HETEROSIGMA-GLYCOLIPIDS I AND II, TWO NEW GALACTOLIPIDS CONTAINING OCTADECATETRAENOYL AND EICOSAPENTAENOYL RESIDUES, FROM A RAPHIIDOPHYTE DINOFLAGELLATE HETEROSIGMA SP.

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A new galactolipid containing an eicosapentaenoyl (EPA) residue, named heterosigma-glycolipid II (2), was isolated from a cultured raphidophycean dinoflagellate Heterosigma sp., together with another new galactolipid heterosigma-glycolipid I (1). Based on enzymatic hydrolysis using lipase and physicochemical evidence, the structures of heterosigma-glycolipids I (1) and II (2) have been determined as (2'S)-2',3'-di-O-(6,9,12,15-octadecatetraenoyl)-glyceryl β -D-galactopyranoside and (2'S)-2'-O-(6,9,12,15-octadecatetraenoyl)-3'-O-(5,8,11,14,17-eicosapentaenoyl)-glyceryl β -D-galactopyranoside, respectively.

KEYWORDS heterosigma-glycolipid I; heterosigma-glycolipid II; dinoflagellate raphidophycean; Heterosigma sp.; galactolipid; eicosapentaenoic acid; enzymatic hydrolysis; lipase

The low incidence of acute myocardial infarction in Eskimos in Greenland¹⁾ has been believed to be due to the high content of 5,8,11,14,17-eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) in their diet of fish. In recent years, EPA has been shown to exhibit various biological activities.²⁾ In search of new biologically active marine natural products,³⁾ we have been engaged in studies of phytoplankton metabolites, and have found a new EPA-containing galactolipid named heterosigma-glycolipid II (2) together with another new galactolipid, heterosigma-glycolipid I (1), from a cultured raphidophycean dinoflagellate Heterosigma sp. The raphidophycean dinoflagellates of Heterosigma sp.^{4,5)} are widely distributed in coastal waters, where they may often cause "red-tide" phenomena and extensive mortalities for cultured fish and other marine organisms.⁶⁾ This paper communicates the evidence consistent with the structures of heterosigma-glycolipids I (1) and II (2).

A raphidophycean dinoflagellate, Heterosigma sp., which was isolated from the coastal water of Suma-ura, Osaka Bay, was grown in the mixed media of ASP-2⁷⁾ and ES⁸⁾ in 20 l glass bottles at 21°C. The cultivation was carried out in a 16:8 h light to dark cycle using homolux lamps FL40S-PG (National) for 40 days. The combined 60 l culture was partitioned with EtOAc and the EtOAc-soluble portion was evaporated under reduced pressure to give 1.2 g of the extractive. Silica gel column chromatography (CHCl₃-MeOH=20:1) of the extractive furnished a glycolipid fraction (120 mg) as the major constituent, which showed a single spot on thin-layer chromatogram (TLC). The glycolipid fraction was further separated by HPLC (ZORBAX ODS, MeOH-H₂O) to afford two major glycolipids: heterosigma-glycolipid I (1) (15 mg) and heterosigma-glycolipid II (2) (46 mg).

Heterosigma-glycolipid I (1), $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -3.6° (CHCl₃), IR (CHCl₃): 3425, 1725 cm⁻¹, gives a molecular ion peak at m/z 793 (M+Na⁺) in FAB-MS. The ¹H-NMR (500 MHz) and the ¹³C-NMR⁹⁾ of 1 shows signals which are characteristic of a glycolipid (Table I). Treatment of heterosigma-glycolipid I (1) with 15% NaOMe in MeOH afforded a glyceryl galactoside and methyl 6,9,12,15-octadecatetraenoate, which was identified by the analysis of its Mass, ¹H-NMR,¹⁰⁾ and ¹³C-NMR spectra. The glyceryl galactoside, $[\alpha]_D^{23}$ -8° (H₂O) was shown to be identical in all respects with (2'R)-1-O-glyceryl β -D-galactopyranoside (3), which was previously obtained by NaOMe treatment of an anti-inflammatory galactolipid M-5¹¹⁾ isolated from the Okinawan marine sponge Phyllospongia foliascens. The comparisons in detail of ¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR data^{9,12)} for heterosigma-glycolipid I (1) and 3 have shown that the fatty acid residues in 1 attach to C-2' and C-3' in the glycerol moiety (Table I). Thus, the carbon signal due to C-1' of the glycerol moiety in 1 is obtained with higher ppm (ca 3 ppm)¹³⁾ compared to that in 3, while signals ascribable to C-2' and C-3' of 1 and 3 occur

heterosigma-glycolipid I (1)

3 : R¹ = R² = H

heterosigma-glycolipid II (2)

Table I. ¹H-NMR Data for 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5^{a)}

