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Directed microbial biosynthesis of deuterated biosurfactants and potential future application to other bioactive molecules

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Abstract Deuterated rhamnolipids were produced using strain AD7 of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, which was progressively adapted to increasing levels of deuterium in D₂O and carbon substrates. Fourteen different deuterated rhamnolipid structures, including structural isomers, were produced which is similar to normal protonated structures. There were two main products monorhamnolipid Rha-C₁₀-C₁₀ and dirhamnolipid Rha₂-C₁₀-C₁₀. The levels of deuteration varied from 16% with 25% D₂O + *h*-glycerol to 90% with 100% D₂O + *d*-glycerol. When *d*-tetradecane was used with H₂O, virtually all the deuterium appeared in the lipid chains while using *h*-tetradecane + D₂O led to the majority of deuterium in the sugars. The adaptation to growth in deuterium appeared to be metabolic since no genetic changes could be found in the key rhamnolipid biosynthetic genes,

the rhamnosyl transferases *RhlB* and *RhlC*. Deuterated sophorolipids were similarly produced using *Candida bombicola* and *Candida apicola* although in this case, no adaptation process was necessary. Up to 40 different sophorolipids were produced by these yeasts. However, unlike the rhamnolipids, use of D₂O did not lead to any deuteration of the lipid chains, but direct incorporation into the lipid was achieved using *d*-isostearic acid. The results from these experiments show the feasibility of producing deuterated bioactive compounds from microorganisms coupled with the possibility of manipulating the pattern of labelling through judicious use of different deuterated substrates.

Keywords Deuterium · Deuterated · Biosurfactants · Bioactives · Rhamnolipids · Sophorolipids

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Introduction

Isotopes of many of the biologically important elements have been used extensively for labelling and tracing metabolic pathways, either using radionuclides or heavy isotopes. These tracing methods are predicated on the view that the presence of alternative isotopes of elements does not disrupt the metabolic patterns of organisms, particularly microorganisms. Since the alternative isotopes often form only a small proportion of the total, as detection methods are highly sensitive, this assumption is normally true. However, the situation changes when dealing with deuterium ions otherwise known as ‘heavy hydrogen’, a stable isotope of hydrogen. When deuterium labelling of metabolites is required for neutron beam scattering (Russell et al. 2007) or NMR studies (Morgan et al. 2000), highly deuterated precursors are provided to

organisms to obtain a high level of deuteration. Under these conditions, early studies noted no effect of D₂O on bacteria up to about 20% (De Giovanni and Zamenhof 1963; Thomson 1963), but at higher concentrations, growth rates were decreased significantly. Methods were subsequently developed to adapt or ‘train’ organisms to increasing levels of deuterated substrates in an effort to produce labelled products (Paliy et al. 2003; Newo et al. 2004). An alternative approach was employed with *Chlorella vulgaris* using alkylating agents to produce mutant strains which were able to tolerate deuterium (Unno et al. 2005). More recent work has focussed on trying to manipulate deuterium labelling in polyhydroxyoctanoate produced by *Pseudomonas oleovorans* for neutron scattering studies (Foster et al. 2006; Russell et al. 2007; Holden et al. 2008). Overall, interest in producing deuterated metabolites in microorganisms has been limited since their only application appeared to be for basic research studies (Myles 2006), but this is an area of increasing interest. There has also been renewed interest in this area, however, with the realisation that deuterated products may have specific biotechnological potential (Kushner et al. 1999), particularly in the pharmacology field where deuterated drugs may have a longer residence time in the body and with lower metabolic rates may be less toxic.

Research interest in our laboratories has focussed on biosurfactants as amphiphilic compounds with both hydrophilic and hydrophobic moieties able to help the producing microorganisms solubilise hydrophobic substrates (Desai and Banat 1997; Banat et al. 2000, 2010; Satpute et al. 2010; Perfumo et al. 2010a, b; Franzetti et al. 2010). As part of an investigation of the surface interactions of biosurfactant using neutron reflectivity (Lu et al. 2000), we undertook to produce deuterated, rhamnolipids from *P. aeruginosa* and subsequently deuterated sophorolipids from the yeast *C. apicola*. Since our objective was to produce extensively labelled products with various alternative labelling patterns of the hydrophobic and hydrophilic portions of the molecules, we employed both deuterated water and deuterated carbon substrates. From this work, we can identify a strategy that may have wider application for the directed labelling of bioactive molecules with vast potential future applications.

