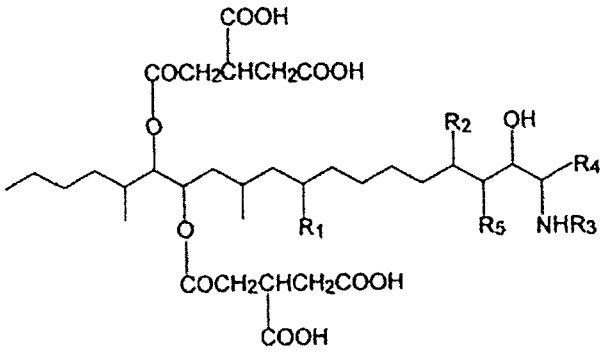


Fusarium toxin	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
FA1	-OH	-OH	-CH2CO	-CH3	-H
FA2	-H	-OH	-CH2CO	-CH3	-H
FB1	-OH	-OH	-H	-CH3	-H
FB2	-H	-OH	-H	-CH3	-H
FB3	-OH	-H	-H	-CH3	-H
FB4	-H	-H	-H	-CH3	-H
FC1	-OH	-OH	-H	-H	-H
FC2	-OH	-H	-H	-H	-H
FC4	-H	-H	-H	-H	-H
HFC1	-OH	-OH	-H	-H	-OH

FB1 is the most frequently occurring toxin from the group of fusarium toxins, yet numerous derivatives and related molecules likewise having toxic effects in humans and animals are known. The diseases caused by the ingestion of mycotoxins in humans or animals are referred to as mycotoxicoses, in the case of fusarium toxins also as fusarium toxin mycotoxicoses. Thus, it is known that fusarium toxins impair the sphingolipid metabolism by interacting with the enzyme ceramide synthase. Sphingolipids not only are components of cell membranes, but also play an important role as signal and messenger molecules in many elementary cellular processes such as cell growth, cell migration and cell binding, in inflammatory processes or intracellular transport processes. Due to the impairment of the sphingolipid metabolism, fusarium toxins have been made responsible for the toxic effects