

4312 (C15 acetogenin)

Name: Tetrabromo oxixane-oxolane acetylene

{2-[Bromo-(3,5-dibromo-6-ethyl-tetrahydro-pyran-2-yl)-methyl]-
5-(1-bromo-prop-2-ynyl)-tetrahydro-furan-3-ol}

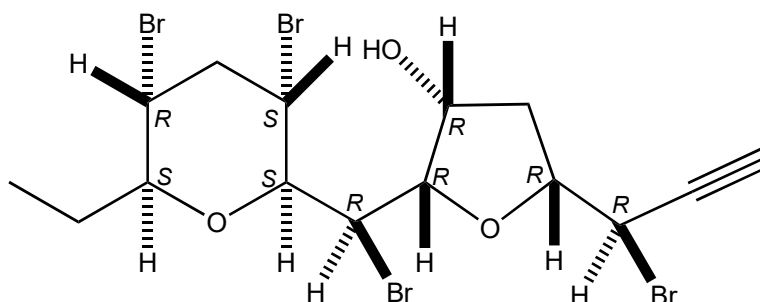
Origin: *Laurencia paniculata* (Cesmealti near Izmir, Turkey)⁽¹⁾;
Laurencia obtusa (Preveza in the Ionean Sea, Greece)⁽²⁾;
Mycale rotalis (Stagnone di Marsala lagoon, Sicily, Italy)⁽³⁾;

Formula: C₁₅H₂₀Br₄O₃

Mol. Wt.: 567.93

Opt. Rot.: [α]_D²⁵ +28.9 (CHCl₃)⁽¹⁾; [α]_D²⁵ +13.9 (CHCl₃)⁽³⁾

Mp.: 142-143⁽¹⁾; 139-141⁽³⁾



References and Notes

- (1) Imre, S., Aydogmus, Z., Güner, H., Lotter, H., and Wagner, H. 1995. *Z. Naturforsch.*, **50c**, 743-747. Polybrominated non-terpenoid C₁₅ compounds from *Laurencia paniculata* and *Laurencia obtusa*. (X-ray crystallographic analysis) (IR, ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, MS)
- (2) Mihopoulos, N., Vagias, C., Scoullou, M., and Roussis, V. 1999. *Nat. Prod. Lett.*, **13**, 151-156. Laurencienyne, a new acetylenic cyclic ether from the red alga *Laurencia obtusa*. (together with laurencienyne, laurencienyne B, two sesquiterpenes)
- (3) **From the sponge**; Giordano, F., Mayol, L., Notaro, G., Piccialli, V., and Sica, D. 1990. *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.*, **1990**, 1559-1561. Structure and absolute configuration of two new polybrominated C₁₅ acetogenins from the sponge *Mycale rotalis*. (X-ray crystallographic analysis)