

## Supplementary information

# Unveiling the chemical diversity of the deep-sea sponge *Characella pachastrelloides*

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Figure S17: HeLa cells were treated with 6-methylhercynine (red) or DMSO (black) at the indicated concentrations for 10 days. Cell survival was measured by crystal violet staining. Error bars represent 95% confidence interval from 3 biological replicate: .....12

Parameter	Condition
<b>Sample Concentration</b>	2 mg/ mL
<b>Liquid Chromatography Duration</b>	18 min
<b>Collision Energy</b>	30 eV
<b>Precursor Per Cycle</b>	3
<b>Gas Temperature</b>	300 °C
<b>Nebuliser Pressure</b>	30 PSI
<b>Sheath Gas Temperature</b>	310 °C
<b>Capillary Voltage</b>	3000 V
<b>Nozzle Voltage</b>	750 V
<b>Fragmentor Voltage</b>	140 V
<b>Skimmer Voltage</b>	55 V

Table S1: Conditions and parameters used from HRESIMS analysis on *Characella pachastrelloides* using a UPLC-Q-ToF system for DDA LC-MSMS analysis.

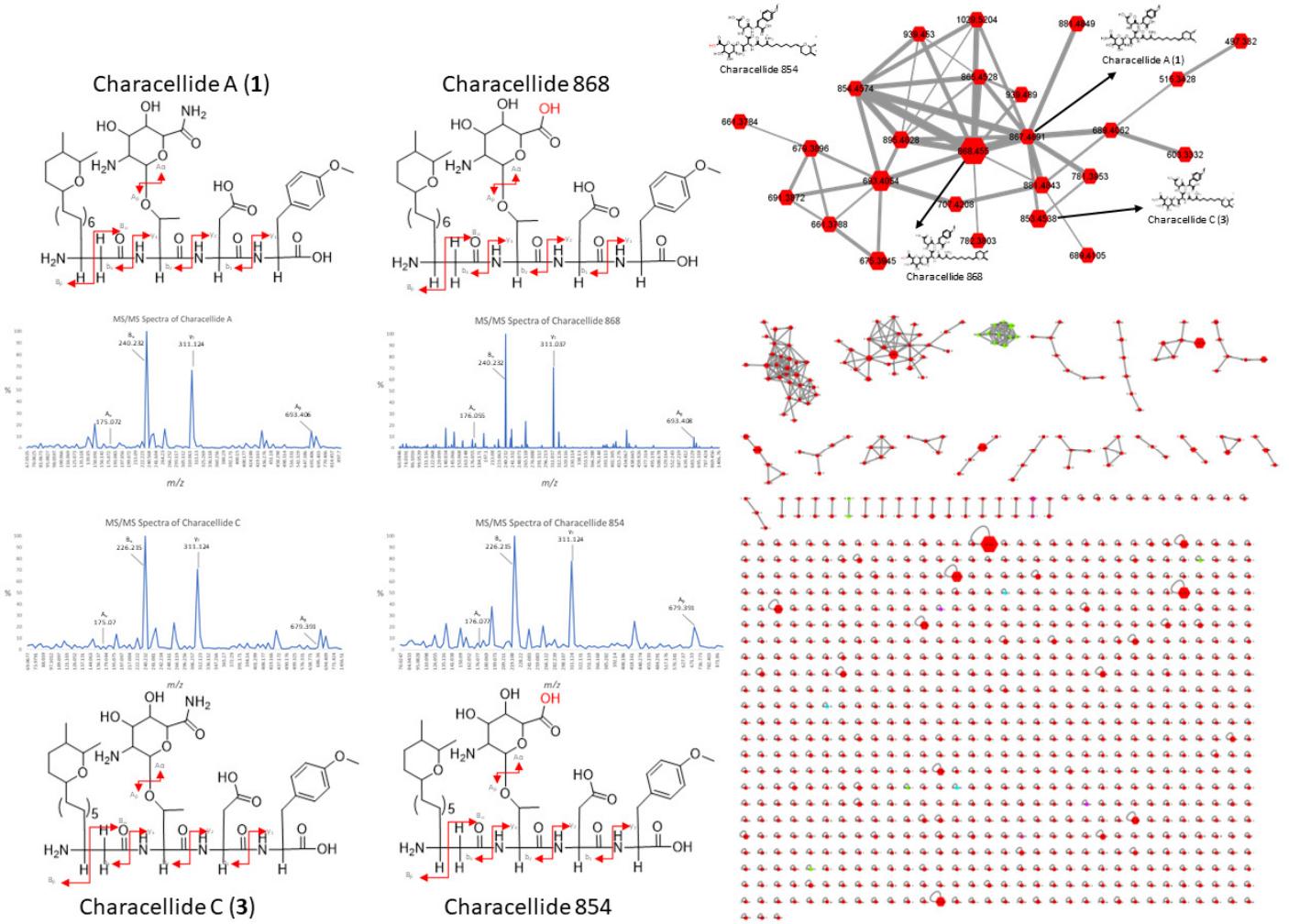


Figure S1: Feature based molecular network with a zoom in on characellide cluster. Two known compounds characellide A (1) and characellide C(3) were annotated in the network. Characellides 854 and 868 are predicated to be present by examination of changes in fragments masses. MS/MS spectra of the characellides are displayed highlighting the key fragments. Fragmentation patterns of the characellides show the structures of the corresponding fragments.

