

Supporting Information

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Sesquiterpenoids and Diterpenoids from the Flowers of *Nicotiana tabacum* L. and Their Antifungal Activity

Kuo Xu ¹, Jiao Wang ¹, Jing Liu ¹, Lin Ni ³, Yong-Mei Du ^{1*} and
Xiao-Yi Wei ^{2*}

¹ Tobacco Research Institute of Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Qingdao 266101, China

² Key Laboratory of Plant Resources Conservation and Sustainable Utilization, South China Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guangzhou 510650, China

³ Key Laboratory of Biopesticide and Chemical Biology, Ministry of Education, Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, Fuzhou 350002, China

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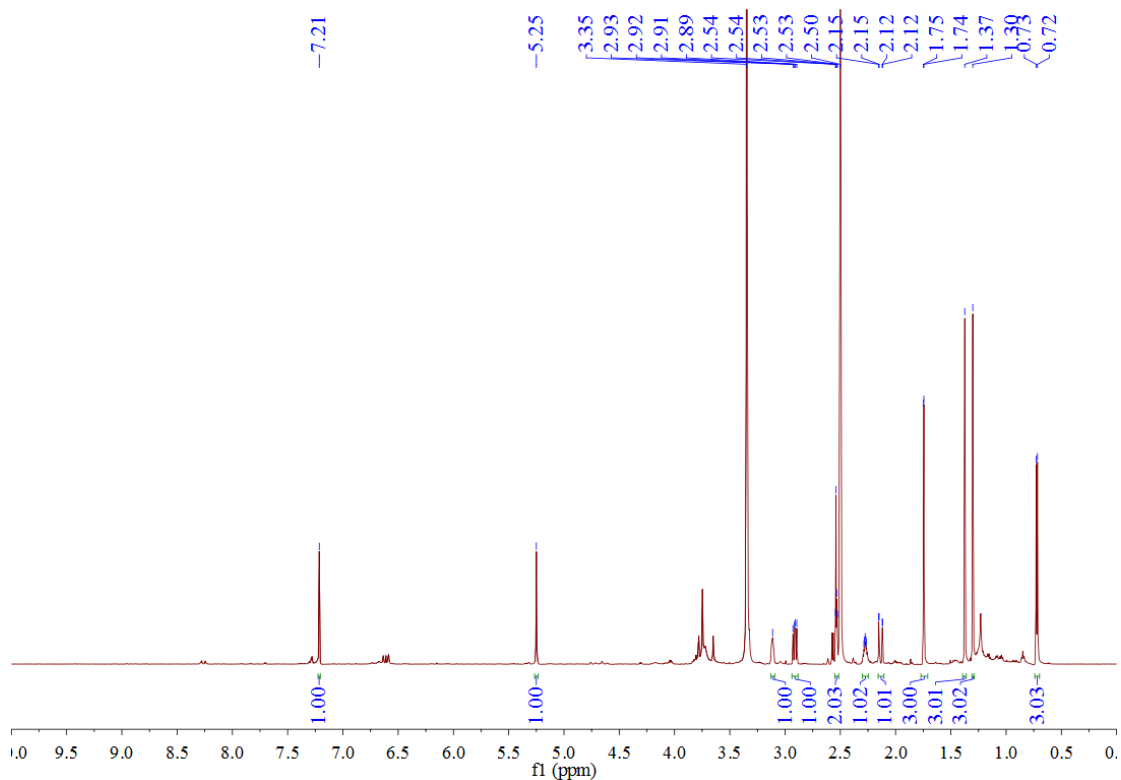


Figure S1: The ¹H NMR spectrum in DMSO-*d*₆ (600 MHz) of **1**

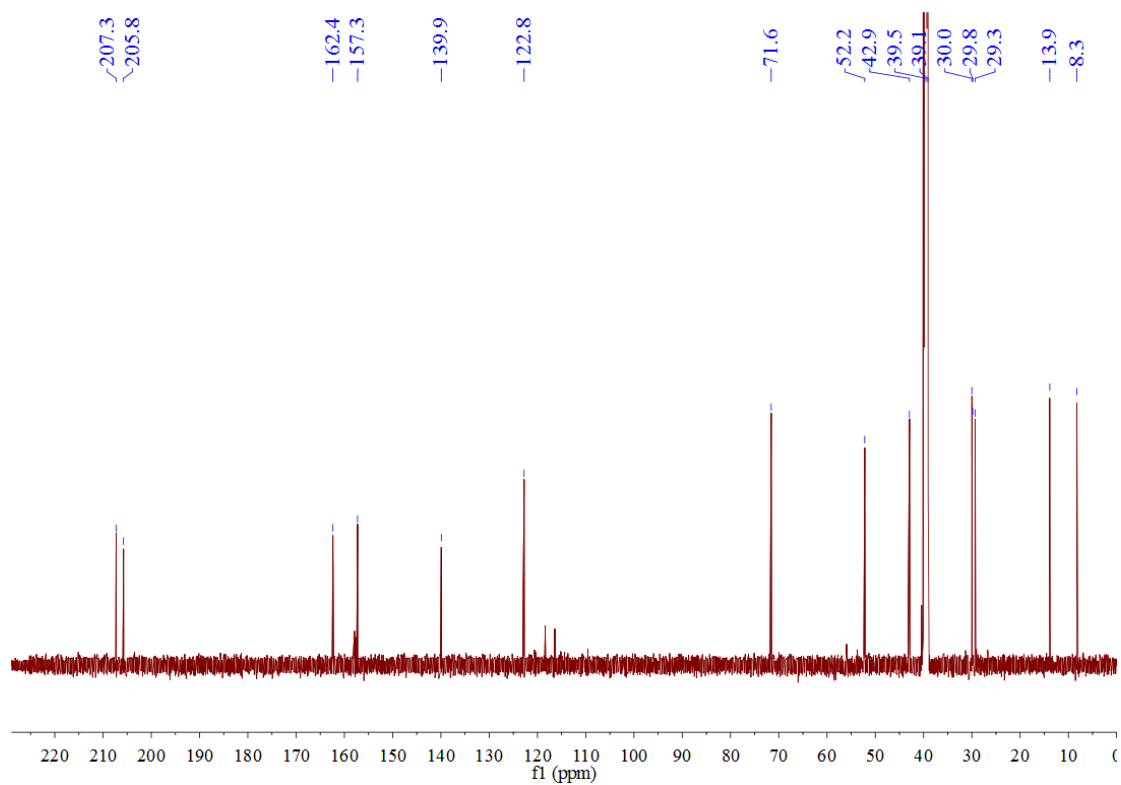


Figure S2: The ¹³C NMR spectrum in DMSO-*d*₆ (150 MHz) of **1**

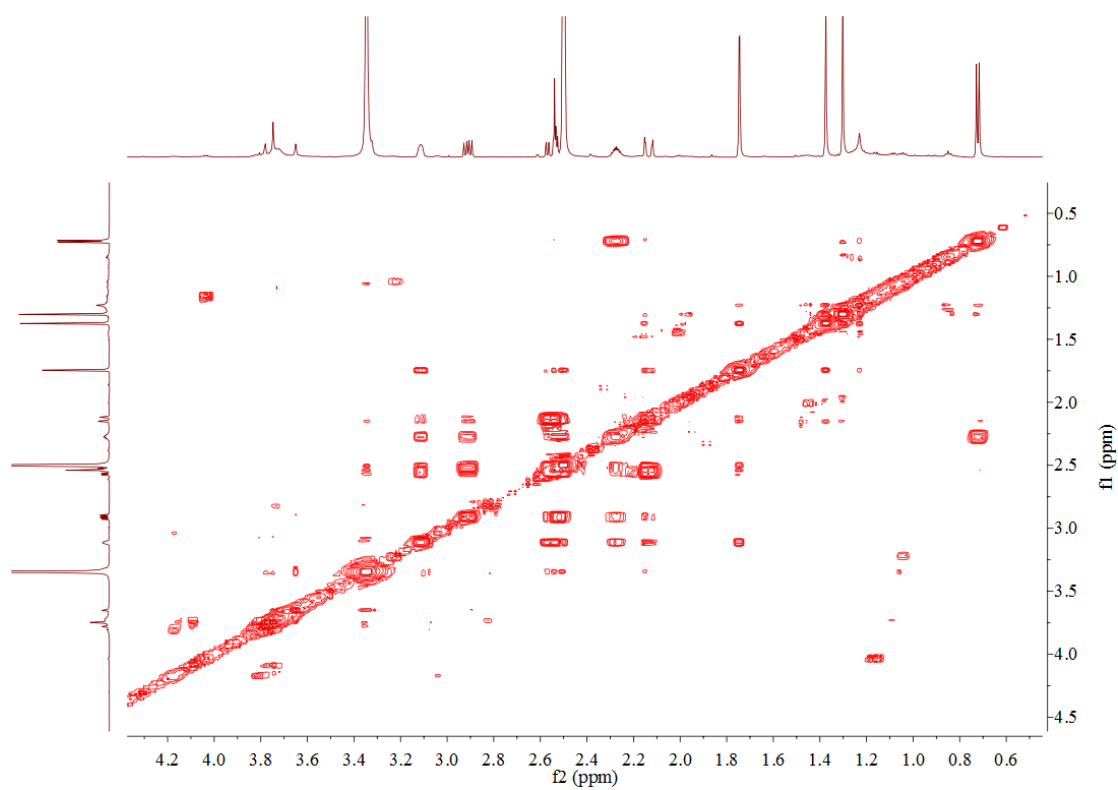


Figure S3: The ^1H - ^1H COSY spectrum in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ (600 MHz) of **1**

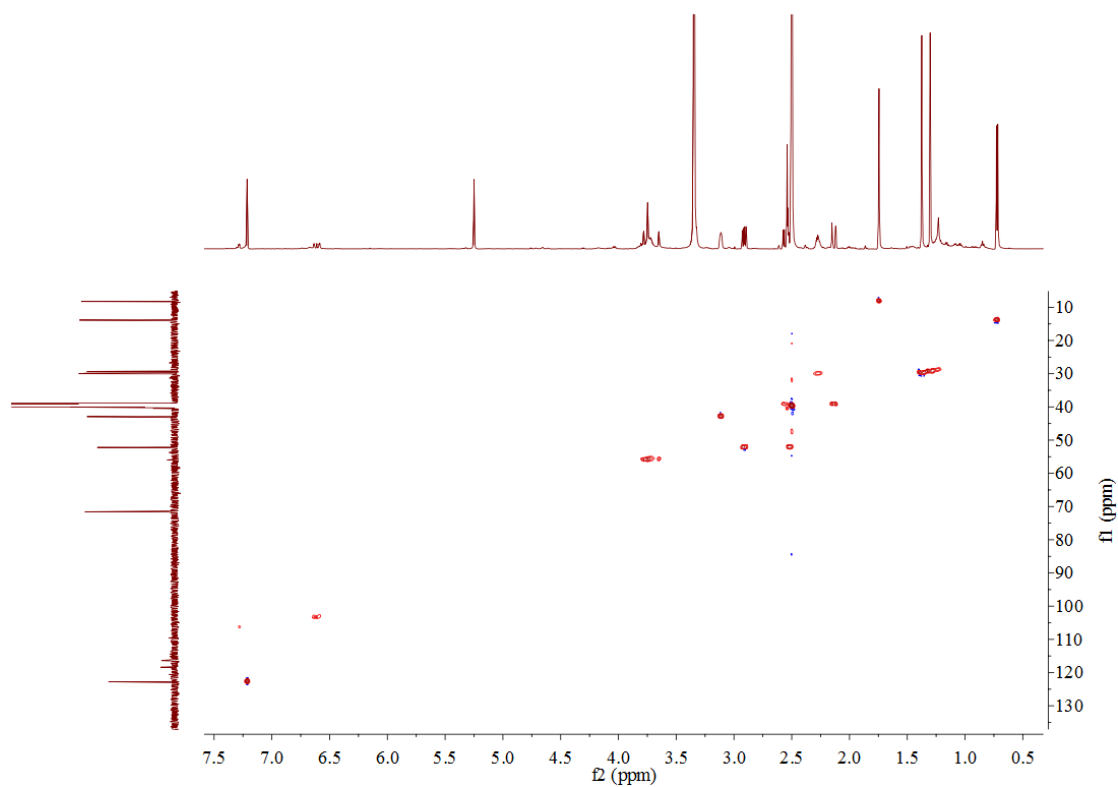


Figure S4: The HSQC spectrum in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ (600 MHz) of **1**

