

## Metabolic profiling of the soft coral *Erythropodium caribaeorum* (Alcyonacea: Anthothelidae) from the Colombian Caribbean reveals different chemotypes (SUPPORTING INFORMATION)

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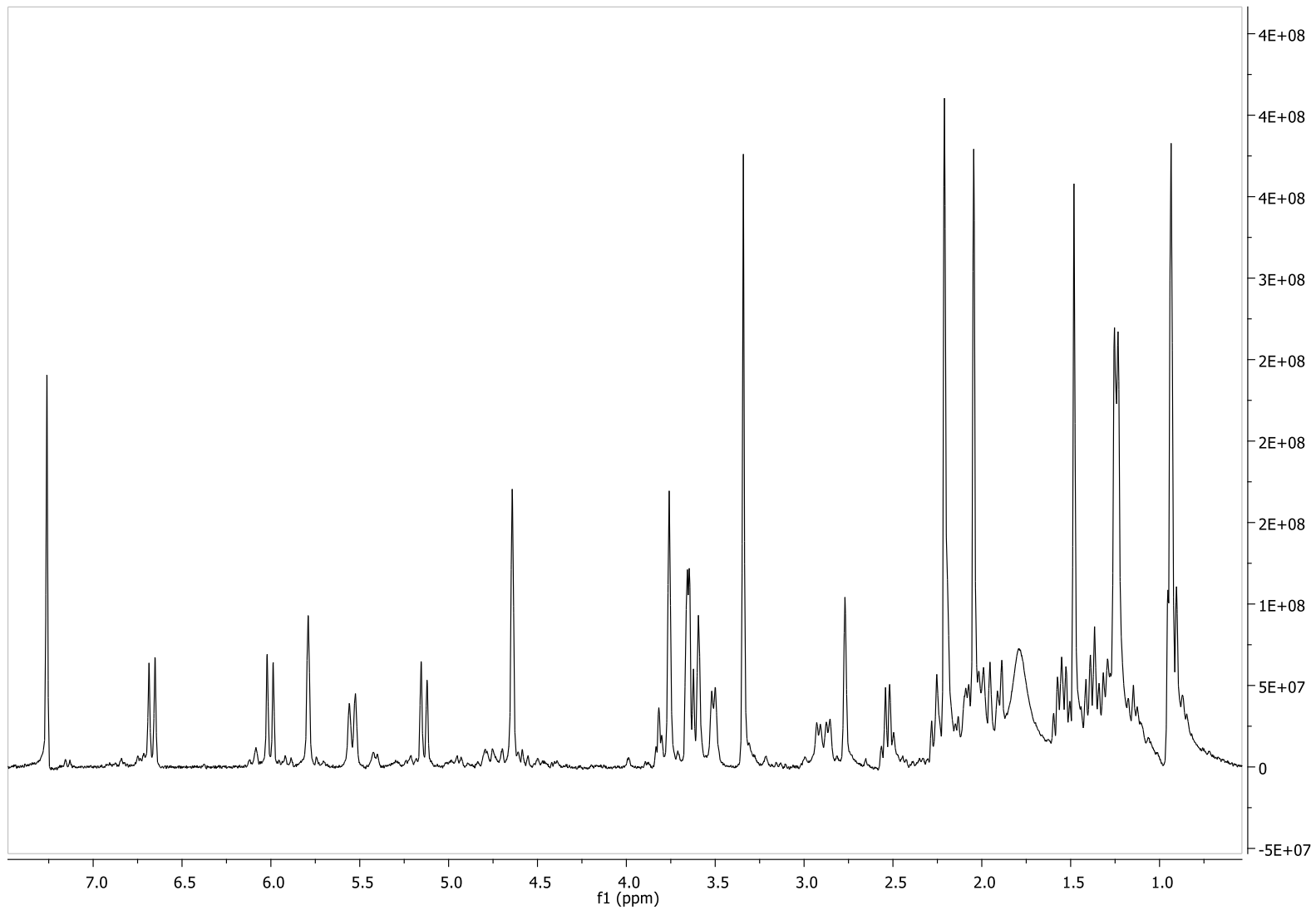
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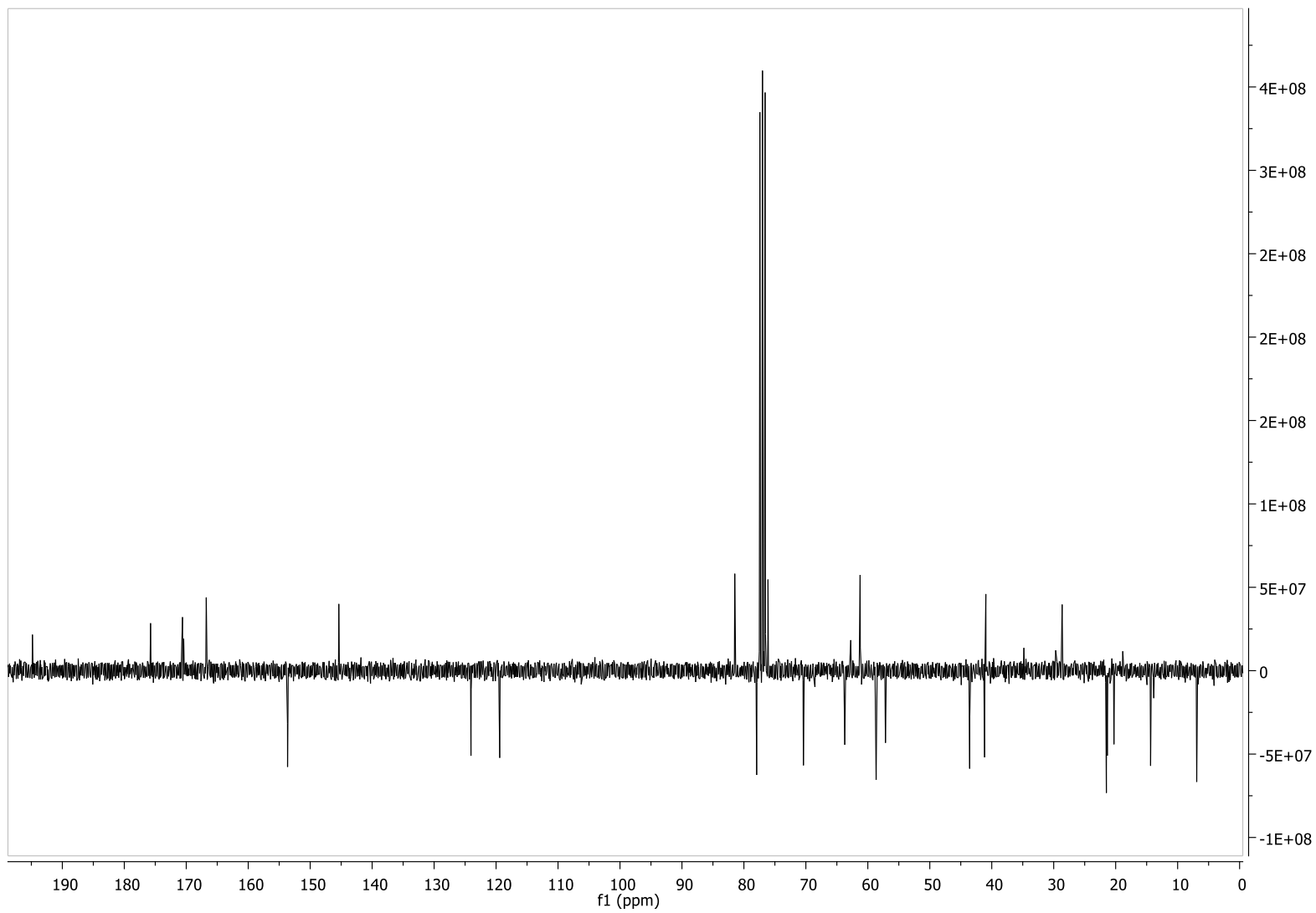
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**Table S1.** Variables responsible of the separation among samples with the same m/z ions, and similar retention times.

