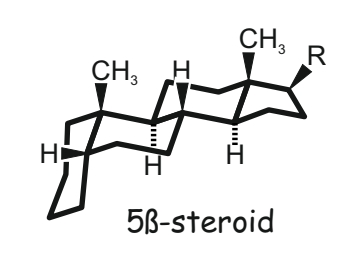
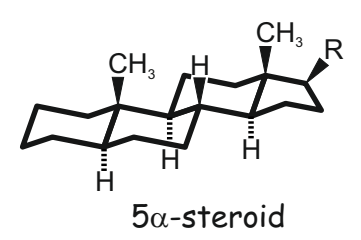
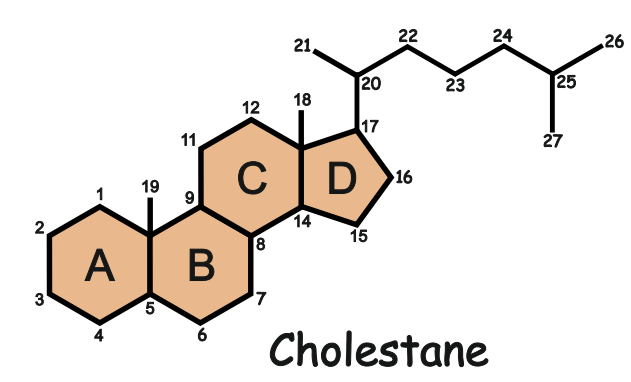
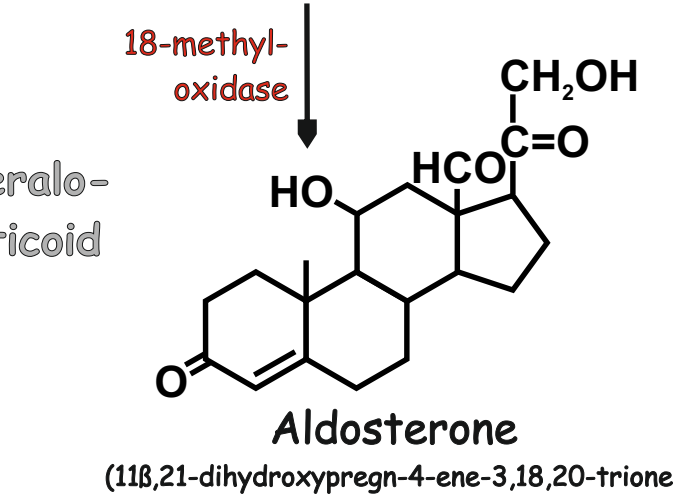
