

**Less cytotoxic protoflavones as antiviral agents:
protoapigenone 1'-*O*-isopropyl ether shows improved
selectivity against the Epstein-Barr virus lytic cycle**

Supporting information

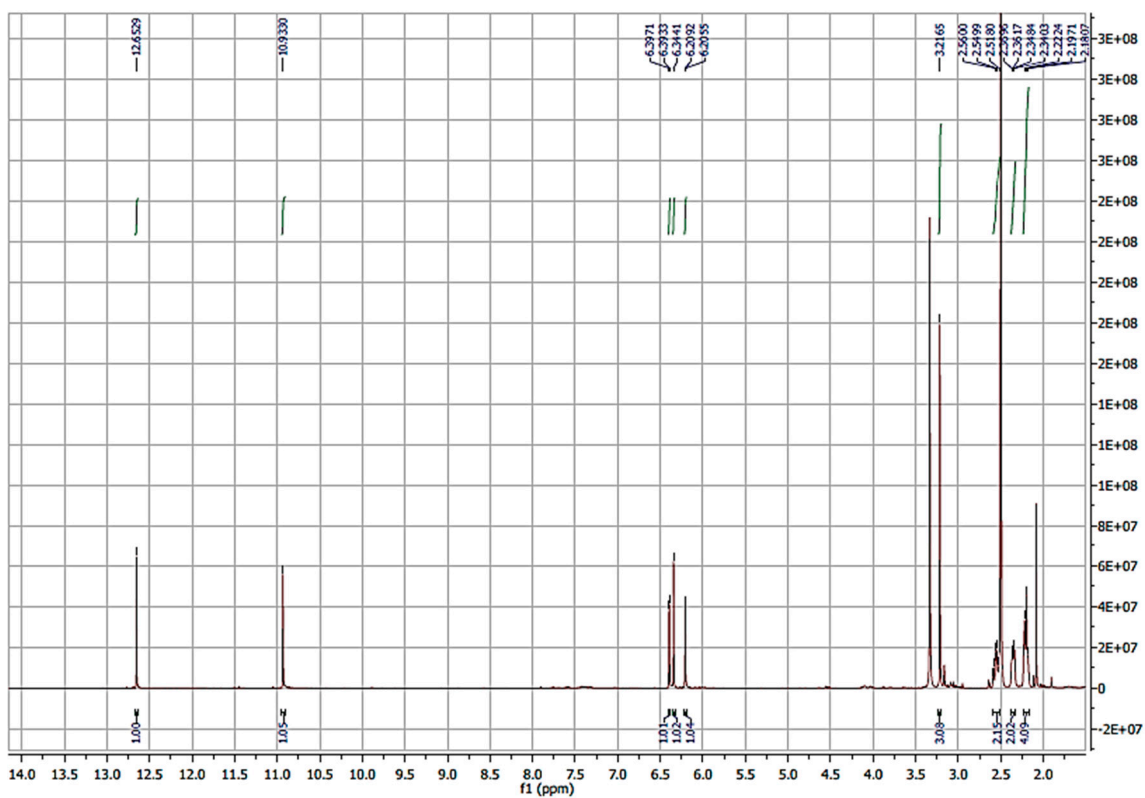


Figure S1. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) spectrum of compound 10.

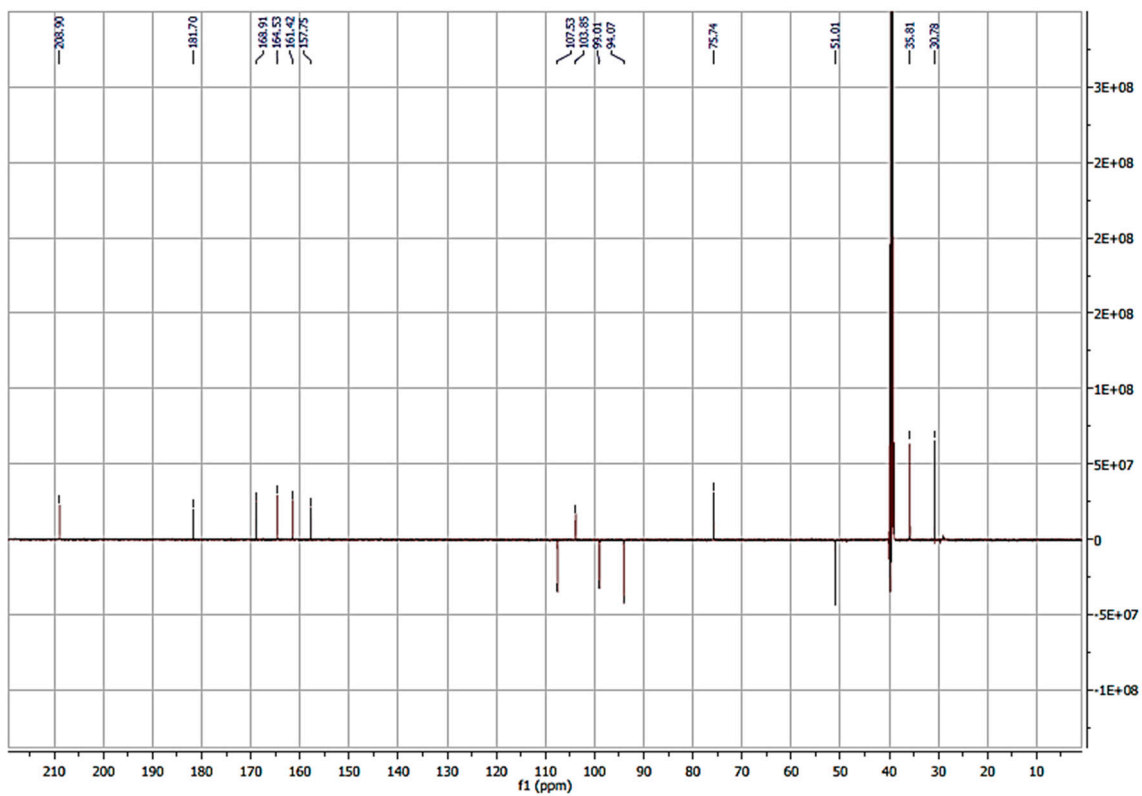


Figure S2. JMOD (125 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) spectrum of compound 10.

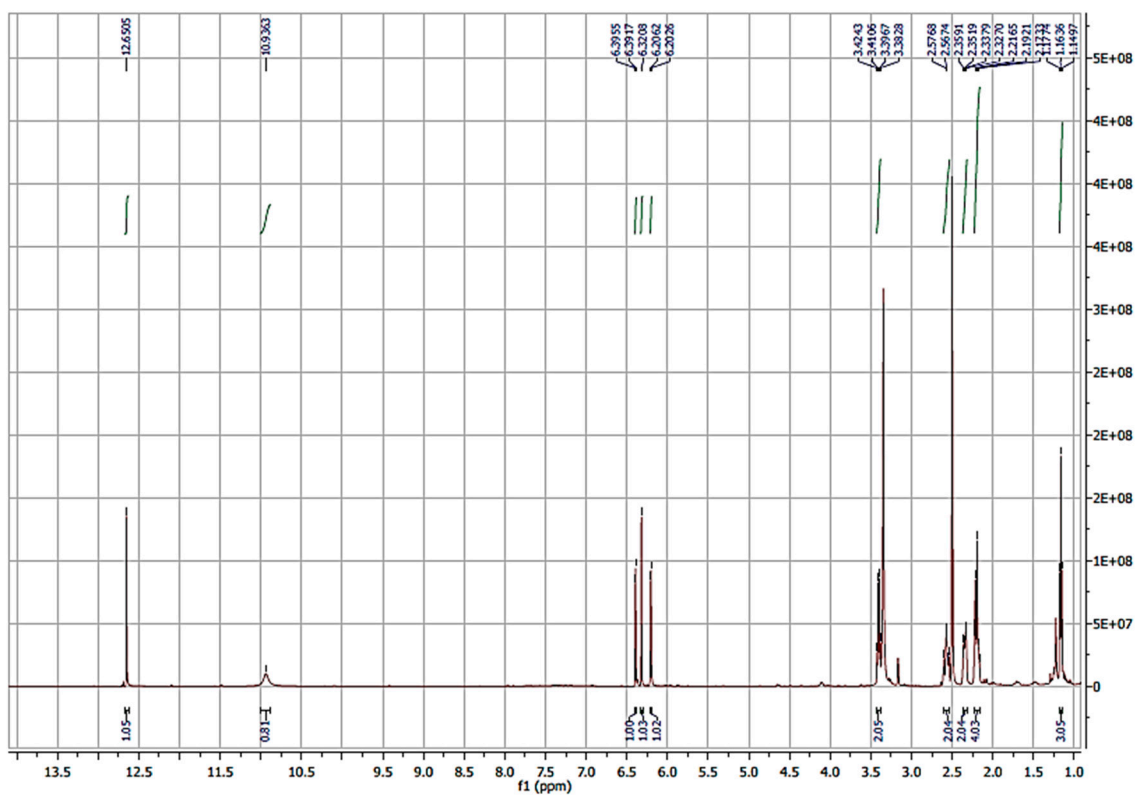


Figure S3. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 11.

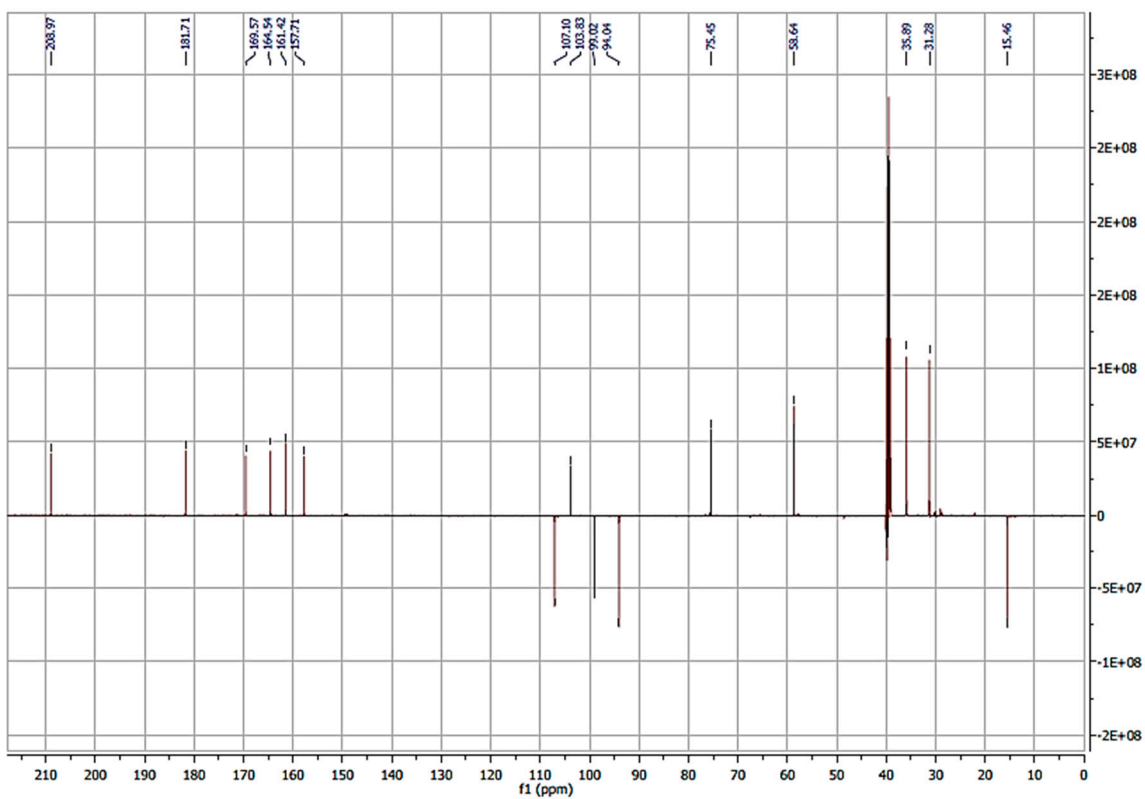


Figure S4. JMOD (125 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 11.

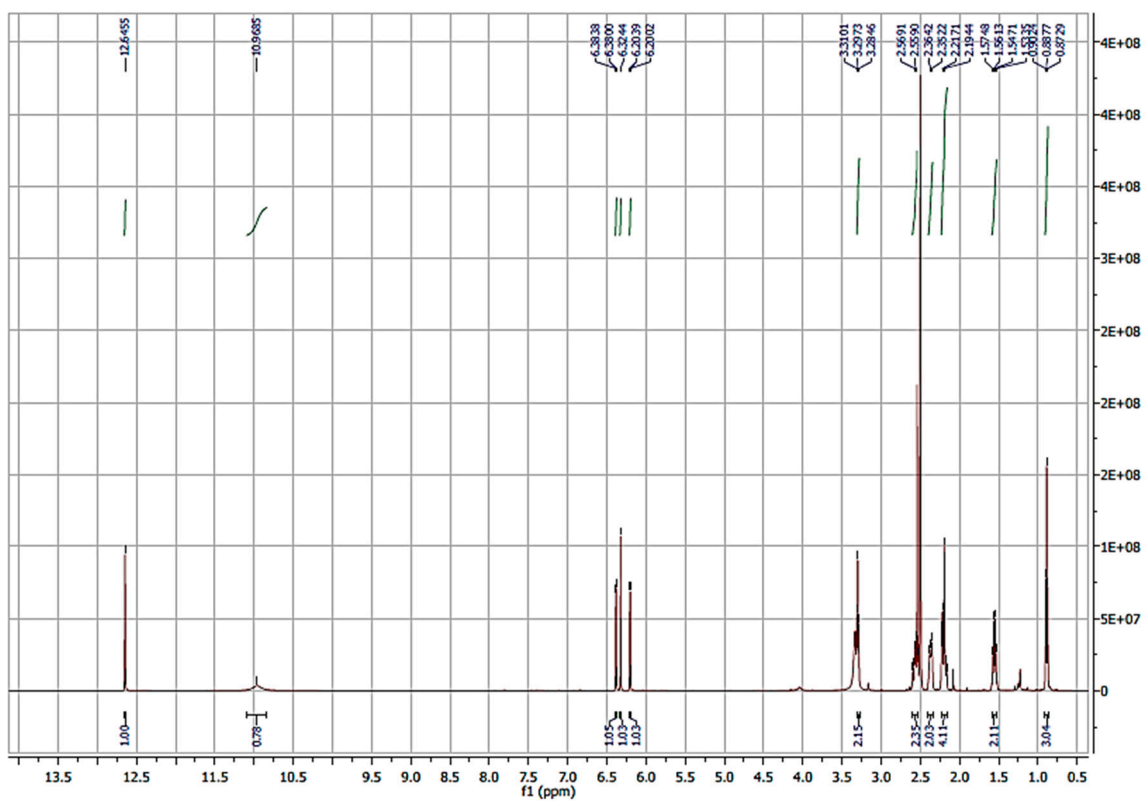


Figure S5. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) spectrum of compound 12.

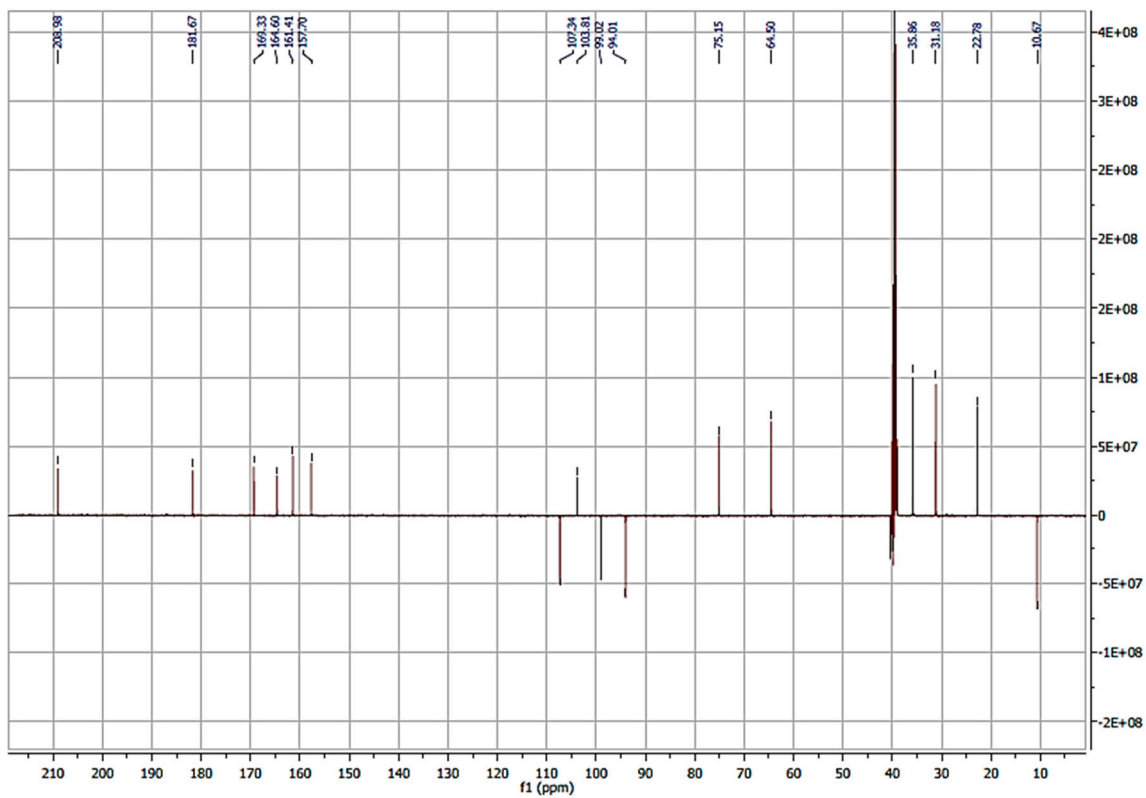


Figure S6. JMOD (125 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) spectrum of compound 12.

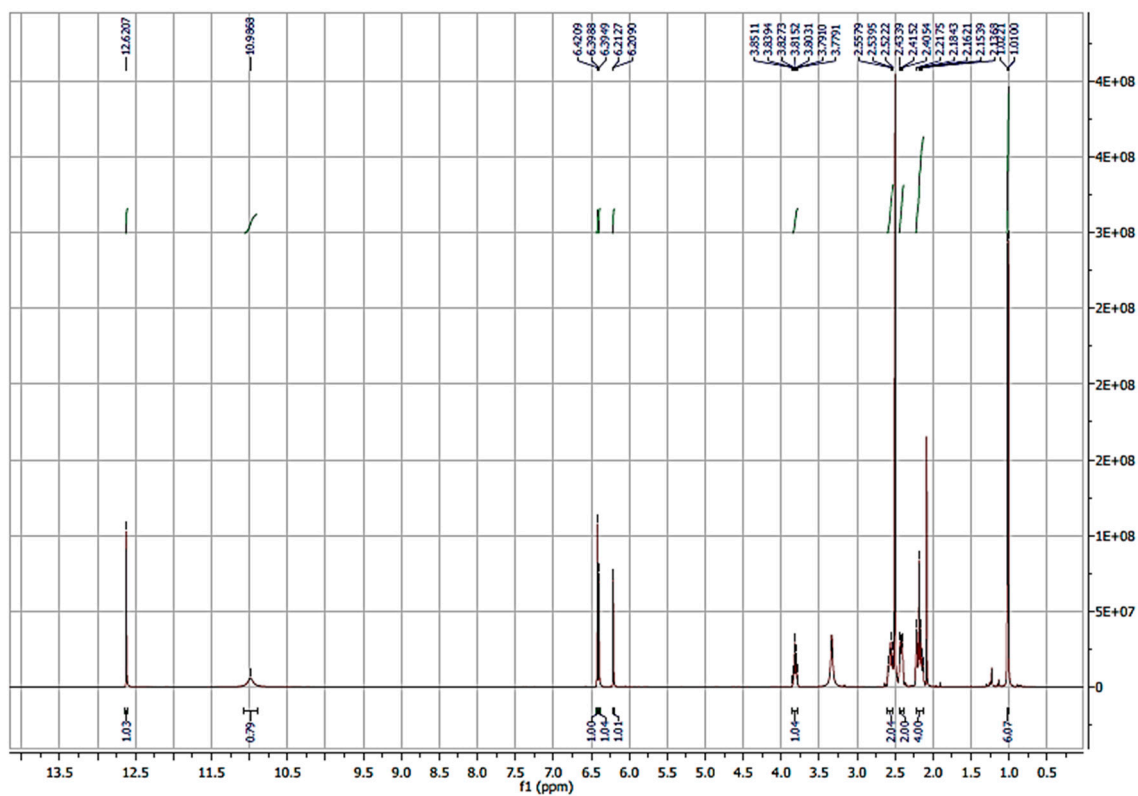


Figure S7. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 13.

