

## Cyanolide A, a Glycosidic Macrolide with Potent Molluscicidal Activity from the Papua New Guinea Cyanobacterium *Lyngbya bouillonii*

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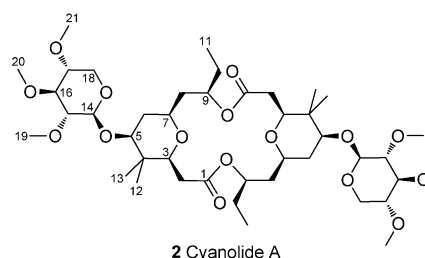
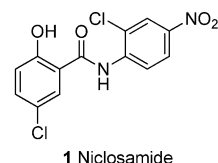
Over the last 50 years, molluscicides have played a critical role in the control of schistosomiasis transmission. Cyanolide A (**2**), isolated from extracts of a Papua New Guinea collection of *Lyngbya bouillonii*, is a new and highly potent molluscicidal agent against the snail vector *Biomphalaria glabrata* ( $LC_{50} = 1.2 \mu\text{M}$ ). The structure of cyanolide A (**2**) was elucidated through extensive NMR spectroscopic analyses, yielding a symmetrical dimer that represents the newest addition to the family of glycosidic macrolides from cyanobacteria.

Schistosomiasis continues to be one of the most prevalent parasitic infections worldwide, with an estimated 207 million people currently infected and 779 million people at risk of infection.<sup>1,2</sup> The disease is endemic to many countries with large populations, such as Brazil and China, but by far the majority of infected people (97%) are from the continent of Africa.<sup>1</sup> There are five species of *Schistosoma* known to infect humans, four of which cause the intestinal form of schistosomiasis and one that causes urinary schistosomiasis.<sup>3</sup> The pathology of schistosomiasis includes a complex immune response to schistosome eggs that become trapped in tissues.<sup>4</sup> This can cause hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, bladder cancer, or kidney malfunction, among other disorders, and can ultimately lead to death.<sup>3,4</sup>

A major problem in controlling schistosomiasis infection, however, is the complex lifecycle of the worm. The helminths require both an aquatic snail host and a mammalian host to complete their reproductive cycle.<sup>3</sup> Thus, eradicating the disease in the mammalian host, with a drug like praziquantel, does not protect against the possibility of reinfection from later exposure to water containing snail vectors (belonging to the genus *Biomphalaria*, e.g., *B. glabrata* and *B. alexandrina*).<sup>5,6</sup> Molluscicides have been developed over the last 50 years to kill the intermediary snail host and constitute a crucial method of schistosomiasis control.<sup>7</sup> Niclosamide (**1**) (Bayluscide,  $LC_{100} = 4.6 \mu\text{M}$ ) is the most widely used molluscicide available, effectively killing snails at all stages of the lifecycle.<sup>3,6,7</sup> However, its high price, poor water solubility, and potential toxicity toward fish are considered major drawbacks.<sup>8</sup> Other molluscicides, both synthetic<sup>6,7,9</sup> and from plant sources,<sup>6,10,11</sup> have been examined, but not one has proved significant enough to replace niclosamide (**1**).

As part of our ongoing NIH-funded International Cooperative Biodiversity Group program in Panama to screen natural product materials for activities to tropical diseases, including malaria, leishmaniasis, Chagas' disease, and schistosomiasis,<sup>12</sup> we have used a simple molluscicidal bioassay to screen marine cyanobacterial extracts and have previously reported the molluscicidal agents barbamide ( $LC_{100} = 21.6 \mu\text{M}$ )<sup>13</sup> and tanikolide ( $LD_{50} = 31.6 \mu\text{M}$ ).<sup>14</sup> Herein, we describe the isolation and structure elucidation of cyanolide A (**2**), a new molluscicidal agent obtained from a Papua New Guinea collection of *Lyngbya bouillonii*.