¹ H	1	2	3	4	5
1	4.74(d, J=7.9)	4.83(d, J=7.6)	4.88(d, J=7.6)	4.82(d, J=7.6)	4.79(d, J=7.6)
2	4.32 ^b	4.44 ^b	4.48(dd, J=7.6, 9.5)	4.42 ^b	4.39(dd, J=7.6, 9.2)
3	4.06(dd, J=9.5, 3.4)	4.15(dd, J=9.6, 2.9)	4.13(dd, J=9.5, 3.4)	4.11(dd, J=9.5, 3.3)	4.09 ^b
4	4.46(d, J=3.4)	4.57(d, J=2.9)	4.52(d, J=3.4)	4.50(d, J=3.3)	4.47(d, J=3.1)
5	3.98(dd, J=5.8, 5.5)	4.08 ^b	4.04(dd, J=6.4, 5.5)	4.03 ^b	3.99(dd, J=6.1, 6.1)
6	4.32(2H, m)	4.44(2H, m)	4.40(2H, m)	4.36(2H, m)	4.34(2H, m)
1'	4.29(dd, J=10.7, 5.2)	4.37(dd, J=10.8, 5.3)	4.44(dd, J=10.1, 6.2)	4.37 ^b	4.34 ^b
	4.01(dd, J=10.7, 5.0)	4.08 ^b	4.22(dd, J=10.1, 4.3)	4.04(dd, J=10.4, 5.2)	4.12(dd, J=11.6, 4.7)
2'	5.58(m)	5.67(m)	4.40(m)	4.42(m)	5.54(m)
3'	4.62(dd, J=11.9, 3.1)	4.70(dd, J=11.9, 3.4)	4.10(d, J=4.6)	4.51(d, J=5.5)	4.42(dd, J=10.8, 5.2)
	4.45(dd, J=11.9, 5.2)	4.54(dd, J=11.9, 6.6)	4.09(d, J=5.5)	4.50(d, J=3.1)	4.17(dd, J=10.8, 5.0)

a) All compounds were measured in d₅-pyridine (treated with 1 drop of D₂O) at 500 MHz and the assignments were based on decoupling experiments. b) These signals overlapped within the same vertical column.

at similar chemical shifts. Consequently, the chemical structure of heterosigma-glycolipid I (1) has been expressed as (2'S)-2',3'-di-O-(6,9,12,15-octadecatetraenoyl)-glyceryl β-D-galactopyranoside (1).

Heterosigma-glycolipid II (2), [α]_D²⁵ -4° (CHCl₃), shows a molecular ion peak at m/z 819 (M+Na⁺) in FAB-MS. The ¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR¹⁴⁾ spectra of 2 closely resemble those spectra of heterosigma-glycolipid I (1) except for signals due to the fatty acid moieties. Treatment of heterosigma-glycolipid II (2) with NaOMe as carried out for heterosigma-glycolipid I (1) furnished the same glyceryl β-D-galactoside (3) and a mixture of fatty acid methyl esters. The fatty acid composition in heterosigma-glycolipid II (2) was determined by GLC analysis of the above methyl esters to be a 1:1 mixture of methyl 6,9,12,15-octadecatetraenoate and methyl 5,8,11,14,17-eicosapentaenoate, the latter being identified with an authentic sample (Sigma) by GLC, HPLC, and ¹H-NMR.¹⁵⁾ Furthermore, the ¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR analysis of heterosigma-glycolipid II (2) in comparison with heterosigma-glycolipid I (1) indicated that the fatty acid residues in 2 were attached to the 2'-OH and 3'-OH of the glycerol moiety.

In order to determine the sequence of these fatty acid residues in heterosigma-glycolipid II (2), we first attempted partial removal of the fatty acid residues in 2. Reduction of heterosigma-glycolipid II (2) with LiAlH(Ot-Bu)₃ in benzene at 40°C for 1.5 h, provided a 3'-O-acylated galactolipid 4. The ¹H-NMR spectrum of 4 showed the signal of 2'-H at δ 4.42 (m) which was at higher fields than the signal of 2'-H of 2, and treatment of 4 with NaOMe furnished a 2:1 mixture of methyl 6,9,12,15-octadecatetraenoate and

methyl 5,8,11,14,17-eicosapentaenoate. So it appeared that $\text{LiAlH}(\text{O}t\text{-Bu})_3$ reduction of heterosigma-glycolipid II (2) proceeded less regioselectively, since acyl migration of the fatty acid residue from 2'-OH to 3'-OH of the glycerol moiety in 2 might occur when the 3'-O-acyl residue in 2 was removed. We next subjected heterosigma-glycolipid II (2) to enzymatic hydrolysis. On enzymatic hydrolysis using Lipase type XIII (from *Pseudomonas* sp., Lot 67F-09641, Sigma) in dioxane-H₂O (1:1) at 37°C for 4 h, 2 furnished quantitatively a 2'-O-acylated galactolipid 5 and 5,8,11,14,17-eicosapentaenoic acid which was identified by CH_2N_2 treatment as the methyl ester. As shown in Table I, the ^1H -NMR spectrum of 5 showed the signals due to 3'-H₂ at higher fields than those in 2, and treatment of 5 with NaOMe liberated methyl 6,9,12,15-octadecatetraenoate. So it was concluded that residues of 6,9,12,15-octadecatetraenoyl and 5,8,11,14,17-eicosapentaenoyl were attached to 2'-OH and 3'-OH respectively of the glycerol moiety in 2. Consequently, the chemical structure of heterosigma-glycolipid II (2) has been determined as (2'S)-2'-O-(6,9,12,15-octadecatetraenoyl)-3'-O-(5,8,11,14,17-eicosapentaenoyl)-glyceryl β -D-galactopyranoside (2).

It is noted here that the enzymatic hydrolysis of 2 using lipase in dioxane-water has quantitatively proceeded and the regioselective partial hydrolysis of 2 has occurred at the C-3' position of the glycerol moiety without acyl migration. In addition, it appears from the view point of food-chains in marine organisms that the lipid (e.g. heterosigma-glycolipid II (2)) initially produced by marine unicellular algae may be one of the origins of EPA contained abundantly in certain kinds of fish.

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- 15) The ^1H -NMR data for methyl 5,8,11,14,17-eicosapentaenoate (500 MHz, CDCl_3 , δ): 2.33 (2H, t, $J=7.7$ Hz, 2-H), 1.72 (2H, tt, $J=7.7$, 8.6 Hz, 3-H), 2.11 (4H, m, 4-H and 19-H), 5.40 (10H, m, olefinic H), 2.85 (8H, m, 7,10,13,16-H), 1.00 (3H, t, $J=7.5$ Hz, 20-H).

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