

# SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

## Chlamyphilone, a Novel *Pochonia chlamydosporia* Metabolite with Insecticidal Activity

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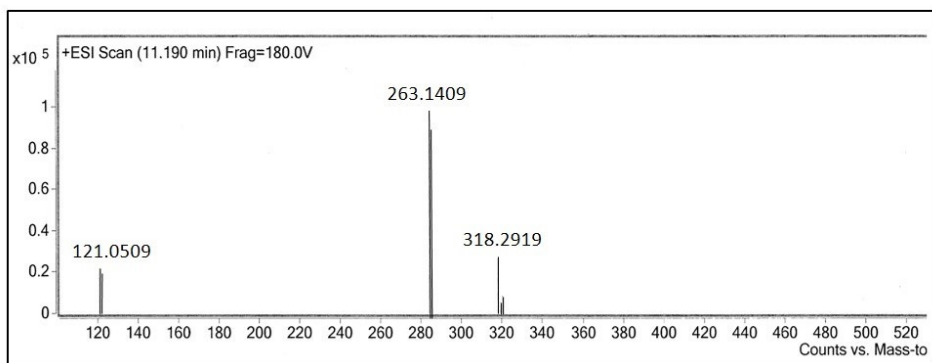
**Figure S11.** NOESY of chlamyphilone.

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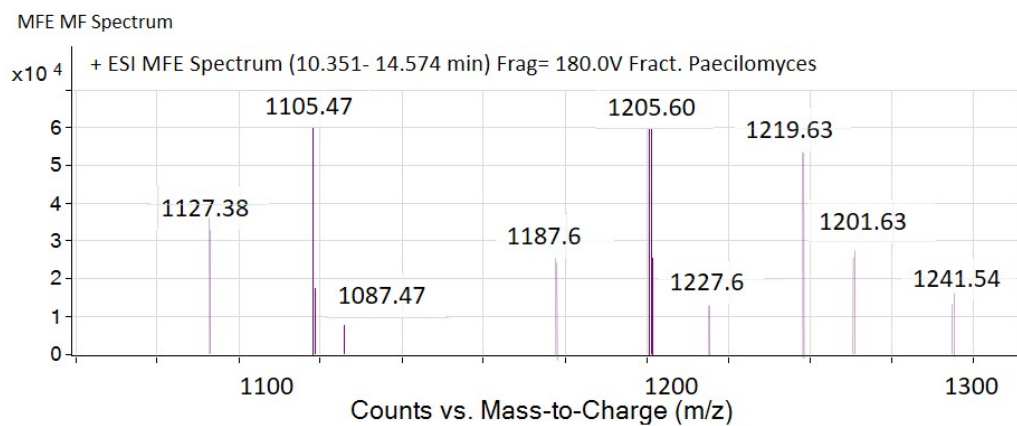
**Figure S13.** Mass spectrum of fraction 3 from *B. bassiana* corresponding to beauvericin;  $m/z$  784,96 =  $[M+H]^+$ ;  $m/z$  766,96 =  $[M+H-H_2O]^+$ ;  $m/z$  806,96 =  $[M+Na]^+$ ;  $m/z$  1590,92 =  $[M_2+Na]^+$ .

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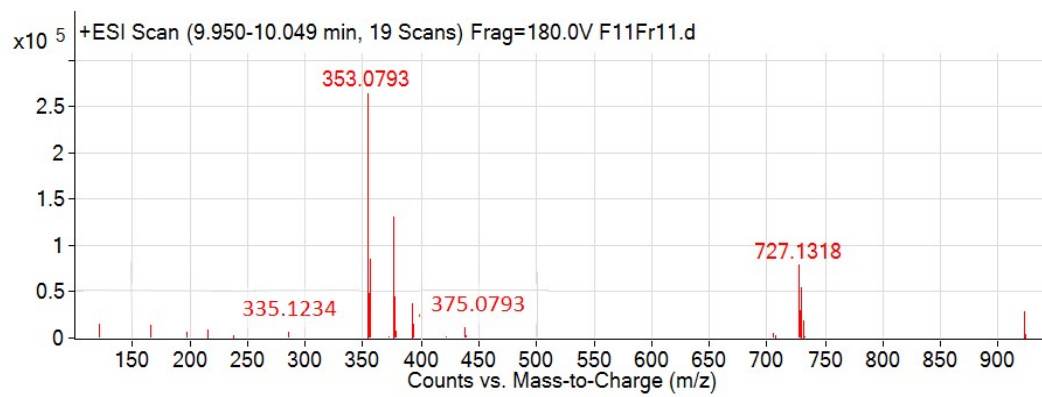
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**Figure S1.** Mass spectrum of acetyl chlamyphilone;  $m/z$  263.1409,63 =  $[M+H]^+$ .