Materials and methods

Organisms and growth media

The organisms used in this study were *P. aeruginosa* AD7 isolated from hydrothermal water (Perfumo et al. 2006), *C. bombicola* ATCC 22214 and *C. apicola* ATCC 96134. *P. aeruginosa* was routinely cultivated in LB broth (shaken at 200 rpm) or streaked on agar plates, all

incubations were at 37°C. The production medium for rhamnolipids was a mineral salts medium²¹ with 2% (v/v) glycerol or tetradecane. The *Candida* strains were maintained on YM medium (*C. bombicola*) or YEPD medium (*C. apicola*) and incubated at 27°C. The production medium for sophorolipids (GYU) contained (g/l) glucose 100, yeast extract 10, urea 1, incubated at 200 rpm and 27°C. Cells were grown on GYU for 36–48 h (growth phase) before the second carbon substrate (2% v/v isostearic acid or oleic acid) was added (production phase). Various deuterated substrates were used for the production of deuterated rhamnolipids and sophorolipids. Deuterated water was used as the basis for the growth medium with deuterated glycerol, deuterated tetradecane used for rhamnolipid production and deuterated isostearic acid used for sophorolipid production.

P. aeruginosa displayed significant growth inhibition when challenged with deuterated medium, containing either deuterated water or carbon substrate. To overcome the inhibition, the strain was ‘trained’ using a regime of increasing deuterium concentration separately in the water and carbon substrate. The regime for adaptation to deuterium was as follows: D₂O–H₂O 25:75 2 days, 50:50 2 days, 75:25 3 days, 90:10 4 days, 100:0 5 days.

Extraction procedures

Deuterated rhamnolipids were extracted by centrifuging the culture broth at 15,000×g for 15 min to remove cells. The pH was then adjusted to 2.0 using concentrated HCl followed by extraction with an equal amount of ethyl acetate (repeated four times). The ethyl acetate extract was dried over magnesium sulphate and rotary evaporated to yield a brown gum extract. Solid phase extraction was carried out using Silica SPE strata cartridges (Phenomenex, UK) to remove non-polar impurities co-extracted. SPE cartridges were conditioned with chloroform and the extracts applied and washed with chloroform removing non-polar lipids, followed by elution of rhamnolipids using 50:50 (v/v) chloroform–methanol. The purified glycolipids were evaporated to dryness and dissolved in methanol prior to HPLC–MS analysis.

Extractions of deuterated sophorolipids were carried out in a similar manner to rhamnolipids above, without acidification since the low aqueous solubility of sophorolipids allows the material to separate directly. Once dried, excess co-extracted carbon source was removed by washing three times with hexane. Other non-polar impurities were removed using the SPE method as described above.

Analytical characterisation

HPLC–MS characterisation of the glycolipids was achieved using the LCQTM quadrupole ion-trap mass spectrometer

(Finnigan MAT, San Jose, CA, USA) utilising ESI connected to a thermo spectra HPLC system. Tandem mass spectrometry was carried out using collision energy of 35% throughout on the most intense peak in each MS scan. The scan range was set at m/z 50–800, with sheath gas flow set to 65 and the auxiliary gas to 35. The spray voltage was set to 3.5 kV and the capillary temperature to 250°C. Nitrogen gas was delivered from a Whatman nitrogen generator (Whatman Inc. Haverhill, MA, USA), with the helium damping gas (99.999% purity) present in the ion trap obtained from BOC Medical Gases (Guildford, Surrey, UK). HPLC–MS separation of the rhamnolipid mixtures utilised a reverse phase C_{18} column (Luna 5 μ m C_{18} , 250 × 4.6 mm, Phenomenex) and a binary gradient mobile phase comprising HPLC grade H_2O (BDH, Dorset, UK) as mobile phase A and acetonitrile (BDH, Dorset, UK) as mobile phase B. Initially, the proportions were 70% A, 30% B, adjusted in a linear gradient to 30% A, 70% B over 50 min and then back to 70% A, 30% B by 55 min and held for 5 min. The flow rate of 0.5 ml min^{-1} and an injection volume of 20 μ l were used throughout.

Sophorolipid analysis was carried out using the same procedure as above with the following difference in the HPLC method. HPLC was performed using a reverse phase C_{18} column (Gemini 5 μ m C_{18} , 250 × 4.6 mm, Phenomenex) and a binary gradient mobile phase comprising HPLC grade H_2O as mobile phase A and acetonitrile as mobile phase B. Initially, the proportions were 40% A, 60% B, adjusted in a linear gradient to 10% A, 90% B over 55 min and then back to 40% A, 60% B by 57 min and held for 3 min. The flow rate of 0.5 ml min^{-1} and an injection volume of 20 μ l were used throughout.

