



HAL
open science

(2S*,5S*,6Z)-2,5-Epoxydocosan-6-en-21-ynoic Acid, New Fatty Acid from the Marine Sponge *Haliclona fascigera*

Pierre-Éric Campos, Emmanuel Pichon, Bertrand Illien, Patricia Clerc, Céline Moriou, Nicole de Voodg, Claire Hellio, Rozenn Trépos, Michel Frédérich, Ali Al-Mourabit, et al.

► To cite this version:

Pierre-Éric Campos, Emmanuel Pichon, Bertrand Illien, Patricia Clerc, Céline Moriou, et al.. (2S*,5S*,6Z)-2,5-Epoxydocosan-6-en-21-ynoic Acid, New Fatty Acid from the Marine Sponge *Haliclona fascigera*. *Natural Products Chemistry & Research*, 2018, 6 (5), pp.1000336. 10.4172/2329-6836.1000336 . hal-01866080

HAL Id: hal-01866080

<https://hal.univ-reunion.fr/hal-01866080v1>

Submitted on 3 Sep 2018

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License

(2S*,5S*,6Z)-2,5-Epoxydocosan-6-en-21-ynoic Acid, New Fatty Acid from the Marine Sponge *Haliclona fascigera*

Pierre-Eric Campos¹, Emmanuel Pichon¹, Bertrand Illien¹, Patricia Clerc¹, Céline Moriou², Nicole de Voogd³, Claire Hellio⁴, Rozenn Trépos⁴, Michel Frederich⁵, Ali Al-Mourabit² and Anne Gauvin-Bialecki^{1*}

¹Department of Chemistry of Natural Substances and Food Sciences (LCSNSA), University of Reunion, Saint-Denis, Reunion Island, France

²Institute of Chemistry of Natural Substances, CNRS UPR 2301, Univ. Paris-Sud, University Paris-Saclay, 1, av. of the Terrace, 91198 Gif-sur-Yvette, France

³The Netherlands Center for Biodiversity Naturalis (NATURALIS), Leiden, Netherlands

⁴Biodimar/Laboratory of Marine Environmental Sciences (LEMAR), UMR 6539, UBO / IUEM, Brest, France

⁵Department of Pharmacy, Laboratory of Pharmacognosy, CIRM, University of Liège B36, 4000 Liège, Belgium

*Corresponding author: Anne Gauvin-Bialecki, Department of Chemistry of Natural Substances and Food Sciences (LCSNSA), University of Reunion, Saint-Denis, Reunion Island, France, Tel: +262 262 938 197; E-mail: anne.bialecki@univ-reunion.fr

Received: July 19, 2018; Accepted: July 30, 2018; Published: August 04, 2018

Copyright: © 2018 Campos PE, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Abstract

Marine sponges are recognized as a rich source of new marine natural products. In this study, chemical investigation of the CH₂Cl₂-MeOH (1:1) extract from the marine sponge *Haliclona fascigera* collected in Mayotte was carried out and highlighted a new unusual acetylenic and tetrahydrofuranic fatty acid, (2S*,5S*,6Z)-2,5-epoxydocosan-6-en-21-ynoic acid (1). Its planar structure was elucidated by HRESIMS data, IR, 1D and 2D NMR spectra. The relative configuration of compound 1 was deduced from density functional theory (DFT) computational calculations fitted using the recently published DP4+ probability.

Keywords: *Haliclona fascigera*; Marine sponge; Fatty acid; Tetrahydrofuran

Materials and Methods

Introduction

Marine organisms are rich sources of biologically active metabolites [1]. Ubiquitous sponges from the genus *Haliclona* (order Haplosclerida) have been known to produce a wide diversity of bioactive compounds, alkaloids with unique structures [2-4], cyclopeptides [5] or aliphatic compounds [6,7]. In our continuing search for structurally unique metabolites from marine invertebrates, the sponge *Haliclona fascigera*, collected in Mayotte, was investigated, resulting in the isolation of the new acetylenic fatty acid, (2S*,5S*,6Z)-2,5-epoxydocosan-6-en-21-ynoic acid (1) (Figure 1). In this study, the isolation and structure elucidation of 1 were described.

