


 Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2021, 11, 5291

 Received 11th January 2021  
 Accepted 12th January 2021

DOI: 10.1039/d1ra00235j

[rsc.li/rsc-advances](http://rsc.li/rsc-advances)

# Isolation of 5'-O-sulfamyladenosine and related 3'-O-β-glucosylated adenosines from the nucleocidin producer *Streptomyces calvus*†

 Xuan Feng, Davide Bello and David O'Hagan \*

The isolation of three adenosine based metabolites **6–8** from *Streptomyces calvus* is reported. The metabolites are structurally related to the fluorine containing antibiotic nucleocidin **1** and two recently identified glycosylated fluoroadenosines **2** and **3**, however in this case the three metabolites do not contain a fluorine, suggesting that the biosynthetic enzymes to the fluorometabolites also process their non-fluorinated counterparts.

## Introduction

The antibiotic nucleocidin **1** is unusual in two respects.<sup>1</sup> Firstly it contains a fluorine atom at C-4' of the ribose ring and is among the very rare fluorine containing metabolites.<sup>2</sup> There has been a recent interest in exploring the biosynthesis of nucleocidin **1** in the soil bacterium *Streptomyces calvus*,<sup>3</sup> and during those investigations the two 4'-fluoro-3'-O-β-glucosylated adenosines **2** and **3** have been identified.<sup>4</sup> These are the most recently identified fluorine containing metabolites and they are co-produced in the fermentation immediately prior to the production of nucleocidin **1**. Their presence early in the biosynthesis timeline suggests that they are early formed fluorometabolites on the nucleocidin **1** pathway.

Secondly, nucleocidin **1** has a sulfamyl ester moiety, which is attached to the O-5' oxygen. Sulfamyl esters are also an exceedingly rare motif in natural products. There are only a few reported natural products of sulfamyl class<sup>5</sup> and the collection is entirely restricted to O-5'-sulfamyladenosine derivatives as illustrated in Fig. 1. Nucleocidin **1** is the most well known,<sup>1</sup> and then there are the ascamycins **4** and **5** isolated from *Streptomyces* sp. JCM9888, which have a chlorine at C-2 of the adenine ring, but no fluorine on the ribose.<sup>6</sup> There is one instance of the isolation of O-5'-sulfamyladenosine (defluoronucleocidin) **6** (ref. 7) as a natural product, also from a *Streptomyces*, however there is an extensive literature associated with the bioactivity of O-5'-sulfamyladenosine **6** coming almost entirely from medicinal chemistry, as it is readily prepared by synthesis.<sup>8</sup> Its bioactivity has been widely explored and it is demonstrated for example to be an antiparasitic agent<sup>9a-c</sup> as well as displaying platelet aggregation activity<sup>9d</sup>

and inhibiting protein biosynthesis<sup>9e</sup> where it was suggested to interfere with adenosine monophosphate enzymology. In order to gain a better insight into the timing of the fluorination event during nucleocidin **1** biosynthesis, it became of interest to establish if sulfamyladenosine **6** and the defluoro-3'-O-β-glucosylated analogues **7** and **8** of the previously identified 4'-fluoro-metabolites **2** and **3** are also found as natural products in the *S. calvus* fermentation. The identification of such compounds suggest candidate substrates for the unknown fluorination enzyme in nucleocidin biosynthesis (Fig. 2).

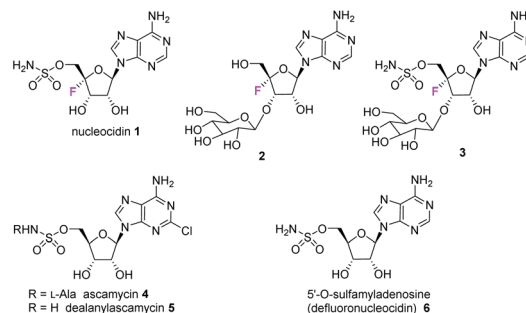


Fig. 1 Known 4'-fluoro- and 5'-O-sulfamyl-adenosine natural products 1–6.

