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Author	池川, 信夫(Ikekawa, Nobuo)
	森崎, 益雄(Morisaki, Masuo)
	藤本, 善徳(Fujimoto, Yoshinori)
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Sterol Metabolism in Insects: Dealkylation of Phytosterol to Cholesterol

Nobuo Ikekawa**, Masuo Morisaki and Yoshlnori Fujimoto***

池川信夫、森崎益雄、藤本善徳

Insects obtain indispensable sterol by the modification of C-24-alkylated dietary sterols. Since this process is extremely important for insects, they have employed a diversified enzyme system with an excellent ability to dealkylate a variety of phytosterols, regardless of whether the C-24-alkyl group is methyl or ethyl, whether the stereochemistry at C-24 is R or S, and whether the C-22 double bond is present or absent. The dealkylation of phytosterol is carried out by three successive reactions: dehydrogenation, epoxidation, and epoxide fragmentation. The resulting desmosterol is eventually hydrogenated to cholesterol. The crucial step is fragmentation of epoxide, and this reaction appears to occur in a highly stereoselective manner, as evidenced from the pro-S- and pro-R-methyl groups of fucosterol (24R, 28R)-epoxide being transformation to the (Z)- and (E)-methyl groups, respectively, of desmosterol. Experimental evidences of all these results obtained by the use of the silkworm $Bombyx\ mori$ have been presented. Also discussed are sterol structure requirement of $B.\ mori$, and inhibitors of sterol metabolism in insects.

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^{**} いわき明星大学・理工学部

^{***} 東京工業大学・理学部