

## Supplementary data

UHPLC-ESI-QTOF-MS/MS-Based Molecular Networking Guided Isolation and Dereplication of Antibacterial and Antifungal Constituents of *Ventilago denticulata*

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**Figure S1.** Overlay of TIC chromatograms of MeOH crude extract of bark, MeOH crude extract of trunk, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> crude extract of bark, and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> crude extract of trunk.

**Figure S2.** Molecular networking of crude extracts from *V. denticulata* in a negative ionization mode

**Figure S3.** MS/MS spectra of (+)-(*R*)-ventilagolin (**1**) in a positive ionization mode

**Figure S4.** MS/MS spectra of a putative new compound of (+)-(*R*)-ventilagolin derivative (**3**) or (**4**) in a positive ionization mode

**Figure S5.** MS/MS spectrum of rutin (**2**) parent ion at *m/z* 633.1422 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>

**Figure S6.** MS/MS spectrum of rhamnazin 3-rhamninoside (**7**) parent ion at *m/z* 785.2430 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>

**Figure S7.** MS/MS spectrum of rhamnocitrin 3-rhamninoside (**8**) parent ion at *m/z* 755.2394 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>

**Figure S8.** MS/MS spectrum of rhamnetin 3-rhamninoside (**9**) parent ion at *m/z* 771.2343 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>

**Figure S9.** MS/MS spectrum of kaempferol 3-rhamninoside (**10**) parent ion at *m/z* 741.2233 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>

**Figure S10.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz) spectrum of rhamnazin 3-rhamninoside (**7**) in methanol-*d*<sub>4</sub>

**Figure S11.** <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz) spectrum of rhamnazin 3-rhamninoside (**7**) in methanol-*d*<sub>4</sub>

**Figure S12.** ESI-HRMS spectrum of rhamnazin 3-rhamninoside (**7**) in a negative ionization mode

**Figure S13.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz) spectrum of rhamnocitrin 3-rhamninoside (**8**) in methanol-*d*<sub>4</sub>

**Figure S14.** <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz) spectrum of rhamnocitrin 3-rhamninoside (**8**) in methanol-*d*<sub>4</sub>

**Figure S15.** ESI-HRMS spectrum of rhamnocitrin 3-rhamninoside (**8**) in a negative ionization mode

**Figure S16.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz) spectrum of rhamnetin 3-rhamninoside (**9**) in methanol-*d*<sub>4</sub>

**Figure S17.** <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz) spectrum of rhamnetin 3-rhamninoside (**9**) in methanol-*d*<sub>4</sub>

**Figure S18.** ESI-HRMS spectrum of rhamnetin 3-rhamninoside (**9**) in a negative ionization mode

**Figure S19.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz) spectrum of kaempferol 3-rhamninoside (**10**) in methanol-*d*<sub>4</sub>

**Figure S20.** <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz) spectrum of kaempferol 3-rhamninoside (**10**) in methanol-*d*<sub>4</sub>

**Figure S21.** ESI-HRMS spectrum of kaempferol 3-rhamninoside (**10**) in a negative ionization mode

**Figure S22.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz) spectrum of quercetin 3-rhamninoside (**11**) in methanol-*d*<sub>4</sub>

**Figure S23.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz) spectrum of quercetin 3-rhamnoside (**11**) in methanol- $d_4$

**Figure S24.** ESI-HRMS spectrum of quercetin 3-rhamnoside (**11**) in a negative ionization mode

**Figure S25.** MS/MS spectrum of ventilatone B (**12**) parent ion at  $m/z$  329.0659  $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$

**Figure S26.** MS/MS spectrum of ventilatone A (**15**) parent ion at  $m/z$  313.0706  $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$

**Figure S27.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz) spectrum of ventilatone B (**12**) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$

**Figure S28.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz) spectrum of ventilatone B (**12**) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$

**Figure S29.** ESI-HRMS spectrum of ventilatone B (**12**) in a negative ionization mode

**Figure S30.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz) spectrum of lupeol (**13**) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$

**Figure S31.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz) spectrum of lupeol (**13**) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$

**Figure S32.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz) spectrum of ventilatone A (**15**) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$

**Figure S33.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz) spectrum of ventilatone A (**15**) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$

**Figure S34.** ESI-HRMS spectrum of ventilatone A (**15**) in a negative ionization mode

**Figure S35.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz) spectrum of ventilatone C (**16**) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$

**Figure S36.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz) spectrum of ventilatone C (**16**) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$

**Figure S37.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  COSY spectrum of ventilatone C (**16**) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$

**Figure S38.** HSQC spectrum of ventilatone C (**16**) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$

**Figure S39.** HMBC spectrum of ventilatone C (**16**) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$

**Figure S40.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz) spectrum of ventilatone C (**16**) in acetone- $d_6$

**Figure S41.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz) spectrum of ventilatone C (**16**) in acetone- $d_6$

**Figure S42.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  COSY spectrum of ventilatone C (**16**) in acetone- $d_6$

**Figure S43.** HSQC spectrum of ventilatone C (**16**) in acetone- $d_6$

**Figure S44.** HMBC spectrum of ventilatone C (**16**) in acetone- $d_6$

**Figure S45.** ESI-HRMS spectrum of ventilatone C (**16**) in a positive ionization mode

**Figure S46.** UV spectrum of ventilatone C (**16**) in  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$

**Figure S1.** Overlay of TIC chromatograms of MeOH crude extract of bark, MeOH crude extract of trunk, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> crude extract of bark, and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> crude extract of trunk.

Crude extracts were analyzed by UHPLC connected to Q-TOF MS. UHPLC column was ACE Excel C<sub>18</sub> AR (100 x 2.1 mm, 1.7 μm), and a flow rate was 0.2 mL/min with an injection volume of 0.5 μL. The gradient elution was performed using the following conditions: (i) linear gradient from 40% CH<sub>3</sub>CN (0.1% formic acid) in H<sub>2</sub>O (0.1% formic acid) to 100% CH<sub>3</sub>CN (0.1% formic acid) for 0-25 min, (ii) isocratic elution of 100% CH<sub>3</sub>CN (0.1% formic acid) for 5 min (at time of 25-30 min), (iii) a linear gradient from 100% CH<sub>3</sub>CN (0.1% formic acid) to 40% CH<sub>3</sub>CN (0.1% formic acid) in H<sub>2</sub>O (0.1% formic acid) for 4 min (at time of 30-34 min), and (iv) equilibrium time by isocratic elution with 40% CH<sub>3</sub>CN (0.1% formic acid) in H<sub>2</sub>O (0.1% formic acid) for 6 min (at time of 34-40 min). The total run time was 40 min.

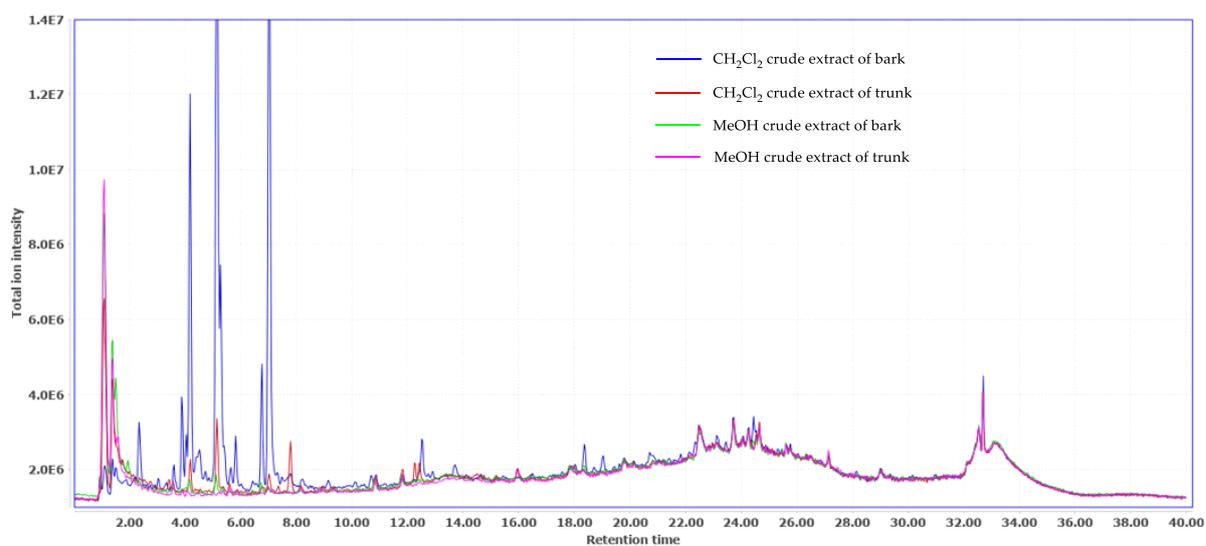
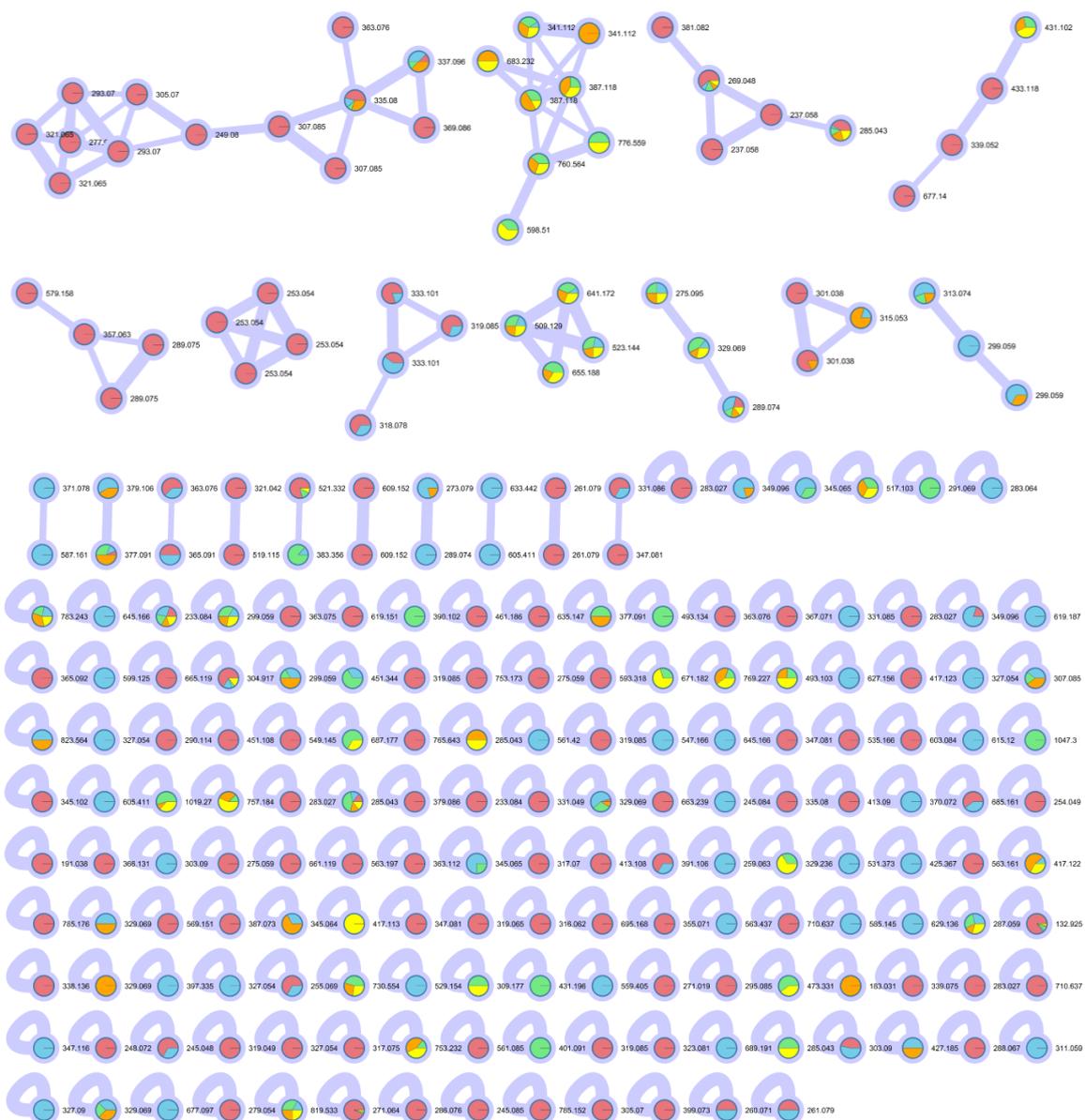
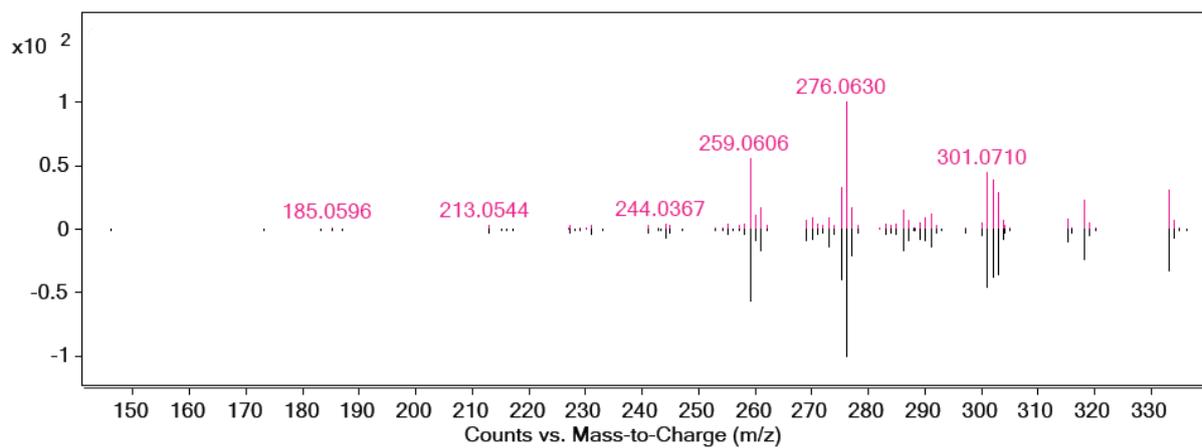
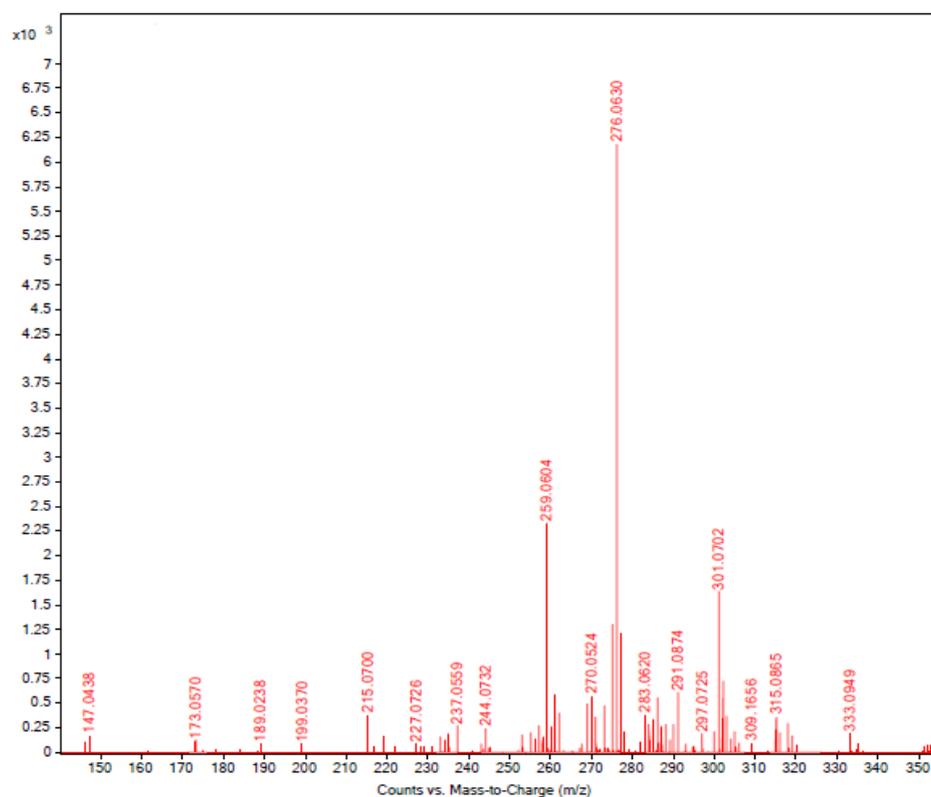
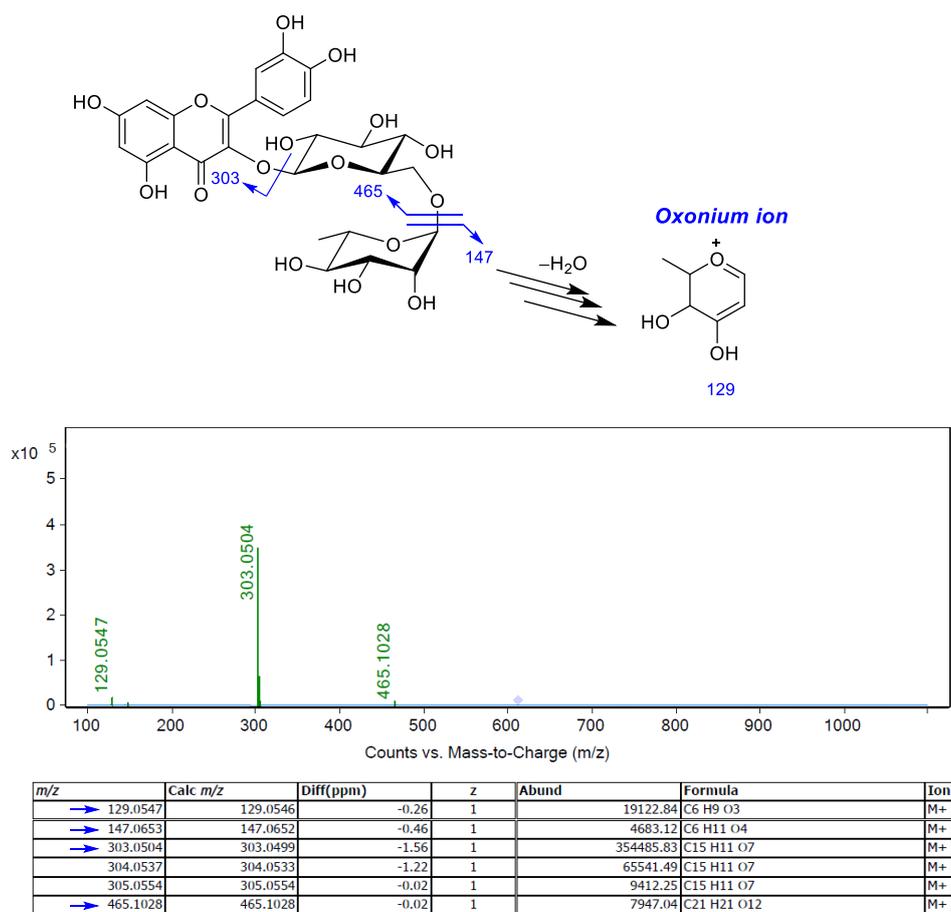
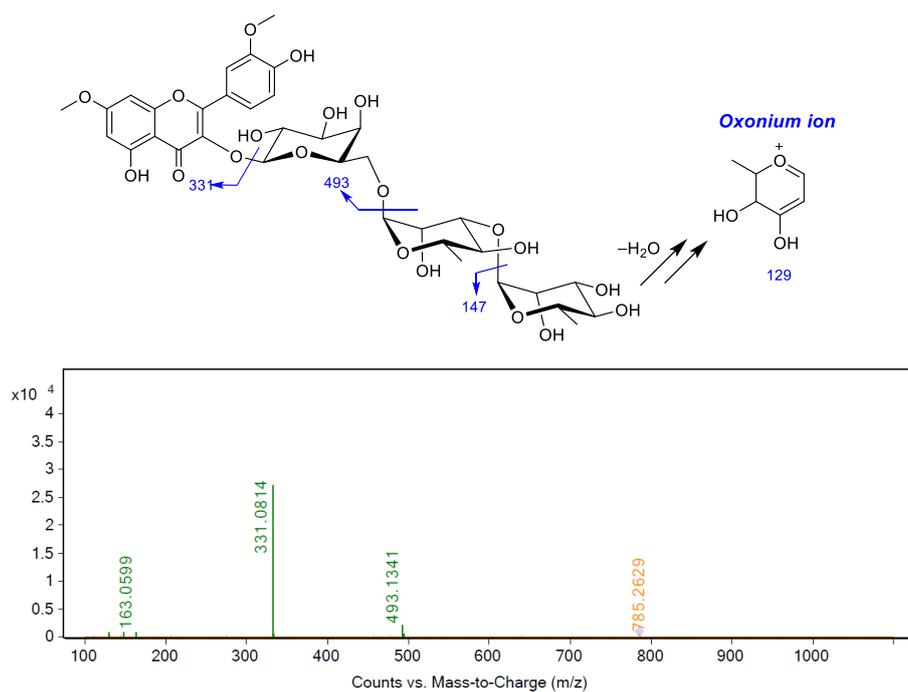


