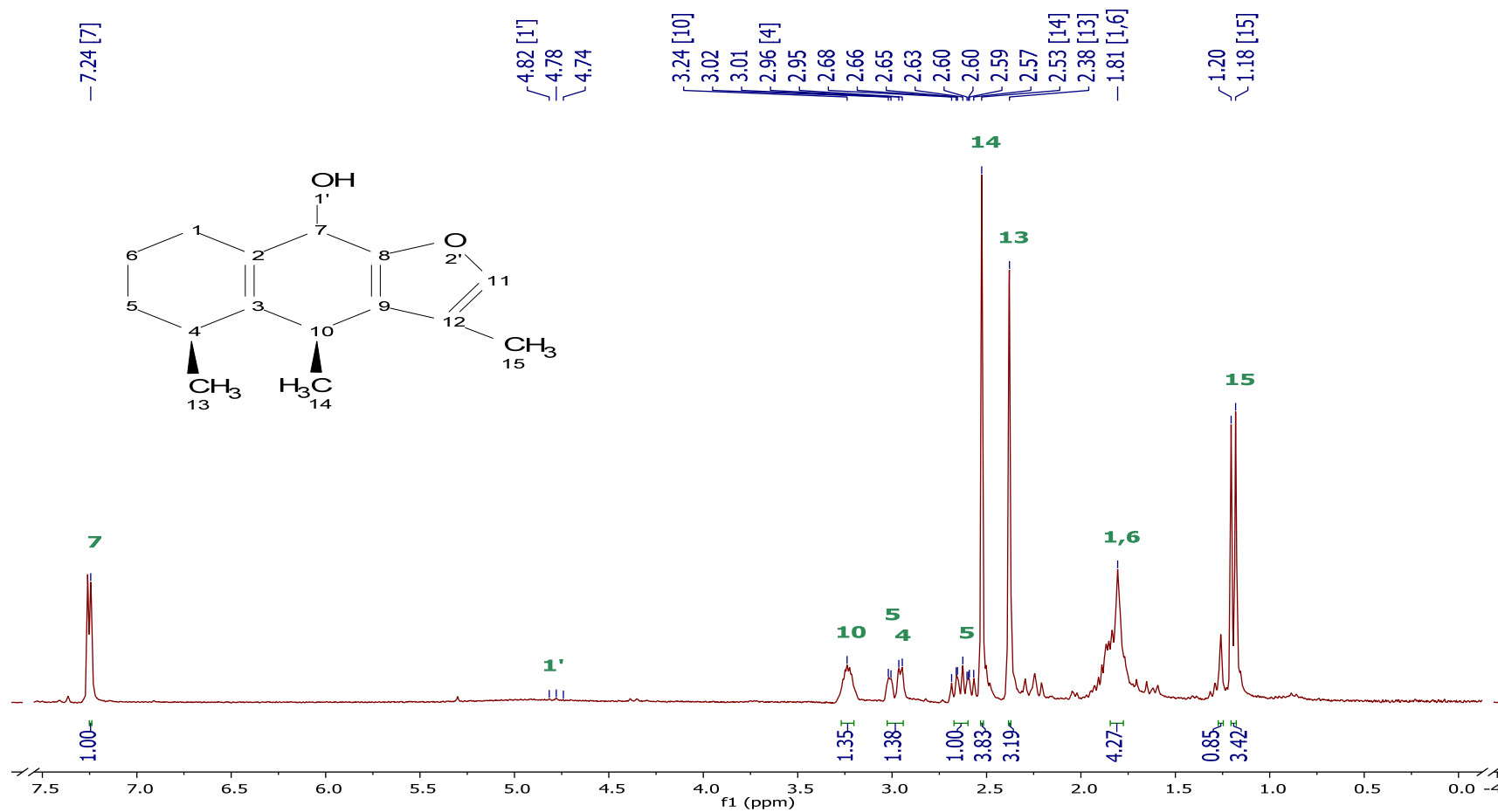
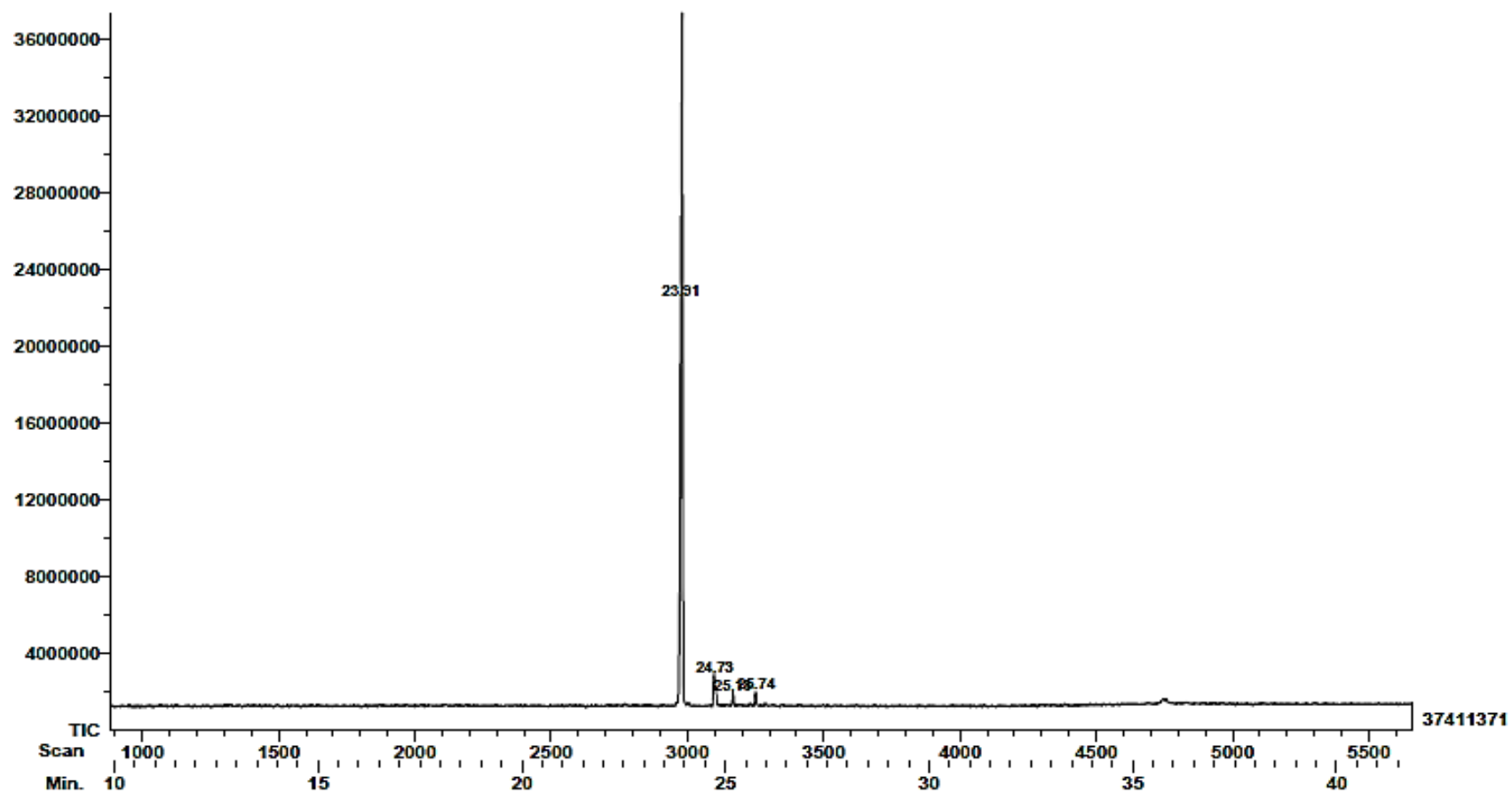