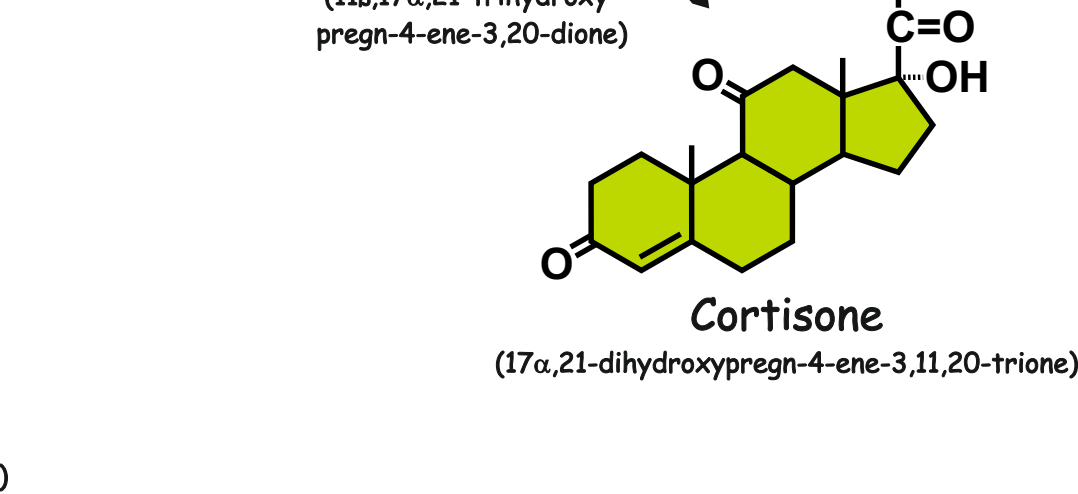
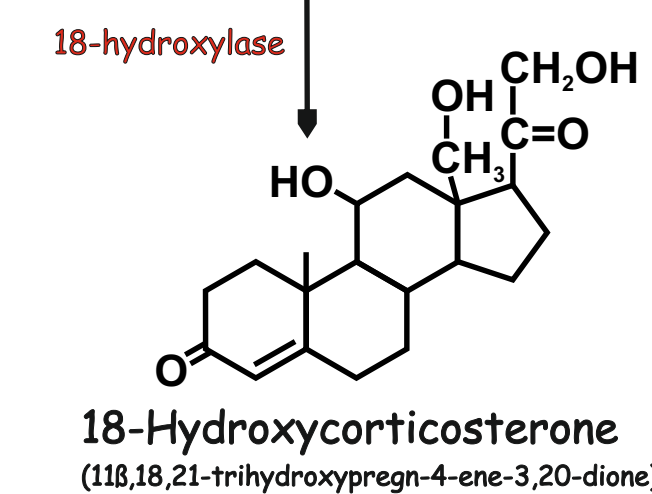
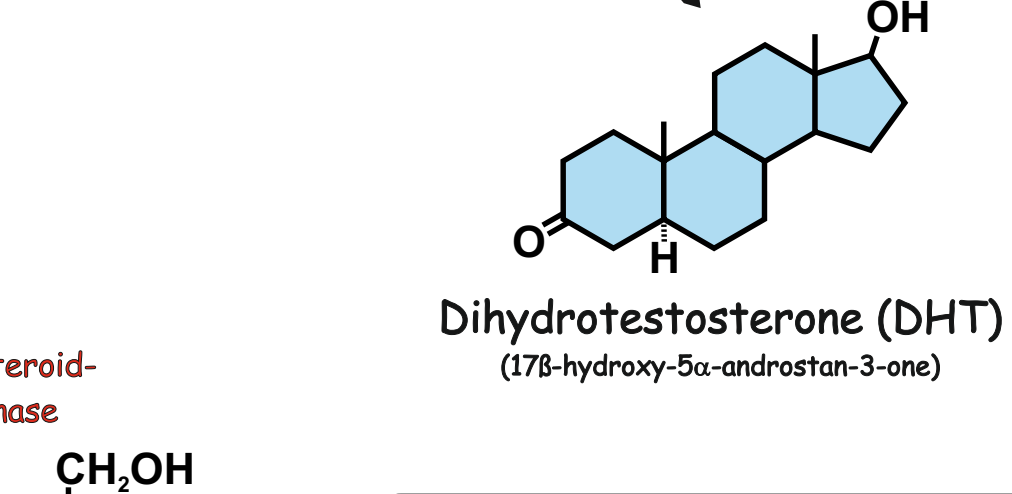