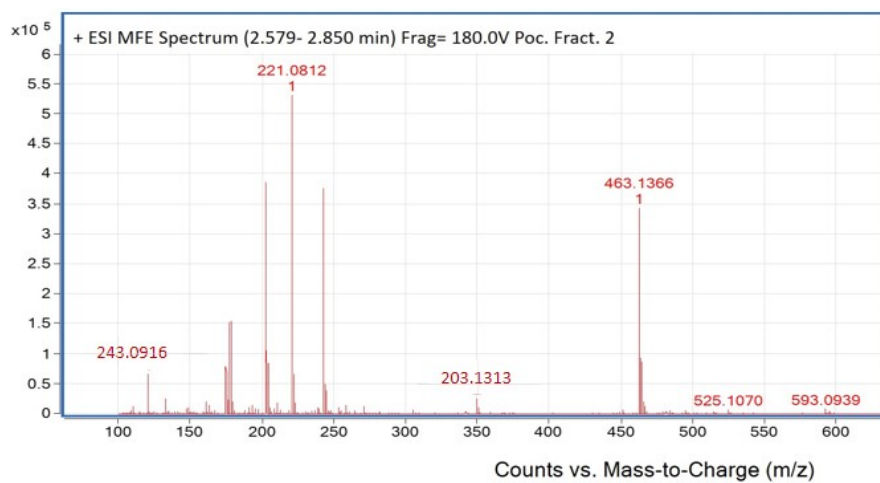


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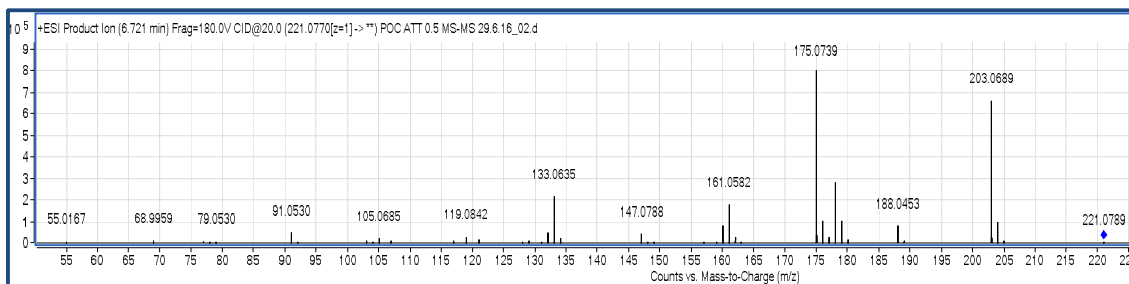


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(A)



(B)



**Figure S4.** Mass (A) and fragmentation spectra (B) of chlamyphilone.

188 = 203.1313 [M+H-H<sub>2</sub>O]<sup>+</sup> - -CH<sub>3</sub>

175 = 203.1313 [M+H-H<sub>2</sub>O]<sup>+</sup> - -CH<sub>3</sub> - CH

161 = 203.1313 [M+H-H<sub>2</sub>O]<sup>+</sup> - -CH<sub>3</sub> - CH - CH<sub>2</sub>

147 = 203.1313 [M+H-H<sub>2</sub>O]<sup>+</sup> - -CH<sub>3</sub> - CH - CH<sub>2</sub> - CH<sub>2</sub>

133 = 203.1313 [M+H-H<sub>2</sub>O]<sup>+</sup> - -CH<sub>3</sub> - CH - CH<sub>2</sub> - CH<sub>2</sub> - CH<sub>2</sub>