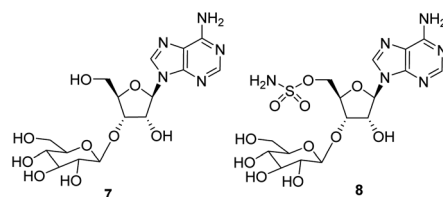


Fig. 2 3'-O-β-Glucosylated adenosines **7** and **8** of *S. calvus*.

School of Chemistry, University of St Andrews, North Haugh, St Andrews, Fife, KY16 9ST, UK. E-mail: [do1@st-andrews.ac.uk](mailto:do1@st-andrews.ac.uk)

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: 10.1039/d1ra00235j



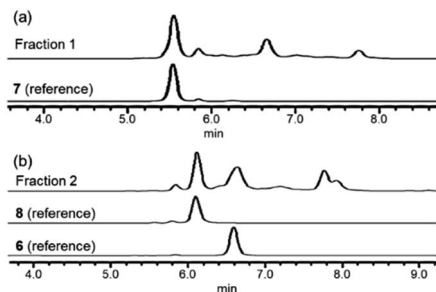


Fig. 3 HPLC profiles of 7, 8 and 5'-O-sulfamyladenosine 6.

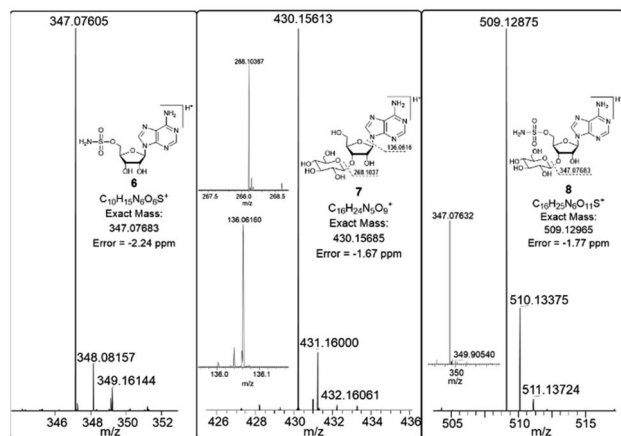


Fig. 4 HRMS and MS<sup>2</sup> spectra of 7, 8 and 5'-O-sulfamyladenosine 6.

## Results and discussion

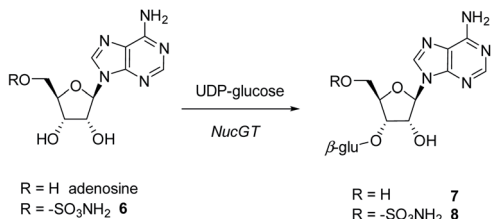
In order to investigate the presence of any non-fluorinated adenosine based metabolites from the nucleocidin producing bacterium, seed cultures of *S. calvus* were grown in a TSB liquid medium and cells were used to inoculate a defined medium as

