

Urban Trees' Terpenoids: plant-host interactions in a challenging and changing environment

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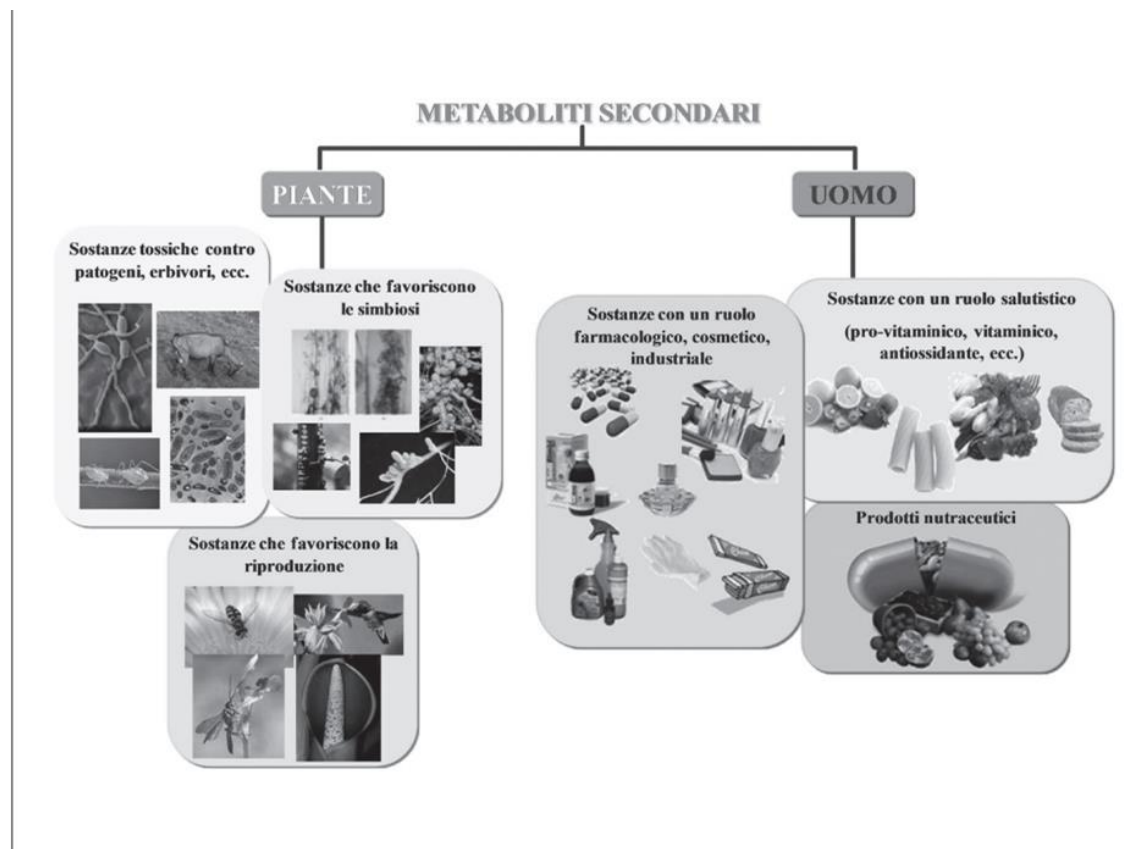
Mediterranean University of

Reggio Calabria, Italy



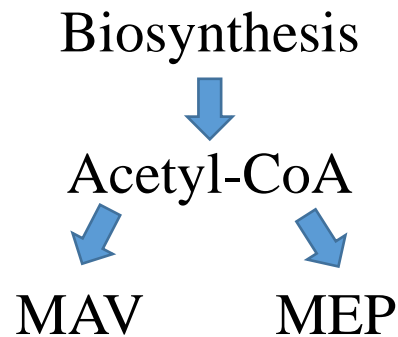
«Secondary» plant metabolites belong to three main groups:

- Phenols
- Alkaloids
- Terpenoids



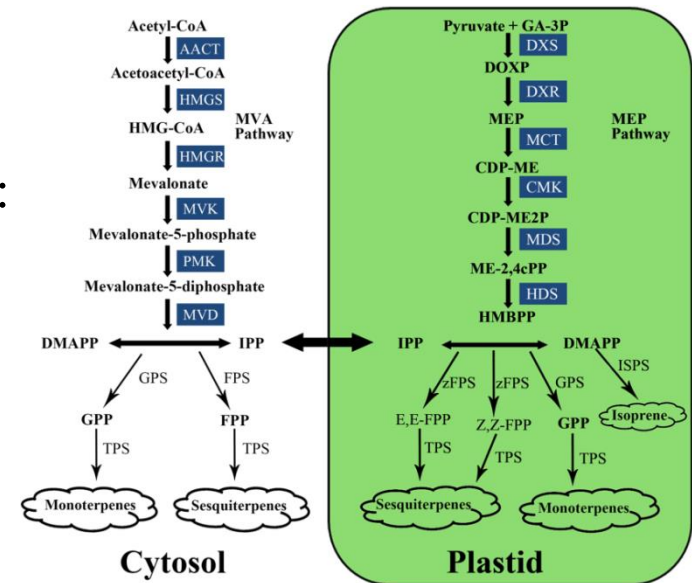
About terpenoids.....

.....also called **isoprenoids**, because they contain repetitions of the 5-C isoprene unit.



