# Retention of Configuration at C-3 of (2*S*,3*S*)-[4-$^{13}$C]Valine in the Biosynthesis of δ-(L-α-aminoadipyl)-L-cysteinyl-D-valine, the Acyclic Precursor of the Penicillins

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(2*S*,3*S*)-[4-$^{13}$C]Valine has been incorporated into the title compound (**1**) by a β-lactam negative mutant of *Cephalosporium acremonium;* isolation [as the corresponding sulphonic acid (**1a**)] and subsequent hydrolysis afforded (2*R*,3*S*)-[4-$^{13}$C]valine, showing retention of the chirality at the 3-position.

A considerable weight of evidence now exists for the role of δ-(L-α-aminoadipyl)-L-cysteinyl-D-valine (ACV, **1**) as the acyclic precursor of isopenicillin N (**2**).[1-5] The nature of the mechanisms resulting in formation of the β-lactam and thiazoline rings of the penam nucleus *in vivo* are as yet unexplained, although several *in vitro* models have been proposed.[6-9] In this regard the stereochemical fate of the prochiral methyl groups of ACV during cyclisation to the penam structure is of considerable interest. Several independent studies[10-13] have shown that chiral valines are incorporated into penicillins with *overall* retention of configuration at C-2 (derived from C-3 of valine), but this result *in itself* does not distinguish between a route involving retention of the valine C-3 configuration at each step or one in which this position is inverted in the formation of ACV and reinverted in a subsequent ring closure. The recent demonstration[13] that [3-$^{3}$H]-valines are incorporated into ACV with no net loss of tritium suggests that no inversion at C-3 occurs during ACV biosynthesis yet does not preclude the intermediacy of an enzyme-bound dehydrovaline species in which the abstracted

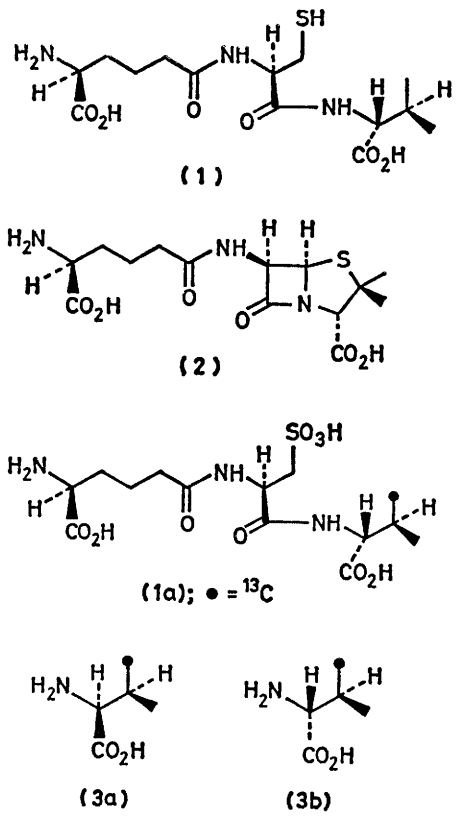
C-3 hydrogen is subsequently reinserted on the opposite face of the molecule. Specific intramolecular transfer of hydrogen without exchange with solvent has been observed with isomerase[14] and racemase[15] enzymes.

In order to provide an unambiguous answer to this question we have examined the stereochemistry of the valine residue in ACV derived biosynthetically from valine asymmetrically labelled in the *pro-S* methyl group with $^{13}C$.

(2*RS*, 3*S*)-[4-$^{13}$C]valine was prepared by a modification of the route of Aberhart and Lin[12,16] and resolved by treatment of the corresponding *N*-acetyl derivative with hog kidney acylase[17] to afford the diastereomeric (2*S*,3*S*)- and (2*R*,3*S*)-[4-$^{13}$C]valines, (**3a**) and (**3b**) respectively. The $^{13}C$ n.m.r. spectrum ($D_2O$—$H_2O$, 1:2, pH 10) of (**3a**) showed a single resonance at 16·4 p.p.m. while that of (**3b**) showed a peak at 18·0 p.p.m.

Incorporation of labelled valine into ACV was achieved using a β-lactam negative mutant of *Cephalosporium acremonium*, N-2.[18] Thus (2*S*,3*S*)-[4-$^{13}$C]valine (128 μmol, 85 atom % $^{13}C$) together with (2*S*)-[*U*-$^{14}$C]valine (5 μCi, 0·5 μmol) was administered over a period of 36 h to a three-day old culture which was harvested after a total of seven days growth. Following chromatography on charcoal—keiselguhr and ion exchange on 50wx2 resin, labelled ACV could be readily identified by comparison with a synthetic sample by paper electrophoresis (3000 V/m, pH 3·5). The crude isolate was oxidised with performic acid and the resultant mixture of sulphonic acids fractionated by ion exchange on 50wx2 resin and paper electrophoresis to afford ACV sulphonic acid (**1a**) {9·9 mg; 1·01 × $10^4$ d.p.m./mg, 1·0% radio-chemical yield based on (2*S*)-[*U*-$^{14}$C]-valine}.