## Poecillastrins 5 and 6

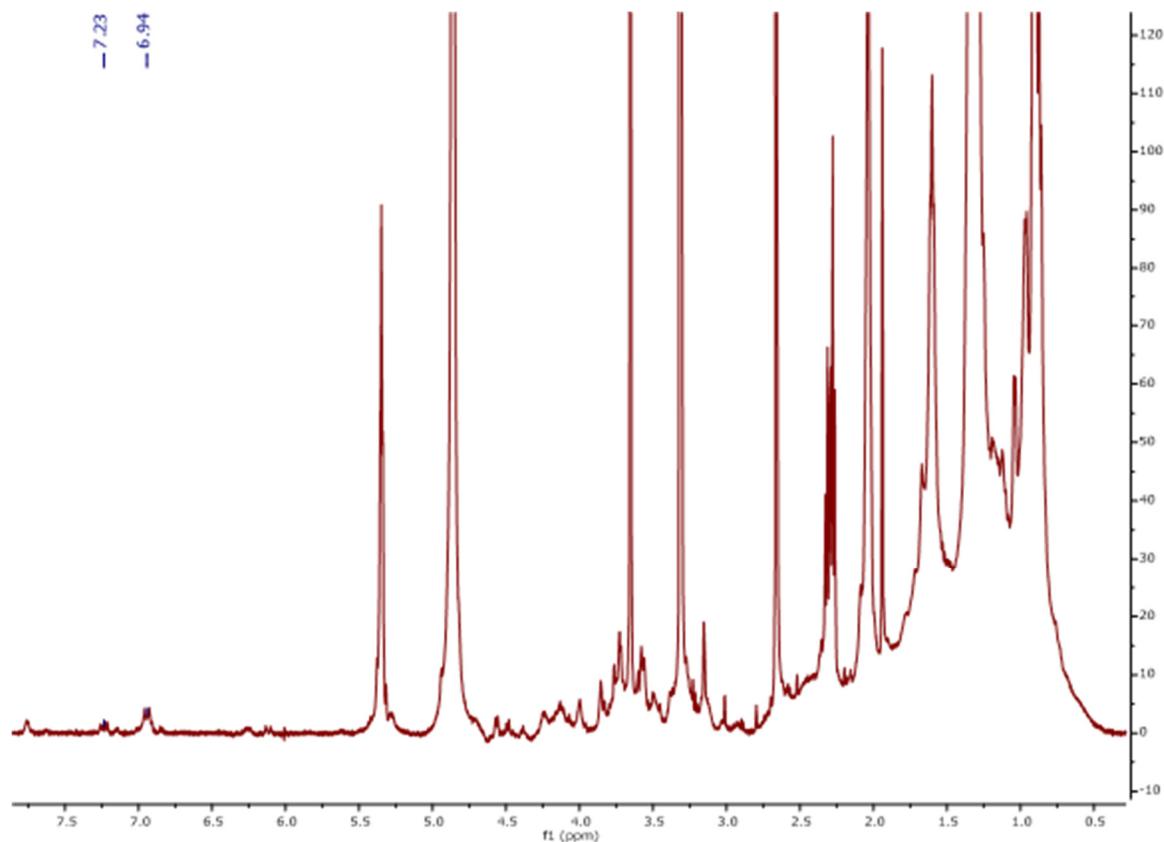


Figure S2: <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra of mixture containing poecillastrin H (5) in CD<sub>3</sub>OD (500 MHz)

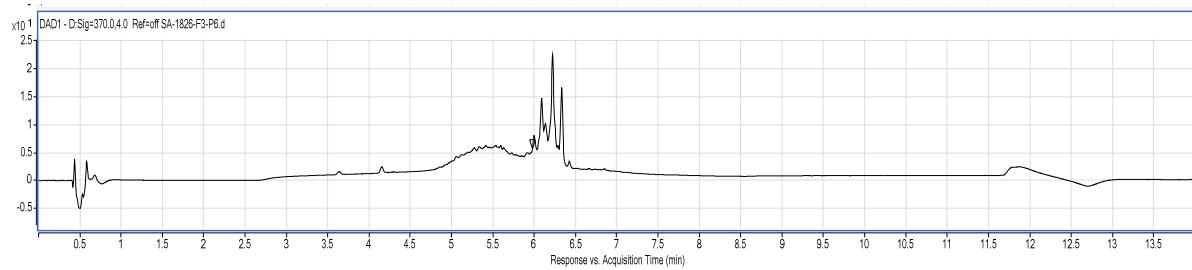


Figure S3 : UPLC-UV (370 nm) chromatogram of the subfraction SA-1826-F3-P6 containing poecillastrin E & H (5,6).

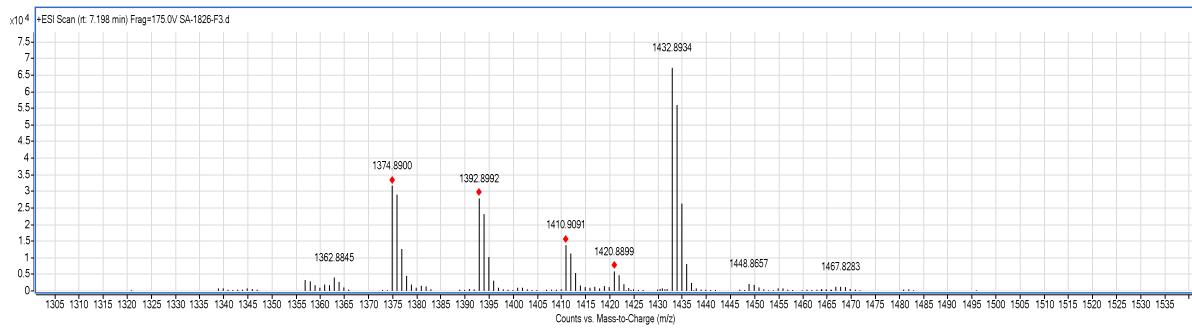


Figure S4: HRESIMS spectra of poecillastrin H (5).