has been described previously.<sup>3</sup> The cultures were then incubated on a rotary shaker at 32 °C for 6–11 days. A crude metabolite extract was recovered, usually around day 8 following the method used to isolate nucleocidin 1 and 4'-fluoro-3'-O-β-glucosylated metabolites 2 and 3. This involved spinning down the cells of the bacterial culture by centrifugation to obtain a supernatant, and then the organics were adsorbed onto activated charcoal, washed with water and then the adsorbed organic residue was released from the charcoal by washing with acetone.<sup>3c</sup> Concentration and then HPLC guided MS-MS analysis was used to search for metabolites with molecular weights associated with target metabolites 6–8. In the event elution peaks (see Fig. 3) with the correct masses for all three of these metabolites were identified and each was isolated in low milligram amounts by preparative HPLC. High resolution mass spectrometry (HRMS) gave accurate masses (see Fig. 4) and therefore elemental constitutions for 7 [Met I + H]<sup>+</sup> = 430.15613 amu; C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>9</sub><sup>+</sup>, 8 [Met II + H]<sup>+</sup> = 509.12875 amu; C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>25</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>11</sub>S<sup>+</sup> and 6 [defluoronucleocidin + H]<sup>+</sup> = 347.07605 amu; C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>6</sub>S<sup>+</sup>. Although the titres were low, sufficient material was isolated to be able to record <sup>1</sup>H-NMR in each case. The <sup>1</sup>H-NMR data for 6–8 are collated in Table 1. O-5'-Sulfamyladenosine 6 is well known<sup>8</sup> and a sample was prepared by synthesis for comparison of the <sup>1</sup>H-NMR, which demonstrated they were identical compounds. The <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of 7 could be compared with an authentic sample of 7 prepared previously by a *de novo* synthesis in our lab.<sup>4</sup> Additionally reference samples of 7 and 8 were also prepared enzymatically using a novel glucosyl transferase (NucGT) which was reported recently<sup>4</sup> as having the ability to form fluorometabolite 3 from nucleocidin 1. This 3'-O-adenosine-β-glucosyl transferase is encoded by the *nucGT* gene identified within the putative nucleocidin gene cluster in *Streptomyces calvus*. Over-expression of this gene in *E. coli* has demonstrated its ability to transfer the β-glucosyl moiety of UDP-glucose to 3'-O-hydroxyl group of adenosines. Accordingly incubation of adenosine and 5'-O-sulfamyl adenosine with NucGT and UDP-glucose generated 7 and

Table 1 <sup>1</sup>H NMR data of metabolites 7 and 8 and 5'-O-sulfamyladenosine 6 (700 MHz, deuterium oxide or acetone-d<sub>6</sub>) compared to reference samples

	7 (isolated)	7 (synthetic)	8 (isolated)	8 (enzymatic)	6 (isolated)	6 (synthetic)
Assignment	δ <sub>H</sub> ppm	δ <sub>H</sub> ppm	δ <sub>H</sub> ppm	δ <sub>H</sub> ppm	δ <sub>H</sub> ppm	δ <sub>H</sub> ppm
2	8.34 (s)	8.33 (s)	8.24 (s)	8.22 (s)	8.23 (s)	8.27 (s)
8	8.44 (s)	8.44 (s)	8.24 (s)	8.21 (s)	8.23 (s)	8.28 (s)
1'	6.09 (d, 4.8)	6.09 (d, 4.7)	6.09 (d, 3.6)	6.08 (d, 3.6)	6.09 (d, 4.9)	6.10 (d, 4.8)
2'	4.78 (t, 5.0)	4.78 (t, 4.9)	4.81 (m, overlapped)	4.81 (m, overlapped)	4.81 (t, 5.0)	4.79 (t, 5.0)
3'	4.51 (t, 5.2)	4.52 (t, 5.0)	4.79 (t, 5.1)	4.80 (t, 5.0)	4.52 (t, 4.8)	4.51 (t, 4.9)
4'	4.29 (m)	4.30 (m)	4.47 (m, overlapped)	4.46 (m, overlapped)	4.33 (q, 4.4)	4.34 (td, 4.7, 3.5)
5' H <sup>a</sup>	3.75 (m)	3.75 (d, 4.2)	4.47 (dd, 4.8, 2.5)	4.46 (m, overlapped)	4.41 (dd, 11.0, 4.9)	4.42 (dd, 11.0, 4.9)
5' H <sup>b</sup>	3.82 (d, 3.0)	3.83 (d, 2.9)	4.51 (dd, 12.5, 5.1)	4.50 (m)	4.47 (dd, 11.0, 3.6)	4.47 (dd, 11.0, 3.5)
1''	4.50 (d, 7.9)	4.49 (d, 7.9)	4.64 (d, 7.8)	4.64 (d, 7.8)	—	—
2''	3.31–3.27 (m)	3.30 (t, J 8.7)	3.35–3.45 (m)	3.35–3.5 (m)	—	—
3''	3.41 (t, J 9.2)	3.40 (t, 8.9)	—	—	—	—
4''	3.35–3.32 (m)	3.33 (t, 9.4)	—	—	—	—
5''	3.67 (m)	3.60–3.64 (m)	3.57 (m)	Overlapped	—	—
6'' H <sup>a</sup>	3.73 (d, 2.1)	3.73 (d, 4.1)	3.69 (dd, 11.7, 4.7)	3.68 (d, 8.9)	—	—
6'' H <sup>b</sup>	3.84 (d, 3.2)	3.84 (d, 2.9)	3.86 (m)	3.86 (d, 11.8)	—	—





