

# Griseococcin(1) from *Bovistella radicata* (Mont.) Pat and antifungal activity

Yong Ye

Hefei University of Technology

Qinghua Zeng

Hefei University of Technology

Qingmei Zeng (✉ [zengqingmei@hfut.edu.cn](mailto:zengqingmei@hfut.edu.cn))

Hefei University of Technology

---

## Research article

**Keywords:** Griseococcin, LH-20, DEAE, 1D NMR, 2D NMR, HPLC, FT-IR

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-29969/v4>

**License:**   This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

[Read Full License](#)

---

# Abstract

## Background

To evaluate the antimicrobial and microbicidal activity of *B. radicata* fermentation broth, the broth was purified by DEAE-cellulose and sephadex LC-20 column. The compounds were submitted to spectral analyses (HPLC, FT-IR, 1D and 2D NMR etc.).

## Results

The purified compounds were identified as the Griseococcin(s) which were naphthoquinone derivatives, the Chemical formula and MW of Griseococcin(1) was determined as  $C_{37}O_{10}H_{43}N$  and 661Da. only Griseococcin(1) has good antimicrobial activity among the Griseococcin(s). The zone of inhibition (ZOI), minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) or minimum fungicidal concentration (MFC) of Griseococcin(1) were used to investigate the antimicrobial activity. Antifungal activity of Griseococcin(1) was significant, especially for main pathogenic fungus *Trichophyton rubrum* and *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*, MFC/MIC of Griseococcin(1) was 1, while MFC/MIC of positive control was greater than 4, the fungicidal effect of Griseococcin(1) was better than that of positive control.

## Conclusions

In this paper, the secondary metabolite compound Griseococcin(1) from *B. radicata* was purified. The purified compound can restrain main pathogens (*T. rubrum* and *T. mentagrophytes*) leading to tinea pedis. The antifungal activity of Griseococcin(1) was similar to that of the positive control and the fungicidal effect of Griseococcin(1) was better than that of positive control, it might be suitable for pharmaceutical industries.

## Background

Tinea pedis is a chronic fungal infection of the feet [1]. Patients that have tinea pedis may be affected by several pathogens, including filamentous fungi named *Trichophyton rubrum* and *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* [2], as well as a yeast named *Candida albicans* [3]. *T. rubrum* is the main pathogenic fungi for tinea pedis, having a prevalence as high as 80% among all tinea-pedis associated pathogenic microbes [4]. Traditionally, to treat tinea pedis, synthetic fungicides such as fluconazole, itraconazole, echinocandins [5], and miconazole nitrate, either by oral medication or external use [6], have been used to treat this disease. Vermes et al (2000) found that flucytosine and AMB (amphotericin B) were moderately effective in fighting against invasive fungal infections [7,8,9]. Similar studies on itraconazole have demonstrated that it is effective against fungal infections [10]. However, due to side effects or the continuous drug resistance, some oral medications are unsafe for patients [11], and these chemicals also cause potential deleterious effects on the environment due to their residues [12,13]. In general, plant natural products have been for decades one of the most successful sources of drugs to treat infectious

diseases [14] and natural products extracted represent a rich resource for screening bioactive compounds [15].

Puffballs are widely distributed in many provinces of China, and are various by more than 100 species [16]. *Calvatia gigantea* (Batsch ex Pers) Lloyd, *Calvatia lilacina* (Mont. et Berk.) Lloyd, *Lasiosphaera fenzlii* Reich, *Lycoperdon pyriforme* Schaeff.:pers, *Bovistella radicata* (Mont.) Pat, *Handkea utriformis* (HU), *H. excipuliformis* (HE), and *Vascellum pratense* (VP) are all common medicinal puffballs. Although no longer edible in their mature state (because of their powdery consistency), these puffballs have been shown to be a source of active compounds of various biological activities. Puffballs are believed to have several therapeutic properties when used medicinally: hemostasis [17], cough relief [18], suppression of cell division, and antitumor [19] and antimicrobial [20] properties. Petrović P, et al reported noticeable **antimicrobial activity** diversity for the methanol extracts obtained from *Handkea utriformis* (HU), *H. excipuliformis* (HE), and *Vascellum pratense* (VP) [21]. Specimen (*Bovistella radicata* (Mont.) Pat) was dried and deposited in the Institute of Biology, School of Food and Biological Engineering, Hefei University of Technology (HFUT), China.

The aim of the present study was to evaluate the antimicrobial activity of Griseococcin(1) extracted from *B. radicata* fermentation broth. The antimicrobial and microbicidal activities were evaluated in terms of their minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC), minimum fungicidal concentration (MFC) or minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) and zone of inhibition (ZOI) values [22], the physico-chemical characterization (HPLC, UV, FT-IR) of Griseococcin(1) and the chemical constituents responsible for this activity were also studied (1D and 2D NMR).

## Results

### Fermentation, extraction and purification of active compound from *B. radicata*

20% NaCl elution fraction from fermentation broth of *B. radicata* was named as SPAF by DEAE-cellulose column. The strongest antimicrobial activity fraction from SPAF was Griseococcin(1) by Sephadex LH-20 column. The  $UV_{max}$  of all the fraction was 215nm, the HPLC chromatograms of SPAF and Griseococcin(1) were shown in figure 1 (A~B). The chromatogram of B showed a single and symmetrical peak for Griseococcin(1) (fig1.B)

### 1D and 2D NMR of Griseococcin(1)

Griseococcin(1) was isolated as a white amorphous solid powder with the molecular formula of  $C_{37}H_{43}NO_{10}$  derived from the high-resolution electrospray ionization mass spectrum (HR-ESI-MS). The complete assignments for all protons and carbons were shown in Table 1. The  $^{13}C$  NMR spectra of Griseococcin(1) displayed signals of thirty seven carbons, including five carbonyl carbons ( $\delta C$  215.7–175.1), five aromatic/olefinic methine carbons ( $\delta C$  128.86,  $\delta C$  215.7–175.1), seven non-protonated aromatic/olefinic carbons ( $\delta C$  161.06–109.99), four methyl carbons ( $\delta C$  20.27), and four olefin carbons

