

## (1S)-1, 2-DIHYDRO-1-HYDROXYBROMOSPHAEROL, A MINOR BROMODITERPENE FROM THE RED ALGA *SPHAEROCOCCUS CORONOPIFOLIUS*\*

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**Key Word Index**—*Sphaerococcus coronopifolius*; Rhodophyta; diterpenes; (1S)-1,2-dihydro-1-hydroxy-bromosphaerol.

**Abstract**—A new bromoditerpene, (1S)-1, 2-dihydro-1-hydroxybromosphaerol has been isolated from the marine alga *Sphaerococcus coronopifolius* and its structure determined on the basis of physical and chemical evidence.

Previous studies on the red alga *Sphaerococcus coronopifolius* have led to the isolation and characterization of several diterpenes based on new carbocyclic skeletons (1-6) [1-5]. In order to obtain useful information on their biogenesis, we have reinvestigated the minor lipids of this organism and here report the isolation and structure determination of a new bromoditerpene, (1S)-1,2-dihydro-1-hydroxybromosphaerol (7) which is structurally related to compounds 1-4.

Conventional Si gel chromatography of the chloroform extract of the dried alga afforded 7 as colourless needles (from hexane),  $[\alpha]_D^{20} + 2.5^\circ$ , mp 178-180°,  $C_{20}H_{34}Br_2O_2$  (mass spectrum and elemental analysis).

The mass spectrum (Experimental) suggested that both oxygen atoms in 7 are present in hydroxyl groups. The  $^1H$  NMR spectrum displayed signals at  $\delta$  3.99 (*dd*,  $J = 3.5$  and 12.5 Hz) and 3.47 and 3.92 (1H each, AB doublets  $J = 10.5$  Hz) that are indicative for CHBr and  $CH_2Br$  respectively, and a multiplet partially superimposed upon other signals at  $\delta$  3.96 attributable to a CHOH group. Signals of four methyls at  $\delta$  1.35 and 1.30 (3H each, *s*, H-15 and H-16), 0.98 and 1.05 (3H each, *d*'s  $J = 7.5$  Hz, H-19 and H-20) and of two methine groups [2.26 (*t*,  $J = 11.5$  Hz, H-10) and 1.61 (*d*,  $J = 11.5$  Hz, H-9)] were also observed.

The above data strongly suggested that 7 could be a hydroxy derivative of dihydrobromosphaerol. Information on the position of the secondary hydroxyl group was obtained from spin decoupling experiments: by irradiation at  $\delta$  3.96, the triplet at 2.26 collapsed to a doublet, while irradiation at 2.26 simplified the multiplet of the CHOH group and, at the same time, converted the doublet at 1.61 into a singlet. Finally irradiation at  $\delta$  1.61 caused the triplet at

2.26 to collapse into a doublet. These data are compatible only with the location of the secondary alcoholic function at C-1.

Definitive proof for the proposed structure was provided by comparison of its properties (IR, NMR, MS, mp,  $[\alpha]_D$ ), with those of a synthetic sample obtained by hydroboration of 2 followed by oxidation with alkaline hydrogen peroxide. This result established the structure of 7 and at the same time determined its absolute configuration since the stereochemistry of 2 is known [3], apart from the configuration of C-1, which was established on the basis of the  $^1H$  NMR spectrum of 7. The *trans*-diaxial relationship between H-1 and H-10 was evidenced by the large coupling constant.