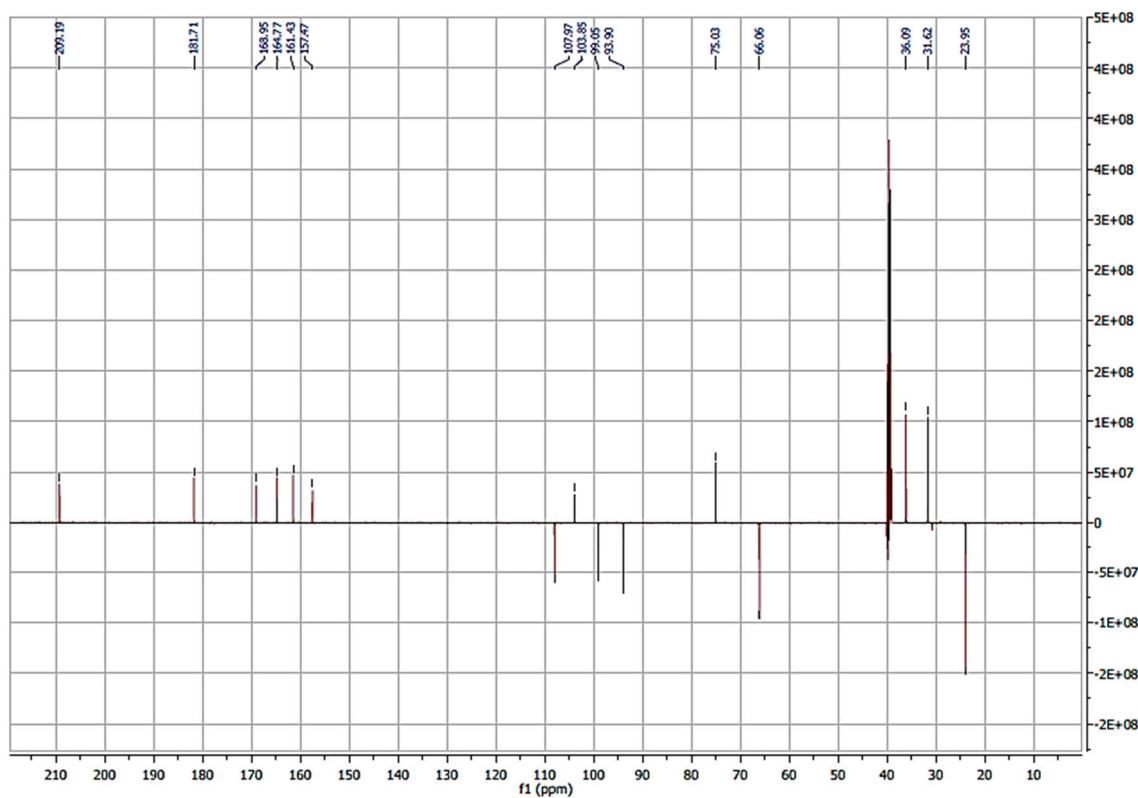


Figure S8. JMOD (125 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 13.

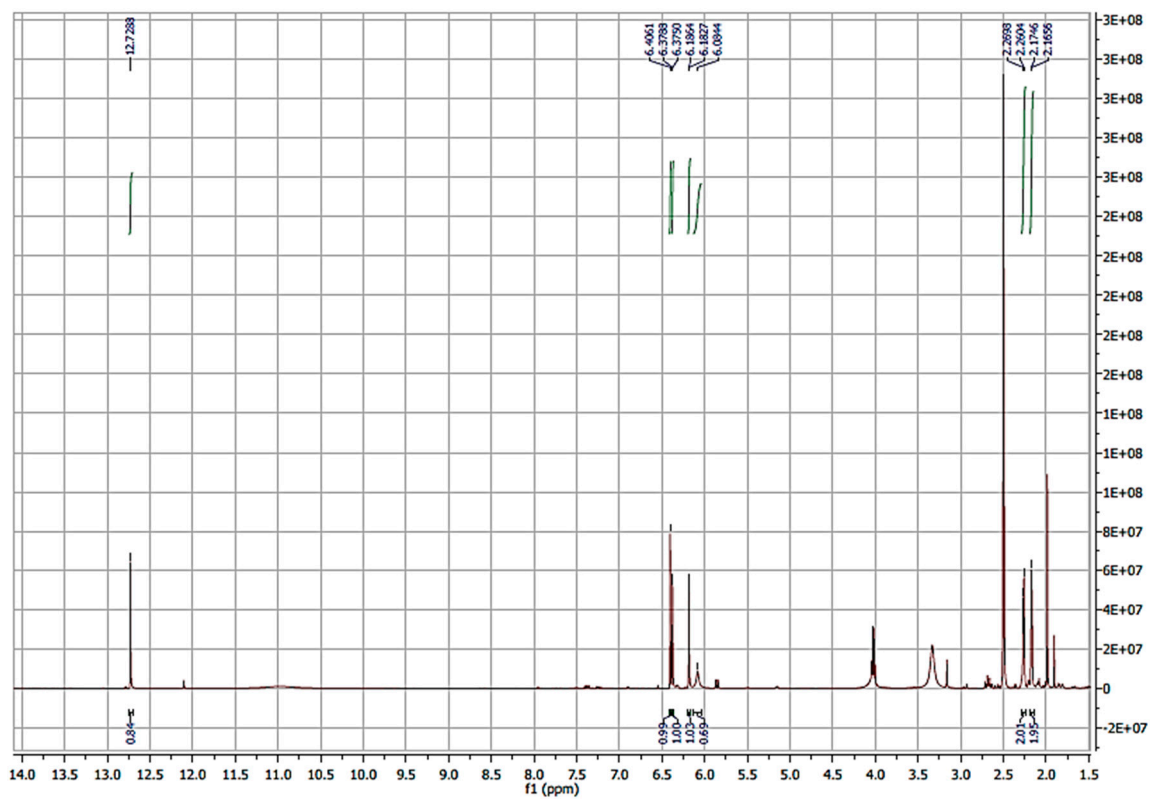


Figure S9. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 15.

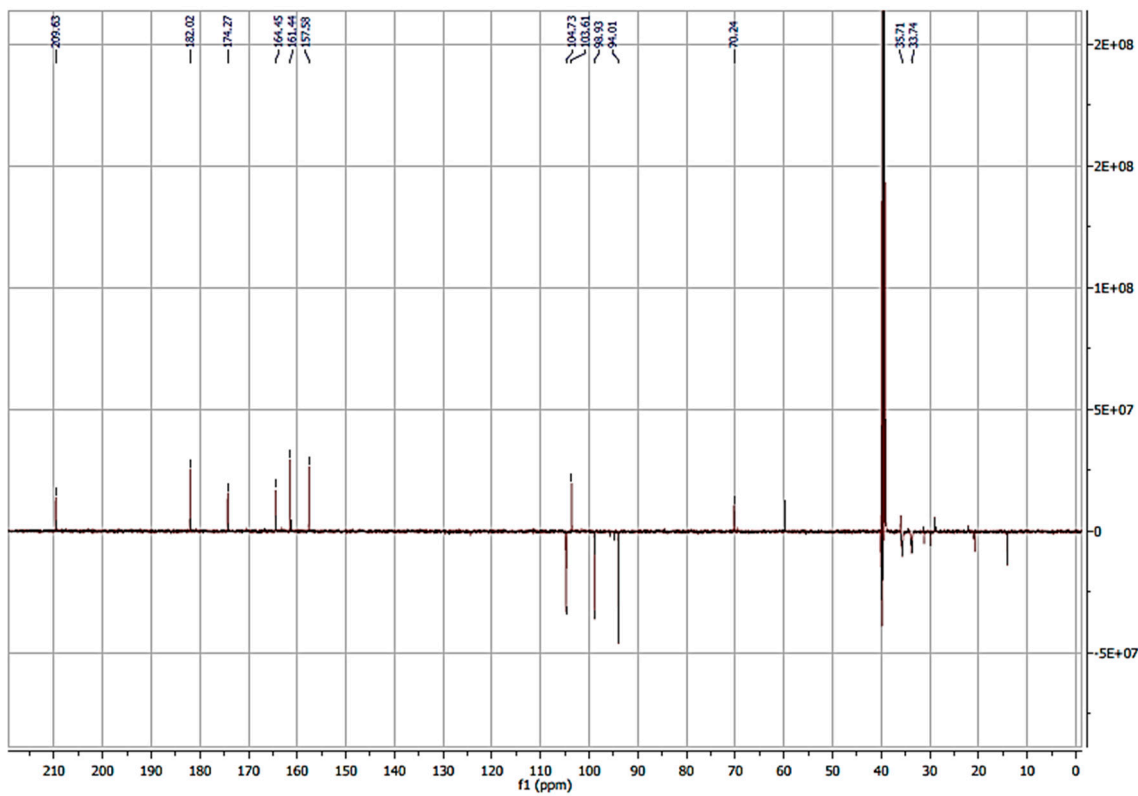


Figure S10. JMOD (125 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 15.

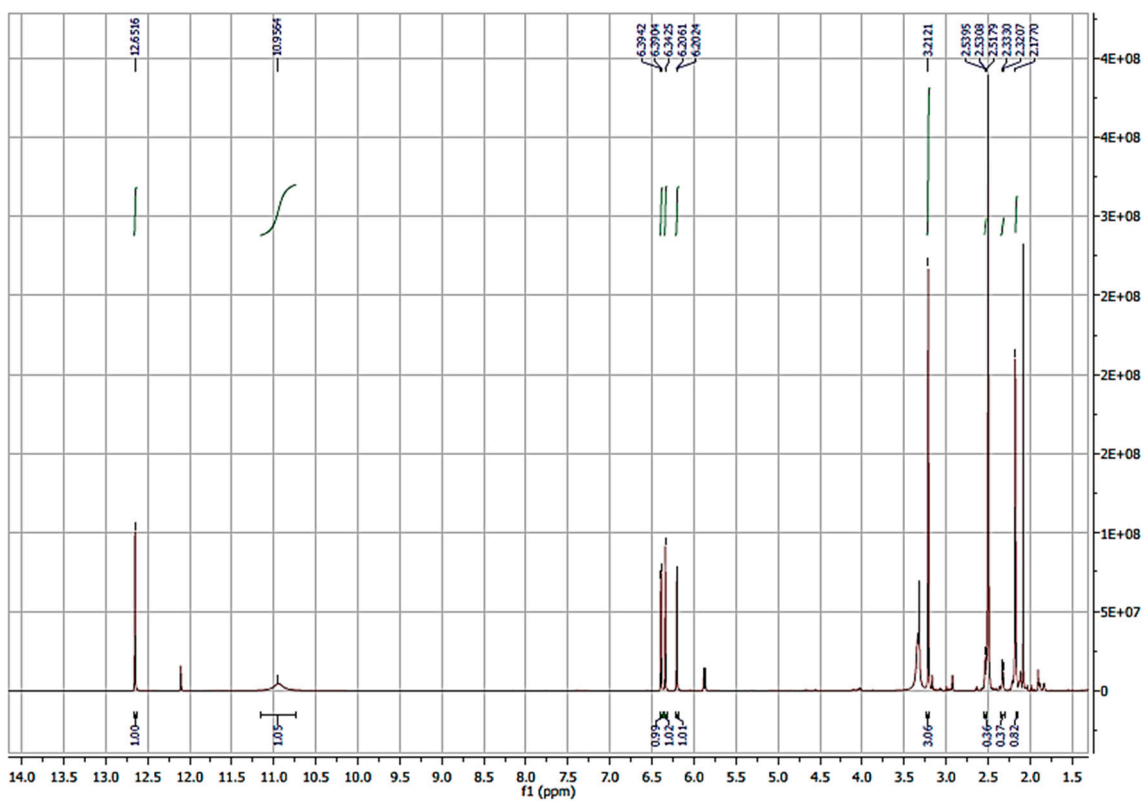


Figure S11. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 16.

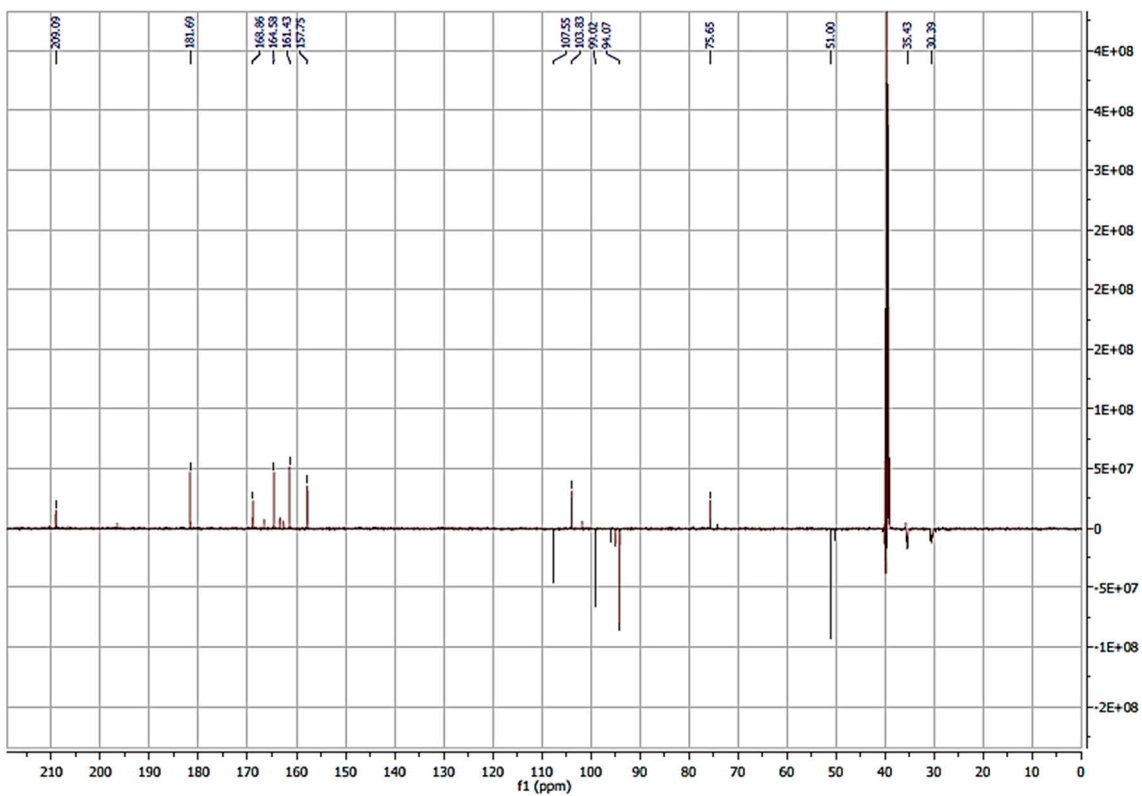


Figure S12. JMOD (125 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 16.

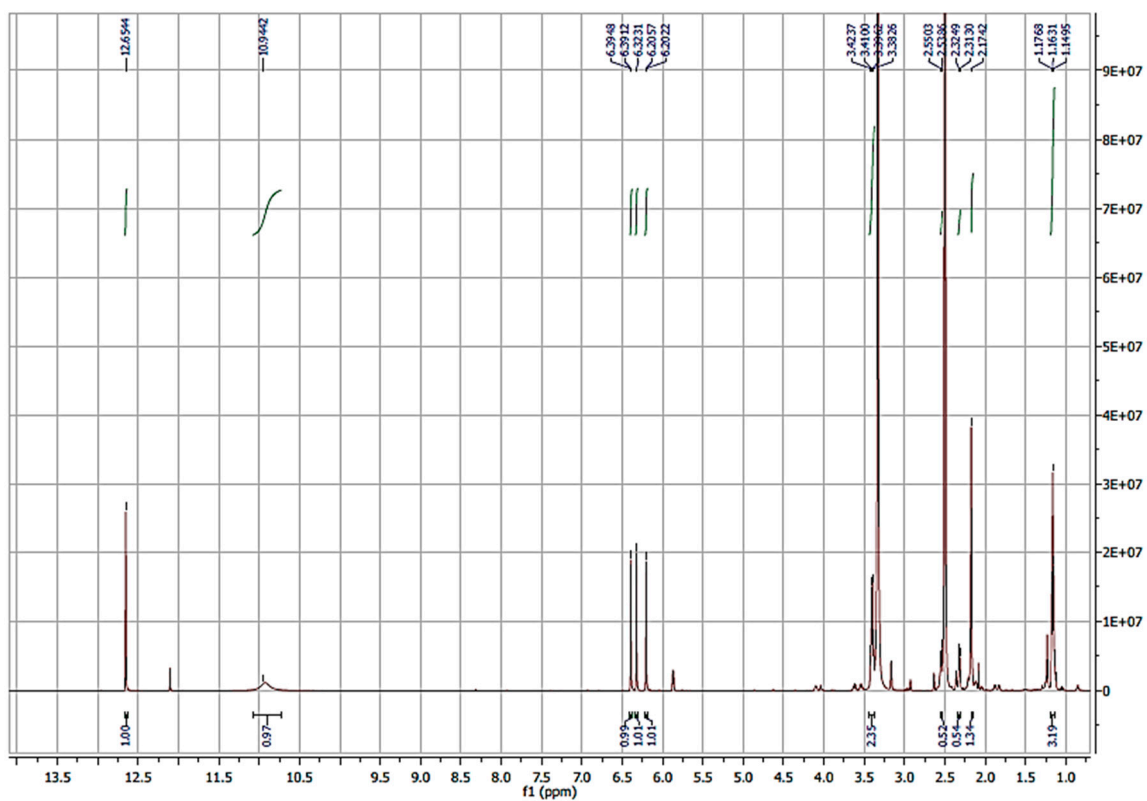


Figure S13. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 17.

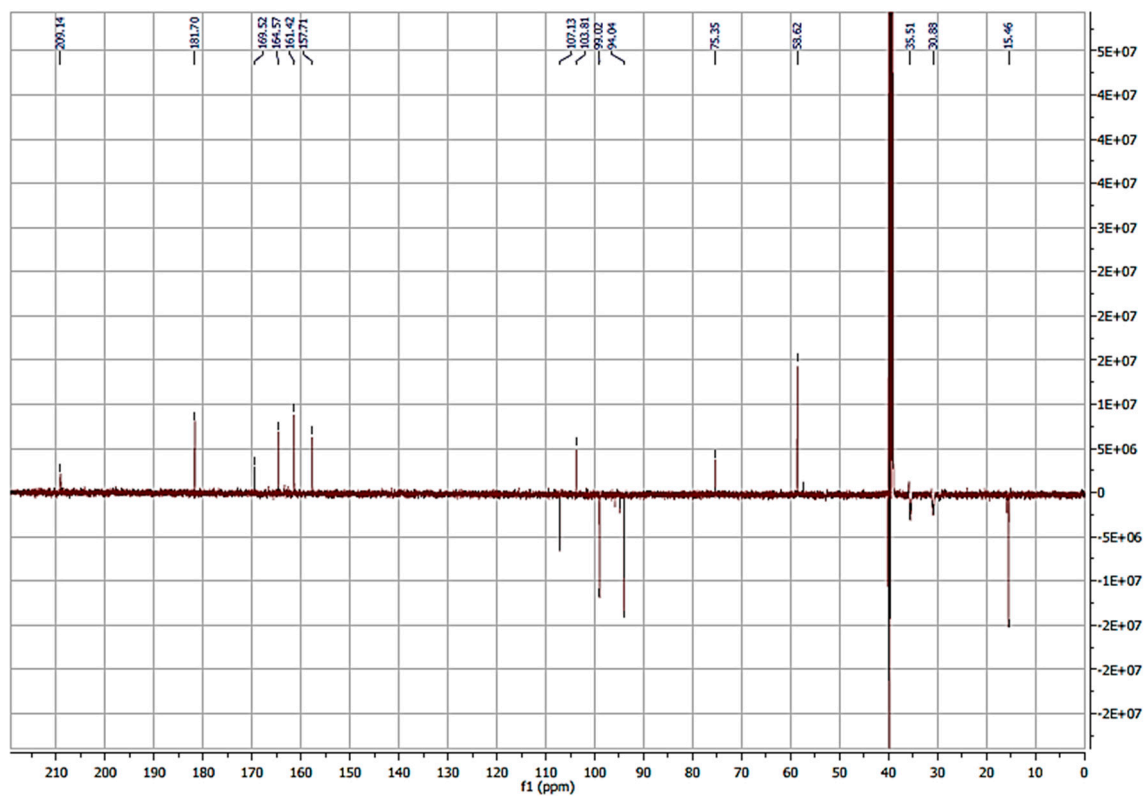


Figure S14. JMOD (125 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 17.

