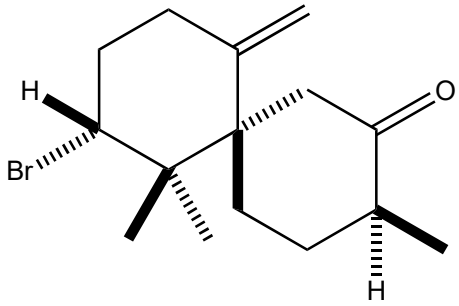
1206 (Sesquiterpene)

Name: 10-Bromo-β-chamigren-2-one; 10-Bromo-β-chamigren-4-one[2];
10-Bromochamigr-7(14)-en-2-one
{8-Bromo-3,7,7-trimethyl-11-methylene-spiro[5.5]undecan-2-one}
Origin: *Laurencia nipponica* (as *Laurencia glandulifera*[1]) (Oshoro Bay, Otaru, Hokkaido, Japan)[2];
Laurencia flexilis (Barrio Pangil, Curimao, Ilocos Nortes, Philippines)[3];
Laurencia snackeyi (Carrigton Reef (Kudat), Bak-Bak Beach (Kudat) and
Lankayan Island (Sandakan), Sabah, North Borneo, Malaysia)[4];
Formula: $C_{15}H_{23}BrO$
Mol. Wt.: 299.25
Opt. Rot.: $[\alpha]_D$ -57 ($CHCl_3$)
Mp.: 114-116



References and Notes

(1) *Laurencia nipponica* Yamada has been confused with the Adriatic species *Laurencia glandulifera* Kutzing. *Laurencia glandulifera* does not occur in Japanese water, and therefore *L. glandulifera* reported by Irie group shoud be revised to *L. nipponica*. Saito, Y. 1985. Jpn. J. Phycol., **33**, 167-171. So-called *Laurencia glandulifera* in Japan and *L. nipponica* (Rhodophyceae, Rhodomelaceae).

(2) Suzuki, M., Kurosawa, E., and Irie, T. 1974. Tetrahedron Lett., **15**, 821-824. Three new sesquiterpenoids containing bromine, minor constituents of *Laurencia glandulifera* Kutzing. (**IR, ^{1}H-NMR**)

(3) de Nys, R., Konig, G. M., Wright, A. D., and Sticher, O. 1993. Phytochemistry, **34**, 725-728. Two metabolites from the red alga *Laurencia flexilis*. (together with new (2*Z*)-2-chloro-pentadec-2-enal, two new chamigranes, known sesquiterpenes; palisol, debromolaurinterol, pacifigorgiol, α-bromocuparene)

(4) Tan, K. L., Matsunaga, S., and Vairappan, C. S. 2011. Biochem. Sys. Ecol., **39**, 213-215. Halogenated chamigranes of red alga *Laurencia snackeyi* (Weber-van Bosse) Masuda from Sulu-Sulawesi Sea. (**^{1}H-NMR, ^{13}C-NMR**) (together with 10-bromo-β-chamigren-2-one, chamigr-7(14),9-dien-4-one, palisadin A, palisadin B, 5-acetoxypalisadin B, aplysistatin, 5β-hydroxypalisadin B)