

## BROMOPYRROLE ALKALOIDS FROM THE SPONGE *TEDANIA BRASILIENSIS* AND THE ANTI-PARASITIC ACTIVITY

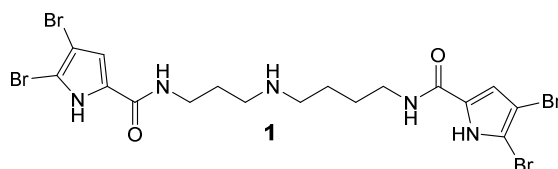
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### Abstract:

Bromopyrrole alkaloids isolated from marine sponges encompass an incredible chemical diversity of potently bioactive compounds, ranging from the oroidin-related archetypal motifs to the structurally very complex oroidin-tetramers stylissadines.

Pseudoceratidine (1) has been previously isolated only from the sponge *Pseudoceratina purpurea*, and displayed potent anti-fouling activity. The antiparasitic MeOH extract of *T. brasiliensis* presented pseudoceratidine (1) as the by far more abundant metabolite.



Several steps of chromatographic separation procedure led us to obtain a series of minor components of *T. brasiliensis* extract, represented by the novel tedamides A - D, the new 3-desbromopseudoceratidine, 20-desbromopseudoceratidine, 4-bromopseudoceratidine, 19-bromopseudoceratidine and 4,19-dibromopseudoceratidine. Compounds have been isolated in pairs of inseparable isomers. Moreover, we have prepared the N<sup>12</sup>-acetyl and the N<sup>12</sup>-formyl derivatives of pseudoceratidine as well. Herein we discuss the isolation, identification and anti-parasitic activities of this series of polybrominated and modified derivatives of pseudoceratidine.