

Supplementary Items

# Structure revision of isocereulide A, an isoform of the food poisoning emetic *B. cereus* toxin cereulide

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## Isolation of cereulide (1) and isocereulide A (2) *via* RP-HPLC

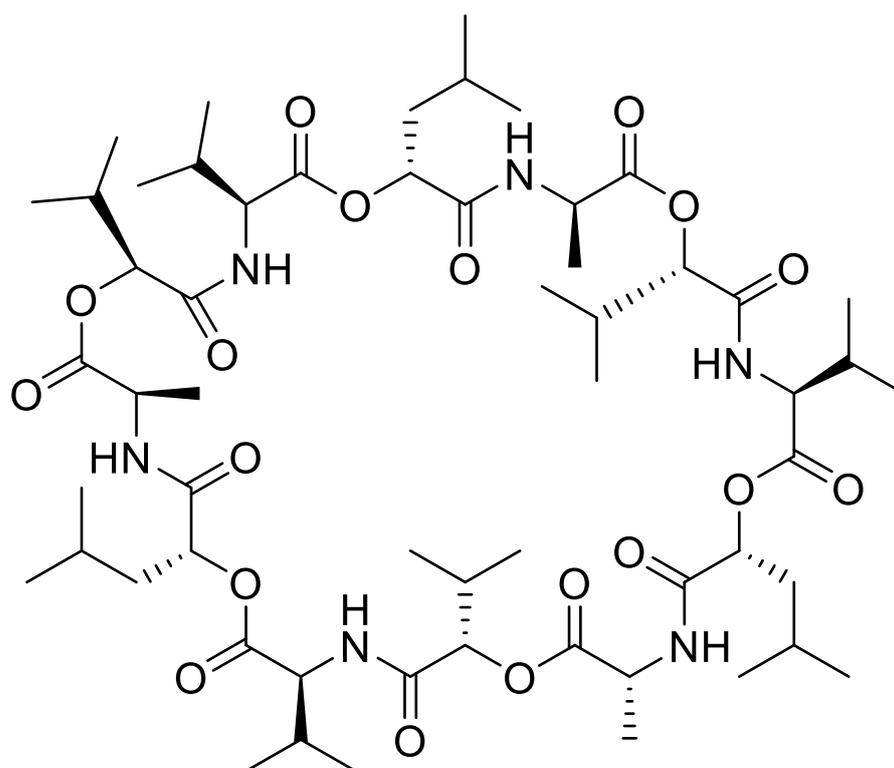
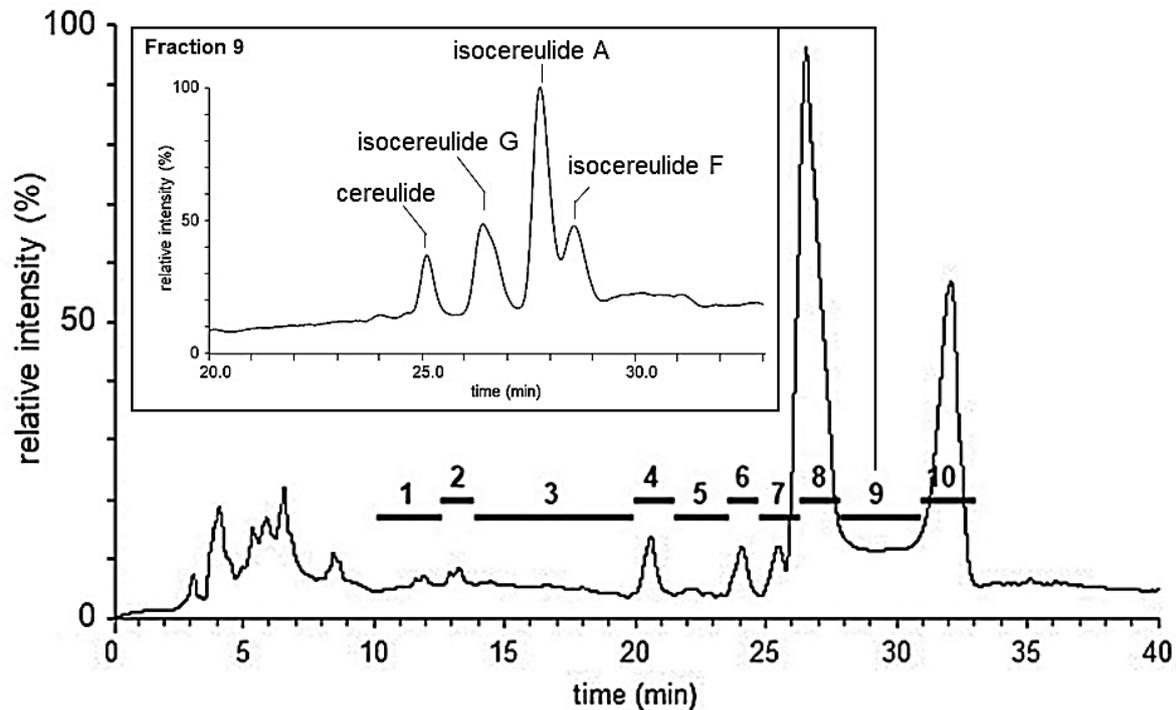
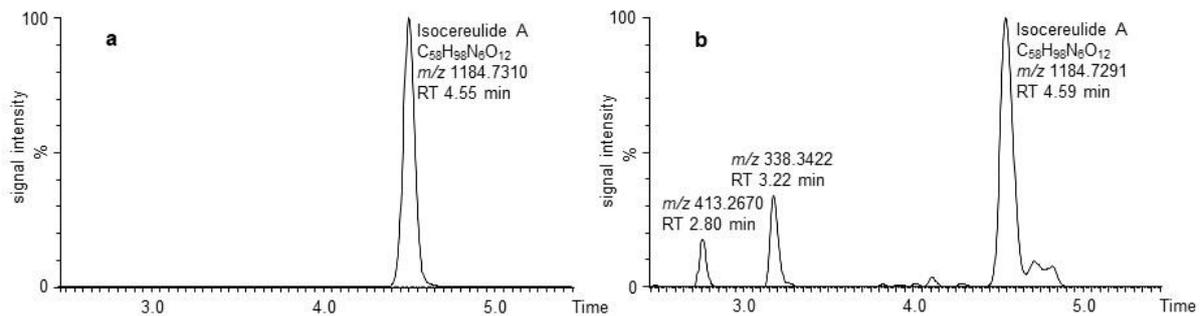


Figure 1. A: Cyclic structure of cereulide (1).



**Figure 1. B:** Chromatogram of the semi-preparative RP-HPLC separation of the ethanolic extract of *B. cereus* strain F4810/72, and analytical RP-HPLC run of fraction 9 for isolation of isocereulide A (2).



**Figure 2.** UPLC-ESI<sup>+</sup>-TOF-MS measurements of (a) the newly isolated isocereulide A (2) and (b) reference material of isocereulide A (2) obtained from Marxen *et al.* (2015).

**Table 1.** UPLC-ESI<sup>+</sup>-TOF-MS data of cereulide (1) and isocereulide A (2).

No. <sup>a</sup>	Variant <sup>b</sup>	F no. <sup>c</sup>	UPLC-ESI <sup>+</sup> -TOD-MS data			Structural modification <sup>h</sup>	
			RT <sup>d</sup> (min)	EM/AM <sup>e</sup> (var., ppm)	EC <sup>f</sup> @mass <sup>g</sup> (Da)	Cereulide	Variant
1	Cereulide	8	4.01	1170.7125/1170.7161 (+3.1)	C <sub>57</sub> H <sub>100</sub> N <sub>7</sub> O <sub>18</sub> (-)	-	-
-	Isocereulide A (Marxen <i>et al.</i> 2015 [1])	-	4.59	1184.7281/1184.7291 (+0.8)	C <sub>58</sub> H <sub>102</sub> N <sub>7</sub> O <sub>18</sub> (+14)	L-O-Val	L-O-Leu
2	Isocereulide A	9	4.55	1184.7281/1184.7310 (+2.4)	C <sub>58</sub> H <sub>102</sub> N <sub>7</sub> O <sub>18</sub> (+14)	L-O-Val	L-O-Ile

<sup>a</sup> Compound number of detected cereulide variant in order of reference in the text; <sup>b</sup> Structures of cereulide and isocereulide A are pictured in **Figure 4**. Reference substance for isocereulide A was obtained from Marxen *et al.* (2015) [1]; <sup>c</sup> HPLC fraction of *B. cereus* strain culture extract F4810/72 used for isolation of target compounds. Numbers of fractions are given according to the semi-preparative HPLC-fractionation shown in **Figure S1**; <sup>d</sup> Retention time on RP-C18 UPLC; <sup>e</sup> Exact mass (EM), calculated from elemental composition, and accurate mass (AM) of pseudo molecular ions [M+NH<sub>4</sub>]<sup>+</sup> of analytes determined via UPLC-ESI<sup>+</sup>-TOF-MS; <sup>f</sup> Elemental composition of the analyte; <sup>g</sup> Mass difference between cereulide and the target variant; <sup>h</sup> Listed  $\alpha$ -hydroxy acids in cereulide are replaced by the ones enlisted for each variant

