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Prealamethicin F50 and related peptaibols from *Trichoderma arundinaceum*: validation of their authenticity via *in situ* chemical analysis†

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In the field of natural products chemistry, a common question pertains to the authenticity of an isolated compound, *i.e.* are the interesting side chains biosynthesized naturally or an artefact of the isolation/purification processes? The droplet-liquid microjunction-surface sampling probe (droplet-LMJ-SSP) coupled to a hyphenated system (UPLC-UV-HRESIMS) empowers the analysis of natural product sources *in situ*, providing data on the biosynthetic timing and spatial distribution of secondary metabolites. In this study the droplet-LMJ-SSP was utilized to validate the authenticity of two new peptaibols (2 and 3) as biosynthesized secondary metabolites, even though both of them had structural features that could be perceived as artefacts. Compounds 2 and 3 were isolated from the scaled up fermentation of *Trichoderma arundinaceum* (strain MSX70741), along with a new member of the trichobrevin BIII complex (1), and four known compounds (4–7). The structures of the isolates were established using a set of spectroscopic and spectrometric methods, and their absolute configurations were determined by Marfey's analysis. The cytotoxic activity of compounds 1, 3, 4 and 6 was evaluated against a panel of cancer cell lines, where cytotoxic activity in the single digit μM range was observed.

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Introduction

Fungi are a rich source of bioactive secondary metabolites with therapeutic activities.^{1–3} The recent estimates for fungal biodiversity range from 2.2 to 3.8 million species;⁴ however, only a fraction of these fungi (~135 000 species) have been taxonomically characterized and an even smaller percentage examined chemically.⁵ Thus, our understanding of the chemical diversity and pharmacological applications of most fungi is still quite limited. Amongst the well-studied fungi, *Trichoderma* species are known for their ability to produce bioactive secondary metabolites, including polyketides, alkaloids, terpenoids, non-ribosomally biosynthesized peptides (NRPs), and metabolites of mixed biogenesis.^{6–8} Between the NRPs, peptaibols represent the largest group, with more than 1000 compounds reported to date.⁹ These molecules, typically composed of 5–20 amino acid residues, are characterized by a high content of α -aminoisobutyric acid (Aib), an acylated N-

terminus, and a C-terminus that may consist of a free or methoxy substituted 2-amino alcohol, amine, amide, free amino acid or sugar alcohol.^{10–14}

When working on a well-studied structural class, it is relatively easy to pose questions about the biosynthetic authenticity of a new analogue. Artefacts of the isolation process are a well accepted problem.^{15–17} In addition to adding some confusion to the natural products literature, the biosynthetic authenticity of a compound can be important when considering how certain compounds either support or refute a biosynthetic pathway. In this context, there is value to the development of strategies to either authenticate or invalidate isolated compounds as true secondary metabolites.

Herein, we communicate the application of the recently described droplet-liquid microjunction-surface sampling probe (droplet-LMJ-SSP), which was coupled to a UPLC chromatographic system and paired with both UV and HRESIMS detectors,¹⁸ to validate the biosynthetic authenticity of fungal secondary metabolites. The droplet-LMJ-SSP is a manually controlled surface sampling tool that performs a micro-extraction on the culture surface. The droplet-LMJ-SSP has been used in various types of analysis of fungal cultures, including the *in situ* scouting and identification of peptaibols,¹⁹ dereplication¹⁸ and mapping of the spatial and temporal distribution of fungal metabolites,^{20,21} and to monitor the biosynthesis of targeted non-natural natural products.²²

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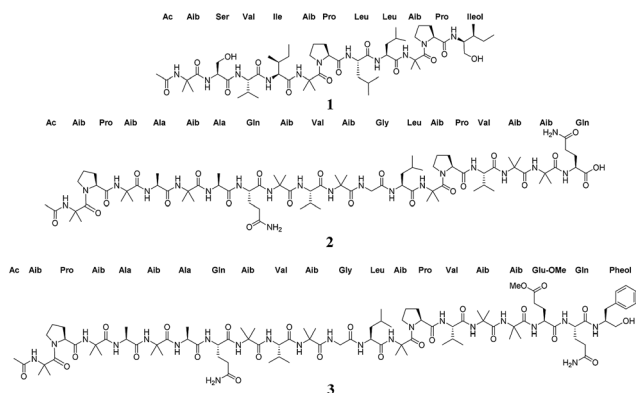


Fig. 1 Structures of compound 1–3.

As part of our ongoing research to discover new anticancer leads from filamentous fungi,^{23–27} *Trichoderma arundinaceum* strain MSX70741,¹⁰ a well-known peptaibols producer from the Mycosynthetix library (with more than 55 000 fungal accessions²⁸) was reinvestigated. Consequently, the scaled up culture of strain MSX70741 on rice led to the isolation of three new peptaibols (1–3, Fig. 1), together with the four known compounds alamethicin F50 (4), alamethicin II (5), atroviridin J (6), and trichobranchin D-I (7).¹⁰ The structures of the isolates were established using a set of spectroscopic (1D and 2D NMR) and spectrometric (HRESIMS/MSⁿ) techniques. The absolute configurations of these isolates were determined by Marfey's analysis.^{10,29} The cytotoxic activities of compounds 1, 3, 4 and 6 were evaluated in an MTT assay against a panel of human cancer cell lines: HCT 116 (colorectal carcinoma), DLD-1, HT-29, and SW948 (colorectal adenocarcinomas), Hep-G2, and Huh-7 (hepatocellular carcinomas), and HeLa (adenocarcinoma).³⁰ The evaluated compounds displayed cytotoxic activities with IC₅₀ values in the single digit μM range. Finally, *in situ* analysis of the cultures of MSX70741 cultured on potato-dextrose-agar (PDA) confirmed the authenticity of the compounds as natural products, discarding the possibility of artefacts of the isolation/purification process.