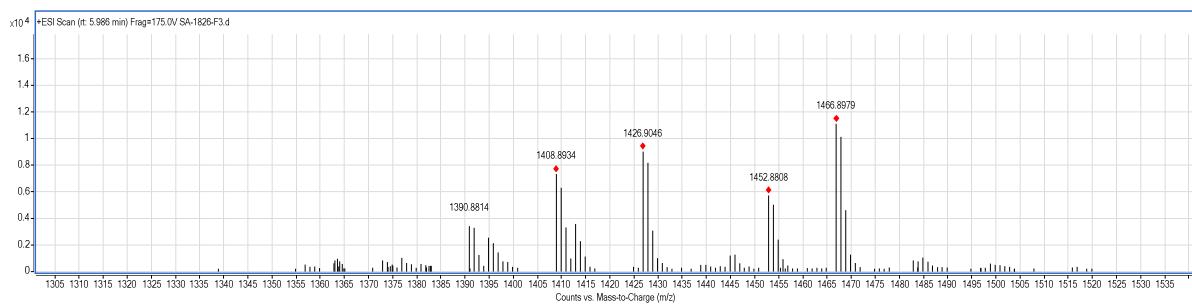


Figure S5: HRESIMS spectra of poecillastrin E (6).

## Cyanocobalamin (7)

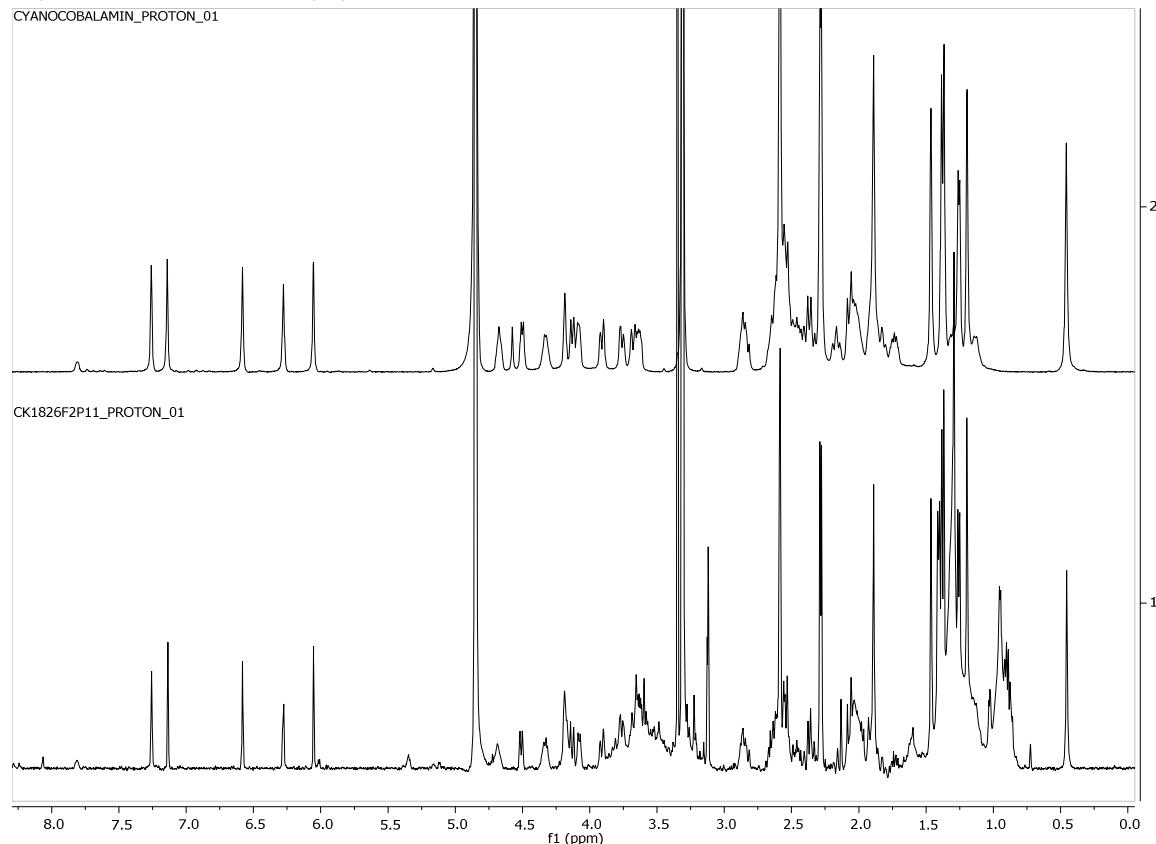


Figure S6: <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra of cyanocobalamin standard (top) and isolated cyanocobalamin (7) (bottom) in CD<sub>3</sub>OD (600 MHz).