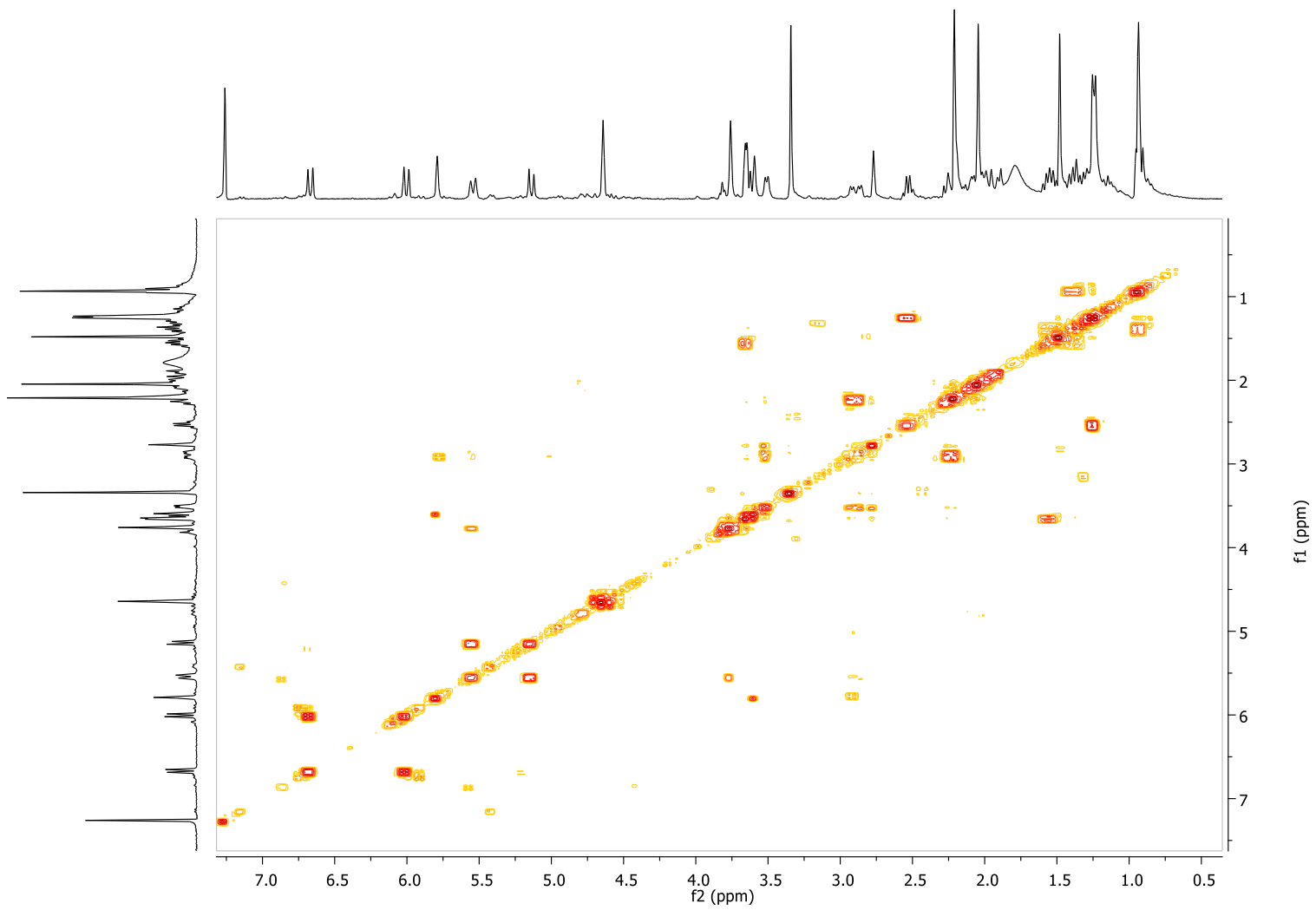
<b>Object</b>	<b>m/z</b>	<b>Retention time (minutes)</b>
<b>2519</b>	519.15	8.16
<b>2528</b>	519.15	7.63
<b>2613</b>	519.11	8.30
<b>3714</b>	519.15	8.23
<b>3719</b>	519.18	8.25
<b>3721</b>	519.10	8.30
<b>3738</b>	519.15	7.70
<b>3781</b>	519.15	5.64
<b>8784</b>	519.15	6.38
<b>10727</b>	519.15	8.20
<b>10728</b>	519.14	6.66
<b>10731</b>	519.12	8.22
<b>10735</b>	519.15	6.64
<b>15076</b>	519.15	8.26
<b>22787</b>	519.17	8.25