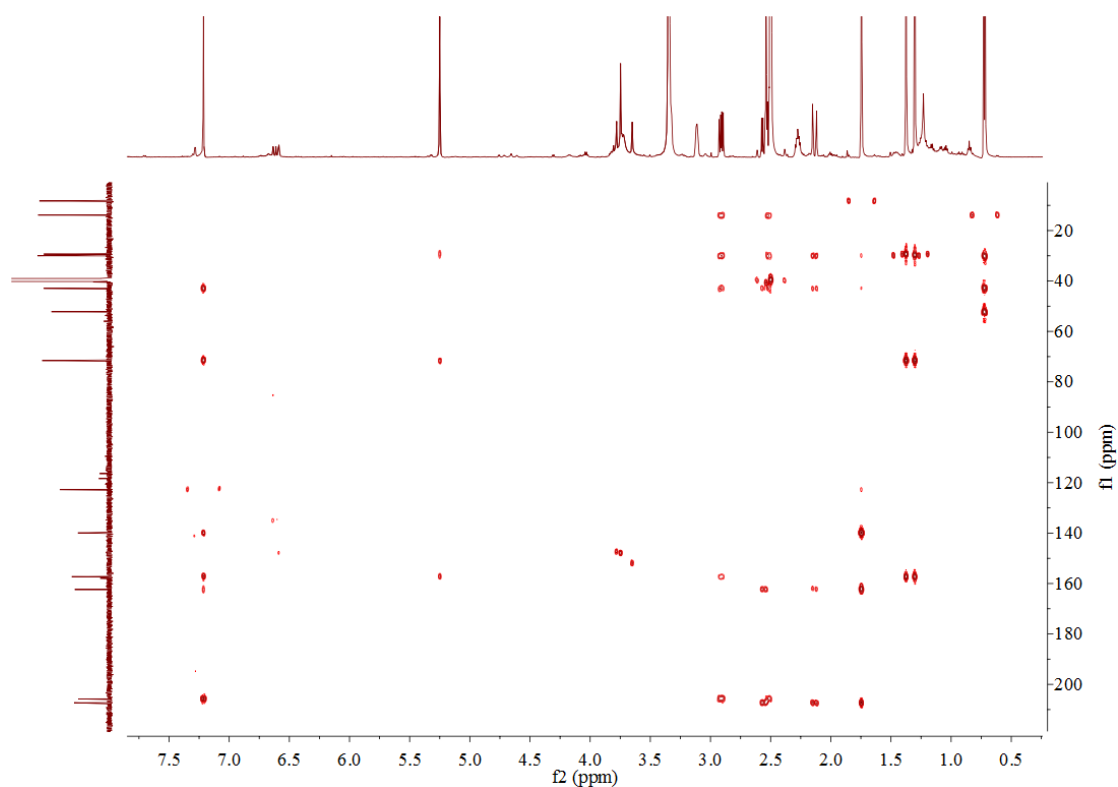


Figure S5: The HMBC spectrum in DMSO- d_6 (600 MHz) of **1**

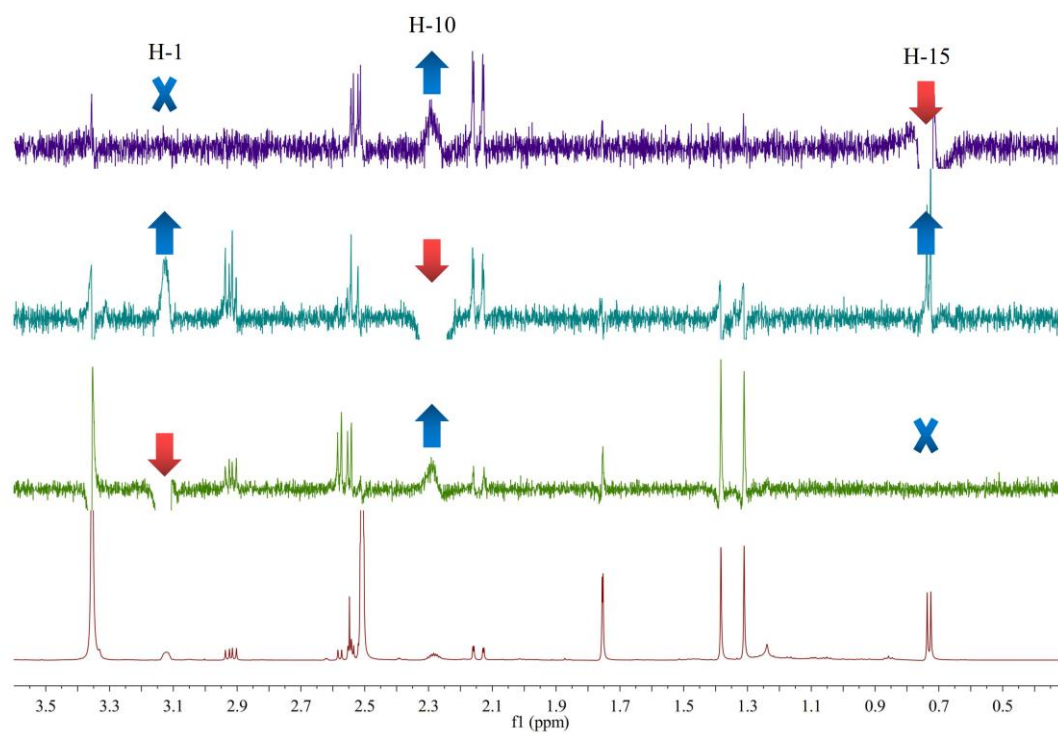
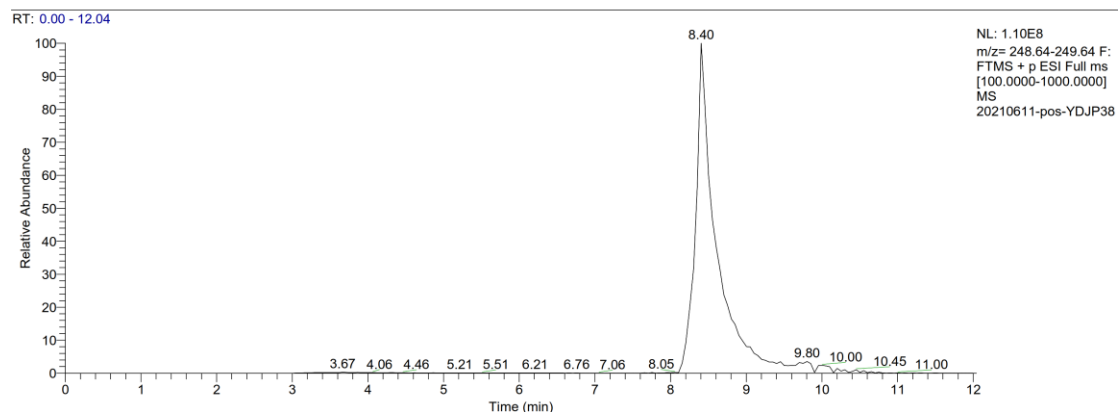


Figure S6: The NOE spectrum in DMSO- d_6 (600 MHz) of **1**



20210611-pos-YDJP38 #7556 RT: 8.40 AV: 1 NL: 1.07E8

F: FTMS + p ESI Full ms [100.0000-1000.0000]

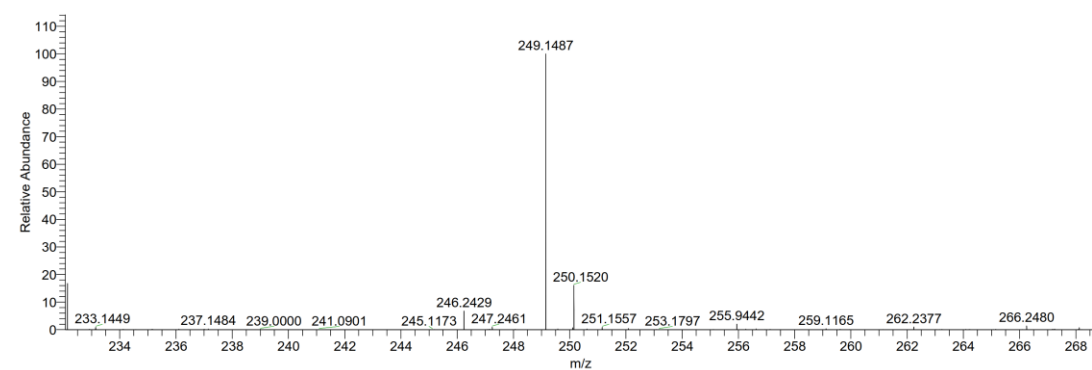


Figure S7: The HR-ESI-MS data of **1**

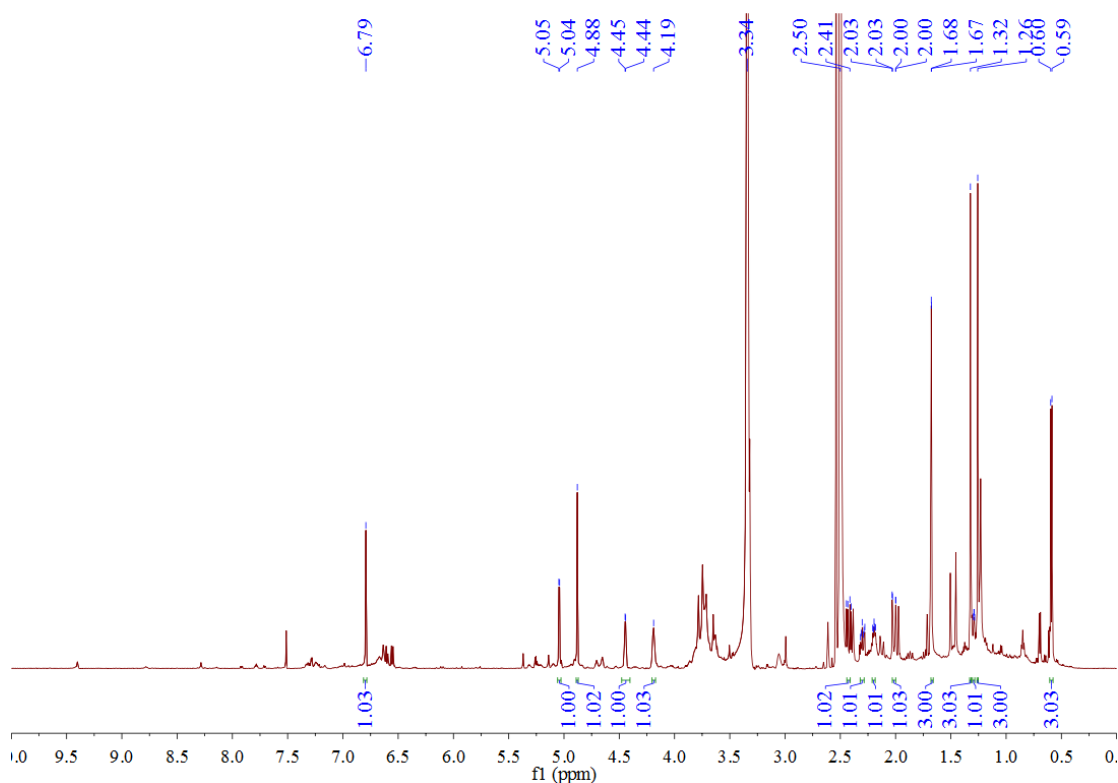


Figure S8: The ^1H NMR spectrum in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ (600 MHz) of **2**

