

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Cytotoxic Indole-Diterpenoids from a *Sphagneticola trilobata* Derived Fungus *Aspergillus* sp. PQJ-1

Wenxing Li^{1,2}, Guohui Yi^{3,†}, Kaiwen Lin⁴, Guangying Chen^{1,2}, Yang Hui^{1,2,*} and Wenhao Chen^{1,2,*}

1 Key Laboratory of Tropical Medicinal Resource Chemistry of Ministry of Education, College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Hainan Normal University, Haikou, 571158, China; wenxing2256@163.com (W.L.);

2 Key Laboratory of Tropical Medicinal Plant Chemistry of Hainan Province, Haikou, 571158, China;

3 Public Research Center Hainan Medical University, Haikou 571199, China; guohuiyi6@hainmc.edu.cn (G.Y.);

4 Hainan Women and Children's Medical Center, Haikou, 571158, China; kevinlinkaiwen@163.com (K.L.);

* Correspondence: 070103@hainnu.edu.cn (W.C.); 070066@hainnu.edu.cn (Y.H.);

† These authors contributed equally to this work.

Abstract: Two new indole diterpene derivatives 5S-hydroxy- β -aflatrem (**1**), 14R-hydroxy- β -aflatrem (**2**), along with one known analogue 14-(*N,N*-dimethyl-*L*-valyloxy)paspalinine (**3**), were isolated from the fermentation broth of the fungus *Aspergillus* sp. PQJ-1 derived from *Sphagneticola trilobata*. The structures of the new compounds were elucidated from spectroscopic data and ECD spectroscopic analyses. All the compounds (**1-3**) were evaluated for their cytotoxicity against A549, Hela, Hep G2, and MCF-7 cell lines. Compounds **1** and **2** exhibited selective inhibition against Hela cells. Further studies showed that compound **1** significantly induced apoptosis, and suppressed migration and invasion in Hela cells. Moreover, **1** could up-regulate pro-apoptotic genes BAX, Caspase-3, and down-regulate anti-apoptotic genes Bcl-xL, XIXP.

Keywords: *Sphagneticola trilobata*; *Aspergillus* sp. PQJ-1; secondary metabolites; cytotoxic activity

Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Figure S1. ^1H NMR spectrum of 1 in DMSO- d_6 | 3 |
| Figure S2. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of 1 in DMSO- d_6 | 3 |
| Figure S3. 135-DEPT spectrum of 1 in DMSO- d_6 | 4 |
| Figure S4. HSQC spectrum of 1 in DMSO- d_6 | 4 |
| Figure S5. ^1H - ^1H COSY spectrum of 1 in DMSO- d_6 | 5 |
| Figure S6. HMBC spectrum of 1 in DMSO- d_6 | 5 |
| Figure S7. NOESY spectrum of 1 in DMSO- d_6 | 6 |
| Figure S8. HRESIMS spectrum of 1 | 6 |
| Figure S9. ^1H NMR spectrum of 2 in DMSO- d_6 | 7 |
| Figure S10. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of 2 in DMSO- d_6 | 7 |
| Figure S11. 135-DEPT spectrum of 2 in DMSO- d_6 | 8 |
| Figure S12. HSQC spectrum of 2 in DMSO- d_6 | 8 |
| Figure S13. ^1H - ^1H COSY spectrum of 2 in DMSO- d_6 | 9 |
| Figure S14. HMBC spectrum of 2 in DMSO- d_6 | 9 |
| Figure S15. NOESY spectrum of 2 in DMSO- d_6 | 10 |
| Figure S16. HRESIMS spectrum of 2 | 10 |

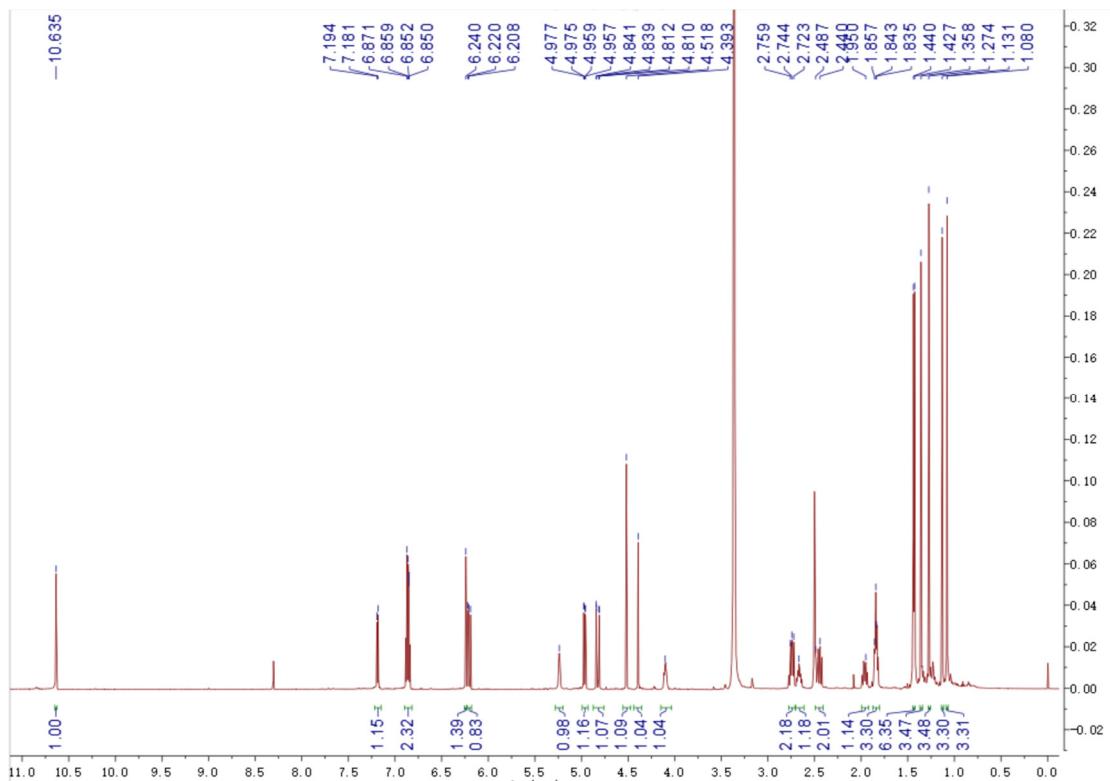


Figure S1. ^1H NMR spectrum of **1** in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$

