

4808 (C15 acetogenin)

Name: Obtusallene II

{9-Bromo-3-(3-bromo-propa-1,2-dienyl)-12-chloro-5-methyl-4,13-dioxo-bicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-6-ene}

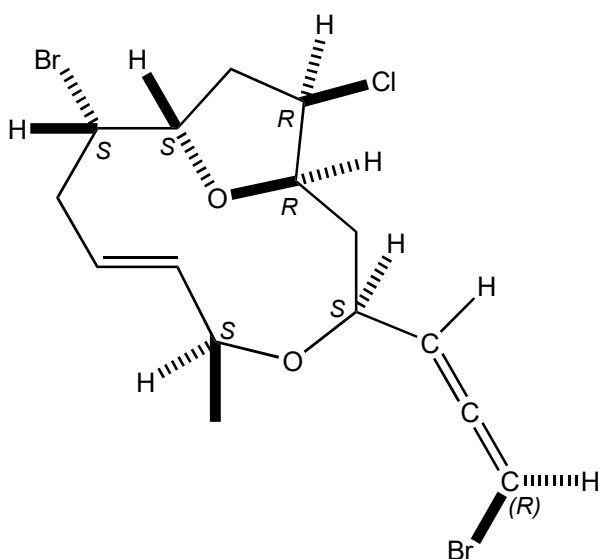
Origin: *Laurencia obtusa* (Kas, near Antalya, Mediterranean Sea, Turkey)^(1,3);
Laurencia obtusa (Gökceada, Aegean Sea, Turkey)⁽²⁾;

Formula: C₁₅H₁₉Br₂ClO₂

Mol. Wt.: 426.57

Opt. Rot.: [α]_D²³ -272 (CHCl₃)⁽¹⁾; [α]_D¹⁷ -258.9 (CHCl₃)⁽²⁾

Mp.: 147-149⁽¹⁾; 142-145⁽²⁾



References and Notes

- (1) Öztunc, A., Imre, S., Lotter, H., and Wagner, H. 1991. *Phytochemistry*, **30**, 255-257. Two C₁₅ bromoallenes from the red alga *Laurencia obtusa*. (**X-ray crystallographic analysis**) (**IR, ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, MS**) (together with a lauroxacyclododecane bromoallene (obtusallene III), **obtusallene II**, obtusallene I, laurenyne)
- (2) Cox, P. J., Imre, S., Islimyeli, S., and Thomson, R. H. 1982. *Tetrahedron Lett.*, **23**, 579-580. Obtusallene I, a new halogenated allene from *Laurencia obtusa*. (together with obtusallene I, **obtusallene II**)
- (3) 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, ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR**)