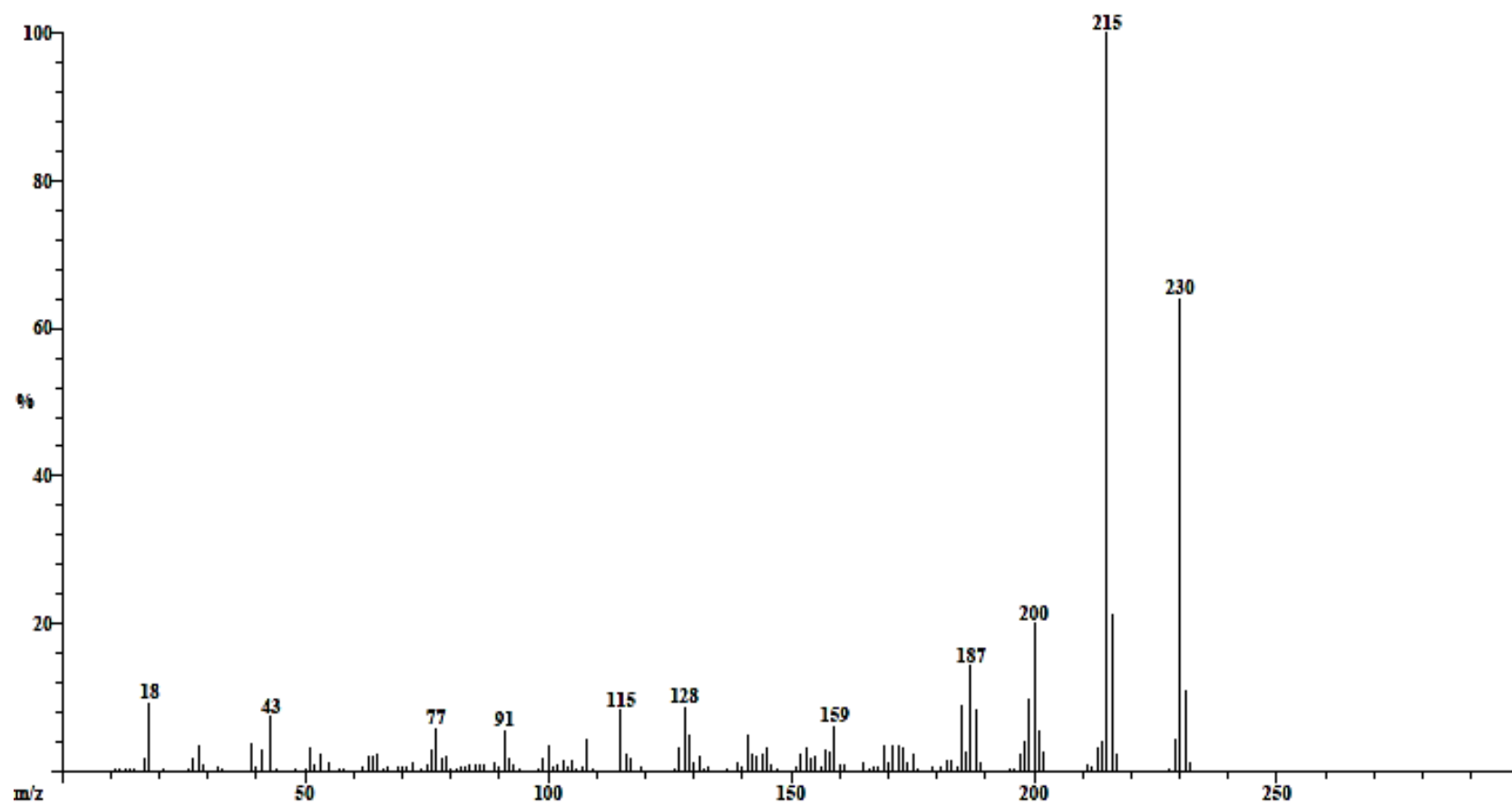
Supplementary figure 1-A: 300 MHz ^1H -Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) of cacalol.