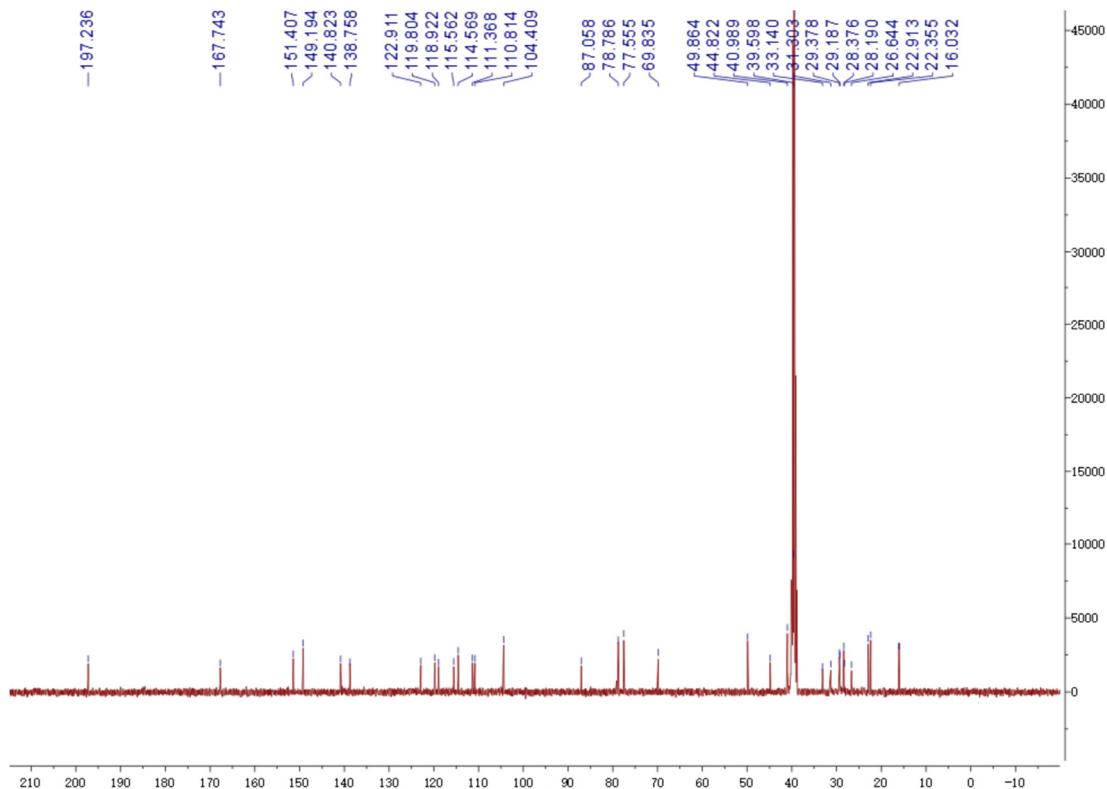


Figure S2. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **1** in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$

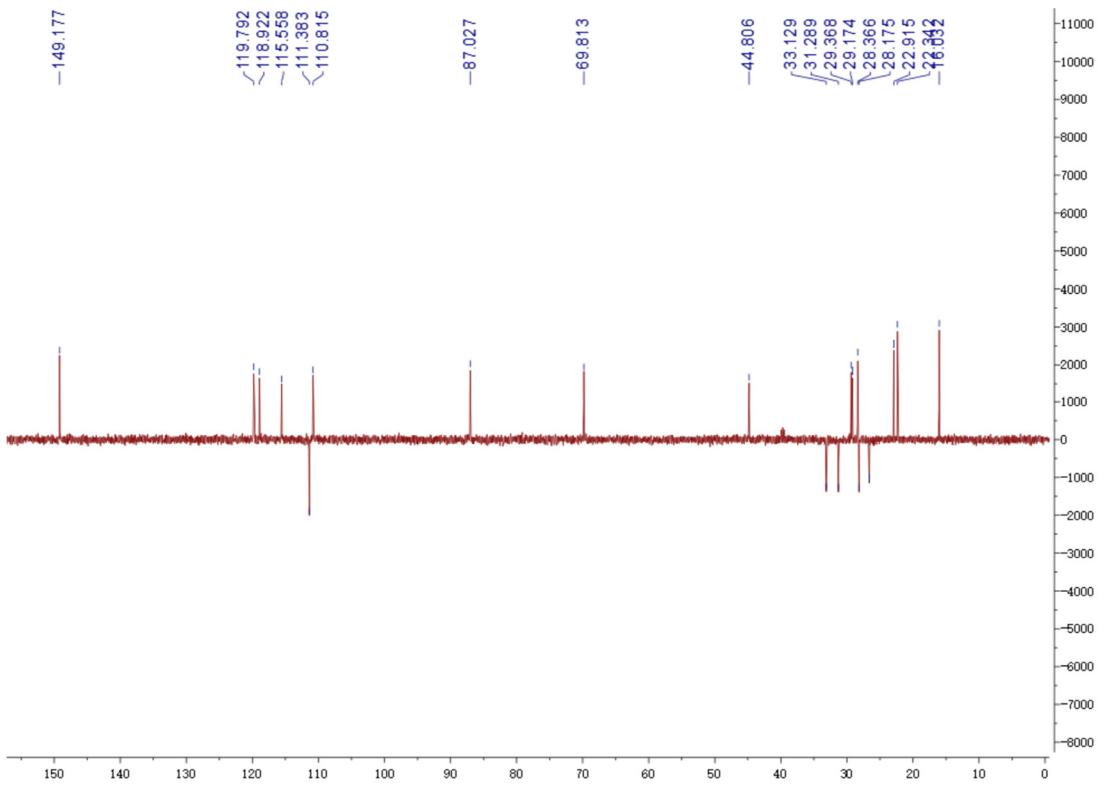


Figure S3. ^{135}C -DEPT spectrum of **1** in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$

