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Hemisynthesis of deuteriated adenosylhopane and conversion into bacteriohopanetetrol by a cell-free system from *Methylobacterium organophilum*†

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Adenosylhopane is a putative precursor of the widespread bacterial C₃₅ biohopanoids. A concise and flexible hemisynthesis of adenosylhopane has been developed including as key steps a cross metathesis between two olefins containing either the hopane moiety or a protected adenosine derivative and a subsequent diimide reduction of the resulting olefin. Reduction by deuteriated diimide allowed deuterium labelling. This synthetic protocol represents a versatile tool to access to deuteriated composite bacterial hopanoids required for biosynthetic studies. Deuteriated adenosylhopane was thus converted into bacteriohopanetetrol by a crude cell-free system from *Methylobacterium organophilum* in the presence of NADPH, showing for the first time the precursor to product relationship between these two bacterial metabolites.

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Introduction

(22*R*)-Adenosylhopane **2** (Scheme 1) has been found in fairly large amounts in a few species of bacteria^{1*a–e*} and in trace amounts in many hopanoid producing bacteria.² Adenosylhopane (and structurally tentatively related hopanoids) is one of the most common hopanoids in soils,^{3*a–c*} and the presence of this biomarker in recent sediments is interpreted in terms of transport of soils into sediments.^{3*b,4,5*}

Adenosylhopane **2** is characterized by a unique carbon-carbon bond between C-30 of the hopane moiety and C-5' of adenosine. The commonly occurring configuration of adenosylhopane was determined by circular dichroism and high-field NMR spectroscopy.^{1*a*} Trace amounts of (22*S*)-adenosylhopane as the minor isomer was also reported from *Rhodospseudomonas acidophila*.^{1*b*} Chemical conversion of adenosylhopane **2** into bacteriohopanetetrol **5** permitted the determination of the stereochemistry of all asymmetric centres of the side-chain of bacteriohopanetetrol as 22*R*, 32*R*, 33*R* and 34*S*.^{1*b*} Later the synthesis of the eight side chain diastereomers of bacteriohopanetetrol confirmed that the absolute configuration of the C₅ unit was identical to that of a D-ribitol linked *via* its C-5 carbon

atom to the hopane moiety.⁶ The same configuration was also found for 35-aminobacteriohopanetriol **6** *via* chemical correlation with bacteriohopanetetrol.⁷ This side-chain configuration is consistent with the hypothesis deduced from the labelling experiments: the additional C₅ unit of elongated hopanoids originates from a D-ribose derivative.^{8,9} Adenosylhopane was consequently considered as a possible intermediate in the biosynthesis of C₃₅ hopanoids, leading to bacteriohopanetetrol **5** or aminobacteriohopanetriol **6** (Scheme 1).^{8–10} This hypothesis has been corroborated by the identification of the *hpnG* gene in *Methylobacterium extorquens*¹¹ and *Rhodospseudomonas palustris*¹² and the *orf14* gene in *Streptomyces coelicolor*:¹³ their deletion results in the accumulation of adenosylhopane **2** and in the absence of the major hopanoids, bacteriohopanetetrol **5** or aminobacteriohopanetriol **6**.

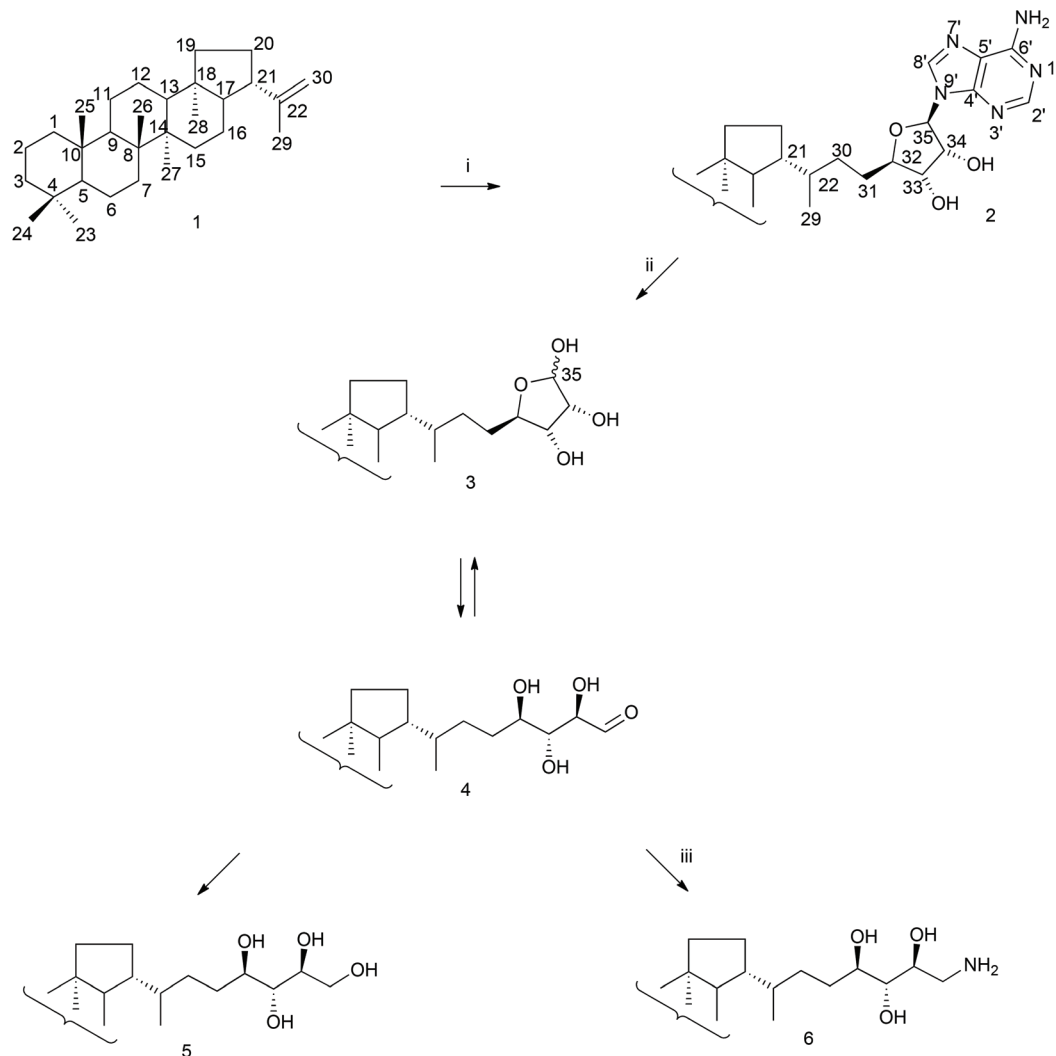
The elucidation of the biosynthesis of the side-chain of C₃₅ hopanoids requires sufficient amounts of adenosylhopane for future enzyme tests. Two distinct methods are available to produce complex hopanoids: fermentation or chemical synthesis. The amphiphilic character and the poor solubility in most organic solvents of biohopanoids represent severe limitations for their production by fermentation. Moreover, fermentation is only appropriate for a few major compounds as many complex hopanoids are produced by bacteria in only trace amounts. In addition, isolation is until now only performed on acetylated derivatives requiring a final deprotection to get the native free metabolites, which is either cumbersome or simply not available (*e.g.* for adenosylhopane or bacteriohopanetetrol derivatives with carbamoyl groups). Chemical

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Scheme 1 Biogenetic scheme for the biosynthesis of C₃₅ bacterial hopanoids. Identified genes in *Methylobacterium extorquens*, *Rhodopseudomonas palustris* and *Streptomyces coelicolor*: (i) hpnH/orf15; (ii) hpnG/orf14; hpnO/orf18.^{10–13}

synthesis, in contrast, allows an access to a broad range of naturally occurring hopanoids in sufficient amounts. Extensive work resulted in suitable syntheses of ribosylhopane, bacteriohopanetetrol and several other related structures.^{6,14–17} Some synthetic strategies are quite successful with excellent stereochemistry control and good overall yields.

No reliable synthesis is, however, available for adenosylhopane. The initial attempts towards the synthesis of adenosylhopane and related hopanoids were mainly based on two routes. The first strategy, inspired from the hypothetical biogenetic biosynthetic pathway, relies on a coupling between a C₃₀ triterpene derivative and an adenosine derivative. Wittig-type coupling between a triterpene phosphonium salt with an adenosine-5'-aldehyde substrate led to the formation of adenosylhopane 2 in a very low yield,¹⁴ probably due to the steric hindrance induced by both the adenosine moiety and the pentacyclic triterpene skeleton in addition to the instability of the nucleoside-5'-aldehyde in the presence of the strong bases

required for the generation of the non-stabilized phosphorane.¹⁸ Even the coupling strategy involving lithium (the smallest cation) activated hopane moiety, which was very efficient in ribosylhopane 3 synthesis, was disappointing to afford the bulkier 35-O-benzyl ribosylhopane analogue.¹⁷ The second strategy, which involves a glycosidic coupling between a ribosylhopane derivative and adenine in the presence of a Lewis acid was also rather unsuccessful, not only because of the poor solubility of adenine and the ribosylhopane derivative in acetonitrile, which promoted side reactions, but also because of the formation of both 35 α and 35 β isomers of adenosylhopane 2.¹⁴ Furthermore, the application of this methodology is also limited considering the number of synthetic steps.