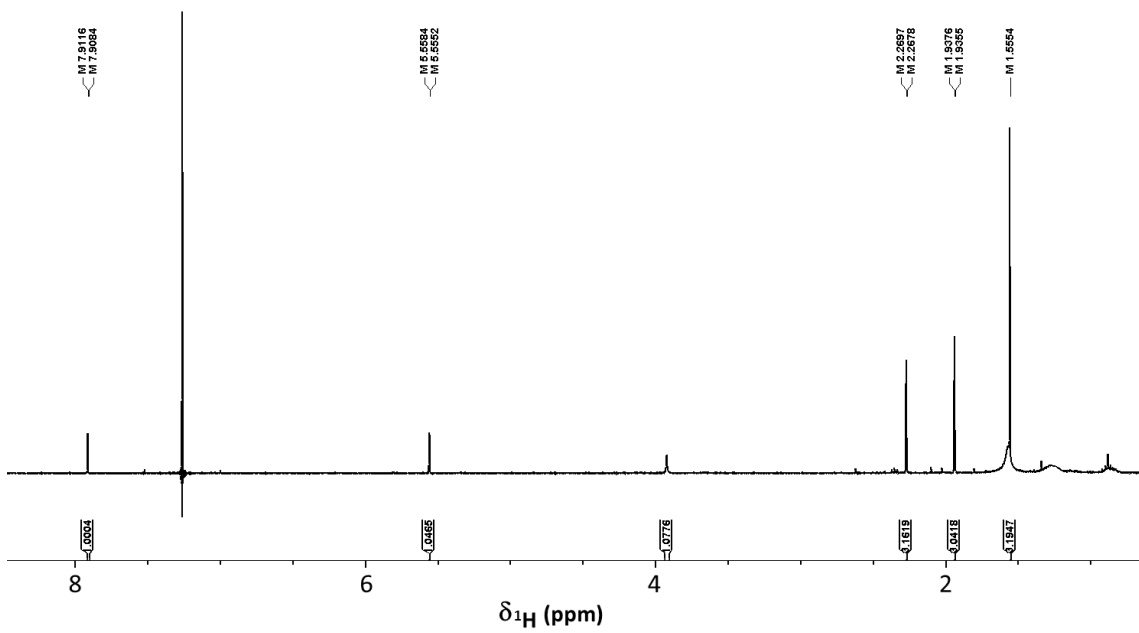


Figure S5.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR of chlamyphilone.