Multiple samples of dark-reddish cyanobacterial mats, tenaciously attached to surrounding corals, were collected by scuba from a shallow reef wall outside Pigeon Island, Papua New Guinea. A careful taxonomic characterization using morphological and 16S



RNA data allowed us to unequivocally identify this organism as *L. bouillonii* (Hoffmann et Demoulin).<sup>15</sup> The majority of the biological material was repeatedly extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$  (2:1) to produce 1.22 g of extract, which was then fractionated by silica gel vacuum column chromatography to produce nine fractions (A–I). At this point, the highly bioactive and most spectroscopically intriguing fraction F (74.2 mg) was subjected to a  $^1\text{H}$  NMR-guided fractionation comprised of repetitive silica gel flash column chromatography followed by normal-phase HPLC, to afford 1.2 mg (0.1%) of cyanolide A (**2**) as the main component. Pure metabolite **2** exhibited significant molluscicidal activity against *Biomphalaria glabrata* ( $LC_{50} = 1.2 \mu\text{M}$ ) as well as modest brine shrimp toxicity ( $LC_{50} = 10.8 \mu\text{M}$ ).

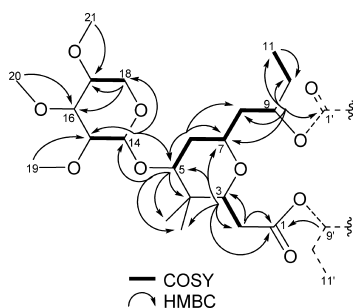
HRESIMS of **2** yielded an  $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$  parent ion at  $m/z$  855.4735, consistent with the molecular formula  $\text{C}_{42}\text{H}_{72}\text{O}_{16}$  and 7 degrees of unsaturation. Its IR spectrum indicated a lack of hydroxy groups and the presence of ester and ether linkages (bands at 1740 and  $1096 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ). The  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of **2** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  (Table 1, Figure S1 in the Supporting Information) displayed a total of eight methines adjacent to oxygen plus one oxygenated methylene exhibiting diastereotopic proton resonances at  $\delta_a$  3.97 (dd,  $J = 5.4, 11.4 \text{ Hz}$ ) and  $\delta_b$  3.09 (dd,  $J = 10.2, 11.4 \text{ Hz}$ ). Among these, the methine doublet at  $\delta$  4.24 was quite diagnostic and suggested the presence of a sugar-like moiety comprising a portion of cyanolide A (**2**). Additional key proton signals included three methoxy singlets at  $\delta$  3.62, 3.60, and 3.46, two shielded methyl singlets at  $\delta$  0.96 and 0.88, and a methyl triplet at  $\delta$  0.85 ( $J = 7.8 \text{ Hz}$ ). The readily interpretable  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of **2** was completed by four pairs of diastereotopic methylenes in the range  $\delta$  2.40–1.40, which in combination with all the resonances above accounted for one-half of the 72 protons expected from HRESIMS data. A similar situation

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**Table 1.** NMR Spectroscopic Data (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) for Cyanolide A (2)

carbon	$\delta_C$ , mult. <sup>a</sup>	$\delta_H$ , mult ( <i>J</i> in Hz) <sup>b</sup>	HMBC <sup>c</sup>	COSY	NOESY
1, 1'	171.6, C				
2a, 2a'	35.0, CH <sub>2</sub>	2.38, dd (1.8, 16.2)	1, 3, 4	2b, 3	12, 13
2b, 2b'		2.27, dd (9.0, 16.2)	1, 3	2a, 3	12
3, 3'	80.3, CH	3.44, dd (1.8, 9.0)	1, 2, 5, 7, 12	2a, 2b	13
4, 4'	38.6, C				
5, 5'	85.4, CH	3.31, dd (4.8, 11.4)	4, 12, 13, 14	6a, 6b	13, 14
6a, 6a'	36.9, CH <sub>2</sub>	1.97, ddd (2.0, 4.8, 12.3)	4, 5, 7	5, 6b	
6b, 6b'		1.47, ddd (11.8, 11.8, 12.3)	4, 5, 7, 8	5, 6a, 7	12
7, 7'	75.2, CH	3.47, m		6b, 8a, 8b	9
8a, 8a'	40.6, CH <sub>2</sub>	1.82, dt (9.0, 14.4)	6, 7, 9, 10	7, 8b, 9	
8b, 8b'		1.57, m	6, 7, 9, 10	7, 8a, 9	
9, 9'	73.8, CH	4.91, m	1', 7, 8, 10, 11	8a, 8b	7, 11
10a, 10a'	28.3, CH <sub>2</sub>	1.59, m	8, 9, 11	11	
10b, 10b'		1.51, m	8, 9, 11	11	
11, 11'	9.4, CH <sub>3</sub>	0.85, t (7.8)	9, 10	10a, 10b	9
12, 12'	13.5, CH <sub>3</sub>	0.88, s	3, 4, 5, 13		2a, 2b, 6b, 19
13, 13'	22.1, CH <sub>3</sub>	0.96, s	3, 4, 5, 12		2a, 3, 5, 14, 19
14, 14'	105.9, CH	4.24, d (7.8)	5, 15, 18	15	5, 13, 16, 19
15, 15'	84.0, CH	2.96, dd (7.8, 9.0)	14, 16, 19	14	19
16, 16'	85.6, CH	3.09, dd (9.0, 10.1)	14, 15, 17, 20		14
17, 17'	79.4, CH	3.23, ddd (5.4, 10.1, 10.2)	15, 18, 21	18a	
18a, 18a'	63.3, CH <sub>2</sub>	3.97, dd (5.4, 11.4)	14, 16, 17	17, 18b	
18b, 18b'		3.09, dd (10.2, 11.4)	14, 16, 17	18a	19
19, 19'	61.0, CH <sub>3</sub>	3.60, s	15		12, 13, 14, 15, 18b
20, 20'	60.9, CH <sub>3</sub>	3.62, s	16		
21, 21'	58.8, CH <sub>3</sub>	3.46, s	17		

