Supporting Information

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A new ursane-type triterpene from the roots of Salvia miltiorrhiza Bunge

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S1: General procedures

Optical rotations were measured with a DIP-360 digital polarimeter (JASCO, Easton, USA). NMR spectra were recorded on a JEOL ECX 400 FT-NMR spectrometer (JEOL, Japan) and Bruker Avance 500 NMR spectrometer (BrukerSpin, Germany) at room temperature using standard pulse program, with tetramethylsilane as the internal standard and chemical shift values were expressed in δ (ppm). ESI-MS experiments employed an Agilent 1260 TripleQuad-6420 LC-MS/MS (Agilent Technologies, USA). HR-ESI-MS experiments employed a JEOL AccuTOFTM LC 1100 mass spectrometer (JEOL, Tokyo, Japan). Column chromatography was performed on silica gel 60 (230–400 mesh, Nacalai Tesque Inc., Kyoto, Japan) and YMC ODS-A gel (50 μ m, YMC Co. Ltd., Kyoto, Japan). TLC was performed on Kieselgel 60 F₂₅₄ and TLC Silica gel 60 RP-18 F_{254s} (Merck, Damstadt, Germany) plates. Spots were visualized by spraying with 1% Ce(SO₄)₂-10% aqueous H₂SO₄ solution, followed by heating.

S2: Extraction and isolation

The air-dried danshen roots (550 g) were sliced and then extracted with EtOH-H₂O (80:20, v/v) (1.5 L \times 3 times) at 40 °C under sonication. After removal of solvent, the obtained residue (122.3 g) was suspended in water (500 mL) and successively partitioned with hexane, EtOAc, and *n*-BuOH (each 500 mL \times 3) to obtain soluble fractions of hexane (8.5 g), EtOAc (35.8 g), and BuOH (26.2 g).

The EtOAc portion was subjected to a silica gel column ($\Phi 85 \text{ mm} \times 90 \text{ mm}$) with a stepwise gradient of hexane-EtOAc (5:1 \rightarrow 0:1, v/v) to give seven fractions (F1 ~ F7). The fraction F5 (8.3 g) was further chromatographed over a silica gel column($\Phi 50 \text{ mm} \times 350 \text{ mm}$) with the eluent of CHCl₃-MeOH (15:1, v/v) to afford six sub fractions (F5.1~F5.6). The fraction F5.5 (210 mg) was then chromatographed on a reversed-phase C₁₈ column ($\Phi 20 \text{ mm} \times 400 \text{ mm}$) with MeOH-H₂O (7:2, v/v) to furnish **1** (11 mg). Likewise, the fraction F5.6 (370 mg) was chromatographed on a reversed-phase C₁₈ column ($\Phi 30 \text{ mm} \times 400 \text{ mm}$) with MeOH-H₂O (1:1, v/v) to yield **2** (9 mg).

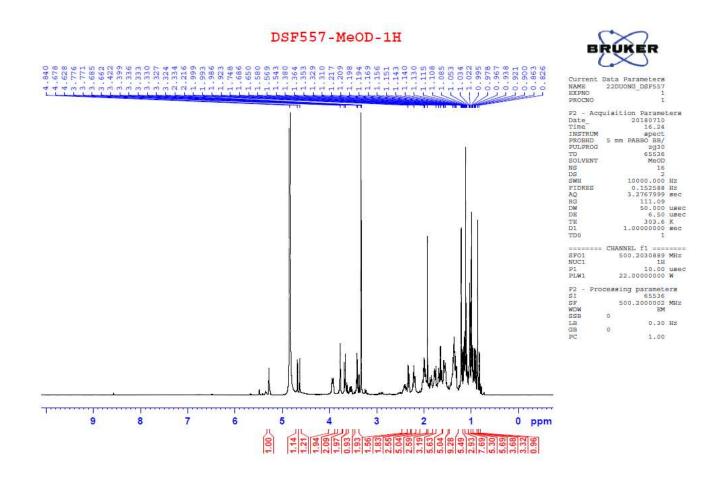
S3: Antiproliferative assay *Cell culture and sample treatment*

