

## Supplementary Materials

### Antibacterial and Antioxidant Efficacy of Secondary Metabolites from the Roots of *Cyphostemma adenocaule*: A Combined *In Vitro* and *In Silico* Study

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In this file, the tabular and NMR spectral information of all the compounds (**1-6**) used to establish the chemical structures of the isolated compounds from the roots of *C. adenocaule* are depicted in Table S1-6 and Figure S1-31, respectively.

TABLE S1:  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$ , and COSY NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$  in ppm,  $J$  in Hz) spectral data of compound **1**, and  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR values of  $\beta$ -sitosterol in the literature.

C. No.	Compound <b>1</b>			$\beta$ -Sitosterol [32]	
	$^1\text{H}$ NMR	$^{13}\text{C}$ NMR	COSY	$^1\text{H}$ NMR	$^{13}\text{C}$ NMR
1	1.84 (1H, <i>m</i> ), 1.07 (1H, <i>m</i> )	37.3	H-2	1.83 (1H, <i>m</i> ), 1.08 (1H, <i>m</i> )	37.2
2	1.81 (1H, <i>m</i> ), 1.52 (1H, <i>m</i> )	31.7	H-1	1.82 (1H, <i>m</i> ), 1.49 (1H, <i>m</i> )	32.6
3	3.51 (1H, <i>m</i> )	71.9	H-4	3.53 (1H, <i>m</i> )	71.8
4	2.27 (1H, <i>m</i> ), 2.22 (1H, <i>m</i> )	42.4	H-3	2.28 (1H, <i>m</i> ), 2.24 (1H, <i>m</i> )	42.3
5	-	140.8		-	140.7
6	5.34 (1H, <i>m</i> )	121.8	H-7	5.35 (1H, <i>d</i> , $J = 4.7$ )	121.7
7	1.98 (1H, <i>m</i> ), 1.94 (1H, <i>m</i> )	32.0	H-6, 8	1.98 (1H, <i>m</i> ), 1.56 (1H, <i>m</i> )	31.9
8	1.49 (1H, <i>m</i> )	32.0	H-7	1.46 (1H, <i>m</i> )	31.9
9	0.95 (1H, <i>m</i> )	50.2		0.94 (1H, <i>m</i> )	50.1
10	-	36.6		-	36.5
11	1.45 (1H, <i>m</i> ), 1.43 (1H, <i>m</i> )	21.1		1.48 (1H, <i>m</i> ), 1.45 (1H, <i>m</i> )	21.0
12	2.00 (1H, <i>m</i> ), 1.13 (1H, <i>m</i> )	39.8		1.97 (1H, <i>m</i> ), 1.15 (1H, <i>m</i> )	39.8
13	-	42.3		-	42.2
14	1.03 (1H, <i>m</i> )	56.8		1.03 (1H, <i>m</i> )	56.7
15	1.55 (1H, <i>m</i> ), 1.05 (1H, <i>m</i> )	24.4		1.55 (1H, <i>m</i> ), 1.05 (1H, <i>m</i> )	24.3
16	1.26 (2H, <i>m</i> )	28.3		1.24 (2H, <i>m</i> )	28.2
17	1.10 (1H, <i>m</i> )	56.1		1.13 (1H, <i>m</i> )	56.0
18	0.67 (3H, <i>s</i> )	12.0		0.68 (3H, <i>s</i> )	11.9
19	1.00 (3H, <i>s</i> )	19.5		1.01 (3H, <i>s</i> )	19.4
20	1.33 (1H, <i>m</i> )	36.2	H-21	1.36 (1H, <i>m</i> )	36.1
21	0.91 (3H, <i>d</i> , $J = 6.6$ )	18.8	H-20	0.94 (3H, <i>d</i> )	18.8
22	1.30 (2H, <i>m</i> )	34.0		1.32 (2H, <i>m</i> )	33.9
23	1.14 (2H, <i>m</i> )	26.1		1.15 (2H, <i>m</i> )	26.0
24	0.93 (1H, <i>m</i> )	45.9		0.93 (1H, <i>m</i> )	45.8
25	1.64 (1H, <i>m</i> )	29.2	H-26, 27	1.65 (1H, <i>m</i> )	29.1
26	0.80 (3H, <i>d</i> , $J = 6.2$ )	19.1	H-25	0.82 (3H, <i>d</i> , $J = 6.3$ )	19.0
27	0.81 (3H, <i>d</i> , $J = 6.1$ )	19.9	H-25	0.83 (3H, <i>d</i> , $J = 6.1$ )	19.8
28	1.20 (2H, <i>m</i> )	23.1	H-29	1.22 (2H, <i>m</i> )	23.0
29	0.83 (3H, <i>t</i> )	11.9	H-28	0.85 (3H, <i>t</i> )	11.8

TABLE S2:  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$ , DEPT-135, COSY, and HMBC NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$  in ppm,  $J$  in Hz) spectral data of compound **2**, and  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR values of 3-hydroxy-isoagatholactone in the literature.

C. No.	Compound 2				3-Hydroxy-isoagatholactone [33]		
	$^1\text{H}$ NMR	$^{13}\text{C}$ NMR	DEPT-135	COSY	HMBC	$^1\text{H}$ NMR	$^{13}\text{C}$ NMR
1	1.94 (1H, <i>m</i> ), 1.54 (1H, <i>m</i> )	32.8	-CH <sub>2</sub> -			1.60 (2H, <i>m</i> )	32.7
2	2.11 (1H, <i>m</i> ), 1.56 (1H, <i>m</i> )	25.1	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	H-3		1.52 (2H, <i>m</i> )	25.0
3	3.42 (1H, <i>t</i> , $J = 2.9$ )	75.8	-CH-O-	H-2		3.42 (1H, <i>t</i> , $J = 2.9$ )	75.7
4	-	37.5	Q			-	37.4
5	1.38 (1H, <i>m</i> )	54.1	-CH-		C-7, 20	1.36 (1H, <i>m</i> )	56.6
6	1.46 (1H, <i>m</i> ), 1.35 (1H, <i>m</i> )	18.0	-CH <sub>2</sub> -			1.39 (2H, <i>m</i> )	17.9
7	1.68 (1H, <i>m</i> ), 1.66 (1H, <i>m</i> )	40.7	-CH <sub>2</sub> -			1.45 (2H, <i>m</i> )	40.6
8	-	34.5	Q			-	34.4
9	1.43 (1H, <i>m</i> )	51.1	-CH-	H-11		1.36 (1H, <i>m</i> )	51.1
10	-	37.1	Q			-	37.0
11	2.37 (1H, <i>dd</i> , $J = 5.6$ ), 2.32 (1H, <i>dd</i> , $J = 5.7$ )	24.2	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	H-9, 12		2.31 (2H, <i>m</i> )	24.1
12	6.85 (1H, <i>dd</i> , $J = 3.5$ , 3.5)	136.4	=CH-	H-11		6.85 (1H, <i>dd</i> , $J = 3.5$ , 3.5)	136.4
13	-	127.0	Q			-	127.0
14	2.79 (1H, <i>dd</i> , $J = 8.7$ , 4.4)	49.3	-CH-	H-15		2.79 (1H, <i>m</i> )	53.9
15	4.36 (1H, <i>t</i> , $J = 9.2$ ), 4.03 (1H, <i>t</i> , $J = 9.1$ )	67.3	-CH <sub>2</sub> -O-	H-14	C-13, 16	4.36 (1H, <i>t</i> , $J = 9.1$ ), 4.03 (1H, <i>t</i> , $J = 9.1$ )	67.2
16	-	170.3	Q (-C=O)			-	170.3
17	0.76 (3H, <i>s</i> )	14.2	-CH <sub>3</sub>			0.78 (3H, <i>s</i> )	14.1
18	0.92 (3H, <i>s</i> )	28.4	-CH <sub>3</sub>			0.94 (3H, <i>s</i> )	28.3
19	0.85 (3H, <i>s</i> )	22.2	-CH <sub>3</sub>			0.97 (3H, <i>s</i> )	22.1
20	0.95 (3H, <i>s</i> )	15.2	-CH <sub>3</sub>			0.87 (3H, <i>s</i> )	15.1
OH	5.28 (1H, <i>brs</i> )	-	-			5.32 (1H, <i>brs</i> )	-

TABLE S3:  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$ , DEPT-135, COSY, HSQC, and HMBC NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ,  $\delta$  in ppm,  $J$  in Hz) spectral data of compound **3**, and  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR values of  $\varepsilon$ -viniferin in the literature.

C. No.	Compound <b>3</b>						$\varepsilon$ -Viniferin [33, 35]	
	$^1\text{H}$ NMR	$^{13}\text{C}$ NMR	DEPT-135	COS Y	HSQ C	HMB C	$^1\text{H}$ NMR	$^{13}\text{C}$ NMR
1	-	133.8	Q				-	133.8
2/6	7.14 (2H, <i>d</i> , $J = 8.7$ )	128.1	=CH-	H-3/5	C-2/6	C-4, 7	7.16 (2H, <i>d</i> , $J = 8.6$ )	128.2
3/5	6.78 (2H, <i>d</i> , $J = 8.7$ )	116.4	=CH-	H-2/6	H-3/5	C-2/6	6.79 (2H, <i>d</i> , $J = 8.6$ )	116.3
4	-	158.5	Q				-	159.4
7	5.37 (1H, <i>d</i> , $J = 6.6$ )	94.8	-CH-O-	H-8	C-7	C-2, 6, 9	5.39 (1H, <i>d</i> , $J = 6.6$ )	94.8
8	4.35 (1H, <i>d</i> , $J = 6.6$ )	58.3	-CH-	H-7	C-8	C-1, 7, 9, 10, 10', 11', 14	4.37 (1H, <i>d</i> , $J = 6.6$ )	58.2
9	-	147.3	Q				-	147.3
10/14	6.18 (2H, <i>s</i> )	107.5	=CH-		C-10/14	C-8, 11, 12, 13	6.19 (2H, <i>s</i> )	107.6
11, 13	-	160.0	Q				-	159.9
12	6.21 (1H, <i>s</i> )	102.3	=CH-		C-12		6.18 (1H, <i>s</i> )	102.2
1'	-	131.2	Q				-	131.1
2'/6'	7.03 (2H, <i>d</i> , $J = 8.8$ )	128.8	=CH-	H-3'/5'	C-2'/6'	C-4', 7'	7.06 (2H, <i>d</i> , $J = 8.7$ )	128.8
3'/5'	6.66 (2H, <i>d</i> , $J = 8.8$ )	116.3	=CH-	H-2'/6'	C-3'/5'		6.67 (2H, <i>d</i> , $J = 8.8$ )	116.3
4'	-	158.4	Q				-	158.3
7'	6.84 (1H, <i>d</i> , $J = 16.7$ )	130.3	=CH-	H-8'	C-7'	C-14'	6.84 (1H, <i>d</i> , $J = 16.4$ )	130.3
8'	6.57 (1H, <i>d</i> , $J = 16.3$ )	123.6	=CH-	H-7'	C-8'	C-2', 6', 9'	6.59 (1H, <i>d</i> , $J = 16.5$ )	123.6
9'	-	136.8	Q				-	136.8
10'	-	120.0	Q				-	120.0
11'	-	162.7	Q				-	162.7
12'	6.26 (1H, <i>s</i> )	96.9	=CH-		C-12'		6.25 (1H, <i>s</i> )	96.8
13'	-	159.7	Q				-	159.7
14'	6.64 (1H, <i>s</i> )	104.3	=CH-		C-14'		6.63 (1H, <i>s</i> )	104.3

TABLE S4:  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$ , DEPT-135, HSQC, and HMBC NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ,  $\delta$  in ppm,  $J$  in Hz) spectral data of compound **4**, and  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR values of myricetin in the literature.

C. No.	Compound <b>4</b>					Myricetin [37]	
	$^1\text{H}$ NMR	$^{13}\text{C}$ NMR	DEPT-135	HSQ C	HMB C	$^1\text{H}$ NMR	$^{13}\text{C}$ NMR
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	147.9	Q	-	-	-	148.0
3	-	137.3	Q	-	-	-	137.0
4	-	177.2	Q (-C=O)	-	-	-	177.3
5	-	162.4	Q	-	-	-	162.5
6	6.18 (1H, <i>d</i> , $J = 2.0$ )	99.2	=CH-	C-6	C-8, 10	6.17 (1H, <i>d</i> , $J = 2.1$ )	99.3
7	-	165.5	Q	-	-	-	165.6
8	6.38 (1H, <i>d</i> , $J = 2.0$ )	94.3	=CH-	C-8	C-6, 10	6.37 (1H, <i>d</i> , $J = 2.1$ )	94.4
9	-	158.1	Q	-	-	-	158.2
10	-	104.4	Q	-	-	-	104.5
1'	-	123.0	Q	-	-	-	123.2
2'	7.35 (1H, <i>s</i> )	108.5	=CH-	C-2'	C-1', 2, 3', 4', 6',	7.34 (1H, <i>s</i> )	108.6
3'	-	146.7	Q	-	-	-	146.8
4'	-	136.9	Q	-	-	-	137.4
5'	-	146.7	Q	-	-	-	146.8
6'	7.35 (1H, <i>s</i> )	108.5	=CH-	C-6'	C-1', 2, 2' 4', 5'	7.34 (1H, <i>s</i> )	108.6

✓ The spectra have some diethyl phthalate contaminant at  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  7.71, 7.60, 4.33 and 1.34, and  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  169.2, 132.3, 129.8, 62.8 and 14.3.

TABLE S5:  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$ , DEPT-135, COSY, HSQC, and HMBC NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ,  $\delta$  in ppm,  $J$  in Hz) spectral data of compound **5**, and  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR values of tricuspidatol A in the literature.