( $\delta$ C 166.01). The  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of 1 in  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  exhibited signals of four methyls at  $\delta$  H 2.14 (3H, s, H-14'),  $\delta$  H 2.12 (3H, s, H-15'),  $\delta$  H 1.06 (3H, s, H-16') and 1.07 (3H, s, H-17'), five aromatic protons [ $\delta$  H 7.80 (1H, s, H-1),  $\delta$  H 7.93 (1H, s, H-5),  $\delta$  H 7.72 (1H, s, H-6),  $\delta$  H 7.81 (1H, s, H-8) and 7.66 (1H, s, H-12)], four hydroxyl groups at  $\delta$  H 8.37 (1H, br s, 4'-OH),  $\delta$  H 7.81 (1H, br s, 9'-OH) and  $\delta$  H 7.80 (1H, br s, 11'-OH) and 9.63 (1H, br s, 13'-OH).

The structure of Griseococcin(1) was deduced by comprehensive analysis of  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  COSY, HMBC, and HSQC spectra (Fig. 2A). In Griseococcin(1), the naphthoquinone substructure could be identified by the observation of HMBC correlations from H-8 ( $\delta$  H 7.80) to C-6 ( $\delta$  C 137.21), C-4 ( $\delta$  C 138.60) and C-13 ( $\delta$  C 30.18), from H-1 ( $\delta$  H 7.81) to C-3 ( $\delta$  C 175.11), C-12 ( $\delta$  C 166.07) and C-1' ( $\delta$  C 28.40), from H-5 ( $\delta$  H 7.93) to C-3 ( $\delta$  C 175.11) and C-9 ( $\delta$  C 138.56), from H<sub>2</sub>-13 ( $\delta$  H 1.07) to C-8 ( $\delta$  C 135.45) and C-6 ( $\delta$  C 137.21), from H<sub>3</sub>-14' ( $\delta$  H 1.85) to C-2' ( $\delta$  C 215.7) and C-4' (OH) ( $\delta$  C 73.60), from H<sub>3</sub>-15' ( $\delta$  H 2.11) to C-6' ( $\delta$  C 215.70) and C-4' (OH) ( $\delta$  C 73.60), from H<sub>2</sub>-7' ( $\delta$  H 1.08) to C-9' ( $\delta$  C 71.25) and C-13' ( $\delta$  C 71.18). The  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^1\text{H}$  three-bond couplings observed in the COSY spectrum from H-8' ( $\delta$  H 1.94) to H-9' ( $\delta$  H 3.62), from H-10' ( $\delta$  H 1.29) to H-11' ( $\delta$  H 3.49), from H-12' ( $\delta$  H 1.73) to H-13' ( $\delta$  H 3.51), together with the chemical shifts of the  $^{13}\text{C}$  resonances (C-8'-13') observed at alternating higher and lower fields, revealed the presence of cyclohexane with alternating hydroxyl and methyl groups.  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  COSY correlations from H<sub>2</sub>-13 ( $\delta$  H 1.07, m) to H<sub>2</sub>-14 ( $\delta$  H 3.62, m), from H<sub>2</sub>-14 ( $\delta$  H 3.62, m) to H<sub>2</sub>-15 ( $\delta$  H 3.49, m) and from H<sub>2</sub>-16 ( $\delta$  H 3.55, m) to H<sub>2</sub>-17 ( $\delta$  H 3.51, m) and HMBC correlations from H<sub>2</sub>-13 ( $\delta$  H 1.07, m) to C-15 ( $\delta$  C 166.02), from H<sub>2</sub>-14 ( $\delta$  H 3.62, m) to C-16 ( $\delta$  C 166), from H<sub>2</sub>-15 ( $\delta$  H 3.49, m) to C-17 ( $\delta$  C 166.01) and from H<sub>2</sub>-16 ( $\delta$  H 3.55, m) to C-18 ( $\delta$  C 23.15) identified coupled olefins. The key HMBC correlations from H<sub>2</sub>-1' ( $\delta$  H 1.94, m) to C-3' ( $\delta$  C 23.4), from H-3' ( $\delta$  H 2.14, m) to C-5' ( $\delta$  C 29.05), from H<sub>3</sub>-14' ( $\delta$  H 1.85, m) to C-2' ( $\delta$  C 215.7) and C-4'-OH ( $\delta$  C 73.6), from H<sub>3</sub>-15' ( $\delta$  H 2.11, m) to C-6' ( $\delta$  C 215.7) and C-4'-OH identified two meta position carbonyl group and one ortho position hydroxyl group (Fig 2B).

This connectivity was also secured by the observation of the HSQC correlations from H<sub>3</sub>-14' to C-3' and from H<sub>3</sub>-15' to C-6'. Therefore, the complete structure of naphthoquinone was determined as shown in Fig 2C.

### Physico-chemical characterization of Griseococcin(1)

Griseococcin(1) was white powder and its solubility was 0.063 g/ml in water. It could be slight soluble in methanol and DMSO, but insoluble in n-hexane, dichloromethane, chloroform, ethyl acetate and acetone.

The FT-IR spectrum of Griseococcin(1) showed (Fig. 3) an intense and broad characteristic absorption peaks at  $3417.2\text{ cm}^{-1}$  represented the stretching vibration of O-H. The weak absorption peaks at  $2356$  and  $2925.5\text{ cm}^{-1}$  were resulted from the stretching vibration of C-H. The absorption bands at  $1637.4$  and  $1618.1\text{ cm}^{-1}$  are due to the vibration of C=C and C=O in the ester group. The absorptions peaks at  $1456.1$ ,

1414 and 624  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  were attributed to the presence of an internal C–H deformation. The strong absorption peak at 866  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  was resulted from aromatics. In conclusion, the typical absorption peak indicated that Griseococcin(1) was naphthoquinone with group O–H,C-H,C=C,C=O and so on [23].

