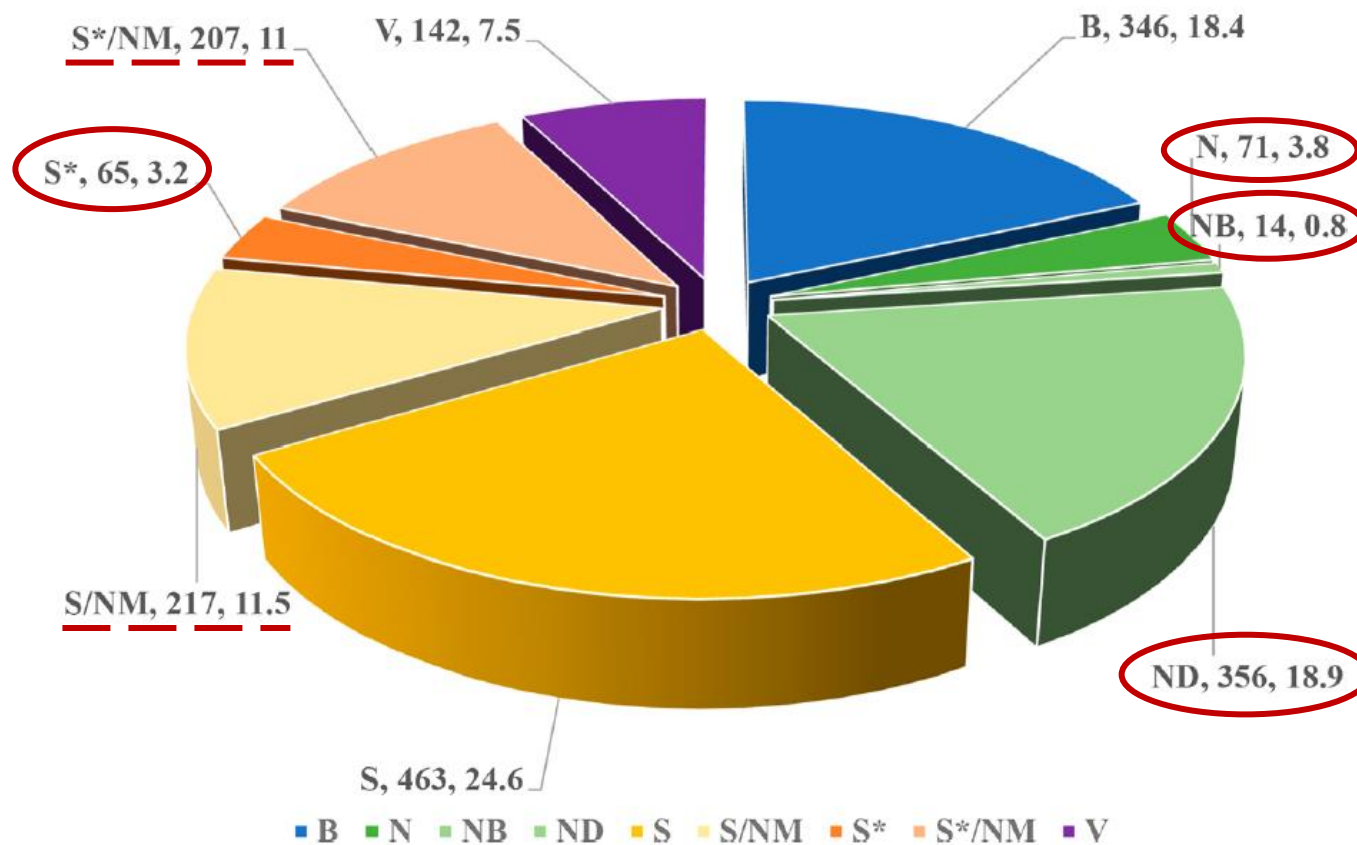


Isolement, structure et évaluation de substances marines à visée pharmacologique et thérapeutique.

Nouvelles stratégies pour l'obtention de séries d'analogues naturels originaux

Olivier Grovel

Nearly 50% of marketed drugs used today are of natural origin or are inspired by natural products.

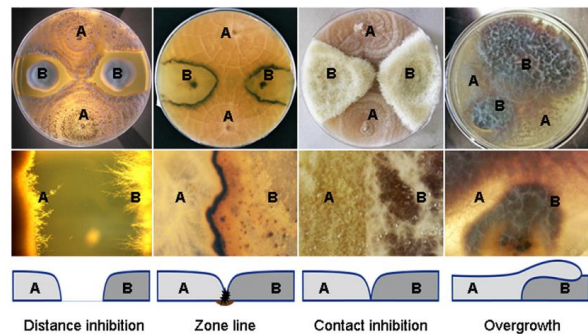


code	brief definition/year
B	biological macromolecule, 1997
N	unaltered natural product, 1997
NB	botanical drug (defined mixture), 2012
ND	natural product derivative, 1997
S	synthetic drug, 1997
S*	synthetic drug (NP pharmacophore), 1997
V	vaccine, 2003
/NM	mimic of natural product, 2003



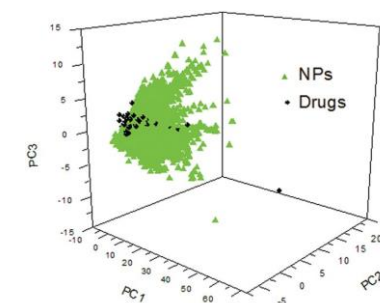
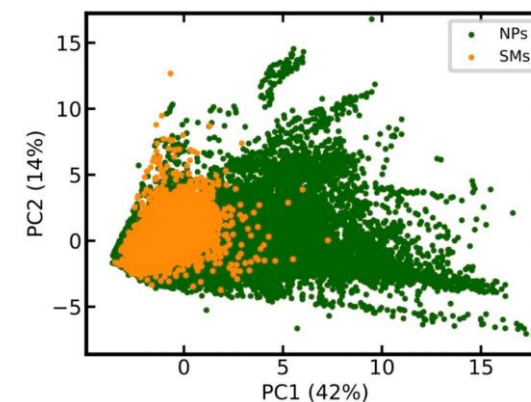
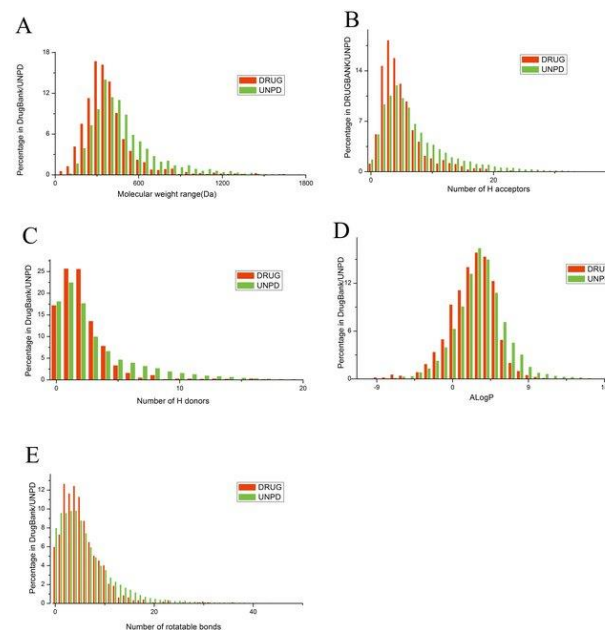
Are natural products still good drug candidates?

→ Determinism / chemical ecology



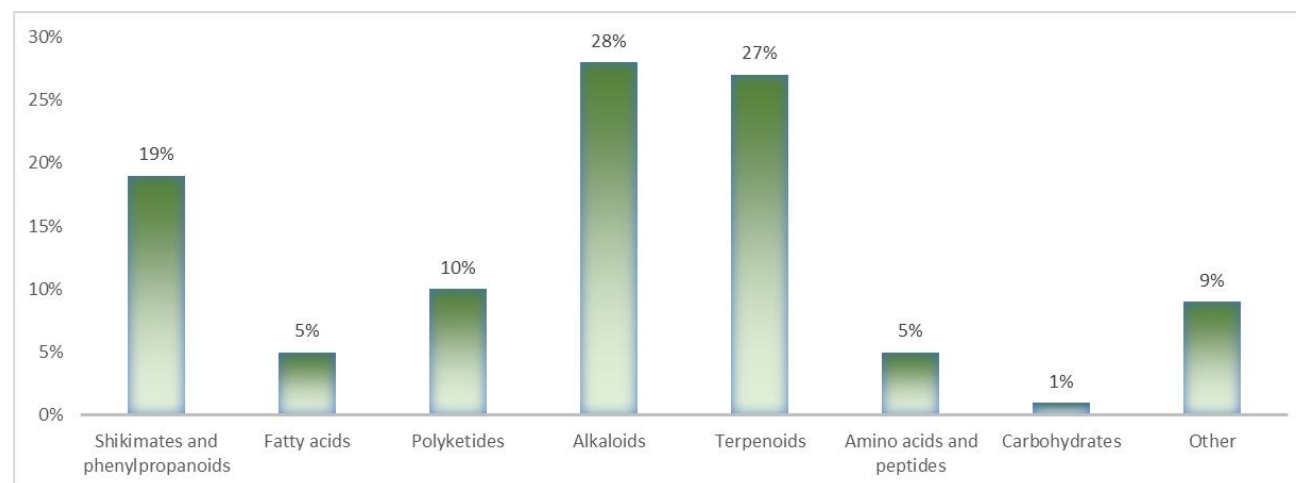
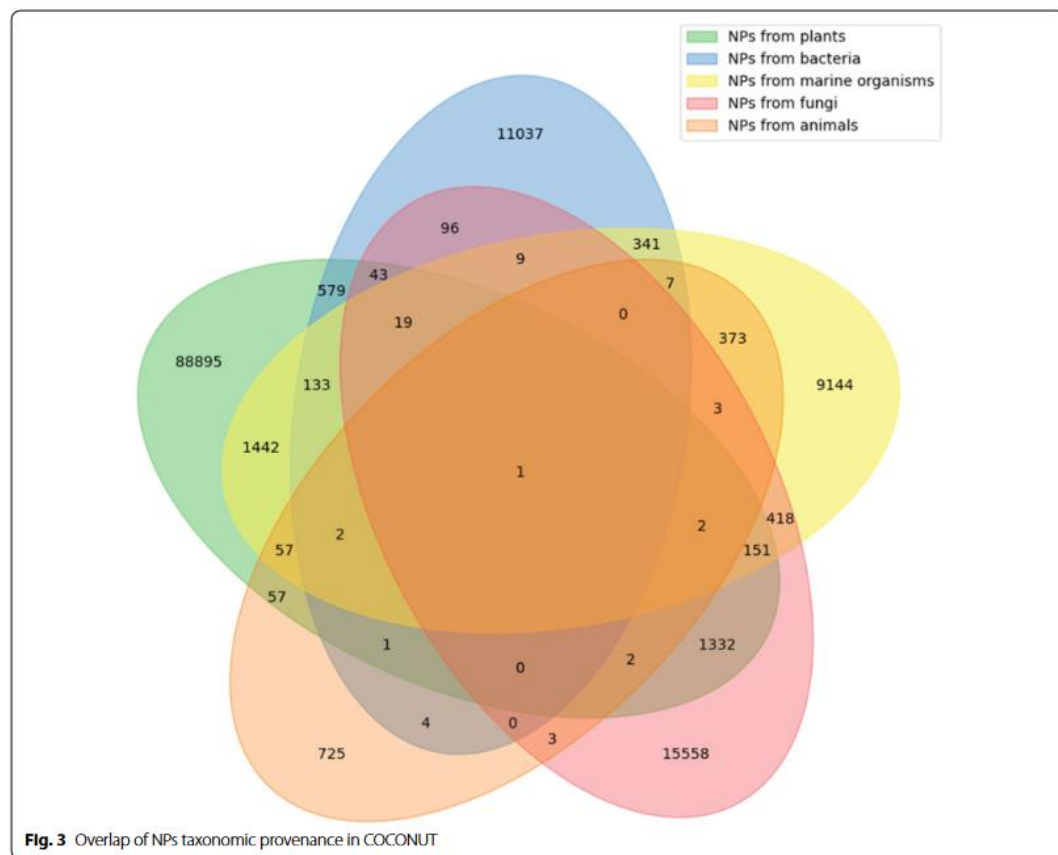
→ Diversity / Stereoselectivity

→ Druglikeness (Lipinski)



The chemical space of natural products: origins, preferred phyla, chemical distribution

≈ 400,000 natural products described



Terrestrial and Marine biodiversities: an immense reservoir of chemical diversity

500 000 plants on earth

Estimation of 10^{12} microbial species

270 000 described and classified

20 000 medicinal plants



$\approx 5.6 \cdot 10^6$ inventoried

Bacteria

Fungi

Archae

Microalgae

Only a few thousands studied and chemically assessed

The « silent » world, source of chemodiversity

Origin of life; 71 % of earth surface

The highest reservoir for biodiversity : ca. 10^6 plants and animals and 10^9 microorganisms

High competition (up to 1000 species per m^2); extreme environments (salinity, pressure, UV)

Diversity of microbial communities (holobionts)



Special features: - unique pathways
- halogenated compounds

But: No history of traditional use in medicine

Issues: access, culture, sustainability

→ First chemical investigations in early 1960's

2024: 20 marine-derived drugs marketed

The « silent » world, source of chemodiversity

The invisible world

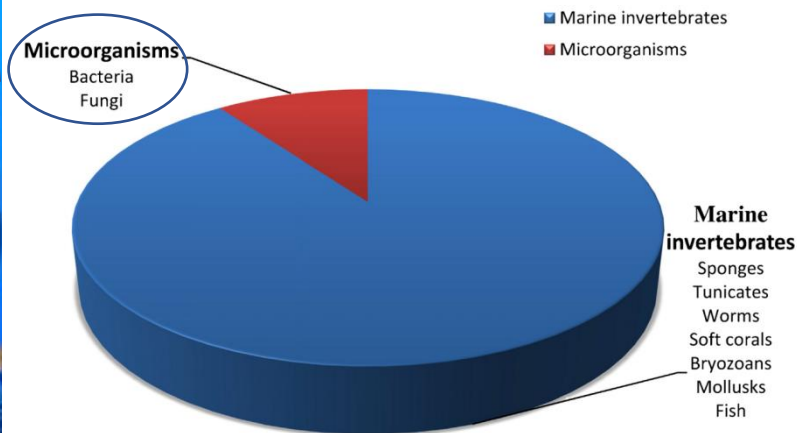
Fungi



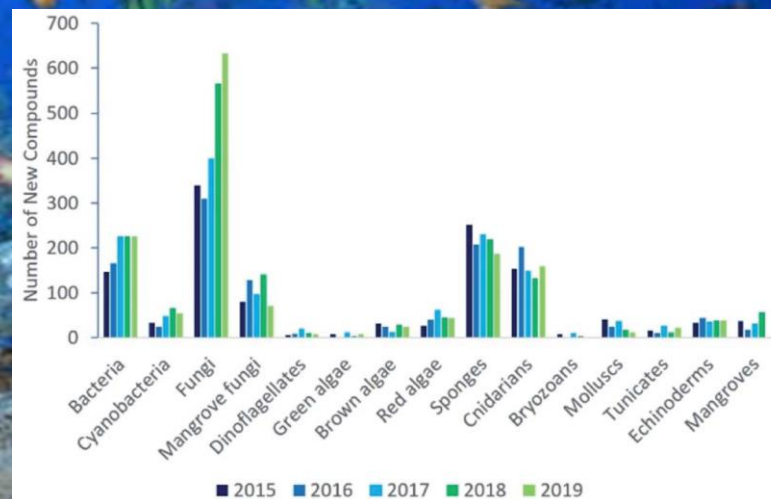
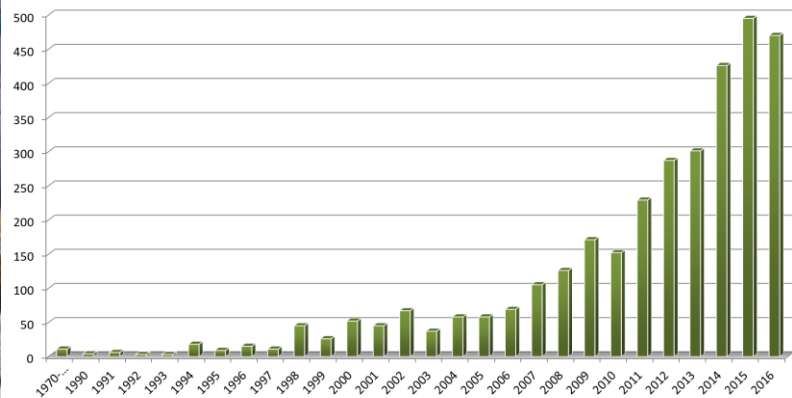
To date only 1% of fungal biodiversity has been « observed »

→ penicillins, cephalosporins, pleuromutilins,...