Results and discussion

Structure elucidation

Previous studies on *Trichoderma arundinaceum* strain MSX70741 stimulated this project,¹⁰ largely to amplify the supply of key peptaibols for pharmacological assays, as will be reported in the future. Thus, to increase the supply of those peptaibols, four large scale cultures were set up, extracted with 1 : 1 CHCl₃–MeOH and partitioned with 4 : 1 : 5 CHCl₃/MeOH/H₂O.^{25,26,31} The pooled organic soluble extract was then fractionated using normal phase flash chromatography to yield five fractions. Further purification of the fraction that eluted with 100% MeOH employing reverse phase flash chromatography, followed by preparative and semi-preparative HPLC, led to the isolation of three new metabolites (trichobrevin BIII-D, pre-alamethicin F50, and Glu(OMe)¹⁸-alamethicin F50, 1–3, respectively) (Fig. 1), along with multi-mg to hundred-mg

samples of the known peptaibols, alamethicin F50 (4), alamethicin II (5), atroviridin J (6), and trichobranchin D-I (7).

Compounds 1 and 7 were isolated as white amorphous powders, and their molecular formulae were determined to be C₅₆H₉₉N₁₁O₁₃ and C₅₅H₉₇N₁₁O₁₃ on the basis of HRESIMS data (m/z) 1134.7496 [M + H]⁺, and 1120.7343 [M + H]⁺, respectively (calc. for C₅₆H₁₀₀N₁₁O₁₃ and C₅₅H₉₈N₁₁O₁₃). In combination with NMR studies, these data indicated 13 degrees of unsaturation for both compounds. Literature searches based on molecular formulae and exact masses in the Dictionary of Natural Products and Peptaibiotics databases indicated that compound 7 was the known peptaibol trichobranchin D-I, previously isolated by Ayers *et al.*,¹⁰ while 1 was closely related to the trichobrevin subclass of peptaibols. The amino acid sequence of compound 1 was established on the basis of HRESIMS/MS data. For example, the full scan spectrum showed characteristic ions at m/z 1134.7506 [M + H]⁺, 920.5819 (b₉⁺, N-terminal fragment), 512.3082 (b₅⁺), 623.4493 (y₆⁺, C-terminal fragment) and 215.1754 (y₂⁺), all fragments generated by cleavage of the labile bonds between Aib⁵–Pro⁶ and Aib⁹–Pro¹⁰ (Fig. 2).²⁸ Further fragmentation of the ion b₅⁺ generated a series of b⁺ ions (Ac–b₁⁺–b₄⁺; m/z = 128.0709, 215.1014, 314.1720, and 427.2575, respectively), providing information about the successive losses of Aib,⁵ Lxx⁴ (Leu or Ile), Vxx³ (Val or Iva), and Ser² (Fig. 2). HRESIMS/MS of the C-terminal fragment y₆⁺ yielded a series of ions corresponding to the loss of the fragment y₂⁺ (m/z = 409.2804), Aib⁹ (m/z = 324.2305), and Lxx⁸ (m/z = 211.1445), the last accounting for the molecular formula C₁₁H₁₉N₂O₂ and corresponding with a b fragment constituted

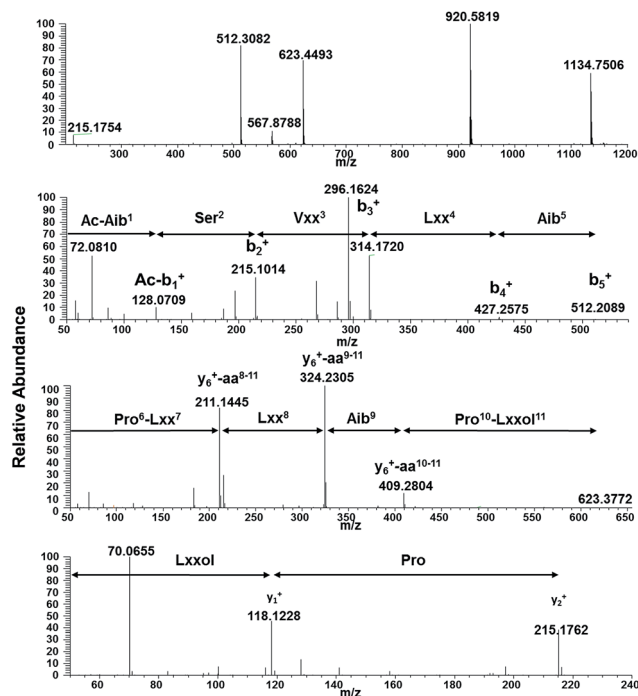


Fig. 2 Positive HRESIMS of compound 1. (A) Full scan showing in source fragmentation, (B–D) HRESIMS/MSⁿ of fragments b₅⁺, y₆⁺ and y₂⁺, respectively.



by Pro and Lxx (Fig. 2). Finally, MS³ of fragment y₂⁺ confirmed the presence of Lxxol (Leuol or Ileol) as the C-terminal amino acid by generation of the y₁⁺ fragment at m/z = 118.1228, consistent with the formula C₆H₁₆NO. In view of the data obtained from mass spectrometry, the putative amino acid sequence of compound **1** was Ac–Aib¹–Ser²–Vxx³–Lxx⁴–Aib⁵–Pro⁶–Lxx⁷–Lxx⁸–Aib⁹–Pro¹⁰–Lxxol.¹¹

Based upon a detailed search in the Peptaibiotics Database (<https://peptaibiotics-database.boku.ac.at>), which contains 1350 entries, including over 980 peptaibols, the putative amino acid arrangement of compound **1** resembled the structure of the trichobrevin BIII complex, a family of three compounds identified by HPLC-Ion-Trap-ESIMS in the extract of some strains of

Trichoderma brevicompactum.³² Members of the trichobrevin BIII complex share the amino acid sequence Ac–Aib¹–Ser²–Vxx³–Lxx⁴–Aib⁵–Pro⁶–Lxx⁷–Lxx⁸–Aib⁹–Pro¹⁰–Lxxol;¹¹ however, in the study published by Degenkolb in 2006, the unambiguous identity of Vxx,³ Lxx,⁴ Lxx,⁷ Lxx,⁸ and Lxxol¹¹ was not established.³² In this communication we report the isolation and structural elucidation of a member of this family, which was assigned the trivial name trichobrevin BIII-D (**1**). The planar structure of compound **1** was established based on exhaustive interpretation of 1D and 2D NMR data, and the absolute configuration of the individual amino acids was established from the complete acid hydrolysis and chemical derivatization with Marfey's reagent, followed by UPLC-UV analysis.