General experimental procedures

¹H NMR data were acquired with a Bruker Ultrashield Avance 500 MHz spectrometer. Chemical shifts were referenced using the corresponding solvent signals (δ H 7.24 and δ C 77.23 for CDCl₃). The spectra were processed using 1D and 2D NMR Notebook software. HRESIMS spectra were recorded using a Waters Acquity BEH C18, 1.7 μ m, 50 \times 2.1 mm column on a Waters Micromass LCT-Premier TOF mass spectrometer with a Waters Acquity UPLC system.

The sponge was lyophilized with Cosmos -80°C CRYOTEC and extracted with Dionex ASE 300. Reversed phase column chromatography separations were carried out on glass column (150 \times 10 mm i.d.) packed with Acros Organics C18-RP, 23%C, silica gel (40-63 μ m). Precoated TLC sheets of silica gel 60, Alugram SIL G/UV254 were used, and spots were visualized on the basis of the UV absorbance at 254 nm and by heating silica gel plates sprayed with formaldehyde-sulfuric acid or Dragendorff reagents. Analytical HPLC was carried out using a Waters Sunfire Shield RP18 (150 \times 4.6 mm i.d., 5 μ m) column and was performed on an Agilent 1100 series system controller equipped with a photodiode array detector (Agilent 1100 G1315B) and a mass spectrometer detector (Agilent 1100 G1956A) with Chemstation software. Preparative HPLC was carried out using a Waters Sunfire Shield RP18 prep (150 \times 19 mm i.d., 5 μ m) column and was performed on a Waters 600 system controller equipped with a photodiode array detector (Waters 2996 and Waters 486). All solvents were analytical or HPLC grade and were used without further purification.

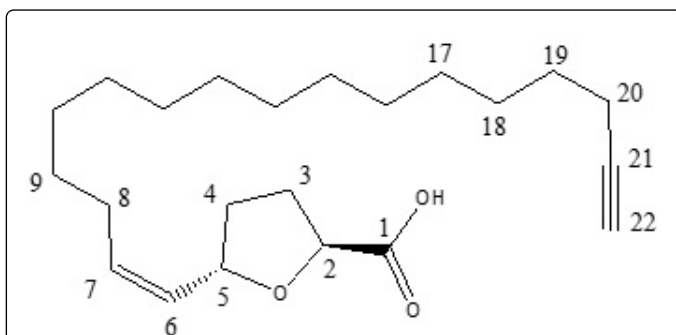


Figure 1: Structure (2S*,5S*,6Z)-2,5-Epoxydocosan-6-en-21-ynoic acid (1).

Animal material

The sponge *Haliclona fascigera* (phylum Porifera, class Demospongiae, order Haplosclerida, family Chalinidae) was collected in May 2013 in Passe Bouéni, Mayotte (12°58.592' S, 44°58.005' E at 20-27 m depth). One voucher specimen (RMNH POR 8713) was deposited in the Naturalis, Netherlands Centre for Biodiversity. Sponge samples were frozen immediately and kept at -20 °C until processed.

Extraction and isolation

The frozen sponge (15 g, dry weight) was chopped into small pieces and extracted by ASE first with Water (× 1) and then with MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ (1:1, v:v) (× 2). After evaporating the MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ mixture under reduced pressure, a residue (440 mg) was obtained. The extract (440 mg) was then subjected to a CC over RP silica gel in a glass column (150 × 10 mm i.d.), eluting with a combination of Water, MeOH and CH₂Cl₂ of decreasing polarity. Nine fractions were obtained (F1-F9) and F6, F7 and F8 containing each the major compound were assembled. These fractions (391 mg) were subjected to preparative HPLC (Waters Sunfire Shield RP18 prep Column, 5 μm, 150 × 19 mm i.d., 18.0 mL.min⁻¹ gradient elution with 10% CAN-H₂O (+0.1% formic acid) over 5 min and 10% CAN-H₂O (+0.1% formic acid) to 100% CAN-H₂O (+0.1% formic acid) over 20 min; UV 200 nm) to give pure compound 1 ((2S*,5S*,6Z)-2,5-epoxydocosan-6-en-21-ynoic acid, 6.4 mg).