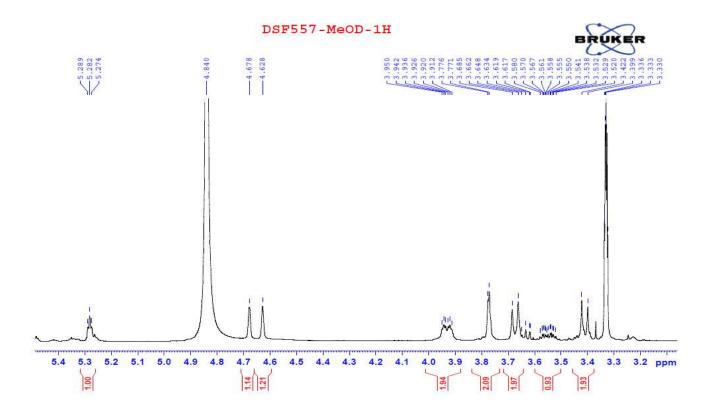
The HL-60 cell line was obtained from RIKEN BioResource Center Cell Bank. The cells were maintained in RPMI1640 medium. The medium was supplemented with 10% FBS and 1% penicillin–streptomycin and were then incubated at 37°C under 5% CO₂ in fully humidified conditions. For the cell treatment, DMSO concentrations in the cell culture medium did not exceed 0.2% (v/v) and the controls were always treated with the same amount of DMSO as used in the corresponding experiments.

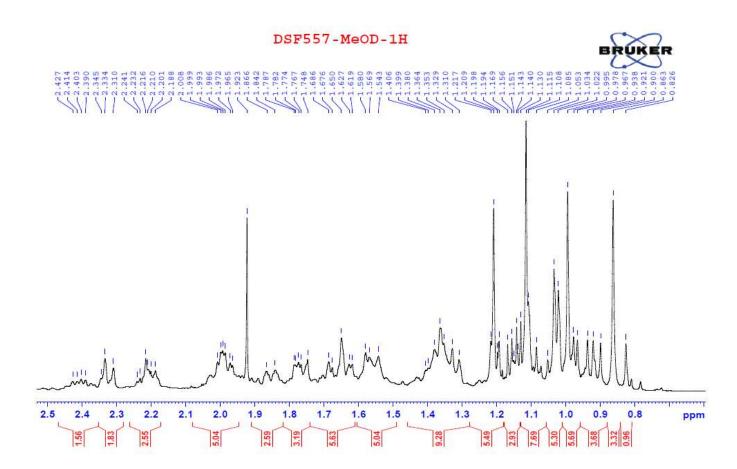
MTT assay

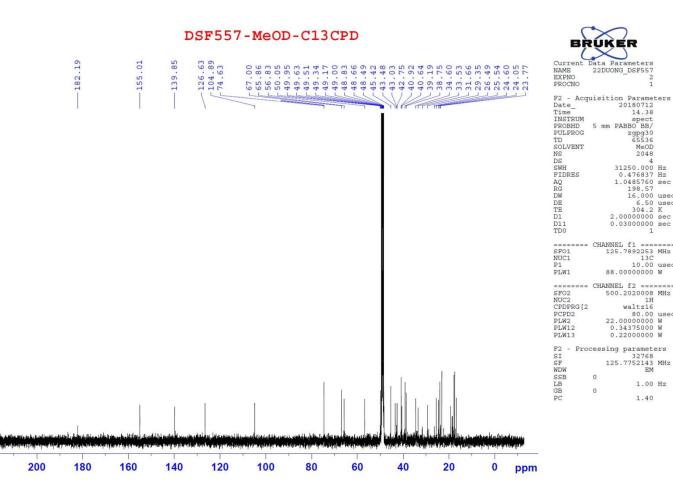
Cell viability was determined by 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay. In brief, the cells were seeded in 96-well plates at a density of 1×10^4 cells/well for suspension cells. After incubation for 24 h, the cells were treated with each sample at various concentrations for 24 h. At the end of treatment, MTT solution was added to each well, and the cells were incubated for another 4 h. The precipitated MTT-formazan was dissolved with 0.04 N HCl-isopropanol, and the amount of formazan was measured at 595 nm using a microplate reader (iMark, BioRad, Tokyo, Japan). Cell viability was expressed as a percentage of the control culture.

