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Biological activities and terpenoid composition from Essential Oil of *Thuja orientalis*

Jae Kyung Yang, Won Taek Seo¹, Hee Young Jung, Young Min Kang, Seung Mi Kang,
and Myung Suk Choi and Seon Won Kim^{2*}

Division of Forest Science, Gyeongsang National University, Jinju, Korea

¹*Department of Food Processing, Chinju National University, Jinju, Korea*

²*Department of Food Nutrition, Gyeongsang National University, Jinju, Korea*

Objectives

For elucidation of terpenoid biosynthesis and development of valuable essential oil from forest resources, various biological activity from the *Thuja orientalis* were studied, and chemical composition of essential oil was analyzed by GC-MS.

Materials and Methods

The leaves of *Thuja orientalis* were collected at June 2003, extracted with steam distillation method. Chemical composition was analyzed by GC-MS analysis (HP 5890 Series II GC, HP-1 column (60 mm x 25 mm x 25 μm)). The essential oils were tested for their antimicrobial activity against 28 test organism including Gram-negative and Gram positive and fungi using agar diffusion method. Also, essential oils were assessed by scavenging of 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) radicals.

Results and Discussion

The main aromatic constituents of *Thuja* as characterized by MS study, were were monoterpene as d-isothujone (46.19), L-fenchone (14.87), camphor (4.55), bornyl acetate (2.56) and etc. *Thuja* essential oil showed strong antimicrobial activity, and exhibited broad antimicrobial spectrum (Table 1). In the free radical scavenging ability, it was shown that the DPPH signal intensity was inversely related to the oil concentration and to the reaction time.

Table 1. Antimicrobial activity of *Thuja* essential oil against 28 test microorganisms.

| Test organism | Concentration(μl/disc) | |
|--|------------------------|------|
| | 20 | 40 |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> kctc 1682 | 14.0 | 15.0 |
| <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> kctc 2208 | 17.0 | 28.8 |
| <i>Proteus vulgaris</i> kctc 2433 | 10.4 | 14.5 |
| <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> kctc 1750 | - | - |
| <i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> kctc 1925 | 13.9 | 14.2 |
| <i>Shigella flexneri</i> kctc 2008 | 21.4 | 28.6 |
| <i>Vibrio vulnificus</i> kctc 2980 | 20.2 | 21.9 |
| <i>Bacillus cereus</i> kctc 1012 | 16.6 | 17.6 |
| <i>Lactobacillus plantarum</i> kctc 1048 | 11.5 | 13.6 |
| <i>Leuconostoc mesenteroides</i> kctc 3532 | 15.9 | 16.4 |
| <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> kctc 3444 | - | - |
| <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> kctc 1916 | 13.5 | 15.1 |
| <i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> kctc 3208 | 13.8 | 15.5 |
| <i>Streptococcus mutans</i> kctc 3065 | 14.5 | 12.2 |
| <i>Alternaria alternata</i> kctc 6972 | 13.2 | 16.0 |
| <i>Aspergillus niger</i> kctc 1225 | 10.1 | 11.2 |
| <i>Aspergillus oryzae</i> kccm 11371 | 13.2 | 14.5 |
| <i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i> kctc 6081 | 18.4 | 19.4 |
| <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> kctc 6973 | - | - |
| <i>Candida albicans</i> kctc 7121 | 13.8 | 16.4 |
| <i>Candida tropicalis</i> kctc 7212 | 11.5 | 13.6 |
| <i>Fusarium solani</i> kctc 6326 | 10.3 | 11.9 |
| <i>Mucor rouxii</i> kccm 60146 | 10.0 | 11.0 |
| <i>Penicillium citrinum</i> kctc 6972 | 10.0 | 8.2 |
| <i>Pityrosoprum ovale</i> kccm 11894 | 24.0 | 28.0 |
| <i>Rhizopus oryzae</i> kctc 6945 | 8.8 | 15.0 |
| <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> kctc 7904 | 18.8 | 26.5 |
| <i>Trichoderma viride</i> kctc 6047 | 9.5 | 11.5 |

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* Corresponding author: TEL: 055-751-5974; E-mail: swkim@nongae.gsnu.ac.kr