A new triterpenoid saponin from *Pulsatilla cernua* predicted by NMR-based mosaic method

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Abstract

A saponin (1) with gypsogenin as aglycone was isolated from the roots of *Pulsatilla cernua*. The aglycone of compound 1 was considered as gypsogenin which was rarely found in this genus. Its structure was predicted by NMR-based "mosaic" method rapidly, and further confirmed on the basis of spectroscopic data, including 2D NMR spectra and chemical evidence. This work suggested that NMR-based mosaic method is suitable for most of saponins from common species of genus *Pulsatilla*.

Experimental Section

Table S1 Structures of several saponins from common species of Pulsatilla.

Table S2 ¹H NMR data of anomeric protons of saponins **1-62** from common species of *Pulsatilla*.

Table S3 NMR spectroscopic data of 1 (aglycone, pyridine- d_5).

Table S4 NMR spectroscopic data of 1 (sugar moieties, pyridine- d_5).

Table. S5 Inhibitory effects of compounds a on the proliferation of human cancer cell lines.

Figure S1 Chemical shifts of anomeric protons of **1-61** from common species of *Pulsatilla*.

Figure S2 Anomeric proton signals of **16**, **38** and **44**, compared with those of **15**, **37** and **43**, respectively.

Figure S3 NMR mosaic method to predict the structures of 16, 38 and 44.

Figure S4 Part of 1H NMR spectra of compound 1 and 56.

Figure S5 ¹H NMR spectrum of compound **1** (600 MHz, pyridine- d_5).

Figure S6 ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound **1** (150 MHz, pyridine- d_5).

Figure S7 HSQC spectrum of compound 1.

Figure S8 HMBC spectrum of compound 1.

Figure S9 Part of HMBC spectrum of compound 1

Figure S10 Structures and key HMBC (from H to C) of compounds **1** from the roots of *P. cernua*

Figure S11 HR-ESI-MS spectrum of compound 1.

Figure S12 Cytotoxic activities of compound 1 against five human cancer cell lines

Experimental Section

General Experimental Procedures.

The NMR spectra were measured in pyridine- d_5 , on a Bruker AV600 instrument. HR-TOF-MS spectra were performed on Agilent LC/MS spectrometer (Agilent, USA). HPLC was performed on JAI LC9103 Recycling preparative HPLC (Japan Analytical Industries, Japan) equipped with JAIGEL-ODS-AP-P column and JAIGEL-GS310 column using a JAI refractive index detector and a JAI UV-3702 detector with MultiChro 2000 workstation. TLC was performed on pre-coated GF₂₅₄ plates (Merck, Germany) and detected by spraying with 10 % H₂SO₄ followed heating. GC analyses were performed using an Agilent GC 6890 instrument on an HP-5 column (320 μ m × 30 m, 0.25 μ m).

Materials.

The roots of *P. cernua* were collected in May 2011 at Qingyuan (N 42°10.750', *E* 125°03.323', *H* 385m), Fushun, Liaoning, China, and authenticated by Professor Jin-Cai Lu (The School of Traditional Chinese Materia Medica, Shenyang Pharmaceutical University). A voucher specimen has been deposited in our laboratory (voucher No. pc-2011-001).

Extraction and isolation.

The dry roots of *P. cernua* (40 kg) were extracted three times with 70 % aqueous ethanol under reflux. The extracts were combined and concentrated under a vacuum to yield a residue (4 kg), which was then suspended in water and partitioned sequentially with petroleum ether, EtOAc and n-BuOH. The n-BuOH extract part (550 g) was chromatographed over a D101 macroporous resin column (15 \times 150 cm), eluted successively with aqueous ethanol (water, 30% EtOH, 50 % EtOH, 70 % EtOH and 95 % EtOH, respectively) as reported in our previous study (Fan et al., 2013).

The 70% EtOH crude extract (150 g) was chromatographed on P-HPLC using reversed phase chromatographic column (ODS) with MeOH-CH₃CN-H₂O (3:2:1) at 210 nm wavelength to obtain two main fractions. The flow rate was 5 mL min⁻¹. The first fraction was further purified by P-HPLC using normal phase chromatographic column (GS310) with MeOH-n-Hexane (5:3) to yield **1**.

NMR measurement.

