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Membrane-interacting properties of the functionalised fatty acid moiety of muraymycin antibiotics†

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Functional insights into bioactive natural products with medicinal potential are often hindered by their structural complexity. We herein report a simplified model system to investigate the functional significance of a structural motif of biologically potent muraymycin antibiotics of the A-series. These compounds have a highly unusual ω -guanidinylated fatty acid moiety, which has been proposed to mediate membrane penetration, thus enabling the interaction of A-series muraymycins with their intracellular target MraY. Our assay was based on a synthetic conjugate of this fatty acid structure with a negatively charged fluorophore lacking membrane permeability. Using this conjugate, immobilised giant unilamellar lipid vesicles and confocal laser scanning fluorescence microscopy, we demonstrated that the attachment of the ω -N-hydroxy-guanidinyl fatty acid unit led to an enhanced uptake of the fluorophore into the vesicles. This represents the first experimental evidence of this unusual structural motif's functional relevance for the parent natural product, which may support the future design of novel muraymycin analogues.

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Introduction

Bacterial strains with resistances towards established antibiotics continue to emerge. However, only very few new antibacterial agents have been developed in recent years.^{1,2} It is therefore highly desirable to identify novel antimicrobial compounds displaying new or yet unexploited modes of action. Starting with the development of the penicillins in the 1940s, natural products and their analogues have served as clinically useful antibiotic agents. Thus, one may assume that naturally occurring antibiotics will probably play a key role in overcoming the current lack of new antibacterials for clinical use. This will include the identification of such compounds, their total synthesis for structure–activity relationship (SAR) studies, and also their functional elucidation. Due to the structural complexity of many natural products though, their functional analysis is often not trivial and requires time-consuming multi-step syntheses of suitable molecular probes.

Nucleoside antibiotics represent a class of natural products targeting cell wall biosynthesis.^{3,4} Antibacterially active nucleoside antibiotics interfere with peptidoglycan assembly

via inhibition of the bacterial membrane protein MraY, a key enzyme in the intracellular part of peptidoglycan formation.^{5–9} As the active site of MraY is located at the cytosolic side of the bacterial membrane, MraY inhibitors need to be able to penetrate the bacterial cell wall and the plasma membrane. *Streptomyces*-produced muraymycins (e.g. muraymycins A1 1 to A5 5, B5 6, C4 7 and D2 8, Fig. 1) represent one subclass of nucleoside antibiotics. They show promising activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Enterococcus* strains *via* inhibition of MraY.¹⁰

Some SAR data have already been reported for muraymycins and their analogues.^{11–15} However, a structural feature of muraymycins which has only found limited attention so far is the presence of ω -guanidinylated fatty acid moieties in the biologically most potent muraymycins of the A-series. These fatty acid units are attached to the muraymycin backbone *via* esterification of a 3-hydroxy-L-leucine motif. Muraymycins of the B-series carry shorter and unfunctionalised fatty acids, while the fatty acid unit is missing in muraymycins of the C- and D-series. As a general rule, the A-series muraymycins show the best antibacterial activities, followed by the B-series congeners, while C- and D-series muraymycins are pronouncedly less active.¹⁰ These SAR findings might indicate (i) that the presence of the fatty acid moiety mediates membrane penetration of the otherwise polar muraymycin scaffold¹⁴ (and therefore cellular uptake of the acylated congeners) and (ii) that ω -guanidinylated fatty acids, despite the polarity of the ω -functionality, provide an even more pronounced membrane-penetrating effect.

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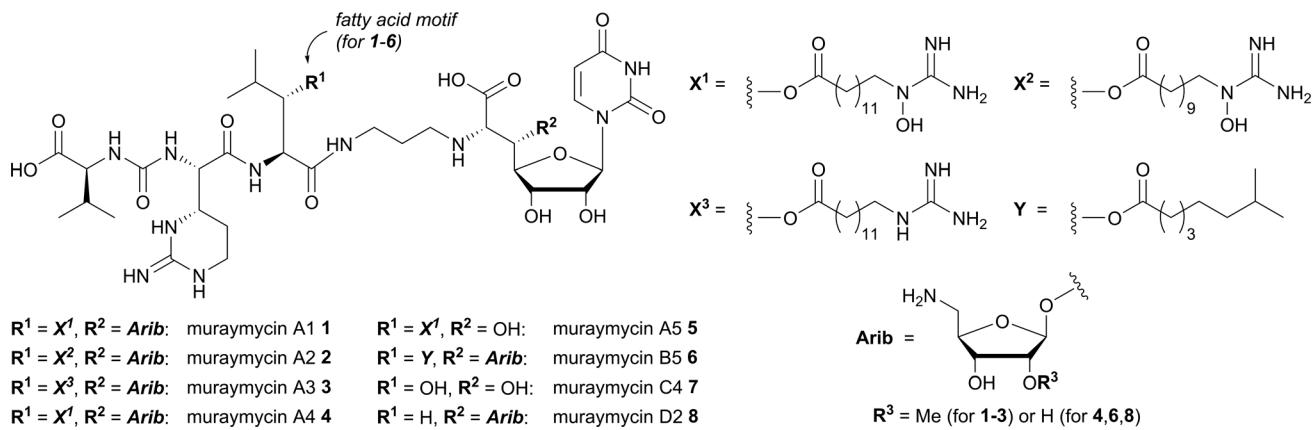


Fig. 1 Selected naturally occurring muraymycin nucleoside antibiotics **1-8**.