<sup>a</sup> Recorded at 150 MHz. <sup>b</sup> Recorded at 600 MHz. <sup>c</sup> From proton to the indicated carbon.

**Figure 1.** Representative COSY and HMBC correlations for the monomer of cyanolide A (2).

was observed in the <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of **2** (Table 1, Figure S2), with the appearance of only 21 peaks, consistent with one ester carbonyl at  $\delta$  171.6, one anomeric carbon at  $\delta$  105.9, 11 oxygenated sp<sup>3</sup> resonances between  $\delta$  85.6 and 58.8, five methylene peaks in the range  $\delta$  40.6–28.3, and three methyl carbons at  $\delta$  22.1, 13.5 and 9.4. Thus, we concluded that **2** contained a plane of symmetry and that the NMR data reflected one-half of the complete structure. As detailed below, extensive analysis by 2D NMR, including HSQC, HMBC, COSY, and NOESY, revealed the dimeric and symmetric nature of metabolite **2** (Table 1).

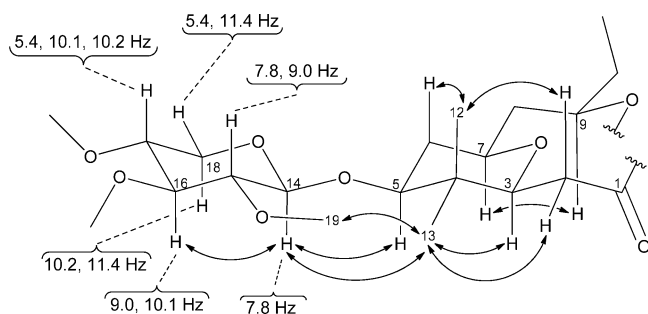
The first substructure comprising **2** was determined to be a 2,3,4-trimethoxy xylose unit on the basis of COSY and HMBC data. Methoxy singlets at  $\delta$  3.60 (H-19), 3.62 (H-20), and 3.46 (H-21) displayed HMBC correlations with methine carbons at  $\delta$  84.0 (C-15), 85.6 (C-16), and 79.4 (C-17), respectively. These were found to be interconnected via reciprocal HMBC correlations (Figure 1), providing evidence for the sequence  $\delta$  2.96 (H-15), 3.09 (H-16), and 3.23 (H-17). This last proton showed a COSY correlation with

a resonance at  $\delta$  3.97 (H-18a), which was part of an oxygenated methylene in which the other proton component resonated at the more shielded shift of  $\delta$  3.09 (H-18b). Both of these latter resonances, in turn, displayed HMBC correlations with the immediately adjacent oxymethine carbon at  $\delta$  79.4 (C-17) as well as the oxygenated carbon at  $\delta$  85.6 (C-16). The H<sub>2</sub>-18 protons were also correlated by HMBC to an anomeric carbon at  $\delta$  105.9 (C-14), which must be linked through an oxygen atom to C-18. The xylose backbone was completed by observation of the anomeric doublet proton resonance at  $\delta$  4.24 (H-14), which displayed COSY correlation with a proton at  $\delta$  2.96 (H-15), as well as reciprocal HMBC correlations with carbons at  $\delta$  84.0 (C-15) and 63.3 (C-18) within the six-membered xylose ring, and a new carbon resonance at  $\delta$  85.4 (C-5), thus connecting the sugar moiety to the aglycone portion of metabolite **2**. All <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C chemical shifts for this triacetylated xylose moiety were in close agreement with literature values (Tables S1 and S2, Figure S7 in the Supporting Information).<sup>16</sup>

