

## 2706 (Diterpene)

Name: Obtusadiol {2-Bromo-4-[3-(3-bromo-2,2-dimethyl-6-methylene-cyclohexyl)-1-hydroxy-1-methyl-allyl]-1-methyl-cyclohexanol}

Origin: *Laurencia obtusa* (Rafina, Greece)<sup>(1)</sup>;

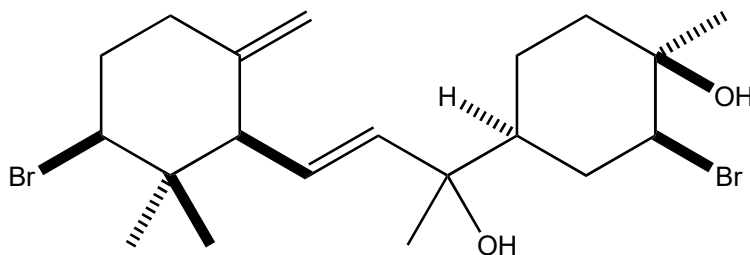
*Laurencia microcladia* (II Rogiolo along the Coast of Tuscany, Italy)<sup>(2)</sup>;

Formula: C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>32</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

Mol. Wt.: 464.27

Opt. Rot.: [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup> -24.5 (CHCl<sub>3</sub>)

Mp.: Oil



### References and Notes

(1) Howard, B. M. and Fenical, W. 1978. Tetrahedron Lett., **19**, 2453-2456. Obtusadiol, a unique bromoditerpenoid from the marine red alga *Laurencia obtusa*. (IR, <sup>1</sup>H-NMR, <sup>13</sup>C-NMR) (together with [obtusadiol](#), α-snyderol acetate, brasilenol, epibrasilenol, guaiazulene)

(2) Guella, G., Marchetti, F., and Pietra, F. 1997. Helv. Chim. Acta, **80**, 684-694. Rogioldiol A, a new obtusane diterpene, and rogiolal, a degraded derivative, of the red seaweed *Laurencia microcladia* from II Rogiolo along the Coast of Tuscany: a synergism in structural elucidation. (together with rogioldiol A, rogiolal, isologioldiol, [obtusadiol](#))