MNPs: ca. 27,000 novel natural products



Annual description of original MNPs from marine-sourced fungi (incl. mangroves)



Marine Mycotheca Strains Collection - MMS



→ ~1700 marine fungal strains stored, from coastal environment samples: sediments, seawater, invertebrates, seaweeds, marine microbiomes

Direction: Nicolas Ruiz nicolas.ruiz@univ-nantes.fr
 Curator: Thibaut Robiou du Pont thibaut.robious@univ-nantes.fr



Isolation of bioactive NPs for

- therapeutics
- nutrition (lipids)
- biocontrol

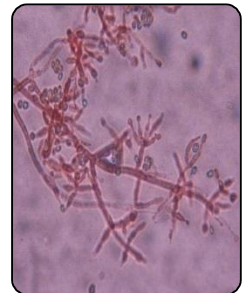
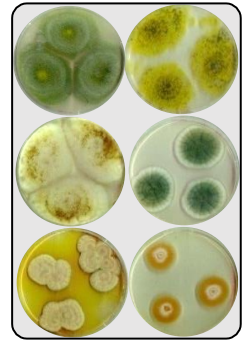


Biosynthesis of fungal NPs and elicitation



Chemical ecology in marine environments: fungi vs

- fungi
- bacteria
- microalgae
- invertebrates



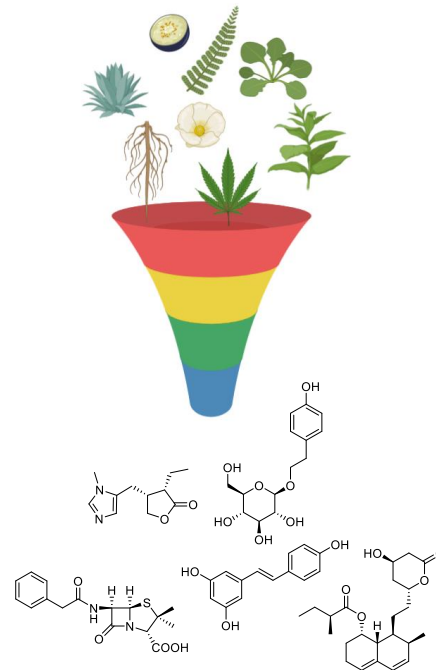
« Top-down » strategies



Traditional use of plants and animals: ethnopharmacology

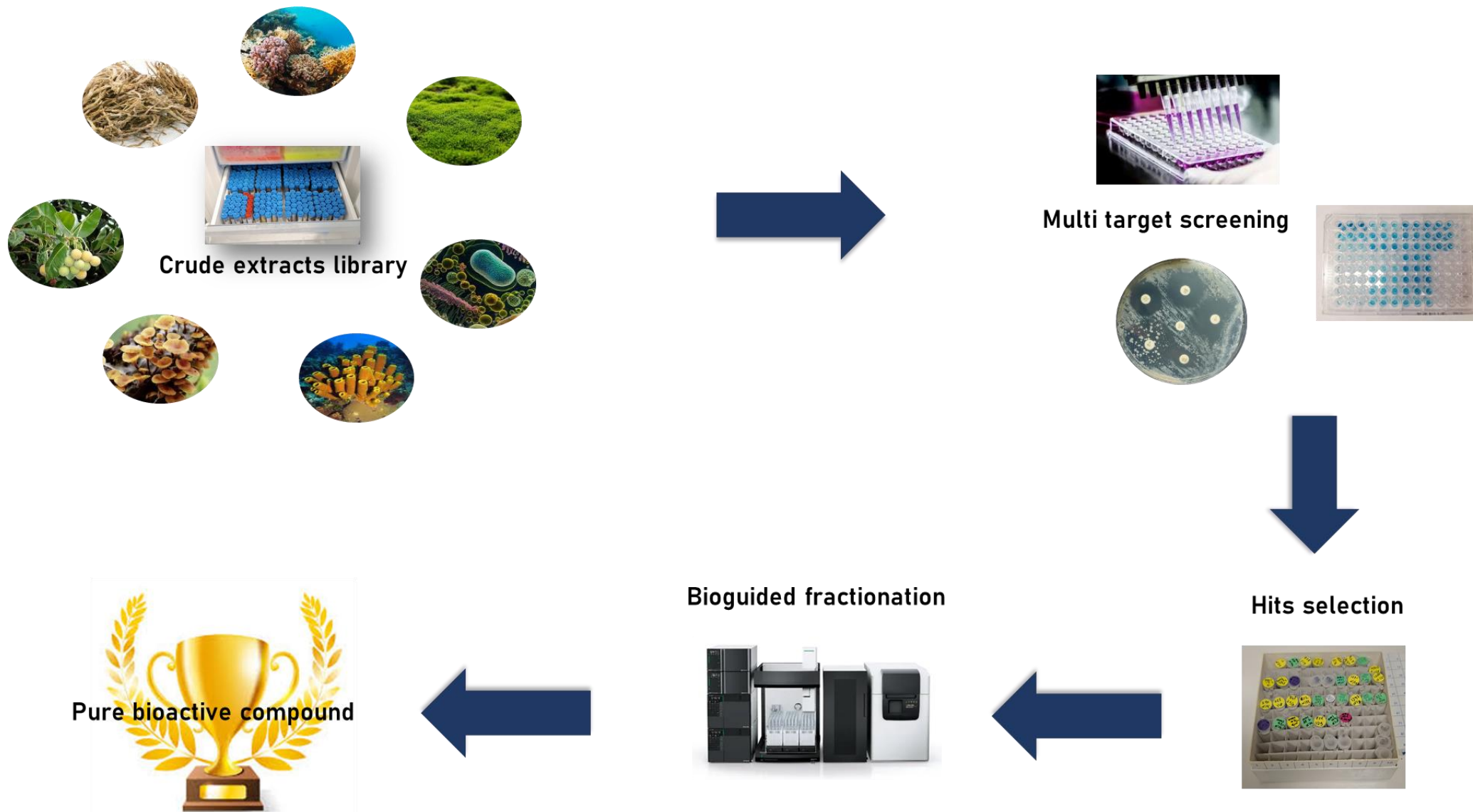


Screening natural extracts libraries



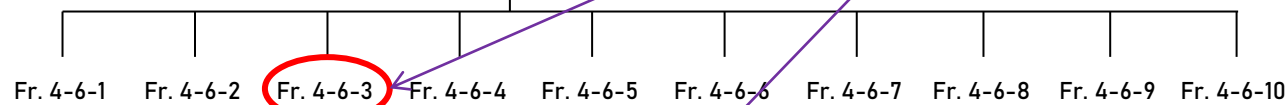
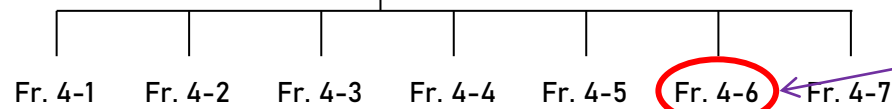
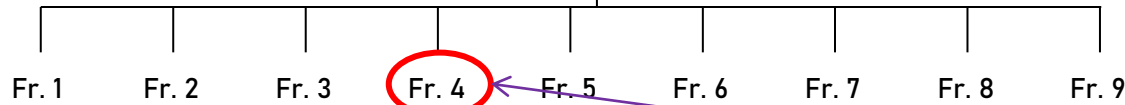
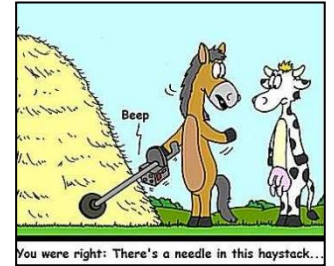
→ Bioguided fractionation

A historical gold-standard pipeline: bioguided purification

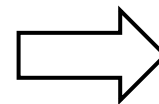
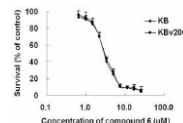
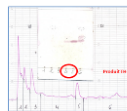


Principle of bioguided fractionation and purification

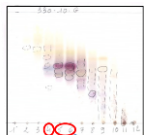
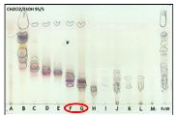
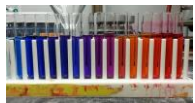
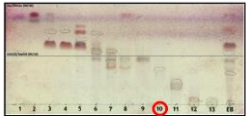
Bioactive crude extract



Purified bioactive compound



Structure?
New/known compound?

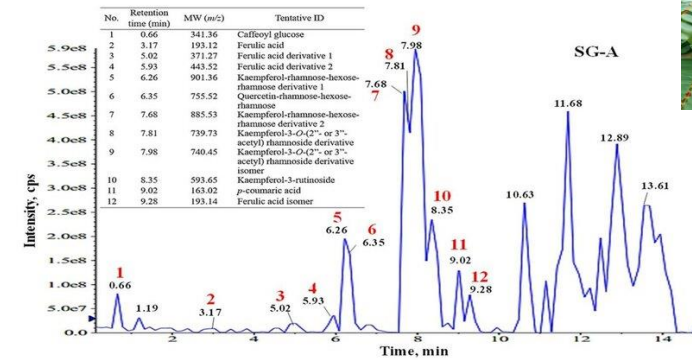


Strategies for researching natural products for therapeutics

« Top-down » strategies main issues: lack of novelty / few compounds in a series

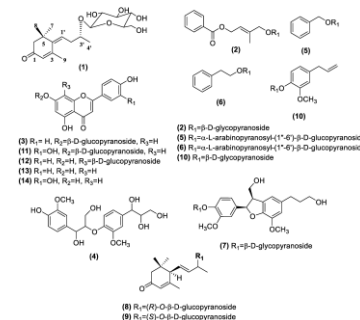
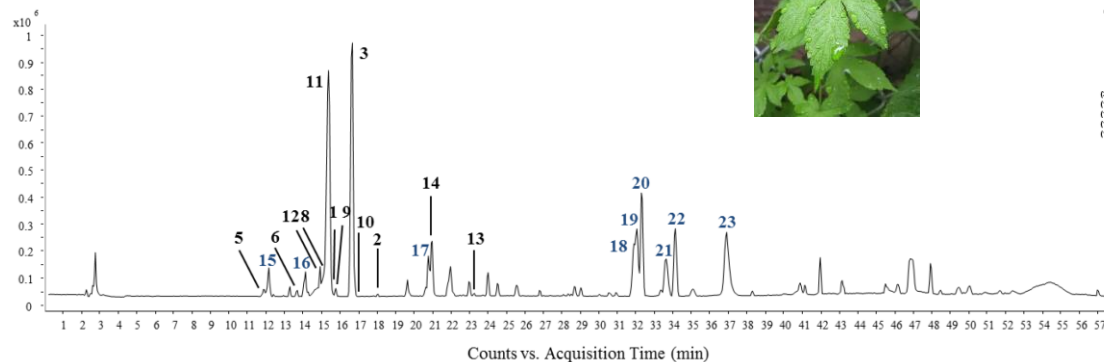


Sesbania grandiflora leaf extract



Mahmud N. et al., *Mal. J. Microbiol.*, 2020, 382-385

Humulus japonicus leaf extract

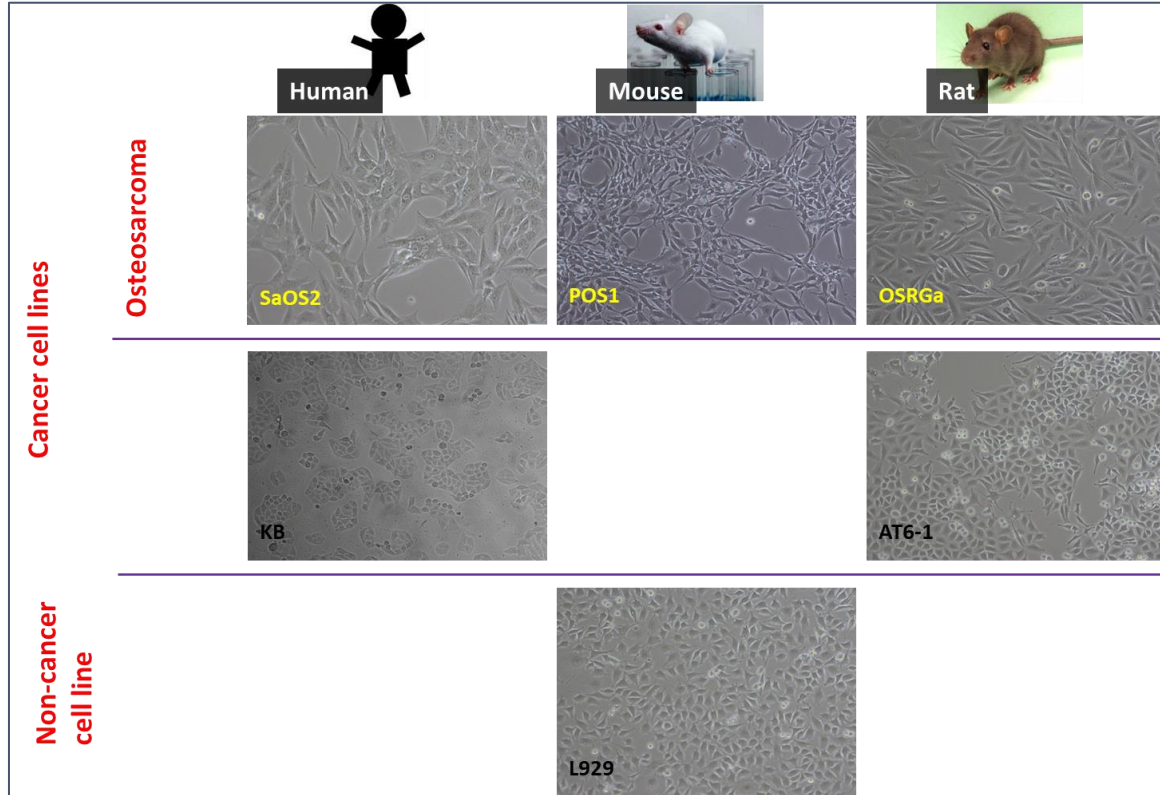


Screening of marine-sourced *Penicillium* extracts for osteosarcoma proliferation inhibition



⇒ Screening for cytotoxicity: EtOAc and/or EtOAc/CH₂Cl₂ (1:1) extracts of cultures on sea water media

⇒ ≈ 500 fungal culture extracts screened



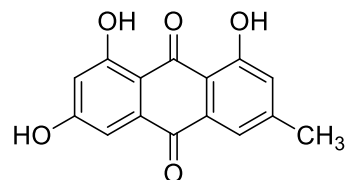
Strain MMS351



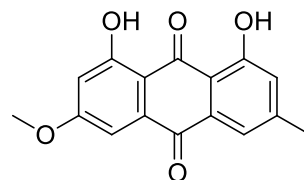
11 days culture
YES/sea water medium
27°C
EtOAc total extract

