# **Supporting Information**

### Bistachybotrysins L-V, Bioactive Phenylspirodrimane Dimers from

#### the Fungus Stachybotrys chartarum

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## 1. Bioactivity data for compounds 1-11

Compounds -	Cytotoxicity IC <sub>50</sub> (µM)				
Compounds	HCT116	NCI-H460	BGC823	Daoy	HepG2
1	10.6	13.5	22.3	>50.0	18.9
2	2.5	3.5	1.8	2.4	2.2
3	64.5	8.3	12.5	61.4	56.1
4	18.8	11.5	20.5	10.7	20.1
6	18.5	8.8	55.4	17.3	14.1
7	8.5	8.2	17.8	13.1	9.3
8	8.0	11.7	8.7	11.8	6.0
9	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50
10	9.7	10.1	9.8	8.1	9.4
11	15.0	10.9	23.9	27.7	12.9
paclitaxel <sup>a</sup>	0.0038	0.0004	0.0020	0.0002	0.0102
<sup><i>a</i></sup> Positive control					

 Table S1. Cytotoxicity of compounds 1-4 and 6-11

Table S2. Neuroprotective and anti-inflammatory activities of  $1-10 (10 \mu M)$ 

	Neuroprotective	Anti-inflammatory activity Inhibitory rate on NO production	
Compounds	Increased cell viability (%)		
1	0.15	5.31	
2	17.4	26.3	
3	17.6	0.0	
4	8.4	0.0	
5	-	12.9	
6	-	10.1	
7	-	0.0	
8	6.5	54.2	
9	17.4	0.0	
10	9.3	0.0	
Resveratrol <sup>a</sup>	16.1		
Curcumin <sup>a</sup>		67.6	
Positive control; - N	Not tested		



### 2. Proposed biosynthetic pathway of compounds 1-11

Scheme S1. A plausible biogenetic pathway of compounds 1 and 2



Scheme S2. A plausible biogenetic pathway of compounds 3, 4, and 10



Scheme S3. A plausible biogenetic pathway of compounds 5–9



Scheme S4. A plausible biogenetic pathway of compound 11

#### 3. X-ray crystallographic analysis of compound 1

Bistachybotrysin L (1) was colorless crystals obtained from MeOH. Crystal structure determination of crystal data  $C_{47}H_{64}O_9$ , M = 772.98, monoclinic, a = 16.435(10) Å, b = 7.706 (5) Å, c = 38.384(17) Å, U = 4852.4 (5) Å<sup>3</sup>, T = 111.2 (3), space group I<sub>2</sub> (no. 5), Z = 4,  $\mu$  (Cu K $\alpha$ ) = 0.792, 23993 reflections measured, 8941 unique (Rint = 0.0827) which were used in all calculations. The final wR (F2) was 0.1680 (all data). Crystallographic data (excluding structure factor tables) for 1 have been deposited at the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Center as supplementary publication (CCDC 1899542). Copies of the data can be obtained free of charge by application to CCDC, 12, Union Road, Cambridge CB21EZ, UK [Fax: (+44) 1223 336 033; e-mail: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk].

Identification code	bistachybotrysin L
Empirical formula	$C_{47}H_{64}O_9$
Formula weight	772.98
Temperature / K	111.2(3)
Crystal system	monoclinic
Space group	I <sub>2</sub>
a / Å, b / Å, c / Å	16.4353(10), 7.7055(5), 38.3838(17)
$\alpha'^{\circ}, \beta'^{\circ}, \gamma'^{\circ}$	90.00, 93.400(5), 90.00
Volume / Å <sup>3</sup>	4852.4(5)
Ζ	4
$\rho_{calc}$ / mg mm <sup>-3</sup>	1.058
$\mu / mm^{-1}$	0.577
F(000)	1672
Crystal size / mm <sup>3</sup>	$0.30\times0.12\times0.07$
$2\Theta$ range for data collection	5.98 to 143.62°
Index ranges	$-20 \le h \le 20, -9 \le k \le 9, -47 \le l \le 45$
Reflections collected	23993
Independent reflections	8941[R(int) = 0.0827 (inf-0.9Å)]
Data/restraints/parameters	8941/1/518
Goodness-of-fit on F <sup>2</sup>	0.997
Final R indexes [I> $2\sigma$ (I) i.e. $F_o$ > $4\sigma$ ( $F_o$ )]	$R_1 = 0.0621, wR_2 = 0.1592$
Final R indexes [all data]	$R_1 = 0.0711, wR_2 = 0.1680$
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å-3	0.185/-0.231
Flack Parameters	0.0(2)
Completeness	0.9994