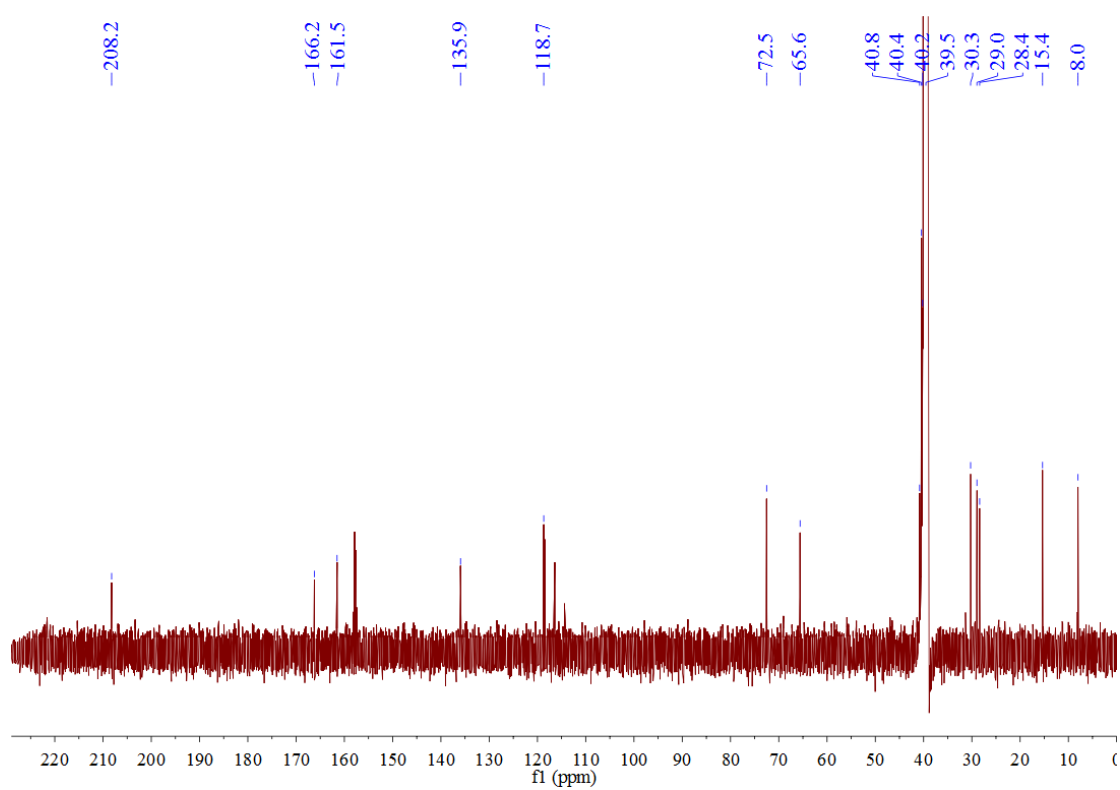


Figure S9: The ^{13}C NMR spectrum in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ (150 MHz) of **2**

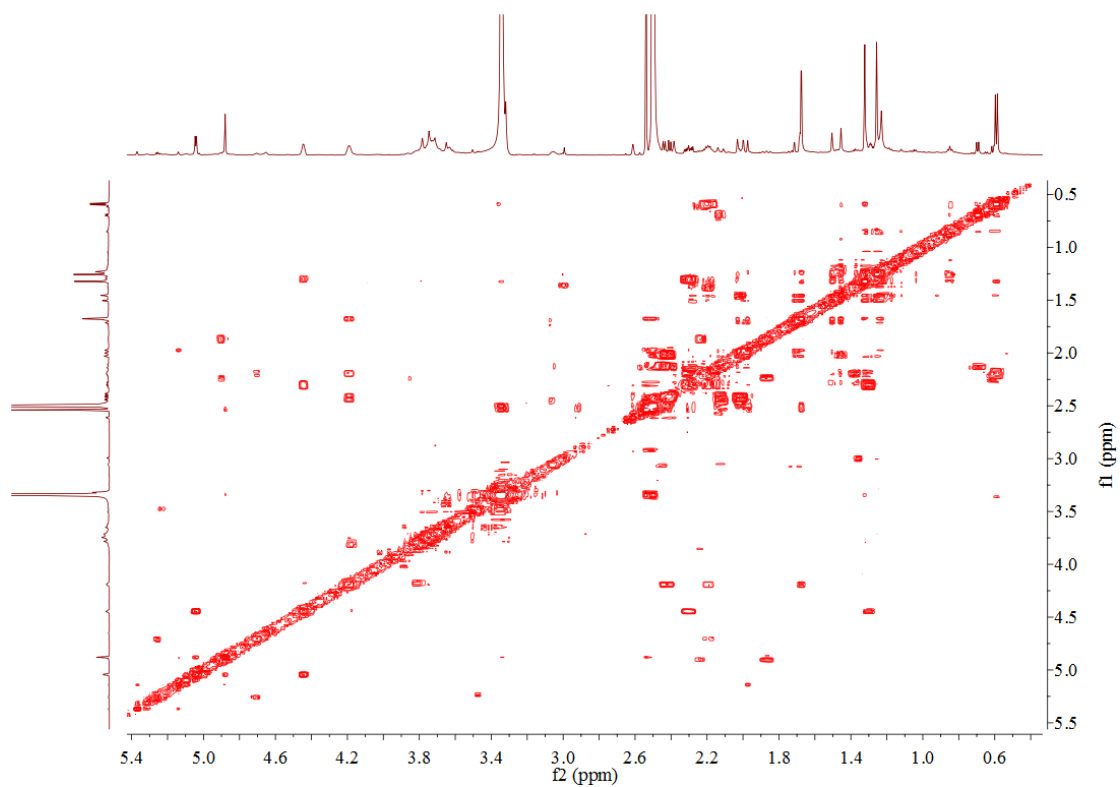


Figure S10: The ^1H - ^1H COSY spectrum in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ (600 MHz) of **2**

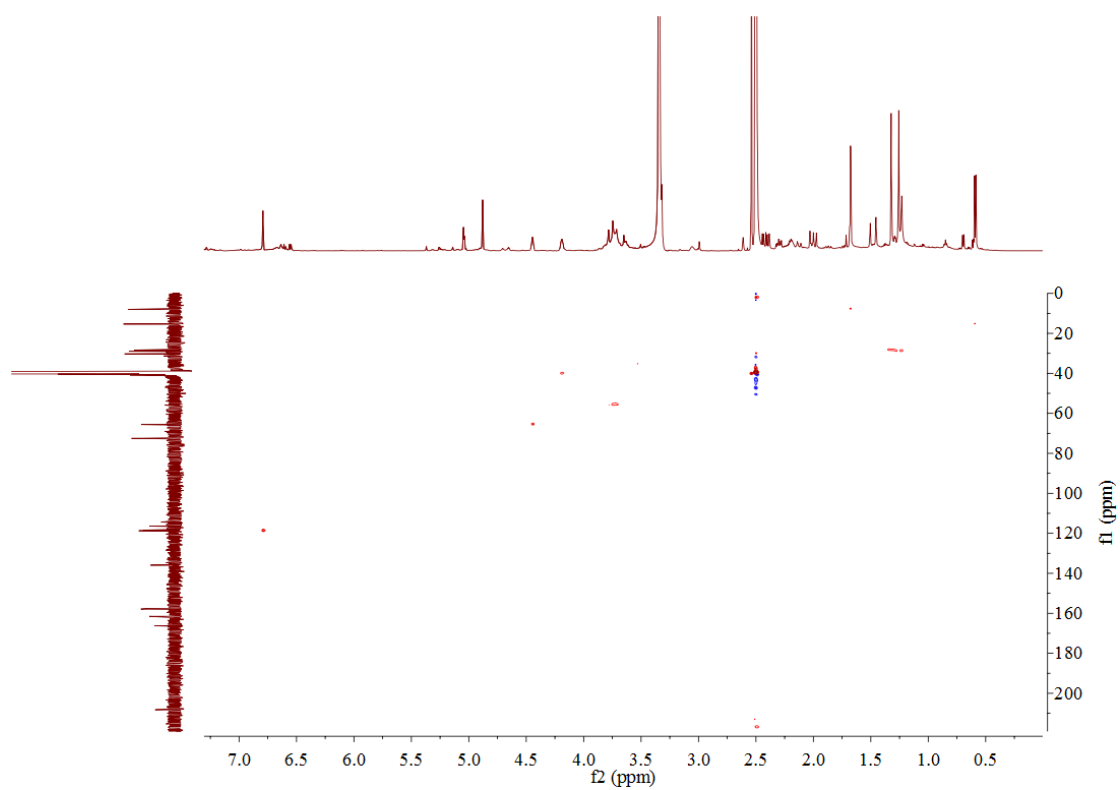


Figure S11: The HSQC spectrum in DMSO- d_6 (600 MHz) of **2**

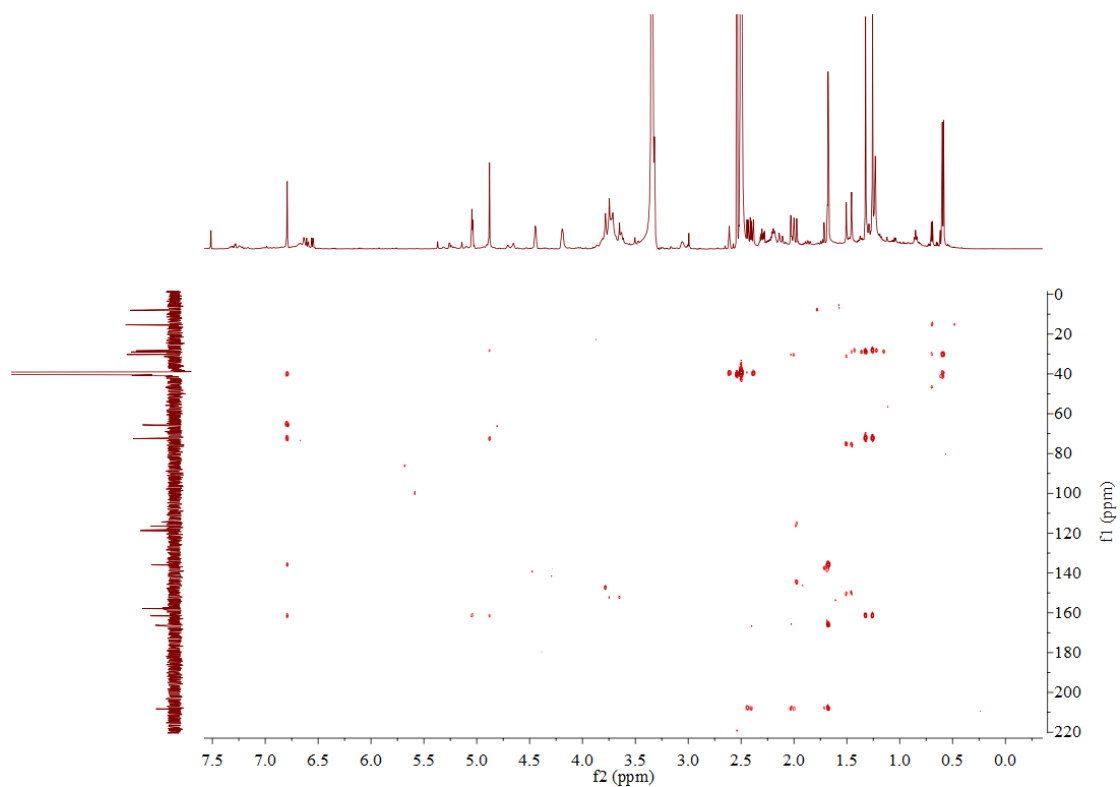
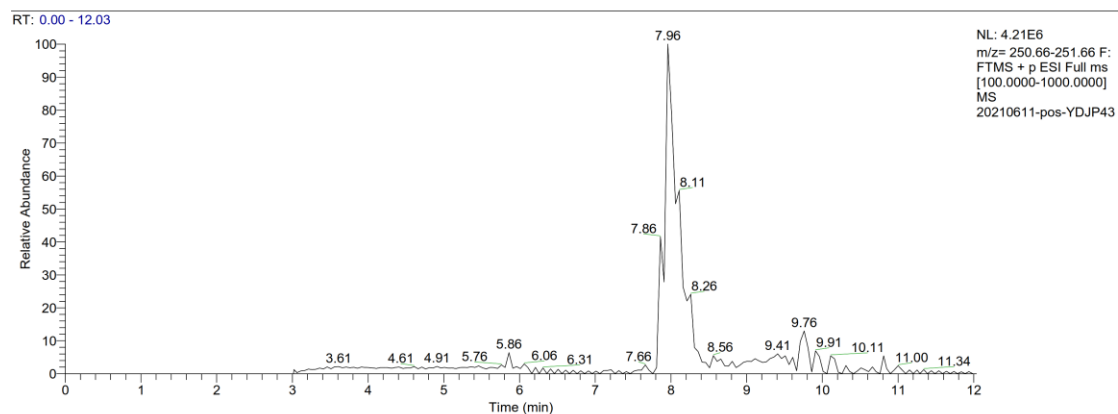