This paper describes an efficient hemisynthesis of adenosylhopane including the possibility of deuterium labelling as well as the conversion of deuterium labelled adenosylhopane into bacteriohopanetetrol by a crude cell-free system from *Methylobacterium organophilum*, which represents the first



direct and indisputable proof for a precursor to product relationship between adenosylhopane **2** and bacteriohopanetetrol **5**.

Results and discussion

Hemisynthesis of adenosylhopane

The proposed strategy leading to adenosylhopane **2** is a convergent hemisynthesis with an excellent stereochemical control using commercially available starting materials. Moreover, in order to meet the need for isotopic labelled hopanoids for biosynthetic investigations, this strategy allows also the introduction of deuterium into the hopanoid structure in the last but one step. Our synthetic strategy relies on a cross-metathesis as the key coupling step between a methylene elongated hopane moiety **10** and a properly protected methylene elongated 5'-deoxy-5'-methyleneadenosine derivative **8** (Scheme 2). This approach has the advantage of preserving the stereogenic centres at C-22 on the hopane moiety and at C-4' of the ribose derivative and avoids the inconvenient glycosylation between adenine and ribose,¹⁴ which must be regio- and diastereoselective. Metathesis¹⁹ seemed quite attractive because of its high tolerance towards functional groups and bulky structures,^{20a,b} its mildness and impressive efficiency, and the possibility of late labelling by deuteration of the double bond. Cross metathesis is known to be more difficult than dimerization, ring closing or ring opening metathesis due to the lost advantages from statistics, entropy and ring tension relief respectively. The trick is to use alkenes having strong reactivity differences or an excess of one counterpart.^{21a,b} It was, however, encouraging to note that Andrei and Wnuk succeeded in coupling a protected 5'-deoxy-5'-methyleneadenosine with *N*-Boc-protected six-carbon amino acids bearing a terminal double bond,²² even if the methylenetrirpene **10** (Scheme 2) in our synthesis presents a steric hindrance closer to the terminal double bond than their cross-metathesis partner. Furthermore, both olefins **8** and **10** have the nice reactivity of terminal monosubstituted olefins²¹ to counteract the steric hindrance present one bond away from the olefin.

Protected 5'-deoxy-5'-methyleneadenosine **8** (Scheme 2) was obtained by a Wittig methylene elongation of aldehyde **7**, obtained in five steps from commercially available 2',3'-*O*-isopropylideneadenosine by an adaptation of two published methods (*cf.* ESI, Scheme S1†).^{23a,b} In parallel, homohop-30-ene **10** (Scheme 2), the triterpenic coupling partner, was synthesized in high yield *via* a Wittig reaction from (22*S*)-hopan-29-al **9**, synthesized in four steps from hydroxyhopanone extracted from Dammar resin,^{15,24} and presenting the C-22 configuration of most bacterial hopanoids.²⁵

Cross metathesis

Cross metathesis reactions between homohop-30-ene **10** and the 5'-methylene adenosine derivative **8** were tested under different conditions (Scheme 2 and Table 1). Given the high value of both olefins, and hoping that their reactivity are

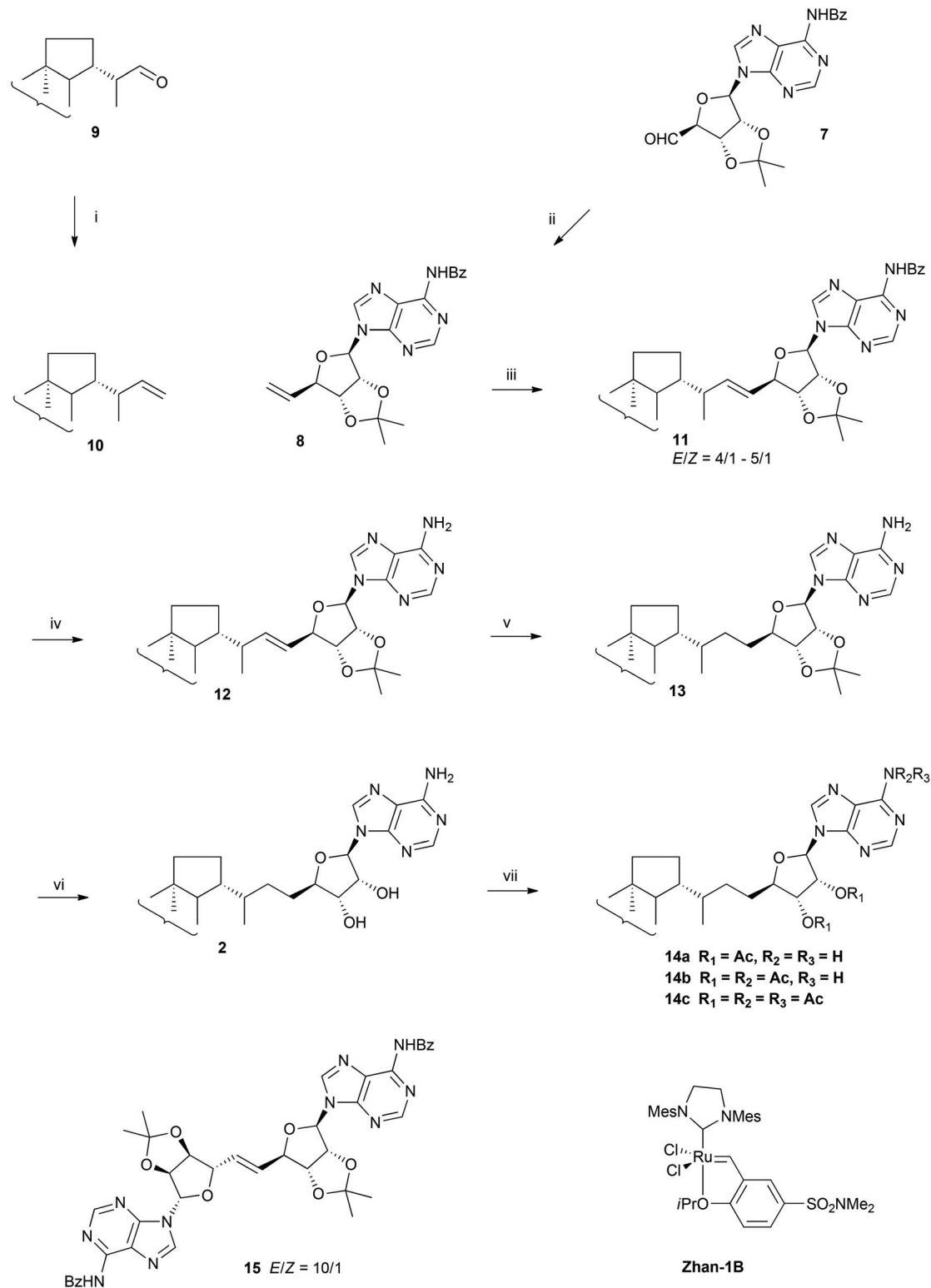
different enough,^{21a} initial attempts of cross metathesis were performed with stoichiometric amounts. Reaction with alkene **8** and one equivalent of homohopene **10** in the presence of Hoveyda–Grubbs catalyst (HII), did not, however, give the cross coupling product **11** under reflux conditions (Table 1, entry 1). This lack of reactivity for those two terminal alkenes probably resulted from the high steric hindrance in the expected metallacyclobutanyl transition state, together with an activation energy barrier too high to be overcome under classical thermic conditions. Coupling product **11** was, however, isolated with an up to 13% yield when the same reaction was performed under microwave irradiation (Table 1, entry 2). Dimer **15** (Scheme 2) was also isolated in 43% yield, resulting from the self-metathesis of the nucleoside substrate **8**. Unreacted starting materials **8** and **10**, were also isolated (Table 1, entry 2). The product of self-metathesis of homohop-30-ene **10** was not detected. Ruthenium catalyst Grubbs II (GII) promoted cross metathesis between **8** and **10** in a lower yield, (Table 1, entry 4), suggesting a higher efficiency of HII over GII with those olefins. Finally, the *N,N*-dimethylaminosulfonyl group containing Hoveyda–Grubbs-type complex catalyst Zhan-1B, was found almost as active as HII for this cross metathesis reaction, and similar yields were obtained for the coupling product **11** and dimer **15** (Table 1, entries 2 and 3).

Attempts to obtain olefin **11** from secondary cross metathesis between homohopene **10** and dimer **15** under microwave irradiation at 75 °C did not lead to the formation of the protected adenosylhopene **11**, but allowed the recovery of the two starting reagents. The inability of dimer **15** to undergo secondary cross metathesis in addition to its formation from **8** under our conditions but its absence in the cross metathesis performed by Andrei and Wnuk with a type I olefin as cross metathesis partner,²² suggest that it belongs to type II olefins for cross metathesis reactions in Grubbs categorization of alkenes.^{21a} Besides, the absence of the product of self-metathesis of homohop-30-ene **10** suggests that it is a type III olefin in spite of its terminal alkene.

Reacting two cross metathesis partners of different types using feedstock stoichiometries as low as 1 : 1 normally allows selective cross metathesis, but in our case the yield remained low. Given these features, the crucial point to obtain higher yield for coupling compound **11** was to maintain a low concentration of adenosine derivative **8** compared to that of homohopene **10**, minimizing thus the amount of dimerization. A large excess (10 eq.) of the less reactive homohopene **10** was thus introduced, and, as expected, the yield of protected adenosylhopene **11** rose significantly from 13% to 59% in the presence of Zhan-1B catalyst under microwave irradiation (Table 1, entry 5). However, the cross metathesis yield still remained moderate, probably due to the low reactivity of homohopene **10**. Increasing more the stoichiometry ratio was not possible for solubility reasons.