Table S3. Crystal data and structure refinement for bistachybotrysin L

#### 4. ECD calculations of compounds 2, 3, 5, 10, and 11

**ECD calculation of 2**. Conformational analysis of the **2a** and **2b** (Figure S1) were carried out via Monte Carlo searching with the MMFF94s molecular mechanics force field using the spartan 14 software.<sup>1</sup> 7 of **2a** (Figure S2) and 5 of **2b** (Figure S3)

geometries having relative energies within 2 kcal/mol were optimized using DFT at the B3LYP/6-31G (d') level in vacuum with the Gaussian 09 program, respectively.<sup>2</sup> Those stable conformers with their Boltzmann distribution (>1%) also were carried out at the TDDFT CAM-B3LYP/6-31G (d') level in the methanol for ECD computation. Boltzmann statistics were performed for ECD simulations with a standard deviation of  $\sigma$  0.3 eV. The final ECD spectra of **2a** and **2b** were obtained according to the Boltzmann distribution (Table S4 and S5) theory and their relative Gibbs free energy ( $\Delta$ G), respectively.



**2a**: 3*R*, 5*S*, 8*R*, 9*R*, 10*S*, 22*R*, 23*S*, 3'*R*, 5'*S*, 8'*R*, 9'*R*, 10'*S* 

HO<sup>MI</sup> H

ŌН

**2b**: 3*R*, 5*S*, 8*R*, 9*R*, 10*S*, 22*S*, 23*R*, 3'*R*, 5'*S*, 8'*R*, 9'*R*, 10'*S* 

Figure S1. The structures of 2a and 2b



2a-C1



2a-C2



2a-C3



2a-C4



2a-C5



2a-C6



2a-C7

Figure S2. B3LYP/6-31G (d') optimized 7 conformers of 2a and their relative

energies ( $\Delta G \leq 2 \text{ Kcal/mol}$ )



2b-C1







**2b-C4 2b-C5 Figure S3.** B3LYP/6-31G (d') optimized 5 conformers of **2b** and their relative energies ( $\Delta G \leq 2 \text{ Kcal/mol}$ )

**Table S4.** Free energies ( $\Delta G$ ), and Boltzmann distribution abundances of conformers of **2a**.

Conf	B3LYP/6-31 G (d') Gibbs free energy (298.15 K)			
	G (Hartree)	$\Delta G$ (Kcal/mol)	Boltzmann Distribution	
2a-C1	-2505.552141	0.0000	0.422	
2a-C2	-2505.551786	0.2230	0.290	
2a-C3	-2505.550523	1.0150	0.076	
2a-C4	-2505.550279	1.1680	0.059	
2a-C5	-2505.550678	0.9180	0.090	
2a-C6	-2505.549081	1.9200	0.016	
2a-C7	-2505.550069	1.3000	0.047	

**Table S5.** Free energies ( $\Delta G$ ), and Boltzmann distribution abundances of conformers of **2b.** 

Conf	B3LYP/6-31 G (d') Gibbs free energy (298.15 K)			
	G (Hartree)	$\Delta G$ (Kcal/mol)	Boltzmann Distribution	
2b-C1	-2505.54943	0.233	0.283	
2b-C2	-2505.549801	0.000	0.419	
2b-C3	-2505.54875	0.660	0.138	
2b-C4	-2505.548147	1.038	0.073	
2b-C5	-2505.54832	0.929	0.087	

