

Supplementary Materials

# Cycloartane-Type Triterpenes and Propolis Botanical Origin of Stingless Indonesian Bee *Tetragonula sapiens*

Niken Pujirahayu<sup>1,2</sup>, Toshisada Suzuki<sup>1</sup> and Takeshi Katayama <sup>1,\*</sup>

1 Laboratory of Biomass Chemistry, Faculty of Agriculture, Kagawa University, Kagawa 761-0795, Japan; rahayuk08@gmail.com (NP); (TS)

2 Department of Forestry, Faculty of Forestry and Environmental Sciences, Halu Oleo University, Kendari 93232, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia,

\* Correspondence: , Tel.: +81-87-891-3083

Figure S1: Scheme of the successive fractinations of *T. sapiens* Propolis from Jatibali, South Konawe, Southeast Sulawesi (P1)

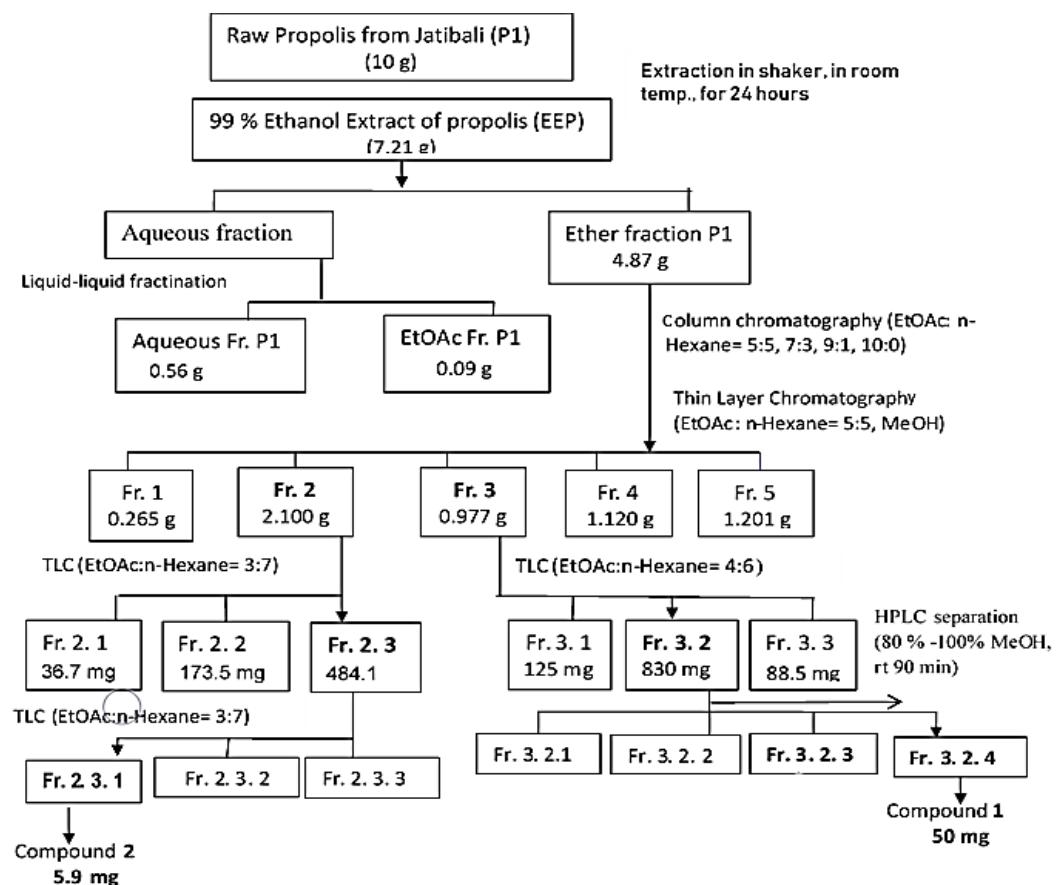


Figure S2: Scheme of the successive fractinations of *T. sapiens* Propolis from Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi (P2)

