

2726 (Diterpene)

Name: $O^{11,15}$ -Cyclo-14-bromo-14,15-dihydrorogiol-3,11-diol
{2-Bromo-4-[4-(5-bromo-2,6,6-trimethyl-tetrahydro-pyran-2-yl)-
1-methyl-buta-1,3-dienyl]-1-methyl-cyclohexanol}

Origin: *Laurencia microcladia* (II Rogiolo along the Coast of Tuscany, Italy)⁽¹⁾;

Laurencia obtusa (Preveza, Ionean Sea, Greece)⁽²⁾;

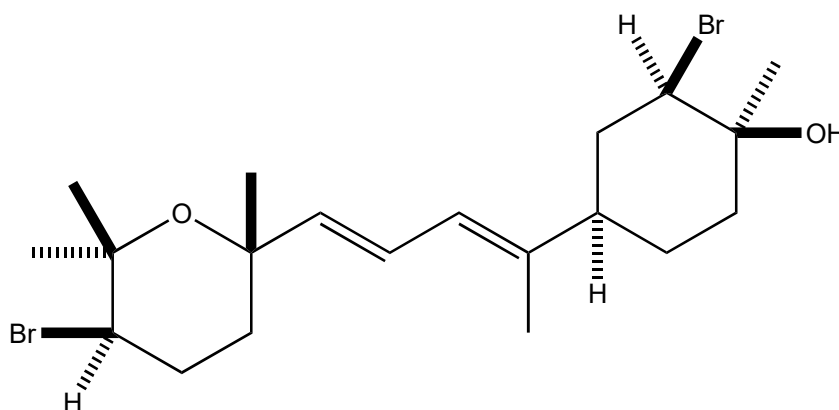
Laurencia sp. (Vatsa Bay, Kefalonia Island, Greece)⁽³⁾;

Formula: $C_{20}H_{32}Br_2O_2$

Mol. Wt.: 464.27

Opt. Rot.: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -33.3 (CCl₄)

Mp.:



References and Notes

(1) Guella, G., and Pietra, F. 2000. *Helv. Chem. Acta*, **83**, 2946-2952. A new-skeleton diterpenoid, new prenylbisabolanes, and their putative biogenetic precursor, from the red seaweed *Laurencia microcladia* from II Rogiolo: assigning the absolute configuration when two chiral halves are connected by single bonds. (UV, ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, MS)

(2) Iliopoulou, D., Mihopoulos, N., Vagias, C., Papazafiri, P., and Roussis, V. 2003. *J. Org. Chem.*, **68**, 7667-7674. Novel cytotoxic brominated diterpenes from the red alga *Laurencia obtusa*. (¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR) (together with several brominated diterpenes)

(3) Daskalaki, M. G., Vyrla, D., Harizani, M., Doxaki, C., Eliopoulos, A. G., Roussis, V., Ioannou, E., Tsatsanis, C., and Kampranis, S. C. 2019. *Mar. Drugs*, **17** (2), 97. Neorogioltriol and related diterpenes from the red alga *Laurncia* inhibit inflammatory bowel disease in mice by suppressing M1 and promoting M2-like macrophage responses.