

Cytotoxic Bromoindole Derivatives and Terpenes from the Philippine Marine Sponge *Smenospongia* sp.

Deniz Tasdemir^{*,a,b}, Timothy S. Bugni^a, Gina C. Mangalindan^c, Gisela P. Concepción^c, Mary Kay Harper^a and Chris M. Ireland^a

^a Department of Medicinal Chemistry, College of Pharmacy, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112, U.S.A.

^b Department of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Hacettepe University, TR-06100 Ankara, Turkey. Fax: +90-312-311 4777. E-mail: dtasдеми@hacettepe.edu.tr

^c Marine Science Institute, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City 1101, Philippines

* Author for correspondence and reprint requests

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A detailed chemical analysis of a Philippine marine sponge *Smenospongia* sp. has been performed. This study yielded four new metabolites, 5-bromo-L-tryptophan (**1**), 5-bromoabrine (**2**), 5,6-dibromoabrine (**3**) and 5-bromoindole-3-acetic acid (**4**). The pyrroloiminoquinone alkaloid, makaluvamine O (**5**) as well as 5,6-dibromotryptamine (**6**), aureol (**7**) and furospinulosin 1 (**8**) were also isolated. Although **1** and **4** have been synthesized previously, this is the first report on the isolation of these compounds from a natural source. The furanosesterterpene furospinulosin 1 (**8**) was obtained for the first time from the genus *Smenospongia*. The structures of all compounds were established by spectroscopic methods (UV, IR, 1D and 2D NMR, MS, $[\alpha]_D$). The cytotoxic potential of **1–8** was evaluated in a panel of isogenic HCT-116 human colon tumor cell lines.