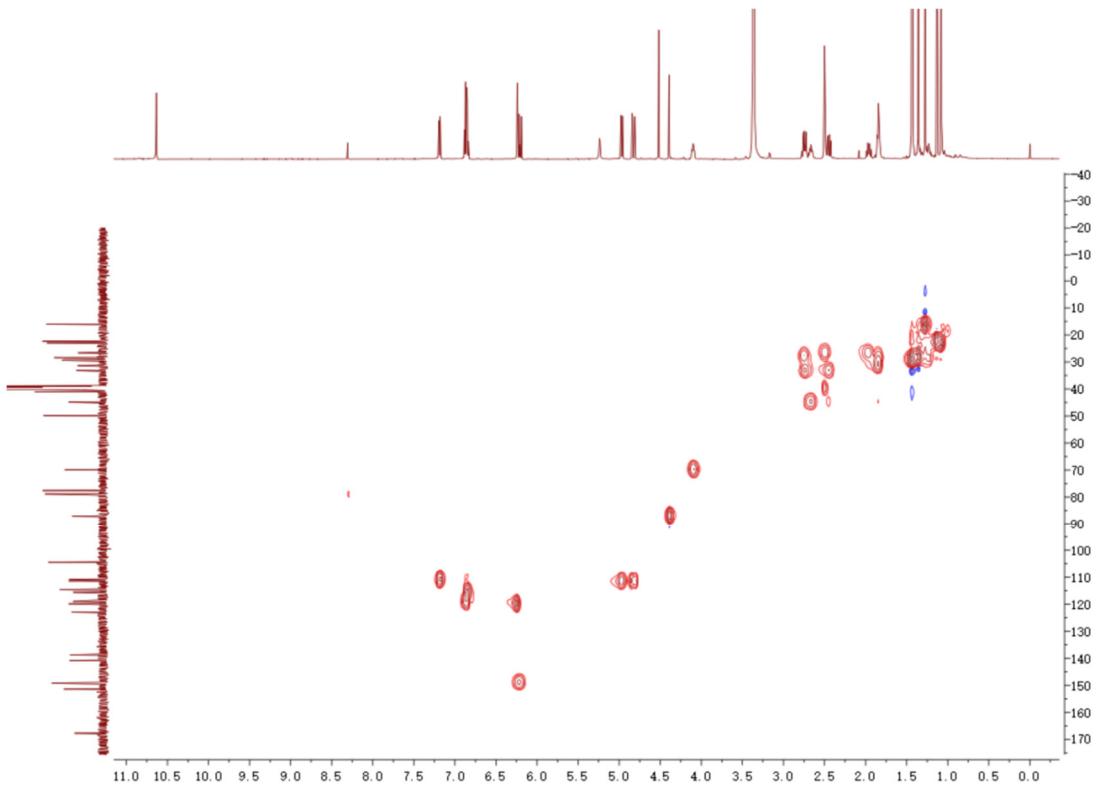


Figure S4. HSQC spectrum of **1** in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$

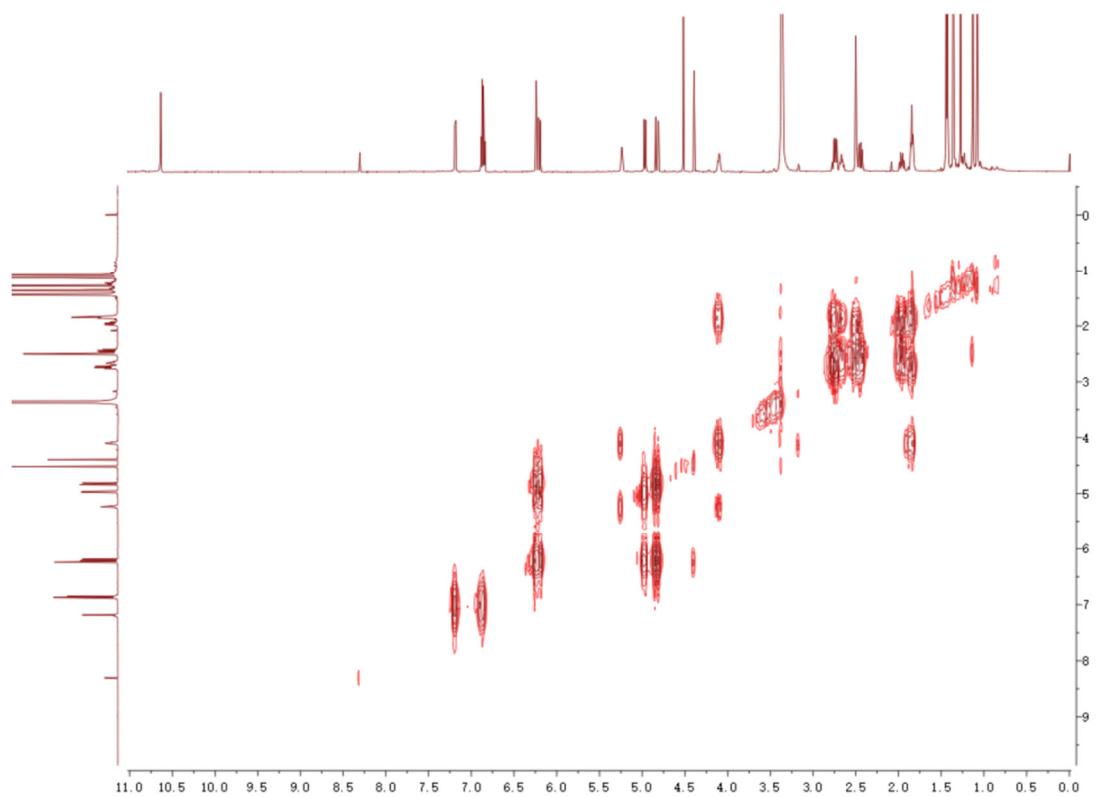


Figure S5. ^1H - ^1H COSY spectrum of **1** in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$

