

Structure and absolute configuration of auriculamide, a natural product from the predatory bacterium *Herpetosiphon aurantiacus*.

Schieferdecker S, Domin N, Hoffmeier C, Bryant DA, Roth M, Nett M (2015) Structure and absolute configuration of auriculamide, a natural product from the predatory bacterium *Herpetosiphon aurantiacus*. *Eur J Org Chem* 14, 3057-3062.

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Abstract

The genome of the filamentous, predatory bacterium *Herpetosiphon aurantiacus* harbors a plethora of genes that are predicted to be involved in natural product biosynthesis. Until now, however, no secondary metabolites have been described from this microorganism. Analysis of *H. aurantiacus* culture extracts by ^1H NMR spectroscopy now led to the discovery of a chlorinated amide, which we termed auriculamide. The configuration of the three chiral centers in auriculamide was solved by chromatographic comparison with stereospecifically prepared reference compounds following chemical degradation. Furthermore, a putative gene cluster for the biosynthesis of auriculamide was identified by genome mining.

Involved units

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Identifier

doi: 10.1002/ejoc.201500181