Molecular methods

Deuterium-adapted cells of *P. aeruginosa* AD7, designated AD7-d, were harvested from deuterated medium, pelleted and the genomic DNA extracted. The two rhamnosyl transferase genes *RhlB* and *RhlC* were selected for sequence comparison. The methods for DNA extraction, PCR (including primer sequences) and sequencing and subsequent bioinformatics handling of data are as follows. Genomic DNA was extracted using a commercial Fast DNA[®] Spin[®] Kit for Soil (BIO101, Carlsbad, CA), and cell lysis was performed with a FastPrep[™] FP120 cell disrupter. PCR amplification of full-length *rhlB* and *rhlC* genes was carried out using newly designed sets of primers as follows:

rhIB2-f CATTTCCTCGACCTGGAGTC rhIB2-r
ATCGAGAAAGCGTTGCAGTT
rhIB3-f GGTACACCCCAAGTTCAACG rhIB3-r
AAAAGCCTCCGTCATTCCT

rhIC2-f CTCGTCATTCTGGCTGGTCT rhIC2-r
GCAGGCTGTATTCGGGTGC
rhIC3-f ATCCATCTCGACGGACTGAC rhIC3-r
GGGCGATTTCGTTCTACTTCC.

PCRs were performed using the GC-RICH PCR system-dNTPack (Roche) with $MgCl_2$ concentration adjusted to 2.5 mM. The PCR cycle was as follows: initial denaturation at 95°C for 3 min, 30 cycles of denaturation at 95°C for 60 s, annealing at 56°C for 60 s, extension at 72°C for 90 s and final extension at 72°C for 10 min. Sequencing reactions were prepared using an ABI Prism[®] BigDye[™] Terminator reaction kit (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) with addition of 5% (v/v) dimethyl sulfoxide and run on an ABI Prism[®] 3100 Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems). Each gene was sequenced in both forward and reverse direction with external and internal primers to produce overlapping fragments. Full-length sequences were obtained by assembling fragments with the CAP3 programme and for each gene forward and reverse contigs were aligned with ClustalW 2.0 to validate nucleotide match.

Results

Despite the adaptation, growth and rhamnolipid production in the fully deuterated medium was considerably lower than in non-deuterated medium. The *Candida* strains did not require any training regime to grow in deuterated media. The major results from the deuteration experiments for rhamnolipid and sophorolipid production are displayed in Tables 1 and 2, respectively. Analysis of the deuterated rhamnolipids produced in each experiment using HPLC-MS revealed the presence of up to 14 different structures including structural isomers, which is also generally observed during production of protonated rhamnolipids. Due to the complexity of the sample, only the main monorhamnolipid, L-rhamnosyl- β -hydroxydecanoil- β -hydroxydecanoate designated as Rha- C_{10} - C_{10} and the main dirhamnolipid, L-rhamnosyl-L-rhamnosyl- β -hydroxydecanoil- β -hydroxydecanoate designated as Rha₂- C_{10} - C_{10} are displayed in the table. Rha- C_{10} - C_{10} has a molecular formula of $C_{26}H_{48}O_9$ and under ESI-MS conditions using negative mode ionisation gives an $[M-H]^-$ signal at m/z 503, representing the loss of a proton from the molecular mass of the compound during ionisation. Rha₂- C_{10} - C_{10} contains a dirhamnose sugar attached to the fatty acid chain and displays an $[M-H]^-$ signal at m/z 649 in the non-deuterated form and corresponds to the molecular formula $C_{32}H_{58}O_{13}$ (Figs. 1 and 2).

In each experiment, rather than one single Rha- C_{10} - C_{10} or Rha₂- C_{10} - C_{10} structure being produced by the microor-

Table 1 Production of *d*-rhamnolipids using combinations of deuterated water and/or carbon sources

