## **Supporting Information**

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# Isolation of a novel indigoferamide-A from seeds of *Indigofera*

# heterantha Wall

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C. No.	<sup>1</sup> H NMR $\delta_H(J \text{ in Hz})$	<sup>13</sup> C NMR $\delta_{\rm C}$	Multiplicity	HMBC
1	3.74, (d, <i>J</i> =5)	62.0	$CH_2$	C-3
2	4.10, m	52.9	СН	C-1'
3	3.55, m	76.0	СН	
4	3.52, m	73.2	СН	C-2, C-5
5	1.28, m	33.8	$CH_2$	
6-7	1.28, m	27.2	$CH_2$	
8-13	1.28, m	30.5	$CH_2$	
14	1.28, m	33.7	$CH_2$	
15	1.28, m	33.1	$CH_2$	
16	5.43, m	131.6	СН	C-15
17	5.45, m	131.6	СН	
18	1.28, m	32.7	$CH_2$	C-17
19	1.28, m	23.8	$CH_2$	
20	0.89, (t, J = 7)	14.5	CH <sub>3</sub>	C-18
1′		176.9	-C-	
2'	4.02, m	72.9	СН	C-1', C 3'
3′	1.61, m	35.8	$CH_2$	
4′, 5′	1.28, m	30.5	$CH_2$	
6′, 20'	1.28, m	30.5	$CH_2$	
21'	1.28, m	33.8	$CH_2$	
22'	1.28, m	23.8	$CH_2$	
23'	0.89, (t, <i>J</i> =7)	14.5	CH <sub>3</sub>	
NH	8.5, s			

**Table-1:** <sup>1</sup>H (600 MHz) and <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz) spectral data of 1 in MeOD

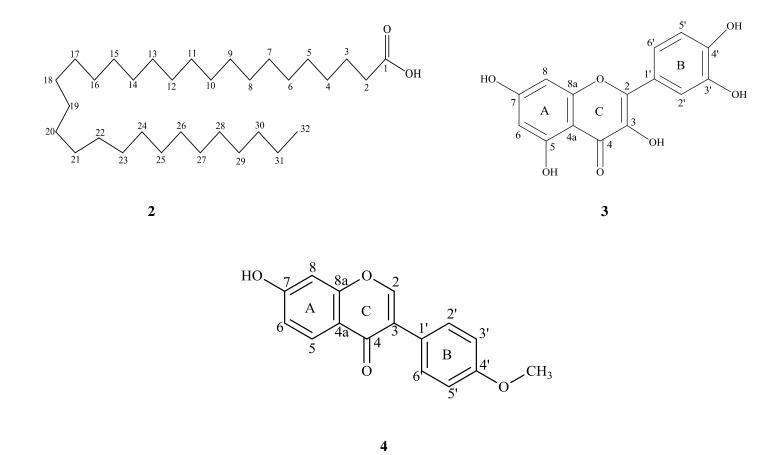


Figure 4: The chemical structures of compounds 1/2/3/4

#### 5.1.1. Bacterial culture

Five different concentrations (1%, 2%, 3%, 4% and 5%) of both the bacteria i.e. *B. subtillis* and *E.* coli were prepared by adding 60, 120, 180, 240 and 300  $\mu$ l from the stock solution to the sterile test tube containing 6 ml of the LB media.

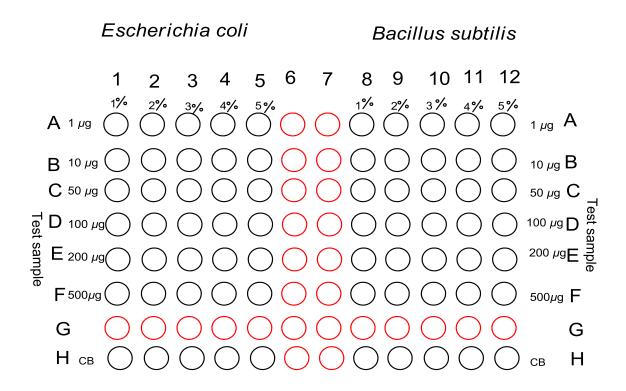
### 5.1.2. Test sample

Six concentrations (1, 10, 50, 100, 200 and 500  $\mu$ g) of the sample were prepared in Dimethyl Sulfoxide (DMSO) and tested against all concentrations of the bacterial strains.

