

Communications to the Editor

Mer-WF3010, A NEW MEMBER OF
THE PAPULACANDIN FAMILY

II. STRUCTURE DETERMINATION

Sir:

In a previous paper¹⁾, we have reported the fermentation, isolation and biological and physico-chemical properties of Mer-WF3010 (**1**), a new antifungal antibiotic which was produced by *Phialophora cyclaminis*. This communication describes the structural elucidation of **1**.

The structure of **1** has been established by means of spectral analyses of **1** and some of its hydrolysis products in comparison with papulacandins.

Mer-WF3010 (**1**): mp 163~166°C (dec.); $[\alpha]_D^{24} + 36.2^\circ$ (*c* 1.0, CH₃OH); IR (KBr) cm⁻¹ 3400 (br), 1700, 1640, 1615, 1370, 1240 (br), 1130; UV $\lambda_{\max}^{\text{CH}_3\text{OH}}$ nm 232 (ϵ 29,700), 239 (ϵ 29,600), 266 (ϵ 33,100), 297 (sh, ϵ 23,300); FAB-MS (matrix:mNBA) *m/z* positive 857 (M+H)⁺, negative 855 (M-H)⁻; high resolution FAB-MS calcd for (M+H)⁺: 857.3942, found: 857.3944, indicating the molecular formula C₄₅H₆₀O₁₆; ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra are

shown in Table 1.

Mer-WF3010 (**1**) is similar to the papulacandins in physico-chemical properties as shown by the above data, but is different in the molecular formula from the papulacandin family of compounds; papulacandins A, B, C, D^{2,3)}, chaeticandin^{4,5)} and L-687,781^{6,7)}.

Alkaline hydrolysis (0.5 N NaOH, CH₃OH-H₂O (1:1), 2.5 hours, room temperature) of Mer-WF3010 (**1**) gave two unsaturated fatty acids **2** and **3** together with the spirocyclic diglycoside **4** (Scheme 1).

Acids **2** and **3** were esterified with diazomethane to provide methyl esters **5** and **6**, respectively.

Otherwise, selective alkaline hydrolysis of **1** (0.05 M K₂CO₃, CH₃OH-H₂O (1:1), 1.5 hours, room temperature) afforded an unsaturated fatty acid which was identified with the shorter acid **2** given by the above hydrolysis, and two products **7** and **8** (Scheme 1).