NMR measurement were recorded at 600 MHz 1H frequency and carried out at 298.2 K. Chemical shifts (δ) are expressed in ppm with reference to the residual solvent signals, and coupling constants (J) are given in Hz. The 1D ¹H NMR spectra were recorded, an acquisition time of 2.7264 s, and a relaxation delay of 60 s.

Pulsatillacernuoside G (1)

White, amorphous powder; $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +50(c 0.10, MeOH); (+)-HR-ESI-MS *m/z* 1403.6454 [M+Na]⁺ (calcd for C₆₅H₁₀₄O₃₁Na, 1403.6459); ¹H NMR (600 MHz,

pyridine-d₅) δ 9.67 (1H, s, H-23), 6.18 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz, glc4-1), 6.06 (1H, br s, rha1-1), 5.80 (1H, br s, rha3-1), 5.30 (1H, s, H-12), 5.10 (1H, d, J=7.8 Hz, glc1-1), 4.95 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz, glc5-1), 4.94 (1H, m, glc4-5), 4.70 (1H, m, H-3), 4.65 (1H, m, rha1-2), 4.65 (1H, m, rha3-2), 4.64 (1H, m, glc4-6b), 4.60 (1H, d, J=6.0 Hz, ara-1), 4.59 (1H, m, rha1-5), 4.55 (1H, m, ara-3), 4.55 (1H, m, rha1-3), 4.55 (1H, m, rha3-3), 4.49 (1H, m, glc1-6b), 4.44 (1H, m, ara-5b), 4.42 (1H, m, ara-2), 4.40 (1H, m, glc4-3), 4.35 (1H, m, glc1-6a), 4.35 (1H, m, rha1-4), 4.35 (1H, m, rha3-1) 4.33 (1H, m, glc4-6a), 4.33 (1H, m, glc4-4), 4.25 (1H, m, ara-4), 4.20 (1H, m, glc5-6b), 4.20 (1H, m, glc1-3), 4.20 (1H, m, glc1-4), 4.15 (1H, m, glc4-2), 4.13 (1H, m, glc5-3), 4.09 (1H, m, glc5-4), 4.09 (1H, m, glc5-6a), 4.02 (1H, m, glc1-2), 3.93 (1H, m, glc5-2), 3.92 (1H, m, glc4-5), 3.90 (1H, m, glc1-5), 3.69 (1H, d, J=5.0 Hz, ara-5a), 3.62 (1H, m, glc5-5), 3.08 (1H, dd, J=12.0, 6.0 Hz, H-18), 2.20 (1H, m, H-16b), 2.17 (1H, m, H-2b), 2.17 (1H, m, H-11), 2.02 (1H, m, H-16a), 2.01 (1H, m, H-15b), 1,95 (1H, m, H-2a), 1.93 (1H, m, H-9), 1.93 (1H, m, H-1b), 1.89 (1H, m, H-22b), 1.82 (1H, m, H-22a), 1.79 (1H, m, H-19b), 1.75 (1H, m, H-5b), 1.75 (1H, m, H-7b), 1.66 (3H, d, J=6.0 Hz, glc4-6), 1.65 (3H, d, J=6.0 Hz, rha1-6), 1.60 (1H, m, H-21b), 1.59 (1H, m, H-5), 1.49 (1H, m, H-7a), 1.41 (1H, m, H-21a), 1.39 (3H, s, H-24), 1.29 (1H, m, H-19a), 1.27 (1H, m, H-1a), 1.22 (1H, m, H-15a), 1.13 (3H, s, H-27), 1.12 (1H, m, H-6a), 0.95 (3H, s, H-26), 0.81 (3H, s, H-25), 0.81 (3H, s, H-30), 0.79 (3H, s, H-29). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, pyridine-*d*₅) δ 205.5 (C-23), 176.3 (C-28), 144.8 (C-13), 122.6 (C-12), 106.2 (glc1-1), 104.8 (ara-1), 104.6 (glc5-1), 102.5 (rha3-1), 101.3 (rha1-1), 95.4 (glc4-1), 83.8 (C-3), 79.3 (ara-4), 78.5 (glc1-5), 78.4 (glc1-3), 78.2 (glc4-3), 78.0 (glc5-4), 77.8 (glc4-5), 76.9 (glc5-5), 76.3 (glc5-3), 76.2 (glc1-2), 75.5 (ara-2), 75.1 (glc5-2), 73. 9 (ara-3), 73.7 (rha3-4), 73.7 (rha1-4), 73.6 (glc4-2), 72.3 (rha3-3), 72.2 (rha3-2), 72.2 (rha1-3), 72.0 (rha1-2), 71.0 (glc1-4), 70.5 (glc4-4), 70.1 (rha3-5), 69.4 (rha1-5), 69.0 (glc4-6), 64.5 (ara-5), 62.3 (glc1-6), 61.0 (glc5-6), 55.8 (C-4), 48.5 (C-9), 48.1 (C-5), 47.2 (C-17), 46.4 (C-19), 42.3 (C-14), 41.8 (C-18), 40.3 (C-8), 38.5 (C-1), 36.3 (C-10), 34.1 (C-21), 33.3 (C-29), 32.7 (C-7), 32.6 (C-22), 30.9 (C-20), 28.4 (C-15), 26.3 (C-27), 25.7 (C-2), 23.9 (C-11), 23.9 (C-30), 23.5 (C-16), 20.8 (C-6), 18.3 (rha1-6), 18.3 (rha3-6), 17.6 (C-26), 15.8 (C-25), 11.0 (C-24).

