SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Two novel diterpenes from the stems and leaves of tropical seagrass

Enhalus acoroides in the South China Sea 1

Xiao-Bing Wang¹, Zhong-Hao Sun², Li-Xia Fan¹, Yang-Yang Liu³, Jian Feng³, Guo-Xu Ma^{2*}, and De-Li Chen^{3*}

¹ Key Laboratory of Biological Resources of Ministry of Education, School of Life Sciences and Pharmacy, Hainan University, Haikou 570228, China

² Key Laboratory of Bioactive Substances and Resource Utilization of Chinese Herbal Medicine, Ministry of Education, Beijing Key Laboratory of Innovative Drug Discovery of Traditional Chinese Medicine (Natural Medicine) and Translational Medicine, Key Laboratory of Efficacy Evaluation of Chinese Medicine against Glycolipid Metabolic Disorders, State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Institute of Medicinal Plant Development, Peking Union Medical College and Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Beijing 100193, China

³ Hainan Branch of Institute of Medicinal Plant Development, Chinese Academy of Medicinal Sciences & Peking Union Medical College (Hainan Provincial Key Laboratory of Resources Conservation and Development of Southern Medicine), Haikou 570311

Abstract: Two novel diterpenes Enhoidin A (1) and Enhoidin B (2) featuring an unusual gibberellane skeleton were isolated from the stems and leaves of *Enhalus acoroides*. Their structures were elucidated on the basis of spectroscopic analysis including 1D and 2D NMR techniques and HR-ESI-MS. This is the first time that this type of lactone ring between C-18 and C-20 has been found among gibberellanes from the tropical seagrasses. Evaluation of the all compounds for cytotoxicity against four human cancer cell lines (MCF-7, HCT-116, HepG-2 and HeLa), and showed moderate cytotoxic activities.

Keywords: tropical seagrass; Enhalus acoroides; diterpene; cytotoxic activity

^{*} Corresponding author. E-mail: mgxfl8785@163.com; chendeli9999@163.com; Tel.: +86-0898-31589018

- Figure S1. ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, pyridine) spectrum of the new compound **1**
- Figure S2. ¹³C-APT (150 MHz, pyridine) spectrum of the new compound **1**
- Figure S3. HSQC spectrum of the new compound 1
- Figure S4. HMBC spectrum of the new compound 1
- Figure S5. ¹H-¹H COSY spectrum of the new compound **1**
- Figure S6. NOESY spectrum of the new compound 1
- Figure S7. ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, pyridine) spectrum of the new compound 2
- Figure S8. ¹³C-APT (150 MHz, pyridine) spectrum of the new compound 2
- Figure S9. HSQC spectrum of the new compound 2
- Figure S10. HMBC spectrum of the new compound 2
- Figure S11. ¹H-¹H COSY spectrum of the new compound 2
- Figure S12. NOESY spectrum of the new compound 2
- Figure S13. (a) Key ¹H-¹H COSY and HMBC Correlations of Compound 1; (b) Key

NOE Correlations of Compound 1

- Table S1 ¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR (600, 150MHz) assignments for **1** and **2** (pyridine)
- Table S2 In vitro cytotoxicity of compounds 1-6

