

Conference Report

XVI International Symposium on Marine Natural Products|XI European Conference on Marine Natural Products

Rui Pedrosa ¹, Susana P. Gaudêncio ^{2,*}  and Vitor Vasconcelos ^{3,4} 

¹ MARE—Marine and Environmental Science Centre, Polytechnic of Leiria, 2520-630 Peniche, Portugal; rui.pedrosa@ipleiria.pt

² UCIBIO—Applied Molecular Biosciences Unit, Department of Chemistry, Blue Biotechnology and Biomedicine Lab, Faculty for Sciences and Technology, NOVA University of Lisbon, 2829-516 Caparica, Portugal

³ CIIMAR—Interdisciplinary Centre of Marine and Environmental Research, 4450-208 Matosinhos, Portugal; vmvascon@fc.up.pt

⁴ Department of Biology, Faculty of Sciences, Porto University, 4069-007 Porto, Portugal

* Correspondence: s.gaudencio@fct.unl.pt

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Preface

The International Symposium on Marine Natural Products (MaNaPro) happened for the first time in 1975 in the city of Aberdeen, Scotland, organized by Professor Ronald H. Thomson. The European Conference on Marine Natural Products (ECMNP) occurred for the first time in 1997 in Athens, Greece, organized by Professor Vassilios Roussis. The MaNaPro and ECMNP conferences have triennial and biennial frequencies, respectively. Since its first edition, the ECMNP has been set in the alternating years of the Gordon Conferences on Marine Natural Products. In 2019, it was the second time, in 44 years, that a joint organization of the MaNaPro and ECMNP meetings occurred. The first joint meeting of the MaNaPro and the ECMNP occurred in 2013 in Galicia, La Toja, Spain, organized by Dr. Carmen Cuevas from PharmaMar. Over the time, there have been 16 editions of the MaNaPro and 11 editions of the ECMNP held in several countries.

The list of 16 editions of the MaNaPro is shown as following:

I International Symposium on Marine Natural Products, 8–11 September 1975, Aberdeen, Scotland, UK, organized by Ronald H. Thomson;

II International Symposium on Marine Natural Products, 12–15 September 1978, Sorrento, Italy, organized by Mario Piattelli;

III International Symposium on Marine Natural Products, 16–19 September 1980, Brussels, Belgium, organized by Bernard Tursch and Jean-Claude Braekman;

IV International Symposium on Marine Natural Products, 26–30 July 1982, Tenerife, Spain, organized by Antonio G. Gonzáles and Julio D. Martín;

V International Symposium on Marine Natural Products, 2–6 September 1985, Paris, France, organized by Yoel Kashman and Robert H. Dodd;

VI International Symposium on Marine Natural Products, 3–7 July 1989, Dakar, Senegal, organized by Jean-Michel Kornprobst;

VII International Symposium on Marine Natural Products, 5–10 July 1992, Capri, Italy, organized by Luigi Minale;

VIII International Symposium on Marine Natural Products, 10–15 September 1995, Tenerife, Spain, organized by Julio D. Martín;

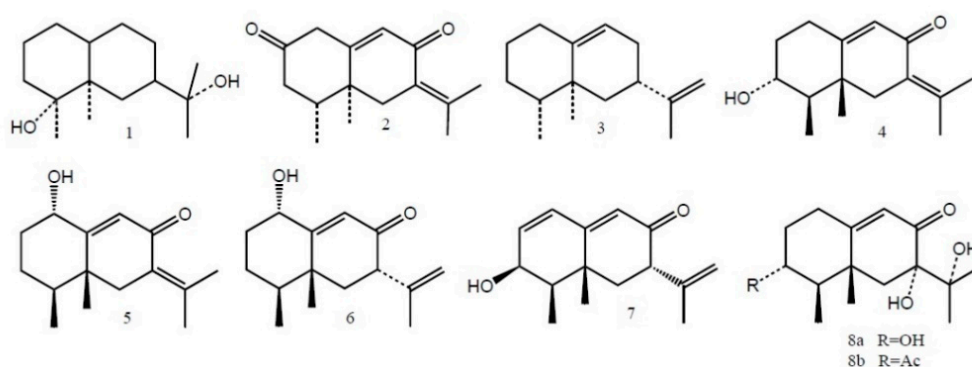


Figure 25. Isolated metabolites from *Emericellopsis maritima*.

