

SEÑORES
SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
DIVISIÓN DE SIGNOS DISTINTIVOS
CIUDAD

2
SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO



No. 13-153451- -00005-0000

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REFERENCIA : ALCANCE A LA OBSERVACIÓN PRESENTADA
EXPEDIENTE : N° 13-153451

TITO NOE PARRA MURILLO, mayor y con domicilio en Bogotá, identificado con la Cédula de Ciudadanía N° 79.579.680 de Bogotá, y Tarjeta Profesional N° 71168 del Consejo Superior de la Judicatura, en mi calidad de apoderado de la Sociedad **LABORATORIO FRANCO COLOMBIANO LAFRANCOL S.A.S.**, con domicilio en Bogotá, Colombia, por medio del presente escrito procedo a presentar alcance a la oposición presentada por mí representada, la sociedad **LABORATORIO FRANCO COLOMBIANO LAFRANCOL S.A.S.** en contra de la patente Expediente No. No. **13-153451**, solicitada por la sociedad **LABORATORIOS SENOSIAN S.A. DE C.V.**

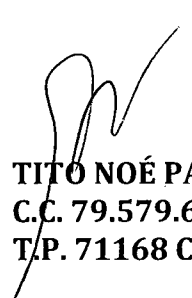
PRETENSIONES

1. Teniendo en cuenta que es un requisito que en las pruebas sean anexas, respetuosamente solicito a ese Despacho tener en cuenta las pruebas anexas, puesto que en el radicado inicial se no se aportó.

NOTIFICACIONES

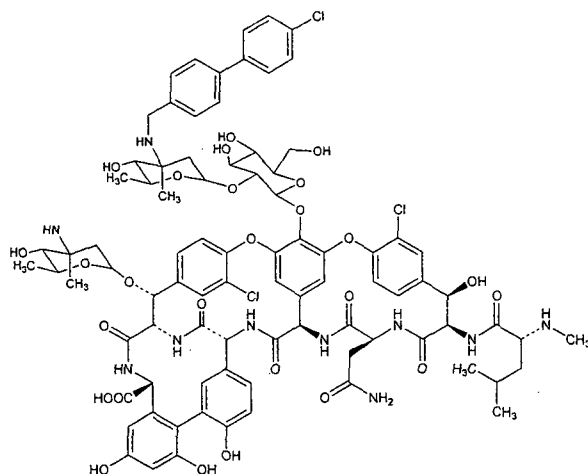
Mi Representada y yo, recibiremos notificaciones en la Secretaría de su Despacho y en mi oficina ubicada en la Calle 108 N° 51-45 de Bogotá, D.C.

Atentamente,



TITO NOÉ PARRA MURILLO
C.C. 79.579.680 DE BOGOTA.
T.P. 71168 C.S.J.

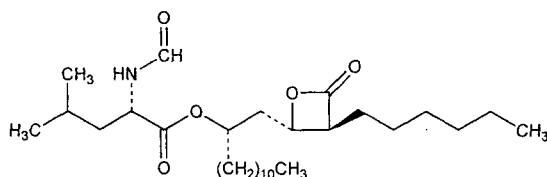
of action: N. E. Allen, T. I. Nicas, *FEMS Microbiol. Rev.* **26**, 511 (2003). Clinical pharmacokinetics: S. M. Bhavnani *et al.*, *Diagn. Microbiol. Infect. Dis.* **50**, 95 (2004); G. J. Fetterly *et al.*, *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* **49**, 148 (2005). Clinical evaluation in *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteremia: S. M. Bhavnani *et al.*, *ibid.* **50**, 994 (2006). Review of development and clinical experience: K. E. Ward *et al.*, *Expert Opin. Invest. Drugs*, **15**, 417-429 (2006).



Diposphatide. [192564-14-0] $C_{86}H_{97}Cl_3N_{10}O_{26} \cdot 2H_3PO_4$; mol wt 1989.10. Sol in water.

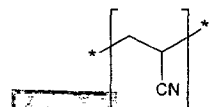
THERAP CAT: Antibacterial.