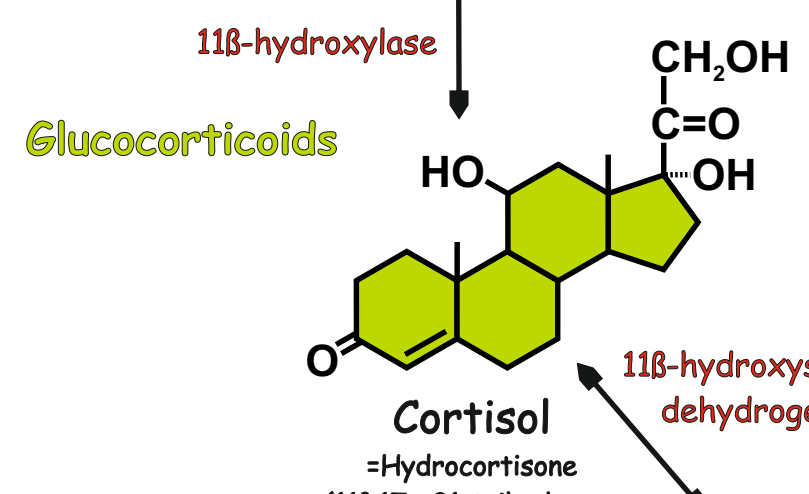
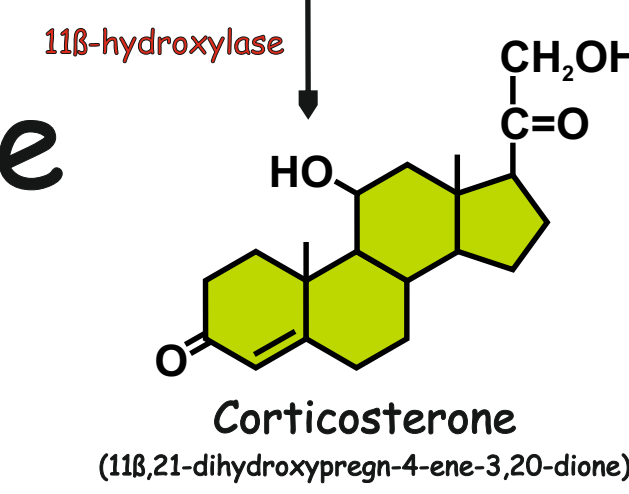
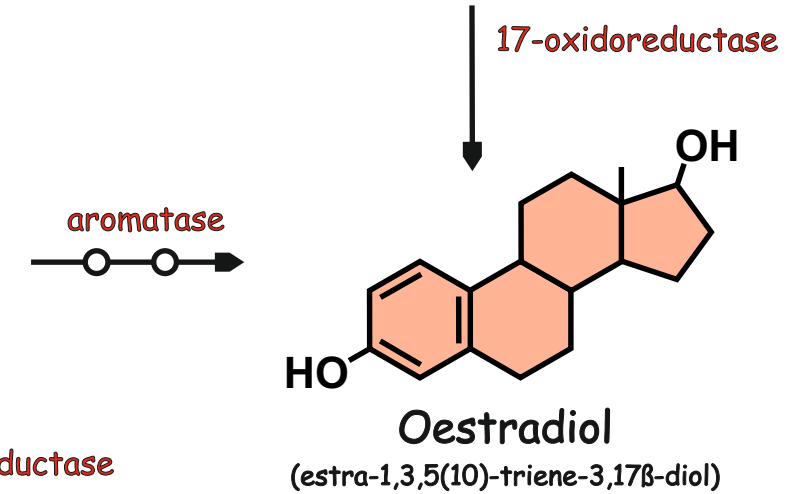
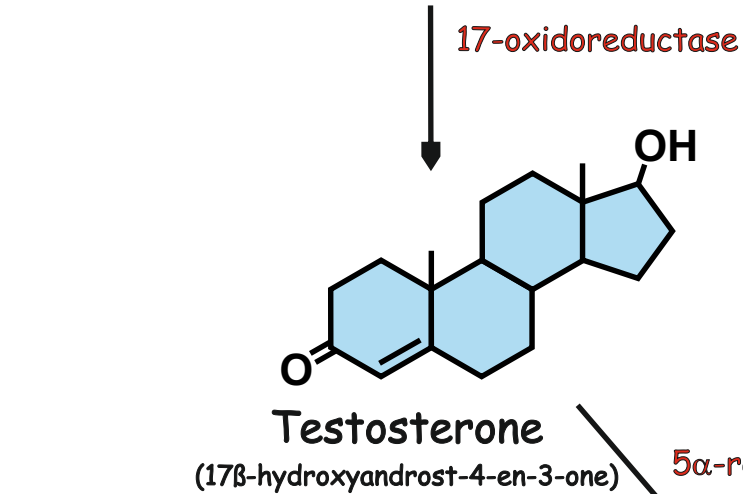