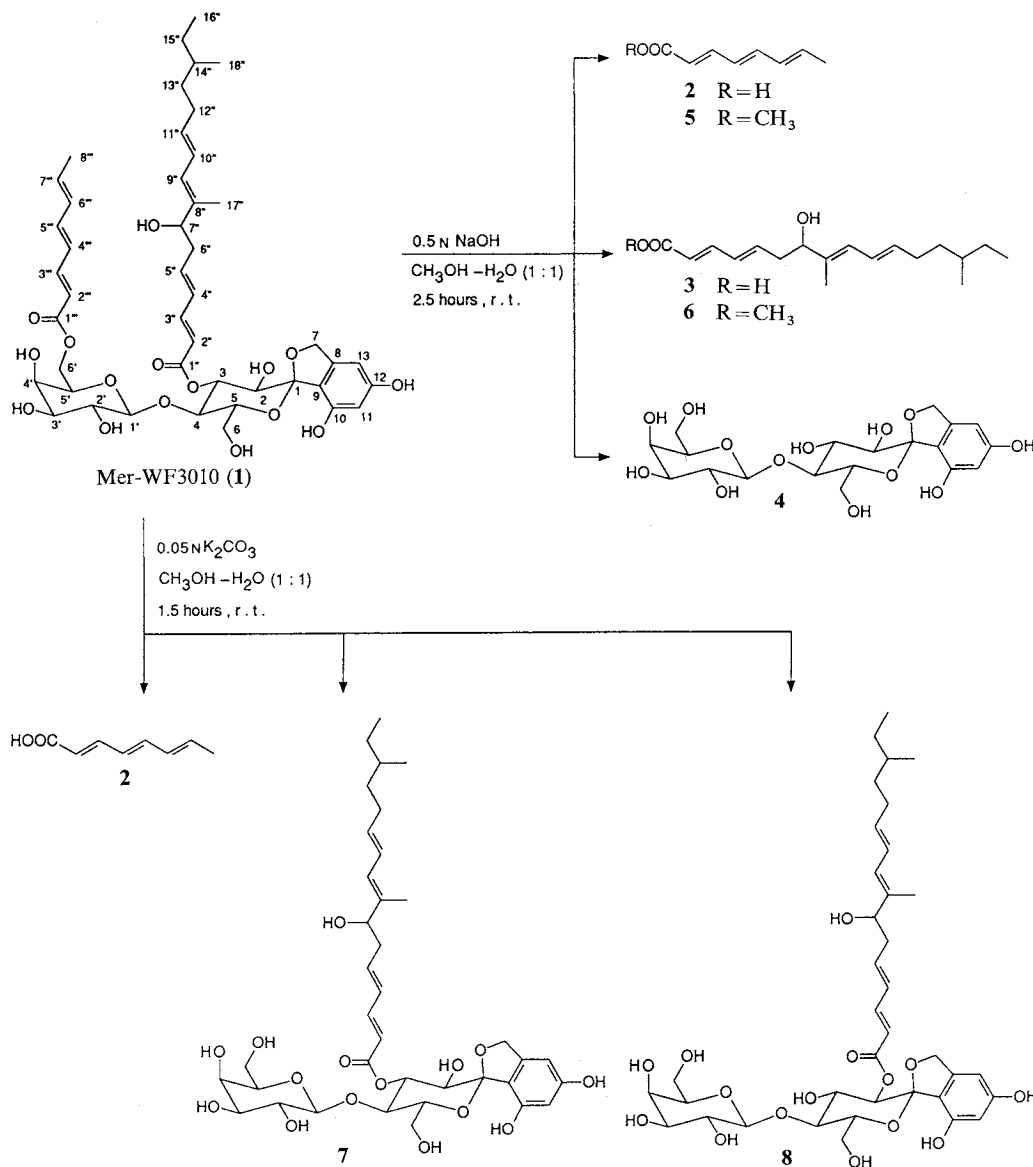
The spirocyclic diglycoside **4**, the two products **7** and **8** obtained from the selective hydrolysis, and the longer fatty acid methyl ester **6** were identified with those obtained from the hydrolysis of

Table 1. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of Mer-WF3010.