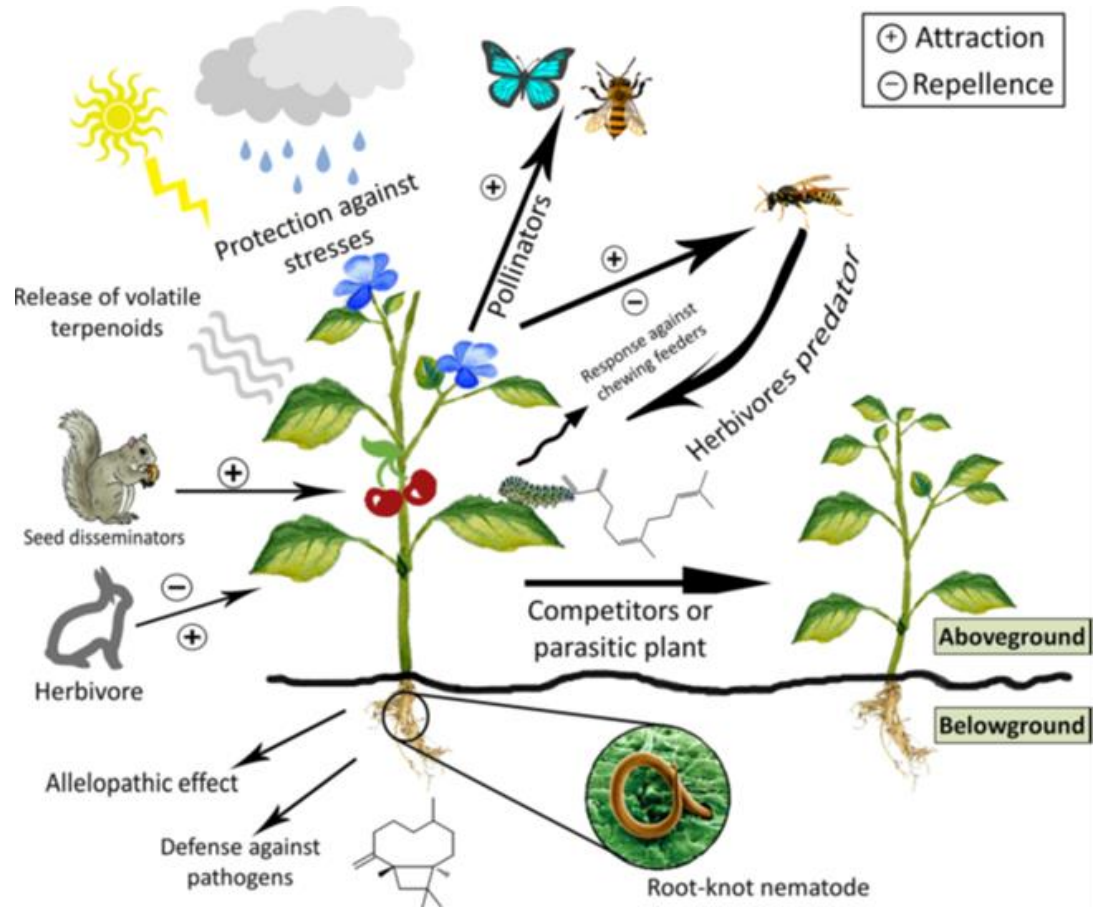
Depending on the number of C atoms, they are said:

- Monoterpenes – C₁₀ ↔ **VOLATILE!**
- Sesquiterpenes – C₁₅
- Diterpenes – C₂₀
- Triterpenes – C₃₀
- Tetraterpeni – C₄₀

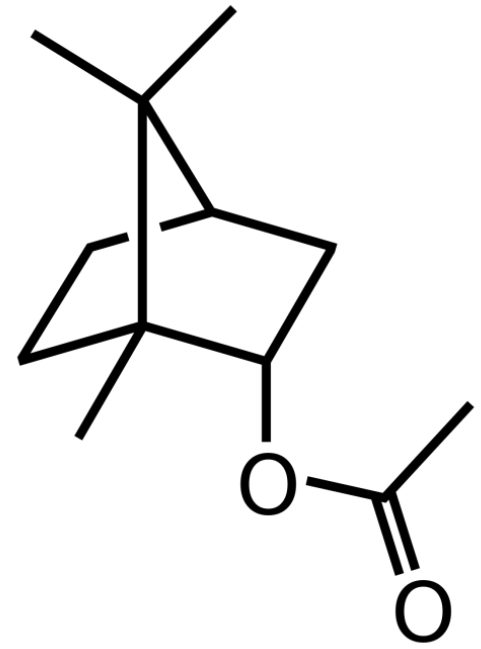
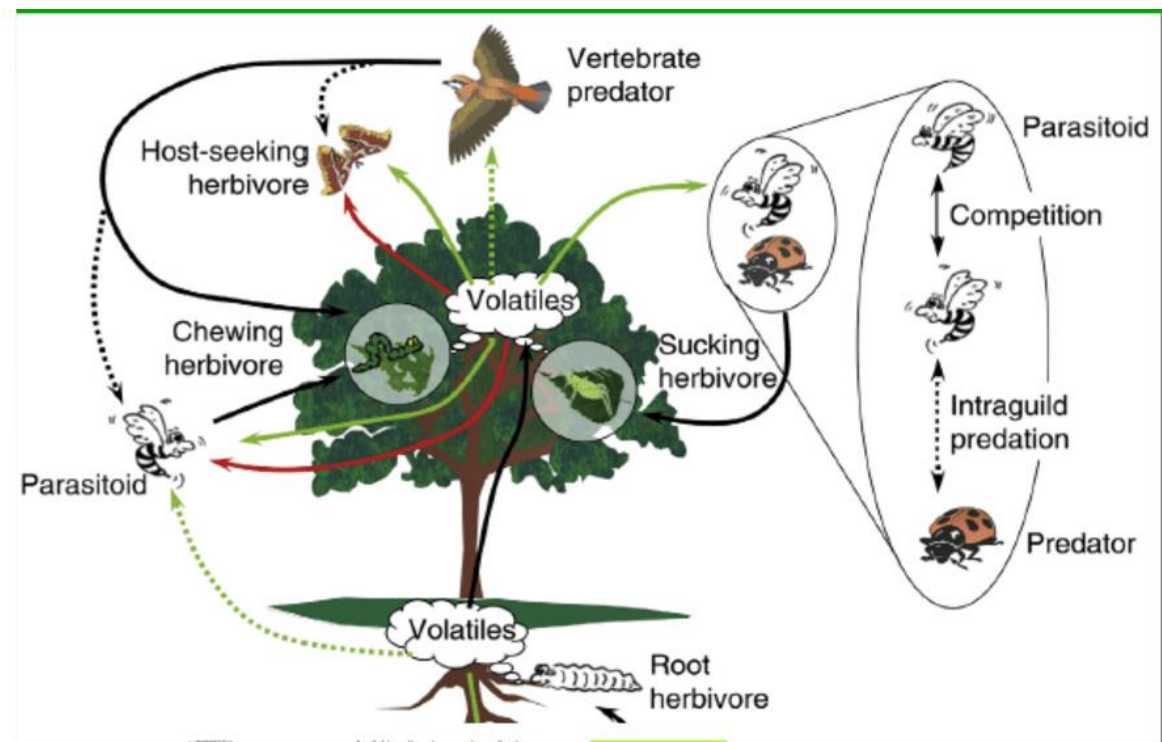