### Dipeptide synthesis, isolation and characterization *via* 1D- and 2D-NMR data and MS<sup>e</sup> fragmentation

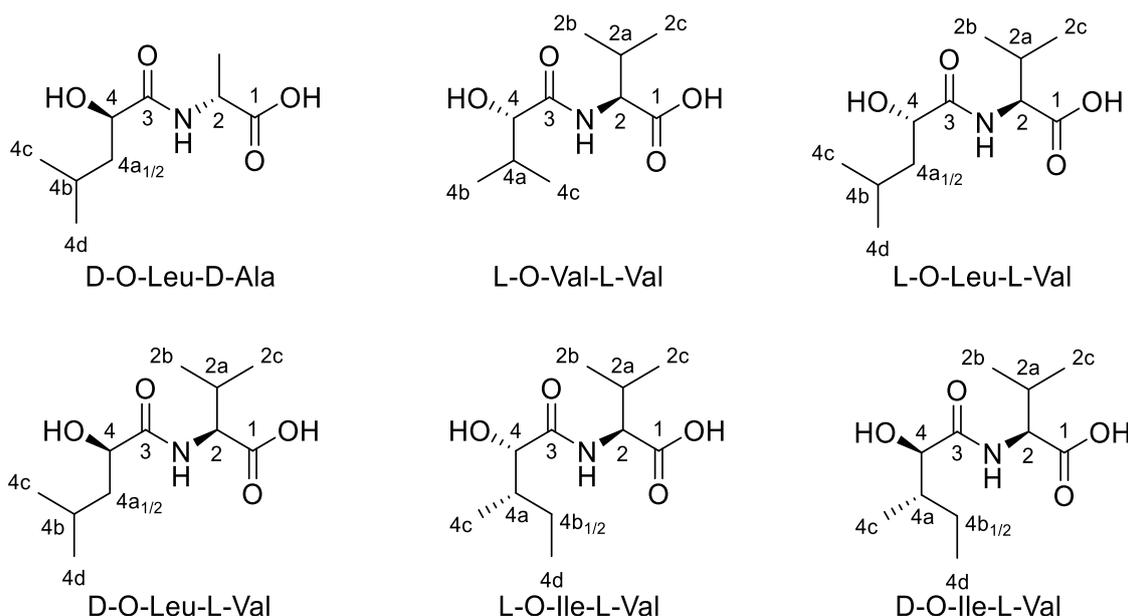
For the synthesis of adequate dipeptide references, an aliquot of enantiomeric pure wang resin bound Fmoc-L-Val (0.1 mmol), was steeped in DMF for 30 minutes [1–3]. After washing the resin with DMF (3 × 5 ml), piperidine in DMF (3 × 3 ml, 20 %) was added for a reaction time of 2 minutes, followed by another washing step with DMF (3 × 5 ml). Separately, *N,N*-Diisopropylethylamine (1.0 mmol) was added to a solution of *O*-(benzotriazol-1-yl)-*N,N,N',N'*-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate (0.49 mmol) and (2*R*,3*R*)-2-hydroxy-3-methylpentanoic acid (D-*O*-Ile), and (2*S*,3*S*)-2-hydroxy-3-methylpentanoic acid (L-*O*-Ile) (0.5 mmol), respectively, in DMF (1 ml). While implementing a nitrogen atmosphere, the solution was mixed with the prepared wang resin and left for reaction at room temperature for 1 h. Thereafter, the resin was washed with dichloromethane (5 × 3 ml), methanol (5 × 3 ml) and the resin bound dipeptide released under nitrogen atmosphere by applying a mixture of trifluoroacetic acid and water (95/5, v/v, 5 ml) and stirring overnight. Subsequently, the solved dipeptide was separated from the resin *via* filtration and washing the residue with a mixture of trifluoroacetic acid and water (95/5, v/v, 2 × 2 ml), followed by water (2 × 2 ml). After unifying all liquids, excess water and acid were removed by freeze drying twice.

Purification of the dipeptides was obtained via semi-preparative HPLC, consisting of two PU-2087 pumps (Jasco, Groß-Umstadt, Germany), DG-2080-53 degasser (Jasco, Groß-Umstadt, Germany), and UV 2075 detector (Jasco, Groß-Umstadt, Germany). The sample was manually injected using a Rh 7725i loop injection valve (Rheodyne, Bensheim, Germany), data evaluation was performed *via* Chrompass 1.8.6.1 (Jasco, Groß-Umstadt, Germany). The column was kept at room temperature with solvent A being 0.1 % aqueous HCOOH, and solvent B being MeCN (0.1 % HCOOH), at a flow of 4 ml/min. The effluent was monitored at 220 nm. The specific parameters for the dipeptides D-*O*-Ile-L-Val and L-*O*-Ile-L-Val are as follows:

Stationary phase: 250 × 10 mm, Synergi 4u Polar-RP 80A (Phenomenex, Aschaffenburg, Germany)

Gradient: 30 % B isocratically for 3 min, increase in 7 min to 70 % B, increase in 2 min to 100 % B, hold for 2 min, decrease within 1 min to 30 % B, followed by 3 min equilibration time.

The solvent of the purified dipeptides (D-*O*-Ile-L-Val, L-*O*-Ile-L-Val) was evaporated under nitrogen current and the substance suspended in water (5 ml). After freeze drying, molecular characterization and structure determination was performed by applying 1D- and 2D-NMR-spectroscopy and UPLC-TOF-MS<sup>e</sup> experiments. The dipeptides D-*O*-Leu-D-Ala, D-*O*-Leu-L-Val, L-*O*-Leu-L-Val and L-*O*-Val-L-Val were obtained by Sandra Marxen [1]. NMR-data for L-*O*-Leu-L-Val and D-*O*-Leu-L-Val are according to literature [1]. The chemical structures and NMR-data of all dipeptides are enlisted below, the numeration of single atoms is corresponding to **Figure S3**.



**Figure 3.** Structures of synthesized reference dipeptide units, with numbered atoms for assignment of NMR data.

**D-O-Leu-D-Ala:**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  [500 MHz,  $d_3$ -MeOD, COSY, 298 K]:  $\otimes\otimes$  0.95 [d, 6H,  $J = 6.7$  Hz, H-C(4c, d)], 1.41 [d, 3H,  $J = 7.3$  Hz, H-C(2a)], 1.44 – 1.59 [m, 2H, H-C(4a)], 1.81 – 1.91 [m, 1H, H-C(4b)], 4.05 [dd, 1H,  $J = 3.7, 9.6$  Hz, H-C(4)], 4.38 [q, 1H,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, H-C(2)].  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  [125 MHz,  $d_3$ -MeOD, HSQC, HMBC, 298 K]:  $\delta$  18.53 [C (2a)], 21.92 [C (4c)], 24.09 [C (4d)], 25.65 [C (4b)], 44.85 [C (4a)], 49.32 [C (2)], 71.42 [C (4)], 176.62 [C (1)], 177.55 [C (3)].

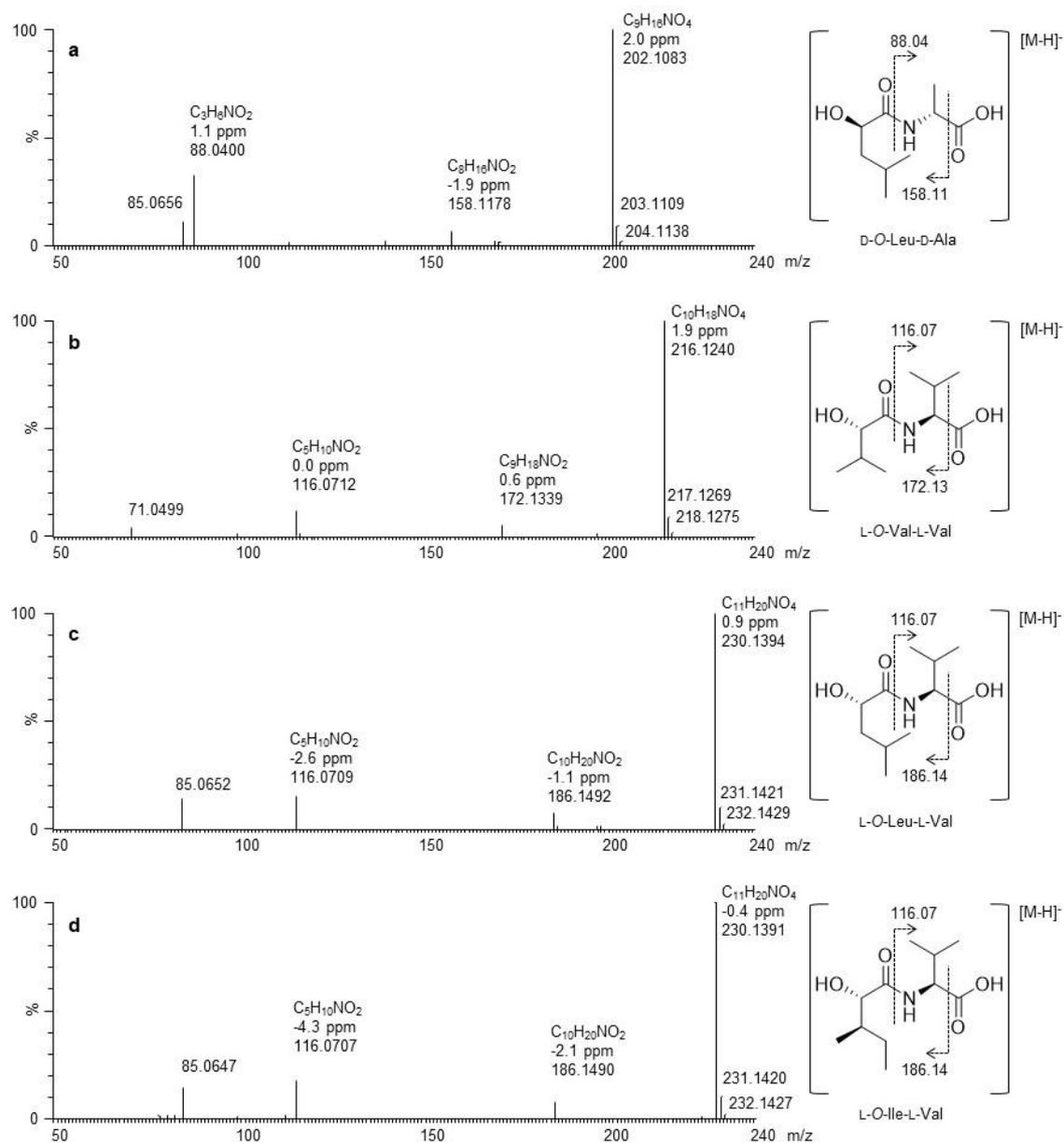
**L-O-Val-L-Val:**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  [400 MHz,  $d_3$ -MeOD, COSY, 298 K]:  $\delta$  0.87 [d, 3H,  $J = 6.8$  Hz,  $\text{H}_3\text{-C}$  (4b)], 0.96 [d, 3H,  $J = 7.1$  Hz,  $\text{H}_3\text{-C}$  (2b)], 0.98 [d, 3H,  $J = 7.1$  Hz,  $\text{H}_3\text{-C}$  (2c)], 1.02 [d, 3H,  $J = 7.0$  Hz,  $\text{H}_3\text{-C}$  (4c)], 2.05 – 2.16 [m, 1H, H-C (4a)], 2.16 – 2.28 [m, 1H, H-C (2a)], 3.89 [d, 1H,  $J = 3.4$  Hz, H-C (4)], 4.36 [d, 1H,  $J = 4.7$  Hz, H-C (2)].  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  [100 MHz,  $d_3$ -MeOD, HSQC, HMBC, 298 K]:  $\delta$  16.39 [C (4b)], 18.23 [C (2b)], 19.82 [C (2c, 4c)], 32.33 [C (2a)], 33.01 [C (4a)], 58.62 [C (2)], 77.22 [C (4)], 175.05 [C (1)], 176.57 [C (3)].