C. No.	Compound 5						Tricuspidatol A [33, 38]	
	$^1\text{H}$ NMR	$^{13}\text{C}$ NMR	DEPT-135	COS Y	HSQ C	HMB C	$^1\text{H}$ NMR	$^{13}\text{C}$ NMR
1,1'	-	133.8	Q				-	133.9
2/2'	7.28 (2H, $d, J = 8.6$ )	128.8	=CH-	H-3 /3'	C-2/2' /2'	C-4, 6, 7/4', 6', 7'	7.27 (2H, $d, J = 8.4$ )	128.8
3/3'	6.77 (2H, $d, J = 8.6$ )	116.0	=CH-	H-2 /2'	C-3/3' /2'	C-1, 4, /1', 4'	6.76 (2H, $d, J = 8.4$ )	116.1
4, 4'	-	157.9	Q				-	158.0
5/5'	6.77 (2H, $d, J = 8.6$ )	116.0	=CH-	H-6 /6'	C-5/5' /6'	C-1, 4, /1', 4'	6.76 (2H, $d, J = 8.4$ )	116.1
6/6'	7.28 (2H, $d, J = 8.6$ )	128.8	=CH-	H-5 /5'	C-6/6' /5'	C-1, 4, 7/1', 4', 7'	7.27 (2H, $d, J = 8.4$ )	128.8
7/7'	5.41 (2H, $d, J = 6.5$ )	85.9	-CH-O-	H-8 /8'	C-7/7' /8'		5.40 (2H, $d, J = 4.4$ )	85.9
8/8'	3.59 (2H, $d, J = 6.7$ )	59.0	-CH-	H-7 /7'	C-8/8' /7'	C-10, 14, /10', 14'	3.58 (2H, $d, J = 4.4$ )	59.0
9, 9'	-	142.1	Q				-	142.1
10/10'	6.03 (2H, s)	108.9	=CH-		C- 10/10'	C-8, 12, /8', 12'	6.02 (2H, s)	109.0
11, 11'	-	158.7	Q				-	158.8
12/12'	5.98 (2H, s)	101.8	=CH-		C- 12/12'		6.23 (2H, s)	101.8
13, 13'	-	158.7	Q				-	158.8
14/14'	6.03 (2H, s)	108.9	=CH-		C- 14/14'	C-8, 12, /8', 12'	6.02 (2H, s)	109.0

TABLE S6:  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$ , DEPT-135, COSY, HSQC, and HMBC NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ,  $\delta$  in ppm,  $J$  in Hz) spectral data of compound **6** and  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR values of parthenocissin A in the literature.

C. No.	Compound 6						Parthenocissin A [39]	
	$^1\text{H}$ NMR	$^{13}\text{C}$ NMR	DEPT-135	COS Y	HSQ C	HMB C	$^1\text{H}$ NMR	$^{13}\text{C}$ NMR
1	-	130.5	Q				-	129.9
2/6	7.19 (2H, $d$ , $J$ = 8.5)	130.8	=CH-	H-3/5	C-2/6	C-1, 4, 7	7.20 (2H, $d$ , $J$ = 8.3)	130.6
3/5	6.78 (2H, $d$ , $J$ = 8.5)	116.1	=CH-	H-2/6	C-3/5	C-2/6	6.72 (2H, $d$ , $J$ = 8.3)	115.8
4	-	157.4	Q				-	157.1
7	6.25 (1H, <i>s</i> )	125.6	=CH-		C-7	C-2/6	6.31 (1H, <i>s</i> )	125.2
8	-	150.2	Q				-	149.8
9	-	143.4	Q				-	142.8
10	-	128.3	Q				-	128.0
11	-	155.6	Q				-	155.4
12	6.18 (1H, <i>s</i> )	104.2	=CH-		C-12		6.26 (1H, $d$ , $J$ = 1.5)	104.1
13	-	158.4	Q				-	158.4
14	6.45 (1H, <i>s</i> )	103.6	=CH-		C-14	C-12	6.52 (1H, $d$ , $J$ = 1.5)	103.1
1'	-	138.1	Q				-	137.4
2'/6'	6.94 (2H, $d$ , $J$ = 8.5)	129.1	=CH-	H-3'/5'	C-2'/6'	C-4', 7'	6.99 (2H, $d$ , $J$ = 8.8)	128.9
3'/5'	6.69 (2H, $d$ , $J$ = 8.6)	115.9	=CH-	H-2'/6'	C-3'/5'	C-1'	6.80 (2H, $d$ , $J$ = 8.8)	115.8
4'	-	156.4	Q				-	156.4
7'	4.19 (1H, $d$ , $J$ = 2.7)	55.6	-CH-	H-8'	C-7'	C-1', 9'	4.26 (1H, $d$ , $J$ = 1.8)	54.9
8'	3.68 (1H, $d$ , $J$ = 2.2)	65.1	-CH-	H-7'	C-8'	C-9', 10', 14'	3.45 (1H, <i>brs</i> )	64.4
9'	-	146.2	Q				-	145.6
10'/14'	6.14 (2H, <i>s</i> )	106.9	=CH-		C-10'/14		6.19 (2H, <i>s</i> )	106.9
11', 13'	-	159.3	Q				-	159.3
12'	6.11 (1H, <i>s</i> )	101.5	=CH-		C-12'		6.19 (1H, <i>s</i> )	101.4

✓ The spectra also showed an acrylate contaminant at  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  6.04, 6.00, 5.49, and 1.90, and at  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  175.2, 136.7, 125.0 and 24.2. Preparative TLCs are made up of silica gel, and to adhere it to the glass, some manufacturers use acrylates as an adhering agent. There is a likely probability that these adhering agents were detected by NMR considering the fact that the final purification in our case was done by PTLC. During filtration acetone and methanol solvents were used, and acetone likely broke down the acrylic polymer used as a binding agent and possibly the acrylates mixed with the filtrate.

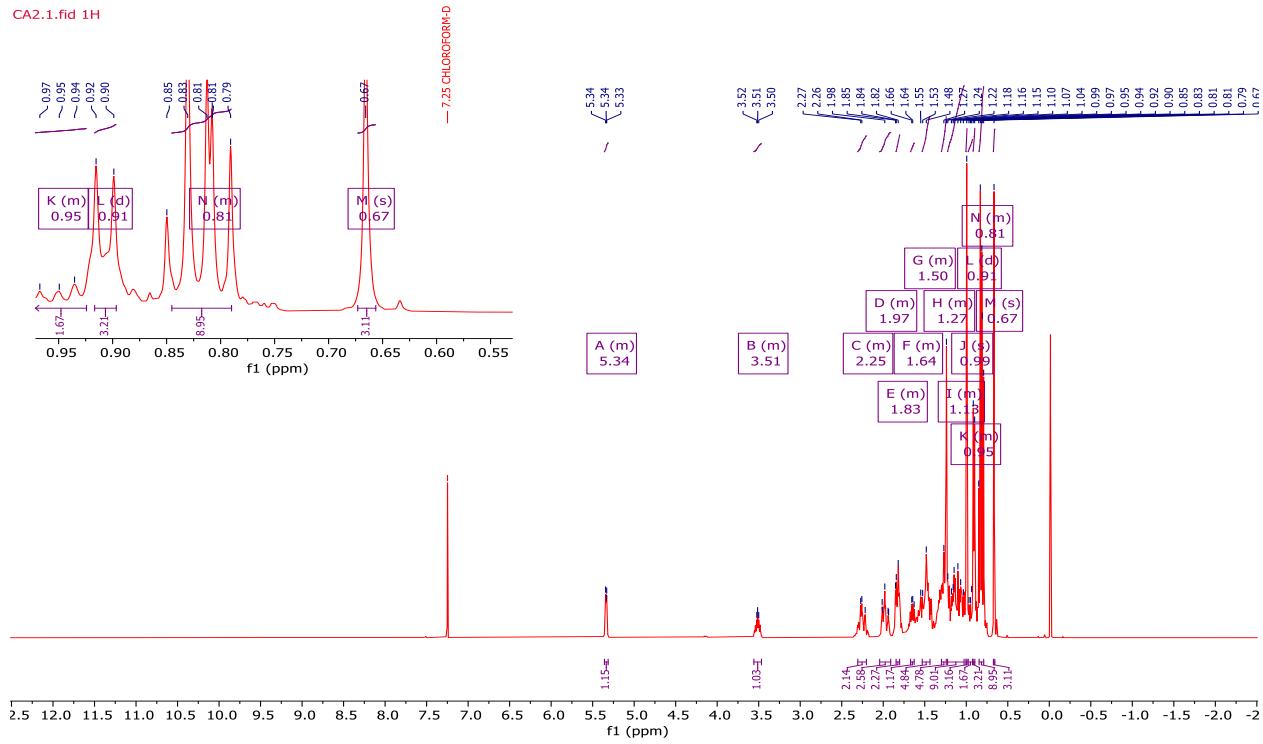


FIGURE S1:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound 1.

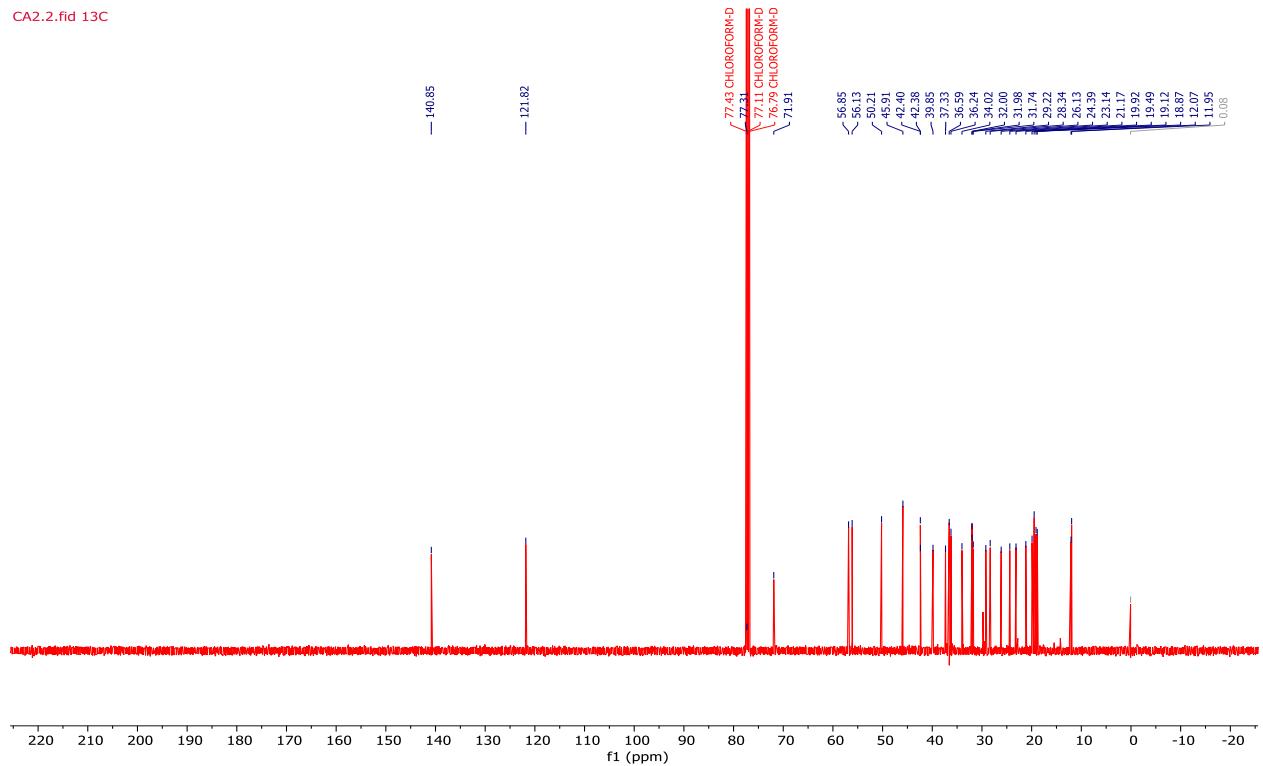


FIGURE S2:  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound 1.

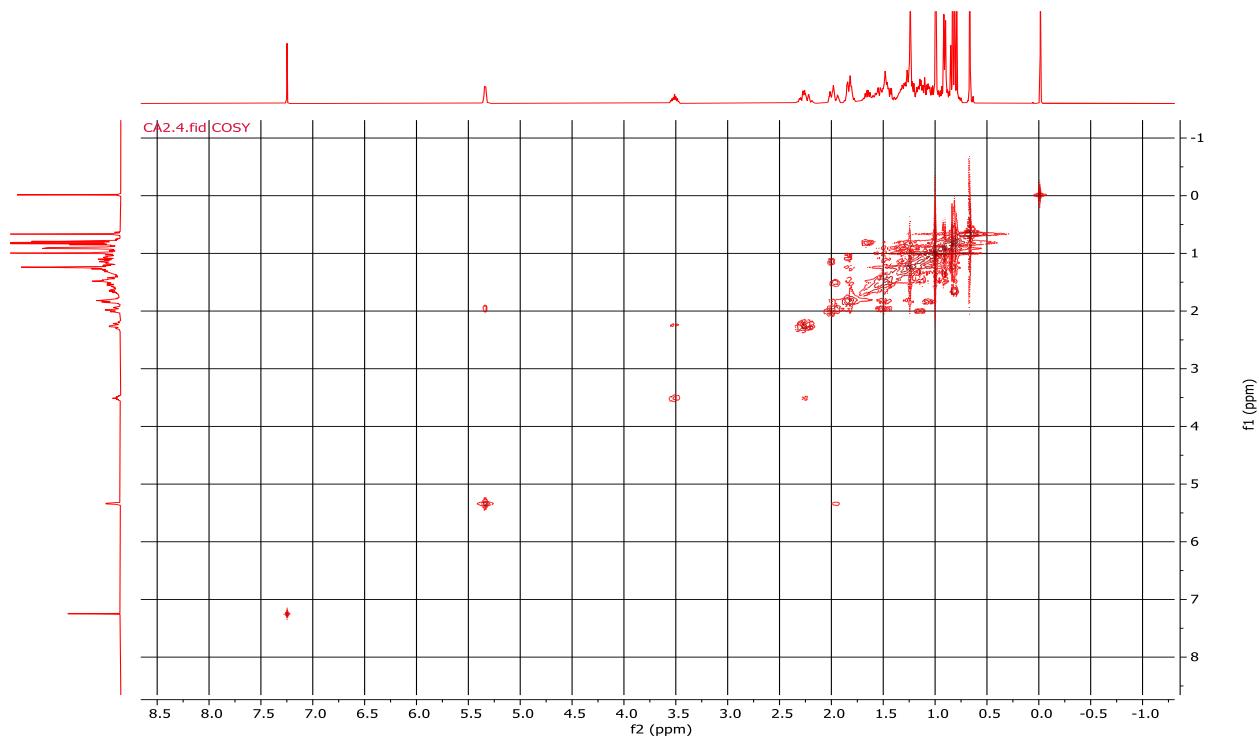


FIGURE S3: COSY spectrum of compound **1**.