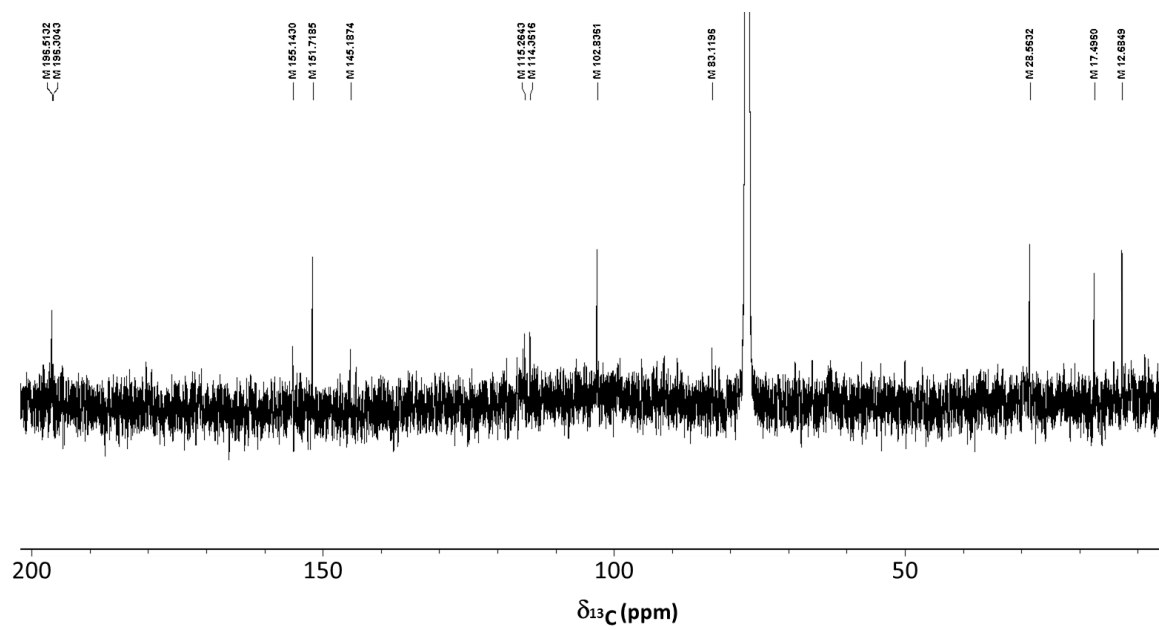
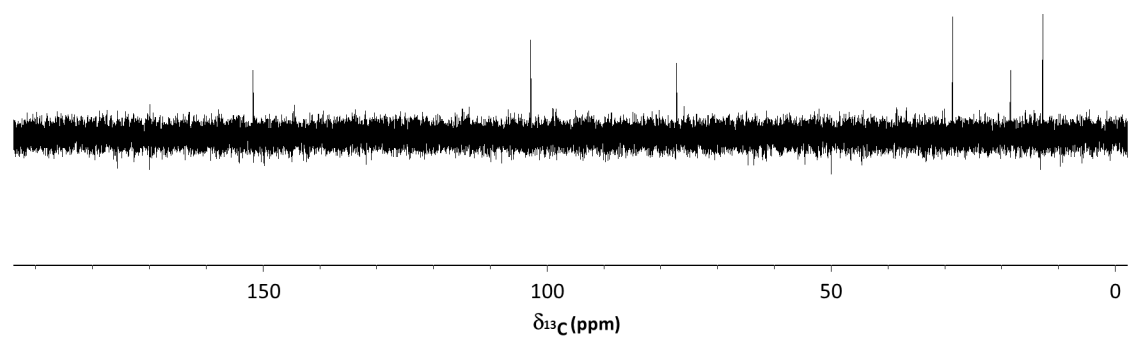
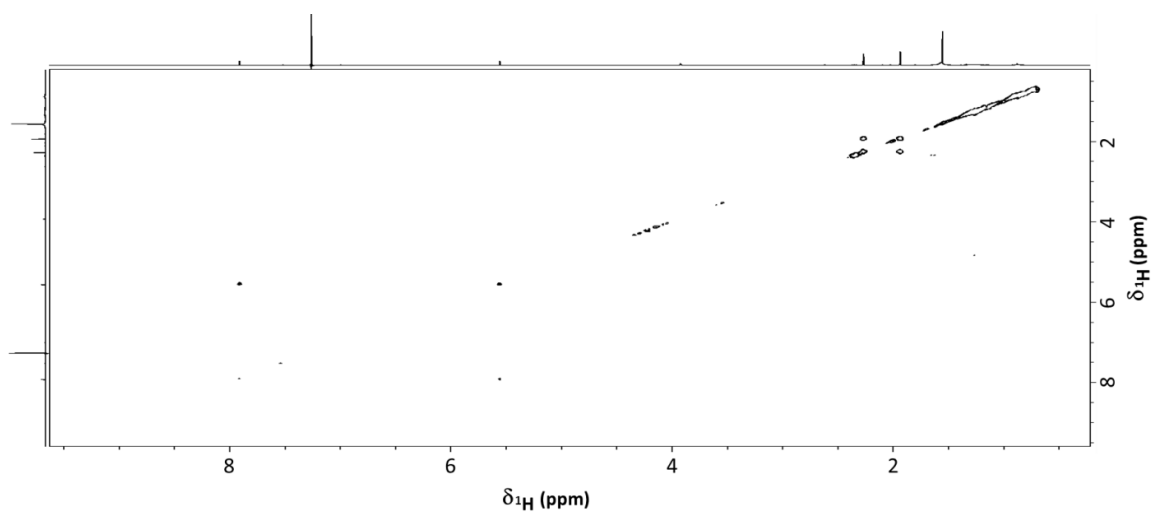


Figure S6.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR of chlamyphilone.