The most obvious strategy to experimentally study this hypothesis would be to synthesise fluorescently labelled analogues of *O*-acylated muraymycins and to test them for membrane interaction and permeability *e.g.* with lipid vesicles. However, an attached fluorophore would potentially alter the molecular properties of muraymycins to a significant degree. Furthermore, the total synthesis of muraymycin-derived fluorescent probes would be time-consuming. We therefore decided to design a pronouncedly simplified model system to assay the fatty acid moiety of muraymycin A1 **1** (residue \mathbf{X}^1 , Fig. 1) for its ability to mediate membrane interaction and penetration. The goal was to study potential accumulation at the membrane interface and a possible increase of membrane permeability.

Results and discussion

Experimental design

The concept of the employed assay is depicted in Fig. 2. The fluorescent dye AlexaFluor 488 (AF488) was chosen as it

exhibits large photostability. It was envisioned to convert a commercially available azide-labelled derivative **9** of AF488 with the propargyl ester **10** of the fatty acid moiety of muraymycin A1 **1** (subsequently named “lipid side chain”, LSC, Fig. 2B). Using the copper-catalysed version of the Huisgen alkyne–azide cycloaddition (“click”-chemistry),¹⁶⁻¹⁸ this should furnish AF488 LSC conjugate **11**. It can then be tested if the presence of the LSC unit makes the AF488 moiety membrane-permeable, *i.e.* if fluorescence can be detected within lipid vesicles upon treatment with **11** (Fig. 2A). In order to ensure that the linker unit, *i.e.* the 1,4-substituted triazole, does not influence the low membrane permeability of the fluorescent dye, acetyl derivative **12** (“AF488 acetate”) lacking the full-length LSC motif was envisioned to serve as a reference (Fig. 2B).

Synthesis of fluorescent probes

For the synthesis of AlexaFluor 488 LSC conjugate **11**, propargyl ester **10** had to be prepared first (Scheme 1).

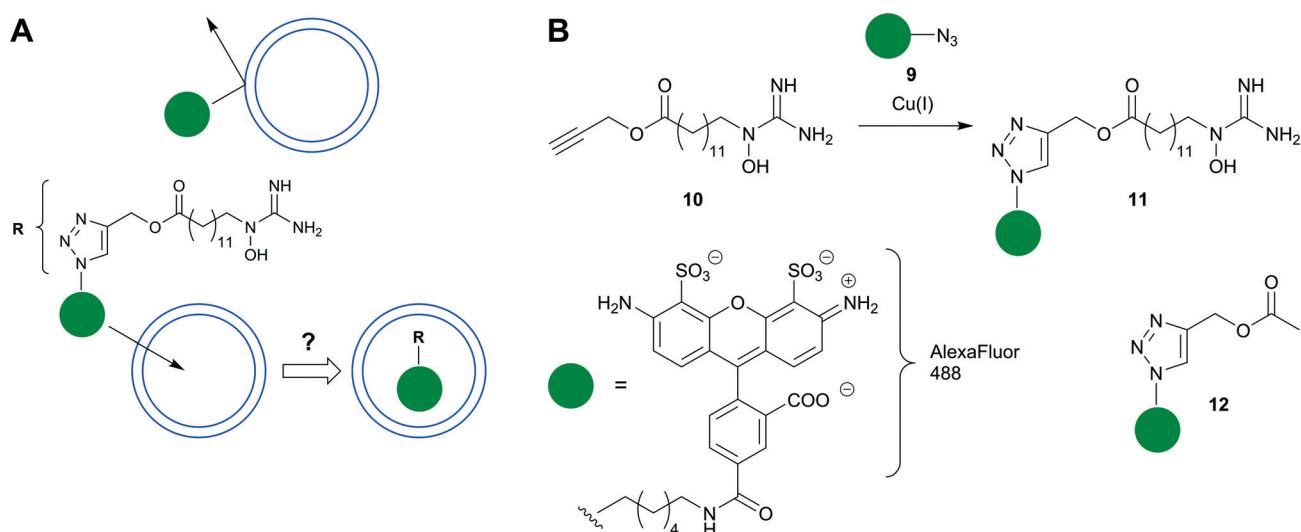
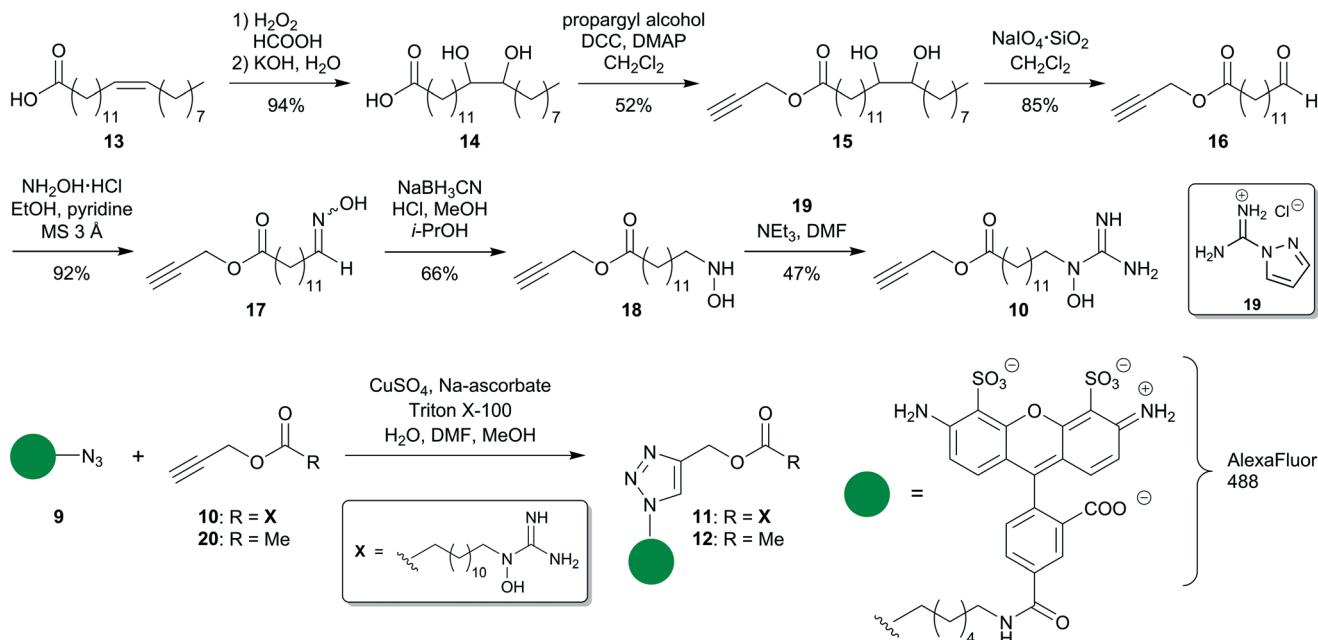