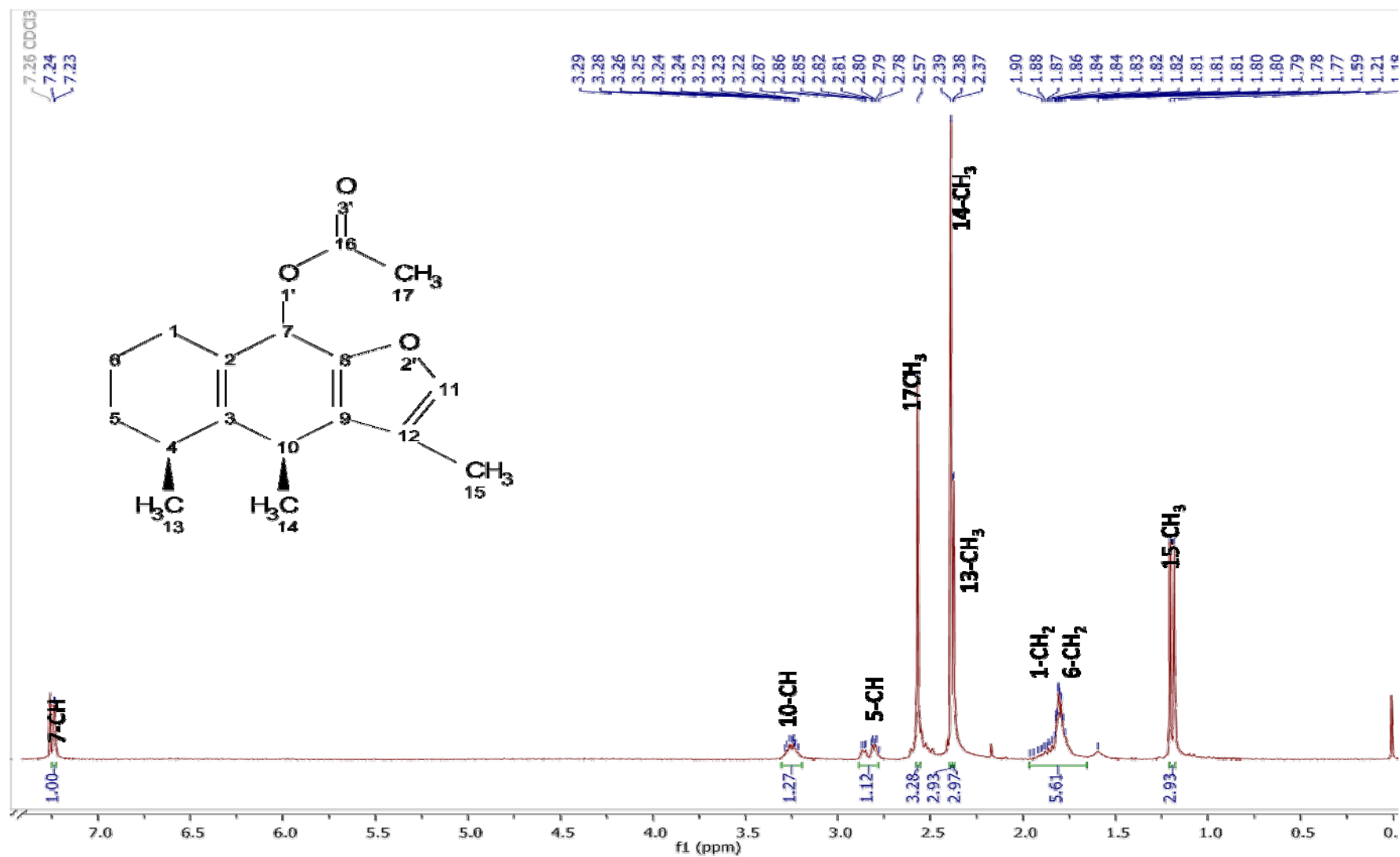
Supplementary figure 1-B. Gas Chromatography–Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) of cacalol.



