1628 (Sesquiterpene)

Name: Laur-11-en-1,10β-diol[2]; Laur-11-en-1,10-diol[1]; 3β-Hydroxydebromoisolaurinterol {2-(3-Hydroxy-1,3-dimethyl-2-methylene-cyclopentyl)-5-methyl-phenol}

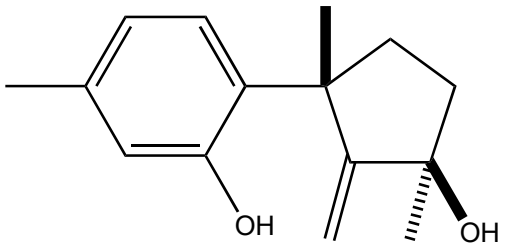
Origin: *Laurencia tristicha* (Naozhou Island, Zhanjiang City, China)[1];
Laurencia tristicha (Shanwei, Guangdong Province, China)[2];

Formula: $C_{15}H_{20}O_2$

Mol. Wt.: 232.32

Opt. Rot.: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -93.8 (MeOH)[1]

Mp.: 95-97 (from MeOH)[1]



References and Notes

(1) Sun, J., Shi, D., Ma, M., Li, S., Wang, S., Han, L., Yang, Y., Fan, X., Shi, J., and He, L. 2005. J. Nat. Prod., **68**, 915-919. Sesquiterpenes from the red alga *Laurencia tristicha*. (**IR, ^{1}H-NMR, ^{13}C-NMR, MS**) (together with six new sesquiterpenes and several known sesquiterpenes, such as aplysin, aplysinol, larebiphenyl, 7,10-epoxy-*ar*-bisabol-11-ol, 10-*epi*-7,10-epoxy-*ar*-bisabol-11-ol, gossonorol, johnstonol)

(2) Ji, N.-Y., Li, X.-M., Li, K., Ding, L.-P., and Wang, B.-G. 2008. Nat. Prod. Res., **22**, 715-718. Laurane-derived sesquiterpenes from the marine red alga *Laurencia tristicha* (Rhodomelaceae). (together with 4-bromolaur-11-en-1,10α-diol, 4-bromolaur-11-en-1,10β-diol, laur-11-en-1,10α-diol, laur-11-en-1,10β-diol, laurinterol, debromolaurinterol, bromolaurinterol, dimer of laurinterol)