6964. Orlistat. [96829-58-2] *N*-Formyl-L-leucine (1S)-1-[[[(2S,3S)-3-hexyl-4-oxo-2-oxetanyl]methyl]dodecyl ester; *N*-formyl-L-leucine ester with (3S,4S)-3-hexyl-4-[(2S)-2-hydroxytridecyl]-2-oxetanone; (–)-tetrahydrolipstatin; orlipastat; Ro-18-0647; alli; Xenical. $C_{29}H_{53}NO_5$; mol wt 495.75. C 70.26%, H 10.78%, N 2.83%, O 16.14%. Pancreatic lipase inhibitor. Isolated from fermentation broth of *Streptomyces toxytricini*: P. Hadvary *et al.*, *EP 129748*; *eidem*, *US 4598089* (1985, 1986 both to Hoffmann-La Roche). Structural elucidation: E. Hochuli *et al.*, *J. Antibiot.* **40**, 1086 (1987). Synthesis and absolute configuration: P. Barbier, F. Schneider, *Helv. Chim. Acta* **70**, 196 (1987). Total synthesis: S. Hanessian *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.* **58**, 7768 (1993). Mechanism of action: B. Borgström, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* **962**, 308 (1988). Clinical pharmacology: J. B. Hauptman *et al.*, *Am. J. Clin. Nutr.* **55**, 309S (1992). Clinical trial: M. H. Davidson *et al.*, *J. Am. Med. Assoc.* **281**, 235 (1999). Review of pharmacology and clinical efficacy in treatment of obesity: W. McNeely, P. Benfield, *Drugs* **56**, 241-249 (1998). Evaluation of long-term efficacy and tolerability: J. Hauptman *et al.*, *Arch. Fam. Med.* **9**, 160 (2000).



Crystals, mp 43°. $[\alpha]_D^{20} -32.0^\circ$ ($c = 1$ in chloroform). THERAP CAT: Antiobesity agent.

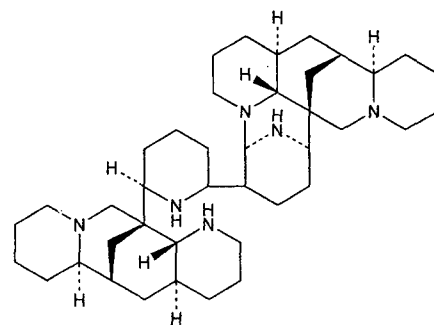
6965. Orlon®. Polyacrylonitrile; Fiber A. Obtained by polymerizing acrylonitrile. Review of prepn, properties, and uses: R. W. Moncrieff, *Man-Made Fibres* (John Wiley, New York, 1963) pp 446-467.



White fiber. Sticks at 235°. Ironing temps above 160° may cause yellowing. Sp gr 1.17. Flammability similar to that of rayon and cotton. Generally has very good resistance to mineral acids; excellent resistance to common solvents, oils, greases, neutral salts, sunlight; fairly good resistance to weak alkalies but is degraded by strong alkalies. Resists attack by molds, mildew, insects. 100% polyacrylonitrile fibers rarely used commercially due to difficulty in dyeing.

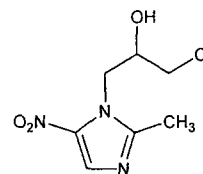
USE: Fiber suitable for outdoor furnishings (awnings, tents, outdoor furniture), indoor furnishings, anode bags in electroplating, knitwear, rugs.

6966. Ormosinine. [14350-67-5] 21-Ormosanin-20-yl panamine. $C_{40}H_{66}N_6$; mol wt 631.01. C 76.14%, H 10.54%, N 13.32%. From seed of *Ormosia dasycarpa* Jacks., *Leguminosae*: Hess, Merck, *Ber.* **52**, 1976 (1919); from *O. panamensis* Benth., *Leguminosae*: Lloyd, Horning, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **80**, 1506 (1958). Structural studies: Wilson, *Chem. Ind. (London)* **1965**, 472; *Tetrahedron* **21**, 2561 (1965). Composed of one molecule of *panamine* and one molecule of *ormosanine*; NMR elucidation of structure: N. S. Bhacca *et al.*, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **105**, 2538 (1983).



Needles from ethyl acetate, mp 219-220°. $[\alpha]_{436}^{25} +16.0^\circ$. $[\alpha]_{589}^{25} +8.9^\circ$ ($c = 1.29$ in chloroform). Sol in chloroform; slightly sol in ether. Practically insol in water, alcohol. Sublimes to panamine.