#### **5.1.3.** Preparation of samples for analysis

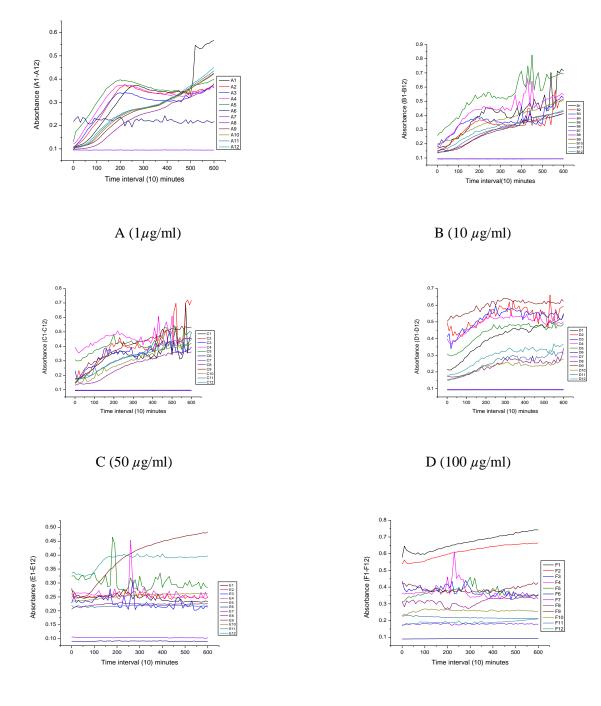
The plates consisted of 96 wells were used for the antibacterial testing in spectra max 190 (spectrophotometer). There are 12 longitudinal and 8 vertical wells in the plate marked by

number from left to right i.e. (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12) and alphabets from top to bottom i.e. (A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H). 200 µl of the 1% E. coli was poured to 1<sup>st</sup> vertical column with seven wells, 200  $\mu$ l of 2% *E.coli* to 2<sup>nd</sup> vertical column with seven wells, 3% to 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4% to 4<sup>th</sup> and 5% to 5<sup>th</sup> vertical column while 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> vertical column were remained blank. Same procedure was applied for the *B. subtillis* started from 8<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> vertical column and each well were filled with 200  $\mu$ l of the media containing experimental organism. Whereas one of the horizontal row G were remained blank. After filling the various concentrations of the experimental organisms the sample were added to each well in the following manner. 1  $\mu$ g/ml of the test sample was added to 10 wells from A1 to A5 against (E. coli) and from A8 to A12 against (B. subtillis), while the same procedure was applied for the other concentrations such as 10  $\mu$ g/ml to row B, 50  $\mu$ g/ml to row C, 100  $\mu$ g/ml to row D, 200  $\mu$ g/ml to row E, 500  $\mu$ g/ml to row F. The row G was remained blank. The 2  $\mu$ l/ml of the carbanicillin standard was added to row H. After preparation of the samples for analysis it was immediately loaded to the spectra max 190 for analysis, the temperature was adjusted at 37 <sup>o</sup>C, absorbance were adjusted at 600 nm and the experiment were allowed for 10 hours with readings interval of 10 minutes. Then the results were recorded after 10 hours and were then compared with the standard antibiotic.