Evaluation of the biological activities

Evaluation of the antimicrobial activity: (2S*,5S*,6Z)-2,5-Epoxydocosan-6-en-21-ynoic acid (1) was tested against five marine bacterial strains commonly found on biofilms, *Roseobacter litoralis* (ATCC 495666), *Shewanella putrefaciens* (ATCC 8071), *Vibrio carchariae* (ATCC 35084), *Vibrio aestuarianus* (ATCC 35048), *Vibrio natrigens* (ATCC 14048) and *Vibrio proteolyticus* (ATCC 15338). Bacterial growth rates were determined according to the methods of Thabard et al. [8]. Bacterial suspensions (100 μ aliquots, 2 × 10⁸ colony forming units/mL) were aseptically added to the compound containing microplate wells (0.01-10 μg/mL), and the plates were incubated for 48 h at 26°C. Media only was used as a blank. Bacterial growth was monitored spectroscopically at 630 nm. The minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) for bacterial growth was defined as the lowest concentration which results in a decrease in OD.

Evaluation of the antiplasmodial activity: Activity against *Plasmodium falciparum* chloroquine-sensitive 3D7 strains was assessed following the procedure already described in Frédérick et al. [9]. The parasites were obtained from Prof. Grellier (Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France). Each compound, fraction and extract was applied in a series of eight 2-fold dilutions (final concentrations ranging from 0.8 to 100 μg/mL for an extract and from 0.08 to 10 μg/mL for a pure substance) on two rows of a 96-well microplate and were tested in triplicate (n=3). Parasite growth was estimated by determination of lactate dehydrogenase activity as described previously [10]. Artemisinin (98%, Sigma-Aldrich) was used as positive control.

Results and Discussion

Structure elucidation

2,5-Epoxydocosan-6-en-21-ynoic acid (1) was obtained as a greenish oil. The HRESIMS spectrum exhibited a pseudo molecular ion [M+H]⁺ at m/z 349.2751 and allowed the assignment of the molecular formula as C₂₂H₃₇O₃ (calcd for C₂₂H₃₇O₃, 349.2743) requiring five degrees of unsaturation. The IR data of 1 displayed the existence of a terminal acetylenic bond with an absorption band at 2100 cm⁻¹. The ¹H and ¹³C NMR data of 1 displayed the resonances and correlations of one carboxylic acid group, an alkene, a terminal acetylenic bond, two oxygenated methines and fifteen methylenes (Table 1). Interpretation of the ¹H-¹H COSY correlations between H-2 (δ_H 4.55), H-3 (δ_H 2.10, 2.43), H-4 (δ_H 1.69, 2.10) and H-5 (δ_H 4.88), revealed the sequence C-2-C-3-C-4-C-5 (Figure 2). The chemical shifts of the methines C-2 (δ_C 76.4) and C-5 (δ_C 77.6) and the possibilities left by the molecular formula suggested that C-2 and C-5 were linked to the same oxygen. The tetrahydrofuran ring sequence O-C-2-C-3-C-4-C-5- was therefore deduced. The methine proton H-2 and the methylene protons H-3 showed both HMBC correlations to the carbon C-1 of the carboxylic acid (δ_C 174.1). ¹H-¹H COSY correlations (Figure 2) between H-6 (δ_H 5.40) and H-7 (δ_H 5.55) revealed a 6,7-double bond. The cis geometry of the double bond was indicated by the coupling constant (J=10.6 Hz). The correlation between H-5 and H-6 indicated the link between the double bond and the tetrahydrofuran ring. Other COSY correlations between H-7, H-8 (δ_H 2.10), H-9 (δ_H 1.35) and H-10 (δ_H 1.24) revealed the chain of 3 methylenes C-8-C-9-C-10 linked to C-7. In addition, correlations between H-17 (δ_H 1.24), H-18 (δ_H 1.35), H-19 (δ_H 1.50) and H-20 (δ_H 2.15) indicated the second part of the chain of 4 methylenes C-17-C-18-C-19-C-20. The ¹H-¹³C HBMBC correlations (Figure 2) also indicated that this butyl spin system was linked to terminal acetylenic carbons. The methylene H-19 showed correlations to the acetylenic carbons C-21 (δ_C 85.6), H-20 showed correlations to the two acetylenic carbons C-21 and C-22 (δ_C 68.3) and the acetylenic proton H-22 showed correlations to C-21 (δ_C 85.6). At last, the length of the linear fatty chain between C-8 and C-20 (13 methylenes) was deduced thanks to the molecular formula obtained by HRESIMS.