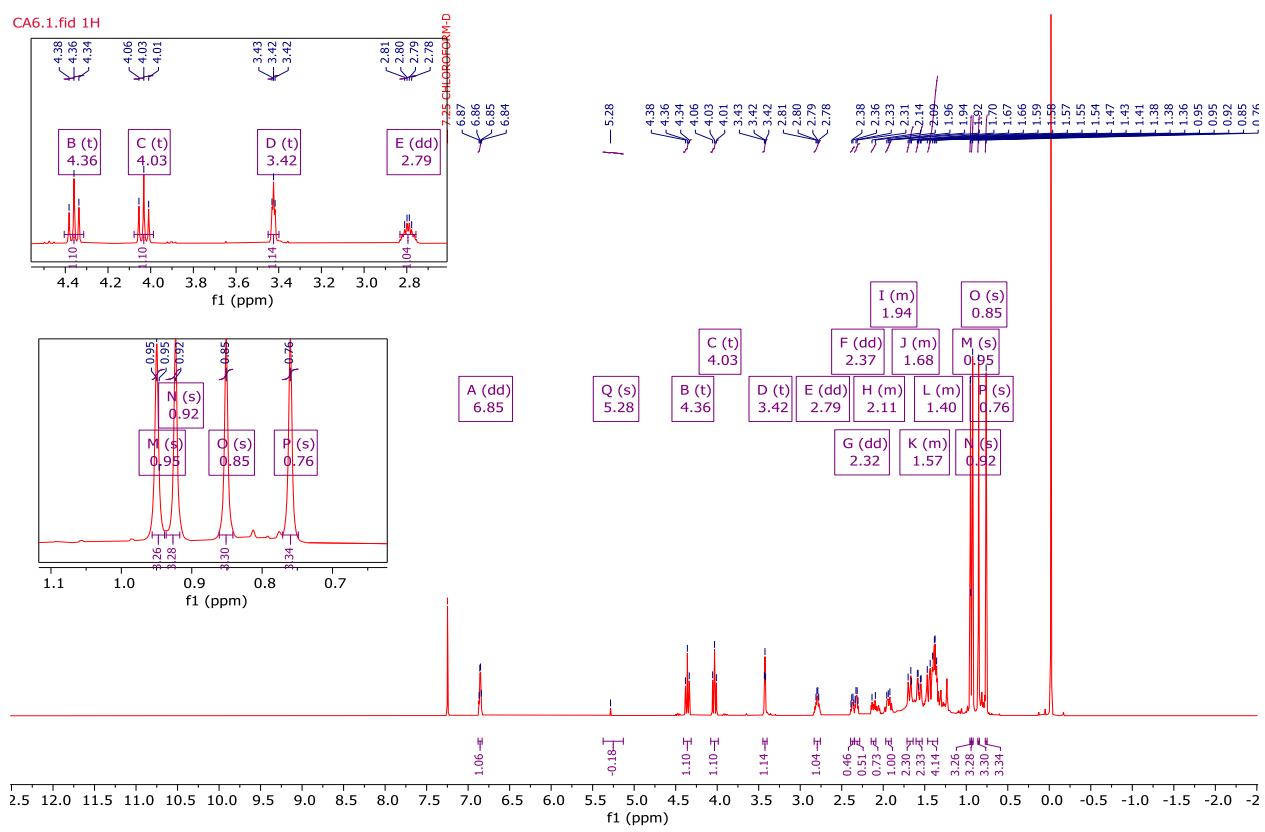


FIGURE S4:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **2**.

CA6.2.fid 13C

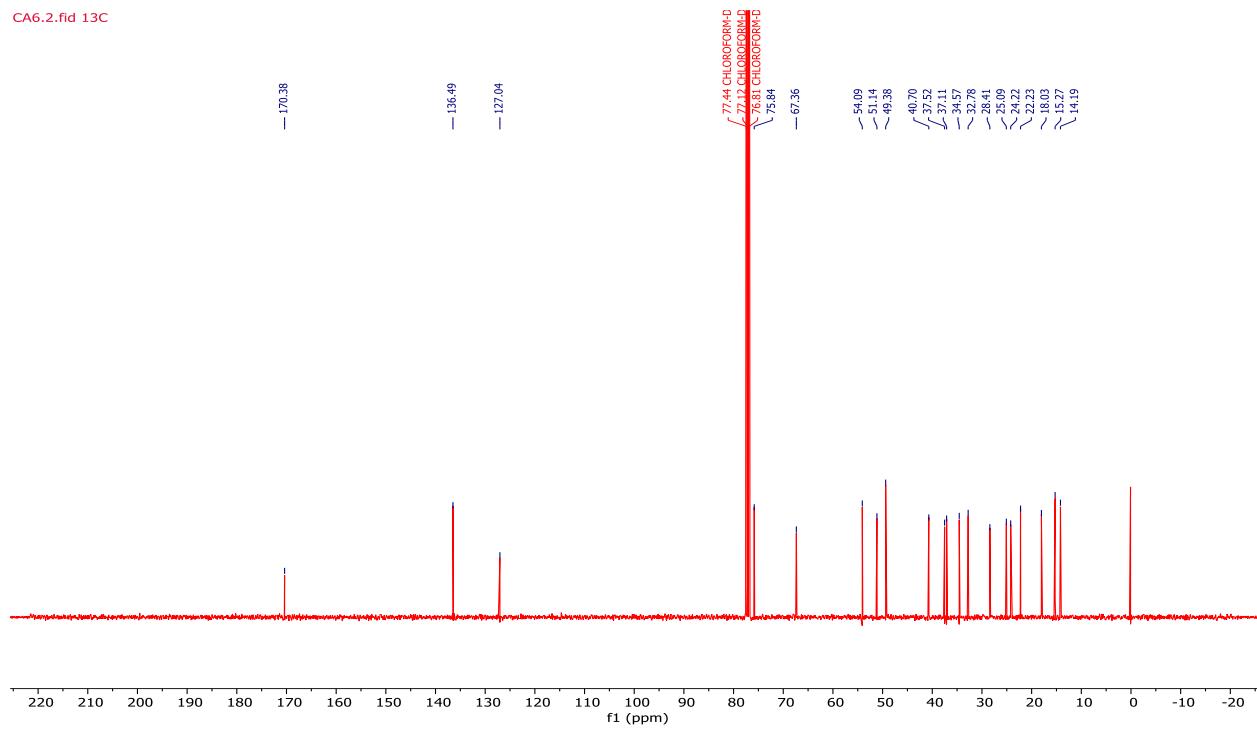


FIGURE S5: <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of compound 2.

CA6.3.fid DEPT-135

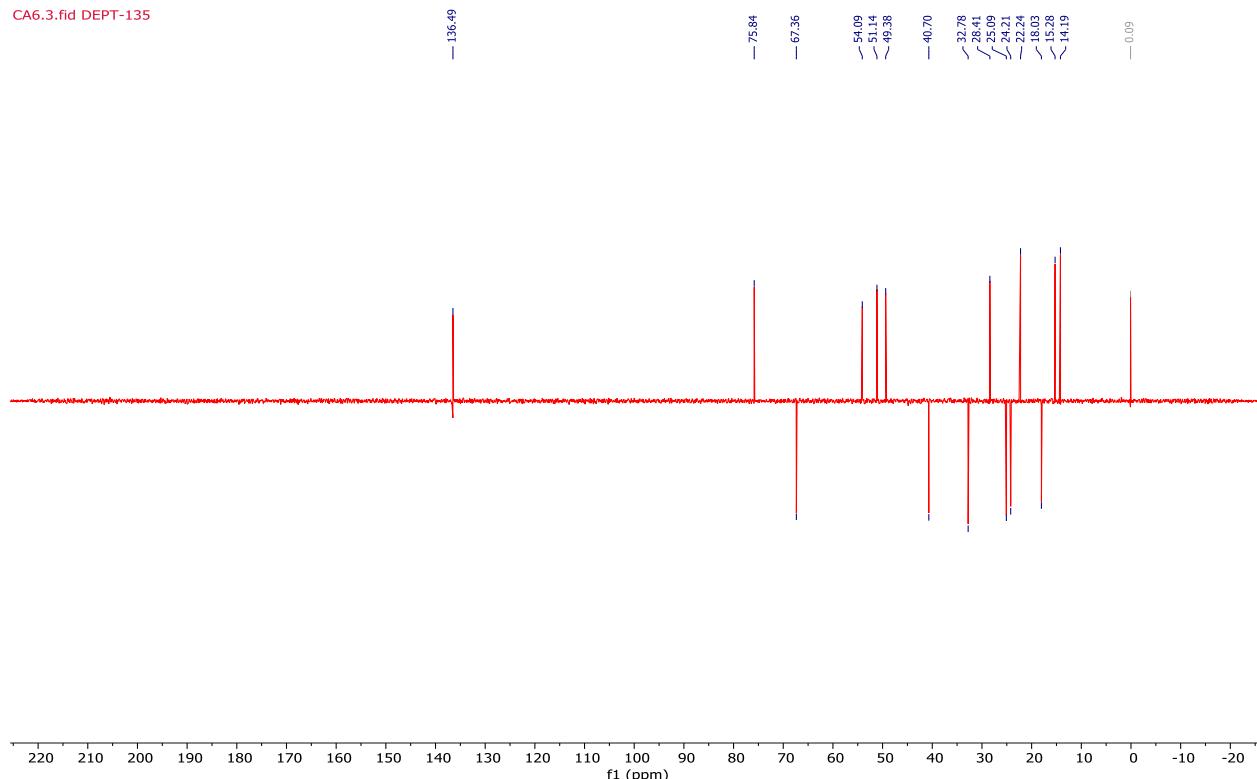


FIGURE S6: DEPT-135 spectrum of compound 2.

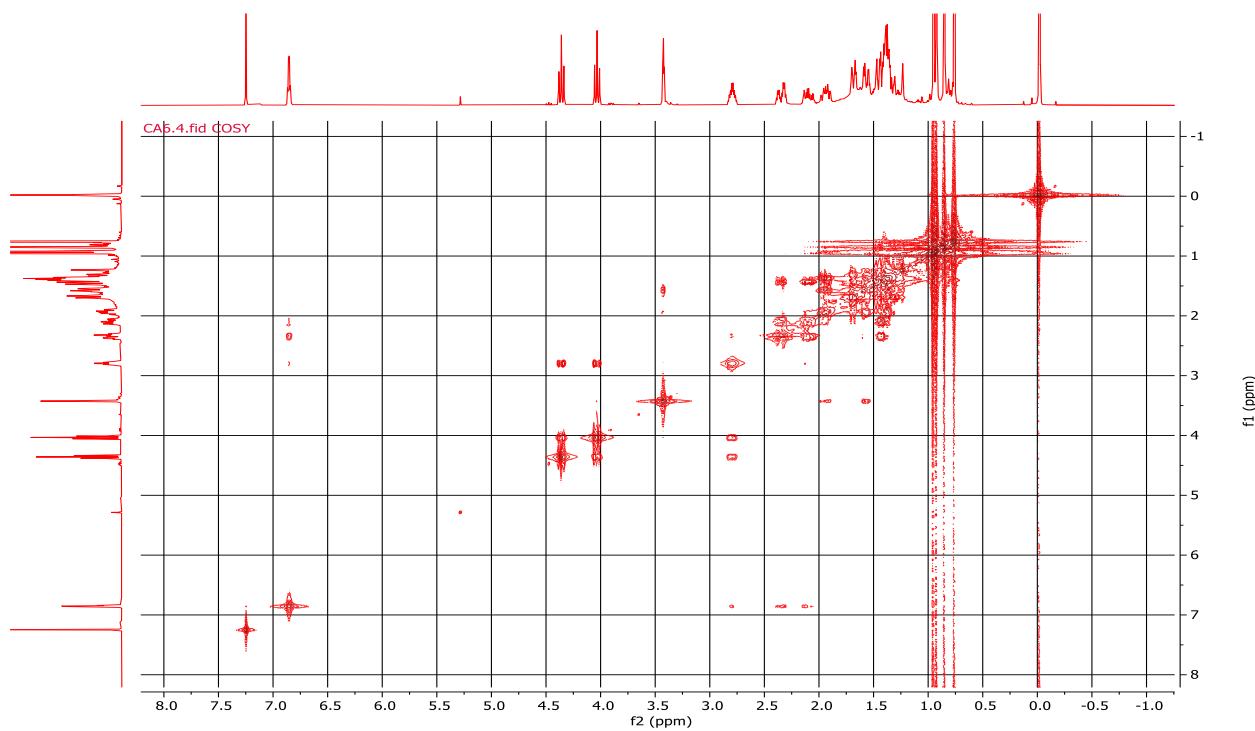


FIGURE S7: COSY spectrum of compound 2.

