

Electronic Supplementary Information

(ESI)

Exploring the “forgotten” -OH NMR Spectral Region in Natural Products

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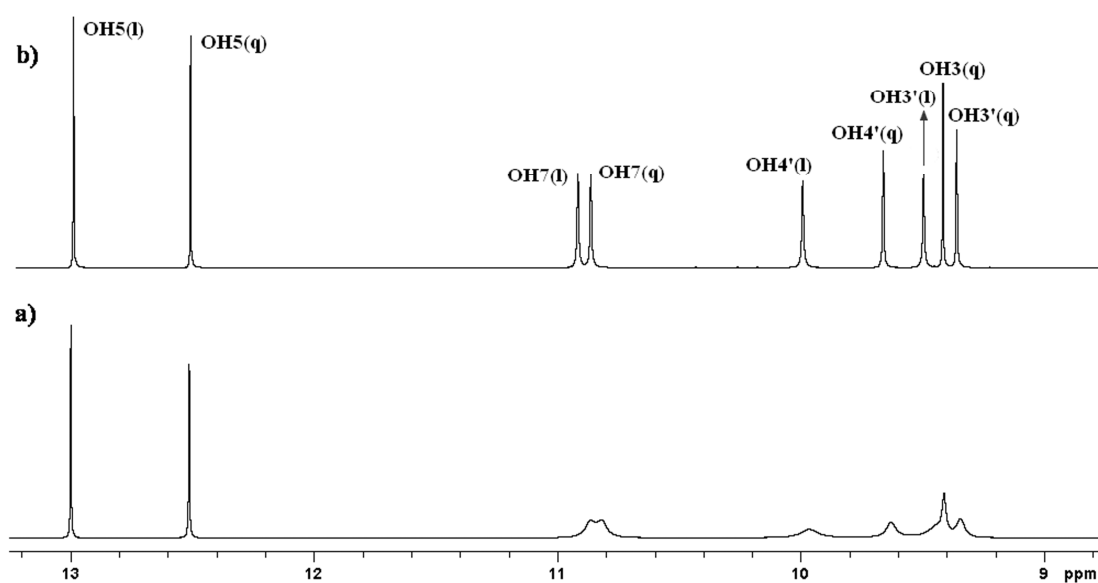


Figure 1S. 500MHz 1D ¹H NMR spectra of a mixture of quercetin (C=5.5mM) and luteolin (C=5.8mM) in a) DMSO-d₆; b) the same solution as in a) with the presence of 5μL HCl, 2mM (*T*=298 K, number of scans =64, experimental time =7min18sec). The resonance assignment of the –OH groups of quercetin (q) and luteolin (l) is indicated.