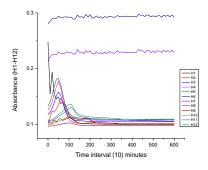
#### 6. Antibacterial activity of new Indigoferamide-A

The indigoferamide-A (1) isolated from the seeds of *I. heterantha* was assayed for its antibacterial activity. The bacterial growth was high at low concentration and was decreased with the increase of concentrations. In graph (A)  $1\mu g/ml$  of the test sample was used against *E. coli* and *B. subtillis* which showed high bacterial growth, while the bacterial growth decreases with the increase of concentration of test sample from 10  $\mu g/ml$  in graph (B), 50  $\mu g/ml$  in graph (C), 100  $\mu g/ml$  in graph (D), 200  $\mu g/ml$  in graph (E) and 500  $\mu g/ml$  in graph (F) respectively. The bacterial growth inhibition is maximum at 500  $\mu$ g/ml concentration. The data was obtained as absorbance vs time and were then plotted in graphical form.



E (200 µg/ml)

F (500 µg/ml)



H (Standard 100  $\mu$ g/ml)

Figure-3: Graphs (A-H); anti-bacterial activity of inidigoferamide-A (1)

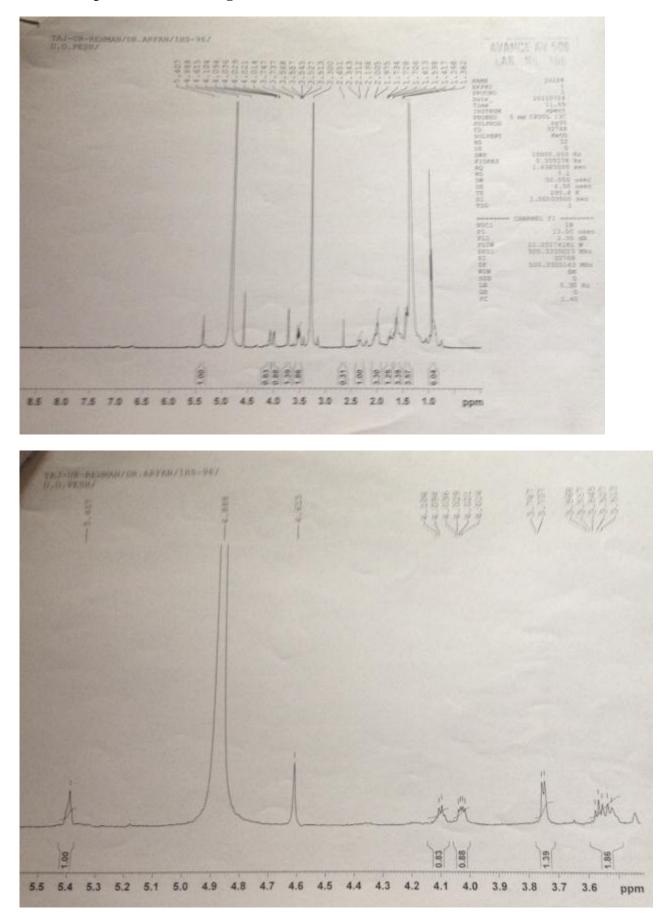
From the results of graphs (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) (**Figure-3**) of the test sample concluded that the growth of bacteria is higher at low concentration as compaired to standard anti-biotic carbanicillin graph H, while bacterial growth inhibition at higher concentration graphs (F) is comparable to that of standard carbanicillin. These results proved that the new isolated indigoferamide-A can be used as a potent antibacterial agent.