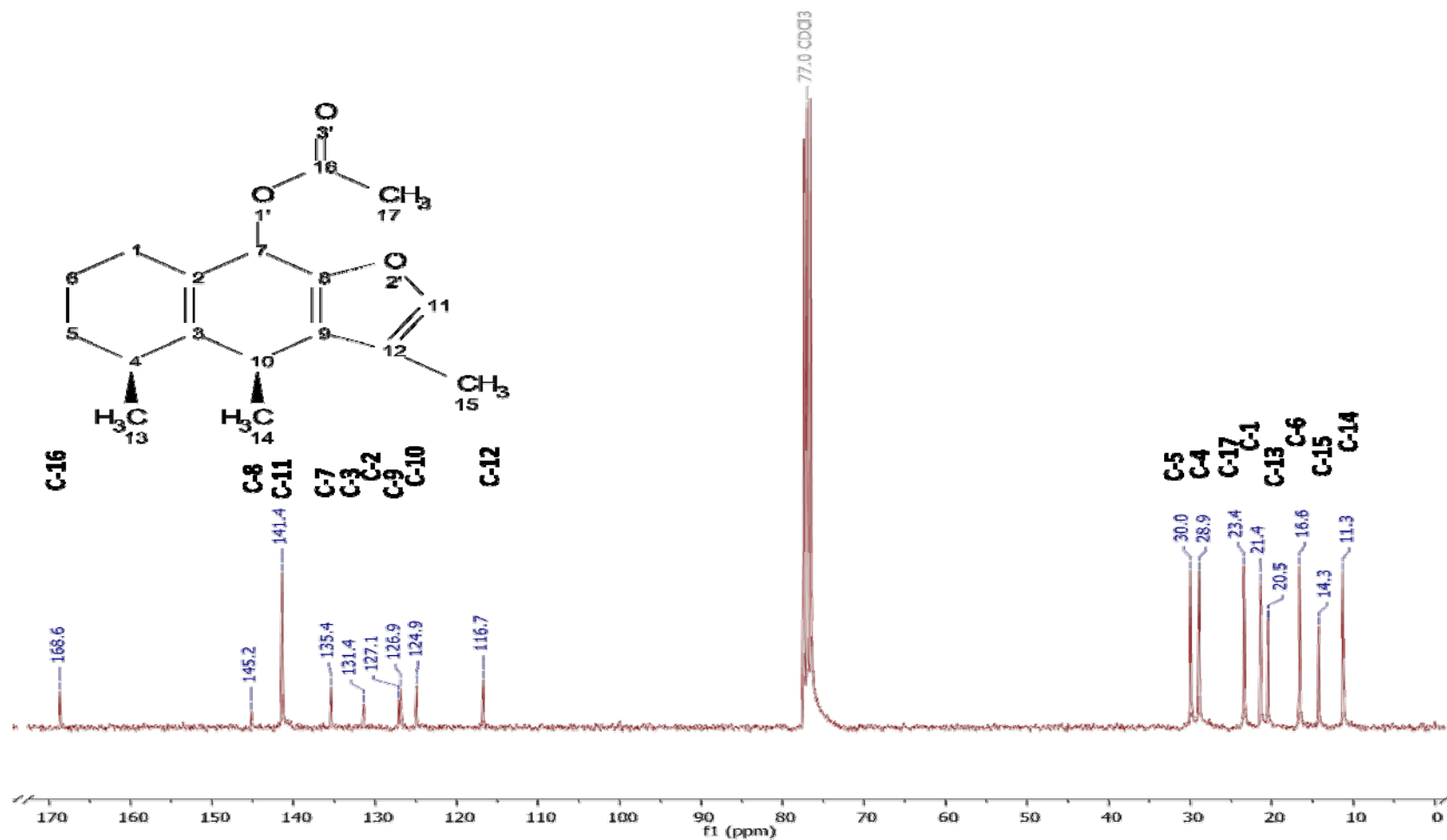
Supplementary figure 1-C. Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) of peak 23.91 min reference to cacalol.



