SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Two new compounds from the heartwood of Dalbergia melanoxylon

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Abstract: A new neoflavonoid, named *S*(+)-3'-hydroxy-4',2,4,5-tetramethoxydalber giquinol (**1**), and a new benzofuran, named (2*S*,3*S*)-5-hydroxy-6-methoxy-3-methyl-2-(4'-hydroxyphenyl)-2,3dihydrobenzofuran (**4**), together with two known neoflavonoids, were isolated from the heartwood of *Dalbergia melanoxylon*. Their structures were elucidated by a combination of spectroscopic methods and comparison with the literature. Compounds**1-4** were evaluated for inhibitory activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 25923, *Escherichia coli* ATCC 6538, *Salmonella enteri* CMCC 50041 and *Candida albicans* ATCC 289065 ,which all exhibited inactive or weak activity.

Key words: neoflavonoid; benzofuran; Dalbergia melanoxylon; antimicrobial activity

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Figure S1. The HR-ESI-MS spectrum of compound 1.



Figure S2. The ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) of compound **1**.



Figure S3. The 13 C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) of compound **1**.



Figure S4.The HMBC spectrum of compound 1.



Figure S5.The HSQC spectrum of compound **1**.



Figure S6.The key HMBC correlations of compound **1**.



Figure S7. The UV spectrum of compound 1.



Figure S8. The IR spectrum of compound 1.



Figure S9. The HR-ESI-MS spectrum of compound 4.



Figure S10. The ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) spectrum of compound **4**.



Figure S11. The ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CD₃OD) spectrum of compound **4**.



Figure S12. The HMBC spectrum of compound **4**.



Figure S13. The part of HMBC spectrum of compound 4.



Figure S14. The HSQC spectrum of compound $\mathbf{4}$.



Figure S15. The H-H COSY spectrum of compound **4**.



Figure S16. The NOE spectrum of compound **4**.



Figure S17. The key HMBC correlations of compound **4**.



Figure S18. The UV spectrum of compound **4**.



Figure S19. The IR spectrum of compound 4.



Figure S20. The CD spectrum of compound **4**.



Figure S21. The ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of compound **4**.



Figure S22. X-ray ORTEP drawing of compound 4.

Empirical formula	$C_{16}H_{16}O_4$		
Formula weight	272.29		
Temperature	100.00 (10)		
Wavelength	1.54184 Å		
Crystal system, space group	monoclinic, I2		
	a = 16.4490 (3) Å, alpha = 90 deg.		
Unit cell dimensions	b = 5.27330 (10) Å, beta = 95.084 (2) deg.		
	c = 15.2232 (3) Å, gamma = 90 deg.		
Volume/	1315.27 (4) Å ³		
Z, Calculated density	4, 1.375 Mg/m ³		
Absorption coefficient mu	0.810 mm^{-1}		
F(000)	576.0		
Crystal size	0.13 × 0.12 × 0.11 mm		
2Θ range for data collection	7.584 to 147.014 deg.		
Limiting indices	-19<=h<=20, -5<=k<=6, -18<=l<=18		
Reflections collected / unique	5028/2373 [R(int) = 0.0289]		
Max. and min. transmission	1.00000 and 0.69005		
Data / restraints / parameters	2373/1/186		
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.117		
Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)]	$R_1 = 0.0343, wR_2 = 0.0943$		
R indices (all data)	$R_1 = 0.0350, wR_2 = 0.0955$		
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.24 and -0.19 e.Å ⁻³		
Flack parameter	0.22 (11)		

Table S1. Crystal data and structure refinement for compound 4.

Compound —	MIC (mg/ml)			
	S. aureus	E. coli	S. enteri	C. albicans
1	25.0±0.0	0.4±0.1	6.3±0.1	1.6±0.1
2	0.8±0.2	1.6±0.4	1.6±0.1	0.8 ± 0.1
3	3.1±0.1	6.3±0.1	3.1±0.1	3.1±0.1
4	50.0±0.0	25.0±0.0	50.0±0.0	50.0±0.0

Table S2. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) values of the compounds against bacteria and fungus