POS1: 21% inhibition at 50 ng/mL
AT6-1: 11% inhibition at 50 ng/mL
KB : IC₅₀ = 57 µg/mL

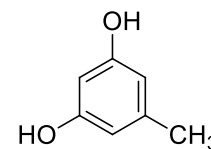
Isolated compounds



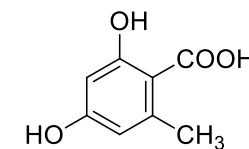
Emodine



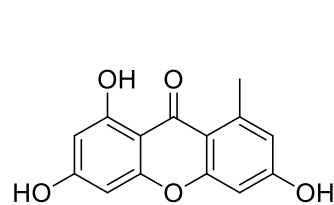
Physcion



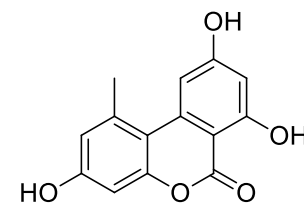
Orcinol



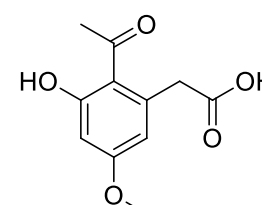
Orsellinic acid



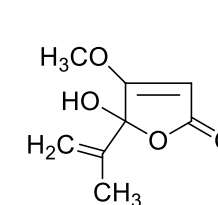
Norlichexanthone



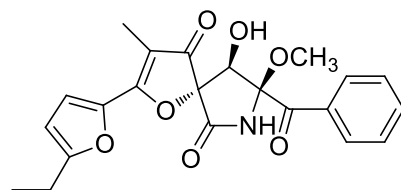
Alternariol



3-O-methylcurvulinic acid



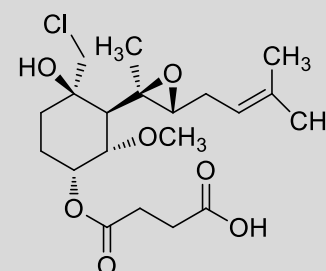
Penicillic acid



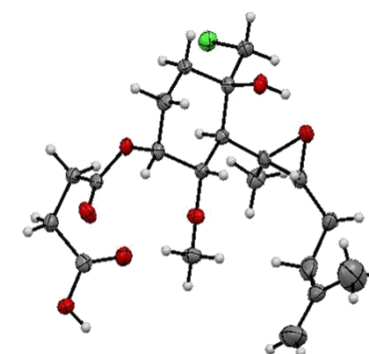
FD-838

LIGERIN

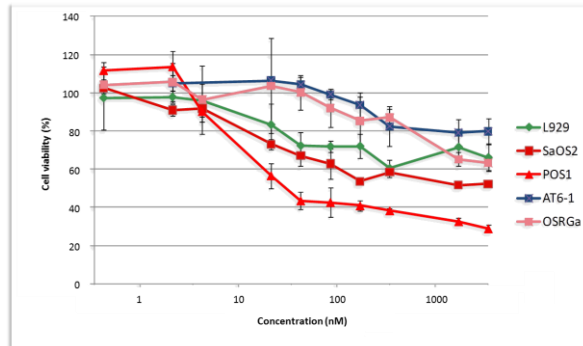
IC₅₀ (POS1) = 78 nM



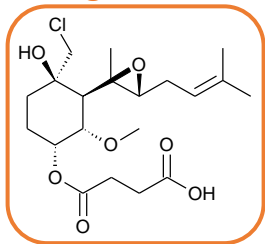
1*S*,2*S*,3*R*,6*R*,13*R*,14*R*



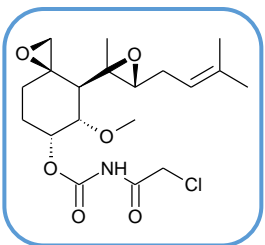
In vitro comparative evaluation of ligerin vs TNP-470 and standard anticancer compounds



Ligerin



TNP-470



Takeda Pharm.



	Murine cell lines		Human cell lines	
	IC ₅₀ (nM)	SI	IC ₅₀ (nM)	SI
	POS1	L929	SaOS2	HFF2
Ligerin	78	>2300	>29	>17
TNP470	2	>2300	508	1979
Paclitaxel	95	521	52	NT
Vincristine	75	419	11	NT
Doxorubicine	43	161	48	NT
Irinotecan	6300	6500	NT	NT
Fludarabine	5700	17500	NT	NT



- Ligerin:**
- activity higher on osteosarcoma cell lines
 - similar activity with vincristine and doxorubicine on POS1 cell line
 - lowest toxicity on non-tumor cell lines (L929 and HFF2)
 - highest selectivity on human cells

Ligerin analogs library construction: semisynthesis of new C6-branched derivatives

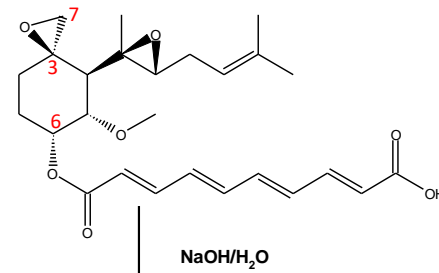
3-steps optimized semisynthesis
from commercial fumagillin:

1/ Alkaline hydrolysis

rt, 18 h

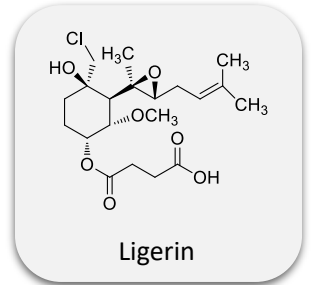
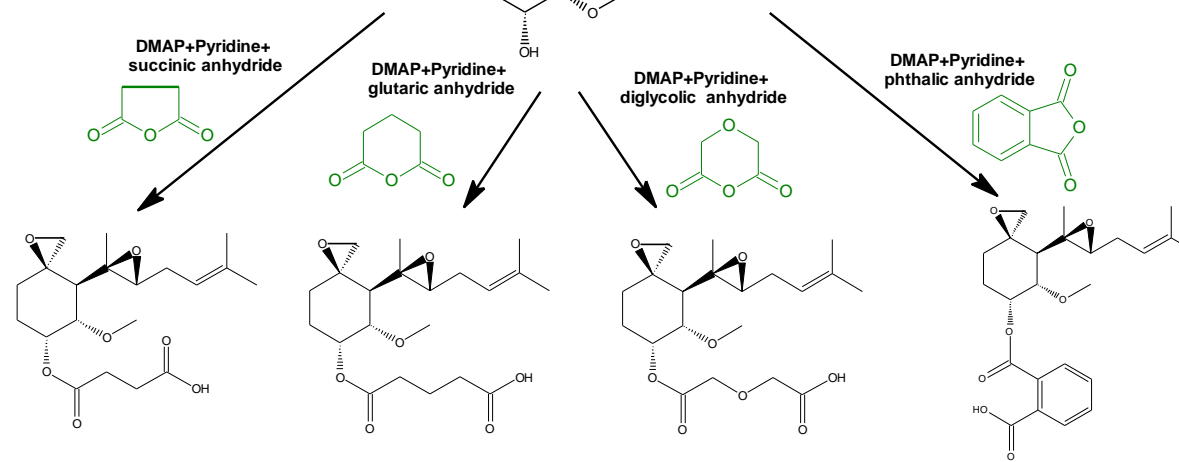


Fumidil B®
Dicyclohexylamine fumagillin



2/ Esterification

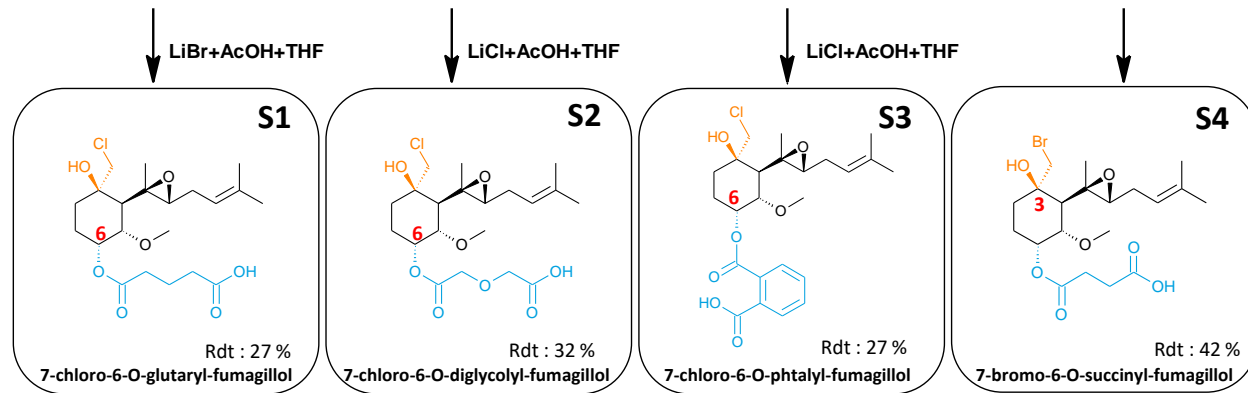
rt, 24 h

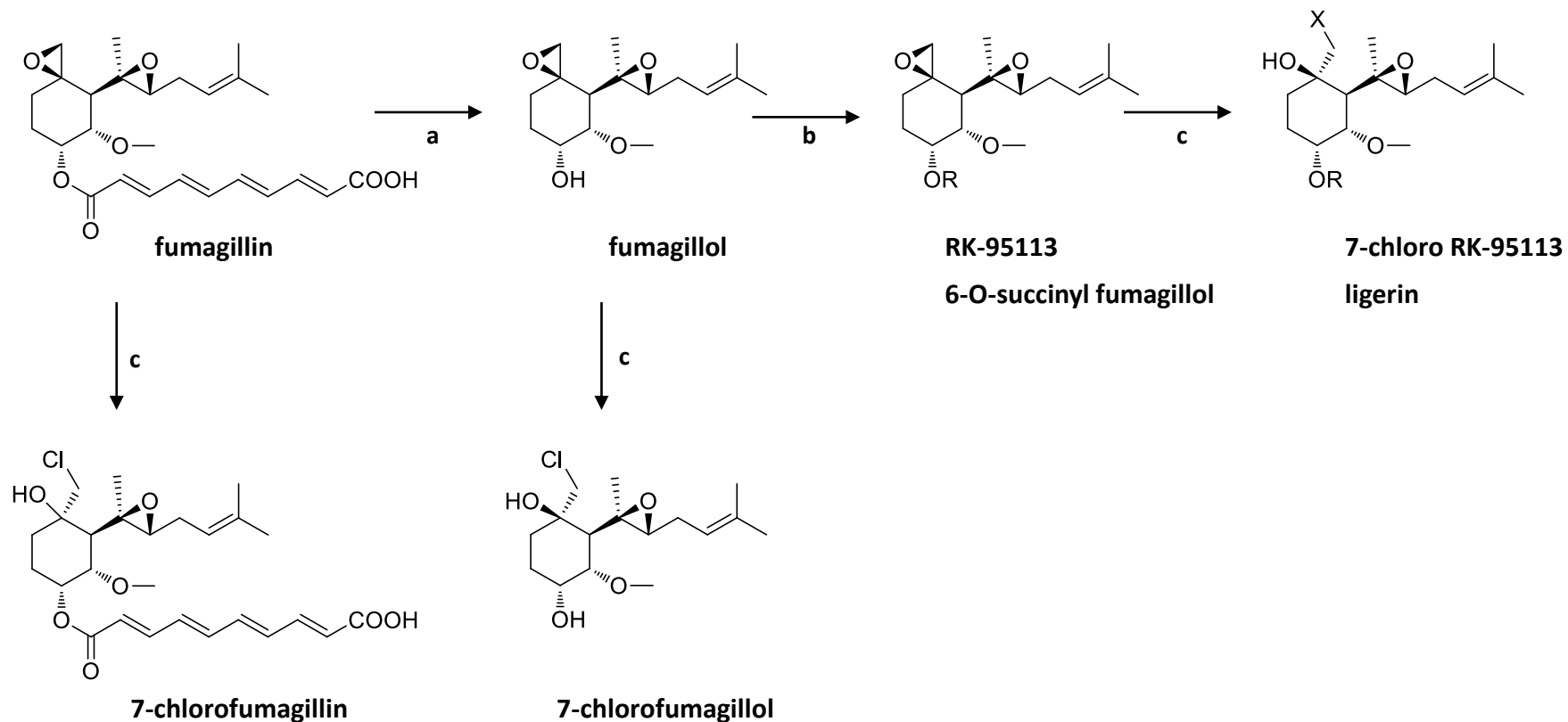


Ligerin

3/ Halogenation

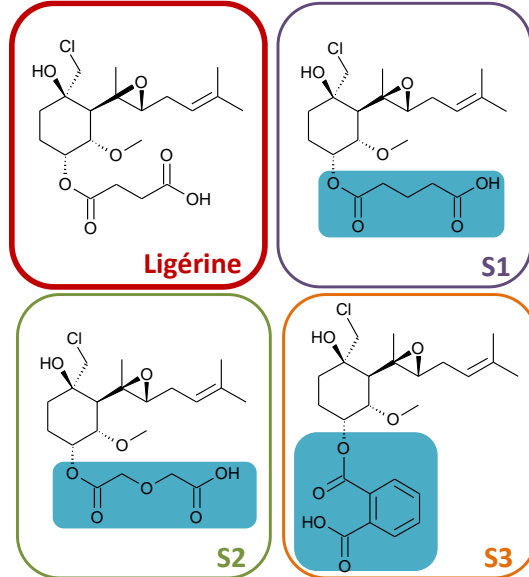
rt, 24 h





a) Hydrolysis (0.5 N NaOH, rt, 18 h); **b)** Esterification (anhydride, DMAP/dry pyridine, rt, 24 h); **c)** Halogenation (LiCl or LiBr, THF, acetic acid, rt, 24 h).