Deuterium/carbon source	Rhamnolipid structure	Range of d-ions (<i>m/z</i>)	Average (main)	% <i>d</i> -atoms	Sugar	Lipid
<i>d</i> -tetradecane	Rha ₂ -C ₁₀ -C ₁₀	677 (28d)–683 (34d)	680 (31d)	54	311 (2d)	368 (29d)
	Rha-C ₁₀ -C ₁₀	531 (28d)–536 (33d)	534 (31d)	66	164 (1d)	369 (30d)
50% D ₂ O + <i>d</i> -tetradecane	Rha ₂ -C ₁₀ -C ₁₀	684 (35d)–694 (45d)	690 (41d)	72	317 (8d)	371 (32d)
	Rha-C ₁₀ -C ₁₀	534 (31d)–544 (41d)	539 (36d)	77	169 (5d)	370 (31d)
100% D ₂ O + <i>h</i> -tetradecane	Rha ₂ -C ₁₀ -C ₁₀	666 (17d)–671 (22d)	669 (20d)	35	324 (15d)	344 (5d)
	Rha-C ₁₀ -C ₁₀	514 (11d)–518 (15d)	516 (13d)	28	172 (9d)	343 (4d)
50% D ₂ O + <i>h</i> -tetradecane	Rha ₂ -C ₁₀ -C ₁₀	656 (7d)–664 (15d)	659 (10d)	18	316 (7d)	341 (2d)
	Rha-C ₁₀ -C ₁₀	507 (4d)–512 (9d)	510 (7d)	15	168 (5d)	341 (2d)
25% D ₂ O + <i>h</i> -glycerol	Rha ₂ -C ₁₀ -C ₁₀	655 (6d)–662 (12d)	658 (9d)	16	311 (2d)	346 (7d)
	Rha-C ₁₀ -C ₁₀	508 (5d)–514 (8d)	508 (8d)	17	164 (1d)	346 (7d)
50% D ₂ O + <i>h</i> -glycerol	Rha ₂ -C ₁₀ -C ₁₀	661 (12d)–670 (21d)	666 (17d)	28	312 (3d)	352 (13d)
	Rha-C ₁₀ -C ₁₀	513 (10d)–522 (19d)	518 (15d)	32	165 (2d)	351 (12d)
75% D ₂ O + <i>h</i> -glycerol	Rha ₂ -C ₁₀ -C ₁₀	672 (23d)–680 (31d)	676 (27d)	47	315 (6d)	359 (20d)
	Rha-C ₁₀ -C ₁₀	524 (21d)–530 (27d)	527 (24d)	51	166 (3d)	359 (20d)
90% D ₂ O + <i>h</i> -glycerol	Rha ₂ -C ₁₀ -C ₁₀	679 (30d)–689 (40d)	684 (35d)	61	317 (8d)	366 (27d)
	Rha-C ₁₀ -C ₁₀	531 (28d)–539 (36d)	535 (32d)	68	168 (5d)	366 (27d)
100% D ₂ O + <i>h</i> -glycerol	Rha ₂ -C ₁₀ -C ₁₀	687 (38d)–693 (44d)	690 (41d)	72	318 (9d)	371 (32d)
	Rha-C ₁₀ -C ₁₀	537 (34d)–543 (40d)	540 (37d)	79	167 (4d)	371 (32d)
<i>d</i> -glycerol	Rha ₂ -C ₁₀ -C ₁₀	658 (9d)–664 (15d)	661 (12d)	21	316 (7d)	344 (5d)
	Rha-C ₁₀ -C ₁₀	508 (5d)–514 (11d)	511 (7d)	15	166 (3d)	343 (4d)
100% D ₂ O + <i>d</i> -glycerol	Rha ₂ -C ₁₀ -C ₁₀	698 (49d)–702 (53d)	700 (51d)	89	326 (17d)	373 (34d)
	Rha-C ₁₀ -C ₁₀	544 (41d)–548 (45d)	546 (43d)	91	172 (9d)	373 (34d)

Only the main dirhamnolipid, Rha₂-C₁₀-C₁₀ (fully protonated *m/z* of 649) and the main monorhamnolipid, Rha-C₁₀-C₁₀, (fully protonated *m/z* of 503) are displayed. HPLC–MS results are displayed showing the range of deuterated compounds produced, the percentage incorporation of deuterium and their relative position within the structure

ganism, a range containing different amounts of deuterium incorporation were observed. The range of deuterium ions was calculated from the *m/z* difference between the deuterated and protonated structures and has a lower and upper limit depending on the number of different deuterium structures produced for each rhamnolipid. Only those above a 25% relative abundance in relation to the highest

abundant structure are recorded. In each experiment, the middle of this range was also the most abundant ion observed, and this value was used to calculate the percentage deuterium incorporated. The lowest percentage of deuterium of 16–17% was observed for the experiment using 25% heavy water and protonated glycerol as the carbon sources. While the highest level of around 90%