6967. Ornidazole. [16773-42-5] α -(Chloromethyl)-2-methyl-5-nitro-1*H*-imidazole-1-ethanol; 1-(3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyl)-2-methyl-5-nitroimidazole; Ro-7-0207; Madelen; Ornidal; Tiberal. $C_7H_{10}ClN_3O_3$; mol wt 219.63. C 38.28%, H 4.59%, Cl 16.14%, N 19.13%, O 21.85%. Prepn: NL 6606853; M. Hoffer, *US 3435049* and *US 3493582* (1966, 1969 and 1970, all to Hoffmann-La Roche). Activity studies: E. Grunberg *et al.*, *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med.* **133**, 490 (1970). Synthesis and antiprotozoal activity: M. Hoffer, E. Grunberg, *J. Med. Chem.* **17**, 1019 (1974). Pharmacokinetics: D. E. Schwartz, F. Jeunet, *Chemotherapy* **22**, 19 (1976).

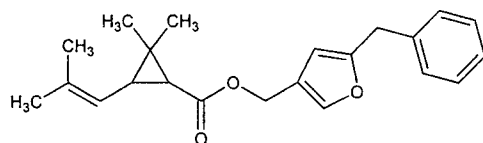


Crystals from toluene, mp 77-78°. uv max (2-propanol): 288, 312 nm (ϵ 3720, 9150). pKa: 2.4 ± 0.1 . LD₅₀ in rats, mice (mg/kg): 1780, 1420 orally (Grunberg). Also reported as LD₅₀ in mice (mg/kg): >2000 orally, >2000 i.p. (Hoffer, Grunberg).

THERAP CAT: Anti-infective.

6968. Ornipressin. [3397-23-7] 8-L-Ornithinevasopressin; ornithine-vasopressin; Orn⁸-vasopressin; POR 8. $C_{45}H_{63}N_{13}O_{12}S_2$; mol wt 1042.20. C 51.86%, H 6.09%, N 17.47%, O 18.42%, S 6.15%. Synthetic analog of vasopressin, *q.v.*, in which L-ornithine replaces L-arginine. Prepn: R. L. Huguenin, R. A. Boissonnas, *Helv. Chim. Acta* **46**, 1669 (1963); *eidem*, *FR 1396607*; *eidem*, *US 3299036* (1965, 1967 both to Sandoz). HPLC determ in pharmaceutical formulations: R. H. Buck *et al.*, *J. Chromatogr. A* **548**, 335 (1991). Pharmacologic properties: B. Berde *et al.*, *Experientia* **20**,

Elliott, GB 1168797; *idem*, US 3465007 (both 1969 to Natl. Res. Dev. Corp.); *idem et al.*, *Nature* 213, 493 (1967). GLC determin in corn, cornmeal, flour, wheat: R. A. Simonaitis, R. S. Cail, *J. AOAC* 58, 1032 (1975); and infrared spec in nonaqueous aerosols: M. W. Law, *J. AOAC Int.* 59, 745 (1976). LC determin in urine and water: B. L. Loper, K. A. Anderson, *ibid.* 86, 1236 (2003). Photodecomposition: K. Ueda *et al.*, *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 22, 212 (1974). Environmental fate and ecotoxicological effects in aquatic systems: G. M. Rand, *Ecotoxicology* 11, 101 (2002). Efficacy against greenhouse pests: R. E. Webb *et al.*, *J. Econ. Entomol.* 67, 295 (1974); against *Anopheles quadrimaculatus*: C. A. Sandoski *et al.*, *ibid.*, 76, 646 (1983). Review of toxicology and human exposure: *Toxicological Profile for Pyrethrins and Pyrethroids* (PB2004-100004, 2003) 332 pp.