Table 1 NMR spectroscopic data for compound **1** (700 and 175 MHz, ¹H and ¹³C, respectively) in DMSO-*d*₆

Position	δ _C	Type	δ _H , mult. (J in Hz)	Position	δ _C	Type	δ _H , mult. (J in Hz)
Ac				δ ₂			3.65 ^a
C=O	171.0	C		Leu ⁷			
CH ₃	23.0	CH ₃	1.91, s	C=O	172.6	C	
Aib ¹				α	53.1	CH	3.96 ^a
C=O	176.1	C		β ₁	38.7	CH ₂	1.47 ^a
α	55.7	C		β ₂			1.85 ^a
β ₁	23.8	CH ₃	1.34, s	γ	24.4	CH	1.72 ^a
β ₂	26.3	CH ₃	1.36, s	δ ₁	20.8	CH ₃	0.83, d (6.6)
NH			8.77, s	δ ₂	23.0	CH ₃	0.92, d (6.6)
Ser ²				NH			7.53, d (7.9)
C=O	171.2	C		Leu ⁸			
α	58.3	CH	3.99 ¹	C=O	172.2	C	
β	60.5	CH ₂	3.66–3.75, m	α	50.6	CH	4.29 ^a
NH			8.42, d (4.3)	β	39.6 ^a	CH ₂	1.55 ^a
OH			5.34, brs	γ	24.1	CH	1.59 ^a
Val ³				δ ₁	20.3	CH ₃	0.74, d (6.4)
C=O	171.5	C		δ ₂	22.8	CH ₃	0.79, d (6.4)
α	60.4	CH	3.86, dd (7.5, 7.4)	NH			7.16, d (9.1)
β	29.0	CH	2.13, dq-like (13.7, 6.9)	Aib ⁹			
γ ₁	19.1	CH ₃	0.89, d (6.8)	C=O	171.5	C	
γ ₁	18.9	CH ₃	0.93, d (6.8)	α	55.7	C	
NH			7.68, d (7.4)	β ₁	25.5	CH ₃	1.32, s
Ile ⁴				β ₂	23.8	CH ₃	1.36, s
C=O	172.5	C		NH			7.52, s
α	57.6	CH	4.12, t (7.8)	Pro ¹⁰			
β	35.5	CH	1.89, m	C=O	171.1	C	
γ _{1a}	24.6	CH ₂	1.24, m	α	62.2	CH	4.24, dd (8.3, 6.4)
γ _{1b}			1.41, m	β ₁	28.9	CH ₂	1.64, m
δ	10.5	CH ₃	0.76, t (7.4)	β ₂			2.08, m
γ ₂	15.5	CH ₃	0.84, d (6.9)	γ	25.4	CH ₂	1.76, m
NH			7.30, d (8.5)	δ ₁	48.0	CH ₂	3.22, dt (11.3, 7.2)
Aib ⁵				δ ₂			3.65, m
C=O	173.0	C		Ileol ¹¹			
α	56.1	C		α	54.5	CH	3.66 ^a
β ₁	25.5	CH ₃	1.38, s	β	34.9	CH	1.59 ^a
β ₂	23.0	CH ₃	1.45, s	γ _{1a}	23.9	CH ₂	0.99, ddd (13.5, 9.2, 7.0)
NH			7.97, s	γ _{1b}			1.46 ^a
Pro ⁶				δ	11.6	CH ₃	0.83, t (7.5)
C=O	173.3	C		γ ₂	16.0	CH ₃	0.81, d (7.0)
α	63.3	CH	4.20, dd (8.1, 7.6)	β' ₁	61.2	CH ₂	3.36, dd (11.3, 6.7)
β ₁	28.6	CH ₂	1.59 ^a	β' ₂			3.45 ^a
β ₂			2.24, m	NH			7.02, d (9.4)
γ	25.7	CH ₂	1.86 ^a	OH			3.98 ^a
δ ₁	48.5	CH ₂	3.39, dt (11.7, 7.9)				

^a Overlapping signals; chemical shifts were determined from ¹H–¹³C HSQC correlations.



In brief, the $^1\text{H-NMR}$ of **1** recorded in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ exhibited resonances for nine exchangeable protons between δ_{H} 7.02–8.77 ppm (showed by recording the spectra in $\text{MeOH-}d_3$), signals among δ_{H} 3.22–4.29 ppm belonging to the α -H's, six singlet signals among δ_{H} 1.32–1.45 ppm, attributed to Aib, $^1\text{Aib}^5$ and Aib, 9 several doublets ascribed to Val, 3 Leu, 7 Leu, 8 and two triplets at δ_{H} 0.76 ($J = 7.4$ Hz), and δ_{H} 0.83 ($J = 7.5$ Hz), which were unambiguously assigned to Ile 4 and Ileol, 11 respectively. In addition, the presence of a sharp singlet at δ_{H} 1.91 ppm in the $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of **1** confirmed the presence of an acetylated N-terminal residue (Table 1). The $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectrum displayed 11 signals between δ_{C} 171.0–176.1 ppm assigned to amide carbonyl groups, 15 signals ranging δ_{C} 48–70 ppm, and several resonances in the alkyl region. 28,33,34 Interpretation of the 2D-NMR data ($^1\text{H-}^1\text{H}$ TOCSY, $^1\text{H-}^1\text{H}$ COSY, $^1\text{H-}^{13}\text{C}$ HSQC and $^1\text{H-}^{13}\text{C}$ HMBC), in particular TOCSY, permitted the assembly of each amino acid through the total spin correlations observed. NOESY correlations of the amide NH's protons with their corresponding neighbouring amino acids, along with HMBC cross peaks of the amide protons through $^2J_{\text{CH}}$ with their $i-1$ carbonyl group, and αC , and $^3J_{\text{CH}}$ of the αH 's with the i carbonyl group (Fig. 3), confirmed the sequence of **1** as shown. 34