### In Vitro antagonistic assay

Griseococcin(1) was assessed for antimicrobial and microbicidal activity against selected *Trichophyton rubrum*(ATCC 28188), *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*(ATCC 9533), *Epidermophyton floccosum*(ATCC 52066), *Candida albicans* (ATCC 10231), *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 6538), *Bacillus subtilis* (ATCC 6051), *Escherichia coli* (ATCC 8739) and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (ATCC 27582) The results were shown in table 1, it displayed strong antifungal activity against *T. rubrum*, *T. mentagrophytes* with ZOI values of  $18.06 \pm 0.85$ ,  $15.01 \pm 1.02$  mm, as compared to the positive control with ZOI=  $20.67 \pm 1.58$ ,  $28.33 \pm 2.15$  mm, respectively. While antibacterial activity was weak.

J.Meletiadis et al reported that compounds were considered bactericidal or fungicidal when the MBC/MIC or MFC/MIC ratio is  $\leq 4$  [24]. In this study, it was important to discern whether the Griseococcin(1) possesses bactericidal and fungicidal activities. The fungicidal activities of Griseococcin(1) were assessed as MIC, MFC and MFC/MIC. The results were shown in Table 2. Griseococcin(1) showed the high fungicidal activities by means of lowest values of MIC and MFC against the four fungi, especially for main pathogenic fungi (*T. rubrum*), the MIC, MFC and MFC/MIC values were  $31.2 \pm 2.7$ ,  $31.2 \pm 3.1$   $\mu\text{g/ml}$  and 1, while MIC, MFC and MFC/MIC values of Terbinafine were  $15.6 \pm 1.2$ ,  $31.2 \pm 1.6$   $\mu\text{g/ml}$  and 6. Fungicidal activities of Griseococcin(1) are revealed more effective than that of commercial reagents (Terbinafine).

Griseococcin(1) also showed high bactericidal activities with MIC, MBC and MBC/MIC values ranged between 62.5–125  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ , 125–500  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  and 2–4 against examined bacteria(*S. aureus*, *E. coli* and *P. aeruginosa*). The results were shown in table 3. Griseococcin(1) showed the highest bactericidal activity for *S. aureus* and *E. coli*. MBC/MIC value of Griseococcin(1) was 2.0, while the MBC/MIC ratio was 3.0 and 4.0 for positive control (Gentamicin sulfate).

Due to side effects and the continuous drug resistance, commercial reagents might be unsafe for patients [11], Therefore, the development of fungicidal therapies is crucial, above results (MIC,MFC or MBC and MFC/MIC or MBC/MIC) add more value to Griseococcin(1)

## Discussion

In the present study, Griseococcin(1) purified from selected puffball (*Bovistella radicata* (Mont.) Pat) had remarkable antifungal activities. These data are consistent with previous findings on the minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) and zone of inhibition (ZOI) of *B. radicata* fermentation [20].

According to the Chinese Pharmacopeia, the puffball can restrain *S. aureus* and *P. aeruginosa*. The antifungal function of puffball has not been reported previously, hence, the present study is interesting

and original. The novel application of *B. radicata* might be due to different geographic sources of the material used and different strains used [25].

In this study, the purification extraction Griseococcin(s) from fermentation broth of *B. radicata* obtained through cellulos DE-52 and sephadex LH-20 column. In Vitro study on antifungal effects of Griseococcin(1) on fungi showed that the most sensitive fungi strains were the main pathogenic fungi (*T. rubrum* and *T. mentagrophytes*) causing tinea pedis, ZOI were  $18.06 \pm 0.85$  and  $15.01 \pm 1.02$  mm, MICs were  $31.2 \pm 2.7$  and  $31.2 \pm 1.8$   $\mu\text{g/ml}$ , MFCs were  $31.2 \pm 3.1$   $\mu\text{g/ml}$  and  $31.2 \pm 2.1$   $\mu\text{g/ml}$ , MFC/MICs were 1 and 1 against *T. rubrum* and *T. mentagrophytes*. ZOI values of positive control (Terbinafine) were  $20.67 \pm 1.58$  mm  $28.33 \pm 2.15$  mm, MICs were  $15.6 \pm 1.6$  and  $7.8 \pm 1.2$   $\mu\text{g/ml}$ , MFCs were  $93.6 \pm 2.1$  and  $39.0 \pm 2.2$   $\mu\text{g/ml}$ , MFC/MICs were 6 and 5 respectively. The antifungal effect of Griseococcin(1) was similar with that of positive control, the fungicidal effect of Griseococcin(1) was better than that of positive control. The most sensitive bacterial species for Griseococcin(1) was *S. aureus* and *E. coli*, MICs and MBCs were  $62.5 \pm 1.5$ ,  $125 \pm 2.3$  and  $125 \pm 3.1$ ,  $250 \pm 2.1$   $\mu\text{g/ml}$  respectively, *P. aeruginosa* and *B. subtilis* were more resistant. MFC/MICs and MBC/MICs of Griseococcin(1) were less than positive control which meant that antibacterial activity Griseococcin(1) was better than that of the commercial drugs. This study is important for the development of new drugs with low toxicity, overcoming drug resistance and recurrence.

The FT-IR spectrum of Griseococcin(1) showed the strong absorption band, stretching vibration and bending vibration of O-H, C=O, C=C and C-H which belong to a unsaturated coupled bond and aromatic form of naphthoquinone. According to HR-ESI-MS analysis, MW of Griseococcin(1) was 661Da. Based on the results of different spectral (HPLC, FT-IR, DSC, 1D and 2D NMR etc.) studies and physicochemical properties, the molecular formula of Griseococcin(1) was  $\text{C}_{37}\text{H}_{43}\text{NO}_{10}$  and the molecular structure of Griseococcin(1) was shown in figure1. MBC/MICs of were 6 and 5 respectively.