Table 2 Production of *d*-sophorolipids using combinations of deuterated water and/or carbon sources

Deuterium/carbon source	Sophorolipid structure	Range of d-ions (<i>m/z</i>)	Average (main)	% <i>d</i> -atoms	Lipid
50% D ₂ O	A, 2 Ac, C18:1	709 (4d)–717 (12d)	713 (8d)	14	299 (2d)
	L, 2 Ac, C18:1	691 (4d)–699 (12d)	695 (8d)	15	299 (2d)
<i>d</i> -isostearic acid	A, 2 Ac, C18:1	740 (35d)–742 (37d)	741 (36d)	63	331 (34d)
	L, 2 Ac, C18:1	722 (35d)–724 (37d)	723 (36d)	65	331 (34d)
D ₂ O + oleic acid	A, 2 Ac, C18:1	714 (7d)–722 (17d)	718 (13d)	23	298 (1d)
	L, 2 Ac, C18:1	695 (7d)–703 (16d)	699 (13d)	24	298 (1d)
D ₂ O + disostearic acid	A, 2 Ac, C18:1	749 (34d)–759 (44d)	755 (40d)	89	331 (34d)
	L, 2 Ac, C18:1	731 (44d)–740 (53d)	737 (50d)	93	331 (34d)

Only the main lactonic sophorolipid with two acetyl groups and a C18:1 lipid chain (fully protonated *m/z* of 687) and the main acidic sophorolipid with two acetyl groups and a C18:1 lipid chain (fully protonated *m/z* of 705) are displayed. HPLC–MS results are displayed showing the range of deuterated compounds produced, the percentage incorporation of deuterium and the amount located on the lipid chain

deutad7d2o50%normal gly_080201142627 #780-1863RT:15.23-37.61AV:542NL:6.62E5
 F:- c ESI Full ms [50.00-1000.00]