**L-O-Leu-L-Val:**  $^1\text{H NMR}$  [500 MHz,  $d_3$ -MeOD, COSY, 298 K]:  $\delta$  0.96 [m, 12H, H-C(2b,2c, 4c, 4d)], 1.53 [m, 2H, H-C(4a)], 1.87 [m, 1H, H-C(4b)], 2.20 [m, 1H, H-C(2a)], 4.07 [dd, 1H,  $J = 9.7, 3.5$  Hz, H-C(4)], 4.34 [d, 1H,  $J = 5.0$  Hz, H-C(2)].  $^{13}\text{C NMR}$  [125 MHz,  $d_3$ -MeOD, HMBC, HSQC, 298 K]:  $\delta$  18.0 [C(2b, 2c)], 19.6 [C(2b,2c)], 21.7 [C(4c,4d)], 24.0 [C(4c, 4d)], 25.6 [C(4b)], 32.3 [C(2a)], 45.0 [C(4a)], 58.5 [C(2)], 71.5 [C(4)], 175.2 [C(1)], 177.6 [C(3)].

**D-O-Leu-L-Val:**  $^1\text{H NMR}$  [500 MHz,  $d_3$ -MeOD, COSY, 298 K]:  $\delta$  0.96 [m, 12H, H-C(2b,2c, 4c, 4d)], 1.53 [m, 2H, H-C(4a)], 1.86 [m, 1H, H-C(4b)], 2.21 [m, 1H, H-C(2a)], 4.10 [dd, 1H,  $J = 4.3, 8.9$  Hz, H-C(4)], 4.34 [d, 1H,  $J = 5.1$  Hz, H-C(2)].  $^{13}\text{C NMR}$  [125 MHz,  $d_3$ -MeOD, HMBC, HSQC, 298 K]:  $\delta$  18.1 [C(2b, 2c)], 19.5 [C(2b,2c)], 21.8 [C(4c,4d)], 23.9 [C(4c, 4d)], 25.5 [C(4b)], 32.1 [C(2a)], 44.6 [C(4a)], 58.4 [C(2)], 71.4 [C(4)], 174.6 [C(1)], 177.7 [C(3)].

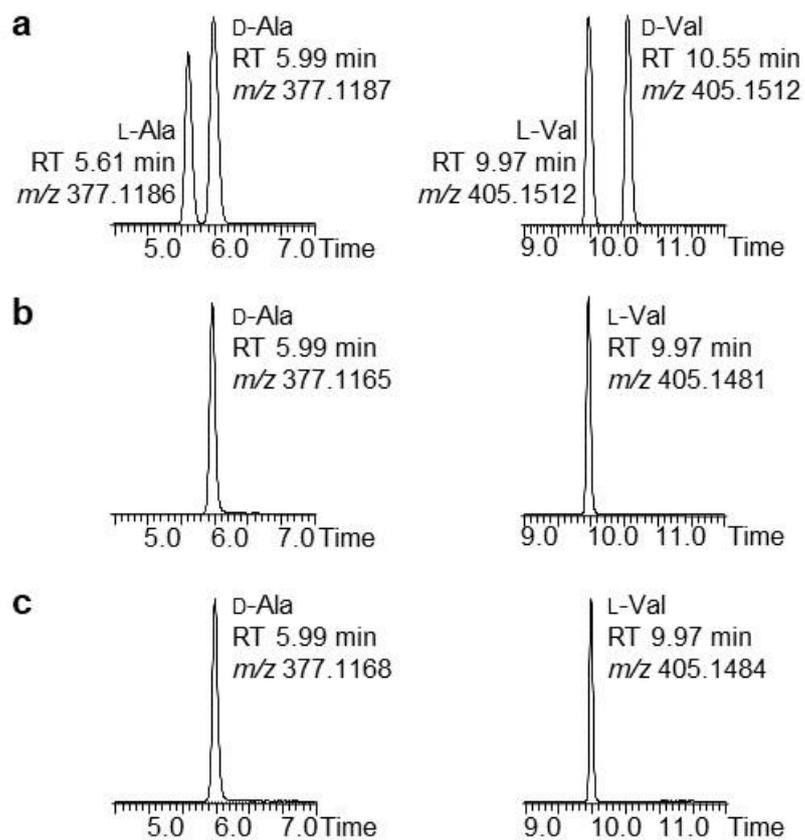
**L-O-Ile-L-Val:**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  [500 MHz,  $d_3$ -MeOD, COSY, 298 K]:  $\otimes$  0.83 [t, 3H,  $J = 7.4$  Hz, H-C(4d)], 0.87 [d, 3H,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, H-C(2b)], 0.89 [d, 3H,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, H-C(2c)], 0.93 [d, 3H,  $J = 6.9$  Hz, H-C(4c)], 1.17 – 1.32 [m, 1H, H-C(4b<sub>1</sub>)], 1.39 – 1.52 [m, 1H, H-C(4b<sub>2</sub>)], 1.79 – 1.90 [m, 1H, H-C(4a)], 2.16 – 2.27 [m, 1H, H-C(2a)], 3.85 [d, 1H,  $J = 3.6$  Hz, H-C(4)], 4.22 [d, 1H,  $J = 3.6$  Hz, H-C(2)].  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  [125 MHz,  $d_3$ -MeOD, HSQC, HMBC, 298 K]:  $\delta$  12.40 [C (4d)], 16.28 [C (4c)], 18.35 [C (2b)], 20.21 [C (2c)], 24.66 [C (4b)], 32.70 [C (2a)], 39.90 [C (4a)], 60.00 [C (2)], 77.43 [C (4)], 176.36 [C (3)], 177.10 [C (1)].

**D-O-Ile-L-Val:**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  [500 MHz,  $d_3$ -MeOD, COSY, 298 K]:  $\delta$  0.79 [d, 3H,  $J = 6.9$  Hz,  $\text{H}_3\text{-C}$ (4b)], 0.88 – 0.99 [m, 9H,  $\text{H}_3\text{-C}$ (2b,2c,4d)], 1.25 – 1.54 [m, 2H,  $\text{H}_2\text{-C}$ (4c)], 1.81 [hd, 1H,  $J = 7.0, 2.8$  Hz, H-C(4a)], 2.19 [hd, 1H,  $J = 6.9, 5.1$  Hz, H-C(2a)], 4.04 [d, 1H,  $J = 2.8$  Hz, H-C(4)], 4.32 [d, 1H,  $J = 5.1$  Hz, H-C(2)].  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  [125 MHz,  $d_3$ -MeOD, HMBC, HSQC, 298 K]:  $\delta$  12.19 [C(4d)], 13.38 [C(4b)], 18.08 [C(2b)], 19.61 [C(2c)], 27.35 [C(4c)], 32.16 [C(2a)], 39.64 [C(4a)], 58.49 [C(2)], 74.68 [C(4)], 174.85 [C(1)], 177.05 [C(3)].

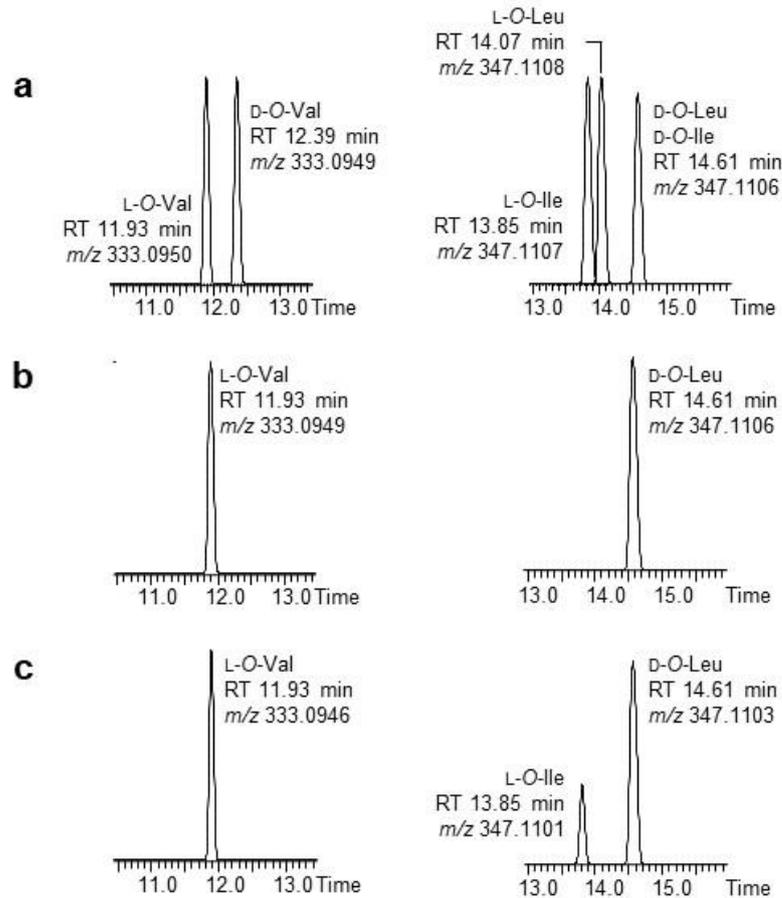


**Figure 4.** Mass-spectrometric fragmentation pattern (UPLC-ESI-TOF-MS<sup>e</sup>) of dipeptides (a) D-O-Leu-D-Ala, and (b) L-O-Val-L-Val present in cereulide (1), (c) L-O-Leu-L-Val in the predicted structure for isocereulide A [1] (d) and L-O-Ile-L-Val, present in the newly elucidated structure of isocereulide A (2).

Enantioselective amino acid and  $\alpha$ -hydroxy acid analysis in acidic hydrolysates of cereulide (2) and isocereulide A (1), after chiral derivatization



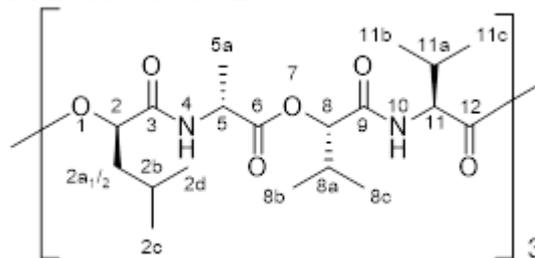
**Figure 5.** UPLC-ESI-TOF-MS-chromatograms of acidic hydrolysis after chiral amino acid derivatization of (a) amino acid references L- and D-alanine and L- and D-valine, (b) cereulide (1), and (c) isocereulide A (2).