Acid hydrolysis of compound 1.

The acid hydrolysis method was carried as reported previously (Liu et al., 2012). Compound **1** (4 mg) was treated with 1M HCl (4 mL) at 90 °C for 2 h. Then the reaction mixture was extracted with CHCl₃ (3×5 mL). The aqueous layer was collected and the water was evaporated under vacuum with the repeated addition of MeOH to remove the solvent completely. The residue was redissolved in anhydrous pyridine (2 mL) and mixed with a pyridine solution of *L*-cysteine methyl ester hydrochloride (2 mL). After the mixed solution was heated at 60 °C for 1 h, trimethylchlorosilane (0.5 mL) was added and the resulting mixture was stirred at 60 °C for another 30 min. Then the solution was concentrated to dryness and taken up

inwater (3 × 1mL), followed by extraction with n-hexane (3 × 1 mL). The supernatant was analyzed by GC. Separations were carried out on HP-5 columns (320 μ m× 30 m, 0.25 μ m). Highly pure N₂ was employed as a carrier gas (1.0 mL/min), and the FID detector operated at 280 °C (column temperature 160-200 °C). The retention times of the monosaccharide derivatives were as follows: *L*-arabinose (12.69 min), *L*-rhamnose (12.80 min), and *D*-glucose (14.43 min), respectively.

Cell culture

Human lung cancer cells (A549), colon cancer cells (HCT-116), breast cancer cells (MDA-MB-231), liver cancer cells (SK-HEP-1), and stomach cancer cells (SNU-638) were provided by the Korean Cell Line Bank (Seoul, Korea). The cells were cultured in medium (DMEM for MDA-MB-231 and SK-HEP-1 cells; RPMI1640 for A549, HCT-116, and SNU-638 cells) supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS) and antibiotics antimycotics (PSF; 100 units/mL penicillin G sodium, 100 μ g/mL streptomycin, and 250 ng/mL amphotericin B). The cells were incubated at 37 °C and 5% CO2 in a humidified atmosphere.

In vitro cell proliferation assay

Cell viability was determined by the sulforhodamine B (SRB) protein staining method. Cells were seeded in 96-well plates and incubated for 24 h, and were fixed (for zero day controls) or treated with test compounds for 72 h. After incubation, cells were fixed with 10% trichloroacetic acid (TCA), dried and stained in 0.4% sulforhodamine B (SRB) in 1% acetic acid solution. Unbound dye was washed and stained cells were dried and dissolved in 10 mM Tris (pH 10.0). Absorbance was measured at 515 nm and cell proliferation was determined as follows: cell proliferation (%) = (average absorbance _{compound} – average absorbance _{zero day}) / (average absorbance _{control} – average absorbance _{zero day}) × 100%. IC₅₀ values were calculated by non-linear regression analysis using the Table Curve 2D software (Version 5.01, Systant Software Inc., CA).