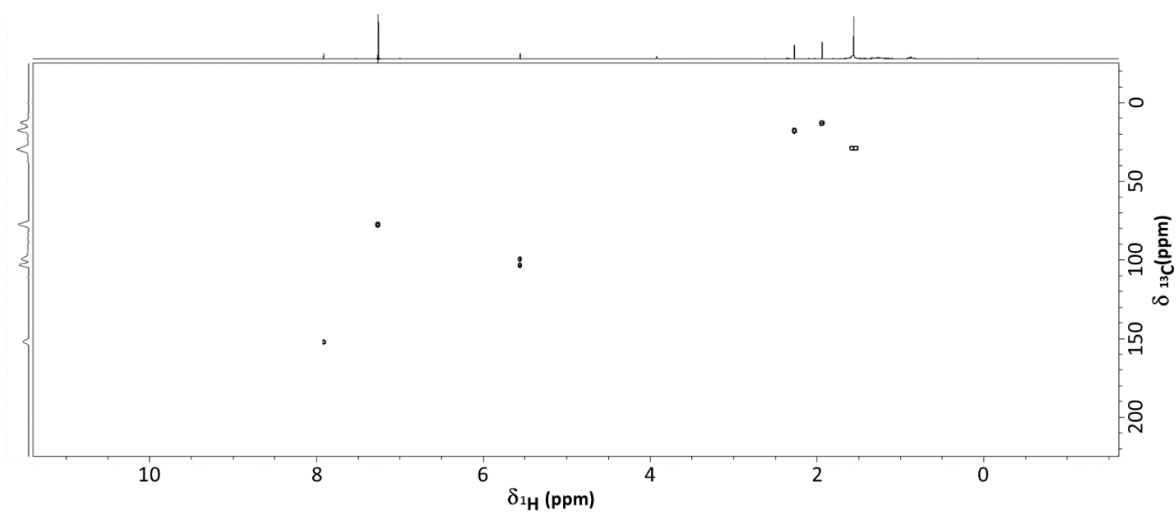




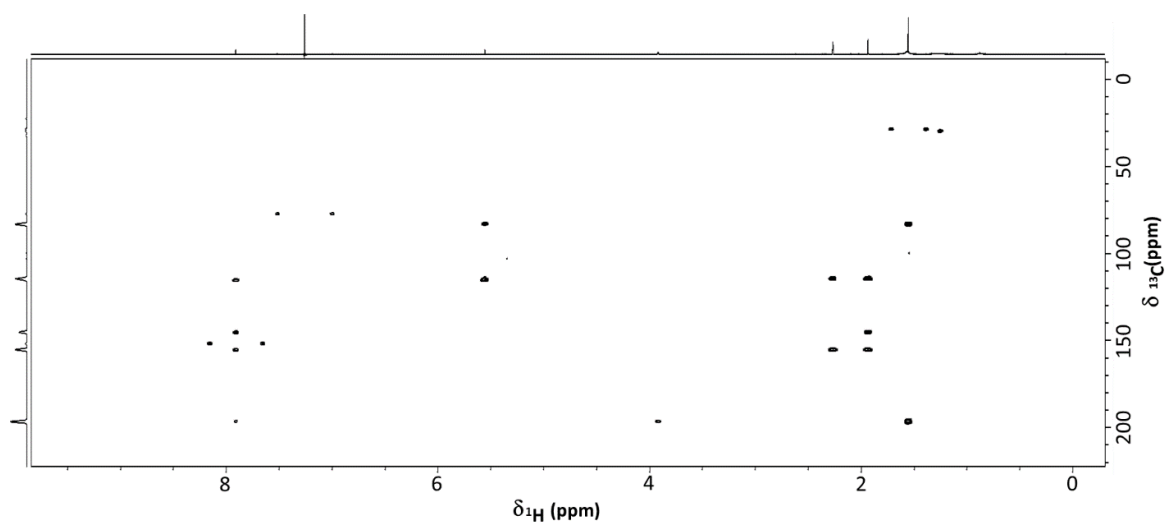
**Figure S7.** DEPT 135 of chlamyphilone.