Besides being precursors of phytohormones, photosynthetic pigments, electron carriers and membrane components, isoprenoids are also deeply involved in eco-physiological interactions:

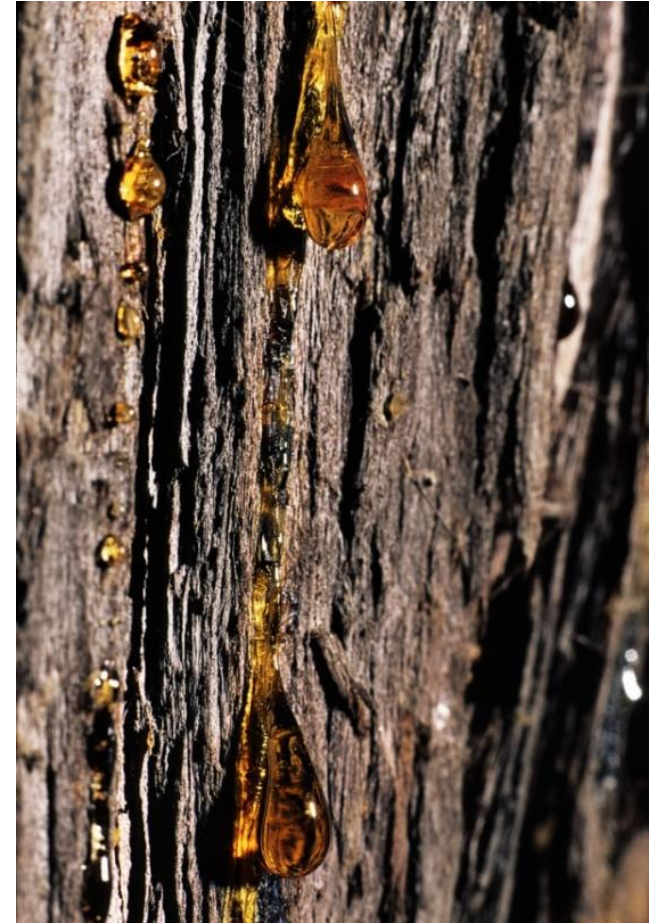
- Plant – environment
- Plant – host
- Plant – plant

