1601-1 (Sesquiterpene)

Name: Laurinterol {4-Bromo-2-(1,2-dimethyl-bicyclo[3.1.0]hex-2-yl)-5-methyl-phenol}

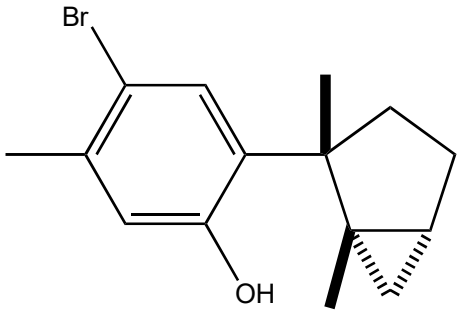
Origin: *Laurencia okamurae* (as *L. intermedia*[4]) (Oshoro Bay, Hokkaido, Japan)[1-3];
Laurencia okamurae (as *L. okamurai*) (Hakatajima Island, Imabari, Ehime Pref., Japan)[5];
Laurencia okamurae (as *L. okamurai*) (Okinoshima Island, Sukumo, Kochi Pref., Japan)[7];
Laurencia okamurae (as *L. okamurai*) (Zagashima Island, Ago Bay, Mie Pref., Japan)[8];
Laurencia nidifica (Goza, Mie Pref., Japan)[9];
Laurencia nidifica (Toyohara, Nago and Teruma, Yonashiro, Okinawa Pref., Japan)[10];
Laurencia nidifica (Tsukenjima Island, Teruma, Okinawa Pref, Japan)[11];
Laurencia nidiifca (Kahara Reef on the island of Oahu, Hawaii, USA)[12,13];
Laurencia pacifica (San Diego, California, USA)[14,15];
Laurencia pacifica (Ensenada, Mexico)[15];
Laurencia decidua (Baja California, Mexico)[16];
Laurencia okamurai (Nanji Island, Zhejiang Province, China)[17];
Laurencia okamurae (Cheju Island, Korea)[18];
Laurencia obtusa (Gokceada Island, Aegean Sea, Turkey)[19];
Laurencia microcladai (Vroulidia Bay, Chios Island, Greece)[20];
Laurencia tristicha (Shanwei, Guangdong Province, China)[21];
Laurencia johnstonii (the coast of Baja California Sur, Mexico)[22];
Marginisporum aberrans (Omaezaki, Shizuoka Pref., Japan)[23,24];
Aplysia kurodai (Toyama Bay, Toyama, Japan)[25]

Formula: $C_{15}H_{19}BrO$

Mol. Wt.: 295.21

Opt. Rot.: $[\alpha]_D^{15}$ +13.3 ($CHCl_3$)[1]; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +17 (CH_2Cl_2)[22]

Mp.: 54-55[1]; White crystal[22]



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(Continue to 1601-2)

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(**Continue from 1601-1**)

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(Continue to 1601-3)

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(**Continue from 1601-2**)

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(Continue to 1601-4)

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(**Continue from 1601-3**)

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