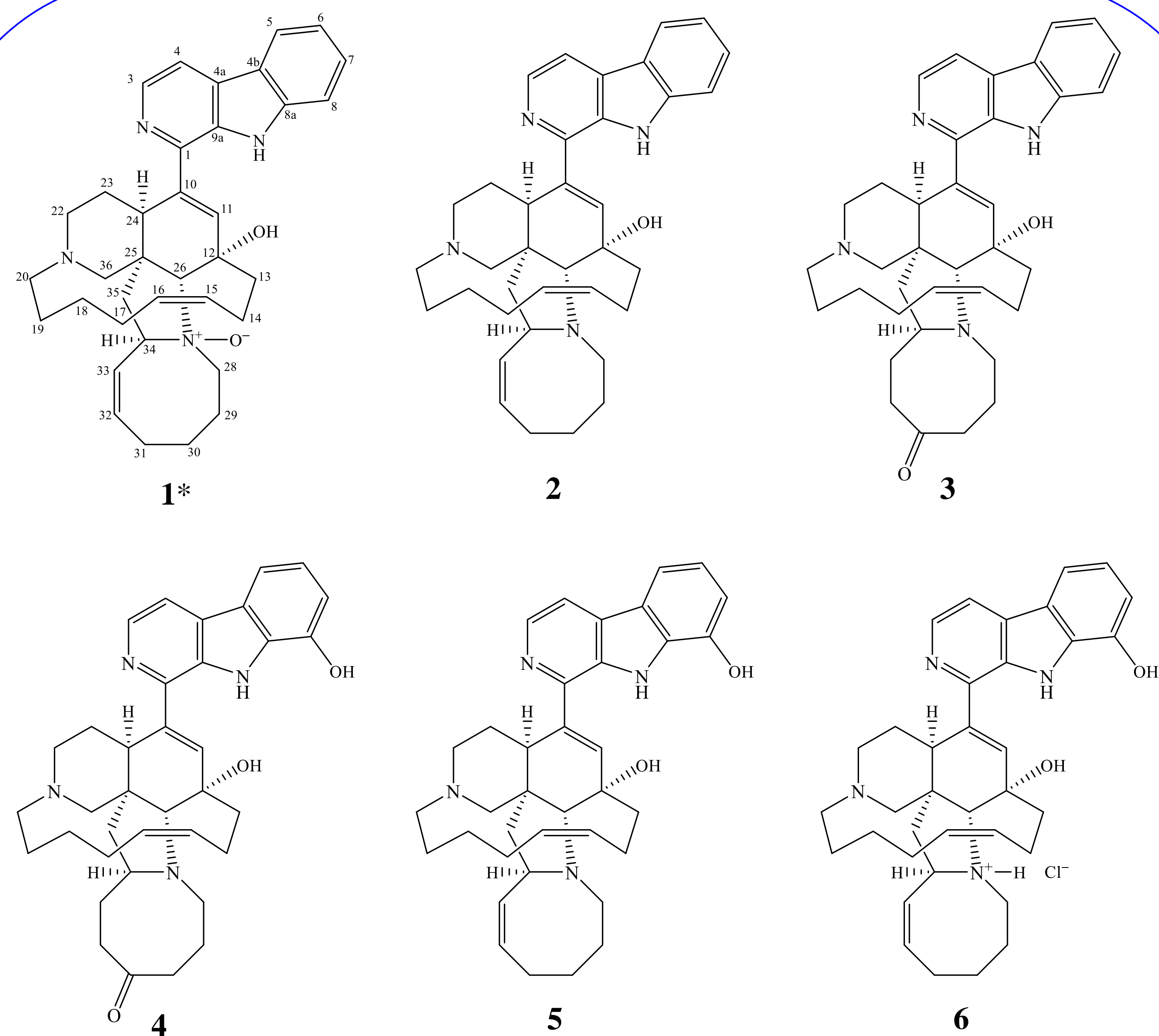
