Cytotoxic metabolites from the endophytic fungus **Chaetomium globosum** 7951†

Fang Wang,‡a Wuli Zhao,‡b Conghui Zhang, b Shanshan Chang, b Rongguang Shao, b Jianguo Xing, c Minghua Chen, d Yixuan Zhang e and Shuyi Si* b

The following compounds were isolated from acetate extracts of **Chaetomium globosum** 7951 solid cultures: demethylchaetocochin C (1) and chaetoperazine A (3), two new epipolythiodioxopiperazine (ETP) alkaloids, a novel pyridine benzamide, 4-formyl-N-(3′-hydroxypridin-2′-yl) benzamide (6), and three known ETP derivatives (2, 4, and 5). The structures of these compounds were determined using extensive spectroscopic data analysis. Compounds 1–3, and 6, inhibited the growth of MCF-7, MDA-MB-231, H460 and HCT-8 cells with an IC₅₀ of 4.5 to 65.0 µM.

### Introduction

Novel bioactive secondary metabolites have been identified in endophytic fungi.1–3 The **Chaetomium** genus, belonging to the Chaetomiaceae family, contains more than 100 species derived from terrestrial and marine habitats.4 **Chaetomium globosum** is a species of the **Chaetomium** genus. The isolation of the cytotoxic chaetoglobosins A and B was reported by Sekita and coworkers in 1973.5 Since then more than 200 metabolites including chaetoglobosins, diketopiperazines, tetramic acids, bis(3-indolyl)-benzoquinones, azaphilones, pyranones, xanthones, anthraquinones, orsellides, steroids, and terpenoids were identified in **C. globosum** cultures. Some of these metabolites exhibit cytotoxic, antibacterial, anti-malarial, and antiviral activities.6

Epipolythiodioxopiperazine (ETP) alkaloids, with either polysulphide bridges or thiomethyl groups, represent an important family of bioactive secondary metabolites, which are toxic to cancer cell lines.7 About 20 ETPs have been identified in the **Chaetomium** genus.8 During our search for novel and bioactive compounds from microorganisms,9–11 we identified the endophytic fungus, **Chaetomium globosum** 7951, which has cytotoxic activity towards human breast cancer cell lines. **Chaetomium globosum** 7951 comes from the root of **Panax notoginseng**, a traditional Chinese medicine.

Chemical investigations of the solid fermentation of the **Chaetomium globosum** 7951 strain led to the identification of 2 new ETP alkaloids, 3 known analogs, and a new pyridine benzamide. Herein, the isolation, structural determination, and cytotoxicity of these compounds are described.