S4: The ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) spectrum of 2

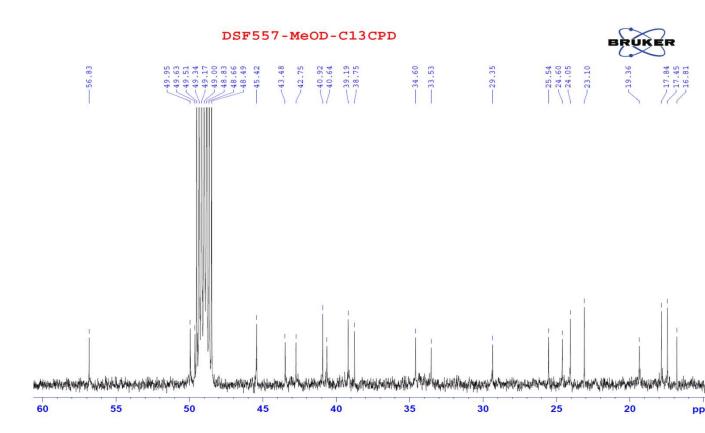






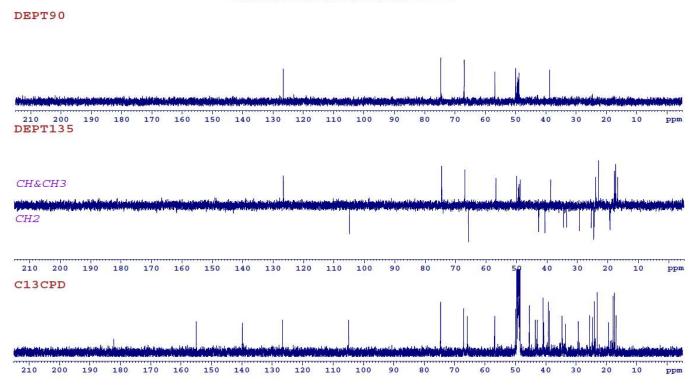


S5: The ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD) spectrum of **2**