Previously, many authors reported the various biological activity of fermentation broth from puffball like anticancer activity [26,27], antioxidant activity [28], antifatigue effect [29], etc. In the present study, the antifungal activity of *B. radicata* was another important biological function. The biological activities of organic compounds are related to their molecular weight, functional groups, the length of chain, the composition of group and the number of branches, hydrophilic and hydrophobic group. It means that the structure-activity relationship should be disclosed.

## Conclusions

Future work concentrating on determining the antifungal mechanisms of Griseococcin(1) will be performed, which will be helpful in laying a foundation for overcoming the drug resistance that pathogens quickly develop against tinea pedis.

In this paper, the antifungal secondary metabolite compound Griseococcin(1) from *B. radicata* were studied. The compound from *Bovistella radicata* (Mont.) Pat was purified. Molecular weight and

molecular formula of the purified compound (Griseococcin(1)) were 661 Da and C<sub>37</sub>H<sub>43</sub>NO<sub>10</sub> respectively, it can restrain main pathogens (*T. rubrum* and *T. mentagrophytes*) leading to tinea pedis. The antifungal activity of Griseococcin(1) was similar to that of the positive control.

## Methods

### Sample *Bovistella radicata* (Mont.) Pat collection and tested microorganisms

*Bovistella radicata* (Mont.) Pat was obtained from Shuinan town, Jishui county, Jiangxi province, China. After strain identification and authenticated by Professor Qingmei Zeng, it belongs to *Agaricales* order, *Lycoperdaceae* family, *Bovistella* genus, *Bovistella radicata* (Mont.) Pat species. The tested pathogenic fungi included *Trichophyton rubrum* (ATCC 28188), *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* (ATCC 9533), *Epidermophyton floccosum* (ATCC 52066), and *Candida albicans* (ATCC 10231). Four strains of test pathogenic bacteria included *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 6538), *Bacillus subtilis* (ATCC 6051), *Escherichia coli* (ATCC 8739) and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (ATCC 27582). All standard bacterial and fungal strains were obtained from the Microbiology Laboratory at Department of Biology, Anhui Medical University, Anhui.

### Fermentation, extraction and purification of *Bovistella radicata* (Mont.) Pat

The mature *B. radicata* should be dried at 40°C for at least 2 days, and taken out when its weight is no longer changed, the sporophore and spore powder were ground together and filtered through a 100 mesh sieve. The mixed powder of *B. radicata* was inoculated into 100 mL of potato dextrose broth (PDB) in 250ml flask. The flask was kept in rotary shaker at 25°C with 115 rpm for 72 h. The pH and moisture content of PDB was also determined according Maguireboyle (2014) and Mcauliffe (2016) [30,31]. For every 12 hours, the fermentation was taken to perform antimicrobial activity against main pathogens *T. rubrum* and *T. mentagrophytes* by zone of inhibition (ZOI) method. Then the fermentation were centrifuged at 7000 rpm for 20 min and filtered over Whatman No.4 paper to get the final clear supernatant and preserve at 4°C. 50ml clear supernatant was purified firstly using 100ml DEAE-cellulose column and eluted by different concentration NaCl (10%-30%) to get different fractions. 20% NaCl elution fraction showed best antifungal activity against pathogens and was named as SPAF. Furthermore, SPAF (20% NaCl elution fraction) was purified by sephadex LH-20 column. Different purified fractions(named Griseococcin(s)) were obtained from SPAF, only Griseococcin(1) (500µg/ml) has antifungal activity and its biochemical characteristics and spectral (HPLC, FT-IR, 1D and 2D NMR etc.) studies were assessed.

### Antimicrobial activity

The examined methods were the minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) [22], minimum bactericidal concentration (MBCs) or minimum fungicidal concentration (MFCs) [32,33] and zone of inhibitions (ZOIs) [34]. ZOI is qualitative analysis and MIC is quantitative analysis of antimicrobial activity [35]. The MICs, MBCs and MFCs of Griseococcin(1) were determined in the 96-well plates by the double micro dilution method against pathogens. 100 µL dilutions(approximately 10<sup>6</sup> CFU/mL) of *T. rubrum*, *T.*

*mentagrophytes*, *E. floccosum*, and *C. albicans* in potato dextrose broth and *S. aureus*, *B. subtilis*, *E. coli* and *P. aeruginosa* in Nutrient Broth [36] were inoculated into 96-well plates. Then, 100  $\mu\text{L}$  Griseococcin(1) solutions were added after a double dilution with the corresponding medium broth (from 500  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  to 7.8  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ). 0.9% (v/v) NaCl was used as the negative control. Gentamicin sulfate or Terbinafine were dissolved in normal saline (NS) to a concentration of 1 mg/mL for the subsequent tests as positive control against bacteria or fungi. The Petri dishes were incubated at 37°C for 24h with *S. aureus*, *E. coli*, *B. subtilis* and *P. aeruginosa*, for 48h with *T. rubrum*, *T. mentagrophytes*, *E. floccosum*, and *C. albicans*. Griseococcin(1) was also dissolved in NS at 1 mg/mL. The MIC was recorded as the lowest concentration of sample showing no detectable growth. MFC or MBC was determined as the concentration causing no visible growth and killing 99.5% of the original inoculum. Ten microliters of sub-inhibitory concentrations of Griseococcin(1) was placed in the corresponding solid medium for 48h to determine the MBC or MFC values according to the growth of the microbial colonies. Each sample was performed twice. The zones of inhibition (ZOI) of Griseococcin(1) (100  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ) was also evaluated. The prepared Griseococcin(1) was filled into the wells. After incubating for 24 h at 37°C, the measurements were done basically from the edge of the zone to the edge of the well. [34]