**Figure 6.** UPLC-ESI-TOF-MS-chromatograms of acidic hydrolysis after chiral  $\alpha$ -hydroxy acid derivatization of (a)  $\alpha$ -hydroxy acid references L- and D-O-valine, and L- and D-O-leucine with L- and D-O-isoleucine, (b) cereulide (2), (c) isocereulide A (1).

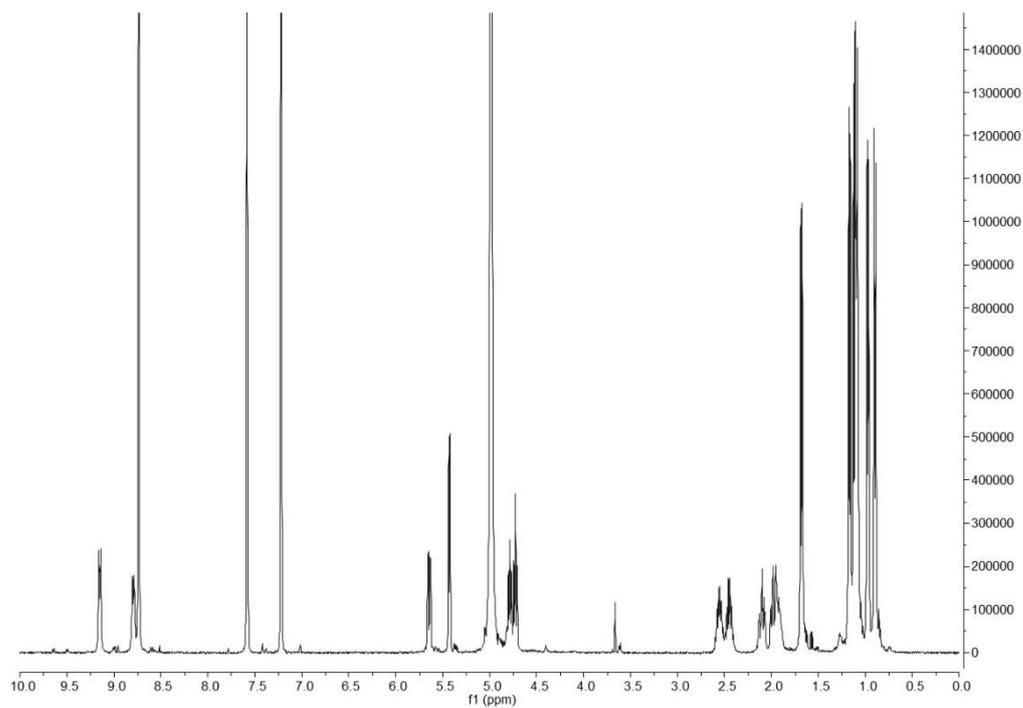
#### A. NMR data of cereulide (1) and 1D- and 2D-NMR spectra of cereulide (1), and isocereulide A (2)

NMR-data of cereulide:

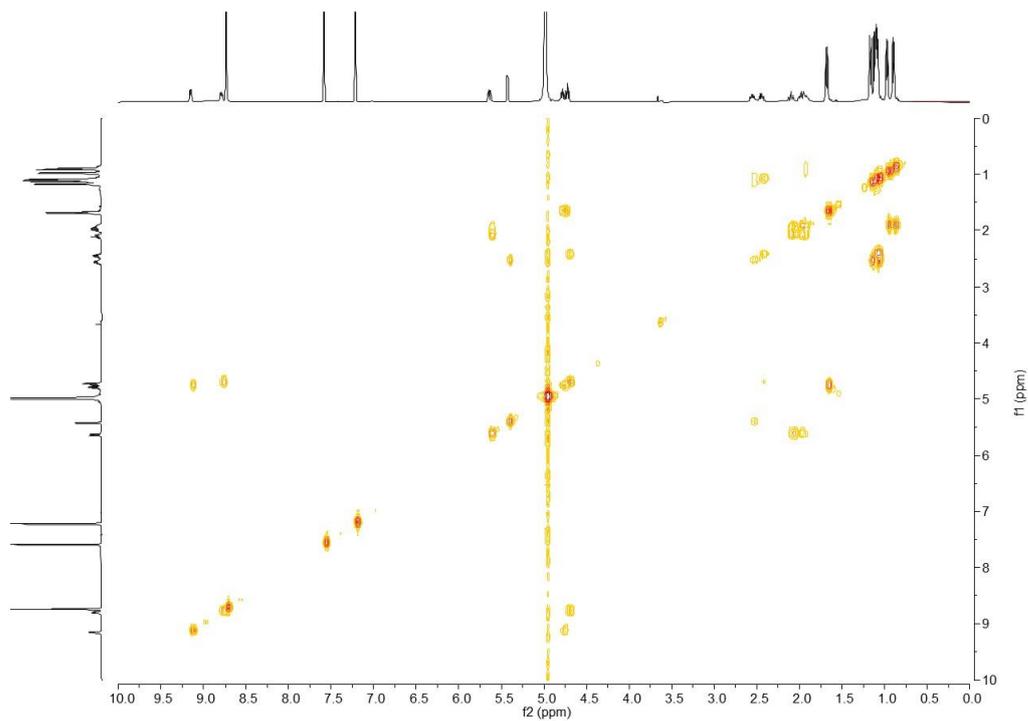


Cereulide (1):

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  [500MHz, pyridine- $d_5$ , 298K]:  $\otimes$  0.90 [d, 9H,  $J=6.18$  Hz,  $\text{H}_3\text{-C}(2\text{c})$ ], 0.97 [d, 9H,  $J=6.37$  Hz,  $\text{H}_3\text{-C}(2\text{d})$ ], 1.07-1.14 [3 d, 27H,  $J=6.80, 6.86, 6.62$  Hz,  $\text{H}_3\text{-C}(8\text{c}, 11\text{c}, 11\text{b})$ ], 1.17 [d, 9H,  $J=6.74$  Hz,  $\text{H}_3\text{-C}(8\text{b})$ ], 1.68 [d, 9H,  $J=7.29$  Hz,  $\text{H}_3\text{-C}(5\text{a})$ ], 1.88-2.03 [m, 6H, H-C(2a<sub>1</sub>, 2b)], 2.06-2.16 [m, 3H, H-C(2a<sub>2</sub>)], 2.38-2.50 [m, 3H, H-C(11a)], 2.50-2.61 [m, 3H, H-C(8a)], 4.69-4.75 [t, 3H,  $J=7.03$  Hz, H-C(11)], 4.75-4.82 [quint, 3H,  $J=6.82$  Hz, H-C(5)], 5.43 [d, 3H,  $J=4.51$  Hz, H-C(8)], 5.64 [dd, 3H,  $J=3.04, 9.64$  Hz, H-C(2)], 8.79 [d, 3H,  $J=7.22$  Hz, H-C(10)], 9.15 [d, 3H,  $J=6.39$  Hz, H-C(4)].  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  [125 MHz, pyridine- $d_5$ , 298K]:  $\otimes$  16.9 [C(5a)], 17.2 [C(8b)], 18.7 [C(11b)], 18.8 [C(11c)], 19.2 [C(8c)], 21.1 [C(2c)], 23.1 [C(2d)], 24.5 [C(2b)], 30.1 [C(11a)], 30.8 [C(8a)], 41.0 [C(2a)], 49.4 [C(5)], 58.9 [C(11)], 73.0 [C(2)], 78.6 [C(8)], 170.3 [C(9)], 171.0 [C(3)], 171.5 [C(12)], 172.2 [C(6)].



**Figure 7.**  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of **1** (500 MHz, 298 K, Pyridine- $d_5$ ).



**Figure 8.**  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^1\text{H}$ -COSY-NMR spectrum of **1** (500 MHz, 298 K, Pyridine- $d_5$ ).

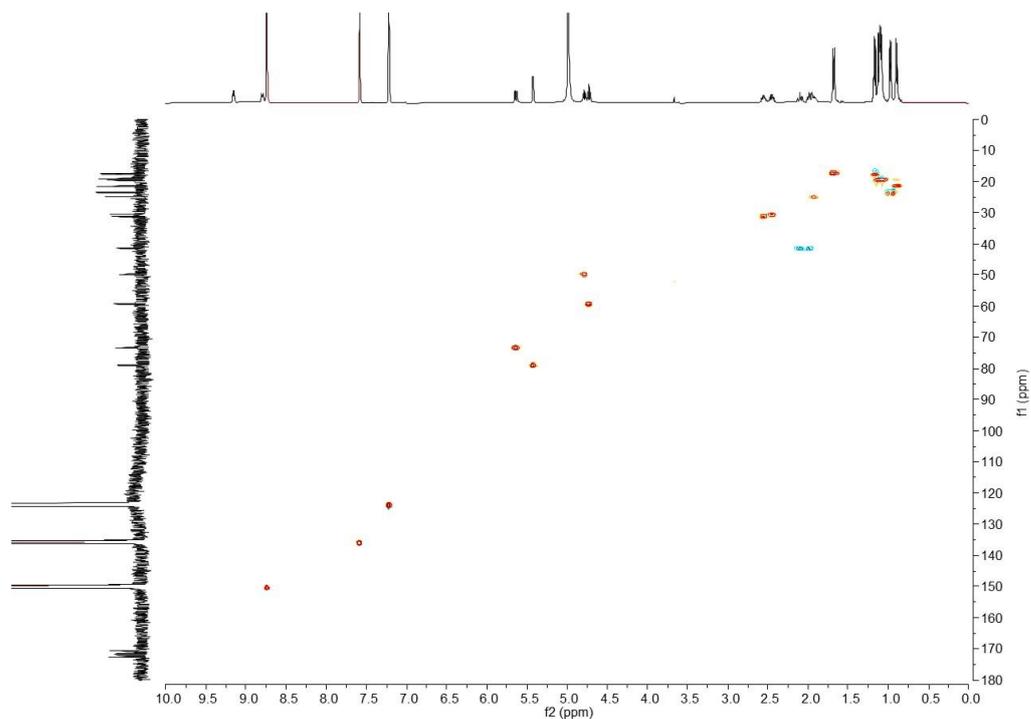


Figure 9.  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$ -HSQC-NMR spectrum of **1** (500 MHz, 125 MHz, 298 K, Pyridine- $d_5$ ).

