

Nocardiopyrone C, a New Antimicrobial Pyran-2-one Derivative from a Marine-derived Actinomycete Strain

Nocardiopsis aegyptia ZSN1

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Abstract: A new pyran-2-one derivative, Nocardiopyrone C (**1**), and three known compounds, Nocardiopyrone B (**2**), 1-hydroxy-4-methoxy-2-naphthoic acid (**3**), and 2-(aminocarbonyl)-phenylcarbamate (**4**) were identified from the marine-derived *Nocardiopsis aegyptia* ZSN1. The chemical structure of the novel compound (**1**) was ascertained as (7*R*)-5-(methoxymethyl)-3-methyl-6-(pentan-2-yl)-2*H*-pyran-2-one using HRESIMS data, spectroscopic data, and ECD calculations. All four isolated compounds displayed antimicrobial activity, with the new compound **1** having the same MIC value of 50.0 μ M against *E. coli*, *S. aureus*, and *C. albicans*.

Keywords: *Nocardiopsis aegyptia*; nocardipyron C; antimicrobial. © 2023 ACG Publications. All rights reserved.

1. Plant Source

The strain ZSN1 (Figure S1 in the supplementary data) was obtained from the sediments found in Zhoushan Island of Zhejiang province utilizing the conventional dilution plating technique. TaKaRa Biotechnology (Dalian, China) Co., Ltd. identified the strain through 16S rDNA sequence analysis, and its 16S rDNA sequence (Figure S2) was re-verified using ezbiocloud (ezbiocloud.net). Additionally, related sequences were aligned and analyzed using MEGA (Version X). Based on the results (Figure S3), we confirmed that strain ZSN1 is part of the *Nocardiopsis aegyptia* genus. The ZSN1 strain's sequence has been registered in GenBank with the accession number MN736491.

2. Previous Studies

The genus *Nocardiopsis*, first described by J. Meyer in 1976, belongs to the class Actinobacteria, order Actinomycetales, and family Nocardiopsaceae [1]. This genus is known for producing a diverse range of secondary metabolites with various biological activities. These secondary metabolites primarily consist of polyketides, diketopiperazines, pyrones, alkaloids, naphthoquinones, and phenoxazine derivatives. They exhibit a broad spectrum of pharmacological and biological effects, such as antibacterial, antifungal, and anticancer properties, and some play a crucial role in advancing pharmaceutical research [2-4].

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A new antimicrobial pyran-2-one derivative

Throughout our continuous investigation for uncovering novel bioactive natural substances from oceanic microorganisms, we isolated strain ZSN1 from a marine sediment sample [5-11]. We prepared an organic extract from this strain's culture in Gauze's liquid medium, which exhibited antimicrobial properties. After additional chemical scrutiny of the bioactive extract, we identified four compounds, including a new bioactive pyran-2-one derivative. In this study, we present the isolation and cultivation of strain ZSN1, along with the extraction, structural examination, and antimicrobial properties of the obtained compounds.

3. Present Study

In this experiment, a single colony of the ZSN1 strain was cultured on a Gause's agar plate. Then it was inoculated into 250 mL of Gause's liquid medium in a 500 mL Erlenmeyer flask. The flask was then placed in an incubator at 28°C for a period of 10 days, during which fermentation took place on a rotary shaker operating at 180 rpm. After fermentation, the 20 L culture was divided into mycelia and supernatant through centrifugation. Both parts were extracted with methanol and ethyl acetate to obtain an organic extract (6.8 g). This extract was applied to a silica gel column (500 mm × 60 mm) and eluted with dichloromethane-methanol (100:1, 50:1, 30:1, 20:1, 10:1, 5:1, and 1:1, each 250 mL) to yield five fractions A–E. Fraction C (182.3 mg) underwent purification using preparative HPLC with a Pursuit 100Å C18 column (50.0 × 250 mm, 10 μm; mobile phase 15–100% methanol in water, 40 min; flow rate 10 mL/min; detection wavelength 230 nm), resulting in compounds **1** (6.2 mg, t_R = 30.5 min) and **2** (8.5 mg, t_R = 25.4 min), respectively. Fraction D, weighing 103.2 mg, was purified using the same column in preparative HPLC, but with a different mobile phase consisting of 47% methanol in water and a detection wavelength of 280 nm, obtaining compound **3** (6.6 mg, t_R = 26.0 min). Lastly, compound **4** (6.7 mg, t_R = 15.5 min) was obtained from Fraction E, which weighed 580.0 mg, using preparative HPLC with a mobile phase consisting of 10%-100% methanol in water and a detection wavelength of 254 nm.