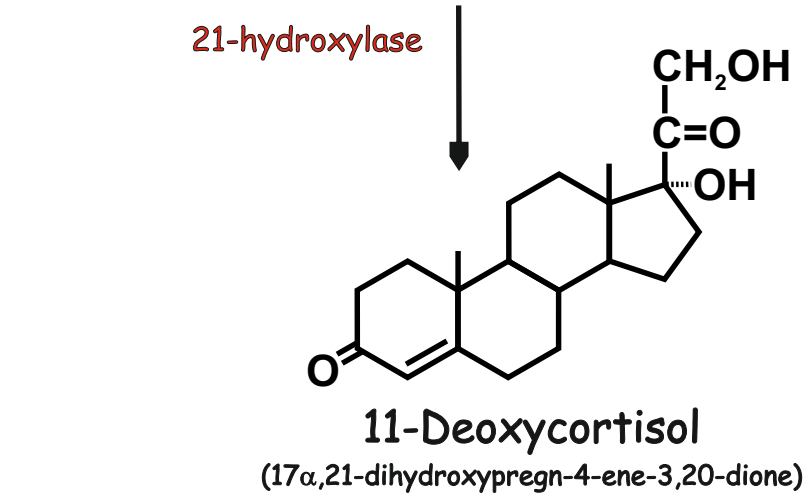
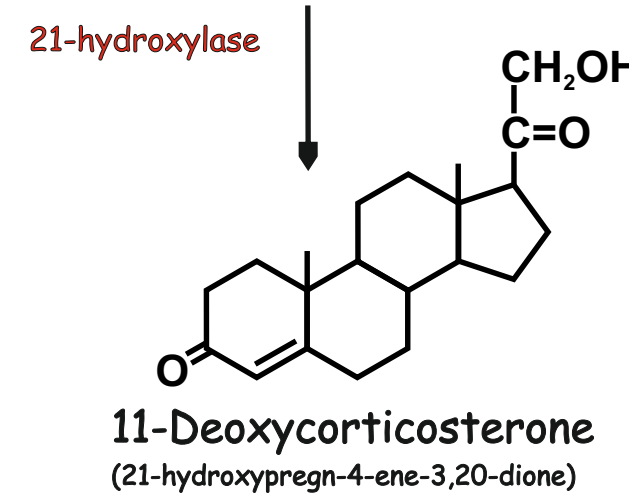
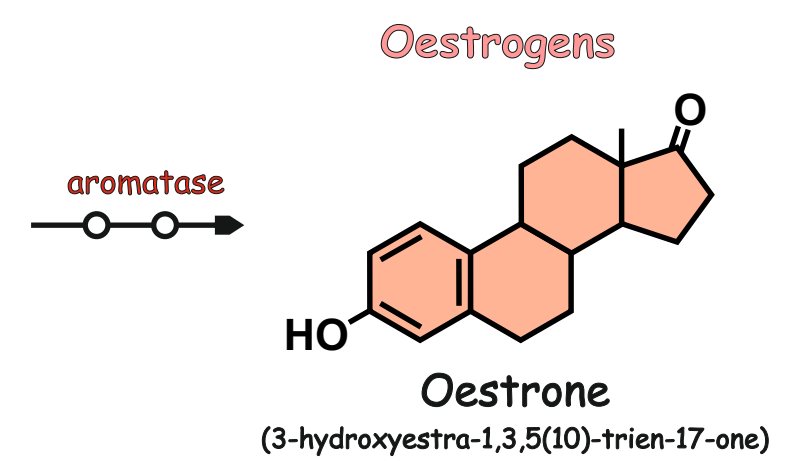