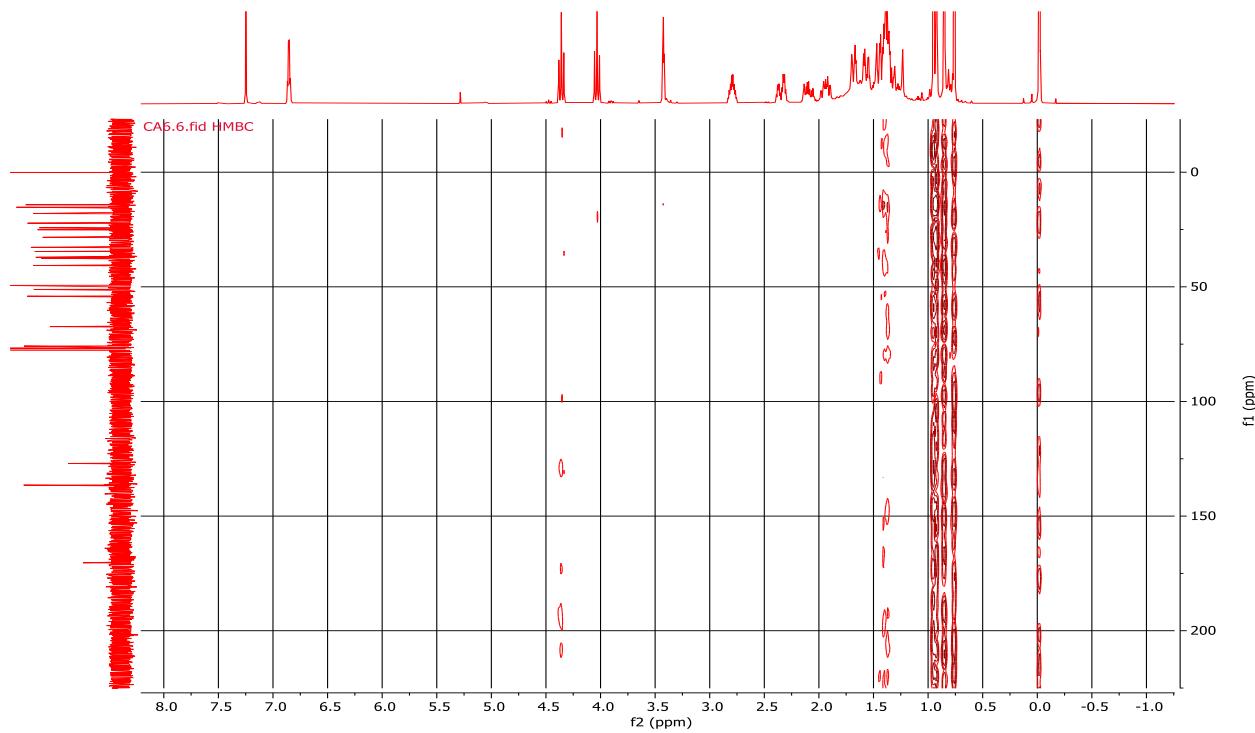


FIGURE S8: HMBC spectrum of compound 2.

CA8.1.fid 1H

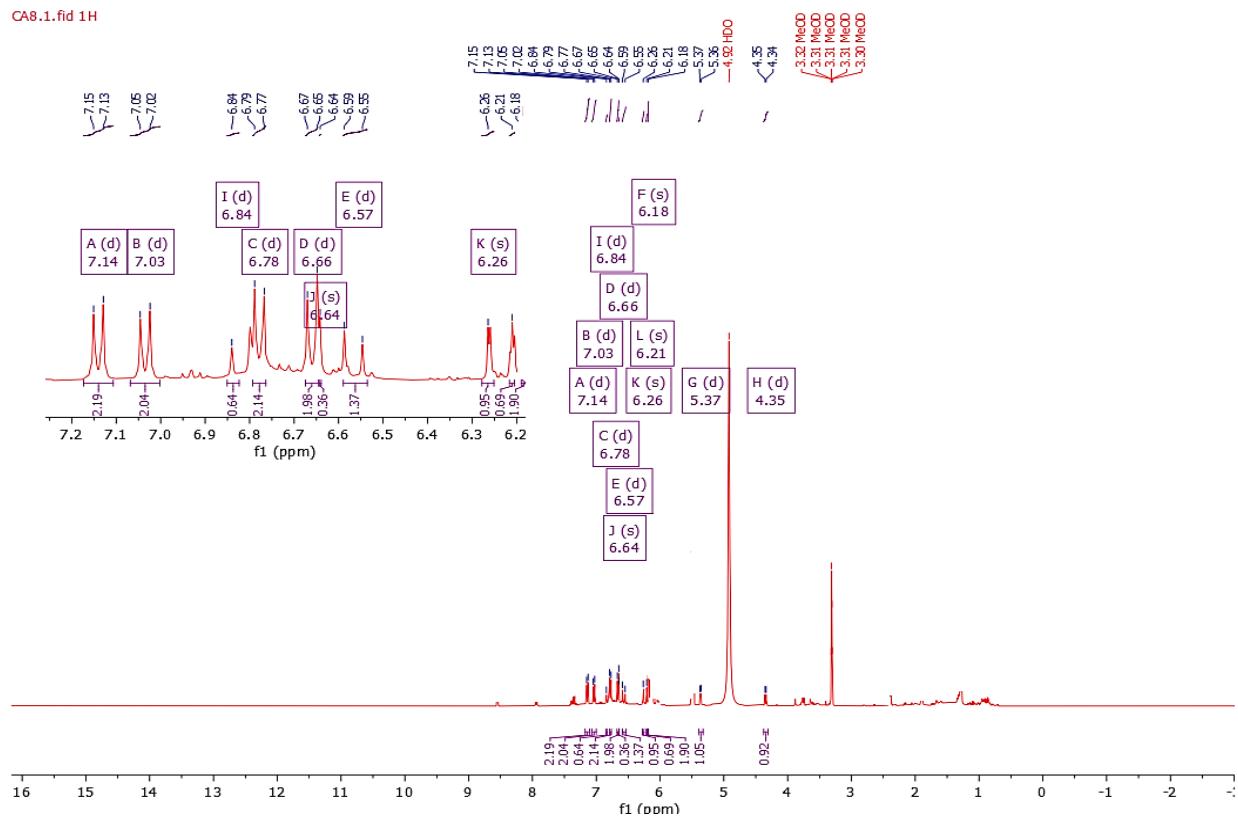


FIGURE S9:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound 3.

CA8.2.fid 13C

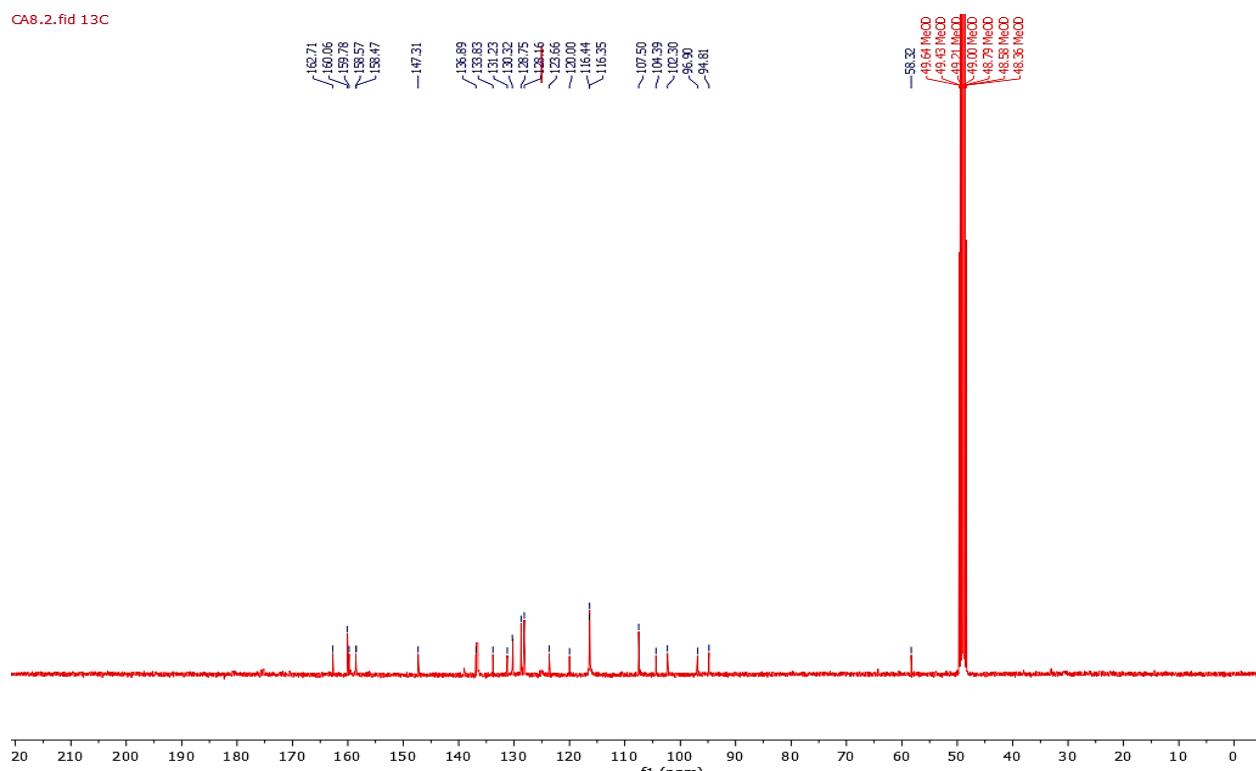


FIGURE S10:  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound 3.

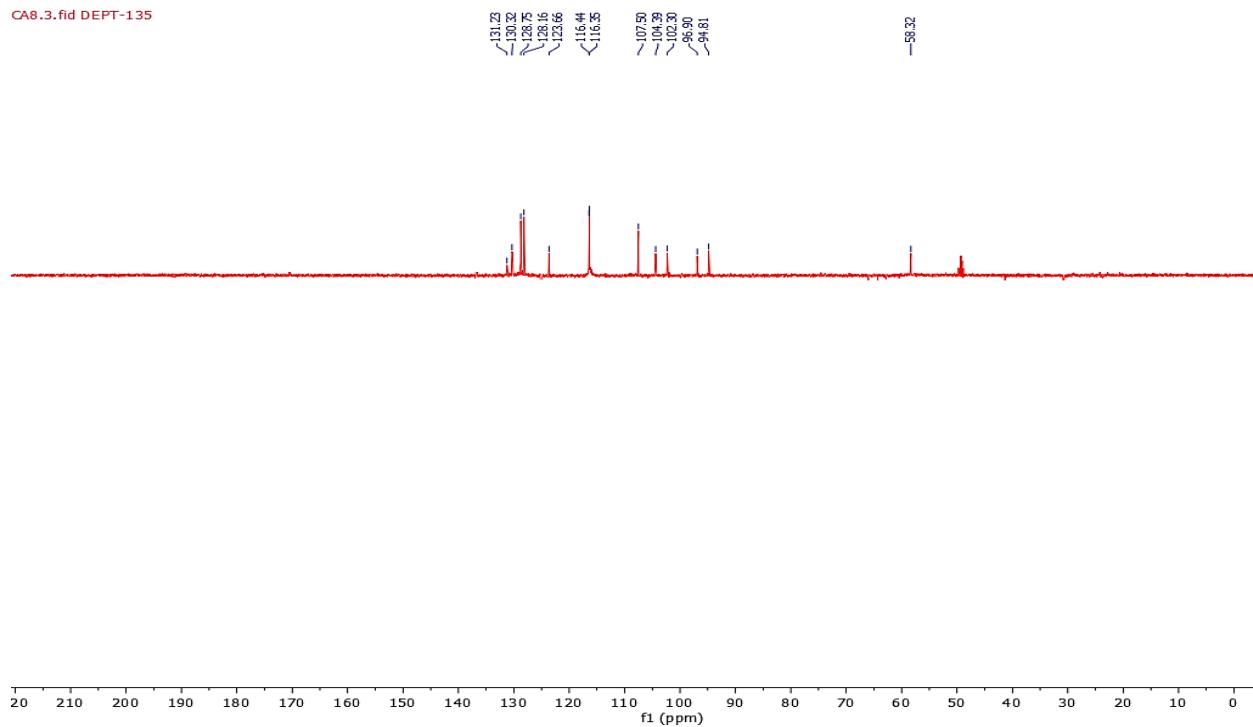


FIGURE S11: DEPT-135 spectrum of compound 3.

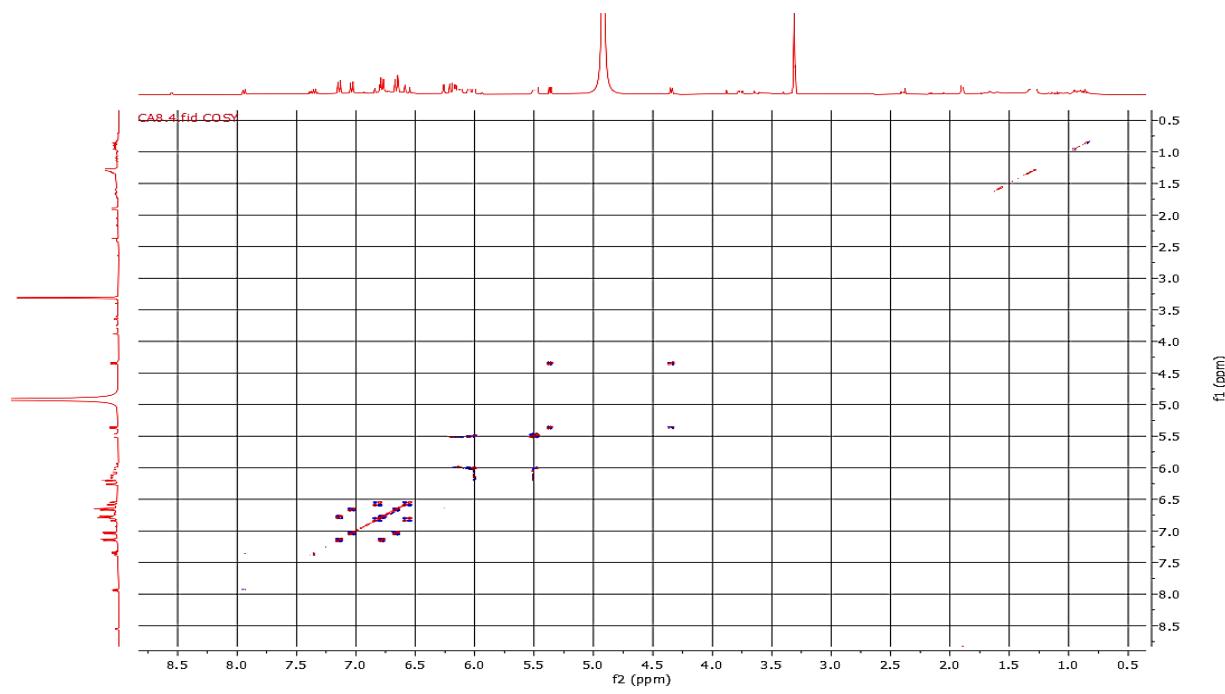


FIGURE S12: COSY spectrum of compound 3.