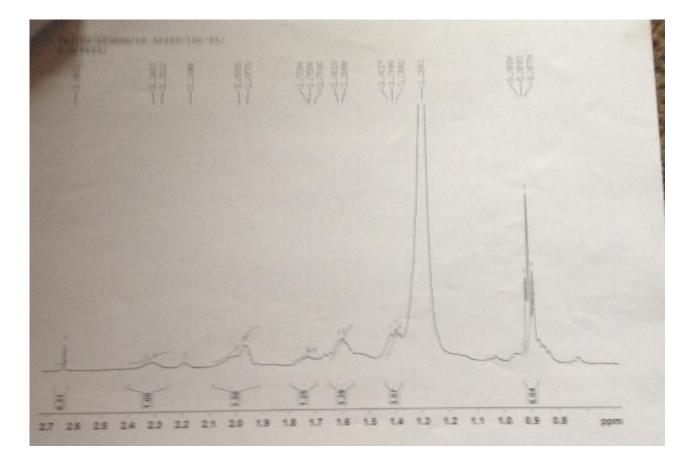
#### **Supporting information:**

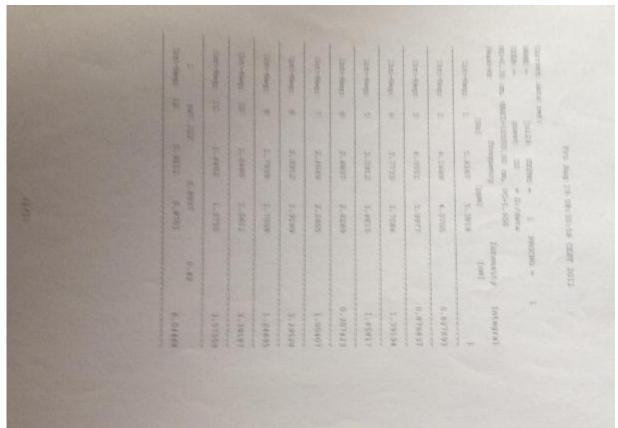
The supporting information according to reviewers, for plate 96 wells and graphs (A-H) figures are explained as follow:

All these activities were carried out on spectra max 190 spectrophotometer. In this instrument a plate consist of 96 wells are used. Before starting the experiment the plate is prepared according to the protocol given in this paper. After this the plate is put in the instrument and the experiment is started. The data obtained from this experiment is then plotted in the form of graphs (A-H) via software known as origin.

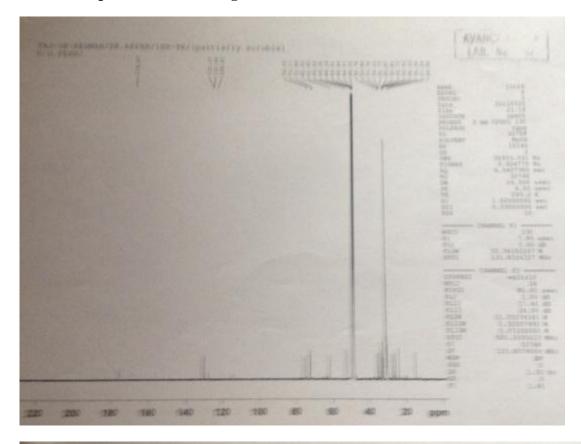
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR Spectra of novel indigoferamide-A