One-half of the 16-membered central macrolide constituting **2** was assembled via a combination of HMBC and COSY data beginning from the oxymethine at  $\delta$  3.31 (H-5), directly linked to the xylose residue. This informative proton resonance showed HMBC correlations with a quaternary carbon at  $\delta$  38.6 (C-4), as well as two methyl resonances attached to this carbon at  $\delta$  13.5 (C-12) and 22.1 (C-13). The same proton resonance constituted the start of a tightly coupled spin system that included signals for a diastereotopic methylene at  $\delta$  1.97 (H-6a) and 1.47 (H-6b), an oxygenated methine at  $\delta$  3.47 (H-7), a second diastereotopic methylene with protons at  $\delta$  1.82 (H-8a) and 1.57 (H-8b), and a final deshielded methine at  $\delta$  4.91 (H-9). HMBC data among all of these protons confirmed the sequence given by COSY and provided additional connectivity information for methine H-9, which correlated with a carbonyl carbon at  $\delta$  171.6 (C-1') and an ethyl branch comprised of a methylene carbon at  $\delta$  28.3 (C-10,  $\delta_{Ha}$  1.59 and  $\delta_{Hb}$  1.51) and a methyl at  $\delta$  9.4 (C-11,  $\delta_H$  0.85).

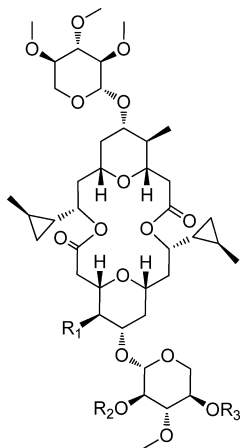
The methyl singlets at  $\delta$  0.88 (H-12) and 0.96 (H-13), which formed part of the *gem*-dimethyl moiety mentioned above, displayed HMBC correlations with a geminal sp<sup>3</sup> carbon at  $\delta$  38.6 (C-4), as well as with vicinal carbon resonances at  $\delta$  85.4 (C-5) and 80.3 (C-3). By HMBC from the proton at  $\delta$  3.44 (H-3), this latter carbon was found to be linked, through an oxygen atom, to the resonance at  $\delta$  75.2 (C-7). Additional HMBC correlations from H-3 allowed placement of an adjacent methylene carbon at  $\delta$  35.0 (C-2), which exhibited diastereotopic proton resonances at  $\delta$  2.38 (H-2a) and 2.27 (H-2b), followed by a carbonyl signal at  $\delta$  171.6 (C-1). At this point all of the COSY, HSQC, and HMBC NMR data had been fully engaged, but accounted for only one-half of the expected atomic composition indicated by HRESIMS measurement. An exhaustive review of the 2D NMR data revealed that the deshielded oxymethine H-9 ( $\delta$  4.91) was involved in an ester linkage containing also the carbonyl at  $\delta$  171.6; this linkage would give rise to an eight-membered ring system if only a monomeric chemical entity is considered. However, given that all <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR resonances were assigned at this point, it was evident that compound **2** was a symmetrical dimer exhibiting a central 16-membered macrocycle fused with two flanking tetrahydropyran rings, each connected to a xylose moiety. Sequential loss of the two sugar units under APCI conditions (fragment ions at *m/z* 659.0 and 485.0, Figure S7) gave further evidence of the symmetrical dimeric nature of cyanolide (**2**).

The relative configuration and  $\beta$ -linkage of the two xylose residues were defined by large vicinal coupling constants measured for the axial anomeric proton H-14 ( $\delta$  4.24, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), as well as axial oxymethines H-15 ( $\delta$  2.96, dd, *J* = 7.8, 9.0 Hz), H-16 ( $\delta$  3.09, dd, *J* = 9.0, 10.1 Hz), and H-17 ( $\delta$  3.23, ddd, *J* = 5.4, 10.1, 10.2 Hz) (Figure 2). Thus, all of the methoxy substituents in the sugar were found to be equatorial. NOESY data between H-14 and H-16 provided additional evidence for the sugar configuration defined above. This relative configuration was connected to that of