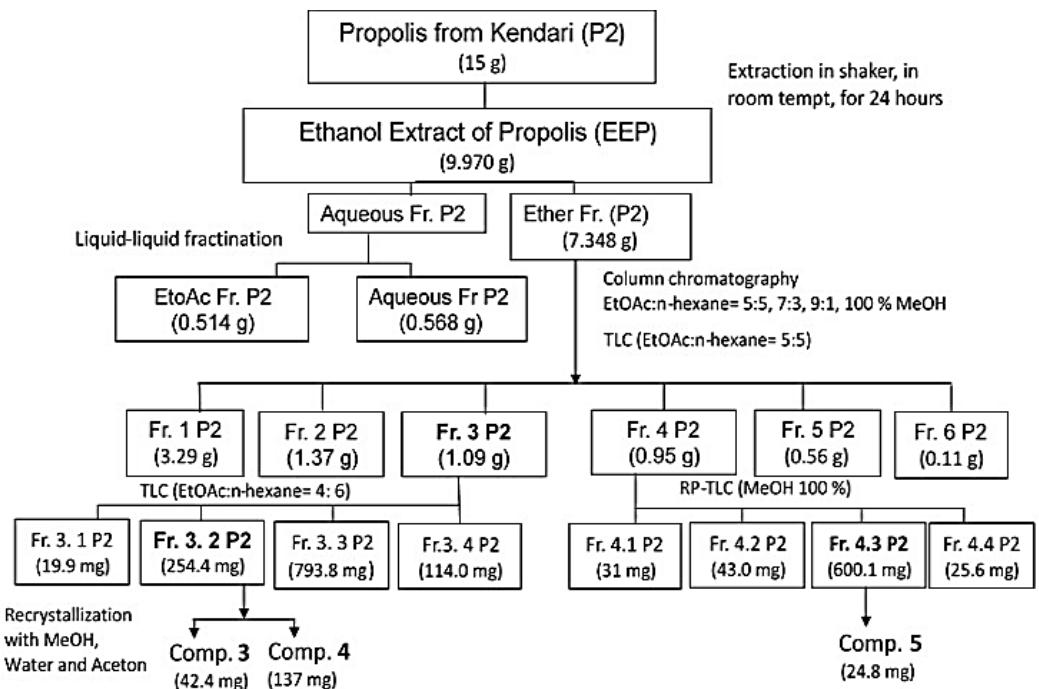


Figure S3:  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (150 MHz) and  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) of compound 1 (mangiferolic acid)

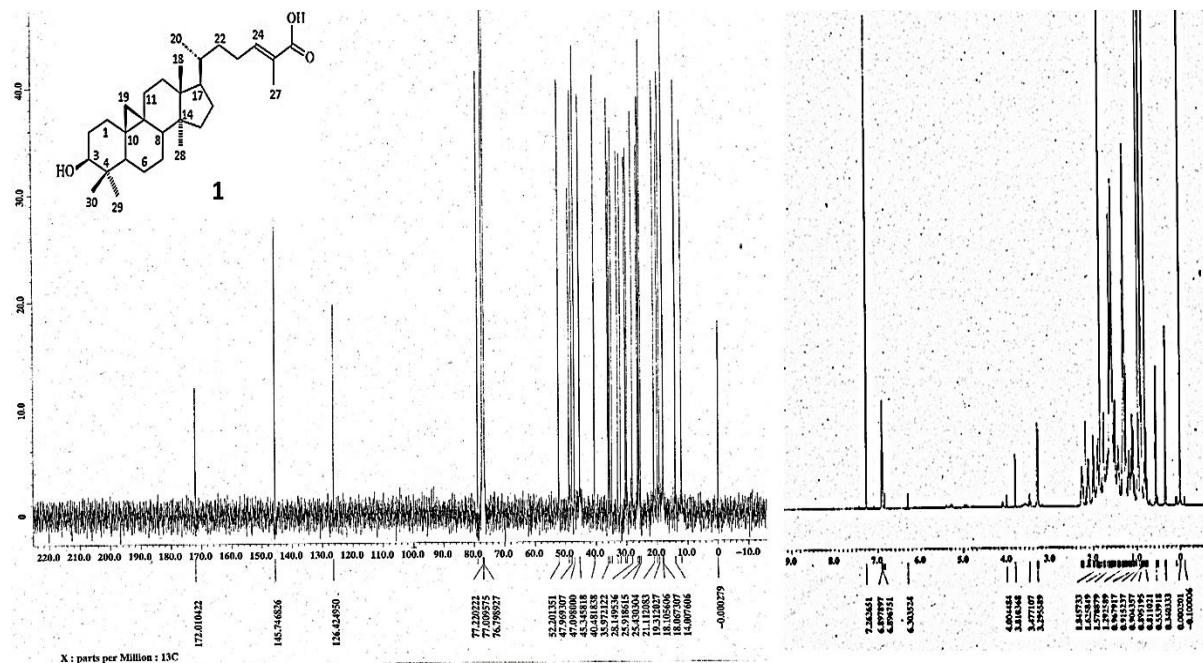


Figure S4:  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (150 MHz) and  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) of compound 2 (cycloartenol)