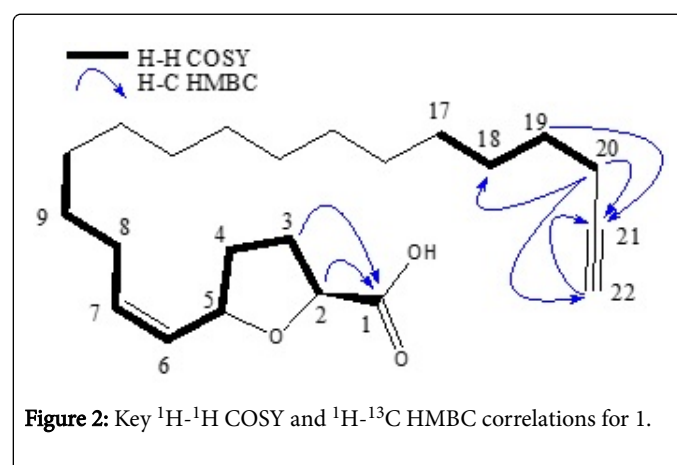


Figure 2: Key ¹H-¹H COSY and ¹H-¹³C HMBC correlations for 1.

Positio n	δ _C , type	δ _H (J in Hz)	COSY (¹ H- ¹ H)	HMBC (¹ H- ¹³ C)
1	174.1, C	-	-	-

2	76.4, CH	4.55, t (7.4)	3	1, 3
3	30.4, CH ₂	2.10, m; 2.43, m	2, 4	1, 2, 4
4	33.0, CH ₂	1.69, m; 2.10, m	3, 5	3, 5, 6, 7
5	77.6, CH	4.88, dt (8.4, 5.2)	4, 6	4, 6
6	128.8, CH	5.40, t (10.6)	5, 7	7, 8
7	134.5, CH	5.55, dt (10.6, 7.3)	6, 8	5, 6, 9
8	28.1, CH ₂	2.10, m	7, 9	6, 7
9	28.7, CH ₂	1.35, m	8, 10	7, 10
Oct-17	29.3-29.9, CH ₂	1.24, m	-	-
18	29.0, CH ₂	1.35, m	17, 19	17
19	28.0, CH ₂	1.50, m	18, 20	18, 20, 21
20	18.8, CH ₂	2.15, m	19, 22	18, 21, 22
21	85.6, C	-	-	-
22	68.3, CH	1.90, t (2.6)	20	21

Table 1: ¹H and ¹³C NMR data for 2,5-epoxydocosan-6-en-21-ynoic acid (1) (¹H 500 MHz, ¹³C 125 MHz, CDCl₃).

Relative configuration

Even in the golden age of NMR, incorrectly assigned natural products are not uncommon. Hundreds of structural revisions have been published in the last decades, ranging from profound connectivity to stereochemical errors [11]. Modern computational chemistry, especially the successful application of NMR calculations in the assignment or reassignment of complex molecular structures, has significantly contributed to prevent these misinterpretations [12,13].

In order to determine relative configuration of C-2 and C-5 atoms of 1, Density Functional Theory (DFT) calculations were done on 2*R*, 5*S* and 2*S*,5*S* diastereoisomers. (6*Z*)-2,5-epoxynon-6-enoic acid (2) was studied instead of 1 to reduce the number of conformers to be optimized and so computational cost (Figure 3).

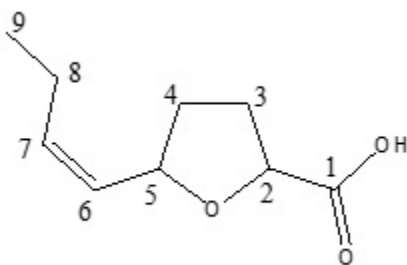


Figure 3: Structure of (6*Z*)-2,5-Epoxyonon-6-enoic acid (2) used for DFT calculations.