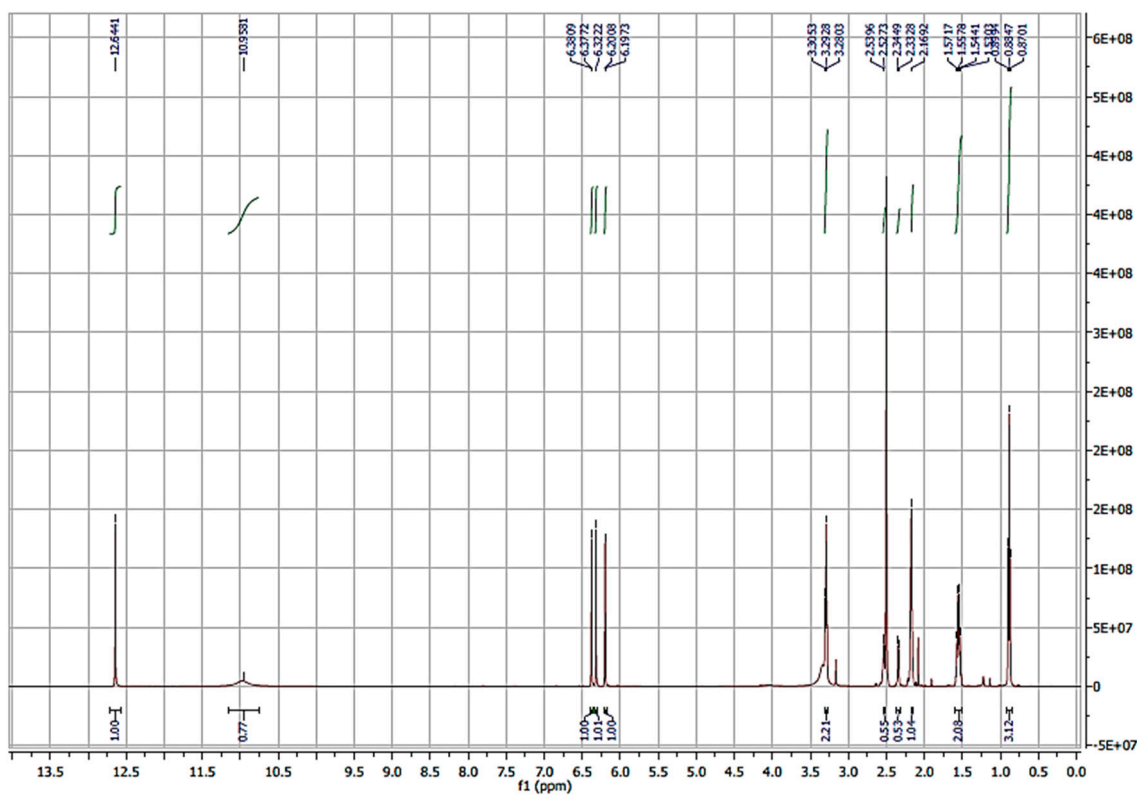


Figure S15. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 18.

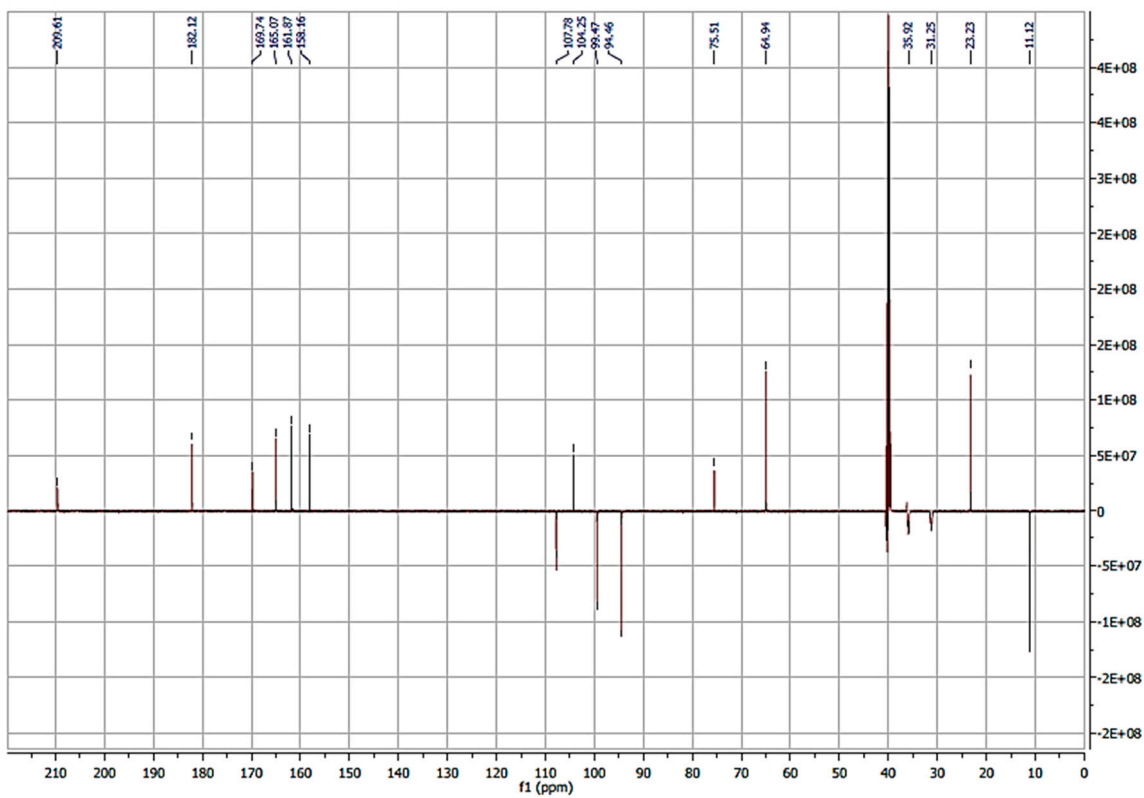


Figure S16. JMOD (125 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 18.

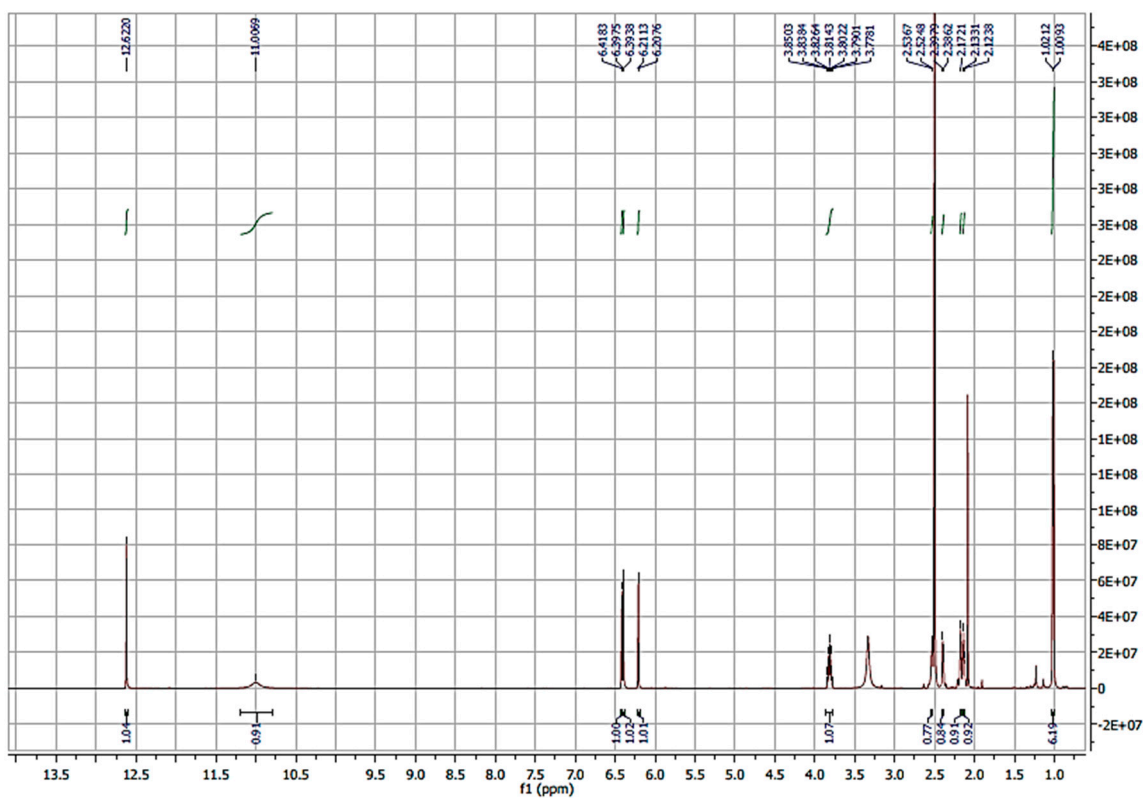


Figure S17. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 19.

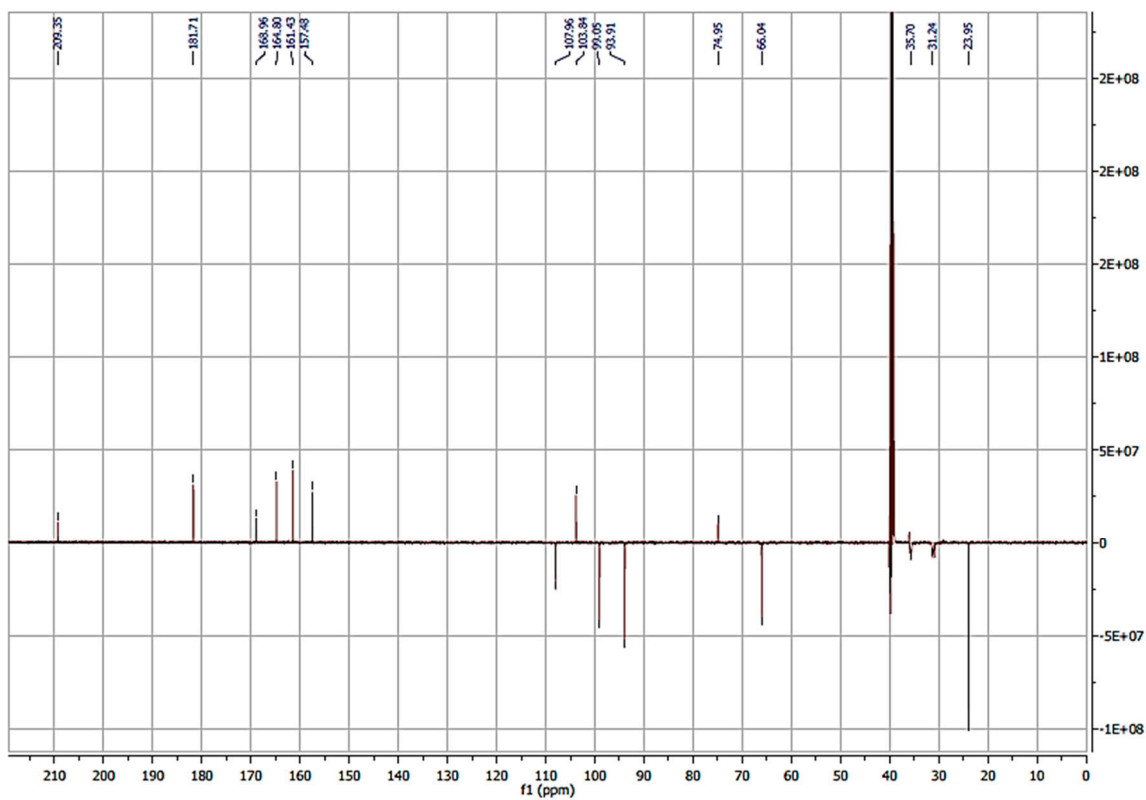


Figure S18. JMOD (125 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 19.

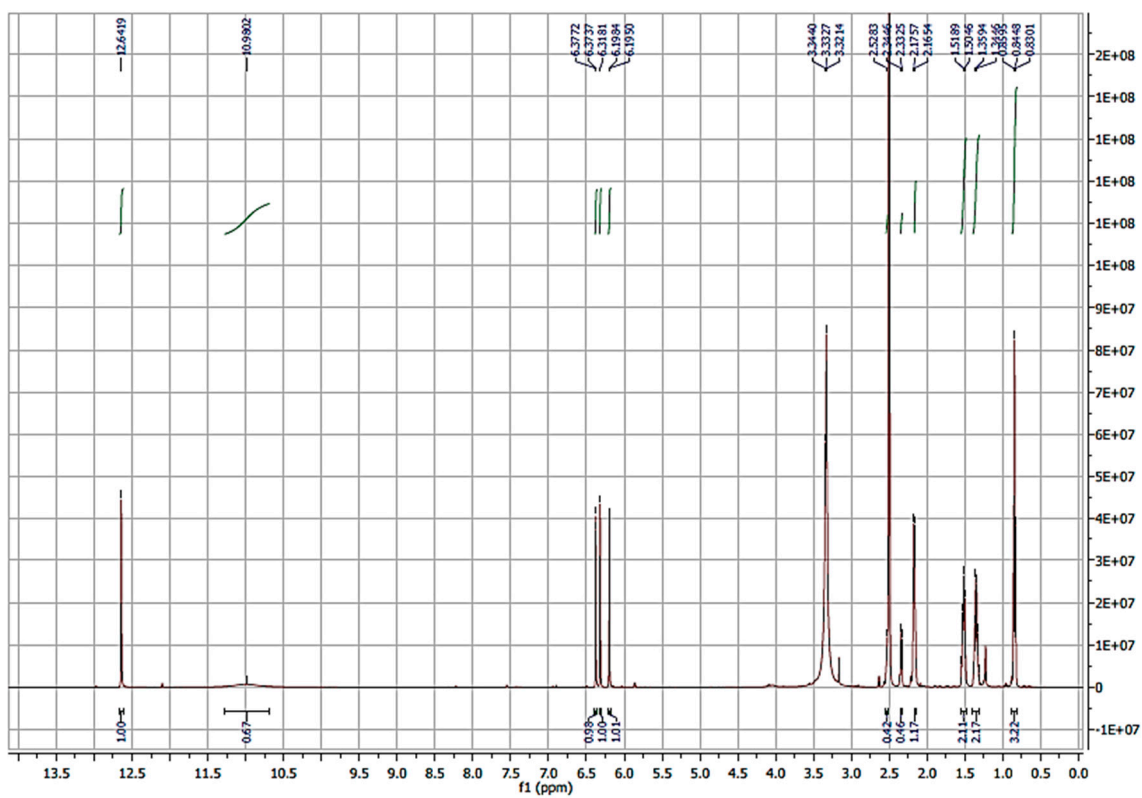


Figure S19. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 20.

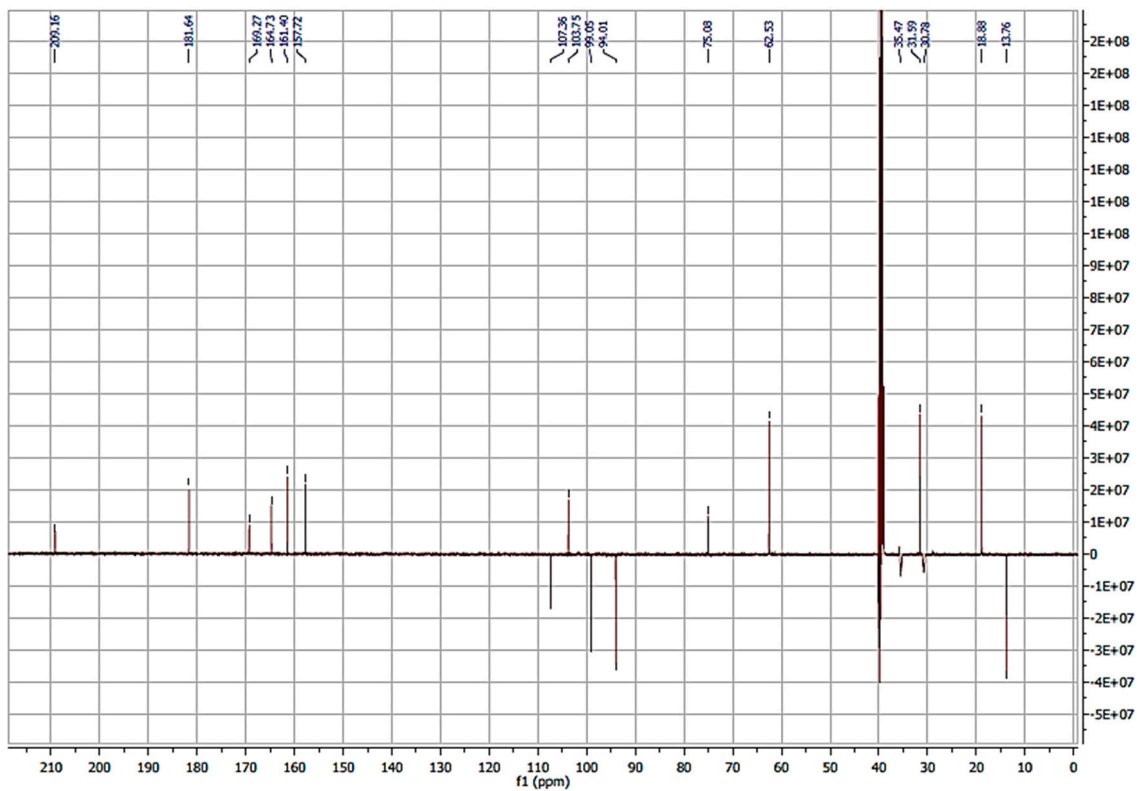


Figure S20. JMOD (125 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 20.

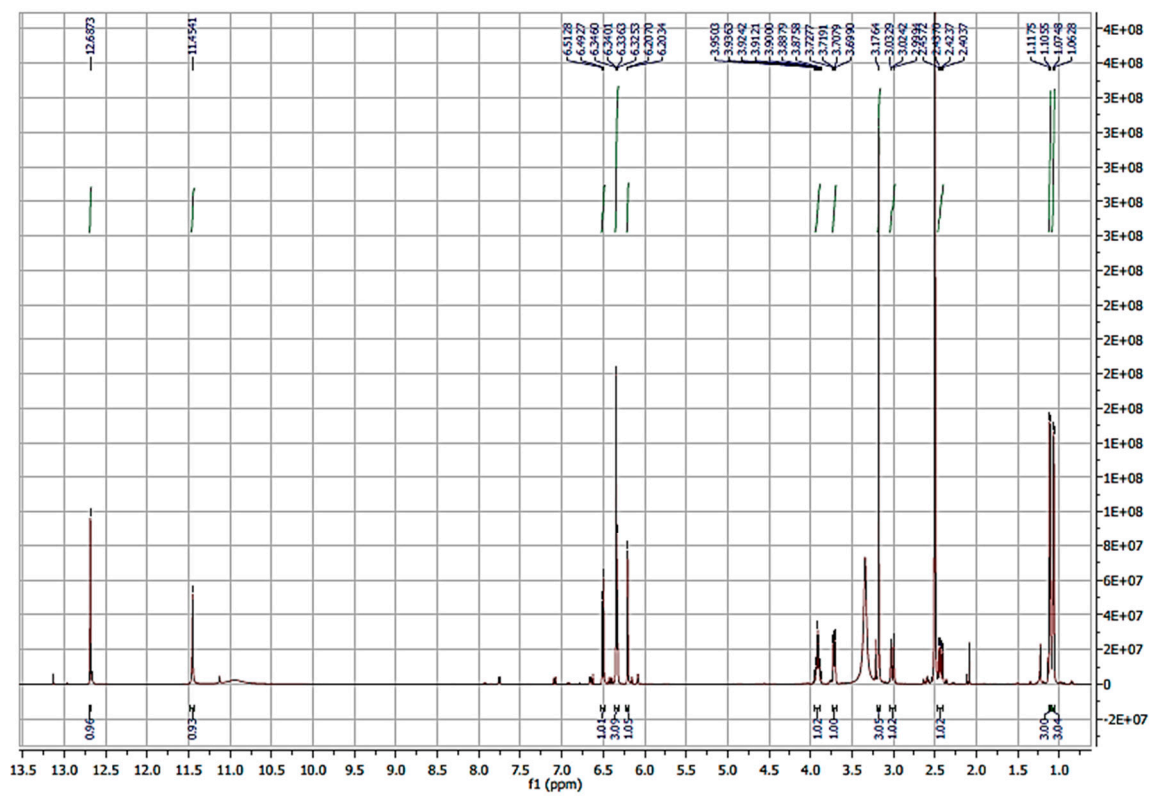


Figure S21. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 21.