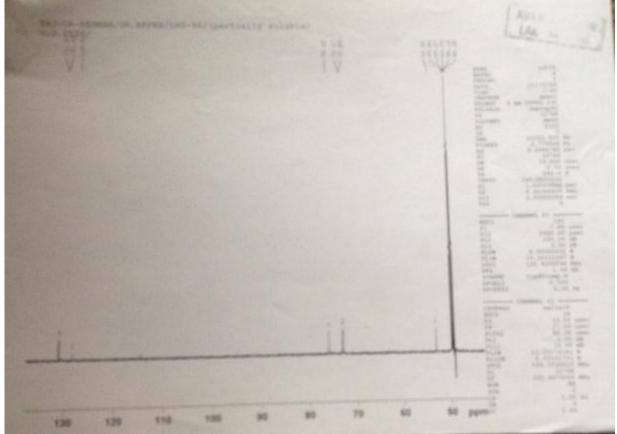


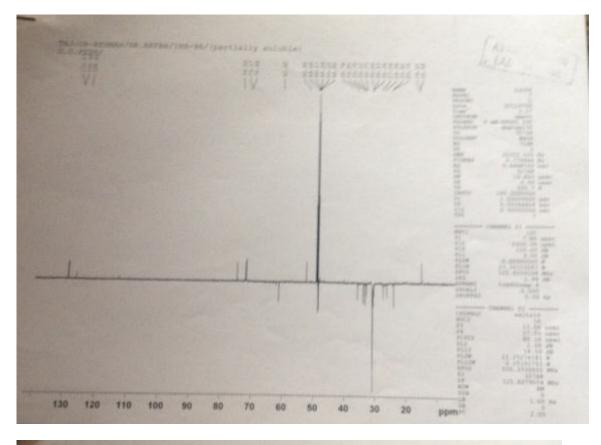


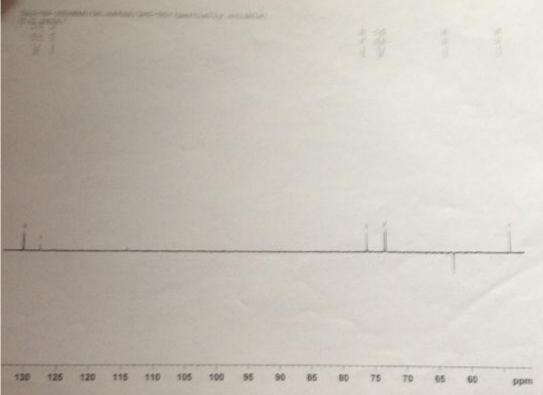


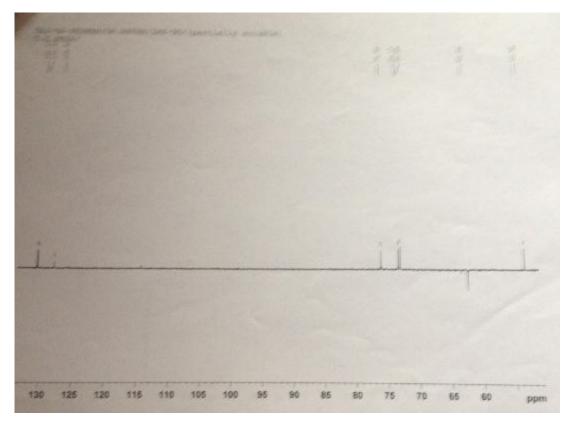
<sup>13</sup>C-NMR Spectra of novel indigoferamide-A