## General experimental procedures

The UV<sub>max</sub> absorption spectrum of SPAF was analyzed at full-wave spectra (200–900 nm) by UV/vis 2802 spectrophotometer. The FT-IR spectrum of Griseococcin(s) were recorded on a Thermo Nicolet Spectrum FT-IR in a range of 4000–400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  with KBr pellets. HR-ESI-MS data were obtained on an Agilent 1260 Infinity LC coupled to a 6230 TOF. 20 mg of the dried sample was dissolved in 0.55 mL of deuterioxide (99.99% D) in a NMR tube. 1D and 2D NMR spectra were acquired on an AVANCE-600 NMR spectrometer (Bruker Inc, Rheinstetten, Germany) at 50°C. The chemical shifts were given in  $\delta$  (ppm) and referenced to the solvent signal ( $\text{D}_2\text{O}-d_6$ ,  $\delta$  H 2.50,  $\delta$  C 39.5). Column chromatography (CC) was conducted on DEAE-cellulose and Sephadex LH-20. The fractions Griseococcin(s) were also monitored by HPLC (Agilent 1260 chromatography system, USA) which was equipped with a diode array detector (DAD). The DAD detector was set at 215 nm to acquire chromatograms. The separation of the compound was performed on a Hypersil RP-C18 column (5  $\mu\text{m}$ , 250 $\times$  10.0 mm, Thermo Fisher Scientific, USA) at a temperature of 25°C. Injection volume: 20  $\mu\text{L}$ .

## Griseococcin(1)

Griseococcin(1): IR (neat)  $\nu$  max 3417, 2926, 2356, 1637, 1618, 1456, 1414, 866, 624  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; UV ( $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ )  $\lambda$  max 215 nm;  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR data see Table 4; HR-ESI-MS  $m/z$  661.1970 [ $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ]<sup>+</sup> (calcd for  $\text{C}_{37}\text{H}_{43}\text{NO}_{10}$ , 661.1968).

## Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate



Not applicable

Consent for publication

Not applicable

Availability of data and material

The datasets used and analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests

Funding

This study was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) (Grant No. 31371844; 31071556) and the Science and Technology Department of Anhui province, PR of China (Grant No. 130103215). NSFC did not have a role in the design of the study, in the collection, analysis, or interpretation of the data, or in writing the manuscript.

Authors' contributions

YY conceived and designed the experiments, performed the experiments and analyzed the data, wrote and edited the manuscript. QZ1 analyzed the data. The excellent technical support by QZ2. All authors read and approved the final manuscript

Acknowledgements

Not applicable

## **Abbreviations**

NMR Nuclear Magnetic Resonance

HPLC High Performance Liquid Chromatography

FT-IR Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy

DMSO Dimethyl Sulfoxide

ZOI zone of inhibition

MIC minimum inhibitory concentration

HR-ESI-MS high-resolution electrospray ionization mass spectroscopy

DAD diode array detector

MW molecular weight

## References

1. Alteras I, Cafri B, Feuerman E J. The high incidence of Tinea pedis and unguium in patients with *Kaposi's sarcoma*. *Mycopathologia*. 1981;74(3): 177-9.
2. Koltin Y, Hitchcock C A. The search for new triazole antifungal agents. *Curr Opin Chem Biol*. 1997;1(2): 176-82.
3. Erbagci Z, Tuncel A, Zer Y, Balci I. A prospective epidemiologic survey on the prevalence of onychomycosis and dermatophytosis in male boarding school residents. *Mycopathologia*. 2005;159(3): 347-52.
4. Miyajima Y, Satoh K, Uchida T, Yamada T, Abe M. Rapid real-time diagnostic PCR for *Trichophyton rubrum* and *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* in patients with tinea unguium and tinea pedis using specific fluorescent probes. *J Dermatol Sci*. 2013;69(3):229-35.
5. Daneshmend D T K, Warnock D W. Clinical Pharmacokinetics of Systemic Antifungal Drugs. *Clin Pharmacokinet*. 1983; 8(1) :17-42.
6. Patel V M, Schwartz R A, Lambert W C. Topical Antiviral and Antifungal Medications in Pregnancy: A Review of Safety Profiles..*J Eur Acad Dermatol*. 2017;31(9) :350-6.
7. Francis P and Walsh T J. Evolving Role of Flucytosine in Immunocompromised Patients: New Insights into Safety, Pharmacokinetics, and Antifungal Therapy. *Clin Infect Dis*. 1992;15(6): 1003-18.
8. Stamm A M, Diasio R B, Dismukes W E, Shadomy SM, Cloud G A. Toxicity of amphotericin B plus flucytosine in 194 patients with cryptococcal meningitis. *Am J Med*. 1987;83(2): 236-42.
9. Vermes A, Guchelaar H J, Dankert J. Flucytosine: a review of its pharmacology, clinical indications, pharmacokinetics, toxicity and drug interactions. *J Antimicrob Chemoth*. 2000.46(2) :171-9.
10. Denning D W, Venkateswarlu K, Oakley K L, [MJ Anderson](#), [NJ Manning](#). Itraconazole resistance in *Aspergillus fumigatus*. *Antimicrob Agents Ch*. 1997;41(6) :1364-8.
11. Subissi A, Monti D, Togni G, Mailland F. Ciclopirox: recent nonclinical and clinical data relevant to its use as a topical antimycotic agent. *Drugs*. 2010;70(16): 2133-52.
12. Lushchak V I. Contaminant-induced oxidative stress in fish: a mechanistic approach. *Fish Physiol Biochem*. 2016;42(2):711-47.
13. Rajendra U, Campbell L T, Donlin M J, Aurora R, Lodge J K. Global Transcriptome Profile of *Cryptococcus neoformans* during Exposure to Hydrogen Peroxide Induced Oxidative Stress. *Plos One*. 2013;8(1) e55110.
14. Genilloud O. The reemerging role of microbial natural products in antibiotic discovery. *Anton Leeuw Int J G*. 2014;106: 173–88.

