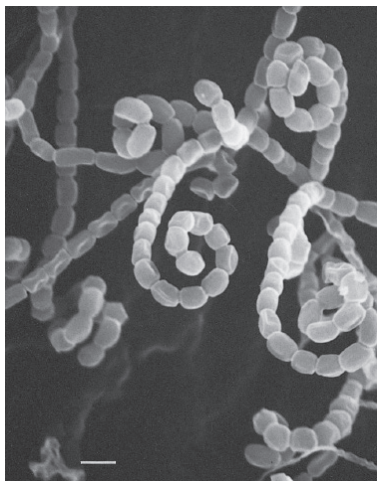


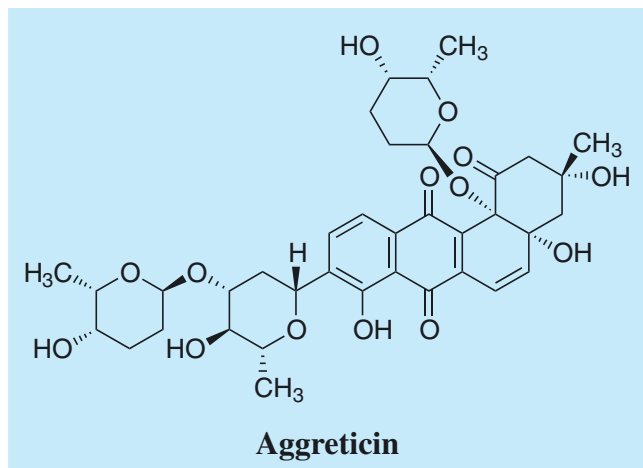
# Aggreticin

## 1. Discovery, producing organism and structure<sup>1)</sup>

Aggreticin was isolated from the culture broth of the actinomycete strain OM-4842 and found to be an inhibitor of platelet aggregation. Subsequently, urdanycin G was found to be identical to aggreticin<sup>2)</sup>.



*Streptomyces* sp. OM-4842



## 2. Physical data

Orange needles. C<sub>37</sub>H<sub>46</sub>O<sub>14</sub>; mol wt 714.75. Sol. in MeOH, CHCl<sub>3</sub>.

## 3. Biological activity<sup>1)</sup>

Aggreticin significantly inhibited platelet aggregation induced by ADP, arachidonic acid and PAF (platelet activating factor); however, no inhibition was observed with collagen-induced aggregation at a concentration of 25 μg/ml.

Inhibitory effect of aggreticin on aggregation induced by various platelet aggregating agents

Platelet aggregating agent	MIC (μg/ml)
ADP (5 μM)	12.5
Arachidonic acid (100 μM)	5.0
PAF (50 nM)	25.0
Collagen (100 μg/ml)	> 25.0

Platelet aggregation was induced by platelet aggregating agents in the presence of aggreticin. The degree of aggregation was measured microscopically.

## 4. Reference

- [396] S. Ōmura *et al.*, *J. Antibiot.* **41**, 812-813 (1988)
- A. Zeeck *et al.*, *J. Antibiot.*, **42** 299-311 (1989)