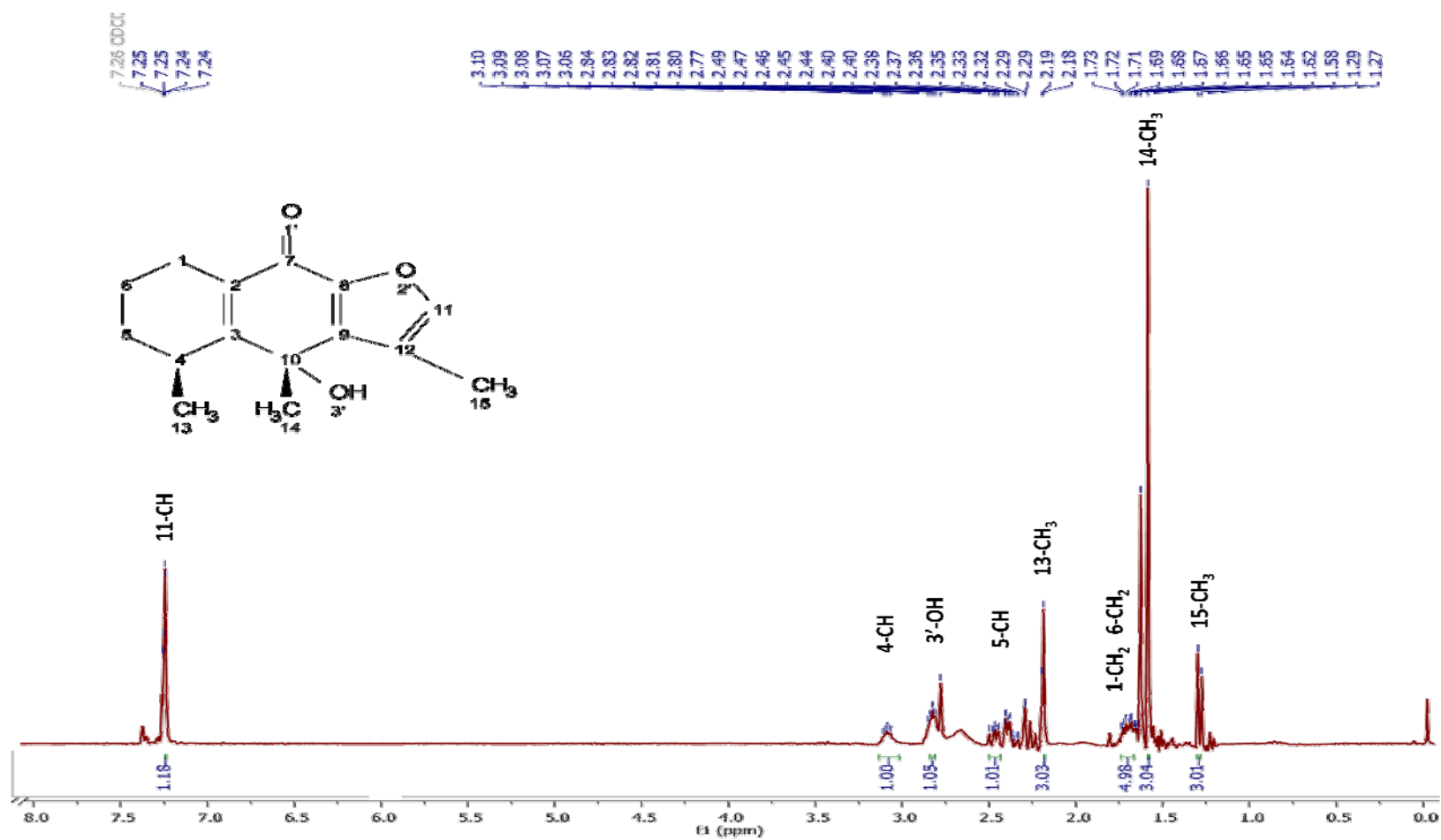
Supplementary figure 2-A: ^1H NMR 300 MHz of cacalol acetate.



