- 1 Supporting Information
- 2 Mechanism of petal color change of Oenothera
- 3 flowers during senescence by chemical analysis of
- 4 flavonoid content
- 5 Yada Teppabut, Kin-ichi Oyama, Tadao Kondo and Kumi Yoshida
- 6 Supplementary materials

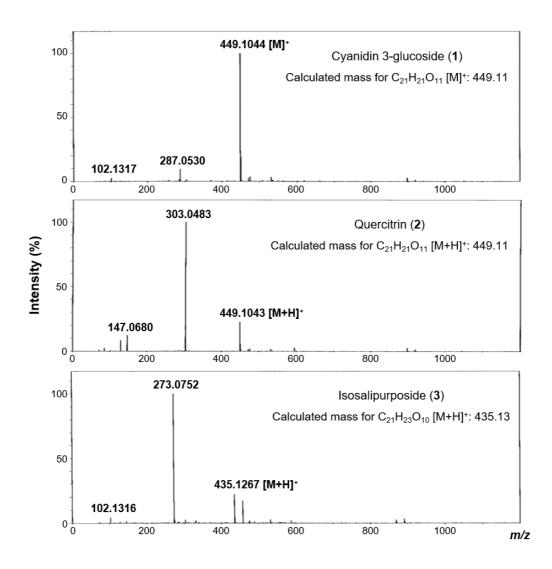


Figure S1. The LC-MS spectra of Cy3G (1), quercitrin (2) and isosalipurposide (3) from the extracts of *Oenothera* flowers. The spectra of Cy3G (1) and quercitrin (2) were obtained from the extract of *Oenothera tetraptera*, whereas the spectra of Cy3G (1) and isosalipurposide (3) was observed in *Oenothera laciniata* petal's extract.

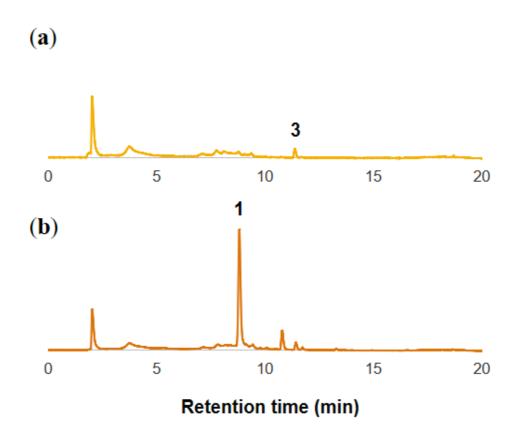


Figure S2. HPLC chromatogram of the extracts from petals of *O. stricta.* (a) Yellow petals at 0 h; (b) Orange petals at 12 h.

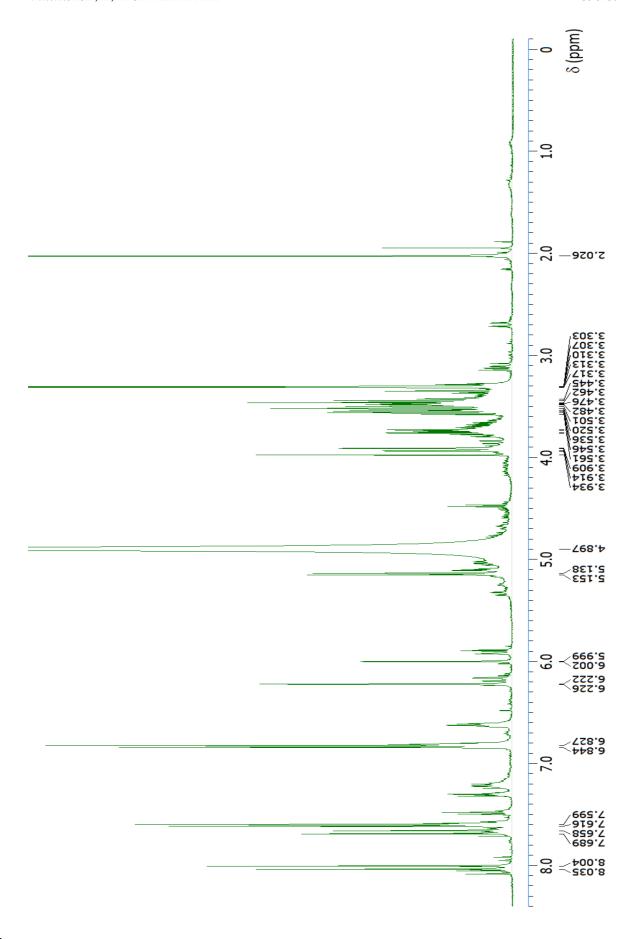
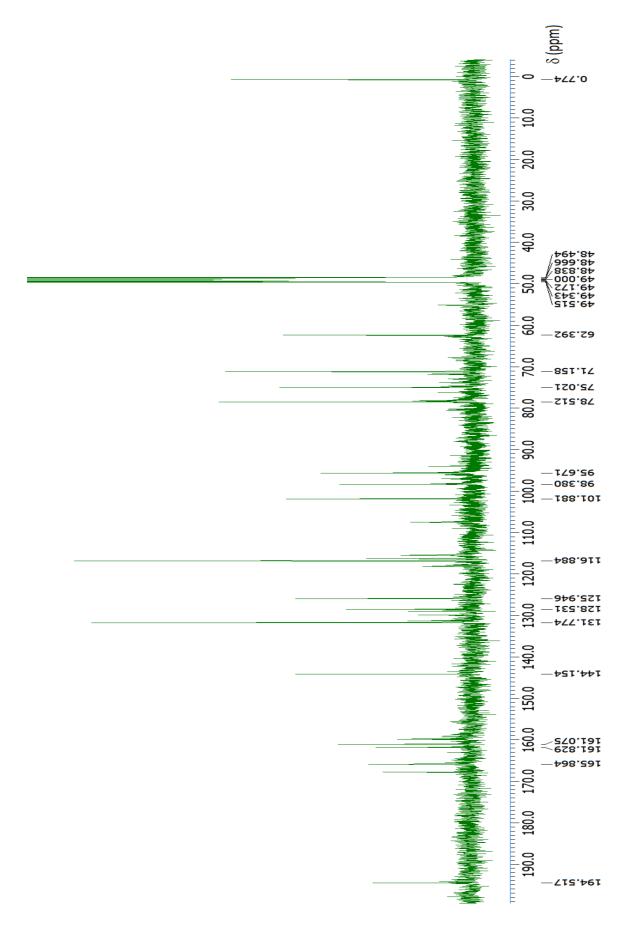