Antiproliferative evaluation of new analogs of ligerin



→ no enhancement of the activity

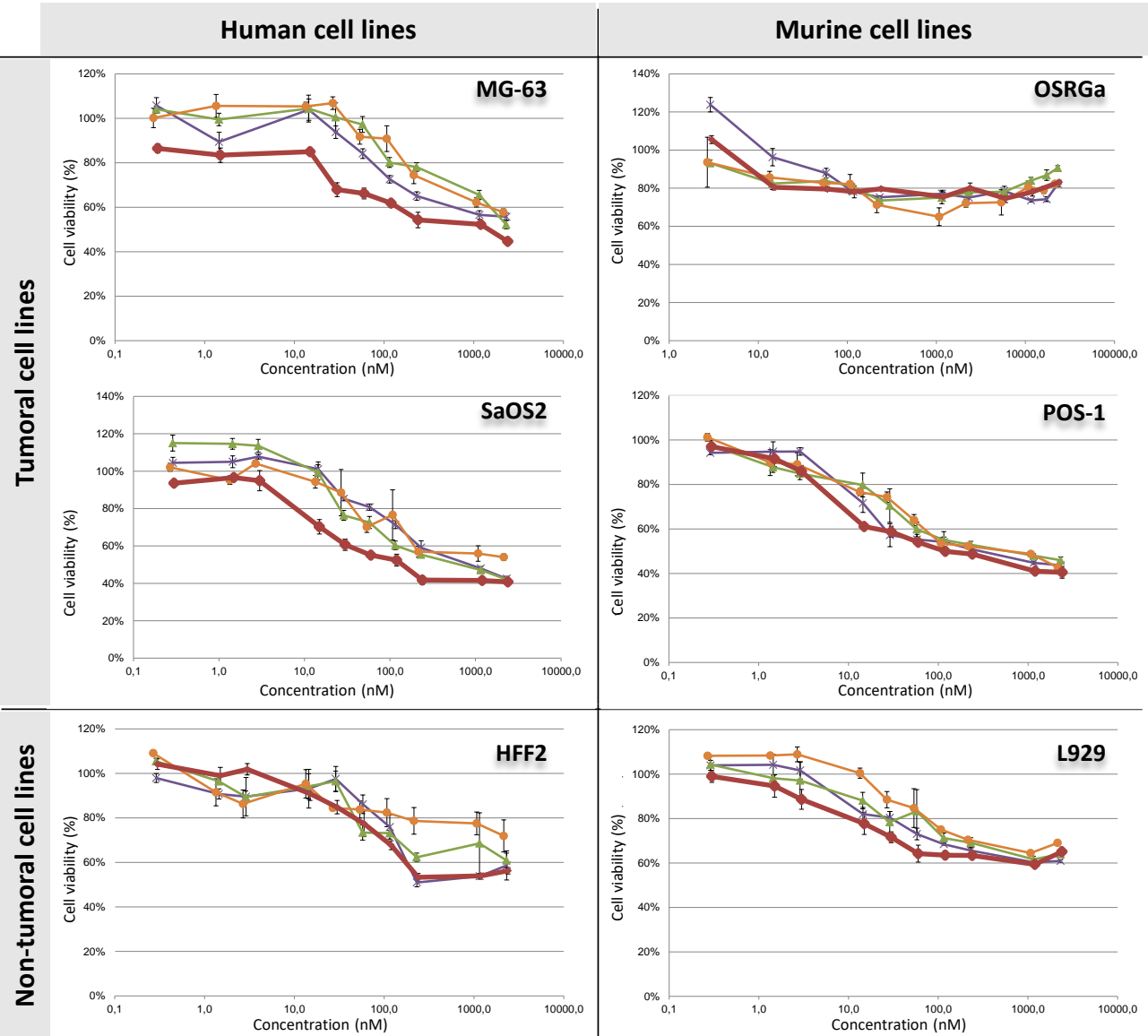
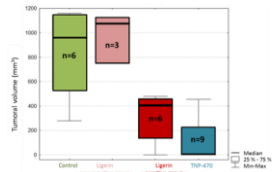
→ Ligerine exhibits the highest activity and selectivity



Ligerine (30mg/kg), SC

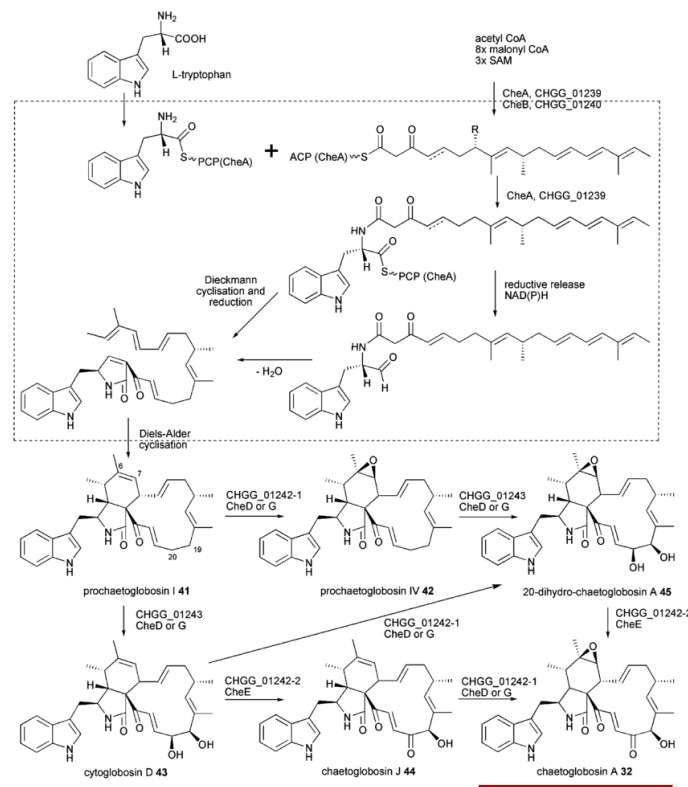
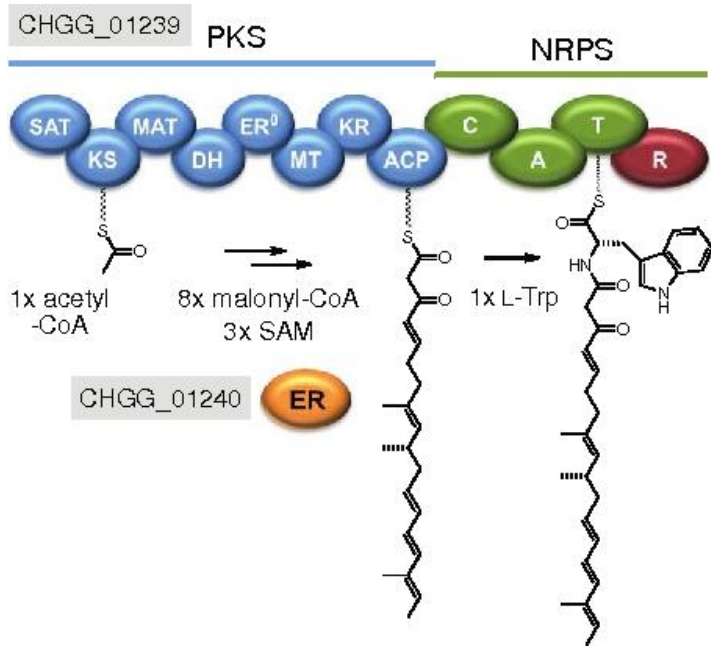


CTL



Nature is a source of large under-explored chemical libraries

The chaetoglobosins metabolic pathway



1 Biosynthetic Gene Cluster



1 pathway



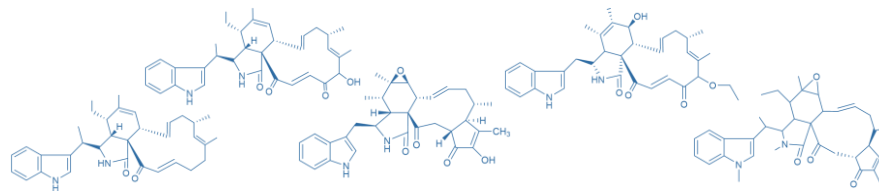
1 main final product



Many co-metabolites



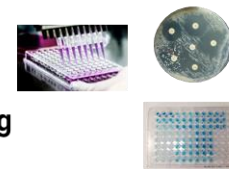
- > 80 chaetoglobosins
- from > 25 publications



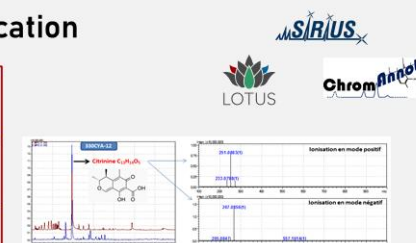
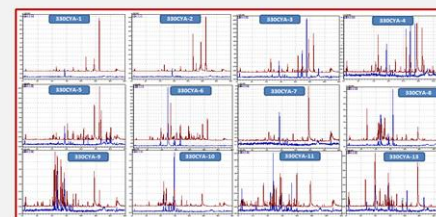
« Bottom-up » strategies for enriching NPs libraries from *de novo* dereplication of extracts



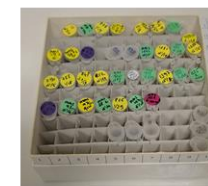
Multi target screening



Metabolite profiling and dereplication



Hits selection



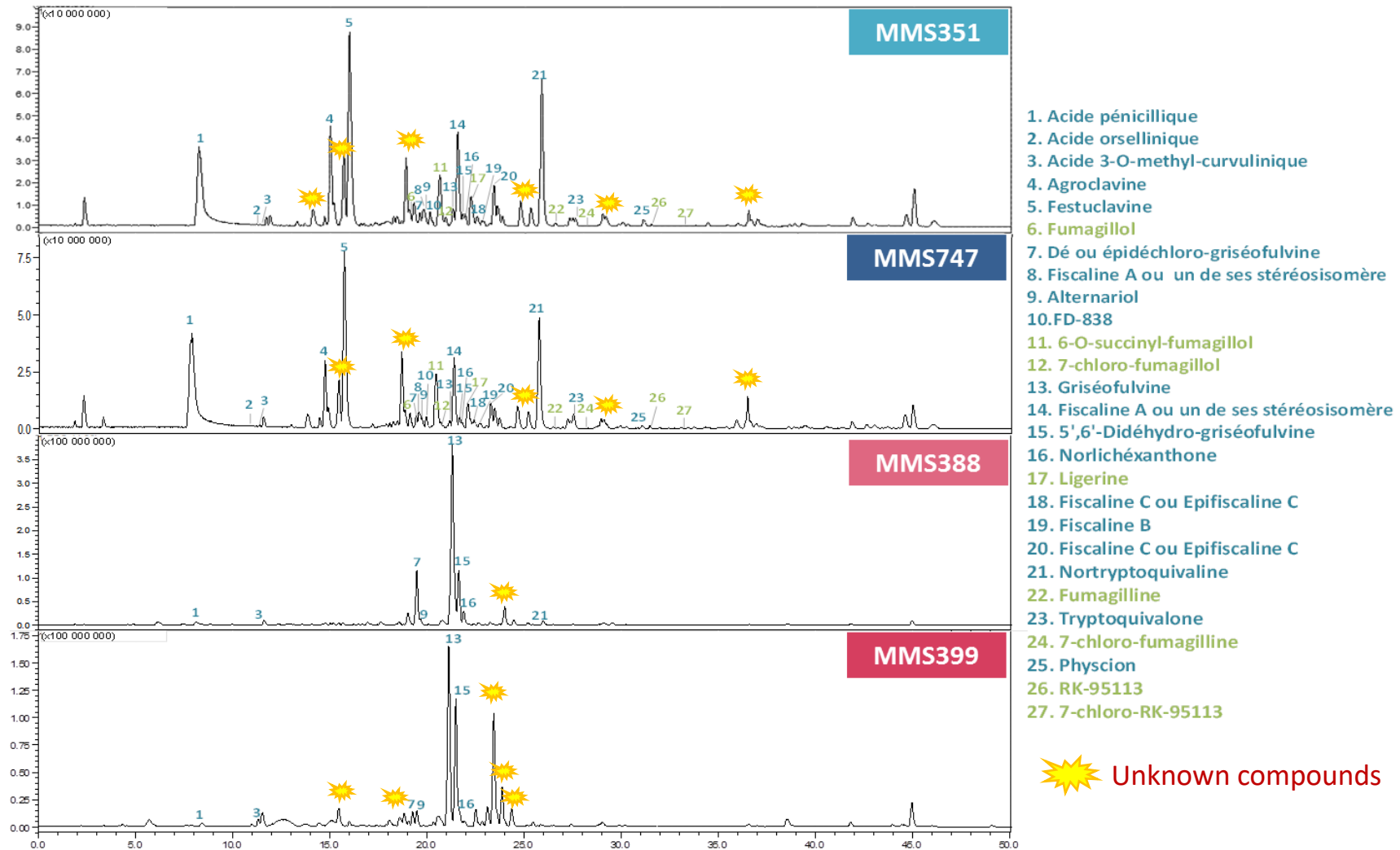
MS-guided purification of targeted compounds



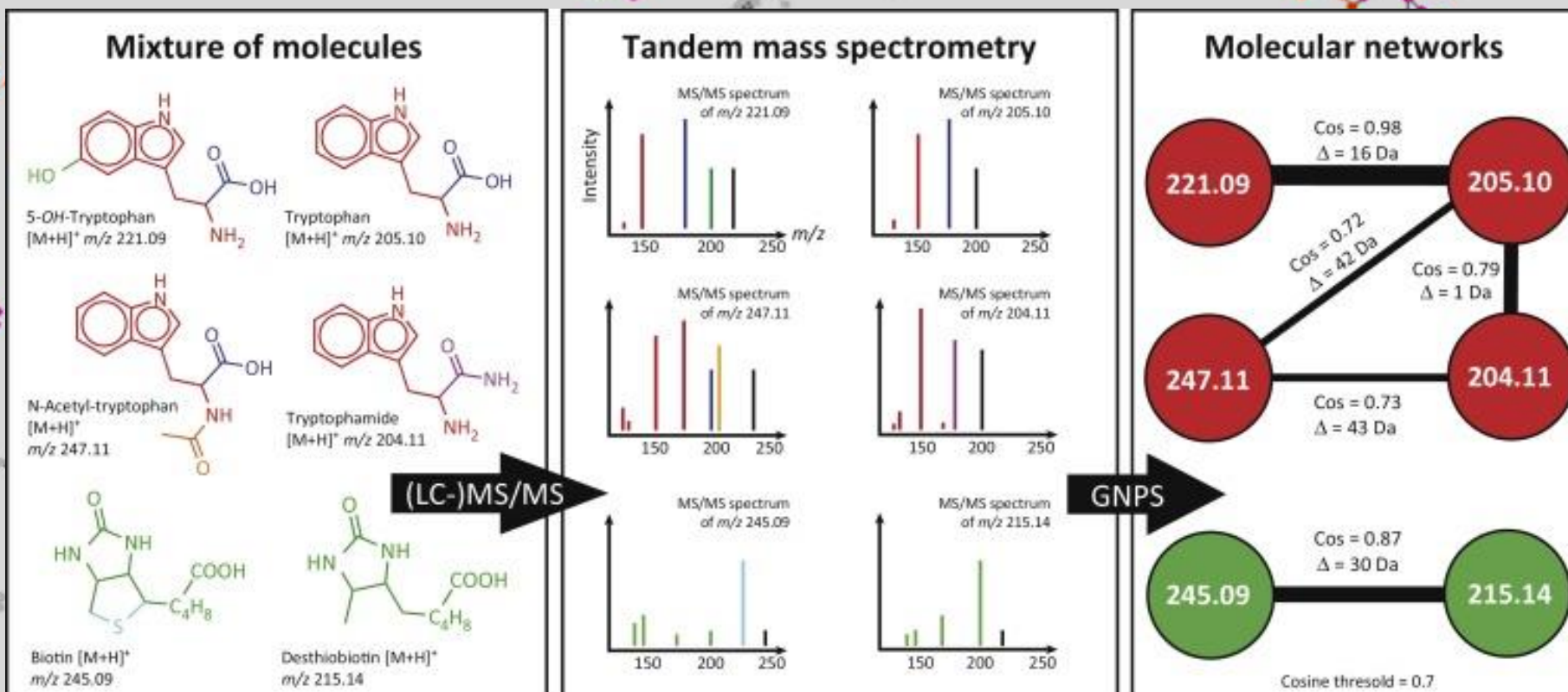
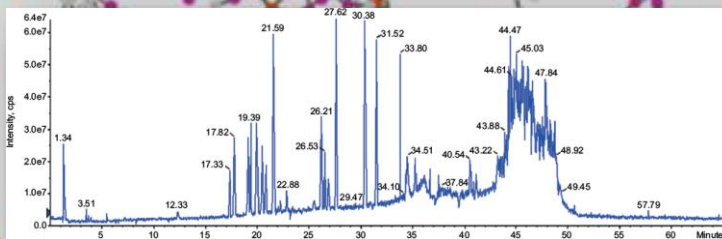
Library of new (bioactive) compounds



« Bottom-up » strategies for enriching NPs libraries from *de novo* dereplication of extracts



Exploration of expressed chemical diversity, dereplication and classification: molecular networks



