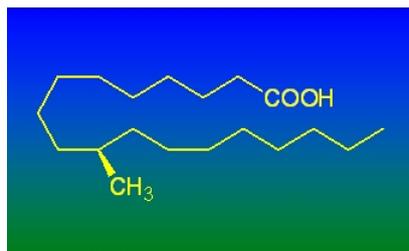


Tuberculostearic acid



Anderson and Chargaff in 1929 reported the presence of a new saturated fatty acid in lipids extracted from human tubercle bacilli (1). The compound was named "tuberculostearic acid" and was subsequently shown to have the structure 10(*R*)-methyloctadecanoic acid (2,3). Several chemical syntheses of this branched chain fatty acid in racemic and optically active form have been published (see ref. 4 and references therein). Biosynthesis of tuberculostearic acid takes place from phospholipid-bound oleate, which is methylated to the 10-methylene derivative by *S*-adenosylmethionine and subsequently reduced by NADPH (5-7).

Tuberculosis is a globally spread infectious disease causing about 2 million deaths per year. The incidence of tuberculosis in Sweden has leveled off during many decades, however, in recent years about 500 new cases per year have been recorded and a 15% increase in incidence is being reported for the year 2009.

Current interest in tuberculostearic acid is focussed on its use as a marker to help diagnosing tuberculosis. To this end several sensitive methods based on GLC or GC-MS have been developed, *e.g.* for determination of tuberculostearic acid in samples of sputum during pulmonary tuberculosis (8). Additionally, the effect of the anti-tuberculosis drug Isoxyl on the formation of oleate and tuberculostearate has been studied (9).

Tuberculostearic acid (A-1810) supplied by Lipidox is the racemic 10-methylstearate. Also available is *cis*-9,10-methyleneoctadecanoic acid (dihydrosterculic acid; A-1910).

1. Anderson, R.J. and Chargaff, E. (1929) *J. Biol. Chem.* 85, 77-88.
2. Spielman, M.A. (1934) *J. Biol. Chem.* 106, 87-96.
3. Prout, F.S. *et al.* (1948) *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 70, 298-305.
4. Roberts, I.O. and Baird, M.S. (2006) *Chem. Phys. Lipids* 142, 111-117.

5. Lennarz, W.J. *et al.* (1962) *J. Biol. Chem.* 237, 664-671.
6. Jaureguiberry, G. *et al.* (1966) *Chem. Commun.* 23, 855-857.
7. Akamatsu, Y. and Law, J.H. (1968) *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 33, 172-176.
8. French, G.L. *et al.* (1987) *J. Infect. Dis.* 156, 356-362.
9. Phetsuksiri, B. *et al.* (2003) *J. Biol. Chem.* 278, 53123-53130.