Figure S2. Molecular networking of crude extracts from *V. denticulata* in a negative ionization mode

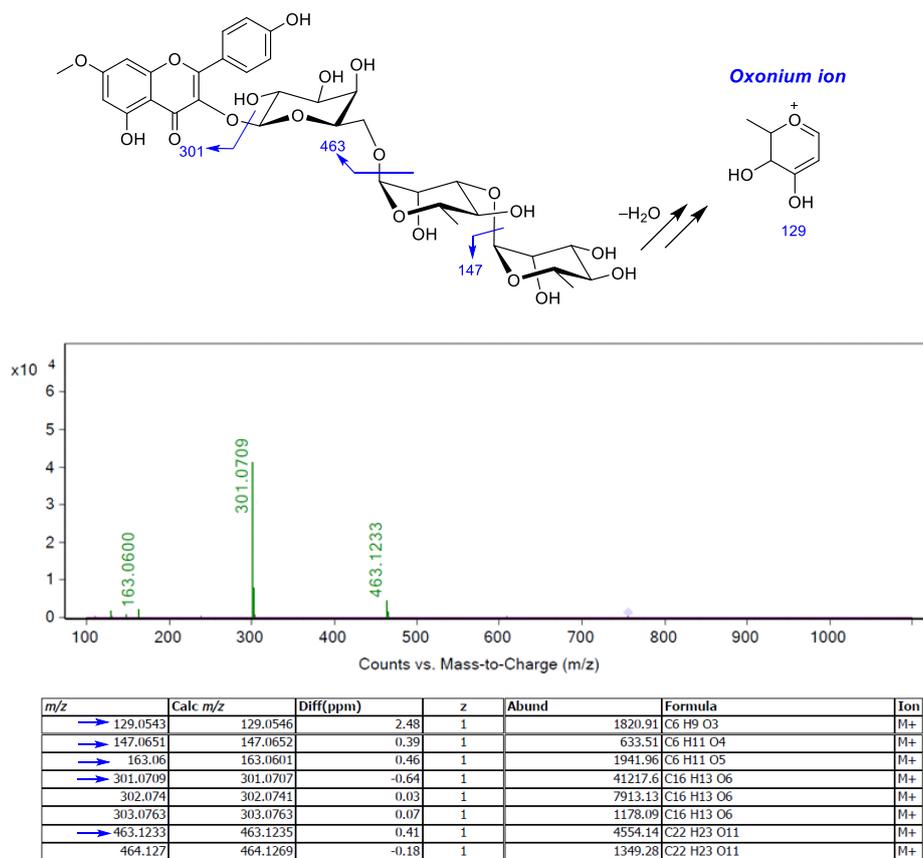


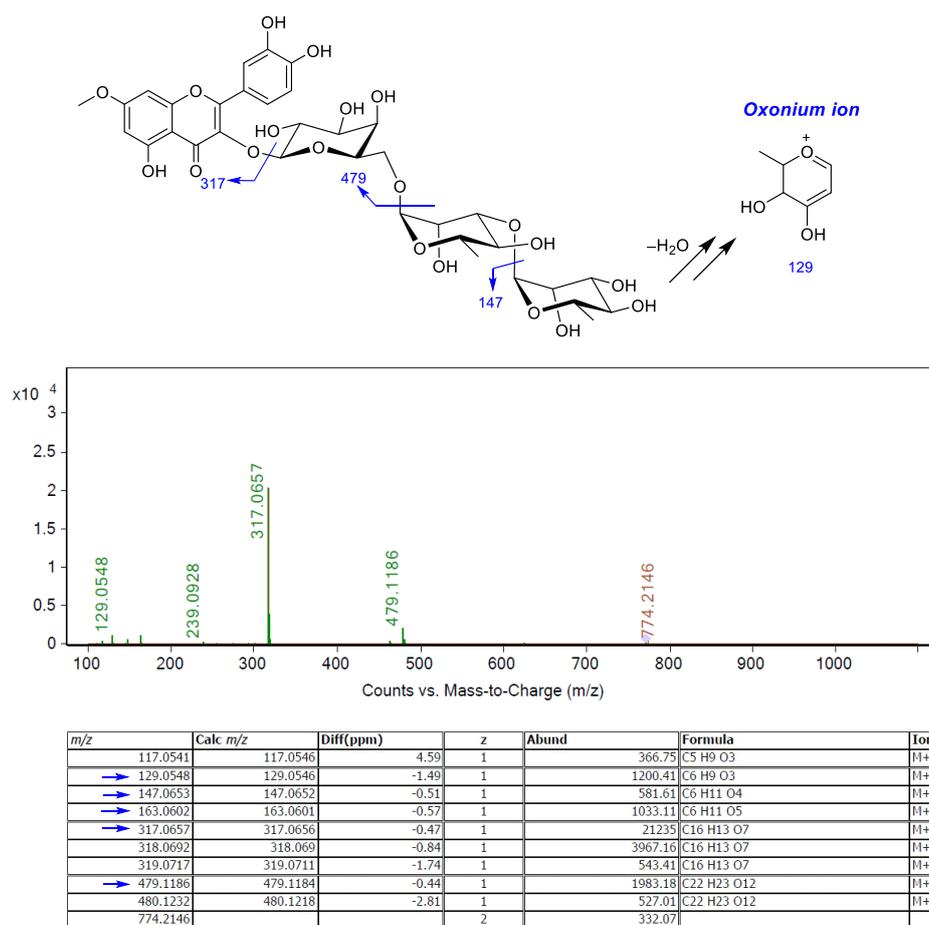
**Figure S3.** MS/MS spectra of (+)-(*R*)-ventilagolin (**1**) in a positive ionization mode**Figure S4.** MS/MS spectra of a putative analog compound of (+)-(*R*)-ventilagolin (**3**) or (**4**) in a positive ionization mode

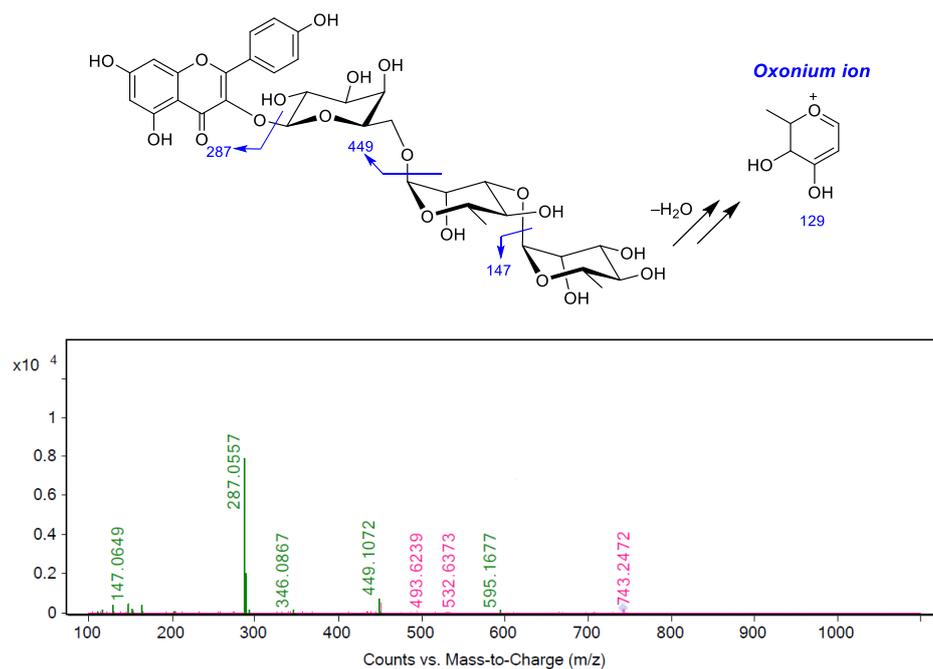
**Figure S5.** MS/MS spectrum of rutin (2) parent ion at  $m/z$  633.1422  $[M+Na]^+$ 

**Figure S6.** MS/MS spectrum of rhamnazin 3-rhamninoside (7) parent ion at  $m/z$  785.2430  $[M+H]^+$ 

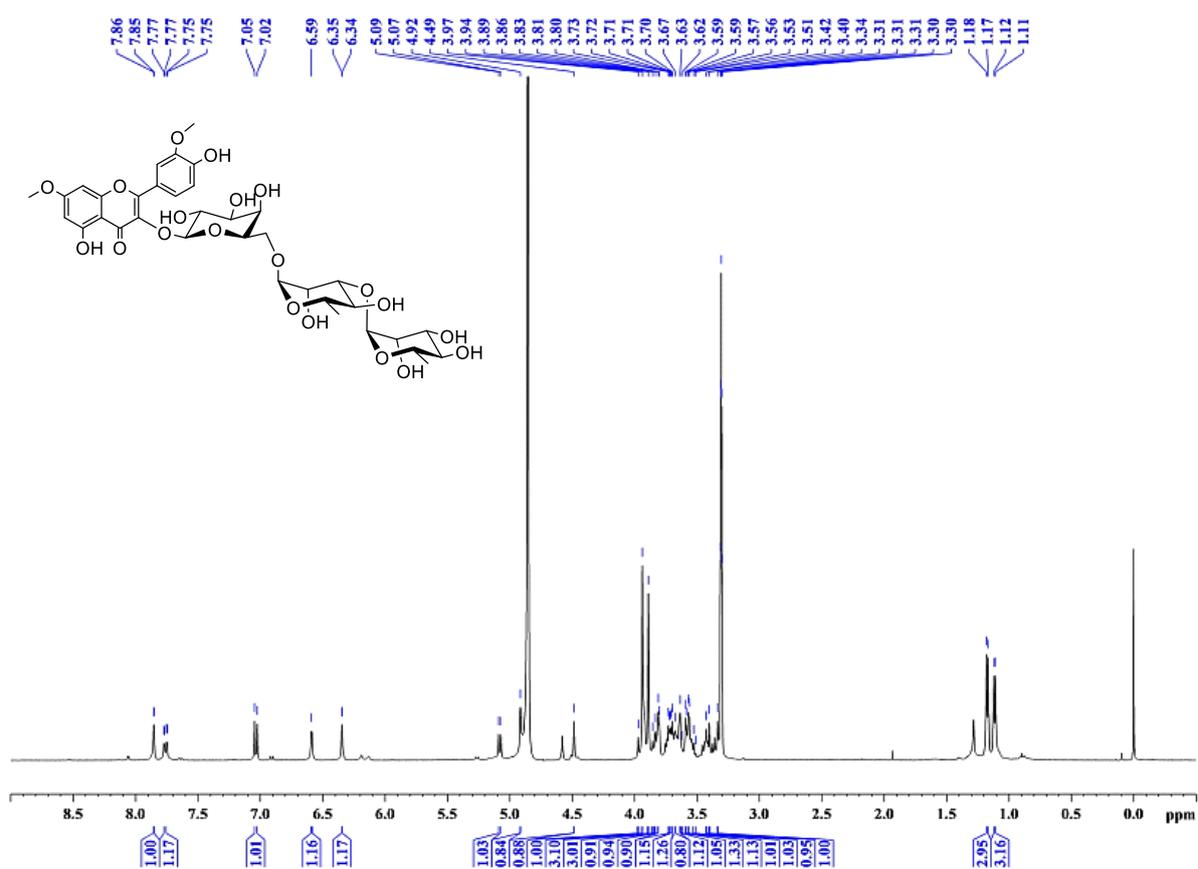
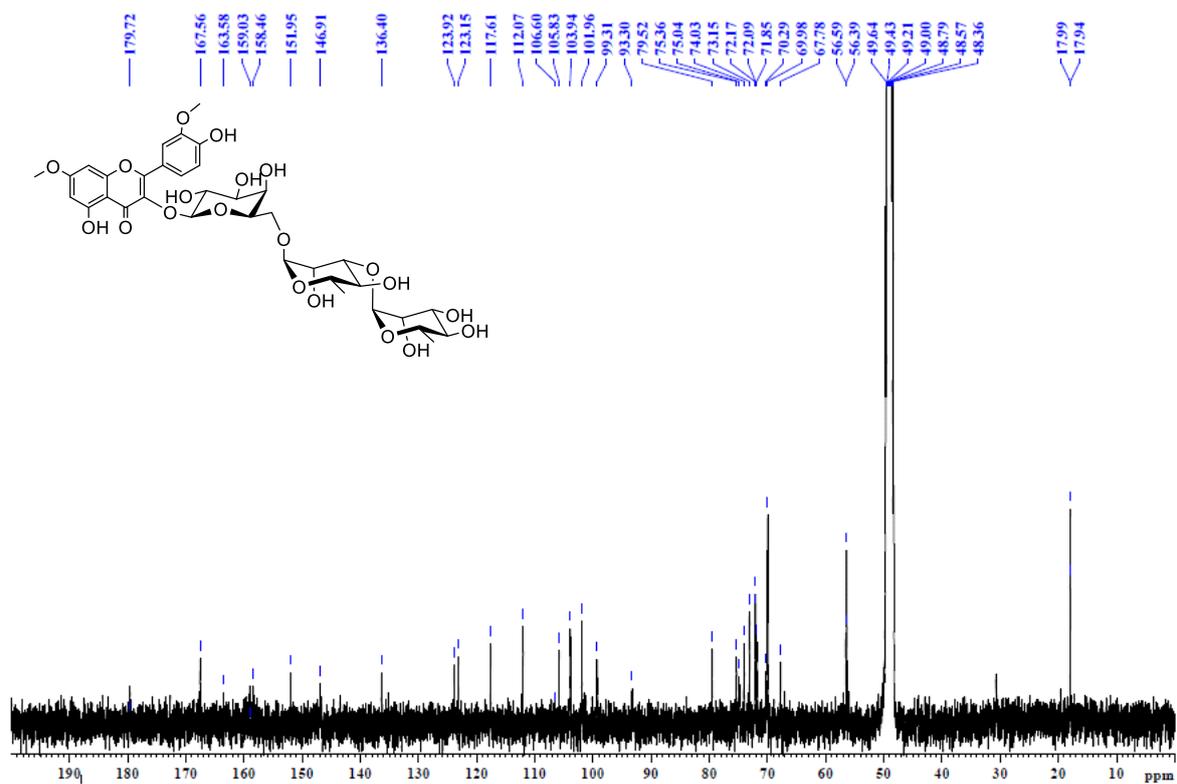
$m/z$	Calc $m/z$	Diff(ppm)	z	Abund
→ 129.054	129.0546	4.75	1	734.81
→ 147.0653	147.0652	-0.82	1	588.41
→ 163.0599	163.0588	-6.97	1	744.76
→ 331.0814	331.0812	-0.59	1	27225.84
332.0841	332.0838	-1	1	5593.48
333.0868	333.0862	-1.79	1	389.38
→ 493.1341	493.1367	5.28	1	2089.53
494.1361	494.1395	6.96	1	410.03
785.2629				447.26