Fig. 2 A: Simplified assay system to test the influence of the fatty acid moiety of muraymycin A1 **1** (LSC) on membrane-penetrating properties of an attached structure lacking membrane permeability (schematic representation). B: AlexaFluor 488 derivatives **11** and **12** conceived for the assay.





Scheme 1 Synthesis of AlexaFluor 488 derivatives 11 and 12.

Starting from erucic acid **13**, epoxidation and alkaline epoxide opening gave **13,14**-dihydroxy behenic acid **14** as a mixture of stereoisomers in 94% yield. Esterification with propargyl alcohol by carbodiimide activation then furnished propargylic ester **15** in 52% yield. Subsequent periodate cleavage afforded aldehyde **16**, *i.e.* an ω -functionalized tridecanoic acid propargyl ester, in 85% yield. Aldehyde **16** was then employed in a sequence of oxime formation (product **17**, 92% yield) and reduction to give *N*-alkyl hydroxylamine **18** (66% yield for the reduction step). As part of our synthetic studies on muraymycins and their analogues,^{19–26} we have systematically investigated the preparation of *N*-alkyl-*N*-hydroxy-guanidines by guanidinylation²⁷ of *N*-alkyl hydroxylamine precursors.²⁸ A protecting group-free method using guanidinylation reagent **19** turned out to be the best method for this transformation. Consequently, treatment of **18** with **19** gave the desired *N*-alkyl-*N*-hydroxy-guanidine **10** with high conversion, but due to difficult purification of the amphiphilic product, in a moderate yield of 47% (Scheme 1).

Unexpectedly, the subsequent copper-catalysed “click” reaction towards conjugate **11** turned out to be non-trivial. First attempts under standard conditions only gave low conversions, which we speculate to be a consequence of the amphiphilic nature of alkyne **10**. Following a thorough variation of the reaction conditions, the reaction could be significantly improved by reductive *in situ*-generation of the copper(i) catalyst, application of the solvent system water/DMF/methanol and addition of the detergent Triton X-100. However, due to the high costs for azide-labelled AF488 derivative **9**, the reaction could only be performed on the sub-mg scale, thus making an unambiguous determination of the yield difficult. Product **11** could be obtained after HPLC purification, and the identity of the product could be confirmed

by mass spectrometry as the amount was insufficient for NMR spectroscopy. AF488 acetate **12** was prepared in an analogous manner using propargyl acetate **20** as the alkyne component for the “click” reaction (Scheme 1), and both target compounds **11** and **12** were thus available for the aforementioned fluorescence-based assay.

Membrane partitioning assay

The influence of AlexaFluor 488 LSC conjugate **11** on lipid membranes was investigated by means of fluorescence microscopy based on giant unilamellar vesicles (GUVs). GUVs composed of 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholine (POPC), fixed to a silicon substrate *via* biotin–avidin interaction, were incubated with conjugate **11** and confocal laser scanning microscopy images were taken. The fluorescence image depicted in Fig. 3 clearly shows that conjugate **11**

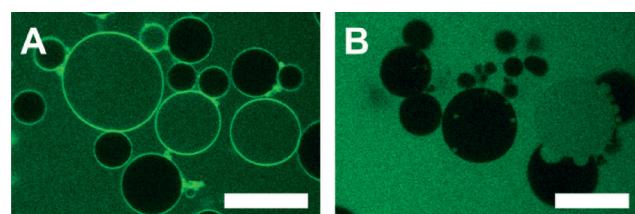


Fig. 3 A: Fluorescence image of GUVs composed of POPC after incubation with 0.8 μ M AF488 LSC conjugate **11**. The compound accumulates in the lipidic phase of the GUVs and is partially also localised inside the GUVs. B: Fluorescence image of POPC-GUVs after incubation with 0.8 μ M AF488 acetate **12**. AF488 acetate **12** does not accumulate at the membrane interface, but it is found in some of the GUVs. Scale bars (white boxes): 20 μ m, POPC = 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholine.