The absolute configuration of the individual amino acids in compound **1** was established using a 10 min Marfey's-UPLC-UV method. 29 The general procedure started with the acid hydrolysis of **1**, followed by derivatization of the hydrolysate under alkaline conditions with N_{α} -(2,4-dinitro-5-fluorophenyl)-L-alaninamide (L-FDAA, Marfey's reagent), followed by UPLC-UV analysis at 340 nm. Finally, the UPLC retention times of the derivatized amino acids in **1** were compared with those of derivatized L and D standards for each amino acid (Fig. S7†). 10 Thus the unambiguous structure of compound **1** was assigned as Ac-Aib 1 -L-Ser 2 -L-Val 3 -L-Ile 4 -Aib 5 -L-Pro 6 -L-Leu 7 -L-Leu 8 -Aib 9 -L-Pro 10 -L-Ileol 11 and given the trivial name trichobrevin BIII-D. In all of our previous studies on peptaibols, the amino acids were L, 10,28 as is typical for this particular class of compounds.

Compound **2** was isolated as a white powder with a molecular formula of $\text{C}_{78}\text{H}_{132}\text{N}_{20}\text{O}_{22}$ as evidenced by HRESIMS data and analysis of the ^1H , ^{13}C , and edited-HSQC NMR data (Table S1, Fig. S10, S11 and S14†), revealing an index of hydrogen deficiency of 23. The positive full scan MS spectrum of **2** displayed four intense peaks at m/z 1701.9910 ($[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$, calc. for $\text{C}_{78}\text{H}_{133}\text{N}_{20}\text{O}_{22}$, 1701.9897), 1189.6946 (b_{13}^+ , fragment), 851.4989 ($[\text{M} + 2\text{H}]^{2+}$), and 513.3032 (y_5^+ , fragment) (Fig. S8†). The composition and absolute configuration of the amino acids was confirmed on the basis of MS 2 and Marfey's analysis (Fig. 4

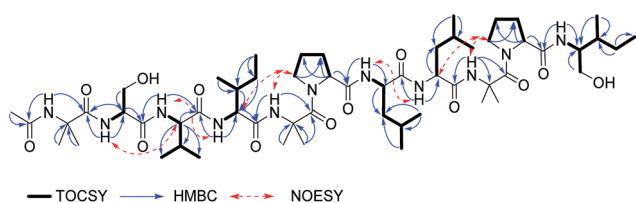


Fig. 3 Selected TOCSY, HMBC and NOESY correlations observed for compound **1**.

and S9†). Thus, the residues were confirmed to be Aib (8), L-Ala (2), L-Pro (2), L-Val (2), L-Gln (2), and L-Leu (1). By acid hydrolysis, the Gln residues in the molecule were converted into Glu, 35 however, losses of 146.069 and 128.056 a.m.u. in the MS 2 spectrum of fragments y_5^+ (m/z 513.3032) and b_7^+ (m/z 665.3597), respectively, supported the presence of L-Gln (Fig. S9†). 11 Analysis of 1D and 2D NMR data revealed that all the amino acids and connections were the same as those in alamethicin F50 (**4**). The main differences in **2** compared to **4** were the absence of two signals around at δ_{H} 6.63 and 7.34, assigned to the NH_2 group of Gln 19 in **4**, as well as the lack of resonances attributed to the aromatic ring of the Pheol 20 moiety (Table S1†). Therefore, the structure of compound **2** was established as Ac-Aib 1 -Pro 2 -Aib 3 -Ala 4 -Aib 5 -Ala 6 -Gln 7 -Aib 8 -Val 9 -Aib 10 -Gly 11 -Leu 12 -Aib 13 -Pro 14 -Val 15 -Aib 16 -Aib 17 -Gln, 18 and assigned the trivial name of prealamethicin F50 (**2**), since it had the same amino acid sequence minus two C-terminal residues, indicating its close relationship to **4**.

Compound **3** was also isolated as a white powder, and its molecular formula was established as $\text{C}_{93}\text{H}_{152}\text{N}_{22}\text{O}_{25}$ on the basis of HRESIMS data, which displayed a protonated molecular ion at m/z 1978.1385 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ (calc. for $\text{C}_{93}\text{H}_{153}\text{N}_{22}\text{O}_{25}$, m/z 1978.1371). In source fragmentation of compound **3** generated peaks corresponding to the fragments b_{13}^+ and y_7^+ at m/z 1189.6943 and 789.4504, respectively, along with the $[\text{M} + 2\text{H}]^{2+}$ ion at m/z 989.5727. MS 2 of the fragment b_{13}^+ supported the sequence Ac-Aib 1 -Pro 2 -Aib 3 -Ala 4 -Aib 5 -Ala 6 -Gln 7 -Aib 8 -Val 9 -Aib 10 -Gly 11 -Leu 12 -Aib. 13 MS 2 of fragment y_7^+ showed the loss of m/z 279.15987 ($\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$), accounting for Gln 19 and Pheol. 20