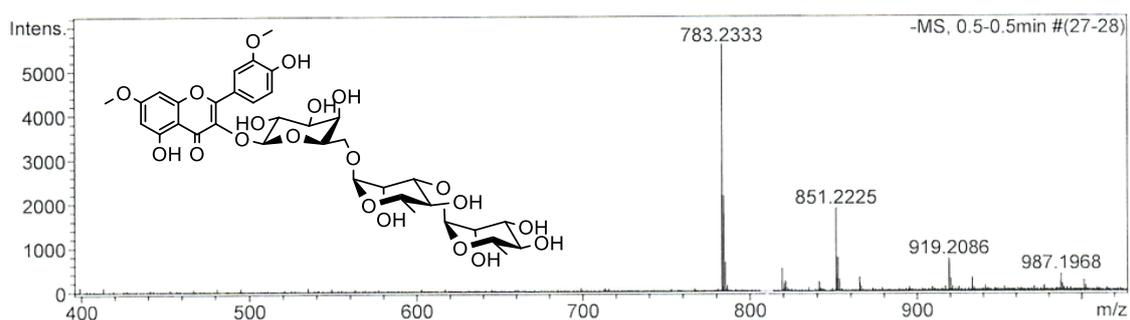
**Figure S7.** MS/MS spectrum of rhamnocitrin 3-rhamnoside (**8**) parent ion at  $m/z$  755.2394  $[M+H]^+$ 

**Figure S8.** MS/MS spectrum of rhamnetin 3-rhamninoside (9) parent ion at  $m/z$  771.2343  $[M+H]^+$ 

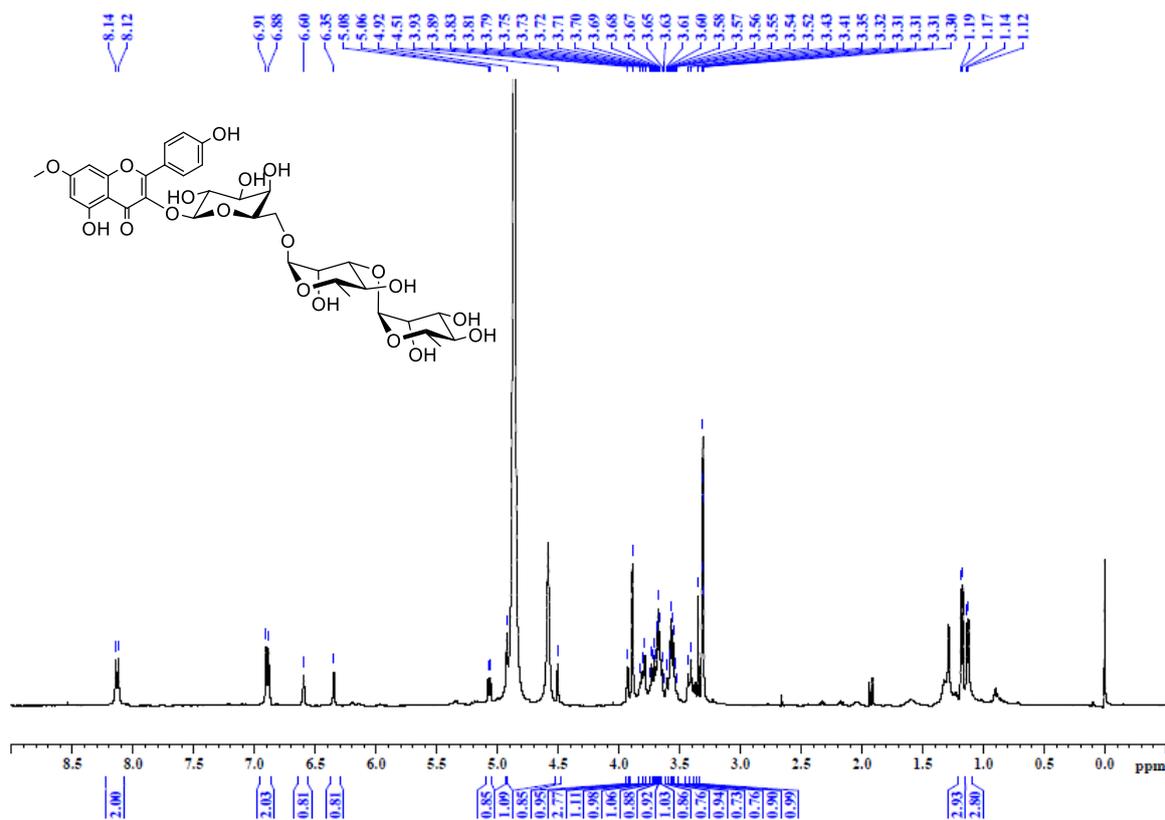
**Figure S9.** MS/MS spectrum of kaempferol 3-rhamninoside (**10**) parent ion at  $m/z$  741.2233  $[M+H]^+$ 

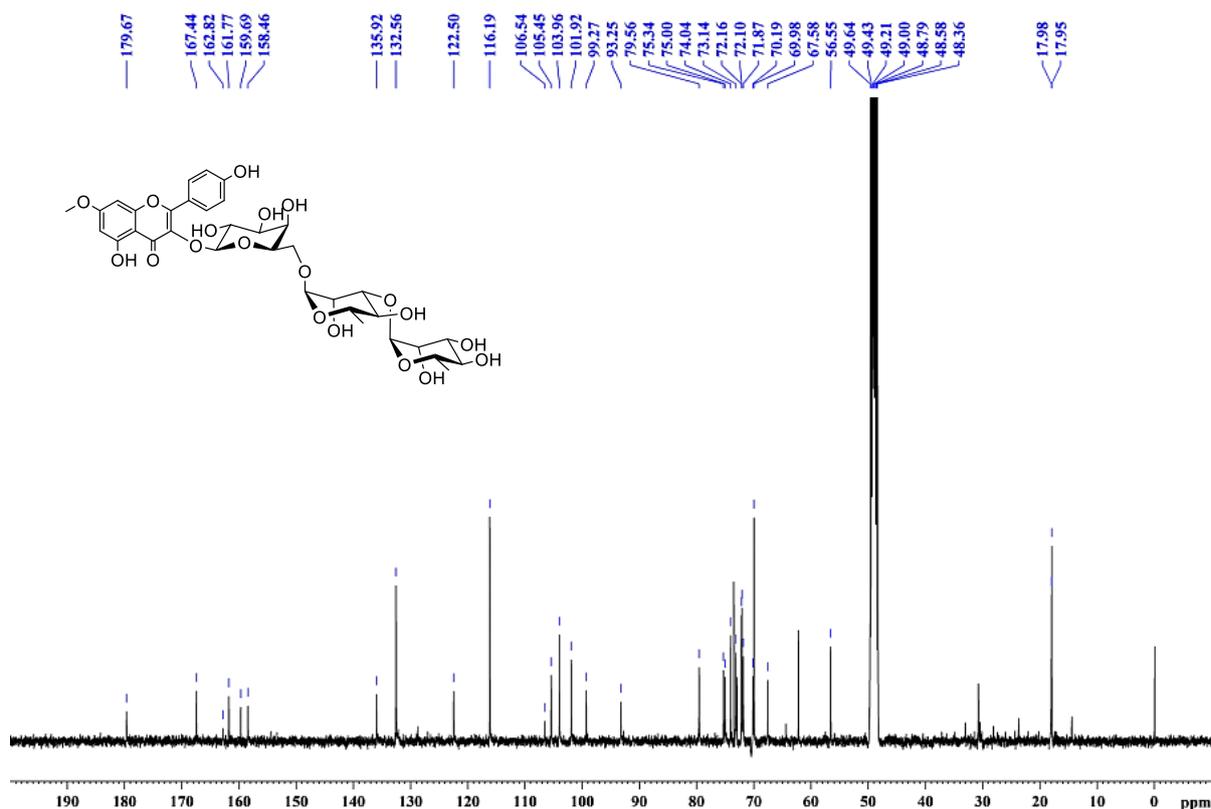
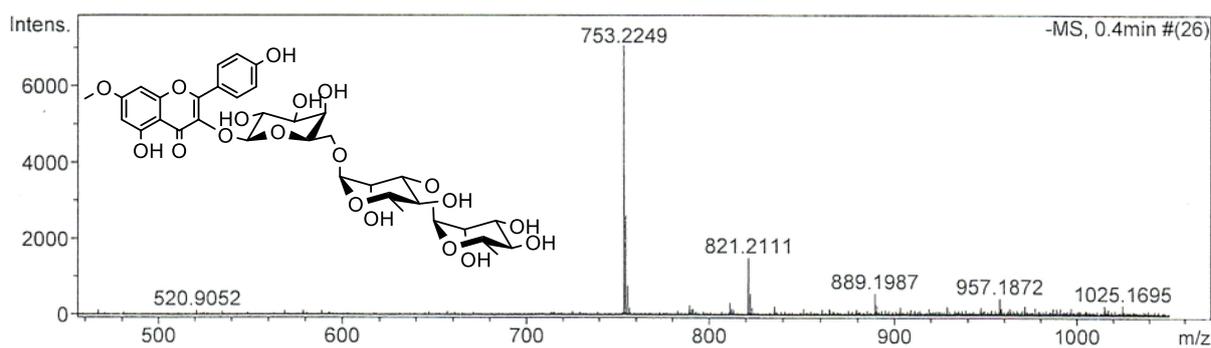
$m/z$	Calc $m/z$	Diff(ppm)	z	Abund	Formula	Ion
→ 129.0535	129.0546	8.6	1	415.27	C6 H9 O3	M+
→ 147.0649	147.0652	1.87	1	421.79	C6 H11 O4	M+
→ 163.0597	163.0601	2.62	1	374.84	C6 H11 O5	M+
→ 287.0557	287.055	-2.31	1	7893.47	C15 H11 O6	M+
288.0582	288.0584	0.71	1	1992.06	C15 H11 O6	M+
289.0614	289.0606	-2.98	1	305.41	C15 H11 O6	M+
→ 449.1072	449.1078	1.37	1	749.58	C21 H21 O11	M+
450.1112	450.1098	-3.11	1	567.32	C28 H18 O6	M+
741.2358				196.44		
743.2472				210.43		

**Figure S10.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz) spectrum of rhamnazin 3-rhamninoside (7) in methanol- $d_4$ **Figure S11.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz) spectrum of rhamnazin 3-rhamninoside (7) in methanol- $d_4$ 

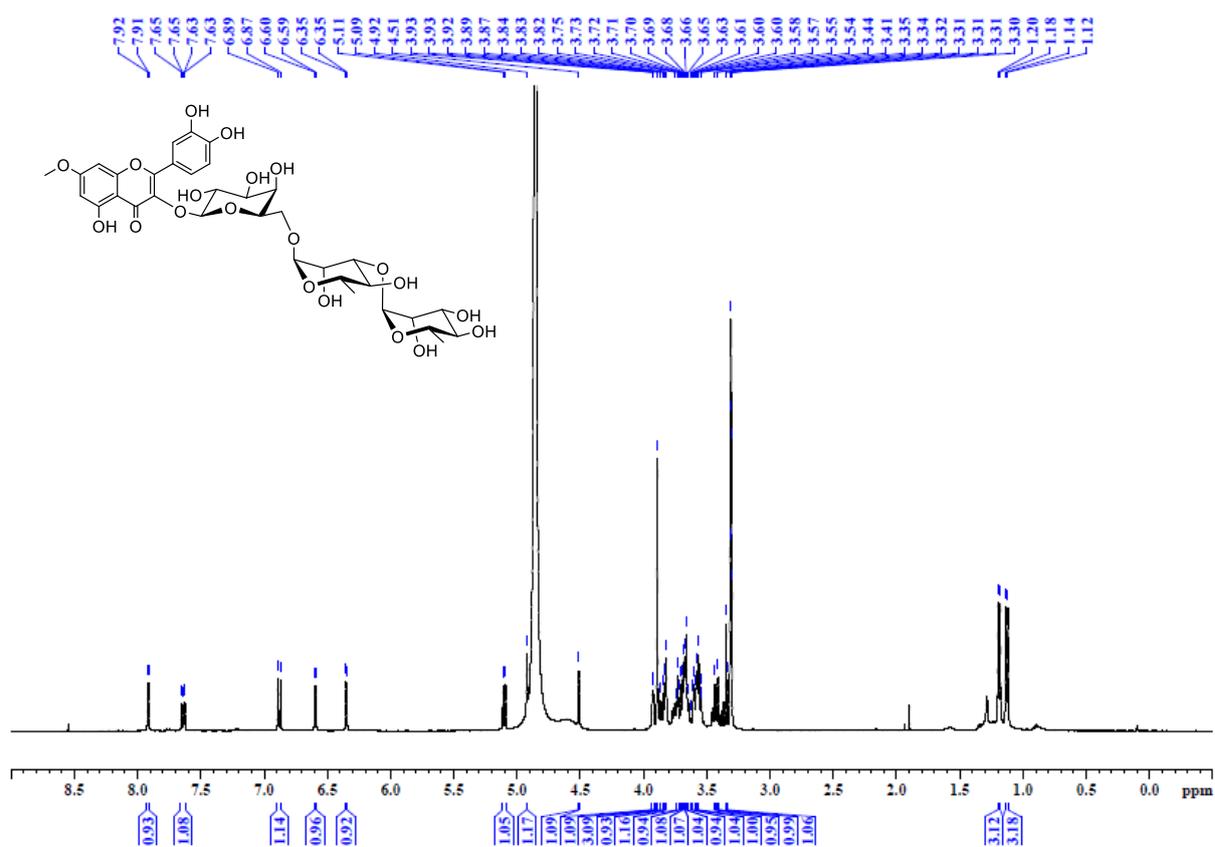
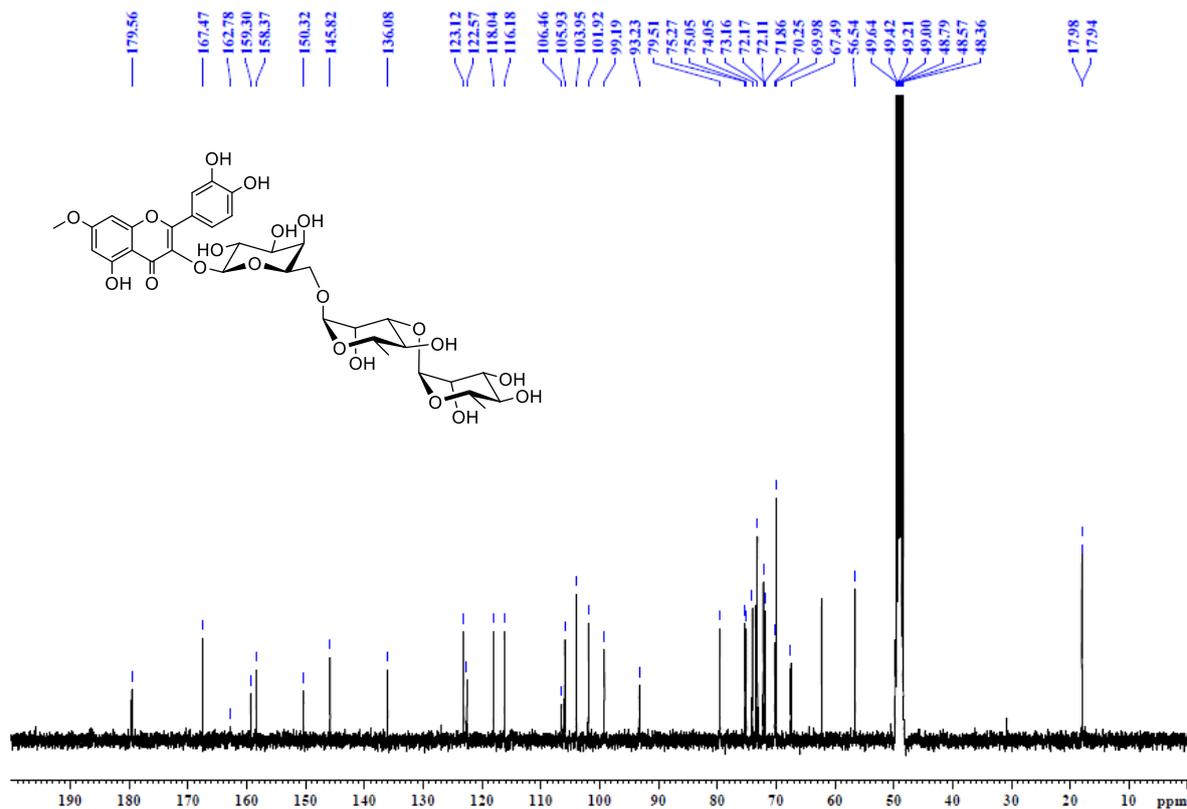
**Figure S12.** ESI-HRMS spectrum of rhamnazin 3-rhamninoside (7) in a negative ionization mode

