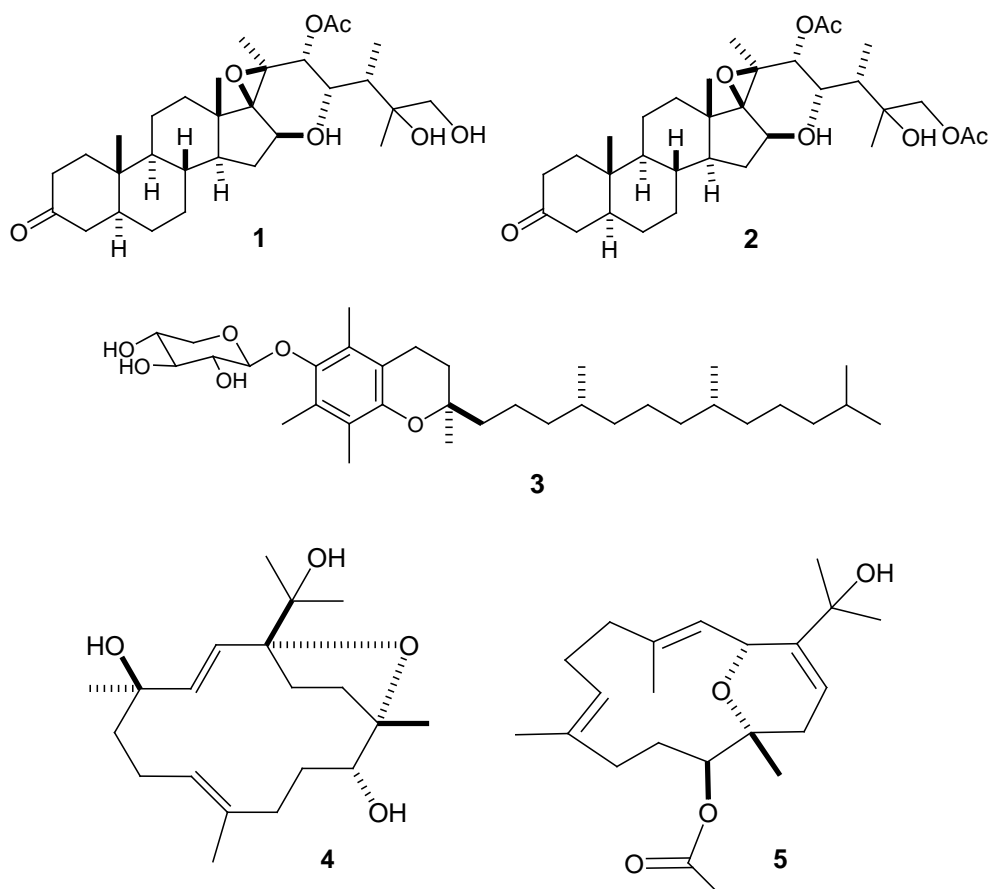


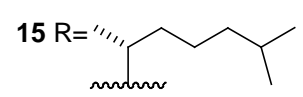
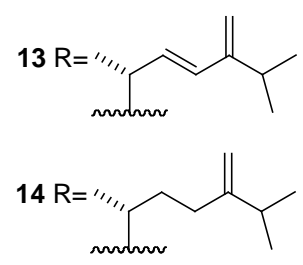
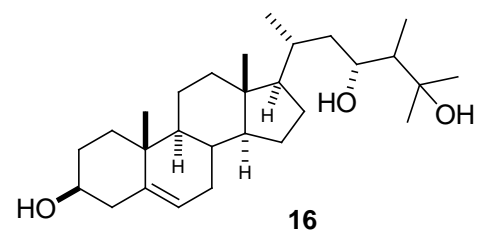
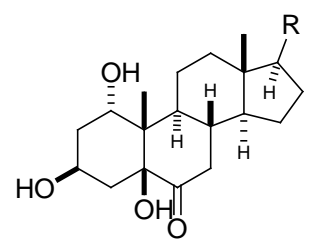
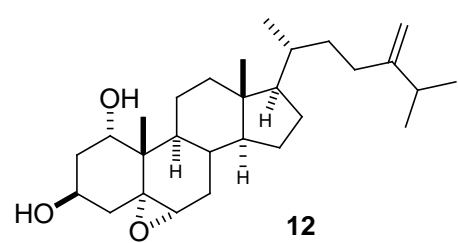
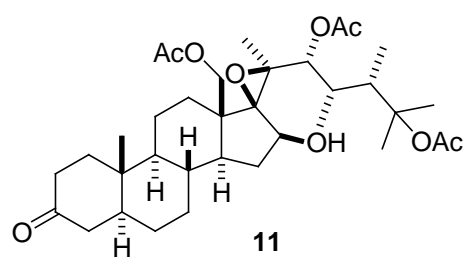
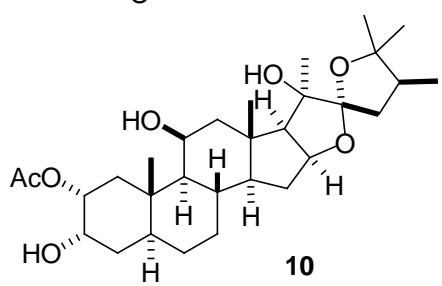
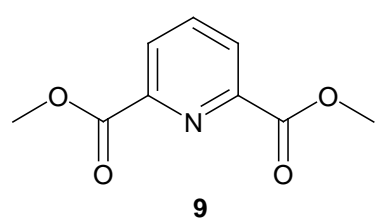
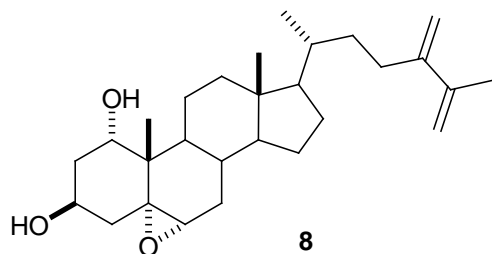
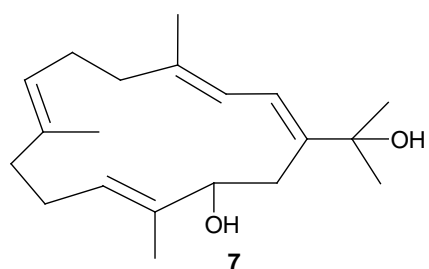
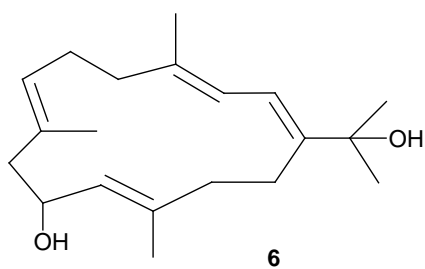
# Secondary Metabolites of the Soft Corals *Isis hippuris*、*Sinularia numerosa* and a Marine-derived bacterium *Microbulbifer* sp.

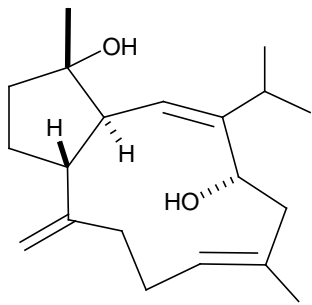
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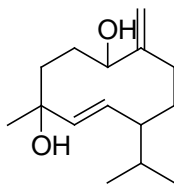
Chemical investigations of the Formosan soft coral *Isis hippuris* have led to the isolation of two new hippuristerone-type compounds (**1–2**), along with known compounds hippuristerone G (**10**) and 22-epihippurin-1 (**11**). A new  $\alpha$ -tocopherol derivative (**3**), four new cembranoid derivatives (**4–7**), one new 5 $\alpha$ ,6 $\alpha$ -epoxysterol (**8**) as well as eight known compounds (**12–19**), have been isolated from the soft coral *Sinularia numerosa*. Dimethyl pyridine-2,6-dicarboxylate (**9**), was discovered as natural product for the first time in marine-derived bacterium *Microbulbifer* sp. The structures of these metabolites were elucidated on the basis of extensive spectroscopic analysis (IR, ESIMS, HRESIMS, 1D and 2D NMR) and by comparison of their spectral data with those of literature reports.



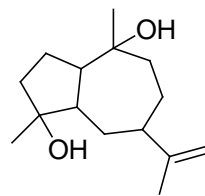




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