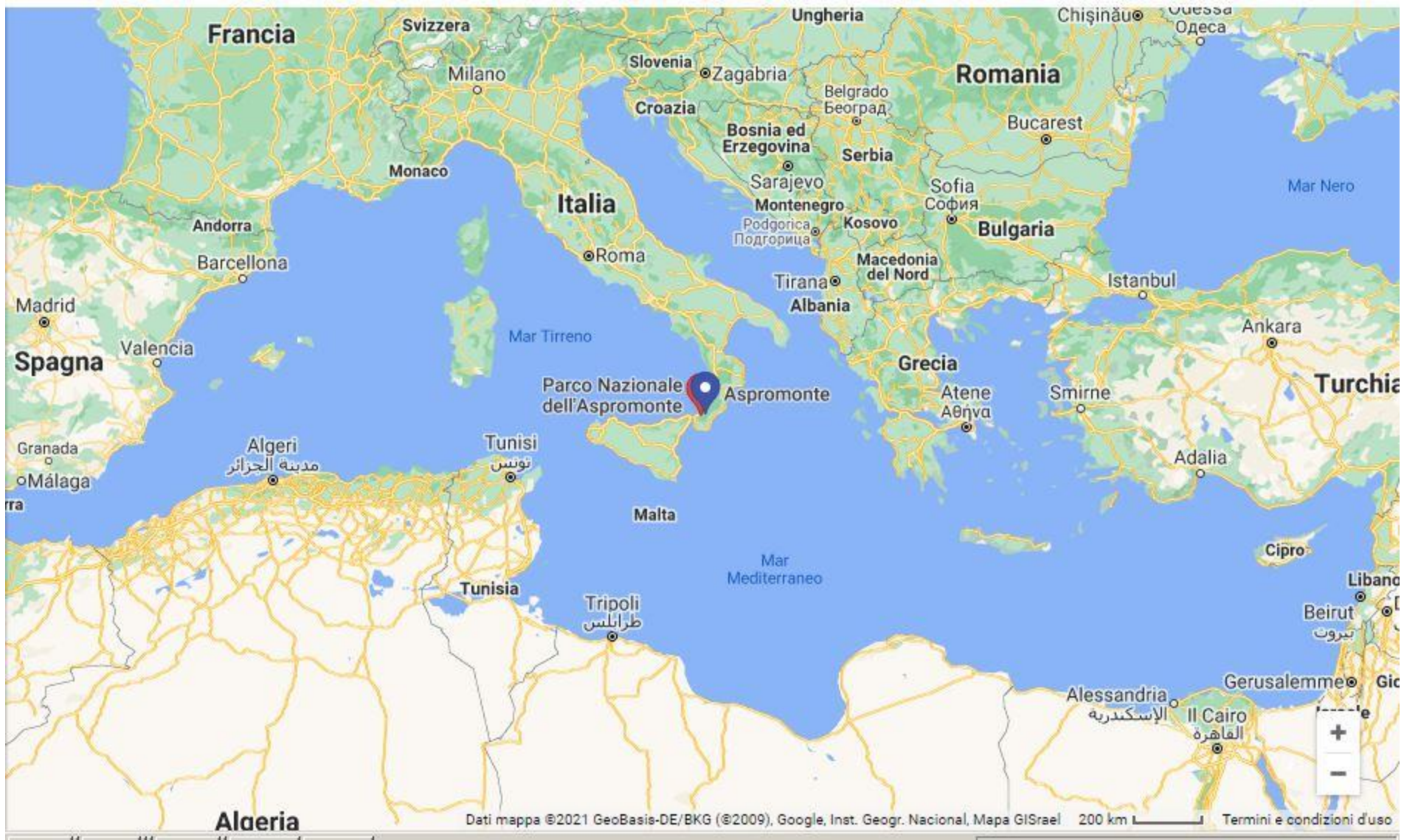


Volatile isoprenoids are thought to be involved in defence and chemical communication.....



...non-volatile isoprenoids
(oleoresins) are not only bioactive
molecules, but also valuable raw
materials for the chemical and
pharmaceutical industry, cosmetics,
nutraceuticals and biofuels





Emission profiles of volatile terpenoids have been studied in two populations of Calabrian pine infested by the pine processionary moth (PPM)