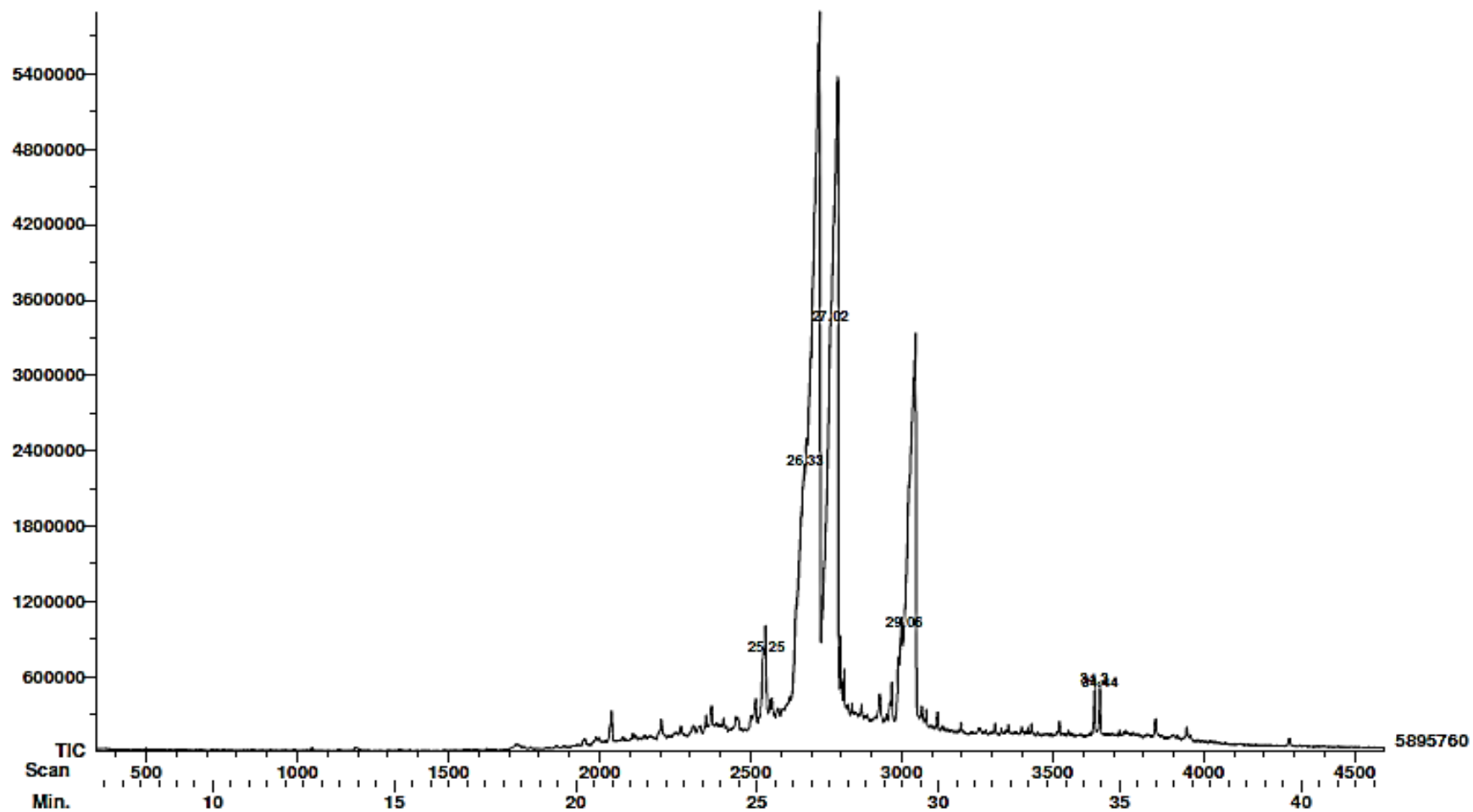
Supplementary figure 2-B: 300 MHz ^{13}C -Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) of cacalol acetate.