All DFT calculations were performed using the Gaussian 09 program [14] using tight convergence criteria and an ultrafine grid. ωB97XD/6-31+G(d,p)/SMD(chloroform) DFT level [15-17] was used to compute geometries. All stationary points were confirmed as true

minima by vibrational frequency calculations. For (2*R*,5*S*,6*Z*)-2,5-epoxynon-6-enoic acid (2a), 16 conformers were optimized with relative free energies lower than 3.0 kcal/mol. For (2*S*,5*S*,6*Z*)-2,5-epoxynon-6-enoic acid (2b), only 10 conformers were found in the same energy range. In the most stable conformers of 2a and 2b (Figure 4), interatomic distance values between H-2 and H-5 were close (respectively 3.4 and 3.8 Å). Hence, experimental NOESY correlations might not be confidently used to carry out relative stereochemistry of C-2 and C-5. Therefore DP4+ probability [13] was used to assign relative stereochemistry of 1. The DP4 probability [12] is one of the most sophisticated and popular approaches for the stereochemical assignment of organic molecules using Gauge-Independent Atomic Orbital (GIAO) NMR chemical shift calculations when only one set of experimental data is available. DP4+ probability is an evolution of DP4. ¹H and ¹³C chemical shifts were computed at the GIAO/mPW1PW91/6-31+G(d,p)/PCM(chloroform) level on previously optimized geometries of 2a and 2b [18]. Then calculated chemical shifts were averaged according to the Boltzmann populations of the conformers at 298 K. The obtained sets of ¹H and ¹³C chemical shifts for 2a and 2b were compared to the experimental data of 1 via DP4+ probability. A 100% probability DP4+ value in favor of 2b was concordant with the anti (2*S**,5*S**) relative stereochemistry of the new compound (2*S**,5*S**,6*Z*)-2,5-epoxydocosan-6-en-21-ynoic acid (1).

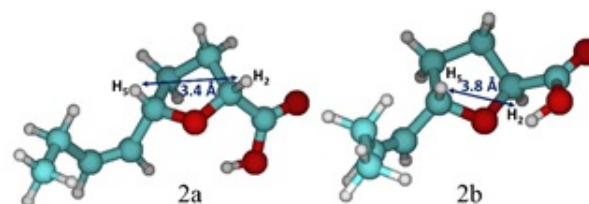


Figure 4: Interatomic distance values between H-2 and H-5 for conformers (2*R*,5*S*,6*Z*)-2,5-Epoxyonon-6-enoic acid (2a) and (2*S*,5*S*,6*Z*)-2,5-Epoxyonon-6-enoic acid (2b).

Although furan fatty acids (F-acids) are well known in plants, fish lipids [19], and even from a sponge [20], our compound is unusual because it presents the novelty of an unoxidized tetrahydrofuran with an acetylene at the end of the chain. The role of such tetrahydrofuran compound in nature is interesting not only from the chemistry and biochemistry point of view, but also for biosynthetic questions.

Characteristics of compound 1

(2*S**,5*S**,6*Z*)-2,5-Epoxydocosan-6-en-21-ynoic acid (1). Greenish oil; [α]²⁵: -10.5 (c 0.5 mg/100 mL, DCM); IR (ν_{max} cm⁻¹): 2957, 2924, 2854, 2100, 1128, 1270, 1072, 1039. ¹H and ¹³C NMR data, (Table 1); HRESIMS m/z 349.2751 [M+H]⁺ (calcd for C₂₂H₃₇O₃, 349.2743).

Biological activity

(2*S**,5*S**,6*Z*)-2,5-Epoxydocosan-6-en-21-ynoic acid (1) was tested against five marine bacterial strains commonly found on biofilms, *Roseobacter litoralis* (ATCC 495666), *Shewanella putrefaciens* (ATCC 8071), *Vibrio carchariae* (ATCC 35084), *Vibrio aestuarianus* (ATCC 35048), *Vibrio natrigens* (ATCC 14048) and *Vibrio proteolyticus* (ATCC 15338) and also against the protozoan parasite *Plasmodium*

falciparum (3D7 strain). The compound 1 did not show antimicrobial or antimalarial activities at the concentration tested.

Acknowledgements

This project was supported by the Regional Council of Reunion Island and the ANR 2011-EBIM-006-01 (ERA-NET Netbiome project POMARE). The authors also express their gratitude to Prof. M. E. Remanevy for assistance in sponge collection and to the "Centre de Calcul de l'Université de La Réunion (CCUR)" for computer time.