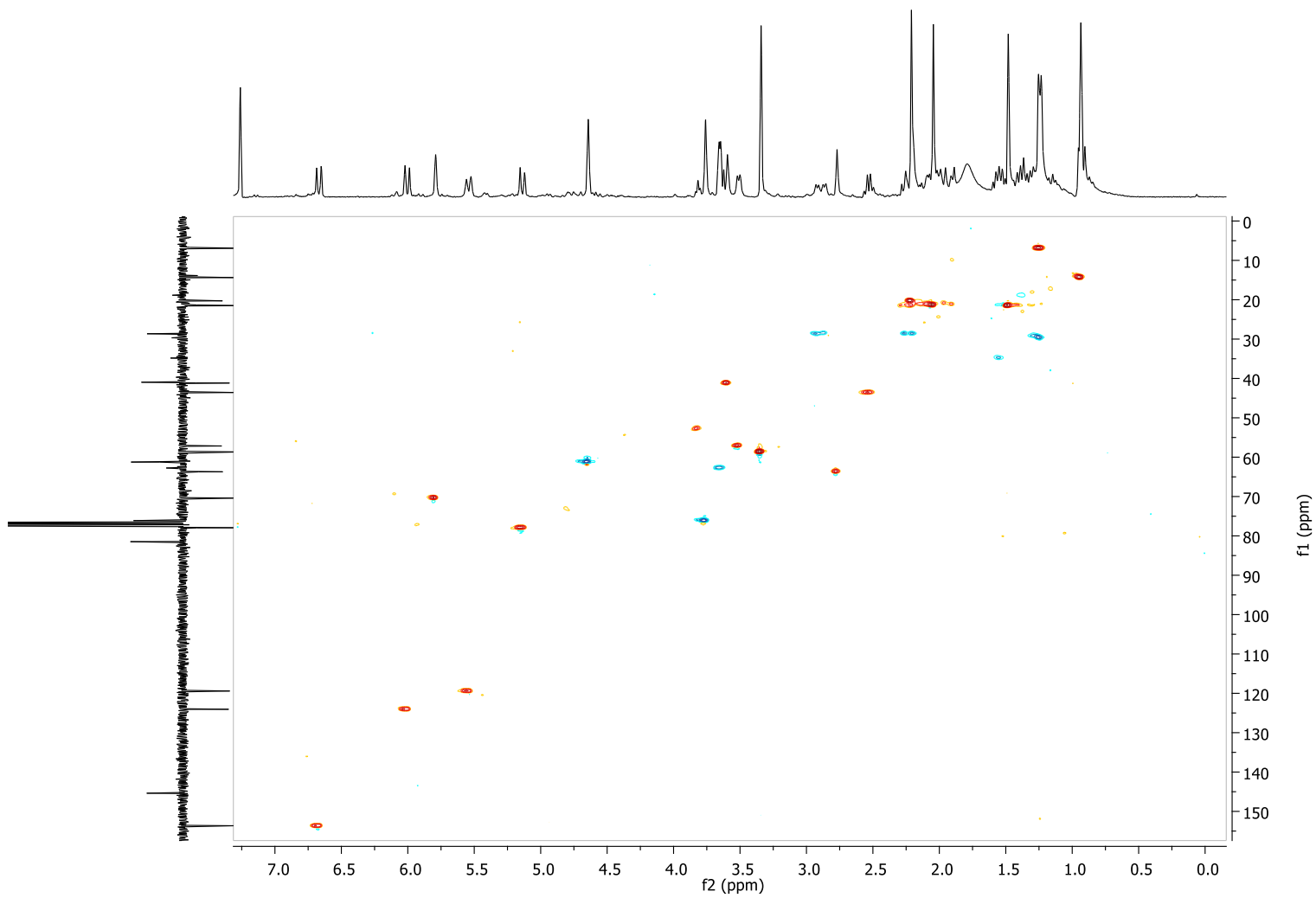
**Figure 1S.**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  at 300 MHz spectra of erythrolide W in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .



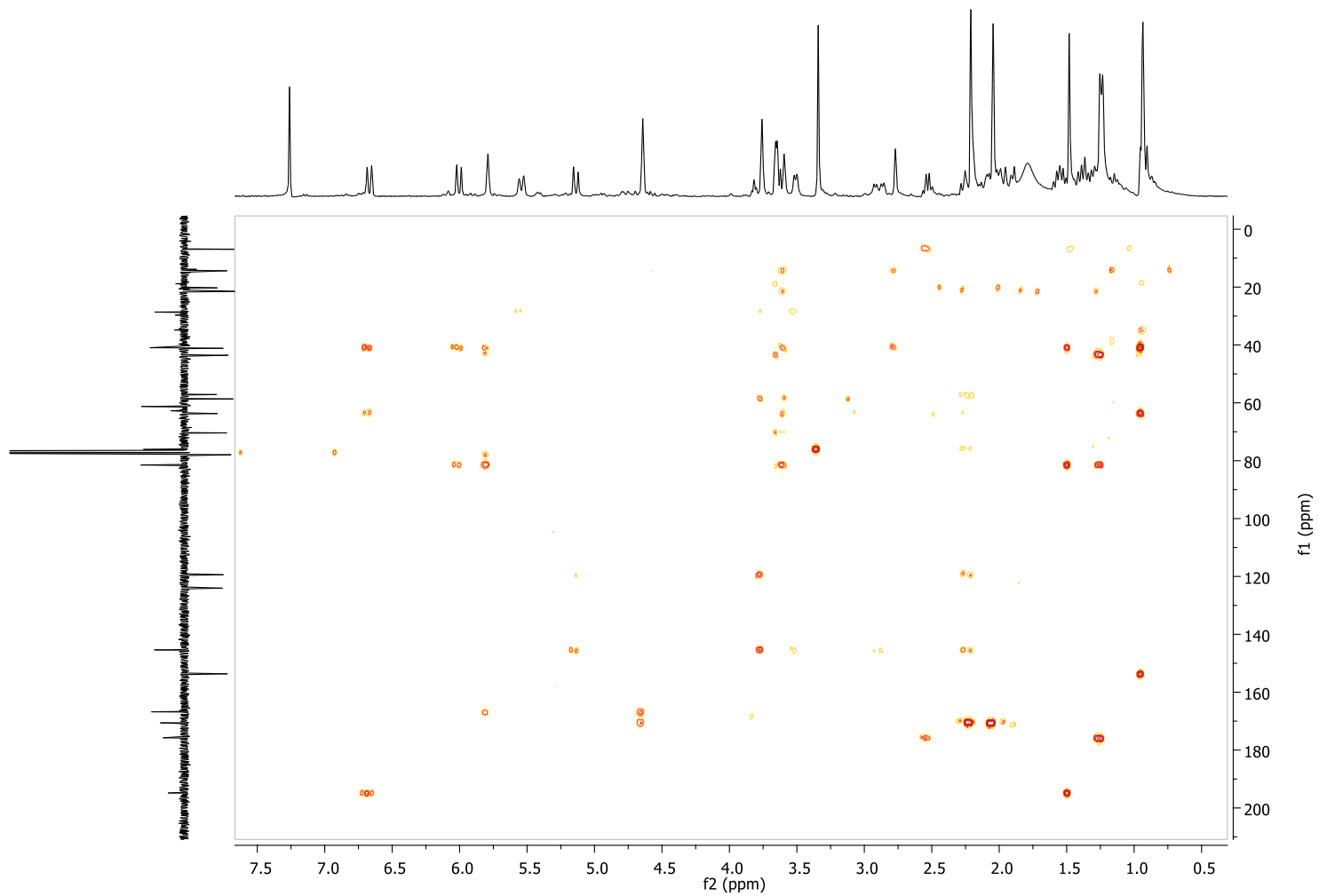
**Figure 2S.** APT-NMR at 75 MHz spectra of erythrolide W in CDCl<sub>3</sub>.