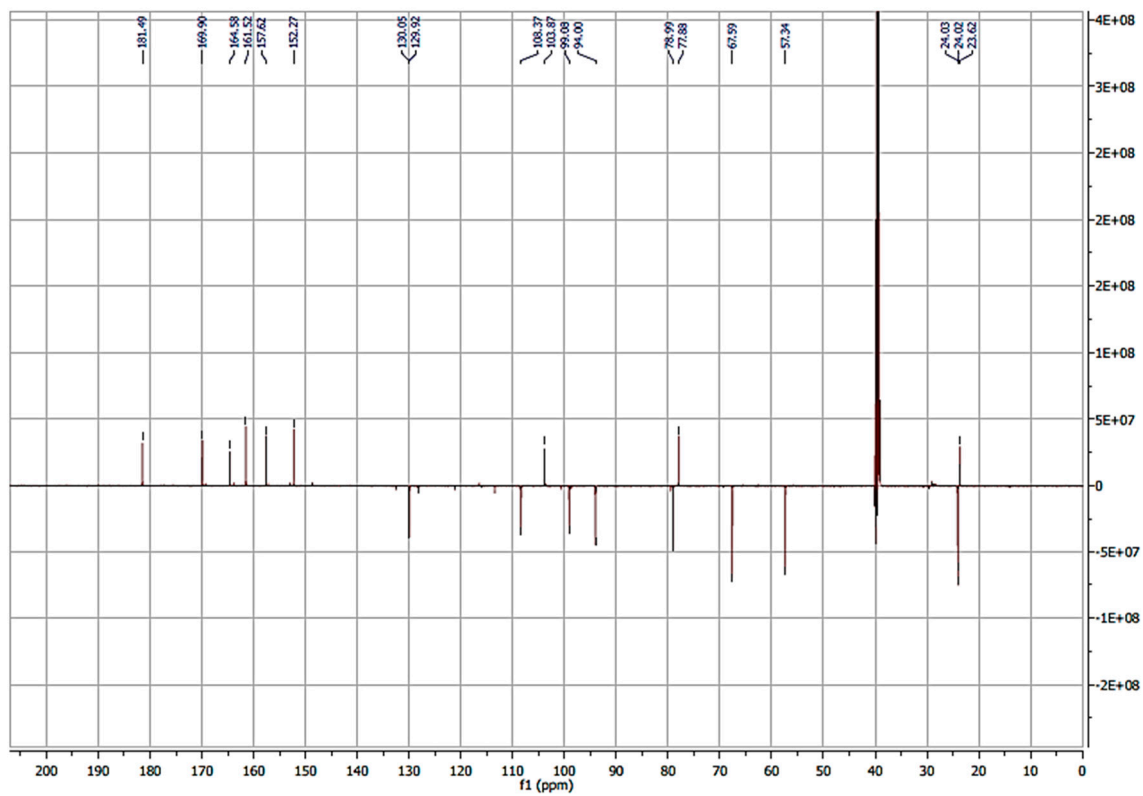


Figure S22. JMOD (125 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 21.

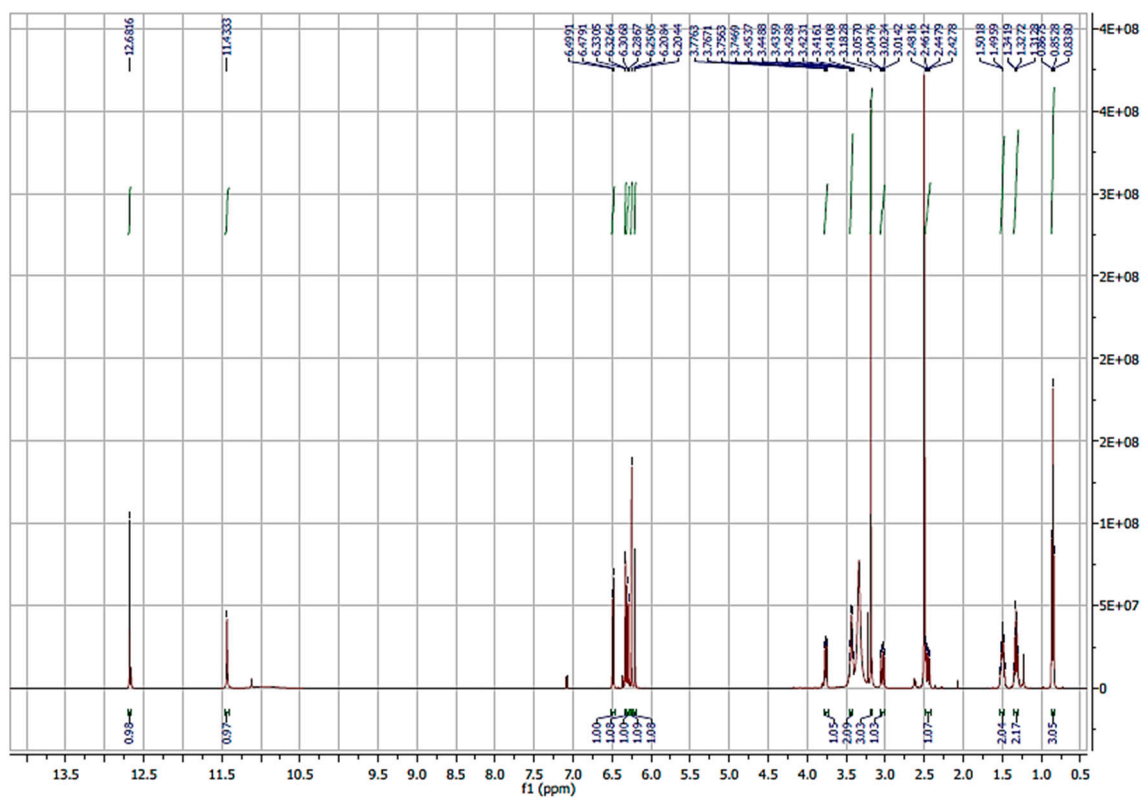


Figure S23. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 22.

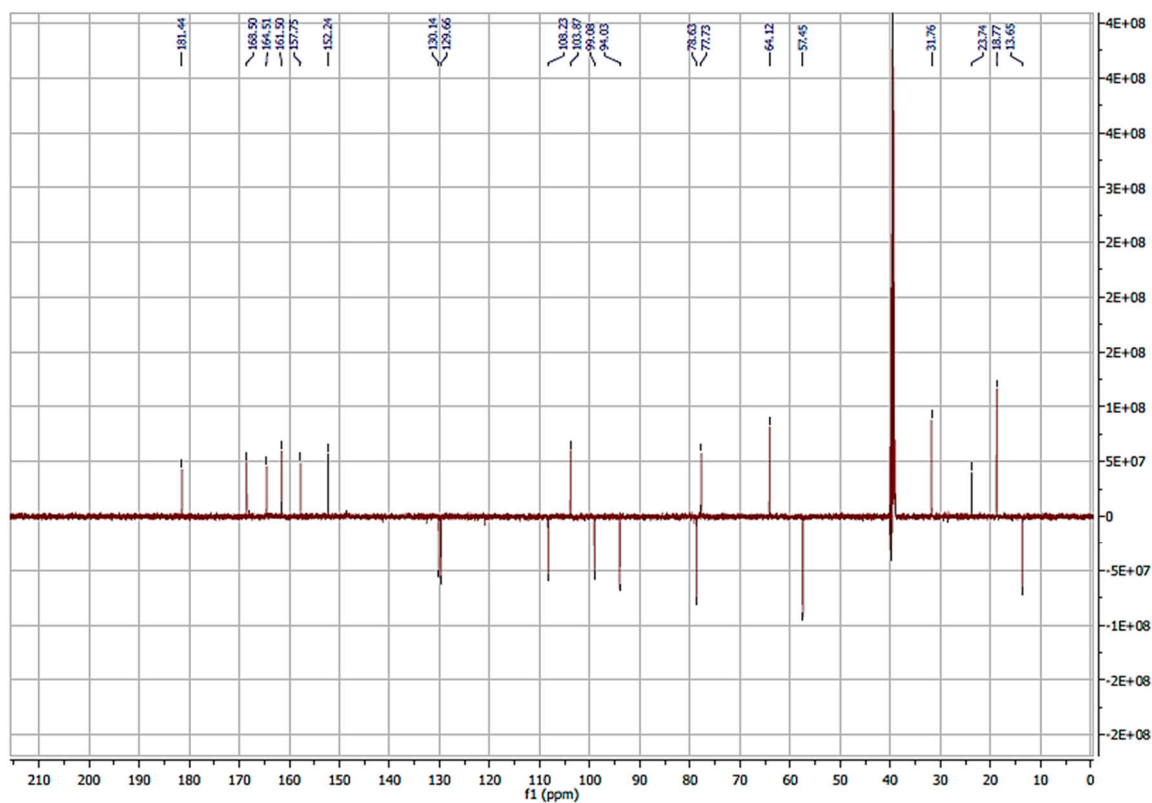


Figure S24. JMOD (125 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 22.

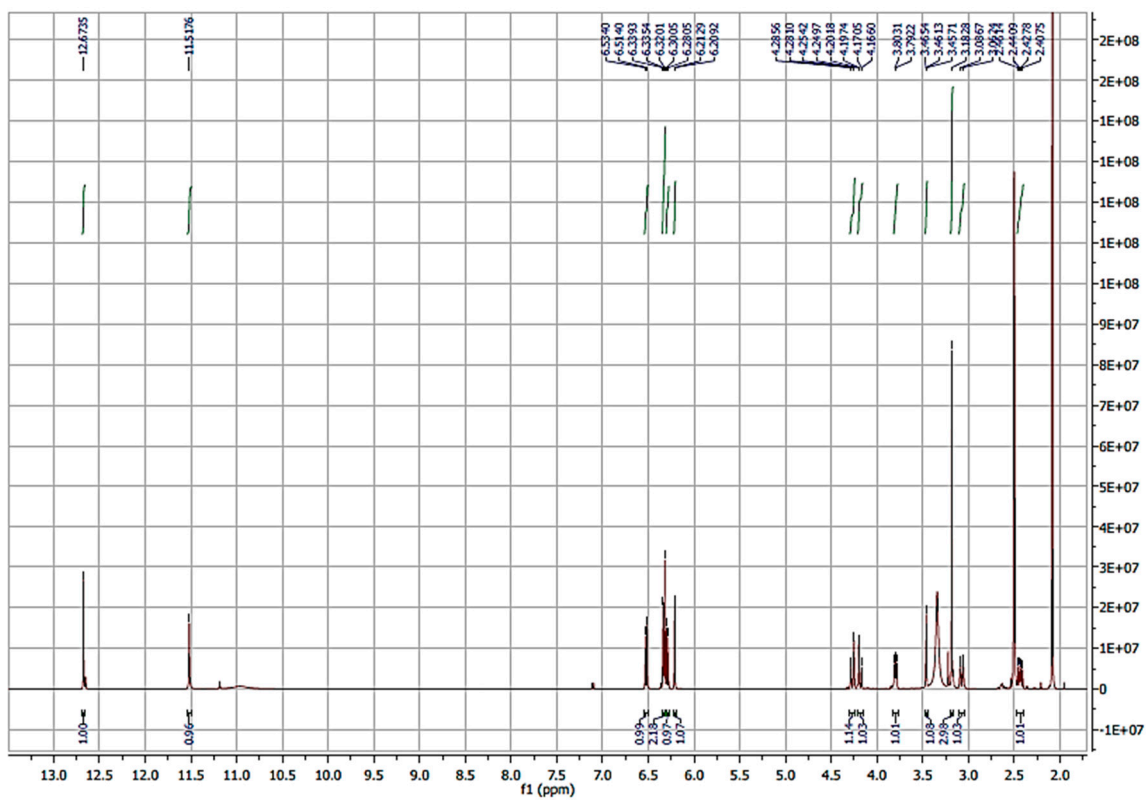


Figure S25. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 23.

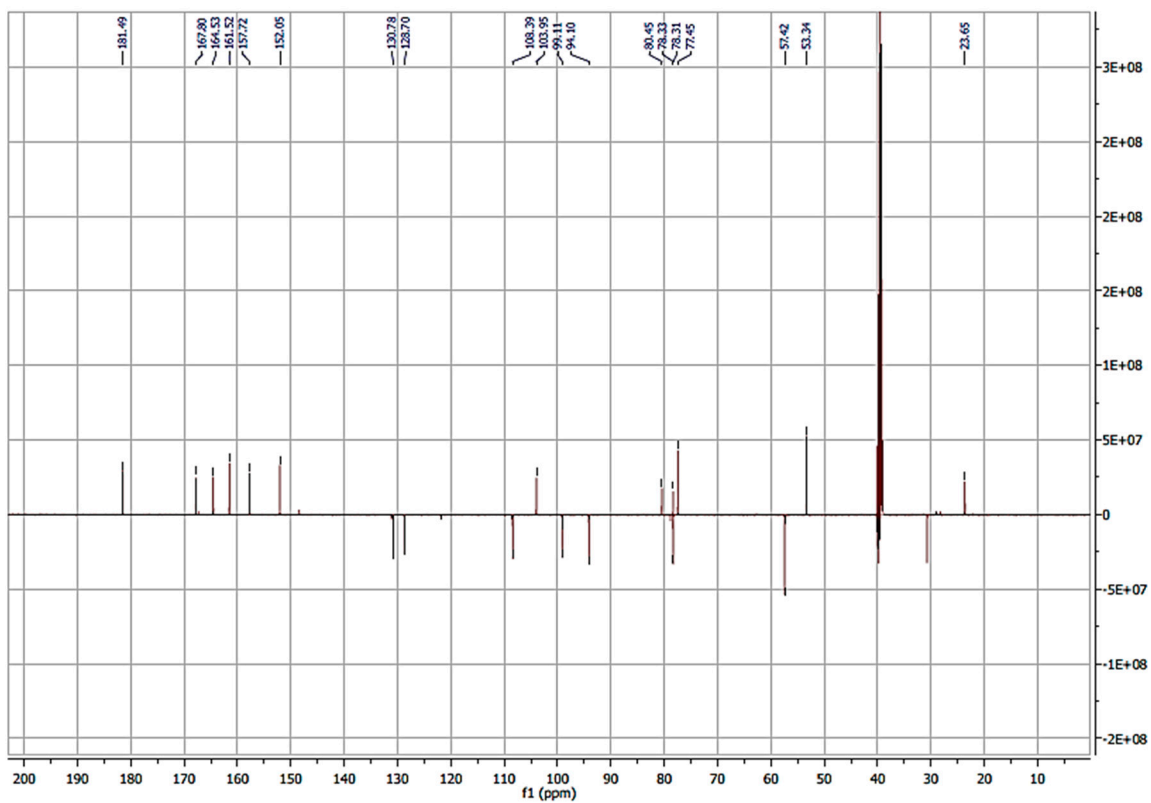


Figure S26. JMOD (125 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 23.

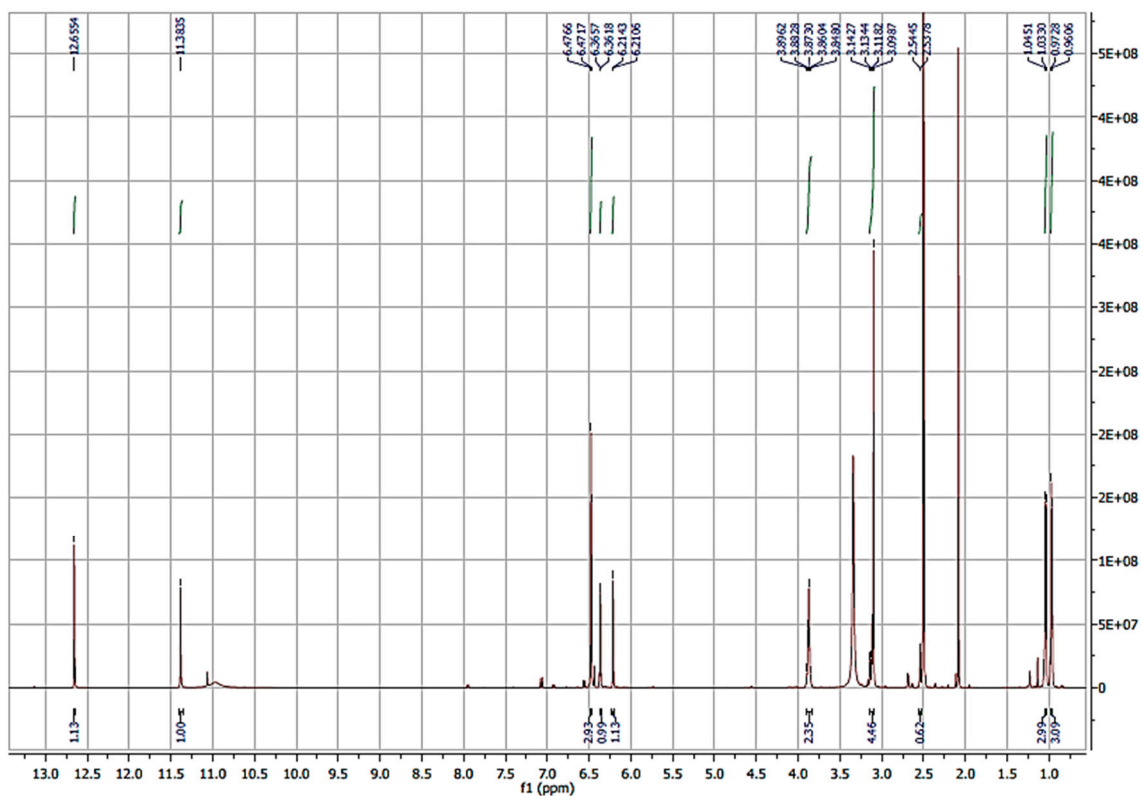


Figure S27. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 24.