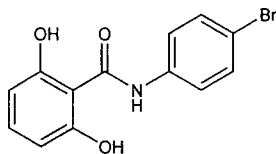


Prepd as a mixture of a 70-80% ($\pm$)-*trans* isomer and a 20-30% ($\pm$)-*cis* isomer. bp $>180^\circ$ (dec). d^{20}_D 0.96-0.97. Flash pt, closed cup: 264.2°F (129°C). Log P (octanol/water): 5.43. Vapor pressure: $<10^{-5}$ mm Hg. Soly at 25° in water ($\mu\text{g/l}$): 35-40. Sol in organic solvents. LC_{50} (96 hr) in rainbow trout, bluegill sunfish ($\mu\text{g/l}$): 3.14, 7.2 (Rand).

(+)-*trans*-Form see Bioresmethrin.

USE: Insecticide.

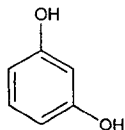
8275. Resorantel. [20788-07-2] *N*-(4-Bromophenyl)-2,6-dihydroxybenzamide; 4'-bromo- γ -resorcyanilide; 4'-bromo-2,6-dihydroxybenzanilide; 2,6-dihydroxybenzoic acid 4'-bromoanilide; resorcyllam; HOE-296V; Terenol. $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{10}\text{BrNO}_3$; mol wt 308.13. C 50.67%, H 3.27%, Br 25.93%, N 4.55%, O 15.58%. Prepn: Le-Maire *et al.*, *J. Pharm. Sci.* 50, 831 (1961); GB 1124613; H. Ruschig *et al.*, US 3449420 (1968, 1969 to Hoechst). Animal studies: Düwel; Behrens, Matschullat; Pfeiffer, *Dtsch. Tierärztl. Wochenschr.* 77, 97-107 (1970); Christ *et al.*, *Berl. Muench. Tierärztl. Wochenschr.* 83, 61 (1970).



Colorless powder, mp $229-230^\circ$. Also reported as mp $183-186^\circ$ (LeMaire). Stable at room temp for at least two years. Very resistant to acids and alkalis. Highly sensitive to iron compds which stain it deep red or violet. Very soluble in DMF; slightly sol in lower alcohols. Insol in water, hydrocarbons, vegetable oils.

THERAP CAT (VET): Anthelmintic (sheep and other ruminants).

8276. Resorcinol. [108-46-3] 1,3-Benzenediol; *m*-dihydroxybenzene; resorcin. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}_2$; mol wt 110.11. C 65.45%, H 5.49%, O 29.06%. Prepd by fusing *m*-benzenedisulfonic acid with excess NaOH. Review: J. Varagnat in *Kirk-Othmer Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology* vol. 13 (Wiley-Interscience, New York, 3rd ed., 1981) pp 39-69. Review of toxicology and risk assessment: B. S. Lynch *et al.*, *Regul. Toxicol. Pharmacol.* 36, 198-210 (2002).



White, needle-like crystals; sweetish taste. Becomes pink on exposure to light and air, or by contact with iron. d 1.272. mp $109-111^\circ$. bp 280° , but volatilizes at lower temp and is slightly volatile with steam. pH: 5.2. One gram dissolves in 0.9 ml water, 0.2 ml

water at 80° , 0.9 ml alcohol; freely sol in ether, glycerol; slightly sol in chloroform. *Poisonous. Protect from light.*

Monoacetate. [102-29-4] Acetylresorcinol; Euresol. $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_3$; mol wt 152.15. Golden-yellow, thick, syrupy, oily liquid. bp $\sim 283^\circ$ with decompn. Insol in water. Miscible with alc, benzene, chloroform, acetone. Sol in solns of alkali hydroxides.

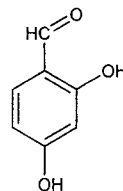
Caution: Potential symptoms of overexposure are irritation of eyes, skin, nose, throat, upper respiratory system; dermatitis; methemoglobinemia, cyanosis, convulsions; restlessness, bluish skin, increased heart rate, dyspnea; dizziness, drowsiness, hypothermia, hemoglobinuria; spleen, kidney, liver changes. See *NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards* (DHHS/NIOSH 97-140, 1997) p 272; *Patty's Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology* vol. 2B, G. D. Clayton, F. E. Clayton, Eds. (Wiley-Interscience, New York, 4th ed., 1994) pp 1586-1590.

USE: In tanning, photography; manuf of resins, resin adhesives, hexylresorcinol, *p*-aminosalicylic acid, explosives, dyes, tires, rubber products; in cosmetics; dyeing and printing textiles; as a reagent for zinc.

