# Oceanalin A, a Hybrid $\alpha, \omega$ Bifunctionalized SphingoidTetrahydroisoquinoline $\beta$-Glycoside from the Marine Sponge Oceanapia sp. 

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S2 - S3 General procedure, isolation and oxidative degradation of $\mathbf{1}$, characterization of 3-6. Table S 1 : temperature dependent ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( $d_{5}$-pyridine) of peracetate 4.
S4 Table S2: ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR of 1a, 3-6 (500 MHz).
S5 ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR spectrum ( $600 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CD}_{3} \mathrm{OD}$ ) of oceanalin A (1)
S6 $\quad{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR spectrum ( $125 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CD}_{3} \mathrm{OD}$ ) of oceanalin $\mathrm{A}(\mathbf{1})$
S7 DEPT ( $125 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CD}_{3} \mathrm{OD}$ ) of oceanalin A (1)
S8 $\quad{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}^{-1} \mathrm{H}$ COSY Spectrum ( $500 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CD}_{3} \mathrm{OD}$ ) of oceanalin A (1)
S9 HSQC spectrum ( 600 MHz ) of oceanalin A (1)
S10 HMBC spectrum ( $600 \mathrm{MHz}, J=10 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) of oceanalin A (1)

General Rotations $\left([\alpha]_{\mathrm{D}}\right)$ were measured using a Perkin-Elmer 343 polarimeter. The circular dichroism (CD) spectrum were recorded on a Jasco J-500A spectropolarimeter in quartz cells of 1 cm pathlength with the following parameters: $\lambda$ range, $200-300 \mathrm{~nm}$; band width 1 nm ; scan speed $0.3 \mathrm{~nm} \cdot \mathrm{sec}^{-1}$. The NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker DPX-400, DRX-500, and DRX-600 spectrometers at 400, 500, 600 for ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$, and 100,125 and 150 MHz , for ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$, respectively, with $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{4} \mathrm{Si}$ as an internal standard. MALDITOF mass spectra were obtained on a Bruker Biflex III laser desorption mass-spectrometer coupled with delayed extraction using $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ laser ( $\lambda 337 \mathrm{~nm}$ ) on 2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid (DHB) and $\alpha$-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid (CCA) as matrix. ESIMS mass spectra were obtained on a Surveyor MSQ Thermo Finnigan mass-spectrometer, coupled to an Agilent 1100 series HPLC, or by direct infusion in MeOH containing HCOOH ( $0.1 \%$ ). FABMS and EIMS mass spectra were obtained on a AMD-604S mass-spectrometer (AMD-Intectra, Germany). FAB mass spectra were provided by the University of California, Riverside mass spectrometry facility.

Low pressure column liquid chromatography was performed using Si gel L ( $40 / 100 \mu \mathrm{~m}$, Chemapol, Praha, Czech Republic). Silica gel plates ( $4.5 \times 6.0 \mathrm{~cm}, 5-17 \mu$, Sorbfil, Russia) were used for thin layer chromatography. Preparative HPLC for isolation and separation of sphingolipids was carried out using a Rainin Binary HPLC system (Dynamax $\mathrm{C}_{18}$ column $10 \times 250 \mathrm{~mm}, 5 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 3 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min}$ ) in 80:20:0.1 MeOH$\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$-TFA with refractive index detection (Waters R401). Preparative HPLC separation of ozonolysis products was performed YMC Pack-ODS-A column ( $10 \times 250 \mathrm{~mm}, 5 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 0.8 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min}$ ) in 80:20 ethanol$\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ using an Agilent Series 1100 Instrument equipped with differential refractometer RID-DE14901810.

## Animal Material.

A sponge specimen, Oceanapia sp. (order Haplosclerida, family Phloeodictyidae) was collected in November 1990 at a depth 48 meter by dredging near Scott reef, north western Australia ( $16^{\circ} 33$ ' 6 S; $121^{\circ}$ 07 '1 E) during a scientific cruise aboard RV "Akademik Oparin".

A voucher specimen is kept under registration number PIBOC \# O12-200 in the marine invertabrate collection of Pacific Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry (Vladivostok, Russia).

Oceanalin A (1). The sponge Oceanapia sp. was exhaustively extracted with MeOH and the $n$ BuOH -soluble fraction purified by Sephadex LH-20 (MeOH elution). The ninhydrin-positive fraction was separated repeatedly by reversed phase HPLC (Dynamax $C_{18} 10 \times 250 \mathrm{~mm}, 5 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 3 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min}$ ) in 80:20:0.1 $\left.\mathrm{MeOH}-\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{TFA}\right)$ to give $\mathbf{1}$ as a colorless glass $(0.003 \%$ of dry weight). Oceanalin A(1), 4.0 mg . Colorless
solid; $[\alpha]_{\mathrm{D}}-5.7^{\circ}(c 0.14 \mathrm{EtOH}), \mathrm{UV}(\mathrm{MeOH}), \lambda_{\max } 238 \mathrm{~nm}(\varepsilon 7600), 288(7850) .{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ and ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR see Table 1. ESIMS $m / z[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{Na}]^{+} 737$ (100 \%) , $\left[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}_{2}\right]^{2+} 369$ (30\%). HRMS FAB $m / z 737.5286[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$Calcd, $\mathrm{C}_{41} \mathrm{H}_{73} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{9} 737.5311 .{ }^{1} \mathrm{H},{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR, see Table 1.