Nocardiopyrone C (1): Yellow oil; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -77.6$ ($c = 0.5$, Methanol); UV (MeOH): 222 (3.8), 301 (4.1). ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR data, see Table 1; HRESIMS: m/z 225.1487 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ (calcd for m/z 225.1491) and m/z 247.1306 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ (calcd for m/z 247.1310).

An organic extract, sourced from the cultures of ZSN1 in Gauze's liquid medium, was subjected to several rounds of separation using silica gel and Sephadex LH-20 column chromatography, and then purified through HPLC. This process led to the isolation of compounds **1-4**, as shown in Figure 1.

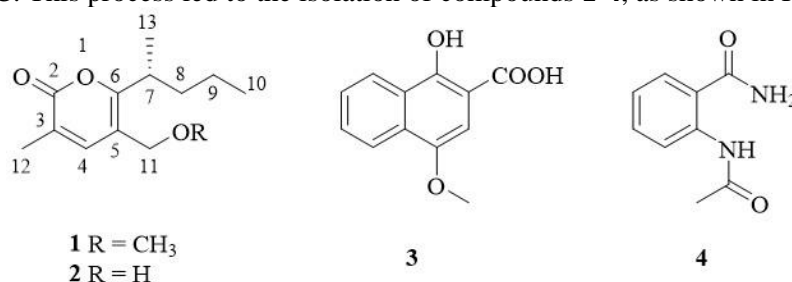


Figure 1. The structure of compounds **1-4**

Compound **1** was obtained as a yellow oil, with a measured $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ of **1** was -77.6° ($c = 0.5$, Methanol). The HRESIMS data for **1** had $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ and $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ ion peaks at m/z 225.1487 (calcd. m/z 225.1491) and 247.1306 (calcd. m/z 247.1310), respectively. These data suggest that the compound **1** has a molecular formula of $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_3$, which is consistent with four degrees of unsaturation. The ^1H -NMR data (Table 1 and Figures S4-6) of compound **1** showed typical signals for 1-methylbutyl group [δ_{H} 0.90 (3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, Me-10), 1.20 (3H, d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, Me-13), 1.30 (1H, m, H-9), 1.21 (1H, m, H-9), 2.97 (1H, ddq, $J = 10.1$, 8.8, 6.6 Hz, H-7), 1.68 (1H, ddt, $J = 13.2$, 9.0, 5.6 Hz, H-8), 1.51 (1H, ddt, $J = 13.3$, 10.0, 5.8 Hz, H-8)], a methoxy located at δ_{H} 3.34 (3H, s), one aromatic methyl proton (δ_{H} 2.03, s, Me-12), one oxygenated methylene (δ_{H} 4.22, 4.19, 2dd, $J = 12.0$, 2.1 Hz, H-11), and one aromatic proton (δ_{H} 7.32, s, H-4). The ^{13}C NMR combined with HSQC spectra showed 13 carbon atoms (Table 1 and Figures S7-S8), consisted of

four methyl, three methylenes, two methines, and four quaternary carbons. Given the characteristic signals for pyran-2-one nucleus at δ_C 165.9 (s, C-2), 123.2 (s, C-3), 144.9 (d, C-4), 114.1 (s, C-5) and 166.3 (s, C-6), compound **1** should be a pyran-2-one derivative [12-14].