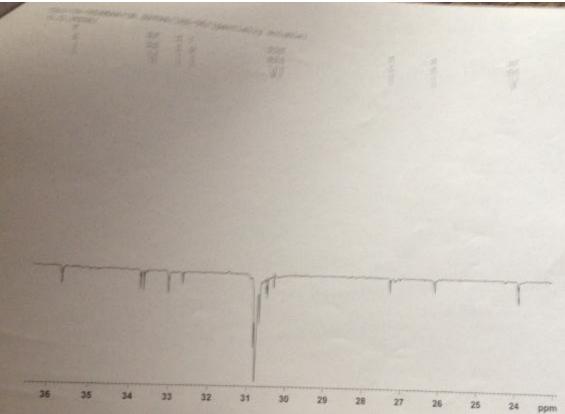


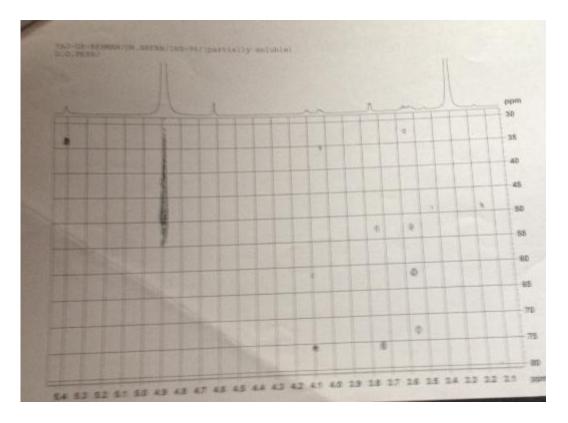


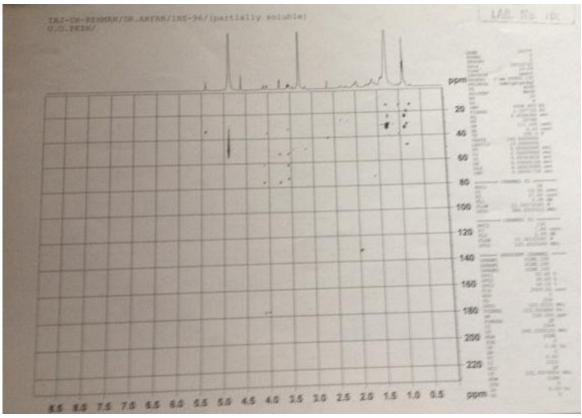


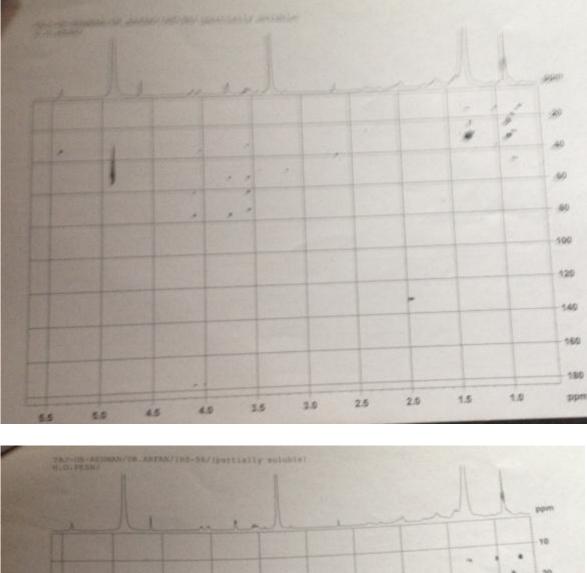


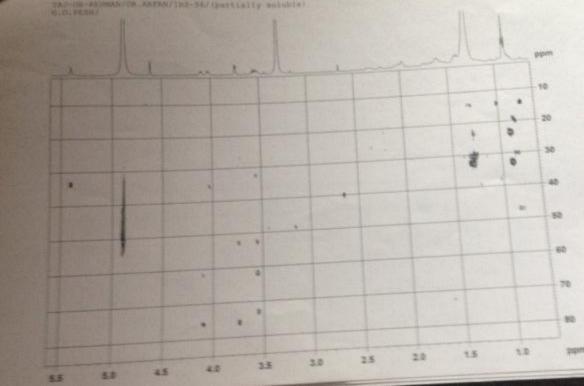


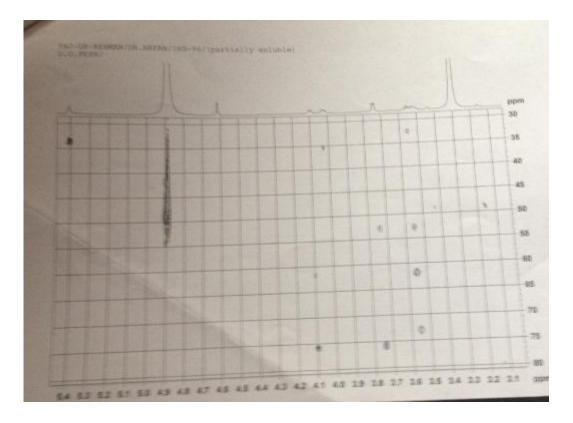


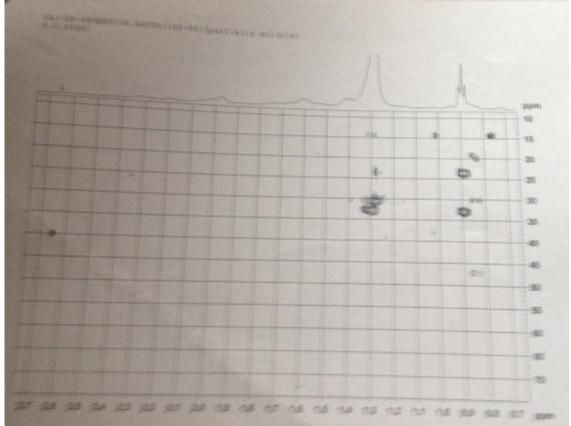