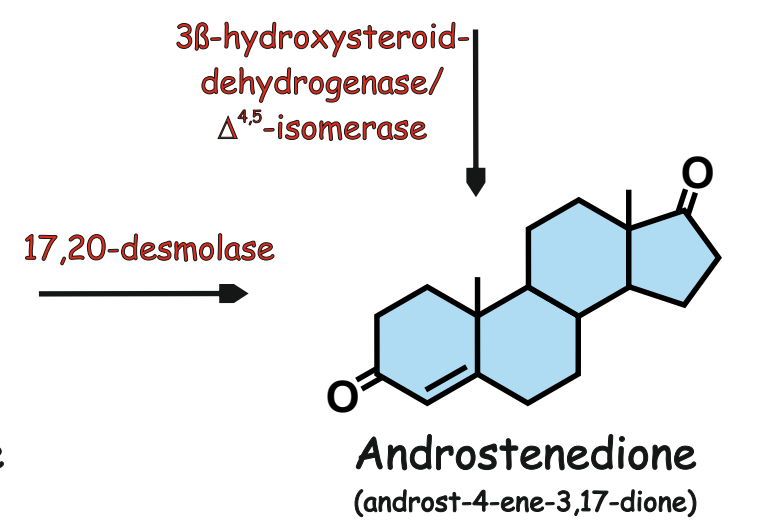
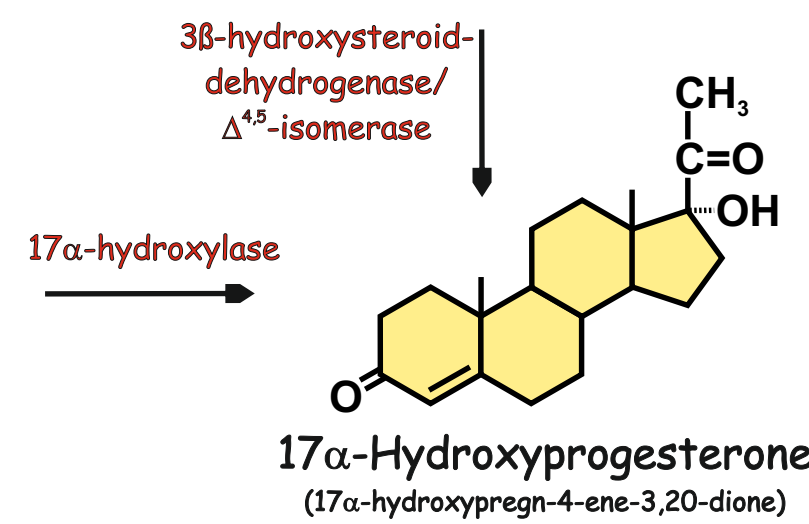
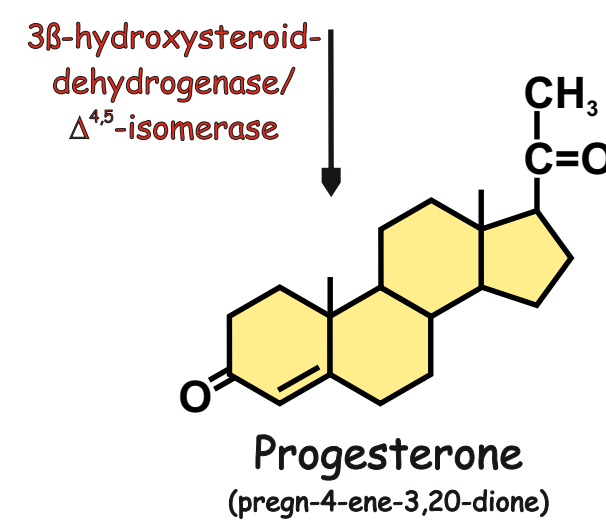
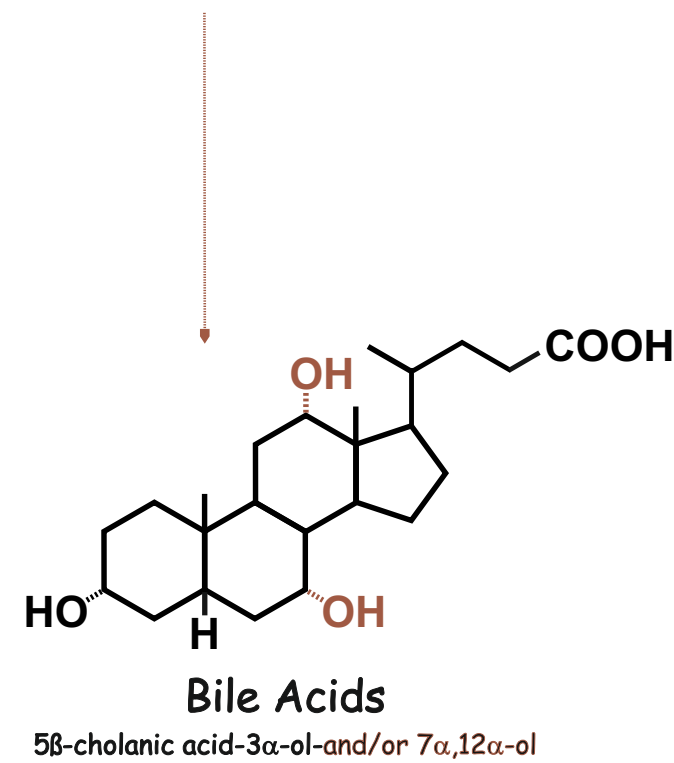


