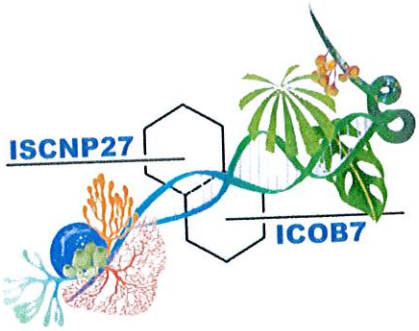

27TH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE CHEMISTRY OF NATURAL PRODUCTS

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NEW BROMOTYROSINE DERIVATIVES FROM THE BALINESE MARINE SPONGE *APLYSINELLA STRONGYLATA*

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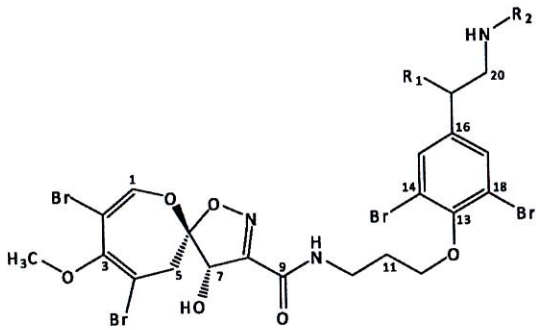
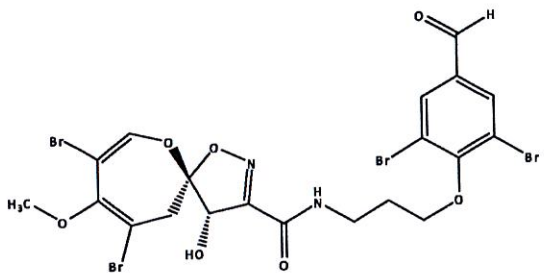
Sponges of the order Verongida have been a prolific source of bromotyrosine-derived metabolites including those possessing a distinctive spirooxepinisoxazoline (oxepin) moiety.[1] There have been ten oxepin bromotyrosine metabolites identified from marine sponges so far, demonstrating *in vitro* cytotoxicity towards the human colon tumor cell-line, anti-HIV activity against the Haitian RF strain, and activity against *plasmodium falciparum*.[1-2] A series of known oxepin-containing metabolites named psammaplysins (**1, 2-5**) together with two new metabolites were isolated from sponge *Aplysinella strongylata,* obtained from Bali.[3] An attempt to determine the absolute configuration through a single crystal X-ray study on psammaplysin-A acetamide acetate (**2**) is underway.

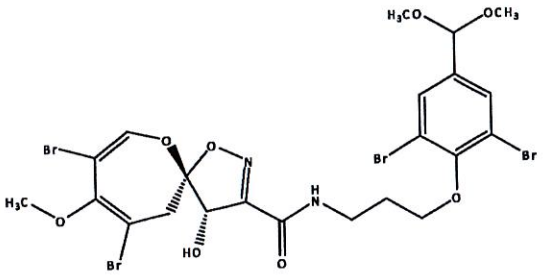




(6)

(1) Psammaplysin A $R_1 = R_2 = H$
(2) Psammaplysin A acetamide acetate R_1=H, $R_2 = COCH_3$
(3) Psammaplysin B R_1 = -OH, R_2 = H
(4) 19-Deoxypsammaplysin D R_1= H, R_2= $CO(CH_2)_{11}CH(CH_3)_2$

(5) Psammaplysin E R_1=H, R_2=



(7)

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