Figure S12: The HMBC spectrum in DMSO- d_6 (600 MHz) of **2**



20210611-pos-YDJP43 #6676 RT: 8.06 AV: 1 NL: 2.10E6
F: FTMS + p ESI Full ms [100.0000-1000.0000]

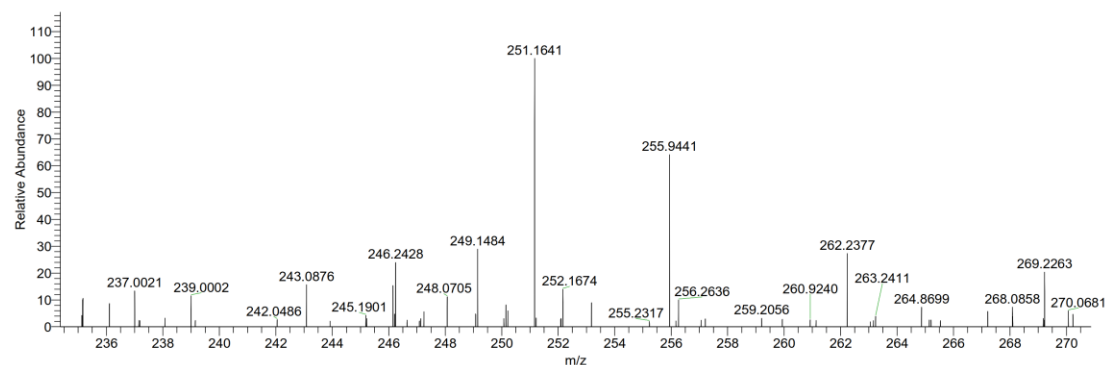


Figure S13:The HR-ESI-MS data of **2**

¹H NMR A' III 600 in CDCl₃ CBT-1

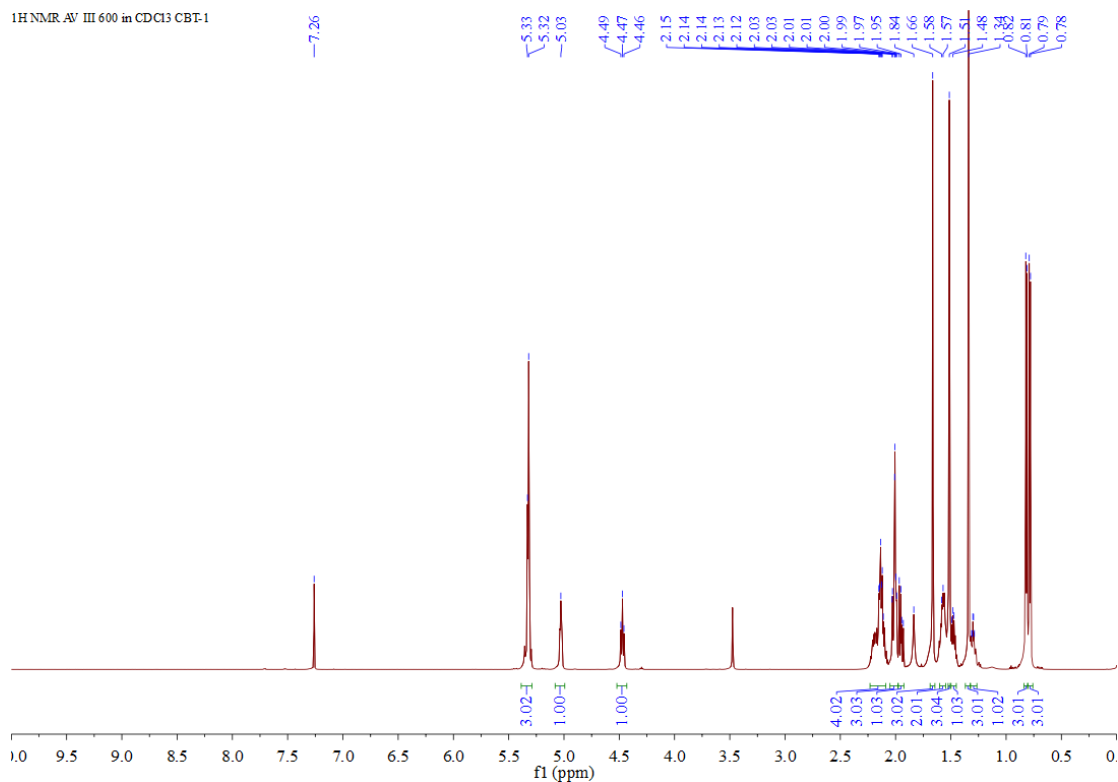


Figure S14: The ¹H NMR spectrum in CD₃Cl (600 MHz) of **3**

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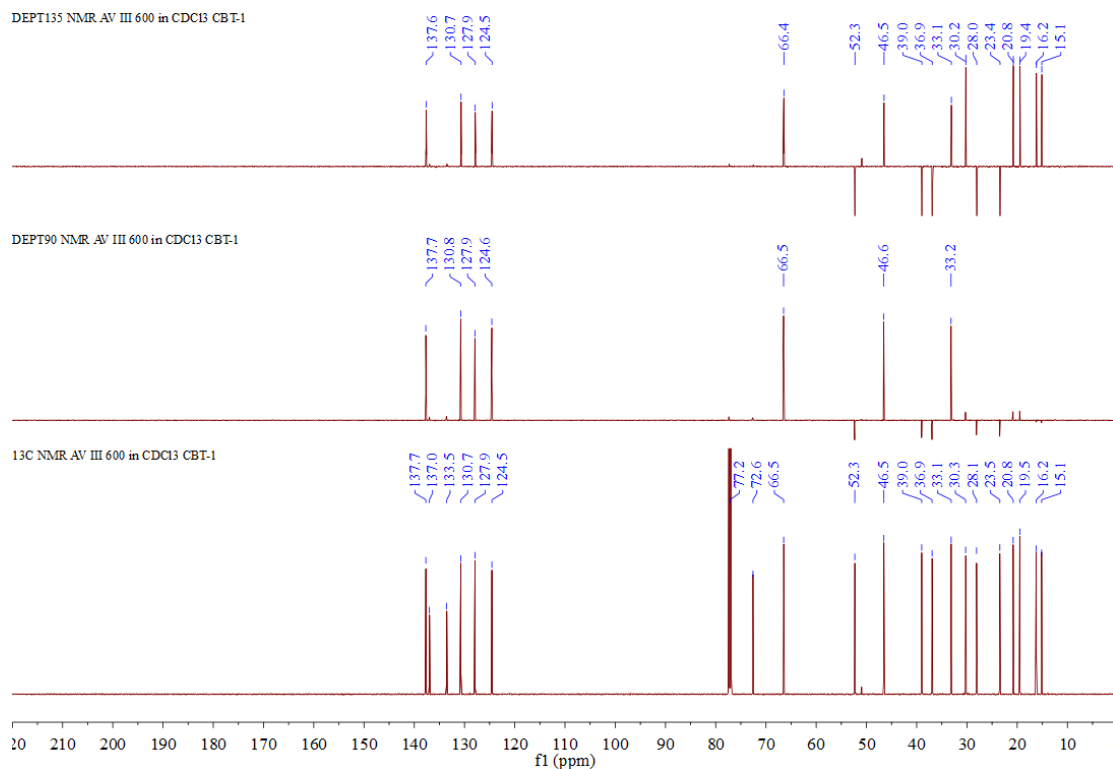


Figure S15: The ¹³C NMR spectrum in CD₃Cl (150 MHz) of **3**

Elemental Composition Report

Page 1

Single Mass Analysis

Tolerance = 1.0 mDa / DBE: min = -1.5, max = 50.0

Element prediction: Off

Number of isotope peaks used for i-FIT = 3

Monoisotopic Mass, Even Electron Ions

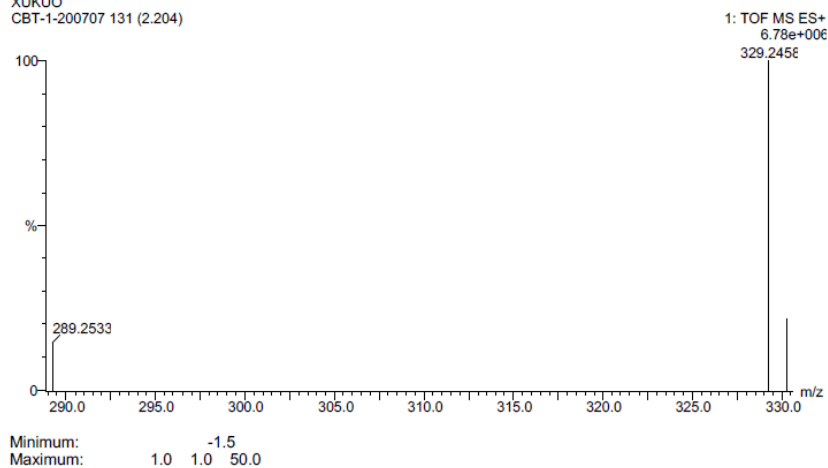
82 formula(e) evaluated with 1 results within limits (all results (up to 1000) for each mass)

Elements Used:

C: 0-100 H: 0-100 O: 0-10 Na: 0-1

XUKUO

CBT-1-200707 131 (2.204)