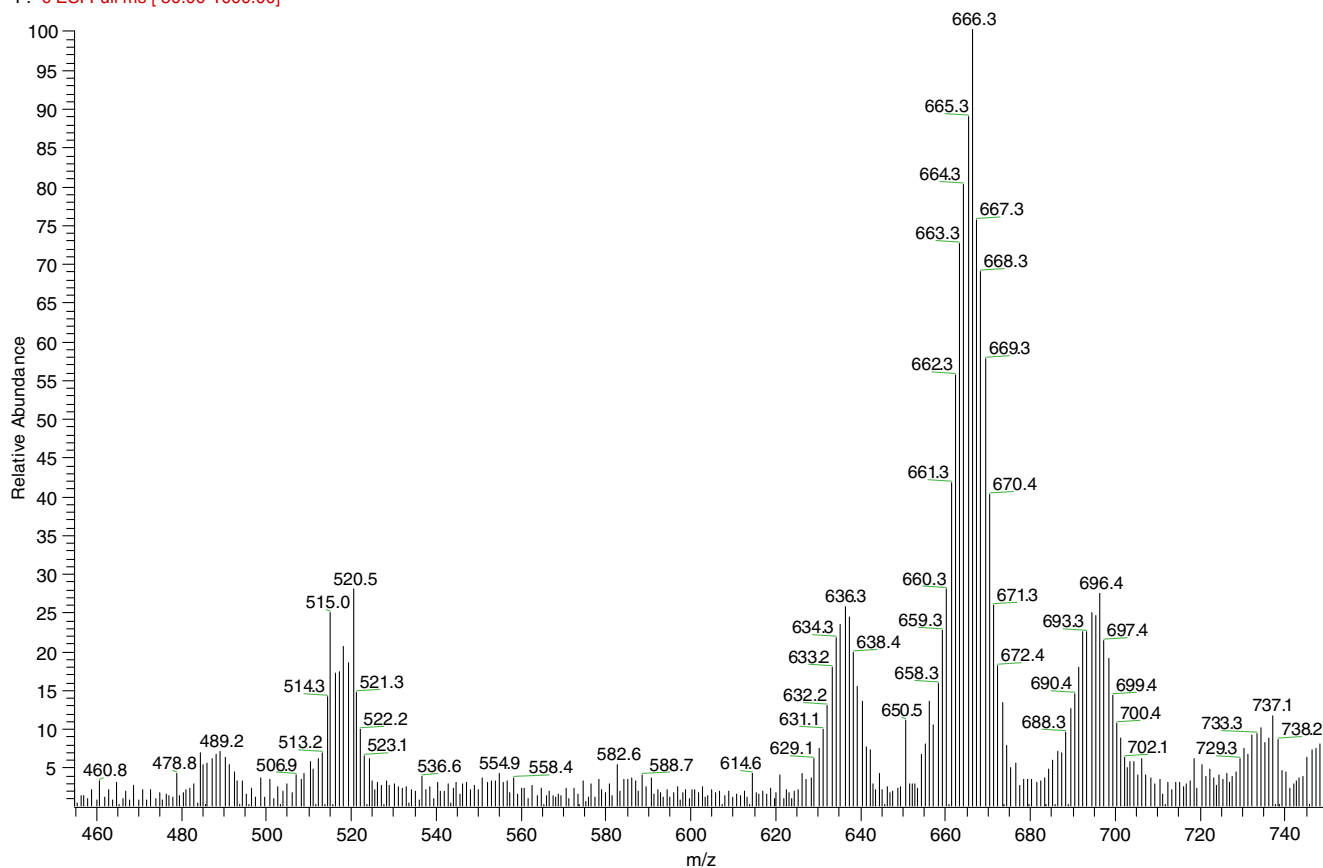


Fig. 1 HPLC–MS showing the TIC spectrum of *d*-rhamnolipids produced using 50/50 water/heavy water and protonated glycerol. Each of the major rhamnolipids is represented by a bell-shaped peak

with each line representing the same structure with one more or less *d*-atoms present

deuterium was obtained using 100% D₂O and *d*-glycerol, with increasing use of heavy water from 25% to 100%, there was an increase in the level of deuterium within the rhamnolipid structures from, on average, nine and eight *d*-atoms for the Rha₂-C₁₀-C₁₀ and Rha-C₁₀-C₁₀, respectively, to 41 and 37 *d*-atoms. During each analysis, data-dependant tandem MS fragmentation was carried out, which assisted in determining the relative positions of the *d*-atoms within the chemical structure. However, in some experiments, one deuterium atom is left unaccounted, which would suggest that when the structure fragments, the new site for ionisation was most probably deuterated. In the case of rhamnolipids, one of the fragmentations observed was the breakage of the bond between the sugar and lipidic moiety, thus helping to identify the relative position of the deuterium atoms. When *d*-tetradecane and H₂O was the sole carbon source used, virtually all the deuterium was present on the lipid chain. However, production using *h*-tetradecane and D₂O resulted in the majority being present on the sugar moiety, with 4/5 *d*-atoms on the lipid chain.

Production of deuterated rhamnolipids using protonated glycerol and an increasing percentage of heavy water

resulted in rising levels of *d*-atom incorporation on the lipid chain from 13 to 32 *d*-atoms, while the rhamnose portion also increased. When the only source of deuterium was present in glycerol, only 4/5 *d*-atoms were incorporated on the fatty acid portion with the remainder present on the sugar group, suggesting that when no alkane or fatty acid is present during production, water is heavily involved in the biosynthesis of the lipid portion. The production using both D₂O and *d*-glycerol resulted in the greatest level of deuterated rhamnolipids with 34 *d*-atoms on the lipid chain and 17 and nine *d*-atoms on the dirhamnose and mono-rhamnose moieties, respectively. The use of mixtures of heavy and normal water along with protonated or deuterated carbon source resulted in a large range of *d*-atoms incorporated. For example, when 50/50 heavy and normal water was used with *d*-tetradecane, the range of *d*-atoms for each type of rhamnolipid was 10. The use of 100% D₂O and *d*-glycerol resulted in a range of four different levels for each rhamnolipid product, suggesting the use of highly pure carbon sources and water results in a much less complex mixture of rhamnolipids being produced.

C:\Xcalibur\...ad7 100% d20 and d-gly 15/04/2008 09:55:54

ad7 100% d20 and d-gly #2-7RT:0.02-0.11AV:6NL:1.70E7

F:- c Full ms [150.00-1200.00]