Figure S1. 1 H-NMR (600 MHz, pyridine) spectrum of the new compound $\mathbf{1}$

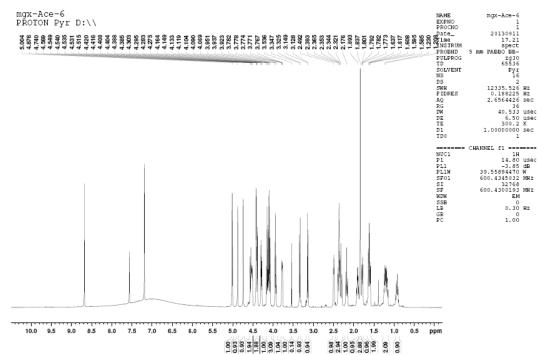


Figure S2. 13 C-APT (150 MHz, pyridine) spectrum of the new compound ${\bf 1}$

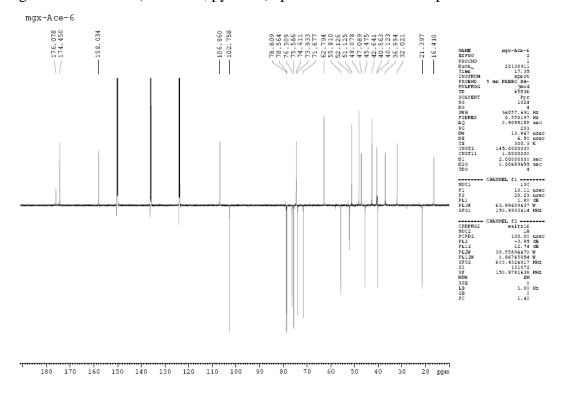


Figure S3. HSQC spectrum of the new compound 1

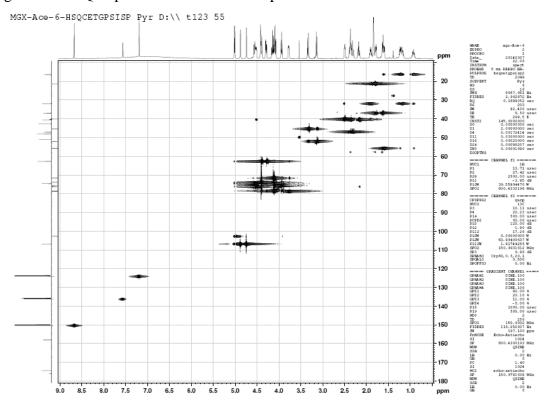


Figure S4. HMBC spectrum of the new compound 1

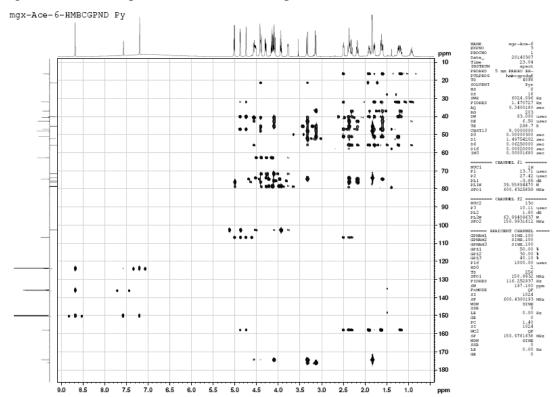


Figure S5. ¹H-¹H COSY spectrum of the new compound **1**

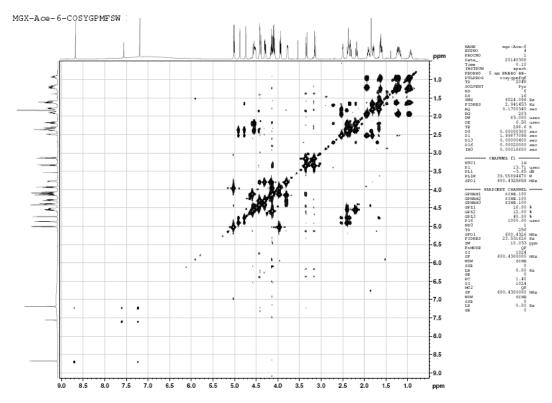


Figure S6. NOESY spectrum of the new compound 1

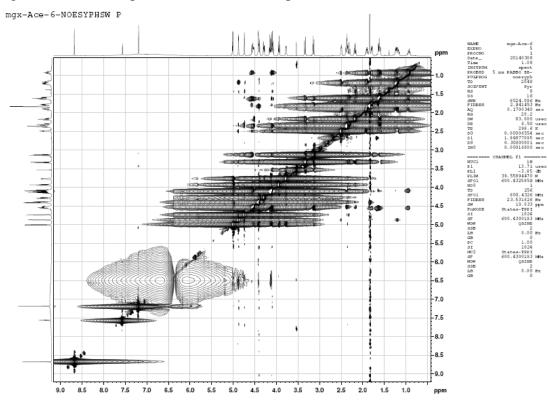


Figure S7. ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, pyridine) spectrum of the new compound 2