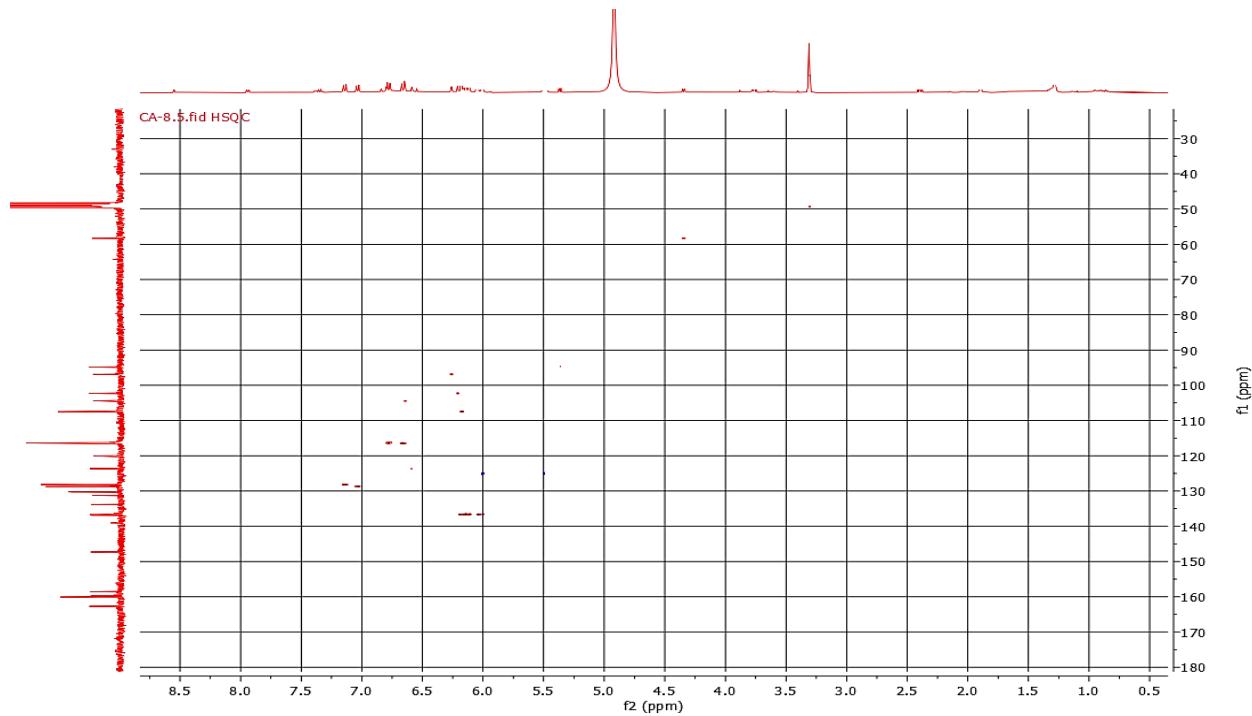


FIGURE S13: HSQC spectrum of compound 3.

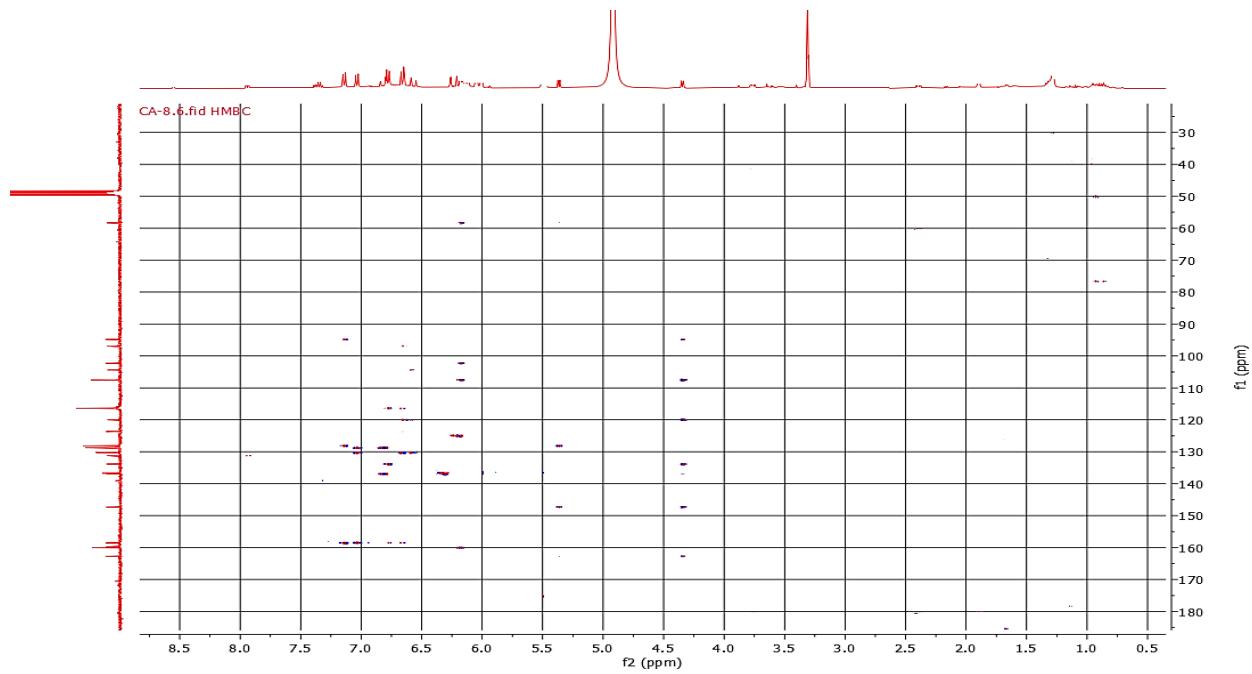


FIGURE S14: HMBC spectrum of compound 3.

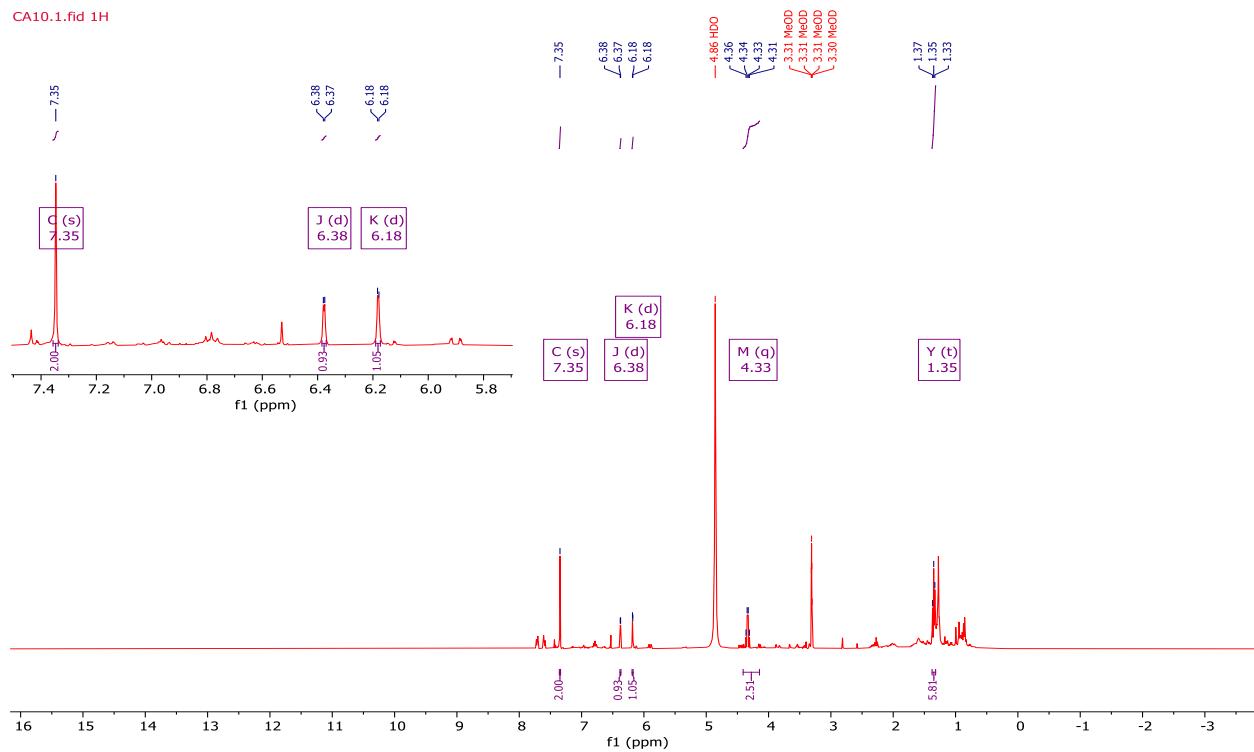


FIGURE S15:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound 4.

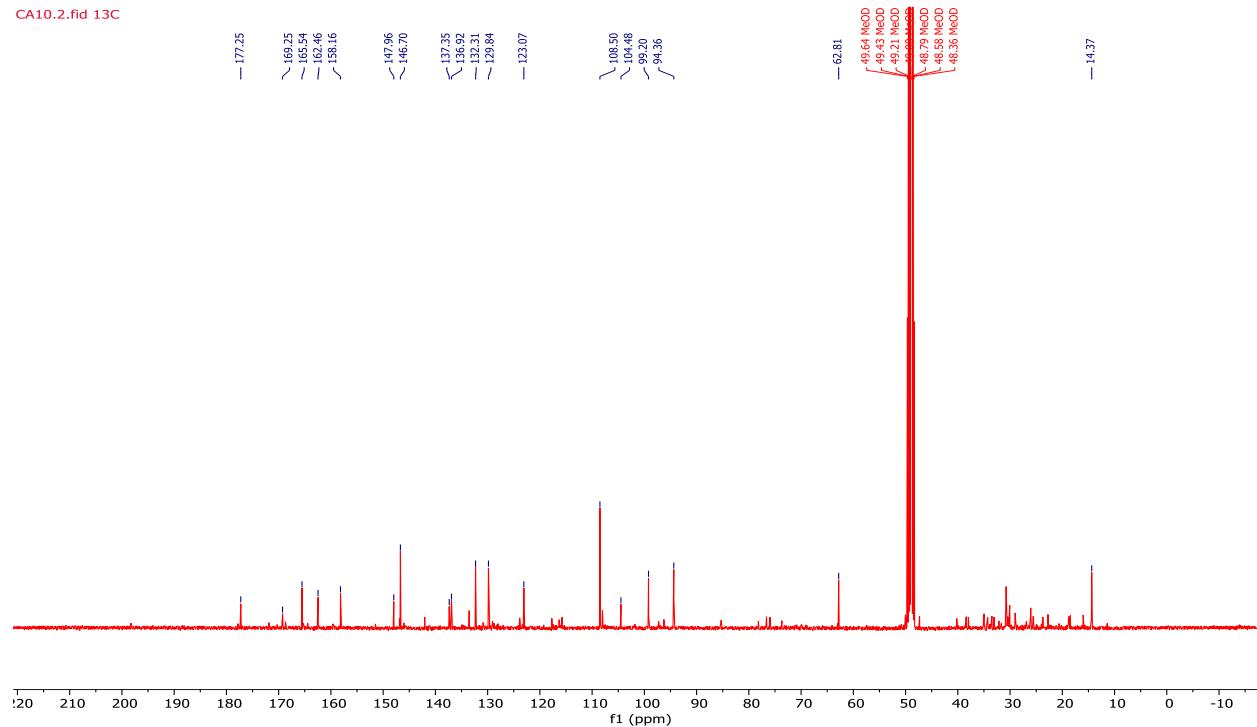


FIGURE S16:  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound 4.

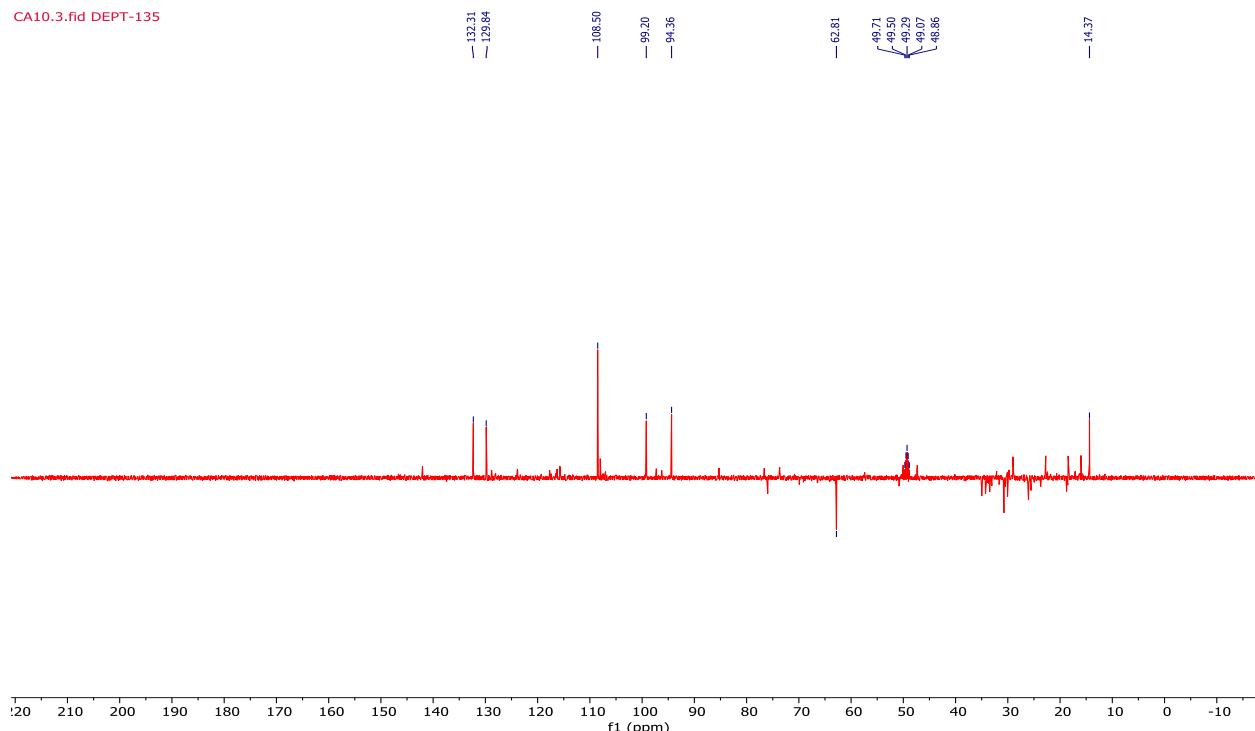


FIGURE S17: DEPT-135 spectrum of compound 4.

