

Biosynthesis of Montanine

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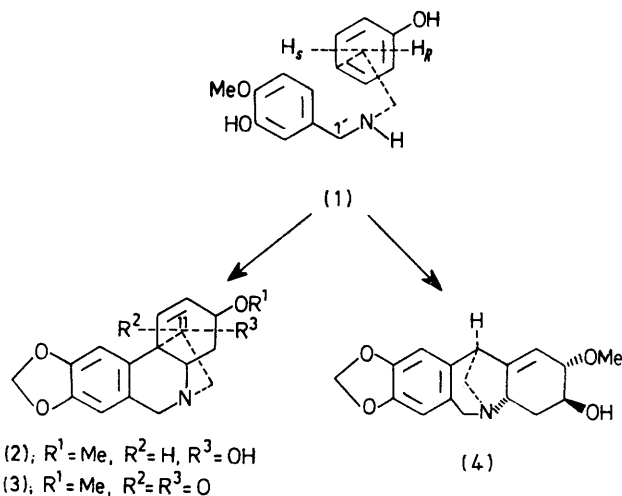
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Summary It has been shown that *Rhodophiala bifida* converts *O*-methyl-(2*R*)-[2-³H₁, 1'-¹⁴C]norbelleadine (1) into both haemanthamine (2) and montanine (4) with the loss of the *pro-R* hydrogen of C-2 in (1).

WHILE chemical conversions from the haemanthamine into montanine ring systems have been observed,¹ the analogous biosynthetic route has provided contradictory results.^{2,3}

O-Methyl-(2*R*)-[2-³H₁]norbelleadine² was mixed with *O*-methyl[1'-¹⁴C]norbelleadine (ratio ³H₁:¹⁴C, 5.61 ± 0.18) which had been prepared from 3-benzyloxy-4-methoxy-bromobenzene by carbonation of the Grignard reagent with ¹⁴CO₂ and subsequent standard transformations. The doubly labelled (1) was injected as an aqueous solution into bulbs of growing *Rhodophiala bifida*. After a two-week period, the bulbs were processed and haemanthamine (2; ³H₁:¹⁴C, 1.36 ± 0.02) and montanine (4; ³H₁:¹⁴C, 1.31 ± 0.06) were isolated. This represents a loss of 76 and 77% of the tritium present at C-2 in (1) when transformed into haemanthamine and montanine, respectively. The residual tritium in both compounds is attributed to partial racemization which occurred during the synthesis² and was shown to be located at C-11 in (2) by oxidizing (2) with CrO₃-pyridine. The resulting oxohaemanthamine (3; ³H₁:¹⁴C, 0.023) retained <2% of the tritium present in (2).

The above data show that the biological conversion of *O*-methyl-(2*R*)-[2-³H₁, 1'-¹⁴C]norbelleadine into haemanthamine and montanine occurs with the loss of the *pro-R*



hydrogen of C-2 in (1). These data are consistent with the reported biosynthesis of haemanthamine in various Amaryllidaceae.^{2,3} This contradicts the reported biosynthesis of montanine in *Haemanthus coccineus*.⁴

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