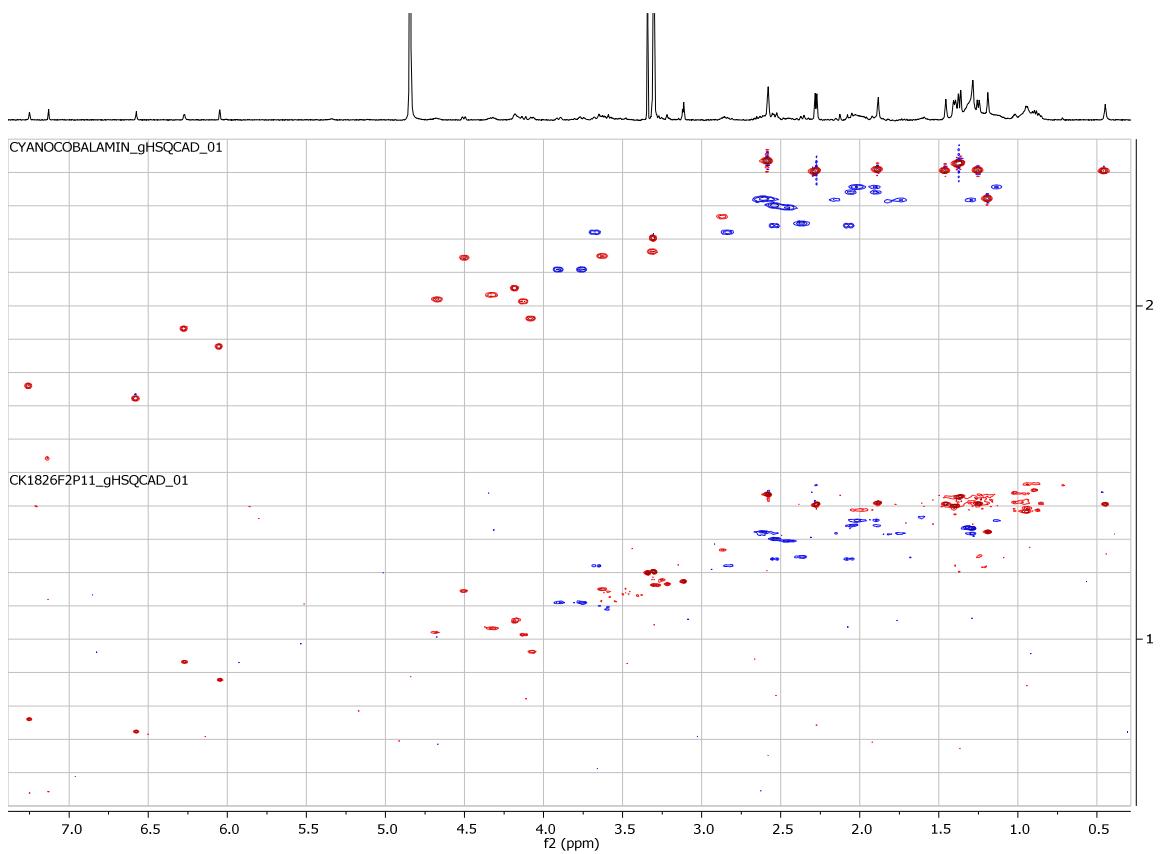


Figure S7: HSQC spectra of cyanocobalamin standard (top) and isolated cyanocobalamin (**7**) (bottom) in CD<sub>3</sub>OD (600 MHz).

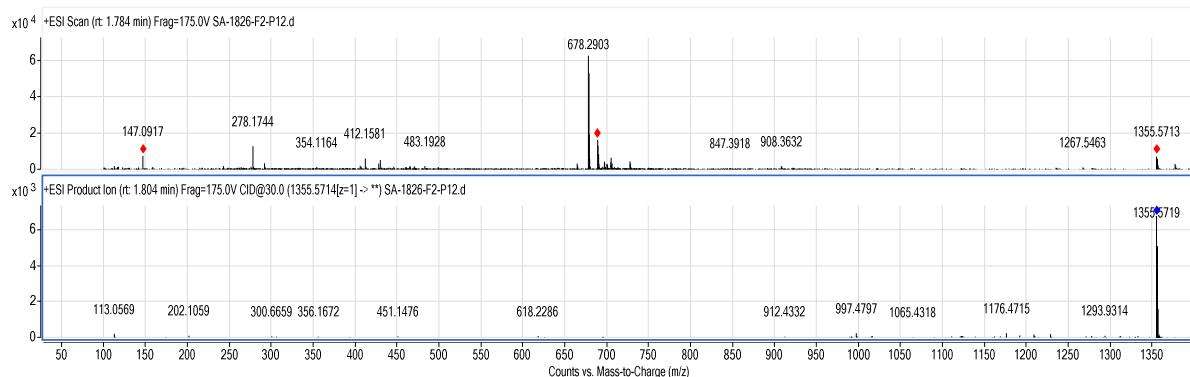


Figure S8: HRESIMS spectra of cyanocobalamin (**7**).