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No.	3-0-	aglycone ^{a)}	28-COO-	sources b)
1	Н	VII	-glc(6-1)glc	1 Ye1996, 2Xu2011
2	Н	Ι	-glc(6-1)glc(4-1)rha	2 Liu 2012,5Sun2009
3	Н	II	-glc(6-1)glc(4-1)rha	1 Shi 2007,2 Liu 2012,3Li1990,5Sun2008
4	Н	III	-glc(6-1)glc(4-1)rha	1 Shi 2007,2 Liu 2012
5	Н	VII	-glc(6-1)glc(4-1)rha	1 Ye1998, 2 Yang2010
6	ara	II	-H	2Xu2010,3Li1990,5 Zinova1992
7	ara	VII	-H	1Ye2002
8	ara	Ι	-glc	2 Liu 2015
9	ara	II	-glc	2 Fan 2013
10	ara	VII	-glc	2Yang2010
11	ara	Ι	-glc(6-1)glc(4-1)rha	5Sun2009
12	ara	II	-glc(6-1)glc(4-1)rha	1 Shi 2007, 2Xu2010,3Li1990,5 Zinova1992
13	ara	VII	-glc(6-1)glc(4-1)rha	1wu 1991, 2 Yang2010
14	ara(2-1)rha	Ι	-H	1 Mimaki 1999,2Fu 2008
15	ara(2-1)rha	II	-H	1 Mimaki 1999,2 Bang2005a,5 Sun2009
16	ara(2-1)rha	V	-H	2 Wang 2018
17	ara(2-1)rha	VII	-H	1 Ye1990,2 Bang2005a
18	ara(2-1)rha	Ι	-glc	2 Fan 2013
19	ara(2-1)rha	II	-glc	2 Yang2010
20	ara(2-1)rha	VII	-glc	2 Yang2010
21	ara(2-1)rha	II	-glc(6-1)glc	2Zhang 2000b
22	ara(2-1)rha	VI	-glc(6-1)glc	2 Yang2010
23	ara(2-1)rha	Ι	-glc(6-1)glc(4-1)rha	1 Shi 2007,2Fu 2008,5 Sun2009
24	ara(2-1)rha	II	-glc(6-1)glc(4-1)rha	1 Shi2007,2Kang1989
25	ara(2-1)rha	VI	-glc(6-1)glc(4-1)rha	1 Mimaki 2001,2 Yang2010
26	ara(2-1)rha	VII	-glc(6-1)glc(4-1)rha	1 Mimaki 2001,2 Yang2010
27	ara(2-1)rha	VIII	-glc(6-1)glc(4-1)rha	1 Mimaki 2001
28	ara(2-1)rha(3-1)glc	Ι	-H	1 Mimaki 1999,2 Bang2005a
29	ara(2-1)rha(3-1)glc	II	-H	1 Mimaki 1999,2 Bang2005a
30	ara(2-1)rha(3-1)glc	VI	-H	2 Bang2005b
31	ara(2-1)rha(3-1)glc	VII	-H	2 Bang2005b
32	ara(2-1)rha(3-1)glc	II	-glc(6-1)glc	2 Liu 2012
33	ara(2-1)rha(3-1)glc	Ι	-glc(6-1)glc(4-1)rha	2Fu 2008
34	ara(2-1)rha(3-1)glc	II	-glc(6-1)glc(4-1)rha	2 Bang 2005a
35	ara(2-1)rha(3-1)glc(4-1)glc	Ι	-H	1 Mimaki 1999
36	ara(2-1)rha(3-1)glc(4-1)glc	II	-H	2 Bang2005a
37	glc(1-4)ara	II	-H	1 Mimaki 1999, 2 Bang2005a, 3Li1990
38	glc(1-4)ara	V	-H	2 Wang 2018
39	glc(1-4)ara	VII	-H	2 Bang2005b
40	glc(1-4)ara	II	-glc(6-1)glc(4-1)rha	2Xu2010,3Li1990,5 Zinova1992
41	glc(1-4)ara	III	-glc(6-1)glc(4-1)rha	2xu2010