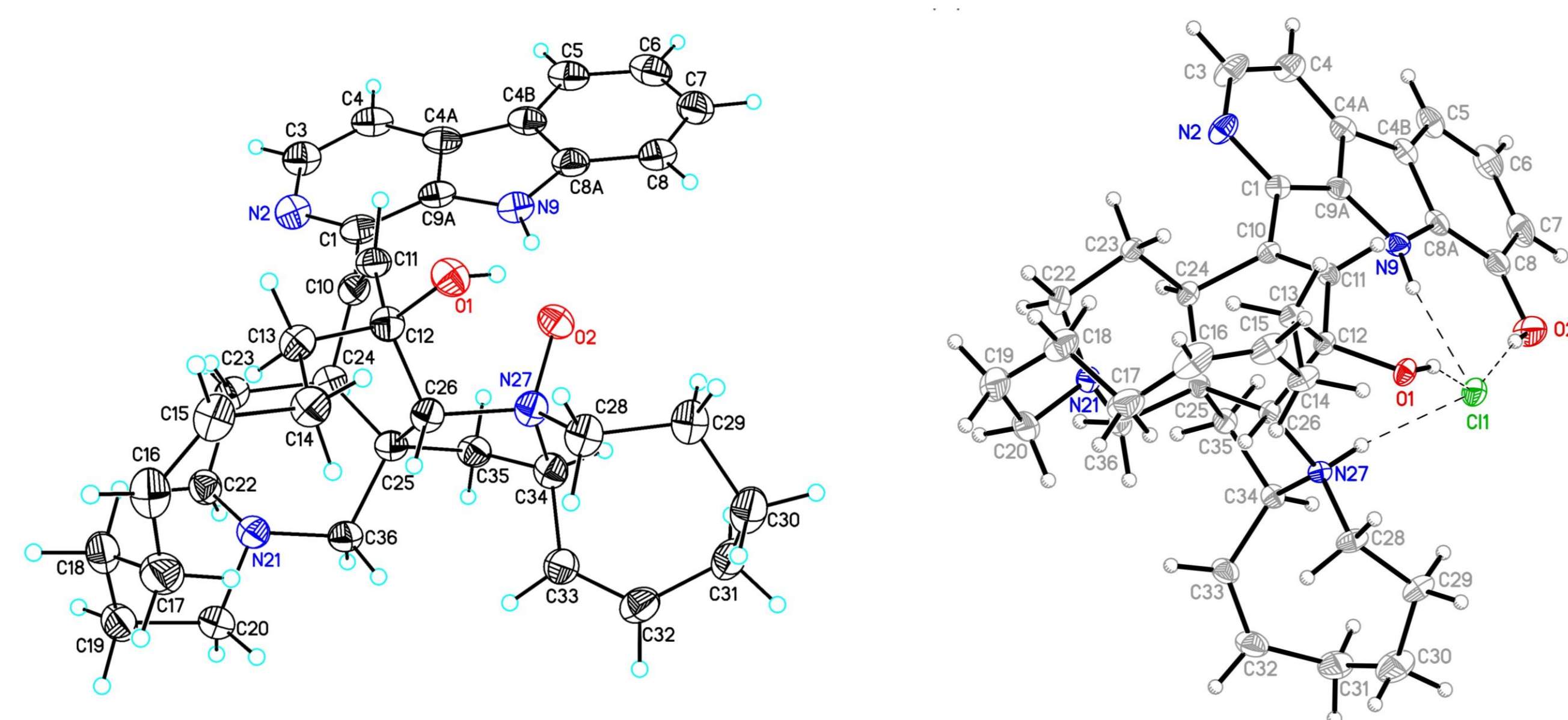