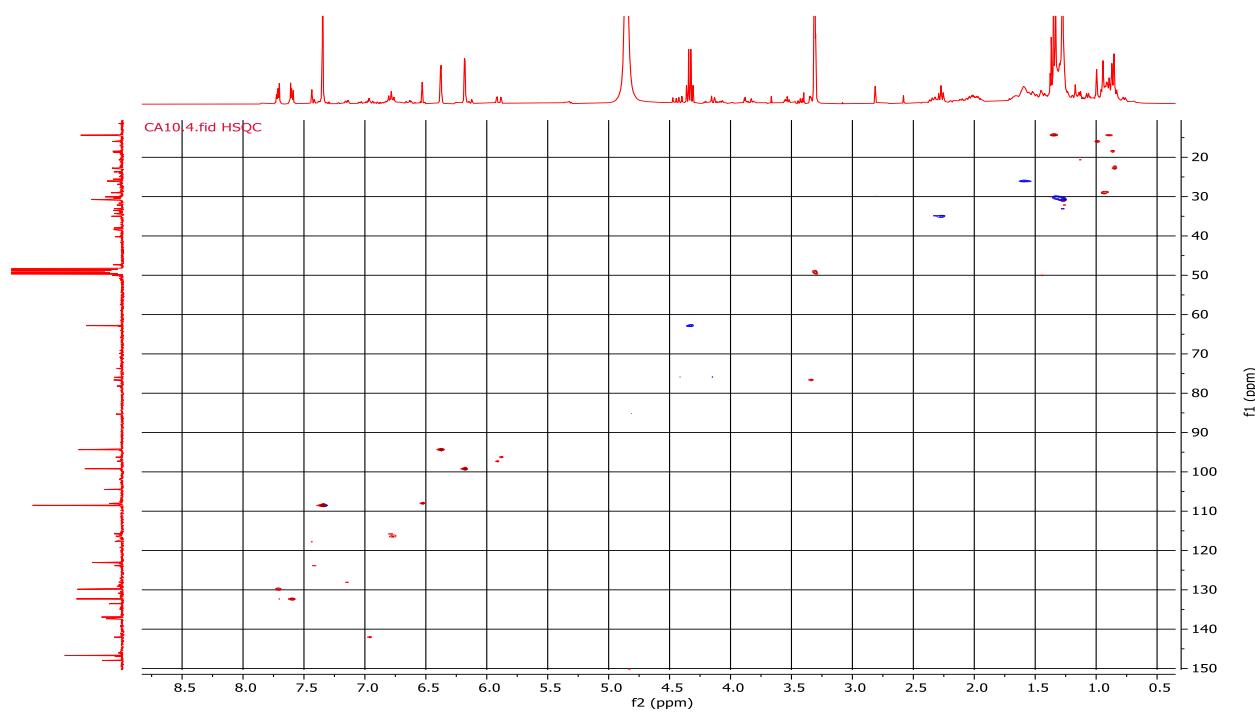


FIGURE S18: HSQC spectrum of compound 4.

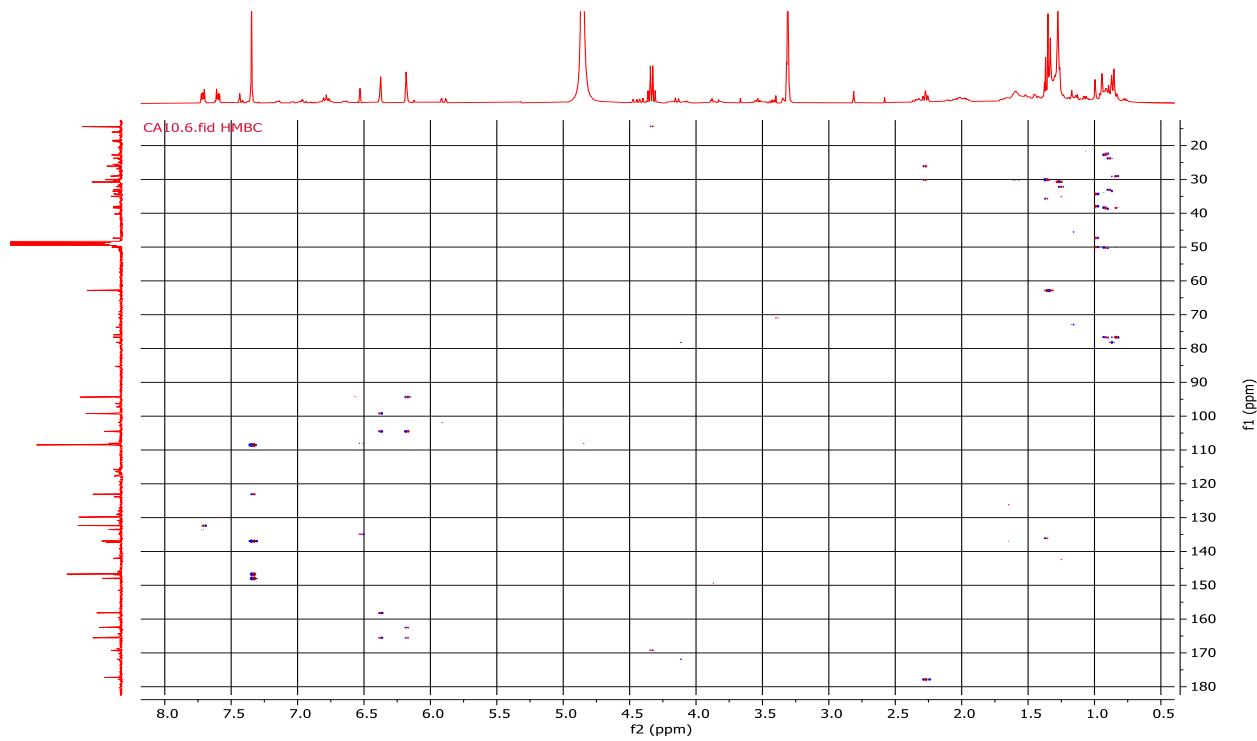


FIGURE S19: HMBC spectrum of compound 4.

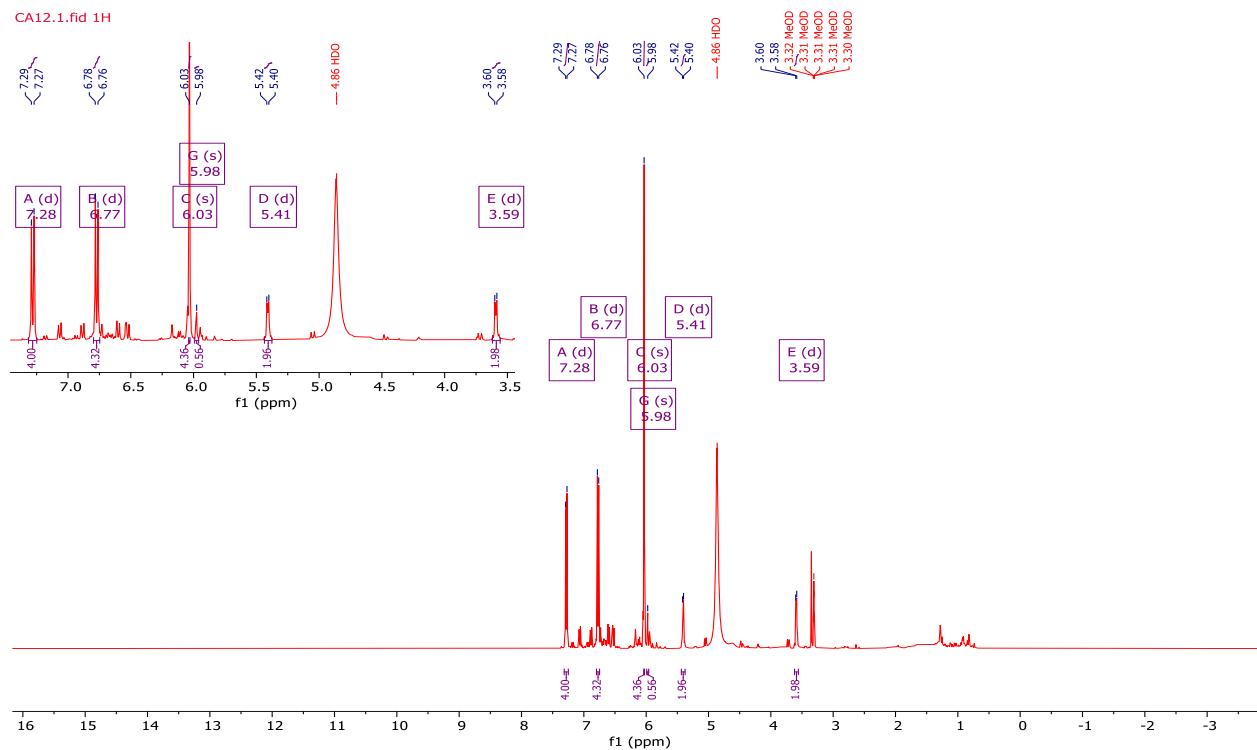


FIGURE S20:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound 5.

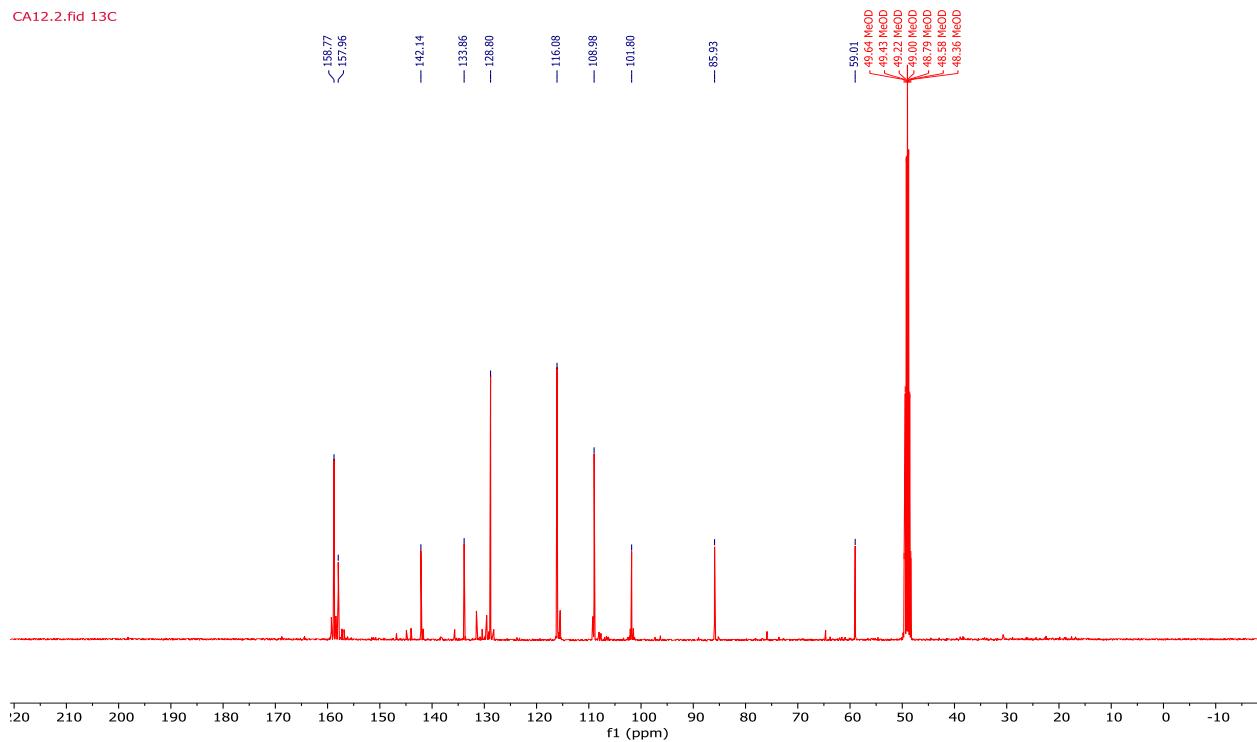


FIGURE S21:  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound 5.

