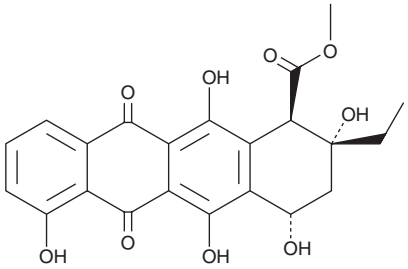
PRODUCT INFORMATION

ε-Rhodomycinone

Item No. 32920

CAS Registry No.:	21288-60-8
Formal Name:	(1R,2R,4S)-2-ethyl-1,2,3,4,6,11-hexahydro-2,4,5,7,12-pentahydroxy-6,11-dioxo-1-naphthacenecarboxylic acid, methyl ester
Synonym:	NSC 196524
MF:	$C_{22}H_{20}O_9$
FW:	428.4
Purity:	≥95%
Supplied as:	A solid
Storage:	-20°C
Stability:	≥4 years
Item Origin:	Bacterium/*Streptomyces* sp.



Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

ε-Rhodomycinone is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the ε-rhodomycinone in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. ε-Rhodomycinone is soluble in methanol and DMSO.

Description

ε-Rhodomycinone is a bacterial metabolite that has been found in *S. griseoruber*.[1] It is a precursor to rhodomycin D, which is an intermediate in the bioconversion of ε-rhodomycinone to daunorubicin (Item No. 14159) and doxorubicin (Item No. 15007).[2,3]

References

1. Podojil, M., Blumauerová, M., Přikrylová, V., *et al*. Production of rhodomycins in *Streptomyces griseoruber* 4620. *Folia Microbiol. (Praha)* **25(6)**, 464-466 (1980).
2. Olano, C., Lomovskaya, N., Fonstein, L., *et al*. A two-plasmid system for the glycosylation of polyketide antibiotics: Bioconversion of ε-rhodomycinone to rhodomycin D. *Chem. Biol.* **6(12)**, 845-855 (1999).
3. Dickens, M.L., Priestley, N.D., and Strohl, W.R. In vivo and in vitro bioconversion of ε-rhodomycinone glycoside to doxorubicin: Functions of DauP, DauK, and DoxA. *J. Bacteriol.* **179(8)**, 2641-2650 (1997).

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