**ECD calculations of 3 and 5**. Based on the NOE difference spectral analysis and by comparison with our reported stachybotrysins  $A-G^3$  and bistachybotrysins A-C,<sup>4</sup> the absolute configuration of two phenylspirodrimane units was assigned to be 3R, 5S, 8R, 9R, 10S, 3'R, 5'S, 8'R, 9'R, and 10'S in **3**, and to be 2R, 3S, 5S, 8R, 9R, 10S, 3'R, 5'S, 8'R, 9'R, and 10'S in **3**, and to be 2R, 3S, 5S, 8R, 9R, 10S, 3'R, 5'S, 8'R, 9'R, and 10'S in **5**, and additionally the linkage segment in **3** had a *syn*-orientation of H<sub>3</sub>-24, H-23 and H-23', and in **5** it showed a *syn*-orientation of H-23, H-

22' and H<sub>2</sub>-24'. So two stereoisomers exited for **3**, (3*R*, 5*S*, 8*R*, 9*R*, 10*S*, 22*R*, 23*R*, 23'*R*, 3'*R*, 5'*S*, 8'*R*, 9'*R*, 10'*S*)-**3a** and (3*R*, 5*S*, 8*R*, 9*R*, 10*S*, 22*S*, 23*S*, 23'*S*, 3'*R*, 5'*S*, 8'*R*, 9'*R*, 10'*S*)-**3b**; and two stereoisomers exited for **5**, (2*R*, 3*S*, 5*S*, 8*R*, 9*R*, 10*S*, 23*R*, 22'*R*, 23'*S*, 3'*R*, 5'*S*, 8'*R*, 9'*R*, 10'*S*)-**5a** and (2*R*, 3*S*, 5*S*, 8*R*, 9*R*, 10*S*, 23*S*, 22'*S*, 23'*R*, 3'*R*, 5'*S*, 8'*R*, 9'*R*, 10'*S*)-**5b**. The resultant conformers were further optimized and checked as the true minima of potential energy surface by the density functional theory method at the B3LYP/6-31G(d) level, and 100 lowest electronic transitions were calculated. ECD spectra of different conformers were simulated using a Gaussian function with a half-band width of 0.3 eV. The overall theoretical ECD spectra were given on the basis of the Boltzmann weighting of each conformers. The theoretically calculated ECD spectra were compared with the experimental ECD curves, resulting in the assignment of the absolute configuration of **3** and **5**.

ECD calculations of 10 and 11. The theoretical calculations were carried out using Gaussian 09.<sup>5</sup> At first, conformers were optimized at PM6 using semi-empirical theory method and subsequent Hartree-Fock calculations, which resulted in only one remaining conformer for each configuration. Compounds 10 and 11 were finally optimized at B3LYP/6-311G(d,p) in methanol using the IEFPCM model. Vibrational frequency analysis confirmed the stable structures. Under the same condition, the ECD calculation was conducted using Time-dependent Density functional theory (TD-DFT). Rotatory strengths for a total of 30 excited states were calculated. The ECD spectrum was simulated in SpecDis<sup>6</sup> by overlapping Gaussian functions for each transition according to (eq. 1).

$$\Delta \varepsilon(E) = \frac{1}{2.297 \times 10^{-39}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} \sum_{i}^{A} \Delta E_{i} R_{i} e^{-\left(\frac{E-E_{i}}{2\sigma}\right)^{2}}$$

where  $\sigma$  represents the width of the band at 1/e height, and  $\Delta E_i$  and  $R_i$  are the excitation energies and rotatory strengths for transition *i*, respectively. Parameters of  $\sigma$  were set 0.28, 0.16, and 0.40 eV, and UV-shift values were -2, 10, and 40 nm for compounds **10** and **11**, respectively.