Further fragmentation of the ion at m/z 510.2917 gave origin to a peak at m/z 367.2338, indicating the loss of m/z 143.0581 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_9\text{NO}_3^+$), matching accurately for glutamic acid δ -methyl ester. Thus, MS 2 analysis allowed the elucidation of the sequence Pro 14 -Val 15 -Aib 16 -Aib 17 -Glu-OMe 18 -Gln 19 -Pheol 20 (Fig. S16 and S17†). ^1H , ^{13}C , and 2D-NMR data of compound **3** were similar to those recorded for alamethicin F50 (**4**) (Table S1†), the main differences being the absence of protons attributed to the NH_2 group of Gln 18 (Table S1†), which were replaced by a methoxy group at $\delta_{\text{H}}/\delta_{\text{C}}$ (3.57/51.2), showing strong HMBC correlations with the δ carbon of glutamic acid at δ_{C} 172.8, supporting the presence of glutamic acid δ -methyl ester. As expected, Marfey's analysis of compound **3** was the same as that

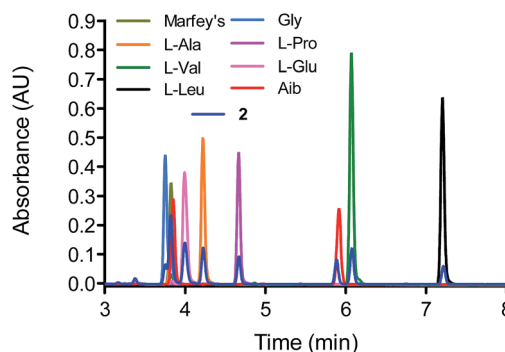


Fig. 4 Marfey's analysis of compound **2**.



for alamethicin F50 (4), allowing the establishment of the absolute configuration of the individual amino acids in compound 3 as L-Pro, L-Ala, L-Gln, L-Val, L-Leu, L-Glu, and L-Pheol (Fig. S24†). Thus, compound 3 was characterized as the δ -methyl ester of Glu¹⁸ in alamethicin F50, and assigned the name Glu(OMe)¹⁸-alamethicin F50 (3). This compound was previously obtained *via* semisynthesis in 1977 by Pandey *et al.*, in a study focused on the structure elucidation of alamethicin I and II, however it is the first report as natural product.³⁶

The occurrence of methyl esters of glutamic acid in peptaibols is rare. For example, of the over 1350 peptaibiotics reported in the Peptaibiotics Database, there are just four examples of this subclass of analogues, TA1896, TA1924, TA1910 and TA1924a, all of which are peptaibols with 19 amino acid residues isolated from *Trichoderma atroviride* by Panizel *et al.* in 2013.³⁷ Thus, the isolation and characterization of compound 3 represents the second report of glutamic acid methyl ester containing peptaibols isolated from nature, and the first belonging to the alamethicin class, the most extensively studied peptaibol.³⁸

In situ chemical analysis

A question that may arise in natural products research pertains to the authenticity of a compound. Is the isolated compound

actually biosynthesized by the organism or is it an artefact of the extraction, fractionation and/or the purification processes? Indeed, this question is of particular relevance when isolating compounds of extremely low yield, for instance those in the baseline of a chromatographic run after scaling up an extraction process, and/or when isolating compounds that represent minor derivatives of known compounds, for example methyl esters or close related biosynthetic precursors. This project encompasses all of those aspects. We isolated compounds 2 and 3 as minor side fractions when targeting the large-scale development of compound 4. Moreover, the analogues, while structurally interesting, particularly from a biosynthetic standpoint, represent minor deviations of well-known compounds, in this case the lack of two amino acid residues in 2 or the presence of a glutamic acid methyl ester in 3.

Thus, the possibility of isolation of compound 3 as an artefact was discarded based on the outcomes obtained from two experiments. First, alamethicin F50 (4), the compound isolated in high yield from the extract of MSX70741, was stored in MeOH for one month at room temperature. Afterwards, the ¹H-NMR spectrum was recorded, and the presence of the -OMe singlet at δ_{H} 3.27 was not observed (data not shown). In addition, *in situ* UPLC-UV/HRESIMS-MS/MS analysis of the culture of strain