Mass Calc. Mass mDa PPM DBE i-FIT Norm Conf(%) Formula

329.2458 329.2456 0.2 0.6 3.5 44.5 n/a n/a C₂₀H₃₄O₂Na

Figure S16: The HR-ESI-MS data of **3**

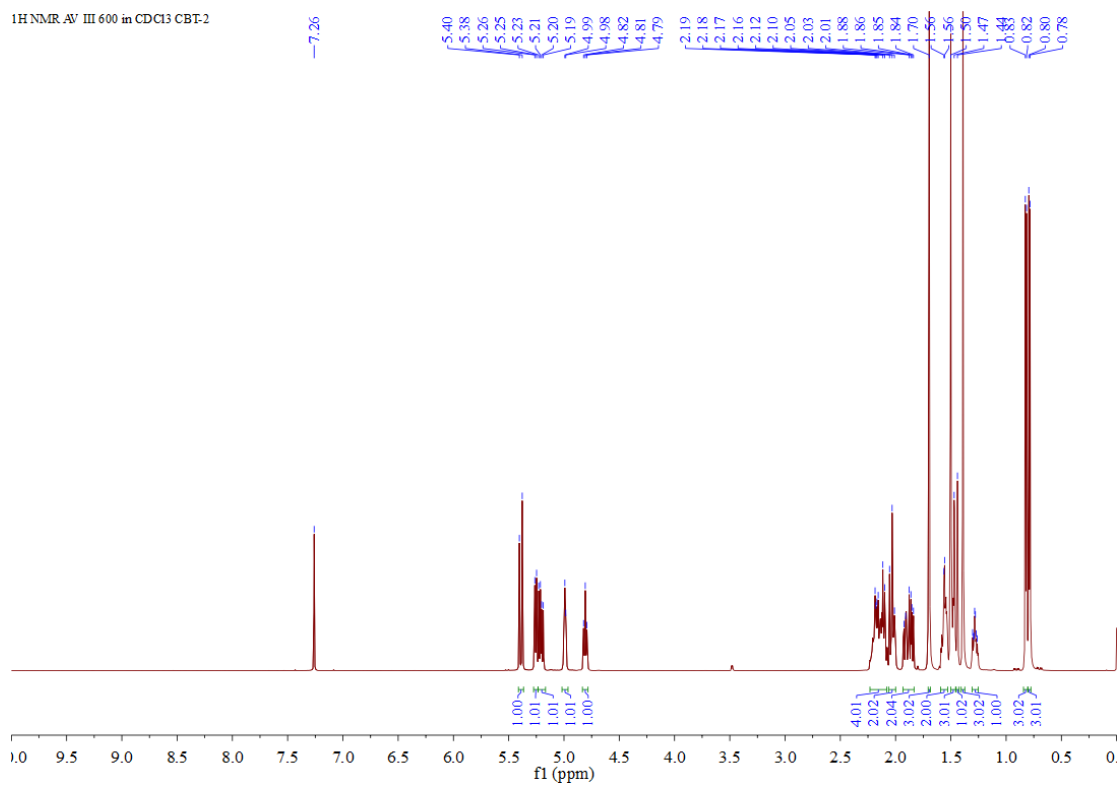


Figure S17: The ¹H NMR spectrum in CD₃Cl (600 MHz) of **4**

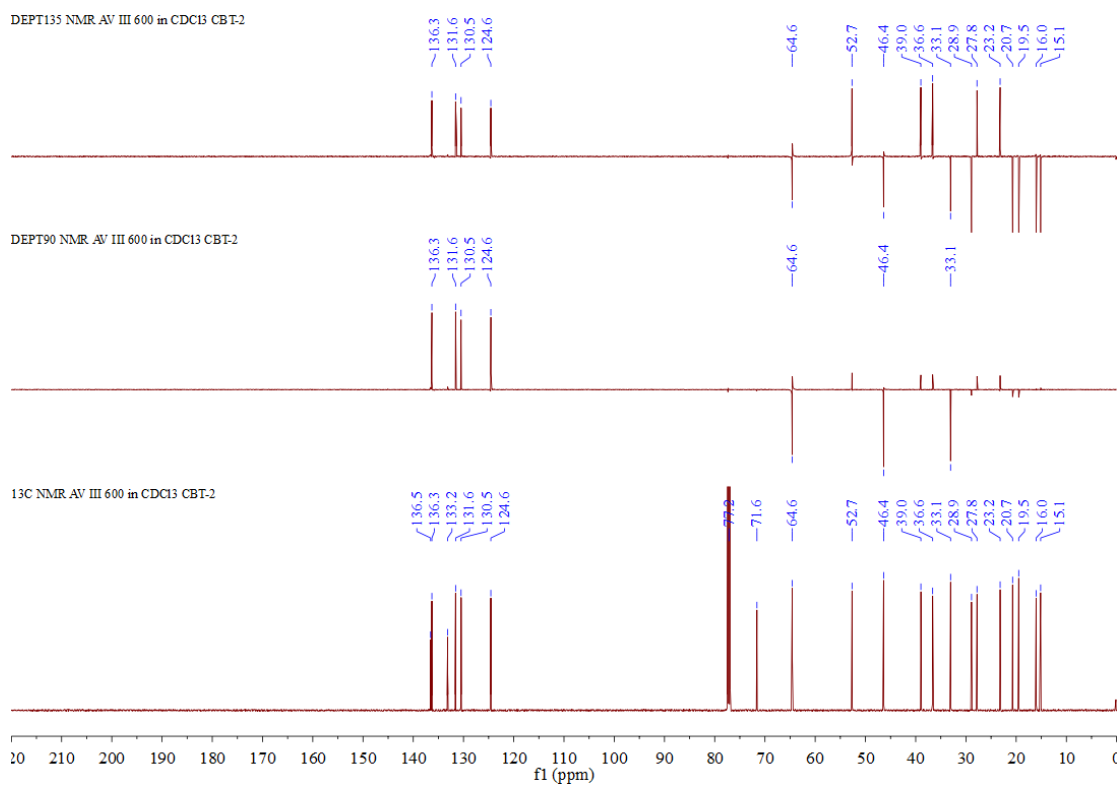


Figure S18: The ¹³C NMR spectrum in CD₃Cl (150 MHz) of **4**

Single Mass Analysis

Tolerance = 1.0 mDa / DBE: min = -1.5, max = 50.0

Element prediction: Off

Number of isotope peaks used for i-FIT = 3

Monoisotopic Mass, Even Electron Ions

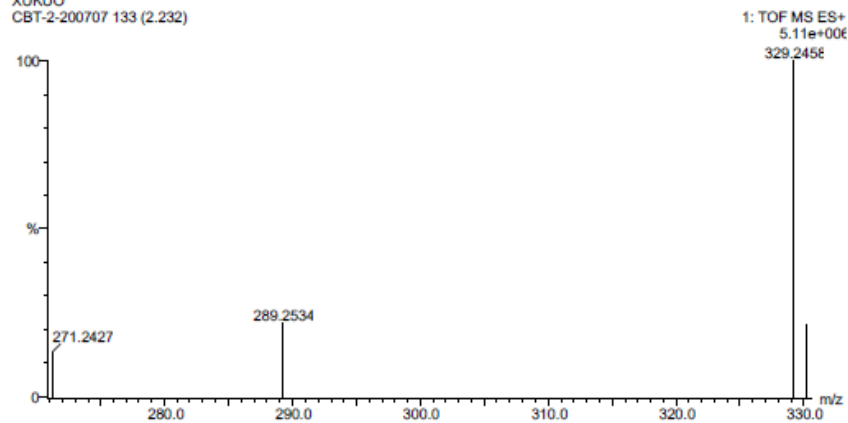
82 formula(e) evaluated with 1 results within limits (all results (up to 1000) for each mass)

Elements Used:

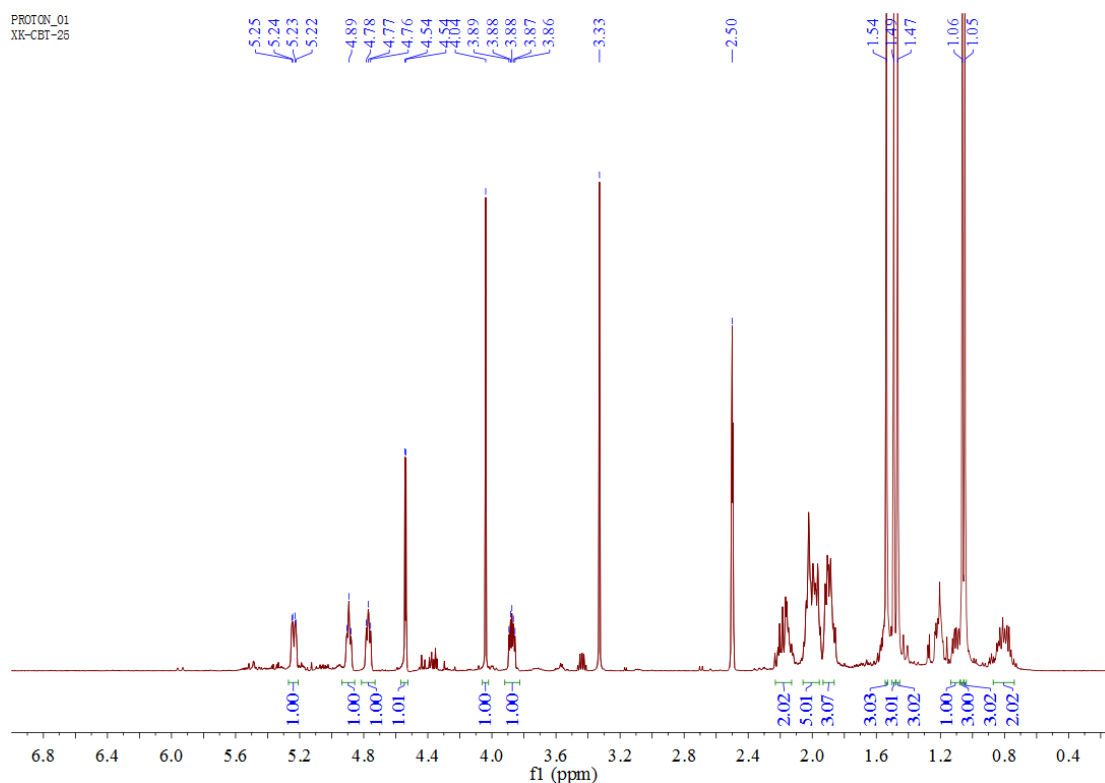
C: 0-100 H: 0-100 O: 0-10 Na: 0-1

XUKUO

CBT-2-200707 133 (2.232)

Minimum: -1.5
Maximum: 1.0 1.0 50.0

Mass	Calc. Mass mDa	PPM	DBE	i-FIT	Norm	Conf(%)	Formula	
329.2458	329.2456	0.2	0.6	3.5	43.7	n/a	n/a	C20 H34 O2 Na

Figure S19: The HR-ESI-MS data of **4**Figure S20: The ^1H NMR spectrum in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ (600 MHz) of **5**

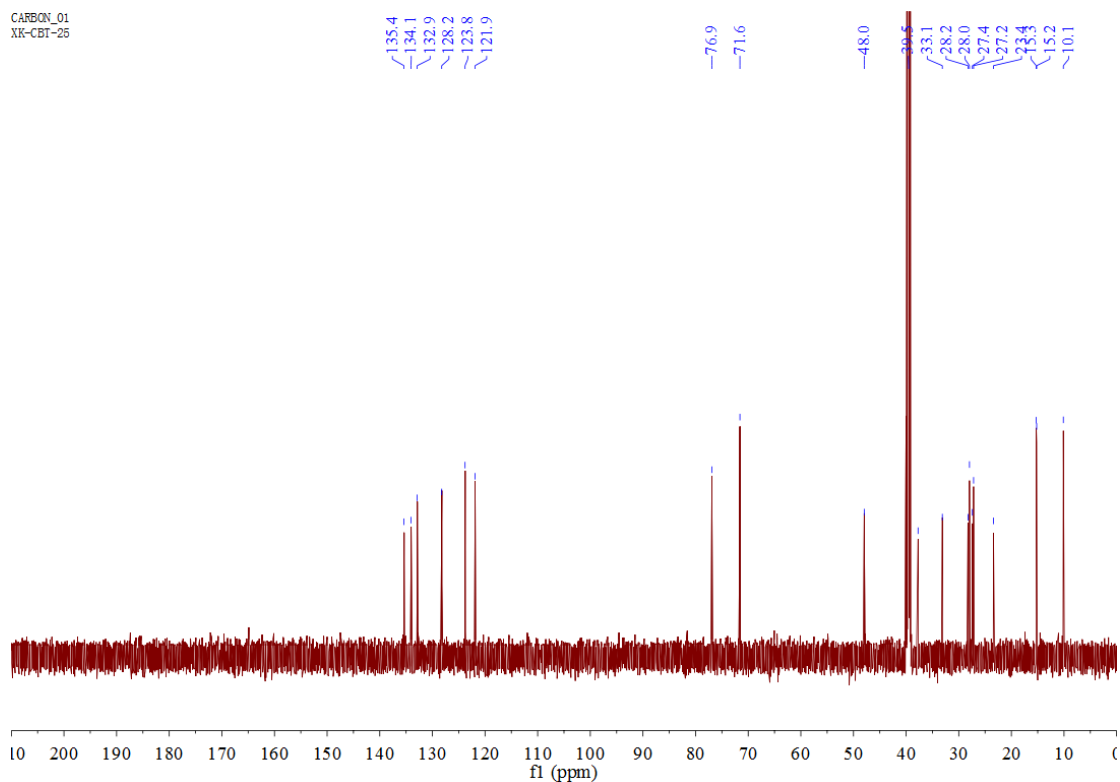


Figure S21: The ^{13}C NMR spectrum in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ (150 MHz) of **5**

