# Macrosphelide <sup>©</sup>

### 1. Discovery, producing organism and structures

Macrosphelides A-D, J and K were isolated from the culture broth of *Paraconiothyrium sporulosum* FO-5050 and recognized as cell-adhesion inhibitors<sup>1-6)</sup>. It was reported by Numata *et al* that macrosphelides E-I, L were isolated from another fungal strain<sup>7-9)</sup>. Recently, the structure of macrosphelide D was revised and determined by using NMR spectroscopy and by synthesizing its stereoisomers in Curran's group.<sup>11)</sup>



## **2.** Physical data (Macrosphelide A)<sup>1-5)</sup>

Colorless needles.C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>8</sub>; mol wt 342.13. Sol. in CHCl<sub>3</sub>, MeOH, EtOAc. Insol. in hexane.

## **3. Biological activity**

1) Inhibition of cell adhesion $^{1,3)}$ 

Macrosphelide (MS) A showed potent inhibitory activity against cell adhesion of human leukemia cell (HL-60) to LPS-activated human umbilical vein endothelial cell (HUVEC), with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 3.5  $\mu$ M. The IC<sub>50</sub> values of macrosphelides B, C and D were 36, 67.5 and 25  $\mu$ M, respectively. The IC<sub>50</sub> values of both macrosphelides J and K were greater than 100  $\mu$ g/ml. Macrosphelide A and B did not show any cytocidal activities at a concentration of 100  $\mu$ g/ml.



2) MSB suppressed metastasis through inhibition of adhesion of  $sLe^x/E$ -selectin molecules<sup>9)</sup>. MSB inhibits adhesion of sialyl Lewisx ( $sLe^x$ )-expressing HL-60 cells to LSP-activated (E-selectin-expressing) HUVECs *in vitro*. When MSB was administered to B16/BL6 mice at 20 mg/kg/day, lung metastatic nodules of B16/BL6 mouse melanoma cells (B16/BL6 cells) were significantly decreased (T/C = 45%). Flow cytometry analysis showed that B16/BL6 cells expressed high levels of  $sLe^x$  antigens. Under in vitro conditions, B16/BL6 cells demonstrated a greater degree of adhesion to LSP-activated HUVECs, but adhesion was significantly inhibited by MSB and  $sLe^x$  antibodies. Combined therapy of MSB and cisplatin (CDDP) induced remarkable lung metastasis inhibition without the adverse effects of CDDP to the host.



3) Macrosphelide A inhibited growth of some ascomycetes, basidiomycetes, oomycetes and Gram-positive bacteria. Minimum inhibitory concentration of this compound against Staphylococcus aureus was <500  $\mu$ g/ml. No inhibitory activities were observed against yeasts and Gram-negative bacteria at 700 mg/ $\mu$ l of macrosphelide A.<sup>12</sup>

#### **4.** Total synthesis<sup>4,5)</sup>

The total syntheses of macrosphelides have been reported by several groups. The following scheme is Ōmura's approach (See Appendix-I).



#### 5. References

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