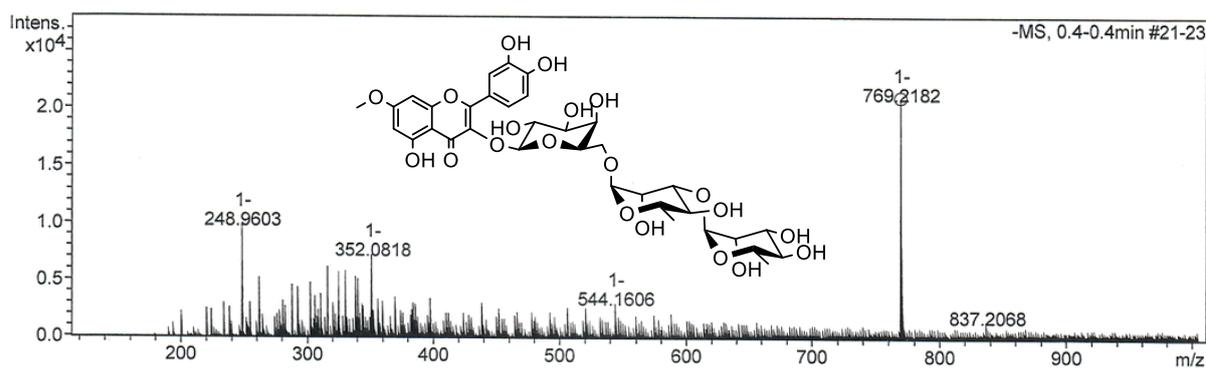
Rhamnazin 3-rhamninoside (7) had the observed precursor ion at  $m/z$  783.2333 [M-H]<sup>-</sup>, calcd for [C<sub>35</sub>H<sub>44</sub>O<sub>20</sub> - H]<sup>-</sup>, 783.2348,  $\Delta_{m/z}$  = 1.92 ppm, and thus having the molecular formula of C<sub>35</sub>H<sub>44</sub>O<sub>20</sub>.

**Figure S13.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz) spectrum of rhamnocitrin 3-rhamninoside (8) in methanol-*d*<sub>4</sub>

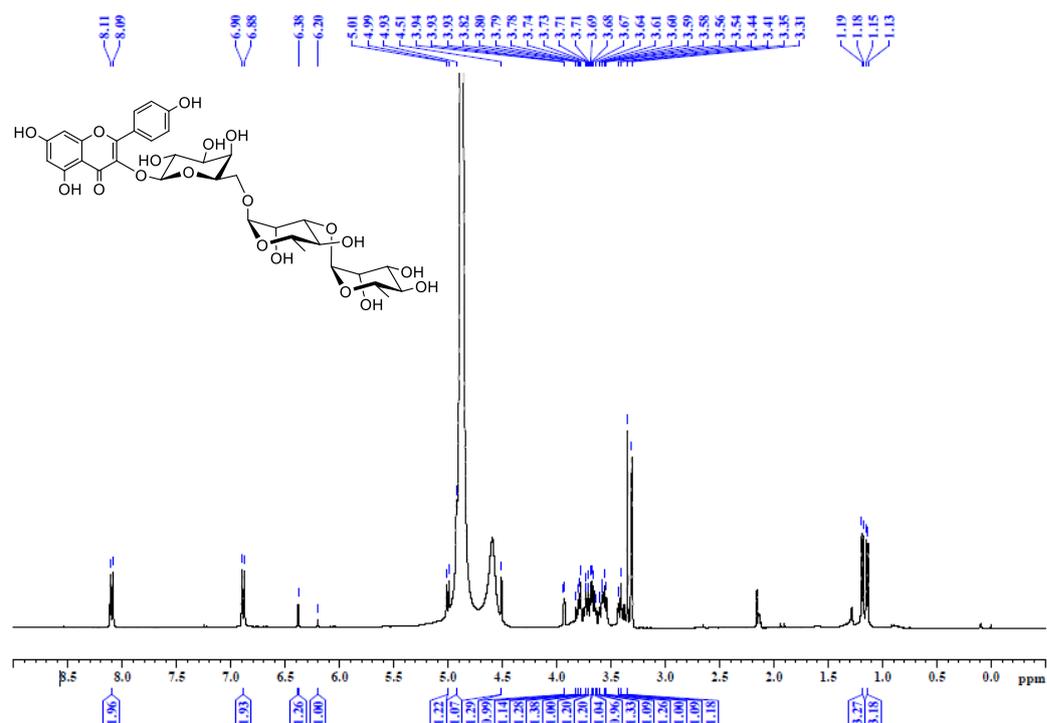
**Figure S14.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz) spectrum of rhamnocitrin 3-rhamninoside (**8**) in methanol- $d_4$ **Figure S15.** ESI-HRMS spectrum of rhamnocitrin 3-rhamninoside (**8**) in negative ionization mode

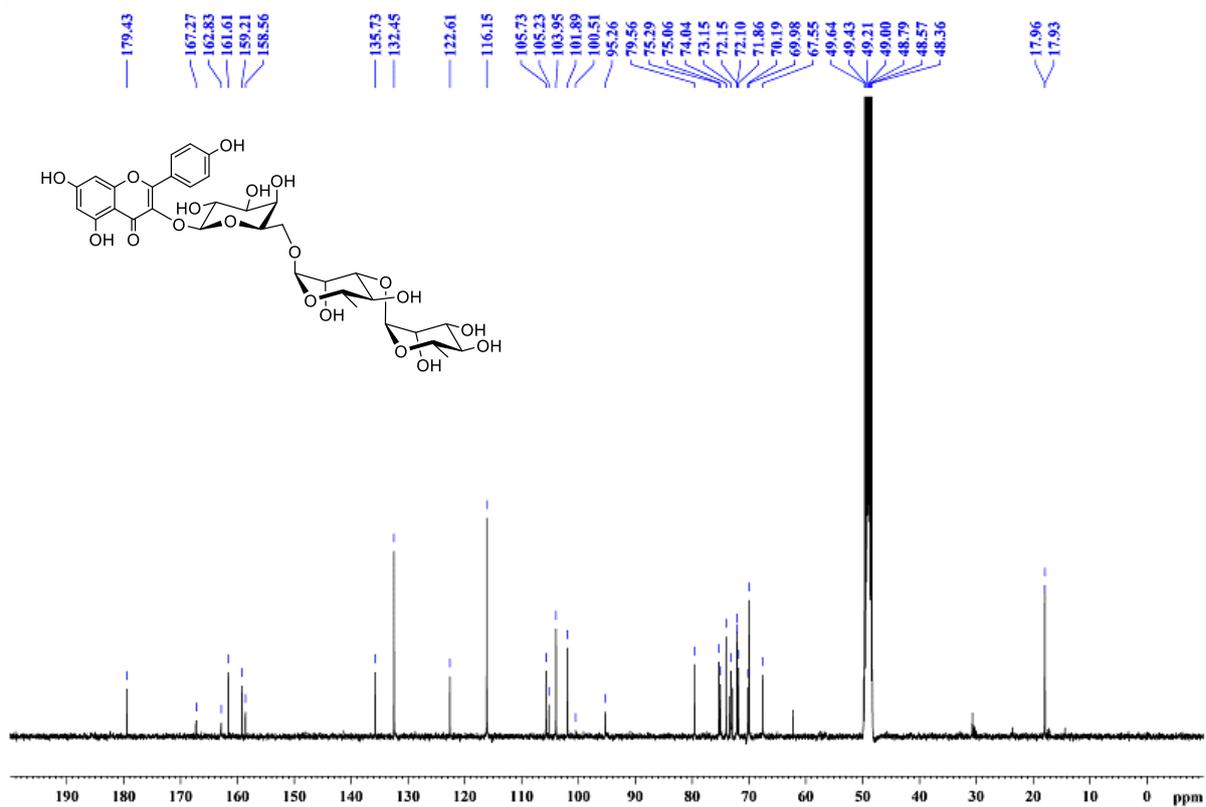
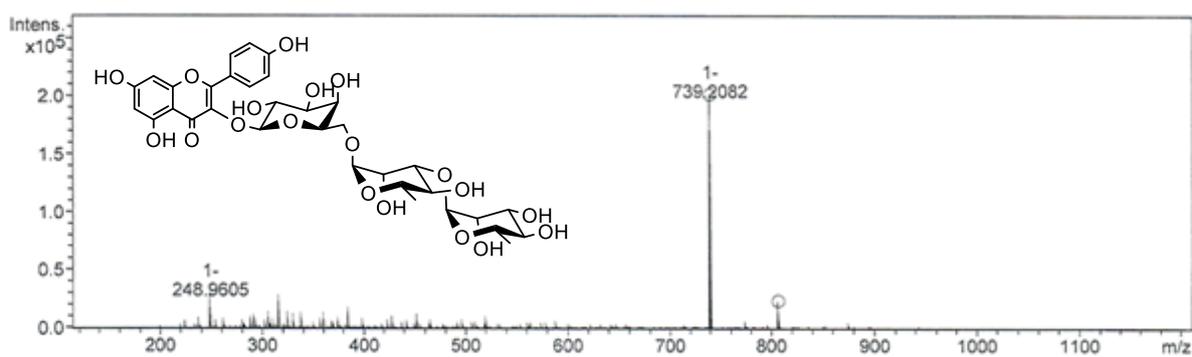
Rhamnocitrin 3-rhamninoside (**8**) had the observed precursor ion at  $m/z$  753.2249  $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$ , calcd for  $[\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{42}\text{O}_{19} - \text{H}]^-$ , 753.2242,  $\Delta_{m/z} = 0.93$  ppm, and thus having the molecular formula of  $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{42}\text{O}_{19}$ .

**Figure S16.**  $^1\text{H}$ NMR (400 MHz) spectrum of rhamnetin 3-rhamninoside (9) in methanol- $d_4$ **Figure S17.**  $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR (100 MHz) spectrum of rhamnetin 3-rhamninoside (9) in methanol- $d_4$ 

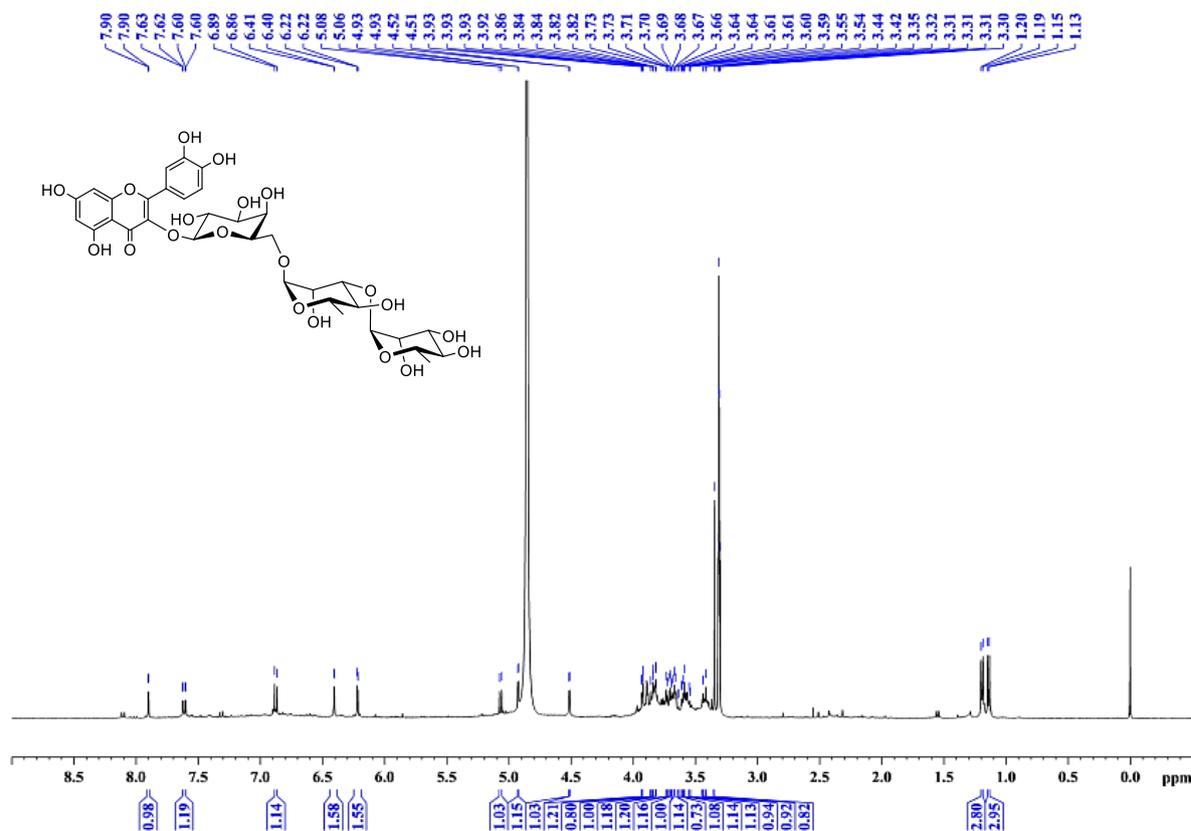
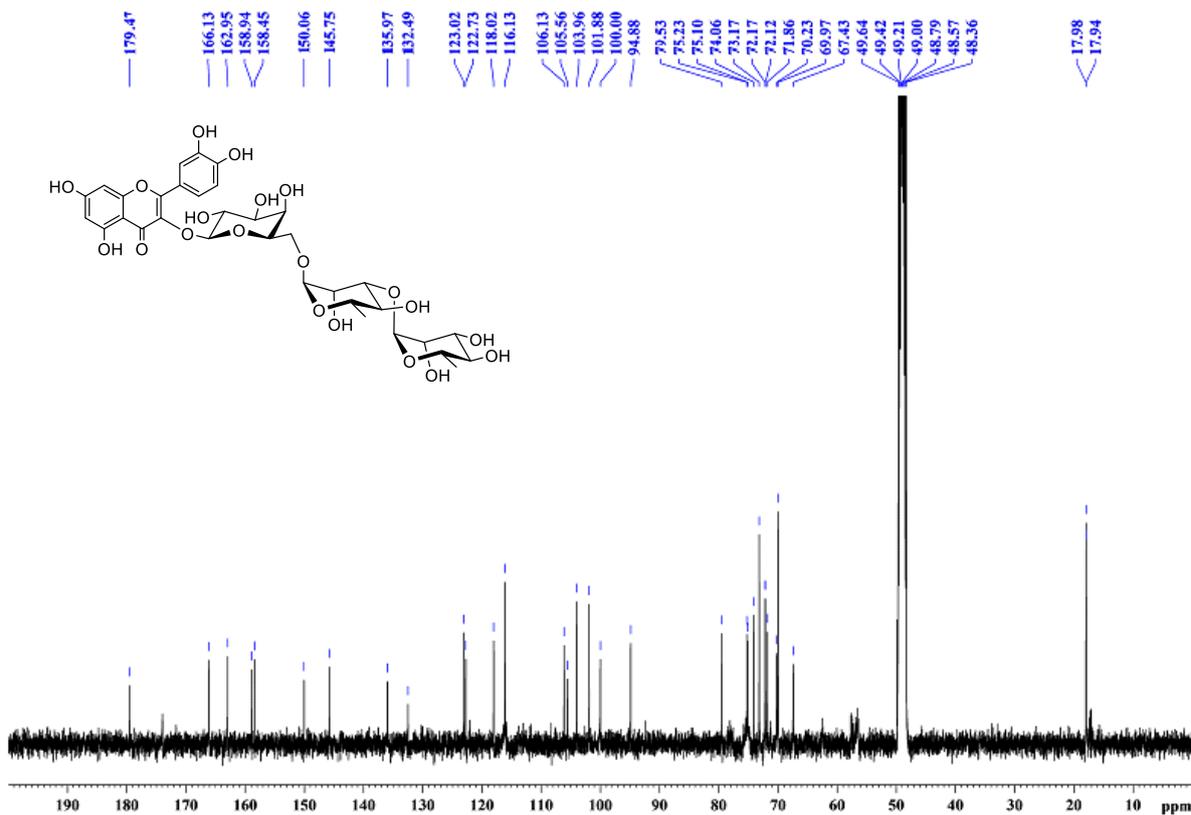
**Figure S18.** ESI-HRMS spectrum of rhamnetin 3-rhamninoside (9) in a negative ionization mode

