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The Structures of the Exfoliamycins

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Recently, we have reported the isolation and characterization of the exfoliamycins $(1 \sim 3)$, new antibacterial naphthoquinone C-glycosides from *Streptomyces exfoliatus*²⁾. The connectivity within the unusual pentosyl moiety could not be proved unambigiously, because of signal overlapping in the ¹H NMR spectra. The situation took a turn to the better by using tetra-O-acetyl-anhydroexfoliamycin (4) but no stereo-chemical details could be given for the tetrahydrofuranyl residue. In this paper we wish to report the X-ray structure analysis of 4 and detailed NOE experiments in case of 2. Both investigations lead to the structures of $1 \sim 3$ including their relative stereochemistry³⁾.

Crystals of 4 (orange needles, $C_{30}H_{32}O_{12}$, MW 584.6) were obtained by liquid-liquid diffusion from a dichloromethane - hexane solvent system at 8°C. The size of the X-ray specimen was about $0.5 \times 0.4 \times 0.3$ mm. Data were collected on a Siemens-Stoe-AED-diffractometer with graphite monochromated MoK_a radiation ($\lambda =$ 71.073 pm). The crystal data are as follows: Orthorhombic, space group P2₁2₁2₁. Cell dimensions, a = 531.9 (1), b=1861.6 (2), c=2876.8 (3) pm, V=2.8486 (7) nm³, Z=4, D_{cale}=1.363 Mg/m³, μ =0.106 mm⁻¹, data collec-

tion with profile fitting method⁴) at -120° C, 2θ range = 8 to 45°, 5451 reflections measured, all 3750 unique reflections used for refinement. The crystal structure was solved by direct methods (SHELXS-90⁵) and the 385 parameters were refined by full matrix least squares method on F^2 (SHELXL-93⁶). Non hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. A riding model starting from calculated positions was employed for the hydrogen atoms. The absolute structure could not be determined reliably. R1 = 0.0451 for $I > 2\sigma$ (I) and wR2 = 0.1014 for all data, $w^{-1} = \sigma^2(F_0^2) + (0.048P)^2 + 0.1449P$ with P = $(F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$, max. residual density $158 e^- nm^{-3}$ (R1 = $\Sigma(|F_{o}| - |F_{c}|)/\Sigma|F_{o}|, wR2 = (\Sigma w(F_{o}^{2} - F_{c}^{2})^{2}/\Sigma wF_{o}^{4})^{1/2}).$ Further details of the crystal structure investigation are available on request from the Fachinformationszentrum Karlsruhe, Gesellschaft für wissenschaftlich technische Information mbH, D-76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen (Germany), on quoting the depository number CSD-401386, the names of the authors and the journal citation.

The results of the X-ray analysis of 4 are given in Fig. 1⁷). The six-membered ring A is puckered at C-1 and O-2. The plane of the tetrahydrofuranyl residue in the envelope conformation $(C-2' \sim C-1' \sim O-1' \sim C-4')$ shows an angle of 66.0° with the plane of the essentially flat naphthoquinone portion (ring B and C). The absolute stereochemistry could not be determined but the relative stereochemistry of the stereocenters at C-1 and in the





The absolute configuration has not been proved.



[†] See ref. 1.

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Fig. 2. NOESY analysis (300 MHz, acetone- d_6) of 3-O-methylexfoliamycin (2).



tetrahydrofuranyl residue were obtained. The latter is in accordance with a C-glycosidically bound ribose. Assuming that the producing strain has accepted D-ribose as precursor, the absolute configuration could be derived as given in the formulae $1 \sim 4$.

The relative stereochemistry of ring A of 2 could be determined by a NOESY experiment⁸⁾. A significant NOE (nuclear Overhauser enhancement) effect between 13-H₃ in the propyl chain and 3-CH₃ as well as between 3-OCH₃ and 1-H caused us to assume that the paired groups are located on the same side of the ring plane (Fig. 2). Far off four striking NOE effects between 7-H and 1'-H, 2'-H, 3'-H and 5'-H₂ confirmed the sugar ribose, which was likewise analyzed by X-ray methods.

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