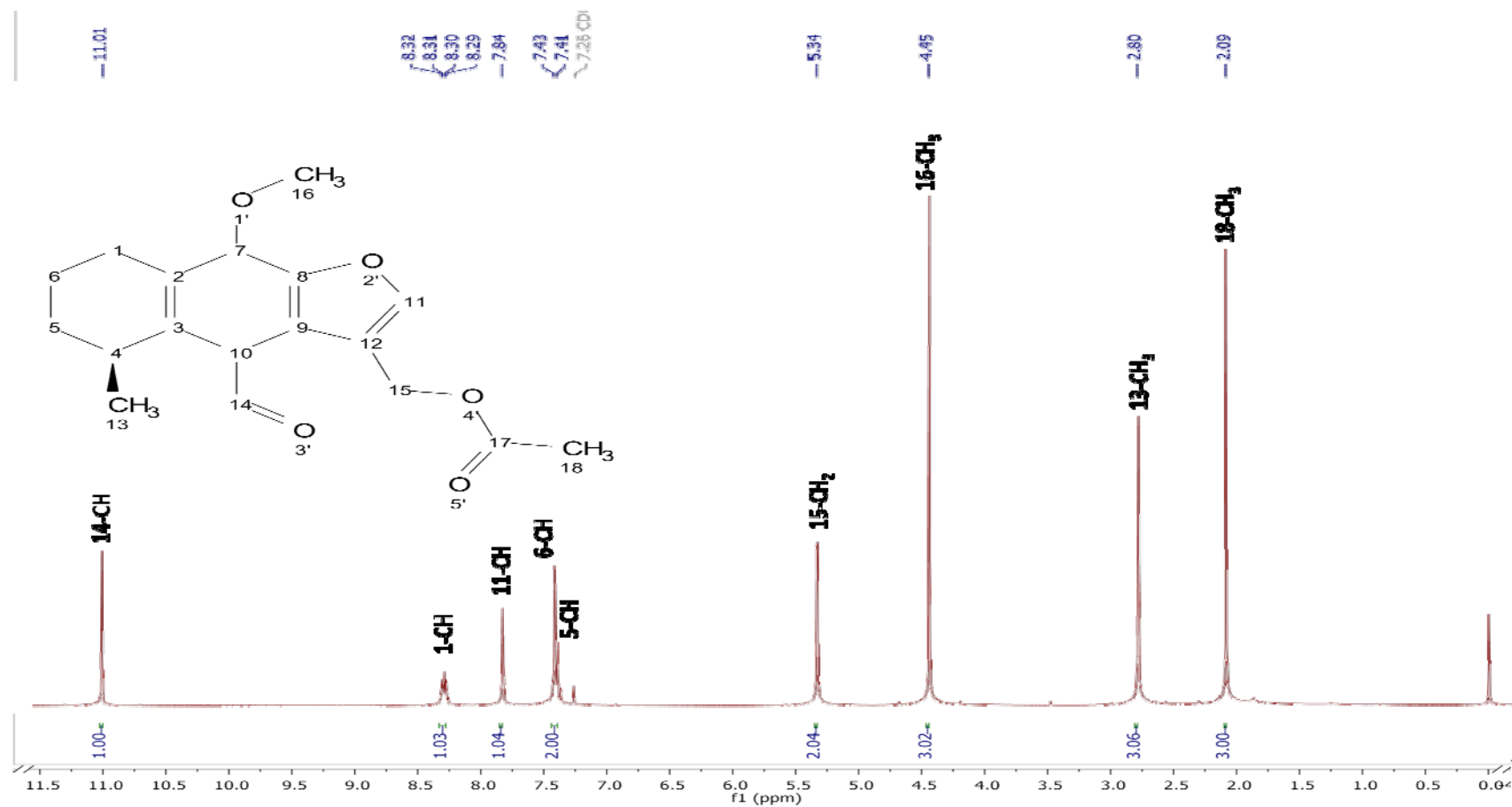
Supplementary figure 3-A: 300 MHz ^1H -Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) of cacalone.