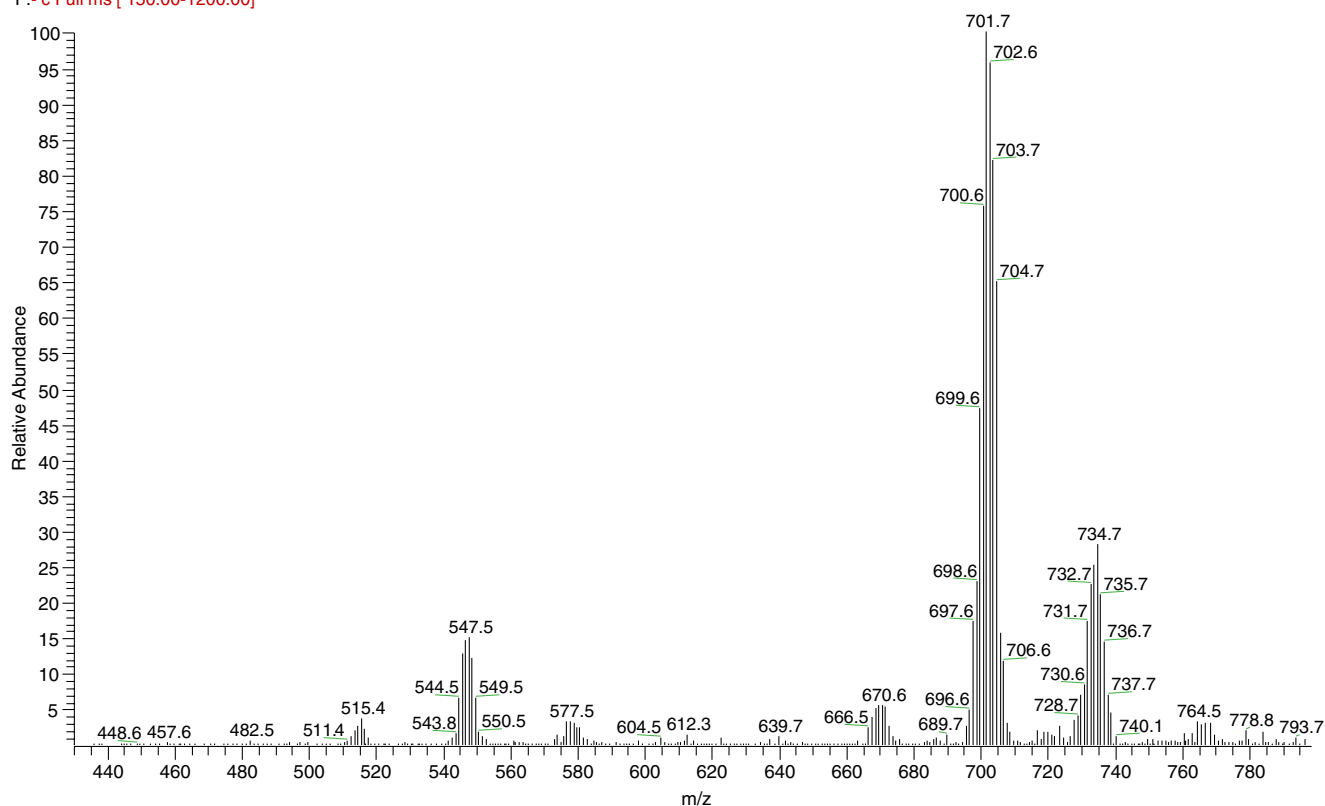


Fig. 2 HPLC-MS showing the TIC spectrum of *d*-rhamnolipids produced using 100% D₂O and *d*-glycerol, showing a much smaller range of *d*-atoms for each structure

Generally, the production of sophorolipids results in an even more complex mixture being produced, containing anywhere from 20 to 40 different sophorolipids and associated isomers. The sophorolipids produced can be split into two groups, acidic and lactonic, with only the main acidic and lactonic forms displayed in Table 2. The main acidic, 17-L-[(2'-*O*-β-D-glucopyranosyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-oxy]octadecenoic acid-6', 6''-diacetate, has a molecular formula of C₃₄H₅₇O₁₅ giving an [M-H]⁻ signal at *m/z* 705 in the fully protonated form. Under negative mode ionisation, the main lactonic, 17-L-[(2'-*O*-β-D-glucopyranosyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-oxy]octadecenoic acid-1,4''-lactone-6',6''-diacetate, gives a signal at *m/z* 687 corresponding to the molecular formula C₃₄H₅₅O₁₄ minus one proton, which occurs during ionisation. During MS/MS fragmentation, only the ion representing the fatty acid portion could be detected and only at a low abundance compared to other major fragments that were present.