- (1) Spartan 14, Wavefunction, Inc.: Irvine, CA.
- (2) Frisch MJ, Trucks GW, Schlegel HB, Scuseria GE, Robb MA, Cheeseman JR, et al. Gaussian 09, Revision C.01; Gaussian, Inc., Wallingford CT, 2010.
- (3) Zhao J, Feng J, Tan Z, Liu J, Zhao J, Chen R, et al. J. Nat. Prod. 2017, 80, 1819–1826.
- (4) Zhao J, Feng J, Tan Z, Liu J, Zhang M, Chen R, et al. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **2018**, *28*, 355–359.
- (5) Gaussian R A. 1.; MJ Frisch.; GW Trucks.; HB Schlegel.; et al., Gaussian. Inc., Wallingford CT, 2009, 121, 150–166.
- (6) Bruhn T.; Schaumlöffel A.; Hemberger Y.; et al. J. Chirality. 2013, 25, 243-249.

#### 5. NMR, HR-ESI-MS, IR, UV, and ECD spectra of compounds 1-11

Figure S4. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of compound 1 in DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub> at 600 MHz



Figure S5. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of compound 1 in DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub> at 150 MHz





Figure S6. DEPT spectrum of compound 1 in DMSO- $d_6$  at 150 MHz

Figure S7.  $^{1}H^{-1}H$  COSY spectrum of compound 1 in DMSO- $d_{6}$ 



Figure S8. HSQC spectrum of compound 1 in DMSO- $d_6$ 



**Figure S9**. HMBC spectrum of compound 1 in  $DMSO-d_6$ 





Figure S10. NOE difference spectrum of compound 1 in DMSO- $d_6$ 

Figure S10. NOE difference spectrum of compound 1 in DMSO- $d_6$  (continued)





Figure S10. NOE difference spectrum of compound 1 in DMSO- $d_6$  (continued)

Figure S10. NOE difference spectrum of compound 1 in DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>(continued)



<sup>13 42 41 40 39 38 3.7 3.6 3.5 3.4 33 3.2 31 3.0 2.9 2.8 2.7 2.6 2.5 2.4 2.3 2.2 2.1 2.0 1.9 1.8 1.7 1.6 1.5 1.4 1.3 1.2 1.1 1.0 0.9 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2</sup> fl(ppm)



Figure S11. HR-ESI-MS spectrum of compound 1

Figure S12. IR spectrum of compound 1



Figure S13. UV spectrum of compound 1



Figure S14. ECD spectrum of compound 1







Figure S16. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of compound 2 in DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub> at 150 MHz







Figure S18. <sup>1</sup>H–<sup>1</sup>H COSY spectrum of compound 2 in DMSO- $d_6$ 



Figure S19. HSQC spectrum of compound 2 in DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>



Figure S20. HMBC spectrum of compound 2 in DMSO- $d_6$ 





Figure S21. NOE difference spectrum of compound 2 in DMSO- $d_6$ 

**Figure S21**. NOE difference spectrum of compound **2** in DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>(continued)







Figure S23. IR spectrum of compound 2



Figure S24. UV spectrum of compound 2



Figure S25. ECD spectrum of compound 2





Figure S26. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of compound 3 in acetone- $d_6$  at 500 MHz

Figure S27. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of compound 3 in acetone- $d_6$  at 125 MHz





Figure S28. DEPT spectrum of compound 3 in acetone- $d_6$  at 125 MHz

Figure S29. <sup>1</sup>H–<sup>1</sup>H COSY spectrum of compound 3 in acetone- $d_6$ 



Figure S30. HSQC spectrum of compound 3 in acetone- $d_6$ 



Figure S31. HMBC spectrum of compound 3 in acetone- $d_6$ 





Figure S32. NOE difference spectrum of compound 3 in acetone- $d_6$ 



Figure S33. HR-ESI-MS spectrum of compound 3

Figure S34. IR spectrum of compound 3



Figure S35. UV spectrum of compound 3





Figure S36. ECD spectrum of compound 3



Figure S37. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of compound 4 in acetone- $d_6$  at 600 MHz