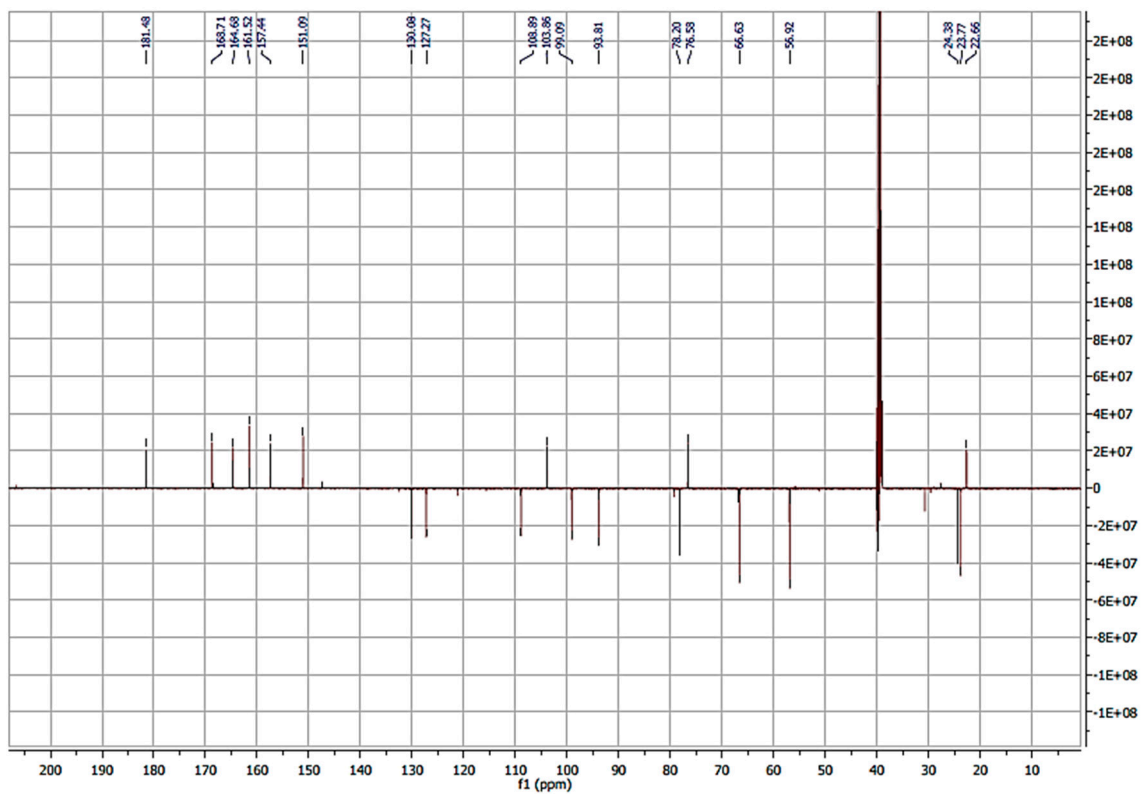


Figure S28. JMOD (125 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 24.

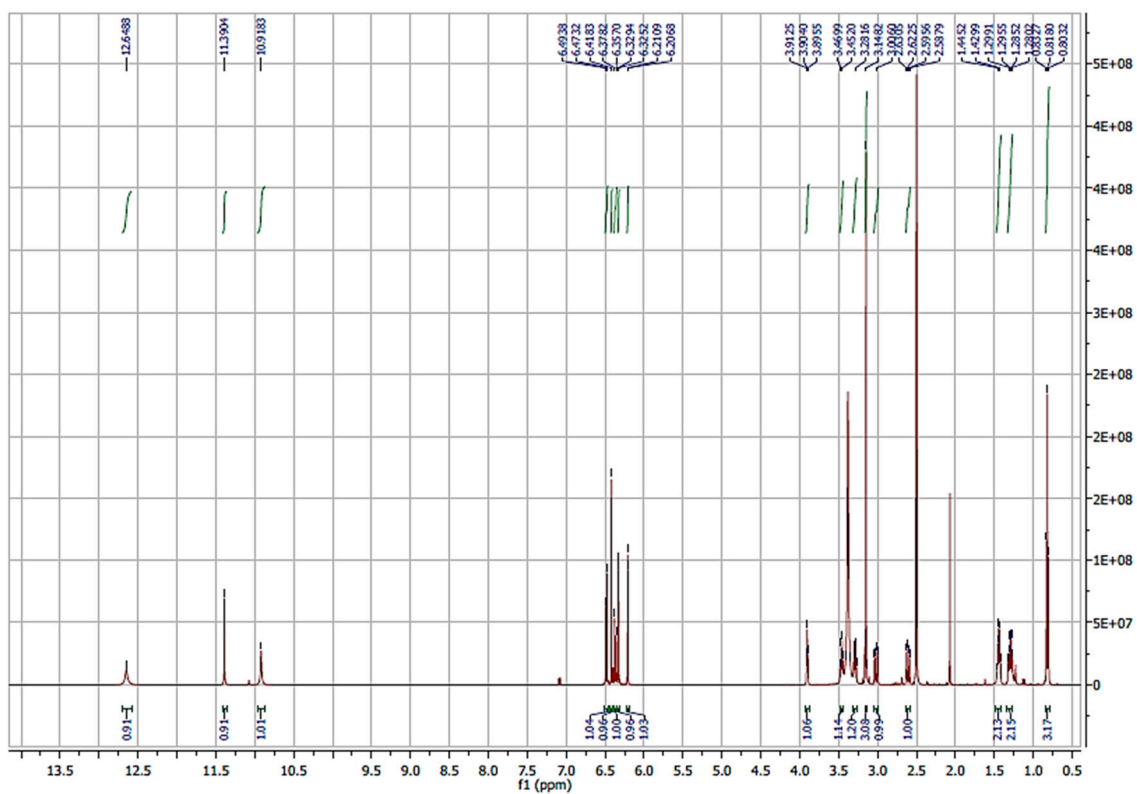


Figure S29. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 25.

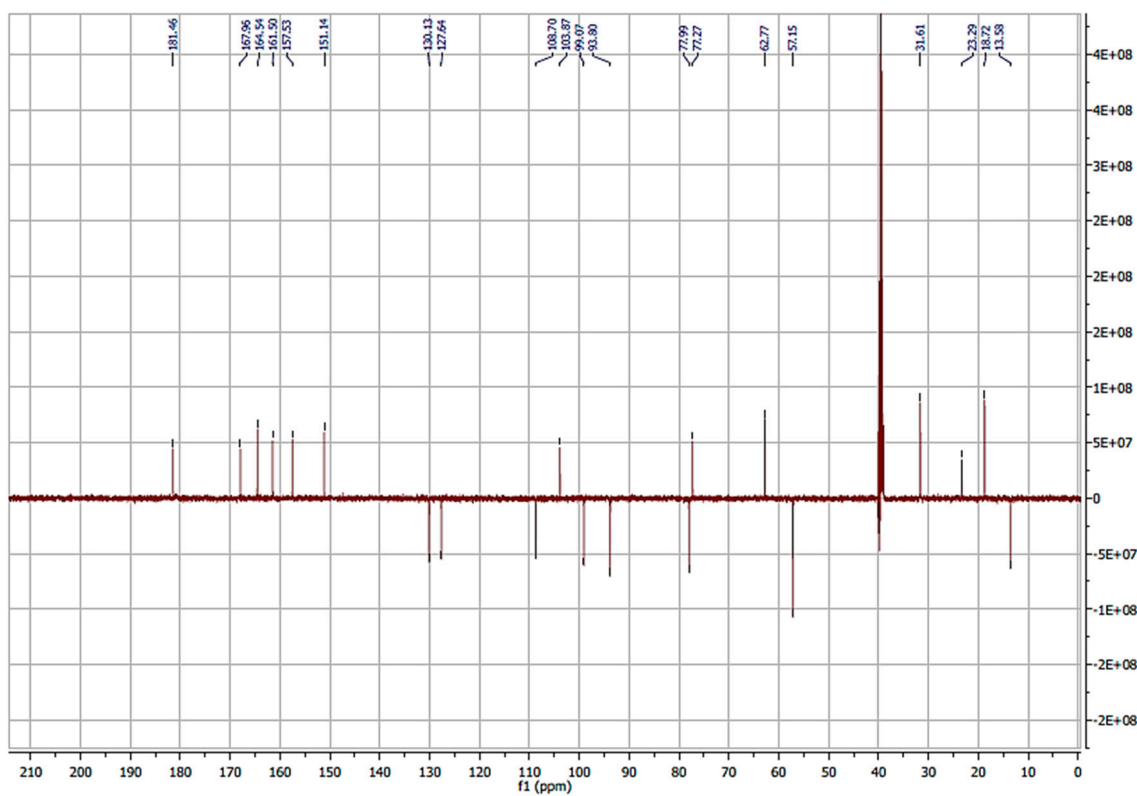


Figure S30. JMOD (125 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 25.

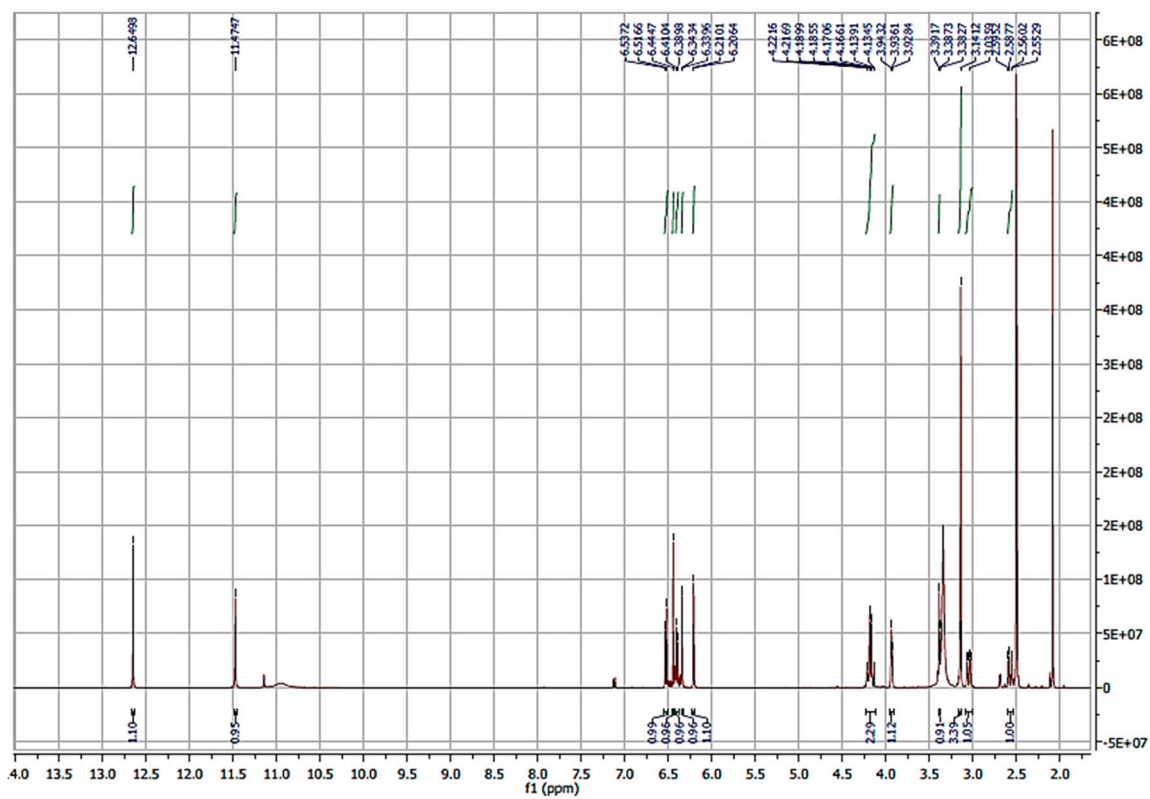


Figure S31. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 26.

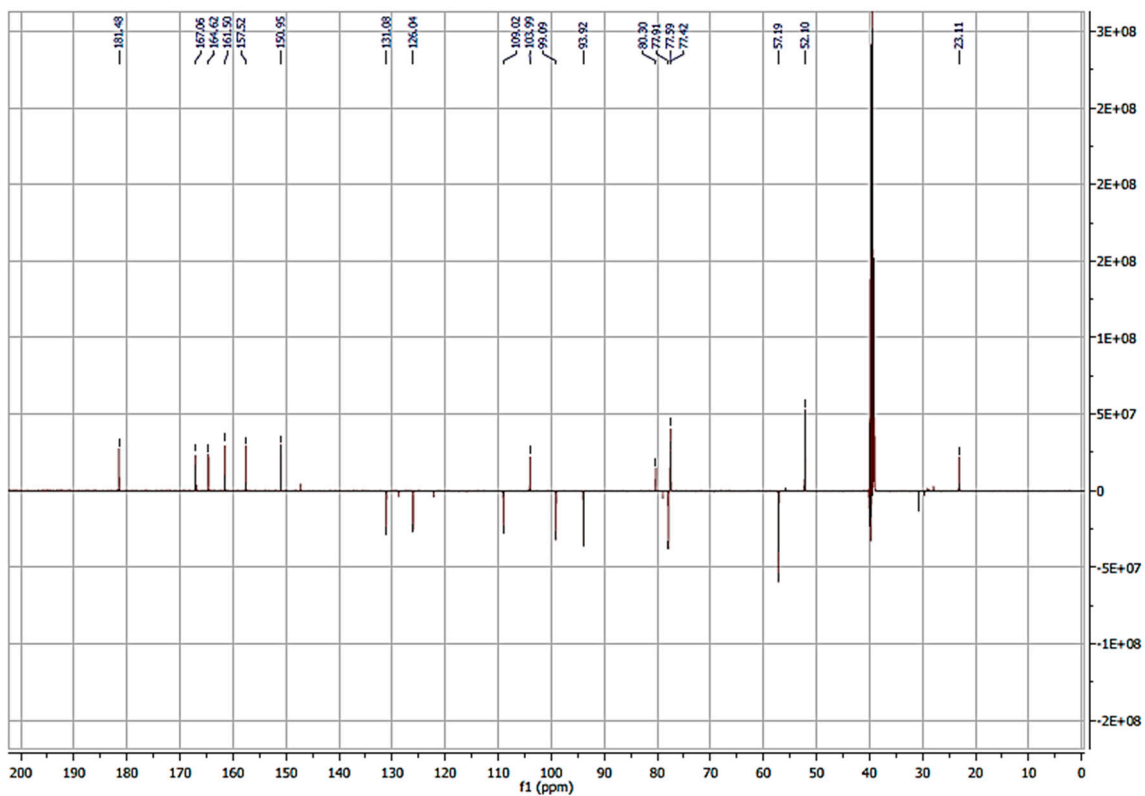


Figure S32. JMOD (125 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 26.

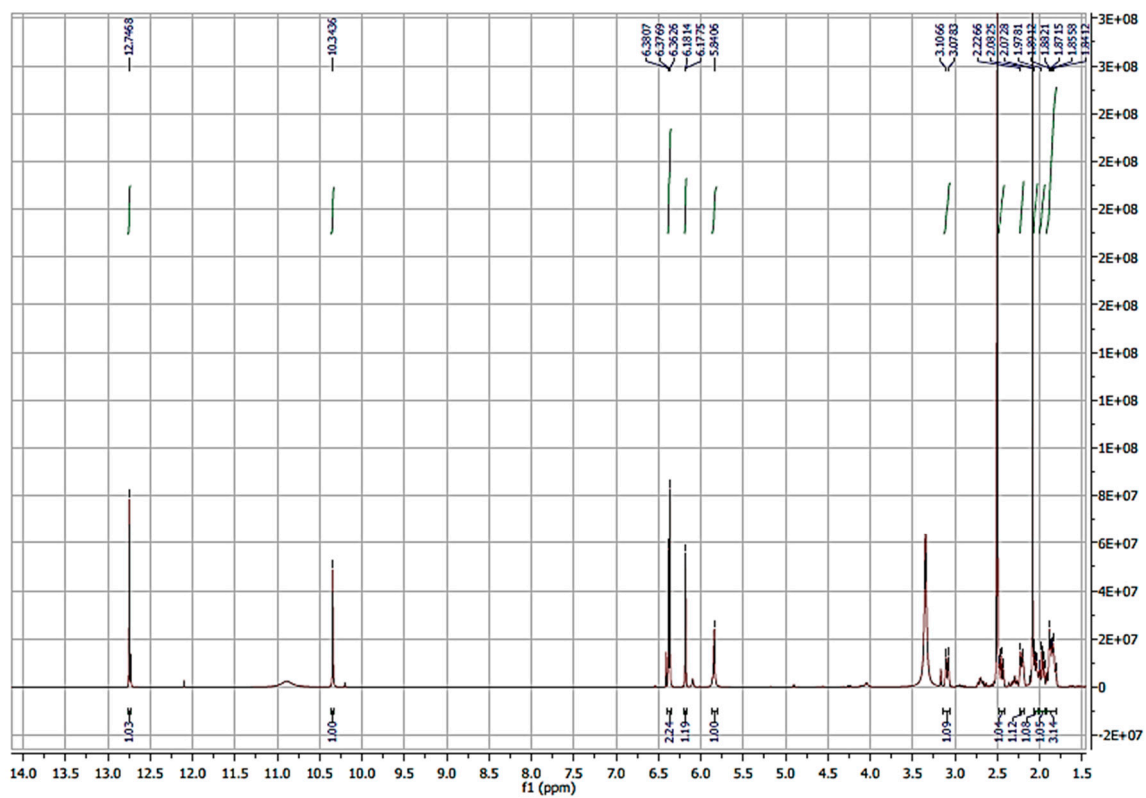


Figure S33. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 27.

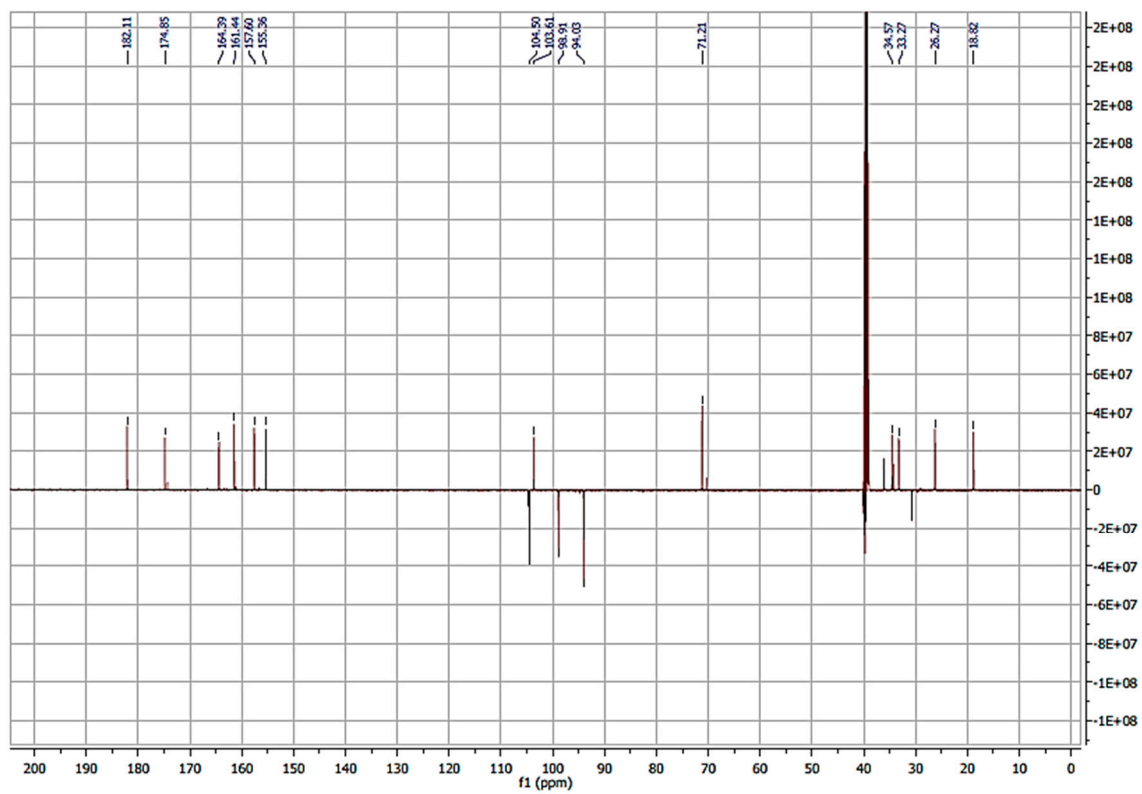


Figure S34. JMOD (125 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 27.