Under these conditions, the olefinic adenosine substrate **8** was fully consumed, resulting in the formation of 40% of dimer **15**. A prolonged reaction time failed to further increase the yield in **11**, supporting to a greater extent that dimer **15**





Scheme 2 Hemisynthesis of adenosylhopane **2**. (i) $\text{Ph}_3\text{PCH}_2\text{Br}$, $n\text{-BuLi}$, DMSO-THF , 50°C , 98%; (ii) $\text{Ph}_3\text{PCH}_2\text{Br}$, $n\text{-BuLi}$, THF , -40°C , 75%; (iii) metathesis; (iv) NH_4OH , H_2O , MeOH , CH_2Cl_2 , 4°C , 91%; (v) PADA , AcOH , Py , 90°C , 73%; (vi) TFA , $\text{CHCl}_3\text{-CH}_3\text{OH}$, 0°C , 92%; (vii) Ac_2O , Py .

was indeed unable to undergo a secondary hetero-metathesis even with homohop-30-ene **10** in excess. The inability of compound **10** to homodimerize, probably due to a strong steric

hindrance induced by the hopane ring system and the pseudo-axial position of the side chain, allowed the recycling of the large excess of olefin **10**.



Table 1 Cross-metathesis optimisation for the coupling of **10** and **8**

	Catalyst ^a	Conditions	10/8 ratio	Products
1	H II	40 °C, DCM, 24 h ^b	1/1	No reaction
2	H II	MW ^c , 75 °C, DCM, 3 h	1/1	11 (13%), 15 (43%)
3	Zhan-1B	MW, 75 °C, DCM, 3 h	1/1	11 (12%), 15 (45%)
4	G II	MW, 75 °C, DCM, 3 h	1/1	11 (6%), 15 ^d
5	Zhan-1B	MW, 75 °C, DCM, 3 h	10/1	11 (59%), 15 (40%)
6	H II	in sealed tubes, DCM, overnight	10/1	11 (51%), 15 (46%)
7	Zhan-1B	in sealed tubes, DCM, overnight	10/1	11 (52%), 15 (43%)
8	H II	MW, 75 °C, perfluorobenzene, 3 h ^b	1/1	11 (6%), 15 (78%)

^a 10 mol% of catalyst were used. ^b Reaction under reflux at ambient pressure. ^c MW is abbreviation of microwave irradiation. ^d Yield was not determined for **15**.

The same reactions were performed in sealed tubes without microwave irradiation (Table 1, entries 6 and 7). A night long reaction time was required to reach a slightly lower cross metathesis yield, indicating that the highly beneficial effects of microwave irradiation did not only arise from the rapid heating and pressure increase allowed in the microwave oven (purely thermal/kinetic effect), but also from some specific thermal microwave effect, such as wall effect and selective heating of strongly microwave-absorbing heterogeneous catalysts in a less polar reaction medium.

Furthermore, a polar solvent (e.g. dichloromethane) is required to enhance the heating effect of microwave. Although perfluorobenzene was reported to be capable of increasing the activity of cross metathesis catalysts,²⁶ its apolar character probably led to less efficient heating by microwave, resulting in a lower yield of **11** in comparison to the one obtained with the use of dichloromethane (Table 1, entries 2 and 8).

As expected, the cross-metathesis product **11** presented predominantly the *E* configuration as shown by the larger vicinal $J_{30,31}$ coupling constant of the vinylic protons in the spectrum of the major *E* isomer (15.4 Hz) versus the smaller coupling constant in the spectrum of the minor *Z* isomer (11.0 Hz). Based on the integration of the 32-H and 33-H signals of both protected (*E*)- and (*Z*)-adenosylhop-32-ene **11** in the ¹H-NMR spectrum, i.e. (*E*)-32-H at 4.74 ppm and (*Z*)-32-H at 5.03 ppm and (*E*)-33-H at 4.96 ppm and (*Z*)-33-H at 4.85 ppm, the relative amount of *E* isomer varied from 75% to 80%.

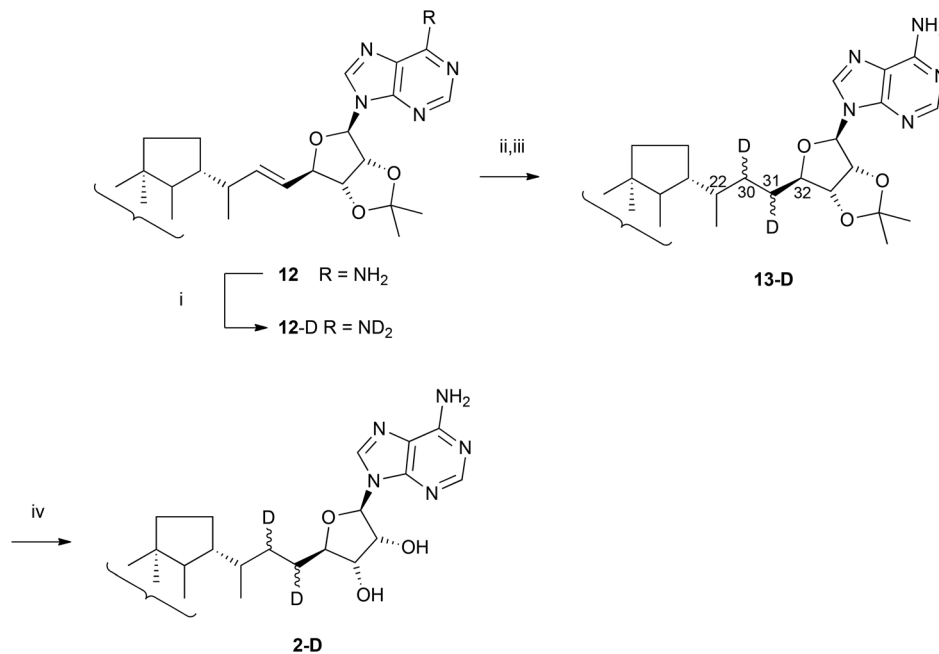
Reduction of the double bond of the protected adenosylhopene **11** turned out to be more challenging than expected. Catalytic hydrogenation was disappointing even under pressure, and gave very low yields in the presence of Pd/C (<10%), Adam's catalyst (<10%)^{14,27} or no reaction with Wilkinson's²⁸ and Crabtree's²⁹ catalysts. Again, the steric hindrance around the double bond probably allowed only restricted access or no access at all for the different catalysts to the double bond. This hindered access to the olefin was circumvented by the use of the small sized diimide, a short-lived reagent that can be implicated in the reduction of nonpolar multiple bonds. In a concerted mechanism, *cis*-diimide is converted into N₂ via a six-centre transition state corresponding formally to the *syn* addition of dihydrogen to the double bond.^{30a,b} Taking into account that this reaction had to be extended to a deuterium

labelled version, the acid promoted decarboxylation of potassium azodicarboxylate was chosen to generate diimide.³¹ Furthermore, the acid catalysis may speed up the equilibration of *trans*- and *cis*-diimide, favouring thus the hydrogen transfer from the *cis*-isomer to the alkene. Direct treatment of the *N*-protected adenosylhopene **11** with potassium azodicarboxylate and acetic acid, however, led to the partial loss of the 6'-*N*-benzoyl group. This protecting group was therefore removed before diimide reduction using a saturated methanolic ammonia solution in dichloromethane to afford the *N*-deprotected adenosylhopene **12**. Diimide reduction of its double bond was then achieved by a continuous addition of potassium azodicarboxylate and acetic acid for 36 h and afforded the expected protected adenosylhopane **13** in 73% yield. The reaction required a large excess of diimide and a long reaction time, probably because of the steric hindrance around the double bond, resulting in a low reduction rate in comparison to the one of the disproportionation of diimide into nitrogen and hydrazine, the major competing reaction consuming the reducing agent. In order to minimize this disproportionation, potassium azodicarboxylate was added to the reaction mixture in small portions. Acetic acid was added only when the nitrogen evolution had ceased, keeping thus a low diimide concentration. Water was also avoided because it had been reported to be a powerful inhibitor of diimide reductions in aprotic solvents such as pyridine.³¹ Finally, acid catalysed deprotection of the acetonide of **13** with a methanolic TFA solution afforded adenosylhopane **2** in high yield. The reaction was conducted at 0 °C on a rotary evaporator to continuously remove 2,2-dimethoxypropane and shift the equilibrium. Purification of free adenosylhopane **2** also proved tricky, due to its amphiphilic character and its insolubility in polar solvents such as acetonitrile, methanol and water preventing purification by reversed phase HPLC. Purification was indeed successfully achieved by gravity column chromatography on silica gel with a polar ternary solvent (chloroform-methanol-ammonia).