**vetmeduni**  
vienna

**Rupert Palme**  
Unit of Physiology, Pathophysiology  
and **Experimental Endocrinology**  
Dept. Biomedical Sciences  
University of Veterinary Medicine,  
Veterinärplatz 1,  
A-1210 Vienna, Austria  
Rupert.Palme@vetmeduni.ac.at



# Biosynthesis & Nomenclature of Steroids

An atom or group attached to a ring is termed  
 $\alpha$  - if it lies below the plane of the rings (bonds are indicated by broken lines)  
 $\beta$  - if it lies above the plane of the rings (bonds are indicated by solid lines)

en(e) - unsaturated bonds, the number of the C-atom is given before, eg.: -4-en(e)

Alcohols are named with the suffix -ol or the prefix hydroxy-.

For ketones, the suffix is -one, and the prefix oxo-.  
 The term "17-keto steroids", often used in the medical literature, is incorrect, because C-17 is specified twice, as the term keto denotes C=O ( $\rightarrow$  17-oxo steroids)

Steroids may have hydroxyl groups as well as oxo groups. In this case, the suffix -one must be used, and hydroxyl groups indicated by prefixes.

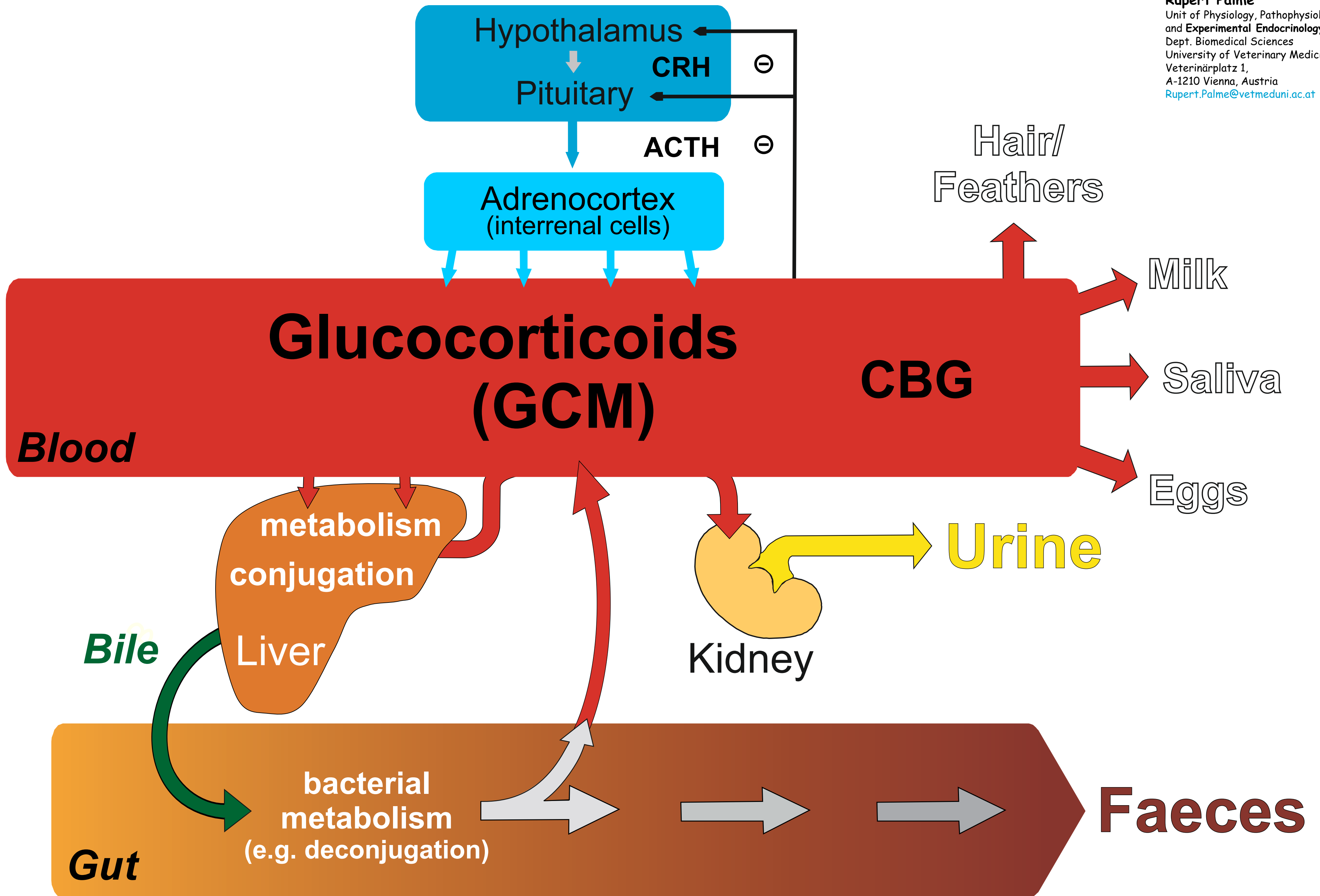
di, tri, tetra, penta: numerals indicating number of double bonds or substituents

