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A new Fistularin-3 Derivative from an Australian Sponge *Pseudoceratina* sp.

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Chemical investigation of an Australian marine sponge, *Pseudoceratina* sp., collected from Mooloolaba South-East Queensland has provided a series of bromotyrosine metabolites from a simple modified tyrosine to more elaborate linear compounds. Six known compounds, (+)-aeroplysinin-1 (**1**), a mixture of 19-deoxyfistularin-3 (**2**) and 11-deoxyfistularin-3 (**3**), 11,19-dideoxyfistularin-3 (**4**), aerothionin (**5**) and homoaerothionin (**6**) have been isolated together with a new fistularin-3 derivative, 11-deoxy-19-ketofistularin-3 (**7**). The structures of all compounds were characterised using 1D and 2D NMR techniques, MS and by comparison with literature data. Two selected fistularin-3 derivative metabolites **4** and **7** were screened for *in vitro* activity against chloroquine-sensitive (3D7) *P. falciparum* malaria parasites and showed antimalarial activity with IC_{50} values of 5.4 and 2.8 μM, respectively.

Keywords: *Pseudoceratina* sp., bromotyrosine, fistularin-3, antimalarial.