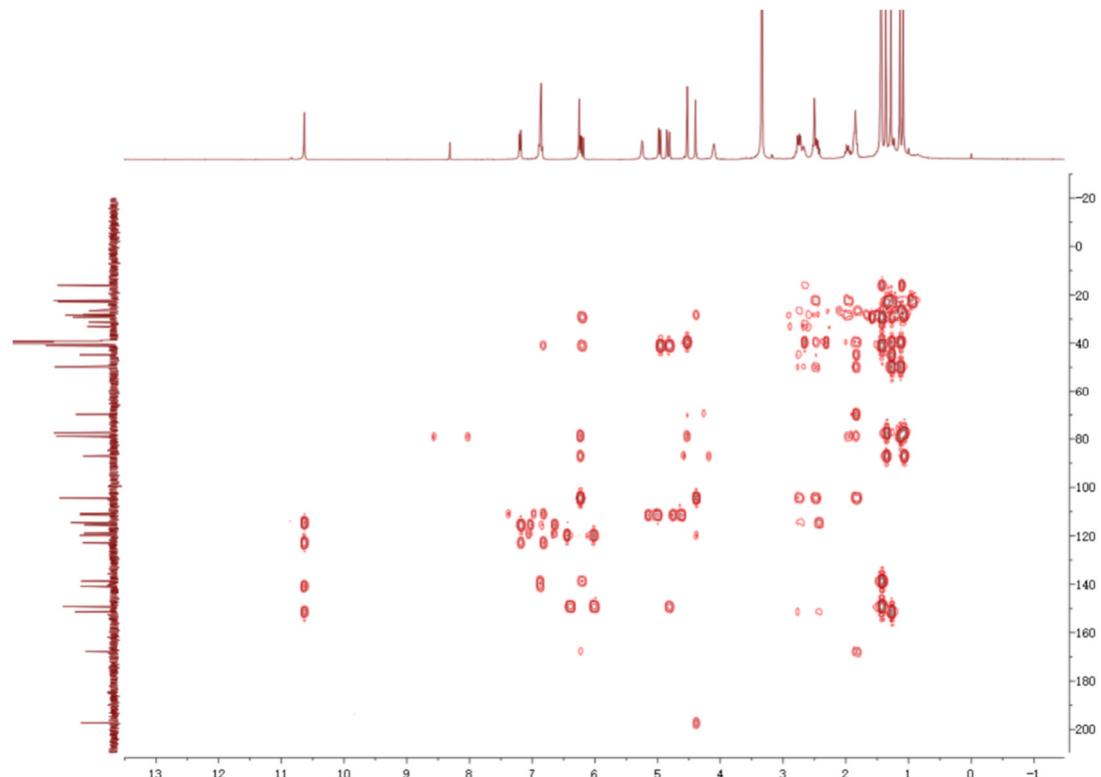


Figure S6. HMBC spectrum of **1** in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$

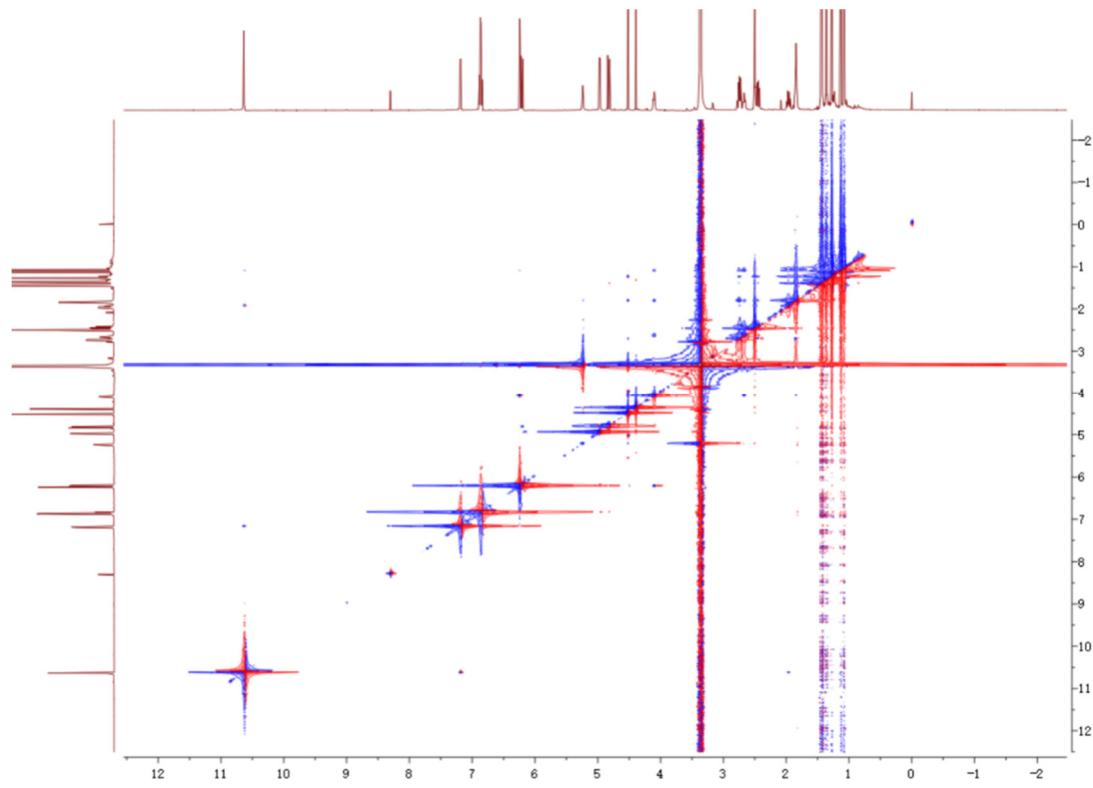


Figure S7. NOESY spectrum of **1** in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$