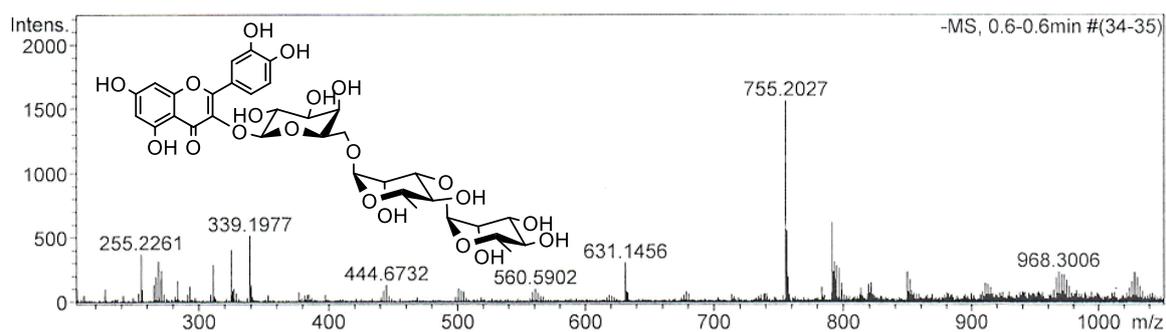
Rhamnetin 3-rhamninoside (9) had the observed precursor ion at  $m/z$  769.2182 [M-H]<sup>-</sup>, calcd for [C<sub>34</sub>H<sub>42</sub>O<sub>20</sub> - H]<sup>-</sup>, 769.2191,  $\Delta_{m/z}$  = 1.17 ppm, and thus having the molecular formula of C<sub>34</sub>H<sub>42</sub>O<sub>20</sub>.

**Figure S19.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz) spectrum of kaempferol 3-rhamninoside (10) in methanol-*d*<sub>4</sub>

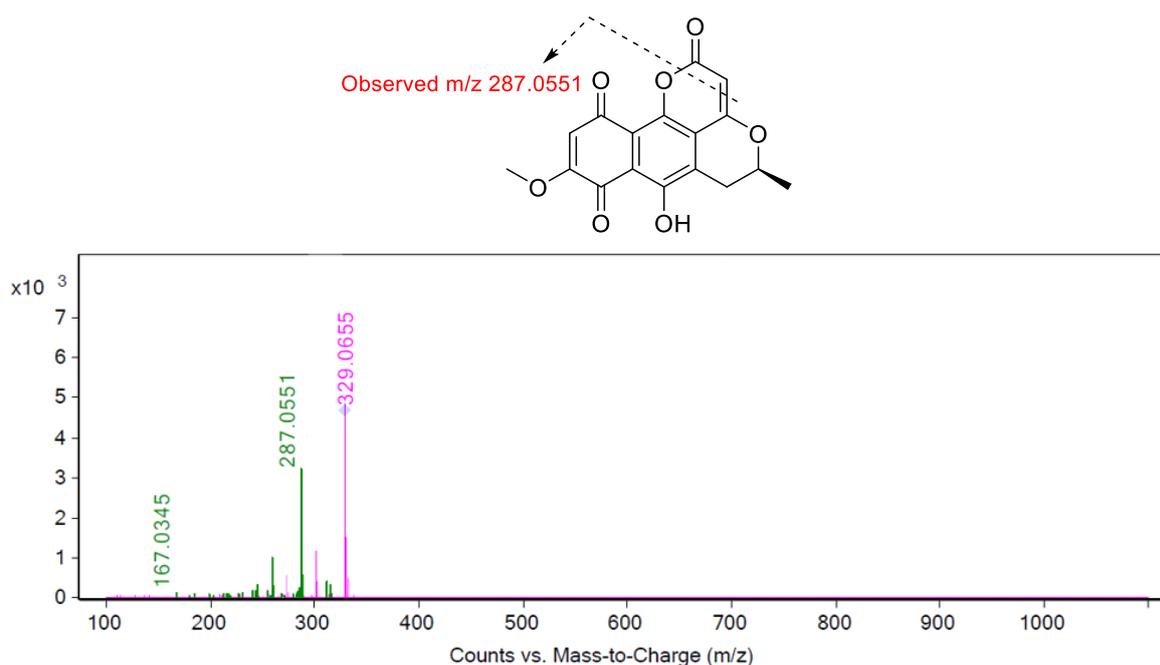
**Figure S20.**  $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR (100 MHz) spectrum of kaempferol 3-rhamnoside (**10**) in methanol- $d_4$ **Figure S21.** ESI-HRMS spectrum of kaempferol 3-rhamnoside (**10**) in a negative ionization mode

Kaempferol 3-rhamnoside (**10**) had the observed precursor ion at  $m/z$  739.2082  $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$ , calcd for  $[\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_{19} - \text{H}]^-$ , 739.2086,  $\Delta m/z = 0.54$  ppm, and thus having the molecular formula of  $\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_{19}$ .

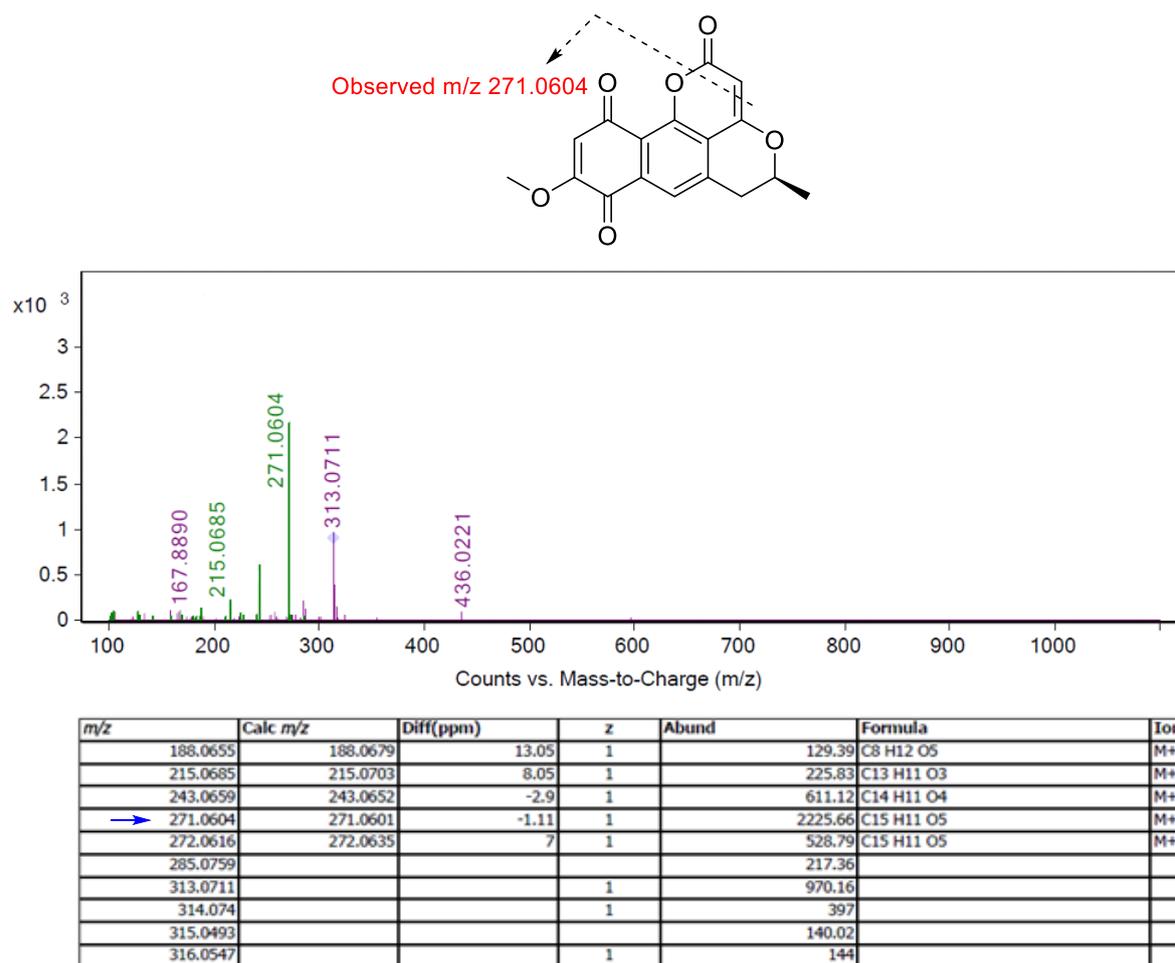
**Figure S22.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz) spectrum of quercetin 3-rhamnoside (**11**) in methanol- $d_4$ **Figure S23.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz) spectrum of quercetin 3-rhamnoside (**11**) in methanol- $d_4$ 

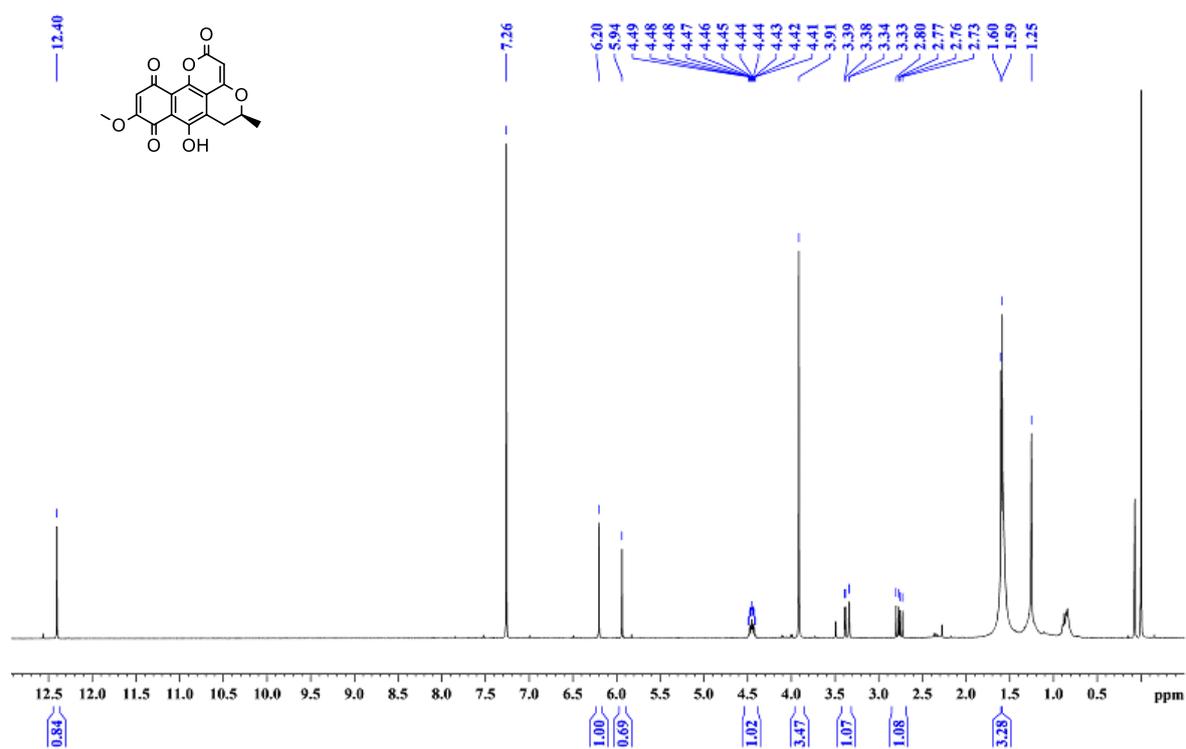
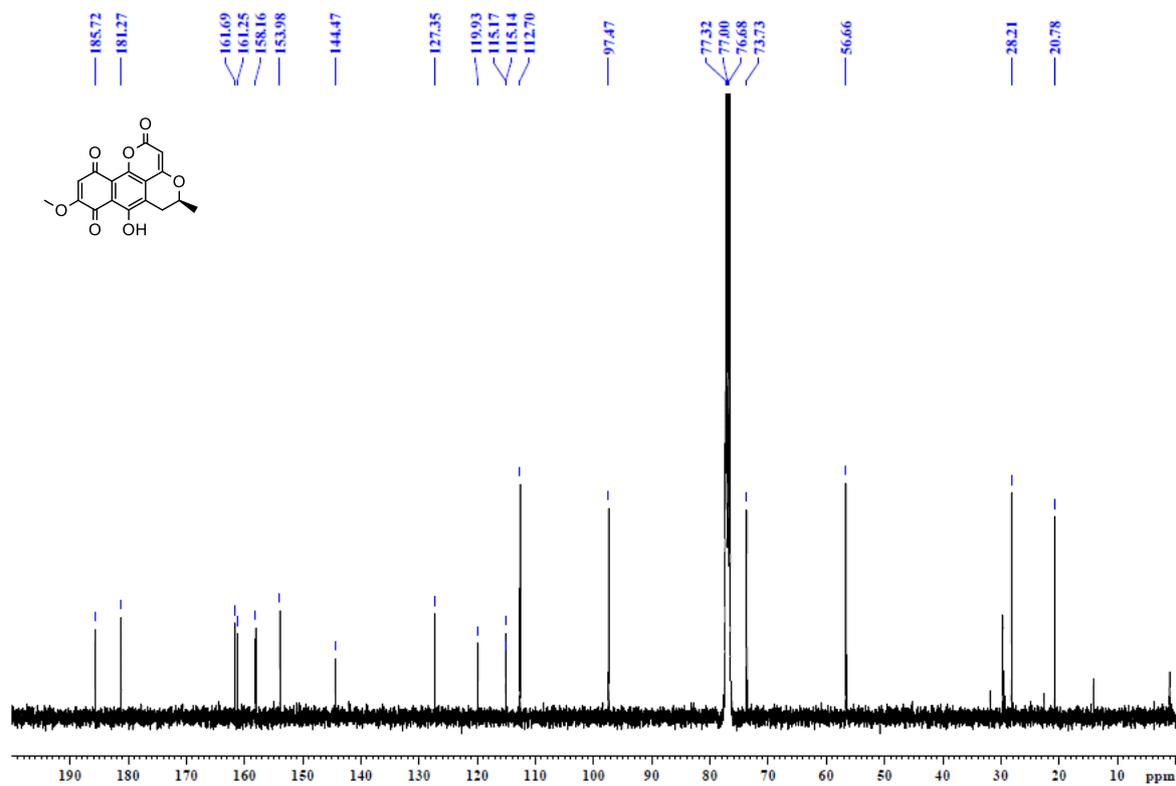
**Figure S24.** ESI-HRMS spectrum of quercetin 3-rhamnoside (**11**) in a negative ionization mode

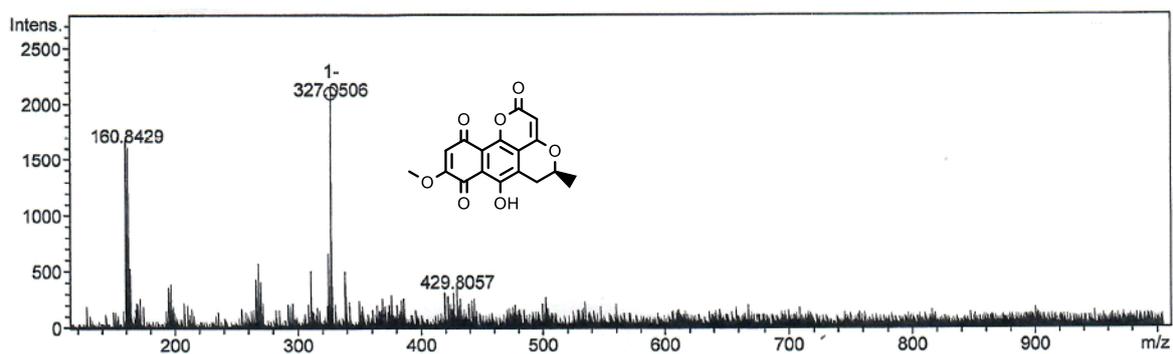
Quercetin 3-rhamnoside (**11**) had the observed precursor ion at  $m/z$  755.2027  $[M-H]^-$ , calcd for  $[C_{33}H_{40}O_{20} - H]^-$ , 755.2035,  $\Delta_{m/z} = 1.06$  ppm, and thus having the molecular formula of  $C_{33}H_{40}O_{20}$ .

