Molecule of the Month: 5-Isopropyl-2-methylphenol

Organoleptic profile and application areas

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5 -Isopropyl-2-methylphenol, also known as carvacrol, is one of the three isomers of isopropylmethylphenol. It is a transparent, colorless to pale yellow liquid and the main constituent of origanum oil (**see F-1**). Carvacrol also occurs in some essential oils of the *Labiate* family such as azov and thyme oils, beer and cranberry.[°] Its odor profile is aromatic, somewhat medicinal, phenolic, spicy, herbal and woody. The other two isomers of isopropyl methylphenol are thymol and *meta*-thymol; all three isomers differ in their organoleptic properties (**see F-2**).

Carvacrol possesses a penetrating, dry-medicinal (phenolic) and herbaceous odor with a spicy undertone; the lack of sweetness is the differentiating factor between carvacrol and thymol, the former being relatively tarrier. It finds application in aromatic flavorings; spicy and meaty nuances; dill, clove, caraway, smoke and mint notes; oral care products; and tutti frutti. It is used as a flavoring agent in feed, and also possesses antibacterial properties.¹ In addition, carvacrol is used in perfume compositions such as industrial fragrances, certain types of heavy-duty household fragrances and soap perfumes. Despite belonging to the hydroxyl group, this material is powerful and fairly stable in ordinary soaps.

Azov oil is a natural, pale yellow to yellow liquid from the botanical *Origanum syriaca*.^{**} This interesting essential oil contains either up to 80% carvacrol or up to 60% thymol in its various carvacrolic and thymolic types. It possesses a combined organoleptic profile of thyme, marjoram and oregano (**see F-3**). This essential oil finds application in aromatic flavorings; spicy and meaty nuances; dill, clove, caraway, smoke, mint and cooling notes; oral care products; and tutti frutti. In fragrances, it can be used as a modifier in herbaceous and fougere perfumes, as well as in masculine and spicy notes.^{***}

 $\ref{avor} www.perfumerflavorist.com/flavor/rawmaterials/natural/43282897.html$



Physical Data

CAS# 499-75-2	
FEMA# 2245	
CE 2055	
Appearance	Transparent, colorless to pale yellow liquid
Molecular Weight	150.2
Molecular Formula	$C_{10}H_{14}O$
Refractive Index (20°C)	1.521–1.526
Specific Gravity (25°C)	0.974–0.979
Solubility	Soluble in four and more parts of 60% alcohol
Boiling Point	234–236°C
Flash Point (cc)	106°C



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[°]Most of the information on organoleptic properties and uses is taken from the FRM 2001 and PMP 96 *Databases of Perfumery Materials & Performance*, Boelens Aroma Chemicals Information Services, Netherlands; and Steffen Arctander's *Perfume and Flavor Chemicals* (Aroma Chemicals Vols 1 & 2) and *Perfume and Flavor Materials of Natural Origin*.

^{°°} Majorana syriaca L. Feinbrun





Carvacrol can be prepared directly from α -pinene or p-cymene; the standard process, however, uses carvone as starting material (**see F-4**). Carvacrol can be used as starting material for carvacrol methyl ether (1-methoxy-2-methyl-5-isopropylbenzene), which occurs in many essential oils such as ginger, pepper, thyme, marjoram and savory. It has an aromatic, slightly herbal and somewhat medicinal-phenolic odor profile with a green root connotation. This material is used in spicy and tobacco formulations.

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References

1. JM Kim, MR Marshall, JA Cornell, JF Preston and CI Wei, Antibacterial activity of carvacrol, citral, and geraniol against *salmonella typhimurium* in culture medium and on fish cubes, *J Food Sci*, 60(6), 1364–1368, 1374 (1995)

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