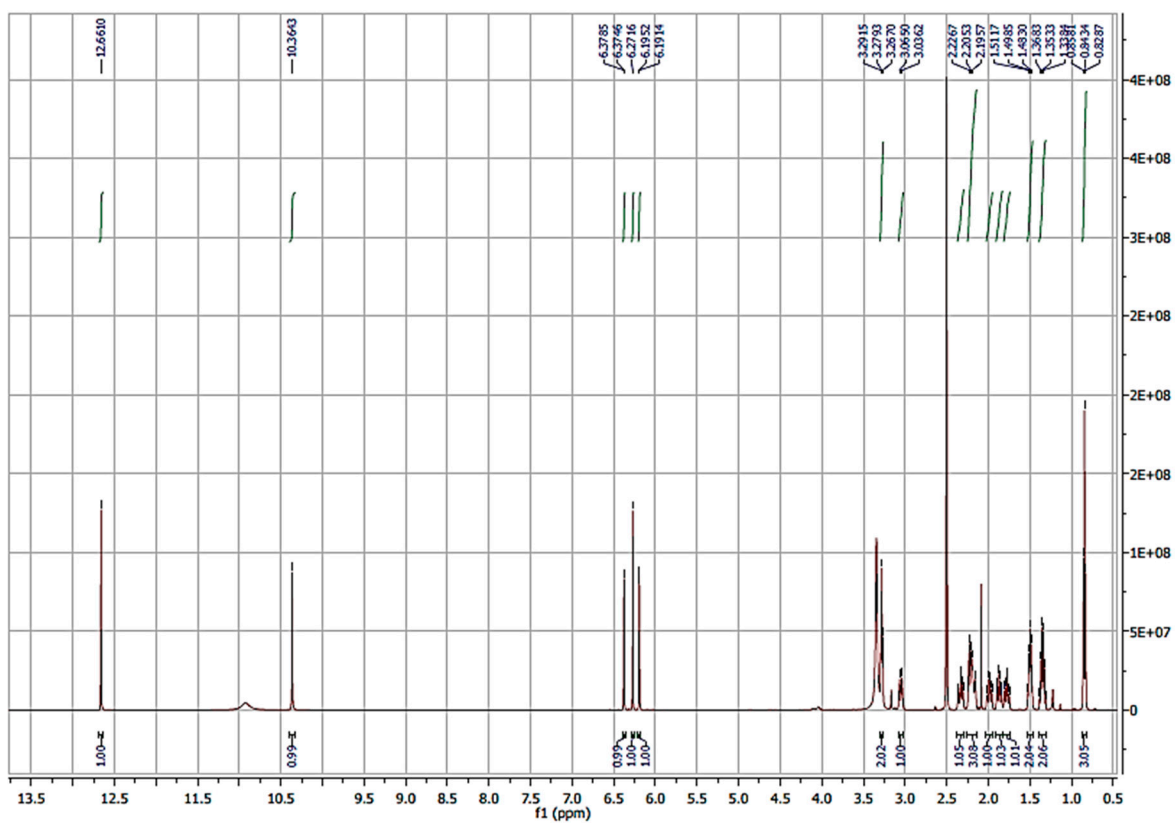


Figure S35. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 28.

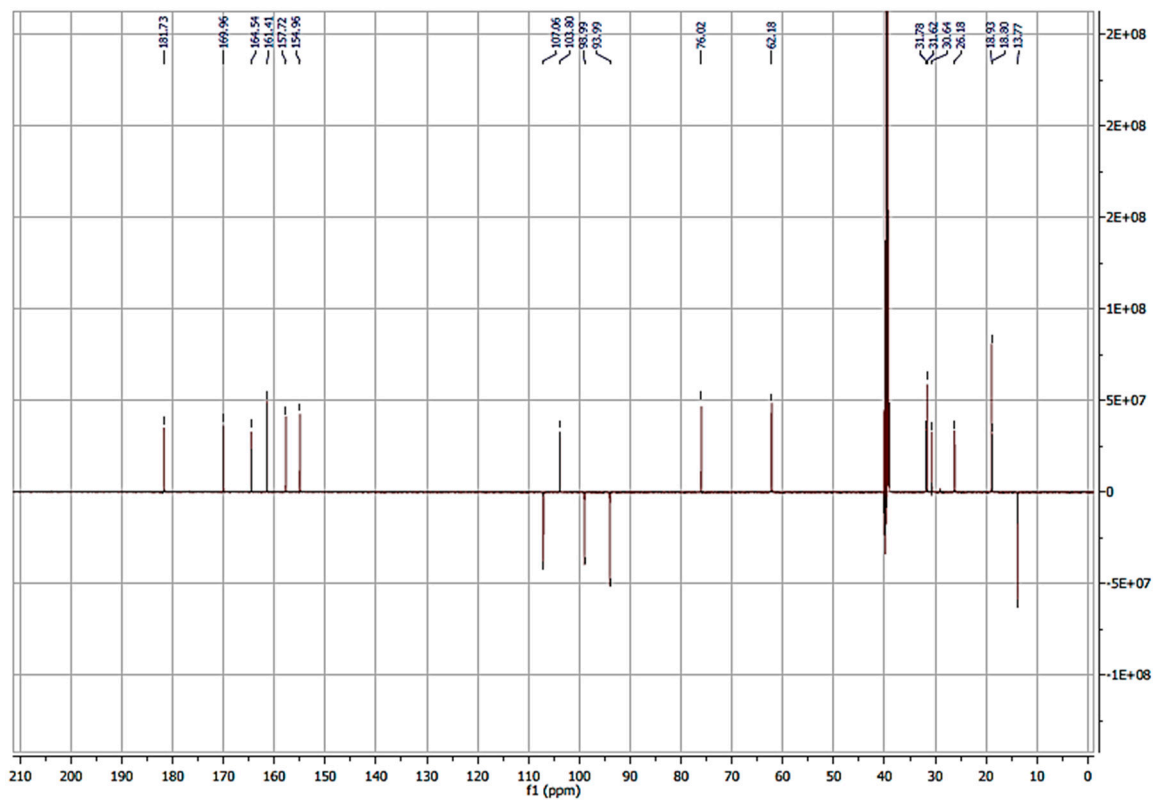


Figure S36. JMOD (125 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of compound 28.

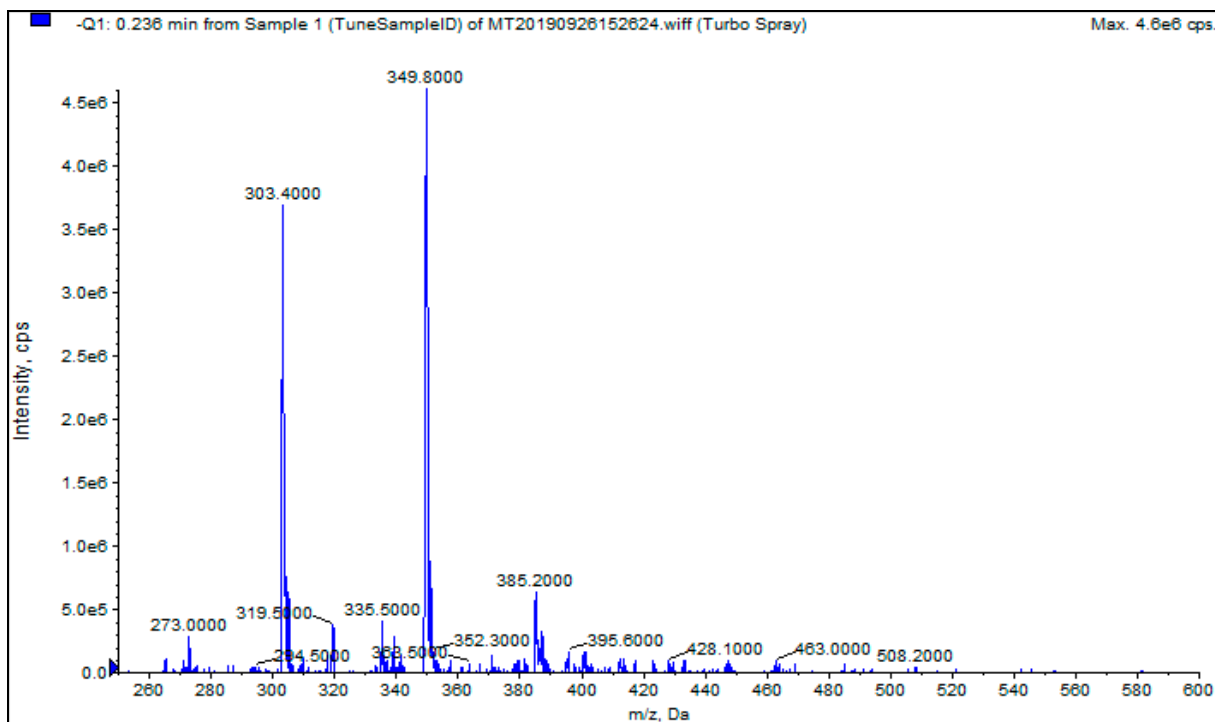


Figure S37. Mass spectrum of compound **10** recorded in negative ionization mode.
(solvent: CH₃CN + 1% HCOOH)

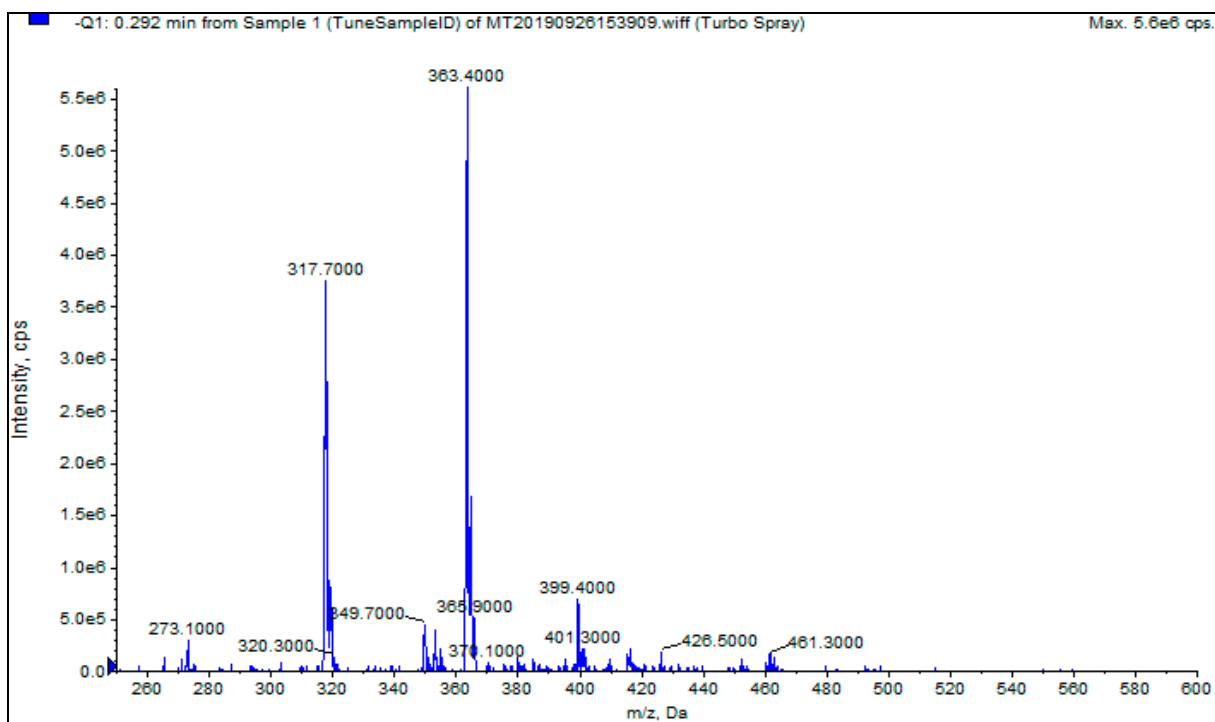


Figure S38. Mass spectrum of compound **11** recorded in negative ionization mode.
(solvent: CH₃CN + 1% HCOOH)

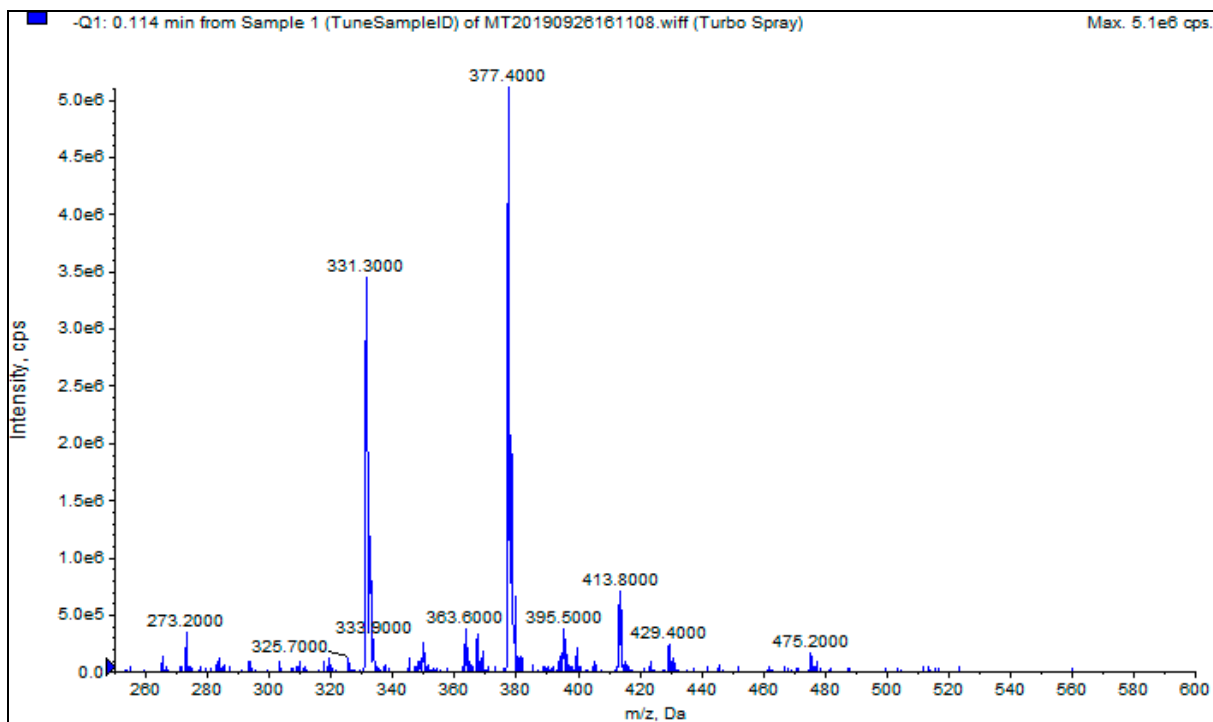


Figure S39. Mass spectrum of compound **12** recorded in negative ionization mode.
(solvent: CH₃CN + 1% HCOOH)

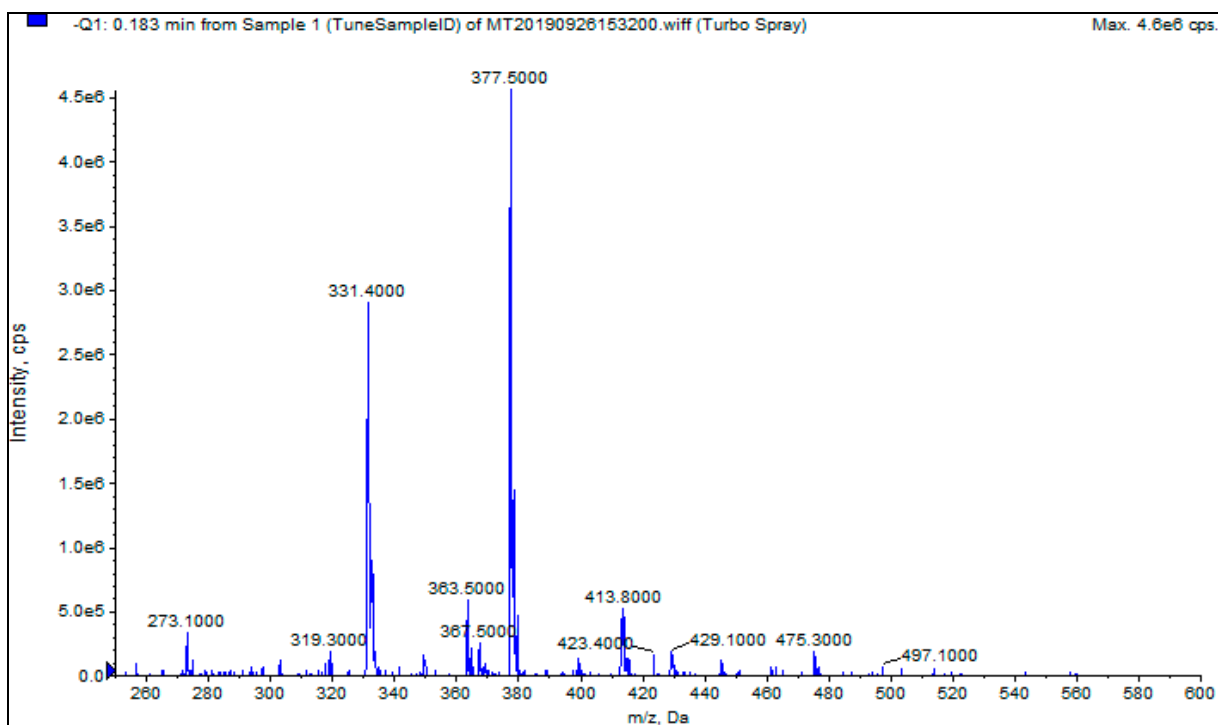


Figure S40. Mass spectrum of compound **13** recorded in negative ionization mode.
(solvent: CH₃CN + 1% HCOOH)

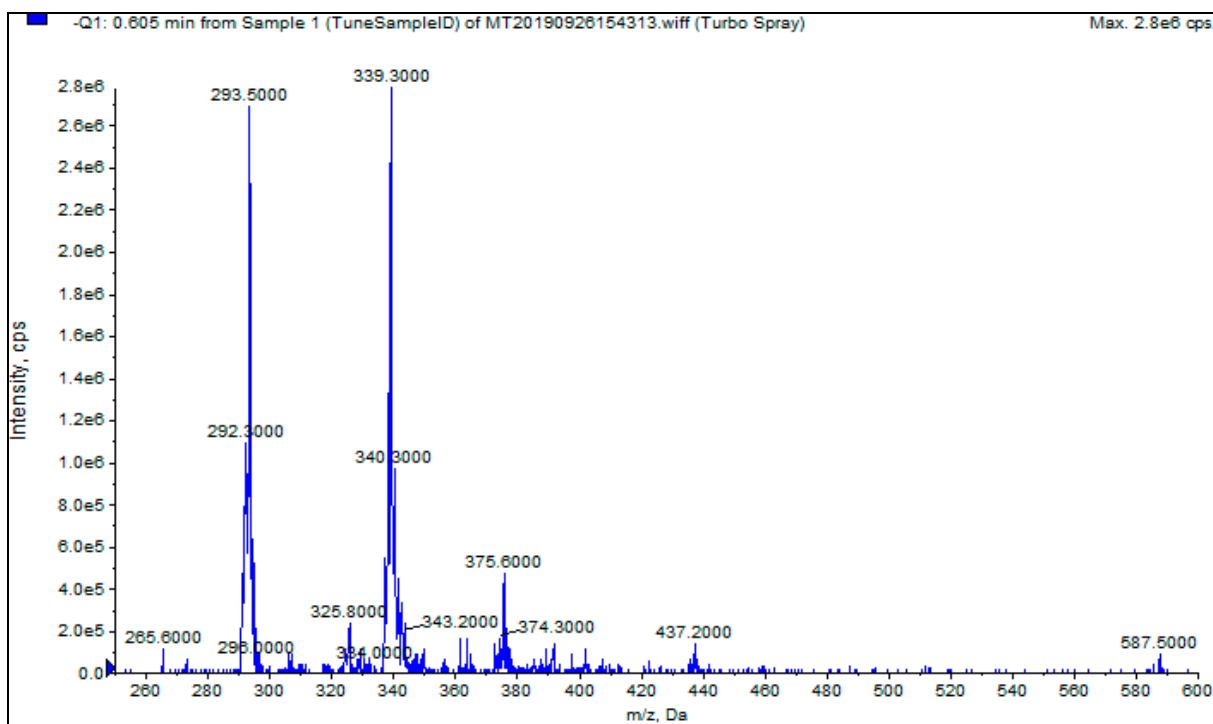


Figure S41. Mass spectrum of compound **15** recorded in negative ionization mode.
(solvent: CH₃CN + 1% HCOOH)