Table S1 Structures of several saponins from common species of Pulsatilla

42	glc(1-4)ara(2-1)rha	Ι	-H	1 Mimaki 1999,2 Bang2005a
43	glc(1-4)ara(2-1)rha	II	-H	1 Mimaki 1999,2 Bang2005a
44	glc(1-4)ara(2-1)rha	V	-H	2 Wang 2018
45	glc(1-4)ara(2-1)rha	VI	-H	2 Bang2005b
46	glc(1-4)ara(2-1)rha	VII	-H	1 Mimaki 1999,2 Bang2005b
47	glc(1-4)ara(2-1)rha	II	-glc	2Zhang 2000b
48	glc(1-4)ara(2-1)rha	II	-glc(6-1)glc	2 Liu 2015
49	glc(1-4)ara(2-1)rha	Ι	-glc(6-1)glc(4-1)rha	1 Shi 2007,2Fu 2008
50	glc(1-4)ara(2-1)rha	II	-glc(6-1)glc(4-1)rha	2 Fu 2008
51	glc(1-4)ara(2-1)rha	VI	-glc(6-1)glc(4-1)rha	2 Yang2010
52	glc(1-4)ara(2-1)rha	VII	-glc(6-1)glc(4-1)rha	2 Bang2005a
53	glc(1-4)ara(2-1)rha(3-1)glc	II	-H	2 Fan 2013
54	glc(1-4)ara(2-1)rha(3-1)glc	Ι	-glc(6-1)glc(4-1)rha	2Zhang2000a
55	glc(1-4)ara(2-1)rha(3-1)glc	II	-glc(6-1)glc(4-1)rha	2Zhang2000a
56	glc(1-4)ara(2-1)rha(3-1)glc	IV	-glc(6-1)glc(4-1)rha	2 Liu 2012
57	glc(1-4)ara(2-1)rha(3-1)glc(4-1)glc	Ι	-H	1 Mimaki 1999
58	glc(1-4)ara(2-1)rha(3-1)glc(4-1)glc	Ι	-glc(6-1)glc(4-1)rha	2 Liu 2012
59	rha(1-6)glc(1-4)ara(2-1)rha(3-1)glc	Ι	- H	2 Fan 2013
60	rha(1-6)glc(1-4)ara(2-1)rha(3-1)glc	Ι	-glc(6-1)glc(4-1)rha	2 Liu 2012
61	rha(1-6)glc(1-4)ara(2-1)rha(3-1)glc	II	-glc(6-1)glc(4-1)rha	2 Liu 2012

a) Aglycone: I oleanolic acid, II hederagenin, III bayogenin, IV gypsogenin, V kalopanax-genin L1, VI betulinic acid, VII 23-hydroxybetulinic acid, VIII 3β,20,23-trihydroxylupan-28-oic acid

b) Sources: 1. P. chinensis, 2. P. cernua, 3. P. campanella, 4. P. patens var. multifida, 5. P. dahurica, 6. P. millefolium

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	C3-O-							C28-O-	Dof	
	ara	glc1	glc2	glc3	rha1	rha2	glc4	glc5	rha3	Kei
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.34	4.99	-	Ye1996
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.28	4.30	4.88	Liu 2012
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.19	4.96	5.79	Li1990
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.21	4.98	5.82	Liu 2012
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.29	4.96	5.78	Ye1998
6	4.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Xu2010
7	4.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ye1996
8	4.74	-	-	-	-	-	6.30	-	-	Liu 2015
9	4.98	-	-	-	-	-	6.28	-	-	Fan 2013
10	4.96	-	-	-	-	-	6.40	-	-	Yang2010
11	4.73	-	-	-	-	-	6.21	4.95	5.83	Sun2009
12	4.93	-	-	-	-	-	6.18	4.95	5.80	Xu2010
13	4.97	-	-	-	-	-	6.36	4.97	5.87	Wu1991
14	5.11	-	-	-	6.27	-	-	-	-	Fu 2008
15	4.90	-	-	-	6.16	-	-	-	-	Bang2005a
16	5.07	-	-	-	6.23	-	-	-	-	Wang 2018
17	4.38	-	-	-	5.20	-	-	-	-	Ye1990
18	4.85	-	-	-	6.12	-	6.29	-	-	Fan 2013
19	4.55	-	-	-	5.09	-	5.37			Yang2010
20	5.05	-	-	-	6.11	-	6.33	-	-	Yang2010
21	4.90	-	-	-	6.19	-	6.22	5.01	-	Zhang 2000b
22	4.92	-	-	-	6.19	-	6.20	5.05	-	Yang2010
23	4.89	-	-	-	6.16	-	6.24	4.98	5.87	Fu 2008
24	4.98	-	-	-	6.16		6.23	5.10	5.85	Kang1989
25	4.92	-	-	-	6.06	-	6.29	4.86	5.79	Mimaki2001
26	4.94	-	-	-	5.11	-	6.36	6.26	5.87	Wu1991
27	5.10	-	-	-	6.17	-	6.31	4.95	5.80	Mimaki2001
28	4.82	-	5.49	-	6.21	-	-	-	-	Bang2005a
29	4.98	-	5.50	-	6.21	-	-	-	-	Bang2005a
30	4.81	-	5.46	-	6.17	-	-	-	-	Bang2005b
31	5.00	-	5.48	-	6.24	-	-	-	-	Bang2005b
32	4.95	-	4.97	-	6.20	-	6.19	5.43	-	Liu 2012
33	4.96	-	4.79	-	6.18	-	6.23	5.45	5.83	Fu 2008
34	5.00	-	4.98	-	6.29	-	6.25	5.50	5.85	Bang2005