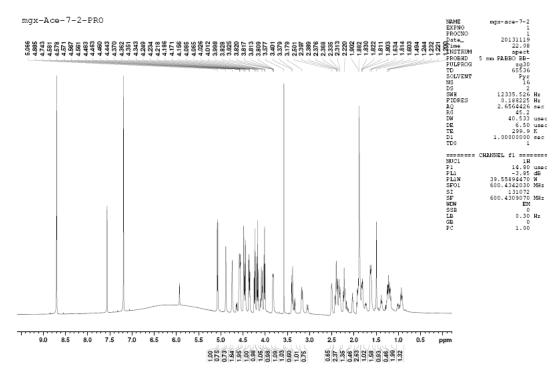


Figure S8. ¹³C-APT (150 MHz, pyridine) spectrum of the new compound 2

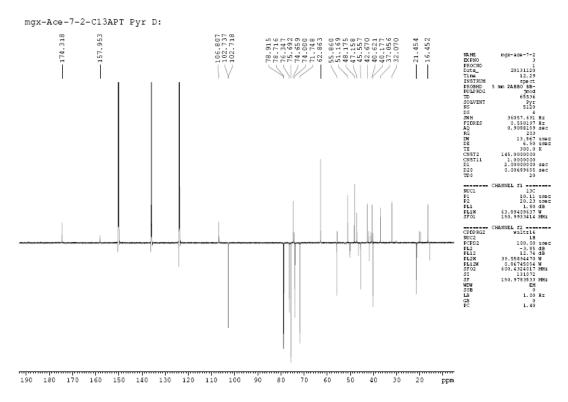


Figure S9. HSQC spectrum of the new compound 2

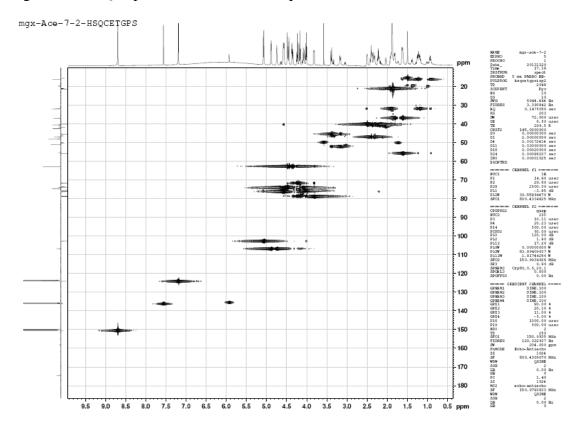


Figure S10. HMBC spectrum of the new compound 2

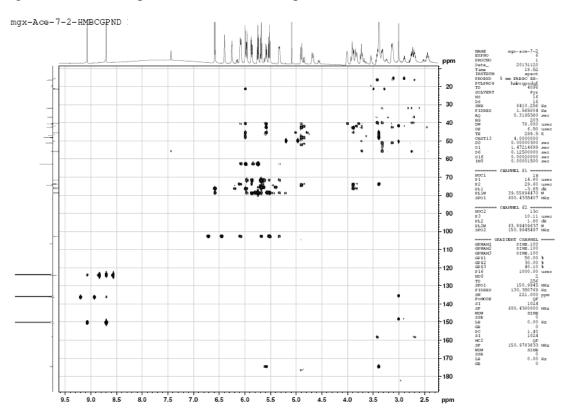


Figure S11. ¹H-¹H COSY spectrum of the new compound **2**

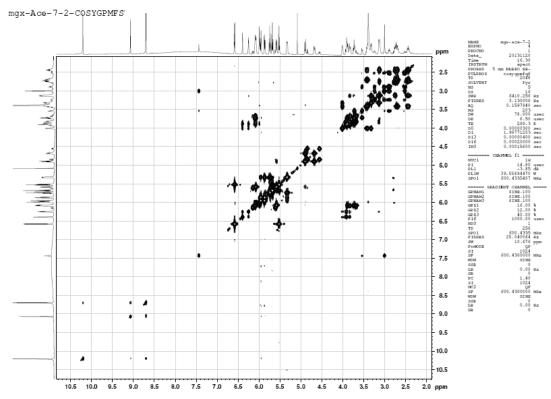


Figure S12. NOESY spectrum of the new compound 2

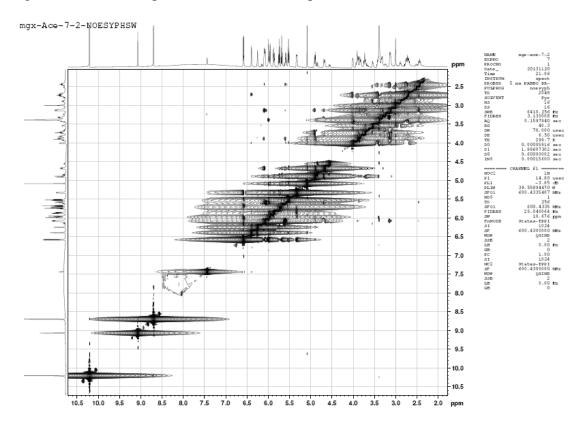


Figure S13. (a) Key ¹H-¹H COSY and HMBC Correlations of Compound **1**; (b) Key NOE Correlations of Compound **1**