## Betaine: 6-methylhercynine (8)

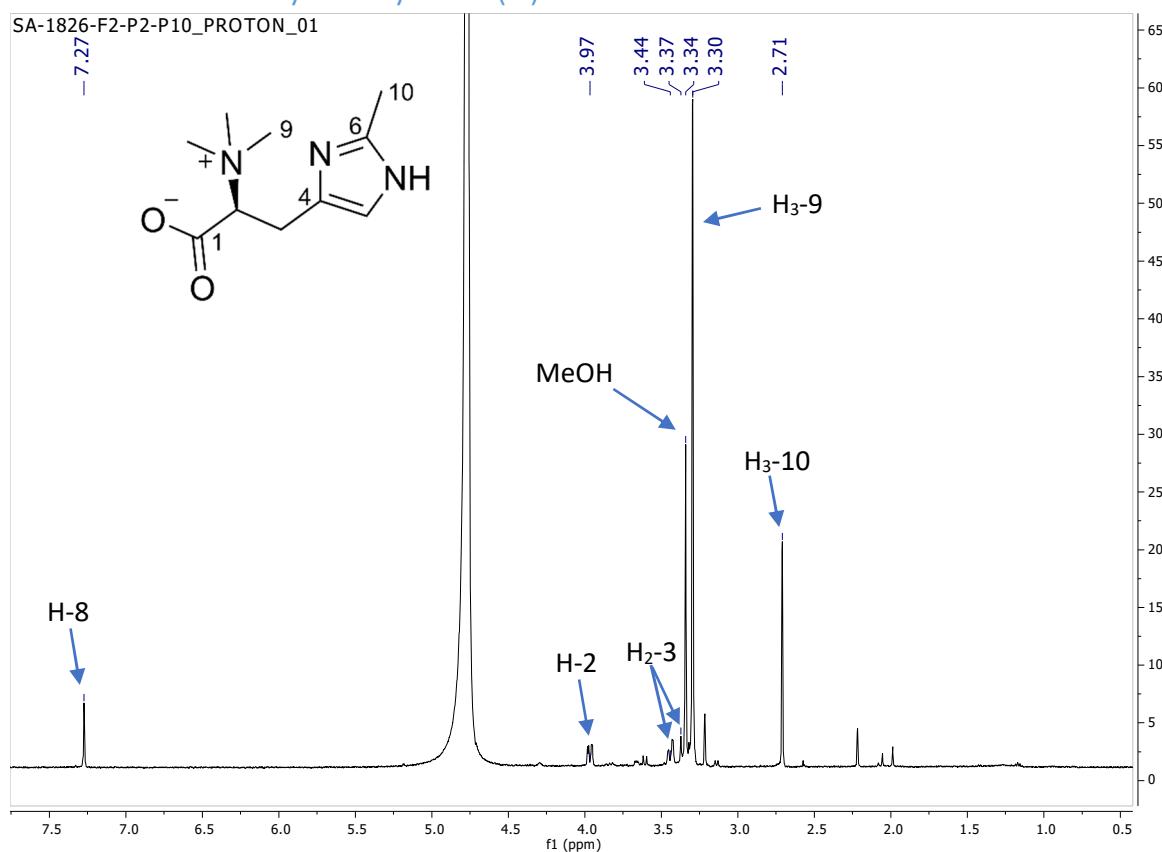


Figure S9:  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectra of 6-methyl hercynine (**8**) in  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  (500 MHz).

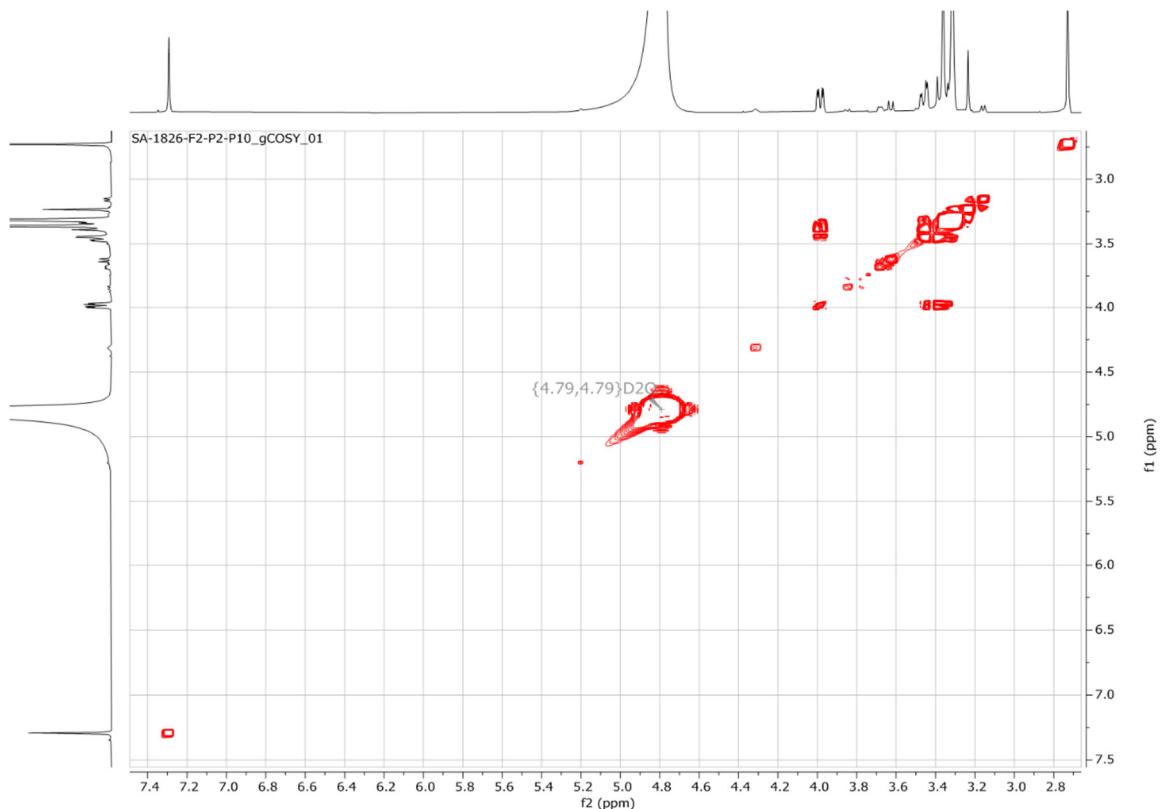


Figure S10:  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  COSY NMR spectra of 6-methyl hercynine (**8**) in  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  (500 MHz).