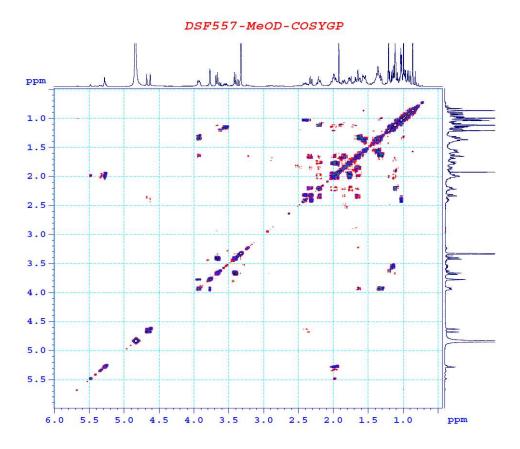


S6: The DEPT spectrum of **2**

DSF557-MeOD-C13CPD&DEPT

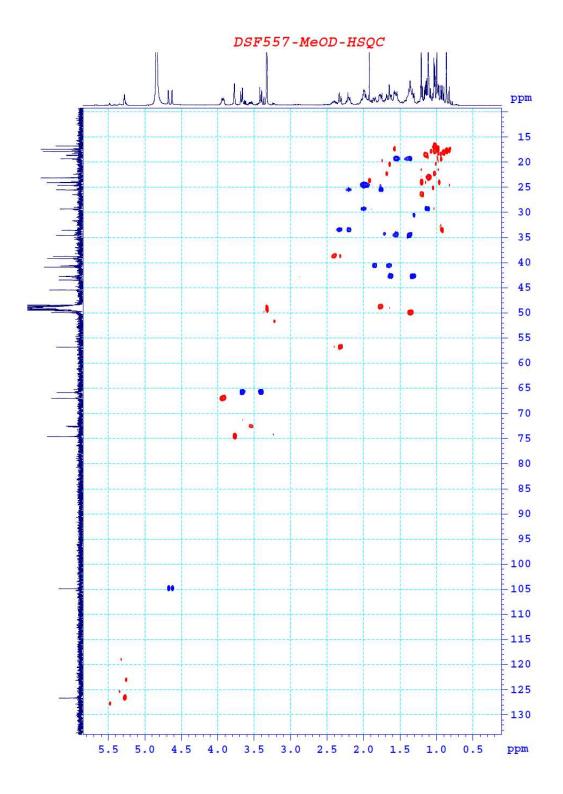


S7: The H-H COSY spectrum of **2**

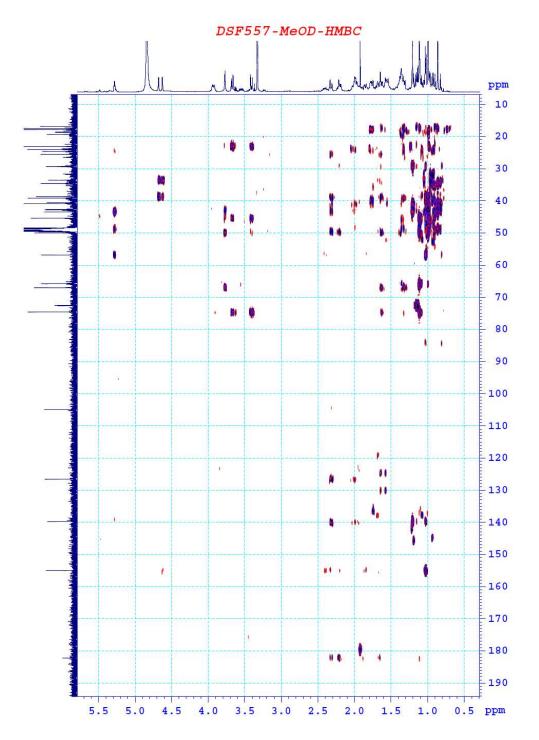




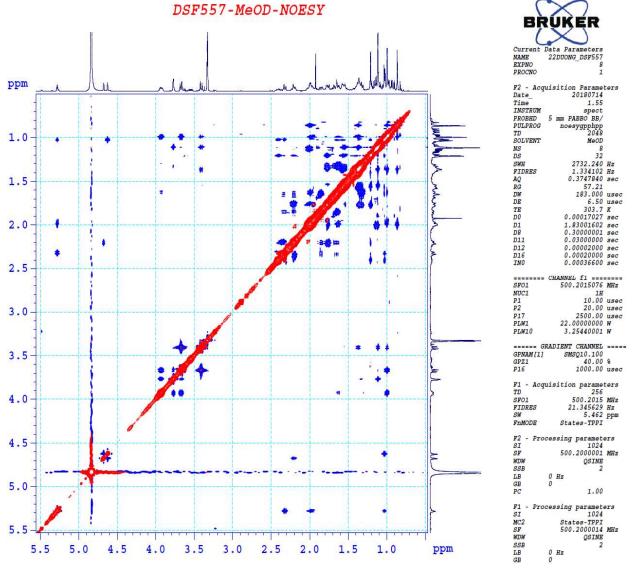


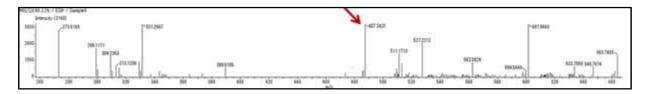












S11: The HR-MS spectrum of **2**