Table S2¹H NMR data of anomeric protons of saponins 1-62 from common species of *Pulsatilla*

	C3-O-						C28-O-			Ъć
	ara	glc1	glc2	glc3	rha1	rha2	glc4	glc5	rha3	Ker
35	4.83	-	5.43	5.19	6.18	-	-	-	-	Mimaki 1999
36	4.97	-	5.37	5.10	6.17	-	-	-	-	Bang2005
37	4.86	5.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bang2005
38	4.87	5.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wang 2018
39	4.88	5.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bang2005b
40	4.85	5.19	-	-	-	-	6.19	4.95	5.80	Xu2010
41	4.91	5.22	-	-	-	-	6.21	4.91	5.82	Xu2010
42	4.75	5.14	-	-	6.20	-	-	-	-	Bang2005
43	4.99	5.13	-	-	6.28	-	-	-	-	Mimaki 1999
44	4.95	5.08	-	-	6.25	-	-	-	-	Wang 2018
45	4.76	5.13	-	-	6.17	-	-	-	-	Bang2005b
46	4.96	5.10	-	-	6.26	-	-	-	-	Bang2005b
47	5.01	5.09	-	-	6.23	-	6.31	-	-	Zhang 2000b
48	4.91	5.07	-	-	6.18	-	6.21	4.97	-	Liu 2015
49	4.98	4.76	-	-	6.19	-	6.24	5.15	5.87	Fu2008
50	4.96	4.70	-	-	6.21	-	6.22	5.11	5.83	Fu2008
51	4.70	4.99	-	-	5.97	-	6.21	4.83	5.67	Yang2010
52	4.97	5.10	-	-	6.25	-	6.34	4.93	5.85	Ye2002
53	4.89	5.04	5.43	-	6.14	-	-	-	-	Fan 2013
54	5.20	4.81	4.98	-	6.25	-	6.26	5.45	5.87	Zhang2000b
55	5.05	5.12	5.38	-	6.18	-	6.22	4.97	5.80	Zhang 2000a
56	4.91	4.99	5.11		6.13		6.14	4.90	5.76	Liu 2012
57	4.70	5.11	5.42	5.15	6.14	-	-	-	-	Mimaki 1999
58	4.61	5.10	5.42	5.15	6.19	-	6.22	4.96	5.84	Liu 2012
59	4.78	5.10	5.41	-	6.18	5.39	-	-	-	Fan 2013
60	4.76	5.11	5.40	-	6.23	5.39	6.21	4.96	5.85	Liu 2012
61	4.95	5.06	5.39	-	6.23	5.37	6.20	4.92	5.81	Liu 2012

	14	ble 55 NNIK spectroscopi		I (agrycol	ic, pyridine- <i>a</i> ₅)
No		$\delta_{ m C}$ $\delta_{ m H}$	No	$\delta_{ m C}$	$\delta_{ m H}$
1	38.5	1.27(1H,m), 1.93(1H,m)	16	23.5	2.02(1H,m), 2.20(1H,m)
2	25.7	1.95(1H,m), 2.17(1H,m)	17	47.2	
3	83.8	4.70(1H,m)	18	41.8	3.08(1H,dd,6,12)
4	55.8		19	46.4	1.29(1H,m), 1.79(1H,m)
5	48.1	1.59(1H,m)	20	30.9	
6	20.8	1.12(1H,m), 1.75(1H,m)	21	34.1	1.41(1H,m), 1.60(1H,m)
7	32.7	1.49(1H,m), 1.75(1H,m)	22	32.6	1.82(1H,m), 1.89(1H,m)
8	40.3		23	205.5	9.67(1H,s)
9	48.5	1.93(1H,m)	24	11.0	1.39(3H,s)
10	36.3		25	15.8	0.81(3H,s)
11	23.9	2.17(2H,m)	26	17.6	0.95(3H,s)
12	122.6	5.30(1H,s)	27	26.3	1.13(3H,s)
13	144.8		28	176.6	
14	42.3		29	33.3	0.79(3H,s)
15	28.4	1.22(1H,m), 2.01(1H,m)	30	23.9	0.81(3H,s)

