

## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

### **Characterization of *Sideritis clandestina* subsp. *peloponnesiaca* polar glycosides and phytochemical comparison to other mountain tea populations**

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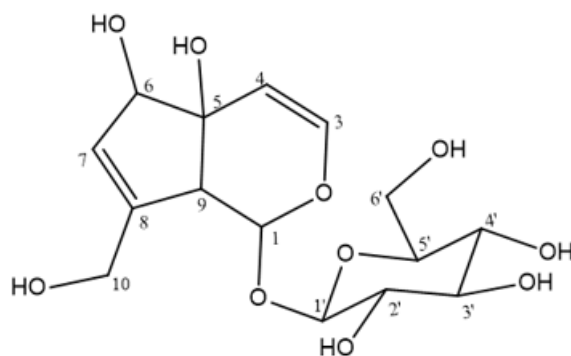
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#### **Part A. Structure elucidation of isolated compounds**

#### **Part B. Other Data**

## Part A. Structure elucidation of isolated compounds

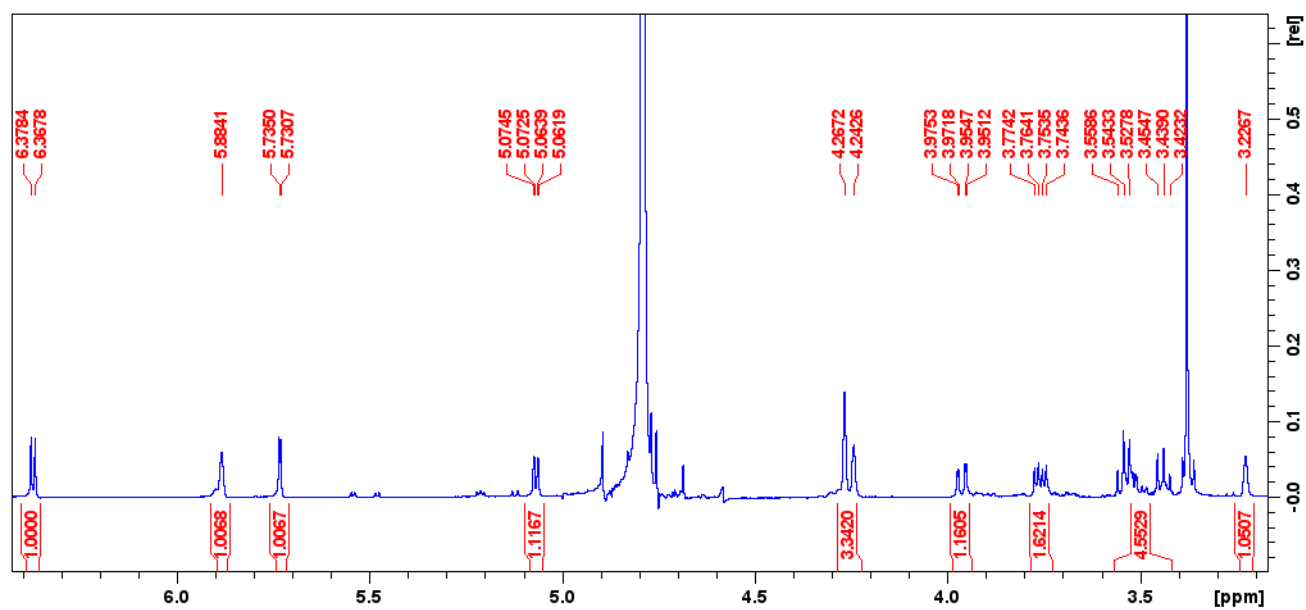
## Monomelittoside (1)

**Table S1.**  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (600 MHz) data of monomelittoside (1) in  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ .

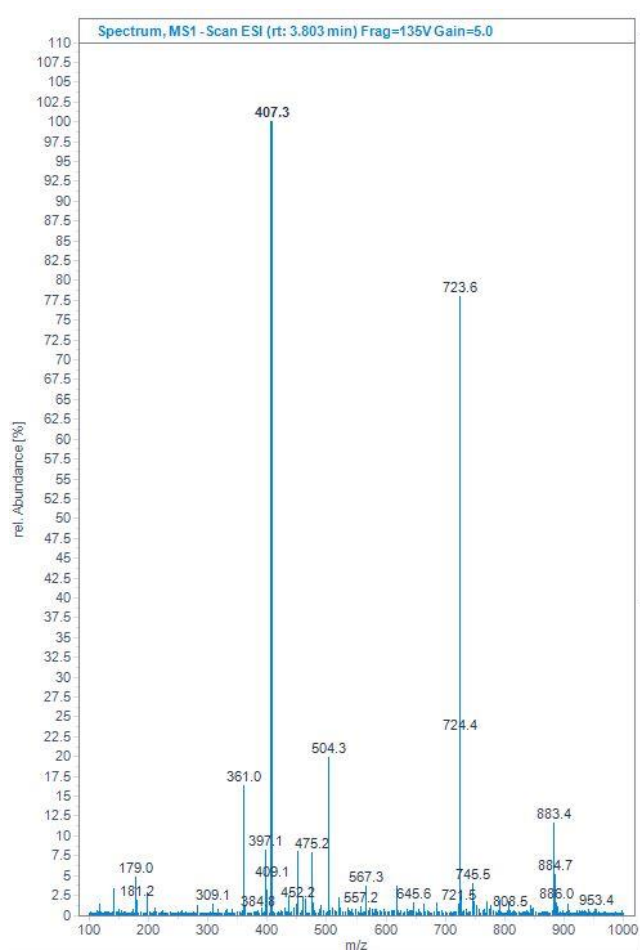
Position	$\delta_{\text{H}}$ (ppm, $J$ in Hz)
1	5.73 (d, $J=2.6$ )
3	6.37 (d, $J=6.4$ )
4	5.07 (dd, $J=6.3, 1.2$ )
5	-
6	4.24 (brs)
7	5.89 (brs)
8	-
9	3.22 (brs)
10	4.26 (s)
1'	*
2' 3' 4' 5'	3.55-3.42 (m) **
6a'	3.96 (dd, $J=12.4, 2.1$ )
6b'	3.76 (dd, $J=12.4, 6.0$ )

\*overlapped by the signal of the solvent \*\*assignments overlapped

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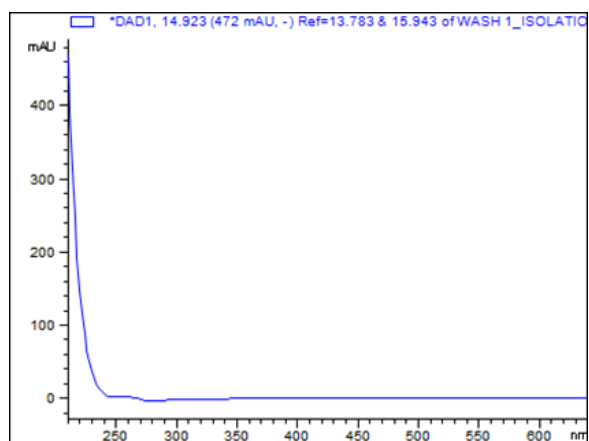


**Figure S1.** <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of monomelittoside (1) (<sup>1</sup>H-NMR:600 MHz; D<sub>2</sub>O)

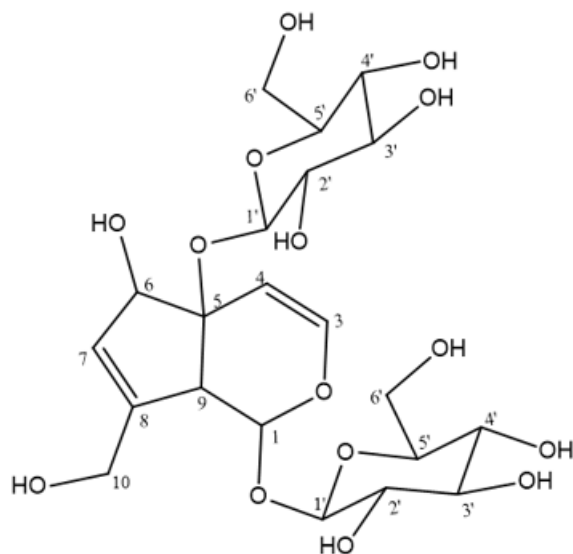


**Figure S2.** MS spectrum of monomelittoside (1) in negative mode. The major ions were 407 [M+FA-H]<sup>-</sup>, 361 [M-H]<sup>-</sup> and 723 [2M-H]<sup>-</sup>.

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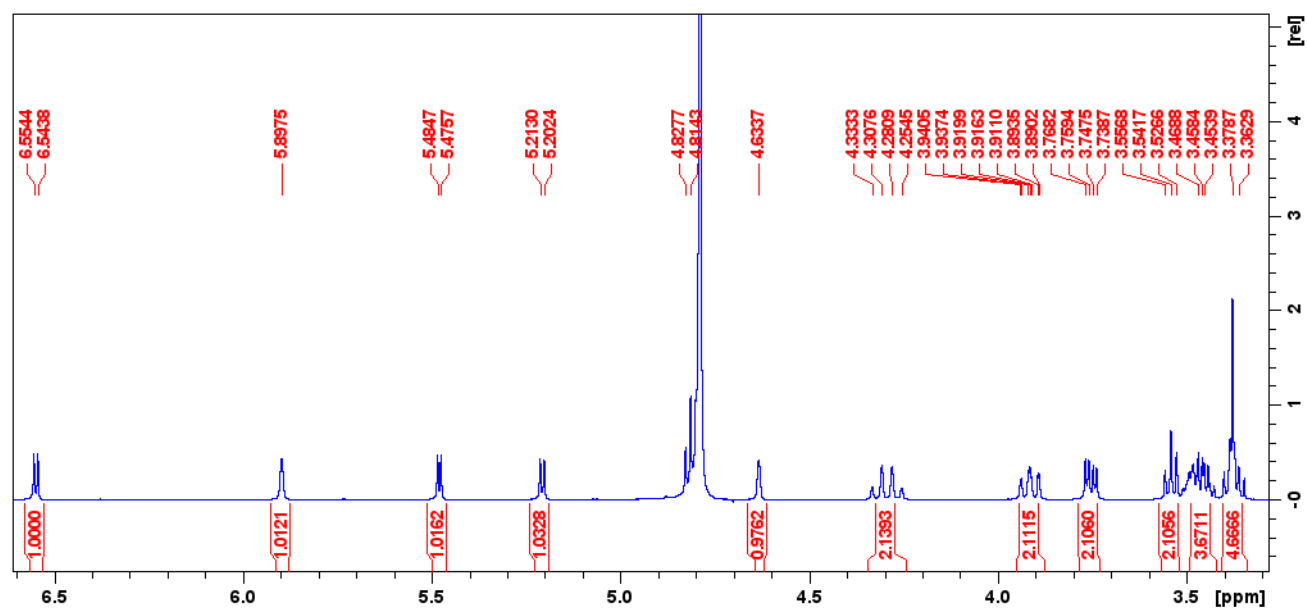


**Figure S3.** UV-vis spectrum of monomelittoside (**1**) showing a  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  of 210 nm.