15. Ribeiro W L C, Macedo I T F, Rondon F C M, Bevilaqua C M L. Essential Oils and Their Bioactive Compounds in the Control of Gastrointestinal Nematodes of Small Ruminant. ACTA Sci Vet. 2018;46(1522): 1-14.
16. Bates S T, Roberson R W, Desjardin D E. Arizona gasteroid fungi I: *Lycoperdaceae* (*Agaricales*, *Basidiomycota*). Fungal Divers. 2009;37(37): 153-207.
17. LIANG Y. Hemostatic material for use in variety of fresh tissue trauma, comprises microporous starch, hyaluronic acid, collagen and puffball spores at specific weight percentage. 2016;CN105664233-A.
18. Jiang K. Beverage useful for relieving cough, moisturizing lungs and improving immunity, contains *Asparagus*, *coltsfoot*, *Sonchus arvensis*, *maidenhair*, *lotus seed*, *corni fructus*, puffball, *galangal*, boneset, club moss herb, sugar and preservative. 2017;CN,CN106729277-A.
19. Lam Y W, Ng T B, Wang H X. Antiproliferative and Antimitogenic Activities in a Peptide from Puffball Mushroom *Calvatia caelata*. BIOCHEM BIOPH RES CO. 2001;289(3): 744-9.
20. Ye Y, Liu K, Zeng Q H, Zeng Q M. Antimicrobial activity of puffball(*Bovistella radicata*) and separation of bioactive compounds. Amb Express.2017;7(1): 99.
21. Negi P S. Anandharamakrishnan C, Jayaprakasha G K. Antibacterial activity of *Aristolochia bracteata* root extracts. J Med Food.2003; 6(4): 401-3.
22. Petrović P, Vunduk J, Klaus A, Kozarski M, Nikšić M. Biological potential of puffballs: A comparative analysis. J Funct Foods. 2016;21:36-49.
23. Xie J, Zou L, Luo X. Structural characterization and immunomodulating activities of a novel polysaccharide from *Nervilia fordii*. Int J Biol Macromol. 2018;114-20.
24. Meletiadis J , Antachopoulos C , Stergiopoulou T , et al. Differential Fungicidal Activities of Amphotericin B and Voriconazole against Aspergillus Species Determined by Microbroth Methodology[J]. Antimicrobial Agents & Chemotherapy, 2007; 51(9):3329-37.
25. Ali N A A, Mothana R A A, Lesnau A, Pilgrim H. Lindequist U. Antiviral activity of *Inonotus hispidus*. Fitoterapia, 2003;74(5): 483-5.
26. Silva J P, Alves C, Pinteus S. Antioxidant and antitumor potential of wild and IMTA-cultivated *Osmundea pinnatifida*. J Oceanol Limol. 2019;37(3):825-35.
27. Zhong M, Zhong C, Hu P. Restoration of stemness-high tumor cell-mediated suppression of murine dendritic cell activity and inhibition of tumor growth by low molecular weight oyster polysaccharide[J]. Int Immunopharmacol. 2018;65:221-32.
28. Xu C, Qiao L, Guo Y. Preparation. characteristics and antioxidant activity of polysaccharides and proteins-capped selenium nanoparticles synthesized by *Lactobacillus casei* ATCC 393.[J]. Carbohydr Polym. 2018;195:576-85.
29. Yange L , Lanzhou L , Shengshu A , et al. available online April. Antifatigue Effects of *Antrodia cinnamomea* Cultured Mycelium via Modulation of Oxidative Stress Signaling in a Mouse Model. BioMed Research International. 2017;<https://doi.org/10.1155/2017/9374026>. Accessed 23 Mar 2017.

30. Maguireboyle S J and Barron A R. Organic compounds in produced waters from shale gas wells. ENVIRON SCI-PROC IMP. 2014;16(10): 2237.
31. Mcauliffe L N , Kilcawley K N , Sheehan J J. Manufacture and Incorporation of Liposome-Entrapped Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid into Model Miniature Gouda-Type Cheese and Subsequent Effect on Starter Viability, pH, and Moisture Content[J]. J Food Sc. 2016;81(11) :C2708-17.
32. Xue P , Yang X , Sun X , et al. Antifungal activity and mechanism of heat-transformed ginsenosides from notoginseng against *Epidermophyton floccosum*, *Trichophyton rubrum*, and *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*[J]. RSC Advances, 2017; 7(18):10939-46.
33. Ren G, Xue P, Sun X, et al. Determination of the volatile and polyphenol constituents and the antimicrobial, antioxidant, and tyrosinase inhibitory activities of the bioactive compounds from the by-product of *Rosa rugosa* Thunb. var. *plena* Regal tea[J]. BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine, 2018; 18(1):307–16.
34. Geetha R, Sathian CT, Prasad V, Gleeja VL. Efficacy of purified antimicrobial peptides from lactic acid bacteria against bovine mastitis pathogen. Asian J. Dairy. Food Res. 2015;34:259-64.
35. Dharajiya D, Patel P, Moitra N . Antibacterial activity of *Embllica officinalis* (Gaertn.) Fruits and *Vitex negundo* (L.) Leaves. Curr Trends Biotechnol Pharm.2015;9:357–68
36. Hopper S. Standard methods for the examination of dairy products, 11th ed. American Public Health Association, Washington. 1999; 11:940–1

## Tables

**Table 1 Zone of inhibition (ZOI ) of Griseococcin(1) on microbial strains**

Pathogenic	Zone of inhibition (mm)			
	<i>T. rubrum</i>	<i>T. mentagrophytes</i>	<i>E. floccosum</i>	<i>C. albicans</i>
Griseococcin(1)	18.1±0.9	15 .0±1.0	5.0±2.3	1.2±2.2
Terbinafine	20.7 ± 1.6	28.3 ±2.2	10.02 ± 1.02	6.3 ± 0.6
Pathogenic	Zone of inhibition (mm)			
	<i>S. aureus</i>	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>B. subtilis</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>
Griseococcin(1)	10.0 ± 1.9	8.0 ± 1.1	3.0±1.2	3.7 ± 1.4
Gentamicin sulfate	31.7 ±1.5	28.5 ± 1.4	10.0 ± 1.0	33.6 ± 1.4