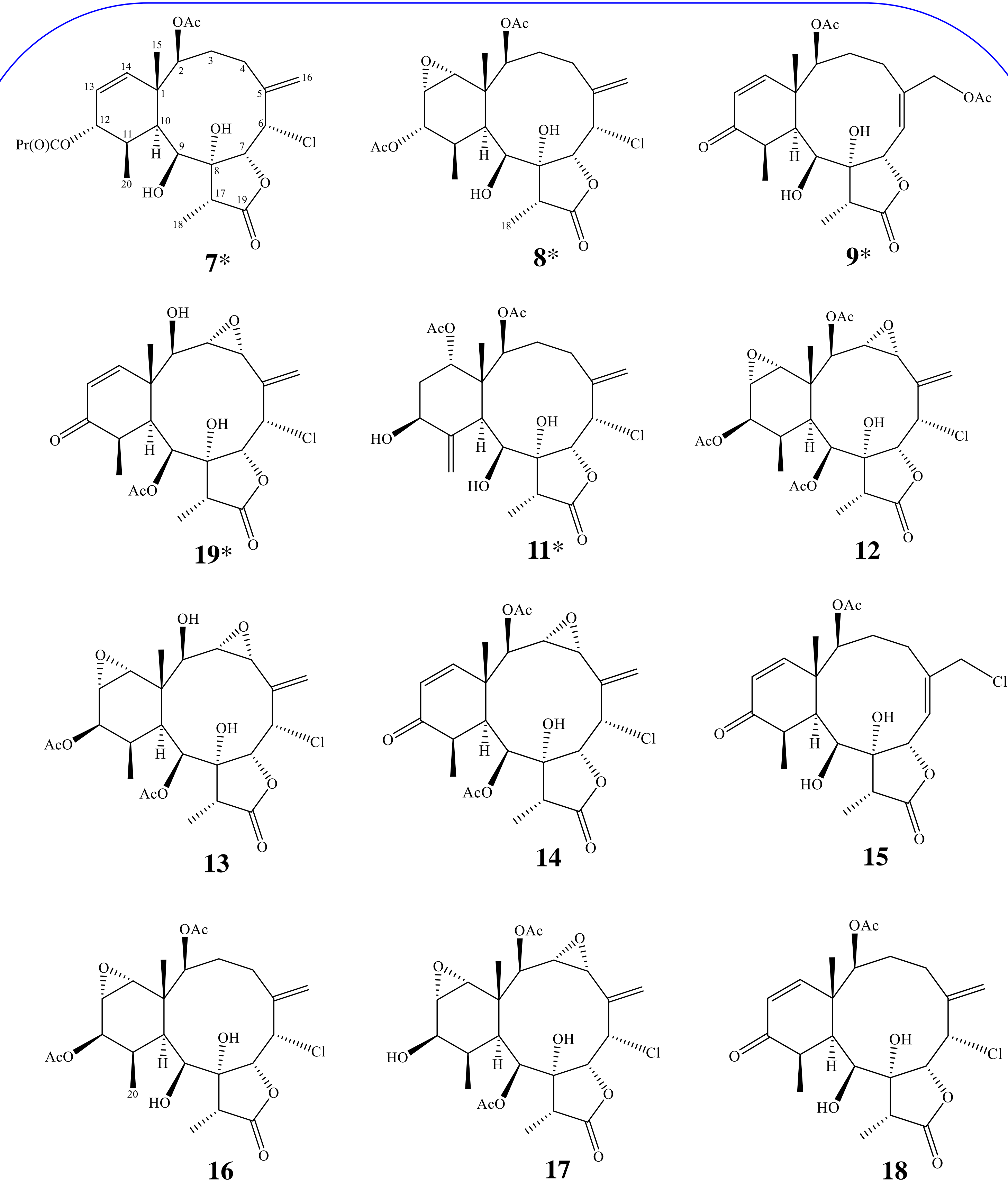
Chemical constituents screening of two marine invertebrates led to the isolation of six macrocyclic alkaloids, including a novel manzamine, manzamine A 27-*N*-oxide (**1**), as well as six known analogues, manzamines A, E, and F (**2–4**), 8-hydroxymanzamine A (**5**), and 8-hydroxymanzamine A hydrochloride (**6**) from the Formosan sponge *Neopetrosia proxima*. Furthermore, 12 briarane-type diterpenoids were isolated from the Okinawan coral *Briareum stechei*, including five new briaranes, briarenols U (**7**) and V (**8**), briastecholides A–C (**9–11**), together with seven known metabolites, briaexcavatolide E (**12**), brianolide (**13**), briarenol R (**14**), briarenolide S (**15**), solenolides B, C, and E (**16–18**). The structures of **1–18** were determined based on spectroscopic data, **1** was proved to be the first manzamine alkaloid possessing the 27-*N*-oxide moiety, stereochemistry of solenolide B (**16**) was revised, and the absolute configurations of **1**, **6**, **13** and **17** were established using single X-ray diffraction analysis. Manzamines **1–3** showed cytotoxicity towards a panel of tumor cells and briaranes **7–18** were evaluated for their *in vitro* inflammatory activity in LPS-induced RAW 264.7 macrophage cells by suppressing the expression of iNOS and COX-2 proteins.



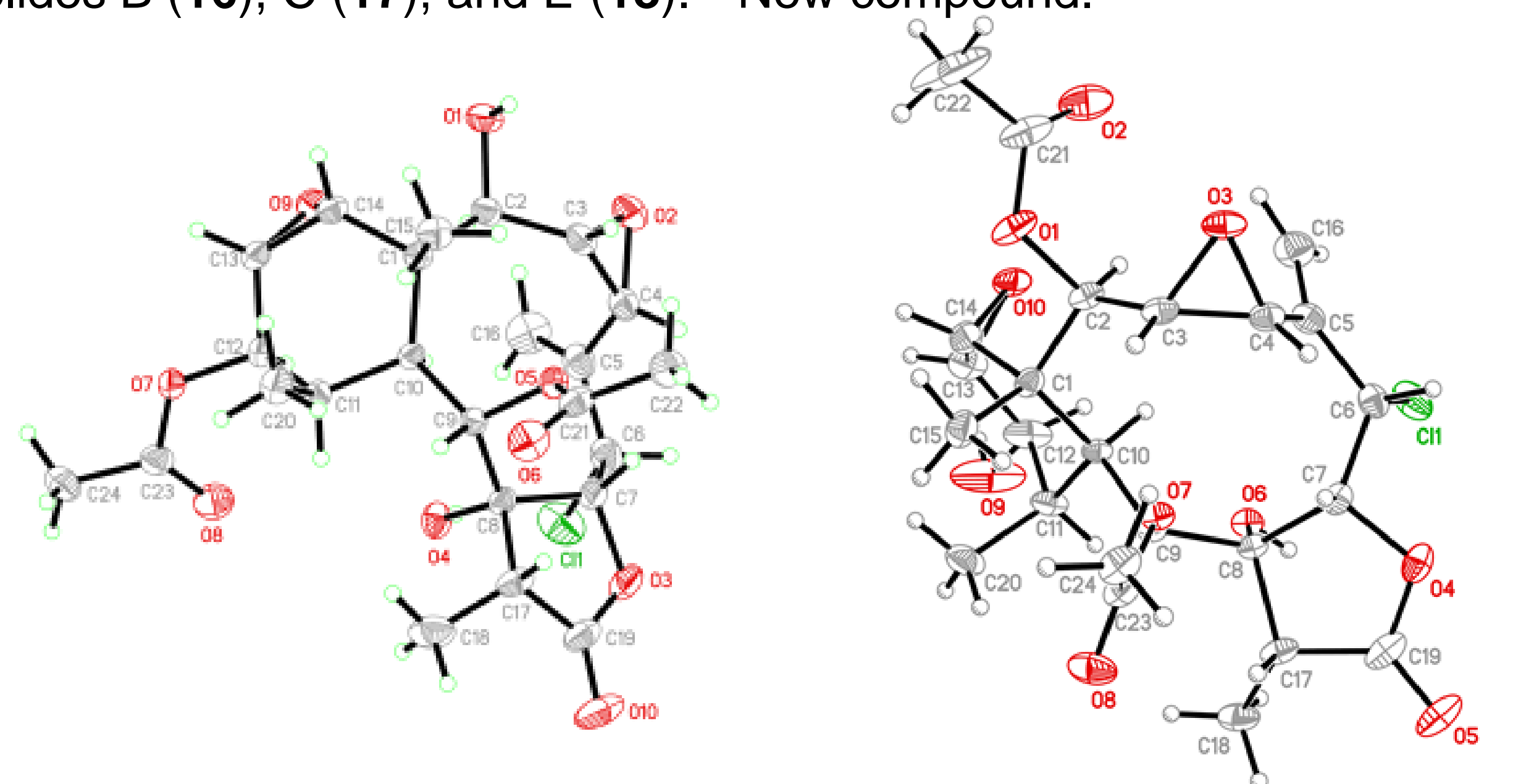
**Figure 1.** Structures of manzamine A 27-*N*-oxide (**1**), manzamines A (**2**), E (**3**), and F (**4**), 8-hydroxymanzamine A (**5**), and 8-hydroxymanzamine A hydrochloride (**6**). \* New.