Carbon	¹ H NMR	¹³ C NMR	Carbon	¹ H NMR	¹³ C NMR
1		111.9	4"	6.26 (m)	131.5
2	4.37 (d, <i>J</i> =10.3 Hz)	71.9	5"	6.09 (dd, <i>J</i> =14.7, 7.3 Hz)	141.7
3	5.43 (t, <i>J</i> =9.5 Hz)	76.3	6"	2.40 (br t, 2H, <i>J</i> =6.6 Hz)	40.0
4	3.99 (m)	74.7	7"	4.04 (dd, <i>J</i> =13.9, 6.6 Hz)	77.6
5	3.96 (m)	77.8	8"		137.6
6	3.78 (m), 4.02 (m)	61.5	9"	5.97 (d, <i>J</i> =12.5 Hz)	127.1
7	5.03 (2H, AB, <i>J</i> =13.2 Hz)	73.9	10"	6.25 (m)	127.0
8		145.4	11"	5.65 (m)	136.1
9		116.5	12"	2.11 (2H, m)	31.6
10		161.5	13"	1.17 (m), 1.40 (m)	37.5
11	6.20 (s)	100.1	14"	1.31 (m)	35.2
12	6.21 (s)	154.5	15"	1.17 (m), 1.34 (m)	30.4
13		103.0	16"	0.88 (3H, t, <i>J</i> =6.6 Hz)	11.7
1'	4.35 (m)	105.4	17"	1.71 (3H, s)	12.2
2'	3.47 (br d, <i>J</i> =4.4 Hz)	72.5	18"	0.88 (3H, d, <i>J</i> =6.6 Hz)	19.5
3'	3.47 (br d, <i>J</i> =4.4 Hz)	74.6	1'''		168.6
4'	3.76 (m)	70.2	2'''	5.94 (d, <i>J</i> =15.4 Hz)	120.3
5'	3.67 (t, <i>J</i> =6.6 Hz)	73.9	3'''	7.38 (dd, <i>J</i> =15.4, 11.7 Hz)	147.1
6'	4.12 (dd, <i>J</i> =11.0, 6.6 Hz), 4.23 (dd, <i>J</i> =11.0, 5.1 Hz)	64.6	4'''	6.30 (dd, <i>J</i> =15.4, 11.7 Hz)	128.6
1"		169.1	5'''	6.64 (dd, <i>J</i> =15.4, 11.0 Hz)	143.3
2"	5.89 (d, <i>J</i> =15.4 Hz)	121.5	6'''	6.21 (m)	132.5
3"	7.25 (dd, <i>J</i> =15.4, 11.0 Hz)	146.1	7'''	6.02 (q, <i>J</i> =7.3 Hz)	136.7
			8'''	6.02 (q, <i>J</i> =7.3 Hz)	18.7

δ in ppm downfield from internal TMS. CD₃OD was used as solvent. s: singlet, d: doublet, t: triplet, q: quartet.

Scheme 1.



papulacandin B by comparisons of the physico-chemical and spectral properties^{2,3}.

The structure of the shorter fatty acid methyl ester **5** was determined on the basis of spectral analysis and by comparison with UV and mp data reported⁸. That is, **5** was *E,E,E*-octatrienoic acid methyl ester. mp 73~76°C (colorless needles, *n*-pentane) [lit.⁸ 74~75°C (colorless needles, *n*-pentane)], UV (CH₃OH); 299.1 (28,200) [lit.⁸ EtOH; 301 (37,700)], IR (CHCl₃); 1700, 1615, 1430, 1340, 1265, 1135, 1000, ¹H NMR (CDCl₃); 1.83 (3H, dd, *J*=7.0, 1.1 Hz, C(8'')), 3.74 (3H, s,

CO₂CH₃), 5.84 (1H, d, *J*=15.4 Hz, C(2'')), 5.94 (1H, dq, *J*=15.0, 7.0 Hz, C(7'')), 6.16 (1H, ddd, *J*=15.0, 10.6, 1.8 Hz, C(6'')), 6.20 (1H, dd, *J*=14.7, 11.4 Hz, C(4'')), 6.52 (1H, dd, *J*=14.7, 10.6 Hz, C(5'')), 7.30 (1H, dd, *J*=15.0, 11.0 Hz, C(3'')), ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃); 18.53 (s, CO₂CH₃), 51.43 (s, C(8'')), 119.52 (t, C(2'')), 127.51 (t, C(4'')), 131.19 (t, C(6'')), 135.17 (t, C(7'')), 141.19 (t, C(5'')), 145.07 (t, C(3'')), 167.64 (q, C(1'')), EI-MS; *m/z* 152 (M⁺).

From these findings and the 2D NMR experiments of the intact Mer-WF3010, we concluded that Mer-WF3010 has the structure **1** as shown

in Scheme 1.

Papulacandins A, B, C and D were first reported by TRAXLER *et al.*^{2,3)}. Secondly chaetiaccandin was reported by KOMORI *et al.*^{4,5)}. Recently L-687,781 has been reported by VANMIDDLESWORTH *et al.*^{6,7)}. Thus, Mer-WF3010 is the seventh member of the papulacandin family to be isolated from natural sources.

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