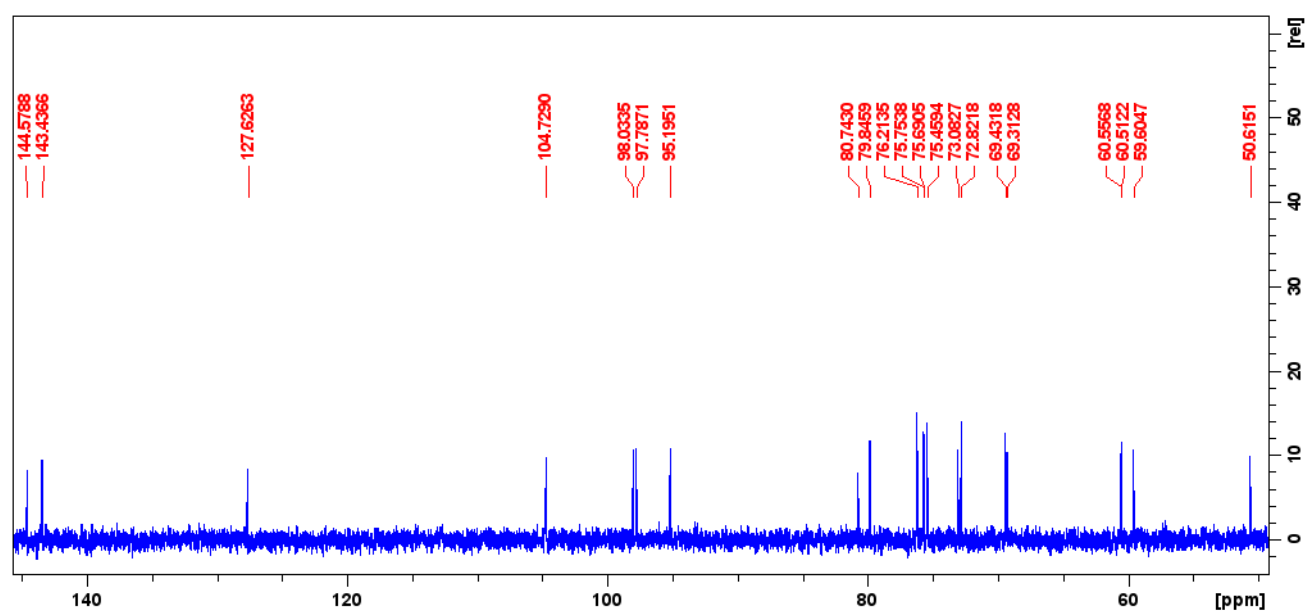
**Melittoside (2)****Table S2.**  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (600 MHz) and  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (150 MHz) data of melittoside (**2**) in  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ 

Position	$\delta_{\text{H}}$ (ppm, $J$ in Hz)	$\delta_{\text{C}}$ (ppm)
1	5.48 (d, $J=5.4$ )	95.2
3	6.55 (d, $J=6.4$ )	143.4
4	5.21 (d, $J=6.4$ )	104.7
5	-	80.7
6	4.63 (s)	79.6
7	5.90 (brs)	127.6
8	-	144.6
9	3.56-3.35 (m)**	50.6
10	4.33-4.25 (m)	59.6
1'	*	98.0
2'	3.56-3.35 (m)**	72.8
3'	3.56-3.35 (m)**	75.6
4'	3.56-3.35 (m)**	69.3
5'	3.56-3.35 (m)**	75.5
6a' 6b'	3.94-3.90 (m)	60.5
1''	*	97.8
2''	3.56-3.35 (m)**	73.1
3''	3.56-3.35 (m)**	76.2
4''	3.56-3.35 (m)**	69.4
5''	3.56-3.35 (m)**	75.7
6a'' 6b''	3.76 (dd, $J=12.4, 5.3$ )	60.6

\*Overlapped by the signal of the solvent \*\*assignments overlapped

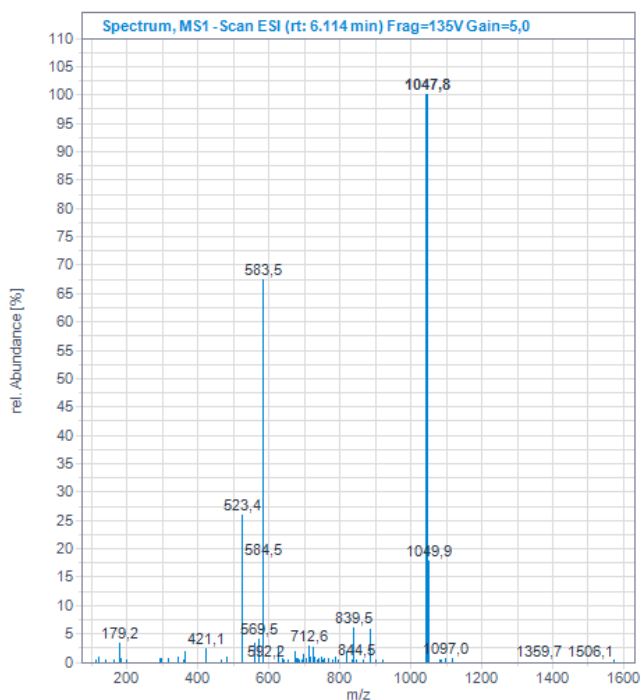


**Figure S4.** <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of melittoside (**2**) (<sup>1</sup>H-NMR:600 MHz; D<sub>2</sub>O)

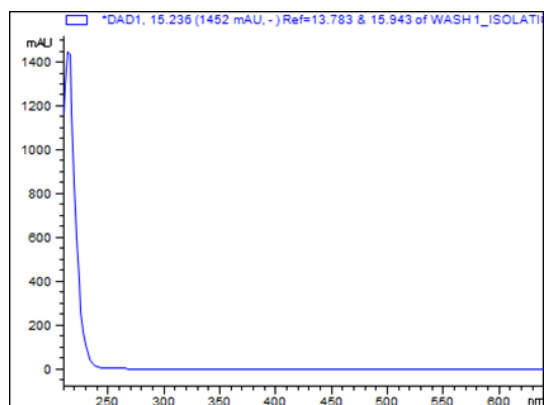


**Figure S5.** <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectrum of melittoside (**2**) (<sup>13</sup>C-NMR:150 MHz; D<sub>2</sub>O)

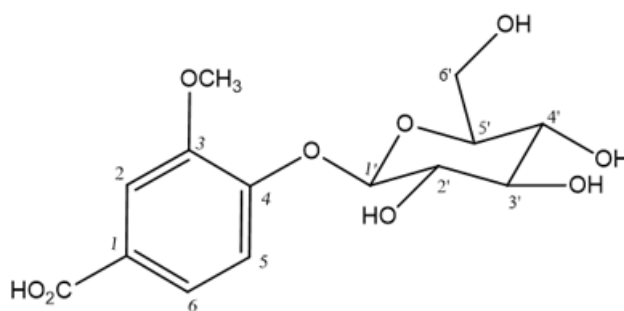
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**Figure S6.** MS spectrum of melittoside (**2**) in negative mode. The major ions were 523 [M-H]<sup>-</sup>, 583 [M+Hac-H]<sup>-</sup> and 1047 [2M-H]<sup>-</sup>.

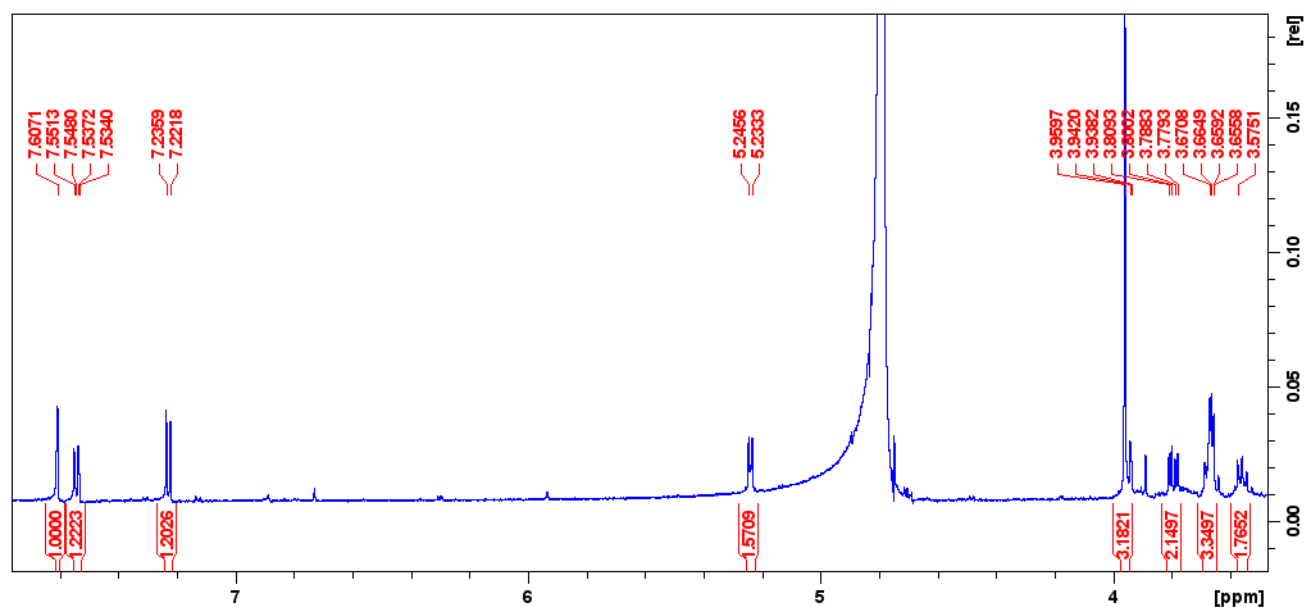


**Figure S7.** UV-vis spectrum of melittoside (**2**) showing a maximum absorbance at 210 nm.

Vanillic acid glucoside (**3**)**Table S3**  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (600 MHz) Data of vanillic acid glucoside (**3**) in  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ .

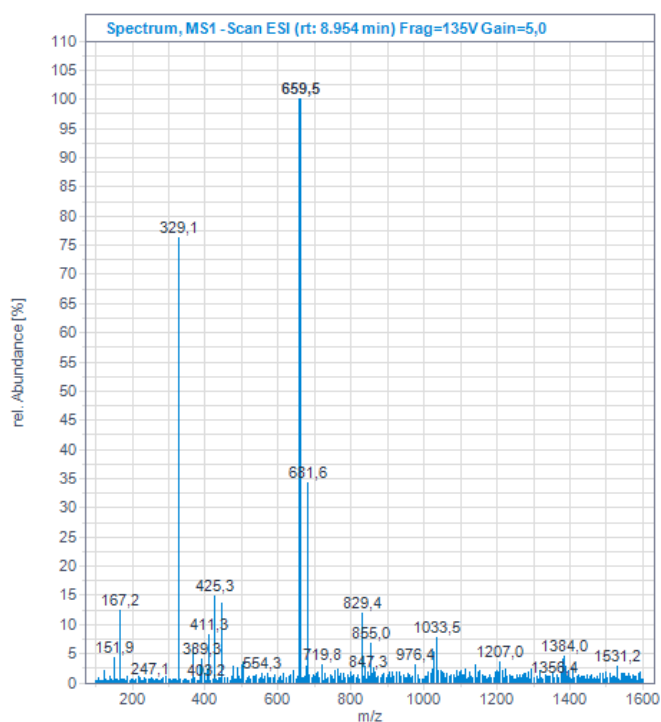
Position	$\delta_{\text{H}}$ (ppm, $J$ in Hz)
1	-
2	7.61 (d, $J=1.9$ )
3	-
4	-
5	7.23 (d, $J=8.5$ )
6	7.54 (dd, $J=8.4, 1.9$ )
7	-
8	3.96 (s)
1'	5.24 (d, $J=7.4$ )
2' 3' 5'	3.69-3.65 (m)**
4'	3.54-3.58 (m)
6a'	3.81 (d, $J=5.5$ )
6b'	3.78 (d, $J=5.4$ )

\*\*assignments overlapped

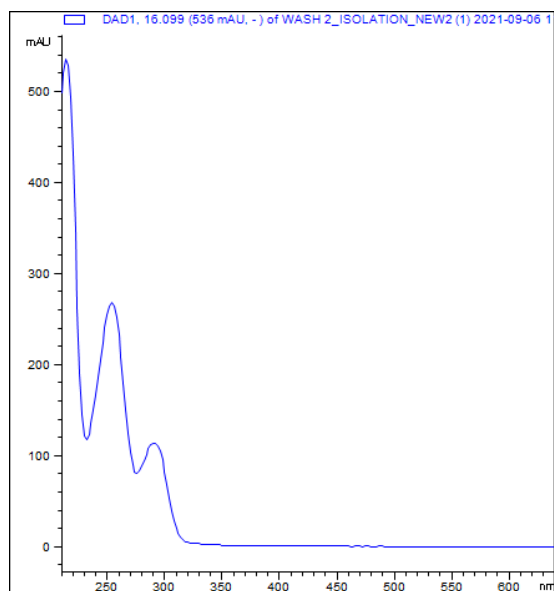
**Figure S8.**  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of vanillic acid glucoside (**3**) ( $^1\text{H}$ -NMR:600 MHz;  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ )



## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

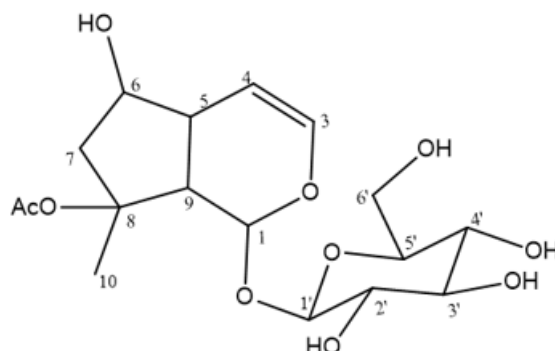


**Figure S9.** MS spectrum of vanillic acid glucoside (3) in negative mode. The major ions were 659 [2M-H]<sup>-</sup> and 329 [M-H]<sup>-</sup>.



