4807 (C15 acetogenin)

Name: 10-Bromo-obtusallene I {10,12-Dibromo-4-(3-bromo-propa-1,2-dienyl)-7-chloro-2-methyl-3,13-dioxa-bicyclo[7.3.1]trideca-5,9-diene}

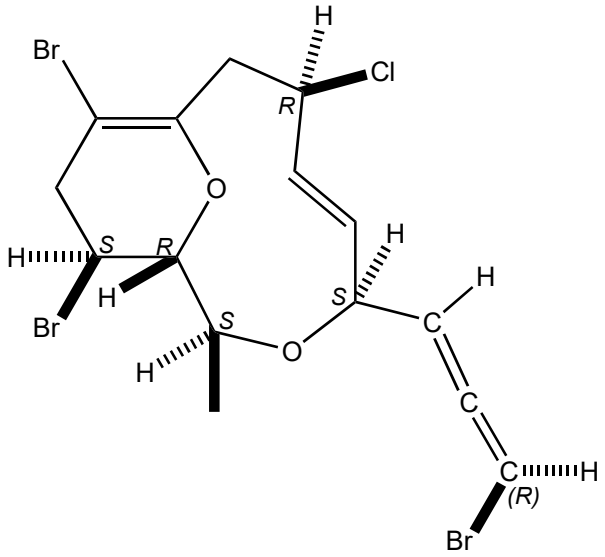
Origin: *Laurencia obtusa* (Kas, near Antalya, Mediterranean Sea, Turkey)[1,2]; *Laurenciella* sp. (along the Sanguinaires Road, Ajaccio, Corsica, France)[3];

Formula: $C_{15}H_{16}Br_3ClO_2$

Mol. Wt.: 503.45

Opt. Rot.: $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -240 ($CHCl_3$)

Mp.: Oil[1]; 145-146[2]



References and Notes

(1) Öztunc, A., Imre, S., Wagner, H., Norte, M., Fernandez, J. J., and Gonzalez., R. 1991. Tetrahedron, **47**, 2273-2276. A new haloether from *Laurencia* possessing a lauroxacyclododecane ring. Structural and conformational studies. (**UV, IR, ^{1}H-NMR, ^{13}C-NMR, MS**) (together with 10-bromoobtusallene I, obtusallene I)

(2) Guella, G., Chiasera, G., Mancini, I., Öztunc, A., and Pietra, F. 1997. Chem. Eur. J., **3**, 1223-1231. Twelve-membered *O*-bridged cyclic ethers of red seaweeds in the genus *Laurencia* exist in solution as slowly interconverting conformers. (**UV, CD**)

(3) 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)