Octaacetyl Oceanalin A (1a). A sample of $\mathbf{1}(1.5 \mathrm{mg})$ was dissolved in pyridine $(0.5 \mathrm{~mL})$ and acetic anhydride $(0.5 \mathrm{~mL})$ and allowed to stand at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 18 h . Removal of the volatile material gave a residue $(2.0 \mathrm{mg})$ of $\mathbf{1 a}$, MALDI MS $m / z[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{Na}]^{+} 1095,[\alpha]_{\mathrm{D}} 0^{\circ}\left(c 0.15 \mathrm{CHCl}_{3}\right) .{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR, see Table S2.

Hydrolysis of Oceanalin A (1). A solution of $\mathbf{1}(1.2 \mathrm{mg})$ in $6 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{HCl}(1 \mathrm{~mL})$ was heated at $100{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 2.5 h . The mixture was cooled and treated with ion-exchange resin Dowex $\left(\mathrm{HCO}_{3}{ }^{-}\right.$form). The aqueous solution was separated and concentrated to afford D-galactose ( 0.4 mg ).

Ozonolysis-Reduction of 1a. Ozone was bubbled through a solution of $\mathbf{1 a}(2.0 \mathrm{mg})$ in MeOH at a temperature of $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ over 4 h . The solution was cooled and treated with an excess of $\mathrm{NaBH}_{4}(5$ mg ). The mixture was left at room temperature overnight and quenched with acetic acid (to $\mathrm{pH}=7$ ). The mixture was evaporated and treated with $\mathrm{Ac}_{2} \mathrm{O} /$ pyridine $(1: 1,0.5 \mathrm{~mL})$ at room temperature, overnight. After removal of the volatiles, the residue was separated by chromatography (silica gel), using ethyl acetate as eluent, to afford a mixture of products 3-6 $(1.0 \mathrm{mg})$. Separation of the mixture by preparative HPLC $\left(\mathrm{C}_{18}\right.$, 80:20 EtOH: $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ) afforded the pure compounds 3-6.
Peracetate 3. 0.7 mg , colorless solid, $m / z 710\left[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{Na}^{+}\right],[\alpha]_{\mathrm{D}}+1^{\circ}(c 0.07 \mathrm{EtOH}),{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR see Table S2.
Peracetate 4. 0.7 mg , colorless solid, $m / z 528\left[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{Na}^{+}\right],[\alpha]_{\mathrm{D}} 0^{\circ}(c 0.07 \mathrm{EtOH}),{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR see Table S2.
Peracetate 5. 0.2 mg , colorless solid, $m / z 754\left[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{Na}^{+}\right],[\alpha]_{\mathrm{D}}+1^{\circ}(c 0.02 \mathrm{EtOH}),{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR see Table S2.
Peracetate 6. 0.2 mg , colorless solid, $m / z 484\left[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{Na}^{+}\right],[\alpha]_{\mathrm{D}}{ }^{\circ}(c 0.02 \mathrm{EtOH}),{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR see Table S 2.

Table S1. Variable temperature ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR Data for compound 4 (pyridine- $d_{5}, 500 \mathrm{MHz}{ }^{[\mathrm{aa}]}$

| $\mathrm{T} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\delta \mathrm{OAc}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\delta \mathrm{OMe}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  | C 33 a | C 33 b | C 32 | C 27 a | C 27 b | C 17 | C 18 a | C 18 b |  |
| 27 | 2.320 | 2.305 | 2.315 | 2.204 | 2.193 | 2.053 | 3.403 | 3.394 |  |
| 40 | 2.292 | 2.282 | 2.290 | 2.188 | 2.171 | 2.036 | 3.395 | 3.382 |  |
| 60 | 2.263 | 2.263 | 2.256 | 2.166 | 2.146 | 2.016 | 3.374 | 3.374 |  |
| 80 | 2.238 | 2.238 | 2.232 | 2.129 | 2.129 | 1.996 | 3.365 | 3.365 |  |
| 100 | 2.222 | 2.222 | 2.217 | 2.113 | 2.113 | 1.981 | 3.357 | 3.357 |  |
| 110 | 2.210 | 2.210 | 2.204 | 2.107 | 2.107 | 1.976 | 3.355 | 3.355 |  |

[a]. For clarity, the numbering of $\mathbf{3 - 6}$ conforms to that of $\mathbf{1}$. Designations ' $a$ ' and ' $b$ ' are arbitrary assignments of doubled AcO and OMe signals.

