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Bacterial Carotenoids XXX.* 2-Isopentenyl-3,4-dehydrorhodopin — A C₄₅-Carotenoid SISSEL NORGÅRD and SYNNØVE LIAAEN-JENSEN

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It has been postulated that bacterial C_{50} -carotenoids are synthesized in vivo by addition of two isopentenyl units to the 2,2'-positions of a traditional C_{40} -carotenoid skeleton.^{1,2} The existence of C_{45} -carotenoids has consequently been expected.

The first C_{45} -carotenoid (1) has now been isolated from Corynebacterium poinsettiae (Starr and Pirone). I had m.p. 153°C, $\lambda_{\rm max}$ 458, 486 (ϵ =172 500), and 518 nm, % III/II=79 in acetone, corresponding to an aliphatic dodecaene chromophore, M=620

 $(C_{45}H_{64}O)$, ν_{max} (KBR) 1160 and 905 cm⁻¹ (tertiary hydroxyl), gave no acetate on acetylation and a mono(trimethylsilyl) ether on silylation. PMR signals (τ -values) and diagnostically important fragments in the mass spectrum indicated below, support structure I, 2-isopentenyl-3,4-dehydrorhodopin, for the new carotenoid. Although the spectroscopic evidence does not rule out an alternative attachment of the C_3H_7O unit to position x, biosynthetic considerations strongly favour structure I.

Further details will be published.

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