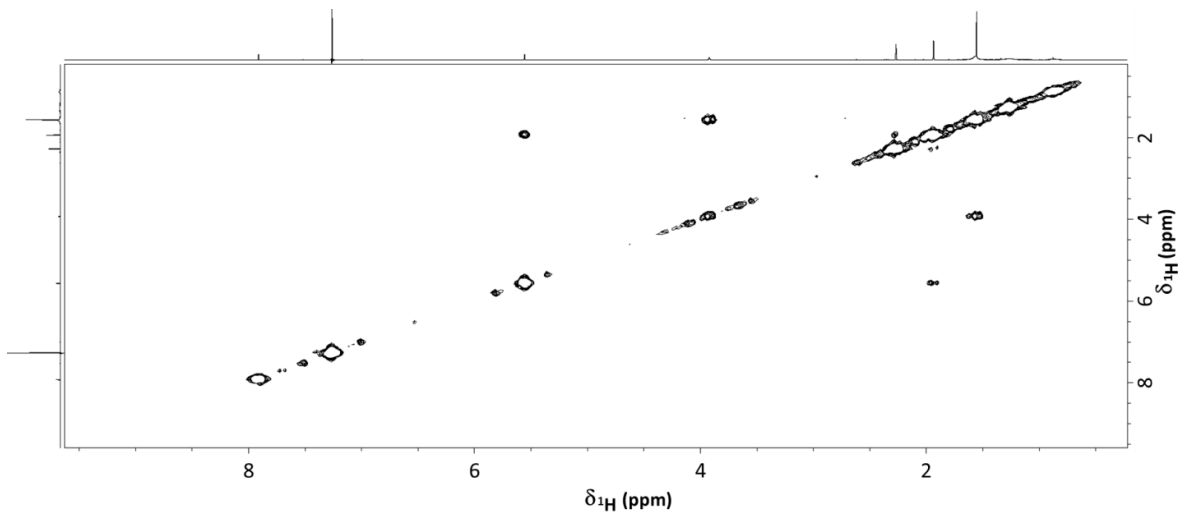
**Figure S8.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  COSY of chlamyphilone.



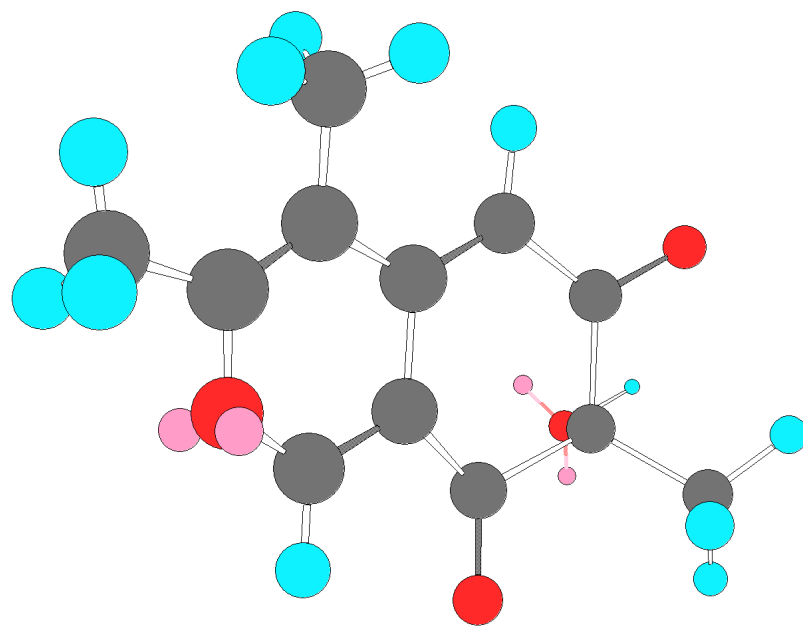
**Figure S9.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$  HSQC of chlamyphilone.



