



Research review paper

Toward steadfast growth of antibiotic research in China: From natural products to engineered biosynthesis

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ABSTRACT

Antibiotics are widely used for clinical treatment and preventing or curing diseases in agriculture. Cloning and studies of their biosynthetic gene clusters are vital for yield enhancement and engineering new derivatives with new and prominent activities. In recent years, research in this aspect is impressively active in China. This article reviews biosynthetic progress on 28 antibiotics, including polyketides, nonribosomal peptides, hybrid polyketide–nonribosomal peptides, peptidyl nucleoside, nucleoside, and others. Their biosynthetic mechanisms were disclosed, and their derivatives with new structures/activities were obtained by gene inactivation, mutasynthesis and combinatorial biosynthesis.

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1. Introduction

The antibiotic industry in China is prominent for its enormous production capacity esp. on β -lactam antibiotic penicillins and cephalosporins (Elander, 2003), erythromycin (Zhang et al., 2004), and validamycins. Although most of the antibiotics widely used in clinics and agricultures could be produced in China, worldwide common issues of low productivity, presence of multiple components, long fermentation periods and high costs are still the big problem. On the other hand, calling for new antibiotics with novel structures and/or activities becomes more urgent due to the severely increased antibiotic resistance of pathogens and emerging life-threatening diseases. In order to find solutions for these two abovementioned issues for the development of Chinese antibiotic industry, intensive effort has been made on discovering new antibiotics and engineering the antibiotic producing microbes.

Engineering available antibiotic biosynthetic pathways and their producers are prevalent strategies for structure alternation and yield improvements. Therefore, cloning of the antibiotic gene clusters is prerequisite for better understanding of the biosynthetic and regulatory

mechanisms and the ultimate engineering. Since the cloning of the antibiotic FR-008/candicidin biosynthetic gene cluster in 1994 (Hu et al., 1994), totally twenty-eight antibiotic biosynthetic gene clusters have been cloned in China (Table 1), mostly from actinomycetes. According to the biosynthetic origin, these antibiotics can be assigned to different groups including polyketides (PKS), nonribosomal peptides (NRPS), hybrid polyketide–nonribosomal peptides (PKS/NPRS), ribosomal thiopeptides, peptidyl nucleosides, nucleoside, aminoglycosides, and others. This review gives progress on the cloning, functional analysis, and engineering of antibiotic biosynthetic gene clusters after 2006. Detailed biosynthetic studies before 2006 had been previously summarized by Deng and Bai(2006).

2. Biosynthesis of antibiotics

2.1. Polyketides

Backbones of macrolides, polyenes, polyethers, and the polyketide portion of hybrid peptide–polyketides are usually assembled from

Table 1
Antibiotics studies in China for their biosynthesis and engineering.

