

LIST OF FIGURES

| Figure | Caption | Page |
|---------------|--|-------------|
| Figure 1.1. | Illustration of isoprene rule of Myrcene (two isoprene units), p-Menthane (two isoprene units) and Cadinene (three isoprene units) | 4 |
| Figure 1.2. | Mevalonate pathway for isopentenyl diphosphate (IPP) biosynthesis | 5 |
| Figure 1.3. | Isomerization of isopentenyl diphosphate to dimethylallyl diphosphate | 6 |
| Figure 1.4. | General scheme of monoterpene biosynthesis | 6 |
| Figure 1.5. | General scheme for sesquiterpene and triterpene biosynthesis | 6 |
| Figure 1.6. | General scheme for diterpene, sesterterpene and polyterpene biosynthesis | 7 |
| Figure 1.7. | Structures of the some important monoterpenoids | 10 |
| Figure 1.8. | Structures of the some important sesquiterpenoids | 10 |
| Figure 1.9. | Structure of some important diterpenoids | 11 |
| Figure 1.10. | Structure of some important carotenoids | 12 |
| Figure 1.11. | General overview of developing QSAR process | 20 |
| Figure 3.1. | Hydrogen suppressed graph of isobutene | 84 |
| Figure 3.2. | Labeled graph of acetamide and sample calculation of IC_1 , SIC_1 and CIC_1 | 88 |
| Figure 4.1. | A plot between the predicted and the experimental activities for the training set of RMGPa inhibitors | 125 |
| Figure 4.2. | A plot between the predicted and the experimental activities for the test set of RMGPa inhibitors | 125 |
| Figure 4.3. | A plot between the predicted and the experimental activities for the training antiproliferative inhibitors against HeLa cells | 133 |

| | | |
|--------------|--|-----|
| Figure 4.4. | A plot between the predicted and the experimental activities for the test antiproliferative inhibitors against HeLa cells | 133 |
| Figure 4.5. | Phenogram using Unweighted Pair Group Method with Arithmetic Mean (UPGMA) of 47 compounds of 23-hydroxy betulinic acid derivatives | 137 |
| Figure 4.6a. | Docked conformation of ligand 1 along with the important amino acid residues of RMGP _a | 139 |
| Figure 4.6b. | Docked conformation of ligand 43 along with the important amino acid residues of RMGP _a | 140 |
| Figure 4.6c. | Docked conformation of ligand 24 along with the important amino acid residues of RMGP _a | 140 |
| Figure 4.6d. | Docked conformation of ligand 46 along with the important amino acid residues of RMGP _a . | 141 |
| Figure 4.6e. | Docked conformation of ligand 2 along with the important amino acid residues of RMGP _a . | 141 |
| Figure 4.6f. | Docked conformation of ligand 15 along with the important amino acid residues of RMGP _a . | 142 |
| Figure 4.6g. | Docked conformation of ligand 16 along with the important amino acid residues of RMGP _a . | 142 |
| Figure 4.6h. | Docked conformation of ligand 36 along with the important amino acid residues of RMGP _a | 143 |
| Figure 4.6i. | Docked conformation of ligand 17 along with the important amino acid residues of RMGP _a . | 143 |
| Figure 5.1. | The two protons, two electron redox process of puupehenone | 150 |
| Figure 5.2. | Thermodynamic cycle for obtaining ΔG^0 (total) | 151 |
| Figure 5.3. | Optimized geometries of PH ₂ (a) and P (b) at B3LYP/6-311G(d,p) level in gas phase | 152 |

| | | |
|--------------|---|-----------|
| Figure 5.4. | Optimized geometries of PH ₂ (c) and P (d) at B3LYP/6-311G(d,p) level in water | 153 |
| Figure 5.5. | Optimized geometries of puupehedienone (P) and puupehenone (PH ₂) with one water molecule along with ΔE (kJmol ⁻¹) | 154 |
| Figure 5.6. | Optimized geometries of puupehedienone (P) and puupehenone (PH ₂) with two water molecules at different configurations along with ΔE (kJmol ⁻¹) | 155 |
| Figure 5.7. | Optimized geometries of puupehedienone (P) and puupehenone (PH ₂) with three water molecules at different configurations along with ΔE (kJmol ⁻¹) | 156 |
| Figure 6.1. | Chemical structures of furoplocamioid C (1a), prefuroplocamioid (1b), pirene (1c), cyclohexanes (1d-1i), including mertensene (1g), and violacene (1h). | 163 |
| Figure 6.2. | Optimized structures of studied molecules obtained by B3LYP/6-31G* level. | 165 - 167 |
| Figure 7.1a. | Docked conformation of ligand 1 along with the important amino acid residues of PTP1B | 180 |
| Figure 7.1b. | Docked conformation of ligand 5 along with the important amino acid residues of PTP1B | 181 |
| Figure 7.1c. | Docked conformation of ligand 7 along with the important amino acid residues of PTP1B | 181 |
| Figure 7.1d. | Docked conformation of ligand 8 along with the important amino acid residues of PTP1B | 182 |
| Figure 7.1e. | Docked conformation of ligand 11 along with the important amino acid residues of PTP1B | 182 |
| Figure 7.1f. | Docked conformation of ligand 29 along with the important amino acid residues of PTP1B | 183 |
| Figure 7.2. | A plot between the predicted and the experimental pIC ₅₀ for the training set by model 7.1 | 188 |

| | | |
|-------------|--|---------|
| Figure 7.3. | A plot between the predicted and the experimental pIC_{50} for the training set by model 7.2 | 189 |
| Figure 7.4. | A plot between the predicted and the experimental pIC_{50} for the test set by model 7.1 | 189 |
| Figure 7.5. | A plot between the predicted and the experimental pIC_{50} for the test set by model 7.2 | 190 |
| Figure 8.1. | Molecular structure and atom labeling of halomon (hydrogen atoms are not numerated). | 194 |
| Figure 8.2. | Conformers of halomon | 196-197 |
| Figure 8.3. | IR spectra of the most stable conformer of halomon in gas phase | 199 |
| Figure 9.1. | A plot between the predicted and the experimental activities for the 16 training compounds using model 9.3 | 210 |