietic Acid Levopimaral Pimaradiene

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Wood Chemistry **Diterpenes: Structure**

- Ring structures
 - » Acyclic, mono, di, tri and tetracyclic
 - » Macroyclic (10-15 carbons)

Bicyclic Tricyclic Tetracyclic Macroyclic

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Wood Chemistry **Diterpenes: Location in Tree**

- Composition is very species dependent
- Mainly found in conifers (0.2-0.8%)
 - » Oleoresin: ~70% resin acids (tricyclic/COOH)
 - » Heartwood: Large amount of neutral diterpenoids that have been modified through various reactions:
 - Aromatization, hydroxylation, oxidation, & rearrangements (often losing C atom)
- Tropical Hardwoods:
 - » Sandalwood: 12-14% resin

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Wood Chemistry **Diterpenes Physical Properties**

- Rosin (mixture of diterpenoids) is glass like: it slowly softens when heated – does not have a melting point
- Pure resin acids are crystalline
 - » Pimaric acid mp = 217-219°C
- Tricyclic structure quite stable: Amber
- Volatilization
 - » Some diterpenoids can be volatilized with steam
 - » Problem in TMP plants (health reasons)
- Solubility: Abietic acid
 - Insoluble in water
 - Some solubility in base

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Diterpenes Pulp and Paper Problems

- Toxicity
 - » Diterpenoids are primary pollutants in pulp mill effluents
 - » Very toxic to fish
 - » Difficult to remove in treatment systems
 - » LD₅₀ not particularly high (abietic 180mg/kg)
 - » Inhalation problems in saw mills
- Stickers

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Uses of Diterpenes

- Rosin: Mixture of resin acids
 - » Gum Rosin
 - » Tall Oil Rosin
- Uses of Rosin
 - » Printing Inks, Paper Size, Rubber, Adhesives, Miscellaneous

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Triterpenes & Sterols Chemical Composition


- 6 isoprene units linked head to tail
- Many are classified as steroids (sterane structure)
 - » Triterpenoids and sterols have same synthetic pathway so they should not be separated
 - » Both start from squalene and then branch off

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Triterpenes & Sterols Chemical Composition


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Triterpenes & Sterols Chemical Composition

- Triterpenoids exist in three forms
 - » Free form
 - » Esters of fatty acids
 - » Glycosides
- Can contain a large variety of functional groups
 - » Carboxyl
 - » Ethers
 - » Acetyl
 - » Alcohols
 - » Ketones

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Triterpenes & Sterols Physical Properties

b-sitosterol

- Crystalline
 - » mp 140°C
- Solubility
 - » Organic solvents: ether, alcohols, etc
- Boiling Point
 - » Merck index: no boiling point listed. Found in tall oil pitch - does not distill


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Triterpenes & Sterols Role in Nature

- Sterols are found in plants as both free sterols, as sterol esters (of fatty acids) and as sterol glycosides
- Serve as components of membranes
 - » Work with phospholipids to create membranes which are only permeable to certain chemicals
- Sterol esters
 - » Believed to serve as transport agent to get sterols from site of biosynthesis to membrane
- Sterol glycosides ??????????

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Sterol levels in plants

- Levels of sterols variable depending on plant.
 - » Broccoli: 3.4g/kg
 - » Banana: 0.5g/kg
 - » Alfalfa 2.1 g/kg
 - » Aspen (wood): 5 g/kg
- Free sterols are found in vegetable oils.
 - » Peanut oil: 1-2 mg/kg oil
 - » Corn oil: 2-4 mg/kg

*1. J Food Comp Anal 2002 15, 123
*2. TAPPI, 1999 83(5)


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Triterpenes & Sterols Tree Information

- Found in both hardwoods and softwoods
 - » Not a very large component in softwoods
 - » β -sitosterol major component
 - » Larger amounts in tropical hardwoods
- Not found to any extent in oleoresin
- Found throughout the tree
 - » Concentration actually higher as go from bark to pith
 - Not involved in heartwood formation
 - Higher concentration of sterols in younger trees


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Triterpenes & Sterols Pulp and Paper Problems

- Sterol esters are difficult to saponify: known as nonsaponifiables
 - » Some chemical conversions during pulping but mostly stable.
 - » Large number of reactions during bleaching
 - saponification
- Hydrophobic nature of sterol esters cause them to be a major pitch problem in papermaking
 - » Major components of pitch deposits


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Sterols from Trees Benecol (1)

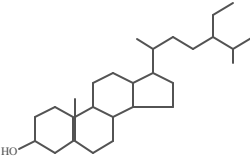
- Benecol: cholesterol reducing product.
 - » Known since 1950s that vegetable sterols can reduce blood cholesterol.
 - High levels of sterols can cause other problems
 - » 1970s shown that plant stanols were effective at lowering cholesterol without negative effects.
 - Stanols not fat soluble so difficult to use.
 - Finnish company (Rasio) developed a procedure in late 1980s early 1990s to produce stable fat soluble stanol esters from plant derived sterols.

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Sterols from Trees: Benecol (2)

- Sitostanol
 - » Similar structure to sitosterol
 - » Saturated sterol
 - » Found in Nordic Pine
- In Benecol the sitostanol is in the form of a fatty acid ester.



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