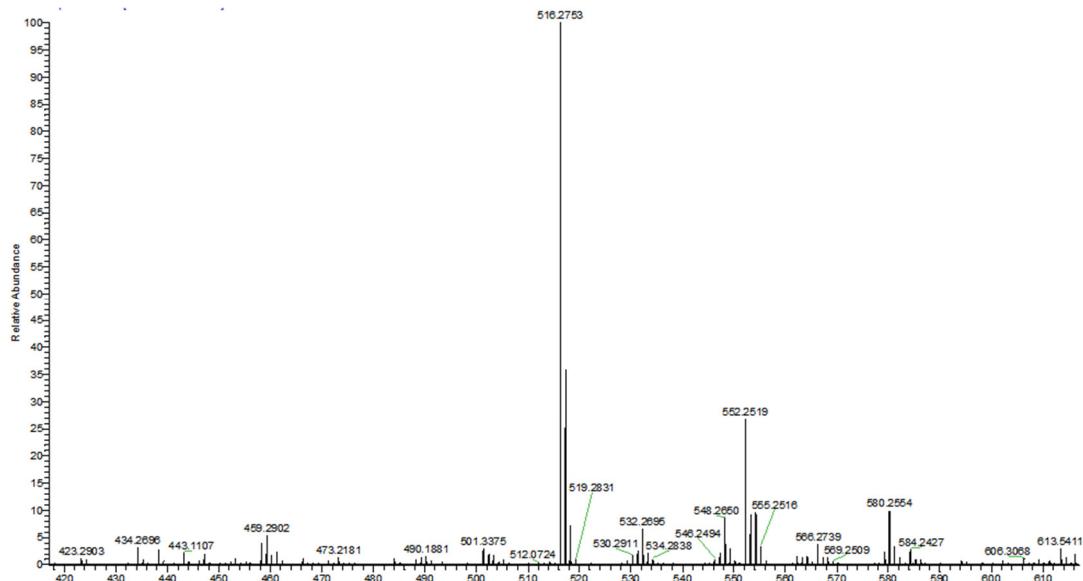


Figure S8. HRESIMS spectrum of **1**

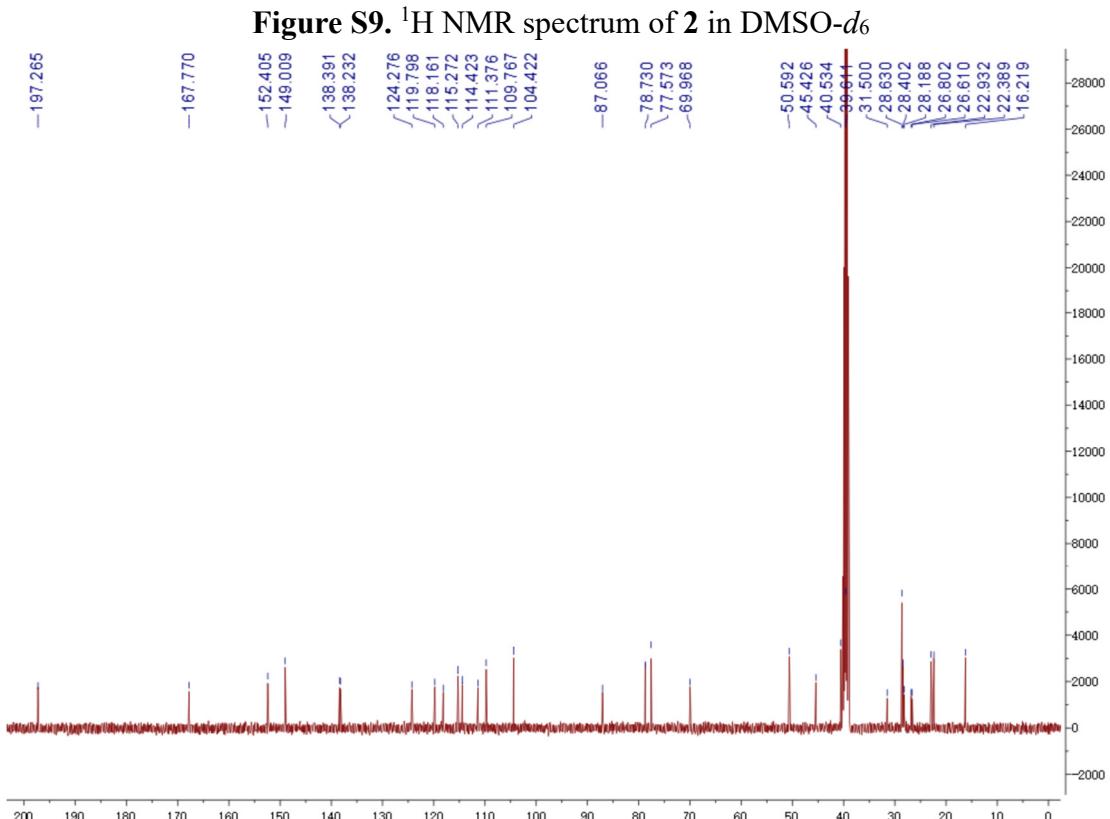
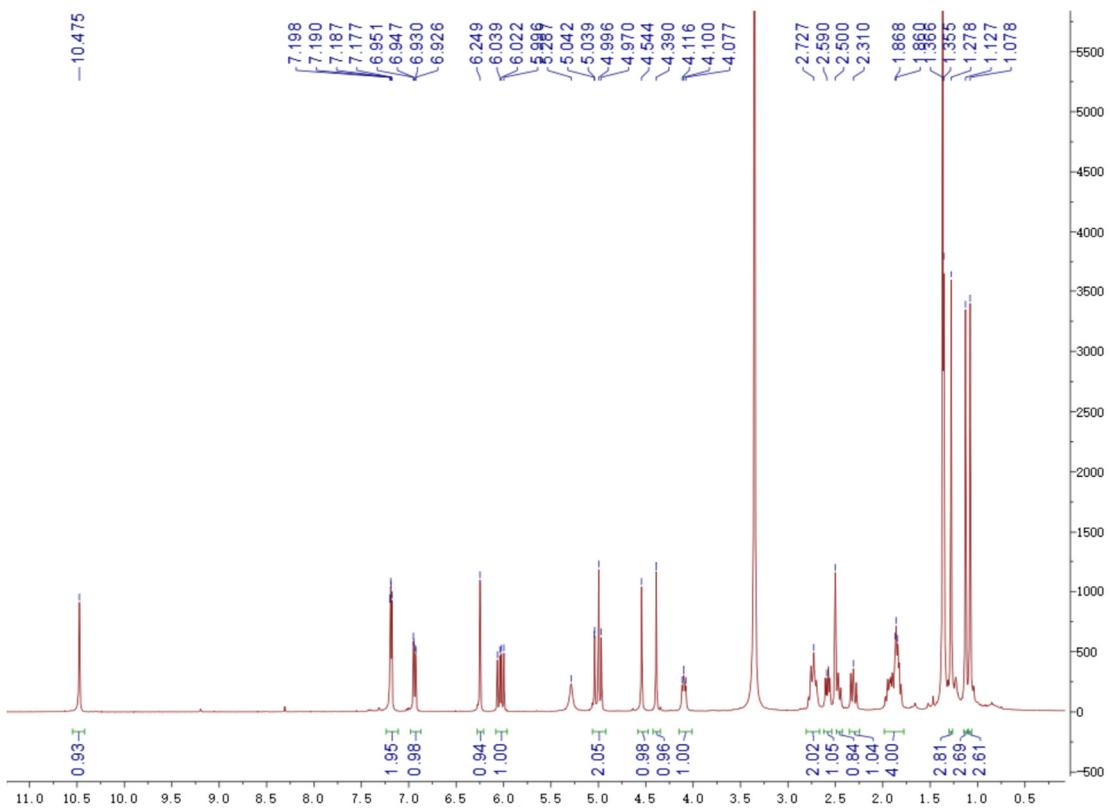


