## Highly N-methylated Linear Peptides Produced by an Atypical Sponge-derived Acremonium Strain

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Figure S1: Flow chart indicating the isolation scheme and potency for active fractions from 021172cKZ.

Figure S2a: FAB-MS of **3** (*m*/*z* 500-2100).

Figure S2b: FAB-MS of **3** (*m*/*z* 100-480).

- Figure S3: <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum for **3**.
- Figure S4: <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum for **3**.
- Figure S5: <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum for **1**.
- Figure S6: <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum for **1**.
- Figure S7: gHMBC spectrum for 1.

Figure S8: Expansion of downfield region of gHMBC spectrum for 1.

Figure S9: Expansion of upfield region of gHMBC spectrum for 1.

Figure S10: gCOSY spectrum for 1.

Figure S11: TOCSY spectrum for **1**.

- Figure S12: <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum for **2**.
- Figure S13: <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum for **2**.
- Figure S14: gHMBC spectrum for 2.
- Figure S15: Expanded regions of gHMBC spectrum for 2 a.) alpha protons with aliphatic carbons b.) alpha and aliphatic protons with carbonyl carbons.

Figure S16: Expansion of upfield region of gHMBC spectrum for 2.

Figure S17: gCOSY spectrum for 2.

Figure S18: TOCSY spectrum for 2.

Figure S19: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 500 MHz) of selected regions for RHM1 (1) and RHM2 (2) illustrating the presence of rotational isomers (codes show rotamers A-D).

Figure S20: Selected regions of <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ) illustrating rotational isomers for RHM1 (1) and RHM2 (2).

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Figure S1. Flow chart indicating the isolation scheme and potency for active fractions from 021172cKZ. The potency value was calculated by dividing the reciprocal of dilution required for a 500 zone units of inhibition by the concentration of the sample in mg/ml  $\times$  100. The relative potency was calculated by setting the value for **2** as 1.0.



Figure S2a. FAB-MS of **3** (*m*/*z* 500-2100).



Figure S2b. FAB-MS of **3** (*m*/*z* 100-480).



Figure S3. <sup>1</sup>H NMR for efrapeptin G (**3**).



Figure S4.  $^{13}$ C NMR for efrapeptin G (3).

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Figure S5. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum for **1**.



Figure S6. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum for **1**.



Figure S7. gHMBC spectrum for 1.



Figure S8. Expansion of downfield region of gHMBC spectrum for **1**.



Figure S9. Expansion of upfield region of gHMBC spectrum for **1**.



Figure S10. gCOSY spectrum for **1**.



Figure S11. TOCSY spectrum for **1**.



Figure S12. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum for **2**.



Figure S13. <sup>13</sup>C NMR Spectrum for **2**.



Figure S14. gHMBC spectrum for 2.



Figure S15. Expanded regions of gHMBC spectrum for **2** a.) alpha protons with aliphatic carbons b.) alpha and aliphatic protons with carbonyl carbons.



Figure S16. Expansion of upfield region of gHMBC spectrum for **2**.



Figure S17. gCOSY spectrum for **2**.



Figure S18. TOCSY spectrum for **2**.



Figure S19. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ , 500 MHz) of selected regions for RHM1 (1) and RHM2 (2) illustrating the presence of rotational isomers (codes show rotamers A-D).



Figure S20. Selected regions of  ${}^{13}$ C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ) illustrating rotational isomers for RHM1 (1) and RHM2 (2).