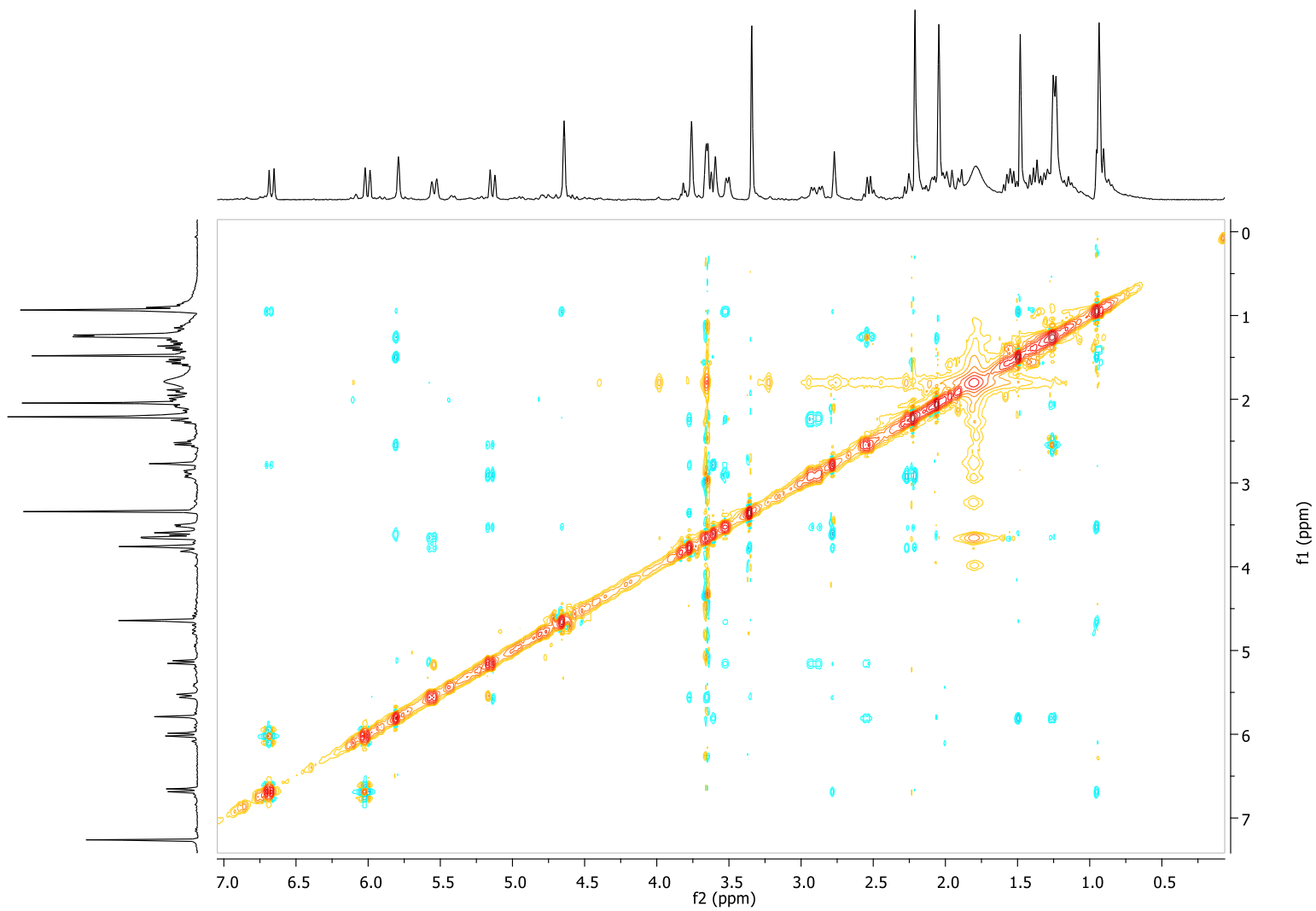
**Figure 3S.** COSY spectra of erythrolide W in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .



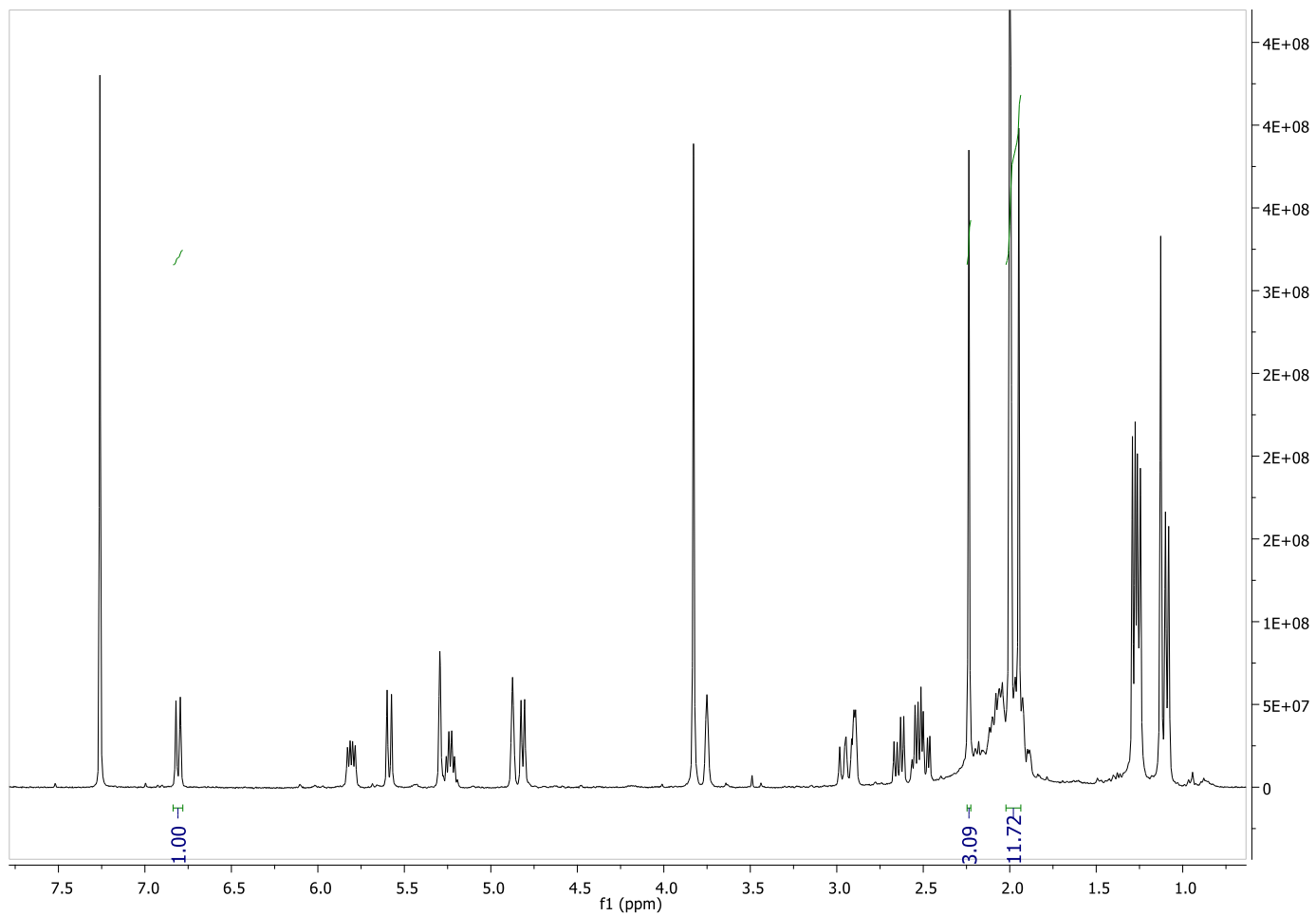
**Figure 4S.** HSQC spectra of erythrolide W in CDCl<sub>3</sub>.