Figure S3. The ¹H NMR spectrum (500 MHz) of isosalipurposide (**3**) in CD₃OD at 25 °C.



14

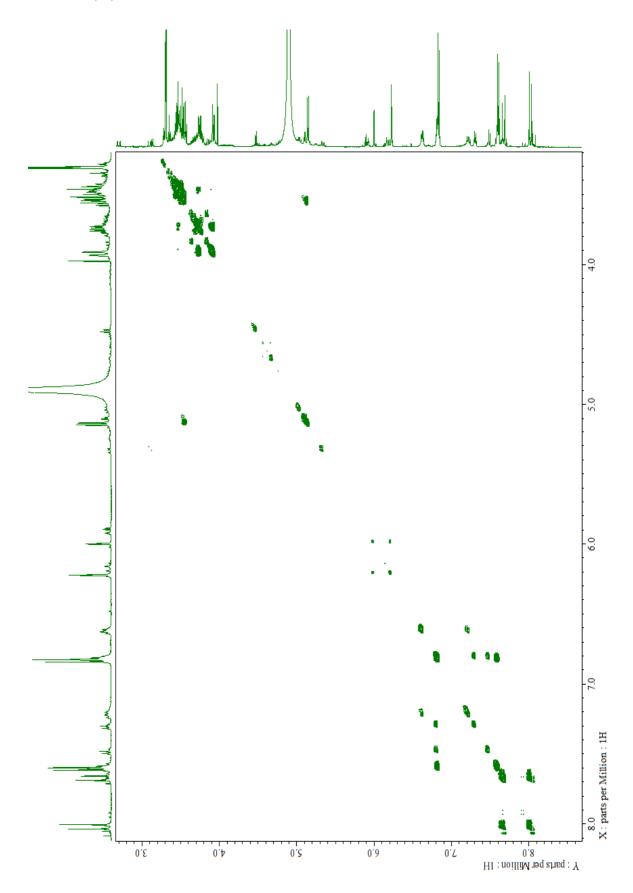


Figure S5. The COSY spectrum of isosalipurposide (3) in CD₃OD at 25 °C.