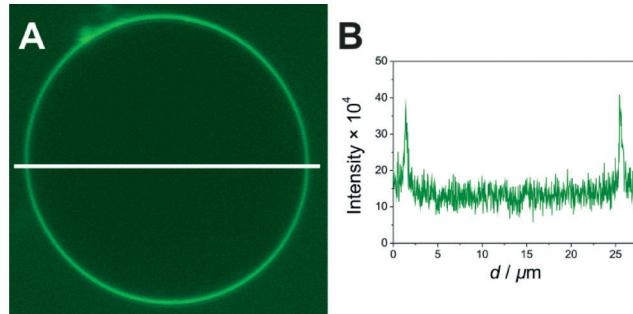


Fig. 4 A: Fluorescence image showing an individual GUV composed of POPC/POPE (7:3) with increased fluorescence intensity at the membrane interface and fluorescence intensity inside the GUV after incubation with AF488 LSC conjugate 11. B: Line profile along the white line shown in A clearly demonstrating the fourfold increase in fluorescence intensity at the lipid membrane. POPC = 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine, POPE = 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine.

accumulates in the lipid membrane (also see Fig. 4). Part of the GUVs is also filled with the conjugate 11. As a control, the same experiment was performed with AF488 acetate 12 lacking the fatty acid moiety. In this case, no enrichment of the dye in the lipid membrane was observed. To quantitatively analyse the number of GUVs which were filled with the fluorescent conjugate, we defined a GUV as dye-filled if $F/F_0 > 0.5$, with F being the intensity of the GUV interior and F_0 being the background intensity. 24% of the POPC GUVs were filled with AF488 LSC conjugate 11 after 40 min and only 6% after incubation with AF488 acetate 12 (with the entire distribution for $F/F_0 > 0.5$ being taken into account, Fig. 5A). It should be noted that values $F/F_0 > 1.0$ could be ruled out as this would have required an active transport process (equilibrium is reached for $F/F_0 = 1.0$). Active transport processes need external sources of energy (e.g. an electrochemical gradient or light coupling) though, and these were absent in the employed assay.

To investigate the influence of the lipid mixture on the dye distribution, we used a POPC/POPE (1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine, 7:3) mixture to form GUVs better resembling the composition of bacterial membranes. Also for POPC/POPE membranes, an increased fluorescence intensity in the membrane interface as a result of accumulation of AF488 LSC conjugate 11 was found, leading to an almost four times larger fluorescence intensity at the membrane compared to the bulk solution (Fig. 4). 14% of the GUVs were filled with AF488 LSC conjugate 11, but only 4% in case of AF488 acetate 12 (Fig. 5B). Distribution patterns were similar to those found for the POPC GUVs (*vide supra*, also see Fig. 5A).

Based on the simplified model system, we were thus able to provide evidence that the fatty acid moiety of A-series muraymycins probably contributes to the accumulation of these compounds at a lipid membrane. An increased number of GUVs were filled with the lipidated fluorescent dye, which might be a result of the accumulation of the compound at

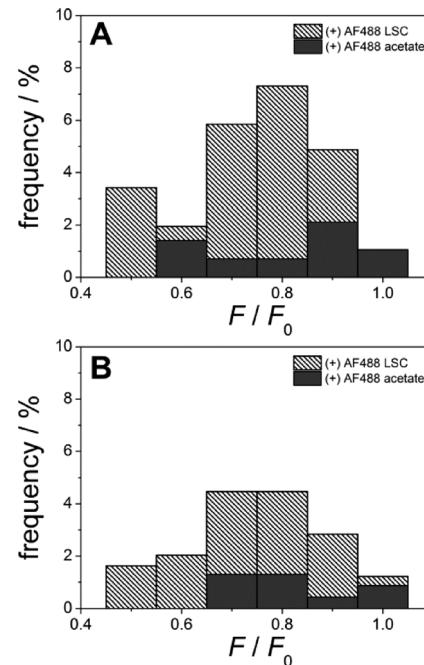


Fig. 5 A: Statistical analysis of dye-filled POPC GUVs after the addition of AF488 LSC conjugate 11 and AF488 acetate 12. 24% of the GUVs ($n = 410$) were filled with AF488 LSC conjugate 11, while only 6% ($n = 283$) were filled with AF488 acetate 12. B: For POPC/POPE (7:3) GUVs incubated with 11 or 12, 14% of the GUVs were filled with AF488 LSC conjugate 11 ($n = 246$) and 4% with AF488 acetate 12 ($n = 230$). POPC = 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine, POPE = 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine.

the membrane interface, which can disturb the integrity of the bilayer. From these results, we conclude that muraymycin membrane partitioning and cell entry is probably facilitated by the ω -guanidinylated lipophilic side chain.