| Antibiotic | Category | Activity | Producer | Reference or source |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Antibiotic FR-008/candicidin | PKS | Antifungal | <i>Streptomyces</i> sp. FR-008 | Zixin Deng Group (Chen et al., 2003) |
| Calcimycin | PKS | Antibacterial ionophore | <i>S. chartreusis</i> NRRL3882 | Zixin Deng Group (Wu et al., 2011) |
| Chlorothricin | PKS | Pyruvate carboxylase inhibitor | <i>S. antibioticus</i> DSM40725 | Wen Liu Group (Jia et al., 2006) |
| Meilingmycin | PKS | Insecticidal | <i>S. nanchangensis</i> NS3226 | Zixin Deng Group (He et al., 2010) |
| Nanchangmycin | PKS | Insecticidal | <i>S. nanchangensis</i> NS3226 | Zixin Deng Group (Sun et al., 2003a) |
| Tetrocarcin A | PKS | Antibacterial and antitumor | <i>Micromonospora chalcea</i> NRRL11289 | Wen Liu Group (Fang et al., 2008) |
| Tiacumicin B | PKS | RNA polymerase inhibitor | <i>Dactylosporangium aurantiacum</i> subsp. <i>hamdenensis</i> NRRL18085 | Changsheng Zhang Group (Xiao et al., 2011) |
| Azinomycin B | NRPS | Antitumor | <i>S. sahachiroi</i> NRRL2485 | Wen Liu Group (Zhao et al., 2008) |
| Himastatin | NRPS | Antibacterial, antitumor | <i>S. himastatinicus</i> | Jiahua Ju Group (Ma et al., 2011) |
| Saframycin A | NRPS | Antitumor | <i>S. lavendulae</i> NRRL11002 | Wen Liu Group (Li et al., 2008a) |
| FR901464 | PKS/NRPS | Antitumor | <i>Pseudomonas</i> sp. No. 2663 | Gongli Tang Group (Zhang et al., 2011a) |
| Oxazolomycin | PKS/NRPS | Antibacterial, antitumor, anti-HIV | <i>S. albus</i> JA3453 | Zixin Deng Group (Zhao et al., 2010a) |
| Pyridomycin | PKS/NRPS | Antimycobacterial | <i>S. pyridomyceticus</i> NRRL B-2517 | Zixin Deng Group (Huang et al., 2011) |
| Sanglifehrin A | PKS/NRPS | Cyclophilin inhibitor | <i>S. flaveolus</i> DSM 9954 | Wen Liu Group (Qu et al., 2011) |
| Tirandamycin | PKS/NRPS | RNA polymerase inhibitor | <i>Streptomyces</i> sp. SCSIO 1666 | Changsheng Zhang Group (Mo et al., 2011b) |
| Cyclothiazomycin | Thiopeptide | Human plasma rennin inhibitor | <i>S. hygroscopicus</i> 10–22 | Zixin Deng Group (Wang et al., 2010) |
| Nocathiacin I | Thiopeptide | Antibacterial | <i>Nocardia</i> sp. ATCC 202099 | Wen Liu Group (Ding et al., 2010b) |
| Nosiheptide | Thiopeptide | Antibacterial, feed additive | <i>Streptomyces actuosus</i> ATCC 25421 | Wen Liu Group (Yu et al., 2009) |
| Siomycin A | Thiopeptide | Antibacterial | <i>S. siyoaensis</i> ATCC 13989 | Wen Liu Group (Liao et al., 2009b) |
| Thiocillin I | Thiopeptide | Antibacterial | <i>Bacillus cereus</i> ATCC 14579 | Wen Liu Group (Liao et al., 2009b) |
| Thiostrepton | Thiopeptide | Antibacterial | <i>S. laurentii</i> ATCC 31255 | Wen Liu Group (Liao et al., 2009b) |
| Mildiomyacin | Peptidyl nucleoside | Antifungal | <i>Streptoverticillium rimofaciens</i> ZJU5119 | Zixin Deng Group (Li et al., 2008b) |
| Muramycin | Peptidyl nucleoside | Translocase I inhibitor | <i>Streptomyces</i> sp. NRRL 30471 | Zixin Deng Group (Cheng et al., 2011) |
| Nikkomycin | Peptidyl nucleoside | Chitin synthase inhibitor | <i>S. ansochromogenes</i> | Huarong Tan Group (Liao et al., 2010) |
| Polyoxin | Peptidyl nucleoside | Chitin synthase inhibitor | <i>S. cacaui</i> | Zixin Deng Group (Chen et al., 2009b) |
| Tunicamycin | Nucleoside | Translocase I inhibitor | <i>S. clavuligerus</i> ATCC 27064 | Zixin Deng Group (Chen et al., 2010) |
| Validamycin | Amino-glycoside | Antifungal | <i>S. hygroscopicus</i> 5008, <i>S. hygroscopicus</i> 10–22 | Zixin Deng Group (Bai et al., 2006; Jian et al., 2006) |
| Thuringiensin | Adenine nucleoside oligosaccharide | Insecticidal | <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> | Ming Sun Group (Liu et al., 2010) |

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