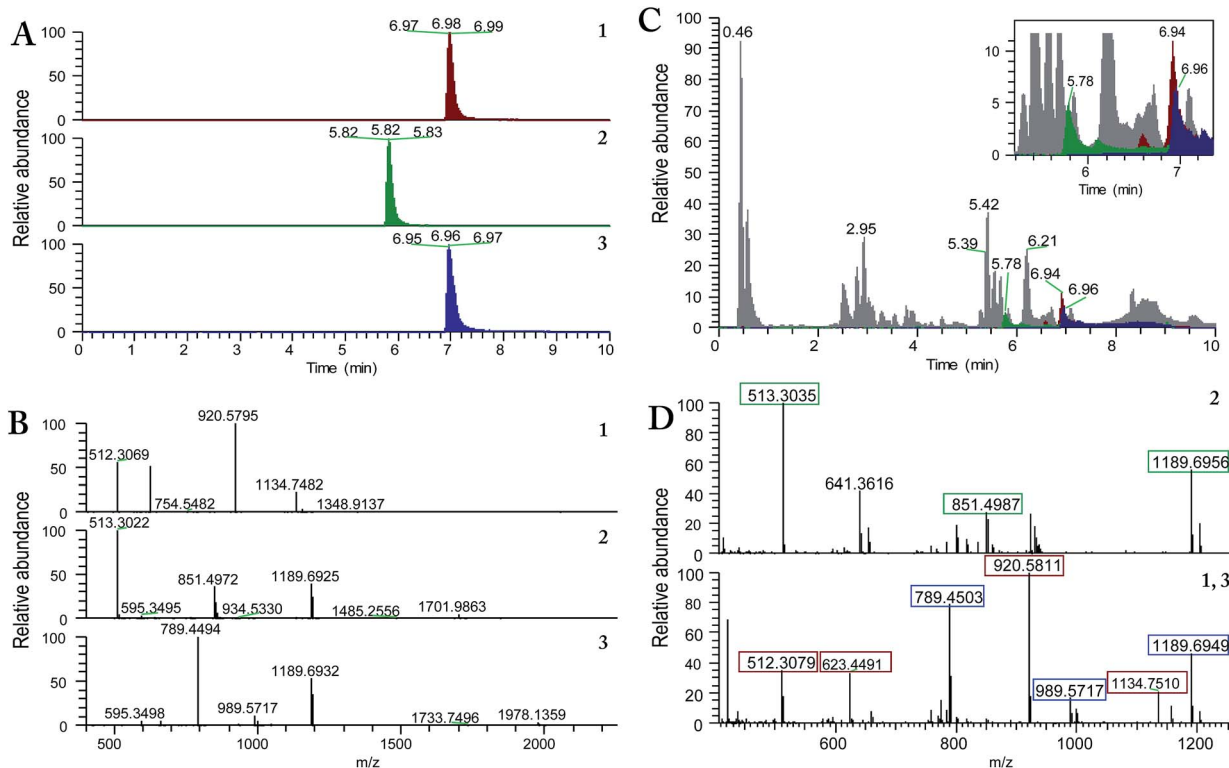


Fig. 5 *In situ* analysis of *Trichoderma arundinaceum* strain MSX70741 grown in PDA using a droplet-liquid microjunction-surface sampling probe (droplet-LMJ-SSP) coupled to a hyphenated system (UPLC-UV/HRESIMS-MS/MS). (A) Base peak extracted chromatograms for compounds 1 (maroon), 2 (green) and 3 (blue). (B) Full-scan HRESIMS for compounds 1 (top), 2 (middle), and 3 (bottom). (C) Base peak chromatogram of the *in situ* analysis of *Trichoderma arundinaceum* strain MSX70741 (grey); extracted ion chromatograms (XIC) of m/z 920.57 (1; maroon), m/z 513.30 (2; green) and m/z 789.44 (3; blue) matching retention times for compounds 1–3. (D) Full-scan MS at 5.78 (top) and 6.95 min (bottom). Extracted HRESIMS at 5.78 and 6.95 min matched the retention times and in source fragmentation for compounds 2 (top; in source fragments boxed in green), 1 (bottom, in source fragments boxed in maroon), and 3 (bottom, in source fragments boxed in blue) within ± 5.0 ppm. Application of this methodology allowed the identification of compounds 1–3 as natural products, discarding the possibility of artifacts of the isolation process.



Table 2 Cytotoxic activity of compounds **1**, **3**, **4** and **6** against a panel of cancer cell lines^a

Compounds	IC ₅₀ values (μM)						
	HCT-116	DLD-1	HT-29	SW948	HepG2	Huh-7	HeLa
1	6.8	>8	6.7	>8	>8	>8	>8
3	2.6	6.1	3.2	4.0	6.5	3.0	2.5
4	3.2	NT	NT	NT	NT	6.5	5.7
6	3.5	4.7	3.7	4.0	6.3	4.0	3.0

^a NT: not tested.

MSX70741 grown in potato-dextrose-agar (PDA) for 21 days, using a droplet-LMJ-SSP,^{18,20} was used to validate the authenticity of **3** as a true secondary metabolite. The results obtained from this analysis showed a peak matching the retention time and characteristic in-source ion peaks for compound **3**, especially the fragment b_{13}^+ and y_7^+ at m/z 1189.69 and 789.45, respectively, along with the $[M + 2H]^{2+}$ ion at m/z 989.57 (Fig. 5). Similar results were obtained for compounds **1** and **2**, validating the authenticity of all the new compounds (**1–3**) as true fungal metabolites.

Cytotoxic activity

The activity of compounds **1**, **3**, **4** and **6**, were evaluated against a panel of cancer cell lines, including strains HCT 116 (colorectal carcinoma), DLD-1, HT-29, and SW948 (colorectal adenocarcinomas), Hep-G2, and Huh-7 (hepatocellular carcinomas), and HeLa (adenocarcinoma),³⁰ using an MTT assay (Table 2). Compound **1** exhibited moderate activity against strains HCT 116 and HT-29 with IC₅₀ values of 6.8 and 6.7 μM, respectively, and no activity against hepatocellular carcinomas and adenocarcinoma cell lines. Glu(OMe)¹⁸-alamethicin F50 (**3**) was the most active compound, with IC₅₀ values ranging from 2.5 through 6.5 μM, and no selectivity against different cell lines (Table 2). The bioactivity results of these compounds correlates with their hydrophobicity and are in harmony with the findings previously reported for peptaibols biosynthesized from 11 amino acids³⁹ and alamethicin F50 derivatives.¹⁰

Experimental section

General experimental procedures

NMR experiments were conducted in DMSO-*d*₆ or MeOH-*d*₃ with presaturation of the OH peak at δ_H 4.92 ppm (wet experiment). NMR instrumentation was an Agilent 700 MHz NMR spectrometer (Agilent Technologies, Inc., Santa Clara, CA, USA) equipped with a cryoprobe, operating at 700 MHz for ¹H and 175 MHz for ¹³C. HRESIMS data were obtained using a Thermo QExactive Plus mass spectrometer (ThermoFisher, San Jose, CA, USA) combined with an electrospray ionization source. Derivation of the fungal culture by *in situ* sampling was performed using the droplet-LMJ-SSP coupled with a Waters Acquity ultraperformance liquid chromatography (UPLC) system (Waters Corp.) to a Thermo QExactive Plus.

