Detoxification of Terpinolene by Plant Pathogenic Fungus *Botrytis cinerea*

Afgan Farooq[a,b], M. Iqbal Choudhary[a] Atta-ur-Rahman[a], Satoshi Tahara[b], K. Hüsnü Can Başer[c] and Fatih Demirci[c]*

[a] International Centre for Chemical Sciences, H. E. J. Research Institute of Chemistry, University of Karachi, 75270-Karachi, Pakistan
[b] Division of Applied Biosciences, Graduate School of Agriculture, Hokkaido University, 060-8589 Sapporo, Japan
[c] Medicinal and Aromatic Plant and Drug Research Centre (TBAM), Anadolu University, 26470-Eskişehir, Turkey. Fax: +90 222 335 01 27. E-mail: fdemirci@anadolu.edu.tr

* Author for correspondence and reprint requests

Z. Naturforsch. **57 c,** 863–866 (2002); received April 30/May 22, 2002

Terpinolene, Detoxification, Plant Pathogenic Fungi

Detoxification of an antifungal monoterpene terpinolene (**1**) by the plant pathogenic fungus *Botrytis cinerea* afforded hydroxlyated metabolites 2,3-dihydro-3β,6β-dihydroxy-terpinolene (**2**) (39%) and 2,3-dihydro-1α,3α-dihydroxy-terpinolene (**3**) (20%), respectively. Terpinolene showed good levels of antifungal activity while both the metabolites were inactive against another plant pathogenic fungus *Cladosporium herbarum.*