The role of guanidine moieties in membrane penetration and thus in cellular uptake processes has been widely investigated and discussed.²⁹ Arginine-rich cell-penetrating peptides have been extensively studied,³⁰⁻³³ and guanidinylated cationic lipids were reported to be effective transfection agents.³⁴ Guanidinylated dendrimers were found to display pronounced interactions with liposomal phospholipid membranes,³⁵ and conjugates of aminoglycoside antibiotics with guanidinylated cationic lipids showed antibacterial activity.³⁶ However, such oligo-guanidinylated systems are probably prone to cooperative or multivalency effects, and it is therefore quite remarkable that a single ω -guanidinylated fatty acid motif (as in A-series muraymycins or in AlexaFluor 488 LSC conjugate 11) can enable membrane interaction and penetration as reported herein. It should be taken into account though that the *N*-hydroxylated guanidine moiety of A-series muraymycins and conjugate 11 is likely to have reduced basicity in comparison to non-hydroxylated guanidines.

Conclusions

In summary, we have developed an efficient and facile method to study the interaction of a naturally occurring



structural motif with lipid membranes. Using this assay, we were able to demonstrate that the ω -functionalised fatty acid moiety found in some muraymycin nucleoside antibiotics of the A-series can mediate membrane accumulation and even membrane penetration of a fluorescent dye. This represents the first experimental evidence of this unusual structural motif's functional relevance for the parent natural product. While there is no close structural relation of the employed fluorophore and the natural product scaffold, the relative ease of our method will allow to test a significant number of fatty acid motifs for their potential to mediate membrane accumulation and penetration. This will be important to elucidate the relevance of the ω -substituent as well as of the length of the lipophilic moiety, *i.e.* the supposed interplay of polar ω -functionalisation and lipophilicity. Based on the results reported herein, we will therefore synthesise and investigate varying fatty acid units found in the muraymycin family as well as non-natural congeners with respect to different chain lengths and functional groups in the ω -position (*e.g.* amino-substituted and unfunctionalised analogues). Selected fatty acid structures will then be used for the synthesis of muraymycin analogues with potentially improved cellular uptake and thus also with enhanced biological activities. Overall, it is anticipated that these results will enable the design of muraymycin analogues with optimised biological profiles. This strategy might also have the potential to be employed within SAR studies on other lipidated natural products,^{37–41} and it might generally stimulate the functional analysis of medicinally relevant natural products based on simplified, chemically more tractable model systems.

Experimental

Synthesis

General methods. Azide-labelled AlexaFluor 488 was obtained from Life Technologies. All other chemicals were purchased from standard suppliers. SiO₂-supported NaIO₄ was prepared according to an established procedure.^{42,43} Reactions involving oxygen and/or moisture sensitive reagents were carried out under an atmosphere of argon using anhydrous solvents. Anhydrous solvents were obtained in the following manner: CH₂Cl₂ was dried over CaH₂ and distilled, pyridine was dried over CaH₂ and distilled, DMF was dried over activated molecular sieves (4 Å) and degassed. All other solvents were of technical quality and distilled prior to their use, and deionised water was used throughout. Column chromatography was carried out on silica gel 60 (0.040–0.063 mm, 230–400 mesh ASTM, VWR) under flash conditions. TLC was performed on aluminium plates precoated with silica gel 60 *F*₂₅₄ (VWR). Visualisation of the spots was carried out using UV light (254 nm) and/or staining under heating (KMnO₄ staining solution: 1 g KMnO₄, 6 g K₂CO₃ and 1.5 mL 1.25 M NaOH solution, all dissolved in 100 mL H₂O). Preparative HPLC was performed on a VWR-Hitachi system equipped with an L-2300 pump, an L-2200 autosampler, an L-2300 column oven (25 °C), an L-2455

Diode Array Detector (DAD) and a LiChroCart™ column (4 × 125 mm) containing reversed phase silica gel Purospher™ RP18e (5 µm) purchased from VWR. 300 MHz-¹H and 75 MHz-, 76 MHz-, and 126 MHz-¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on Varian MERCURY 300, UNITY 300 and INOVA 500 spectrometers. All ¹³C NMR spectra are ¹H-decoupled. All spectra were recorded at room temperature except of samples in DMSO-*d*₆ (standard 35 °C) and where indicated otherwise and were referenced internally to solvent reference frequencies wherever possible. Chemical shifts (δ) are quoted in ppm, and coupling constants (J) are reported in Hz. Assignment of signals was carried out using ¹H, ¹H-COSY, HSQC and HMBC spectra obtained on the spectrometers mentioned above. Low resolution ESI mass spectrometry was performed on a Varian MAT 311 A spectrometer operating in positive or negative ionisation mode. High resolution (HR) ESI mass spectrometry was carried out on a Bruker microTOF spectrometer or a Bruker 7T FTICR APEX IV spectrometer. Melting points (mp) were measured on a Büchi instrument and are not corrected. Infrared spectroscopy (IR) was performed on a Jasco FT/IR-4100 spectrometer equipped with an integrated ATR unit (GladiATR™, PIKE Technologies). Wavenumbers (ν) are quoted in cm⁻¹. UV spectroscopy was carried out on a Jasco V-630 spectrometer.