The droplet-LMJ-SSP experiments were carried out using procedures described previously by Sica *et al.*¹⁸ Briefly, extractions were performed using Fisher Optima LC/MS grade solvents consisting of 25 : 25 : 50 MeOH–Dioxane–H₂O. An initial 5 μL of solvent were drawn into the syringe. Droplets of 4 μL were dispensed onto the surface of the sample at a rate of 2 μL s⁻¹, held on the surface for 2 s, and withdrawn back into the syringe at the same rate. This extraction process was repeated in triplicate for a single spot prior to injection into the UPLC-MS system. The HCD fragmentation used a normalized collision energy of 35 for all the compounds to obtain MS/MS data. The UPLC separations were performed using an Acquity BEH C₁₈ column (50 mm × 2.1 mm, internal diameter, 1.7 μm) equilibrated at 40 °C and a flow rate set at 0.3 mL min⁻¹. The mobile phase consisted of a linear MeCN–H₂O (acidified with 0.1% formic acid) gradient starting at 15% MeCN to 100% MeCN over 8 min. The mobile phase was held for another 1.5 min at 100% MeCN before returning to the starting conditions. The HPLC separations were performed using a Varian ProStar HPLC system connected to a ProStar 335 photodiode array detector (PDA) with UV detection set at 195 nm and 210 nm. Preparative HPLC purification of isolated compounds was performed on a Phenomenex Synergi 4 μm particle size C₁₂ column (21 × 250 mm) at a flow rate of 15.0 or 20.0 mL min⁻¹. Semipreparative HPLC was carried out on a Phenomenex Gemini-NX 5 μm particle size C₁₈ column (10 × 250 mm) or Phenomenex Synergi 4 μm particle size C₁₂ column (10 × 250 mm) at 4.6 mL min⁻¹. Flash column chromatography was carried out with a Teledyne ISCO Combiflash Rf connected to an ELSD, and with UV detection set at 200–400 nm according with established protocols.^{10,20,26,28,31,40}

Fungal strain identification

Fungal strain identification was carried out following the procedures outlined in detail previously.⁴¹ Also, the ESI⁺ from Rivera-Chávez *et al.*, 2017,²² has specific details on the identification of this strain.

Fermentation, extraction and isolation

The MSX70741 strain (*Trichoderma arundinaceum*) was isolated in April 1993 by Dr Barry Katz from wood collected in a humid mountain forest (April 1993).¹⁰ A seed culture of the fungal strain MSX70741 was grown on a malt extract agar slant, and a small piece of agar with mycelium was transferred into YESD media (followed by incubation for 7 days at 22 °C with agitation at 125 rpm). The seed culture was subsequently transferred into a 2.8 L Fernbach flask containing 150 g of rice and 300 mL of H₂O to which was added a vitamin solution. Each flask was incubated at 22 °C until the cultures showed good growth. To the large scale solid fermentation (×4) of MSX70741 was added 500 mL of 1 : 1 CHCl₃–MeOH, and the mixtures were shaken for 16 h at 100 rpm in a reciprocating shaker separately. The solution was filtered, and equal volumes of H₂O and CHCl₃ were added to a final volume of 2 L, the mixture was stirred for 2 h and then transferred into a separatory funnel. The bottom layer was drawn off and evaporated to dryness. The extract was



defatted by partitioning between 300 mL of a mixture of 1 : 1 MeOH–MeCN and 300 mL of hexane in a separatory funnel. The bottom layer was collected and evaporated to dryness. The defatted large scale extract (7.5 g) was adsorbed onto a minimal amount of Celite 545 (Acros Organics) and mixed using mortar and pestle. This material was fractionated *via* flash chromatography on a 120 g RediSep Rf Gold Si-gel column, using a gradient solvent system of hexane–CHCl₃–MeOH at 85 mL min⁻¹ flow rate and 30 column volumes (CV) over 67.7 min, to afford five fractions (F1–F5). Fraction F5 (2.8 g), eluted with 100% MeOH, was subjected to reverse phase flash chromatography on a 130 g C₁₈ RediSep column using a gradient solvent system of MeOH–H₂O 20 : 80 → 100 : 0 over 20 CV and hold at 100 : 0 for 5 CV at 85 mL min⁻¹ flow rate (a total of 25.0 CV over 38.2 min), to afford seven fractions (F5_I–F5_{VII}). Part of fraction F5_V (~250 mg) was subjected to preparative HPLC using a gradient system initiated with 40 : 60 MeCN–H₂O (0.1% formic acid) to 100% MeCN over 30 min at a flow rate of 15.0 mL min⁻¹ to generate 16 fractions (F5_{V1}–F5_{V16}). Resolution of fraction F5_{V4} by semipreparative HPLC (Gemini-NX) using an isocratic system of 60 : 40 MeCN–H₂O (0.1% formic acid) at 4.6 mL min⁻¹ afforded compound 7 (3.1 mg, *t*_R 14.5 min) and compound 4 (2.0 mg, *t*_R 17.0 min). Fraction F5_{V7} was resolved by semipreparative HPLC (Synergi) using an isocratic method of 60 : 40 MeCN–H₂O (0.1% formic acid) to afford compound 2 (4.3 mg, *t*_R 14.0 min). Resolution of fraction F5_{V8} using an isocratic method of 60 : 40 MeCN–H₂O (0.1% formic acid) led to the isolation of 3 (4.0 mg, *t*_R 17.5–20.0 min). Fractions F5_I and F5_{II} were combined and fractionated by preparative HPLC using a gradient system initiated with 40 : 60 MeCN–H₂O (0.1% formic acid) to 100% MeCN over 30 min at a flow rate of 15.0 mL min⁻¹ to generate 10 fractions. Resolution of fraction F5_{I-II3} using a gradient method starting at 40 : 60 MeCN–H₂O (0.1% formic acid) to 100% MeCN over 30 min at a flow rate of 4.6 mL min⁻¹ in a Synergi column led to the isolation of 1 (1.2 mg, *t*_R 17.5–20.0 min). Compounds 5 and 6 were obtained from fractions F5_{V6} and F5_{I-II}, respectively (5, 50.4 mg; 6, 13.5 mg), approximately 130 mg more of compound 4 were isolated readily from different fractions.

