

4419 (C15 acetogenin)

Name: (3Z)-Acetyllaurefucin {Acetic acid 4-bromo-3-ethyl-9-pent-2-en-4-ynyl-2,8-dioxabicyclo[5.2.1]dec-6-yl ester}

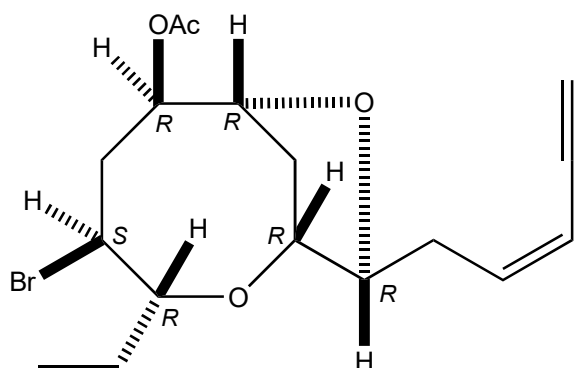
Origin: *Laurencia subopposita* (La Jolla, California, USA)⁽¹⁾;
Laurencia nipponica (Notoro Point, near Abashiri, Hokkaido, Japan)^(2,3);

Formula: C₁₇H₂₃BrO₄

Mol. Wt.: 371.27

Opt. Rot.:

Mp.:



References and Notes

(1) Wratten, S. J. and Faulkner, D. J. 1977. J. Org. Chem., **42**, 3343-3349. Metabolites of the red alga *Laurencia subopposita*. (**3Z/3E (1:1) mixture**) (together with isoprelaurefucin, acetyllaurefucin, laurefucin, dehydrobromolaurefucin, several sesquiterpenes)

(2) Kikuchi, H., Suzuki, T., Kurosawa, E., and Suzuki, M. 1991. Bull. Chem. Soc. Jp., **64**, 1763-1775. The structure of notoryne, a halogenated C₁₅ nonterpenoid with a novel carbon skeleton from the red alga *Laurencia nipponica* Yamada. (together with (3Z)-laurefucin, (3Z)-acetyllaurefucin, (3Z)-7-acetyllaurediol, (3Z)-laurediol acetate, *trans*-laurencenyne, laurene, isodihydrolaurene, nidificene, debromoallolaurinterol)

(3) Suzuki, T., Morishima, S., Sugiyama, T., and Hirayama, Y. 1998. J. Hokkaido Univ. Edu. (Section IIA), **48**, 11-17. Assignments of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of acetyllaurefucin, produced by marine red alga, *Laurencia nipponica* Yamada. (¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR)