Natural products have long been a major source of therapeutic agents and their lead compounds. Although a number of therapeutic agents have been developed based on plant-derived natural products, marine natural products have also made an important contribution to drug discovery.

Marine sponges belonging to the genus *Agelas* are known to produce bioactive natural products such as diterpene alkaloids and bromopyrrole alkaloids. In this study, constituents of four marine sponges *Agelas* spp. (SS-12, SS-1302, SS-159, and SS-516) collected at Okinawa were investigated to afford two new diterpene alkaloids and eight new bromopyrrole alkaloids.

1) New diterpene alkaloids from marine sponge *Agelas* sp.

The Okinawan marine sponge *Agelas* sp. (SS-12) was extracted with MeOH. The extract gave eight diterpene alkaloids including two new compounds, agelamasines A (1) and B (2). Their structures were elucidated on the basis of spectroscopic data. Agelamasines A (1) and B (2) are diterpene alkaloids with an N-methyladenine moiety. Agelamine A (1) is the first rearranged clerodane diterpene with an alkaidoidal partial structure, and is also the first example of a diterpene possessing this skeleton from a marine source, though several rearranged clerodane diterpenes have been isolated from terrestrial plants.

2) New bromopyrrole alkaloids from marine sponges *Agelas* spp.

The marine sponges *Agelas* spp. (SS-1302, SS-159, and SS-516) were individually extracted with MeOH. The extract of SS-1302 was separated by column chromatographies to give six new bromopyrrole alkaloids, agesamides C–E (9–11), 9-hydroxydihydrodisacamide (12), 9-hydroxydihydrooroidin (13), and 9-(E)-keramidine (14). Agesamide C (9) is a new bicyclic bromopyrrole alkaloid with a pyrroloketopiperazine and an aminomidazolone rings, while 12 is a new linear brominated pyrrole alkaloid with an aminomidazolone moiety. In addition, chromatographic separations of the extract of SS-516 gave structurally rare bromopyrrole alkaloid. Although, bromopyrrole alkaloids have an aminomidazole moiety biogenetically derived from histamine in common, agesasine A (32) is a bromopyrrole alkaloid lacking an aminomidazole moiety.

![Chemical Structures](image-url)