5.451 F2005 Saccharide Biosynthesis Deoxy sugar biosynthesis review

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Amination requires the presence of a keto group; otherwise timing not specified

$$SAM = \int_{B}^{CH_3} = electrophilic$$

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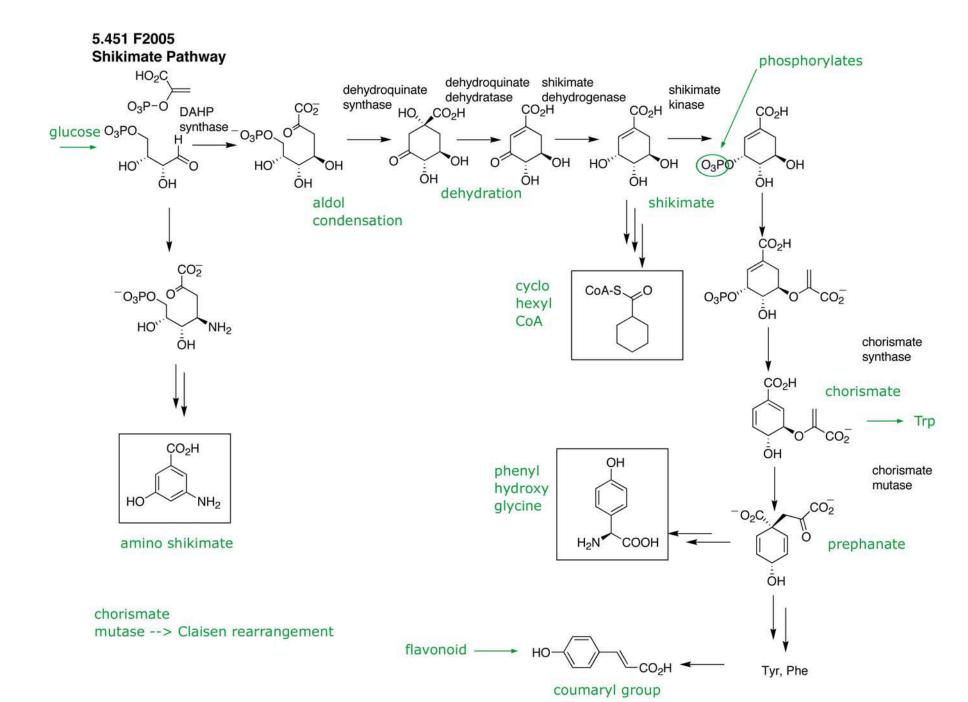
Attachement of carbon

1. If a single methyl group is attached, SAM is cofactor, and a nucleophilic site on the sugar is required enzyme will help generate enolate

Attachement of carbon

2. If a 2-carbon group is attached, pyruvate is the source. Pruvate acts as a nucleophile (with the help of TPP cofactor) and an electrophilic site on the sugar - i.e. a carbonyl carbon- is required

$$\begin{array}{c} O \\ O \\ CO_2 \end{array} + TPP \\ \begin{array}{c} O \\ N^+ \\ S \\ OH \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} O \\ HO \\ ONDP \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} O \\ Me \\ O \\ ONDP \\ \end{array}$$



Normally usd in synthesis of aromatic amino acid

Branch points from a primary metabolic pathway to make a variety of natural products

- 1. phenyl-glycine amino acids --> vancomycin --> comparison (incorporated peptide products)
 PKS
- 2. amino shikimate --> rifamycin --> PK product
- 3. cyclohexyl CoA --> avermectins --> incorporated into a PK product
- 4. coumaryl CoA derivatives for flavonoid biosynthesis starting materials

transfer plant genes to e. coli + express S.A. in e.coli

28g/L

14% yield based glucose starting material

another technique

culture presence of a solid ion exchange resin

Figure removed due to copyright reasons.

Please see Scheme 1a in *JACS* 123 (2001): 10173-10172.

Figure removed due to copyright reasons.

Please see: Hubbard, Brian K., and Christopher T. Walsh.

Scheme 2 in "Vancomycin Assembly: Nature's Way." Angew Chem Intl Ed 42 (2004): 730-765.

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Please see: Hubbard, Brian K., and Christopher T. Walsh.

Figure 6 in "Vancomycin Assembly: Nature's Way." Angew Chem Intl Ed 42 (2004): 730-765.

Angew Chem Intl Ed 42 (2003): 730-765.

5.451 F2005

Shikimate Pathway

Ansa macrolides: incorporation of amino shikimate

Napthomycin

Geldanamycin

5.451 F2005 Shikimate Pathway *Amino Derivatives*

enzymes of amino shik. require amine moiety for recognition

Fig. 2. Proposed pathway for AHBA biosynthesis. AminoDHS, 5-amino analog of 3-dehydroshikimic acid; aminoDAHP, 3,4-dideoxy-4-amino-parabino-heptulosonic acid 7-phosphate; PEP, phosphoenolpyruvic acid; aminoDHQ, 5-deoxy-5-amino-3-dehydroquinic acid.

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5.451 F2005 Shikimate Pathway *Cyclohexyl-CoA*

Rapamycin (Ascomycin, FK506)

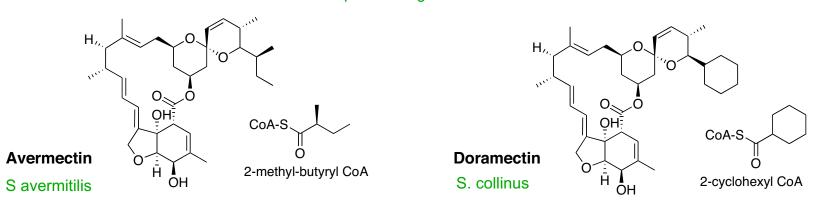
5.451 F2005 Shikimate Pathway *Cyclohexyl-CoA*

Figure removed due to copyright reasons.

Please see Figure 2 in *J Indus Microbiol Biotech* 20 (1998): 299-303.

5.451 F2005 Shikimate Pathway Adding on a cyclohexyl starter unit

antiparasitic agents



Figures removed due to copyright reasons.

Please see Figure 3 in *Nature Biotech* 18 (2000): 980-983.

5.451 F2005 Shikimate Pathway Coumarin

Figure removed due to copyright reasons.

Please see Figure 1 in *J Indus Microbiol Biotech* 30 (2003): 456-461.

5.451 F2005 Shikimate Pathway Coumarin

coumarin --> PKS | shik.

5.451 F2005 _{HO₂C} Shikimate Pathway

Deoxy sugarabiosynthesis ÇO₂H ÇO₂H CO_2^- ÇO₂H HO, CO₂H O₃PO. O₃PO_O HO, O₃PO' OH HO, HO, ĎН ŌΗ ėН ŌΗ ŌН ŌΗ ĊO₂H CO_2^- CoA-S__O O₃PO -0₃PO ŌН polyketide starter units HO, NH₂ ŌН ÇO₂H ŌН CO₂H ОН HO NH₂ CO_2 non-ribosomal peptide biosynthesis $^{-}O_{2}C_{2}$ H₂N [✓] COOH polyketide starter units ŌΗ flavonoids

-CO₂H

Tyr, Phe