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**Characterization of glycosphingolipids**

in *Neurospora crassa*.

and extracted with 20 ml of chloroform-methanol (2:1; v:v) per gram of dry mycelium (Folch et al., 1957, J. Biol. Chem. 226: 497). The mixture was then partitioned with 0.2 vol of 4 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> per ml of extract, and the organic phase thus obtained was evaporated to dryness. Afterwards the material (from about 0.4 g of lyophilized mycelium) was saponified with 0.1 N NaOH in methanol for 30 min at 37°C, dissolved in chloroform and loaded on a column of silicic acid (Unisil, Clarkson, 1.5 x 14 cm) equilibrated with chloroform

A family of glycolipids has been identified and partially characterized in mycelia from a wild type strain of Neurospora crassa.

The St. Lawrence 74 strain (IIB stock) was grown for 43 h in Vogel's minimal medium containing sucrose and biotin. The material was washed with water, lyophilized

The column was sequentially washed and eluted with 10 column volumes of the following solvents: chloroform, chloroform:acetone (1:1; v: v), acetone, acetone:methanol (1:1; v: v) and methanol.

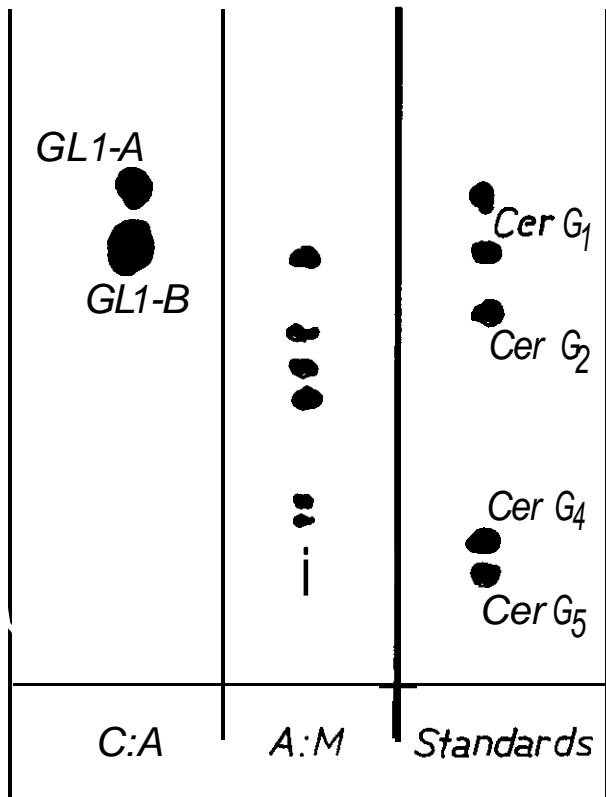
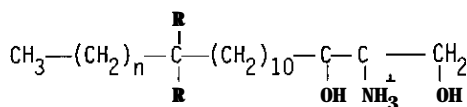


Figure 1. Thin layer chromatography (Silica gel G, Merck) of lipids in fractions C:A and A:M from a silicic acid column. The solvent was chloroform:methanol:water (65:25:4, v: v: v). The plate was stained with the orcinol reagent. CerG<sub>1</sub>, CerG<sub>2</sub>, CerG<sub>4</sub>, and CerG<sub>5</sub>, standards of mono, di, tetra and pentahexosyl ceramide (Supelco).

TABLE 1

Tentative structures of *Neurospora* long chain bases of GL1-A and GL1-B



Glycolipid	Carbon	n	R
GL1-A	17	2	H
	18	3	H
	20	5	H
GL1-B	21	6	H
	22	7	H
	24	7	CH <sub>3</sub>

Glycolipids were found in fractions eluting with chloroform:acetone (C:A) and acetone:methanol (A:M). Figure 1 illustrates a thin layer chromatography (TLC) of such fractions after staining with the orcinol reagent specific for sugars (Svennerholm 1965, *J. Neurochem* 1: 42). As shown, a glycolipid family having chromatographic mobilities between mono- and pentahexosyl ceramides has been identified.

Further characterization was performed on compounds termed GL1-A and GL1-B in Figure 1. These glycolipids were purified by preparative TLC. Methanolysis of these compounds was done with 0.75 N HCl in methanol for 18 h at 80°C. Fatty acid methyl esters were extracted, five times, with hexane, and sphingosines were precipitated from the aqueous phase by adjusting the pH to 10 with ammonium hydroxide. Methyl glycosides remaining in the supernate, were subjected to silylation according to Clamp et al. (1971 *Meth. Biochem. Analysis*, 19: 233). Gas-liquid chromatography (GLC) of the silyl derivatives was performed on 3% methyl-silicone (SE-30; Supelco) on Anakron ABS with N<sub>2</sub> as carrier (30 ml/min; FID selector). A gradient temperature was programmed (4°C/min.) from 140°C to 250°C. Under these conditions the presence of and methylglucosides was established.

GLC coupled to mass spectrometry (MS) of fatty acid methyl esters was performed on 15% diethylglycolsuccinate on Chromosorb WAW-DMCS, using He as carrier (20 ml/min; FID detector) with a temperature gradient of 10°C/min from 70 to 200°C. The ion source of the spectrometer (Varian CH-7A) was 200°C (70 eV, 1 mA emission), whereas the detector was also at 200°C (19 eV, 0.2 mA emission). Palmitic (35%), stearic (41%) and oleic (24%) acids were identified in GL1-A, whereas 2-hydroxystearic (43%), 2-hydroxyoleic (15%), palmitic (23%), stearic (11%), and oleic (8%) acids were identified in GL1-B.

Tetra (trimethylsilyl) derivatives of sphingosines were obtained by incubation at room temperature for 20 h with N, O-bis-(trimethylsilyl)-trifluoroacetamide and trimethylchlorosilane. Mixtures were resolved by GLC coupled to mass spectrometry on 2% methyl-silicone (OV-101; Supelco) on Chromosorb WAW-DMCS using He as carrier (12 ml/min; FID detector) with a temperature gradient of 10°C/min from 90 to 280°C. Ion source was programmed at 200°C (70 eV, 1 mA emission) and the detector was at 200°C (22 eV, 0.6 mA emission). Spectra obtained indicated the presence of dihydro-sphingosines with structures tentatively assigned in Table 1.

From this evidence it may be concluded that *Neurospora* mycelium contains a heterogeneous family of monoglucosylceramides having dihydro-sphingosines of variable chain lengths and hydroxylated and non-hydroxylated fatty acids. The existence in *Neurospora* of a

tetrahexosylceramide have been previously reported by Lester et al. (1947, J. Biol. Chem 249: 3388). Structure of this compound was established only on basis of GLC or TLC chromatographic mobilities. Other evidences (Kushwaha, et al., 1976, Lipids, 11: 778) denied the existence of glycolipids in Neurospora mycelium - - - - Institute de Investigaciones Bioquimicas "Fundacion Campomar" and Departamento de Quimica Organica, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales. Obligado 2490, 1428 Buenos Aires, Argentina.