substrate	K <sub>m</sub> (μM)	k <sub>cat</sub> (S <sup>-1</sup> )	k <sub>cat</sub> /K <sub>m</sub> (S <sup>-1</sup> ·M <sup>-1</sup> )
adenosine	305.1 ± 32.9	7.69	2.52 × 10 <sup>4</sup>
5'-O-sulfamyladenosine 6	368.3 ± 20.2	12.84	3.49 × 10 <sup>4</sup>

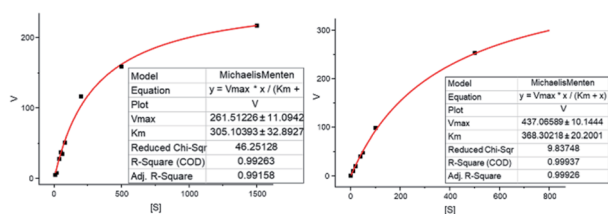


Fig. 5 Tabulated kinetic data of NucGT with adenosine or 5'-O-sulfamyladenosine 6 to generate 7 and 8 respectively. Michaelis–Menten kinetics curve are shown for NucGT with (lower left) adenosine or (lower right) 5'-O-sulfamyladenosine 6.

Table 2 The average ratios between the fluoro- and non-fluoro metabolites from cultures ( $n = 8$ ) of *S. calvus* as measured by mass ion intensities from TICs, from samples extracted from days 6–11

Compounds	1 : 6	3 : 8	2 : 7
Ratio	7 : 1	12 : 5	2 : 1

8 respectively, and these products were purified by HPLC and used as reference compounds. They had identical <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra to those isolated from *S. calvus*. The ability of NucGT to catalyse these transformations *in vitro* offers a very obvious rationale as to how they are biosynthesised *in vitro* by *S. calvus*. A study of the reaction kinetics for NucGT with adenosine and 5'-O-sulfamyladenosine 6 indicates that the enzyme has a slightly greater affinity ( $K_m$ ) for adenosine, but it is more efficient overall ( $k_{cat}/K_m$ ) with 5'-O-sulfamyladenosine 6 as illustrated in Fig. 5. Given that 5'-O-sulfamyladenosine 6 is known to display a wide spectrum of bioactivity,<sup>8,9</sup> the observed 3'-O-β-glycosylation with NucGT and UDP-glucose may offer a detoxification strategy by *S. calvus*, including tagging for extra cellular transport. A range of natural products including antibiotics, appear also to use glycosylation as an *in vivo* resistance mechanism, and then where the active component is released extracellularly by the action of glucosidase enzymes.<sup>10</sup> A candidate glucosidases (NucGS) has been biochemically validated from *S. calvus*, with its gene (*nucGS*) located adjacent to *nucGT* on the *S. calvus* genome.<sup>4</sup>

The average ratios of the fluoro to non-fluoro metabolites 1 to 6, 3 to 8, and 2 to 7 were calculated from the LC-MS ion

intensities at their specific molecular weights. Measurements were taken and averaged from the total ion chromatographs (TICs) of up to ten different *S. calvus* fermentation extracts, harvested between days 6–11. Although there was considerable variation between the relative amounts of the metabolite classes with time, the fluorometabolites dominate by several fold within each metabolite class as summarised in Table 2.