Table S3 NMR spectroscopic data of 1 (aglycone, pyridine- d_5)

	$\delta_{ m C}$	$\delta_{ m H}$		$\delta_{ m C}$	$\delta_{ m H}$
C3-			C28-		
ara-1	104.8	4.60(1H,d,6.0)	glc4-1	95.4	6.18(1H,d,8.4)
2	75.5	4.42(1H,m)	2	73.6	4.15(1H,m)
3	73.9	4.55(1H,m)	3	78.2	4.40(1H,m)
4	79.3	4.25(1H,m)	4	70.5	4.33(1H,m)
5	64.5	3.69(1H,d,6.0), 4.44(1H,m)	5	77.8	3.92(1H,m)
glc1-1	106.2	5.10(1H,d,7.8)	6	69.0	4.33(1H,m), 4.64(1H,m)
2	76.3	4.02(1H,m)	glc5-1	104.6	4.95(1H,d,7.8)
3	78.4	4.20(1H,m)	2	75.1	3.93(1H,m)
F4	71.0	4.20(1H,m)	3	76.3	4.13(1H,m)
5	78.5	3.90(1H,m)	4	78.0	4.09(1H,m)
6	62.3	4.35(1H,m), 4.49(1H,m)	5	76.9	3.62(1H,d,9.0)
rha1-1	101.3	6.06(1H,brs)	6	61.0	4.09(1H,m), 4.20(1H,m)
2	72.0	4.65(1H,m)	rha3-1	102.5	5.80(1H,brs)
3	72.2	4.55(1H,m)	2	72.2	4.65(1H,m)
4	73.7	4.35(1H,m)	3	72.3	4.55(1H,m)
5	69.4	4.59(1H,m)	4	73.7	4.35(1H,m)
6	18.3	1.65(3H,d,6.0)	5	70.1	4.94(1H,m)
			6	18.3	1.66(3H,d,6.0)

Table S4 NMR spectroscopic data of 1 (sugar moieties, pyridine- d_5)

O overlapped

Compound			$IC_{50} (\mu M)^a$		
Compound –	A549	MDA-MB-231	SK-Hep-1	SNU638	HCT116
1	>100	>100	>100	>100	>100
Etoposide ^b	4.1	50.1	0.6	4.1	7.8

Table S5 Inhibitory effects of compound on the proliferation of human cancer cell lines

A549: Human lung cancer cell lines

HCT-116: colon cancer cell lines

MDA-MB-231: breast cancer cell lines

SK-HEP-1: liver cancer cell lines

SNU-638: stomach cancer cell lines

^{*a*} a half maximal (50%) inhibitory concentration;

^b positive control



Figure S1 Chemical shifts of anomeric protons of 1-61 from common species of Pulsatilla



Figure S2 Anomeric proton signals of **16**, **38** and **44**, compared with those of **15**, **37** and **43**, respectively.

Not only the good agreement of NMRprofile of anomeric hydrogens signals but also the similar pattern of other signals of sugar residues indicated that the structure of 16 contained same sugar chain as that of 15. Similar conclusions can be obtained during analysis of compounds 38 and 37 which have same sugar chain with compounds 44 and 43, respectively.



Figure S3 NMR mosaic method to predict the structures of 16, 38 and 44.



Figure S4 Part of ¹H NMR spectra of compound **1** and **56** (Supplementary material) Compared with the signals of compound **56** which shared the same aglycone shown in Supplementary material, only glc2 was absent in compound **1**



Figure S5 ¹H NMR spectrum of compound **1** (600 MHz, pyridine- d_5)



Figure S6 ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound **1** (150 MHz, pyridine- d_5)



Figure S7 HSQC spectrum of compound ${\bf 1}$



Figure S8 HMBC spectrum of compound 1



Figure S9 Part of HMBC spectrum of compound 1



Figure S10 Structures and key HMBC (from H to C) of compounds **1** from the roots of *P. cernua*



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Figure S11 HR-ESI-MS spectrum of compound 1



Figure S12 Cytotoxic activities of compound 1 against five human cancer cell lines