

## 4443 (C15 acetogenin)

Name: (3*Z*)-Venustinene {3-Chloro-2-pent-2-en-4-ynyl-8-propyl-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-oxocine}

Origin: *Laurencia venusta* (Moura, near Asamushi, Aomori Prefecture, Japan)<sup>(1)</sup>;

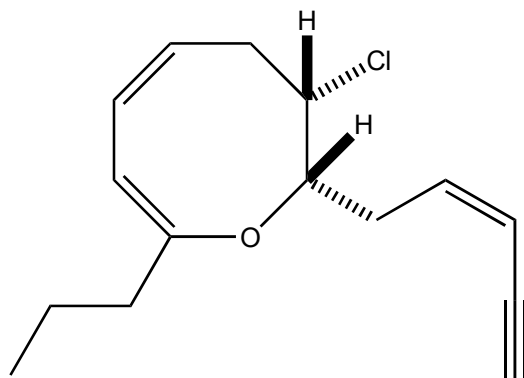
*Aplysia fasciata* (Alfacs Bay, Delta de l'Ebre, Tarragona, Catalonia, Spain)<sup>(2)</sup>;

Formula: C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>19</sub>ClO

Mol. Wt.: 250.76

Opt. Rot.: [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>23</sup> -184 (CHCl<sub>3</sub>)

Mp.: 38-39 (MeOH-H<sub>2</sub>O)



### References and Notes

- (1) Suzuki, M., Kurosawa, E., Furusaki, A., and Matsumoto, T. 1983. Chem. Lett., **12**, 779-782. The structures of (3*Z*)-epoxyvenustin, (3*Z*)-venustin, and (3*Z*)-venustinene, new halogenated C<sub>15</sub>-nonterpenoids from the red alga *Laurencia venusta* Yamada. (UV, IR, <sup>1</sup>H-NMR, <sup>13</sup>C-NMR, MS) (together with (3*Z*)-epoxyvenustin, (3*Z*)-venustin, (3*Z*)-venustinene)
- (2) **From the sea hare**; Ioannou, E., Nappo, M., Avila C., Vagias, C., and Roussis, V. 2009. J. Nat. Prod., **72**, 1716-1719. Metabolites from the sea hare *Aplysia fasciata*. (together with 6-hydroxy-1-brasilene, epibrasilenol acetate, epibrasilenol, brasilenol, brasilenol acetate, 4-hydroxy-5-brasilene, 4-acetoxy-5-brasilene, 6-*epi*-β-snyderol, 16-acetoxy-15-bromo-7-hydroxy-9(11)-parguerene, 15-bromo-2,16-diacetoxy-7-hydroxy-9(11)-parguerene, luzodiol, (3*Z*,9*Z*)-7-chloro-6-hydroxy-12-oxo-pentadeca-3,9-dien-1-yne, (3*Z*,9*Z*,12*Z*)-6-acetoxy-7-chloro-pentadeca-3,9,12-trien-1-yne, (3*Z*)-venustinene, (3*Z*)-13-*epi*-pinnatifidenyne, (3*E*)-laurenyne)