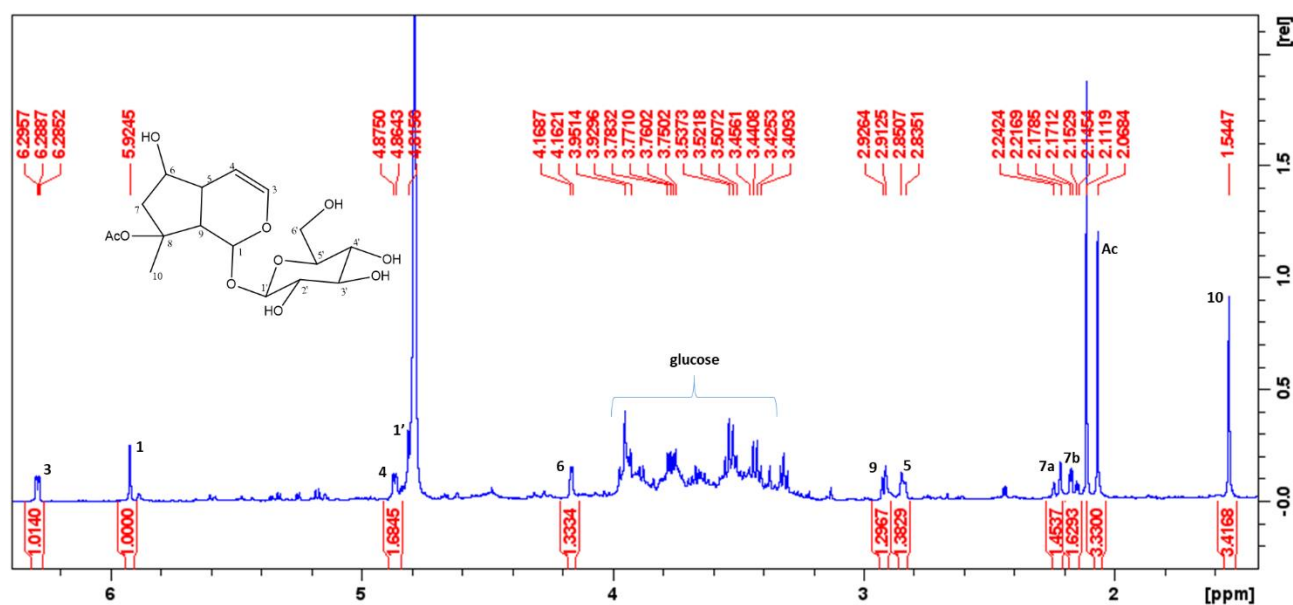
**Figure S10.** UV spectrum of vanillic acid glucoside (3). Maximum absorbance at 210, 254 and 290 nm.

## Ajugoside (4)

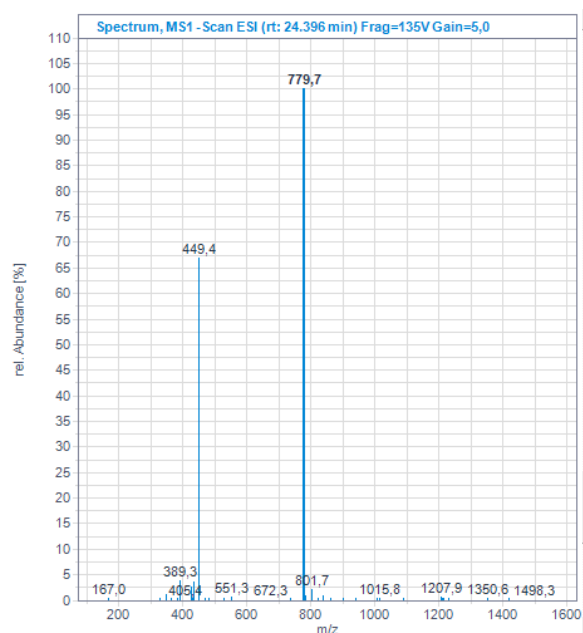
**Table S4.**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (600 MHz) data of ajugoside (4) in  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ 

Position	$\delta_{\text{H}}$ (ppm, $J$ in Hz)
1	5.93 (s)
3	6.30 (dd, $J=6.3, 2.1$ )
4	4.87 (d, $J=6.4$ )
5	2.85 (d, $J=8.3$ )
6	4.18 (d, $J=4.3$ )
7a	2.19 (d, $J=15.3$ )
7b	2.24 (d, $J=15.5$ )
8	-
9	2.92 (d, $J=8.4$ )
10	1.57 (s)
1'	*
2' 3' 4' 5' 6'	4.16-3.41 (m)**

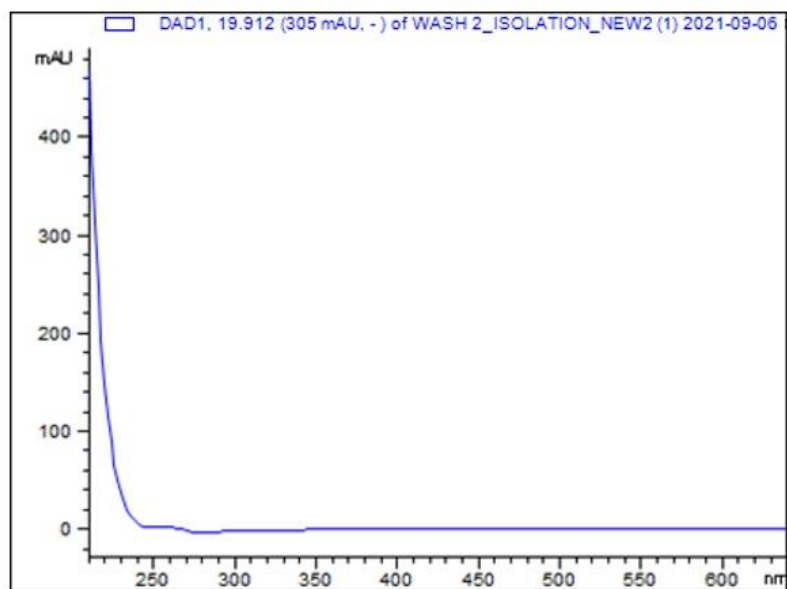
\*overlapped by the signal of the solvent \*\*assignments overlapped

**Figure S11.**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectrum of ajugoside (4) ( $^1\text{H-NMR}$ :600 MHz;  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ )

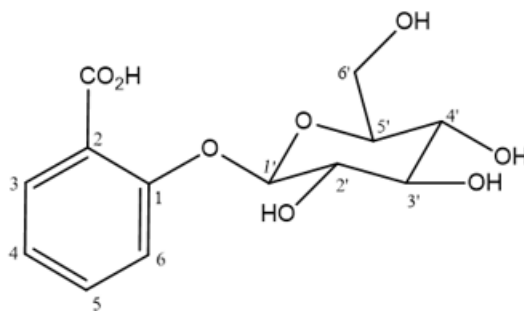
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**Figure S12.** MS spectrum of ajugoside (4) in negative mode. The major ions were 449  $[M+Hac-H]^-$  and 779  $[2M-H]^-$ .

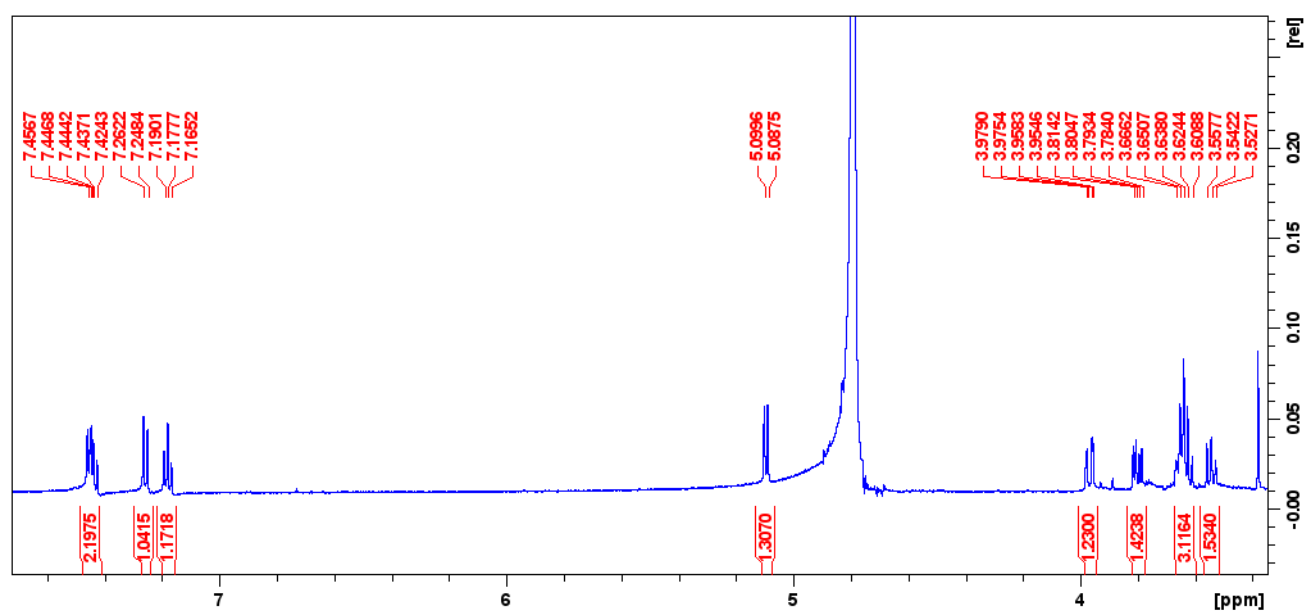


**Figure S13.** UV-vis spectrum of ajugoside (4). Maximum absorbance at 200 nm.

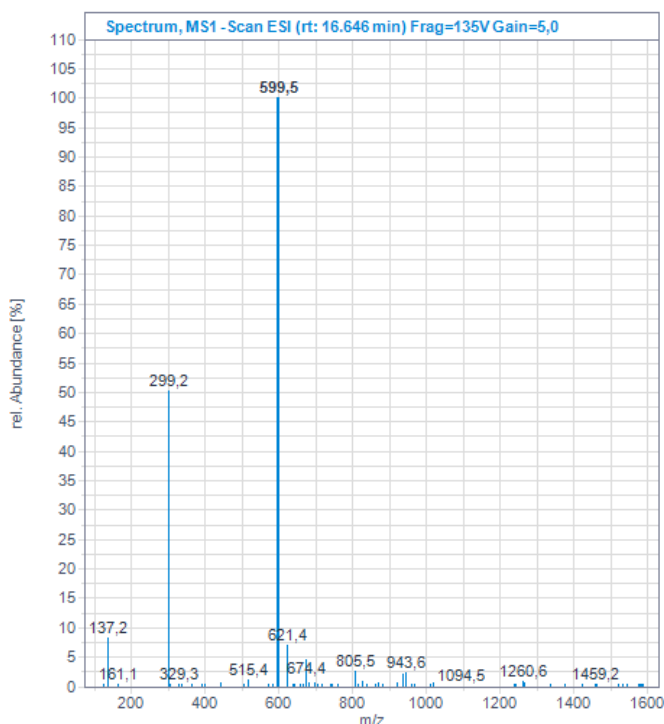
Salicylic acid glucoside (**5**)**Table S5.**  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR data of salicylic acid glucoside (**5**) ( $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ).