Propargyl 13-(*N*-hydroxyguanidino)-tridecanoate 10. 1*H*-Pyrazole-1-carboxamidine hydrochloride **19** (72 mg, 0.49 mmol) and NET₃ (0.14 mL, 0.10 g, 1.00 mmol) were added to a solution of *N*-alkyl hydroxylamine **18** (100 mg, 0.353 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) and the reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 15 h. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the resultant residue was dissolved in sat. NH₄Cl solution (5 mL). The aqueous solution was extracted with Et₂O (3 × 10 mL) and the combined organics were dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The resultant crude product was purified by column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂–MeOH, 9:1 → 1:1) to give **10** (53 mg, 47%) as a colourless solid; mp 77 °C; TLC *R*_f 0.28 (CH₂Cl₂–MeOH, 4:1); IR (ATR) ν _{max}/cm⁻¹ 2920, 2848, 1728, 1626, 1468, 1166 and 1105; δ _H (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) 1.09–1.36 (16 H, m, 4-H₂–11-H₂), 1.41–1.65 (4 H, m, 3-H₂, 12-H₂), 2.30 (2 H, t, *J* 7.3, 2-H₂), 3.50 (1 H, d, *J* 2.5, 3'-H), 3.54 (2 H, t, *J* 7.0, 13-H₂), 4.66 (2 H, d, *J* 2.5, 1'-H₂) and 7.61 (4 H, br s, NH, OH); δ _C (76 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) 24.3, 25.7, 25.7, 28.2, 28.5, 28.7, 28.8, 28.9, 33.1, 50.7, 51.4, 77.4, 78.4, 157.7 and 172.1; *m/z* (ESI⁺) 326.2 (M + H⁺); *m/z* (HR-ESI⁺) 326.2438 (M + H⁺, C₁₇H₃₂N₃O₃ requires 326.2438).

AlexaFluor 488 lipid side chain conjugate 11. A solution of azide-labelled AlexaFluor 488 **9** (50 mM in DMF, 2.0 µL, 0.10 µmol **9**), a solution of lipid side chain propargyl ester **10** (50 mM in MeOH, 8.0 µL, 0.40 µmol **10**), a solution of sodium L-ascorbate (20 mM in water, 4.0 µL, 80 nmol sodium L-ascorbate), a solution of CuSO₄ (10 mM in water, 4.0 µL, 40 nmol CuSO₄), MeOH (6 µL) and Triton X-100 (10% in water, 48 µL) were mixed and stirred in a ThermoMixer (50 °C, 200 rpm) for 15 h. The reaction mixture was then directly purified by preparative HPLC (MeCN–water (+0.01% TFA), 15:85 → 50:50, 1.0 mL min⁻¹). Product-containing fractions were





pooled, and the solvent was removed with an Eppendorf Concentrator 5301 to give **11** (estimated from UV-Vis data: 9.0 nmol) as a red solid; preparative HPLC t_R 13.3 min; m/z (ESI $^+$) 984.3 ($M + H^+$) and 1006.3 ($M + Na^+$); m/z (HR-ESI $^+$) 984.3594 ($M + H^+$, $C_{44}H_{58}N_9O_{13}S_2$ requires 984.3590).

AlexaFluor 488 acetyl conjugate 12. A solution of azide-labelled AlexaFluor 488 **9** (5 mM in DMF, 20 μ L, 0.10 μ mol **9**), a solution of propargyl acetate **20** (1 M in MeOH, 14 μ L, 14 μ mol **20**), a solution of sodium L-ascorbate (20 mM in water, 10 μ L, 0.20 μ mol sodium L-ascorbate), a solution of CuSO₄ (10 mM in water, 10 μ L, 0.10 μ mol CuSO₄) and Triton X-100 (10% in water, 48 μ L) were mixed and stirred in a ThermoMixer (10 °C, 200 rpm) for 17 h. The reaction mixture was then directly purified by preparative HPLC (MeCN–water (+0.01% TFA), 15:85 → 50:50, 1.0 mL min⁻¹). Product-containing fractions were pooled, and the solvent was removed with an Eppendorf Concentrator 5301 to give **12** (estimated from UV-Vis data: 32 nmol) as a red solid; preparative HPLC t_R 6.8 min; m/z (ESI $^-$) 755.1 ($M - H^+$); m/z (HR-ESI $^-$) 755.1446 ($M - H^+$, $C_{32}H_{31}N_6O_{12}S_2$ requires 755.1447).

13,14-Dihydroxybehenic acid 14. A solution of H₂O₂ (30% in water, 15.0 mL, 16.7 g, 147 mmol H₂O₂) in formic acid (50 mL) was added dropwise to a suspension of erucic acid **13** (5.00 g, 14.8 mmol) in formic acid (50 mL) and stirred at rt for 23 h. Excess H₂O₂ was destroyed with Na₂SO₃ (negative iodine starch test) and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The resultant residue was dissolved in KOH solution (1 M, 100 mL) and heated under reflux for 4 h. The reaction mixture was then acidified with HCl (2 M, 100 mL) and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 100 mL). The combined organics were dried over Na₂SO₄ and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to give **14** (5.17 g, 94%) as a colourless solid; mp 110 °C; IR (ATR) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3332, 3254, 2912, 2846, 1703, 1467, 720 and 656; δ_H (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) 0.68 (3 H, t, *J* 6.7, 22-H₃), 1.15–1.33 (28 H, m, 4-H₂-11-H₂, 16-H₂-21-H₂), 1.34–1.43 (4 H, m, 12-H₂, 15-H₂), 1.44–1.57 (2 H, m, 3-H₂), 2.18 (2 H, t, *J* 7.3, 2-H₂), 3.15–3.25 (2 H, m, 13-H, 14-H) and 4.06 (2 H, br s, OH); δ_C (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) 13.8, 22.0, 28.5, 28.6, 28.7, 28.8, 28.9, 29.0, 29.2, 31.2, 24.4, 25.5, 32.3, 33.6, 73.0 and 174.3; m/z (ESI $^+$) 373.3 ($M + H^+$) and 395.4 ($M + Na^+$); m/z (HR-ESI $^+$) 373.3311 ($M + H^+$, $C_{22}H_{45}O_4$ requires 373.3312).