**Table 2 MIC, MFC and MIC/MFC of Griseococcin(1) on fungal strains**

Pathogenic fungi	MIC (µg/ml)			
	<i>T. rubrum</i>	<i>T. mentagrophytes</i>	<i>E. floccosum</i>	<i>C. albicans</i>
Griseococcin(1)				
MIC(µg/ml)	31.2±2.7	31.2±1.8	250.0±5.2	250±7.6
MFC(µg/ml)	31.2±3.1	31.2±2.1	500±3.1	500±6.7
MFC / MIC	1	1	2	2

Terbinafine

MIC( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )	$15.6 \pm 1.6$	$7.8 \pm 1.2$	$62.5 \pm 2.1$	$62.5 \pm 2.6$
MFC( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )	$93.6 \pm 2.1$	$39.0 \pm 2.2$	$250.0 \pm 2.1$	$125 \pm 2.6$
MFC/ MIC	6	5	4	2

Table 3 MIC, MBC and MIC/MFC of Griseococcin(1) on bacterial strains

Pathogenic bacteria	MIC ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )			
	<i>S. aureus</i>	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>B. subtilis</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>
<b>Griseococcin(1)</b>				
MIC( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )	$62.5 \pm 1.5$	$125 \pm 2.3$	$125 \pm 1.5$	$62.5 \pm 3.6$
MBC( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )	$125 \pm 3.1$	$250 \pm 2.1$	>500	$250 \pm 6.7$
MBC / MIC	2.0	2.0	>4.0	4.0
<b>Gentamicin sulfate</b>				
MIC( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )	$15.6 \pm 1.3$	$31.2 \pm 2.4$	$31.2 \pm 3.0$	$62.5 \pm 2.6$
MBC( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )	$46.8 \pm 1.6$	$124.8 \pm 2.2$	$202.8 \pm 2.1$	$350 \pm 2.2$
MBC/MIC	3.0	4.0	6.5	5.6

Due to technical limitations, Table 4 is only available as a download in the supplementary files section.

## Figures

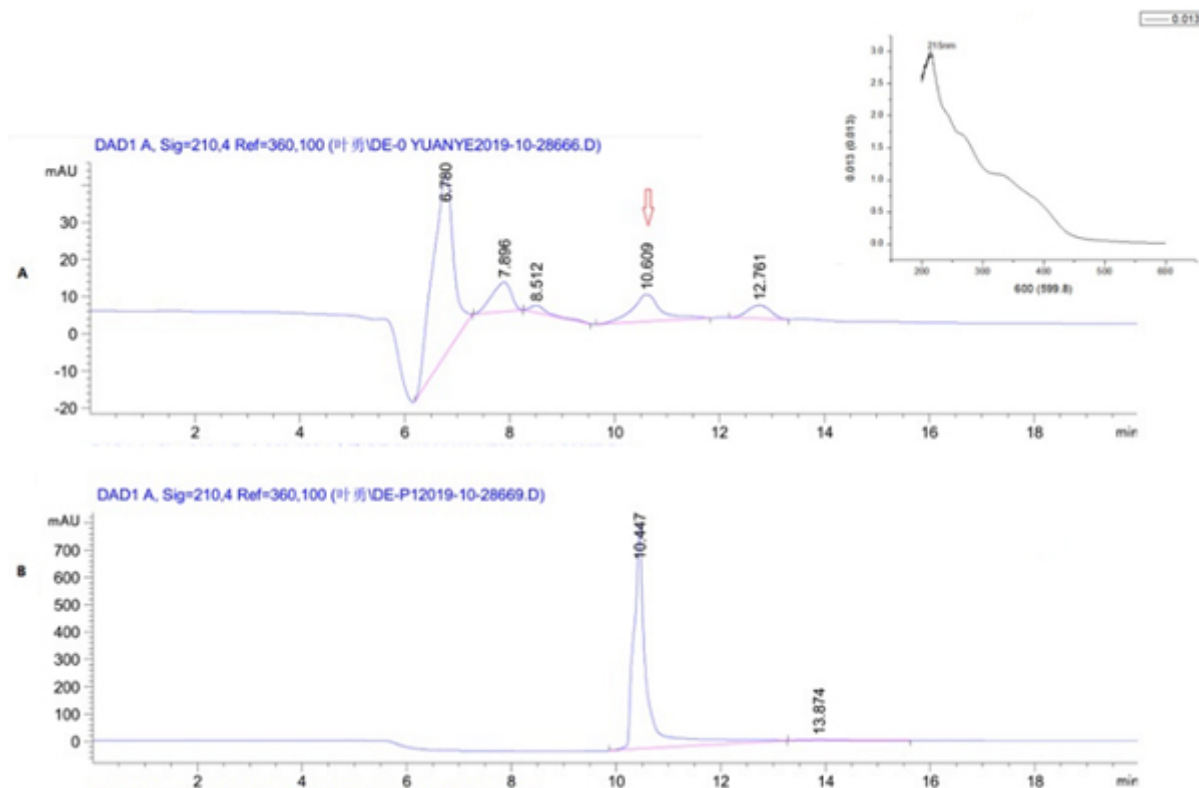


Figure 1

UV spectral and HPLC chromatography of SPAF (A) and purified fraction (Griseococcin(1))(B)