THERAP CAT: Keratolytic; antiseborrheic.

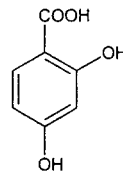
THERAP CAT (VET): Topical antipruritic and antiseptic. Has been used as an intestinal antiseptic.

8277. β -Resorcyllaldehyde. [95-01-2] 2,4-Dihydroxybenzaldehyde; 2,4-dihydroxybenzenecarbal. $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$; mol wt 138.12. C 60.87%, H 4.38%, O 34.75%. Prepd by saturating with HCl a soln of resorcinol and anhydr hydrocyanic acid in abs ether and boiling the precipitated resorcyllaldehyde-HCl with water: Gattermann, Köbner, *Ber.* 32, 278 (1899); DE 106508; *Chem. Zentralbl.* 1900, I, 742. By adding POCl_3 to a soln of resorcinol and formylanilide in ether, then boiling with dil NaOH, acidifying with H_2SO_4 and extracting with ether: Dimrath, Zöpprit, *Ber.* 35, 995 (1902); by passing HCl into a mixture of resorcinol, ether, anhydr zinc chloride and cyanogen bromide, then boiling the precipitate with water: Karrer, *Helv. Chim. Acta* 2, 92 (1919).



Needles from water or ether + ligroin. mp $135-136^\circ$. bp 226° . Freely sol in water, alcohol, ether, chloroform, glacial acetic acid. Difficultly sol in cold benzene. β -Resorcyllaldehyde is easily dec by acids and alkalis. Prolonged exposure to moist air converts it to a brown, amorphous powder which is insol in ether.

8278. β -Resorcylic Acid. [89-86-1] 2,4-Dihydroxybenzoic acid; 2,4-dihydroxybenzenecarboxylic acid; BRA. $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_4$; mol wt 154.12. C 54.55%, H 3.92%, O 41.52%. Prepared from resorcinol and KHCO_3 in glycerol or water by heating and passing CO_2 through the mixture: Brunner, *Ann.* 351, 320 (1907). Cf. Bistrycki, Kostanecki, *Ber.* 18, 1984 (1885); Nierenstein, Clibbens, *Org. Synth. coll. vol. II*, 557 (1943).



Hydrated crystals from water. Becomes anhydr at 100° , mp 213° (rapid heating). pK (25°) 3.30. Sol in hot water, alcohol, ether, olive oil. Boiling with water, acids or salt solns results in loss of CO_2 .

USE: Intermediate for dyestuffs and drugs; spot test reagent for iron.

8279. Resveratrol. [501-36-0] 5-[(1E)-2-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)ethenyl]-1,3-benzenediol; *trans*-resveratrol; (E)-5-(*p*-hydroxystyryl)resorcinol; 3,4',5'-stilbenetriol; 3,5,4'-trihydroxystilbene. C_{14}

rol; slightly sol

esol. $C_8H_8O_3$;
liquid. bp $\sim 283^\circ$
benzene, chloro-

ure irritation of
dermatitis; met-
bluish skin, in-
hypothermia,
NIOSH Pocket
, 1997) p 272;
G. D. Clayton,
4th ed., 1994)

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es, tires, rubber
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ter and boiling
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(1902); by pass-
ic chloride and
water: Karrer,

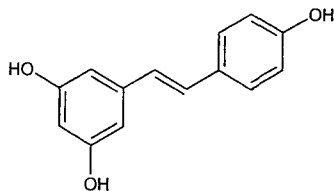
5° . bp₂₂ 226° .
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00° , mp 213°
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hydroxyphen-
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tilbene. C_{14}