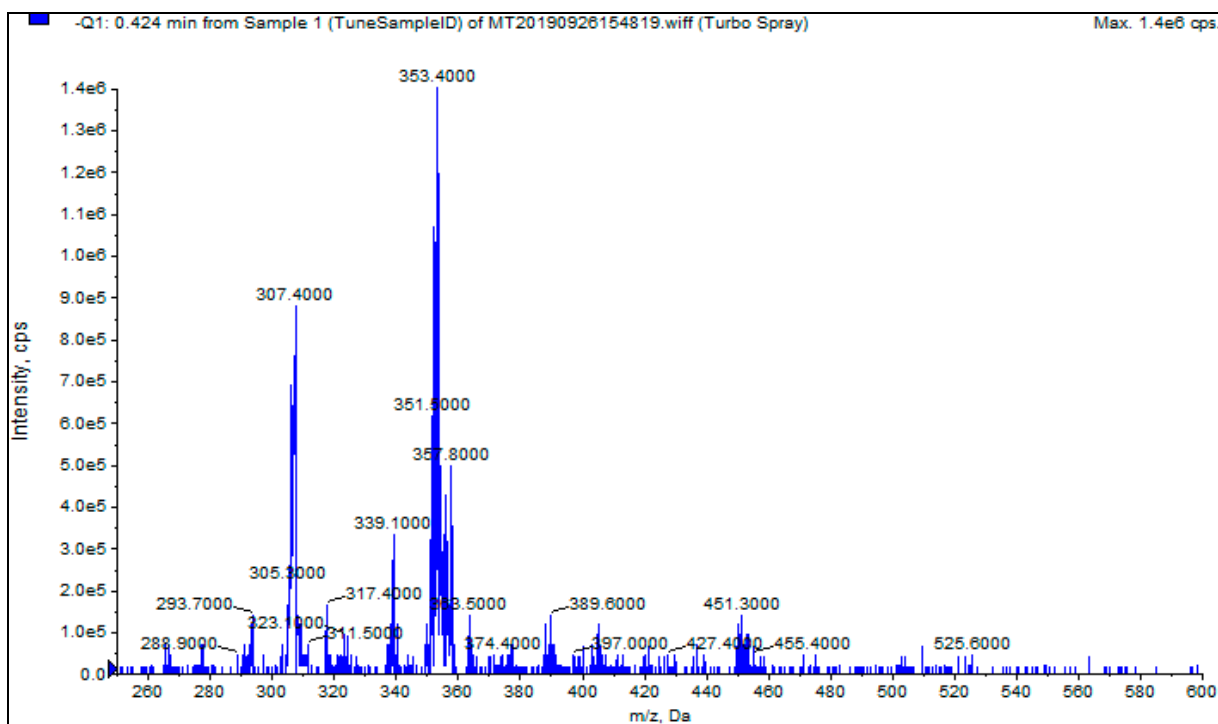


Figure S42. Mass spectrum of compound **16** recorded in negative ionization mode.
(solvent: CH₃CN + 1% HCOOH)

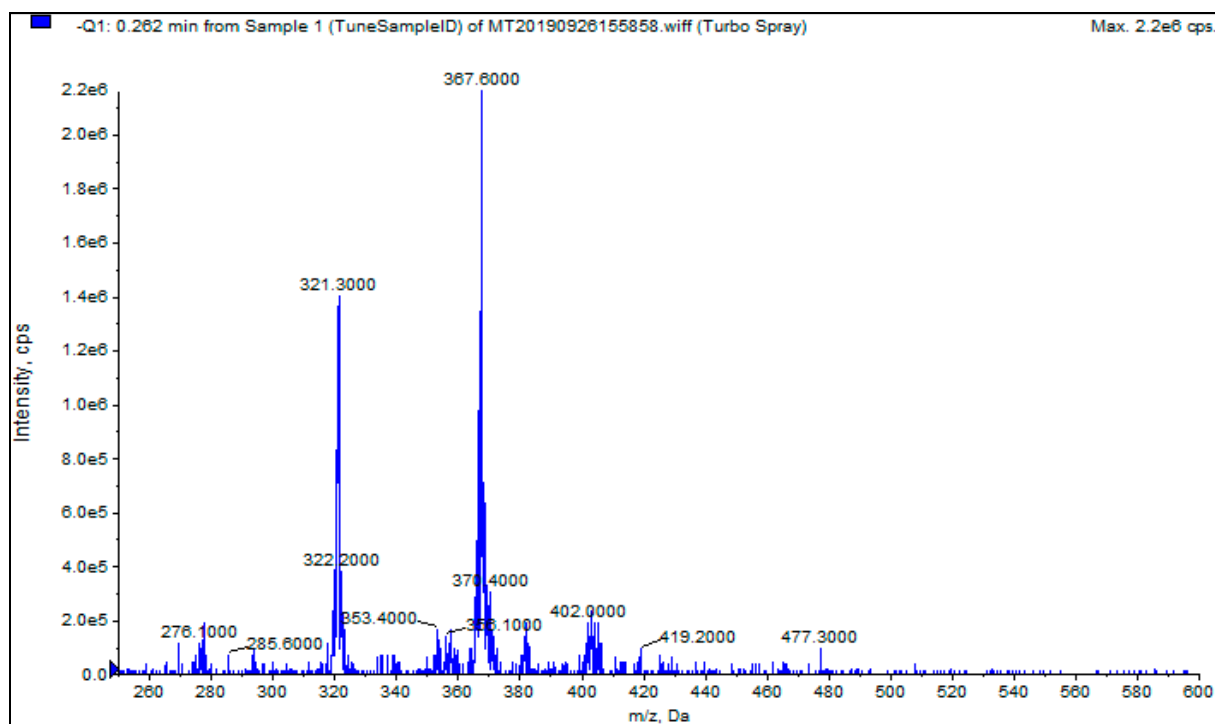


Figure S43. Mass spectrum of compound **17** recorded in negative ionization mode.
(solvent: CH₃CN + 1% HCOOH)

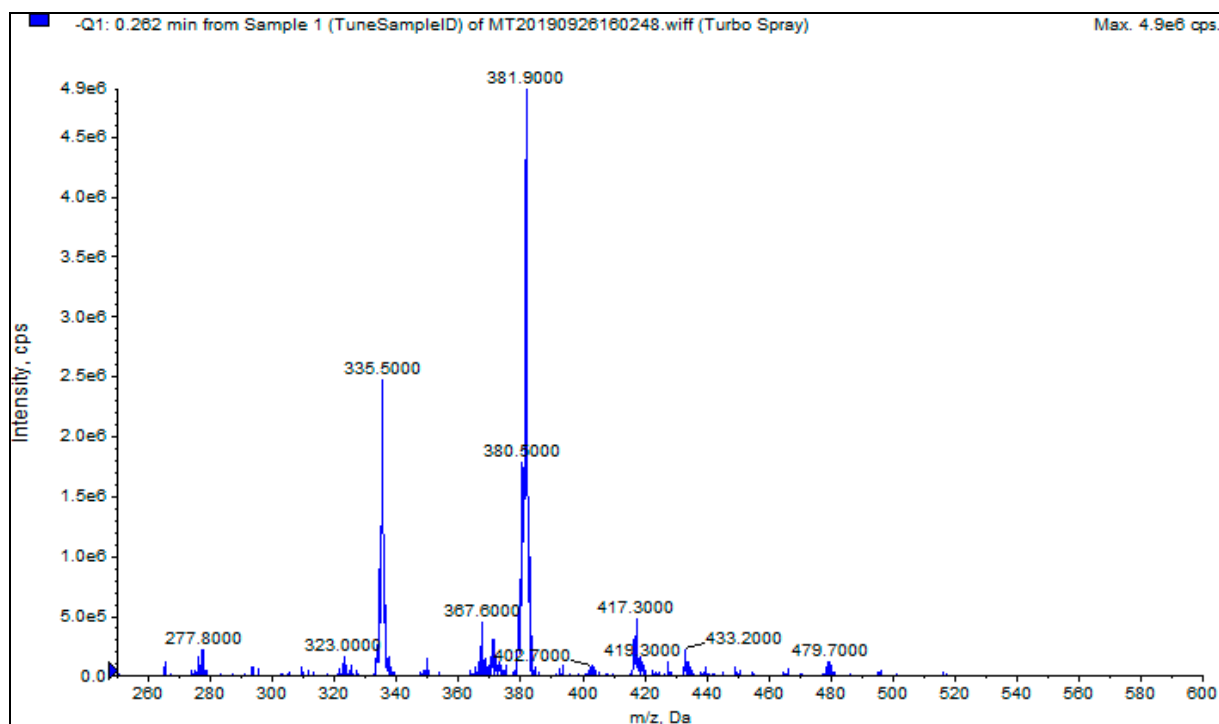


Figure S44. Mass spectrum of compound **18** recorded in negative ionization mode.
(solvent: CH₃CN + 1% HCOOH)

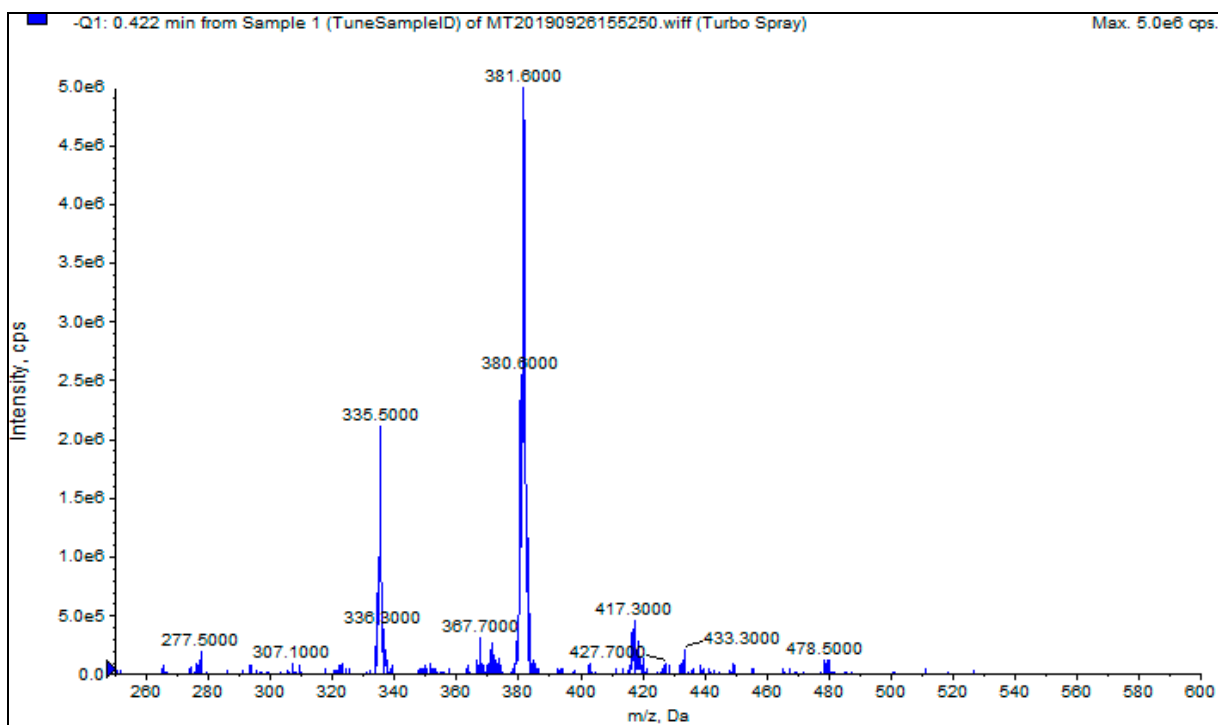


Figure S45. Mass spectrum of compound 19 recorded in negative ionization mode.
(solvent: CH₃CN + 1% HCOOH)

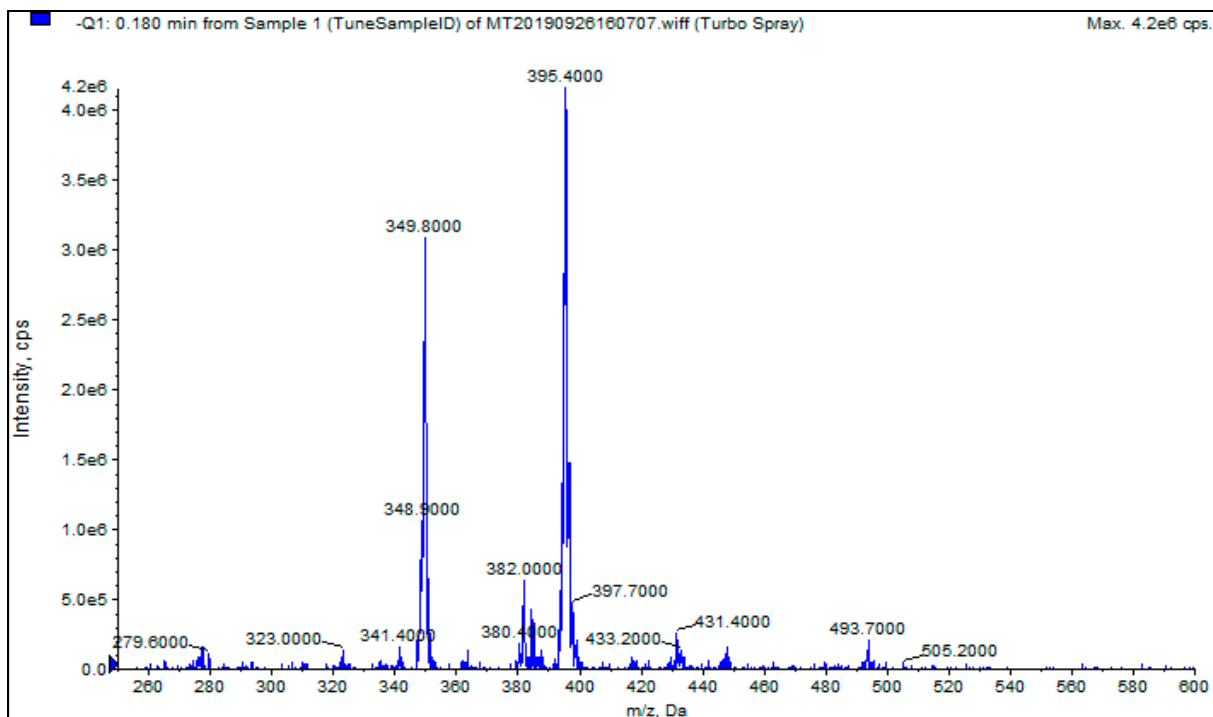


Figure S46. Mass spectrum of compound 20 recorded in negative ionization mode.
(solvent: CH₃CN + 1% HCOOH)

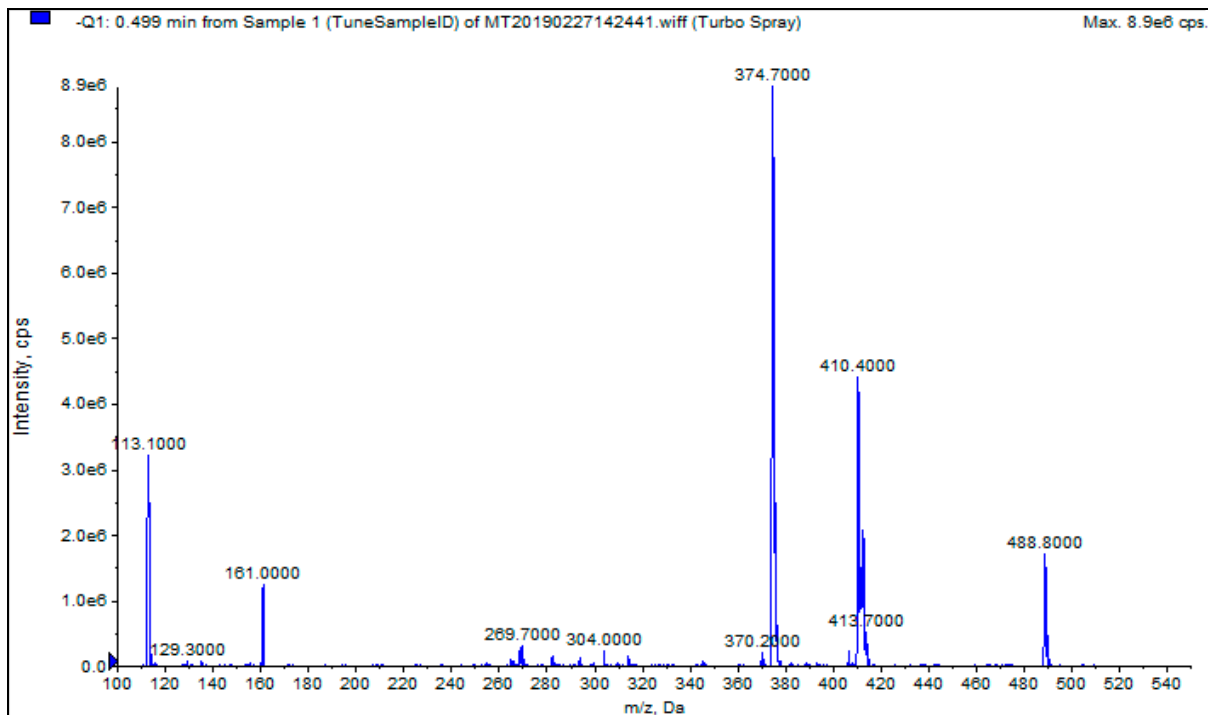


Figure S47. Mass spectrum of racemate **21** recorded in negative ionization mode.
(solvent: CH₃CN)

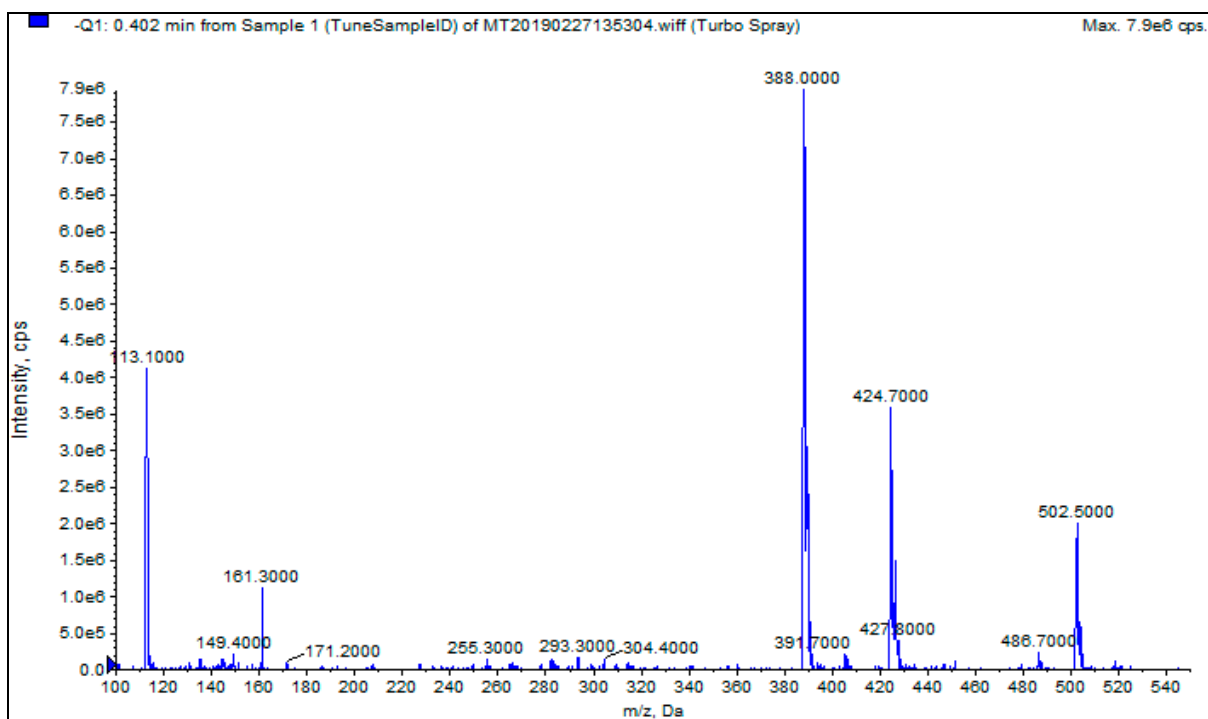


Figure S48. Mass spectrum of racemate **22** recorded in negative ionization mode.
(solvent: CH₃CN)