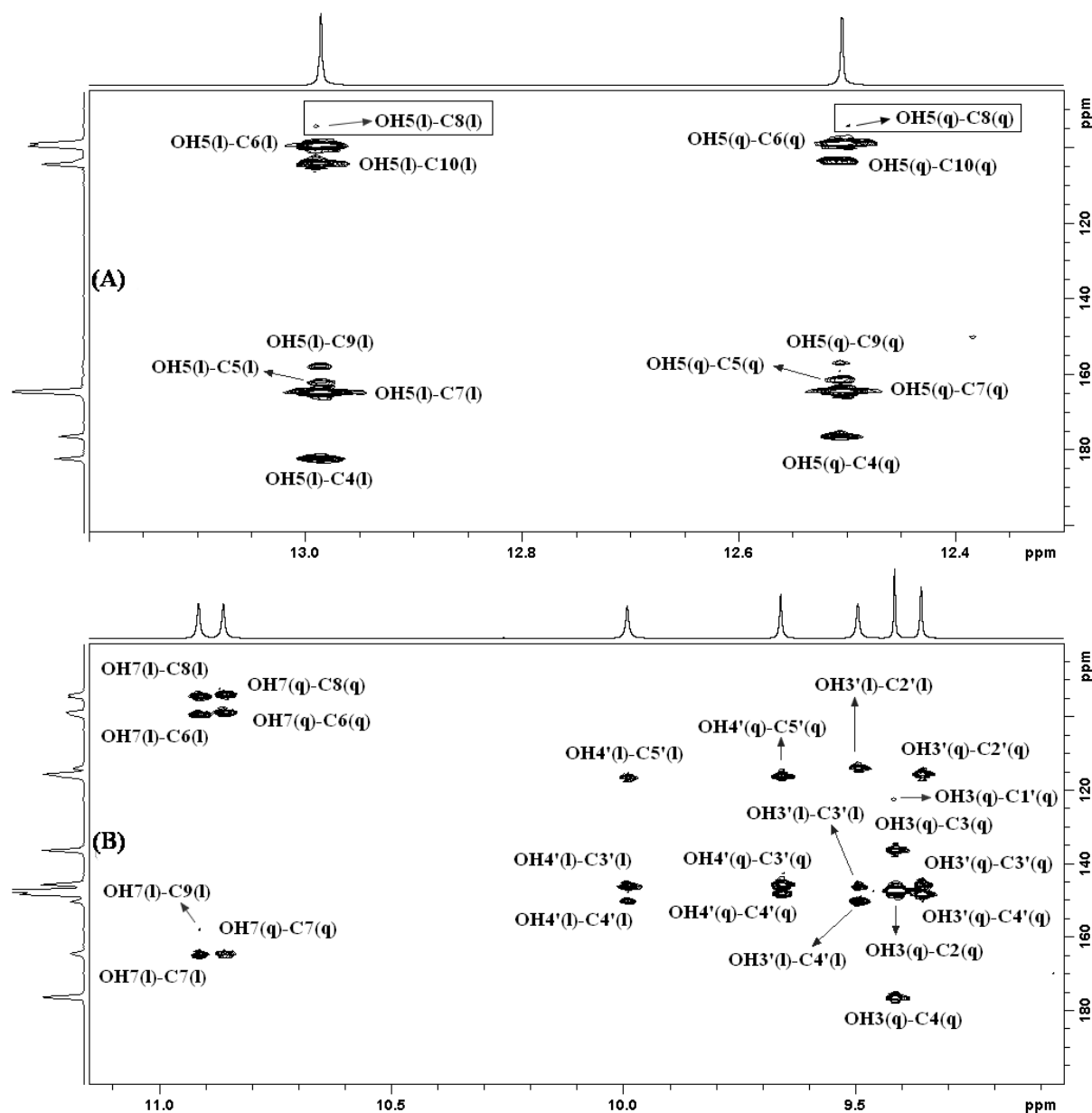


Figure 2S. Expanded version of Figure 1b of a 2D ^1H - ^{13}C HMBC NMR spectrum (500MHz for ^1H) of a mixture of quercetin ($C=5.5\text{mM}$) and luteolin ($C=5.8\text{mM}$) in acidified DMSO-d_6 ($5\mu\text{L}$ HCl , 2mM , $T=298\text{K}$, number of scans =72, experimental time =9h57min8sec) optimized for long range $^nJ(^1\text{H}, ^{13}\text{C})$ couplings ≈ 10 Hz. The cross peaks of $-\text{OH}$ groups of quercetin (q) and luteolin (l) are indicated. The box indicates long range $^5J(^1\text{H}, ^{13}\text{C})$ connectivities which were observed in an additional experiment optimized for long range $^nJ(^1\text{H}, ^{13}\text{C})$ couplings of ≤ 2.5 Hz.

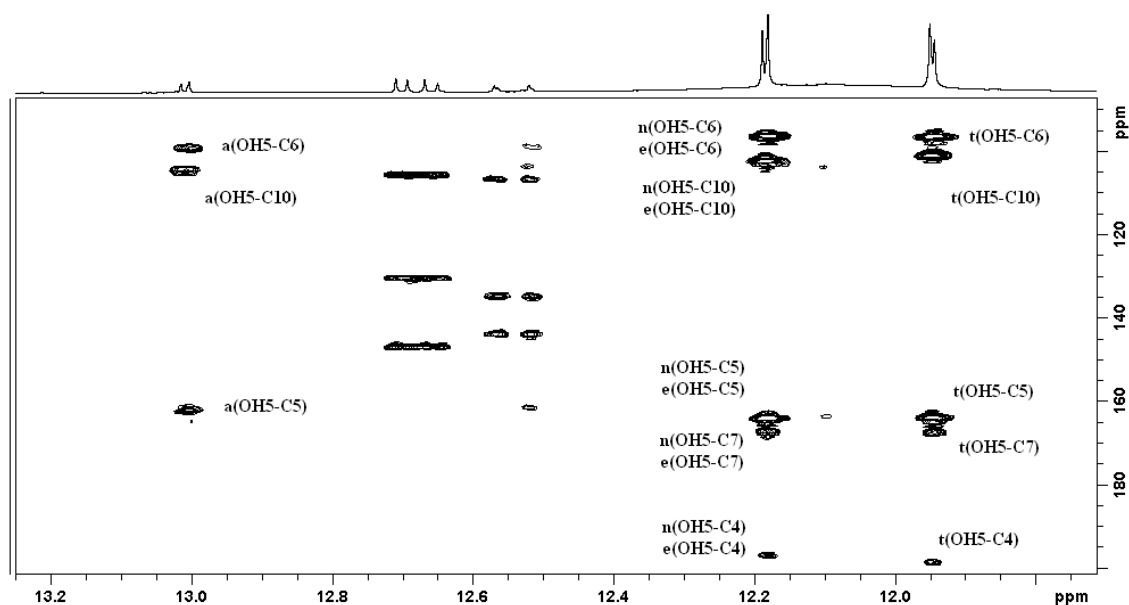
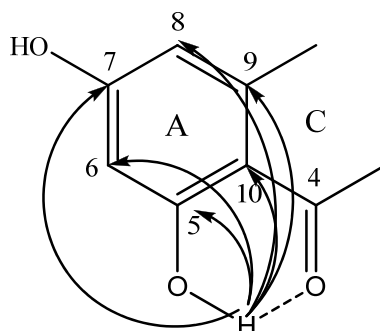