The structure of compound **1** was ascertained through the examination of 2D NMR data (Figure 2). The 1-methylbutyl group was linked to C-6, as suggested by the HMBC correlations of H-8, H-5, and Me-13 with C-6, while the methoxymethyl was connected to C-5, as indicated by the HMBC cross-peaks of H-11 with C-5, C-6, and C-7, and Me-14 with C-11 (Figure 2 and Figure S9). The pyran ring was confirmed by HMBC cross-peaks of H-4 with C-2 and C-6 (Figure 2 and Figure S9). Finally, Me-12 was linked to C-3, as suggested by the HMBC cross-peaks of Me-12 with C-4, C-3, and C-2 (Figure 2 and Figure S9). The ^1H - ^1H COSY spectrum displayed two spin system, namely, H-7/Me-13 and H-7/H-8/H-9/Me-10 (Figure 2 and Figure S10). As a result, the planar structure of **1** was established as 5-(methoxymethyl)-3-methyl-6-(pentan-2-yl)-2*H*-pyran-2-one.

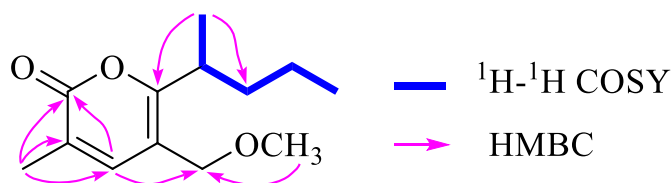


Figure 2. Essential 2D NMR correlations for **1**

The C-7 absolute configuration of compound **1** was established through ECD calculations. The theoretical ECD spectra calculations for compound **1** were performed using Gaussian and visualized using GaussView. A conformational search yielded six low-energy conformers of 7*R*-**1**, which were then optimized through density functional theory (DFT) at the B3LYP/6-31+g (d, p) level in MeOH environment. In the same MeOH environment, we performed theoretical ECD computations using Time-dependent Density Functional Theory (TD-DFT) at the B3LYP/6-311+g (d, p) level for all the conformations of **1**. As depicted in Figure 3, the calculated ECD curve of 7*R*-**1** closely match with experimental curve of **1**. Besides, both **1** and co-isolated Nocardiopyrone B (**2**) had similar experimental ECD curves (Figure 3). Thus, the structure of **1** was elucidated as (7*R*)-5-(methoxymethyl)-3-methyl-6-(pentan-2-yl)-2*H*-pyran-2-one, named as Nocardiopyrone C, a new member of pyran-2-one family.

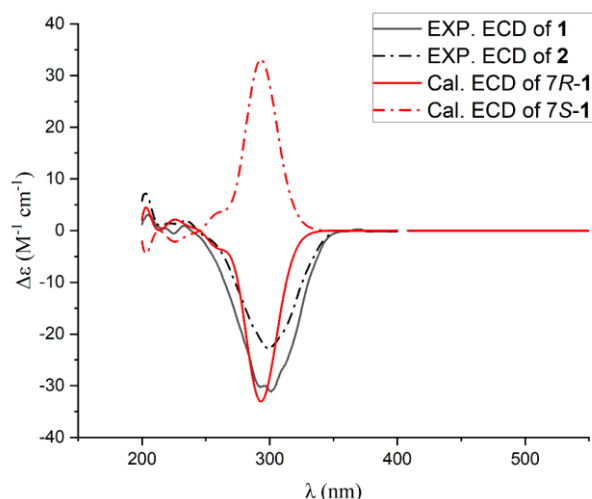


Figure 3. Experimental ECD spectra of compounds **1** and **2** (200-500 nm) along with calculated ECD spectra of compound **1**

A new antimicrobial pyran-2-one derivative

Table 1. ^{13}C (150 MHz) and ^1H (600 MHz) NMR data of compounds **1** and **2** were obtained in Methanol- d_4 , and the comparison NMR data for compound **2** were collected in DMSO- d_6 from the literature ^[12].