Propargyl 13,14-dihydroxybehenoate 15. To a solution of carboxylic acid **14** (1.71 g, 4.56 mmol), propargyl alcohol (5.30 mL, 91.7 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)-pyridine (DMAP, 59 mg, 0.48 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL), dicyclohexyl carbodiimide (DCC, 1.22 g, 5.91 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 20 h and then diluted with sat. NH₄Cl solution (90 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 × 90 mL). The combined organics were washed with water (1 × 90 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The resultant crude product was purified by column chromatography (petroleum ether–EtOAc, 3:1) to give **15** (980 mg, 52%) as a colourless solid; mp 64 °C; TLC R_f 0.36 (petroleum ether–EtOAc, 2:1); IR (ATR) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3300, 2913, 2846, 1740, 1467, 1170, 721 and

640; δ_H (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) 0.84 (3 H, t, *J* 6.6, 22-H₃), 1.12–1.46 (32 H, m, 4-H₂-12-H₂, 15-H₂-21-H₂), 1.47–1.63 (2 H, m, 3-H₂), 2.28 (2 H, t, *J* 7.4, 2-H₂), 3.13 (1 H, t, *J* 2.4, 3'-H), 3.14–3.27 (2 H, m, 13-H, 14-H), 3.89 (2 H, d, *J* 4.0, OH) and 4.61 (2 H, d, *J* 2.4, 1'-H₂); δ_C (76 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) 13.6, 22.0, 25.3, 28.3, 28.5, 28.6, 28.7, 28.9, 28.9, 29.0, 29.1, 31.2, 32.6, 24.2, 33.1, 51.1, 73.1, 77.8, 78.5 and 171.7; m/z (ESI $^+$) 433.4 ($M + Na^+$); m/z (HR-ESI $^+$) 433.3288 ($M + Na^+$, $C_{25}H_{46}NaO_4$ requires 433.3288).

Propargyl 13-oxotridecanoate 16. To a solution of diol **15** (857 mg, 2.09 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL), SiO₂-supported NaIO₄ (ref. 42 and 43) (0.610 mmol g⁻¹, 5.14 g, 3.14 mmol NaIO₄) was added. The resultant suspension was stirred at rt for 1 h and then filtered. The filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure. The resultant crude product was purified by column chromatography (petroleum ether–EtOAc, 6:1) to give **16** (473 mg, 85%) as a colourless oil; TLC R_f 0.29 (petroleum ether–EtOAc, 6:1); IR (ATR) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 2924, 2853, 1738, 1724, 1157, 1106, 1025, 997 and 666; δ_H (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) 1.15–1.60 (18 H, m, 3-H₂-11-H₂), 2.32 (2 H, t, *J* 7.3, 2-H₂), 2.40 (2 H, td, *J* 7.2, *J* 1.6, 12-H₂), 3.47 (1 H, t, *J* 2.2, 3'-H), 4.67 (2 H, d, *J* 2.2, 1'-H₂) and 9.66 (1 H, t, *J* 1.6, 13-H); δ_C (76 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) 24.2, 28.2, 28.4, 28.5, 28.5, 28.6, 28.7, 28.7, 28.8, 33.1, 42.9, 51.3, 77.2, 78.4, 172.0 and 203.3; m/z (ESI $^+$) 289.2 ($M + Na^+$); m/z (HR-ESI $^+$) 289.1778 ($M + Na^+$, $C_{16}H_{26}NaO_3$ requires 289.1774).

Propargyl 13-hydroxyiminotridecanoate 17. A solution of aldehyde **16** (359 mg, 1.35 mmol) and hydroxylamine hydrochloride (470 mg, 6.76 mmol) in EtOH (5 mL) and pyridine (5 mL) was stirred in the presence of molecular sieve (3 Å) at rt for 46 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of celite and the solvent of the filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure. The resultant crude product was purified by column chromatography (petroleum ether–EtOAc, 4:1) to give **17** (349 mg, 92%) as a mixture of *E/Z*-isomers as a colourless solid; TLC R_f 0.22 (petroleum ether–EtOAc, 4:1); δ_H (300 MHz, C₆D₆) 1.05–1.31 (16 H, m, 4-H₂-11-H₂), 1.43–1.61 (2 H, m, 3-H₂), 2.01 (1 H, t, *J* 2.4, 3'-H), 2.06 (2 H, t, *J* 7.4, 2-H₂), 2.31 (2 H, td, *J* 7.1, *J* 5.4, 12-H₂), 4.44 (2 H, d, *J* 2.4, 1'-H₂), 6.51 (1 H, t, *J* 5.4, 13-H) and 8.94 (1 H, br s, OH); δ_C (126 MHz, C₆D₆) 25.2, 25.4, 26.4, 29.4, 29.7, 29.7, 29.8, 29.9, 29.9, 30.0, 34.1, 51.6, 74.8, 78.4, 152.2 and 172.2; m/z (ESI $^+$) 304.2 ($M + Na^+$); m/z (HR-ESI $^+$) 304.1884 ($M + Na^+$, $C_{16}H_{27}NNaO_3$ requires 304.1883).

