Supplementary Materials: Plakofuranolactone as a Quorum Quenching Agent from the Indonesian Sponge *Plakortis* cf. *lita*

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Conformer	ΔE (kcal/mol)	ΔG (kcal/mol)	Boltzmann factor ^a	[α]
1	0.00	0.00	1.00	-120.1
2	0.35	0.37	0.54	-130.5
3	0.45	0.49	0.43	+5.4
4	0.61	0.48	0.45	-82.9
5	0.73	0.83	0.25	-84.4
6	1.02	1.19	0.13	+52.5
7	1.22	1.15	0.14	-55.9
8	1.65	2.06	0.03	-11.6
9	1.89	2.27	0.02	-66.8
10	3.03	3.58	0.00	+65.8
11	3.72	4.08	0.00	+59.6
12	3.91	4.49	0.00	-32.7
weighted mean				-82.8
experimental value				-84.0

Table S1. Calculated relative energies (ΔE), relative free energies (ΔG), and optical rotations of the conformers of **1** at the CAM-B3LYP/AUG-cc-pVDZ level.

^{*a*} At T = 298 K, calculated on Δ G.



Figure S2. Expansion of the ¹H-NMR spectrum of plakofuranolactone (1) (700 MHz, CD₃OD).



Figure S3. COSY spectrum of plakofuranolactone (1) (700 MHz, CD₃OD).



Figure S4. NOESY spectrum of plakofuranolactone (1) (700 MHz, CD₃OD).



Figure S5. HSQC spectrum of plakofuranolactone (1) (700 MHz, CD₃OD).



Figure S6. HMBC spectrum of plakofuranolactone (1) (700 MHz, CD₃OD).



Figure S7. Growth curve inhibition profile of plakofuranolactone (**1**) at 200 µM against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* PAO1, *E.coli* pSB401 and *E.coli* pSB1075. The control represents the growth of the tested organism grown in the presence of the solvent used for dilutions (methanol).



Figure S8. Overlaid well diffusion assay of plakofuranolactone (1) and penicillic acid (PA, 5) on the QS dependent CviI/CviR-based reporter *Chromobacterium violaceum* strain CV026 induced by 3-oxo-C6-HSL (final concentration of 1 μ M). The solvent used for dilution was used as a negative control (NC). A white halo around the well, representing the inhibition of violacein production, interpreted as QQ activity, can only be observed in the treatment PA, **5**.