**Figure 2.** Computer-generated ORTEP diagram of **1** (left) and **6** (right).



**Figure 3.** Structures of briarenols U (**7**) and V (**8**), briastecholides A–C (**9–11**), briaexcavatolide E (**12**), brianolide (**13**), briarenol R (**14**), briarenolide S (**15**), solenolides B (**16**), C (**17**), and E (**18**). \* New compound.



**Figure 4.** Computer-generated ORTEP diagram of **13** (left) and **17** (right).

**Table 1.** Effects of briaranes **7–12** and **14–18** on LPS-induced pro-inflammatory iNOS and COX-2 protein expressions in macrophages.

Compound/ Treatment (10 $\mu$ M)	iNOS	COX-2	$\beta$ -Actin	<i>n</i>
	Expression (% of LPS)			
Control	2.28 $\pm$ 0.04	0.76 $\pm$ 0.05	99.12 $\pm$ 3.19	4
Vehicle	100.00 $\pm$ 1.75	100.00 $\pm$ 1.86	100.00 $\pm$ 4.84	4
<b>7</b>	111.92 $\pm$ 12.23	149.29 $\pm$ 4.27	93.32 $\pm$ 6.80	3
<b>8</b>	80.20 $\pm$ 8.09	100.89 $\pm$ 2.58	94.59 $\pm$ 5.49	3
<b>9</b>	88.27 $\pm$ 0.25	101.84 $\pm$ 3.07	100.43 $\pm$ 5.32	3
<b>10</b>	86.46 $\pm$ 3.85	100.45 $\pm$ 2.59	103.13 $\pm$ 2.46	3
<b>11</b>	79.30 $\pm$ 3.13	100.39 $\pm$ 3.30	104.24 $\pm$ 5.58	3
<b>12</b>	88.55 $\pm$ 4.48	103.09 $\pm$ 3.83	106.11 $\pm$ 5.08	4
<b>14</b>	87.52 $\pm$ 2.84	105.33 $\pm$ 6.10	98.29 $\pm$ 3.35	4
<b>15</b>	66.49 $\pm$ 3.41	112.31 $\pm$ 5.76	99.33 $\pm$ 4.40	4
<b>16</b>	90.81 $\pm$ 8.40	99.16 $\pm$ 2.83	101.48 $\pm$ 4.15	4
<b>17</b>	88.87 $\pm$ 2.87	94.69 $\pm$ 3.24	101.12 $\pm$ 4.37	4
<b>18</b>	94.97 $\pm$ 5.24	99.52 $\pm$ 2.02	104.45 $\pm$ 4.43	4
Dexamethasone	53.21 $\pm$ 0.78	12.72 $\pm$ 0.35	107.55 $\pm$ 0.37	4

Data were normalized to those of cells treated with LPS only and expresses as the mean  $\pm$  SEM (*n* = 4–5). Dexamethasone was used as positive control.

**Table 2.** Cytotoxic effects of **1–3** on tumor cells.

Compound/ Treatment	Hep3B	SC-M1	MCF-7
	IC <sub>50</sub> ( $\mu$ M)		
<b>1</b>	10.1 $\pm$ 3.1	11.7 $\pm$ 4.5	10.6 $\pm$ 2.7
<b>2</b>	3.8 $\pm$ 1.3	3.7 $\pm$ 1.2	4.1 $\pm$ 1.7
<b>3</b>	5.8 $\pm$ 0.7	5.6 $\pm$ 0.4	4.2 $\pm$ 0.9
Doxorubicin*	0.09 $\pm$ 0.02		
Taxol*		0.06 $\pm$ 0.1	
Tamoxifen*			10.7 $\pm$ 4.3

\*Positive control. Hep3B: human hepatocellular carcinoma cells. SC-M1: human stomach tumor cells. MCF-7: human breast cancer cells.