Propargyl 13-hydroxyaminotridecanoate 18. NaBH₃CN (1.18 g, 18.8 mmol) and freshly prepared HCl in MeOH (1 M) were added alternately and portionwise to a solution of oxime **17** (500 mg, 1.78 mmol) and methyl orange (small amount, indicator) in i-PrOH (25 mL) until the reaction mixture retained a pink color. The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 24 h and then neutralised with NEt₃ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The resultant residue was dissolved in EtOAc (50 mL), washed with sat. NaHCO₃ (2 × 50 mL) and brine (1 × 50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The resultant crude product was purified by column chromatography (EtOAc) to give **18** (334 mg, 66%)

as a colourless solid; mp 62 °C; TLC R_f 0.35 (EtOAc); IR (ATR) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3299, 2916, 2848, 1740, 1464, 1390, 1276, 1225, 1199 and 1175; δ_{H} (300 MHz, CDCl_3) 1.18–1.38 (16 H, m, 4-H₂–11-H₂), 1.46–1.69 (4 H, m, 3-H₂, 12-H₂), 2.34 (2 H, t, J 7.5, 2-H₂), 2.46 (1 H, t, J 2.5, 3'-H), 2.92 (2 H, t, J 7.3, 13-H₂), 4.66 (2 H, d, J 2.5, 1'-H₂) and 5.83 (2 H, br s, NH, OH); δ_{C} (126 MHz, CDCl_3) 24.8, 26.7, 27.1, 29.1, 29.2, 29.4, 29.5, 29.6, 34.0, 51.7, 53.6, 74.7, 77.8 and 172.8; m/z (ESI⁺) 284.2 ($\text{M} + \text{H}^+$) and 306.2 ($\text{M} + \text{Na}^+$); m/z (HR-ESI⁺) 284.2223 ($\text{M} + \text{H}^+$, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{30}\text{NO}_3$ requires 284.2220).

Membrane partitioning assay

Materials. 1-Palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholine (POPC), 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine (POPE), and 1,2-distearoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine-*N*-[biotinyl(polyethylene glycol)-2000] (DSPE-PEG2000-biotin) were purchased from Avanti Polar Lipids. Sulforhodamine 101, 1,2-dihexadecanoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphoethanol-*l*-amine-triethyl ammonium salt (Texas Red DHPE) was obtained from Sigma-Aldrich.

Preparation of giant unilamellar vesicles (GUVs). GUVs were prepared by an electroformation method. Briefly, 25 μL of lipid stock solution (2 mg mL^{-1} in CHCl_3) were applied on each of two indium tin oxide (ITO) coated glass slides at rt. The evaporation of CHCl_3 was accelerated by incubation under vacuum at rt for at least 3 h. To fix GUVs to avidin-coated silicon substrates, 0.5 mol% of DSPE-PEG2000-biotin were added to the lipid stock solution. For fluorescence visualisation of the vesicular membranes by confocal laser scanning microscopy, GUVs were labelled with 0.5 mol% Texas Red DHPE. The lipid film was rehydrated with 1 mL of 0.3 M sucrose solution. GUVs were formed by the application of an AC field at 3 V and 5 Hz (sinusoidal wave) for 3 h.

Membrane partitioning assay. The potential binding of AF488 conjugates 11 and 12 to GUV membranes and their possible translocation was investigated by an upright confocal laser scanning fluorescence microscope. GUVs were fixed to an avidin-coated silicon substrate *via* avidin–biotin interaction. First, the substrate was cleaned with i-PrOH and water. Then, it was rendered hydrophilic by incubating it in a $\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{NH}_3-\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ (5:1:1) solution at 70 °C for 20 min. Afterwards, the silicon wafer was incubated with 50 μM avidin solution in phosphate buffered saline (PBS, 2.7 mM KCl, 136.9 mM NaCl, 1.5 mM KH_2PO_4 , 8.1 mM Na_2HPO_4 , pH 7.4) for 1 h and rinsed with PBS to obtain high avidin surface coverage. Avidin-coated silicon substrates were incubated with DSPE-PEG2000-biotin doped GUVs for at least 15 min to allow for the GUVs to bind to avidin. Subsequently, 0.8 μM AF488 conjugate 11 or 12 in PBS was added and the sample was analysed by confocal laser scanning microscopy.

Confocal laser scanning microscopy. Fluorescence images were taken with a confocal laser scanning microscope (LSM 710, Carl Zeiss, Jena, Germany) equipped with a water immersion objective W Plan-Apochromat 63 \times /1.0 n.a. (Zeiss). AlexaFluor 488 and Texas Red were excited at $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 488$ nm

and 563 nm, respectively. Emission was detected at $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 495$ –538 nm and 633–690 nm, respectively.

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