

Studies on the Biosynthesis of Striatal-Type Diterpenoids and the Biological Activity of Herical

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Feeding experiments with specifically ¹³C-labeled glucose disclosed that the diterpenoid part of the striatals/striatins is formed via the mevalonate pathway, whereas the pentose moiety originates either *via* glucuronic acid (70%) or the pentose phosphate cycle (30%). Application of radioactively labeled herical to cultures of *Hericium ramosum* demonstrates the pivotal role of this cythane-xyloside in striatal biosynthesis. Herical inhibits a large spectrum of fungi and bacteria and shows cytotoxic and hemolytic properties.