$H_{12}O_3$; mol wt 228.25. C 73.67%, H 5.30%, O 21.03%. Phytoalexin found in a variety of plants; active ingredient of Asian traditional medicine, Kojo-Kon, which is the powdered root of the Japanese knotweed. Isola from white hellebore and structure: M. Takahara, *J. Fac. Sci., Hokkaido Imp. Univ. Ser. 3* 3, 1 (1940); *C.A.* 34, 7887 (1940); from fescue grass: R. G. Powell *et al.*, *Phytochemistry* 35, 335 (1994). Isola of monomers, oligomers, isomers and glucosides from wine: F. Mattivi *et al.*, *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 43, 1820 (1995). GC-MS determ: D. M. Goldberg *et al.*, *J. Am. Enol. Viticult.* 46, 159 (1995). Produced as stress metabolite in response to fungal infection or injury: G. H. Dai *et al.*, *Physiol. Mol. Plant Pathol.* 46, 177 (1995); P. Jeandet *et al.*, *J. Phytopathol.* 143, 135 (1995). Antiplatelet aggregating activity: A. A. E. Bertelli *et al.*, *Int. J. Tissue React.* 17, 1 (1995); and implications in coronary heart disease: C. R. Pace-Asciak *et al.*, *Clin. Chim. Acta* 235, 207 (1995).

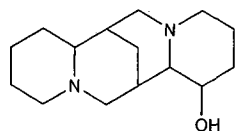


Off-white powder from MeOH, mp $253-255^\circ$.

3- β -mono-D-glucoside. [27208-80-6] Polydatin; piceid. $C_{20}H_{22}O_8$. Isola from fresh root of *Polygonum cuspidatum* Sieb. & Zucc., *Polygonaceae*, and structure: Nonomura *et al.*, *Yakugaku Zasshi* 83, 988 (1963).

(Z)-Form. [61434-67-1] *cis*-Resveratrol. GC-MS determ in wine: D. M. Goldberg *et al.*, *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 43, 1245 (1995).

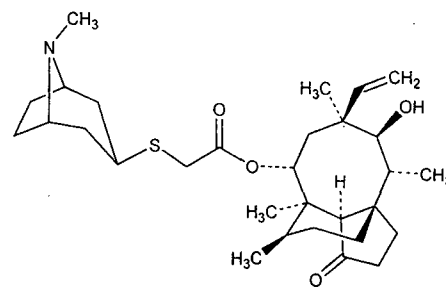
8280. Retamine. [2122-29-4] (1*S*,7*R*,7*aS*,14*R*,14*aS*)-Dodecahydro-7,14-methano-2*H*,6*H*-dipyrido[1,2-*a*:1',2'-*e*][1,5]diazocin-1-ol. $C_{15}H_{26}N_2O$; mol wt 250.39. C 71.95%, H 10.47%, N 11.19%, O 6.39%. From bark and young branches of *Genista sphaerocarpa* Lam. (*Retama sphaerocarpa* (Lam.) Boiss.), *Leguminosae*. Isola: Battandier, Malosse, *Compt. Rend.* 125, 360, 450 (1897); Ribas *et al.*, *An. Fis. Quim.* 42, 516 (1946), *C.A.* 41, 4894c (1947). Structure: Bohlmann *et al.*, *Ber.* 98, 659 (1965). Synthesis: Bohlmann *et al.*, *ibid.* 653. Stereochemistry: Ribas *et al.*, *Tetrahedron Lett.* 1965, 3181.



Bitter crystals from alc, mp $165-166^\circ$. $[\alpha]_D^{20} +46.2^\circ$ ($c = 1.017$ in abs ethanol). Practically insol in water; slightly sol in ether; sol in chloroform, alcohol, methanol; very sol in benzene.

Hydrochloride. mp $272-273^\circ$.