Position	$\delta_{\text{H}}$ (ppm, $J$ in Hz)
1	-
2	-
3	7.46-7.42 (m)**
4	7.18 (t, $J=7.4$ )
5	7.46-7.42 (m)**
6	7.26 (d, $J=8.3$ )
1'	5.10 (d, $J=7.3$ )
2' 3' 4' 5'	3.66-3.52 (m)**
6a'	3.97 (dd, $J=12.4, 2.1$ )
6b'	3.80 (dd, $J=12.5, 5.7$ )

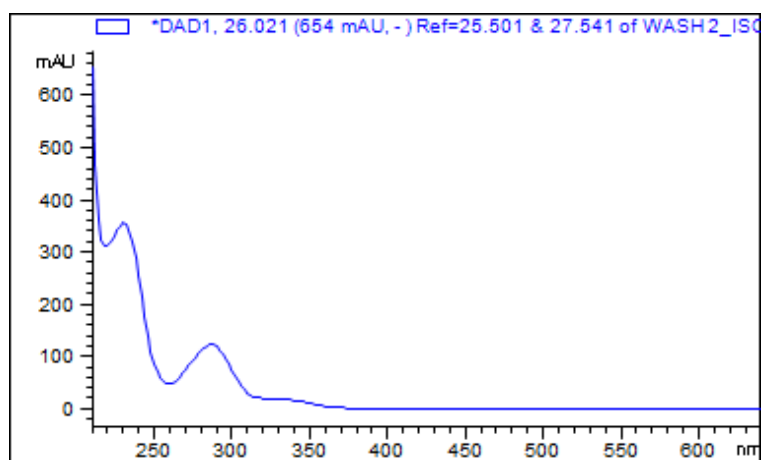
\*\*assignments overlapped

**Figure S14.**  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of salicylic acid glucoside (**5**) ( $^1\text{H}$ -NMR:600 MHz;  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ )

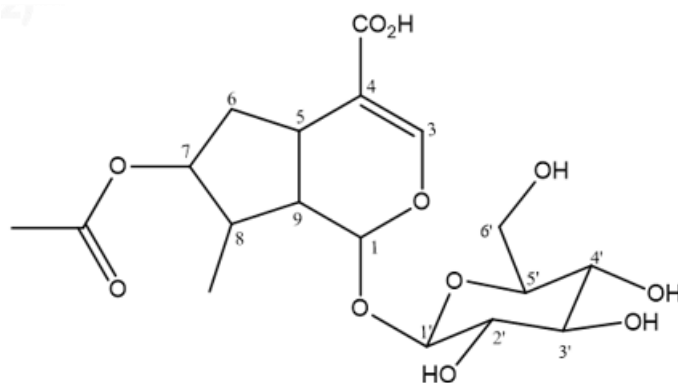
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**Figure S15.** MS spectrum of salicylic acid glucoside (**5**) in negative mode. The major ions of 299 and 599 correspond to  $[M-H]^-$  and  $[2M-H]^-$ .

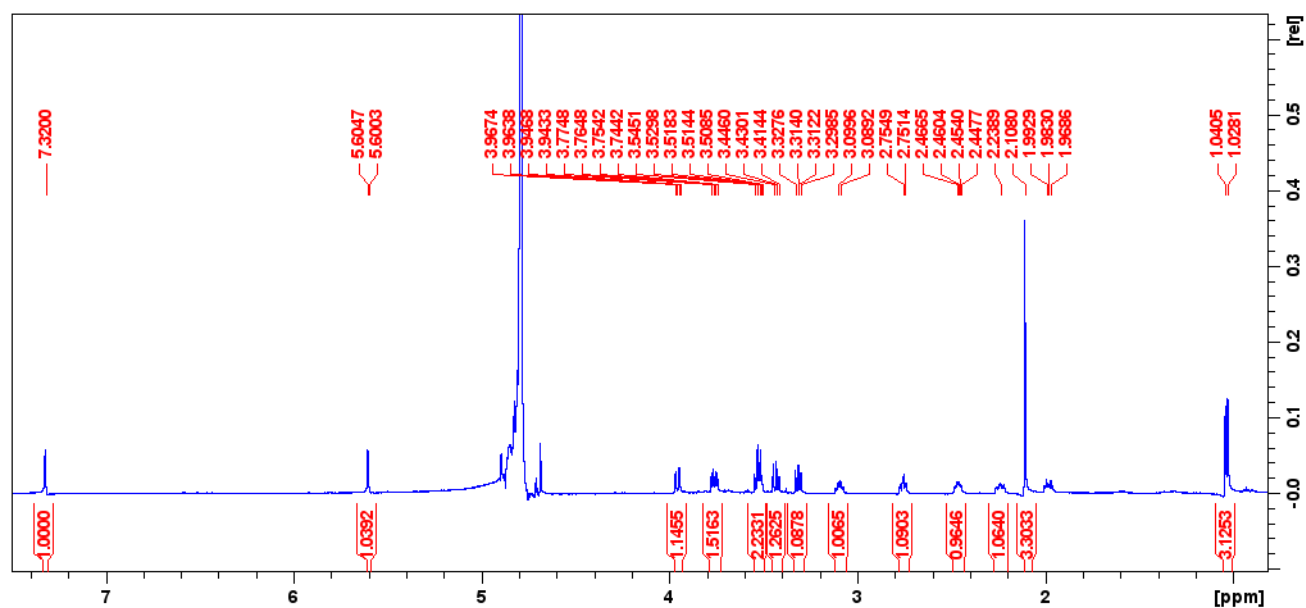


**Figure S16.** UV-vis spectrum of salicylic acid glucoside (**5**) having maximum absorbance at 230 and 286 nm.

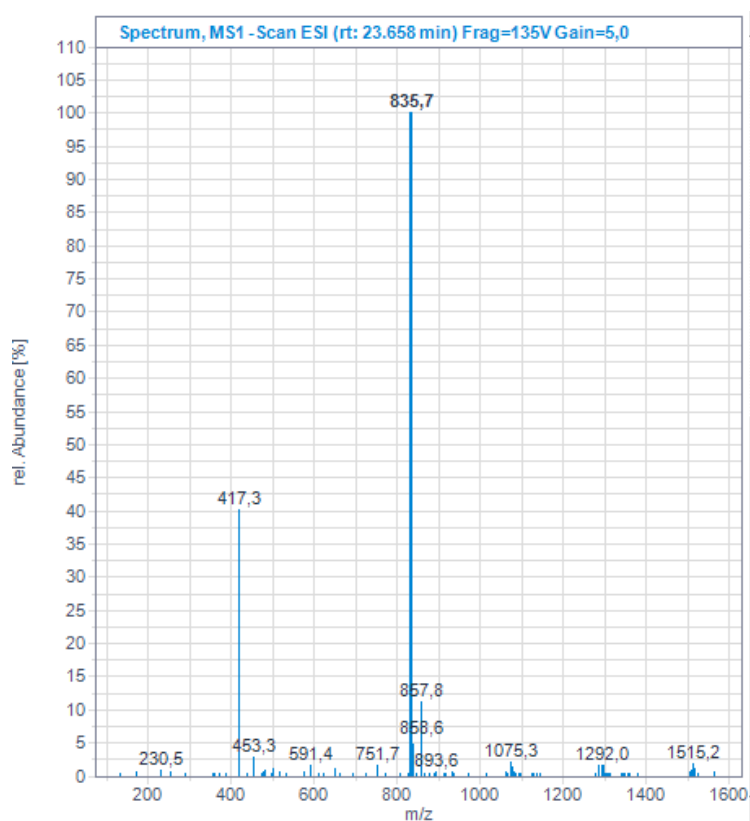
**7-O-acetyl-8-epi-loganic acid (6)****Table S6.**  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR data of 7-O-acetyl-8-epi-loganic acid (6) ( $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ )

Position	$\delta_{\text{H}}$ (ppm, $J$ in Hz)
1	5.60 (d, $J=2.7$ )
3	7.32 (s)
4	-
5	3.09 (m)
6a	1.98 (dt, $J=14.4, 11.8$ )
6b	2.23 (m)
7	*
8	2.46 (m)
9	2.75 (m)
10	1.03 (d, $J=7.5$ )
1'	*
2'	3.30 (dd, $J=9.3, 8.2$ )
3'	3.55-3.41 (m)**
4'	3.55-3.41 (m)**
5'	3.55-3.41 (m)**
6a'	3.76 (dd, $J=12.4, 6.0$ )
6b'	3.96 (dd, $J=12.3, 2.1$ )
COCH <sub>3</sub>	2.1 (s)

\*overlapped by the signal of the solvent \*\*assignments overlapped

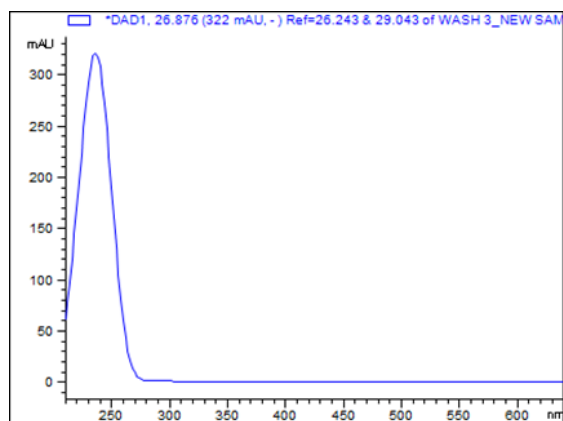


**Figure S17**  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of 7-O-acetyl-8-epi-loganic acid (**6**) ( $^1\text{H}$ -NMR:600 MHz;  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ )



**Figure S18.** MS spectrum of 7-O-acetyl-8-epi-loganic acid (**6**) in negative mode. The major ions were 417  $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$  and 835  $[2\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$ .

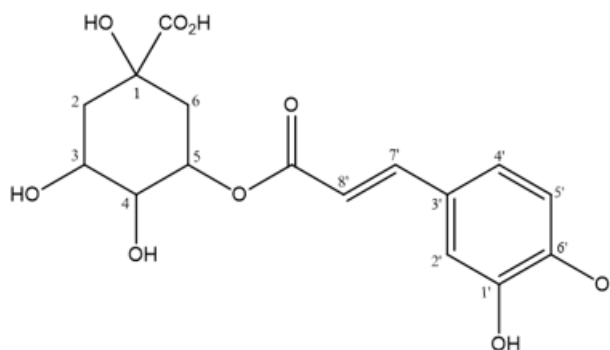
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**Figure S19.** UV spectrum of 7-O-acetyl-8-epi-loganic acid (**6**) with maximum absorbance at 236 nm.



### Chlorogenic acid (7)

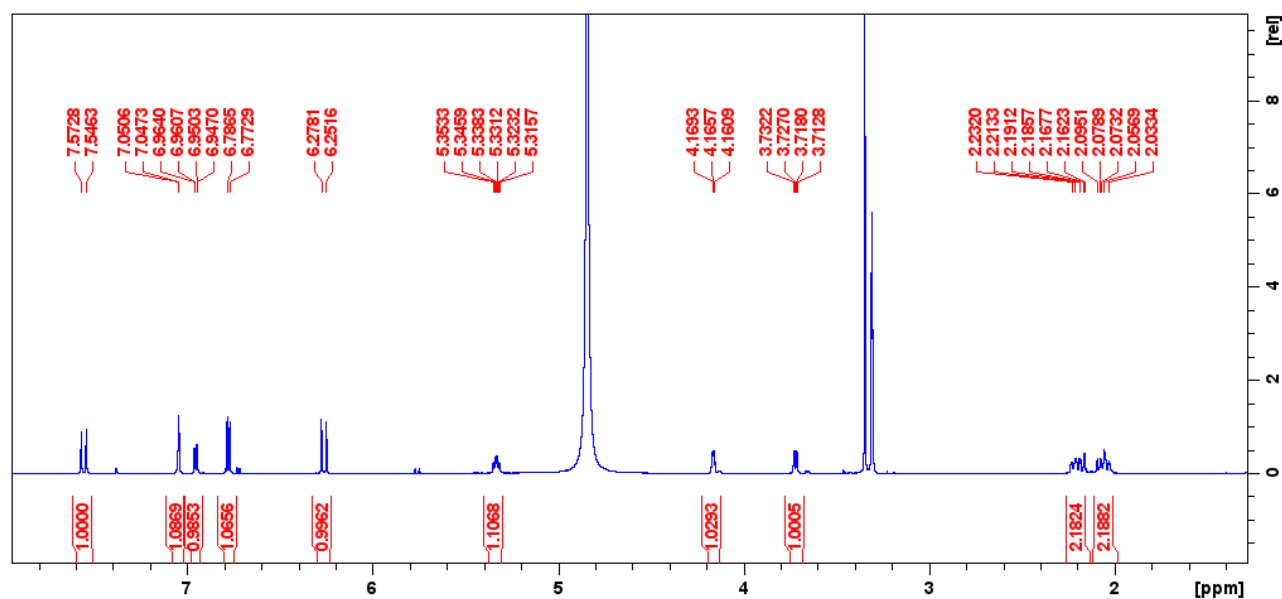


**Table S7.**  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR data of chlorogenic acid (7) ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )