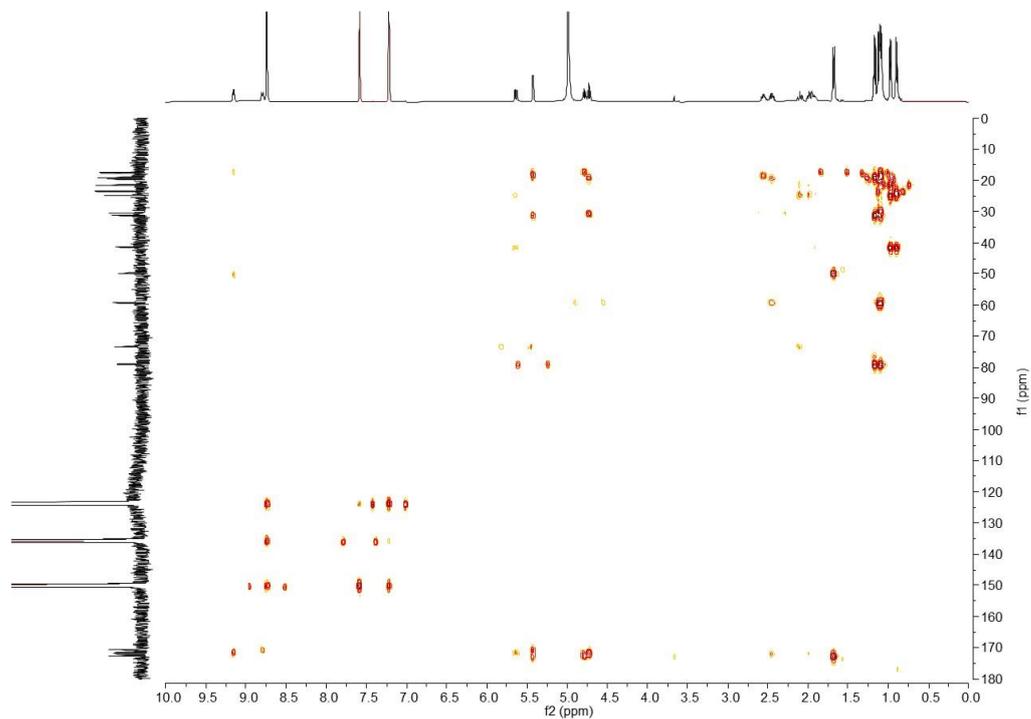


Figure 10.  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$ -HMBC-NMR spectrum of **1** (500 MHz, 125 MHz, 298 K, Pyridine- $d_5$ ).

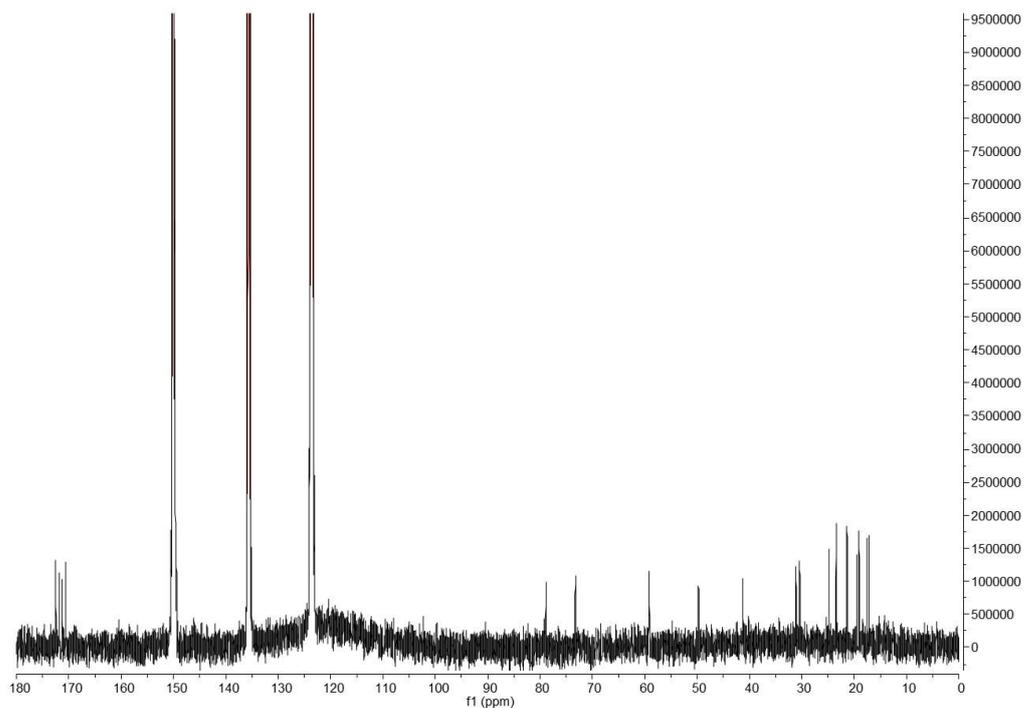


Figure 11.  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum of **1** (125 MHz, 298 K, Pyridine- $d_5$ ).

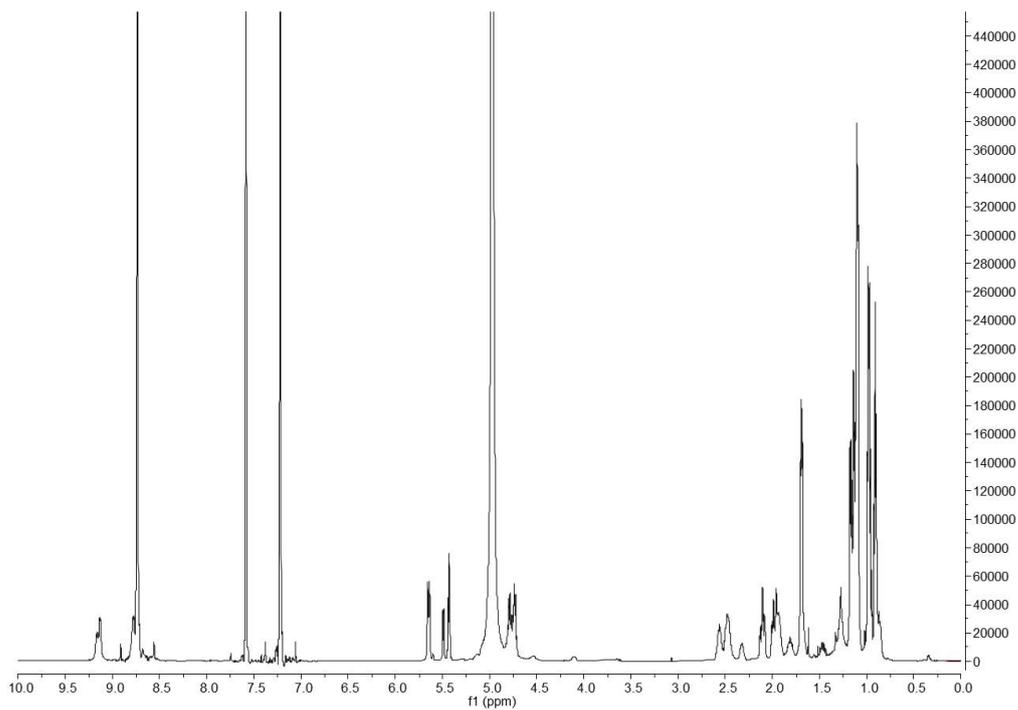


Figure 12.  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of **2** (500 MHz, 298 K, Pyridine- $d_5$ ).

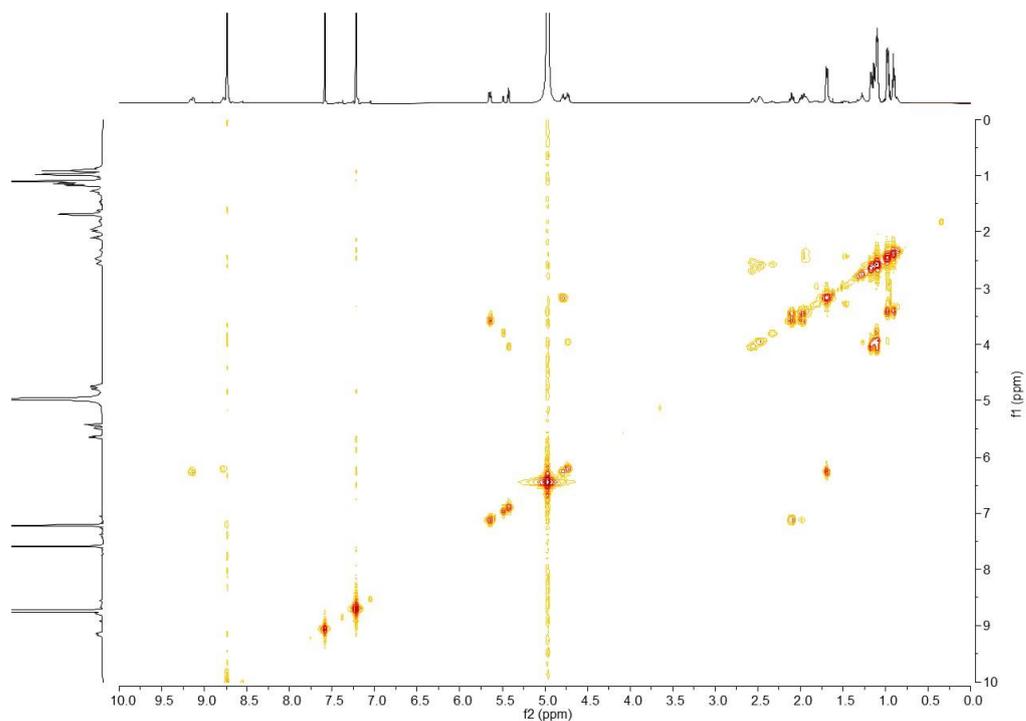


Figure 13. A:  $^1\text{H},^1\text{H}$ -COSY-NMR spectrum of **2** (500 MHz, 298 K, Pyridine- $d_5$ ).