## Conclusions

The known bioactive O-5'-sulfamyladenosine 6 and the two 4'-defluoro-3'-O-β-glucosylated adenosines 7 and 8 have been identified as natural products from cultures of *S. calvus*. These non-fluorinated compounds map nucleocidin 1 and the recently identified 4'-fluoro adenosine metabolites 2 and 3 suggesting that the biosynthetic enzymes to the fluorometabolites also process their non-fluorinated counterparts.<sup>4</sup>

The presence of 7 and 8 is also consistent with the *in vitro* activity of the glycosylation enzyme NucGT. A network of putative biochemical relationships between the non-fluoro and the 4'-fluoro metabolites is illustrated in Fig. 6. The network contains redundancy which may be refined when the specificity of sulfamylation and fluorination enzymes become known.

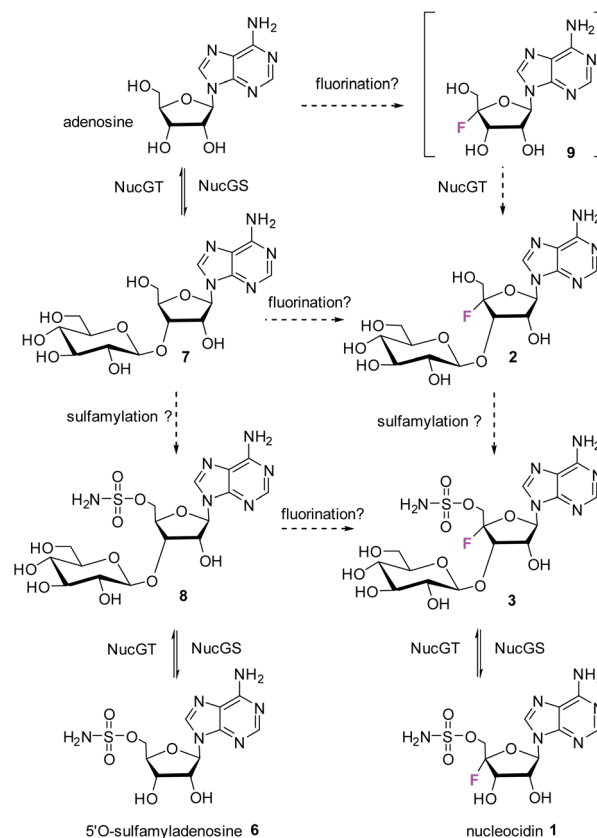


Fig. 6 Putative relationships between fluoro and nonfluoro metabolites during nucleocidin 1 biosynthesis in *S. calvus*. The substrate for fluorination is unknown. All structures have been isolated from *S. calvus* except candidate 9. Solid arrows represent biochemically validated steps involving NucGT and the glucosidase enzymes NucGS. Broken arrows remain to be validated biochemically.



## Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

## Acknowledgements

We thank the Royal Society Wolfson Laboratory Refurbishment Scheme for support, the EPSRC for a Grant (EP/R013799/1) and the University of St Andrews for a Studentship (XF). We also thank Pfizer Ltd., (Groton, USA) for supplying a nucleocidin producing strain of *S. calvus* T-3018.