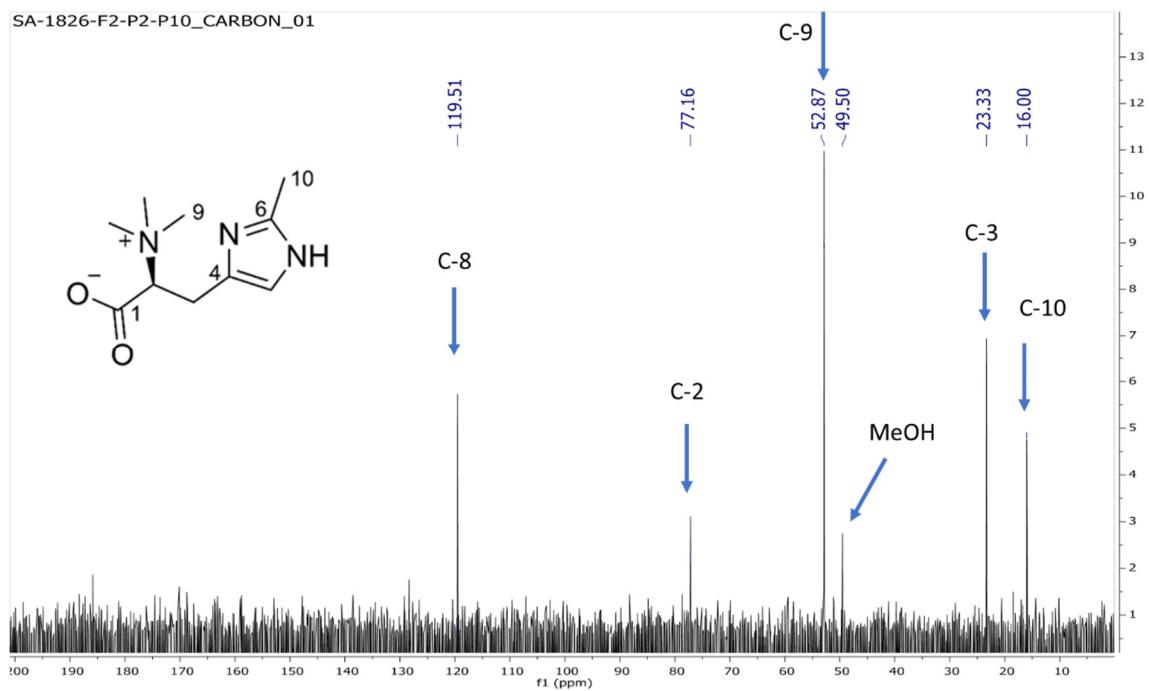


Figure S11:  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra of 6-methyl hercynine (**8**) in  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  (125 MHz).

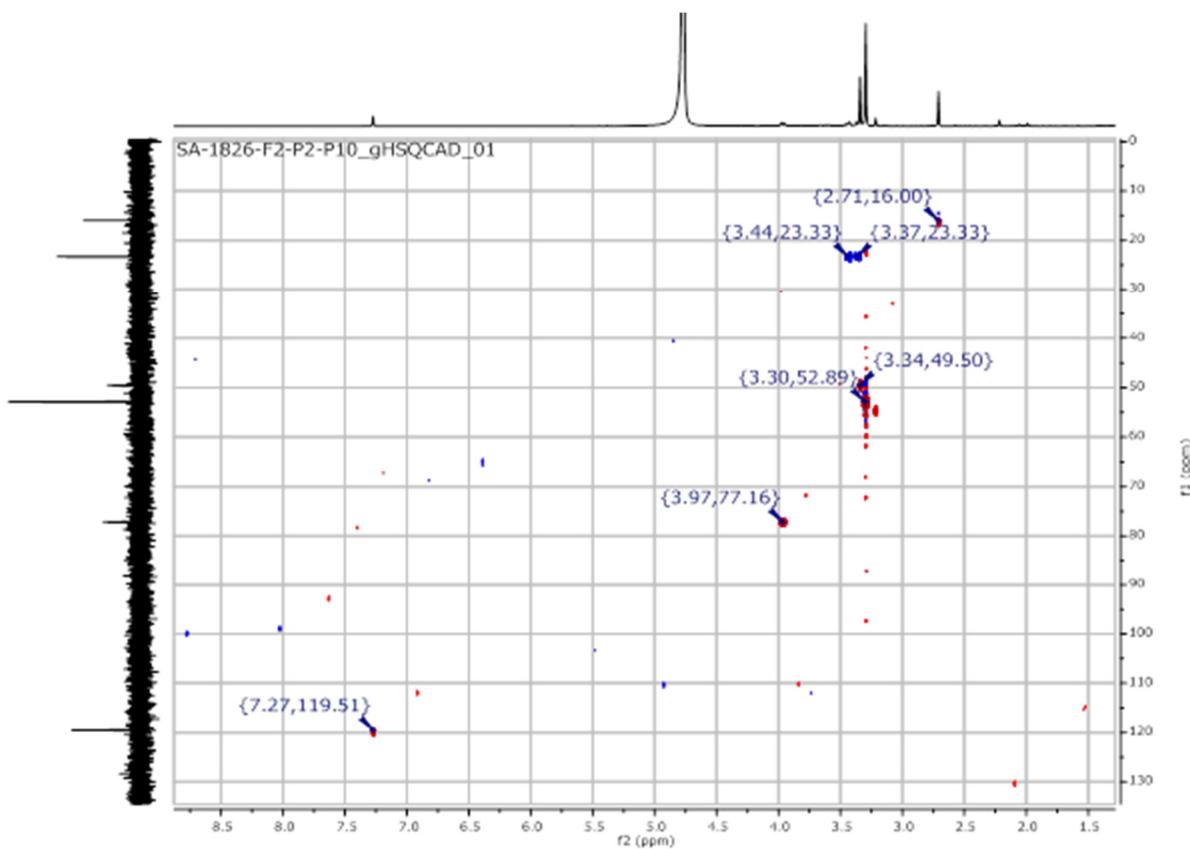


Figure S12:  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$  HSQC NMR spectra of 6-methyl hercynine (**8**) in  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  (500 MHz).

