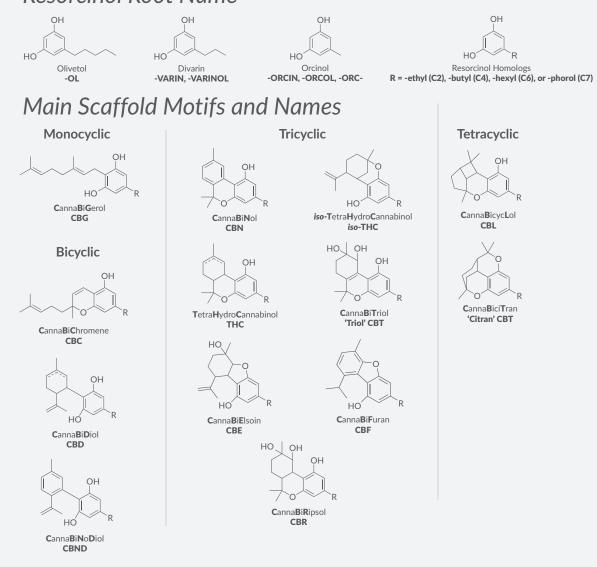


# **PHYTOCANNABINOID GUIDE BIOSYNTHESIS, NAMING, AND NUMBERING**

#### NAMING **CONVENTIONS**

When naming phytocannabinoids, the prefix "cannabi" always appears in the main scaffold which drives the name and acronym of each compound.<sup>1</sup> The resorcinol root will designate the original C5 series and its C3 and C1 homologs. Listed here are the main scaffolds observed in phytocannabinoids. Because of the prevalence of the olivetolic root, the standard names will all contain the suffix -OL or -NOL, with a few exceptions. When describing the C3 and C1 homologs, the scaffold name is amended by dropping the -OL and replacing the suffix with -VARIN/VARINOL (C3) or -ORCIN/ORCOL (C1). The -ethyl (C2), -butyl (C4), -hexyl (C6), and -phorol (C7) homologs have also been positively identified in Cannabis. Another convention exists where the suffix is placed within the scaffold name (-ORC- as in cannabichromene  $\rightarrow$  cannabiorcochromene).

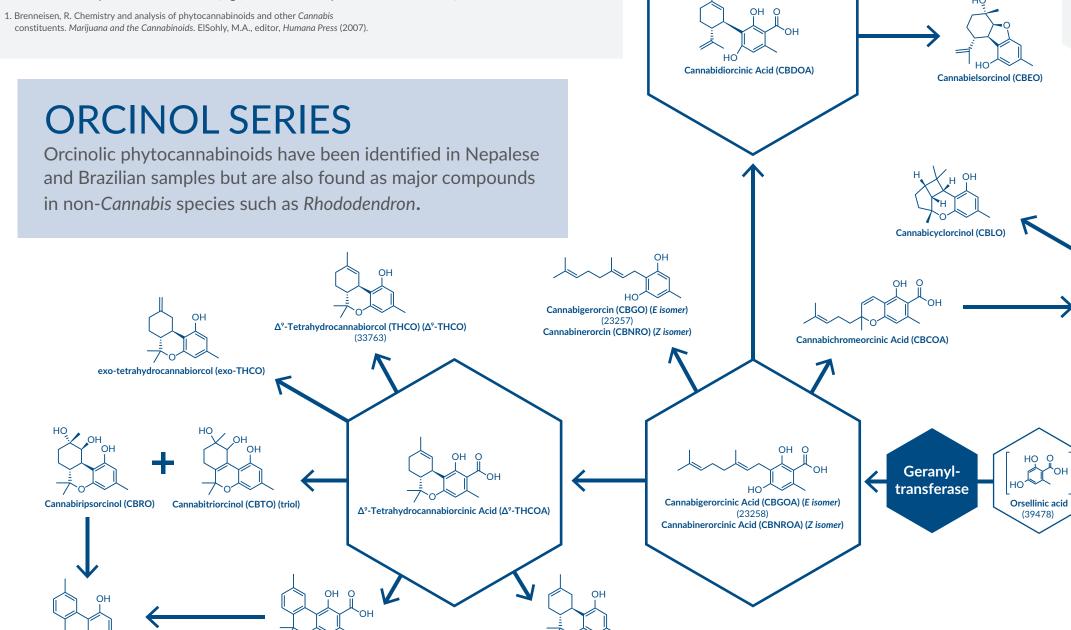
#### **Resorcinol Root Name**



When added to the end of the acronym, "M" = methyl ester (e.g., CBDM = cannabidiol methyl ester) and "A" = carboxylated olivetolic acid (e.g., THCA = tetrahydrocannabinolic acid)

Cannabinorcinic Acid (CBOA)

