

Scalable hybrid synthetic/biocatalytic route to psilocybin.

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Abstract

Psilocybin, the principal indole alkaloid of *Psilocybe* mushrooms, is currently undergoing clinical trials as a medication against treatment-resistant depression and major depressive disorder. The psilocybin supply for pharmaceutical purposes is met by synthetic chemistry. We replaced the problematic phosphorylation step during synthesis with the mushroom kinase PsiK. This enzyme was biochemically characterized and used to produce one gram of psilocybin from psilocin within 20 minutes. We also describe a pilot-scale protocol for recombinant PsiK that yielded 150 mg enzyme in active and soluble form. Our work consolidates the simplicity of tryptamine chemistry with the specificity and selectivity of enzymatic catalysis and helps provide access to an important drug at potentially reasonable cost.

Involved units

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Leibniz-HKI-Authors



Miriam Agler-Rosenbaum

[Details](#)



Janis Fricke

[Details](#)



Dirk Hoffmeister

[Details](#)



Claudius Lenz

[Details](#)



Gundela Peschel

[Details](#)



Lars Regestein

[Details](#)

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