## The Structure and Synthesis of Undecylprodigiosin. A Prodigiosin Analogue from Streptomyces

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In recent years several groups of workers have reported the isolation of  $C_{25}$  prodigiosin analogues from various actinomycetes.\(^1\) While the relationship of these metabolites to methylpentylprodigiosin (III;  $R^2$ =Me;  $R^3$ =n- $C_5H_{11}$ ;  $R^4$ =H) has been shown by spectral comparison, \(^{1a,1b,1h}\) and by partial synthesis\(^{1d}\) from the bipyrrole aldehyde (I), there has, as yet, been no complete structure proof for any naturally occurring analogue of prodigiosin. We now report evidence establishing (III;  $R^2$ =n- $C_{11}H_{23}$ ;  $R^3$ = $R^4$ =H) as the structure of one of the  $C_{25}$  pigments produced by a *Streptomyces* strain.

Streptomyces longisporus ruber, strain M-3,2 was grown on a soymeal-mannitol medium in shake culture for 1—3 weeks. Methylene chloride extraction of the lyophilized cells followed by acid

and base washing and chromatography on basic alumina yielded a base, convertible into a hydrochloride, m.p.  $176-180^{\circ}$ . This hydrochloride consisted of two major components, one of which,  $C_{25}H_{35}N_3O,HCl,$  m.p.  $106-107^{\circ}$ , could be separated in pure form by successive recrystallization from carbon tetrachloride and then heptane.<sup>3</sup> This product was shown to be identical with prodigiosin-25C recently isolated and assigned partial structure (IV) by Harashima and co-workers.  $^{16,4}$ 

The general spectroscopic properties of this pigment clearly show it to be a member of the prodigiosin series. More particularly, the mass spectrum contains a parent peak at m/e 393 and a strong peak at m/e 252 (loss of  $C_{10}H_{21}$ ) suggesting the presence of an undecyl side chain on the

$$(III) \begin{picture}(2000)(0,0) \put(0,0){\line(1,0){100}} \put(0,0){\li$$

$$\left\{\begin{array}{c|c} N & OMe \\ N & H & H \\ (IV) & \end{array}\right\}$$

alkylpyrrole fragment. Pyrolysis of the crude pigment over soda-lime yielded a mixture of pyrroles separable by v.p.c. containing a  $C_{15}H_{27}N$  base as one of the main fractions. The mass spectrum of this base (peaks at m/e 221 and m/e 80) as well as the n.m.r. spectrum [ $\tau$  3·6 (1H), 3·59 (1H), 4·02 (1H), 4·20 (1H), 7·6 (2H), 8·65 (18H), and 9·1 (3H)] are in accord with a 2-undecylpyrrole structure. This assignment was confirmed by comparison with an authentic sample of (II;  $R^2$ =n- $C_{11}H_{23}$ ,  $R^3$ = $R^4$ =H) prepared from the reaction of pyrrole Grignard with undecanoyl chloride followed by lithium aluminium hydride reduction.

Condensation of 2-undecylpyrrole with the bipyrrole aldehyde (I)<sup>8,7</sup> in ethanol containing HCl yielded undecylprodigiosin (III;  $R^2=n-C_{11}H_{23}$ ,  $R^3=R^4=H$ ) identical in all respects with the natural pigment. Since (I) has been previously synthesized,<sup>7</sup> the structure determination and synthesis of the  $C_{25}$  pigment is thus complete.

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<sup>1</sup> (a) E. Dietzel, Naturwiss., 1948, 35, 345; (b) E. Dietzel, Z. physiol. Chem., 1949, 284, 262; (c) R. A. Nicolaus, R. Nicoletti, and F. Arcamone, Ricerca sci., 1958, 28, 2314; (d) H. H. Wasserman, J. Keggi, F. Bohlmann, and W. Luders, Angew. Chem., 1960, 72, 779; (e) H. H. Wasserman, L. L. Williams, and J. Keggi, Angew. Chem., 1961, 73, 467; (f) J. J. Perry, Nature, 1961, 191, 77; (g) I. M. Khokhlova, A. V. Puchnina, and O. I. Artamonova, Biokhimiya, 1964, 29, 841; (h) K. Harashima, N. Tsuchida, and J. Nagatsu, Agric. and Biol. Chem. (Japan), 1966, 30, 309.

<sup>2</sup> The strains of Streptomyces longisporus ruber used in this work were kindly provided by Dr. K. Haider, Institut für

Biochemie des Bodens, Braunschweig, Germany.

 $^3$  Structural and synthetic investigations on the other prodigiosin-like component of this mixture,  $C_{25}H_{33}N_3O$ , m.p.  $201-202^\circ$  (hydrochloride), will be reported separately.

<sup>4</sup> We thank Dr. Harashima for sending us a sample of his C<sub>25</sub> pigment for mixed melting-point and infrared-spectral

<sup>5</sup> Satisfactory elemental analyses were obtained for all new compounds.

<sup>6</sup> H. H. Wasserman, J. E. McKeon, L. Smith, and P. Forgione, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 1960, 82, 506; Tetrahedron, Supplement No. 8, in the press.

<sup>7</sup> H. Rapoport and K. G. Holden, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 1962, 84, 635.