The $^{13}C$ n.m.r. spectrum of the labelled (**1a**), shown in Figure 1, shows an enhanced signal at 18·0 p.p.m. (2·0 ± 0·2 × natural abundance) corresponding to one of the methyl groups of the valine residue. Hydrolysis (5M-HCl, 95 °C, 30 h) of the labelled tripeptide and separation of the amino acids by paper electrophoresis afforded (2*R*) valine [>98% (2*R*) as shown by treatment with D-amino acid oxidase[19]]. The $^{13}C$ n.m.r. spectrum of the isolated valine showed significant




enhancement (2·0 × natural abundance) of the intensity of the 3-*pro-S*-methyl resonance at 18·0 p.p.m. and no significant enhancement of the 3-*pro-R*-methyl signal at 16·4 p.p.m. The sample is therefore (2*R*,3*S*)-[4-$^{13}$C]valine.

This result clearly demonstrates that the inversion of configuration at C-2 of (2*S*)-valine during formation of ACV (**1**) is not accompanied by inversion at C-3. Hence the biosyn-

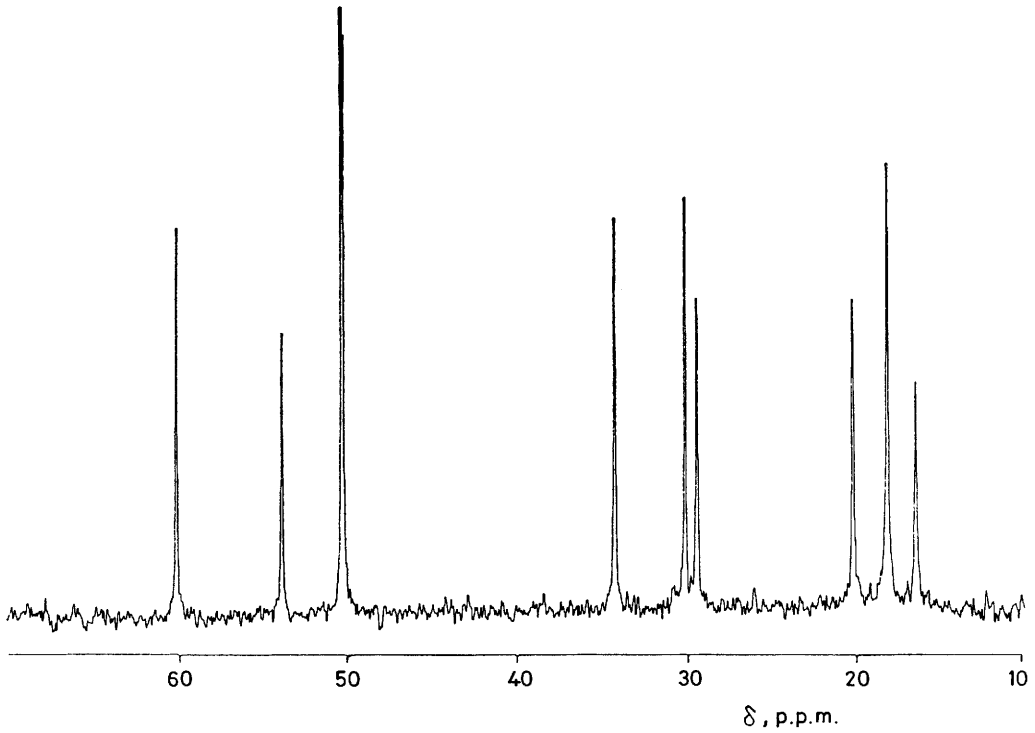



**Figure 1.** Fully proton decoupled 75 MHz $^{13}C$ n.m.r. spectrum of labelled (**1a**). The spectrum was the result of 130 000 free induction decays (repetition time 0·44 s; approximate pulse angle 66°). Chemical shifts are expressed relative to external $C_6H_6$ at 128·0 p.p.m.

thesis of isopenicillin N (**2**) from (**1**) must proceed with overall retention of configuration at this position. While this does not preclude the hypothesis[9] that a 3-hydroxyvaline tripeptide might be a later intermediate, it does demand that introduction of a hydroxy-group would proceed with inversion, since subsequent formation of the S–C (1) bond of the penam nucleus would most likely be an $S_N2$ process. Although hydroxylation generally proceeds with retention of configuration, examples of hydroxylation with inversion have been reported.[20]† An alternative hypothesis[13] of a radical cyclisation remains valid, although it has yet to be demonstrated experimentally that this would proceed with retention of configuration.

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