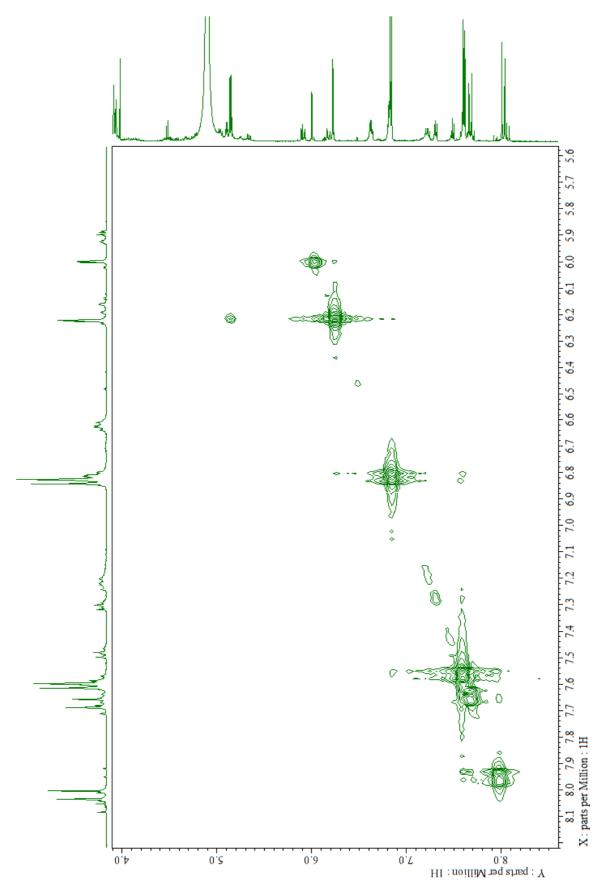


Figure S6. The NOESY spectrum of isosalipurposide (3) in CD $_3$ OD at 63 $^\circ$ C.

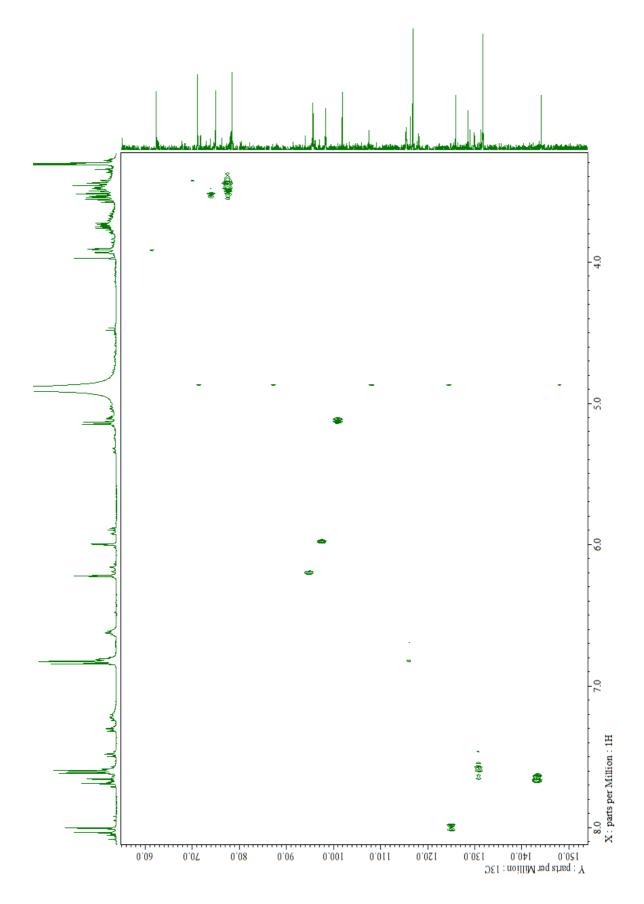


Figure S7. The HMQC spectrum of isosalipurposide (3) in CD₃OD at 25 °C.

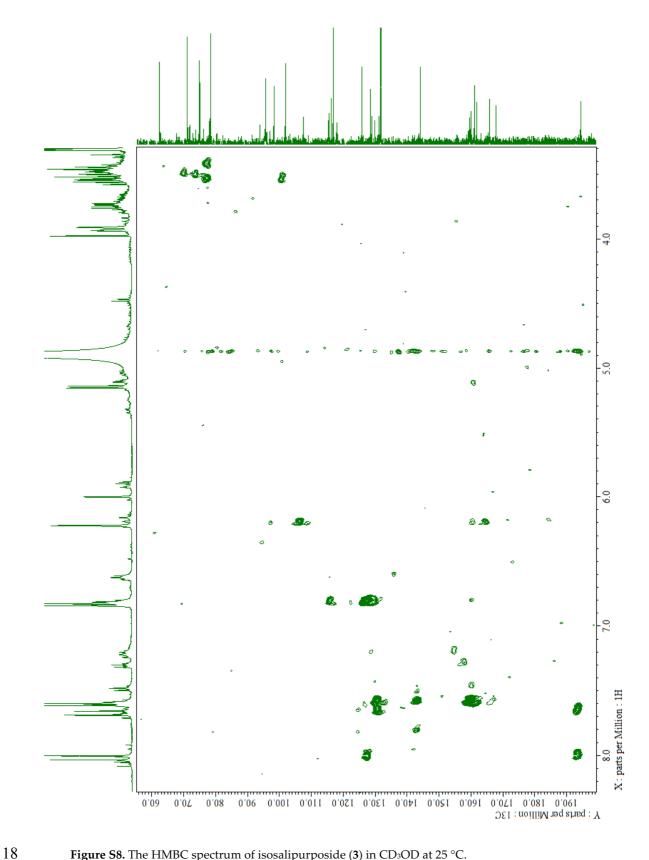


Figure S8. The HMBC spectrum of isosalipurposide (3) in CD₃OD at 25 °C.

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