Supporting Information

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Trimacoside A, a High Molecular Weight Antioxidant Phenylpropanoid Glycoside from *Tricyrtis maculate*

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Figure S1: HR-ESI-MS spectrum of compound 1



Figure S2: ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 1 (CD₃OD)



Figure S3: ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 1 (CD₃OD) (From $\delta_{\rm H}$ 3.0 ppm to $\delta_{\rm H}$ 5.2 ppm)



Figure S4: ¹H NMR spectrum of compound **1** (CD₃OD) (From $\delta_{\rm H}$ 5.2 ppm to $\delta_{\rm H}$ 8.0 ppm)



Figure S5: ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound 1 (CD₃OD)



Figure S6: ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound 1 (CD₃OD) (From δ_C 50 ppm to δ_C 105 ppm)



Figure S7: ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound **1** (CD₃OD) (From δ_C 105 ppm to δ_C 175 ppm)



Figure S8: DEPT135 spectrum of compound 1 (CD₃OD)



Figure S9: ¹H-¹H COSY spectrum of compound 1 (CD₃OD)



Figure S10: HSQC spectrum of compound $1 (CD_3OD)$



Figure S11: HMBC spectrum of compound 1 (CD₃OD)



Figure S12: HMBC spectrum of compound 1 (CD₃OD) (From $\delta_{\rm H}$ 4.2 ppm to $\delta_{\rm H}$ 5.7 ppm)



Figure S13: HMBC spectrum of compound **1** (CD₃OD) (From $\delta_{\rm H}$ 5.3 ppm to $\delta_{\rm H}$ 7.7 ppm)



Figure S14: NOESY spectrum of compound 1 (CD₃OD)



Figure S15: IR spectrum of compound 1



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Figure S16: The scifinder search for the novelty of compound 1

Alkaline Hydrolysis of Compound 1.

The compound 1 (9 mg) was mixed with aqueous NH₄OH (4 mM) and heated at 50 °C for 4 hours. Subsequently, adjusted the reaction mixture with formic acid (2 M) to PH = 3 to form a standby hydrolysate. The hydrolysate was extracted by adding EtOAc (3×3 mL) to form organic layer and aqueous layer. The organic layer was discarded and the aqueous layer was repeatedly dried and reconstituted in distilled water in vacuo to remove residual ammonium formate. By comparing the hydrolysis product with sucrose standard, the absolute configuration of compound 1 was finally determined to be consistent with sucrose. Therefore, the sugar residues were determined as D configuration.