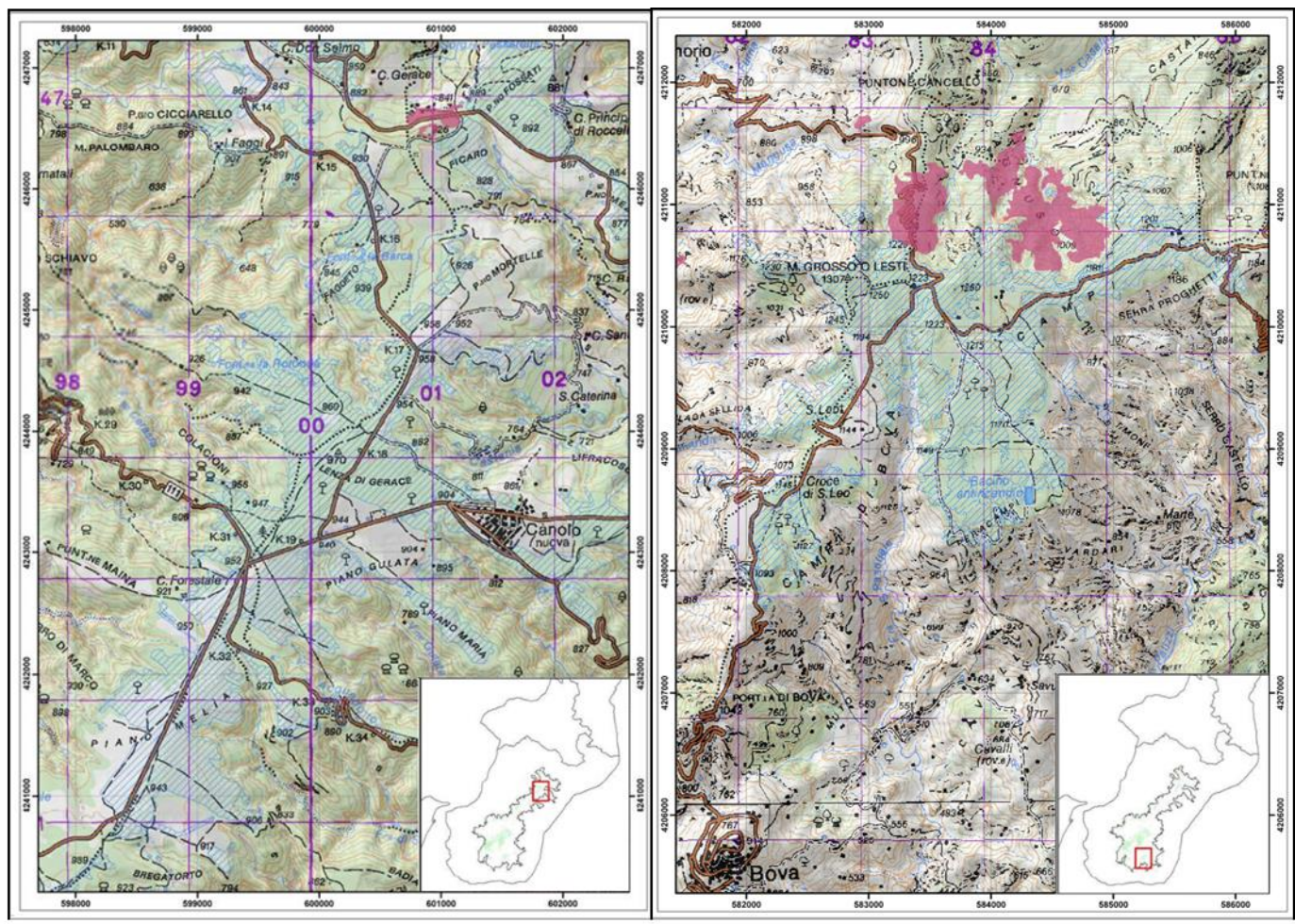


Canolo Nuova



Bova Superiore





Plant plots were within the premises of the Aspromonte National Park, in the southmost part of continental Italy

- 1st sampling in February



- 2nd and 3rd samplings in March



- 4th and 5th samplings in April



- 6th sampling in August



Collection of pine needles was matched with the biological cycle of the PPM

GC-MS analysis - 1

- **Sample preparation (head space):**

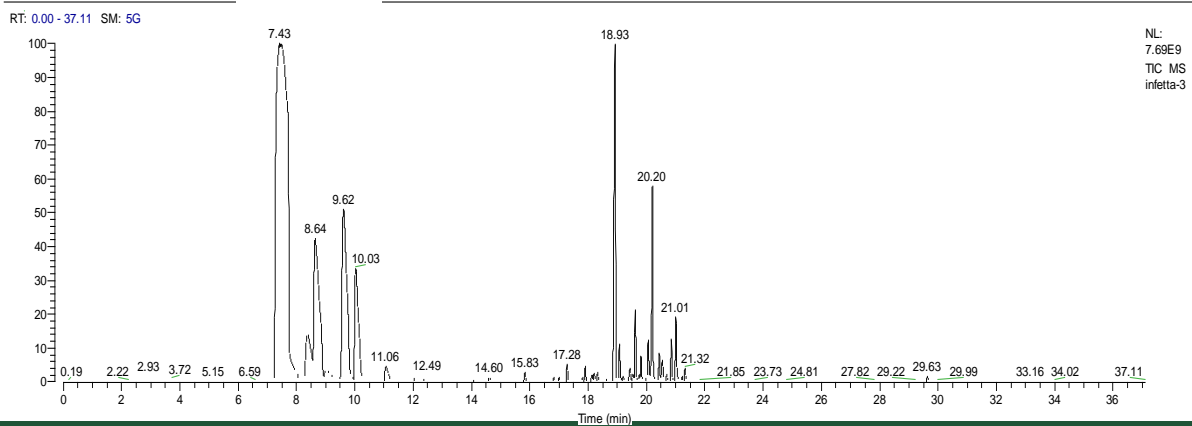
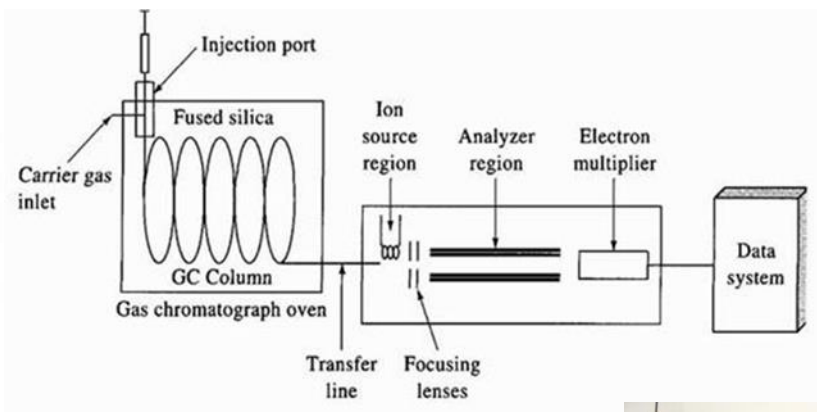
- Equilibration



- Adsorption on SPME fiber



GC-MS analysis - 2



Twenty-one volatile terpenoids were identified in the head space of Calabrian pine needles

Of these, bornyl acetate [(4,7,7-trimethyl-3-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptanyl) acetate] was the most frequently and selectively associated with the PPM infestation