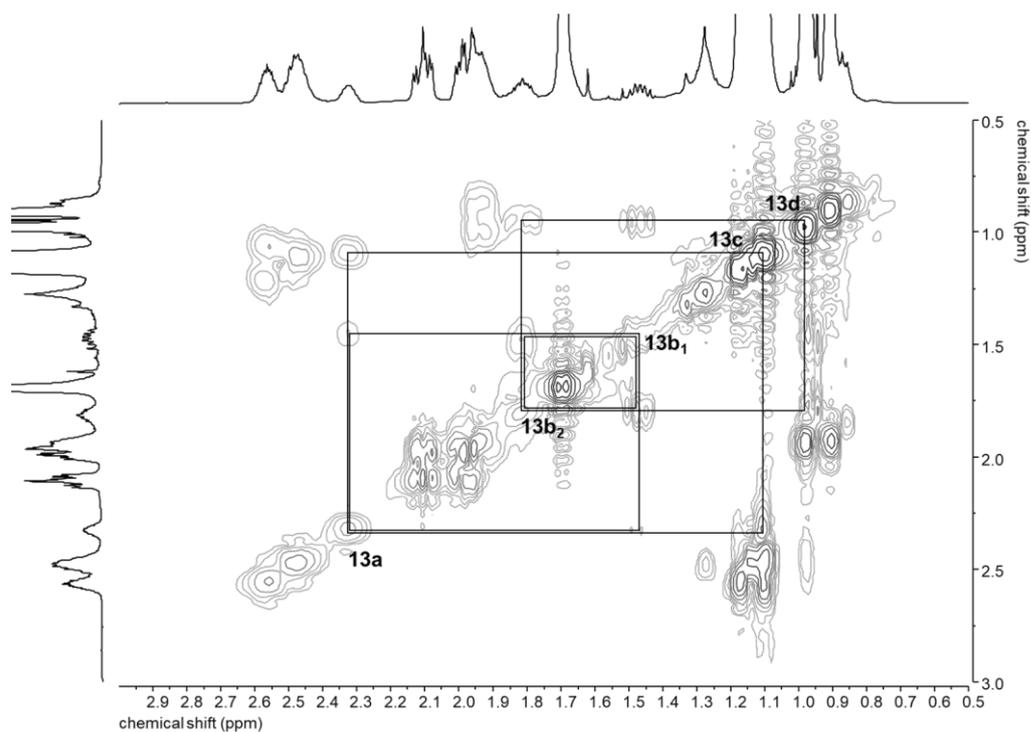


Figure 13. B: Zoom  $^1\text{H},^1\text{H}$ -COSY-NMR spectrum of **2** (500 MHz, 298 K, Pyridine- $d_5$ ).

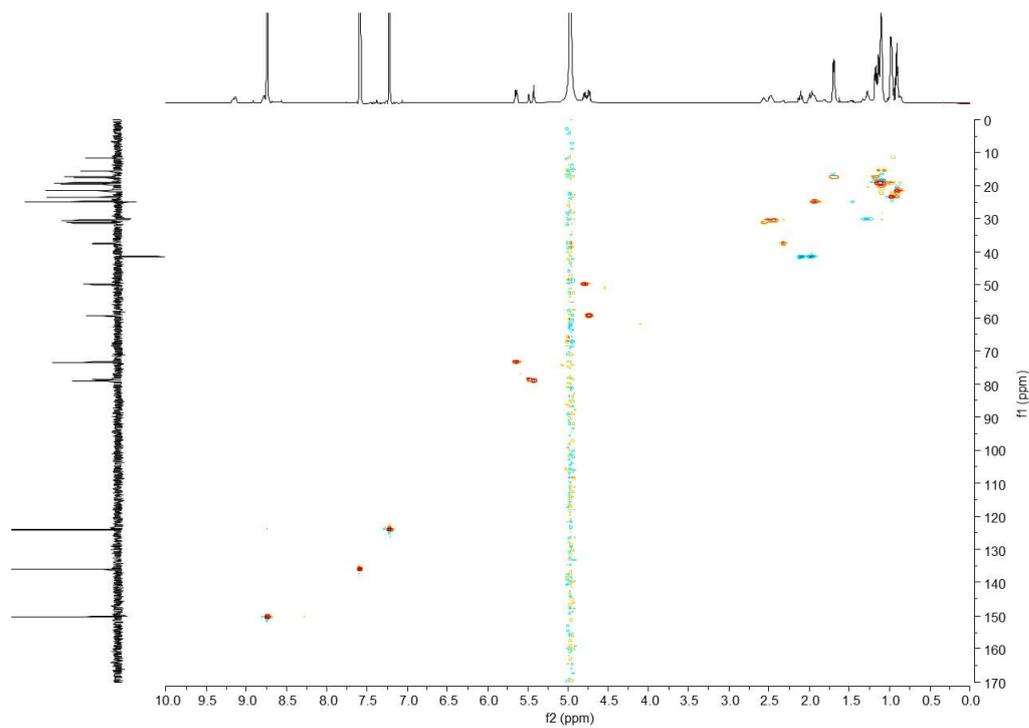


Figure 14.  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$ -HSQC-NMR spectrum of **2** (500 MHz, 125 MHz 298 K, Pyridine- $d_5$ ).

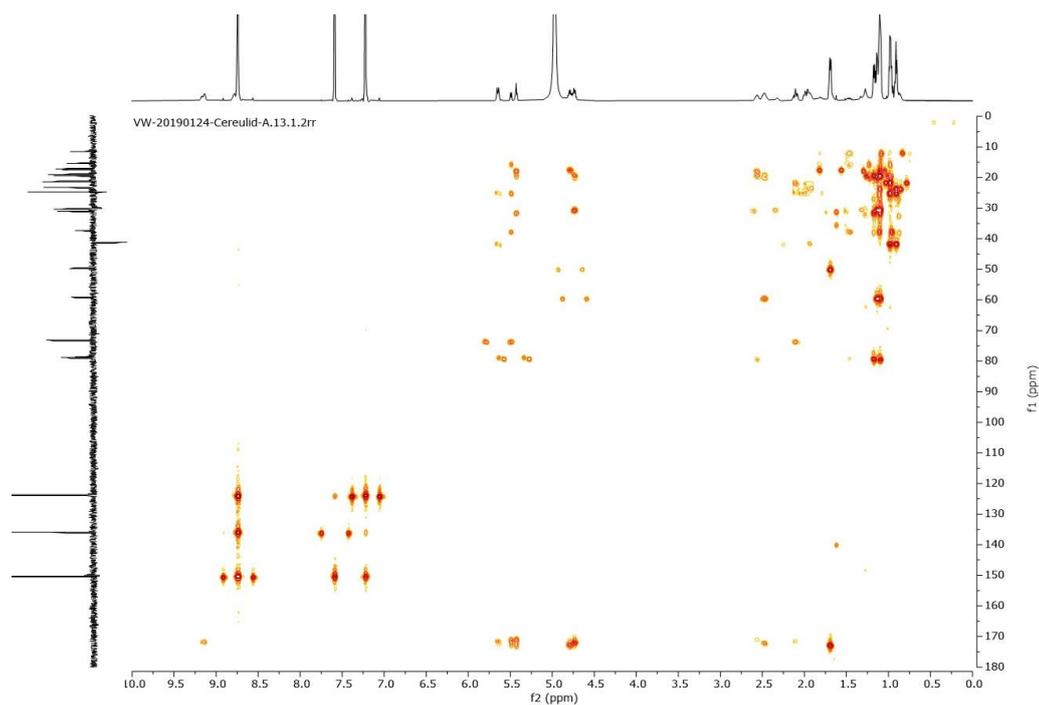


Figure 15. A:  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$ -HMBC-NMR spectrum of **2** (500 MHz, 125 MHz, 298 K, Pyridine- $d_5$ ).

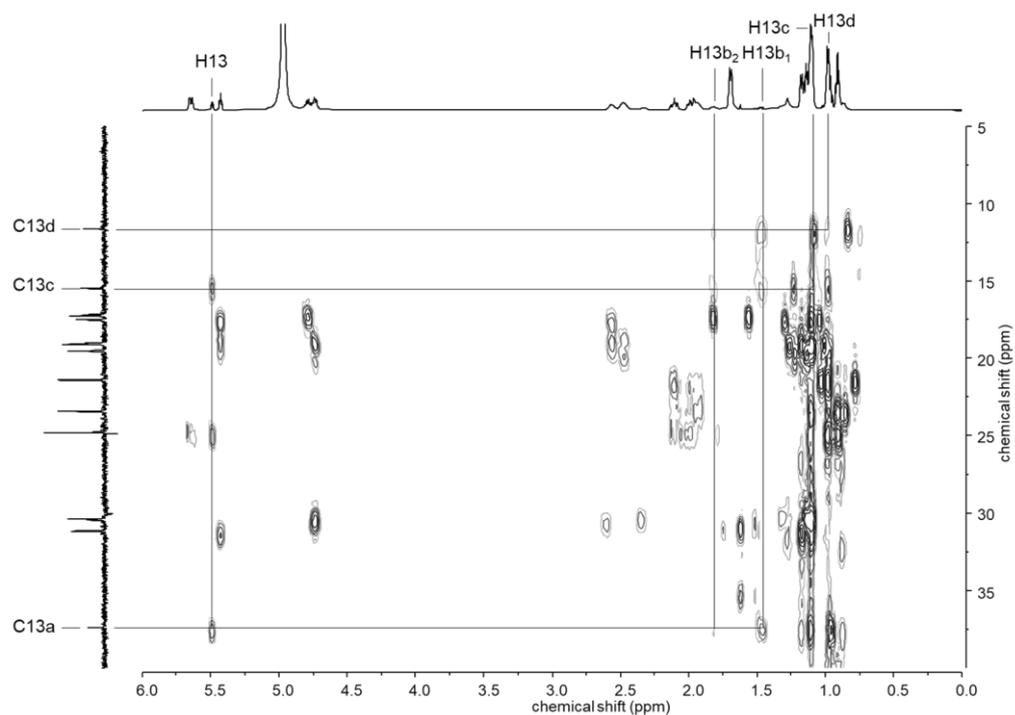


Figure 15. B: Zoom  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$ -HMBC-NMR spectrum of **2** (500 MHz, 125 MHz, 298 K, Pyridine- $d_5$ ).