di(tetra)hydro: reduction of the given steroid with 2 (or 4) H atoms

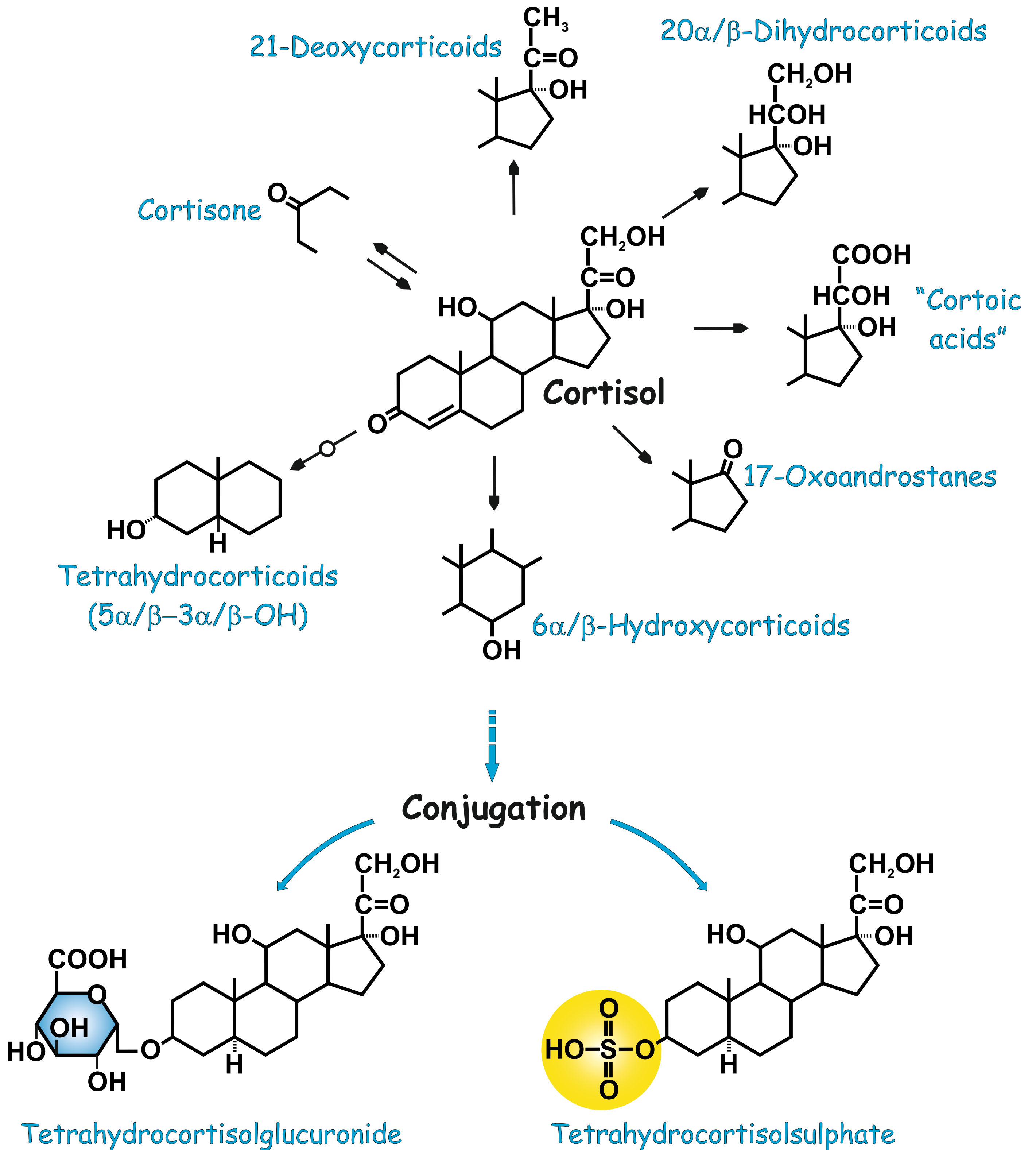
deoxy: oxygen is missing at the C atom indicated by the number before

nor: the C atom indicated by the number before is missing

For further details see: IUPAC-IUB-The nomenclature of steroids (1989)  
<http://www.chem.qmul.ac.uk/iupac/steroid/>



# Metabolism of Cortisol



(for ref. see Brownie, 1992, Möstl et al., 2005)