Figure 3S. Expanded version of Figure 3 of a 2D ^1H - ^{13}C HMBC NMR spectrum (500MHz for ^1H) of 80 mg of acetone extract of Greek oregano in DMSO- d_6 ($T=298$ K, number of scans =72, experimental time =14h10min). The resonance assignment of the -OH groups of naringenin (n), eriodictyol (e), taxifolin (t) and apigenin (a) is indicated.

Experimental Protocol for –OH resonance assignment.

- 1 Adjustment of pH values for a minimum in the –OH proton exchange rate.
- 2 Recording of the ^1H - ^{13}C HMBC experiment optimized for $^n\text{J}(^1\text{H}, ^{13}\text{C})$ couplings in the range of 6 to 10 Hz.
- 3 Recording of the ^1H - ^{13}C HMBC experiment optimized for weak $^5\text{J}(^1\text{H}, ^{13}\text{C})$ couplings ≤ 2.5 Hz.
- 4 In the case of broad –OH resonances absorptions the experiments are repeated by the use of diluted solutions (≤ 5 mg of crude extract of natural product to minimize intermolecular proton exchange between various –OH groups and –OH and –COOH groups).
- 5 The assignment procedure is exemplified in the case of: (A) quercetin in the mixture of model compounds of Figure 1 and (B) in the case of eriodictyol of an acetone extract of Greek oregano in DMSO- d_6 of Figure 3.

(A). Assignment of quercetin.



Scheme 1S. $^n\text{J}(^1\text{H}, ^{13}\text{C})$ connectivities of the group OH(5) within the ring A of quercetin.