**Figure 2.** Coupling constant and NOE data analysis defining the relative configuration of **2**.

the central macrocycle through two separate points using NOESY. NOEs were observed between the anomeric proton H-14 ( $\delta$  4.24) and oxymethine H-5 ( $\delta$  3.31), as well as between the equatorial methoxy H-19 ( $\delta$  3.60) and the equatorial methyl H-13 ( $\delta$  0.96). The latter interaction suggested a locked conformation in **2** wherein the [C-5]–O–[C-14] bridge is prevented from free rotation, most likely due to steric hindrance. Analogous to the xylose residue, a combination of coupling constants and NOESY data led to the assignment of axial positions for methyl H-12 ( $\delta$  0.88), methylenic protons H-2b ( $\delta$  2.27) and H-6b ( $\delta$  1.47), and oxymethines H-3 ( $\delta$  3.44), H-5 ( $\delta$  3.31), H-7 ( $\delta$  3.47), and H-9 ( $\delta$  4.91), all located in the tetrahydropyran ring and the monomeric portion of the central macrocycle comprising cyanolide A. Considering all the data above and assuming a natural D-configuration for the xylose residue, we propose an absolute configuration for cyanolide A (**2**) of 3*S*, 3'*S*, 5*S*, 5'*S*, 7*R*, 7'*R*, 9*R*, 9'*R*, 14*S*, 14'*S*, 15*R*, 15'*R*, 16*S*, 16'*S*, 17*R*, and 17'*R*. Unfortunately, attempts to experimentally corroborate this proposal were unfeasible due to the limited amount of material available after biological evaluation.



- 3**  $R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = \text{Me}$   
**4**  $R_1 = \text{Me}, R_2 = \text{H}, R_3 = \text{Me}$   
**5**  $R_1 = \text{Me}, R_2 = \text{Me}, R_3 = \text{H}$   
**6**  $R_1 = \text{H}, R_2 = R_3 = \text{Me}$

Cyanolide A (**2**) is structurally most closely related to the marine natural products clavosolidines A–D (**3–6**) isolated from the Philippine sponge *Myriastrra clavosa*.<sup>16</sup> They share a flat dimeric macrocyclic skeleton that is decorated with xylose appendages, the same configuration for their analogous stereocenters throughout the entire molecule, and negative specific rotation values of approximately the same magnitude (Table S3, Supporting Information). The triacetylated xylose residues possess virtually identical <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C chemical shifts (Tables S1 and S2, Figure S7), which in the case of clavosolidines A (**3**),<sup>17</sup> B (**4**),<sup>18</sup> and D (**6**)<sup>19</sup> have been found to have the D-configuration via total synthesis. However, cyanolide A (**2**) lacks the *trans*-2-methylcyclopropyl substituents

at the C-9/C-9' position of the clavosolidines, instead possessing an ethyl group. Furthermore, rather than having one methyl group at C-4, cyanolide A (**2**) possesses a dimethyl group at this location. The fact that cyanolide A (**2**) was isolated from the free living cyanobacteria *L. bouillonii* suggests that the clavosolidines are also cyanobacterial compounds. Indeed, such a possibility was noted by Rao and Faulkner in their initial report on clavosolidines A and B.<sup>16</sup>

Cyanolide A (**2**) represents the newest addition to the family of glycosidic macrolides from cyanobacteria, a rapidly expanding group of polyketide-derived cyclic compounds exhibiting different ring sizes and complex methylation, glycosidation, and unsaturation patterns, even including halogenation.<sup>20</sup> We envision that the monomer of **2** originates from a nascent polyketide chain composed of five acetate units, which is modified by SAM-derived methylation events, giving rise to a *gem*-dimethyl at C-4 and a methyl extension at C-10. The latter rather unusual methylation is proposed because cyanobacteria do not appear to utilize propionate in the production of their polyketide natural products.<sup>21</sup> The high toxicity exhibited by cyanolide A (**2**) against *B. glabrata* makes it the most potent molluscicidal agent isolated by our research program so far, and this may relate to its natural function to deter grazing by herbivorous mollusks. Further biological evaluation has revealed that compound **2** is relatively noncytotoxic when tested against H-460 human lung adenocarcinoma and Neuro-2a mouse neuroblastoma cell lines (up to a maximum test concentration of 35  $\mu\text{M}$ ). Thus, cyanolide A represents a promising lead compound for treating waterways infested with schistosomiasis-carrying snails of the genus *Biomphalaria*.