Deuterium labelling of adenosylhopane

Only minor changes were required to obtain the deuterium labelled adenosylhopane **2-D** (Scheme 3). Olefin **12** was first treated with CH₃O²H to avoid the presence of extra protons coming from the exchangeable hydrogens of the amino group





Scheme 3 Hemisynthesis of (30,31-²H₂)adenosylhopane **2-D**. (i) MeOD; (ii) PADA, AcOD, Py, 90 °C and (iii) H₂O, 60%, 2 steps; (iv) TFA, CHCl₃-CH₃OH, 0 °C, 90%.

to yield **12-D**. Monodeuteriated acetic acid CH₃COO²H (98% isotope abundance) was adopted as deuterium source to generate dideuteriodiimide. Reduction of olefin **12-D** was much slower with dideuteriodiimide than that with natural abundance diimide due to a primary deuterium isotope kinetic effect. This relatively slow reaction resulted in a decreased yield (60%), but allowed to recover unreacted starting material **12** after 36 h treatment. The ¹H-NMR spectrum of the recovered starting material **12** showed that the *E/Z* ratio decreased from 5 : 1 before diimide reduction to 1 : 1 after reduction, indicating a faster hydrogenation rate of the *E* olefin. This phenomenon has been frequently observed in diimide reductions and is attributed to the more cluttered transition state for a *Z* olefin than for an *E* olefin.^{30a}

The deuterium isotope abundance of the protected adenosylhopane **13-D** was determined by mass spectrometry. In spite of all precautions against water contamination the deuterium content was not maximal, and the reaction resulted in a mixture of isotopomers: (30,31-²H₂)-**13-D** (60%), (30-²H₁)- and (31-²H₁)-**13-D** (31%) and natural abundance **13** (9%). This incomplete labelling is probably due to the large excess of CH₃COO²H (60 eq.) having only a 98% isotope abundance and to the primary deuterium kinetic effect, leading to a mixture of N₂²H₂, N₂²H H and N₂H₂. Deuterium isotope abundance can be probably improved by using CH₃COO²H with higher isotope abundance. The obtained labelling was, however, largely sufficient to perform the incorporation experiments.

Structure of adenosylhopane and of its bisdeuteriated isotopomer

To confirm the structure, synthetic adenosylhopane **2** was acetylated (Scheme 2). The spectroscopic data of adenosyl-

hopane di-, tri- and tetraacetate **14a-c** were compared with those of acetylated adenosylhopane isolated from bacteria.^{1a,b} All the analytical data were consistent with those previously described. The assignments of the ¹H and ¹³C-NMR signals were made with the help of 2D NMR (¹H-¹H COSY, HMBC and HSQC) and by comparison with those obtained on other hopanoids.^{16,32}

The structure of protected bisdeuteriated (31,32-²H₂)adenosylhopane **13-D** was confirmed by comparing its ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR spectra recorded in (²H₅)pyridine with those of the corresponding natural abundance adenosylhopane derivative **18**. Four different configurations at C-30 and C-31 were observed after N₂²H₂ reduction. Given that diimide reacts faster with the protected (*E*)-adenosylhopane **17**, which is the dominant isomer, the major products resulting from *syn* addition of deuteriated diimide to the *E* double bond should be protected (30_R,31_R-²H₂)- and (30_S,31_S-²H₂)adenosylhopane, and the (30_R,31_S-²H₂)- and (30_S,31_R-²H₂)adenosylhopane diastereomers would be generated by the reduction of protected (*Z*)-adenosylhopane by diimide (*cf.* ESI and Scheme S2† for the discussion of the stereochemistry of those compounds and the interpretation of the NMR spectra).

Conversion of adenosylhopane into bacteriohopanetetrol by a cell free system from *Methylobacterium organophilum*

Methylobacterium organophilum has been chosen for its substantial production of hopanoids (up to 13 mg g⁻¹, dry weight).³³ It only synthesizes bacteriohopanetetrol derivatives, a glycoside and two ethers involving a carbapseudopentose moiety, free bacteriohopanetetrol being a minor hopanoid. This makes this bacterium a good candidate for incorporations



with a crude cell-free system, since dilution of the deuterium labelled tetrol synthesized *de novo* from (^2H)adenosylhopane by the natural abundance endogenous tetrol synthesized during the culture will be minimal. In addition, in order to diminish this dilution, unbroken cells and large cell debris containing most of the hopanoids were removed by centrifugation, and the incubations were only performed with the resulting supernatant.

According to the hypothetical biogenetic scheme (Scheme 1), several steps are required for the conversion of adenosylhopane into bacteriohopanetetrol *via* ribosylhopane:¹⁰ a deadenylation into ribosylhopane, the hemiketal ring-opening of ribosylhopane and a reduction. To obtain ribosylhopane 3, the postulated precursor,^{10,13} two pathways have been proposed for the deadenylation: either a direct hydrolysis of adenosylhopane to ribosylhopane by a nucleosidase-like enzyme¹² or a phosphorylation of the nucleotide hemiaminal with the loss of adenine by a purine nucleoside phosphorylase-like enzyme, yielding ribosylhopane phosphate.¹¹ In this case, ribosylhopane 35-phosphate cannot be reduced and has first to be converted by a phosphatase into ribosylhopane 3 prior reduction. The final step is in all cases the reduction of the open aldehyde form of ribosylhopane by an NADPH-dependent aldose reductase-type enzyme (Bodlenner and Rohmer, unpublished results). For those reasons, the incubations were performed in a phosphate buffer or in a phosphate free triethylamine buffer in the presence of NADPH. Adenosylhopane was introduced as a THF solution. Although the use of this solvent is not common in enzymatic processes, THF is a good solvent for this amphiphilic hopanoid and has the advantage of being water miscible. Fortunately, the presence of 10% THF in the incubation medium did not affect the enzymes activities. A lipid extraction followed by acetylation allowed isolation of bacteriohopanetetrol tetraacetate and analysis of the deuterium labelling by electron impact GC-MS (Fig. 1). Deuterium incorporation was evaluated from the relative abundances of the $(m + 1)/z$ and $(m + 2)/z$ versus those of the m/z signals (Table 2). Evidence that adenosylhopane was efficiently converted into BHT in a phosphate buffer was shown from intense ^2H labelling for all ions containing the side chain [m/z 714 (M^+), 699 ($\text{M}^+ - \text{CH}_3$), 654 ($\text{M}^+ - \text{AcOH}$), 493 (fragment B, ring C cleavage)], but not for those without the side-chain: [m/z 369 ($\text{M}^+ - \text{side chain}$), 191 (fragment A, ring C cleavage)] (Fig. 1),³⁴

Table 2 Incorporation of ($30,32\text{-}^2\text{H}_2$)adenosylhopane 2-D into bacteriohopanetetrol 5 by cell-free systems from *Methylobacterium organophilum*: ^2H isotope abundances of fragments A and B^a

Conditions ^b	Fragment A ($m/z = 191$)		Fragment B ($m/z = 493$)	
	$m + 1/m$ (%)	$m + 2/m$ (%)	$m + 1/m$ (%)	$m + 2/m$ (%)
1 Reference ^c	20 ± 4	5 ± 2	28 ± 3	6 ± 1
2 A	19	4	27	47
3 B	21	4	36	19
4 C	24	1 ^d	29	6
5 D	19	2	28	6

^a Bacteriohopanetetrol was analysed as tetraacetate by GC/MS. Isotopic patterns of the fragments were measured according to the signal intensities observed for m/z (reference signal, 100%), $m/z + 1$ and $m/z + 2$. The standard deviation of the signal intensities of both fragments was calculated from the GC-MS analyses of seven samples of peracetylated bacteriohopanetetrol 5 isolated from seven different cell batches. A confidence interval of 95% can also be calculated by doubling the standard deviation value. The intensities of signals of fragments A and B have a 2% deviation. ^b All the incorporation experiments were performed at 30 °C for 24 h. A. Deuteriated adenosylhopane with cell-free extract in phosphate buffer. B. Deuteriated adenosylhopane with cell-free extract in TEA buffer. C. Decomposed deuteriated adenosylhopane after 24 h in phosphate buffer and then incubated with the cell-free extract in phosphate buffer. D. Deuteriated adenosylhopane with inactivated cell free system in phosphate buffer. ^c Reference mass spectrum of natural abundance bacteriohopanetetrol tetraacetate isolated from the unbroken cells and cell debris pellets recovered after centrifugation yielding the supernatant utilised for incubations. ^d High signal/noise ratio.

indicating that the ^2H labelling was strictly localized in the C_5 side chain as expected (Table 2, entry 2). In order to minimize the influence of the background noise, only the two most intense signals of the mass spectrum corresponding to fragments generated by ring C cleavage are shown and considered for evaluating the conversion of deuteriated adenosylhopane into bacteriohopanetetrol (Table 2).

Moreover, the ratio of bis- and monodeuteriated isotopomers ($d_2/d_1 = 1.9/1$) of adenosylhopane was found unchanged in the labelled bacteriohopanetetrol ($d_2/d_1 = 1.9/1$), indicating that incubated (^2H)adenosylhopane is the only deuterium source and that there is no significant isotope effect in this enzymatic conversion, which is logical as no reaction affects the deuterium labelled carbon atoms in this biosynthetic pathway.

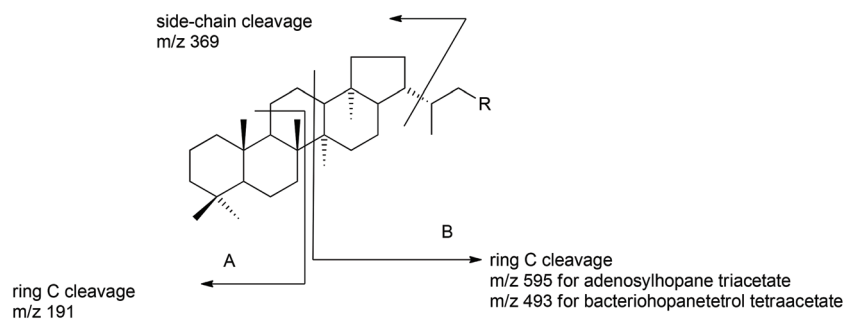


Fig. 1 Fragmentation of the hopane skeleton by electron impact mass spectrometry.



