

We can produce and scale-up mammalian phase I and II metabolites using microbial catalysts, mammalian tissue fractions and recombinant enzymes:

- For DMPK / ADME / TOX
- For Met ID
- As standards for quantitation
- For bioactivity testing
- For stability studies

Proven Reactions

- Methyl hydroxylation
- Methylene hydroxylation
- Methine hydroxylation
- Aromatic hydroxylation
- N-oxidation
- N-methylation
- N-dealkylation
- N-acetylation
- O-dealkylation
- Carbonyl reduction
- Heterocycle oxidation via aldehyde oxidase
- Aromatic O-glucuronidation
- Aromatic N-glucuronidation
- Non-aromatic O-glucuronidation
- Non-aromatic N-glucuronidation
- Acyl-glucuronidation
- Other glycosidations (AgChem)
- N-sulfation
- O-sulfation
- Thiol conjugation (GSH/NAC)
- Transamination
- Amino acid conjugations
- Sequential reactions e.g. hydroxylation & glucuronidation

For more information contact us at mail@hyphadiscovery.co.uk

ABOUT HYPHA DISCOVERY

Hypha Discovery Ltd is a UK-based microbial biotechnology company providing solutions to pharmaceutical and agrochemical R&D partners through the production of mammalian and microbial metabolites, as well as specialising in microbially-derived chemicals. We have an extensive client base and work with many of the top pharma and agrochemical companies worldwide.

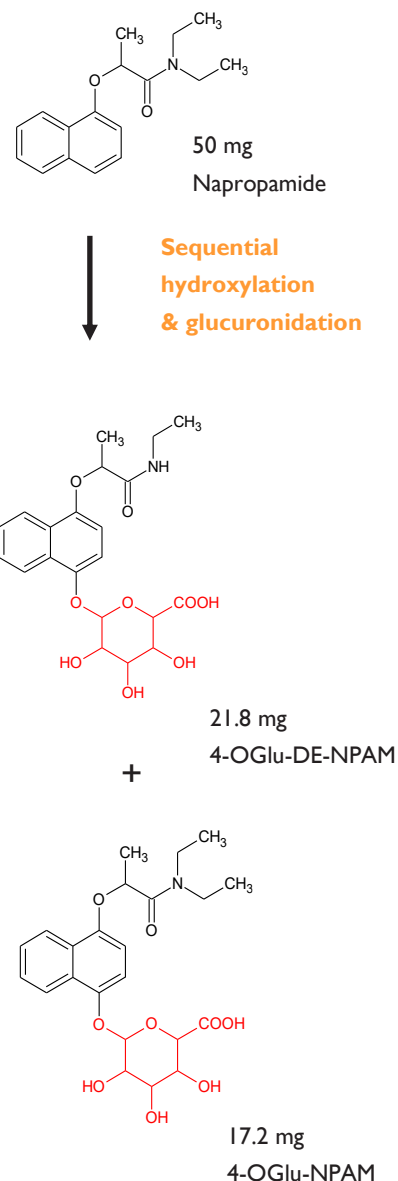
Sequential hydroxylated and glucuronidated metabolites

Mixed metabolic reactions via microbial biotransformation

Hydroxylation and subsequent glucuronidation of pharmaceutical drugs and agrochemical products results from a combination of metabolic pathways. Metabolites arising from these sequential reactions require multi-stage synthesis and are accessible *via* one-step whole cell microbial biotransformation, where both phase I and phase II reactions can be undertaken in the same fermentation as a consequence of the presence of both CYP/oxidative and UGT/glycosylating enzyme systems.

In one client project, a major phase II metabolite was made by one of Hypha's actinomycete strains through sequential phenolic hydroxylation and glucuronidation. The metabolite was produced directly from the parent drug and in very high yields from a synthesized hydroxylated intermediate. The species selected for the glucuronidation reaction achieved >90% molar conversion from the hydroxylated intermediate, resulting in provision of multi-gram quantities of the target metabolite at 99% purity.

In another case study, the herbicide napropamide was screened against a subset of Hypha's biotransforming strains - several hydroxylated and glucuronide metabolites were detected by LC-MS. A fermentation of one strain with the parent compound produced the two major glucuronides relevant to mammalian metabolism through sequential aromatic hydroxylation and glucuronidation, one with and the other without *N*-dealkylation. Structures were confirmed by NMR spectroscopy as those reported previously as animal metabolites (EFSA Scientific Report 2008, 140: 1-74).



The two known mammalian glucuronides of the herbicide napropamide, isolated from a 0.5L fermentation of one of Hypha's biotransforming strains. Production of further napropamide metabolites is in progress.