

The Structure of Chlorophyll c_3 , a Novel Marine Photosynthetic Pigment

Christopher J. R. Fookes^a and S. W. Jeffrey^b

^a CSIRO Division of Fuel Technology, Private Bag 7, Menai, NSW 2234, Australia

^b CSIRO Marine Laboratories, GPO Box 1538, Hobart, Tasmania 7001, Australia

Chlorophyll c_3 , isolated from the microalga *Emiliana huxleyi*, is tentatively identified as 7-demethyl-7-methoxycarbonyl chlorophyll c_2 (**1c**)

Chlorophyll c , a photosynthetic pigment widely distributed among the chromophyte algae,^{1,2} usually consists of a mixture of two components c_1 and c_2 .^{3,4} The structures of these chlorophylls [(**1a**) and (**1b**) respectively⁵] are unusual in that they are porphyrins rather than chlorins with an acrylic rather

than propionic acid side chain, and not esterified to phytol or other alcohols. Recent work has revealed the existence in some organisms of a third, more polar component, named chlorophyll c_3 .^{6,7} We now describe the first structural investigation of this compound.

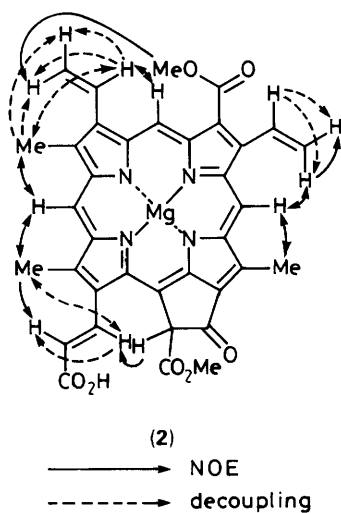
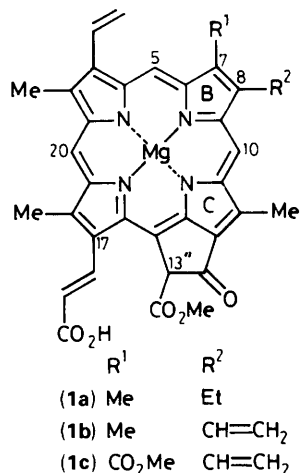


Table 1. ¹H NMR signal assignments for chlorophyll *c*₃ in [2H₅]pyridine (0.4 mM) (δ values).

3-CH ₂ =CH	6.21, 6.68, 8.47	2-Me	3.58
8-CH ₂ =CH	6.34, 6.47, 8.63	12-Me	3.79
17-HO ₂ CCH=CH	7.15	18-Me	3.61
17-HO ₂ CCH=CH	9.63	5-H	11.71
7-MeO ₂ C	4.37	10-H	10.64
13''-MeO ₂ C	4.06	20-H	10.20
		13''-H	7.64

Chlorophyll *c*₃ was isolated from the coccolithophorid *Emiliania huxleyi* by methods outlined in refs. 4 and 7. The molecular weight, determined by FAB mass spectrometry in pyridine/3-nitrobenzyl alcohol was 652, 44 higher than that of chlorophyll *c*₂ (**1b**). Although the ¹H NMR spectra (400 MHz, [2H₅]pyridine) of the two compounds were superficially similar, key differences were (a) an apparent downfield shift of β-methyl signal, from around δ 3.6 in chlorophyll *c*₂ to δ 4.37 in *c*₃, and (b) an even larger shift of either H-5 or H-10 to δ 11.71 in the chlorophyll *c*₃ spectrum. These shifts, together with the molecular weight data, indicated replacement of a ring methyl by a CO₂Me substituent.

Clarification of the chlorophyll *c*₃ structure was obtained using nuclear Overhauser enhancement (NOE) difference spectroscopy,⁸ plus decoupling experiments to identify long-range couplings between the protons of β-methyls and adjacent unsaturated substituents.⁹ The results, consistent with all the available data, are summarized in (2) (≡ **1c**); NMR parameters are given in Table 1.

It should be noted, however, that no connection between the two ring-*B* substituents was established, so that in addition to (1c) the structure in which the ring-*B* vinyl and ring-*C* methyl are interchanged is also formally possible. Because there is no precedent for this reversed arrangement of one- and two-carbon substituents in natural tetrapyrroles, we consider structure (1c) to be overwhelmingly more likely. Confirmation of the structure of chlorophyll *c*₃ is expected to come from total synthesis, which is currently in progress.

We thank Professor P. S. Clezy (University of New South Wales) for helpful discussions, Mr. I. Liepa (CSIRO Division of Fuel Technology) for FAB measurements, and Dr. S. I. Blackburn (CSIRO Division of Fisheries) for assistance with algal cultures. Financial assistance from the CSIRO/University of NSW Collaborative Research Scheme is gratefully acknowledged.

Received, 3rd August 1989; Com. 9/03301G

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