Supplementary figure 3-B: Gas Chromatography–Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) of cacalone.



Supplementary figure 4-A: ^1H -NMR 300 MHz of maturin acetate.



Supplementary figure 4-B: HPLC of maturin acetate.

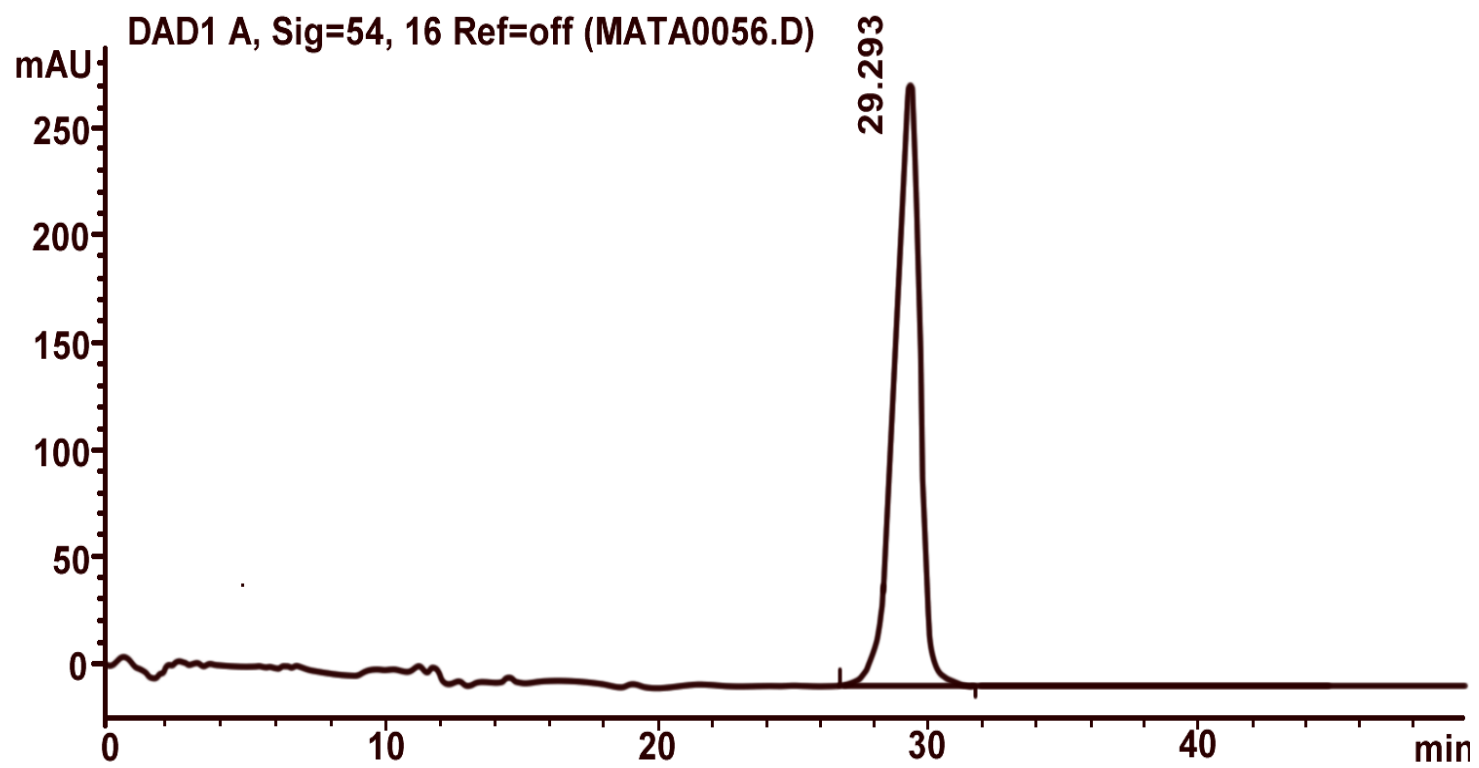


Figure 4-C: Mass Spectrometry of maturin acetate.

Instrument: JEOL GCmate

Inlet: GC

Ionization mode: EI+

Scan: 2365 R.T.: 31.32

Base: m/z 312; 99.6%FS TIC: 37719696

#Ions: 157