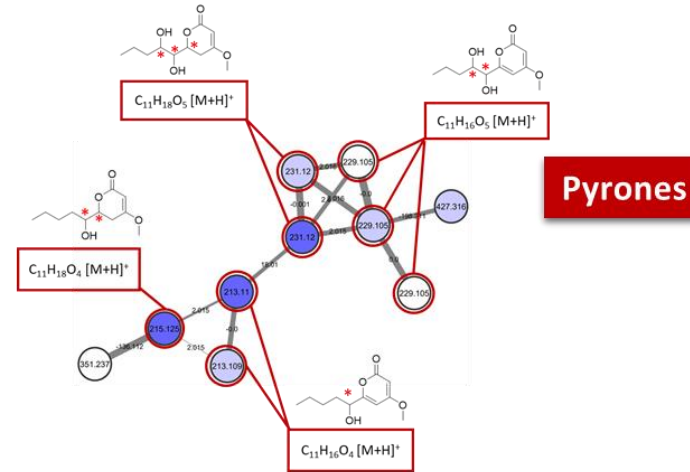
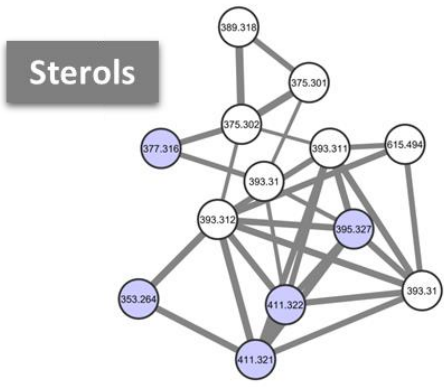
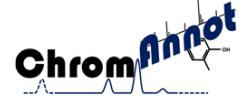
Exploration of expressed chemical diversity, dereplication and classification: molecular networks



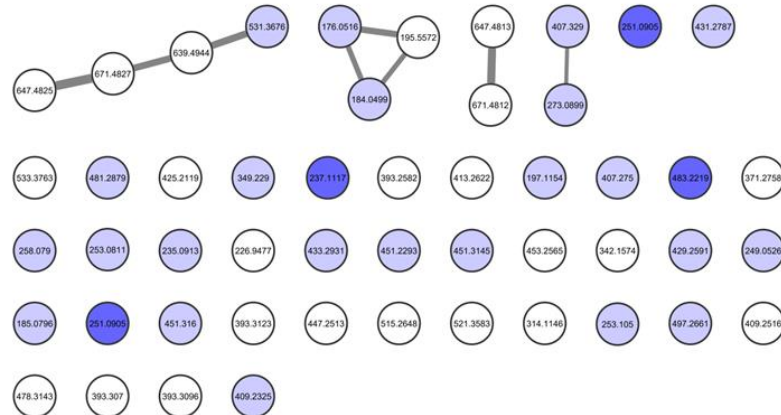
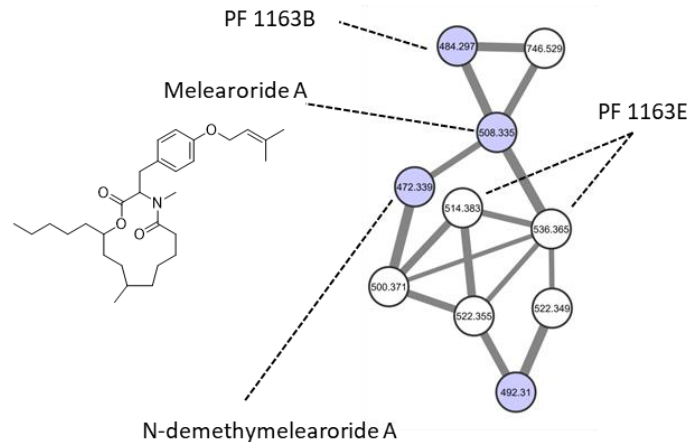
Marine *Penicillium restrictum*
MMS417

UHPLC-(+/-)HRESIMS/MS data → MZmine 2 → Feature Based MN → GNPS

Dictionary of Natural Products



Lactam macrolides



Revisiting previously studied plants: targeted isolation of antiplasmodial indole monoterpene alkaloids of the serpentine series

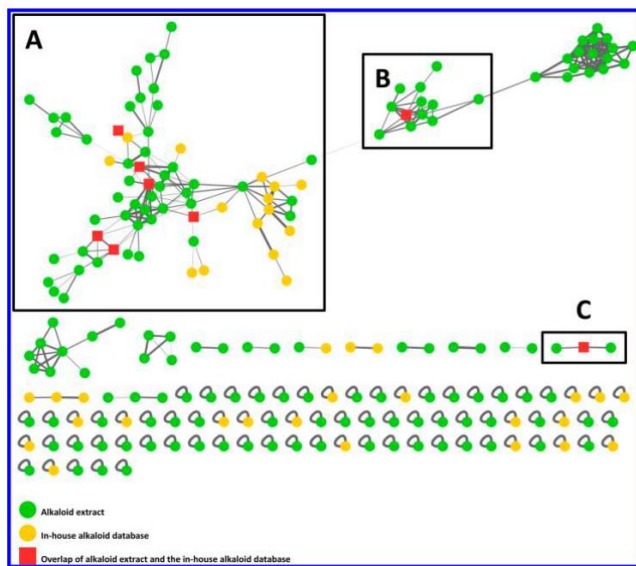
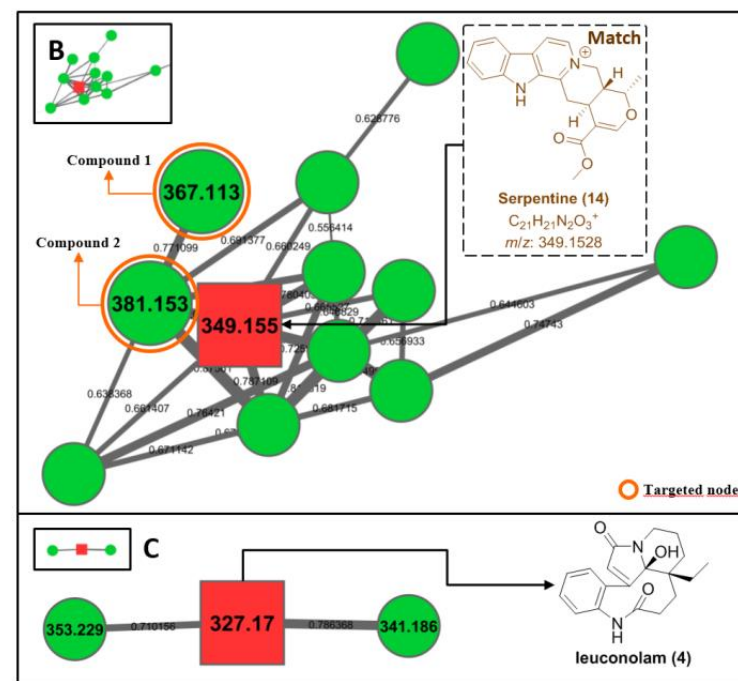


Figure 1. Full molecular network realized using MS/MS data from the alkaloid extract from the bark of *Geissospermum laeve* and the reference compounds from the in-house alkaloid database. The cosine similarity score cutoff for the molecular network was set at 0.6. Details for clusters A–C are presented in Figures S3 and S4, Supporting Information.

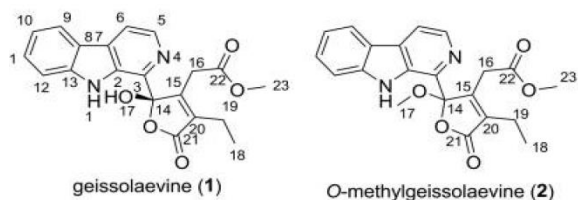
LC-HRMS/MS
Mzmine 2
GNPS



Geissospermum laeve



MS-targeted isolation



Penicillium expansum MMS42: neuroactive rare complex alkaloids



Marine sediments
Le Croisic, France



Penicillium expansum MMS42
DCA medium, 10 days



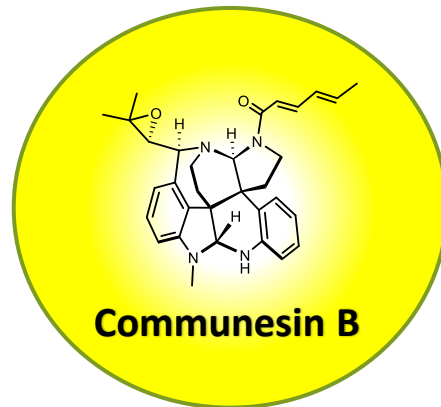
Neuroactivity on Diptera larvae

Bioguided purification

LC-HRMS/MS analyses of extracts



MED = 40 µg/g



dereplication of 5 other known communesins

structure prediction for 7 putatively new communesins

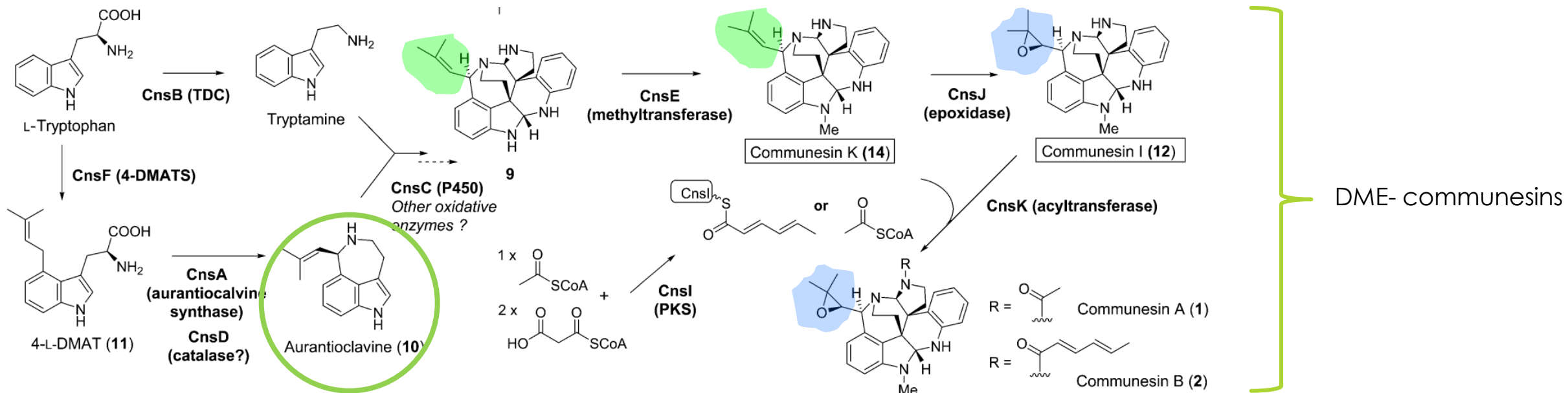
Biological activities:

Few data :

- antiproliferative (cytoskeleton?)
- antimicrobial, antiviral, insecticide
- cardiovascular effects (zebra fish)

Biosynthesis of communesins: a common precursor and 2 equivalent series ?

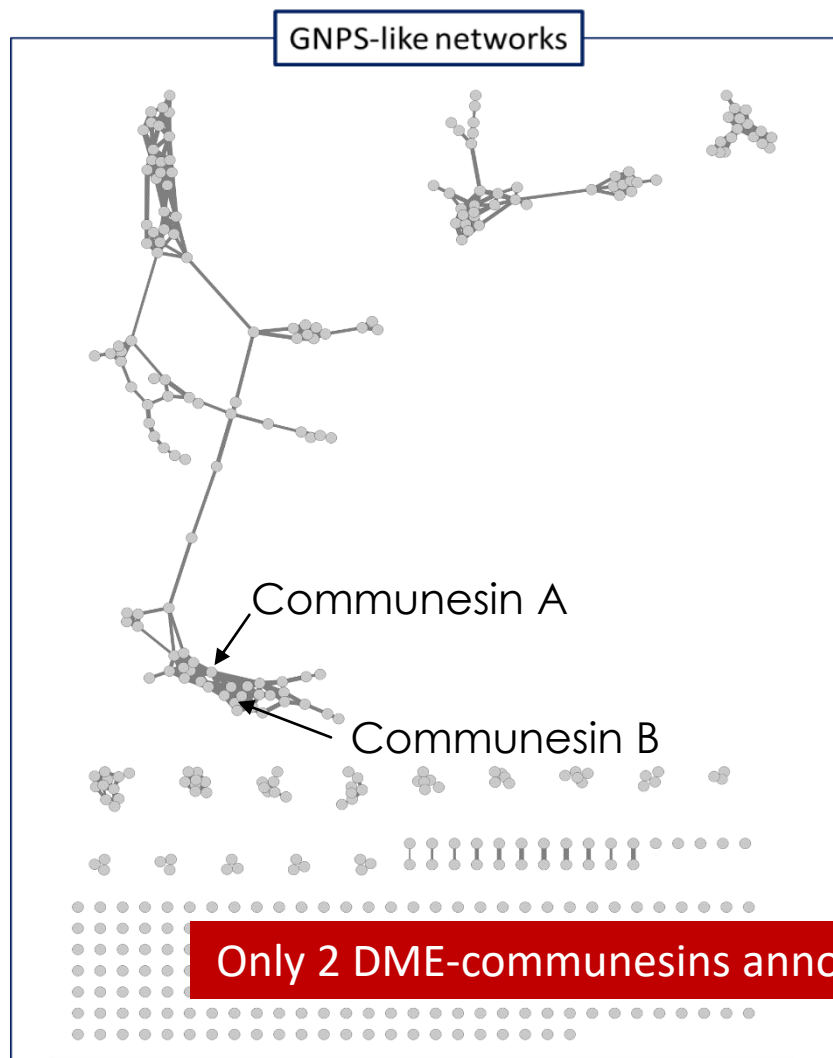
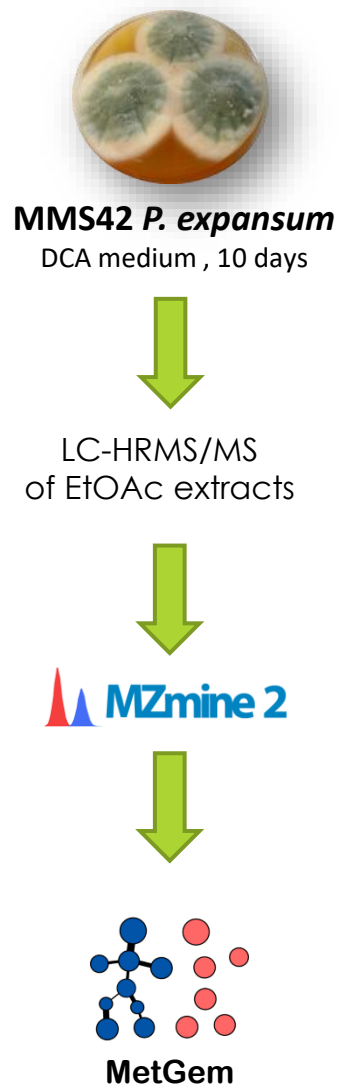
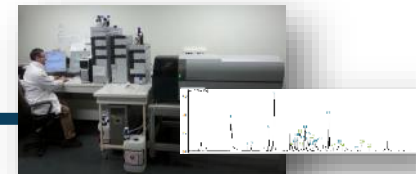
DMV-communesins