### Results and discussion

The molecular formula of compound 1, a white amorphous powder, is C₃₂H₄₄N₆O₈S₄ according to the (+)-HRESIMS data, with 19 degrees of unsaturation. The IR spectrum displayed the hydroxy and amino (3359 cm⁻¹), methyl (2921 cm⁻¹), and carbonyl (1680 cm⁻¹) functionalities. The ¹H NMR spectrum (Table 1) showed two ortho-disubstituted benzene rings at δ_H 6.72 (1H, d), 6.77 (1H, t), 7.03 (1H, t), 7.08 (1H, t), 7.17 (1H, t), 7.22 (1H, d), 7.50 (1H, d) and 7.63 (1H, d), and a trisubstituted double bond at δ_H 7.07 (1H, s) in the lower field. In addition, four methylene groups (δ_H 3.61, 3.04, 4.04, 3.21, 4.21, 4.32, 3.73, and 3.43), one methine group (δ_H 6.07), and four isolated methyl groups (δ_H 2.12, 2.28, 2.77, and 3.11) were observed in the higher field. According to the ¹³C NMR and DEPT spectra analyses, in addition to the structural features above, there were also four carbonyls at δ_C 161.1, 164.3, 165.3, and 165.6, and five quaternary carbons at δ_C 65.0, 72.9, 73.2, 73.7, and 77.2. The spectral data, combined with the molecular formula, suggested that compound 1 is an analog of epipolythiodioxopiperazine. Extensive analysis of the NMR data indicates similarities in chemical shifts to chaetocochin C, including the absence of one methyl group in 1. HMBC correlations of NH-5’ with C-1’, C-3’, C-4’, C-5’, and C-6’, and of N-CH₂-2’ with C-1’, and C-3’ indicated that N-CH₂-5’ in chaetocochin C was replaced by NH in 1. The ROEoverlap correlations of H-5 with H-9’, and of 3’-S-Me with 6’-S-Me, combined with the CD effects at λ_max nm (Δε) 240 (+7.2), 274 (−0.89) and 305 (+3.6), and based on the similar biogenetic perspective of chaetocochin C, which revealed the absolute configuration of 1 was shown in Fig. 1.
The molecular formula of compound 3 is C_{16}H_{19}N_{3}O_{4}S according to the HRESIMS data. The IR spectrum displayed absorptions bands at 3393, 3194, 2921, and 1675 cm\(^{-1}\), suggesting the presence of amino or hydroxyl, methyl, and carbonyl groups. The \(^{1}\)H-NMR spectrum (Table 1) showed 3-substituted indole moiety signals at \(\delta_{H} 6.94 \) (1H, t), 7.02 (1H, t), 7.19 (1H, d), 7.29 (1H, d) and 7.58 (1H, d), two methylene groups at \(\delta_{H} 3.58 \) (1H, d), 3.20 (1H, d), and 3.56 (2H, m), a methine group at \(\delta_{H} 4.36 \) (1H, t), one isolated methyl at \(\delta_{H} 2.13 \) (3H, s), and a methoxyl group at 3.65 (3H, s). In addition, two carbonyls at \(\delta_{C} 162.7 \) and 165.1, and a quaternary carbon at \(\delta_{C} 66.7 \) were identified via the \(^{13}\)C-NMR spectrum. HMBC correlations of H-7 with C-7, C-8, and C-10a; NH-5 (\(\delta_{H} 8.58 \)) with C-1, C-6, and C-7; and S-Me-6 with C-6, revealed an \(\alpha\)-S-methyl-substituted tryptophan residue. In addition, \(^{1}\)H–\(^{1}\)H COSY relationships between H-3/H-15/OH-15, in combination with the HMBC relationships between H-3 and H-15 with C-16, indicate a serine residue. Meanwhile, the association of NH-5 with C-3 and H-3 with C-1 in the HMBC spectrum suggests that the serine and tryptophan residues form a diketopiperazine ring. Finally, the methoxyl group is located at N-3, as indicated by the molecular formula and the chemical shift at \(\delta_{C} 61.0 \). Thus, compound 3 was proposed as shown in Fig. 2. DP4\(^{+}\) analysis of the \(^{1}\)H and \(^{13}\)C NMR data indicates \(3^{S}, 6^{S}\)-3 appeared agreement with the experimental NMR data with 100% probability (Tables S3–S7). Based on the common biosynthetic origin, the absolute configuration at C-3 and C-6 is probably to be the same as cyclo-L-Trp-L-Ser. In addition, the calculated optical rotation (OR) value \(^{a}\) (+56.1) of \(3^{S}, 6^{S}\)-3 (Table S8) is similar to the experiment OR value (+80.0), which supports the above speculation.