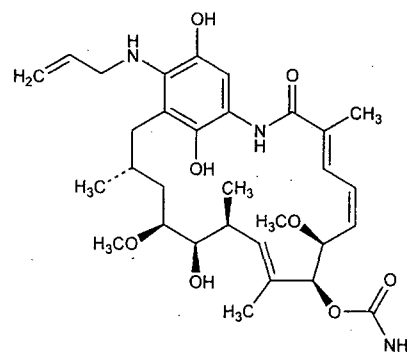
8281. Retapamulin. [224452-66-8] 2-[[[(3-*exo*)-8-Methyl-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl]thio]acetic acid (3*aS*,4*R*,5*S*,6*S*,8*R*,9*R*,9*aR*,10*R*)-6-ethenyldecahydro-5-hydroxy-4,6,9,10-tetramethyl-1-oxo-3*a*,9-propano-3*aH*-cyclopentacycloocten-8-yl ester; mutilin 14-(*exo*-8-methyl-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-ylsulfanyl)acetate; SB-275833; Altabax; Altargo. $C_{30}H_{47}NO_4S$; mol wt 517.77. C 69.59%, H 9.15%, N 2.71%, O 12.36%, S 6.19%. Topical antibiotic; semi-synthetic derivative of pleuromutilin, *q.v.* Inhibits bacterial protein synthesis by binding to ribosomes. Prepn: V. Berry *et al.*, *WO* 9921855; *idem*, *US* 6281226 (1999, 2001 both to SKB). Antibacterial spectrum: R. N. Jones *et al.*, *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* 50, 2583 (2006). Mechanism of action: K. Yan *et al.*, *ibid.*, 3875 (2006); W. S. Champney, W. K. Rodgers, *ibid.* 51, 3385 (2007). Clinical trial in treatment of secondarily infected dermatitis: L. C. Parish *et al.*, *J. Am. Acad. Dermatol.* 55, 1003 (2006); of impetigo: S. Koning *et al.*, *Br. J. Dermatol.* 158, 1077 (2008). Review of pharmacology and clinical experience: L. P. H. Yang, S. J. Keam, *Drugs* 68, 855-873 (2008); of microbiological profile: N. E. Scangarella-Oman *et al.*, *Expert Rev. Anti Infect. Ther.* 7, 269-279 (2009).



White to pale-yellow crystalline solid.

THERAP CAT: Antibacterial.

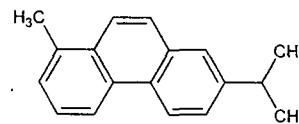
8282. Retaspimycin. [857402-23-4] 18,21-Didehydro-17-demethoxy-18,21-dideoxo-18,21-dihydroxy-17-(2-propen-1-ylamino)geldanamycin; 17-allylamino-17-demethoxygeldanamycin hydroquinone; 17-AAGH₂. $C_{31}H_{45}N_3O_8$; mol wt 587.71. C 63.35%, H 7.72%, N 7.15%, O 21.78%. Semisynthetic ansamycin antibiotic; derivative of geldanamycin. Inhibitor of heat shock protein 90 (Hsp90), a molecular chaperone that regulates key proteins in cell growth, survival, and differentiation pathways. Prepn: J. Adams *et al.*, *WO* 05063714; *idem*, *US* 7282493 (2005, 2007 both to Infinity); and bioactivity: J. Ge *et al.*, *J. Med. Chem.* 49, 4606 (2006). Pharmacology, metabolism, and biochemical characterization: J. R. Sydor *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 103, 17408 (2006). Review of pharmacology and clinical experience in various cancers: B. E. Hanson, D. H. Vesole, *Expert Opin. Invest. Drugs* 18, 1375-1383 (2009).



Hydrochloride. [857402-63-2] IPI-504. $C_{31}H_{45}N_3O_8 \cdot HCl$; mol wt 624.17. Pale yellow powder from methanol/ethyl acetate. Soly in water: 250-275 mg/ml. Stable in acidic aq buffer (pH 3). Store under inert atmosphere at -20° .

THERAP CAT: Antineoplastic.

8283. Retene. [483-65-8] 1-Methyl-7-(1-methylethyl)phenanthrene. $C_{18}H_{18}$; mol wt 234.34. C 92.26%, H 7.74%. Occurs in pine tar, in fossilized pine, in high-boiling tar oils. Formed by Se or Pd dehydrogenation of abietic acid: Ruzicka, Waldmann, *Helv. Chim. Acta* 16, 842 (1933). Synthesis starting with methyl β -(6-isopropyl-2-naphthoyl)propionate: Bardhan, Sengupta, *J. Chem. Soc.* 1932, 2520, 2798; cf. Bogert, *Science* 77, 289 (1933). Review and bibliography: Fieser, *Natural Products Related to Phenanthrene* (New York, 3rd ed., 1949).



Plates, scales from alc, mp 99° . bp₁₀ 208° ; bp₇₆₀ $390-394^\circ$. Absorption spectrum: Askew, *J. Chem. Soc.* 1935, 509. Insol in water. Sol in hot alcohol, benzene, hot ether, carbon disulfide. Upon treatment with CrO_3 in acetic acid forms retenequinone, $C_{18}H_{16}O_2$, mp 197.5° .