Figure S9. ^1H NMR spectrum of **2** in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$

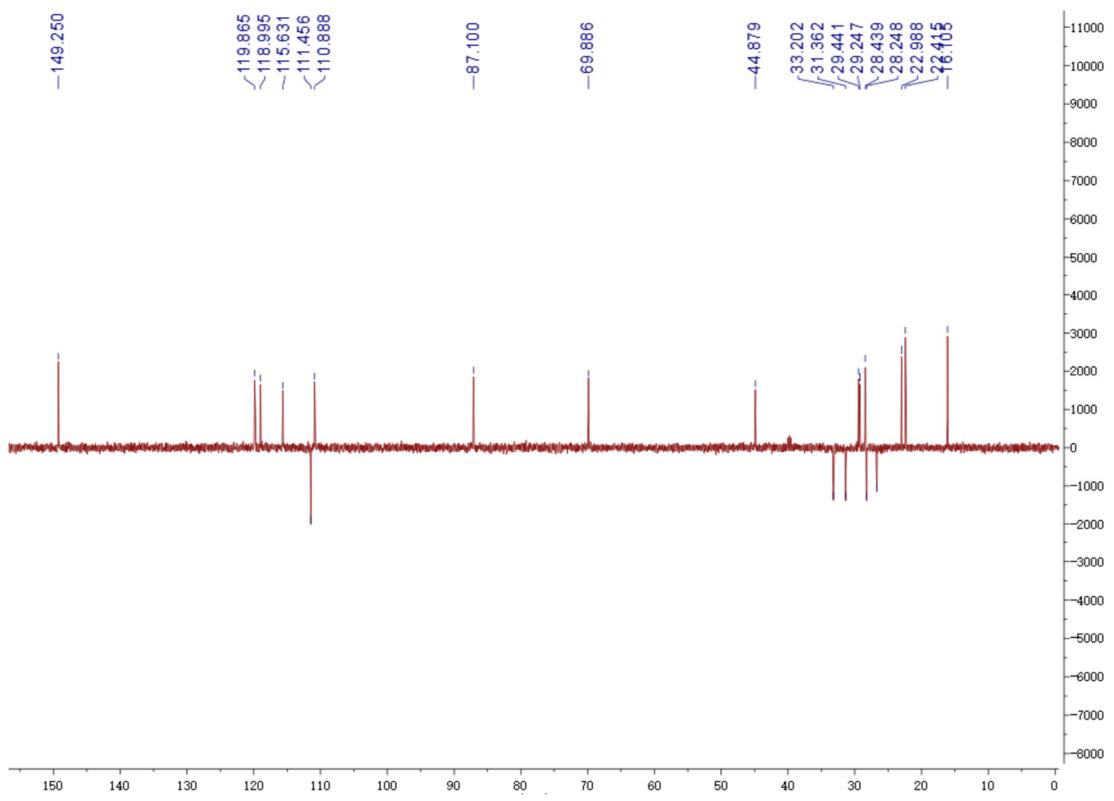


Figure S11. ^{13}C -DEPT spectrum of **2** in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$