**Figure 5S.** HMBC spectra of erythrolide W in CDCl<sub>3</sub>.

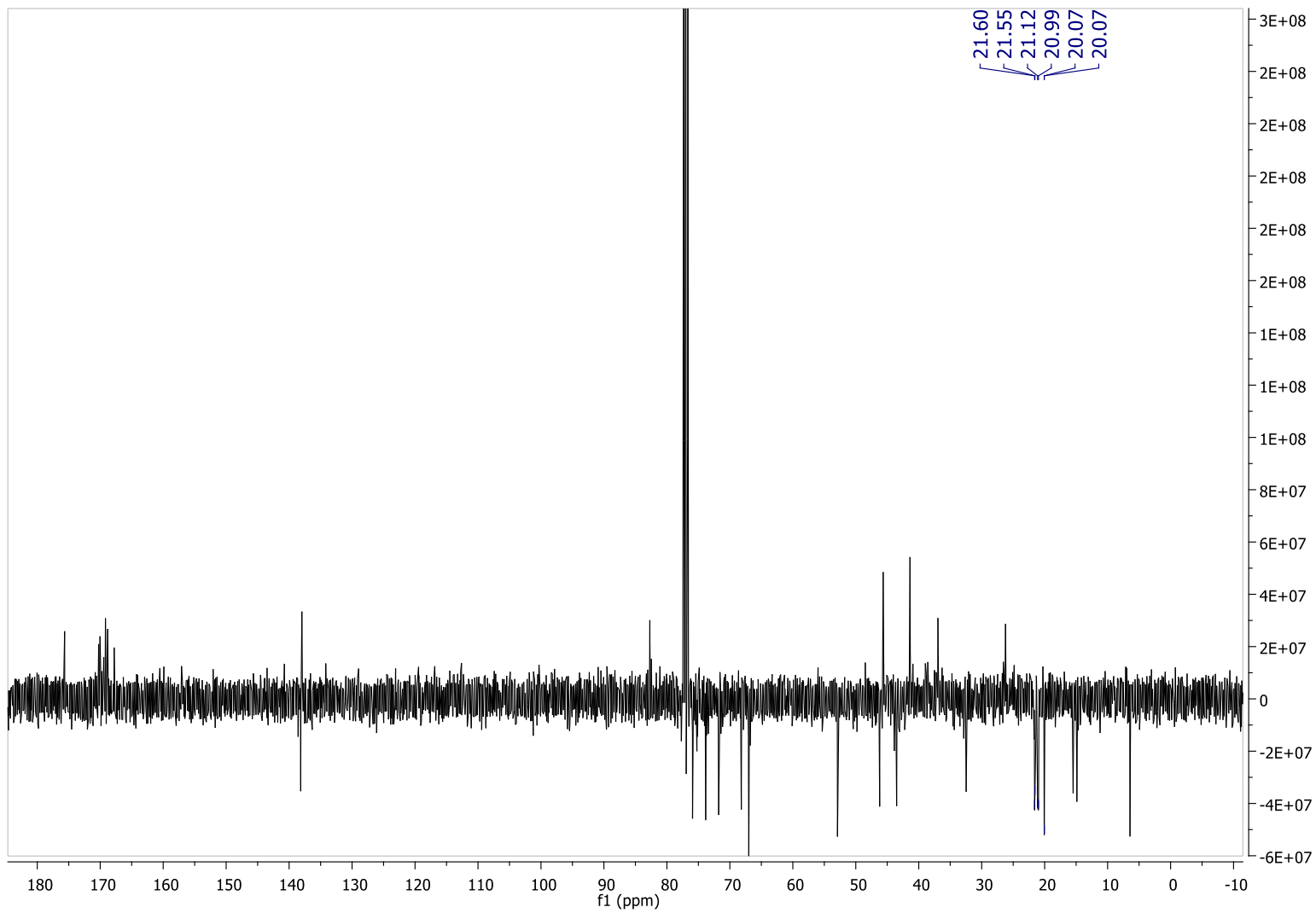


**Figure 6S.** NOESY spectra of erythrolide X in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .

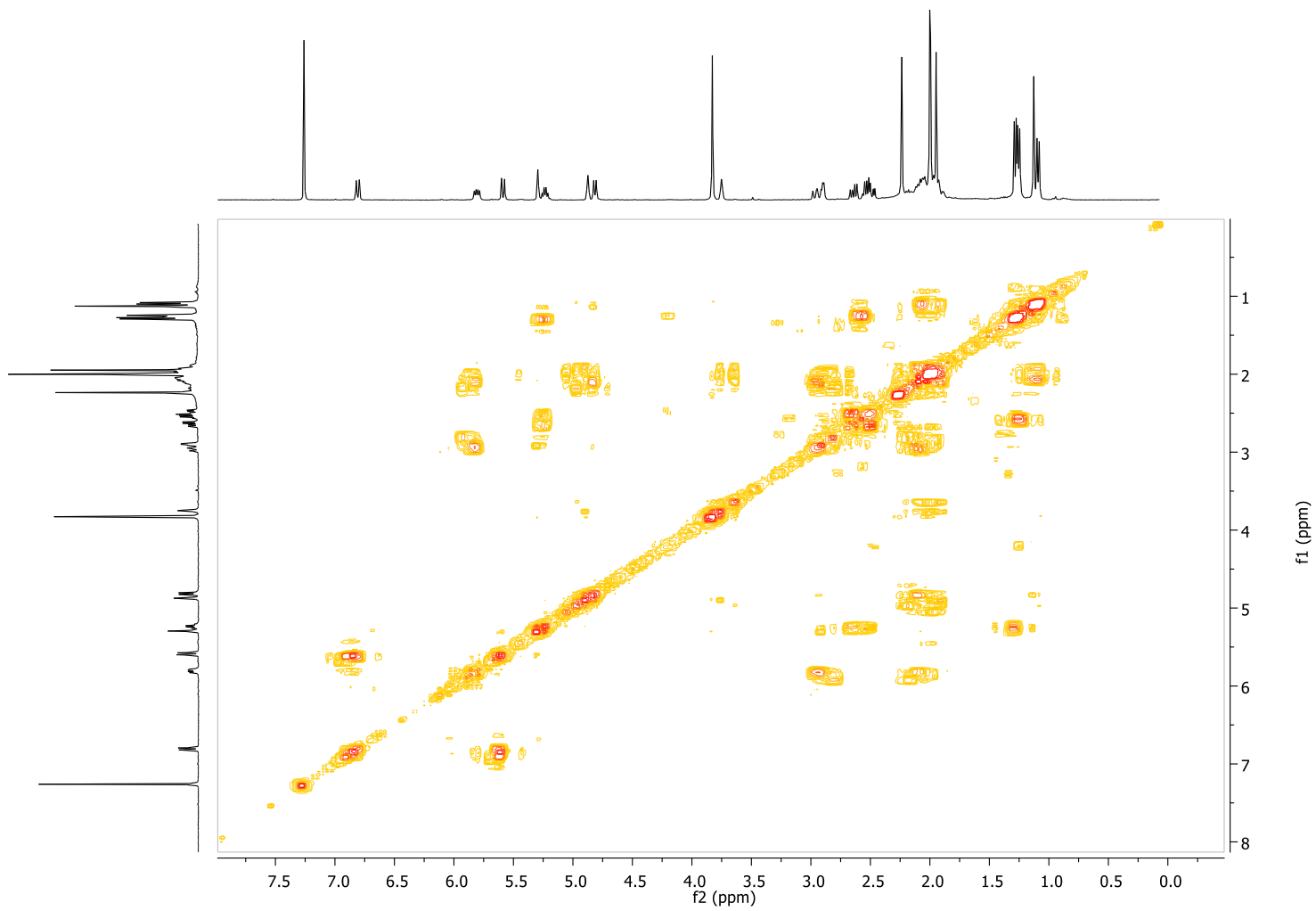


**Figure 7S.**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  at 400 MHz spectra of erythrolide X in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .

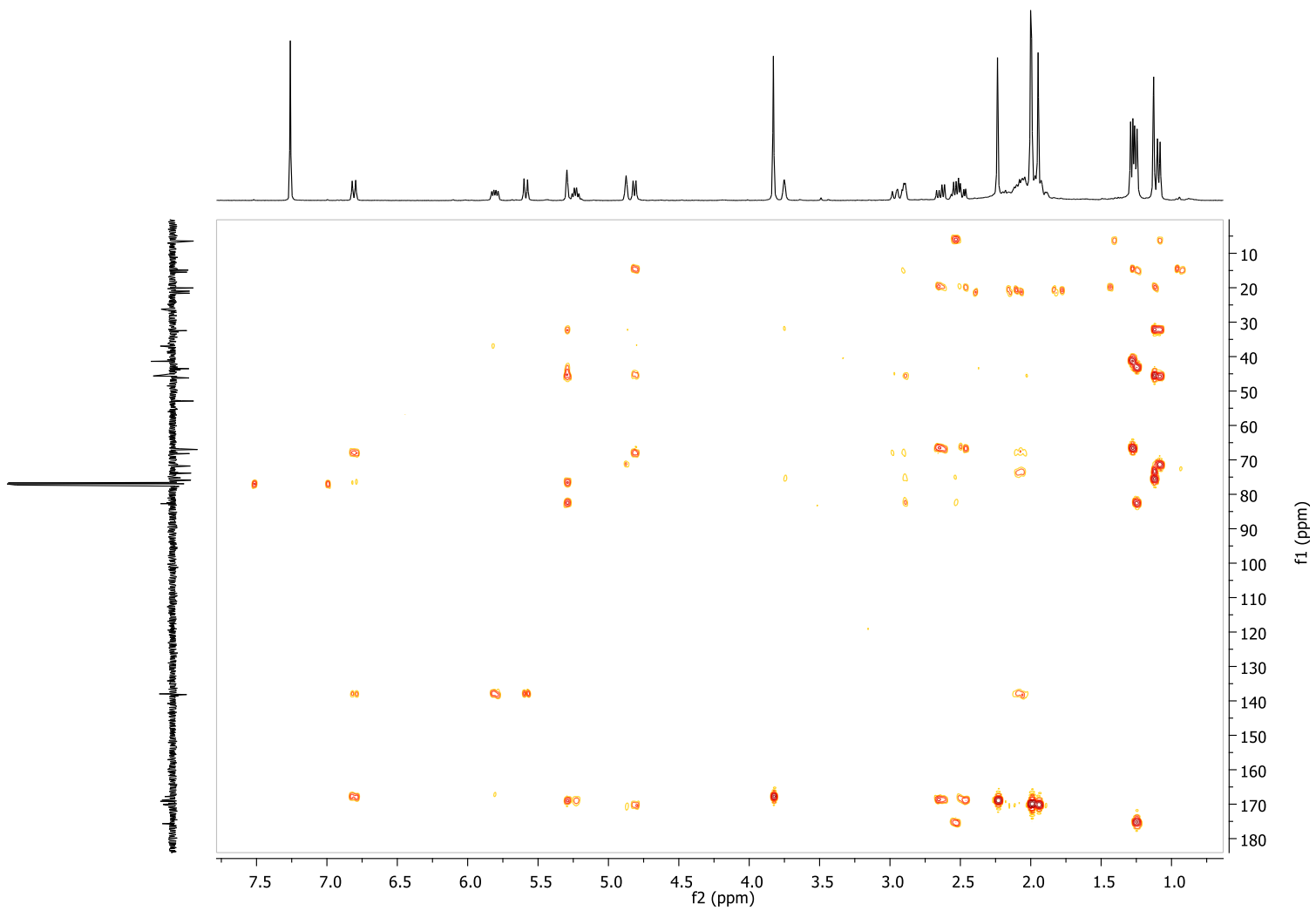




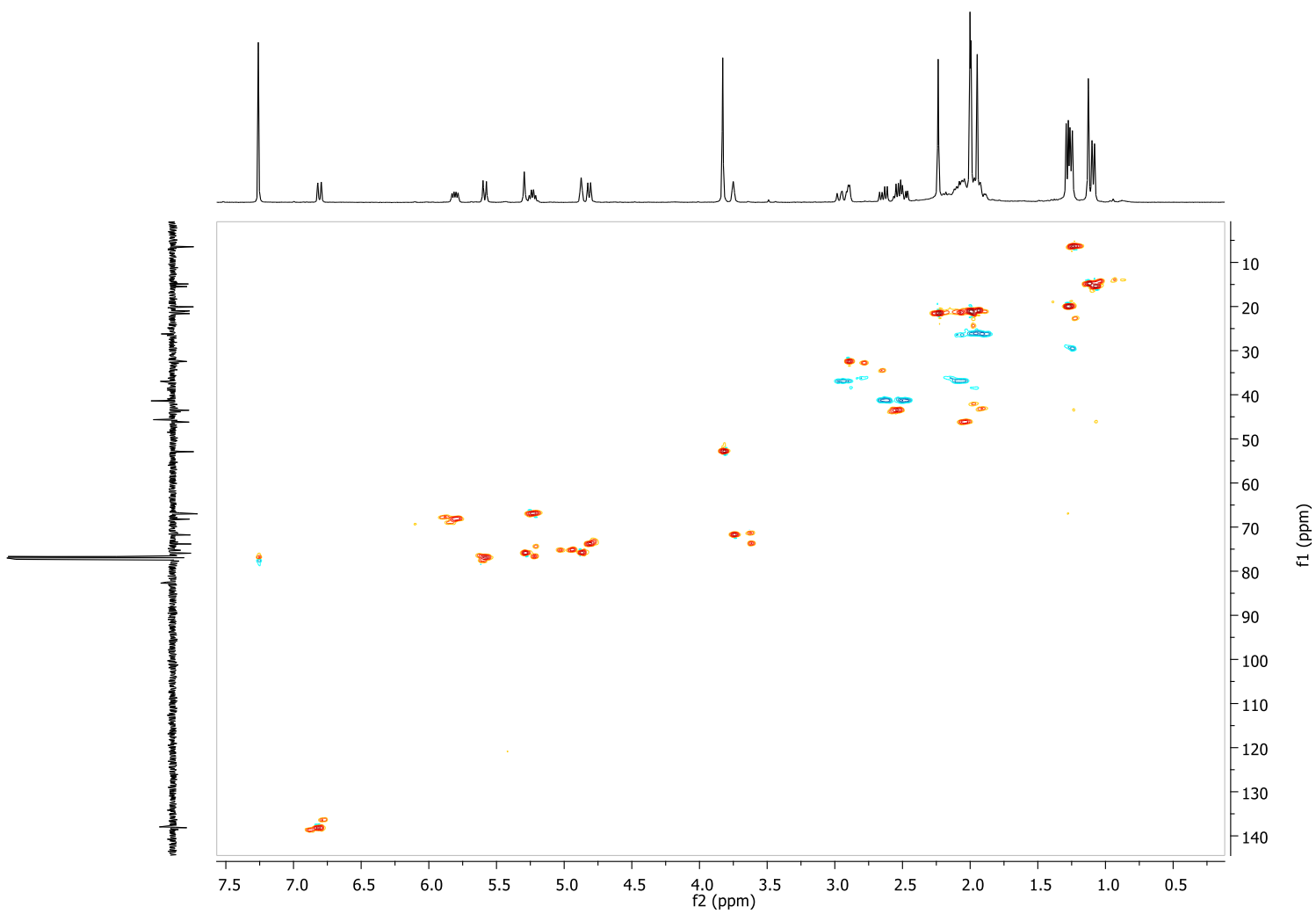
**Figure 8S.** APT spectra at 100 MHz of erythrolide X in CDCl<sub>3</sub>.