**Figure S25.** MS/MS spectrum of ventilatone B (**12**) parent ion at  $m/z$  329.0659  $[M+H]^+$ 

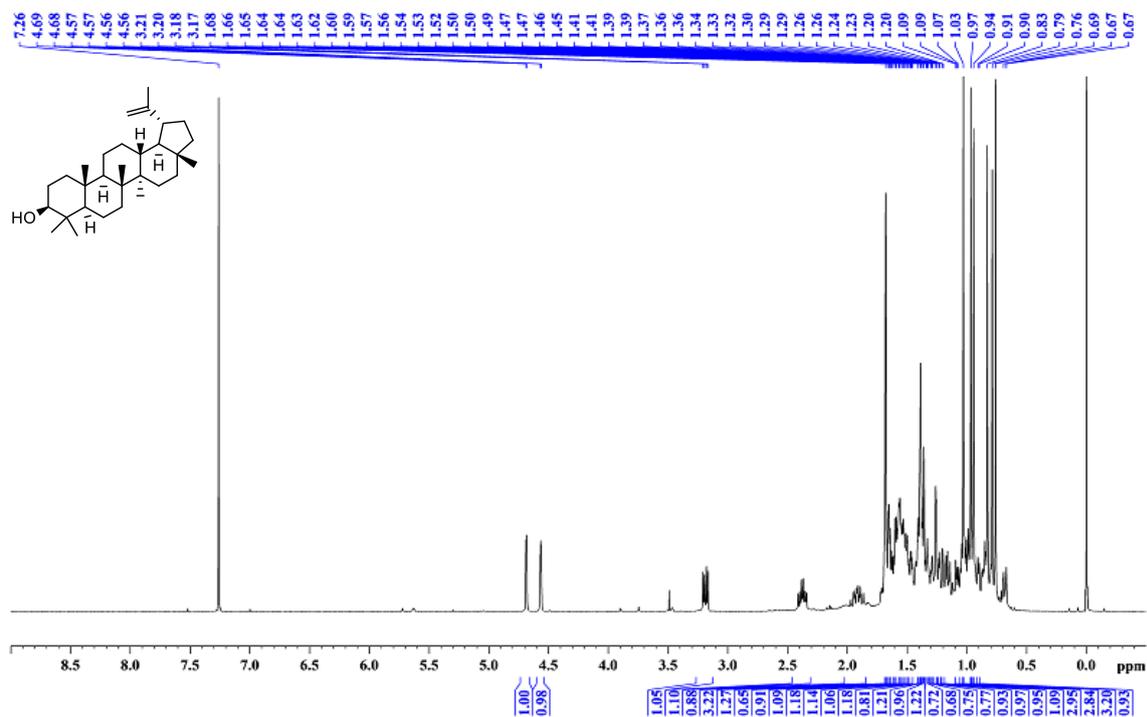
$m/z$	Calc $m/z$	Diff(ppm)	$z$	Abund	Formula	Ion
259.0607	259.0601	-2.14	1	1003.07	C14 H11 O5	M+
273.0753			1	580.2		
→ 287.0551	287.055	-0.45	1	3259.39	C15 H11 O6	M+
288.0587	288.0584	-1.06	1	552.34	C15 H11 O6	M+
301.0707			1	1172.65		
302.0741			1	399.07		
311.0551	311.055	-0.15	1	386.88	C17 H11 O6	M+
329.0655			1	4854.88		
330.0697			1	1524.62		
331.0806				468.03		

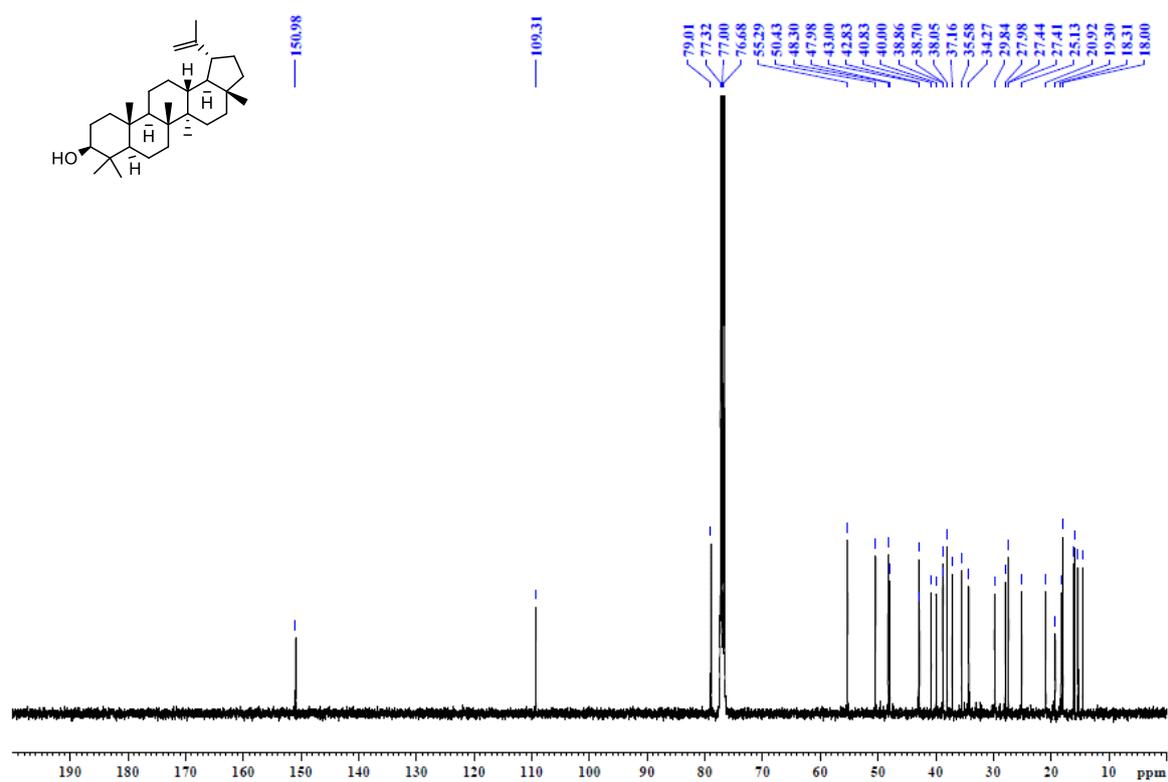
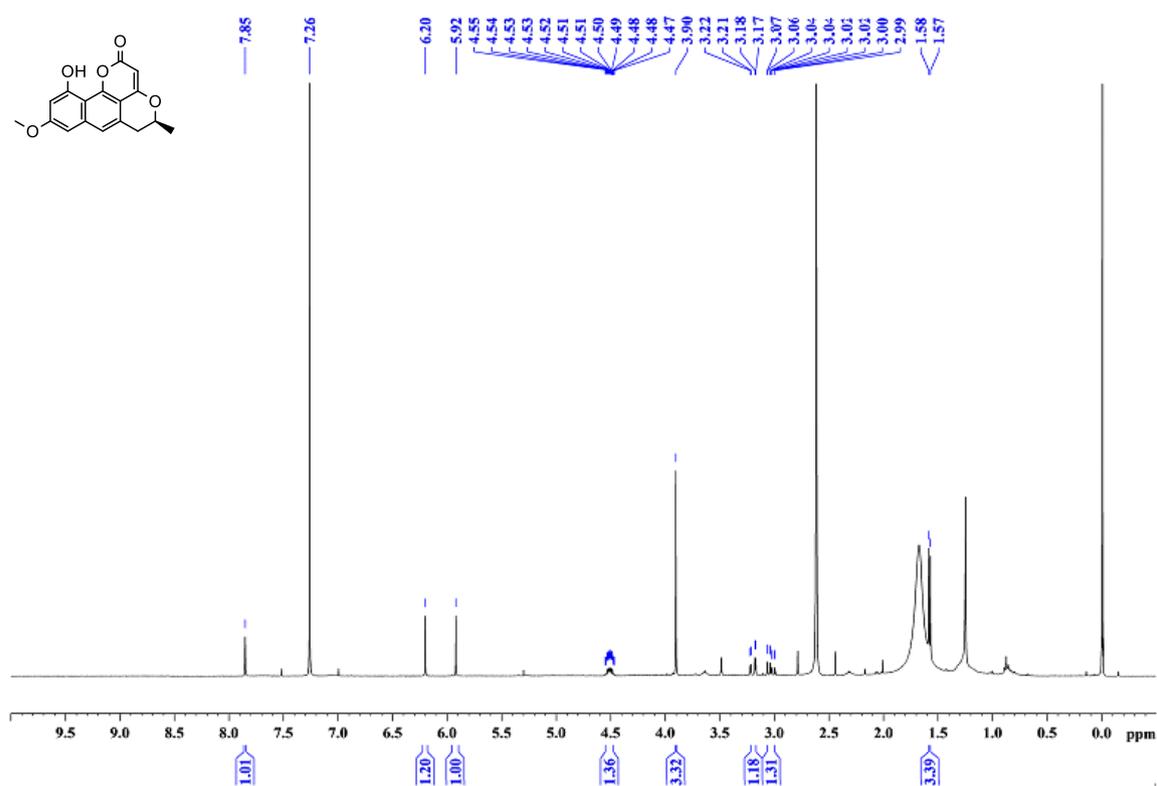
**Figure S26.** MS/MS spectrum of ventilatone A (15) parent ion at  $m/z$  313.0706  $[M+H]^+$ 

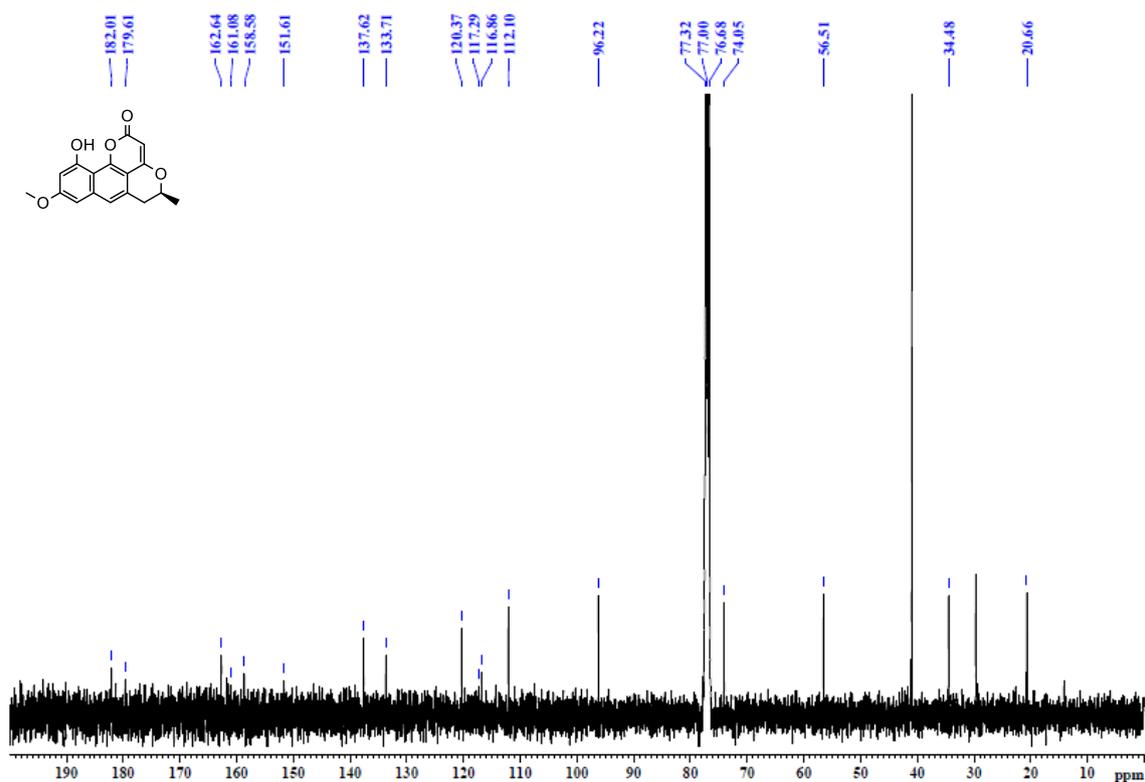
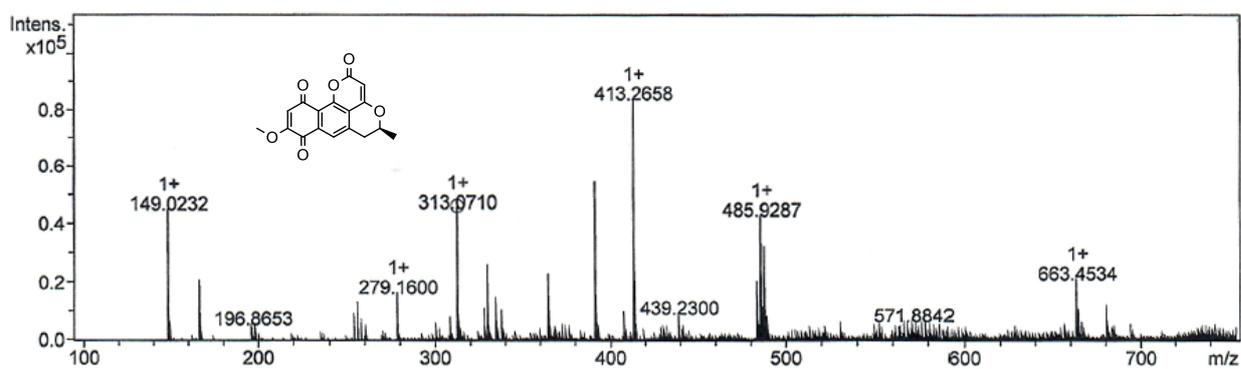
**Figure S27.**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz) spectrum of ventilatone B (**12**) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ **Figure S28.**  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz) spectrum of ventilatone B (**12**) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ 