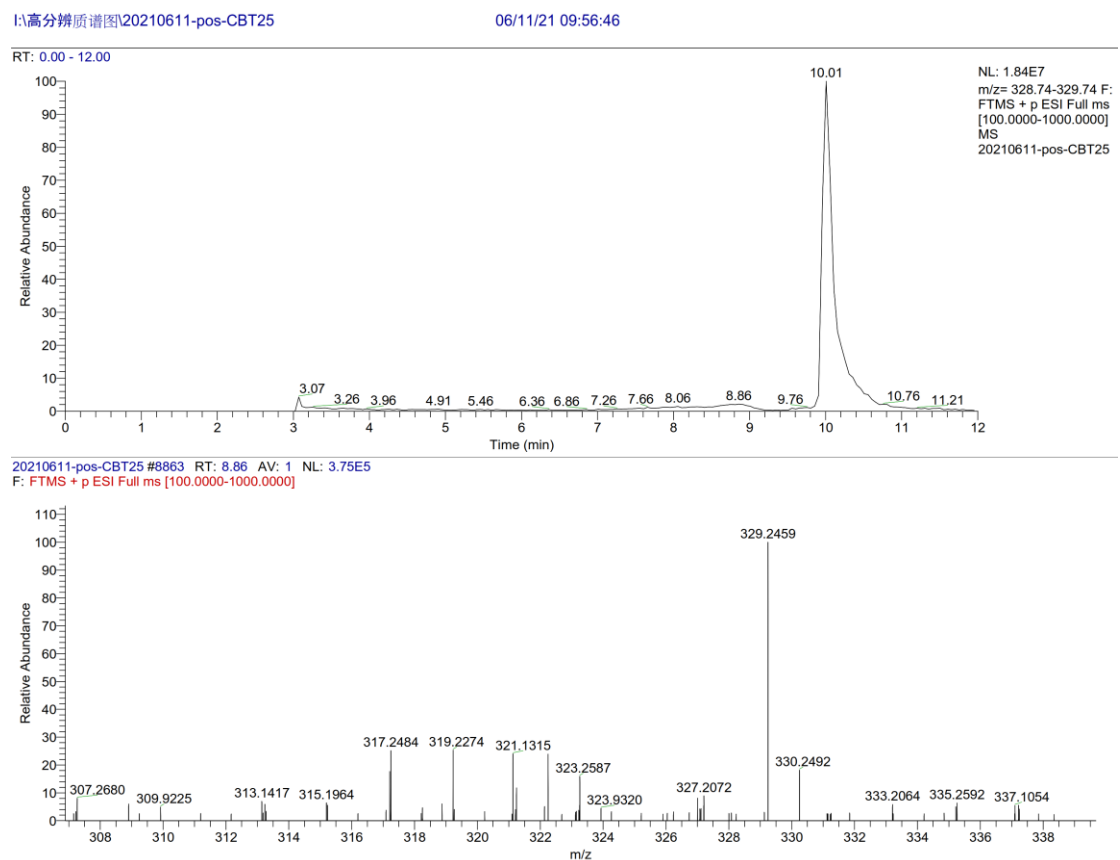


Figure S22: The HR-ESI-MS data of **5**

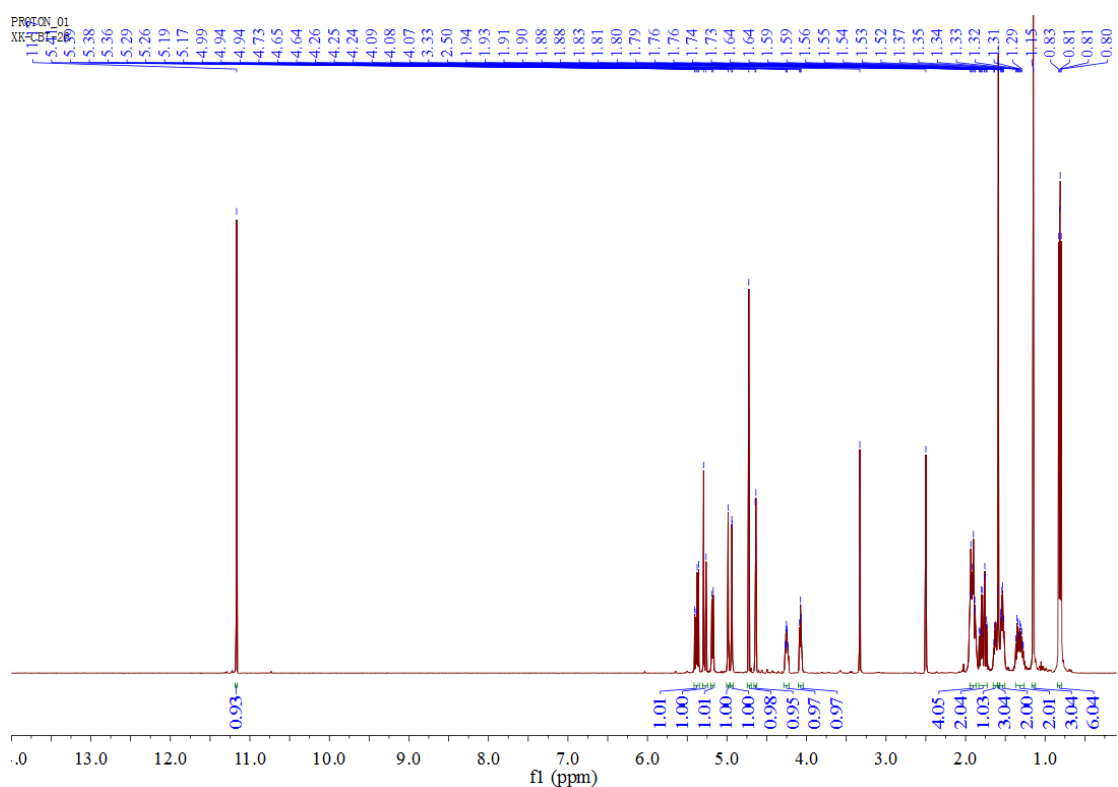


Figure S23: The ^1H NMR spectrum in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ (600 MHz) of **6**

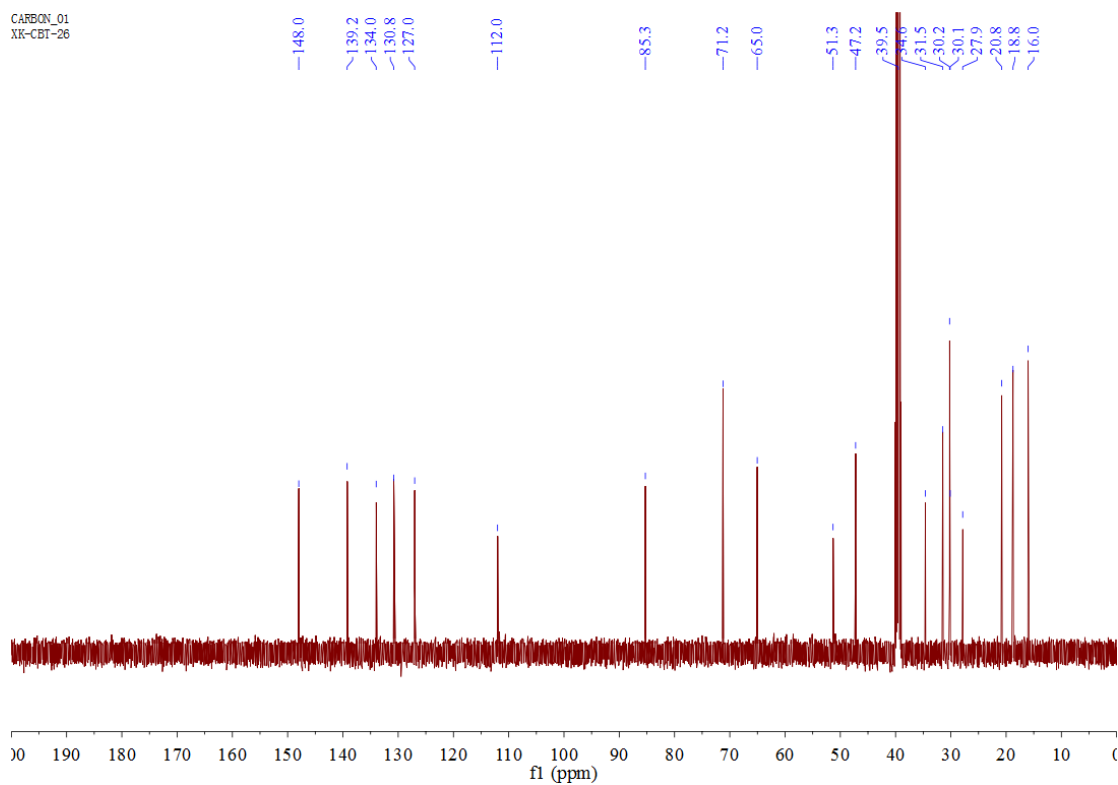
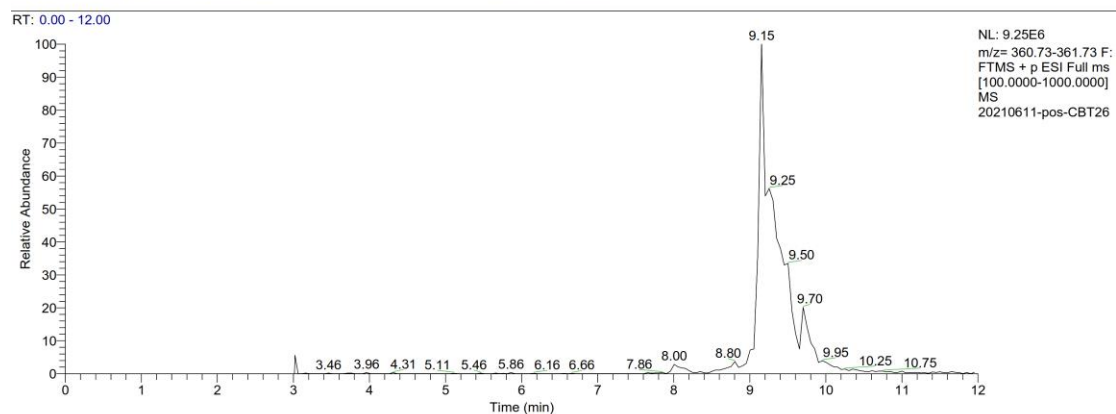


Figure S24: The ^{13}C NMR spectrum in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ (150 MHz) of **6**



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F: FTMS + p ESI Full ms [100.0000-1000.0000]