### Table 1 NMR spectroscopic data of 1 and 3\(^{a}\)

| No. | \(\delta_{H}\) | \(\delta_{C}\), type | No. | \(\delta_{H}\) | \(\delta_{C}\), type |
|-----|-----------|----------------|-----|-----------|----------------|
| 1   | 165.3, C  | 162.7, C       | 1   | 107.2, C  | 125.0, CH      |
| 2-N-Me | 3.11, s  | 27.7, CH\(_3\) | 2-N-OMe | 3.65, s  | 61.0, CH\(_3\) |
| 3   | 77.2, C  | 4.36, t (2.4)  | 3   | 3.58, d (14.4) | 33.7, CH\(_2\) |
| 4   | 161.1, C | 4             | 4   | 3.20, d (14.4) | 33.7, CH\(_2\) |
| 5   | 6.07, d (1.8) | 80.0, CH     | NH-5 | 8.58, s  | 66.5, C       |
| 6a  | 149.4, C | 6             | 6   | 2.13, s  | 12.5, C       |
| 7   | 6.72, d (7.8) | 110.1, CH    | 6-S-Me | 7     | 12.5, C       |
| 8   | 7.17, t (7.8) | 130.5, CH    | 7   | 3.58, d (14.4) | 33.7, CH\(_2\) |
| 9   | 6.77, t (7.8) | 118.8, CH    | 7   | 3.20, d (14.4) | 33.7, CH\(_2\) |
| 10  | 7.50, d (7.8) | 125.9, CH    | 8   | 3.58, d (14.4) | 33.7, CH\(_2\) |
| 10a | 126.9, C | 9             | 9   | 7.19, d (2.4) | 125.0, CH      |
| 10b | 73.2, C  | 10.90, s      | 10b | 135.6, C  | 127.9, C       |
| 11  | 4.04, d (15.6) | 42.1, CH\(_2\) | 11  | 7.28, d (7.8) | 111.1, CH      |
|     | 3.21, d (15.6) | 11a, s       | 12  | 7.02, t (7.8) | 120.7, CH      |
| 12  | 73.7, C  | 12             | 13  | 6.93, t (7.8) | 118.3, CH      |
| 13  | 4.32, dd (12.6, 4.8) | 58.7, CH\(_2\) | 13  | 7.58, d (7.8) | 118.9, CH      |
| 14  | 4.21, dd (12.6, 6) | 14a, s       | 14a | 127.9, C  | 58.5, CH\(_2\) |
| OH-13 | 5.93, t (6) | 15             |     | 3.58, ov\(^{b}\) | 58.5, CH\(_2\) |
| 1'  | 165.6, C |                |     |                  |                |
| 2'-N-Me | 2.77, s  | 28.4, CH\(_3\) | 3'  | 72.9, C     |                |
| 3'  | 2.12, s  | 12.3, CH\(_3\) | 4'  | 164.3, C    |                |
| NH-5' | 9.06, s  |                |     |                  |                |
| 6'  | 65.0, C  |                |     |                  |                |
| 6'-S-Me | 2.28, s  | 13.9, CH\(_3\) | 7'  | 33.9, CH\(_2\) |                |
|     | 3.61, d (15.4) | 7' , s     |     |                  |                |
| 8'  | 3.04, d (15.4) | 8', s       |     |                  |                |
| 9'  | 7.07, s  | 126.8, CH      |     |                  |                |
| 10'a | 133.3, C |                |     |                  |                |
| 11' | 7.22, d (7.8) | 110.6, CH    | 12' | 121.4, CH     |                |
| 12' | 7.08, t (7.8) | 111.9, CH    | 13' | 7.03, t (7.8) |                |
| 13' | 7.63, d (7.8) | 120.0, CH    | 14' | 7.63, d (7.8) |                |
| 14'a | 130.3, C |                |     |                  |                |
| 15' | 3.73, dd (10.8, 6) | 62.8, CH\(_2\) | 15  | 3.43, dd (10.8, 4.8) |                |
|     | 4.90, t (6) |                |     |                  |                |

