Supporting Information

Anti-tuberculosis Cycloartane Triterpenoids from Radermachera boniana

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General

Optical rotation was recorded on a Polax-2L polarimeter in CHCl₃. Melting points were recorded on a Buchi B-545 instrument and IR spectra were measured on a Nicolet Impact-410 FT-IR spectrometer. High resolution mass spectra were measured on a VARIAN 910 spectrometer, while the ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker 500.13 MHz spectrometer operating at 125.76 MHz. ¹H and 2D NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker 500.13 MHz spectrometer operating at 500.13 MHz. ¹H chemical shifts were referenced to CHCl₃ and CD₃OD at 7.27 ppm and 3.33 ppm, respectively, while the ¹³C chemical shifts were referenced to the central peak of CDCl₃ at 77.0 ppm and 49.0 ppm for CD₃OD. For HMBC experiments the delay (1/2*J*) was 70 ms and for the NOESY experiments the mixing time was 150 ms.

Plant material

Leaf and twig sample SVA2933 of *R. boniana* was collected in Cuc Phuong National Park in April 2007, from the same location, 20° 17.901" N, 105° 39.310" E) where the original primary active sample (SV2933) was collected in 2002. A voucher herbarium specimen of the recollected sample (*Mai Van Xinh 1226*) and that of the primary sample (*Ma Van Xinh 595*) have been deposited at each of the following institutions: Cuc Phuong National Park Herbarium (CPNP) in Nho Quan, Ninh Binh, Vietnam; Herbarium of the Department of Botany (HN) of the Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology, Hanoi, Vietnam; and at the J.D. Searle Herbarium of the Feld Museum (F), Chicago, USA.

Bioassays

The virulent $H_{37}Rv$ strain of *M. tuberculosis* (ATCC 27294, American Type Culture Collection, Rockville, MD) was used for the anti-TB bioassay.^{14a,b} The test materials were dissolved in DMSO at 10 mg/mL and tested in a series of 2-fold dilutions with the highest concentration of 100 µg/mL (and 1% v/v DMSO). Samples were incubated for 7 days with *M. tuberculosis* in a 96-well plates, and then cell growth was determined using the Alamar Blue dye with fluorometric detection. The MIC was defined as the lowest concentration resulting in ninety percent or greater inhibition of fluorescence compared to bacteria-only controls. Rifampin was used as a positive control, exhibiting a MIC of 0.12 µg/mL, while DMSO at a final concentration of 1% v/v was the negative control. Cytotoxicity for green monkey kidney (VERO) cells was

determined following 72 hrs exposure.^{14b} Viability was assessed on the basis of cellular conversion of MTS into a soluble formazan product using the Promega CellTiter 96 Aqueous Non-Radioactive Cell Proliferation Assay.

¹H NMR spectrum (500.13 MHz, CDCl₃) of bonianic acid A (1)



¹³C NMR and DEPT spectra (125.76 MHz, CDCl₃) of bonianic acid A (1)





¹H-¹H COSY spectrum (500.13 MHz, CDCl₃) of bonianic acid A (1)



HSQC spectrum (¹H: 500.13 MHz, ¹³C: 125.76 MHz, CDCl₃) of bonianic acid A (1)



HMBC spectrum (¹H: 500.13 MHz, ¹³C: 125.76 MHz, CDCl₃) of bonianic acid A (1)



NOESY spectrum (500.13 MHz, CDCl₃) of bonianic acid A (1)



Positive HRESI mass spectrum of bonianic acid A (1)



¹H NMR spectrum (500.13 MHz, CDCl₃) of bonianic acid B (2)







HSQC spectrum (¹H: 500.13 MHz, ¹³C: 125.76 MHz, CDCl₃) of bonianic acid B (2)



HMBC spectrum (¹H: 500.13 MHz, ¹³C: 125.76 MHz, CDCl₃) of bonianic acid B (2)



NOESY spectrum (500.13 MHz, CDCl₃) of bonianic acid B (2)

Negative HRESI mass spectrum of bonianic acid B (2)



¹H NMR spectrum (500.13 MHz, CDCl₃) of 3-*O*-acetyluncaric acid (3)



¹³C NMR and DEPT spectra (125.76 MHz, CDCl₃) of 3-*O*-acetyluncaric acid (3)





¹H-¹H COSY spectrum (500.13 MHz, CDCl₃) of 3-*O*-acetyluncaric acid (3)



HSQC spectrum (¹H: 500.13 MHz, ¹³C: 125.76 MHz, CDCl₃) of 3-*O*-acetyluncaric acid (3)







NOESY spectrum (500.13 MHz, CDCl₃) of 3-*O*-acetyluncaric acid (3)



Positive HRESI mass spectrum of 3-O-acetyluncaric acid (3)