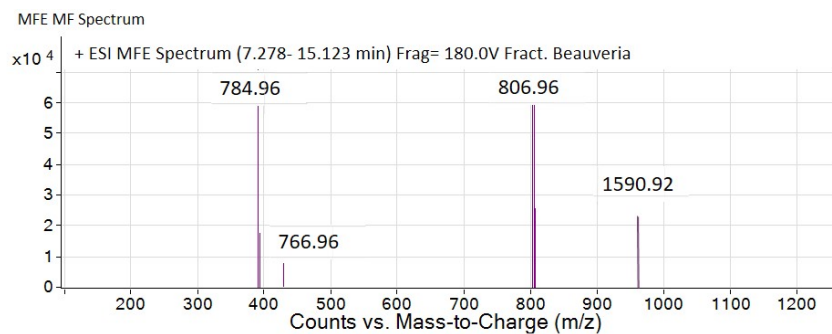
**Figure S10.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$  HMBC of chlamyphilone.



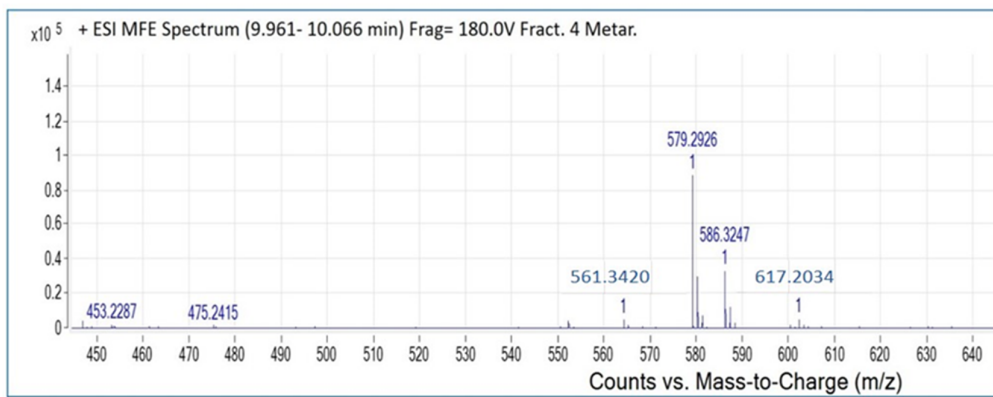
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**Figure S14.** Mass spectrum of Destruxin B2;  $m/z$  579,2926 =  $[M+H]^+$ ;  $m/z$  561,3420 =  $[M+H-H_2O]^+$ ;  $m/z$  617,2034 =  $[M+K]^+$ .



Table S1: Biological activity of the isolated compounds.

Fungal species	Secondary metabolites	% of aphids mortality (72 h after treatment)	Biological activities reported on other organisms	References*
<i>Paecilomyces lilacinus</i>	Leucinostatins	30 (0.5 mg/ml)	Nematicide (77% of <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> mortality at 100 mg/L)	Park et al., 2004
<i>Penicillium griseofulvum</i>	Griseofulvin	73 (0.5 mg/ml)	Insecticide (toxic at 250 mg/L in diets on corn earworm, <i>Helicoverpa zea</i> Boddie, and on fall armyworm, <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> (J. E. Smith))	Dowd, 1993
<i>Beauveria bassiana</i>	Beauvericin	40 (0.5 mg/ml)	Insecticide (toxic at different concentration on <i>Artemia salina</i> , a model organism to study insecticidal activity, <i>Calliphora erythrocephala</i> , <i>Aedes aegypti</i> , <i>Lygus spp.</i> , <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> and <i>Schizaphis graminum</i> )	Wang e Xu, 2012
<i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i>	Destruxin	60 (0.5 mg/ml)	Insecticide on different species (i.e. value for 12-day-old <i>Spodoptera litura</i> larvae in combined application assay was 0.045 µg/g body weight, of 0.17 µg/g body weight in the ingestion assay and 0.237 µg/g body weight in the topical application assay)	Soledade et al., 2012; Sree et al., 2008
<i>Talaromyces pinophilus</i>	3-O-Methylfunicone	48 (0.5 mg/ml)	Antibiotic (active at 0.1 mg/mL on <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> , <i>Alternaria alternata</i> , <i>Cylindrocladium scoparium</i> and <i>Fusarium solani</i> )	Nicoletti et al., 2009

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