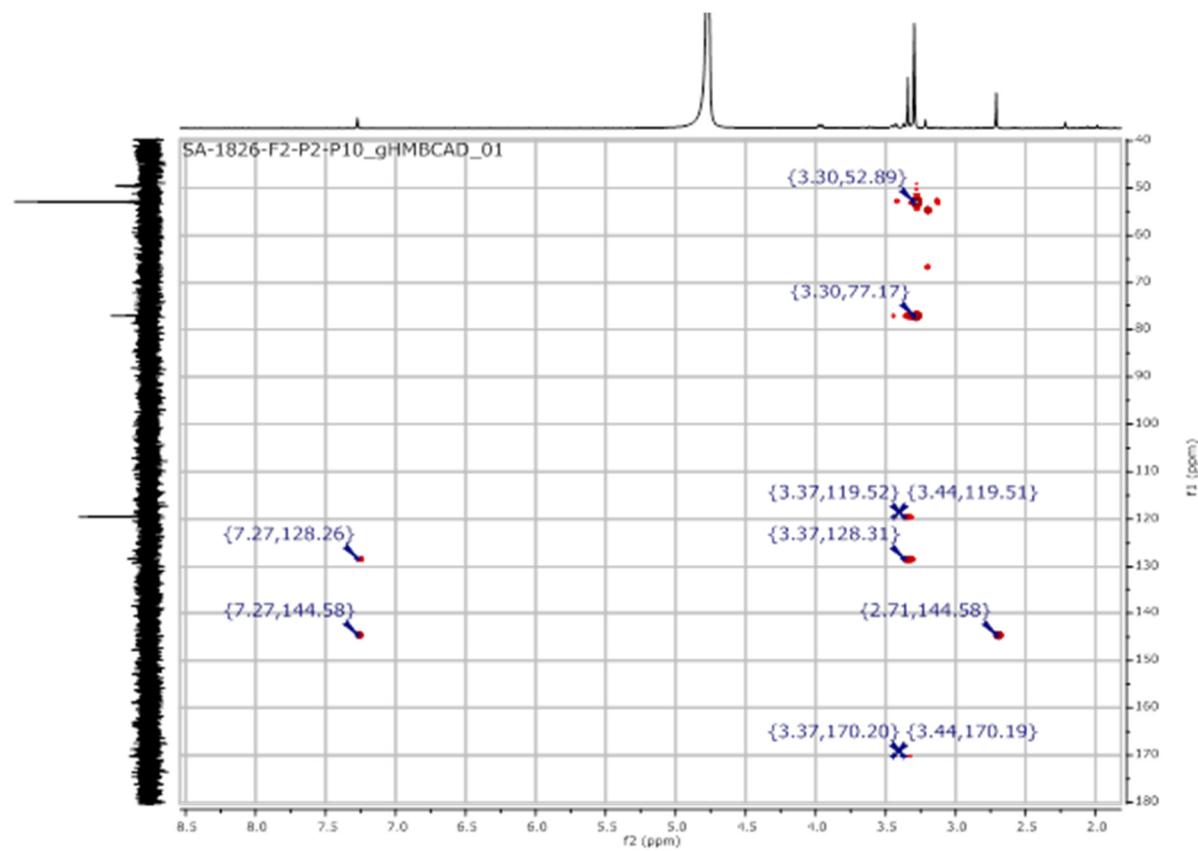


Figure S13: HMBC NMR spectra of 6-methyl hercynine (**8**) in  $D_2O$  (500 MHz).

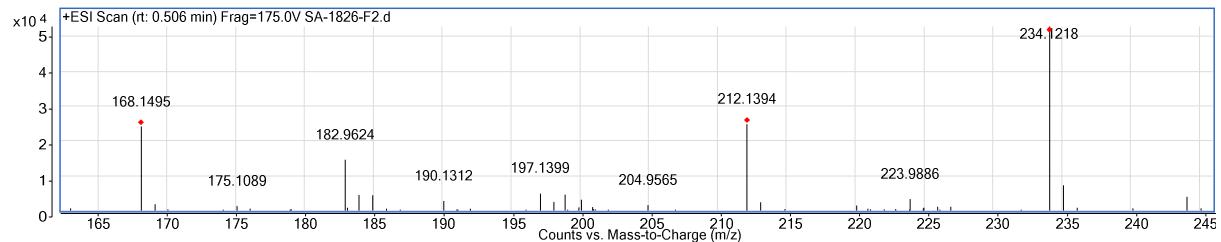


Figure S14: HRESIMS spectra of 6-methyl hercynine (**8**).

