1528 (Sesquiterpene)

Name: 7-Hydroxylaurene {4-Bromo-2-(1,2-dimethyl-3-methylene-cyclopentyl)-5-methyl-phenol}

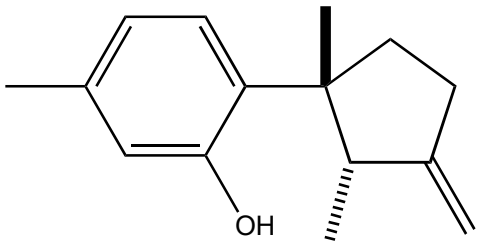
Origin: *Laurencia subopposita* (La Jolla, California, USA)[(1)];
Laurencia obtusa (Koutalas Bay, Serifos Island, Central Aegean Sea, Greece)[(2)];
Laurencia nipponica (Zaimokuiwa (Kunashiri Island) and Sana (Etorofu Island), Hokkaido, Japan)[(3)];

Formula: $C_{15}H_{20}O$

Mol. Wt.: 216.32

Opt. Rot.: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +45 ($CHCl_3$)[(1)]

Mp.: Oil



References and Notes

(1) Wratten, S. J. and Faulkner, D. J. 1977. J. Org. Chem., **42**, 3343-3349. Metabolites of the red alga *Laurencia subopposita*. (**IR, ^{1}H-NMR, MS**) (together with10-bromo-7-hydroxylaurene, laurene, oppositol, isoprelaurefucin, laurefucin, acetyllaurefucin)

(2) Kladi, M., Xenaki, H., Vagias, C., Papazafiri, P., and Roussis, V. 2006. Tetrahedron, **62**, 182-189. New cytotoxic sesquiterpenes from the red algae *Laurencia obtusa* and *Laurencia microcladia*. (together with 3 new and 4 known sesquiterpenes from *L. obtusa*, and a new dimer of laurinterol and 3 known sesquiterpenes from *L. microcladia*)

(3) Sato, K., Kaneko, K., Kamekawa, T., Taba, K., Ishigami, S., Wada, M., Ishii, T., Abe, T., Kamada, T., and Suzuki, M. 2021. Chem. Biodiversity, **18**, (9) e2100397. Two new halogenated compounds from the marine red alga *Laurencia nipponica* Yamada from the Kunashiri and Etorofu Islands. (together with (3*Z*)-laurefucin, deoxyprepacifenol, 7-hydroxylaurene, 2,10-dibromo-3-chloro-9-hydroxy-α-chamigrene); **Corrigendum**; Chem. Biodiversity, **19**, (3) e202200112.