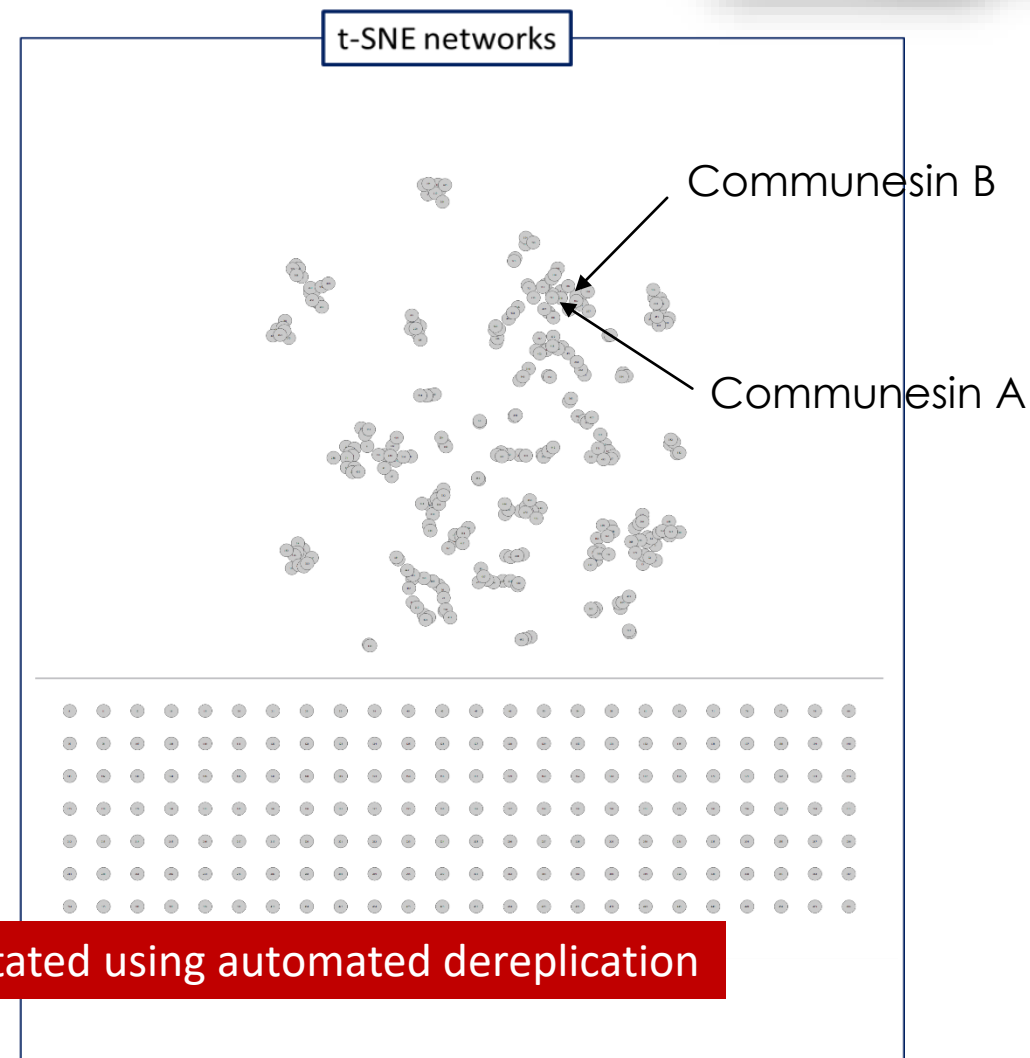
Alternative hypothesis: Com K \rightarrow acyltransferase \rightarrow DMV \rightarrow epoxidase \rightarrow DME

\rightarrow Diversity of DME \Leftrightarrow diversity of DMV?

Molecular network of *P. expansum* MMS 42



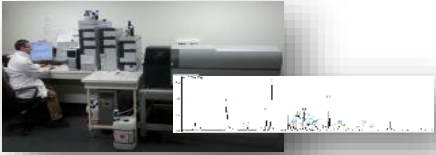
Min fragments : 4
Cosine: 0.55



At least 1 cosine > 0.5
Iterations: 1000

Only 2 DME-communesins annotated using automated dereplication

DME-communesins: fragmentation pattern allows dereplication and structure prediction



LC-MS/MS (ESI-IT-TOF)

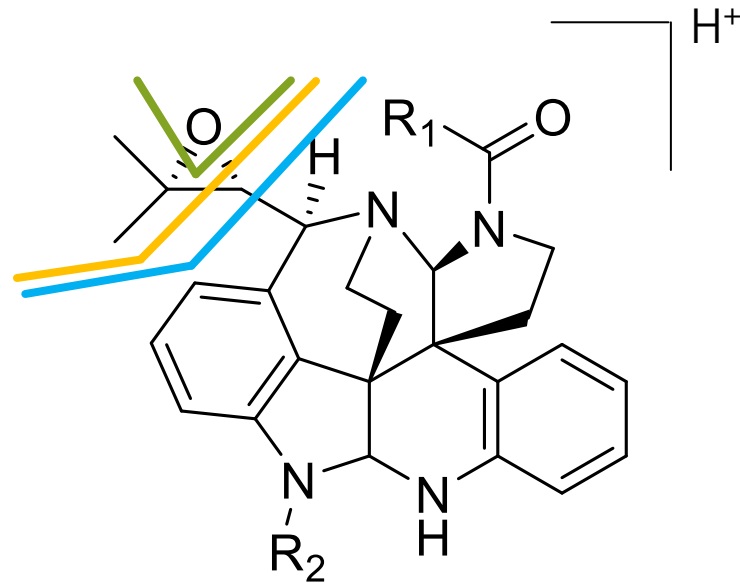
Neutral losses:

- H₂O - 18
- [(CH₃)₂-CO] - 58
- [(CH₃)₂-CO-CH] - 72

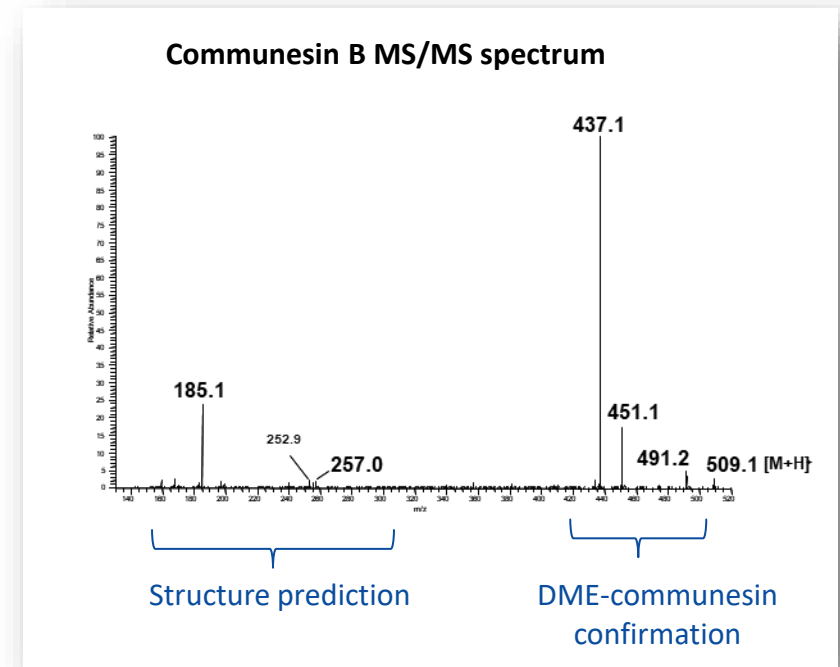
Fragments :

$$m/z = 242 + R^2$$

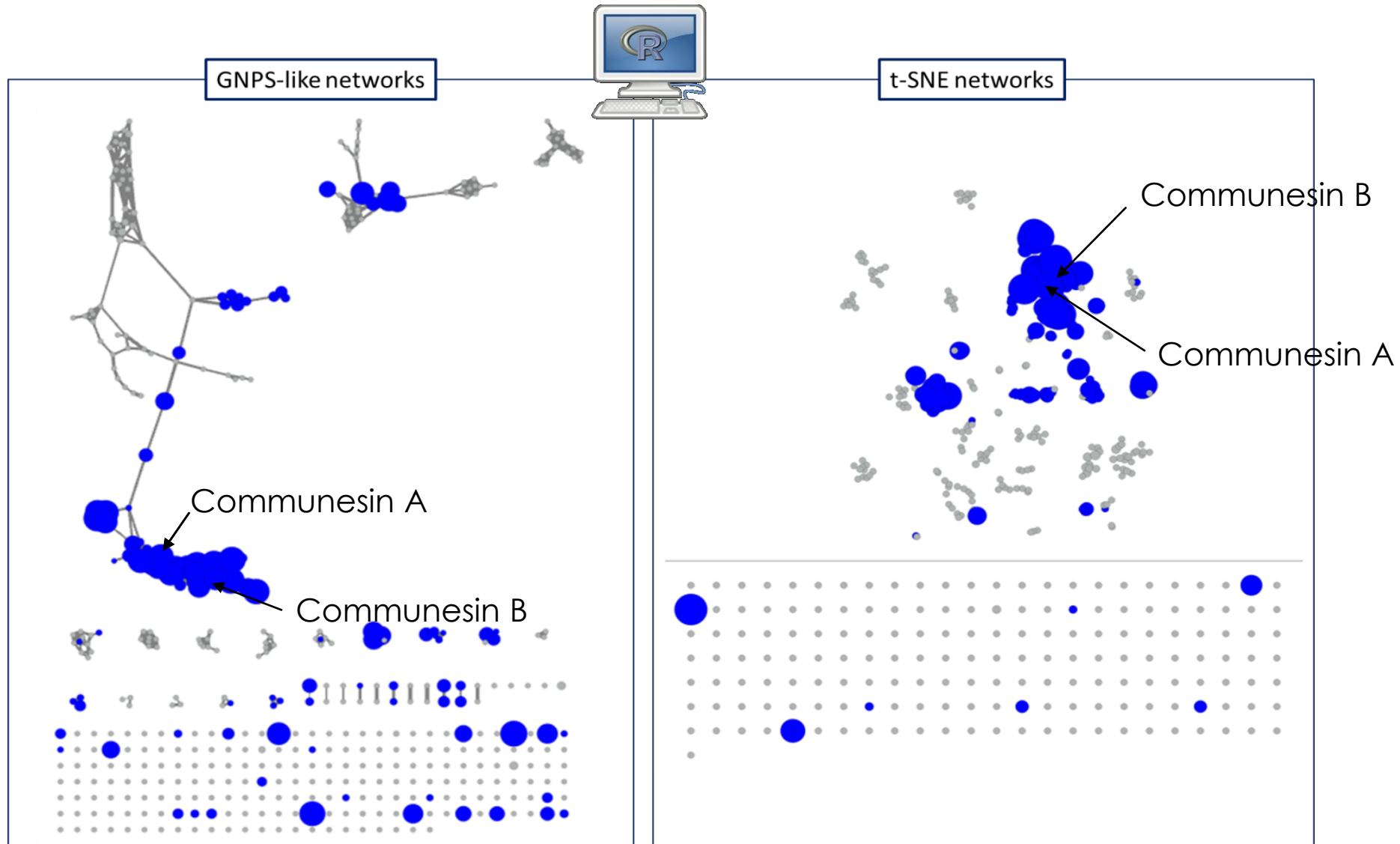
$$m/z = 170 + R^2$$



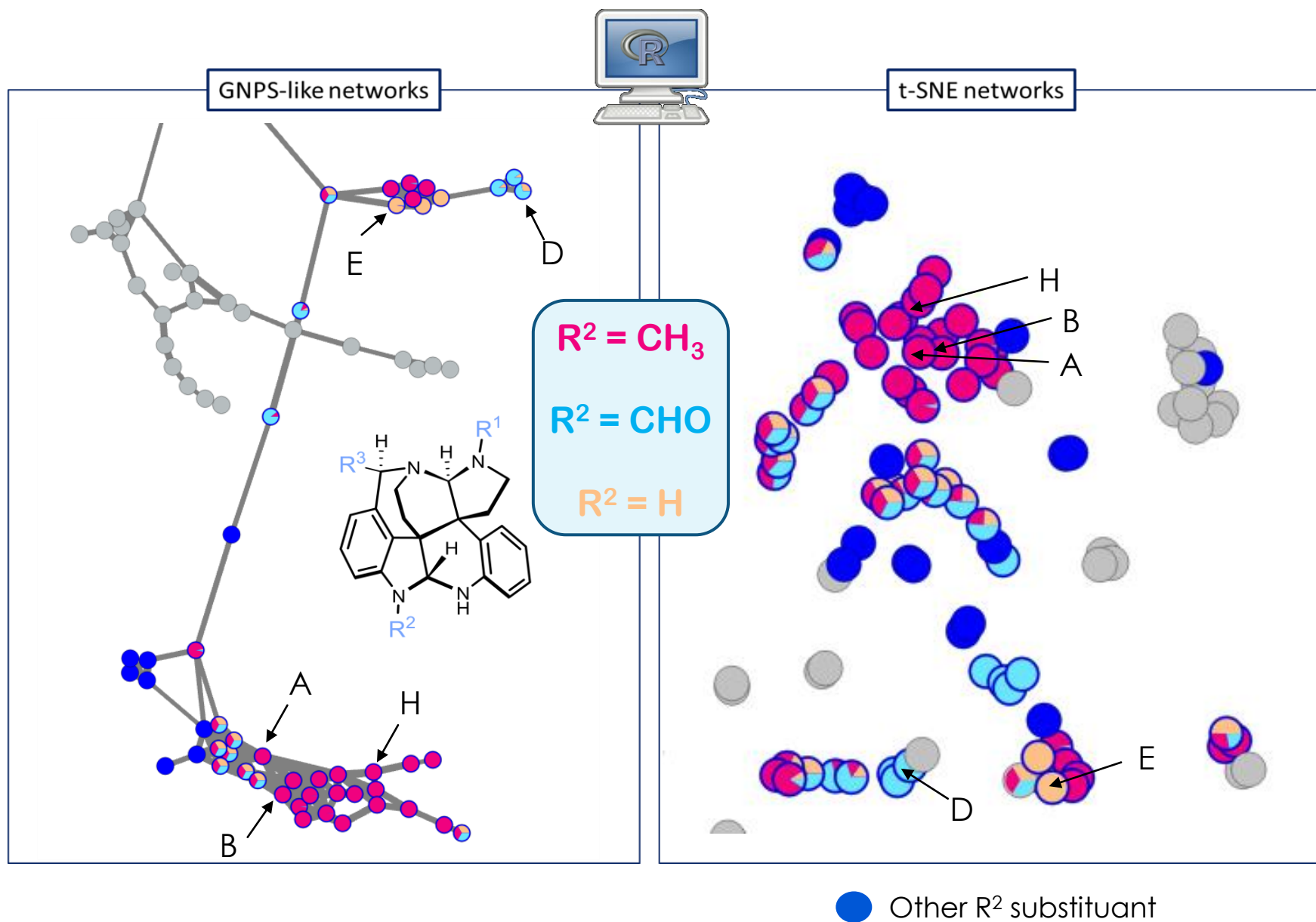
$$[M+H]^+ : m/z = [427+R^1+R^2]$$



Targeted dereplication of DME-communesins using MN and R-script



Complementary score calculation allows to map structural prediction on MN

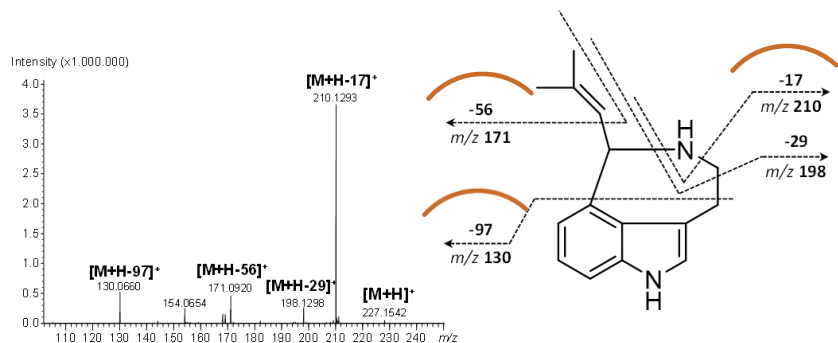


Described communesins

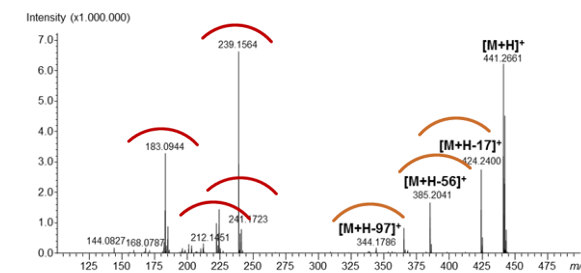
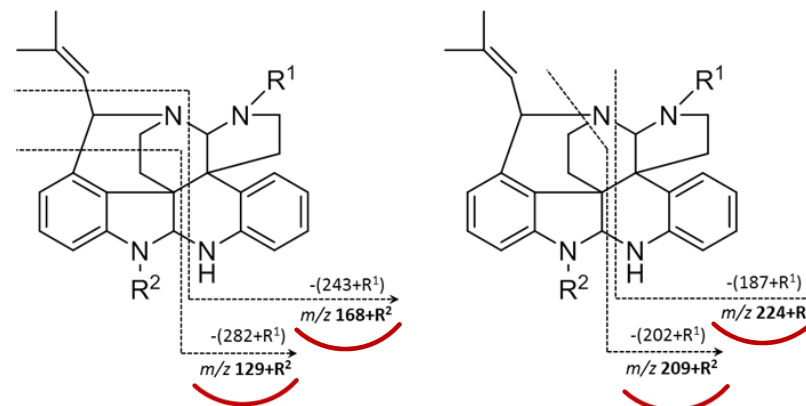
	R^1	R^2	R^3
A	CO-CH ₃	CH ₃	DME
B	CO-C ₅ H ₇	CH ₃	DME
C	CO-C ₅ H ₇	H	DME
D	CO-C ₅ H ₇	CHO	DME
E	CO-CH ₃	H	DME
F	CO-CH ₃	CH ₃	DMV
G	CO-C ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	DME
H	CO-C ₃ H ₇	CH ₃	DME
I-1	H	CH ₃	DME
I-2	CO-C ₅ H ₁₁ O	CH ₃	DME
J	CO-C ₅ H ₇	CH ₃	DMV
K	H	CH ₃	DMV