In order to confirm that the overall conversion of (^2H)adenosylhopane **2-D** into bacteriohopanetetrol **5** is purely enzymatic, (^2H)adenosylhopane **2-D** was incubated with a cell-free system inactivated by boiling. No deuterium labelling was found in the bacteriohopanetetrol isolated from this assay (Table 2, entry 5).

A non-enzymatic conversion of (^2H)adenosylhopane **2-D** into ribosylhopane **3** (or into ribosylhopane phosphate) was also excluded since a 3 days preincubation of (^2H)adenosylhopane in a phosphate buffer with 10% THF at 30 °C did not lead to any detectable deuterium incorporation, even though a partial degradation of adenosylhopane was observed on TLC. Incubation of such a degraded sample resulted in no formation of ^2H labelled bacteriohopanetetrol, indicating that even the decomposition products of (^2H)adenosylhopane cannot be converted into bacteriohopanetetrol (Table 2, entry 4).

The present conversion of deuterium labelled adenosylhopane **2** into bacteriohopanetetrol **5** by a crude cell-free system of *Methylobacterium organophilum* in the presence of NADPH, indicates that the nucleoside side chain of adenosylhopane **2** is the precursor of the D-ribitol side chain of bacteriohopanetetrol **5**. This biotransformation requires at least two reactions, depending on the nature of the nucleophile (phosphate or water) responsible of the cleavage of the glycosidic bond with adenine loss. Hoping to solve that question, the (^2H)adenosylhopane incubations with a cell-free system of *M. organophilum* were performed using two different buffers. Although, the conversion was significantly higher in the phosphate buffer than in the phosphate free triethylamine buffer (Table 2, entries 2 and 3), there is no clear cut conclusion in favour of one of the two proposed deadenylation mechanism. A sufficient phosphate concentration originating from the cells might indeed be still present in the triethylamine buffer to achieve the phosphorylation, and a slight inhibitory effect on the putative aldose reductase of triethylamine/triethylammonium cannot be excluded to explain the lower yields. In fact, ribosylhopane is effectively an intermediate in biohopanoid biosynthesis. Deletion of the *orf18* gene in a *S. coelicolor* strain (corresponding to the *hpnO* gene in *M. extorquens* and *R. palustris*)^{11,12} allowed to identify for the first time in the Δorf18 mutant ribosylhopane **3** (Scheme 1), postulated twenty years ago as an intermediate in the biosynthesis of C₃₅ hopanoids.^{10,15} It is accumulated in the absence of the putative transaminase encoded by the *hpnO/orf18* gene catalysing the reductive transamination of the free aldehyde **4** into aminobacteriohopanetriol **6**.¹³ Decisive proofs will be obtained later with tests performed with the isolated and purified enzymes.

In the final step, a reduction converts the open free aldehyde **4** of ribosylhopane **3** into bacteriohopanetetrol **5**, which has been found to be NADPH-dependent (Bodlenner and Rohmer, unpublished results). The reaction resembles the reduction catalysed by an aldose reductase, but the gene encoding this enzyme is yet unknown in hopanoid producing bacteria.

Conclusion

A highly efficient synthesis of adenosylhopane and its deuterium labelled homologue has been achieved from the coupling of homohop-30-ene and a 5'-methylene adenosine derivative via a cross-metathesis. This approach was found to be the only one able of linking the two highly hindered hopane and adenine counterparts to date, affording thus a total control of all the stereogenic centres of this large molecule. Moreover the metathesis step allows further labelling through the reduction of the introduced double bond by diimide. The deuterium labelled adenosylhopane was thus obtained and incubated with a supernatant of a crude cell-free system of *Methylobacterium organophilum* yielding deuterium labelled bacteriohopanetetrol as shown by EI-MS of its tetraacetate. This allowed for the first time to demonstrate the substrate to product relationship between adenosylhopane and bacteriohopanetetrol. This work opens also the way for the efficient synthesis of other biohopanoids and for further enzymatic studies on isolated enzymes required for the full elucidation of hopanoid biosynthesis.

Experimental

Reagents and solvents

Reagents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, Acros, Alfa Aesar or Carl Roth. Their purity was more than 98% in all cases. Dowex 50 (H^+) resin was purchased from Aldrich and was activated right before use with a 10% HCl solution in water.

All solvents were distilled before use. Dry solvents used in moisture sensitive reactions were obtained as follows: THF was freshly distilled from sodium benzophenone ketyl before use. CH_2Cl_2 was distilled over P_2O_5 . Pyridine was distilled over KOH and then stored over molecular sieves (4 Å). DMSO was purchased from Aldrich (sure sealed) and used directly.

Purification techniques

The progress of reactions was monitored by analytical thin layer chromatography using aluminum-coated Merck 60 F₂₅₄ silica plates. UV visible spots were directly visualized under UV light at $\lambda = 254$ nm. Hopanoids were revealed on TLC plate by UV light ($\lambda = 366$ nm) after spraying with a 0.1% berberine hydrochloride solution in EtOH.

Most products were purified by flash column chromatography using Merck 60 (230–400 mesh) silica gel and appropriate eluents.³⁵ Adenosylhopane **2** and **2-D** were purified by gravity column chromatography using Merck 60 (63–200 μm) silica gel. Compounds in amounts below 10 mg were purified via preparative thin layer chromatography using Merck 60 F₂₅₄ silica gel plates (0.25 mm layer thickness).

Spectroscopic analysis

^1H -NMR and ^{13}C -NMR were performed on BRUKER Avance 600 spectrometer (600 MHz for ^1H , 150 MHz for ^{13}C), Bruker



14 α -Me_Z), 0.93 and 0.92 (4.8H, 2s, 8 β -Me_E and 14 α -Me_E), 0.89 (2.4H, d, $J_{22,29}$ = 6.4 Hz, 22R-Me_E), 0.84 (18H, s, 4 α -Me), 0.80 (3H, s, 10 β -Me), 0.781 (3H, s, 4 β -Me), 0.64 (3H, s, 18 α -Me).

¹³C-NMR of the major isomer (*E*)-**11** (75 MHz, C²HCl₃): δ /ppm = 164.5, 152.6, 151.1, 149.6, 142.1, 133.6, 132.7, 128.7, 127.8, 124.5, 123.5, 114.3, 91.2, 88.6, 84.8, 84.4, 56.0, 54.0, 50.3, 49.1, 44.8, 44.3, 42.0, 41.8, 41.7, 41.5, 40.5, 40.2, 37.3, 33.4, 33.3, 33.2, 33.2, 27.5, 27.0, 25.4, 23.9, 21.9, 21.7, 21.5, 20.9, 18.6, 16.5, 15.9, 15.8.

HRMS (ESI): m/z [M + Na]⁺, calcd for C₅₀H₆₉N₅NaO₄⁺ 826.524, found 826.524.

Homodimer of 5'-methylene adenosine (15)

Dimer **15** was isolated as a solid mixture of two *E/Z* isomers (~3 : 1). R_f = 0.16 (CH₂Cl₂-MeOH, 100 : 3).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, C²HCl₃) (subscripts "E" and "Z" characterize respectively the ¹H-NMR signals of (*E*)-**15** and (*Z*)-**15**, which are respectively present in a 3 : 1 ratio): δ /ppm = 9.24 (1.5H, br. s, -NHBZ_E), 9.11 (0.5H, br. s, -NHBZ_Z), 8.79 (0.5H, br. s, 2-H_Z), 8.63 (1.5H, br. s, 2-H_E), 8.10 (0.5H, s, 8-H_Z), 8.04-8.02 (4H, m, Ar-H), 7.95 (1.5H, s, 8-H_E), 7.64-7.44 (6H, m, Ar-H), 6.15 (0.5H, d, $J_{1',2'}$ = 1.5 Hz, 1'-H_Z), 6.06 (1.5H, d, $J_{1',2'}$ = 1.7 Hz, 1'-H_E), 5.72 (1.5H, dd, J = 3.4, 1.5 Hz, 5'-H_E), 5.63 (0.5H, dd, J = 5.5, 1.3 Hz, 5'-H_Z), 5.56 (0.5H, dd, $J_{2',3'}$ = 6.1 Hz, $J_{1',2'}$ = 1.5 Hz, 2'-H_Z), 5.44 (1.5H, dd, $J_{2',3'}$ = 6.3 Hz, $J_{1',2'}$ = 1.7 Hz, 2'-H_E), 5.14-5.11 (0.5H, m, 3'-H_Z), 4.94 (1.5H, dd, $J_{2',3'}$ = 6.3, $J_{3',4'}$ = 3.3 Hz, 3'-H_E), 4.69-4.67 (0.5H, m, 4'-H_Z), 4.63 (1.5H, m, 4'-H_E), 1.63 and 1.38 (3H, 2s, Me₂C_Z), 1.59 and 1.36 (9H, 2s, Me₂C_E).

