Sir:

In the course of our screening program for novel antimetabolites competitive with Lglutamine from soil actinomycetes, a new herbicidal antibiotic was isolated from the culture filtrate of *Kitasatosporia phosalacinea* sp. nov. KA-338. The taxonomy, isolation and biological activities will be reported in separate papers^{1,2)}. In the present communication, the structure elucidation of the new phosphorouscontaining tripeptide herbicide is described.

Phosalacine (1) is a water-soluble amphoteric peptide: mp >225°C (dec), $[\alpha]_{25}^{m}$ -38.8° (*c* 0.65, H₂O), FD-MS *m*/*z* 366 (M+1)⁺. The molecular formula C₁₄H₂₈N₈O₆P was confirmed by the high resolution EI-MS spectrum (obsd *m*/*z* 489.182, Calcd for C₁₈H₈₁N₈O₇PF₈ *m*/*z* 489.185) of *N*-trifluoroacetylphosalacine dimethylester. IR spectrum suggested the presence of carboxylic acid (1658 and 3000~3500 cm⁻¹) and amide carbonyl groups (1545 cm⁻¹).

The ¹³C NMR spectrum showed the signals of



four methyl, three methylene, four methine (three methine attributed to be α -carbon of α amino acid by their chemical shifts), two amide carboxy and a carboxylic acid. Among them, two signals split to doublets in the proton noise decoupling spectrum (Fig. 2), *i.e.* a methyl (δ_c 16.3, J=93 Hz) and a methylene (δ_c 27.5, J=90Hz). These observations suggested that 1 was a tripeptide containing a methylphosphorousmethylene skeleton.

By the amino acid analysis of the acid hydrolysate (6 N HCl, 110°C, 18 hours), phosalacine was found to be composed of alanine (1 mol), leucine (1 mol) and an unusual amino acid. Since the unusual amino acid had to be constructed with a methylene, an α -carbon of α amino acid, an amide carbonyl and the abovementioned phosphorous-containing partial structure, it was revealed to be phosphinothricin which is a component of a known glutamine antimetabolite, phosphinothricylalanylalanine³)</sup> (bialaphos)^{4,5)}.

The direct comparison of the hydrolysate of 1 with that of phosphinothricylalanylalanine in silica gel and cellulose TLC using BuOH - AcOH - H_2O (4:1:1) as developing solvent supported the existence of the unusual amino acid.

The EI-MS spectrum of N-trifluroacetyl dimethylester of 1 showed several characteristic fragment ion peaks as shown in Fig. 3, and indicated that the amino acid sequence of 1 is phosphinothricylalanylleucine. All amino acids isolated from the hydrolysate of 1 were assigned to be L-configuration by the optical

Fig. 2. ¹³C NMR spectrum of phosalacine (22.5 MHz, D₂O).





Fig. 3. EI mass spectrum of N-trifluoroacetylphosalacine dimethylester.

rotation of each component. Thus, the structure of **1** was determined as shown in Fig. 1.

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