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Author	佐藤, 良博(Sato, Yoshihiro) 小田, 泰子(Oda, Taiko) 宮田, 栄一(Miyata, Eiichi) 斎藤, 肇(Saito, Hajime)
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A ^2H NMR Study on Biosynthesis. Evidence of Hydrogen Exchange at the Chain-starter Methyl Group of Griseofulvin Manifested by ^2H Incorporation from Deuterium Oxide in Medium and from Sodium Acetates*

YOSHIHIRO SATO, TAIKO ODA, EIICHI MIYATA,** and HAJIME SAITÔ**

佐藤良博, 小田泰子, 宮田栄一, 齋藤 肇

In order to prove the origin of hydrogen atom in the griseofulvin biosynthesis, we attempted to analyze ^2H NMR spectra of griseofulvin samples supplemented with: (a) sodium [$2\text{-}^{13}\text{C}$, $2\text{-}^2\text{H}_3$]acetate; (b) sodium acetate and deuterium oxide in medium; (c) sodium [$2\text{-}^{13}\text{C}$]acetate and deuterium oxide. Here we report evidence of participation of medium water into the methyl group of chain-starter, with use of various kinds of acetate precursors, as a result of hydrogen exchange.

The biosynthetically deuterated griseofulvin samples were obtained in buffers replacing the original culture solution. The mycelium obtained from 7-day-old shaken cultures of *Penicillium urticae* in medium 1 was suspended in medium 2, 3, 4 or 5 for the biosynthetic experiments, respectively. The deuterated griseofulvin samples thus obtained were used for ^2H NMR analysis. ^2H NMR spectra were recorded with a JEOL PFT-100/EC spectrometer operated at 15.28 MHz with proton-decoupled Fourier transform mode.

The observed ^2H NMR peak-intensity of [^2H]griseofulvin is 48, 25, 19 and 8% for 6'-methyl, 5' α -D, 3'-D and 5-D, respectively. The extent of the deuterium incorporation is thus obtained as 1.9(3), 1(1), 0.7(1) and 0.3(1), respectively, when deuterium for 5' α -D is considered to be fully incorporated and the theoretical values are shown in the parentheses. Thus, we noted that ~ 1 deuterium atom is replaced for 6'-methyl group by hydrogen in [^2H]- and [$^2\text{H},^{13}\text{C}$]griseofulvin samples during biosynthesis from the labelled acetate. Further, we observed direct incorporation of deuterium from medium water containing 50% deuterium oxide. These results strongly support that hydrogen exchange occurs in the 6'-methyl group, which has proven to be the chain-starter group for the heptaketide formation.

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** Biophysics Division, National Cancer Center Research Institute, Tsukiji 5-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104