position	1		2		2 ^[12]		
	δ_{H}, J in Hz	$\delta_{\text{C}}, \text{type}$	δ_{H}, J in Hz	δ (C)	δ_{H}, J in Hz	$\delta_{\text{C}}, \text{type}$	
2			165.9 (s)			165.2 (s)	163.0 (s)
3			123.2 (s)			123.1 (s)	121.6 (s)
4	7.32 (s)		144.9 (d)		7.37 (s)	144.7 (d)	143.5 (d)
5			114.2 (s)			116.8 (s)	115.7 (s)
6			166.3 (s)			166.0 (s)	163.4 (s)
7	2.97 (ddq, $J = 10.1, 8.8, 6.6$)	35.4 (d)	2.99 (ddq, $J = 10.1, 8.8, 6.6$)	35.3 (d)	2.93 (ddq, $J = 10.1, 8.8, 6.6$)	33.7 (d)	
8	1.51 (ddt, $J = 13.3, 10.0, 5.8$)	38.0 (t)	1.50 (ddt, $J = 13.3, 10.0, 5.8$)	38.0 (t)	1.41 (ddt, $J = 13.3, 10.0, 5.8$)	36.9 (t)	
	1.68 (ddt, $J = 13.2, 9.0, 5.6$)		1.67 (ddt, $J = 13.2, 9.0, 5.6$)		1.54 (ddt, $J = 13.2, 9.0, 5.6$)		
9	1.30, 1.21 (2m)	21.8 (t)	1.23, 1.30 (2m)	21.7 (t)	1.14, 1.22 (2m)	20.6 (t)	
10	0.90 (t, $J = 7.2$)	14.4 (q)	0.90 (t, $J = 7.3$)	14.3 (q)	0.83 (t, $J = 7.3$)	14.4 (q)	
11	4.22, 4.19 (2dd, $J = 12.0, 2.1$)	69.8 (t)	4.38, 4.32 (2dd, $J = 12.4, 5.0$)	59.4 (t)	4.23, 4.18 (2dd, $J = 12.4, 5.0$)	58.0 (t)	
12	2.03 (s)	16.2 (q)	2.04 (s)	16.2 (q)	1.95 (s)	16.5 (q)	
13	1.20, (d, $J = 6.6$)	19.3 (q)	1.12 (d, $J = 6.6$)	19.2 (q)	1.11 (d, $J = 6.6$)	19.2 (q)	
11-OH					5.10 (t, $J = 5.0$)		
11-OCH ₃	3.34 (s)	58.3 (q)					

A new antimicrobial pyran-2-one derivative

As solvent methanol was used in the process of extraction, it was possible that Nocardiopyrone C (**1**) might be an artifact derived from Nocardiopyrone B (**2**) [12]. To explore this possibility, an organic ethanol extract from the ZSN1 strain was examined using HPLC-HRESIMS. The data indicated that Nocardiopyrone C (**1**) was present in the ethanol crude extract (Figure S13), confirming that **1** was not an artifact but a new natural product.

Through NMR spectroscopic analyses, HRESIMS, and comparison with published papers, compounds **2-4** were identified as as Nocardiopyrone B (**2**) [12], 1-hydroxy-4-methoxy-2-naphthoic acid (**3**) [15] and 2-(aminocarbonyl)-phenylcarbamate (**4**) [16], respectively.

Compounds **1-4** were assessed for their activity against the growth of *E. coli* (ATCC 25922), *S. aureus* (ATCC 43300), and *C. albicans* (ATCC 10231) by employing inhibition zones and micro-broth dilution methods, as described before [9, 17,18]. Amphotericin B (a polyene antifungal drug) and chloramphenicol (an organochlorine antibacterial drug) were utilized as positive controls. The findings (Table 2) revealed that the novel compound **1** displayed antimicrobial activities with identical MIC values of 50.0 μ M against *E. coli*, *S. aureus*, and *C. albicans*. Nocardiopyrone B (**2**), 1-hydroxy-4-methoxy-2-naphthoic acid (**3**), and 2-(aminocarbonyl)-phenylcarbamate (**4**) also exhibited antibacterial effects on *E. coli* and *S. aureus*, as well as antifungal effects on *C. albicans*, as depicted in Table 2.

Table 2. Antimicrobial activities of compounds **1-4** and the antimicrobial data for compound **2** obtained from the literature [12].

Compound	MIC (μ M)		
	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	<i>Candida albicans</i>
1	50.0	50.0	50.0
2	50.0	50.0	25.0
2 *	48.0	48.0	24.0
3	50.0	50.0	>100
4	50.0	>100	>100
Ampicillin	0.88	7.2	-
Amphotericin B	-	-	13.5

Data from the literature [12]

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Supporting Information

Supporting Information accompanies this paper on <http://www.acgpubs.org/journal/records-of-natural-products>



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