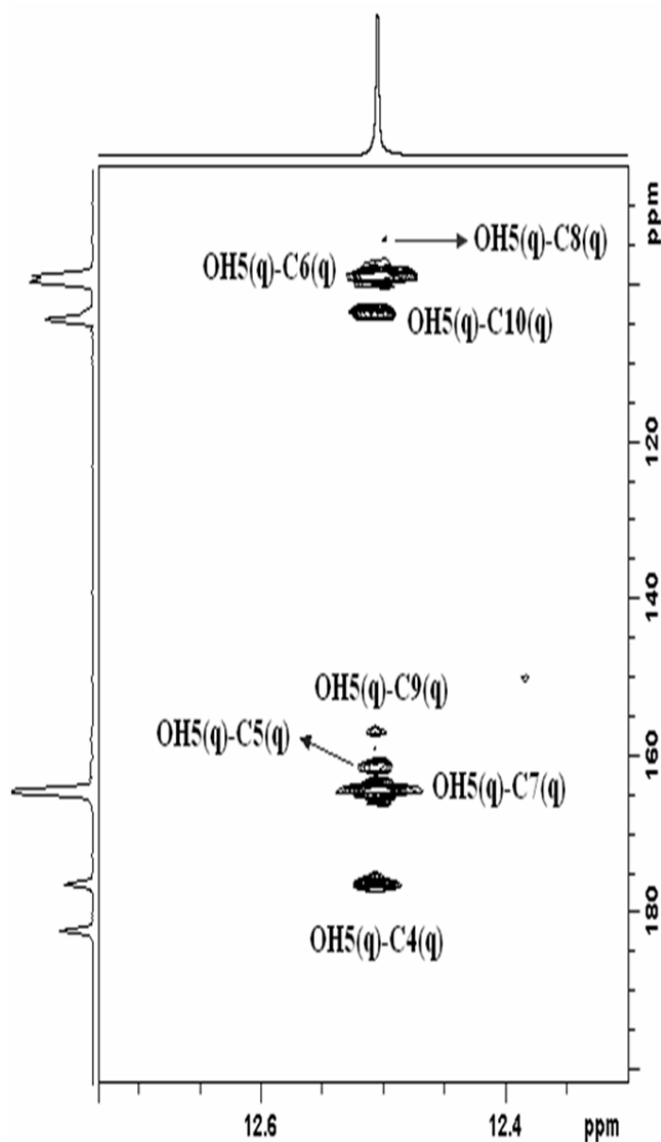
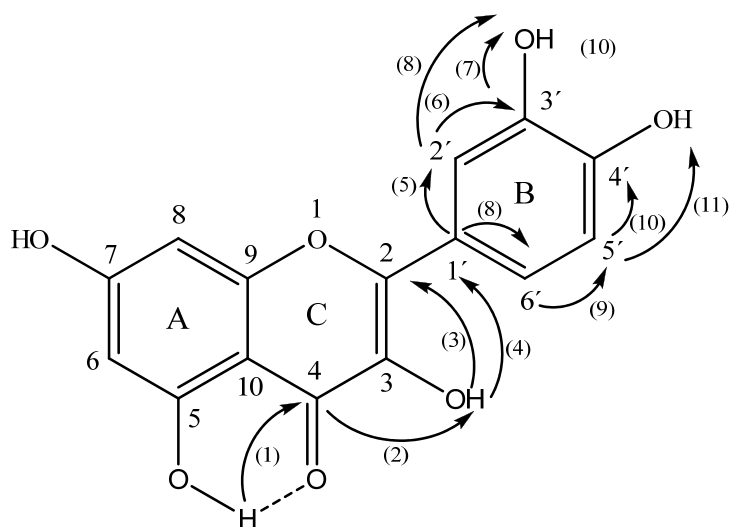


Figure 4S. Assignment of the OH(5) of quercetin and long range $nJ(^1\text{H}, ^{13}\text{C})$ connectivities.



Scheme 2S. Inter- and intra-ring $nJ(^1\text{H}, ^{13}\text{C})$ connectivities for the assignment procedure of the OH groups of quercetin.

step	connectivity	step	connectivity
(1)	OH5 - C4	(9)	C5' - H6'
(2)	C4 - OH3	(10)	OH4' - C5'
(3)	OH3 - C2	(11)	C4' - H5'
(4)	C1' - OH3		
(5)	H2' - C1'		
(6)	C3' - H2'		
(7)	OH3' - C3'		
(8)	C2' - OH3'		