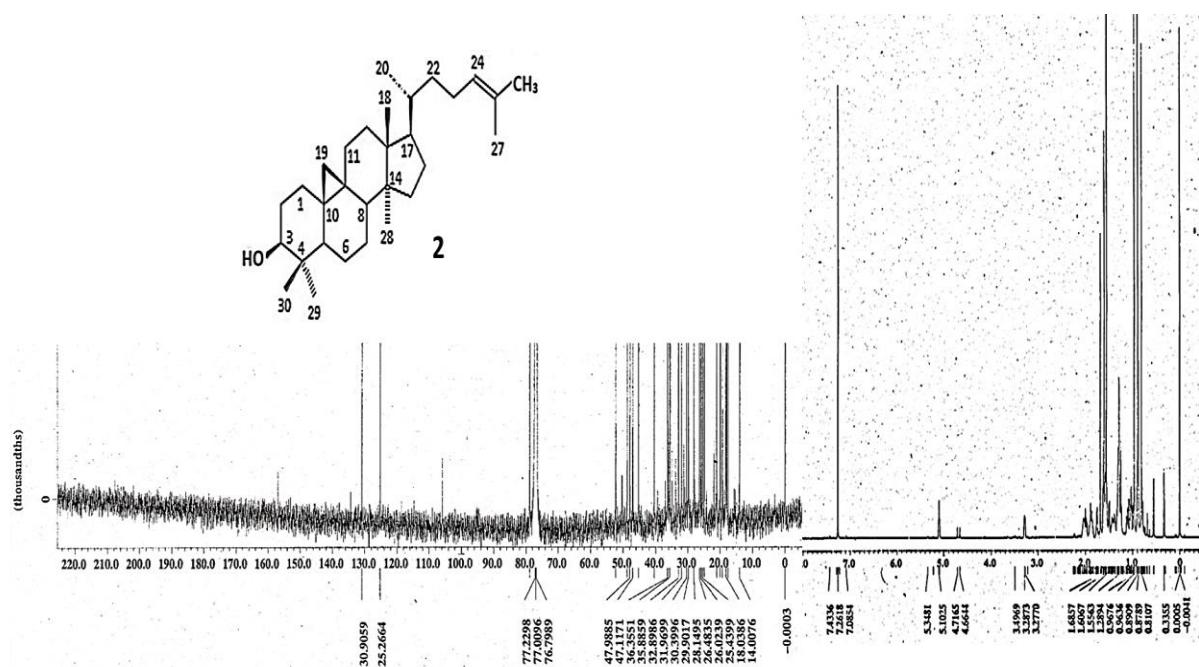


Figure S5:  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (150 MHz) and  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) compounds 3 (ambonic acid) and 4 (mangiferonic acid)

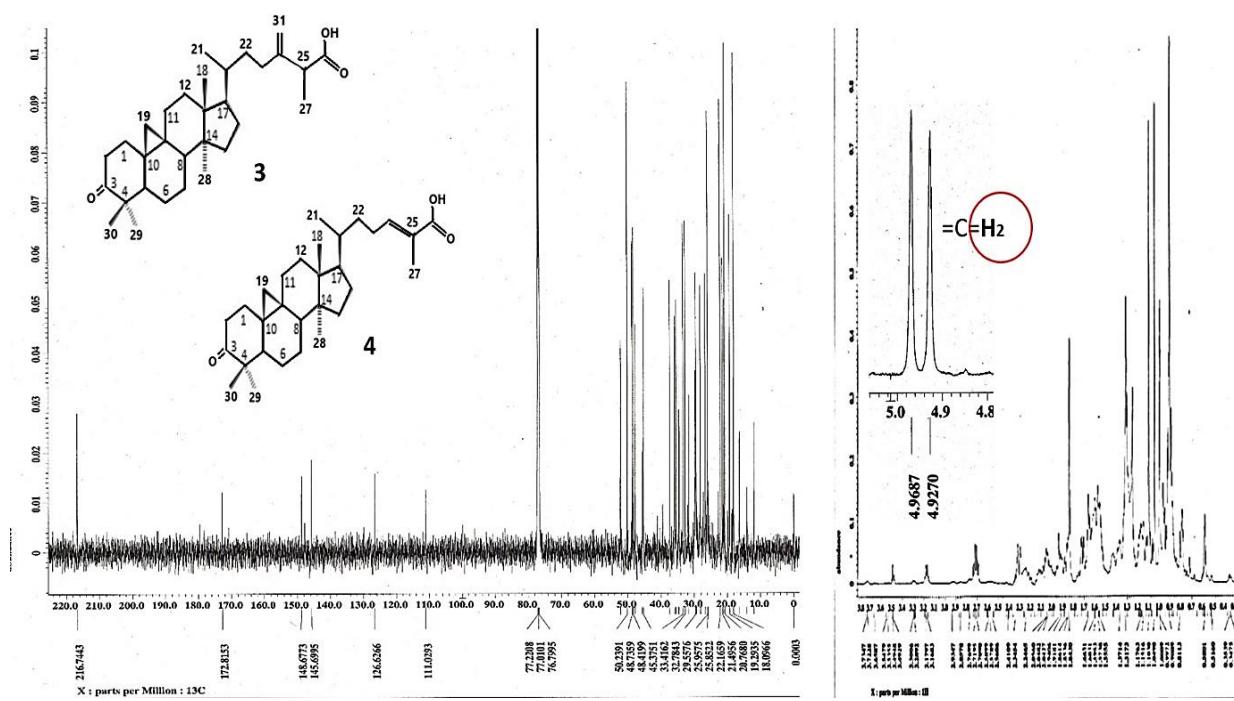


Figure S5:  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (150 MHz) and  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) compounds 5 (ambolic acid)