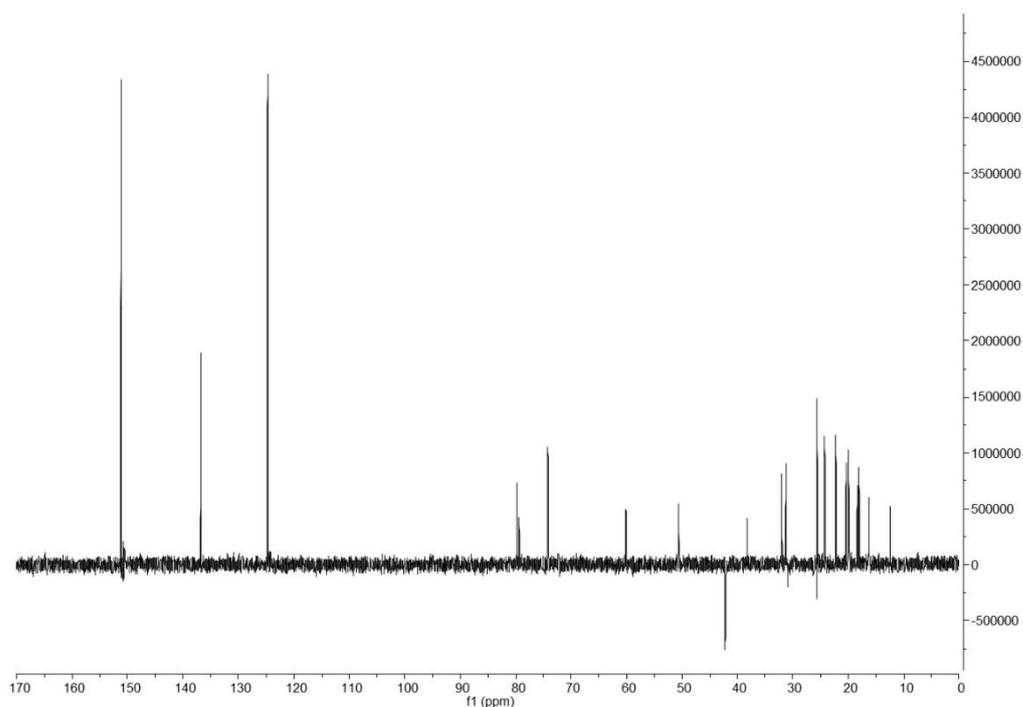
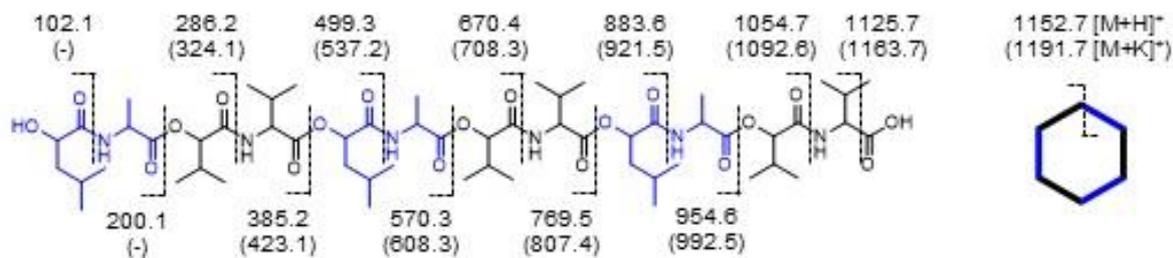


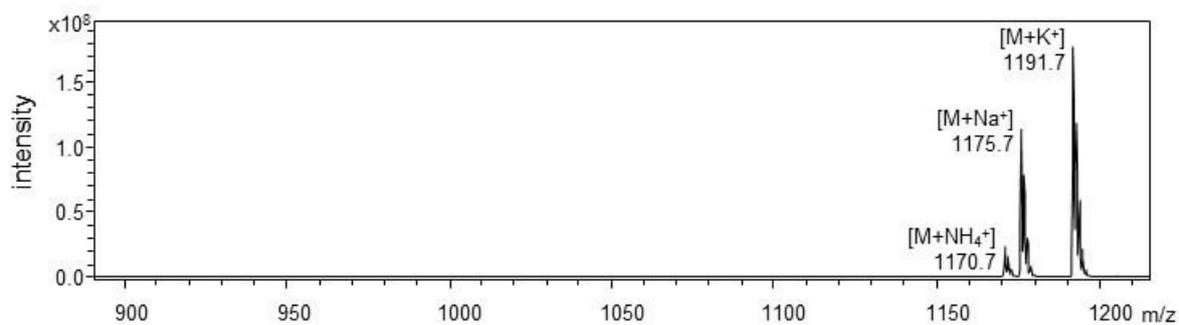
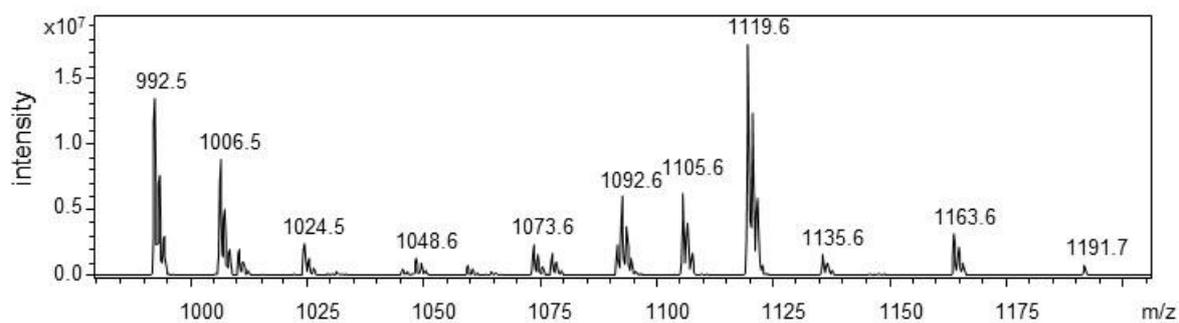
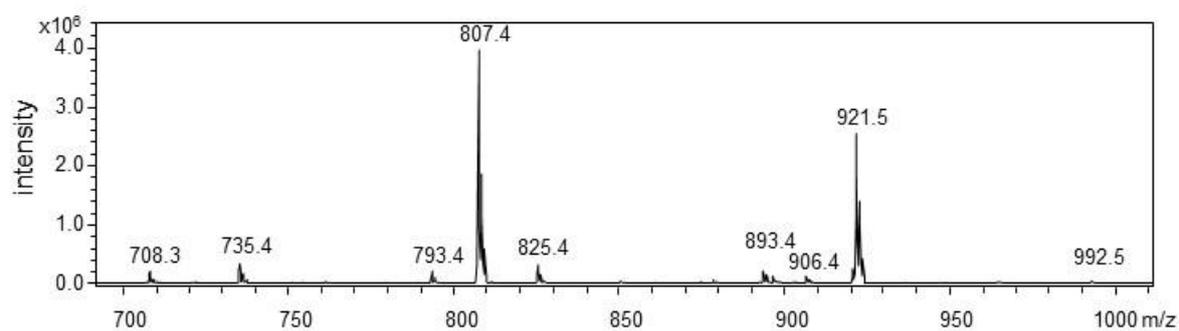
Figure 16. DEPT135-NMR spectrum of **2** (125 MHz, 298 K, Pyridine- $d_5$ ).

MS<sup>n</sup>-Data of cereulide (**1**) and isocereulide A (**2**)

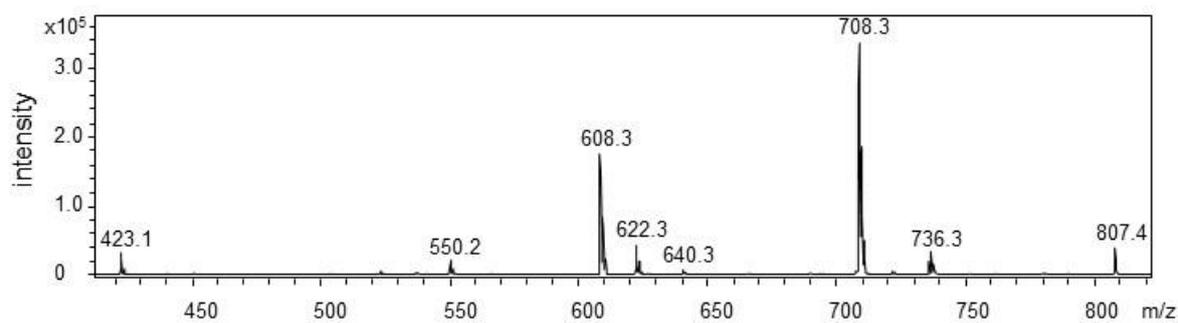
Cereulide (**1**):



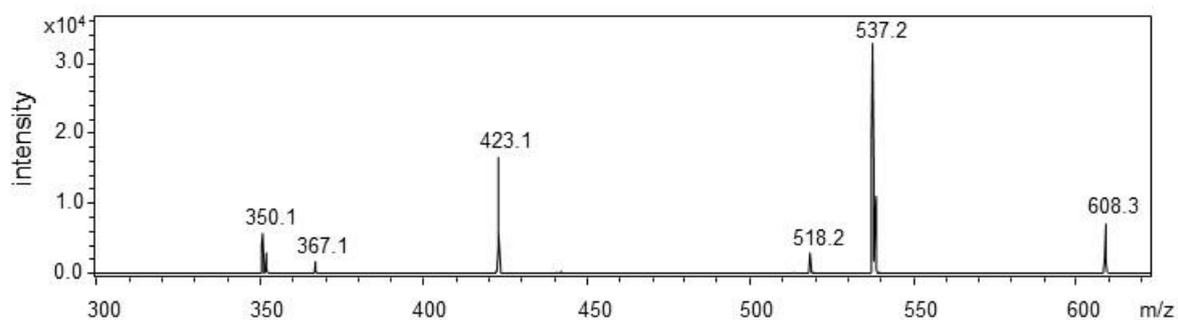
MS:

MS<sup>2</sup> (1191.7 → x)MS<sup>3</sup> (992.5 → x).