\(^{a}\) NMR data (\(\delta\)) were measured at 600 MHz for \(^{1}\)H and at 150 MHz for \(^{13}\)C in DMSO-\(d_6\). The assignments were based on \(^{1}\)H–\(^{1}\)H COSY, HSQC, and HMBC experiments. \(^{b}\) \(J\)-value was not determined due to overlapped signals.
The molecular formula of compound 6, a white amorphous powder, is C_{13}H_{10}N_{2}O_{3}, in accordance with the HRESIMS at m/z 243.0769 [M + H]^{+} (calculated for C_{13}H_{11}N_{2}O_{3}, 243.0770). Amino or hydroxyl (3388, 3189 cm\(^{-1}\)), conjugated carbonyl (1690 cm\(^{-1}\)), and aromatic ring (1621, 1556, and 1453 cm\(^{-1}\)) groups were observed in the IR spectrum. The \(^1\)H-NMR spectrum (Table 2) suggests a \(\text{para}\)-substituted phenyl at \(\delta_{H} 8.03\) (2H, \(d\)) and 8.17 (2H, \(d\)). Three aromatic proton signals at \(\delta_{H} 7.21\) (1H, \(dd\)), 7.33 (1H, \(dd\)), and 7.95 (1H, \(d\)) and three exchanged protons at \(\delta_{H} 10.64\) (1H, \(s\)), 10.10 (1H, \(s\)), and 9.88 (1H, \(s\)) are also observed in the \(^1\)H-NMR spectrum. HMBC relationships of H-7 with C-3 and C-5, H-2 and H-6 with C-10, and NH-8 with C-8 suggest a 4-formylbenzamide unit in 6. The \(^1\)H--\(^1\)H COSY correlations display an isolated spin system as H-4’/H-5’/H-6’. Meanwhile, the HMBC relationships of H-6’ with C-2’ and OH-3’ with C-2’, C-3’, and C-4’, combined with the molecular composition and chemical shifts, revealed a 2-substituted pyridin-3-ol moiety. Finally, the correlation of NH-8 with C-2’ in the HMBC spectrum demonstrates that the above two units are linked via NH-8 to C-2’. Thus, compound 6 is 4-formyl-N-(3’-hydroxyopyridin-2’-yl) benzamide.

In addition to compounds 1, 3, and 6, the known dethiotaetra(methylthio)chetomin (2),\(^{15}\) chetoseminudin B (4),\(^{16}\) and chetoseminudin C (5),\(^{16}\) were also isolated from the Chaetomium globosum 7951. The cytotoxic effects of these compounds against human cancer cell lines were evaluated. Compounds 1–3 and 6 inhibited the growth of MCF-7, MDA-MB-231, H460, and HCT-8 cells (IC\(_{50}\) from 4.5 to 65.0 \(\mu\)M). Compounds 4 and 5 were inactive (IC\(_{50}\) > 100 \(\mu\)M) (Table 3, Fig. 3).

### Experimental

#### General experimental procedures

See the ESI.\(^{†}\)

#### Microorganism and fermentation

The fungus Chaetomium globosum 7951 was isolated from the fresh healthy roots of Panax notoginseng gathered in Wenshan.

### Table 2 NMR spectroscopic data of 6\(^{a}\)

| No. | \(\delta_{H}\)       | \(\delta_{C}\), type |
|-----|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1   | 138.8, C            |                     |
| 2   | 8.17, \(d\) (8.4)   | 128.7, CH           |
| 3   | 8.03, \(d\) (8.4)   | 129.4, CH           |
| 4   |                     | 138.1, C            |
| 5   | 8.03, \(d\) (8.4)   | 129.4, CH           |
| 6   | 8.17, \(d\) (8.4)   | 128.7, CH           |
| 7   | 10.10, s            | 193.0, CH           |
| 8   |                     | 165.2, C            |
| NH-8| 10.64, s            |                     |
| 2’  | 147.7, C            |                     |
| 3’  | 139.9, C            |                     |
| OH-3’| 9.88, s             |                     |
| 4’  | 7.33, \(dd\) (8.4, 1.2) | 124.7, CH       |
| 5’  | 7.21, \(dd\) (8.4, 4.2) | 123.2, CH       |
| 6’  | 7.95, \(d\) (5.4)   | 138.6, CH           |

\(\delta\) NMR data were measured at 600 MHz for \(^1\)H and at 150 MHz for \(^13\)C in DMSO-\(d_6\). The assignments were based on \(^1\)H--\(^1\)H COSY, HSQC, and HMBC experiments.