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, C²HCl₃): δ /ppm = 164.7_E, 152.7_Z, 152.4_E, 150.9_E, 149.8_Z, 149.7_E, 142.4_Z, 142.3_E, 133.5_E, 133.4_Z, 132.8_Z, 132.7_E, 131.2_Z, 130.0_E, 128.9_Z, 128.7_E, 128.0_E, 127.9_Z, 123.6_E, 114.6_Z, 114.5_E, 91.1_Z, 90.7_E, 87.3_E, 85.4_Z, 84.5_E, 84.3_Z, 84.0_E, 83.5_Z, 27.0_E, 27.0_Z, 25.3_Z, 25.2_E.

HRMS (ESI): m/z [M + Na]⁺, calcd for C₄₀H₃₈N₁₀NaO₈⁺ 809.277, found 809.277.

(*E*)-33,34-*O*-isopropylidene adenosylhop-30-ene ((*E*)-**12**) and (*Z*)-33,34-*O*-isopropylidene adenosylhop-30-ene ((*Z*)-**12**)

To a mixture of compounds (*E*)-**11** and (*Z*)-**11** (150 mg, 0.19 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) was added a solution of ammonia in MeOH (7N, 20 mL) at 0 °C, and the mixture was stirred at 5 °C for 5 days. The volatiles were evaporated and the residue was purified *via* flash chromatography (CH₂Cl₂ to CH₂Cl₂-MeOH, 100 : 2) to give a mixture of (*E*)-**12** and (*Z*)-**12** (120 mg, 0.17 mmol, 91%) as a colourless solid, which was used in the next step without further purification. R_f = 0.36 (CH₂Cl₂-MeOH, 100 : 5).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, C²HCl₃) for (*E*)-**12** and (*Z*)-**12** (subscripts "E" and "Z" characterize respectively the ¹H-NMR signals of (*E*)-**12** and (*Z*)-**12**, which are respectively present in a 4 : 1 ratio): δ /ppm = 8.36 (0.2H, s, 2'-H_Z), 8.35 (0.8H, s, 2'-H_E), 7.91 (0.2H, s, 8'-H_Z), 7.89 (0.8H, s, 8'-H_E), 6.07 (1H, d, $J_{34,35}$ = 1.8 Hz, 35-H_Z and 35-H_E), 5.90 (2H, br. s, -NH₂), 5.54 (0.8H, dd, $J_{33,34}$ = 6.2 Hz, $J_{34,35}$ = 1.9 Hz, 34-H_E), 5.50 (0.2H, dd, $J_{33,34}$ = 6.2 Hz, $J_{34,35}$ = 1.9 Hz, 34-H_Z), 5.45 (0.8H, dd, $J_{30,31}$ = 15.3 Hz,

$J_{22,30}$ = 8.1 Hz, 30-H_E), 5.36 (0.8H, dd, $J_{30,31}$ = 15.3 Hz, $J_{31,32}$ = 6.8 Hz, 31-H_E), 5.31-5.29 (0.4H, m, 31-H_Z and 30-H_Z), 4.97 (0.2H, dd, $J_{31,32}$ = 4.7 Hz, $J_{32,33}$ = 2.9 Hz, 32-H_Z), 4.94 (0.8H, dd, $J_{33,34}$ = 6.3 Hz, $J_{32,33}$ = 3.1 Hz, 33-H_E), 4.83 (0.2H, dd, $J_{33,34}$ = 6.3 Hz, $J_{32,33}$ = 3.1 Hz, 33-H_Z), 4.69 (0.8H, dd, $J_{31,32}$ = 6.8 Hz, $J_{32,33}$ = 2.9 Hz, 32-H_E), 2.72-2.63 (0.2H, m, 22-H_Z), 2.17-2.09 (0.8H, m, 22-H_E), 1.63 (0.6H, s, Me₂C_Z), 1.61 (2.4H, s, Me₂C_E), 1.40 (3H, s, Me₂C), 1.00 (0.6H, d, $J_{22,29}$ = 6.4 Hz, 22R-Me_Z), 0.96 and 0.94 (1.2H, 2s, 8 β -Me_Z and 14 α -Me_Z), 0.93 (2.4H, s, 8 β -Me_E), 0.92 (2.4H, s, 14 α -Me_E), 0.89 (2.4H, d, $J_{22,29}$ = 6.4 Hz, 22R-Me_E), 0.834 (3H, s, 4 α -Me), 0.799 (3H, s, 10 β -Me), 0.779 (3H, s, 4 β -Me), 0.640 (3H, s, 18 α -Me).

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, C²HCl₃) for (*E*)-**12**: δ /ppm = 155.5, 153.0, 149.4, 141.7, 139.8, 124.8, 120.3, 114.2, 90.8, 88.4, 85.0, 84.4, 56.1, 54.1, 50.4, 49.1, 44.9, 44.3, 42.1, 41.8, 41.7, 41.6, 40.5, 40.3, 37.4, 33.5, 33.4, 33.3, 33.2, 27.5, 27.1, 25.4, 23.9, 22.1, 22.0, 21.7, 21.6, 20.9, 18.7, 16.6, 15.9.

HRMS (ESI): m/z [M + H]⁺, calcd for C₄₃H₆₅N₅NaO₃⁺ 722.498, found 722.497.

33,34-*O*-isopropylidene adenosylhopane (13)

To a stirred slurry of potassium azodicarboxylate (90 mg, 0.46 mmol) in pyridine (1 mL) in a two-neck round bottom flask equipped with a condenser under N₂ atmosphere was added a solution of **12** (32 mg, 0.046 mmol) in pyridine (3 mL). The mixture was heated to reflux, and a solution of anhydrous acetic acid (0.030 mL, 0.55 mmol) in pyridine (0.1 mL) was carefully added dropwise. Each drop of acetic acid solution was added after the end of N₂ evolution. The mixture was left under reflux until the yellow colour vanished. Another five portions of potassium azodicarboxylate and subsequent acetic acid were necessary to increase the conversion. The reaction was quenched with water, and extracted with dichloromethane three times. The combined organic phases were washed with brine and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered through cotton, and evaporated to dryness *in vacuo*. The crude product was further purified by flash chromatography (CH₂Cl₂-MeOH 100 : 1 to 100 : 2) to yield the saturated product **13** (23 mg, 73%). Compound **13** was isolated as a colourless solid. R_f = 0.38 (CH₂Cl₂-MeOH, 100 : 5).

M.p. = 256-257 °C. [α]_D²⁰ = +34 (*c* 0.35, CHCl₃).

¹H-NMR (C²HCl₃, 300 MHz): δ /ppm = 8.35 (1H, s, 2'-H), 7.89 (1H, s, 8'-H), 6.03 (1H, dd, $J_{34,35}$ = 2.4 Hz, 35-H), 5.85 (2H, s, -NH₂), 5.51 (1H, $J_{33,34}$ = 6.5 Hz, $J_{34,35}$ = 2.4 Hz, 34-H), 4.80 (1H, dd, $J_{33,34}$ = 6.5 Hz, $J_{32,33}$ = 3.5 Hz, 33-H), 4.15 (1H, ddd, $J_{31a,32}$ = 7.4 Hz, $J_{31b,32}$ = 6.5 Hz, $J_{32,33}$ = 3.5 Hz, 32-H), 1.60 and 1.38 (2 × 3H, 2s, Me₂C), 0.928 (3H, s, 8 β -Me), 0.921 (3H, s, 14 α -Me), 0.83 (3H, d, J = 6.2 Hz, 22-Me), 0.834 (3H, s, 4 α -Me), 0.800 (3H, s, 10 β -Me), 0.779 (3H, s, 4 β -Me), 0.656 (3H, s, 18 α -Me).

¹³C-NMR data (C²HCl₃, 75 MHz): δ /ppm = 155.4 (C-6'), 153.0 (C-2'), 139.8 (C-8'), 149.4 (C-4'), 120.3 (C-5'), 114.4 (CMe₂), 90.5 (C-35), 87.7 (C-32), 84.3 (C-34), 84.0 (C-33), 56.1 (C-5), 54.4 (C-17), 50.4 (C-9), 49.3 (C-13), 45.7 (C-21), 44.3 (C-18), 42.1 (C-3), 41.8 (C-14), 41.7 (C-8), 41.5 (C-19), 40.3 (C-1), 37.4 (C-10), 36.4 (C-22), 33.6 (C-15), 33.4 (C-23), 33.2 and 33.1



(C-4 and C-7), 31.4 (C-30), 30.0 (C-31), 27.5 (C-20), 23.9 (C-12), 22.7 (C-16), 21.6 (C-24), 20.9 (C-11), 20.0 (C-29), 18.7 (C-2 and C-6), 16.6 and 16.5 (C-26 and C-27), 15.9 and 15.8 (C-25 and C-28).

HRMS (ESI): m/z $[M + H]^+$, calcd for $C_{43}H_{67}N_5NaO_3^+$ 724.514, found 724.512.