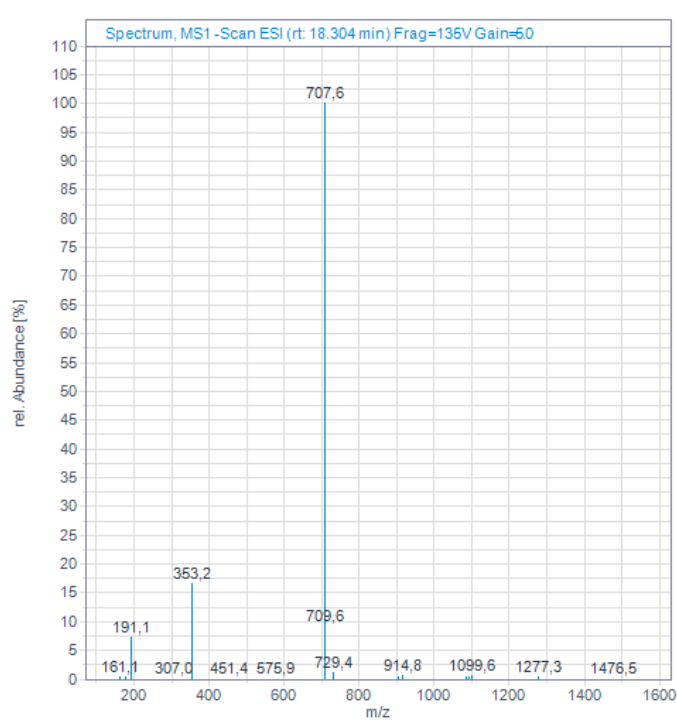
Position	$\delta_{\text{H}}$ (ppm, $J$ in Hz)
1'	-
2'	7.04 (d, $J=1.8$ )
3'	-
4'	-
5'	6.77 (d, $J=8.2$ )
6'	6.94 (dd, $J=8.1, 1.6$ )
7'	7.56 (d, $J=15.9$ )
8'	6.28 (d, $J=15.9$ )
9'	-
1	-
2	2.22-2.01 (m)**
3	4.16 (brs)
4	3.71 (dd, $J=9.2, 2.2$ )
5	5.35-5.31 (m)
6	2.23-2.03 (m)**

\*\*assignments overlapped

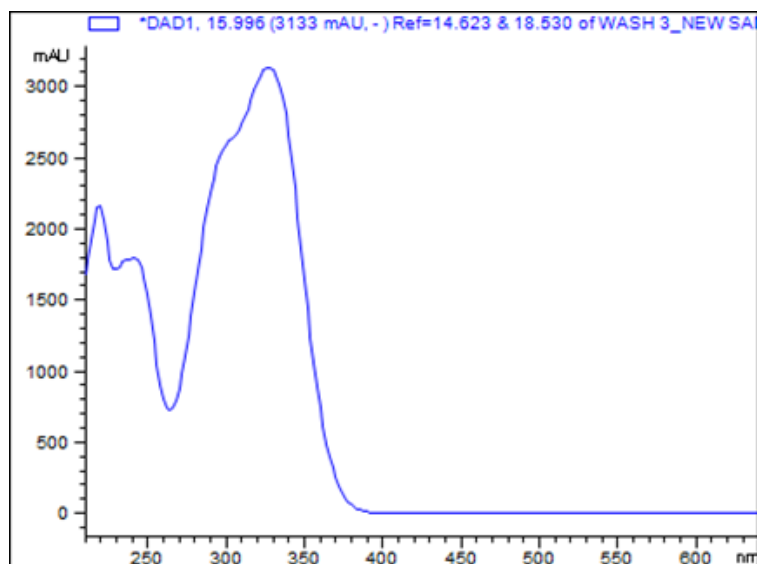
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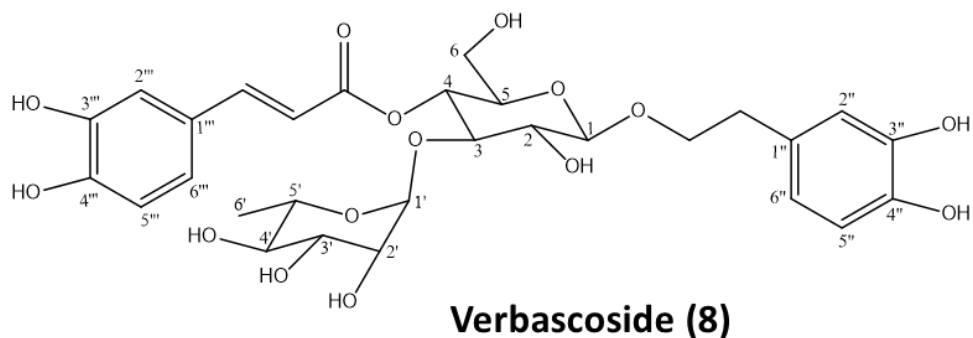
**Figure S20.** <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of chlorogenic acid (7) (<sup>1</sup>H-NMR:600 MHz; CD<sub>3</sub>OD)



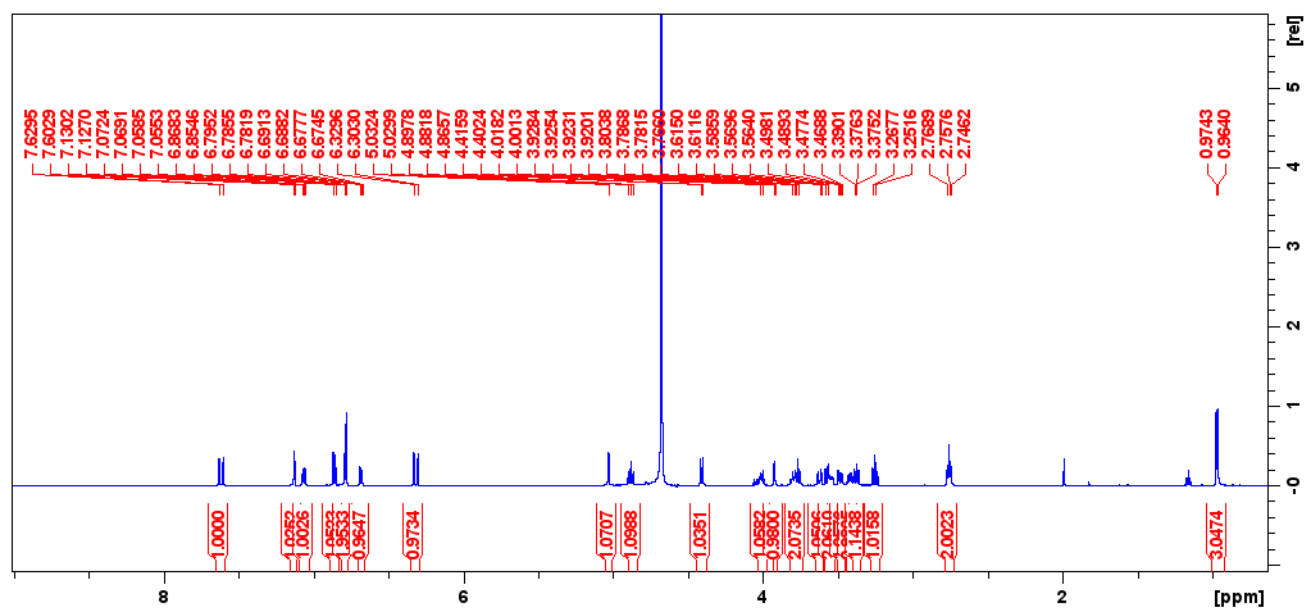
**Figure S21.** MS spectrum of chlorogenic acid (7) in negative mode. The major ions of 707 and 353 correspond to [2M-H]<sup>-</sup> and [M-H]<sup>-</sup>, whereas the ion of m/z=191 is a fragment corresponding to quinic acid.



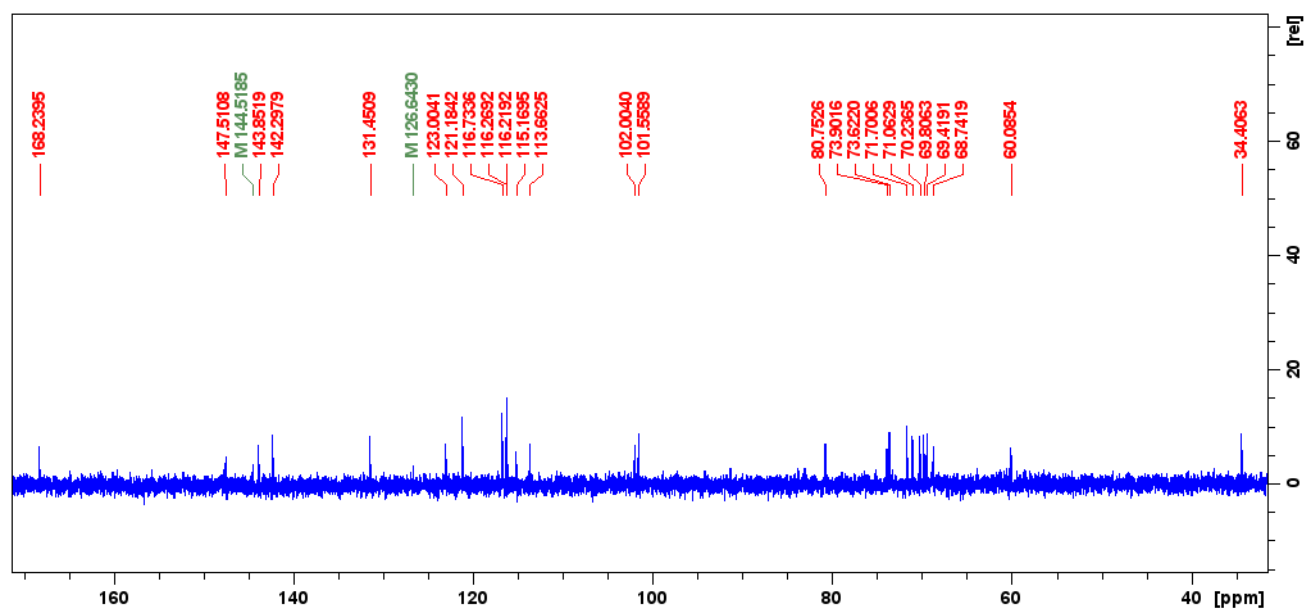
**Figure S22.** UV-vis spectrum of chlorogenic acid (**7**) showing maximum absorbance at 330 nm.

**Verbascoside (8)****Table S8.**  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR,  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR and APT-NMR data of verbascoside (8) ( $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ )

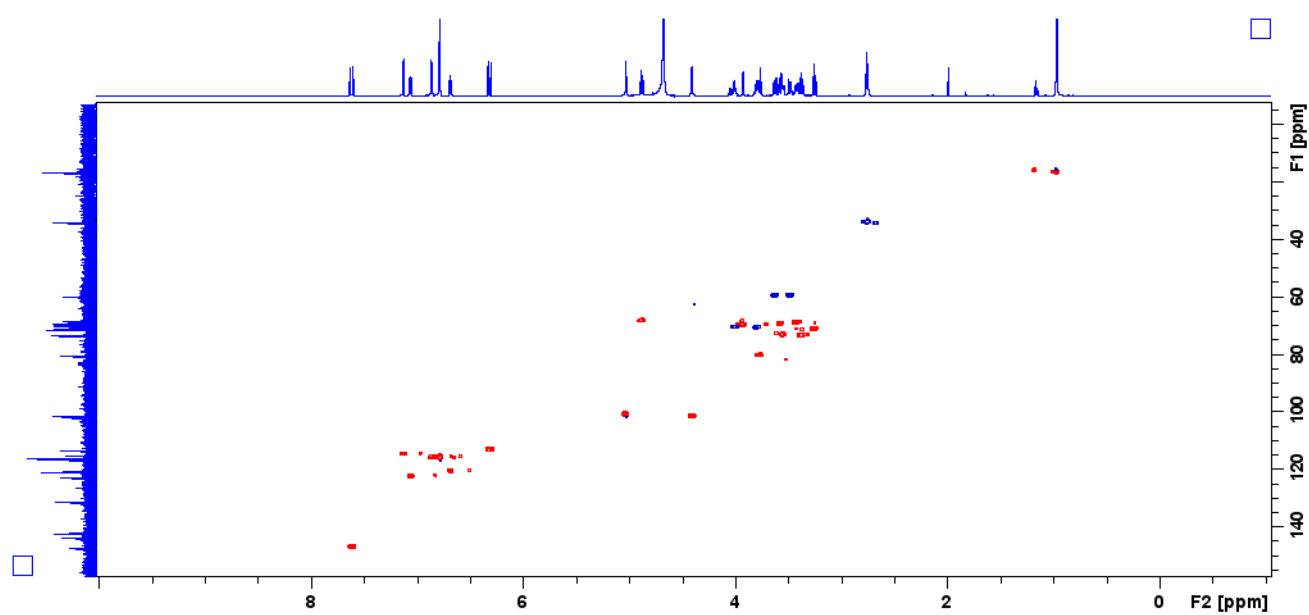
Position	$\delta_{\text{H}}$ (ppm, $J$ in Hz)	APT	$\delta_{\text{C}}$ (ppm)
1'''		C	126.16
2'''	7.12 (d, $J=1.9$ )	CH	115.18
3'''		C	147.73
4'''		C	147.52
5'''	6.86 (d, $J=8.2$ )	CH	116.23
6'''	7.06 (dd, $J=8.3, 2$ )	CH	123.20
7'''	7.61 (d, $J=15.9$ )	CH	147.52
8'''	6.31 (d, $J=15.9$ )	CH	113.67
1''		C	131.46
2''	6.79-6.78 (m)	CH	116.75
3''		C	143.88
4''		C	142.31
5''	6.79-6.78 (m)	CH	116.29
6''	6.68 (dd, $J=8.1, 1.8$ )	CH	121.20
7''	2.75 (t, $J=6.7$ )	$\text{CH}_2$	34.43
8''	4.03-3.98 (m), 3.81-3.77 (m)	$\text{CH}_2$	71.08
1	4.41 (d, $J=8.1$ )	CH	102.02
2	3.43-3.37 (m)	CH	73.92
3	3.76-3.75 (m)	CH	80.76
4	4.88 (t, $J=9.6$ )	CH	68.76
5	3.58-3.53 (m)	CH	73.64
6	3.62 (dd, $J=12.3, 2.1$ ), 3.49-3.46 (m)	$\text{CH}_2$	60.10
1'	5.03 (d, $J=1.5$ )	CH	101.57
2'	3.92-3.91 (m)	CH	70.25
3'	3.58-3.53 (m)	CH	69.82
4'	3.25 (t, $J=9.6$ )	CH	71.72
5'	3.43-3.37 (m)	CH	69.43
6'	0.96 (d, $J=6.2$ )	$\text{CH}_2$	17.08



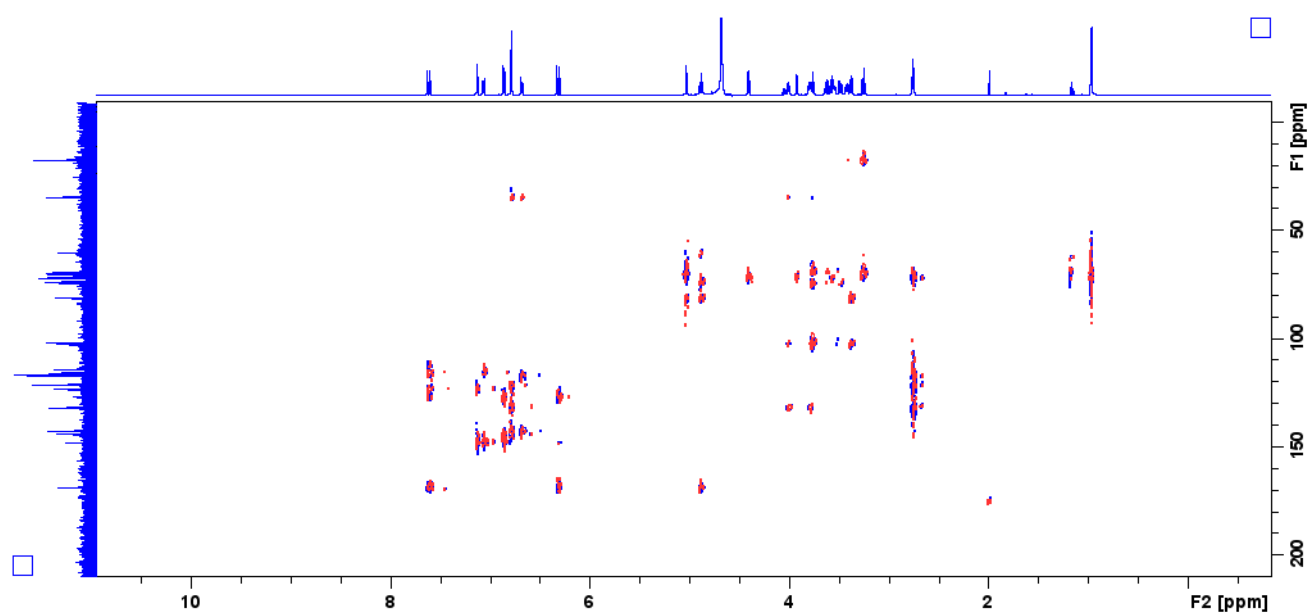
**Figure S23.** <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of verbascoside (8) (<sup>1</sup>H-NMR:600 MHz; D<sub>2</sub>O)



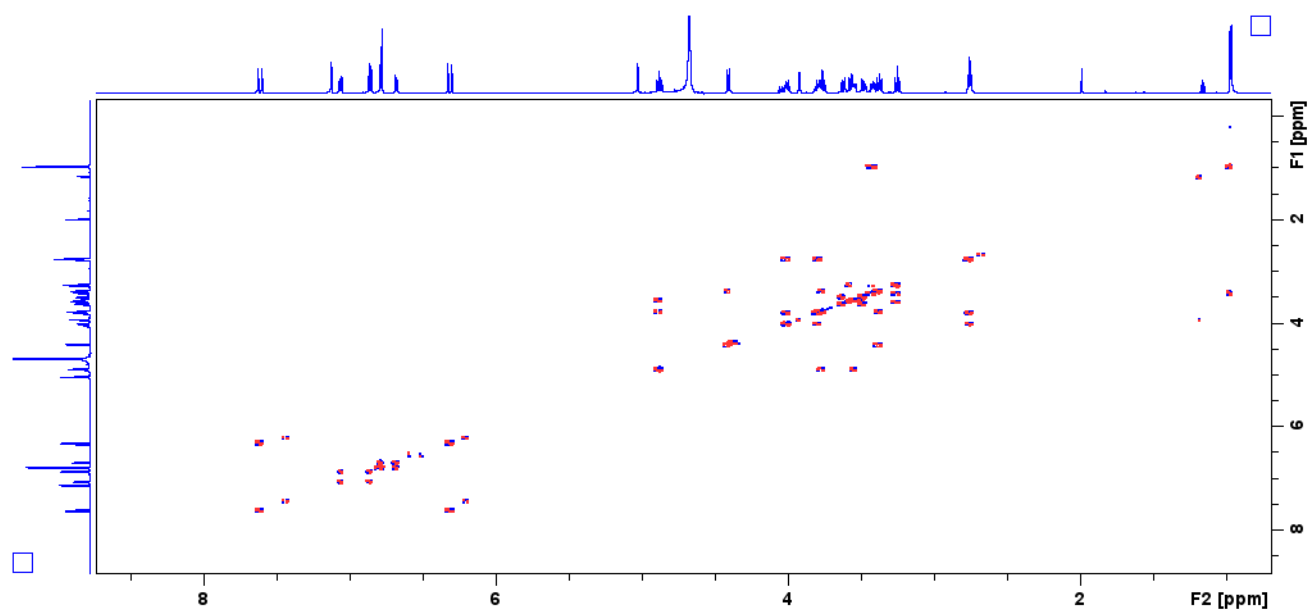
**Figure S24.** <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectrum of verbascoside (8) (<sup>13</sup>C-NMR:150 MHz; D<sub>2</sub>O)



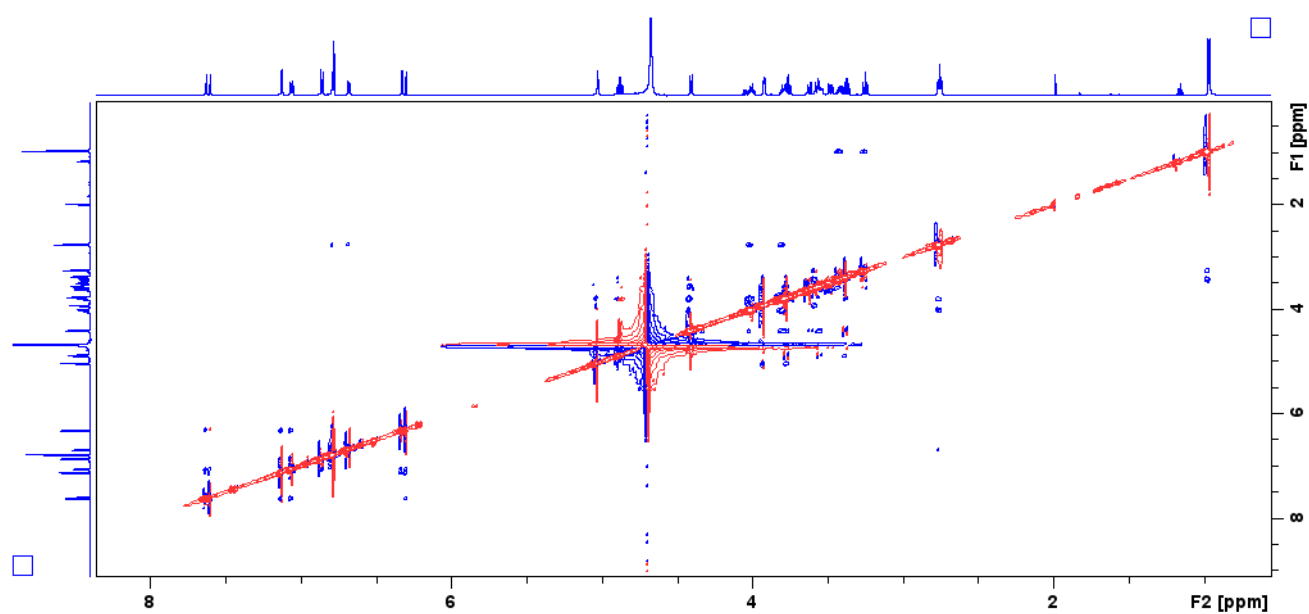
**Figure S25.** HSQC-NMR spectrum of verbascoside (8) (D<sub>2</sub>O)