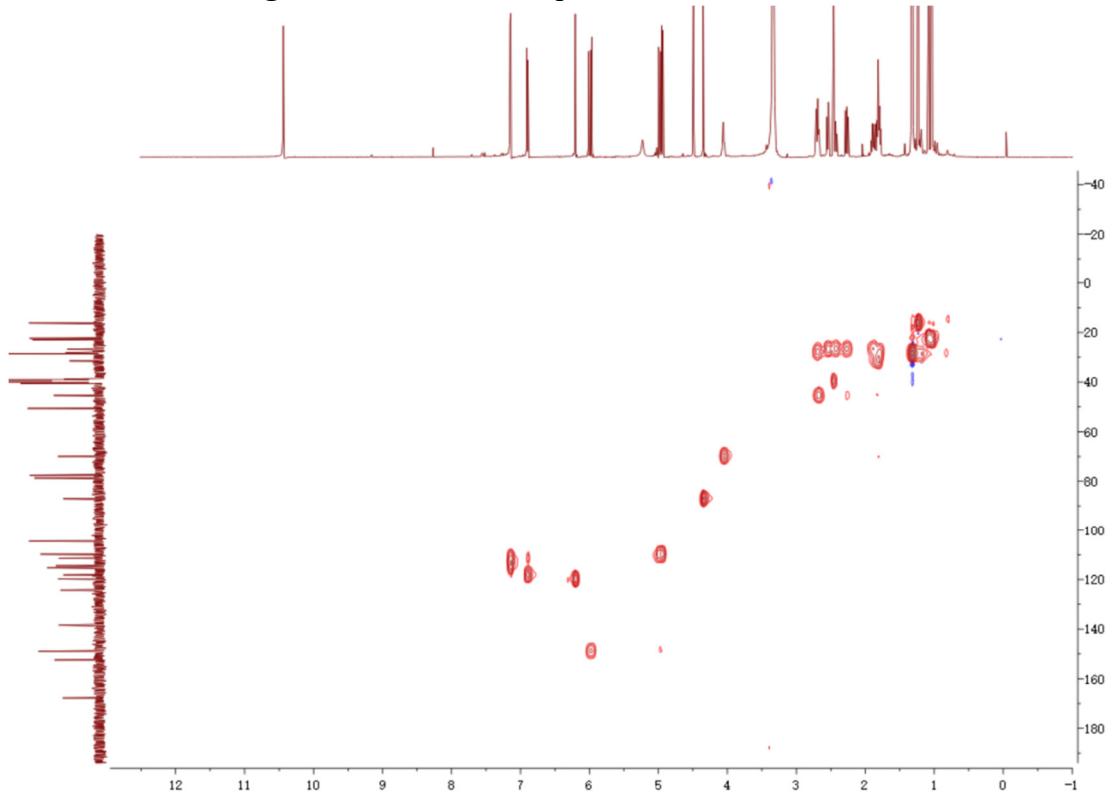


Figure S12. HSQC spectrum of **2** in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$

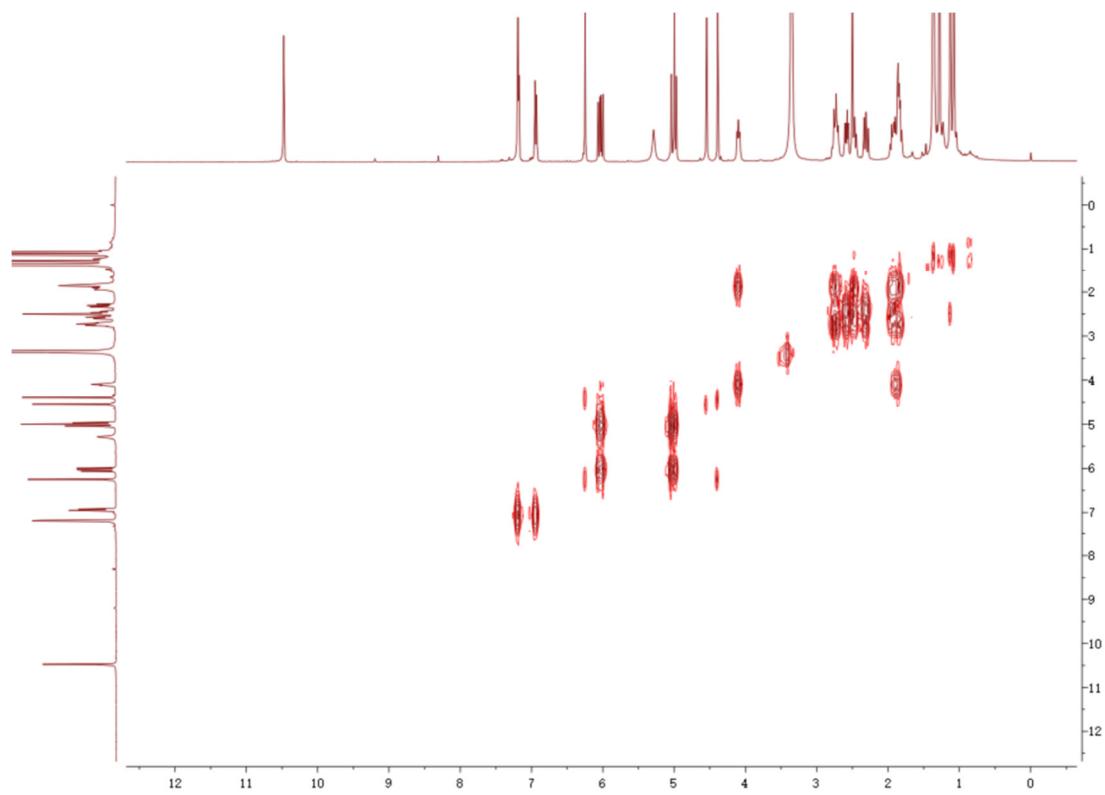


Figure S13. ^1H - ^1H COSY spectrum of **2** in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$