Common name	IUPAC name	Type of terpene	RT	KI	Structural formula
Pinene alpha*	(1S,5S)-2,6,6-Trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-ene ((-)- α -Pinene)	monoterpene	7,38	939	
Pinene beta*	6,6-Dimethyl-2-methylidenebicyclo[3.1.1]heptane	monoterpene	8,35	982	
Myrcene beta	7-Methyl-3-methylene-1,6-octadiene	monoterpene	8,75	1000	
Phellandrene alpha	2-Methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-1,3-cyclohexadiene	monoterpene	9,61	1035	
Limonene*	1-Methyl-4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-ene	monoterpene	9,8	1043	
Ocimene beta*	(Z)-3,7-Dimethyl-1,3,6-octatriene	monoterpene	10,06	1053	
Terpinolene*	4-Methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-1,3-cyclohexadiene	monoterpene	11,09	1095	
Thymol methyl ether	2-methoxy-4-methyl-1-propan-2-ylbenzene	monoterpene	11,98	1131	
Camphor*	1,7,7-Trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-one	monoterpene	12,48	1152	
Bornyl acetate	4,7,7-Trimethyl-3-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptanyl acetate	monoterpene	15,82	1292	
Gurjunene gamma	(1R,3aR,4R,7R)-1,4-dimethyl-7-prop-1-en-2-yl-1,2,3,3a,4,5,6,7-octahydroazulene	Sesquiterpenes	16,4	1318	
Elemene delta	(3R,4R)-1-Isopropyl-4-methyl-3-(prop-1-en-2-yl)-4-vinylcyclohex-1-ene	Sesquiterpenes	16,99	1344	
Cubebene alpha*	(1R,5S,6R,7S,10R)-10-methyl-4-methylidene-7-(propan-2-yl)tricyclo[4.4.0.0 ^{1,5}]decane	Sesquiterpenes	17,27	1357	
Copaene alpha*	(1S,6S,7S,8S)-1,3-dimethyl-8-(propan-2-yl)tricyclo[4.4.0.0 ^{2,7}]dec-3-ene	Sesquiterpenes	17,89	1384	
Bourbonene beta	1-methyl-5-methylidene-8-(propan-2-yl)tricyclo[5.3.0.0 ^{2,6}]decane	Sesquiterpenes	18,82	1427	
Caryophyllene*	(1R,4E,9S)-4,11,11-Trimethyl-8-methylidenebicyclo[7.2.0]undec-4-ene	Sesquiterpenes	18,88	1430	
Bisabolene alpha	(E)-1-Methyl-4-(6-methylhepta-2,5-dien-2-yl)cyclohex-1-ene	Sesquiterpenes	19,63	1466	
Humulene*	2,6,6,9-Tetramethyl-1,4-8-cycloundecatriene	Sesquiterpenes	19,93	1480	
Murolene gamma*	(1S,4aS,8aR)-7-methyl-4-methylidene-1-propan-2-yl-2,3,4a,5,6,8a-hexahydro-1H-naphthal	Sesquiterpenes	20,4	1492	
Germacrene D*	(1E,5E,8S)-1,5-dimethyl-8-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclodeca-1,5-diene	Sesquiterpenes	20,18	1502	
Candinene gamma*	(1S,4aR,8aR)-7-methyl-4-methylidene-1-propan-2-yl-2,3,4a,5,6,8a-hexahydro-1H-naphthal	Sesquiterpenes	20,89	1526	

Genes from Calabrian pine encoding for the major biosynthetic enzymes, namely terpene synthases, are being isolated and characterised, and their expression in response to PPM infestation is being quantified