## Experimental Section

**General Experimental Procedures.** The optical rotation was measured on a JASCO P-2000 polarimeter. UV and IR spectra were recorded on a Beckman DU 800 UV and a Nicolet 100 FT-IR spectrophotometer, respectively. <sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C, and 2D NMR spectra were collected at a <sup>1</sup>H resonance frequency of either 600 MHz (Bruker Avance III DRX600) or 500 MHz (JEOL ECA500). The Bruker DRX600 was equipped with a 1.7 mm TCI cryoprobe. Chemical shifts were calibrated internally to the residual signal of the solvent in which the sample was dissolved (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  7.26,  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  77.0). High-resolution mass spectra were obtained on a ThermoFinnigan MAT900XL mass spectrometer. LC-MS data were acquired on a ThermoFinnigan Surveyor Plus PDA and pump array, equipped with a LCQ Advantage Max mass detector. APCI MS spectra were recorded on a Finnigan LCQDECA instrument. HPLC was carried out using a dual Waters 515 pump system equipped with a Waters 996 photodiode array detector. Vacuum and flash chromatographic separations were performed using type H (10–40  $\mu\text{m}$ , Aldrich) silica and silica gel 60 (40–63  $\mu\text{m}$ , EMD), respectively. Merck aluminum-supported TLC sheets (silica gel 60 F<sub>254</sub>) were used for TLC. All solvents were purchased as HPLC grade.

**Biological Material.** Samples of *Lyngbya bouillonii* (voucher specimen available from WHG as collection number PNG5-19-05-8) were collected at a depth of 3–10 m from a shallow reef wall outside Pigeon Island, Papua New Guinea (4°16.063' S, 152°20.266' E), in May 2005. Samples were stored in 70% EtOH at –20 °C prior to extraction. Taxonomy was assigned via 16S RNA data (GenBank accession numbers FJ041298 and FJ041299) and by microscopic comparison with the description given by Komárek and Anagnostidis,<sup>22</sup> as well as Hoffmann<sup>15</sup> (Supporting Information).

**Extraction and Isolation.** Approximately 37.9 g (dry wt) of the cyanobacteria was extracted repeatedly with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH (2:1) to afford 1.22 g of extract. A portion of this material (1.13 g) was fractionated by silica gel vacuum liquid chromatography using a stepwise gradient solvent system of increasing polarity starting from 10% EtOAc in hexanes to 100% MeOH, to produce nine fractions (A–I). The bioactive fraction F (0.0742 g) was subjected to a <sup>1</sup>H NMR-guided fractionation using repetitive silica gel column chromatography and isocratic conditions (50% EtOAc in hexanes, respectively), followed by normal-phase HPLC (Phenomenex Luna 10  $\mu\text{m}$  silica 100 Å, 250 × 4.60 mm, two columns in series, 40% EtOAc/60% hexanes at 1.5 mL/min, detection at 254 and 280 nm) to yield 1.2 mg of compound **2**.

**Cyanolide A (2):** colorless oil;  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$   $-59$  ( $c$  0.6,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ ); IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}$  (neat) 2932, 1740, 1463, 1371, 1305, 1255, 1163, 1096  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ), see Table 1; APCIMS  $m/z$  855.4  $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$  (9), 833.0  $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  (49), 659.0 (36), 485.0 (100), 467.1 (11), 242.9 (14), 224.9 (11), 207.0 (7); HRESIMS  $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$   $m/z$  855.4735 (calcd for  $\text{C}_{42}\text{H}_{72}\text{NaO}_{16}$ , 855.4718).

**Molluscicidal Assay.** The molluscicidal effect of pure cyanolide A (2) was evaluated according to a previously outlined procedure using the test organism *Biomphalaria glabrata*.<sup>25</sup> In all assays performed, a stock solution of 20 mg/mL of pure compound in EtOH was prepared, of which 35  $\mu\text{L}$  was taken and diluted to 7 mL with distilled  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . The snails were placed in wells of varying concentrations and observed after 24 h. If no heartbeat could be detected upon examination under a dissecting microscope (20 $\times$  magnification), the snails were assessed as dead.

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**Supporting Information Available:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR,  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR, and 2D NMR spectra in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  for cyanolide A, comparative chemical shift and specific rotation tables for cyanolide A and clavosolides A–D, and morphological characterization and taxonomic identification of PNG5-19-05-8. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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