**Figure S29.** ESI-HRMS spectrum of ventilatone B (**12**) in a negative ionization mode

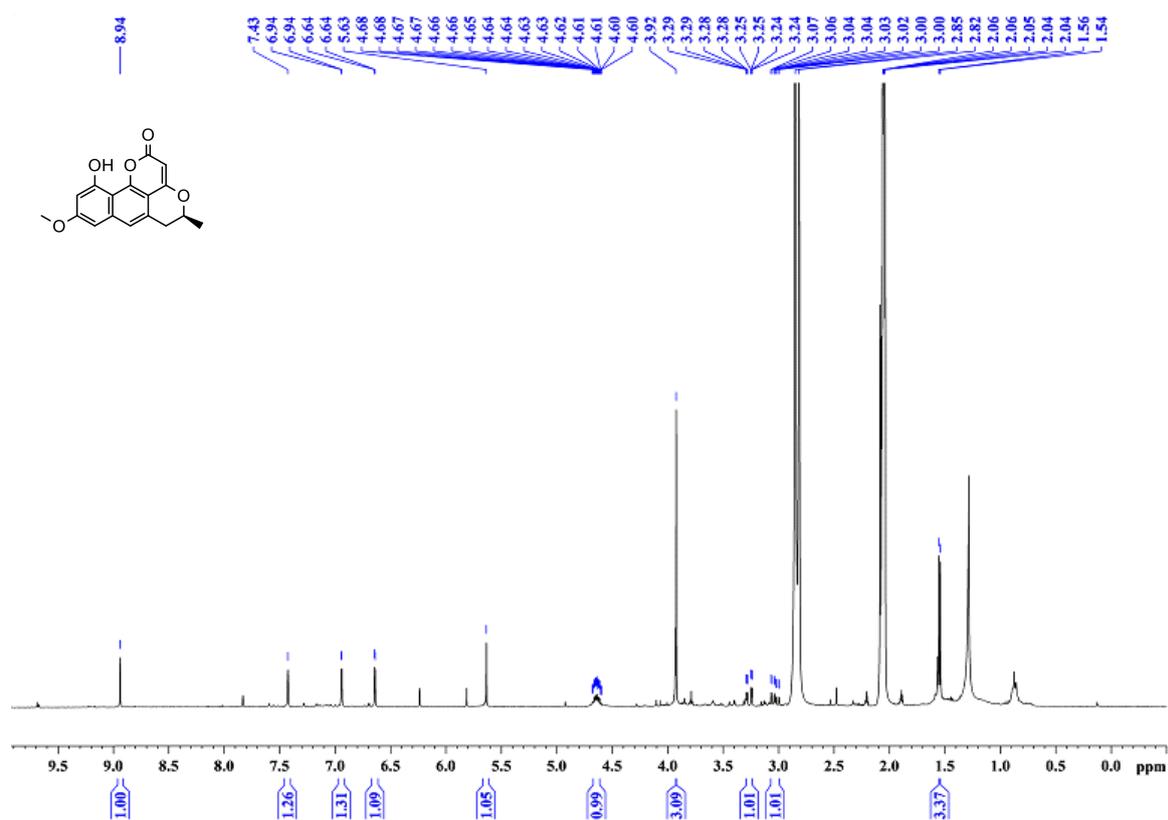
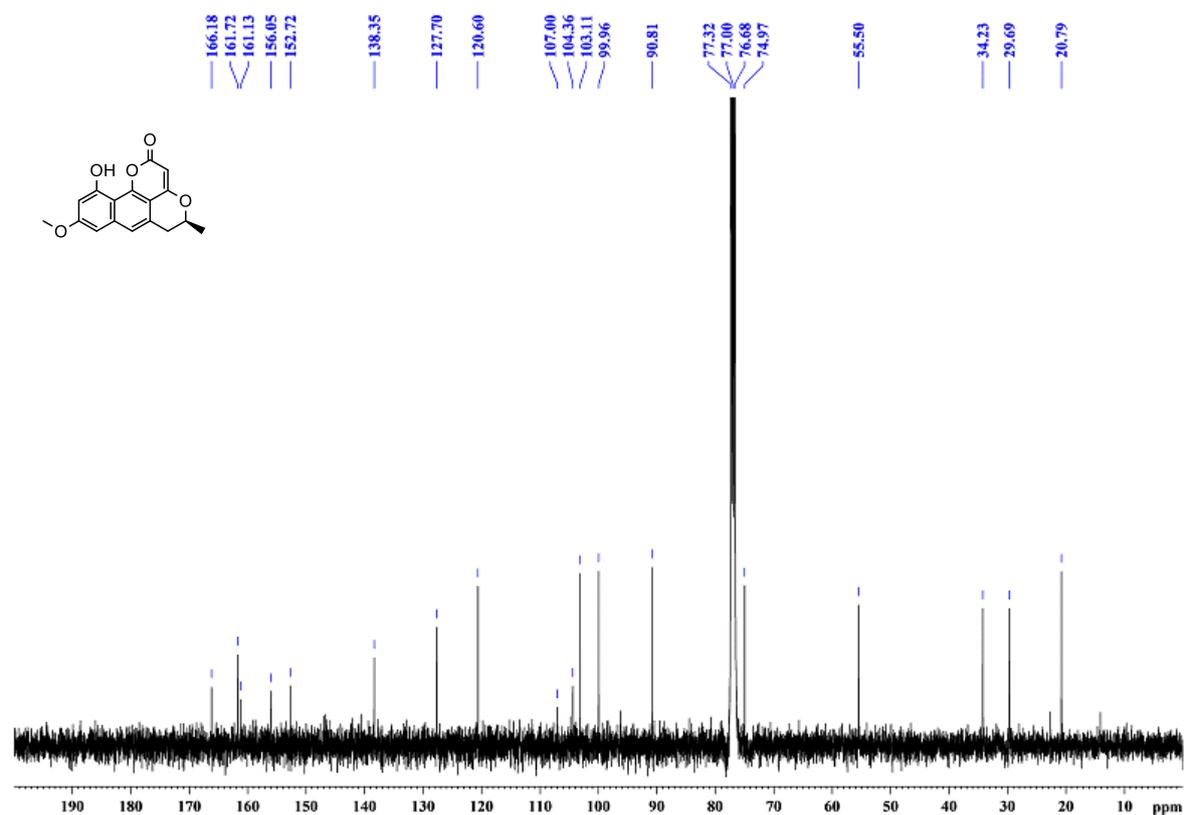
Ventilatone B (**12**) had the observed precursor ion at  $m/z$  327.0506 [M-H]<sup>-</sup>, calcd for [C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>7</sub> - H]<sup>-</sup>, 327.0505,  $\Delta_{m/z}$  = 0.31 ppm, and thus having the molecular formula of C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>7</sub>.

**Figure S30.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz) spectrum of lupeol (**13**) in CDCl<sub>3</sub>

**Figure S31.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz) spectrum of lupeol (13) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ **Figure S32.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz) spectrum of ventilatone A (15) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ 

**Figure S33.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz) spectrum of ventilatone A (15) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ **Figure S34.** ESI-HRMS spectrum of ventilatone A (15) in a negative ionization mode

Ventilatone A (15) had the observed precursor ion at  $m/z$  313.0710  $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ , calcd for  $[\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + \text{H}]^+$ , 313.0712,  $\Delta_{m/z} = 0.64$  ppm, and thus having the molecular formula of  $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ .

**Figure S35.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz) spectrum of ventilatone C (**16**) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ **Figure S36.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz) spectrum of ventilatone C (**16**) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ 

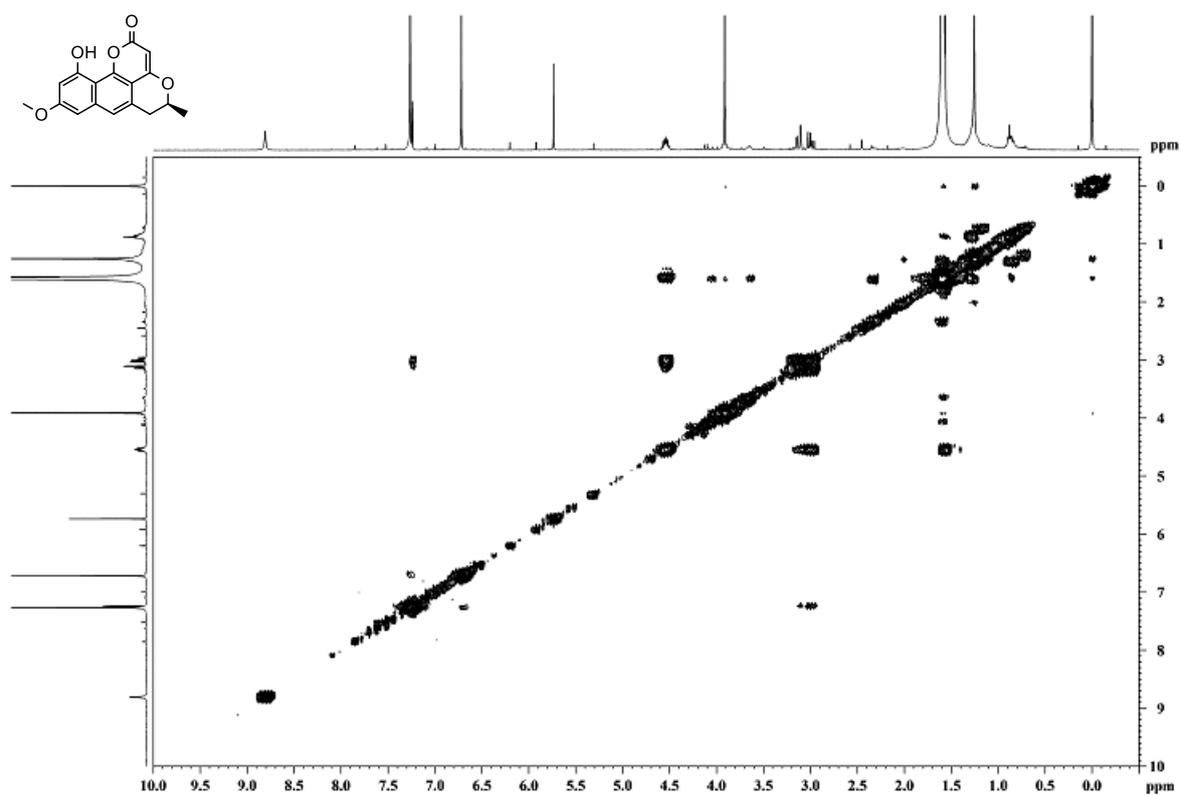
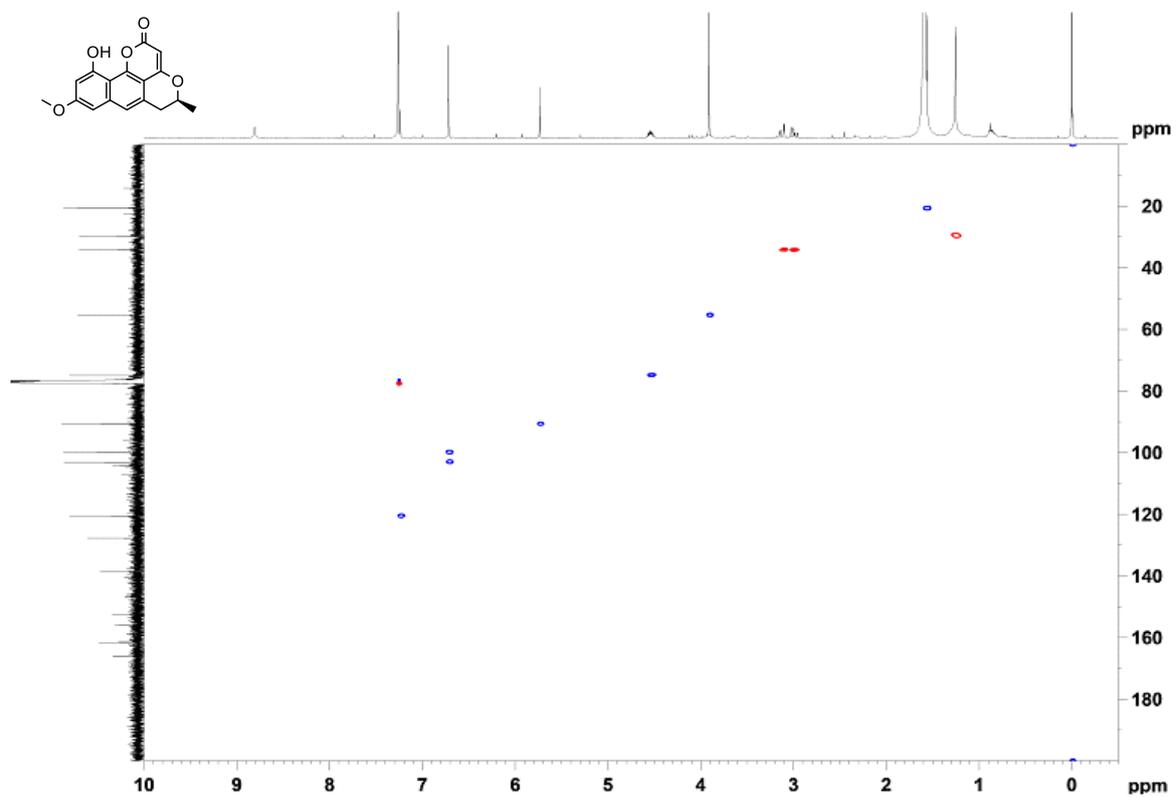
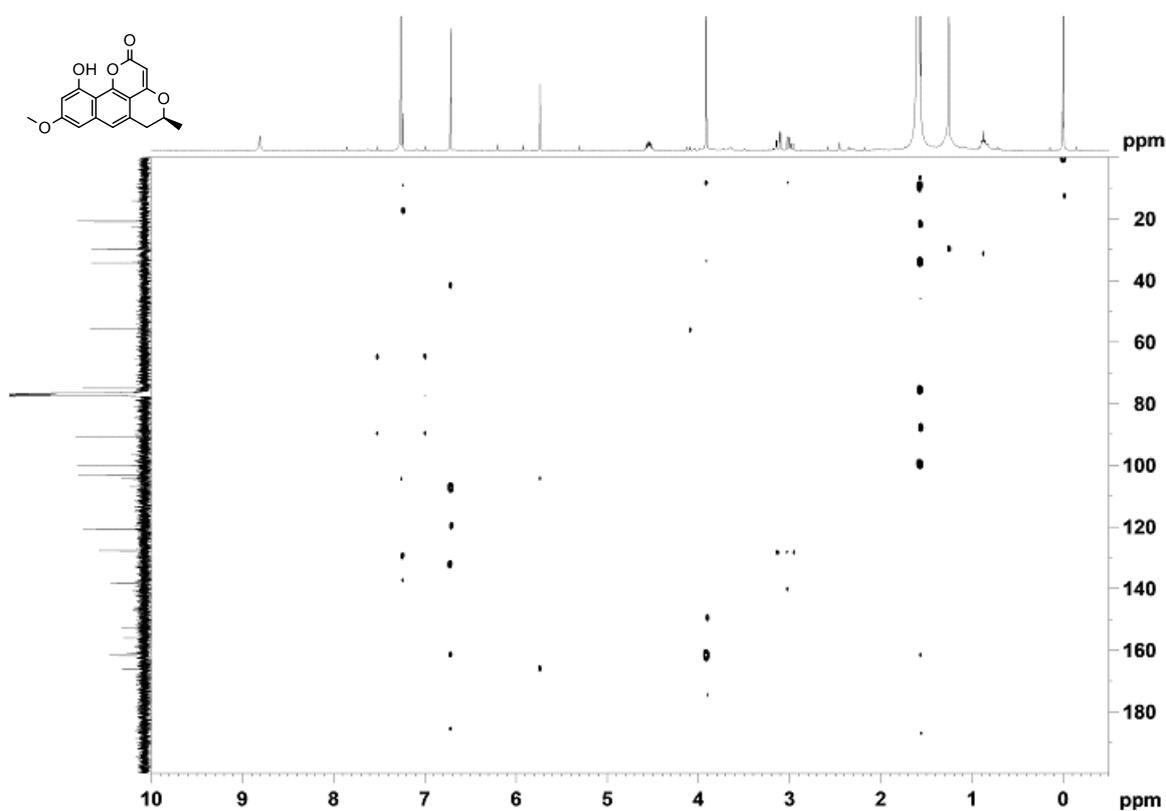
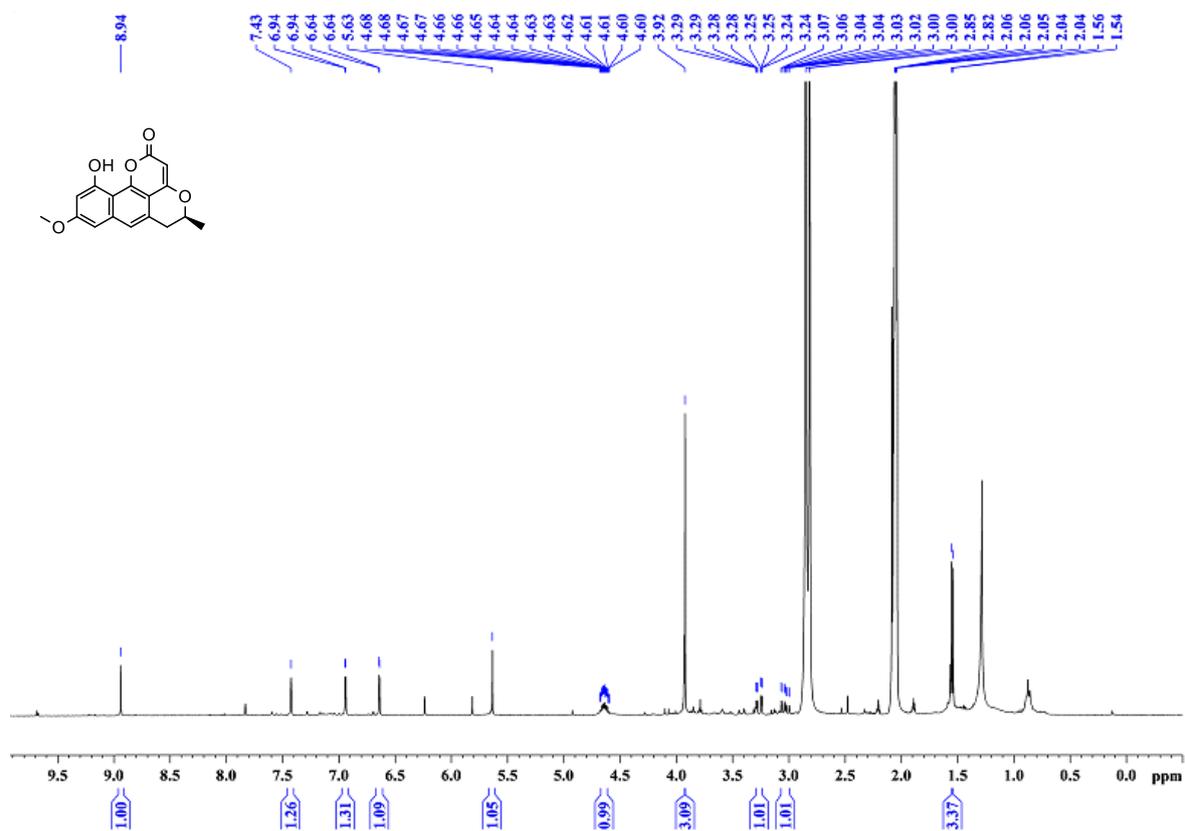
**Figure S37.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  COSY spectrum of ventilatone C (**16**) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ **Figure S38.** HSQC spectrum of ventilatone C (**16**) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ 