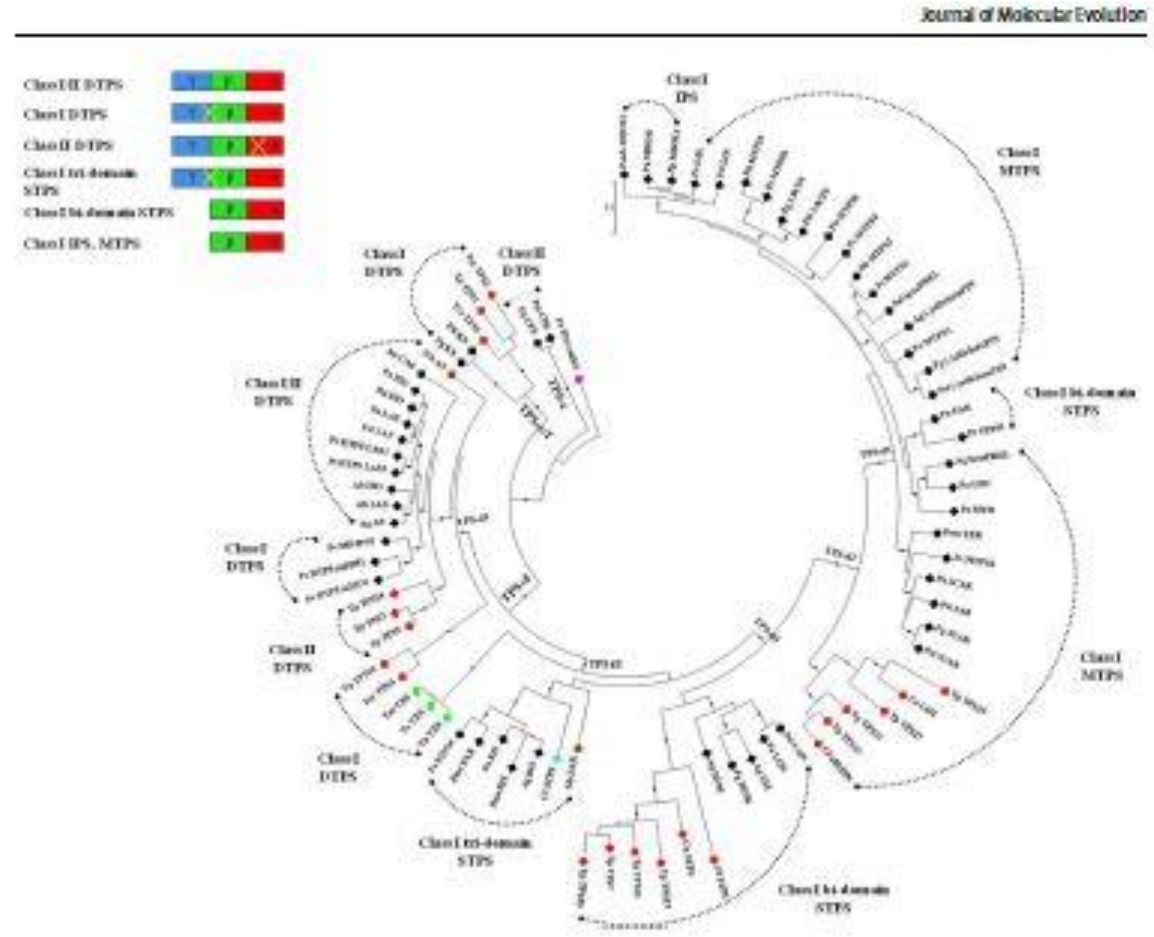


Fig. 5 Phylogenetic tree of terpene synthases (TPSs) in gymnosperms: Cupressaceae (red diamonds), Pinaceae (black), Taxaceae (green), Ginkgoaceae (brown) and Cycadaceae (grey). The *Physocarpus patens* *ent-kaurane* synthase (P1PS-entKS; violet diamond) was used to root the tree. Branches indicated with dots represent bootstrap support more than 80% (100 repetitions). Modifications in the typical γ/δ -domain architecture of TPS and the pres-

ence of functional active sites (a yellow cross indicate loss of function) are illustrated corresponding to the different subfamilies of the TPS plant family and to the different groups within the TPS-d3 subfamily. For acronyms denoting plant species, see Table S1. DTPSs diterpene synthases, MTPSs monoterpene synthases, STPSs sesquiterpene synthases

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REVIEW



On the Evolution and Functional Diversity of Terpene Synthases in the *Pinus* Species: A Review

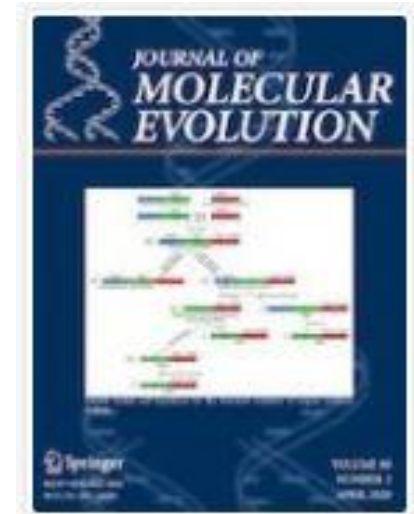
Enrica Alicandri¹ · Anna Rita Paolacci² · Samson Osadolor² · Agostino Sorgonà¹ · Maurizio Badiani¹ · Mario Ciaffi² 



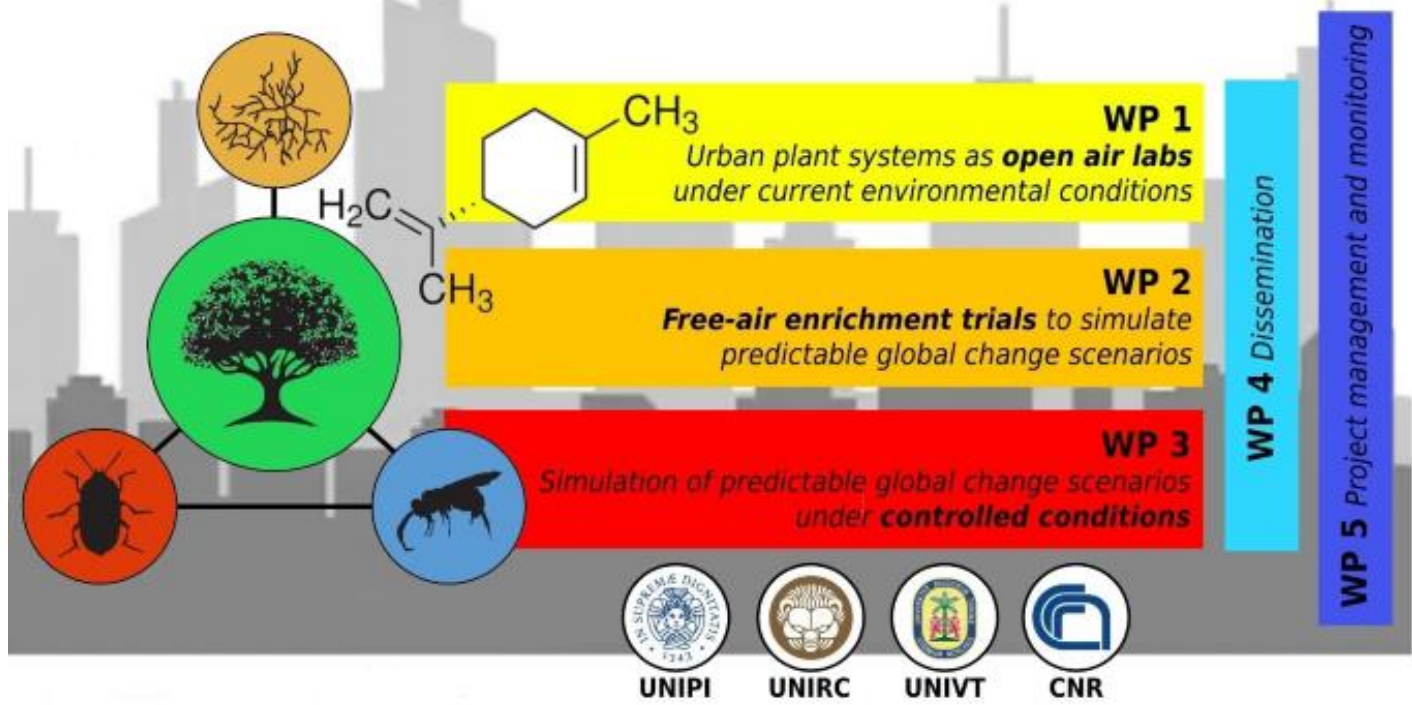
Article

Profiling Volatile Terpenoids from Calabrian Pine Stands Infested by the Pine Processionary Moth

