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论文

刺囊毛霉对豆蔻明的生物转化研究(英文)

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摘要:

利用微生物转化方法对豆蔻明进行结构修饰, 分离得到刺囊毛霉3.3450对豆蔻明的两个新的糖苷化 转化产物, 利用ESI-MS、¹H NMR、¹³C NMR和2D NMR技术鉴定其结构分别为4-*O-β-D*-glucopyranosyl-6- hydroxy-2-methoxychalcone (1, 4-GluC) 和 6-*O-β-D*-glucopyranosyl-4-hydroxy-2-methoxychalcone (2, 6-GluC)。通过优化得到最佳转化条件: 培养温度为28 ℃、转化时间为72 h、底物加样浓度为40 mg·mL⁻¹。 这是首次成功利用刺囊毛霉对豆蔻明进行微生物糖苷转化研究的报道。

关键词: 豆蔻明 刺囊毛霉 糖苷化

Microbial glycosylation of cardamonin by *Mucor spinosus*

Abstract:

Microbial transformation of cardamonin by Mucor spinosus (CGMCC 3.3450) in preparative scale resulted in the isolation of two new products. Their structures were elucidated unambiguously by ESI-MS, ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and 2D NMR spectra analyses as 4-*O*-β-*D*-glucopyranosyl-6-hydroxy-2methoxychalcone (1, 4-GluC) and 6-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl-4-hydroxy-2-methoxychalcone (2, 6-GluC), respectively. The time-course of biotransformation by M. spinosus showed that both 4-GluC and 6-GluC appeared on the 2nd day. The optimal biotransformation temperature was 28 °C, the optimal biotransformation time was 72 h and the optimal concentration for cardamonin was 40 mg·mL⁻¹. This is the first time for successful microbial glycosylation of cardamonin in present research.

Keywords: cardamonin *Mucor spinosus* glycosylation

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