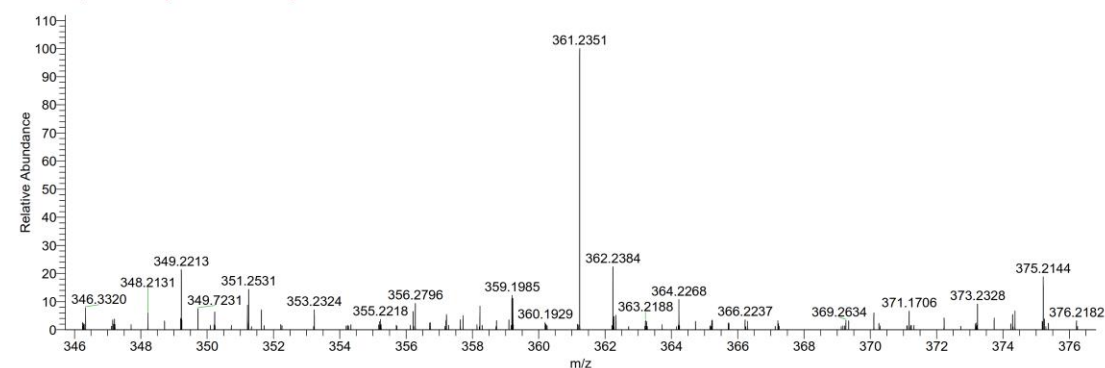


Figure S25: The HR-ESI-MS data of **6**

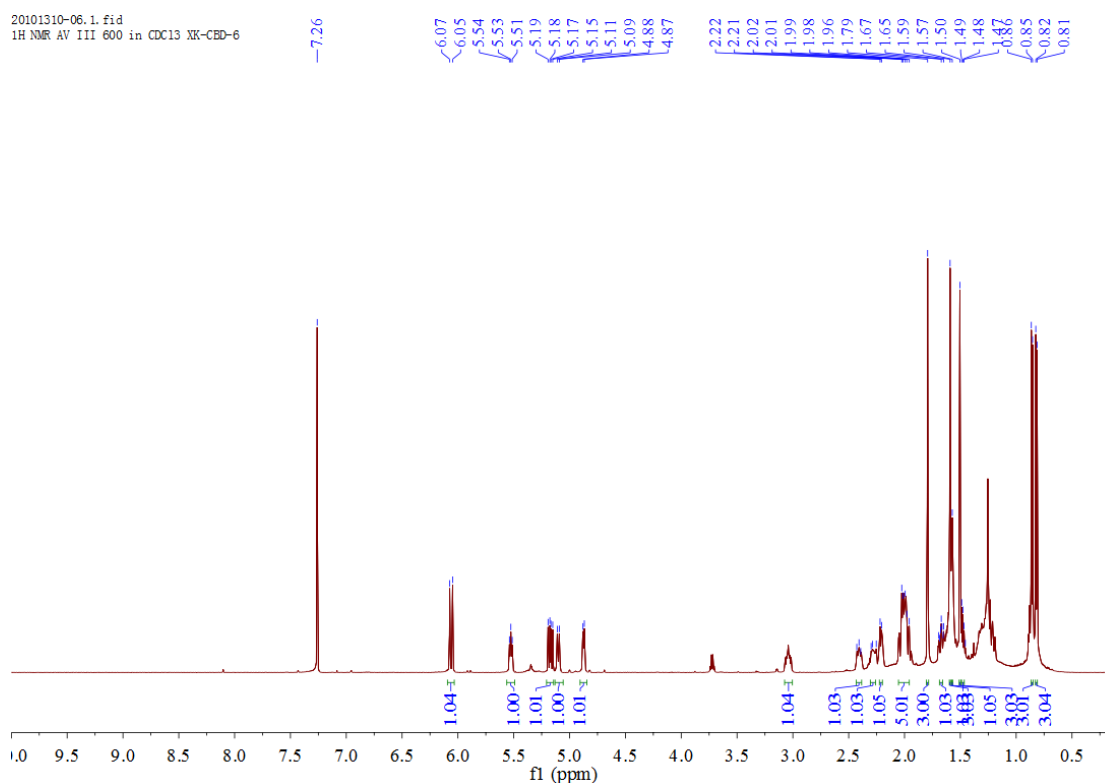


Figure S26: The ^1H NMR spectrum in CD_3Cl (600 MHz) of **7**

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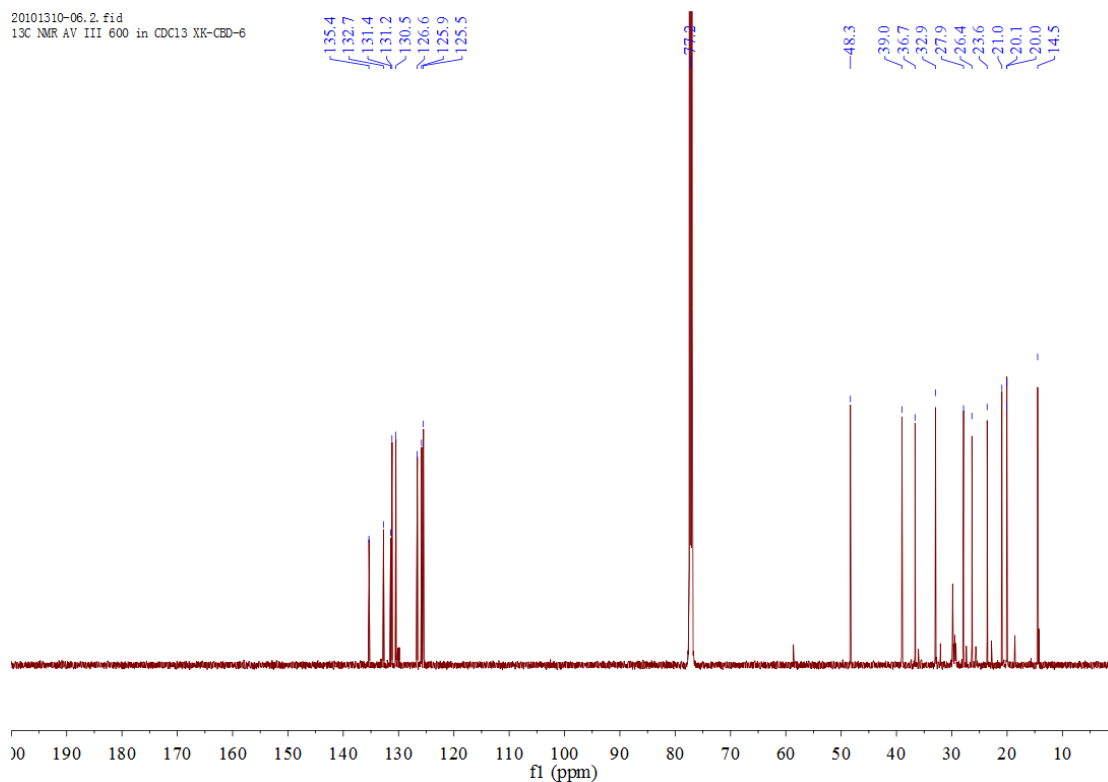