**Figure S26.** HMBC-NMR spectrum of verbascoside (8) (D<sub>2</sub>O)

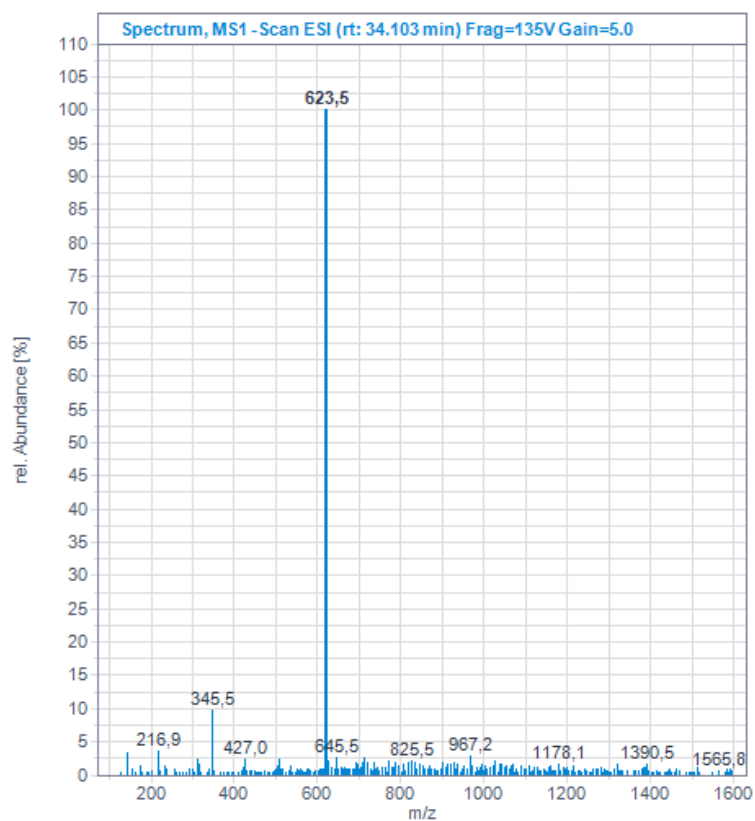


**Figure S27.** COSY-NMR spectrum of verbascoside (8) (D<sub>2</sub>O)

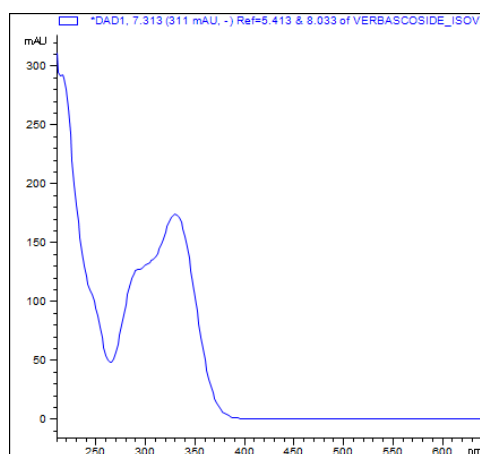


**Figure S28.** ROESY- NMR spectrum of verbascoside (8) (D<sub>2</sub>O)

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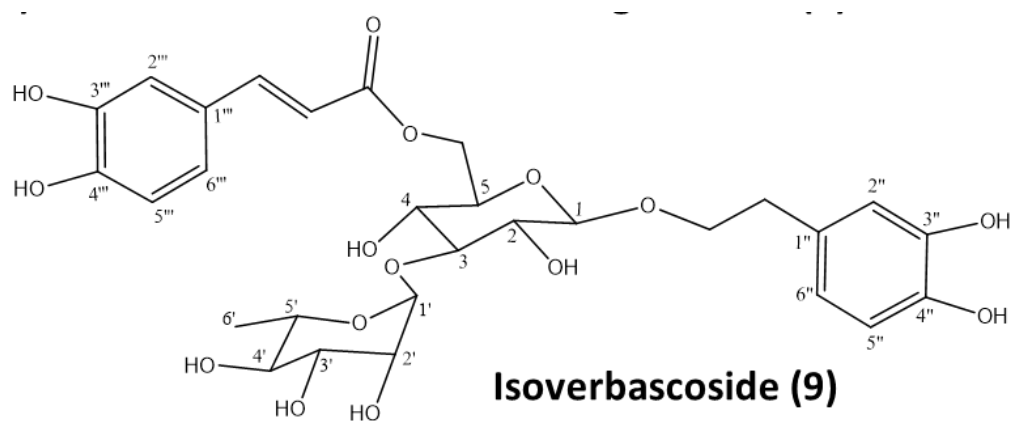


**Figure S29.** MS spectrum of verbascoside (8) in negative mode with the sole ion of 623  $[M-H]^-$ .

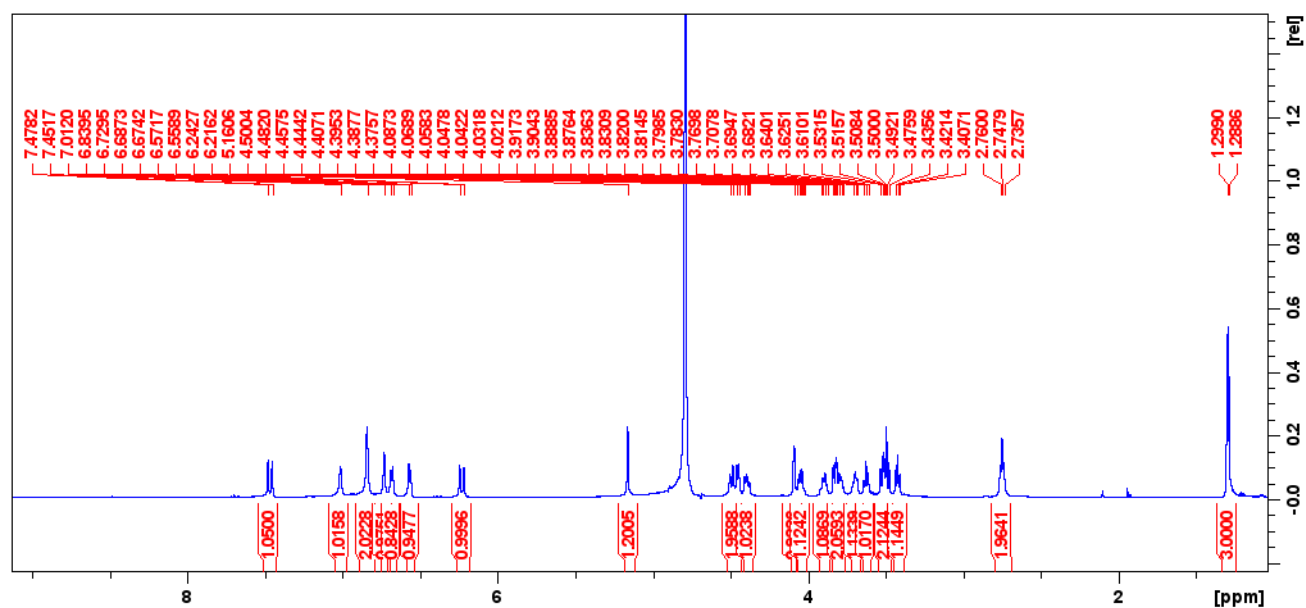


**Figure S30.** UV spectrum of verbascoside (8) showing maximum absorbance at 210 and 330 nm.

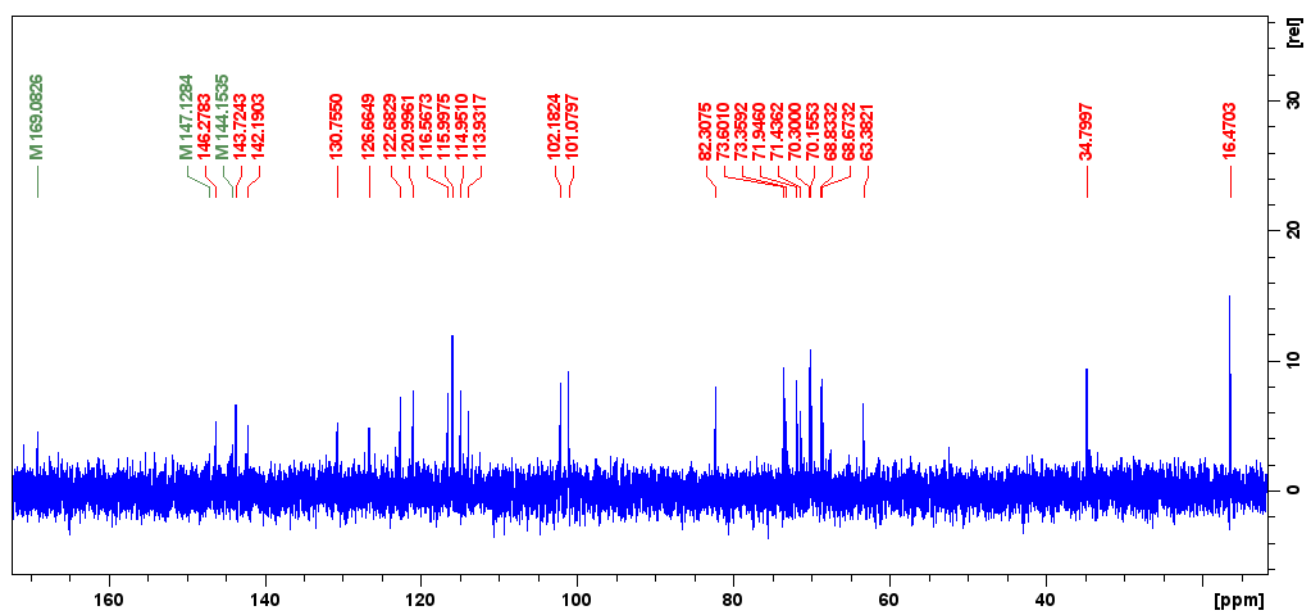


**Table S9.**  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR,  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR and APT-NMR data of isoverbascoside (9) ( $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ )

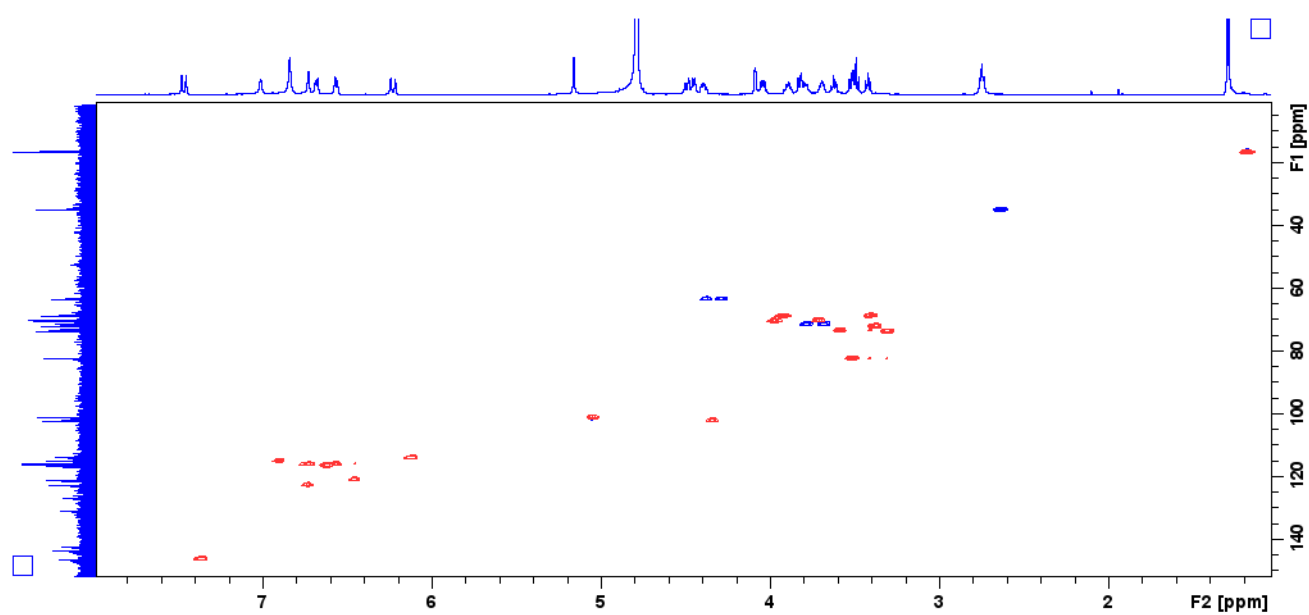
Position	$\delta_{\text{H}}$ (ppm, $J$ in Hz)	APT	$\delta_{\text{C}}$ (ppm)
1'''		C	126.68
2'''	7.01 (s)	CH	115.18
3'''		C	147.15
4'''		C	144.16
5'''	6.83 (s)	CH	116.01
6'''	6.83 (s)	CH	122.69
7'''	7.46 (d, $J=16$ )	CH	146.29
8'''	6.23 (d, $J=16$ )	CH	113.95
1''		C	130.77
2''	6.72 (s)	CH	116.58
3''		C	143.73
4''		C	142.20
5''	6.68 (d, $J=7.9$ )	CH	116.01
6''	6.56 (d, $J=7.7$ )	CH	121.01
7''	2.74 (t, $J=7.3$ )	$\text{CH}_2$	34.82
8''	3.91-3.87 (m), 3.83-3.76 (m)	$\text{CH}_2$	71.45
1	4.50-4.44 (m)	CH	102.2
2	3.42 (t, $J=8.5$ )	CH	73.62
3	3.62 (t, $J=9$ )	CH	82.32
4	3.53-3.47 (m)	CH	68.69
5	3.69 (t, $J=9$ )	CH	73.38
6	4.50-4.44 (m), 4.40-4.37 (m)	$\text{CH}_2$	63.40
1'	5.16 (s)	CH	101.09
2'	4.08 (s)	CH	70.32
3'	3.83-3.76 (m)	CH	70.17
4'	3.53-3.47 (m)	CH	71.96
5'	4.06-4.02 (m)	CH	68.85
6'	1.29 (d, $J=6.2$ )	$\text{CH}_2$	16.49



