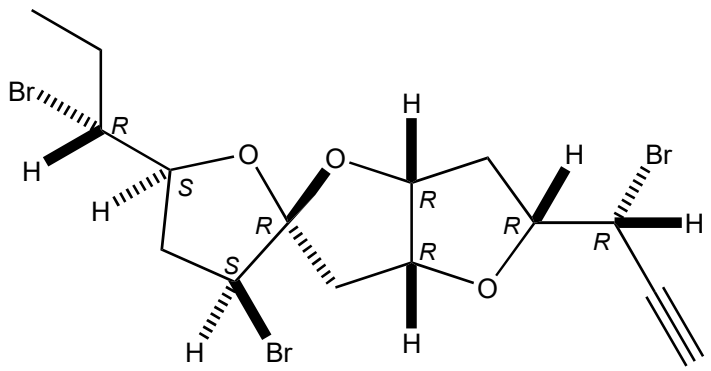
4229 (C15 acetogenin)

Name: Obtusin
Origin: *Laurencia obtusa* (Tossa de Mar, Spain)[1];
Laurencia obtusa (Graciosa Island, Canary Islands, Spain)[2];
Laurencia obtusa (Graciosa Island, Canary Islands, Spain)[3];
Laurenciella sp. (along the Sanguinaires Road, Ajaccio, Corsica, France)[4];
Formula: $C_{15}H_{19}Br_3O_3$
Mol. Wt.: 487.02
Opt. Rot.: $[\alpha]_D$ -65.8 ($CHCl_3$)[1]; $[\alpha]_D$ -107 ($CHCl_3$)[2]
Mp.: Oil[1]; 93-95[2]



Re1ferences and Notes

(1) Howard, B. M., Fenical, W., Arnold, E. V., and Clardy, J. 1979. Tetrahedron Ltt., **19**, 2841-2844. Obtusin, a unique bromine-containing polycyclic ketal from the red marine alga *Laurencia obtusa*.
(**X-ray crystallographic analysis**) (**IR, ^{1}H-NMR, ^{13}C-NMR**)
(2) Gonzalez, A. G., Martin, J. D., Norte, M., Perez, R., Rivera, P., Ruano, J. Z., Rodoriguez, M. L., Fayos, J., and Perales, A. 1983. Tetrahedron Lett., **24**, 4143-4146. X-ray structure determination of new brominated metabolites isolated from the red seaweed *Laurencia obtusa*.
(**X-ray crystallographic analysis**)
(3) Gonzalez, A. G., Martin, J. D., Norte, M., Rivera, P., and Ruano, J. Z. 1984. Tetrahedron, **40**, 3443-3447. Two new C_{15} acetylenes from the marine red alga *Laurencia obtusa*.
(4) Sutour, S., Therrien, B., von Reuss, S. H., and Tomi, F. 2018. J. Nat. Prod., **81**, 279-285. Halogenated C_{15} acetogenin analogues of obtusallene III from a *Laurenciella* sp. collected in Corsica. (together with 4 obutusallene III derivatives, 1 marilzabicycloallene C derivative, 17 known compounds; **(3*E*)-laurenyne (main component)**, (3*Z*)-laurenyne, obtusallene I, 10-bromoobtusallene I, (*E*)-pinnadifidenyne, obtusin, 4-acetoxymarizallene, marizallene B, α-bromocuparene, α-isobromocuparene, α-snyderol, 1-deacetoxy-8-deoxyalgoane, cycloelatenene A, 9,15-dibromo-1,3(15)-chamigradien-11-ol, etcetera)