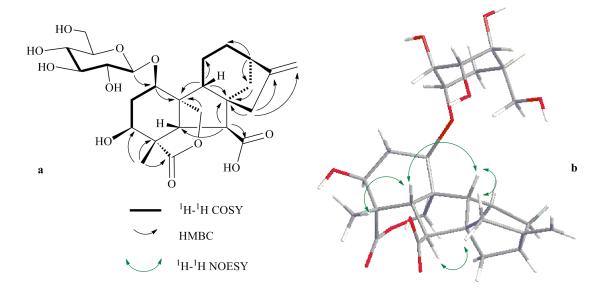


Table S1 ¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR (Pyridine, 600, 150MHz) assignments for **1** and **2**

Position	1			2		
	$\delta_{ m C}$	$\delta_{\mathrm{H}}\left(J\ \mathrm{in}\ \mathrm{Hz} ight)$	$\delta_{ m C}$	$\delta_{\rm H}$ (J in Hz)		
1	76.3	4.53, m	76.3	4.57, m		
2	40.6	2.18, m; 2.32, m	40.3	2.32, m; 2.17, m		
3	73.9	4.38, dd, 12.0, 1.8	73.8	4.64, dd, 12.0, 1.2		
4	48.1		48.3			
5	45.5	3.33, d, 12.6	46.5	3.34, d, 12.6		
6	52.1	3.13, d, 12.6	50.3	3.05, d, 12.6		
7	176.1		176.2			
8	51.1		55.7			
9	55.8	1.60, dd, 13.8, 6.0	55.9	1.60, dd, 13.8, 6.0		
10	42.6		42.1			
11	16.4	0.94, m; 1.24, m	19.7	1.00, m; 1.51, m		
12	32.0	1.16, m; 1.90, m	20.2	1.42, m; 1,74, m		
13	40.1	2.49, m	41.8	2.03, d, 7.2		
14	37.0	1.62, m; 1.79, m	41.1	2.21, m; 2.02, m		
15	47.1	2.39, m; 2.32, m	135.8	5.93, s		
16	158.0		149.4			
17	106.9	4.87, s; 4.74, s	15.7	1.50, s		
18	174.5		174.6			
19	21.4	1.84, s	21.2	1.87, s		
20	74.6	4.57, d, 12.0;	74.1	4.10, d, 12.0		
		4.10, d, 12.0	74.1	4.64, d, 12.0		
Glu-1	102.8	5.01, d, 7.8	102.8	5.09, d, 7.8		
Glu-2	75.6	3.94, m	75.7	4.02, m		
Glu-3	78.6	4.07, m	78.7	4.16, m		
Glu-4	71.7	4.15, m	71.8	4.24, m		
Glu-5	78.8	3.78, m	79.0	3.82, m		

02.0 4.47, III, 4.50, III	Glu-6	62.8	4.28,m; 4.39,m	62.9	4.47, m; 4.36, m
---------------------------	-------	------	----------------	------	------------------

Note: Assignments were accomplished using HSQC, HMBC, ¹H-¹H COSY and NOESY experiments.

Table S2 In vitro cytotoxicity of compounds 1-6

Compounds	IC ₅₀ (uM) ^a			
Compounds	MCF-7	HCT-116	HepG-2	HeLa
1	45.4± 1.8	57.3± 3.5	40.2± 2.4	>100
2	82.5 ± 3.9	77.3 ± 4.8	>100	>100
3	38.6 ± 3.2	$68.7 {\pm}~4.1$	56.6 ± 2.5	45.5± 1.6
4	69.6± 4.9	80.2± 3.2	>100	35.8 ± 2.3
5	76.2 ± 4.6	88.9 ± 3.8	>100	>100
6	30.5± 1.6	$28.5{\pm}\ 2.7$	32.2 ± 1.8	47.5 ± 2.8
Doxorubicin ^c	1.35 ± 0.07	1.14 ± 0.04	0.9 ± 0.02	1.21 ± 0.08

 $^{^{}a}$ IC $_{50}$ = inhibitory concentration 50%; Values are means \pm SD of triplicate experiments. c Positive control sunatance