## Notes and references

- (a) S. O. Thomas, V. L. Singleton, J. A. Lowery, R. W. Sharpe, L. M. Pruess, J. N. Porter, J. H. Mowat and N. Bohonos, *Antibiot. Annu.*, 1956, 1956–1957; (b) I. D. Jenkins, J. P. H. Verheyden and J. G. Moffatt, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1976, **98**, 3346.
- (a) M. F. Carvalho and R. S. Oliveira, *Crit. Rev. Biotechnol.*, 2017, **37**, 880–897; (b) D. O'Hagan and H. Deng, *Chem. Rev.*, 2015, **115**, 634–649.
- (a) S. Zhang, D. Klementz, J. Zhu, R. Makirtynskyy, A. R. O. Pasternak, S. Günther, D. L. Zechel and A. Bechthold, *J. Biotechnol.*, 2019, **292**, 23–31; (b) X. Feng, N. Al Maharik, A. Bartholomé, J. E. Janso, U. Reilly and D. O'Hagan, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2017, **15**, 8006–8008; (c) A. Bartholomé, J. E. Janso, U. Reilly and D. O'Hagan, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2017, **15**, 61–64; (d) X. M. Zhu, S. Hackl, M. N. Thaker, L. Kalan, C. Weber, D. S. Urgast, E. M. Krupp, A. Brewer, S. Vanner, A. Szawiola, G. Yim, J. Feldmann, A. Bechthold, G. D. Wright and D. L. Zechel, *ChemBioChem*, 2015, **16**, 2498–2506; (e) L. Kalan, A. Gessner, M. N. Thaker, N. Waglegchner, X. M. Zhu, A. Szawiola, A. Bechthold, G. D. Wright and D. L. Zechel, *Chem. Biol.*, 2013, **20**, 1214–1224.
- X. Feng, D. Bello, P. T. Lowe, J. Clark and D. O'Hagan, *Chem. Sci.*, 2019, **10**, 9501.
- P. Mujumdar, S. Bua, C. T. Supuran, T. S. Peat and S.-A. Poulsen, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2018, **28**, 3009–3013.
- (a) C. Zhao, J. Qi, W. Tao, L. He, W. Xu, J. Chen and Z. Deng, *PLoS One*, 2014, **9**, e114722; (b) K. Isono, M. Uramoto, H. Kusakabe, N. Miyata, T. Koyama, M. Ubukata, S. K. Sethi and J. A. McCloskey, *J. Antibiot.*, 1984, **37**, 670–672.
- S. Rengaraju, S. Narayanan, P. L. Ganju, M. A. Amin, M. R. S. Iyengar, T. Sasaki, S. Miyadoh, T. Shomura, M. Sezaki and M. Kojima, *Meiji Seika Kenkyu Nenpo*, 1986, **25**, 49–55.
- (a) M. L. Bovee, M. A. Pierce and C. S. Francklyn, *Biochemistry*, 2003, **42**, 15102–15113; (b) D. A. Shuman, M. J. Robins and R. K. Robins, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1970, **92**, 3434–3440.
- (a) S. Dixit, R. S. Upadhyaya and J. Chattopadhyaya, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2012, **10**, 6121; (b) K. Isono, M. Uramoto, H. Kusakabe, N. Miyata, T. Koyama, M. Ubukata, S. K. Sethi and J. A. McCloskey, *Jpn. J. Antibiot.*, 1984, **37**, 670–672; (c) J. J. Jaffe, J. J. McCormack and E. Meymerian, *Exp. Parasitol.*, 1970, **28**, 535–543; (d) G. R. Gough, D. M. Nobbs, J. C. Middleton, F. Penglis-Caredes and M. H. Maguire, *J. Med. Chem.*, 1978, **21**(6), 520–525; (e) A. Bloch and C. Coutsogeorgopoulos, *Biochemistry*, 1971, **10**, 4394–4398.
- (a) D. M. Liang, J.-H. Liu, H. Wu, B.-B. Wang, H.-J. Zhu and J.-J. Qiao, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2015, **44**, 8350–8374; (b) L. Zhao, N. J. Beyer, S. A. Borisova and H. W. Liu, *Biochemistry*, 2003, **42**, 14794–14804; (c) C. Vilches, C. Hernandez, C. Mendez and J. A. Salas, *J. Bacteriol.*, 1992, **174**, 161–165.