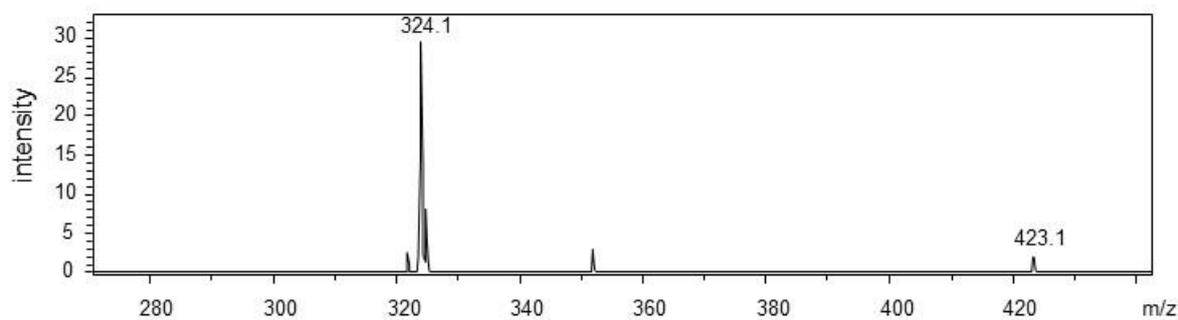
MS<sup>4</sup> (807.4 → x)



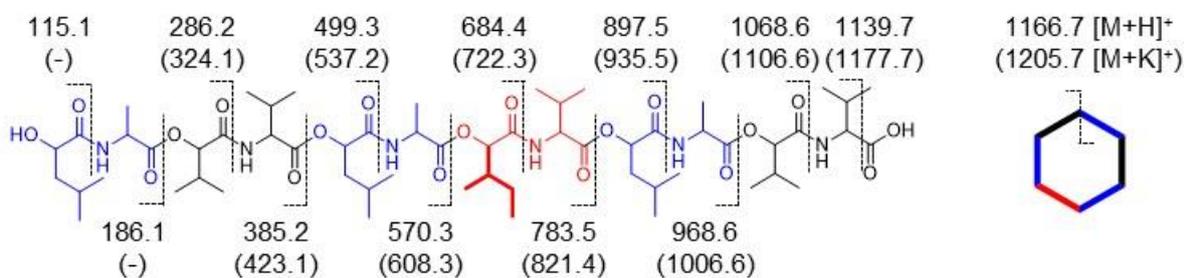
MS<sup>5</sup> (608.3 → x)



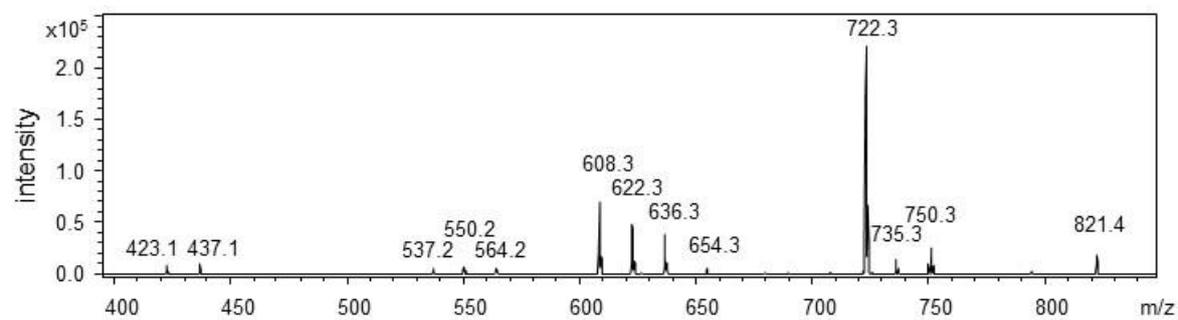
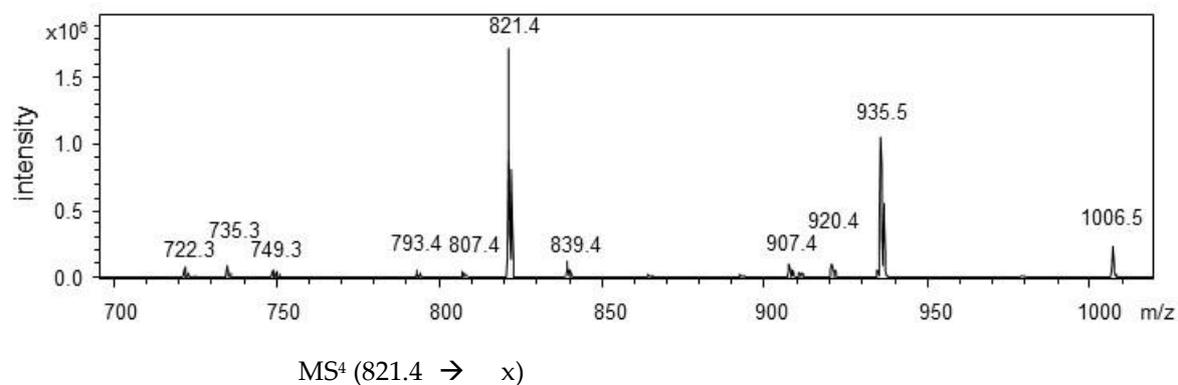
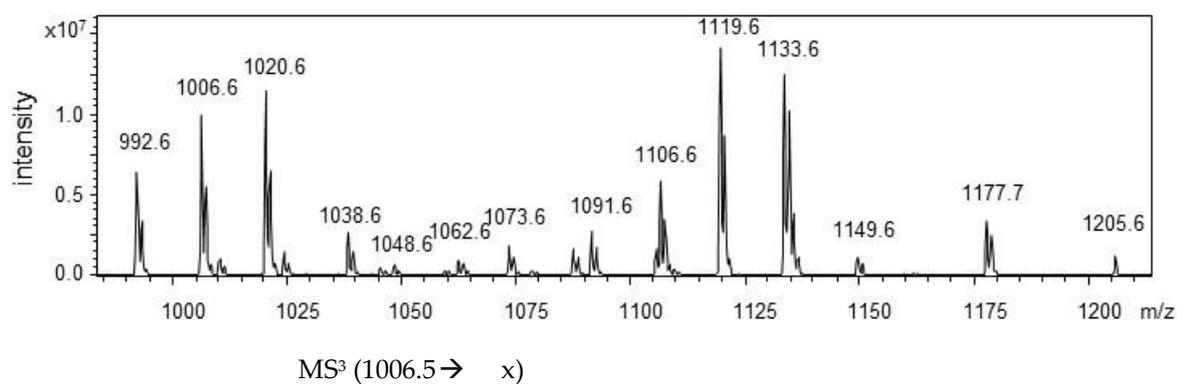
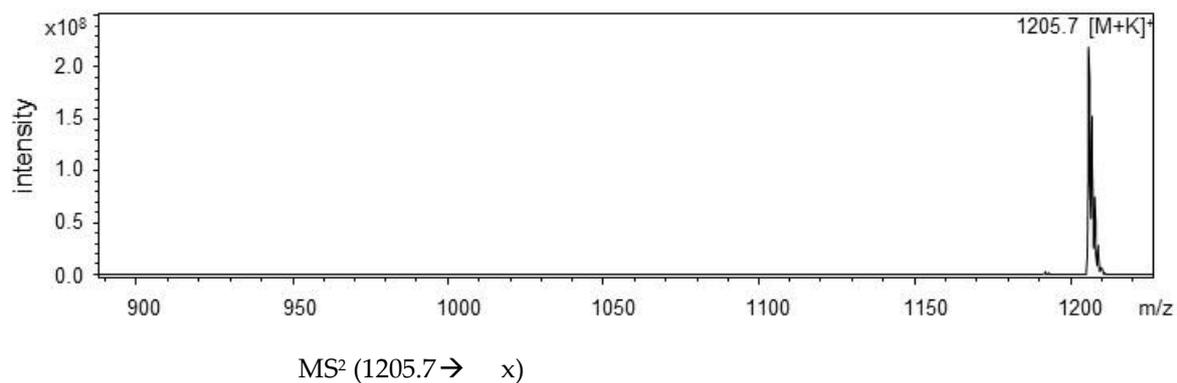
MS<sup>6</sup> (423.1 → x)

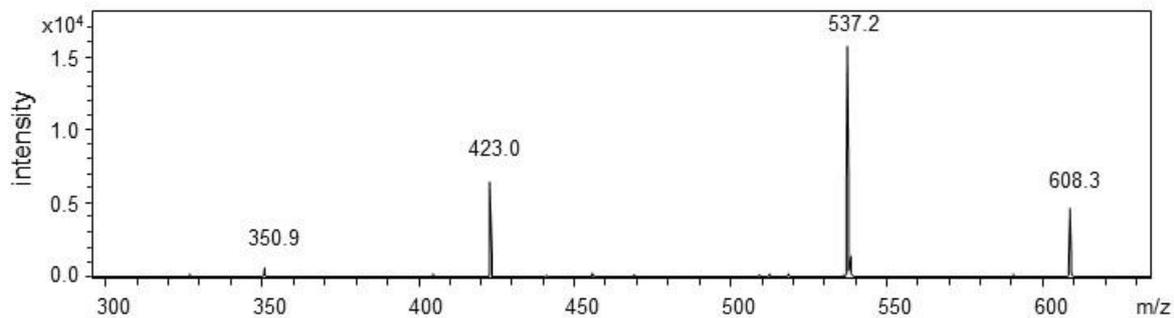
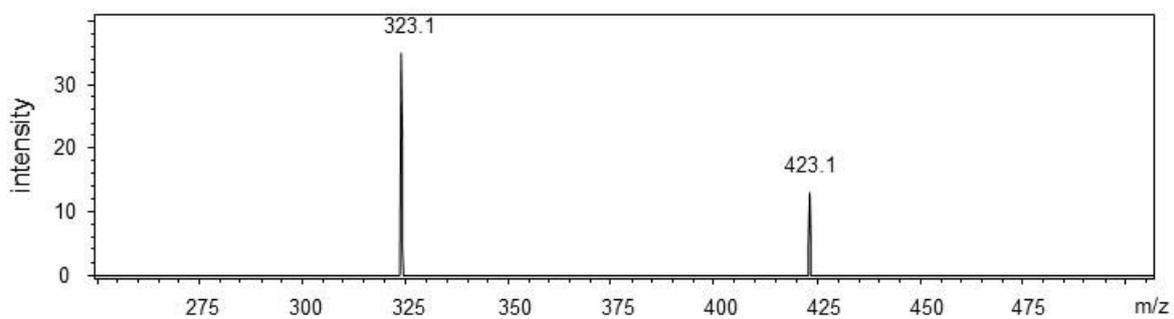


Isocereulide A (2):



MS:



MS<sup>5</sup> (608.3 → x).MS<sup>6</sup> (423.1 → x)

## References

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