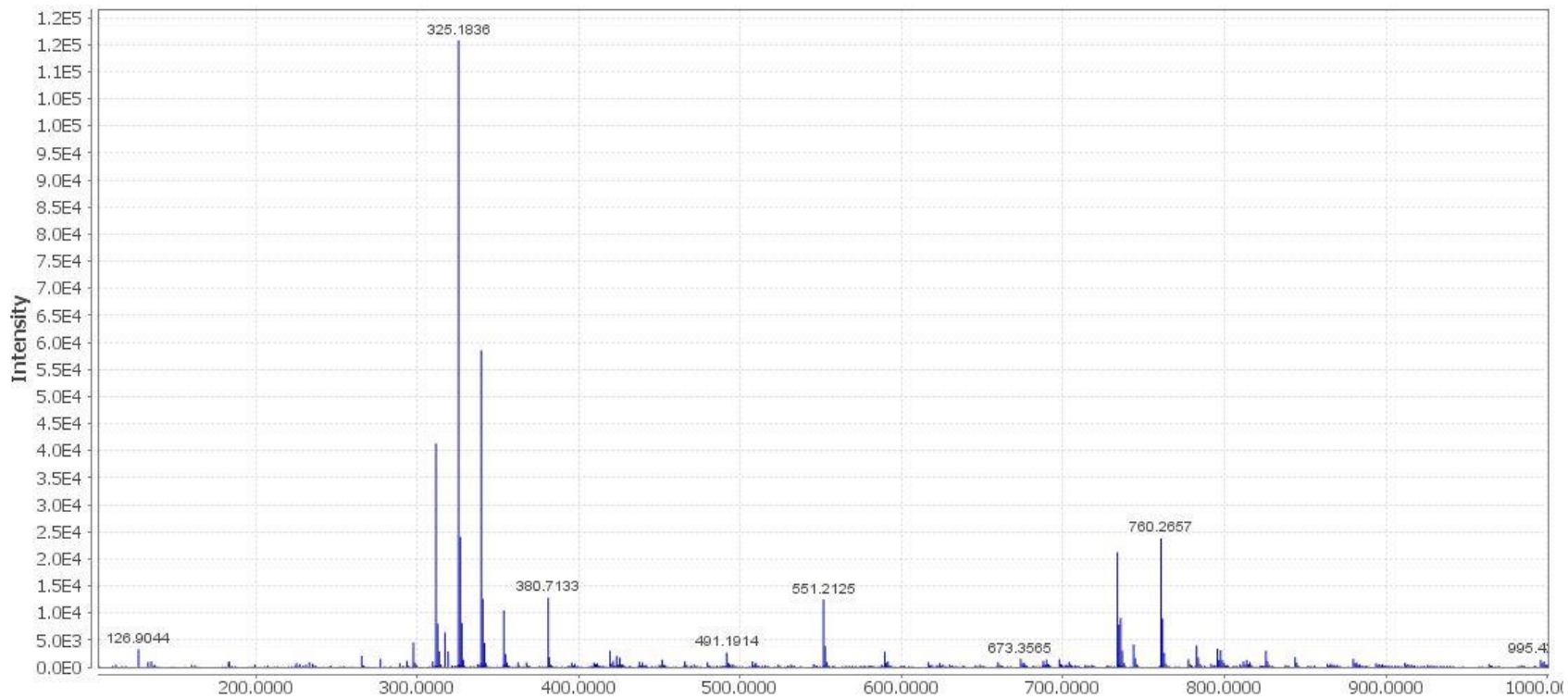
**Figure 9S.** COSY spectra of erythrolide X in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .



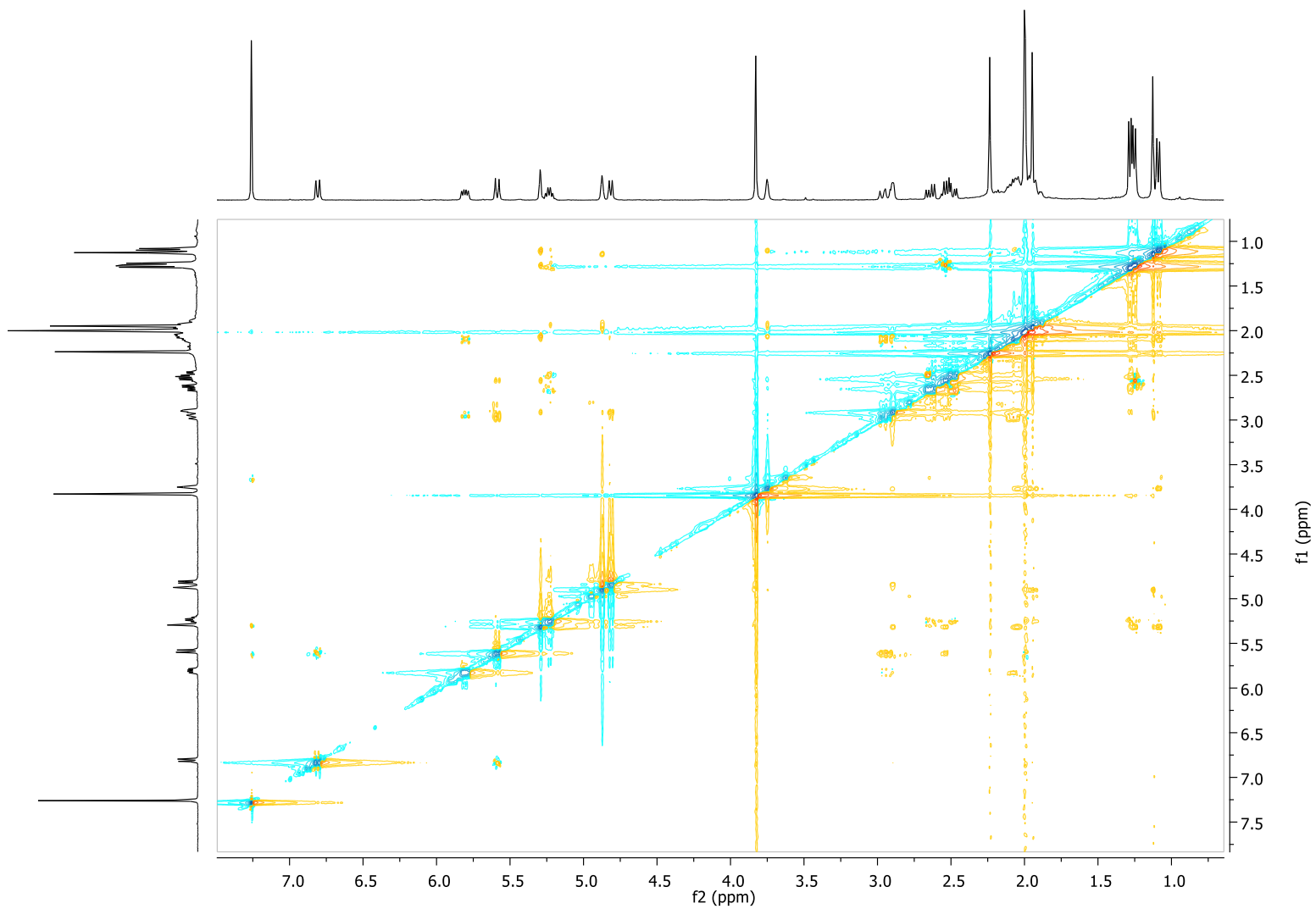
**Figure 10S.** HMBC spectra of erythrolide X in  $\text{CDCl}_3$



**Figure 11S.** HSQC spectra of erythrolide X in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



**Figure 12S.** MS spectra negative mode of erythrolide X



**Figure 13S.** NOESY spectra of erythrolide X in  $\text{CDCl}_3$