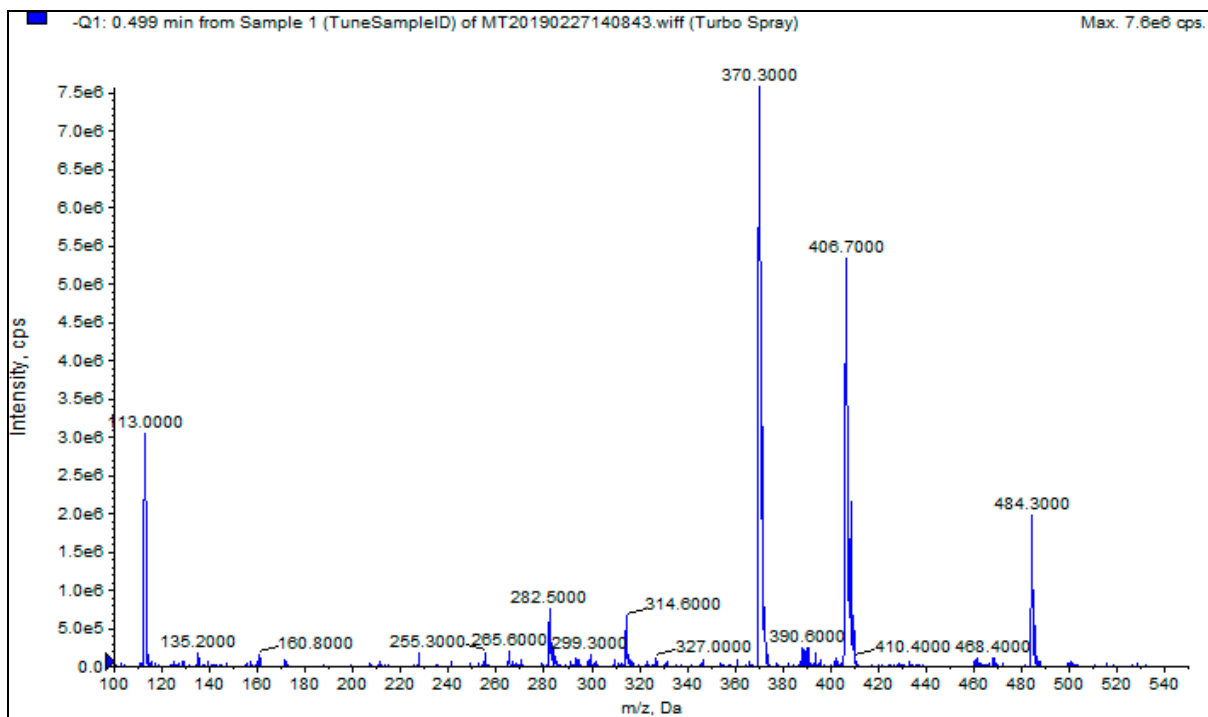


Figure S49. Mass spectrum of racemate **23** recorded in negative ionization mode.
(solvent: CH₃CN)

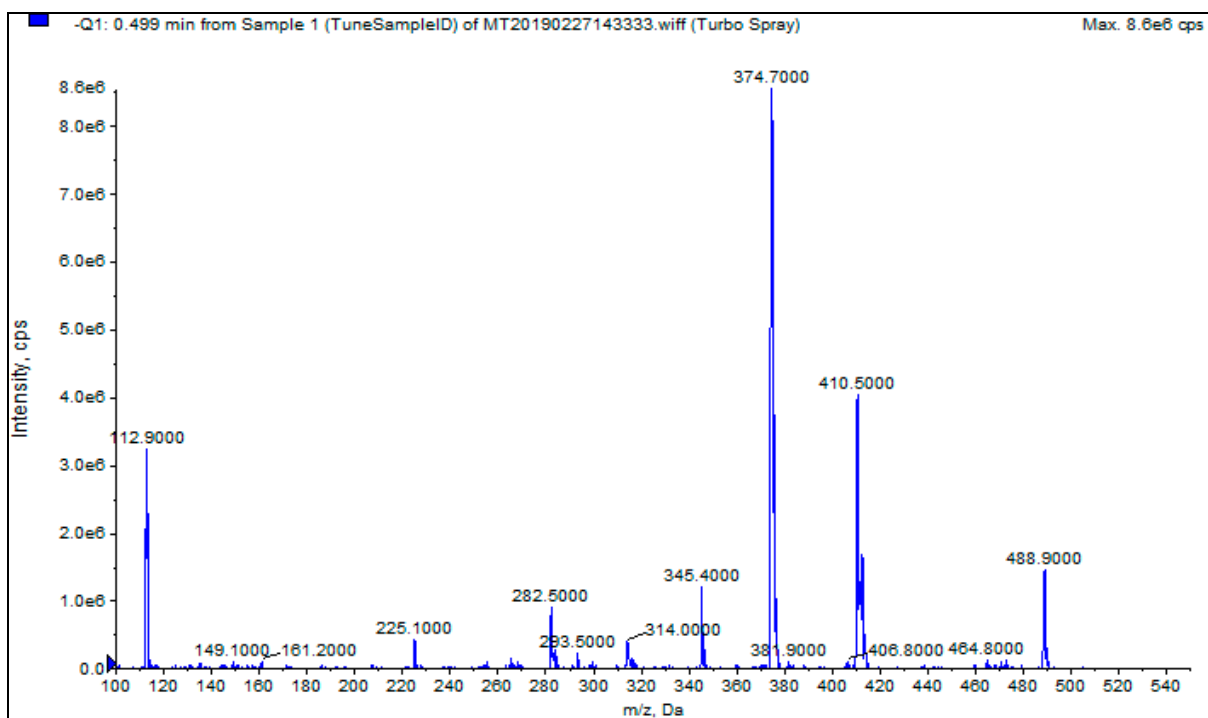


Figure S50. Mass spectrum of racemate **24** recorded in negative ionization mode.
(solvent: CH₃CN)

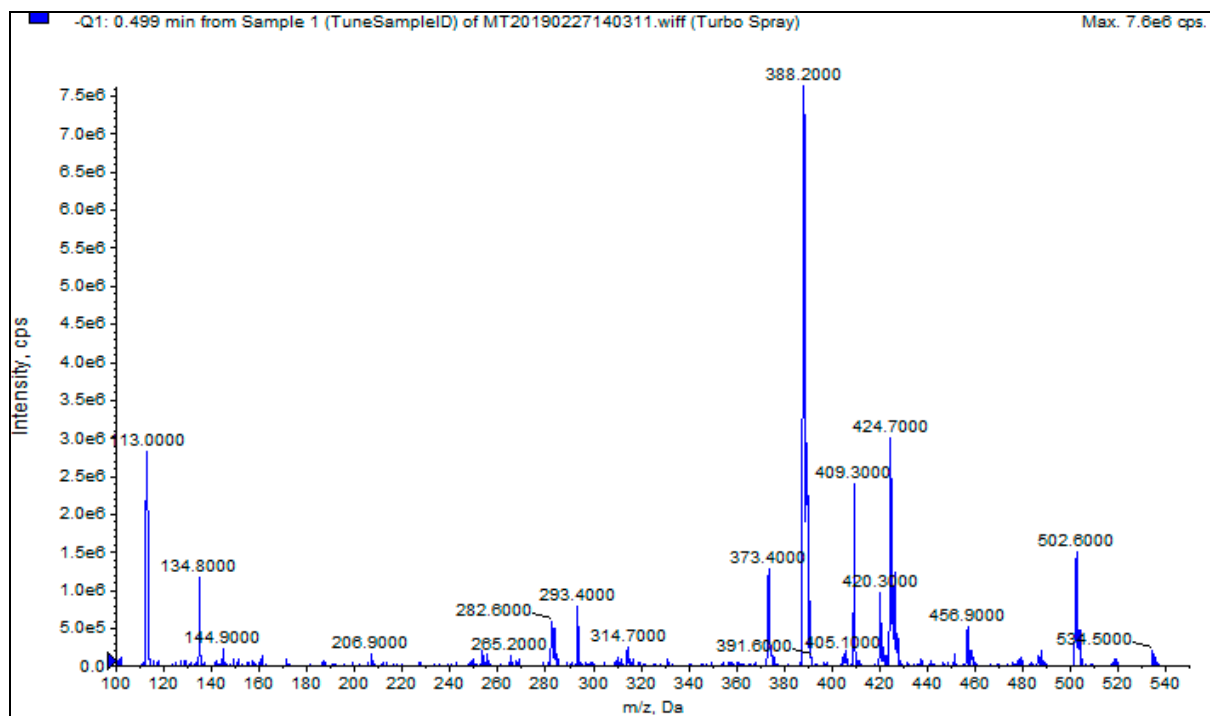


Figure S51. Mass spectrum of racemate **25** recorded in negative ionization mode.
(solvent: CH₃CN)

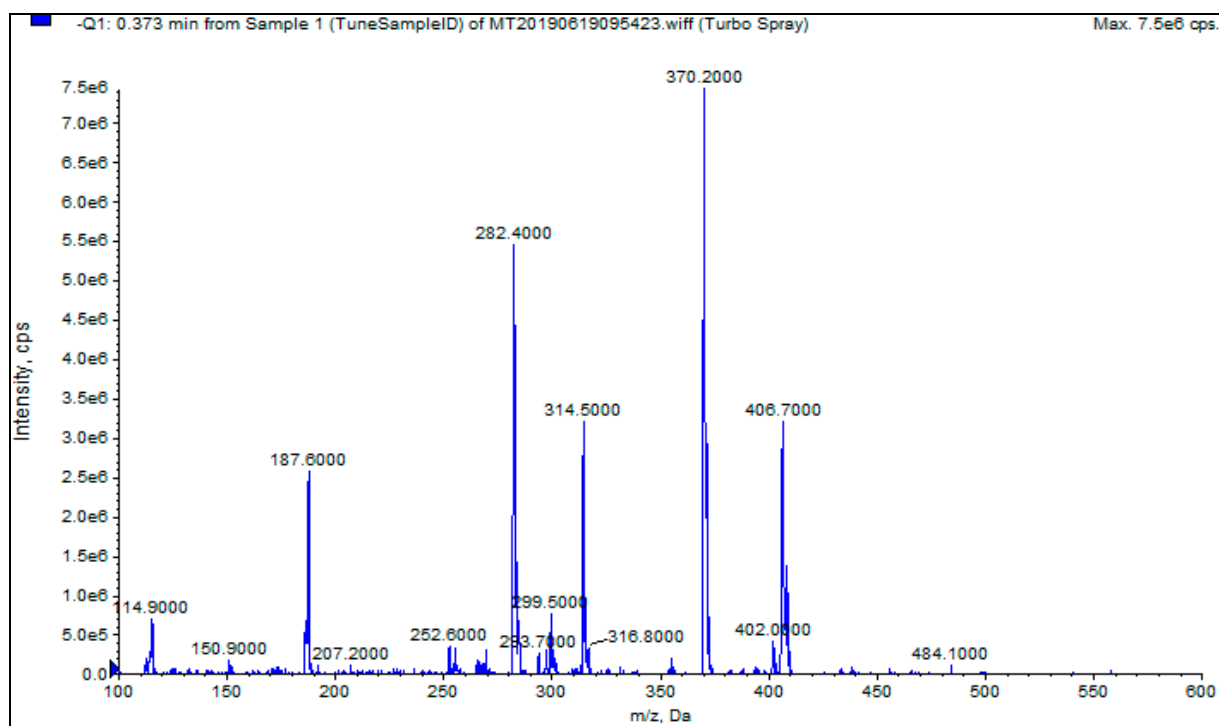


Figure S52. Mass spectrum of racemate **26** recorded in negative ionization mode.
(solvent: CH₃CN)

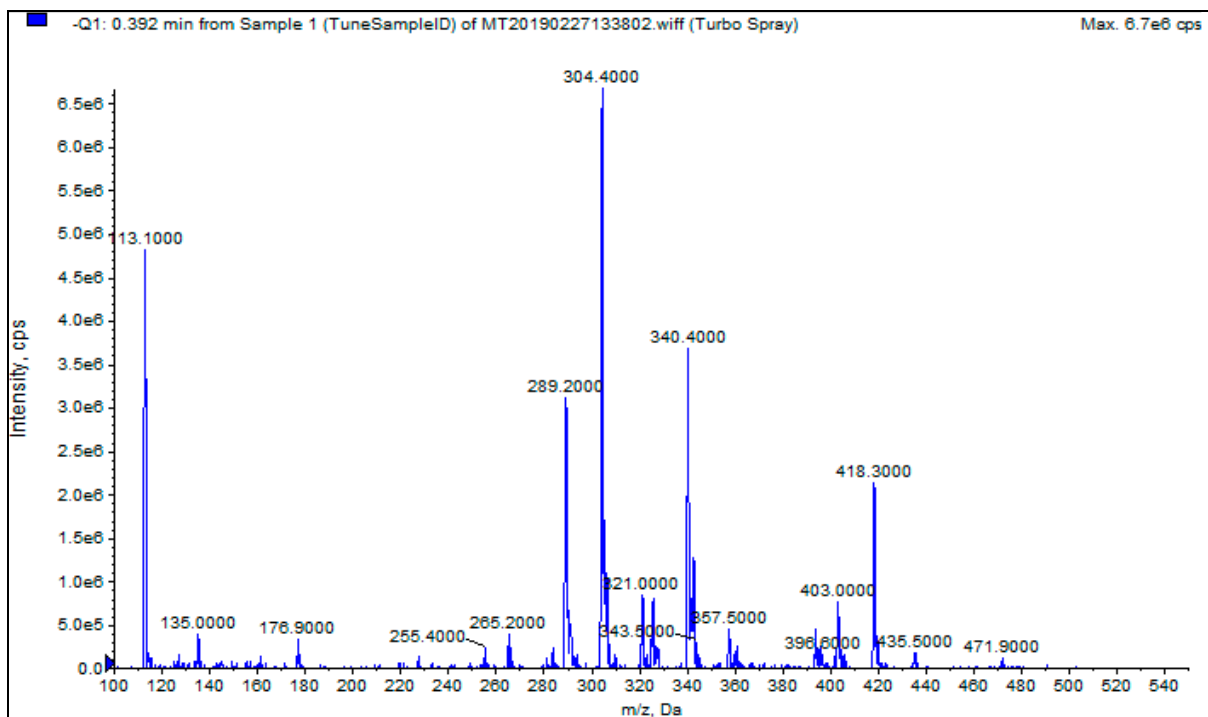


Figure S53. Mass spectrum of racemate **27** recorded in negative ionization mode.
(solvent: CH₃CN)

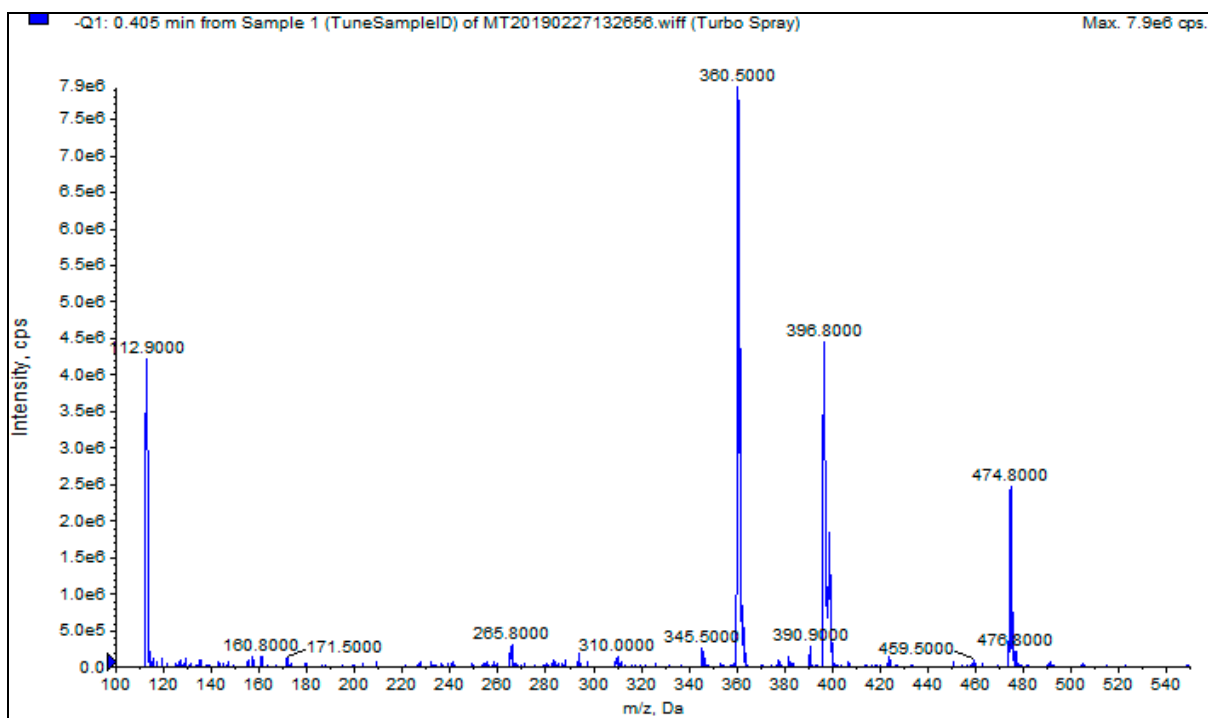


Figure S54. Mass spectrum of racemate **28** recorded in negative ionization mode.
(solvent: CH₃CN)

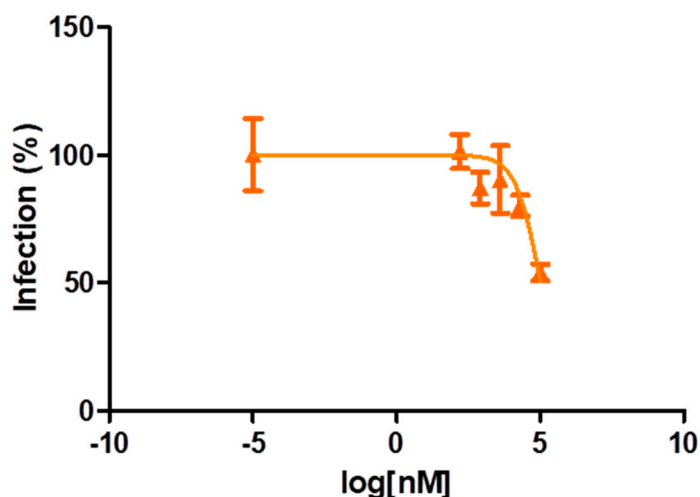


Figure S55. Compound **9** inhibits HIV-1 infection using the pseudotype virus assay at the non-cytotoxic concentration of 100 μM . Two independent experiments were performed in triplicates.

Table S1. Cytotoxicity of compounds **2-14** and **21-28** on U373-CD4-CCR5 cells, $n=2$. Compounds were tested up to 100 μM except for compound **9** whose cytotoxicity evaluation was repeated up to a maximum concentration of 500 μM . Both chemical strategies (B-ring saturation and 4'-oxime formation) allowed us to successfully decrease the cytotoxicity of protoflavones.

Compound	Compound type	Cytotoxic $\text{IC}_{50} \pm \text{SEM}$ [μM]
2	protoflavone	0.22 ± 0.003
6	protoflavone	2.09 ± 0.13
7	protoflavone	0.25 ± 0.002
8	protoflavone	0.67 ± 0.03
9	tetrahydroprotoflavone	> 500
10	tetrahydroprotoflavone	> 100
11	tetrahydroprotoflavone	> 100
12	tetrahydroprotoflavone	> 100
13	tetrahydroprotoflavone	> 100
14	tetrahydroprotoflavone	~ 6.37
21	dihydroprotoflavone 4'-oxime	> 100
22	dihydroprotoflavone 4'-oxime	> 100
23	dihydroprotoflavone 4'-oxime	~ 89.45
24	dihydroprotoflavone 4'-oxime	> 100
25	dihydroprotoflavone 4'-oxime	53.88 ± 0.35
26	dihydroprotoflavone 4'-oxime	> 100
27	tetrahydroprotoflavone 4'-oxime	> 100
28	tetrahydroprotoflavone 4'-oxime	27.02 ± 8.4