PHYTOCHEMICAL REPORTS

ISOLATION OF BEAUVERICIN FROM PAECILOMYCES FUMOSO-ROSEUS

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Key Word Index-Paecilomyces fumoso-roseus; fungi; beauvericin; depsipeptide.

Plant. Paecilomyces fumoso-roseus. Source. Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, Baarn, The Netherlands. Importance. Entomopathogenic fungus. Previous work. Morphological and taxonomical studies only. Present work. We wish to report the isolation of a depsipeptide, beauvericin, hitherto isolated only from Beauveria bassiana [1], this is also an entomopathogenic fungus.

EXPERIMENTAL

Culture. The strain of Paecilomyces fumoso-roseus was grown for 3 days at 27° in submerged culture in the following medium: peptone Difco (1% w/v), yeast-extract (0·2% w/v), dextrose (5% w/v) in H₂O. The fungal mycelium (1·5 kg) was filtered, washed with H₂O, and dried under suction, and then extracted with Me₂CO (3 × 10·1); the combined extracts were taken to dryness.

Identification of metabolites. The residue (46 g), was partitioned between H_2O (1 litre) and CHCl₃ (4 1). After drying (Na₂SO₄) the CHCl₃ phase was evaporated, Residue dissolved in the smallest amount of CHCl₃ and chromatographed on Si gel (70 × 7.5 cm) using MeOH in CHCl₃ (0 to 4%), fractions being examined by TLC (CHCl₃-MeOH 9:1) and pooled accordingly. After a fraction containing mixtures of triglycerides (1.8 g), free fatty acids (8 g) and steroids (0.5 g, mainly ergosterol), a single crystalline compound was obtained (2.4 g) which was identified as beauvericin on the basis of elemental analysis, MS, NMR and rotatory power measurements; all the data were in good agreement with those reported in the literature [1,2].

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DEPSIDES FROM LOBODIRINA MAHUIANA

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Key Word Index-Lobodirina mahuiana; Roccellaceae; Lichen; depsides; atranorin.

Plant. Lobodirina mahuiana Follm. was collected on rock surfaces in Quebrada Las Lechuzas, Fray Jorge National Park, Coquimbo province, Chile on 30 March, 1974, and identified by J. Redón by comparison with isotype specimens.

Isolation and characterization of the compounds. The dry material (60 g) was first extracted with boiling $\rm Et_2O$ for 24 hr. The residue was taken to dryness and washed with acetone. Lecanoric acid (748 mg; 1·24%) and roccellic acid (96 mg, 0·16%) were crystallized by known methods [1] and identified by direct comparison with authentic material by TLC [2,3], mp, mmp and IR spectra [4]. Traces of atranorin were found.