Trichobrenin BIII-D (1). White powder; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{27} = -3.0$ ($c = 0.20$, MeOH); UV (MeOH) λ_{max} (log ϵ) 211 (3.75) nm; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 700 MHz) and ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 175 MHz), see Table 1; HRESIMS m/z 1134.7506 $[M + H]^+$; calc. for C₅₆H₁₀₀N₁₁O₁₃ 1134.7496.

Prealamethicin F50 (2). White powder; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{27} = -1.0$ ($c = 0.10$, MeOH); UV (MeOH) λ_{max} (log ϵ) 212 (4.25) nm; ¹H NMR (MeOH-*d*₃, 700 MHz) and ¹³C NMR (MeOH-*d*₃, 175 MHz), see Table S1;† HRESIMS m/z 1701.9910 $[M + H]^+$; calc. for C₇₈H₁₃₂N₂₀O₂₂ 1701.9897.

Glu(OMe)⁴⁸-alamethicin F50 (3). White powder; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{27} = -6.0$ ($c = 0.27$, MeOH); UV (MeOH) λ_{max} (log ϵ) 212 (3.89) nm; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 700 MHz) and ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 175 MHz), see Table S1;† HRESIMS m/z 1978.1337 $[M + H]^+$; calc. for C₉₃H₁₅₃N₂₂O₂₅, m/z 1978.1371.

Marfey's analysis

This was carried out as described in detail previously.^{10,19,22} Briefly, approximately 0.2 mg of each amino acid standard was

weighed into 2 mL reaction vials. To each standard was added 50 μL of H₂O, 20 μL of 1 M NaHCO₃, and 100 μL 1% Marfey's reagent (*N*_α-(2,4-dinitro-5-fluorophenyl)-L-alaninamide, Acros Organics) in acetone. The reaction mixtures were agitated at 40 °C for 1 h. The reactions were stopped by adding 10 μL of 2 N HCl. The product of the reactions was dried under a stream of N₂ and dissolved in ~1.7 mL of MeOH. Each derivatized standard was injected individually (1.0 μL) onto the UPLC. The UPLC conditions were 10–70% MeOH in 0.1% of formic acid in water over 10 min on a BEH C₁₈ column, and the eluent was monitored at 340 nm.

The digested and derivatized peptaibols were generated using the following procedure: approximately 0.2–0.3 mg of compounds 1–3 were weighed separately into 2 mL reaction vials, to which was added 0.5 mL of 6 N HCl. The compounds were hydrolyzed at 90 °C for 24 h, and then evaporated under a stream of N₂. To each hydrolysis product was then added 25 μL H₂O, 10 μL 1 M NaHCO₃, and 50 μL of 1% Marfey's reagent in acetone. The reaction mixtures were agitated at 40 °C for 1 h. The reactions were halted by the addition of 5 μL of 2 N HCl. The mixtures were dried under a stream of N₂ and brought up in ~200 μL of MeOH and injected onto the UPLC using the same conditions as for the standards.

Cytotoxicity assay

Cell culture. Cell-culture reagents, antibiotics and other supplements were purchased from Sigma, USA. Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS, US certified) was from Invitrogen Life Sciences, USA. HCT-116, DLD-1, HT29, SW948, HepG2, Huh-7, HeLa cells were grown in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (Sigma-Aldrich, USA) or RPMI-1640 (with 10% FBS, 100 units/mL penicillin and 100 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ streptomycin) (Invitrogen Life Sciences, USA). The cells were maintained at 37 °C in a humidified atmosphere with 5% CO₂. All cell-culture work was performed under aseptic conditions inside a laminar airflow chamber.

Assay. Toxicity of the compounds in different cell lines in the presence of 0.2% FBS was determined using 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazole-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide reduction assay (MTT assay). Compounds were dissolved in DMSO at 10 mg mL⁻¹ concentration and stored at –20 °C. The dilutions were made in culture medium before treatment. 5 × 10³ cells per well was plated in a 96-well plate. After 24 h of plating, the cells were treated with different concentrations of compounds in triplicates. MTT (20 μL of 5 mg mL⁻¹) was added to the cells after 44 h. The medium was removed from the wells 4 h after MTT addition. 200 μL of DMSO were added to dissolve the formazan crystals, and the absorbance was then measured at 570 nm in an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay reader. Alamethicin F50 (4) was used as a positive control, as it has been tested extensively in the literature.^{10,22}

Conclusions

In conclusion, three new peptaibols (1–3) were isolated and characterized from the organic extract of the fungus



Trichoderma arundinaceum (strain MSX70741). The structures of the isolates were established using high field 1D and 2D NMR (700 MHz) and spectrometric (HRESIMS/MSⁿ) techniques, and their absolute configuration determined by Marfey's analysis of the individual amino acids using a 10 min UPLC method. Compound **3** represents the second report of peptaibols containing a δ -methyl ester of glutamic acid. Compounds **1**, **3**, **4** and **6** were evaluated for their cytotoxicity against a panel of cancer cell lines. Products **3** and **6** displayed promising activity with IC₅₀ values in the lower micromolar range. Importantly, *in situ* UPLC-UV/HRESIMS-MS/MS analysis of the culture of strain MSX70741 grown in potato-dextrose-agar allowed the identification of compounds **2–3** as natural products, eliminating the possibility of artefacts of the isolation process. This study added another application of the droplet-LMJ-SSP, confirming it as a powerful and effective tool to address some of the common problems and questions in natural products research and drug discovery, such as those regarding the biosynthesis of targeted compounds, chemical ecology (spatial distribution of metabolites) and improving the efficacy of protocols focused on the discovery of new drug leads from nature (dereplication protocols). Finally, this study highlights the benefit of scaling up the fermentation conditions of a targeted microorganism, as doing so often present opportunities to uncover new chemical diversity.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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