[30,31- 2H_2]-33,34-*O*-Isopropylidene adenosylhopane (13-D)

Compound **12** (51 mg, 0.073 mmol) was dissolved in a mixture of $CH_3O^2H-C^2HCl_3$ (1 : 2) under an atmosphere of N_2 for $H-^2H$ exchange. After 5 min standing, the solvents were carefully evaporated under vacuum. The same procedure was repeated three times, and the *N*-deuteriated intermediate **12-D** was carefully dried overnight under vacuum in the presence of P_2O_5 . Compound **13-D** was prepared following the procedure described for the synthesis of natural abundance **13** using potassium azodicarboxylate (850 mg, 43.8 mmol) and CH_3COO^2H (98% isotope abundance, 3.3 mL, 56.9 mmol) to generate deuteriated diimide *in situ*. Compound **13-D** (31 mg, 60%) was isolated as a colourless solid with unreacted starting material **12** (8.6 mg, 17%) by TLC (CH_2Cl_2 -MeOH, 100 : 5, R_f = 0.38). Deuterium content of **13-D** was determined from HRMS (ESI) spectrum by evaluating the relative intensities of the m/z 724, 725 and 726 peaks corresponding to each isotopomer: natural abundance adenosylhopane (8%), monodeuteriated adenosylhopane (32%) and bisdeuteriated adenosylhopane (60%), trisdeuteriated adenosylhopane (0%).

1H -NMR (C^2HCl_3 , 600 MHz): δ /ppm = 8.35 (1H, s, 2'-H), 7.90 (1H, s, 8'-H), 6.03 (1H, d, $J_{34,35}$ = 2.4 Hz, 35-H), 5.92 (2H, s, -NH₂), 5.51 (1H, ddd, $J_{33,34}$ = 6.4 Hz, $J_{34,35}$ = 2.4 Hz, $J_{32,34}$ = 1.2 Hz, 34-H), 4.80 (1H, ddd, $J_{33,34}$ = 6.4 Hz, $J_{32,33}$ = 3.5 Hz, $J_{31,33}$ = 1.2 Hz, 33-H), 4.15 (1H, dd for the major isotopomer, $J_{31,32}$ = 7.2 Hz, $J_{32,33}$ = 3.5 Hz, 32-H), 1.60 and 1.38 (2 × 3H, 2s, Me₂C), 0.927 (3H, s, 8β-Me), 0.920 (3H, s, 14α-Me), 0.833 (3H, s, 4α-Me), 0.832 (3H, d, J = 6.3 Hz, 22-CH₃), 0.798 (3H, s, 10β-Me), 0.778 (3H, s, 4β-Me), 0.655 (3H, s, 18α-Me).

^{13}C -NMR data (C^2HCl_3 , 150 MHz): δ /ppm = 155.5 (C-6'), 152.9 (C-2'), 139.8 (C-8'), 149.4 (C-4'), 120.3 (C-5'), 114.4 (CMe₂), 90.5 (C-35), 87.63 and 87.60 (C-32, β-shift induced by deuterium at C-31), 84.3 (C-34), 84.0 (C-33), 56.1 (C-5), 54.3 (C-17), 50.4 (C-9), 49.2 (C-13), 45.7 (C-21), 44.3 (C-18), 42.1 (C-3), 41.8 (C-14), 41.6 (C-8), 41.5 (C-19), 40.3 (C-1), 37.4 (C-10), 36.35, 36.28 and 36.25 (C-22, β-shifts induced by deuterium at C-30), 33.6 (C-15), 33.4 (C-23), 33.2 and 33.1 (C-4 and C-7), missing signal (C-30 bearing a deuterium), missing signal (C-31 bearing a deuterium), 27.5 (C-20), 23.9 (C-12), 22.7 (C-16), 21.6 (C-24), 20.9 (C-11), 20.0 (C-29), 18.7 (C-2 and C-6), 16.6 and 16.5 (C-26 and C-27), 15.9 and 15.8 (C-25 and C-28).

HRMS (ESI): m/z $[M + H]^+$, calcd for $C_{43}H_{65}D_2N_5NaO_3^+$ 726.526, found 726.523.

Adenosylhopane (2)

A solution of **13** (6.3 mg, 9 μmol) and TFA (2 mL) in $CHCl_3$ -MeOH (2 : 1, 5 mL) in a round bottomed flask was shaken under reduced pressure (450–500 mbar) at 0 °C for 2 h30

(rotary evaporator). When starting material could no more be detected by TLC, the reaction mixture was evaporated to dryness and the residue was purified by column chromatography over silica gel (63–200 μm) ($CHCl_3$ -MeOH-NH₄OH, 100 : 2 : 0.5 to 100 : 5 : 0.5 to 100 : 7.5 : 0.5) to afford adenosylhopane **2** as a colourless solid (5.3 mg, 8 μmol 90%). R_f = 0.09 (CH_2Cl_2 -MeOH 100 : 5). $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = +34 (c 0.3, THF).

1H -NMR ($(^2H_5)$ pyridine, 600 MHz): δ (ppm) = 8.77 (1H, s, 2'-H), 8.61 (1H, s, 8'-H), 8.29 (2H, s, -NH₂), 7.74 (1H, d, $J_{34,OH}$ = 5.5 Hz, 34-OH), 7.04 (1H, d, $J_{33,OH}$ = 5.8 Hz, 33-OH), 6.72 (1H, d, $J_{34,35}$ = 4.4 Hz, 35-H), 5.43 (1H, pseudo q, J = 4.7 Hz, 34-H), 4.77 (1H, pseudo q, J = 5.2 Hz, 33-H), 4.56 (1H, pseudo dt, J = 8.4 Hz, J = 4.9 Hz, 32-H), 2.13 (1H, m, 31-H_a), 1.96 (1H, m, 31-H_b), 1.79 (2H, m, 30-H_a and 20-H_a), 1.73 (1H, m, 21-H), 0.994 (3H, d, J = 6.3 Hz), 0.959 (3H, s, 8β-Me), 0.948 (3H, s, 14α-Me), 0.882 (3H, s, 4α-Me), 0.819 (3H, s, 4β-Me), 0.815 (3H, s, 10β-Me), 0.665 (3H, s, 18α-Me).

^{13}C -NMR ($(^2H_5)$ pyridine, 150 MHz): δ (ppm) = 157.6 (C-6'), 153.8 (C-2'), 150.6 (C-4'), 140.0 (C-8'), 121.3 (C-5'), 90.0 (C-35), 85.2 (C-32), 75.24 and 75.16 (C-33 and C-34), 54.6 (C-17), 56.4 (C-5), 50.7 (C-9), 49.6 (C-13), 46.4 (C-21), 44.5 (C-18), 42.3 (C-3), 42.0 (C-14), 41.9 (C-8), 41.8 (C-19), 40.5 (C-1), 37.6 (C-10), 36.9 (C-22), 34.0 (C-15), 33.6 (C-7 and C-23), 33.4 (C-4), 32.3 (C-30), 31.0 (C-31), 27.9 (C-20), 24.2 (C-12), 23.0 (C-16), 21.8 (C-24), 21.2 (C-11), 20.4 (C-29), 19.0 (C-2 and C-6), 16.8 and 16.7 (C-26 and C-27), 16.1 and 16.0 (C-25 and C-28).

HRMS (ESI): m/z $[M + H]^+$, calcd for $C_{40}H_{64}N_5O_3^+$ 662.501, found 662.500.

(30,31- 2H_2)Adenosylhopane (2-D)

Deprotection of **13-D** (9.3 mg, 13.2 μmol) by TFA (3 mL) in $CHCl_3$ -MeOH (2 : 1, 7 mL) following procedure D afforded deuteriated adenosylhopane **2-D** (7.7 mg, 11.6 μmol, 90%). R_f = 0.09 (DCM-MeOH 100 : 5). Deuterium content of **2-D** was calculated from HRMS (ES) spectrum: natural abundance adenosylhopane 8%; monodeuteriated adenosylhopane 32%; bisdeuteriated adenosylhopane 60%; trisdeuteriated adenosylhopane 0%.

1H -NMR ($(^2H_5)$ pyridine, 600 MHz): δ (ppm) = 8.72 (1H, s, 2'-H), 8.60 (1H, s, 8'-H), 8.28 (2H, s, -NH₂), 7.73 (1H, d, $J_{34,OH}$ = 5.1 Hz, 34-OH), 7.03 (1H, d, $J_{33,OH}$ = 5.6 Hz, 33-OH), 6.72 (1H, d, $J_{34,35}$ = 4.4 Hz, 35-H), 5.43 (1H, pseudo q, J = 4.3 Hz, 34-H), 4.77 (1H, pseudo q, J = 5.0 Hz, 33-H), 4.57–4.54 (1H, m, 32-H), 2.11 (1H, dd, $J_{31a, 32}$ = 8.3 Hz, $J_{30b,31a}$ = 4.6 Hz, 31-H_a), 1.93 (1H, pseudo t, $J_{31b,32}$ = $J_{30a,31b}$ = 5.0 Hz, 31-H_b), 1.82–1.71 (2.7H, m, 30-H_a, 20-H_a and 21-H of isotopomer resulting from deuteriation of major isomer **E-12**), 1.75–1.72 (1H, m, 21-H), 0.993 (3H, d, J = 6.3 Hz), 0.961 (3H, s, 8β-Me), 0.949 (3H, s, 14α-Me), 0.883 (3H, s, 4α-Me), 0.820 (3H, s, 4β-Me), 0.816 (3H, s, 10β-Me), 0.667 (3H, s, 18α-Me).

