Tapping into the Mysterious World of MIAs Synthesis and Bioactivities of Different Strictosidine Analogues

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Applications of the over 3000 identified monoterpene indole alkaloids (MIAs) range from therapeutics (e.g. cancer or malaria treatment) to the utilization as pesticides. Strictosidine (**3**) plays a central role during MIA biosynthesis (see Scheme 1) and has shown interesting bioactivities itself.[1, 2] Therefore, the topic of this project is the synthesis of strictosidine analogues and the exploration of their bioactivities.



Scheme 1: Biosynthesis of strictosidine (3) from tryptamine (1) and secologanin (2) via an enzymatic PSR.

In addition to our previous project [3] we broadened our product library by generating compounds of closer similarity to **3**. Therefore, analogues of the precursor secologanin (**2**) were synthesised and then implemented in a non-enzymatic Pictet-Spengler reaction (PSR) with tryptamine (**1**). They bear functionalized cyclic residues with attached e.g. aliphatic or aromatic groups.[4, 5] Several biological tests have been performed with these synthesized analogues to explore how different moieties influence certain bioactivities, also in comparison to natural products.

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