Cannabiorcol (CBO



Δ<sup>8</sup>-Tetrahydrocannabiorcol (Δ<sup>8</sup>-THCO) (33762)

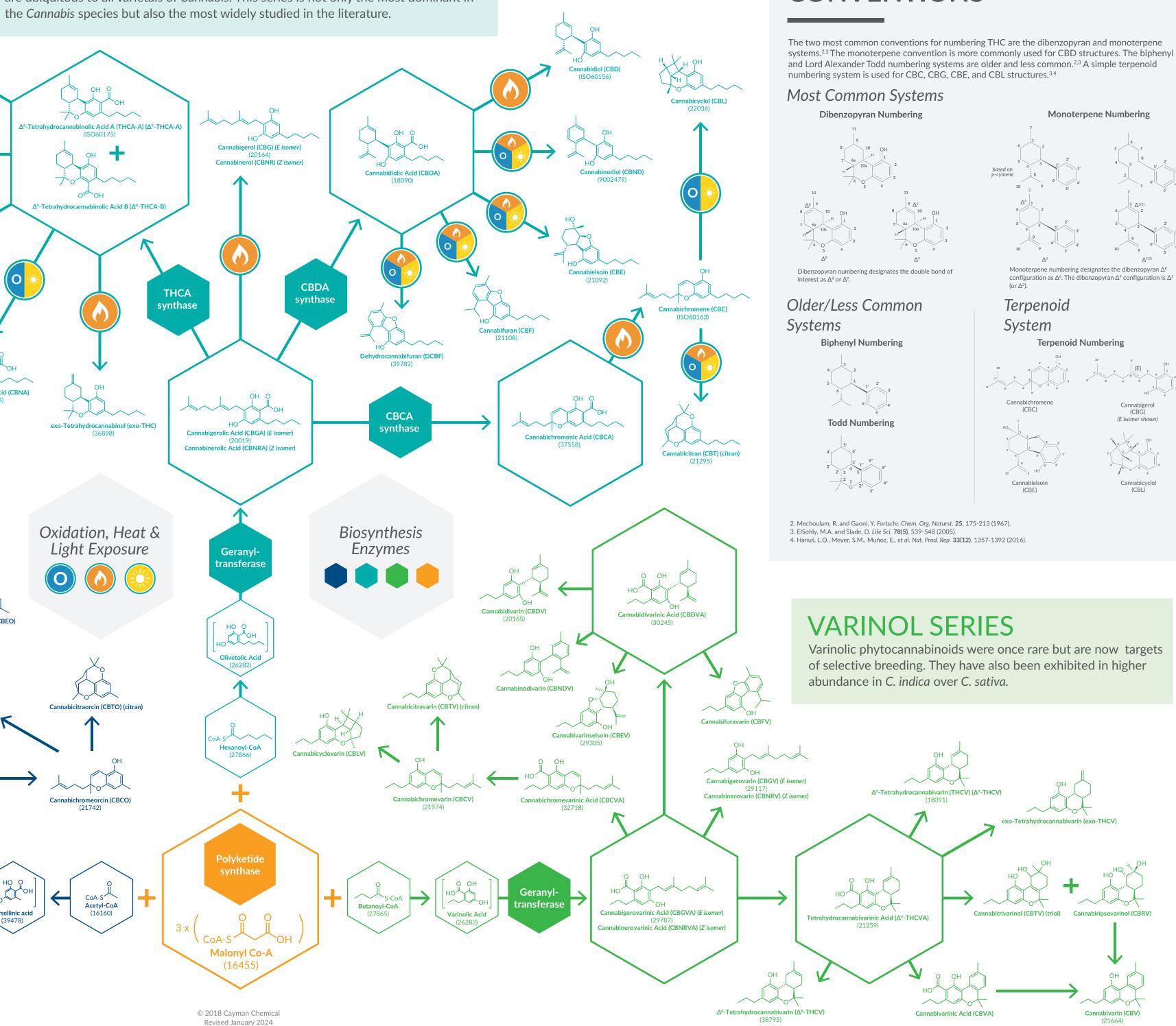
Cannabifuraorcin (CBFO)

Cannabidiorcin (CBDO Also known as O-1821

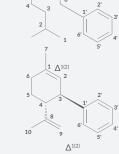
 $\leftarrow$ 

## **CLASSIC OLIVETOL SERIES**

Olivetolic phytocannabinoids are considered classic, as these are the compounds that are ubiquitous to all varietals of *Cannabis*. This series is not only the most dominant in



## NUMBERING **CONVENTIONS**



Monoterpene numbering designates the dibenzopyran A configuration as  $\Delta^6.$  The dibenzopyran  $\Delta^9$  configuration is  $\Delta^3$ 