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Terpenoids for biocontrol in UPF: prospective projects - 1



Graphical concept of **UTreeTer** showing the overall objective (i.e. the role of terpenoids in the interactions among major tree species of Italian cities, their arthropod pests and pathogens, and natural enemies of these organisms), the organization in workpackages (WPs), and the involved research units.

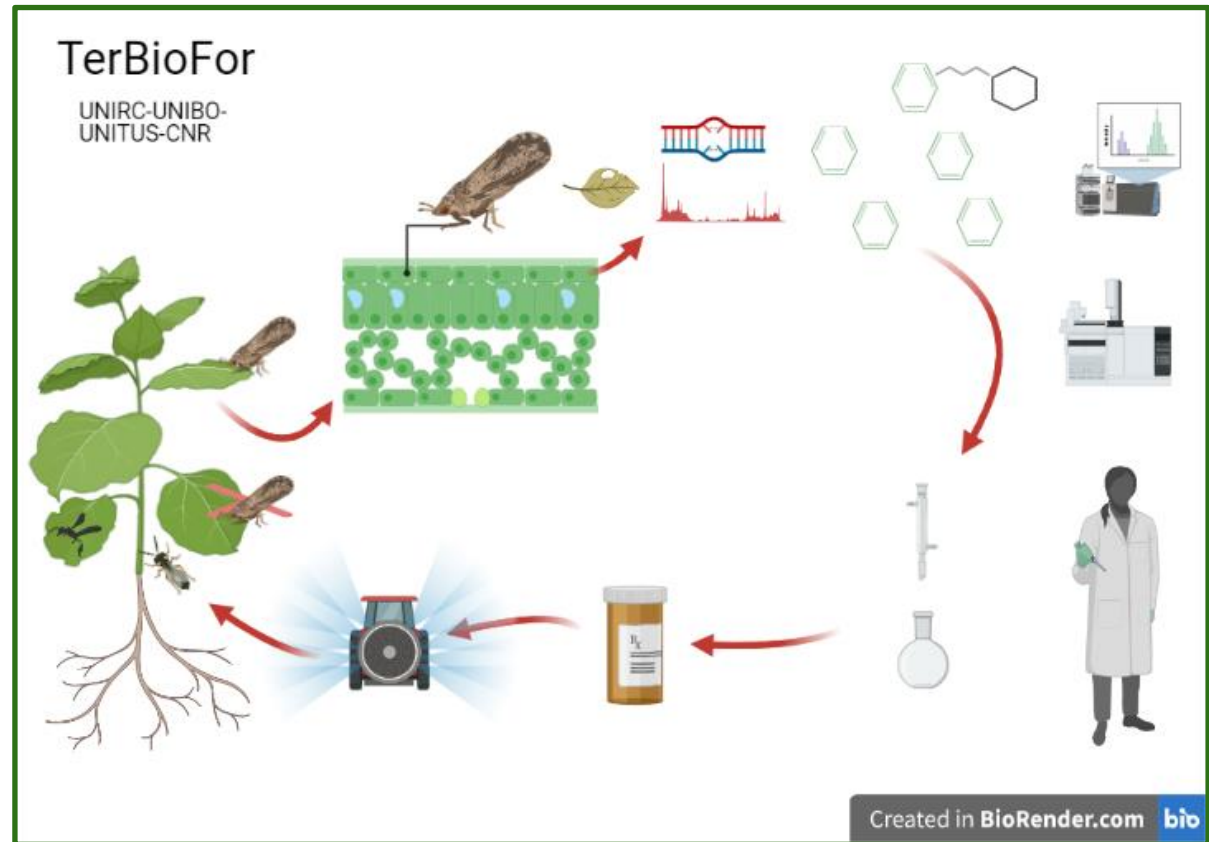
The UTreeter project: terpenoids in a north-south transect of Italian UPF species and their hosts, in a changing climate

[tree/pathogen/pest/pest's natural enemies]

- (i) **Pinus spp. (pine)**/Sphaeropsis sapinea/Thaumetopoea pityocampa/Phrixia caudata, Villa brunnea, Calosoma sycophanta;
- (ii) **Quercus ilex (holm oak)**/Phyllosticta spp., Microsphaera spp./Lymantria dispar dispar, Thaumetopoea processionea, Corythucha arcuata, Coroebus spp./P. caudata, V. brunnea, Oencyrtus pytiocampae;
- (iii) **Platanus × acerifolia (plane tree)**/Apiognomonina platani/Corythucha ciliata/Anthocoris spp., Orius laticollis.
- (iv) Special attention will be also given to **Aesculus hippocastanum (horse chestnut)** and **Populus spp (poplar)**.

Terpenoids for biocontrol in UPF: prospective projects - 2

TerBioFor -
Constitutive and
host-inducible
terpenoids as
prospective
biocontrol agents in
UPF



**Thank you very much for
your consideration!**