References

1. Blunt JW, Copp BR, Keyzers RA, Munro MHG, Prinsep MR (2016) Marine Natural Products. Nat Prod Rep 33: 382-431.
2. Sakai R, Higa T, Jefford CW, Bernardinelli G (1986) Manzamine A, a novel antitumor alkaloid from a sponge. J Am Chem Soc 108: 6404-6405.
3. Charan RD, Garson MJ, Brereton IM, Willis AC, Hooper JN (1996) Haliclonacyclamines A and B, cytotoxic alkaloids from the tropical marine sponge *Haliclona* sp. Tetrahedron 52: 9111-9120.
4. Reyes F, Fernández R, Urda C, Francesch A, Bueno S, et al. (2007) Njaoamines A-F, new cytotoxic polycyclic alkaloids from the haplosclerid sponge *Reniera* sp. Tetrahedron 63: 2432-2438.
5. Rashid MA, Gustafson KR, Boswell JL, Boyd MR (2000) Haligramides A and B, two new cytotoxic hexapeptides from the marine sponge *Haliclona nigra*. J Nat Prod 63: 956-959.
6. Aoki S, Matsui K, Wei H, Murakami N, Kobayashi M (2002) Structure-activity relationship of neurotogenic spongean acetylene alcohols, lembehynes. Tetrahedron 58: 5417-5422.
7. Nuzzo G, Ciavatta ML, Villani G, Manzo E, Zanfardino A, et al. (2012) Fulvynes, antimicrobial polyoxygenated acetylenes from the Mediterranean sponge *Haliclona fulva*. Tetrahedron 68: 754-760.
8. Thabard M, Gros O, Hellio C, Maréchal JP (2011) Sargassum polyceratium (Phaeophyceae, Fucoaceae) surface molecule activity towards fouling organisms and embryonic development of benthic species. Bot Mar 54: 147-157.
9. Frédéric M, Jacquier MJ, Thepenier P, De Mol P, Tits M, et al. (2002) Antiplasmodial activity of alkaloids from various *Strychnos* species. J Nat Prod 65: 1381-1386.
10. Jonville MC, Dive G, Angenot L, Bero J, Tits M, et al. (2013) Dimeric bisindole alkaloids from the stem bark of *Strychnos nux-vomica* L. Phytochemistry 87: 156-163.
11. Suyama TL, Gerwick WH, McPhail KL (2011) Survey of marine natural product structure revisions: A synergy of spectroscopy and chemical synthesis. Bioorg Med Chem 19: 6675-6701.
12. Smith SG, Goodman JM (2010) Assigning stereochemistry to single diastereoisomers by GIAO NMR calculation: The DP4 probability. J Am Chem Soc 132: 12946-12959.
13. Grimblat N, Zanardi MM, Sarotti AM (2015) Beyond DP4: an improved probability for the stereochemical assignment of isomeric compounds using quantum chemical calculations of NMR shifts. J Org Chem 80: 12526-12534.
14. Frisch MJ, Trucks GW, Schlegel HB, Scuseria GE, Robb MA, et al. (2013) Gaussian 09 Revision D01, Gaussian, Inc., Wallingford.
15. Chai JD, Head-Gordon M (2008) Long-range corrected hybrid density functionals with damped atom-atom dispersion corrections. Phys Chem Chem Phys 10: 6615-6620.
16. Grimme S (2006) Semiempirical GGA-type density functional constructed with a long-range dispersion correction. J Comput Chem 27: 1787-1799.
17. Marenich AV, Cramer CJ, Truhlar DG (2009) Universal solvation model based on solute electron density and on a continuum model of the solvent defined by the bulk dielectric constant and atomic surface tensions. J Phys Chem B 113: 6378-6396.
18. Adamo C, Barone V (1998) Exchange functionals with improved long-range behavior and adiabatic connection methods without adjustable parameters: The mPW and mPW1PW models. J Chem Phys 108: 664-675.
19. Gunstone FD, Wijesundera RC, Love RM, Ross D (1976) Relative enrichment of furan-containing fatty acids in the liver of starving cod. J Chem Soc Chem Commun 16: 630-631.
20. Shen YC, Prakash CVS, Kuo YH (2001) Three new furan derivatives and a new fatty acid from a Taiwanese marine sponge *Plakortis simplex*. J Nat Prod 64: 324-327.