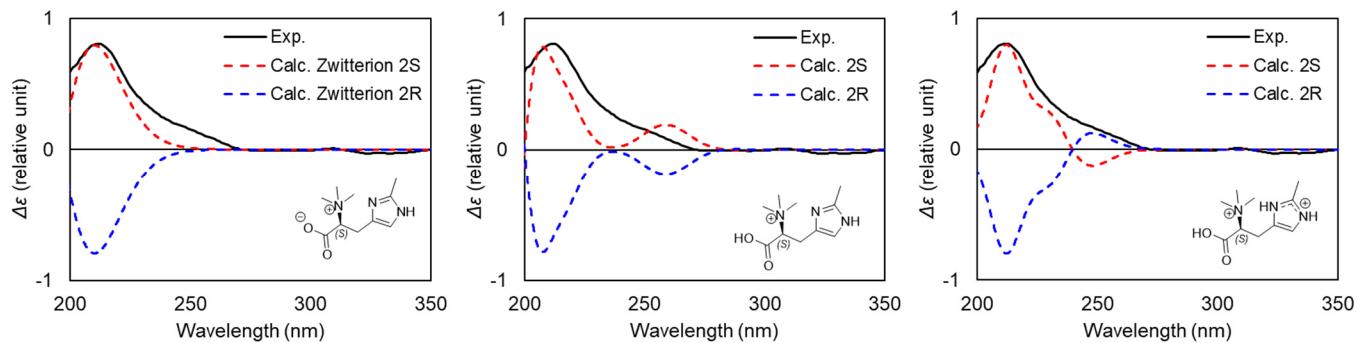


Figure S15: Experimental (solid black) and calculated ECD spectra of compound (**8**) for enantiomer 2S (dashed red) and 2R (dashed blue); and zwitterion (left), monocharged (centre), and double charged (right).

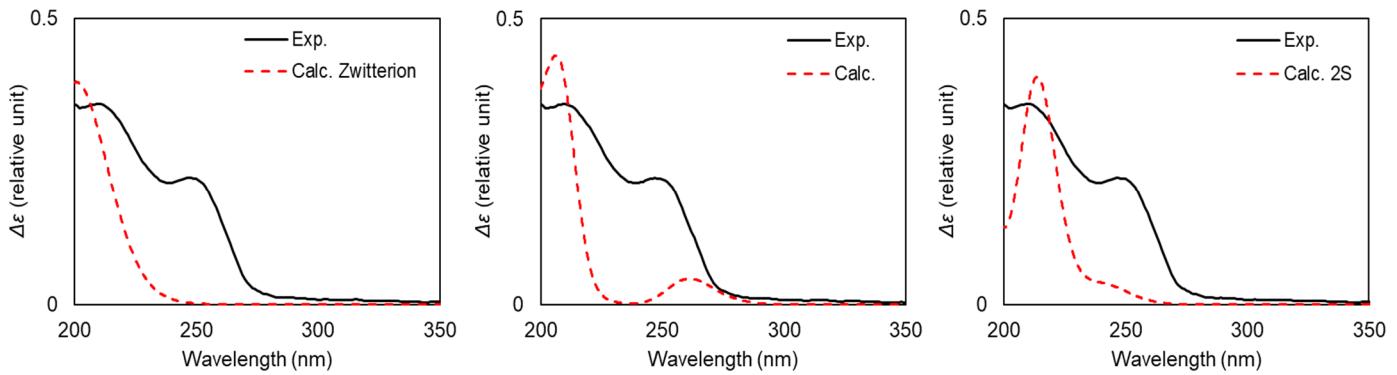


Figure S16: Experimental (solid black) and calculated UV spectra of compound (8) for enantiomer 2S (dashed red) and 2R (dashed blue); and zwitterion (left), monocharged (centre), and double charged (right).

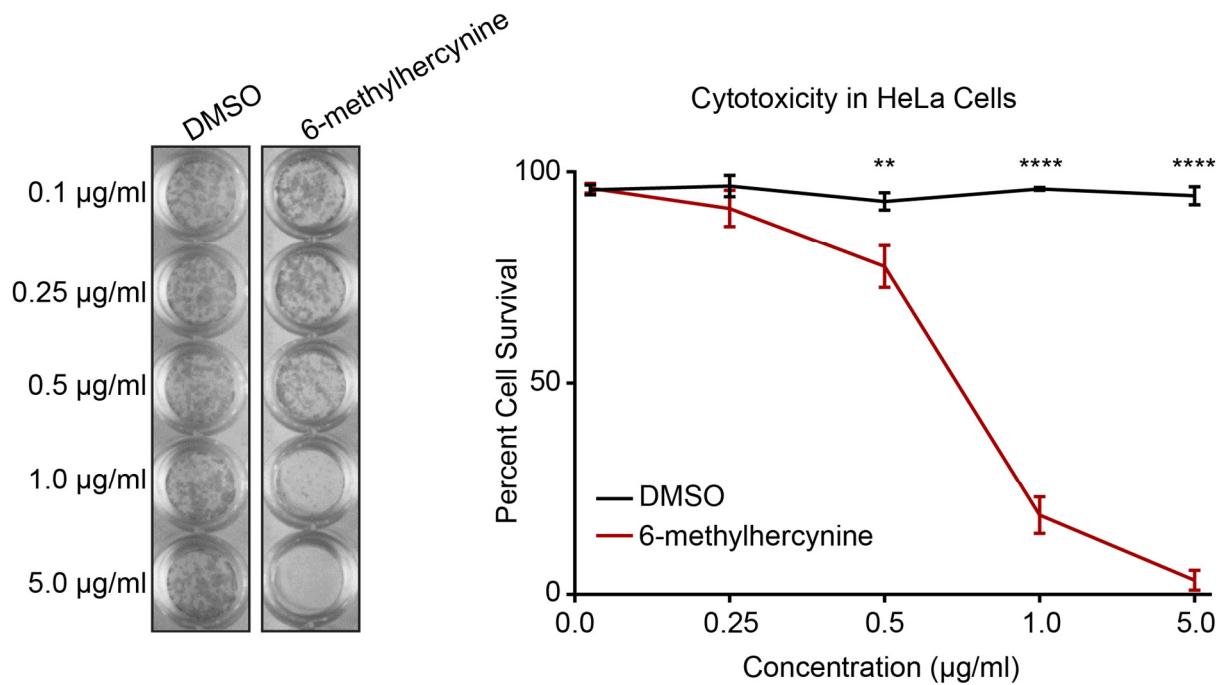


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