Using 50% heavy water and no fatty acid carbon sources resulted in an extremely small quantity of *d*-sophorolipids being produced with two *d*-atoms incorporated in the lipid chain and another six *d*-atoms presumably on the sugar

moiety. With 100% D₂O and oleic acid, 13 *d*-atoms were present with 12 on the sophorose group. Unlike *d*-rhamnolipid where the water source was capable of influencing the level of deuterium incorporated into the lipidic chain, no such effect was observed for *d*-sophorolipid biosynthesis. Direct incorporation of deuterium into the fatty acid portion was achieved using deuterated isostearic acid, resulting in 34 *d*-atoms being present, with only two *d*-atoms in the sugar portion when normal water was also used. Cultivation using heavy water and *d*-isostearic acid resulted in roughly 90% deuterium being present in each main structure with 34 and 16 *d*-atoms on the lipid and sugar portions, respectively.

Rhamnolipid gene resequencing from adapted strain and comparison with wild-type strain

Direct comparison of the complete gene sequences for *RhlB* (the mono-rhamnosyl transferase) and *RhlC* (the di-rhamnosyl transferase) in the deuterium adapted strain AD7-*d*, and its parent strain AD7 showed that there had been no genetic modification of two of the key genes

involved in rhamnolipid synthesis; therefore, the adaptation process had almost certainly been metabolic adaptation. The accession numbers for the gene sequences for strain AD7 are *RhlB* FN601361 and *RhlC* FN601388.

Discussion

The initial target for this work was the production of rhamnolipids and sophorolipids with high levels of deuteration (at least 50%) that could be used for neutron scattering studies of the surface adsorption properties of the biosurfactants. As the work progressed, using D₂O and other deuterated carbon sources, we realised that the incorporation patterns in the biosurfactants could be manipulated through judicious use of D₂O and the other substrates. Two clear conclusions can be drawn from the experiments carried out. First, when high levels of deuterium are provided to prokaryotes, either in the form of D₂O or deuterated carbon substrate, high levels of initial inhibition of growth occur. This inhibition can be overcome by adopting a progressive adaptation strategy so that eventually, although growth is still restricted, satisfactory levels of production can be achieved. The adaptation of the prokaryotes is metabolic and does not appear to be based in genetic modification of the key genes in the metabolic pathway. This is of significant importance as it means that there are no changes in the key metabolic pathway products. Eukaryotic microorganisms do not suffer the same level of deuterium inhibition as prokaryotes although adaptation may still be necessary to achieve effective growth (Haon et al. 1993; Morgan et al 2000). Kushner et al. (1997) stated ‘mechanisms involved in such adaptation have hardly been studied’ and the situation appears to be largely unchanged at the present time. Paliy et al (2003) recognised that the adaptation of *Escherichia coli* to growth on deuterated minimal medium could not be clearly identified as solely due to metabolic adaptation or genetic mutation but suggested that a range of non-specific mutations were involved in the process.

The second conclusion is that careful selection of deuterated substrates can be used to achieve selective labelling of products. In the case of the biosurfactants, which consist of a hydrophilic portion comprising sugar molecules and a hydrophobic tail composed of lipid chains, the sugar portion can be effectively labelled with the use of D₂O only while the lipid chains can be heavily labelled using an appropriate deuterated carbon substrate. These results together indicate the feasibility of production of deuterated bioactive microbial products in which the exact pattern of labelling could be manipulated to give optimum efficacy. In the case of biosurfactants with wide potential medical application (Rodrigues et al. 2006, 2007), this may

have significant implications with regards to persistence and or efficacy in the human body.

Wider implications of the ability to manipulate the level of deuteration in various bioactive molecules such as antibiotics and other drugs is modifying the physicochemical structures of such compounds which may lead to different efficacy, persistence or increased challenges to the development of microbial resistance. An area of great future interest we believe will be determining whether site directed, selective or specifically deuterated antibiotics are an effective strategy against drug-resistant microorganisms. Partial success of improved effectiveness compared to the protonated forms against sensitive organisms would lead to the ability to use lower doses and higher efficiency against resistant organisms. Achieving the latter would open vast area of research and industrial interest in the use of deuterated compounds in numerous biomedical and health related applications.

Other potential uses include selective labelling of parts of target drugs to monitor their breakdown or dissociation within biological systems. Both naturally existing microbial products and other new products can be produced using deuterated water and substrate. Eguchi et al. (2005) produced deuterated zeaxanthin, lycopene and β -carotene using a genetically engineered *E. coli* on deuterated mevalonate as one of the growth substrates to study the physicochemical properties of these substrates. Finally, the increased availability of highly deuterated microbial bioactive compounds may encourage research activity into their monitoring, biochemistry, durability, developing resistance and therefore, possibly extend their uses.

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