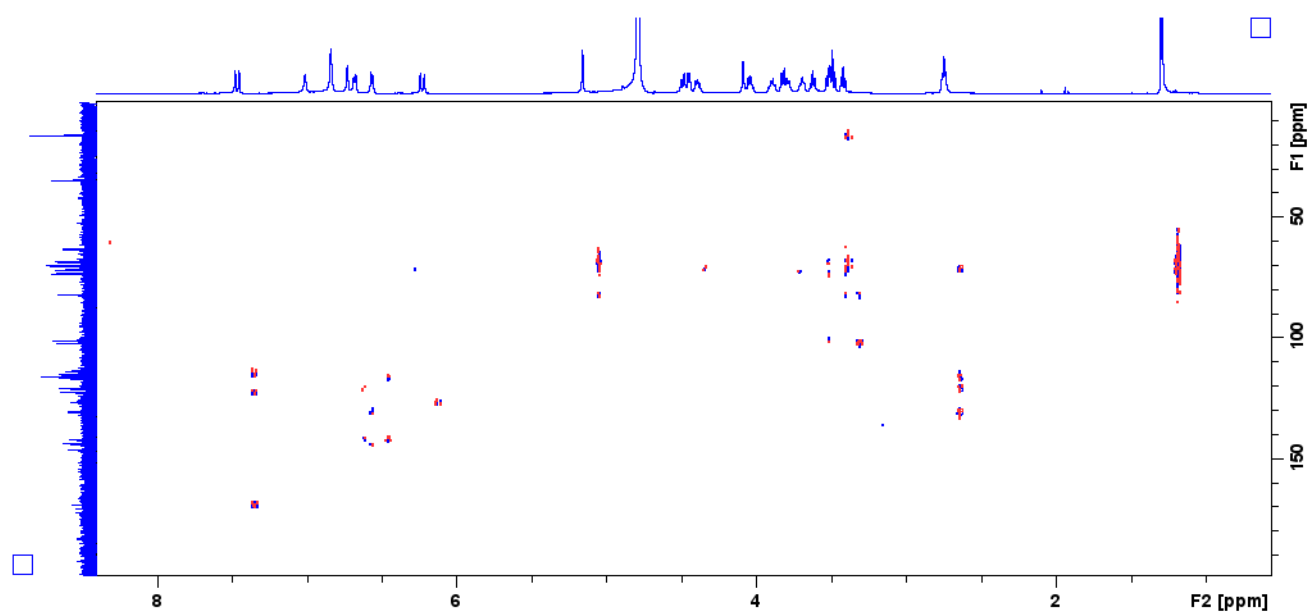
**Figure S31.**  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of isoverbascoside (9) ( $^1\text{H}$ -NMR:600 MHz;  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ )



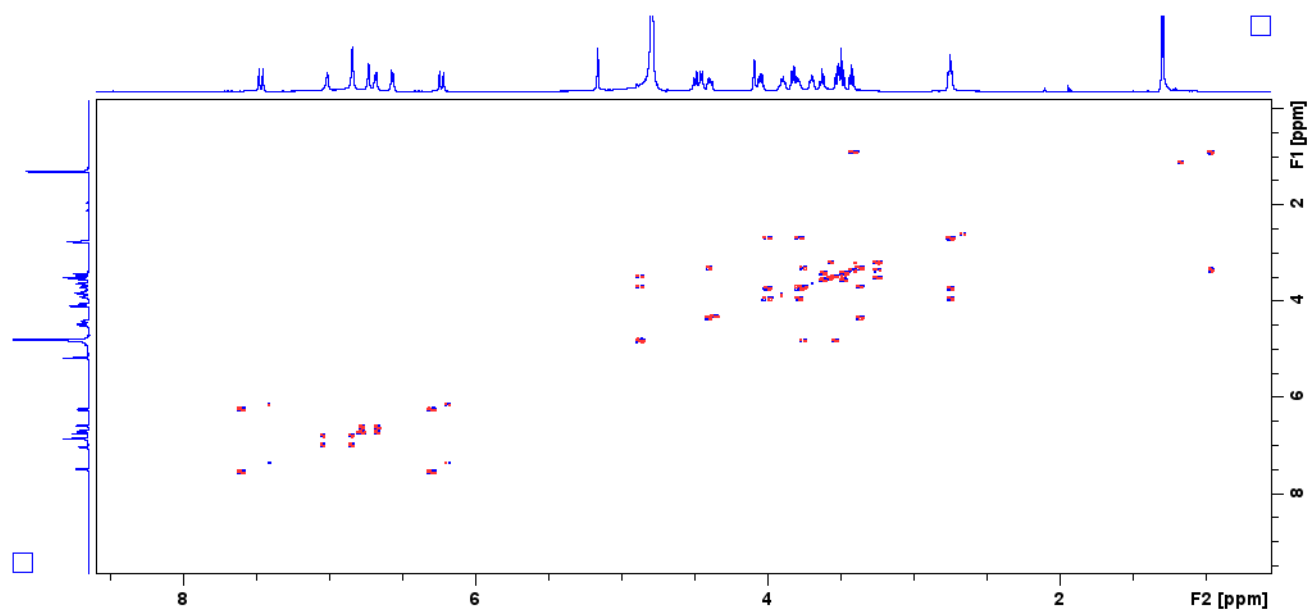
**Figure S32.**  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum of isoverbascoside (9) ( $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR:150 MHz;  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ )



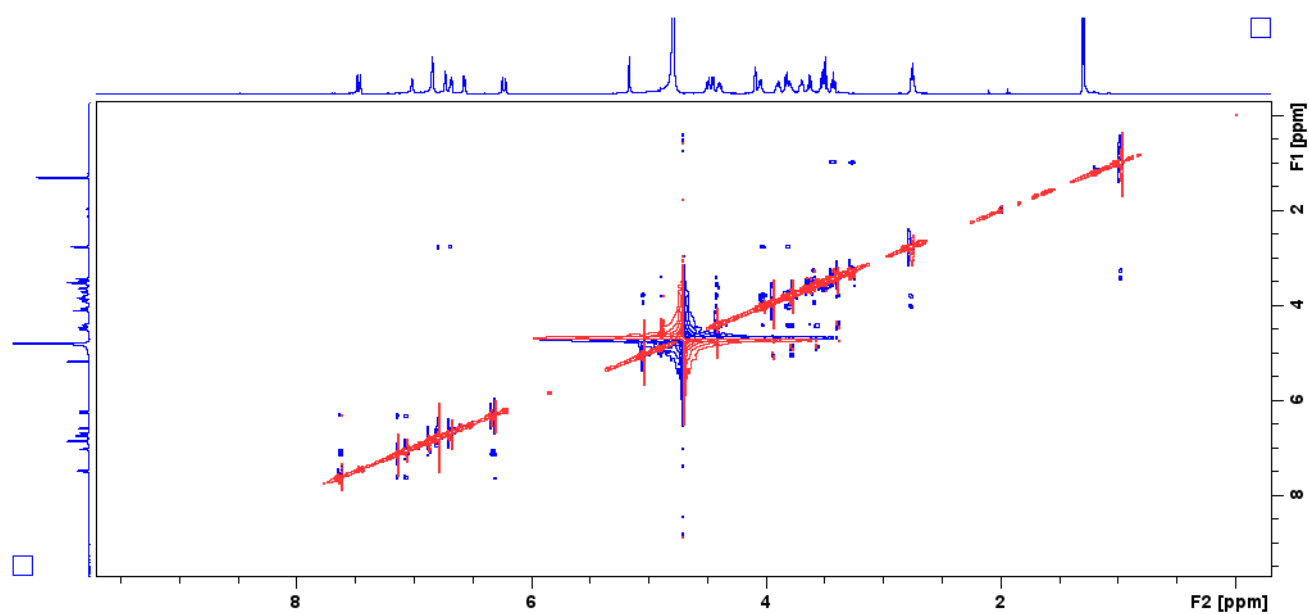
**Figure S33.** HSQC-NMR spectrum of isoverbascoside (9) (D<sub>2</sub>O)



**Figure S34.** HMBC-NMR spectrum of isoverbascoside (9) (D<sub>2</sub>O)

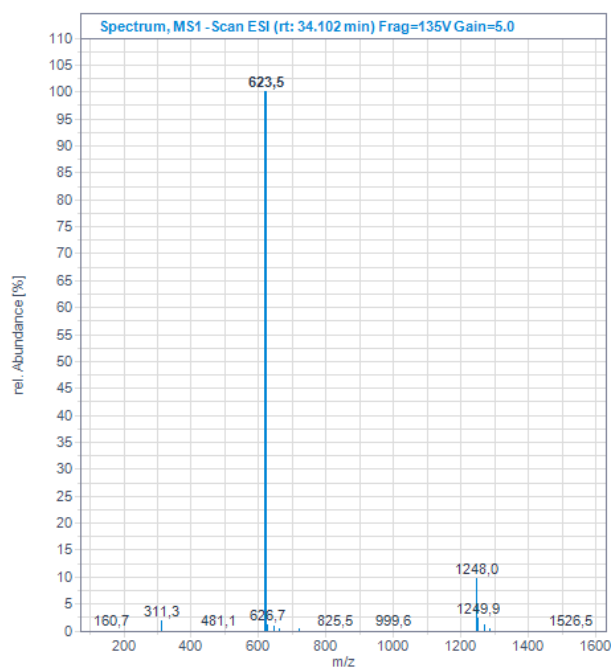


**Figure S35.** COSY-NMR spectrum of isoverbascoside (9) ( $D_2O$ )

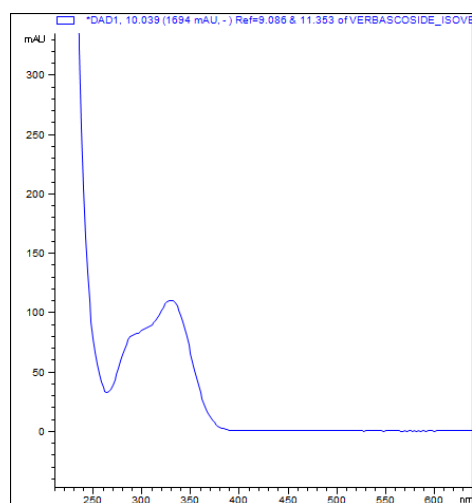


**Figure S36.** ROESY- NMR spectrum of isoverbascoside (9) ( $D_2O$ )

## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

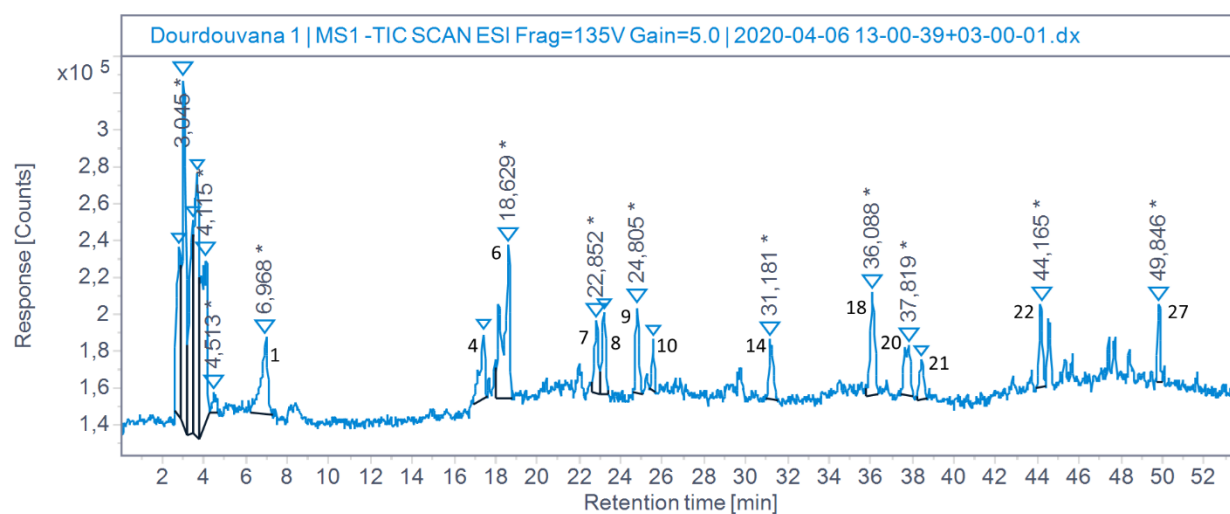


**Figure S37.** MS spectrum of isoverbascoside (9) in negative mode with the main ion of of 623  $[M-H]^-$ .



**Figure S38.** UV-vis spectrum of isoverbascoside (9) showing absorbance maxima at 210 and 330 nm.

Part B. Other Data



**Figure S39.** Total ion chromatogram (TIC) in negative mode of *Sideritis clandestina* subsp. *peloponnesiaca* (SCP) aqueous extract.