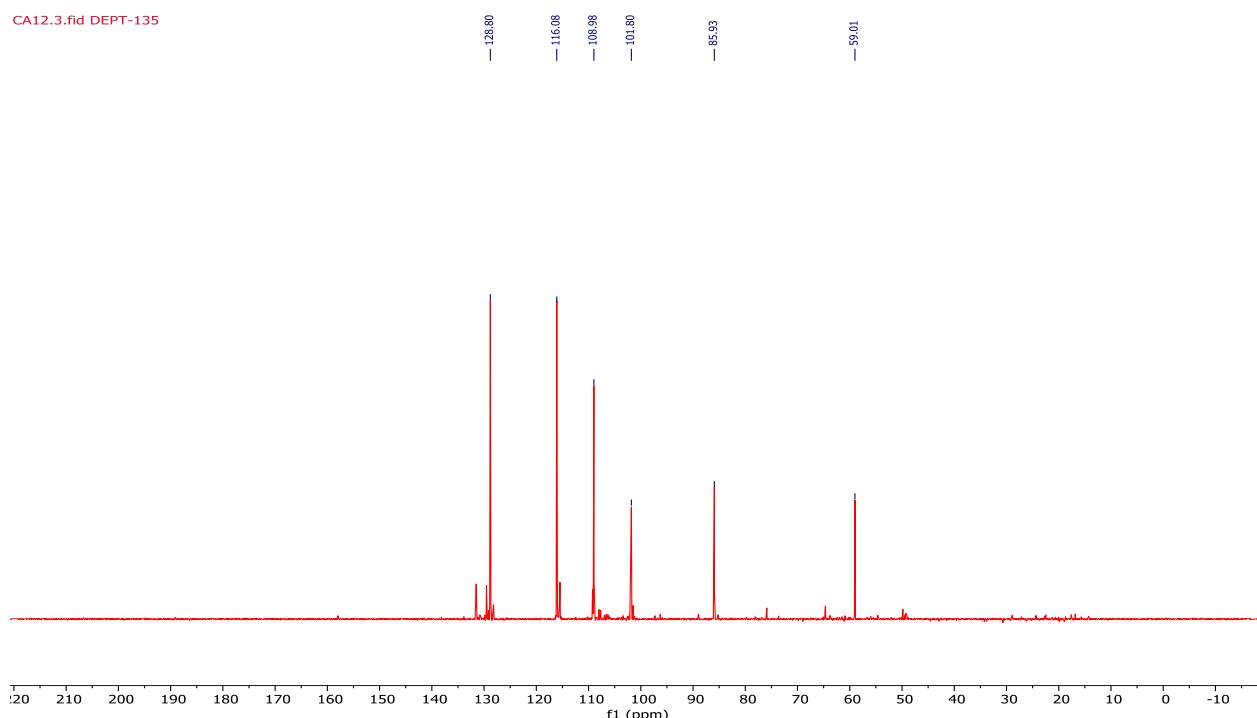


FIGURE S22: DEPT-135 spectrum of compound 5.

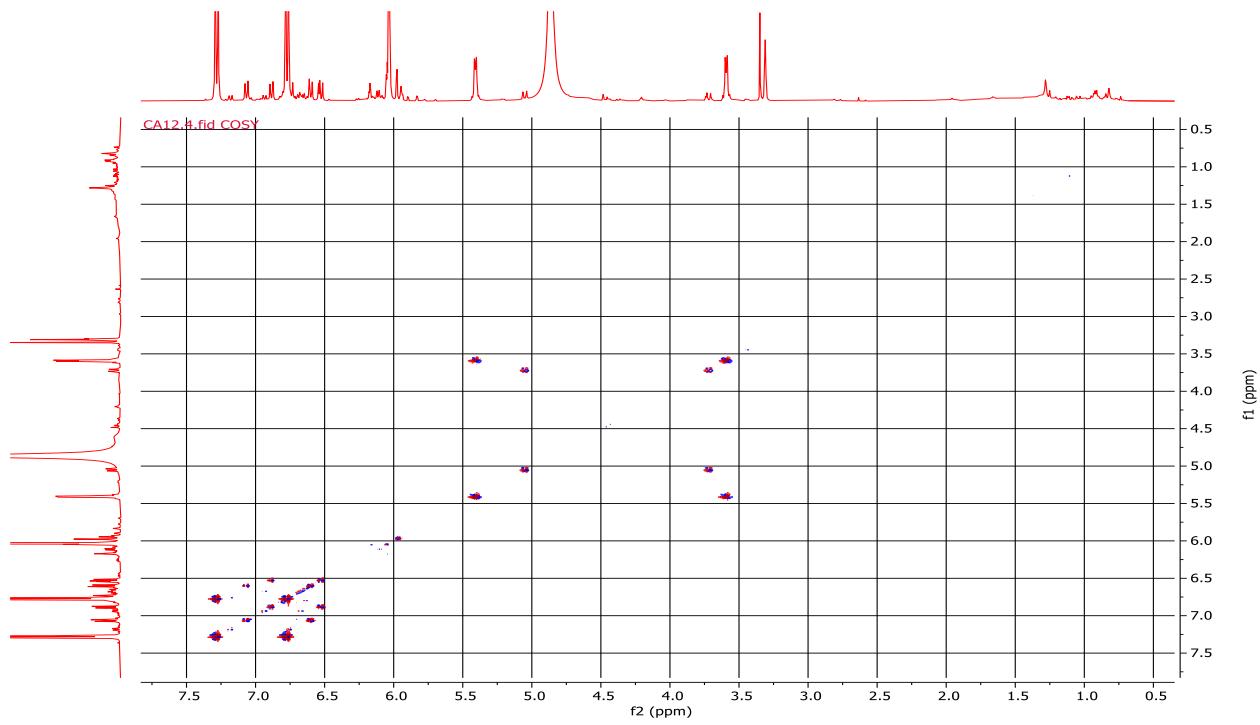


FIGURE S23: COSY spectrum of compound **5**.

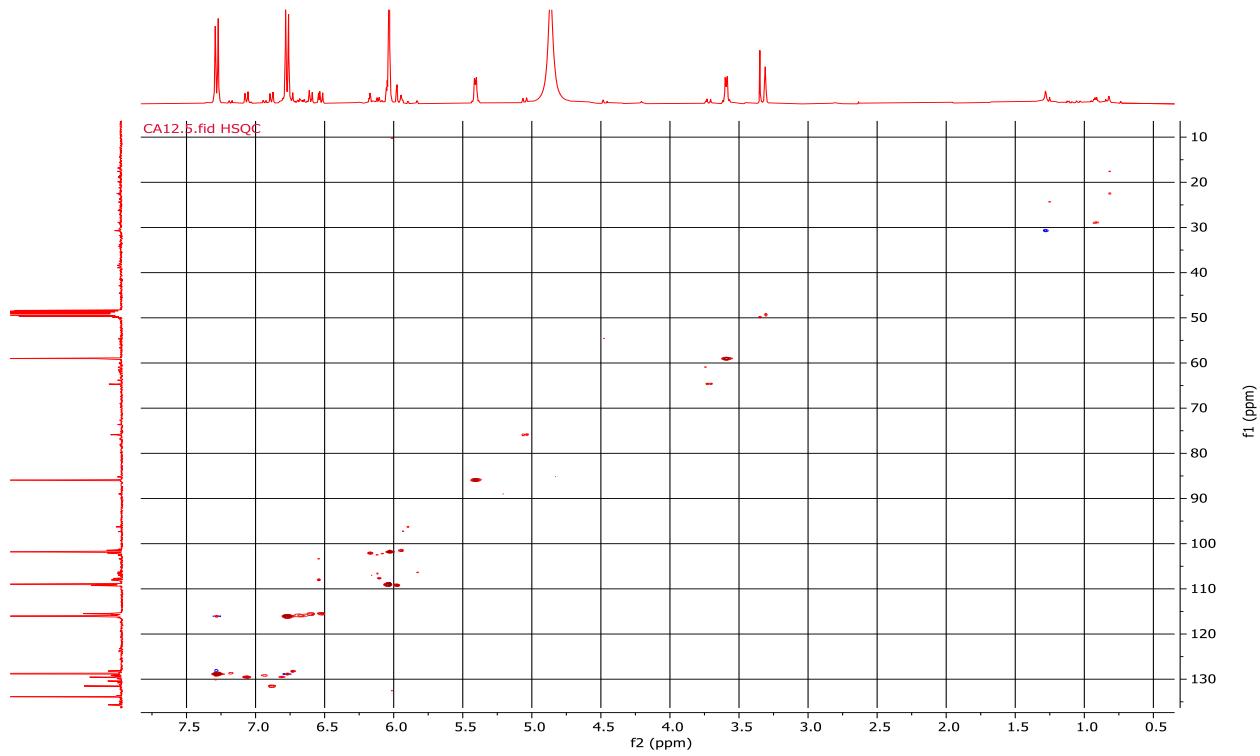


FIGURE S24: HSQC spectrum of compound **5**.

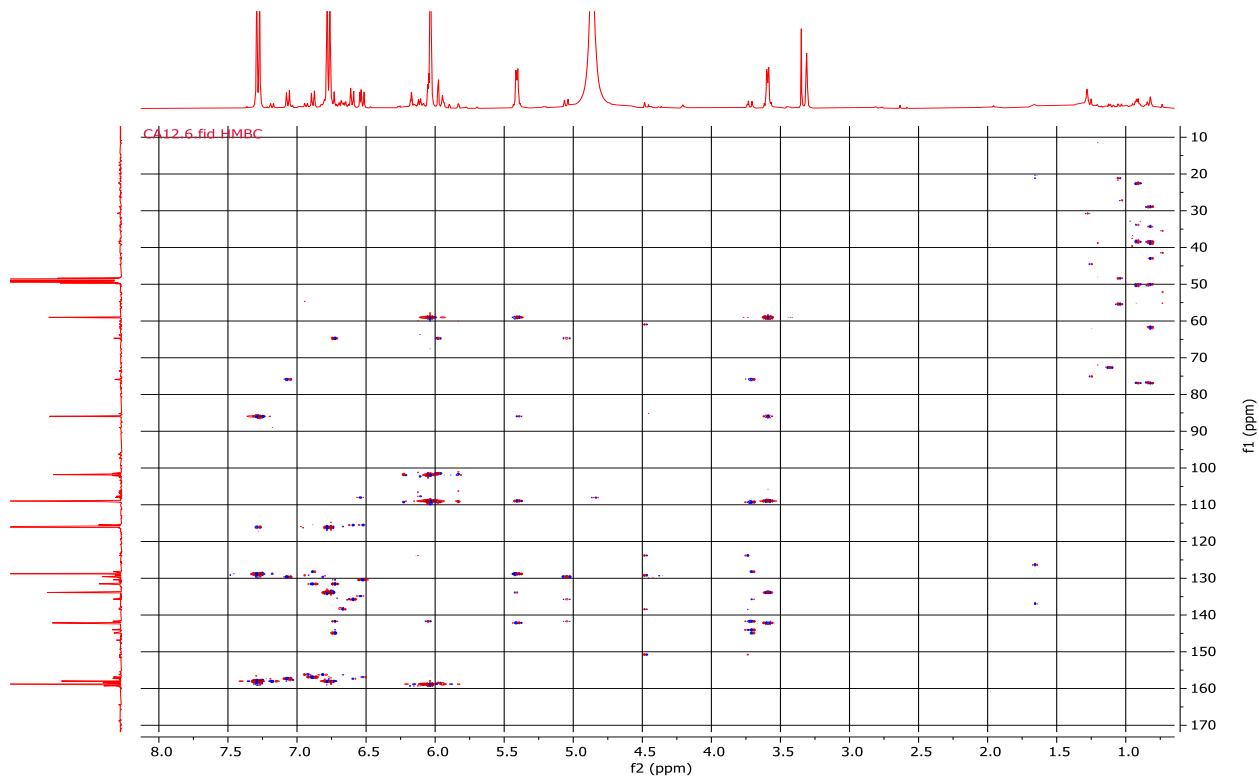
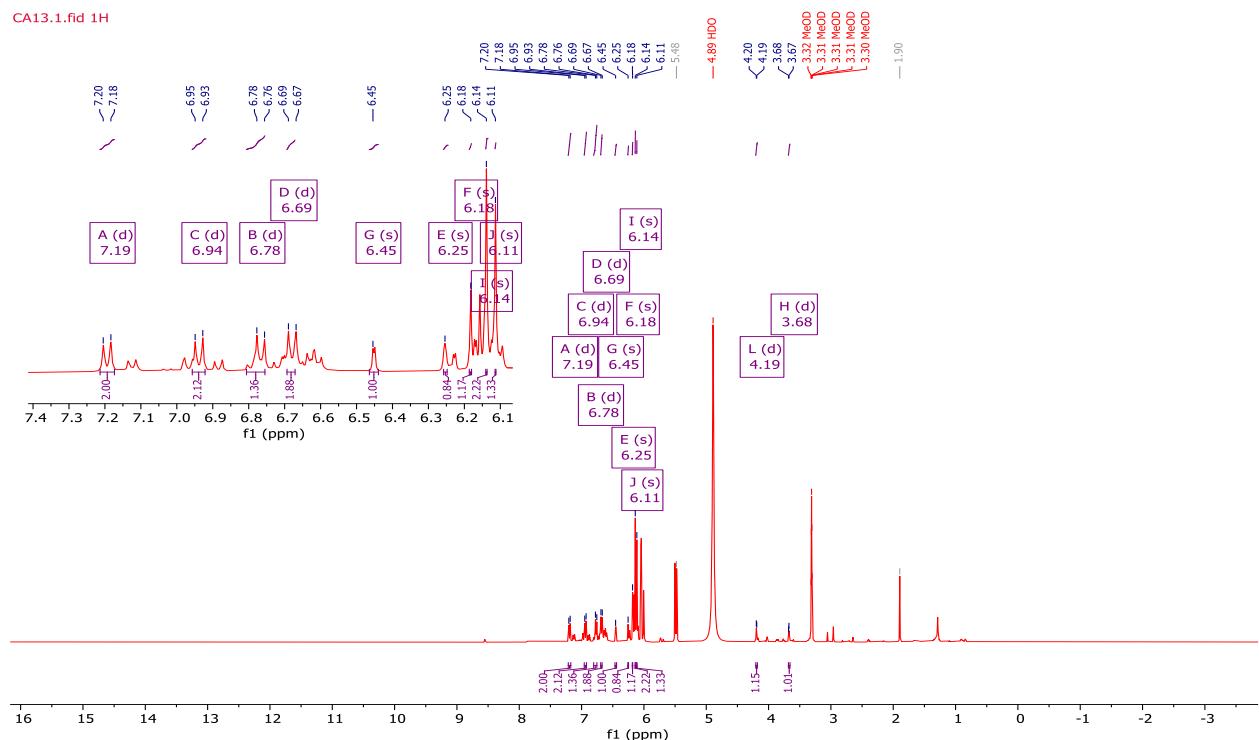


FIGURE S25: HMBC spectrum of compound 5.