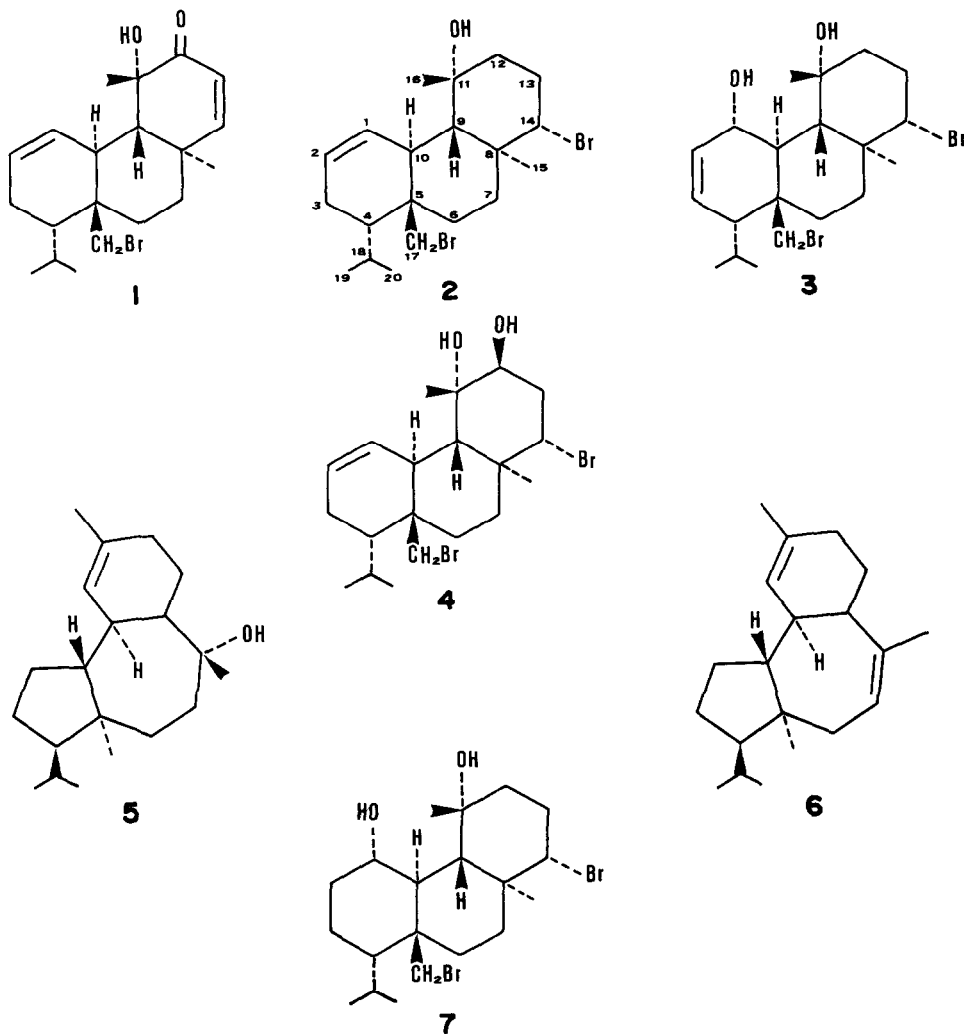
### EXPERIMENTAL

$^1H$  NMR spectra were run at 270 MHz with TMS as int. standard.

**Isolation of 7.** The alga (15 kg fr. wt) collected in Autumn 1980 in the Bay of Salerno, Italy, was freeze-dried and ground to a fine powder with a blender. The dried alga (3.8 kg) was extracted with stirring for 12 hr with  $CHCl_3$  ( $\times 3$ ). The evaporation of the solvent *in vacuo* gave an oily residue (15 g) which was applied to a column (3.2  $\times$  80 cm) of Si gel and eluted with a solvent gradient system from  $CHCl_3$  to  $CHCl_3$ - $Et_2O$  (8:2). Fractions of 200 ml were collected.

Fractions 15-19 were taken to dryness to afford 450 mg of an oil which was rechromatographed on a Si gel column (1  $\times$  20 cm) which was eluted with a solvent gradient system of  $Et_2O$ -petrol from 7:3 to 9:1. Fractions of 12 ml were collected. Fractions 10-15 taken to dryness afforded 61 mg of crude product which was purified by repeated prep. TLC (Si gel) using  $Et_2O$ -petrol (7:3) as eluant to give 20 mg of 7, mp 178-180°,  $[\alpha]_D^{20} + 2.5^\circ$  ( $CHCl_3$ ; *c* 0.80); EIMS 70 eV, *m/z*: 464, 466, 468 [ $M$ ] $^+$ ; 446, 448, 450 [ $M-H_2O$ ] $^+$ ; 431, 433, 435 [ $M-H_2O-Me$ ] $^+$ ; 367, 369 [ $M-H_2O-Br$ ] $^+$ ; 349, 351 [ $M-2H_2O-Br$ ] $^+$ ; 353, 355 [ $M-H_2O-CH_2Br$ ] $^+$ ; 323, 325 [ $M-H_2O-HBr-C_3H_7$ ] $^+$ ; 287 [ $M-H_2O-HBr-Br$ ] $^+$ ; 273 [ $M-H_2O-HBr-$

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$\text{CH}_2\text{Br}]^+$ ; 255  $[\text{M}-2\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{HBr}-\text{CH}_2\text{Br}]^+$ . IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{CHCl}_3}$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : 3600–3200. (Found: C, 51.37; H, 7.15; Br, 34.26.  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{34}\text{Br}_2\text{O}_2$  requires: C, 51.49; H, 7.35; Br, 34.29%.)

**Hydroboration-oxidation of 2.** Diborane (0.028 g, 1 mmol) in THF (1.5 ml) was added to bromosphaerol (2, 0.045 g, 0.1 mmol) in THF (2 ml) and the soln was stirred overnight at 20°. The resulting mixture was oxidized with 3 N NaOH (0.05 ml) and 30%  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  (0.06 ml) at 0° for 5 min and at 50° for 2 hr. After cooling, the mixture was concd and extracted with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ . The organic phase was washed with brine, dried ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ) and taken to dryness. The residue was chromatographed on prep. TLC (Si gel) using  $\text{CHCl}_3$ - $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  (8:2) as eluant. The band  $R_f$  0.4 when scraped and eluted with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  afforded 0.019 g of 7.

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