### Table 3 Cytotoxicity against human cancer cell lines of 1–6

| Compd. | IC\(_{50}\) [\(\mu\)M] |
|--------|------------------------|
|        | MCF-7                  | MDA-MB-231            | H460      | HCT-8      |
| 1      | 20.1 ± 2.5             | 50.3 ± 3.6             | 7.0 ± 0.8 | 30.3 ± 3.9 |
| 2      | 60.5 ± 7.0             | 61.2 ± 5.6             | 9.4 ± 0.7 | 4.5 ± 0.5  |
| 3      | 30.3 ± 2.8             | 50.4 ± 5.0             | 65.0 ± 6.0| 41.9 ± 5.0 |
| 4      | >100                   | >100                   | >100      | >100       |
| 5      | >100                   | >100                   | >100      | >100       |
| 6      | 18.0 ± 1.5             | 25.2 ± 2.8             | >100      | >100       |
| Cisplatin | 36.0 ± 3.0             | 28.0 ± 3.0             | 9.0 ± 0.6 | 3.5 ± 0.2  |
| Doxorubicin | 0.5 ± 0.02             | 0.3 ± 0.03             | 6.2 ± 0.3 | 0.3 ± 0.02 |
Fraction J was purified into 0.1% tri-fluoroacetic acid to isolate compound 1. Demethylchaetocochin C (1). White amorphous powder; [α]D 61.0 (c 0.3, MeOH); UV (MeOH) λmax 219, 286 nm; IR νmax 3359, 3193, 2921, 2851, 1675, 1424, 1205, 1141, 801, 749, 723 cm−1; 1H NMR (DMSO-d6, 600 MHz) data and 13C NMR (DMSO-d6, 150 MHz) data, see Table 1. (+)-HR-ESIMS m/z 727.1499 [M + H]+ (calcd for C13H11N2O6S4, 727.1501).

Chaetoperazine A (3). White amorphous powder; [α]D 20 80.0 (c 0.3, MeOH); UV (MeOH) λmax 199, 273 nm; IR νmax 3393, 3194, 2922, 2850, 1675, 1424, 1205, 1141, 801, 749, 723 cm−1; 1H NMR (DMSO-d6, 600 MHz) data and 13C NMR (DMSO-d6, 150 MHz) data, see Table 1. (+)-HR-ESIMS m/z 372.0994 [M + Na]+ (calcd for C11H11N9O3S, 372.0994).

4-Formyl-N-(3′-hydroxypyridin-2′-yl) benzamide (6). White amorphous powder; UV (MeOH) λmax 254, 325 nm; IR νmax 3359, 3193, 2921, 2850, 1690, 1621, 1556, 1387, 1320, 1210, 1142, 1052, 1029, 1011, 838, 724 cm−1; 1H NMR (DMSO-d6, 600 MHz) data and 13C NMR (DMSO-d6, 150 MHz) data, see Table 2. (+)-HR-ESIMS m/z 243.0769 [M + H]+ (calcd for C11H11N3O3, 243.0770).

ORs and NMR calculation of 3

See the ESI.†

Cytotoxicity assay

A CCK colorimetric assay was used to measure the cytotoxicity of compounds 1–6 in human breast adenocarcinoma cell (MCF-7 and MDA-MB-231), human lung cancer cell (H460) and human ileocecal adenocarcinoma cell (HCT-8). All of the cell lines were obtained from ATCC. Cells (5 × 103 cells per ml) were added to 96-well culture dishes and grown for 24 h (5% CO2, 37 °C) followed by the addition of fresh medium (100 μl) and the test compound. After an additional 48 h, the media was removed and fresh media with 10% CCK solution was added. The cells were incubated for 1 h (37 °C) and then the optical density at 450 nm was determined. Each assay was replicated six times. IC50 values for each cell line were determined.

Conclusions

In conclusion, two new ETPs alkaloids (1, and 3), a new pyridine benzamide (6), and three known ETPs compounds were identified in the endophytic fungus Chaetomium globosum 7951. These new compounds moderately inhibit the human breast cancer cells (MCF-7 and MDA-MB-231) and human ileocecal adenocarcinoma (HCT-8) growth. The new compound 1 significantly exhibits cytotoxic against the human lung cancer cell (H460).
Conflicts of interest
There are no conflicts to declare.

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