^{13}C -NMR ($(^2H_5)$ pyridine, 150 MHz): δ (ppm) = 157.6 (C-6'), 153.8 (C-2'), 150.6 (C-4'), 140.0 (C-8'), 121.3 (C-5'), 90.0 (C-35), 85.20 and 85.15 (C-32, β-shift induced by deuterium at C-31), 75.21 and 75.15 (C-33 and C-34), 54.6 (C-17), 56.4 (C-5), 50.7 (C-9), 49.6 (C-13), 46.4 (C-21), 44.5 (C-18), 42.3 (C-3), 42.0 (C-14), 41.9 (C-8), 41.8 (C-19), 40.5 (C-1), 37.6 (C-10), 36.90,



36.86 and 36.81 (C-22, β -shifts induced by deuterium at C-30), 33.9 (C-15), 33.6 (C-7 and C-23), 33.4 (C-4), missing signal at *ca.* 32.3 (C-30 bearing a deuterium), missing signal at *ca.* 31.0 (C-31 bearing a deuterium), 27.9 (C-20), 24.2 (C-12), 23.0 (C-16), 21.8 (C-24), 21.2 (C-11), 20.3 (C-29), 19.0 (C-2 and C-6), 16.8 and 16.7 (C-26 and C-27), 16.1 and 16.0 (C-25 and C-28).

HRMS (ESI): m/z $[M + H]^+$, calcd for $C_{40}H_{62}^2H_2N_5O_3^+$ 664.513, found 664.513.

Adenosylhopane acetates (14a–c)

Adenosylhopane **2** (1.8 mg) was acetylated overnight at room temperature with a mixture of acetic anhydride and pyridine (0.3 mL, v/v, 1/2). Reagents were removed under vacuum. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (CH_2Cl_2 –MeOH, 100:5) to afford adenosylhopane diacetate **14a** (0.4 mg, $R_f = 0.30$), triacetate **14b** (0.6 mg, $R_f = 0.38$)^{1a,b} and tetraacetate **14c** (0.8 mg, $R_f = 0.66$).

Adenosylhopane diacetate (14a). ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, C^2HCl_3): δ /ppm = 8.30 and 7.95 (2 \times 1H, 2s, 2'-H and 8'-H), 6.68 (2H, br. s, -NH₂), 6.14 (1H, d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 35-H), 5.87 (1H, dd, $J = 5.7, 5.5$ Hz, 34-H), 5.38 (1H, dd, $J = 5.5, 4.5$ Hz, 33-H), 4.15 (1H, td, $J = 8.4, 4.3$ Hz, 32-H), 2.14 (3H, s, CH_3COO^-), 2.06 (3H, s, CH_3COO^-), 0.94 (9H, m, 8 β -Me, 14 α -Me and 22R-Me), 0.84 (3H, s, 4 α -Me), 0.81 (3H, s, 10 β -Me), 0.79 (3H, s, 4 β -Me), 0.68 (3H, s, 18 α -Me).

MS (EI, direct inlet, positive mode 70 eV): $m/z = 746$ (M^+ , 9%), 686 ($M^+ - AcOH$, 6%), 626 ($M^+ - 2AcOH$, 24%), 595 (6%), 538 (15%), 491 (5%), 389 (17%), 367 ($M^+ - CH_2CO -$ side chain, 9%), 191 (ring C cleavage, 10%), 136 ([adenine + H]⁺, 100%).

Adenosylhopane triacetate (14b). ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, C^2HCl_3): δ /ppm = 8.87 (1H, s, $NHCOCH_3$), 8.69 and 8.06 (2 \times 1H, 2s, 2'-H and 8'-H), 6.14 (2H, d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 35-H), 5.94 (1H, dd, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 34-H), 5.42 (1H, dd, $J = 5.5, 4.5$ Hz, 33-H), 4.17 (1H, td, $J = 8.4, 4.3$ Hz, 32-H), 2.60 (3H, s, CH_3CONH^-), 2.15 (3H, s, CH_3COO^-), 2.06 (3H, s, CH_3COO^-), 0.94 (9H, m, 8 β -Me, 14 α -Me and 22R-Me), 0.84 (3H, s, 4 α -Me), 0.81 (3H, s, 10 β -Me), 0.79 (3H, s, 4 β -Me), 0.68 (3H, s, 18 α -Me).

MS (EI, direct inlet, positive mode 70 eV): $m/z = 788$ (M^+ , 2%), 610 ($M^+ - N,N$ -acetyl adenine, 4%), 595 (ring C cleavage, 2%), 491 (1%), 389 (6%), 367 ($M^+ - CH_2CO -$ side chain, 4%), 191 (ring C cleavage, 11%), 178 ([N -acetyl adenine + H]⁺, 100%).

Adenosylhopane tetraacetate (14c). ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, C^2HCl_3): δ /ppm = 8.97 and 8.21 (2 \times 1H, 2s, 2'-H and 8'-H), 6.18 (2H, d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 35-H), 5.96 (1H, dd, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 34-H), 5.42 (1H, dd, $J = 5.5, 4.5$ Hz, 33-H), 4.21–4.17 (1H, m, 32-H), 2.37 (6H, s, 2 \times CH_3CONH^-), 2.16 (3H, s, CH_3COO^-), 2.09 (3H, s, CH_3COO^-), 0.94 (6H, br. s, 8 β -Me and 14 α -Me), 0.94 (3H, d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 22R-Me), 0.84 (3H, s, 4 α -Me), 0.81 (3H, s, 10 β -Me), 0.79 (3H, s, 4 β -Me), 0.69 (3H, s, 18 α -Me).

MS (EI, direct inlet, positive mode 70 eV): $m/z = 830$ (M^+ , 0.3%), 788 ($M^+ - CH_2CO$), 662 (1%), 610 ($M^+ - CH_2CO - N,N$ -diacetyl adenine, 8%), 595 (ring C cleavage - CH_2CO , 5%), 491 (3%), 389 (16%), 367 ($M^+ - CH_2CO -$ side chain, 8%), 191 (ring C cleavage, 20%), 178 (100%).

Culture of *M. organophilum* and preparation of the cell-free system

Methylobacterium organophilum DSM 760 was grown on a modified medium of Hestrin and Schramm³⁶ (6 \times 500 mL, yeast extract 5 g L⁻¹, bacto-peptone 5 g L⁻¹, glucose 1 g L⁻¹, anhydrous citric acid 1.04 g L⁻¹, Na₂HPO₄ 2.7 g L⁻¹, pH = 6.8) in 2 L Erlenmeyer flasks on a rotatory shaker (200 rpm) at 30 °C. Optical densities of the bacterial cultures were measured at 595 nm on a Genesys 10UV spectrophotometer using 1 cm in length and 1 mL volume cuvettes. The cells were harvested before the end of the exponential growth phase (OD \sim 0.6) by centrifugation (8 000 rpm, 10 min), and then washed with buffer either a sodium phosphate buffer (50 mM NaH₂PO₄–Na₂HPO₄, 0.5 mM, MgCl₂, 1 mM dithiothreitol, pH 7.5) or a triethylamine buffer (0.1 M triethylamine, 0.5 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM dithiothreitol, pH 7.5). After centrifugation (8 000 rpm, 10 min), the cell pellet (3 g) was suspended in the buffer (15 mL) and disrupted by sonication at 0 °C in a melting ice bath using a Branson SONIFIER B-30 (8 \times 40 s with 3 min pause at 0 °C, 60% pulsed duty cycle, output control: 6). The crude cell-free system was centrifuged (10 000 rpm, 10 min). The pellet was freeze-dried to recover bacteriohopanetetrol of natural abundance, and the supernatant was directly used for the incubation deuterium labelled adenosylhopane.

Conversion of deuteriated adenosylhopane into bacteriohopanetetrol by a crude cell-free system from *M. organophilum*

A solution of deuteriated adenosylhopane 2-D (200 μ g) in THF (500 μ L) was added to the supernatant (5 mL) described above in a glass screw cap vial. After addition of a solution of NADPH (1.5 mg) in water (100 μ L), the sample was incubated at 30 °C by shaking (200 rpm). An additional portion of the cofactor solution (100 μ L) was added after 4 h incubation and the sample was incubated for another 20 h. After lyophilisation, the residue was directly acetylated overnight at room temperature with Ac₂O–pyridine (1:2 v/v, 3.9 mL). The reaction mixture was filtered over cotton and washed with toluene (3 \times 2 mL) and CH_2Cl_2 (3 \times 2 mL). The combined filtrates were concentrated *in vacuo*, and the residue was subjected to preparative TLC (cyclohexane–ethyl acetate, 3:7) to give an apolar fraction ($R_f > 0.7$) containing diploptene, diplopterol and acetylated bacteriohopanetetrol. This less polar fraction was further separated by TLC (cyclohexane–ethyl acetate, 5:1), yielding pure bacteriohopanetetrol tetraacetate (0.16 < R_f < 0.20), which was analysed by GC-EIMS.

Isolation of natural abundance bacteriohopanetetrol from *M. organophilum* or from cell-free system unbroken cells and cell debris pellet

The freeze-dried material (unbroken cells and large cell debris) recovered after the centrifugation yielding the supernatant used for the incubations was extracted with $CHCl_3$ – CH_3OH (2:1, v/v) three times under reflux. The combined extracts were brought to dryness, acetylated with Ac₂O–pyridine (1:2,



v/v) and the excess of reagents was evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was separated by preparative TLC (silica gel, cyclohexane–ethyl acetate, 3 : 7) to give an apolar fraction ($R_f > 0.7$) containing diploptene, diplopterol, and acetylated bacteriohopanetetrol. This mixture was further separated by preparative TLC (silica gel, cyclohexane–ethyl acetate, 5 : 1), yielding pure bacteriohopanetetrol tetraacetate ($0.16 < R_f < 0.20$).

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