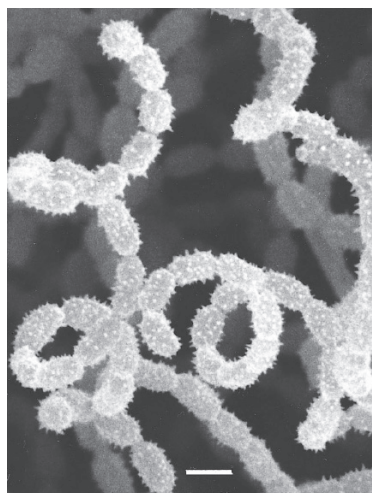


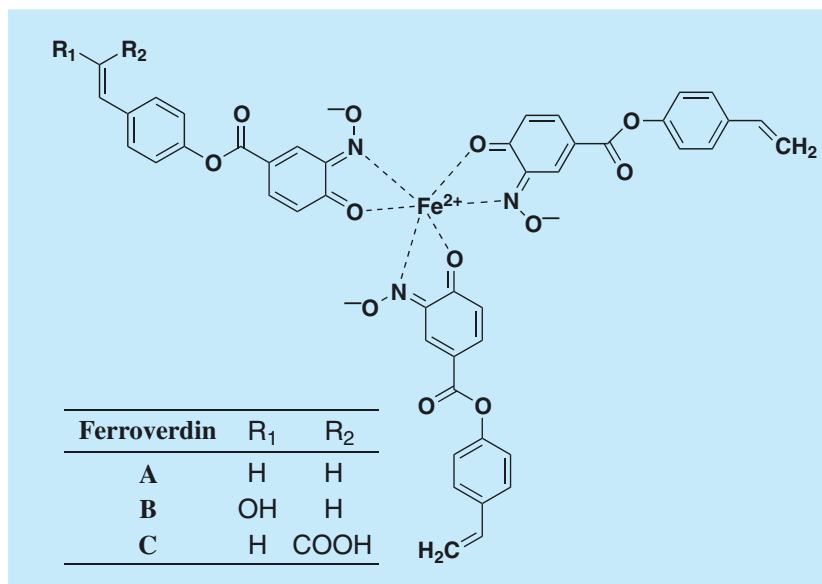
# Ferroverdin

## 1. Discovery, producing organism and structures<sup>1-2)</sup>

Ferroverdins A, B and C were isolated from the culture broth of the actinomycete strain WK-5344 and found to be inhibitors of the cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP)<sup>1,2)</sup>. Ferroverdin A was identified as a known compound, which was originally isolated as a green pigment<sup>3)</sup>.



*Streptomyces* sp. WK-5344



## 2. Physical data (Ferroverdin B)<sup>2)</sup>

Green powder. C<sub>45</sub>H<sub>30</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>13</sub>Fe; mol wt 876.11. Sol. in MeOH, EtOH, acetone, CH<sub>3</sub>CN, EtOAc, CHCl<sub>3</sub>. Insol. in H<sub>2</sub>O, hexane.

## 3. Biological activity<sup>2)</sup>

### 1) CETP inhibition

CETP inhibitory activity (See also “Erabulenol” (p. 97)) was tested. The IC<sub>50</sub> values versus *in vitro* CETP activity for ferroverdins A, B, and C were 21.0, 0.62 and 2.2 μM, respectively.

### 2) Antimicrobial activity

Ferroverdins B and C (10 μg/6 mm disk) showed no antimicrobial activity against 16 standard microorganisms, whereas ferroverdin A showed very weak antimicrobial activity against *Acholeplasma laidlawii*.

## 4. References

- [733] H. Tomoda *et al.*, *J. Antibiot.* **52**, 1101-1107 (1999)
- [734] N. Tabata *et al.*, *J. Antibiot.* **52**, 1108-1113 (1999)
- E. B. Chain *et al.*, *Nature* **176**, 645 (1955)