Figure S38. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of compound 4 in acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub> at 150 MHz




Figure S39. DEPT spectrum of compound 4 in acetone- $d_6$  at 150 MHz

Figure S40. <sup>1</sup>H–<sup>1</sup>H COSY spectrum of compound 4 in acetone- $d_6$ 



Figure S41. HSQC spectrum of compound 4 in acetone- $d_6$ 



Figure S42. HMBC spectrum of compound 4 in acetone- $d_6$ 





Figure S43. NOE difference spectrum of compound 4 in acetone- $d_6$  (continued)





Figure S44. HR-ESI-MS spectrum of compound 4

Figure S45. IR spectrum of compound 4













Figure S48. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of compound 5 in acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub> at 600 MHz

Figure S49. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of compound 5 in acetone- $d_6$  at 150 MHz





Figure S50. DEPT spectrum of compound 5 in acetone- $d_6$  at 150 MHz

Figure S51.  $^{1}H-^{1}H$  COSY spectrum of compound 5 in acetone- $d_{6}$ 





**Figure S51**. Enlarged  ${}^{1}\text{H}{-}^{1}\text{H}$  COSY spectrum of compound **5** in acetone- $d_{6}$ 

Figure S52. HSQC spectrum of compound 5 in acetone- $d_6$ 





Figure S53. HMBC spectrum of compound 5 in acetone- $d_6$ 

Figure S53. Enlarged HMBC spectrum of compound 5 in acetone- $d_6$ 





Figure S54. NOE difference spectrum of compound 5 in acetone- $d_6$ 

Figure S54. NOE difference spectrum of compound 5 in acetone- $d_6$  (continued)





Figure S54. NOE difference spectrum of compound 5 in acetone- $d_6$  (continued)

Figure S55. HR-ESI-MS spectrum of compound 5



Figure S56. IR spectrum of compound 5



Figure S57. UV spectrum of compound 5









Figure S59. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of compound 6 in acetone- $d_6$  at 600 MHz

Figure S60. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of compound 6 in acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub> at 150 MHz





Figure S61. DEPT spectrum of compound 6 in acetone- $d_6$  at 150 MHz

3.5 3.0 f2 (ppm) 2.5

2.0

1.5

1.0

0.5

0.0

6.5

6.0

5.5

4.5

5.0

4.0



Figure S62. Enlarged  $^{1}H-^{1}H$  COSY spectrum of compound 6 in acetone- $d_{6}$ 

Figure S63. HSQC spectrum of compound 6 in acetone- $d_6$ 







## Figure S64. Enlarged HMBC spectrum of compound 6 in acetone- $d_6$



Figure S65. NOE difference spectrum of compound 6 in acetone- $d_6$ 





Figure S65. NOE difference spectrum of compound 6 in acetone- $d_6$  (continued)



Figure S66. HR-ESI-MS spectrum of compound 6

Figure S67. IR spectrum of compound 6





Figure S68. UV spectrum of compound 6







Figure S70. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of compound 7 in acetone- $d_6$  at 600 MHz

Figure S71. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of compound 7 in acetone- $d_6$  at 150 MHz





Figure S72. DEPT spectrum of compound 7 in acetone- $d_6$  at 150 MHz



Figure S74. HSQC spectrum of compound 7 in acetone- $d_6$ 

Figure S75. HMBC spectrum of compound 7 in acetone- $d_6$ 





Figure S76. NOE difference spectrum of compound 7 in acetone- $d_6$ 

Figure S76. NOE difference spectrum of compound 7 in acetone- $d_6$  (continued)





Figure S76. NOE difference spectrum of compound 7 in acetone- $d_6$  (continued) H<sub>3</sub>-14'<sub>H<sub>3</sub>-13'</sub>





