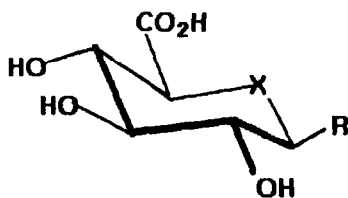
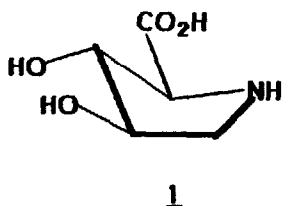


3R,4R-DIHYDROXY-L-PROLINE: A POTENT AND SPECIFIC  $\beta$ -D-GLUCURONIDASE INHIBITOR

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**Summary:** The title compound, a naturally-occurring amino acid found in virotoxins, competitively inhibits bovine  $\beta$ -D-glucuronidase but does not affect other glycosidases.

Naturally-occurring iminosugars such as deoxynojirimycin<sup>1</sup> and deoxymannonojirimycin<sup>2</sup> can induce lysosomal storage phenomena and disrupt glycoprotein biosynthesis by inhibiting glycosidases which process cell membrane glycolipids and modify N-linked oligosaccharides. These inhibitors (and related indolizidine alkaloids) contain hydroxylated piperidine rings which are homochiral with D-gluco and D-mannopyranose structures, and they bind competitively at the enzymatic site of pyranosyl cation formation. Even hydroxylated pyrrolidines, which bear a closer resemblance to furanose sugars, have recently been reported to inhibit the hydrolysis of glycopyranosides.<sup>4</sup> As part of our research in this area, we recognized that the all-trans-dihydroxy-L-proline 1, an amino acid found in toxic peptides of *Amanita virosa* mushrooms,<sup>5</sup> was structurally and stereochemically analogous to D-glucuronic acid 2, an important component of such mucopolysaccharides as heparin, hyaluronic acid and chondroitin. We now disclose that (-)1 is a potent competitive inhibitor of  $\beta$ -D-glucuronidase. Its activity is comparable to that of (+)3, a naturally-occurring trihydroxypipelic acid of plant origin.<sup>6</sup>



2 X= O, R= OH  
3 X= NH, R= H

Proline 1 strongly inhibited the hydrolysis of *p*-nitrophenyl- $\beta$ -D-glucuronide by bovine  $\beta$ -D-glucuronidase, causing 50% inhibition of activity at  $1 \times 10^{-4}$  M.<sup>7</sup> Besides the standard Lineweaver-Burk analysis, a plot of  $1/V$  vs  $[I]$  at different inhibitor concentrations revealed that 1 was a competitive inhibitor ( $K_i = 9 \times 10^{-5}$  M) of enzymic activity ( $K_M = 1.4 \times 10^{-3}$  M). All other glycosidases tested (almond  $\beta$ -glucosidase, jackbean  $\alpha$ -mannosidase, bovine  $\beta$ -galactosidase, green coffee  $\alpha$ -galactosidase, and  $\beta$ -N-acetylhexosaminidase) were unaffected at  $10^{-3}$  M. Pipecolate (+)3, which we have recently synthesized,<sup>8</sup> demonstrated comparable activity towards human liver  $\beta$ -D-glucuronidase (50% inhibition of the competitive type at  $0.3 \times 10^{-4}$  M;  $K_i = 8 \times 10^{-5}$  M at pH 5.0).<sup>6</sup> Besides shedding light on pyrrolidine/piperidine structure-activity relationships, rationally designed sugar-specific glucuronidase inhibitors like 1 may prove useful in studying the clinical effects of mucopolysaccharidosis.

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