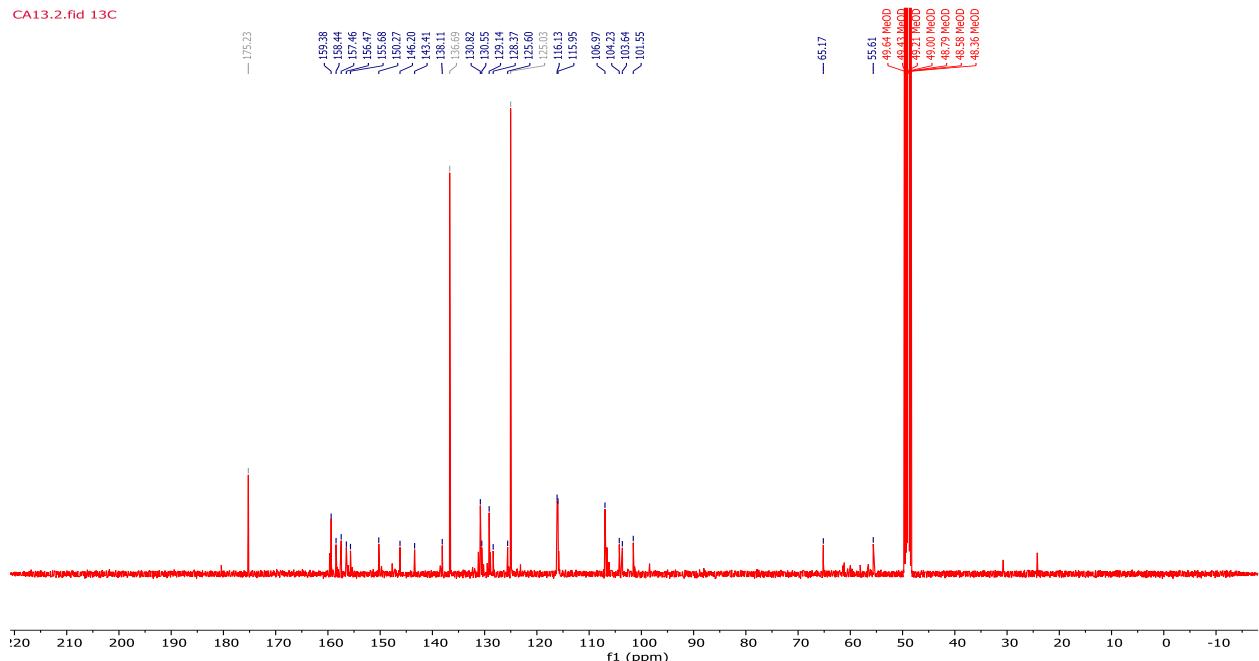


FIGURE S27:  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound 6.

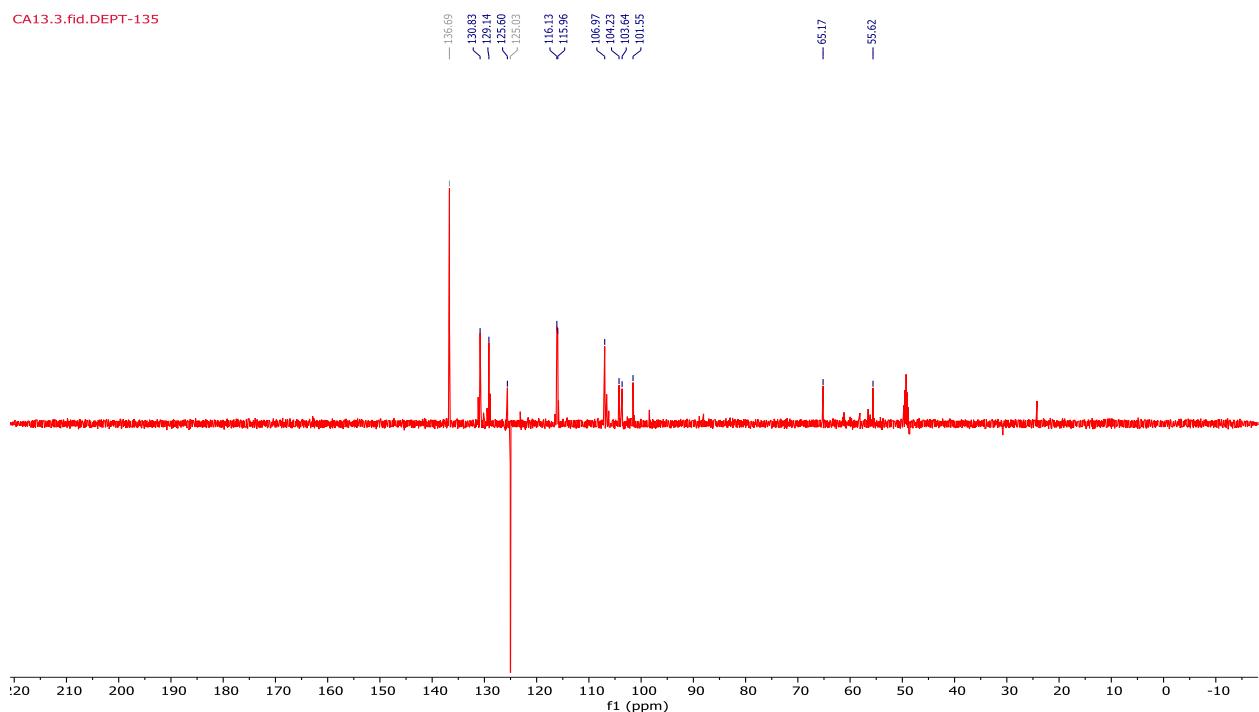


FIGURE S28: DEPT-135 spectrum of compound 6.

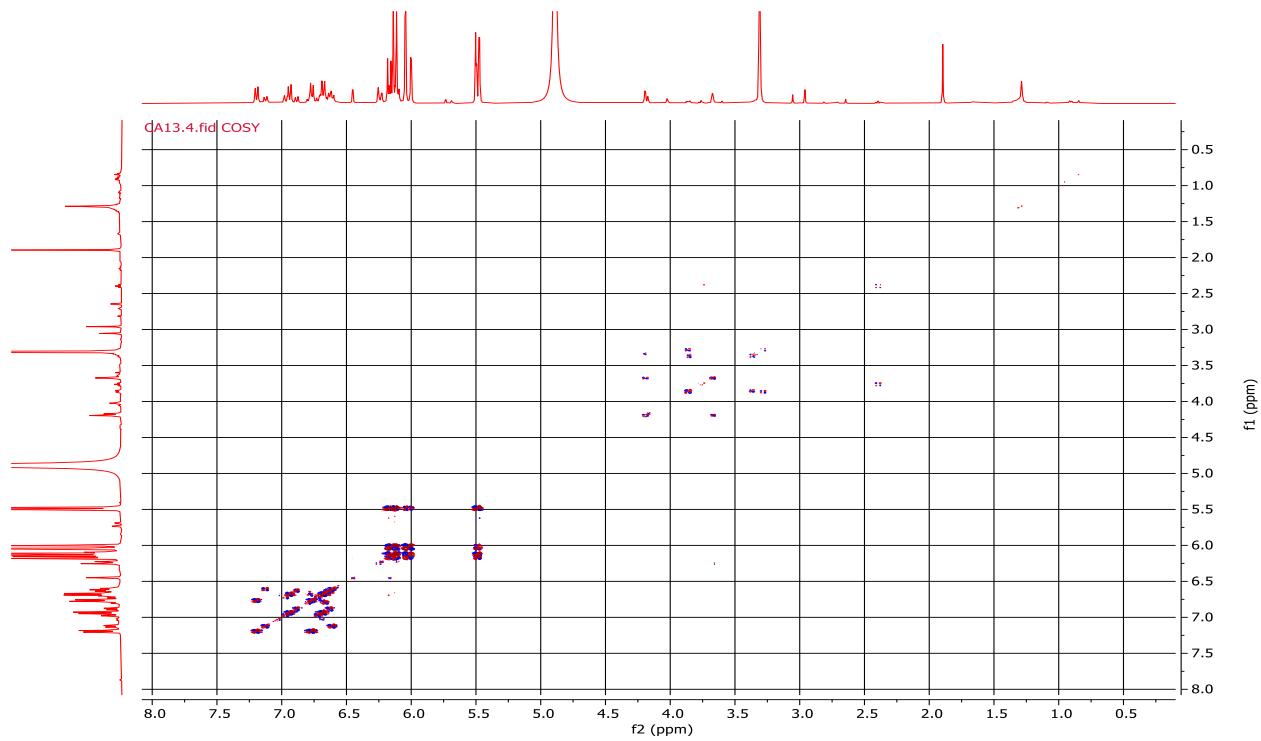


FIGURE S29: COSY spectrum of compound **6**.

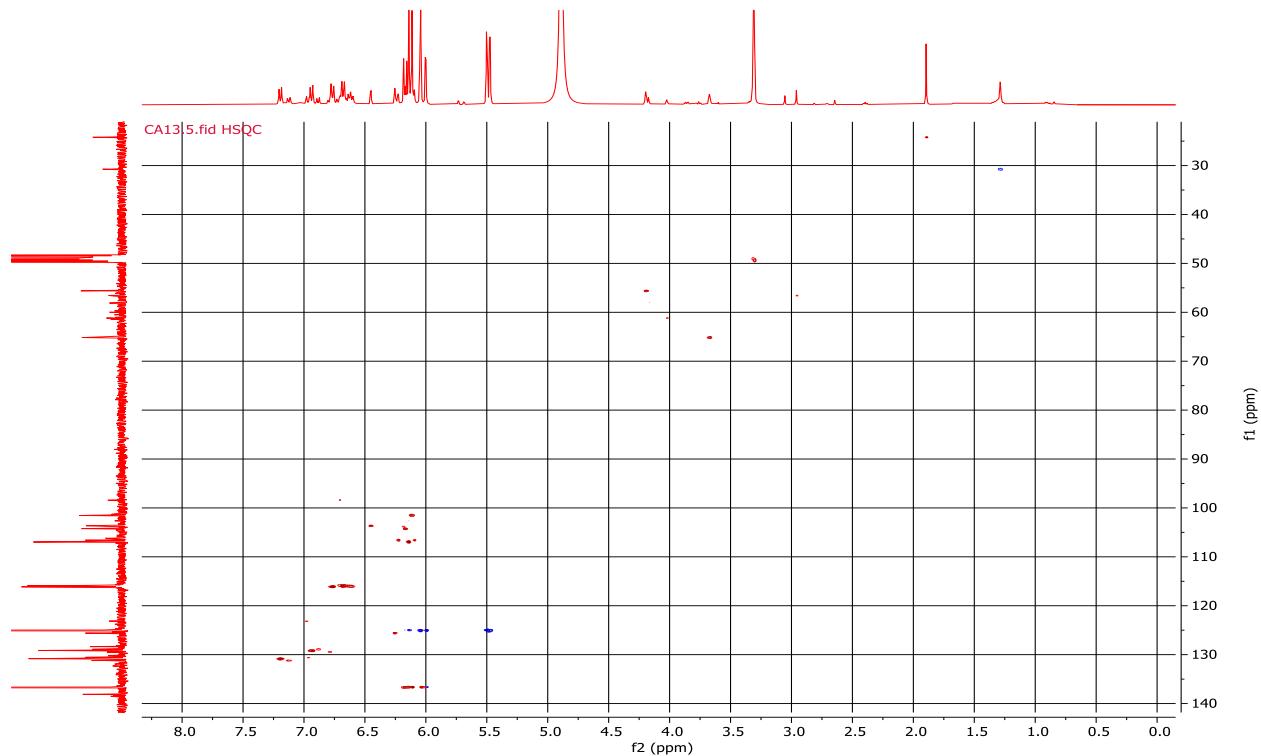


FIGURE S30: HSQC spectrum of compound **6**.

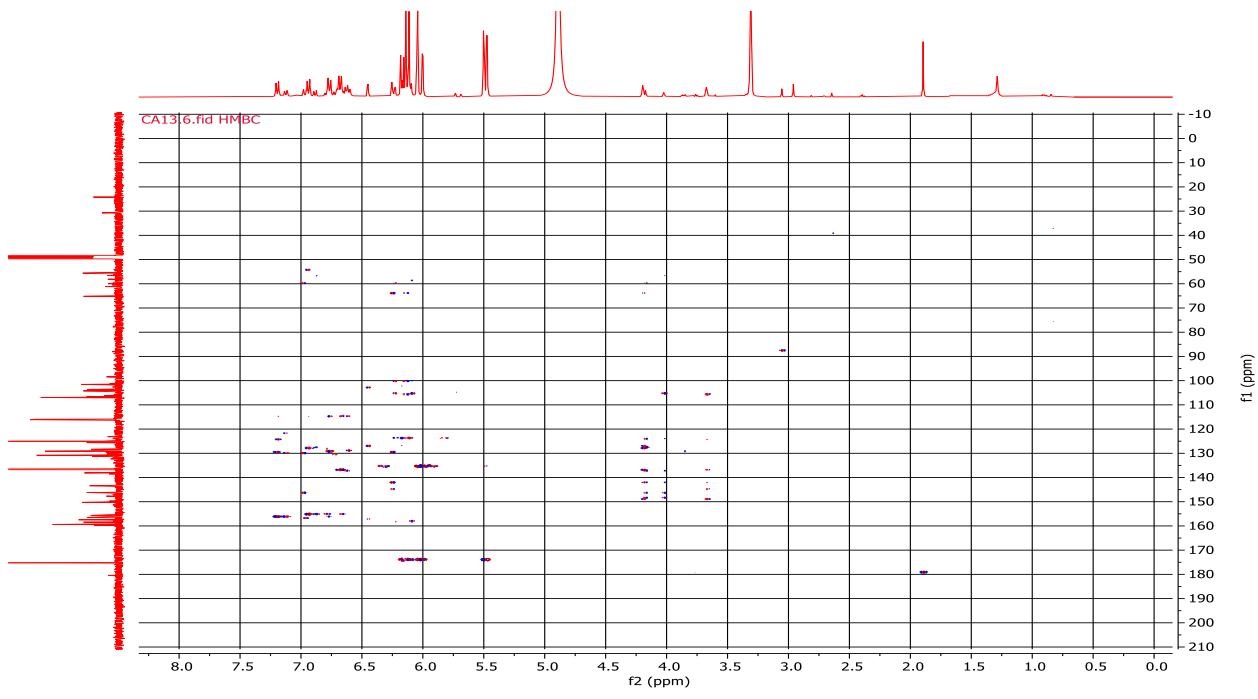


FIGURE S31: HMBC spectrum of compound **6**.