Figure S27: The ^{13}C NMR spectrum in CD_3Cl (150 MHz) of **7**

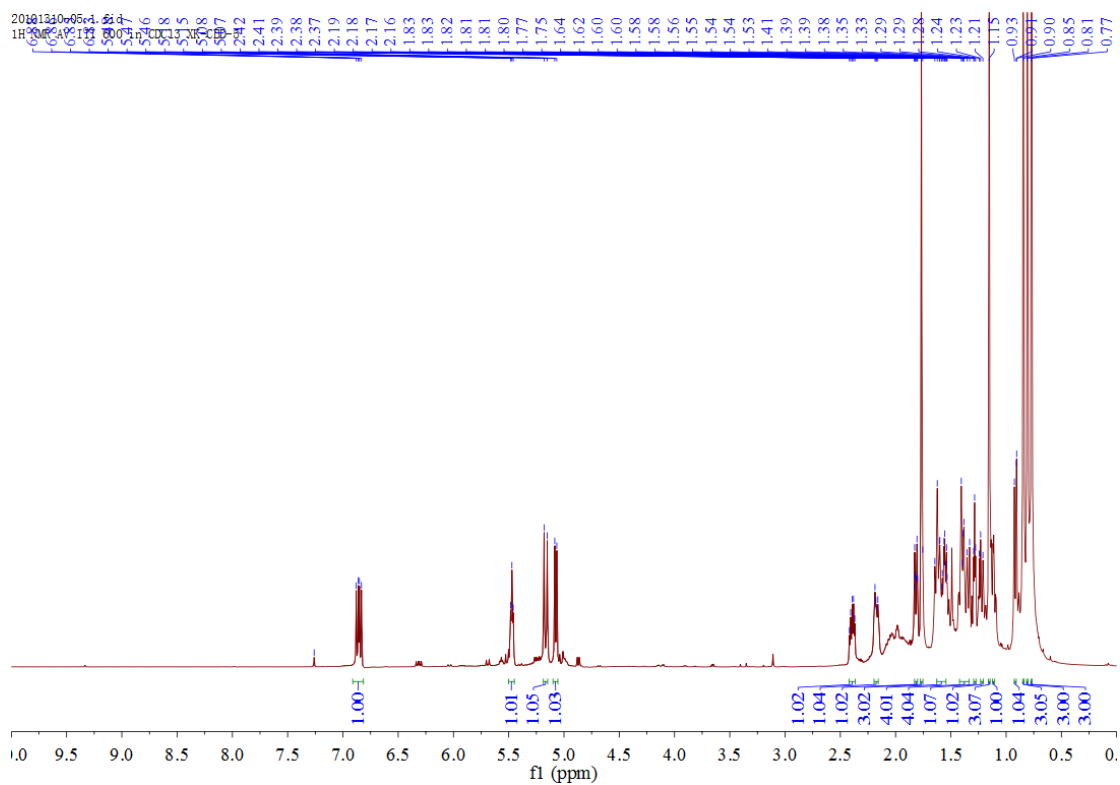


Figure S28: The ^1H NMR spectrum in CD_3Cl (600 MHz) of **8**

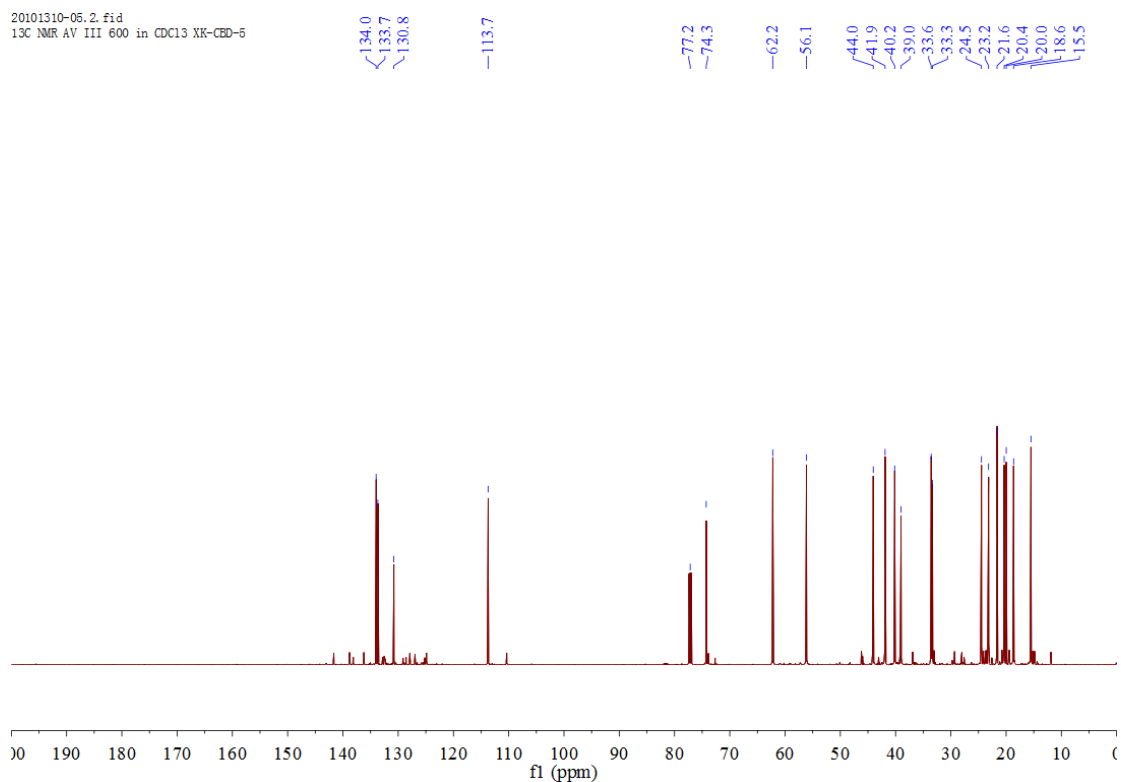


Figure S29: The ^{13}C NMR spectrum in CD_3Cl (150 MHz) of **8**

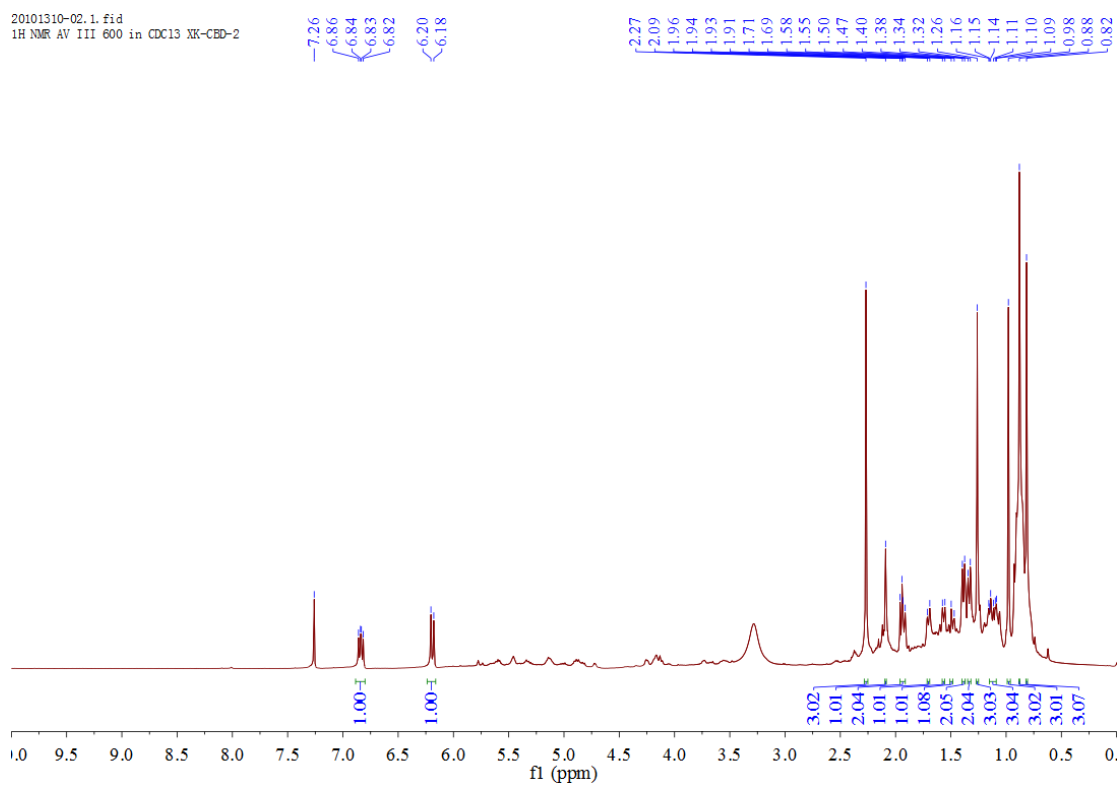


Figure S30: The ^1H NMR spectrum in CD_3Cl (600 MHz) of **9**

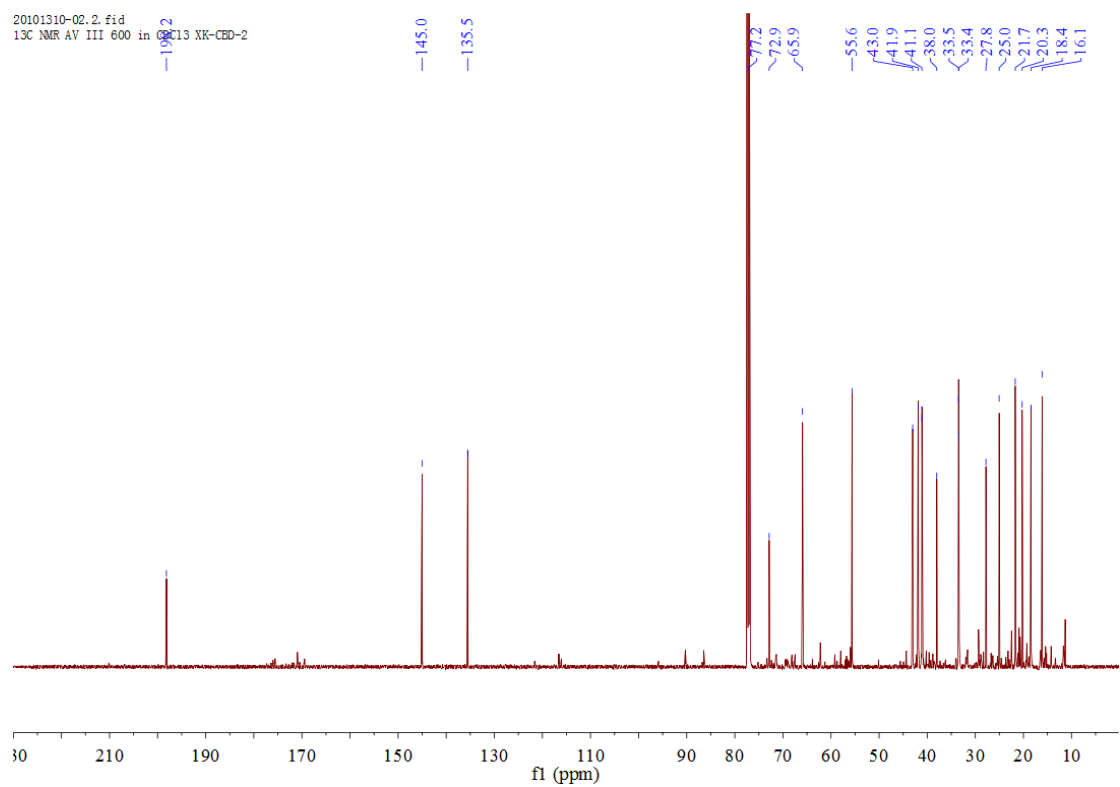
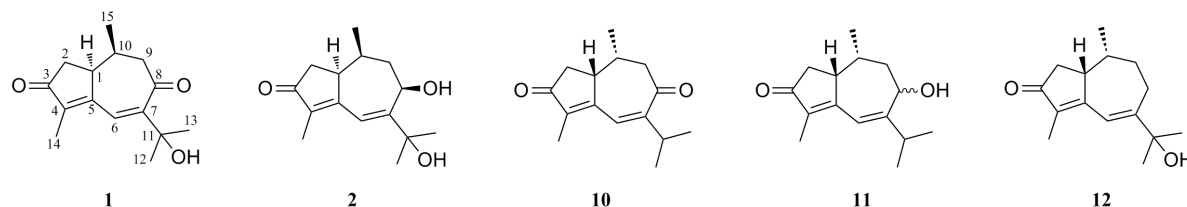


Figure S31: The ^{13}C NMR spectrum in CD_3Cl (150 MHz) of **9**

S1. Antifungal Activity Assay

The antifungal activity against three phytopathogenic fungi (*Valsa mali* var. *mali*, *Alternaria porri*, and *Botrytis cinerea*) were tested using a modified method previously described in the literature [1-2]. All plant pathogens were purchased from Qingdao Agricultural University (Qingdao, China). The isolated compounds were separately dissolved in 95% ethanol at a concentration of 1 mg/mL. After steam sterilization, culture dishes (90 mm) filled with liquid PDA (potato dextrose agar) medium were immediately added to 1 mL of the aforementioned solution and mixed thoroughly; these samples constituted the experimental group (EG). The final concentration of each compound was 10 µg/mL (the dilution ratio was 1:100). PDA medium containing 1 mL of 95% ethanol was used as the control group (CG). After the medium was naturally cooled and solidified, the fungal strains cultured in another PDA culture dish ($\phi = 9$ mm) were inoculated into the center of each dish and repeated three times. The treated fungus was fermented under static conditions at 25 °C for 7 days. The final growth inhibition ratio of the samples was calculated by the cross patch method using the formula $[(\phi_{CG}-9 \text{ mm}) - (\phi_{EG}-9 \text{ mm})]/(\phi_{CG}-9 \text{ mm}) \times 100\%$. α -CBT-diol, which is a characteristic antifungal constituent of tobacco, was used as the positive control [3].

Table S1: ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectroscopic data (400 MHz, ppm in CDCl₃) of three known similar structures [4] to compounds **1** and **2**.

Position	Compound 1		Compound 2		Compound 10		Compound 11		Compound 12	
	δ_H (J in Hz)	δ_C (m)	δ_H (J in Hz)	δ_C (m)	δ_H (J in Hz)	δ_C (m)	δ_H (J in Hz)	δ_C (m)	δ_H (J in Hz)	δ_C (m)
1	3.11, brs	42.9, CH	4.19, brs	40.2, CH	2.57-2.63, m	47.3	2.50-2.60, m	49.0	2.58-2.72 (m)	47.0
2a	2.54, overlap	39.1, CH ₂	2.42, dd (7.1, 18.6)	40.4, CH ₂	2.68, dd (6.8, 18.0)	41.9	2.65, dd (6.0, 18.4)	41.4	2.57 (dd, 6.5, 18.0)	42.5
2b	2.13, dd (2.1, 18.8)		2.01, dd (2.0, 18.6)		2.26, dd (2.0, 18.0)		2.19, dd (2.4, 18.4)		2.12 (dd, 1.4, 17.8)	
3		207.3, C		208.2, C		208.0		204.5		206.4
4		139.9, C		135.9, C		139.5		135.7		135.9
5		162.4, C		166.2, C		164.0		169.6		168.3
6	7.21, s	122.8, CH	6.79, s	118.7, CH	6.89, br.s	126.7	6.38, br.s	118.4	6.40 (br.s)	123.0
7		157.3, C		161.5, C		155.3		161.9		157.8
8a		205.8, C	4.44, d (3.0)	65.6, CH		204.3	4.50, dd (1.2, 7.6)	67.9	2.19 (dd, 8.5, 17.0)	26.5
8b									2.45 (dd, 7.4, 17.5)	
9a	2.91, dd (7.5, 13.1)	52.2, CH ₂	2.30, m	40.8, CH ₂	2.93, dd (4.8, 12.0)	51.6	2.10 (ddd, 4.0, 7.6, 14.0)	44.3	1.80-1.90 (m)	35.6
9b	2.54, overlap		1.29, overlap		2.44, dd (4.0, 12.0)		1.75 (ddd, 1.6, 8.4, 14.0)		1.50-1.70 (m)	
10	2.27, m	30.0, CH	2.19, m	30.3, CH	1.82-1.85, m	36.6	1.88-1.92 (m)	33.3	1.50-1.70 (m)	39.2
11		71.6, C		72.5, C	3.00, br.hept(6.9)	31.4	2.77 (br.hept, 6.8)	34.7	2.58-2.72 (m)	47.4
12	1.37, s	29.8, CH ₃	1.26, s	29.0, CH ₃	1.15, d (7.2)	21.3	1.16 (d, 6.8)	21.2	3.59-3.70 (m)	66.1
13	1.30, s	29.3, CH ₃	1.32, s	28.4, CH ₃	1.70, d (6.8)	21.5	1.19 (d, 6.8)	21.3	1.08 (d, 6.6)	16.0
14	1.75, d (1.7)	8.3, CH ₃	1.68, d (1.6)	8.0, CH ₃	1.88, d (1.6)	8.62	1.72 (d, 1.6)	6.7	1.77 (br.s)	8.6
15	0.72, d (7.0)	13.9, CH ₃	0.59, d (7.0)	15.4, CH ₃	1.19, d (6.4)	22.1	1.12 (d, 6.4)	20.9	1.04 (d, 6.5)	22.3
11-OH	5.25, s		4.88, s							
8-OH			5.04, d (4.2)							

References

- [1] S. Duan, Y. Du, X. Hou, N. Yan, W. Dong, X. Mao and Z. Zhang (2016). Chemical basis of the fungicidal activity of tobacco extracts against *Valsa mali*, *Molecules* **21**, 1743.
- [2] S. Duan, Y. Du, X. Hou, S. Li, X. Ren, W. Dong, W. Zhao, Z. Zhang (2015). Inhibitory effects of tobacco extracts on eleven phytopathogenic fungi, *Nat. Prod. Res. Dev.* **27** 470–474–480. (in Chinese)
- [3] N. Yan, Y. Du, X. Liu, H. Zhang, Y. Liu, J. Shi, S. J. Xue and Z. Zhang (2017). Analyses of effects of α-cembratrien-diol on cell morphology and transcriptome of *Valsa mali* var. *mali*, *Food Chem.* **214**, 110–118.
- [4] S. Michalet, L. Payen-Fattaccioli, C. Beney, P. Cegiela, C. Bayet, G. Cartier, D. Nougoué-Tchamo, E. Tsamo, A. M. Mariotte and M. G. Dijoux-Franca (2008). New components including cyclopeptides from Barks of *Christiana africana* DC. (Tiliaceae). *Helv. Chim Acta* **91**(6), 1106–1117.

