

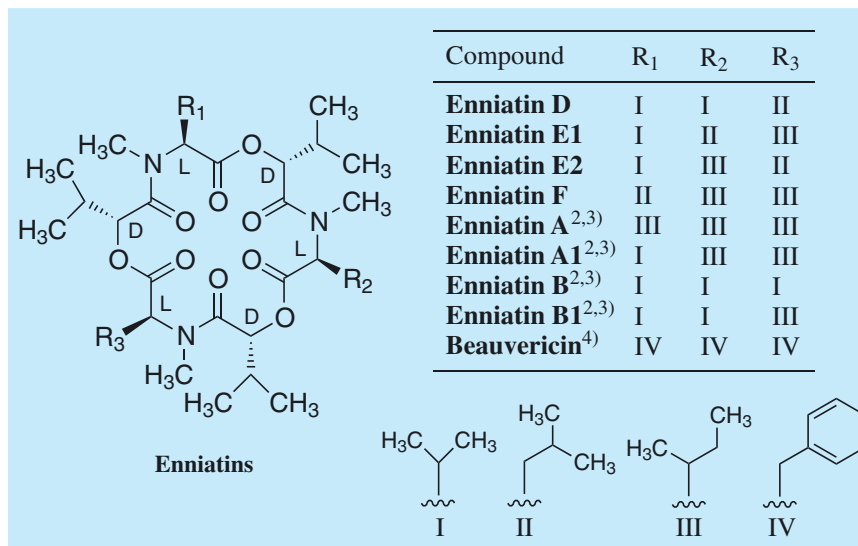
Enniatin

1. Discovery, producing organism and structures¹⁾

Enniatins D, E1, E2, and F were isolated from the culture broth of the fungal strain FO-1305 and recognized as inhibitors of acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) activity by means of an enzyme assay using rat liver microsomes.



Fusarium sp. FO-1305
Bar: 20 μm



2. Physical data (Enniatin D)

White powder. C₃₄H₅₉N₃O₉; mol wt 653.42. Sol. in CHCl₃. Insol. in H₂O, hexane.

3. Biological activity⁵⁾

ACAT inhibition

ACAT inhibitory activity (See also “Purpactin”) was tested in an enzyme assay using rat liver microsomes and in a cell assay using J774 macrophages. Cytotoxicity (CD₅₀) was also determined in the cell assay. Enniatins demonstrated amplified ACAT inhibition as the hydrophobicity of the side chain increased, suggesting a relationship between hydrophobicity and ACAT inhibition. Contrastingly, beauvericin having the lowest hydrophobicity, exhibited the most potent ACAT inhibition in the enzyme assay and the best specificity for ACAT inhibition in the cell assay.

Cyclodepsipeptide	Hydrophobicity Retention time (min)*	Rat (liver) microsomes	J774 macrophages		
		IC ₅₀ (μM)	IC ₅₀ (μM)	CD ₅₀ (μM)	CD ₅₀ /IC ₅₀
Enniatin B	8.7	113	0.81	> 10.0	> 12.0
D	10.0	87	0.70	8.0	11.0
B1	10.8	73	0.44	> 5.0	> 11.0
E1/E2	12.5	57	0.28	2.7	9.6
A1	13.6	49	1.10	2.6	2.3
F	15.7	40	0.43	2.9	6.7
A	17.5	22	0.44	2.6	5.9
Beauvericin	12.0	3	0.17	11.0	65.0

* Retention time when eluted through an ODS column (Chemosorb 50DS-UH, 4.6 x 150 mm; 75% aq. CH₃CN; 1.0 ml/min)

4. References

1. [485] H. Tomoda *et al.*, *J. Antibiot.* **45**, 1207-1215 (1992)
2. T. K. Audhya & D. W. Russell, *J. Gen. Microbiol.* **82**, 181-190 (1974)
3. B. D. Doel *et al.*, *Aust. J. Chem.* **31**, 1397-1399 (1978)
4. R. L. Hamill *et al.*, *Tetrahedron Lett.* 4255-4258 (1969)
5. [491] H. Tomoda *et al.*, *J. Antibiot.* **45**, 1626-1632 (1992)