Figure S39. HMBC spectrum of ventilatone C (16) in CDCl<sub>3</sub>Figure S40. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz) spectrum of ventilatone C (16) in acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>

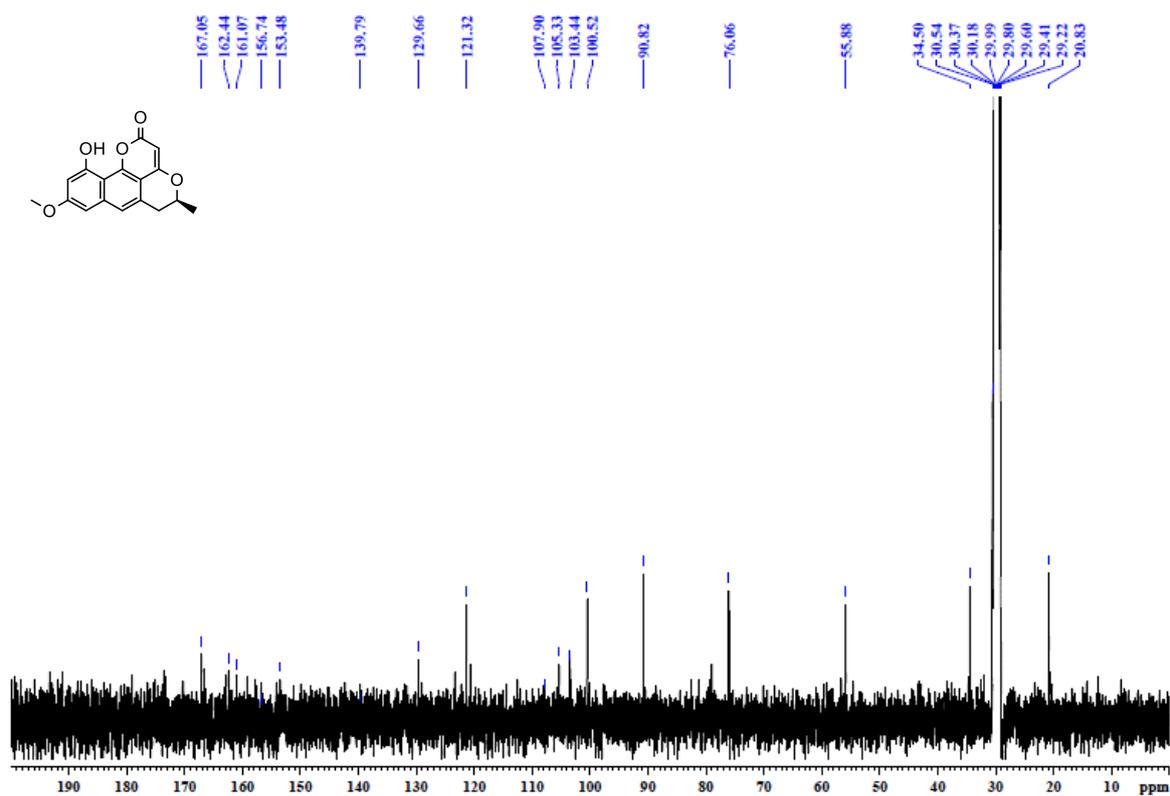
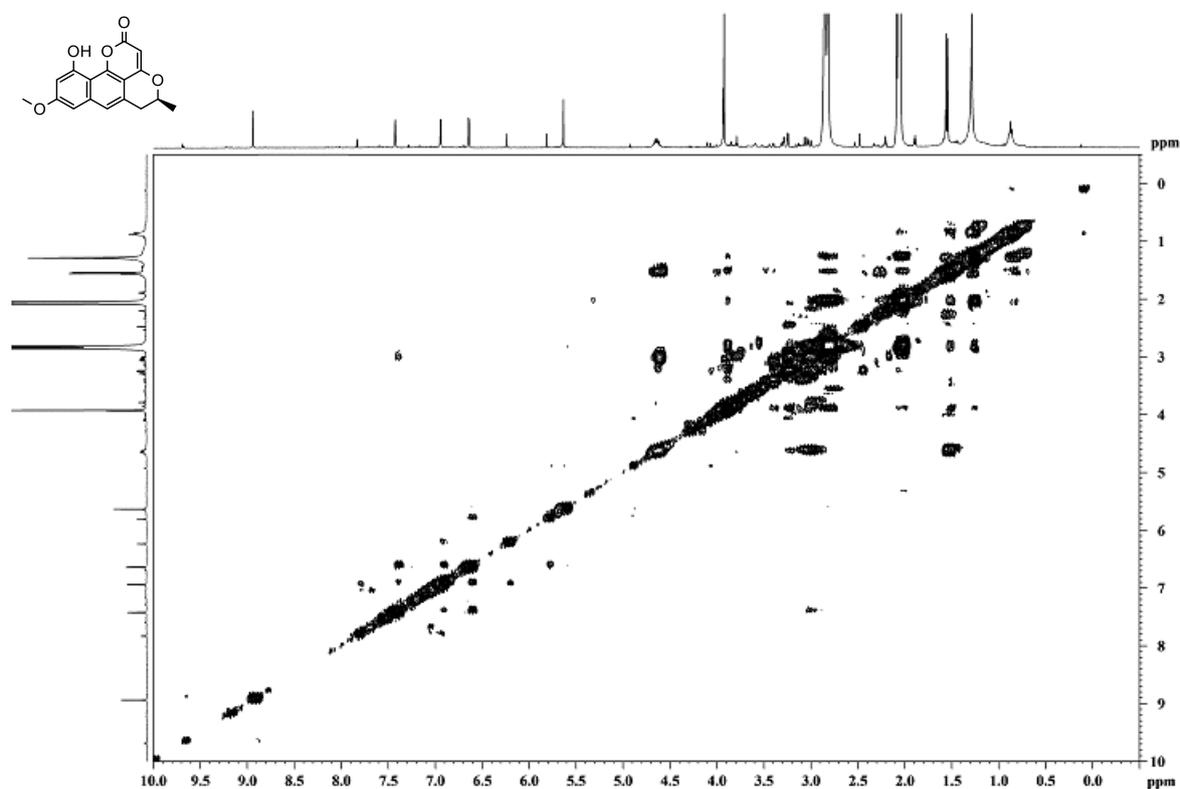
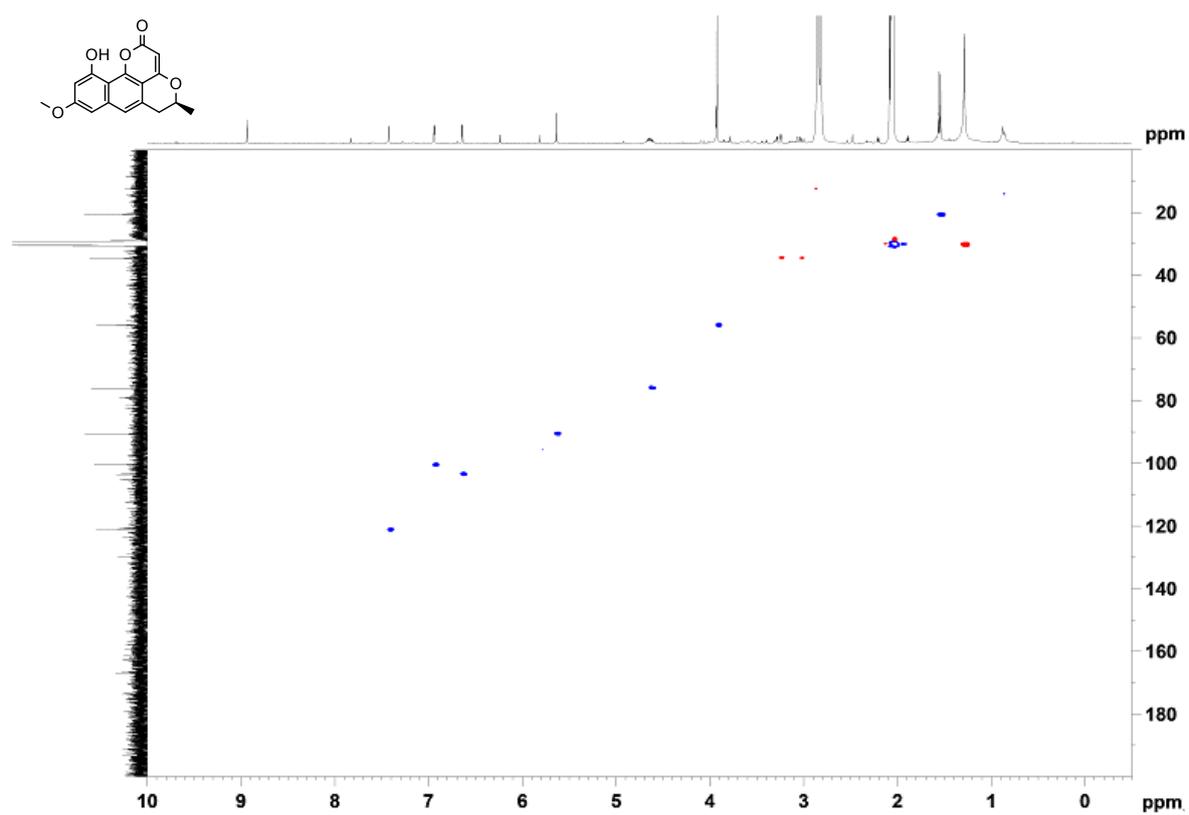
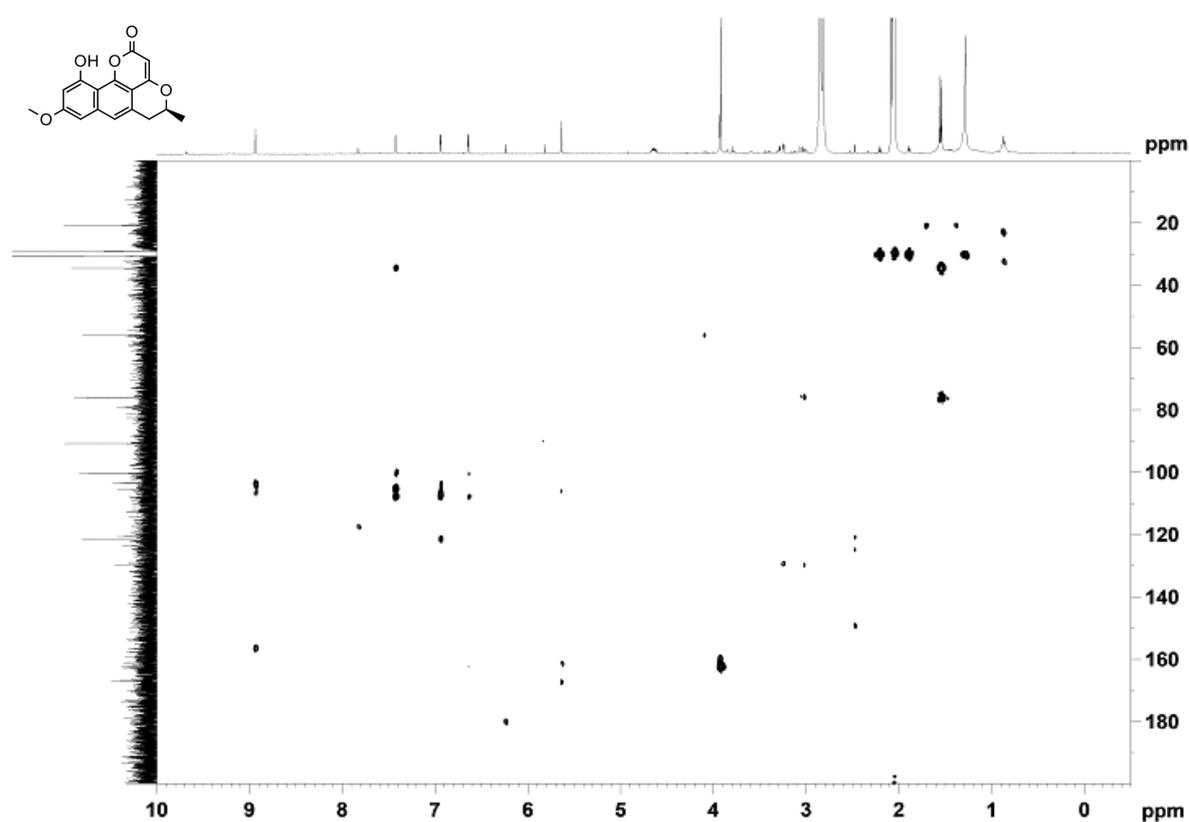
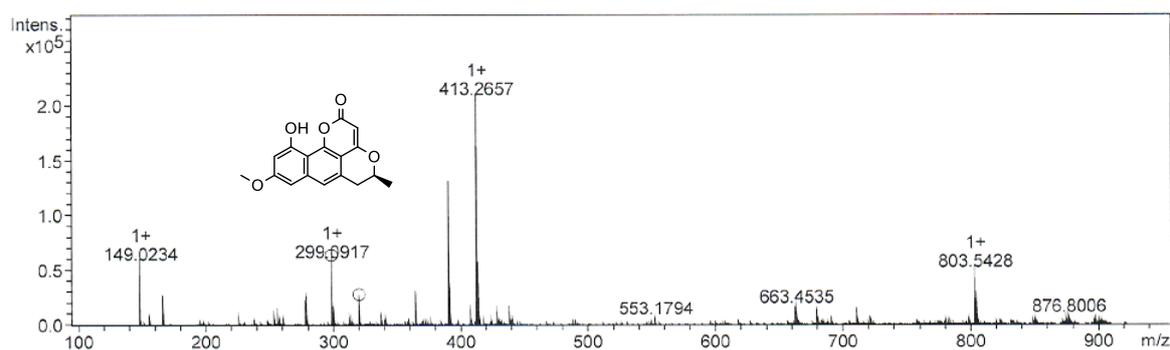
**Figure S41.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz) spectrum of ventilatone C (**16**) in acetone- $d_6$ **Figure S42.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  COSY spectrum of ventilatone C (**16**) in acetone- $d_6$ 

Figure S43. HSQC spectrum of ventilatone C (16) in acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>Figure S44. HMBC spectrum of ventilatone C (16) in acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>

**Figure S45.** ESI-HRMS spectrum of ventilatone C (**16**) in a positive ionization mode

Ventilatone C (**16**) had the observed precursor ion at  $m/z$  299.0917 ( $M+H$ )<sup>+</sup>, calcd for [ $C_{17}H_{14}O_5 + H$ ]<sup>+</sup>, 299.0919,  $\Delta_{m/z} = 0.67$  ppm, and thus having the molecular formula of  $C_{17}H_{14}O_5$ .

**Figure S46.** UV spectrum of ventilatone C (**16**) in  $H_2O:CH_3CN$  (30:70). This UV spectrum was from a photodiode array detector of HPLC.