Fragmentation pattern and MS/MS-based structure prediction of DMV-communesines

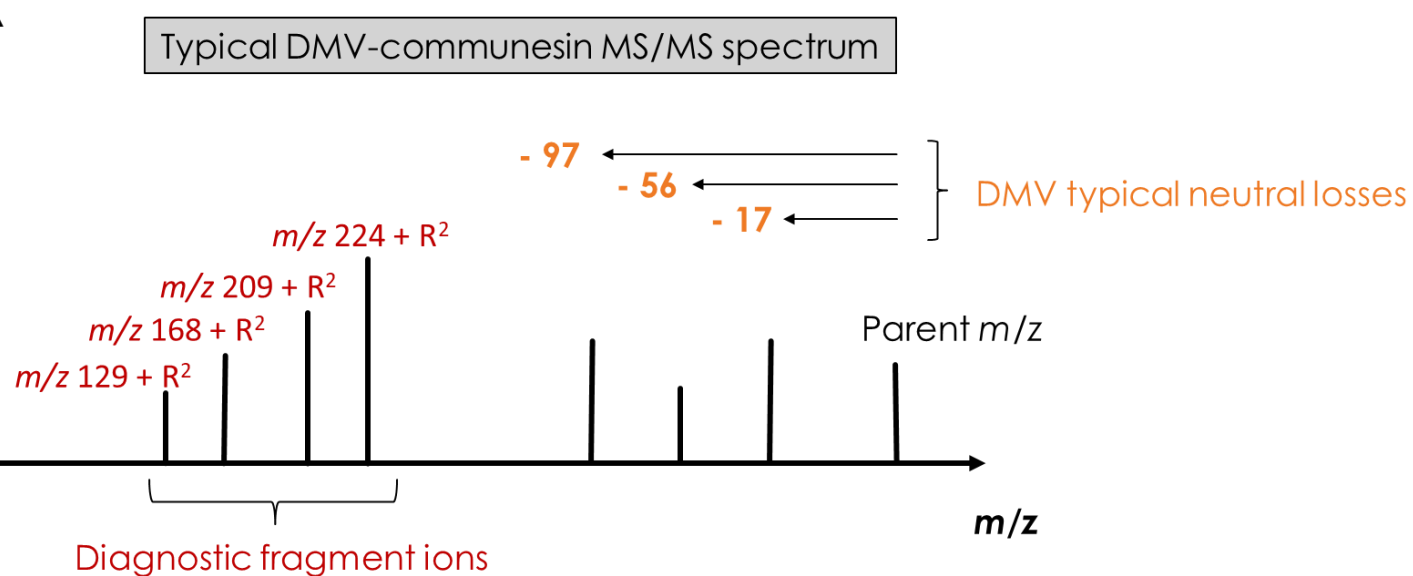
Aurantioclavine MS/MS pattern



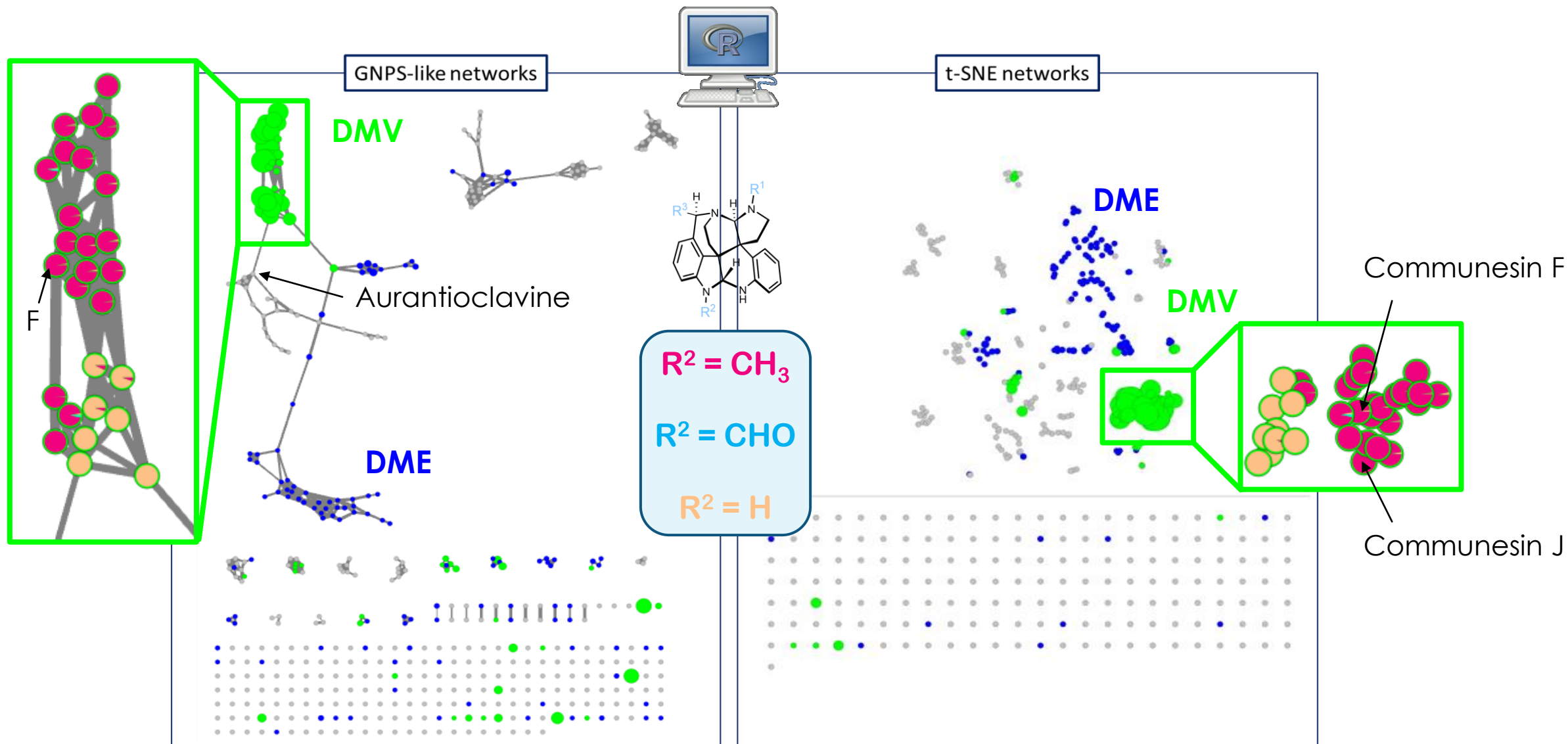
Communesin F MS/MS pattern



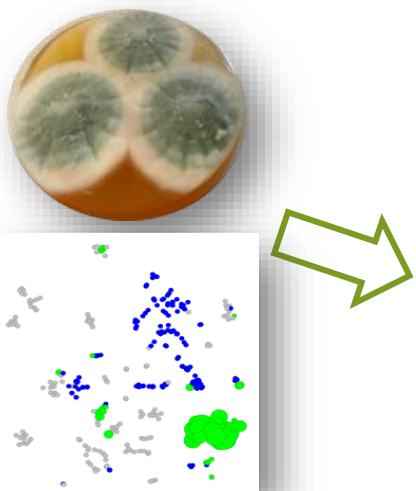
Typical DMV-communesin MS/MS spectrum



DMV-communesins targeted MN mapped with substituents prediction



Communesins: enhanced targeted MN reveals a huge unexplored chemical diversity



	Communesin	No.*	Exact mass	Formula	Substituent				
					R ¹	R ²	R ³		
Known compounds	DME	Communesin F	1	456.2525	C ₂₃ H ₃₂ N ₄ O ₃	CO-CH ₃	CH ₃	DME	
		Communesin E	2	508.2838	C ₂₇ H ₃₀ N ₄ O ₃	CO-C ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	DME	
		Communesin I	9	522.2631	C ₂₇ H ₃₀ N ₄ O ₃	CO-C ₂ H ₅	CHO	DME	
		Communesin E		442.2369	C ₂₇ H ₃₀ N ₄ O ₂	CO-CH ₃	H	DME	
		Communesin H		484.2838	C ₃₀ H ₃₆ N ₄ O ₂	CO-C ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	DME	
		Communesin I-1		414.242	C ₂₅ H ₃₀ N ₄ O	H	CH ₃	DME	
	DMV	Communesin F	4	440.2576	C ₂₈ H ₃₂ N ₄ O	CO-CH ₃	CH ₃	DMV	
		Communesin J		492.2889	C ₃₂ H ₃₄ N ₄ O	CO-C ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	DMV	
	New compounds produced by MMS2	DME	Com400		400.2263	C ₂₅ H ₂₈ N ₄ O	H	H	DME
			Com442-1		442.2369	C ₂₇ H ₃₀ N ₄ O ₂	Not identified		DME
Com442-2				442.2369	C ₂₇ H ₃₀ N ₄ O ₂	Not identified		DME	
Com454-1				454.2369	C ₂₈ H ₃₀ N ₄ O ₂	C ₂ H ₅	CHO	DME	
Com456-1				456.2525	C ₂₈ H ₃₂ N ₄ O ₂	CO-CH ₃	CH ₃	DME	
Com456-2				456.2525	C ₂₈ H ₃₂ N ₄ O ₂	Not identified		DME	
Communesin P			5	470.2318	C ₂₉ H ₃₀ N ₄ O ₃	CO-CH ₃	CHO	DME	
Com470-2				470.2682	C ₂₉ H ₃₄ N ₄ O ₃	CO-C ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	DME	
Com458-1				458.2318	C ₂₇ H ₃₀ N ₄ O ₃	CO-CH ₃ O	H	DME	
Com458-2				458.2318	C ₂₇ H ₃₀ N ₄ O ₃	Not identified		DME	
Com458-3				458.2318	C ₂₇ H ₃₀ N ₄ O ₃	Not identified		DME	
Com472-1				472.2474	C ₂₈ H ₃₂ N ₄ O ₃	C ₂ H ₅ O	CHO	DME	
Com472-2				472.2474	C ₂₈ H ₃₂ N ₄ O ₃	C ₂ H ₅ O	CHO	DME	
Com474				474.2631	C ₂₈ H ₃₄ N ₄ O ₃	C ₂ H ₅ O ₂	CH ₃	DME	
Com482				482.2682	C ₂₉ H ₃₄ N ₄ O ₂	CO-C ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	DME	
Com484-1				484.2474	C ₂₉ H ₃₂ N ₄ O ₃	Not identified		DME	
Com486				486.2267	C ₂₈ H ₃₀ N ₄ O ₄	C ₂ H ₅ O ₂	CHO	DME	
Com488				488.2424	C ₂₈ H ₃₂ N ₄ O ₄	C ₂ H ₅ O ₂	CHO	DME	
Com494-1				494.2318	C ₂₉ H ₃₀ N ₄ O ₃	Not identified		DME	
Com494-2				494.2682	C ₃₁ H ₃₄ N ₄ O ₃	CO-C ₂ H ₅	H	DME	
Com494-3				494.2682	C ₃₁ H ₃₄ N ₄ O ₃	CO-C ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	DME	
Com496-1				496.2474	C ₂₉ H ₃₂ N ₄ O ₃	CO-C ₂ H ₅ O	CH ₃	DME	
Com496-2				496.2838	C ₃₁ H ₃₀ N ₄ O ₃	CO-C ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	DME	
Com498				498.2995	C ₃₁ H ₃₈ N ₄ O ₃	CO-C ₄ H ₉	CH ₃	DME	
Com508-1				508.2838	C ₃₂ H ₃₈ N ₄ O ₃	CO-C ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	DME	
Com510-1				510.2631	C ₃₁ H ₃₆ N ₄ O ₃	CO-C ₂ H ₅ O	CH ₃	DME	
Com512-1				512.2787	C ₃₁ H ₃₆ N ₄ O ₃	CO-C ₂ H ₅ O	CH ₃	DME	
Communesin P			7	512.3151	C ₃₂ H ₄₀ N ₄ O ₂	CO-C ₂ H ₁₁	CH ₃	DME	
Com514				514.2944	C ₃₂ H ₃₈ N ₄ O ₃	CO-C ₄ H ₉ O	CH ₃	DME	
Com518				518.2682	C ₂₉ H ₃₄ N ₄ O ₃	CO-C ₄ H ₉	CH ₃	DME	
Com524-1				524.2787	C ₃₂ H ₃₈ N ₄ O ₃	CO-C ₂ H ₅ O	CH ₃	DME	
Com524-2				524.2787	C ₃₂ H ₃₈ N ₄ O ₃	CO-C ₂ H ₅ O	CH ₃	DME	
Com528				528.31	C ₃₂ H ₄₀ N ₄ O ₃	CO-C ₈ H ₁₇ O	CH ₃	DME	
Com534				534.2842	C ₃₀ H ₃₈ N ₄ O ₃	Not identified		DME	
Com536				536.2787	C ₃₁ H ₃₈ N ₄ O ₃	CO-C ₄ H ₉ O	CH ₃	DME	
Com542				542.2893	C ₃₂ H ₃₈ N ₄ O ₄	CO-C ₂ H ₅ O ₂	CH ₃	DME	
Com544				544.2474	C ₃₄ H ₃₂ N ₄ O ₃	CO-C ₂ H ₅ O	CH ₃	DME	
Com546				546.2631	C ₃₄ H ₃₄ N ₄ O ₃	CO-C ₂ H ₅ O	CH ₃	DME	
Com548				548.2787	C ₃₄ H ₃₈ N ₄ O ₃	CO-C ₂ H ₅ O	CH ₃	DME	
Com550				550.2944	C ₃₄ H ₃₈ N ₄ O ₄	CO-C ₂ H ₅ O	CH ₃	DME	
Com568			568.2686	C ₃₃ H ₃₆ N ₄ O ₃	CO-CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅ O ₂	DME		
Com620			620.2999	C ₃₇ H ₄₀ N ₄ O ₃	CO-C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅ O ₂	DME		
DMV		Com412-1		412.2263	C ₂₈ H ₂₈ N ₄ O	CHO	H	DMV	
		Com412-2		412.2263	C ₂₈ H ₂₈ N ₄ O	CHO	H	DMV	
		Com426-1		426.242	C ₂₇ H ₃₀ N ₄ O	CO-CH ₃	H	DMV	
		Com426-2		426.242	C ₂₇ H ₃₀ N ₄ O	CO-CH ₃	H	DMV	
		Com426-3		426.242	C ₂₇ H ₃₀ N ₄ O	CHO	CH ₃	DMV	
		Com454-2		454.2733	C ₂₉ H ₃₄ N ₄ O	CO-C ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	DMV	
		Communesin F	6	454.2369	C ₂₉ H ₃₀ N ₄ O ₂	CO-CH ₃	CHO	DMV	
		Com468		468.2889	C ₃₀ H ₃₂ N ₄ O	CO-C ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	DMV	
		Com484-2		484.2838	C ₂₉ H ₃₀ N ₄ O ₃	CO-C ₂ H ₅ O	CH ₃	DMV	
		Com484-3		484.2838	C ₂₉ H ₃₀ N ₄ O ₃	CO-C ₂ H ₅ O	CH ₃	DMV	
		Com496-3		496.2838	C ₃₁ H ₃₀ N ₄ O ₂	CO-C ₄ H ₉ O	CH ₃	DMV	
		Communesin C	8	496.3202	C ₃₂ H ₄₀ N ₄ O	CO-C ₂ H ₁₁	CH ₃	DMV	
Com512-3			512.3151	C ₃₂ H ₄₀ N ₄ O ₂	CO-C ₂ H ₁₁ O	CH ₃	DMV		
Com536			536.2787	C ₃₃ H ₃₈ N ₄ O ₃	CO-C ₄ H ₉ O ₂	CH ₃	DMV		
Com584			584.2999	C ₃₈ H ₄₀ N ₄ O ₃	Not identified		DMV		

64 predicted compounds

→ **8 (/12) known communesins**

→ **42 undescribed DME-communesins**

R² = other detected

R³ = -CH₃, -C₂H₅, -C₃H₅, -C₄H₅, -C₄H₉, -C₅H₇, -CH₃O, -C₄H₅O, -C₅H₁₁O, -C₅H₉O₂,...