Table S2. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR data for octa-acetyloceanalin A (1a) and degradation products 3-6. ${ }^{a}$

| \# | 1a | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1.167 (d, 6.8) | 1.165 (d, 6.8) | - | 1.165 (d, 6.8) | - |
| 2 | 4.09 (m) | 4.09 (m) | - | 4.09 (m) | - |
| 3 | 3.49 (dt, 3.0, 6.5) | 3.49 (dt, 2.7, 6.3) | - | 3.49 (td, 6.2, 2.7) | - |
| 6-13 | 1.25 (bs) | 1.25 (bs) | - | 1.25 (bs) | - |
| 16 | 5.58 (m) | 4.05 (t, 6.7) |  | 3.35 (m) |  |
| 17 | 5.22 (dd, 8.3, 15.5) | - | 4.16 (dt, 11.6, 3.7); | 4.02 (dd, 6.0. 11.6) |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.01 \text { (ddd, } 2.4,6.0 \text {, } \\ & 11.6 \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ | 4.17 (dd, 3.3, 11.6) |  |
| 18 | 3.43 (m) | - | 3.40 (m) | - | 4.05 (m, 2H) |
| 20-24 | 1.25 (s) | - | 1.25 (bs) | - | 1.25 (bs) |
| 26 | 5.58 (m) | - | 5.58 (dd, 5.5, 9.7) | - | 5.58 (dd, 5.7, |
|  | 4.68 (m) |  | 4.69 (m) |  | 9.5) |
|  |  |  |  |  | 4.69 (m) |
| 2-NHAc | 5.84 (d, 8.3) | 5.81 (d, 8.4) |  | 5.84 (d, 8.3) |  |
| 28a | 3.78 (ddd, 4.0, 5.4, 13.6) | - | 3.78 (dt, 13.5, 5.1) | - | 3.78 (m) |
| 28b | 3.52 (m) | - | 3.52 (m) | - | 3.50 (m) |
| 29a | 2.65-3.05 (m) | - | 2.65-3.05 (m) | - |  |
| 29b | 2.65-3.05 (m) | - | 2.65-3.05 (m) | - |  |
| 31 | 6.93 (s) | - | 6.93 (s) | - | 6.93 (s) |
| 34 | 6.94 (s) | - | 6.95 (s) | - | 6.95 (s) |
| $\mathrm{OCH}_{3}$ | 3.230 ( s$)^{b} ; 3.233$ (s) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | - | 3.399 (s), ${ }^{b} 3.404$ (s) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 3.40 (s) |  |
| 1, | 4.48 (d, 8.0) | 4.48 (d, 7.9) | - | 4.48 (d, 7.9) | - |
| 2, | 5.16 (dd, 8.0, 10,6) | 5.16 (dd, 7.9, 10.6) | - | 5.16 (dd, 7.9, 10.6) | - |
| 3 ' | 5.04 (dd, 3.3, 10.6) | 5.04 (dd, 3.5, 10.6) | - | 5.04 (dd, 3.3, 10.6) | - |
| 4, | 5.39 (dd, 0.8, 3.3) | 5.39 (dd, 0.8, 3.5) | - | 5.39 (dd, 0.8, 3.3) | - |
| 5 , | 3.91 (dt, 0.8, 6.6) | 3.91 (td, 6.7, 0.9) | - | 3.90 (td, 6.6, 0.8) | - |
| 6' | 4.10 (dd, 6.6, 11.3) | 4.10 (dd, 6.7, 11.4) | - | 4.10 (dd, 6.6, 11.1) | - |
|  | 4.19 (dd, 6.6, 11.3) | 4.19 (dd, 6.7, 11.4) |  | 4.19 (dd, 6.6, 11.1) |  |
| 16-OAc |  | 2.04 (s) |  |  |  |
| 17-OAc |  |  |  | 2.08 (s) |  |
| 18-OAc |  |  |  |  | 2.04 (s) |
| 4 xOAc | 1.97 (s) | 1.97 (s); | - | 1.97 (s) | - |
|  | 2.00 (s) | 1.99 (s); | - | 1.99 (s) | - |
|  | 2.04 (s) | 2.04 (s); | - | 2.04 (s) | - |
|  | 2.05 (s) | 2.05 (s) | - | 2.05 (s) | - |
| $32-\mathrm{OAc}$ | 2.28 (s) |  | 2.28 (s) |  | 2.28 (s) |
| $33-\mathrm{OAc}$ | 2.27 ( s$)^{b} ; 2.29$ (s) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  | 2.27 (s) ${ }^{b} ; 2.29(\mathrm{~s})^{b}$ |  | $2.27(\mathrm{~s})^{b}$ |
| 27- | $2.15(\mathrm{~s})^{b} ; 2.16(\mathrm{~s})^{b}$ |  | $2.15(\mathrm{~s})^{b} ; 2.16(\mathrm{~s})^{b}$ |  | $2.29(\mathrm{~s})^{\text {b }}$ 2.15 ( ${ }^{\text {b }}$, |
| NHAc |  |  |  |  | $2.16(\mathrm{~s})^{b}$ |

$a, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}, 500 \mathrm{MHz}, \delta_{\mathrm{H}}(\mathrm{mult}, J \mathrm{~Hz})$. For clarity, the numbering of 3-6 conforms to that of $\mathbf{1} ; b$, doubled signals.


$\begin{array}{llllllll} \\ 0 \text { I } & 0 \tau & 0 \varepsilon & 0 t & 0 \varsigma & 09 & 0 L & 08\end{array}$