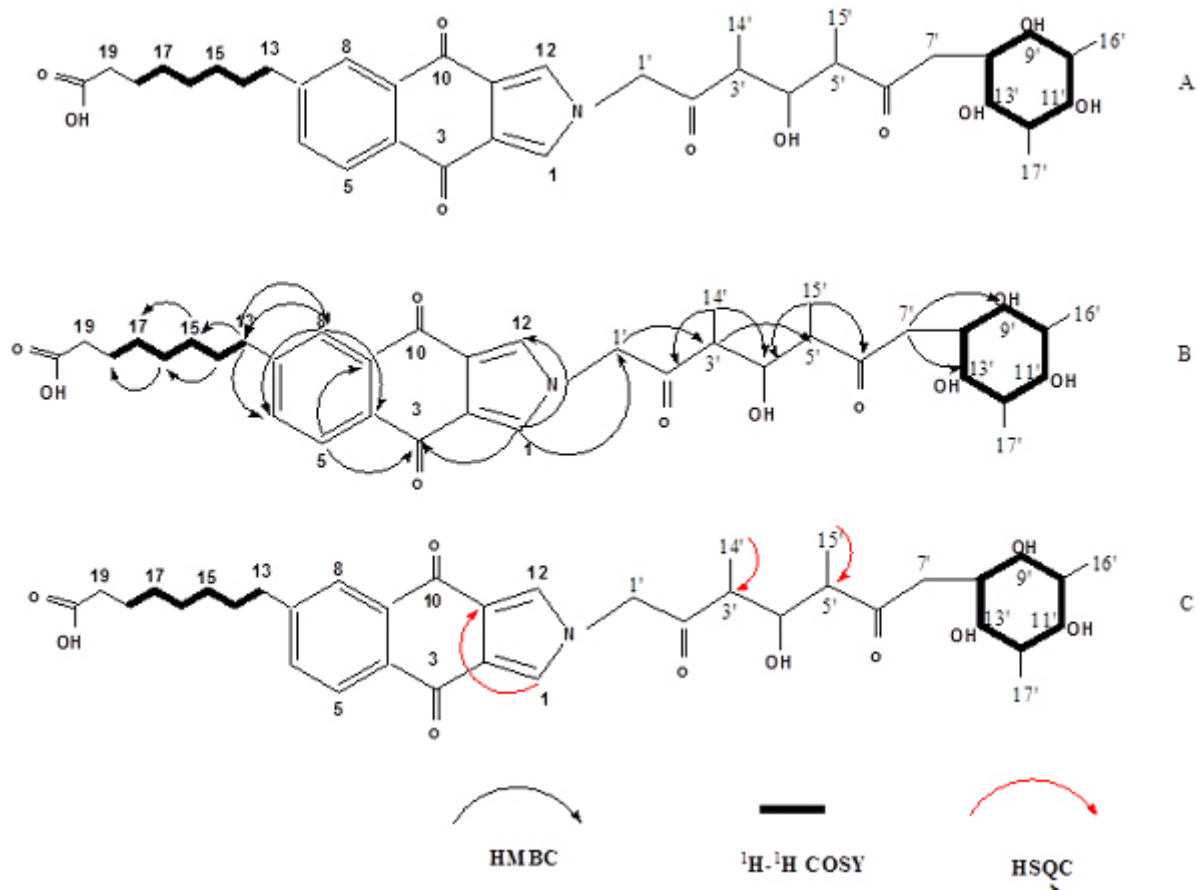


Figure 2

The key  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  COSY, HMBC and HSQC correlations of Griseococcin(1)

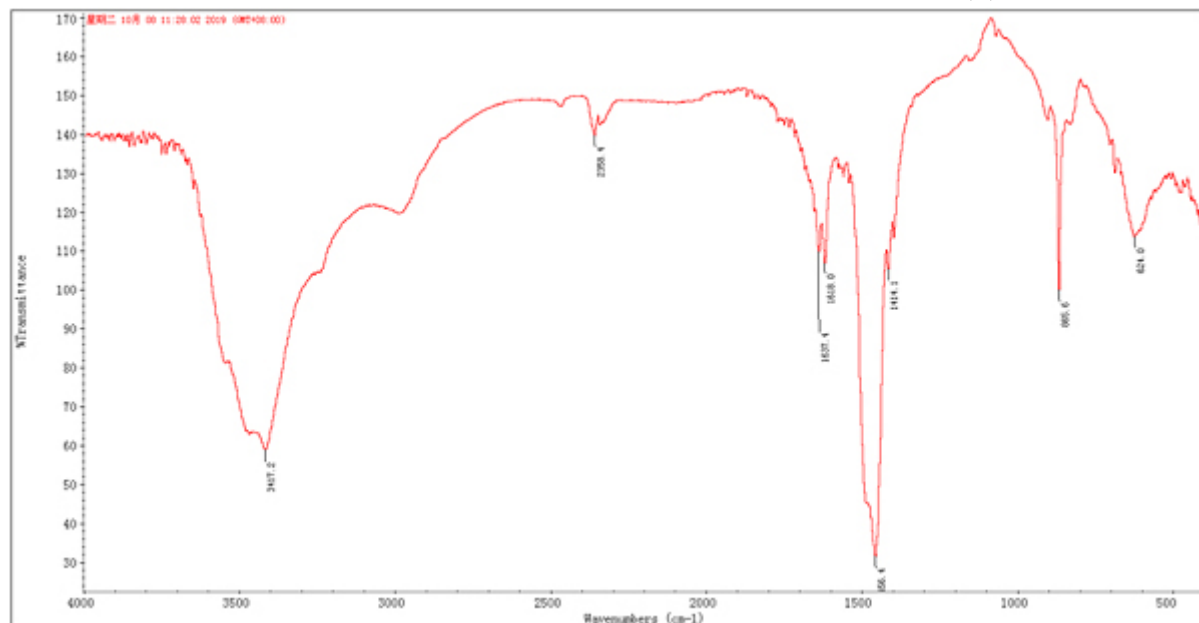


Figure 3

FT-IR of fractions F2 and F3 Note: line A is F2; line B is F3

## Supplementary Files

This is a list of supplementary files associated with this preprint. Click to download.

- [supplementaryfile2.docx](#)
- [table4.JPG](#)