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GC- and UHPLC-MS Profiles as a Tool to Valorize the Red Alga *Asparagopsis armata*

Marie L. Lesenfants¹, Ana M. L. Seca^{1,2,3}, Artur M. S. Silva³ and Diana C. G. A. Pinto³

¹ Faculty of Sciences and Technology, University of Azores, Rua Mãe de Deus, 9501-321 Ponta Delgada, Portugal

² cE3c-Centre for Ecology, Evolution and Environmental Changes/Azorean Biodiversity Group, Rua Mãe de Deus, 9501-321 Ponta Delgada, Portugal

³ QOPNA & LAQV-REQUIMTE, Department of Chemistry, University of Aveiro, Campus de Santiago, 3810-193 Aveiro, Portugal

Asparagopsis armata is considered a biological invader and this red alga is in the last few years one of the worst nightmares for Azores coast biodiversity. So efforts to find an economically valuable application are welcome. In this context biological evaluations of its extracts, such as anti-aging, antioxidant and anticholinesterasic activities, were recently presented [1,2]. Naturally, the knowledge of this species chemical composition is utmost importance not only to find some valuable utilization but also to discovery its mechanisms of defence that can explain its invasive behaviour. In our effort to contribute to this problem solution we establish the GC-MS and UHPLC-MS profiles of both the non-polar and polar extracts. The main compounds in the lipophilic extract were palmitic acid and 1-monopalmitin and brominated compounds dominate both extracts. The detailed results will be presented and discussed in the presentation.

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Polyketides and a Dihydroquinolone Alkaloid from a Marine-Derived Strain of the Fungus *Metarhizium marquandii*

Dina H. El-Kashef ^{1,2}, Georgios Daletos ¹, Malte Plenker ³, Rudolf Hartmann ³, Attila Mándi ⁴, Tibor Kurtán ⁴, Horst Weber ⁵, Wenhan Lin ⁶, Elena Ancheeva ¹ and Peter Proksch ¹

¹ Institut für Pharmazeutische Biologie und Biotechnologie, Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf, Universitätsstrasse 1, 40225 Düsseldorf, Germany

² Department of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Minia University, Minia 61519, Egypt

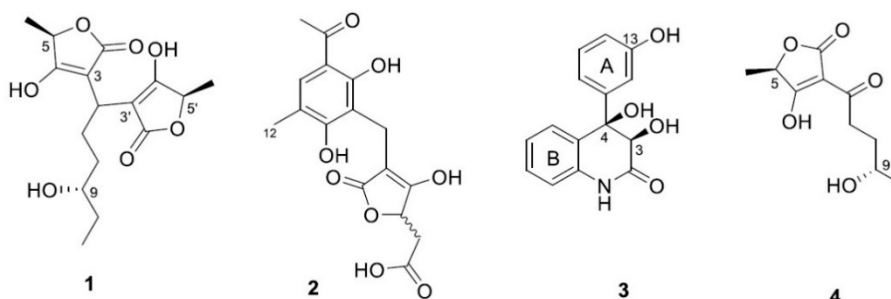
³ Institute of Complex Systems: Strukturbiochemie, Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH, ICS-6, 52425 Jülich, Germany

⁴ Department of Organic Chemistry, University of Debrecen, POB 400, 4002 Debrecen, Hungary

⁵ Institut für Pharmazeutische und Medizinische Chemie, Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf, Universitätsstrasse 1, 40225 Düsseldorf, Germany

⁶ State Key Laboratory of Natural and Biomimetic Drugs, Peking University, Beijing 100191, China

Three new natural products (1–3), including two butenolide derivatives (1 and 2) and one dihydroquinolone derivative (3), together with nine known natural products were isolated from a marine-derived strain of the fungus *Metarhizium marquandii*. The structures of the new compounds were unambiguously deduced by spectroscopic means including HRESIMS and 1D/2D NMR spectroscopy, ECD, VCD, OR measurements and calculations. The absolute configuration of marqualide (1) was determined by a combination of modified Mosher's method with TDDFT-ECD calculations at different levels. The (3*R*,4*R*) absolute configuration of aflaquinolone I (3), determined by, O.R.; ECD and VCD calculations, was found to be opposite to the (3*S*,4*S*) absolute configuration of the related aflaquinolones A–G. The absolute configuration of the known natural product, terrestrial acid hydrate (4), was likewise determined for the first time in this study. TDDFT-ECD calculations allowed determination of the absolute configuration of its chirality center remote from the stereogenic unsaturated γ -lactone chromophore.



Graphical Abstract

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