Figure S78. IR spectrum of compound 7



Figure S79. UV spectrum of compound 7









**Figure S81**. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of compound **8** in acetone- $d_6$  at 600 MHz

Figure S82. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of compound 8 in acetone- $d_6$  at 150 MHz





Figure S83. DEPT spectrum of compound 8 in acetone- $d_6$  at 150 MHz

Figure S84. <sup>1</sup>H–<sup>1</sup>H COSY spectrum of compound 8 in acetone- $d_6$ 







Figure S86. HMBC spectrum of compound 8 in acetone- $d_6$ 





Figure S87. NOE difference spectrum of compound 8 in acetone- $d_6$  (continued)





Figure S87. NOE difference spectrum of compound 8 in acetone- $d_6$  (continued)

m/z

Figure S89. IR spectrum of compound 8



Figure S90. UV spectrum of compound 8










Figure S93. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of compound 9 in acetone- $d_6$  at 150 MHz







10 ОН 20 0.0 30 00 40 00 50 (III (ppm) 60 70 00 0 80 90 00 100 -110 4.0 3.5 f2 (ppm) 1.5 6.5 6.0 5.5 5.0 4.5 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.0 0.5

**Figure S96**. HSQC spectrum of compound **9** in acetone- $d_6$ 







Figure S98. 1D NOE spectrum of compound 9 in acetone- $d_6$ 





H-22' f1 (ppm) H-23' 11 ŝ 8.5 8.0 7.5 7.0 6.5 6.0 5.5 5.0 4.5 4.0 f2 (ppm) 3.5 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 0.5 0.0

Figure S99. 2D NOE spectrum of compound 9 in acetone- $d_6$ 



741.4332 821.4593 C <sub>49</sub> H<sub>66</sub> O<sub>9</sub> Na = 821.4599 16.5 RDBE -0.7488 ppm 100<sub>7</sub> 90-HO 80 70-Relative Abundance HO 60 50 40 30-20 10 844.5365 406.3303 889.4509 512.5058 559.1354 596.5990 637.3067 708.2695 957.4445 04 700 650 950 1000 500 400 450 550 600 750 800 850 900 m/z

SCE5454-44 #2285 RT: 6.83 AV: 1 NL: 3.24E7 T: FTMS + c ESI Full ms [100.00-1000.00]

## Figure S101. IR spectrum of compound 9



## Figure S102. UV spectrum of compound 9



## Figure S103. ECD spectrum of compound 9





Figure S104. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of compound 10 in acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub> at 600 MHz

Figure S105. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of compound 10 in acetone- $d_6$  at 150 MHz







4.0 3.5 f2 (ppm) 3.0

2.5

2.0

1.5

7.0

6.5

6.0

5.5

5.0

4.5

-7.0

1.0

0.5

Figure S108. HSQC spectrum of compound 10 in acetone- $d_6$ 



Figure S109. HMBC spectrum of compound 10 in acetone- $d_6$ 







Figure S110. 1D NOE spectrum of compound 10 in acetone- $d_6$ 





Figure S110. 1D NOE spectrum of compound 10 in acetone- $d_6$  (continued)





Figure S112. IR spectrum of compound 10



Figure S113. UV spectrum of compound 10









Figure S115. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of compound 11 in acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub> at 600 MHz

Figure S116. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of compound 11 in acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub> at 150 MHz







Figure S118. <sup>1</sup>H–<sup>1</sup>H COSY spectrum of compound 11 in acetone- $d_6$ 







Figure S120. HMBC spectrum of compound 11 in acetone- $d_6$ 





Figure S121. NOE difference spectrum of compound 11 in acetone- $d_6$ 

Figure S121. NOE difference spectrum of compound 11 in acetone- $d_6$ 



Figure S122. HR-ESI-MS spectrum of compound 11

SCE57374 #2033 RT: 7.43 AV: 1 NL: 1.54E4 T: FTMS + c ESI Full ms [100.00-1000.00]



Figure S123. IR spectrum of compound 11



Figure S124. UV spectrum of compound 11





