Supporting Information

Coumaroyl Iridoids and a Depside from Cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*)

Allison Turner,[†] Shao-Nong Chen,[†] Dejan Nikolic, Richard van Breemen, Norman R. Farnsworth, and Guido F. Pauli*

UIC/NIH Center for Botanical Dietary Supplements Research, Department of Medicinal Chemistry and Pharmacognosy (MC 781) and PCRPS, College of Pharmacy, University of Illinois at Chicago, 833 S. Wood St., Chicago, IL 60612

^{*}To whom correspondence should be addressed. Tel: 312-355-1949. Fax: 312-355-2693. E-mail: gfp@uic.edu

S1. HPLC chromatogram of the studied cranberry juice concentrate. The two lots of cranberry juice concentrate fractionated for this research are shown. Benzoic acid elutes at 39.6 minutes and 10-*p-trans*-coumaroyl-1*S*-dihydromonotropein (1) elutes at 35.44 minutes with this method. Other known cranberry compounds idaein chloride (cyanidin-3-galactoside chloride; Chromadex, Santa Ana CA) and resveratrol (Sigma) have retention times of 30.01 and 37.10, respectively. Column: GROM-SIL 120 prep column (ODS-4 HE 5 μ, 200 x 20 mm); Gradient: 10:90 (MeOH:0.5%TFA in H₂O) to 90:10 in 30 minutes; held at 90:10 for 20 minutes. PDA detection, 200 to 400 nm. The chromatogram for lot 1 (Ocean Spray T073101) has been shifted down by 1.0 au for ease of comparison with lot 2 (Ocean Spray T111802).