→ **14 undescribed DMV-communesins**

R³ = similar diversity as for DME-communesins

Semisynthesis of communesins inspired by natural congeners

1 Hydrogenation of R¹ side chain Pd/C, H₂ 1 atm. EtOAc, 3 h

2 Deoxygenation of R³ epoxyde Cu/Zn, EtOH. 90 °C, 6 days

3 Oxidation of R² N-methyl PDC, CH₂Cl₂. r.t., 3 days

Optimized production and purification



484 flasks

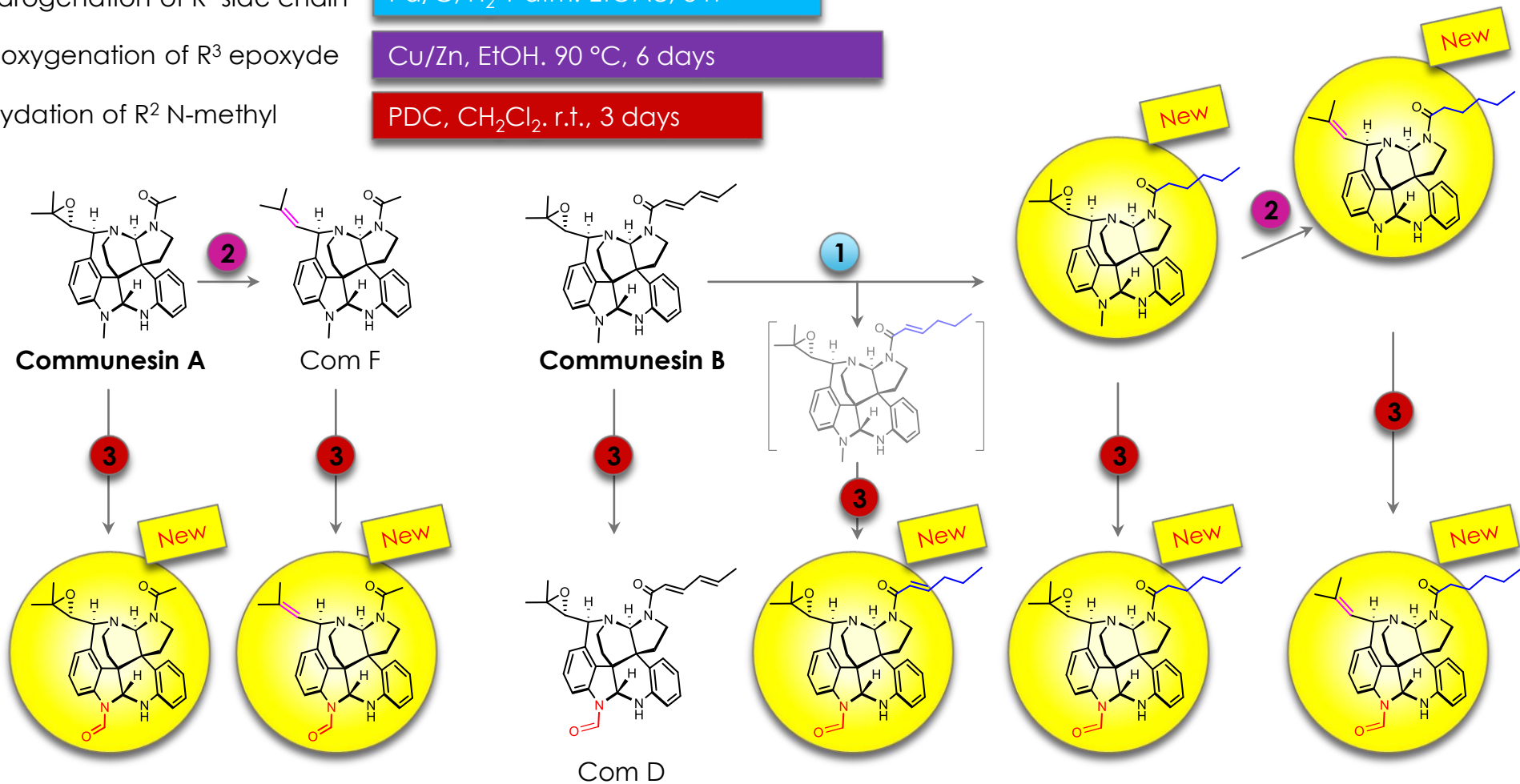


Communesin A

114,8 mg

Communesin B

92,2 mg

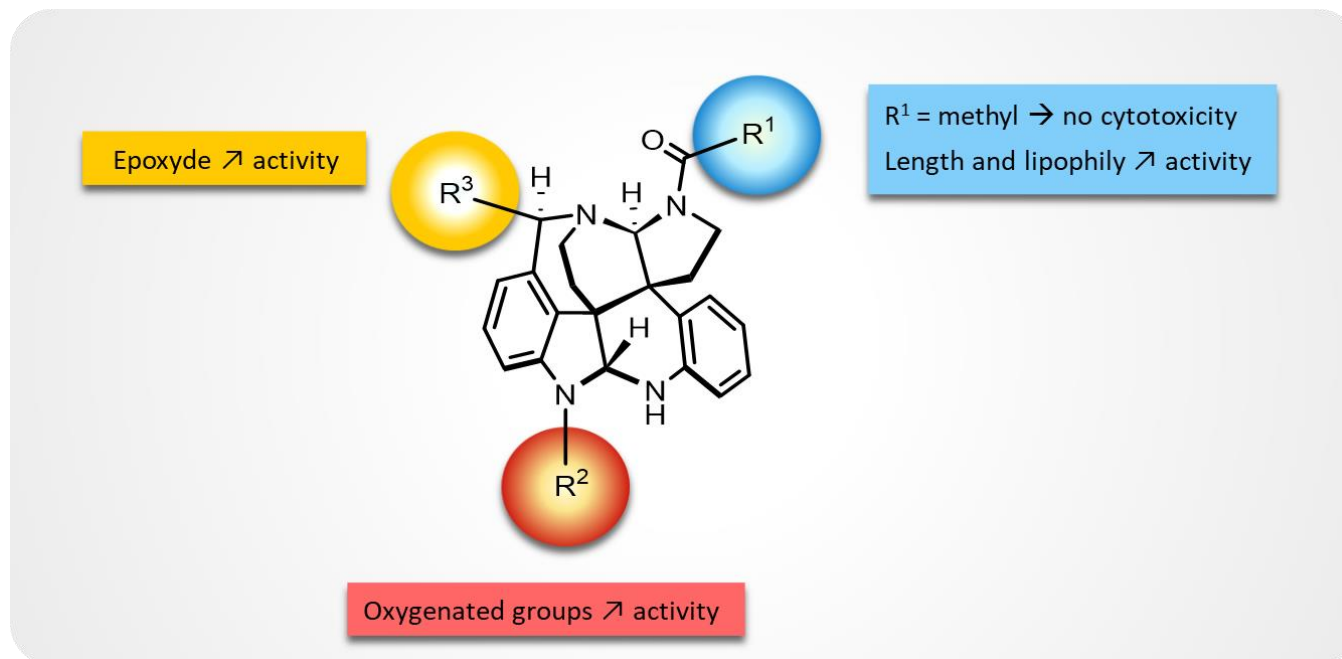
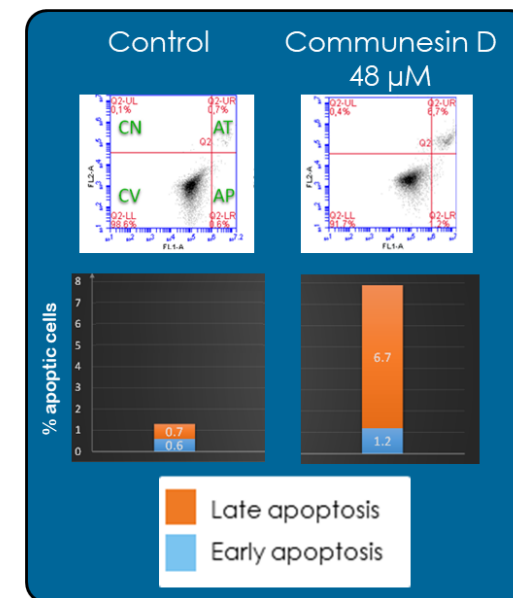
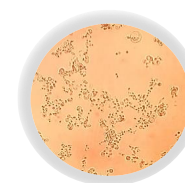
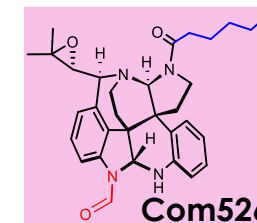
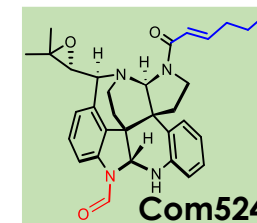


Synthesis of 9 communesins including 7 new

Biological activities and SAR

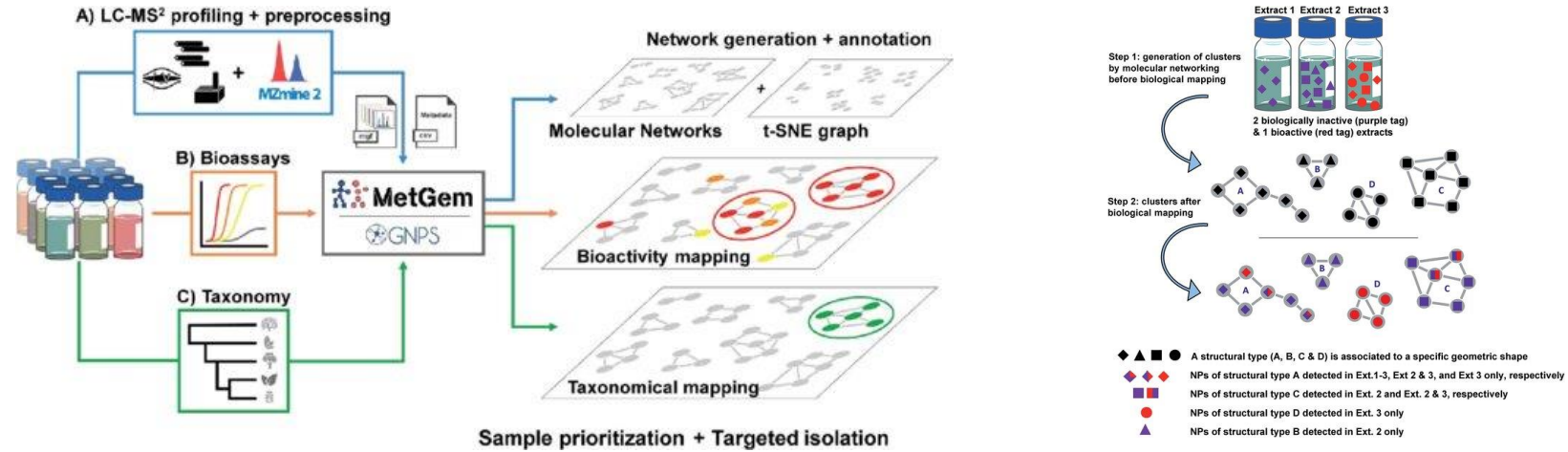
Cytotoxicity on cancer cell lines

	M	454	A	D	526	524	F	B	510	N	O
IC50 (μM) KB	> 50	> 50	> 50	26,6	24,7	4,8	40,9	27,5	18,6	17,6	> 50
IC50 (μM) MCF-7	> 50	> 50	> 50	13,8	6,3	9	> 50	20,3	13,5	14,4	> 50



Combining extract fractionation, bioactivity screening and molecular networking for prioritisation and targeted isolation of series of bioactive natural products

Concept



Wolfender J.-L. *et al.*, *Nat. Prod. Rep.*, 2019, 855-868

Case study



Epicoccum sp.

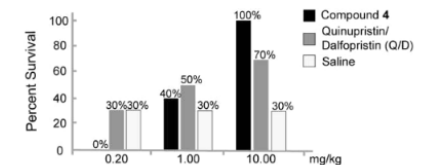
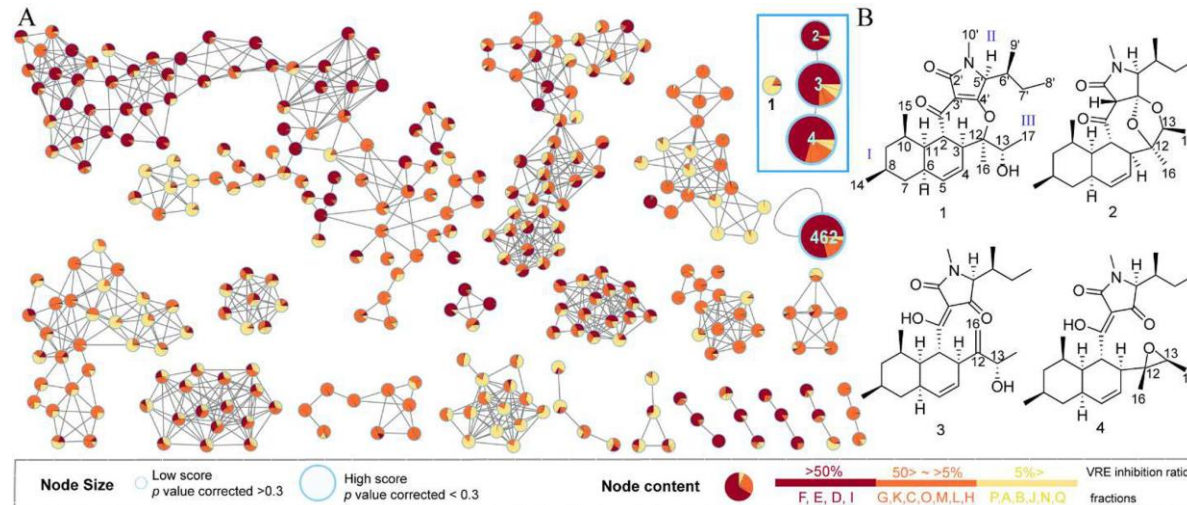


Figure 4. *In vivo* anti-VRE activity of compound 4 in the VRE-*G. mellonella* infection model.

Chang S. *et al.*, *J. Nat. Prod. Rep.*, 2024, 1582-1590

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