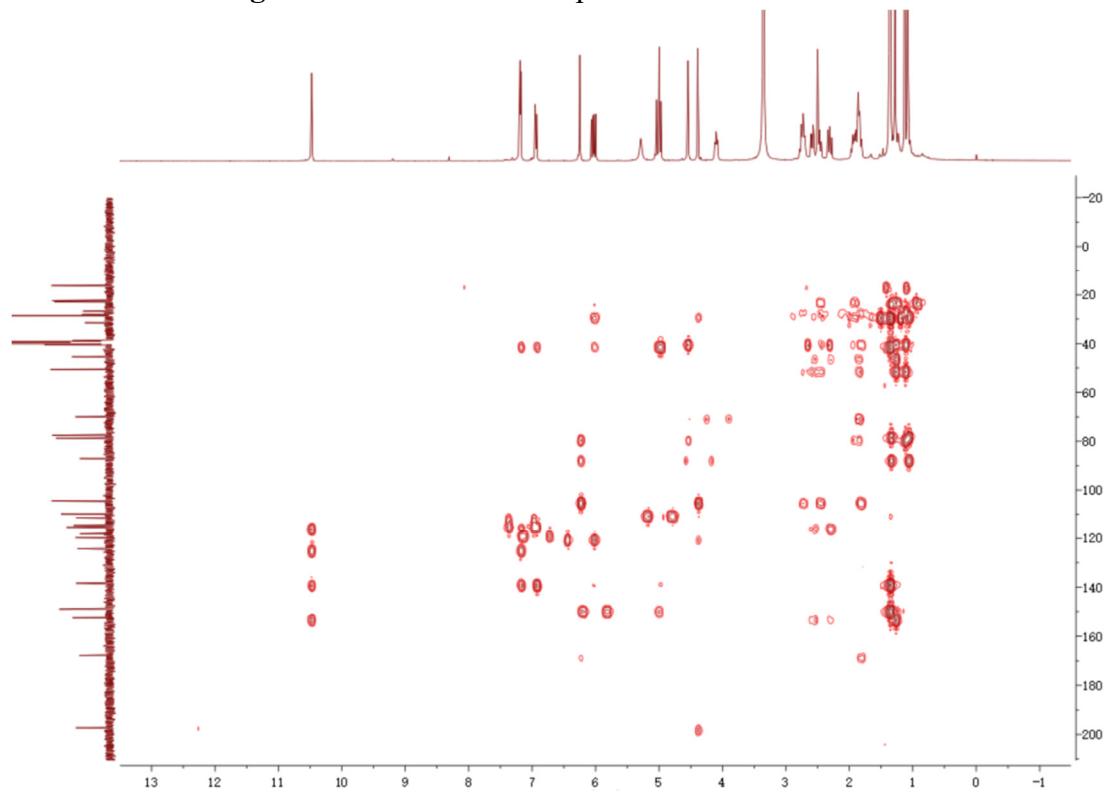


Figure S14. HMBC spectrum of **2** in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$

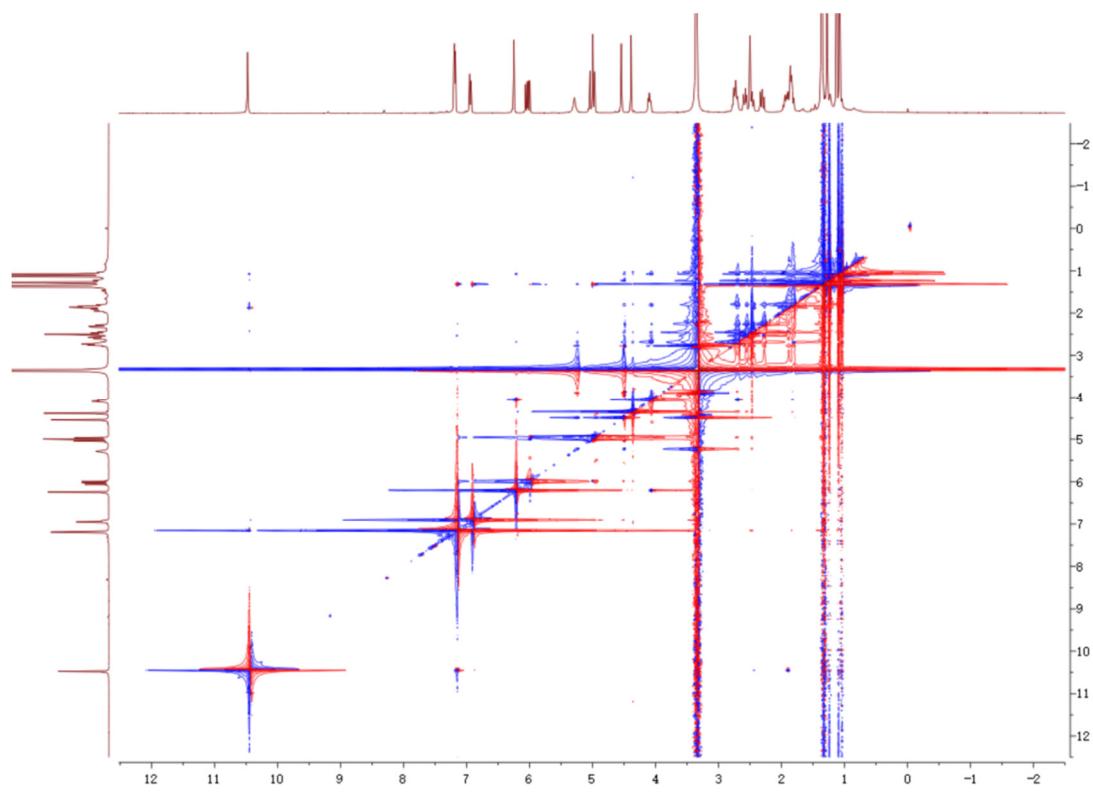


Figure S15. NOESY spectrum of **2** in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$

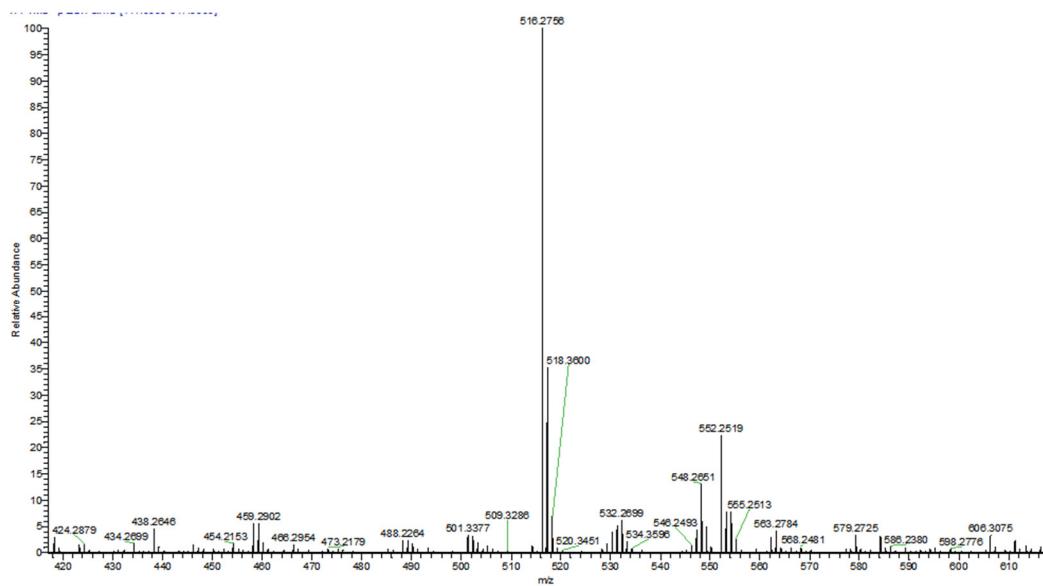


Figure S16. HRESIMS spectrum of **2**