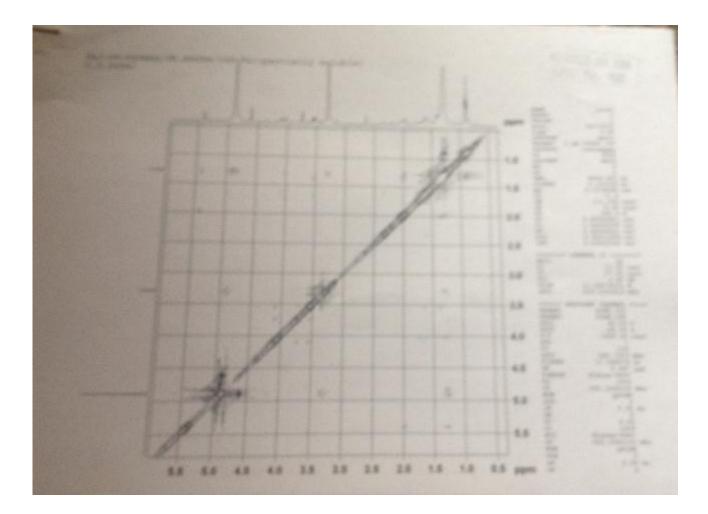




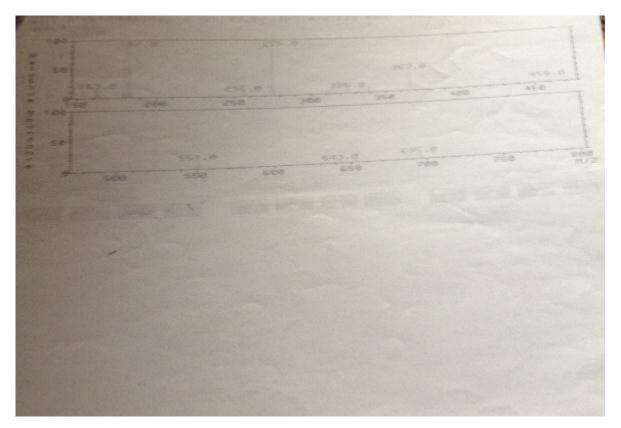




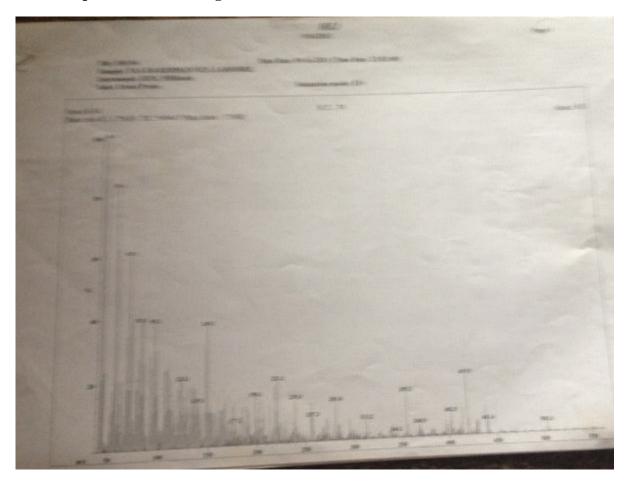




# FAB of novel indigoferamide-A



MS Spectra of novel indigoferamide-A



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