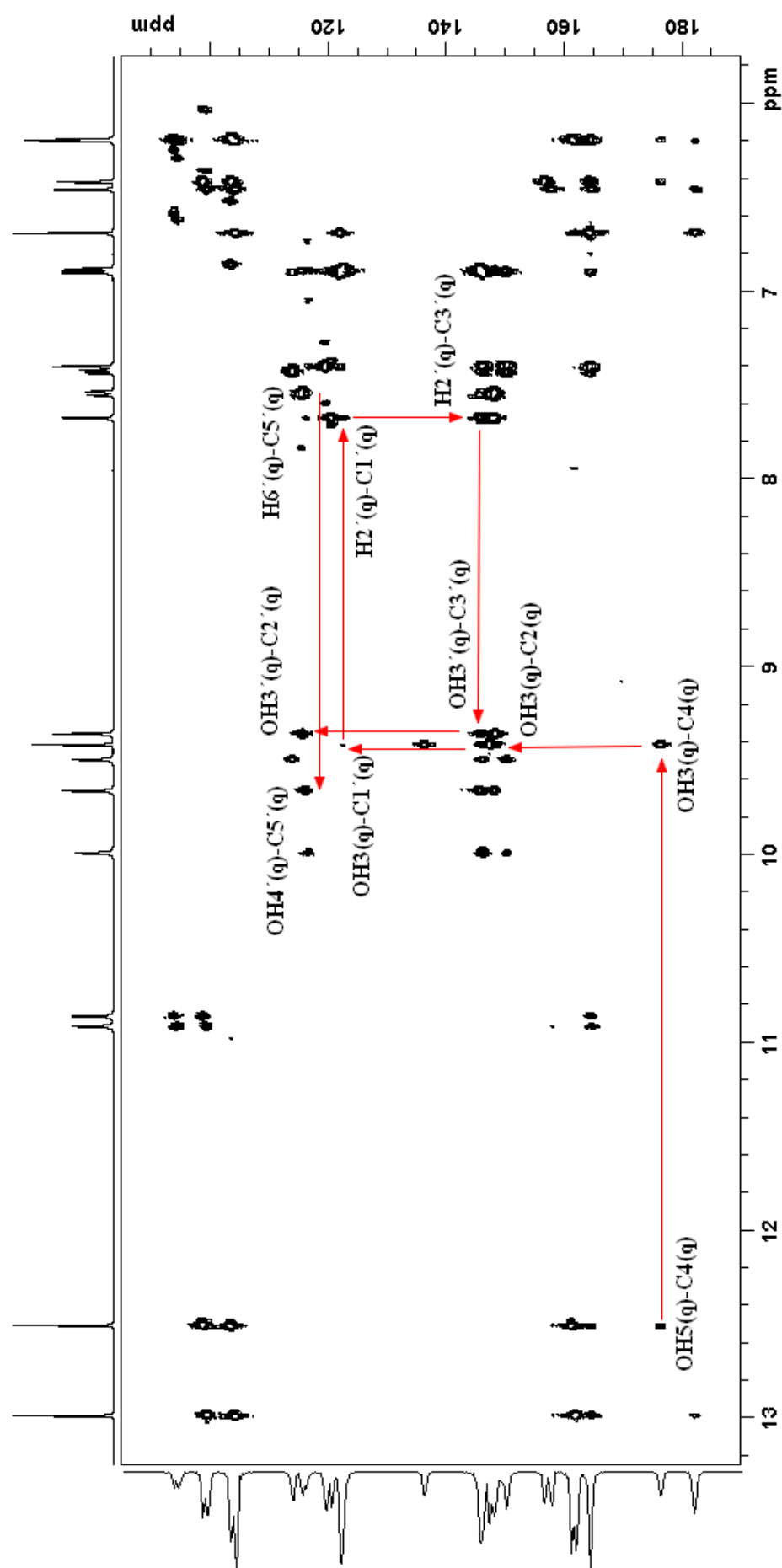
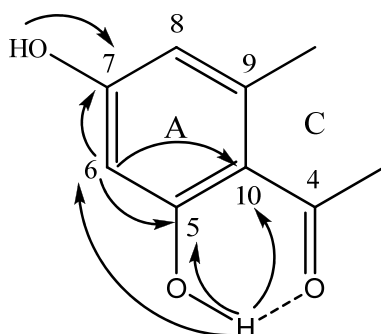
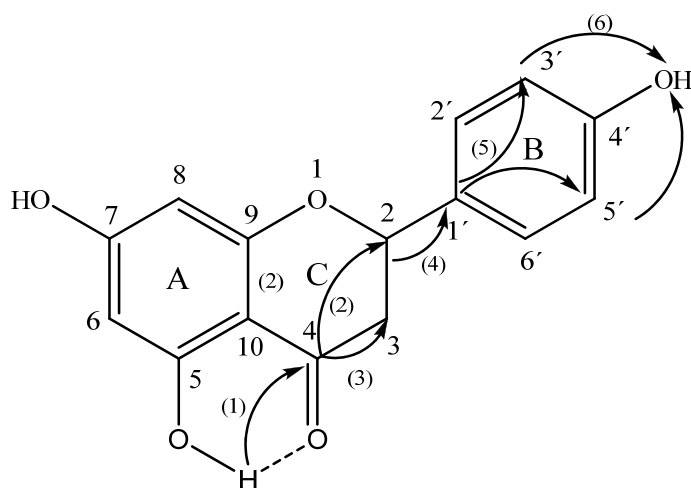


Figure 5S. Resonance assignment of OH5, OH3, OH4' and OH3' of quercetin via $^n\text{J}(\text{H}, ^{13}\text{C})$ couplings.

(A). Assignment of naringenin.



Scheme 3S. $^nJ(^1H, ^{13}C)$ connectivities within the ring A of naringenin.



Scheme 4S. Inter- and intra-ring $^nJ(^1H, ^{13}C)$ connectivities for the assignment procedure of naringenin..

step	connectivity
(1)	OH5 - C4
(2)	C4 – H2
(3)	C4 – H3(a,b)
(4)	H2 – C1'
(5)	H2' – C3',C5'
(6)	OH4' - C3',C5'

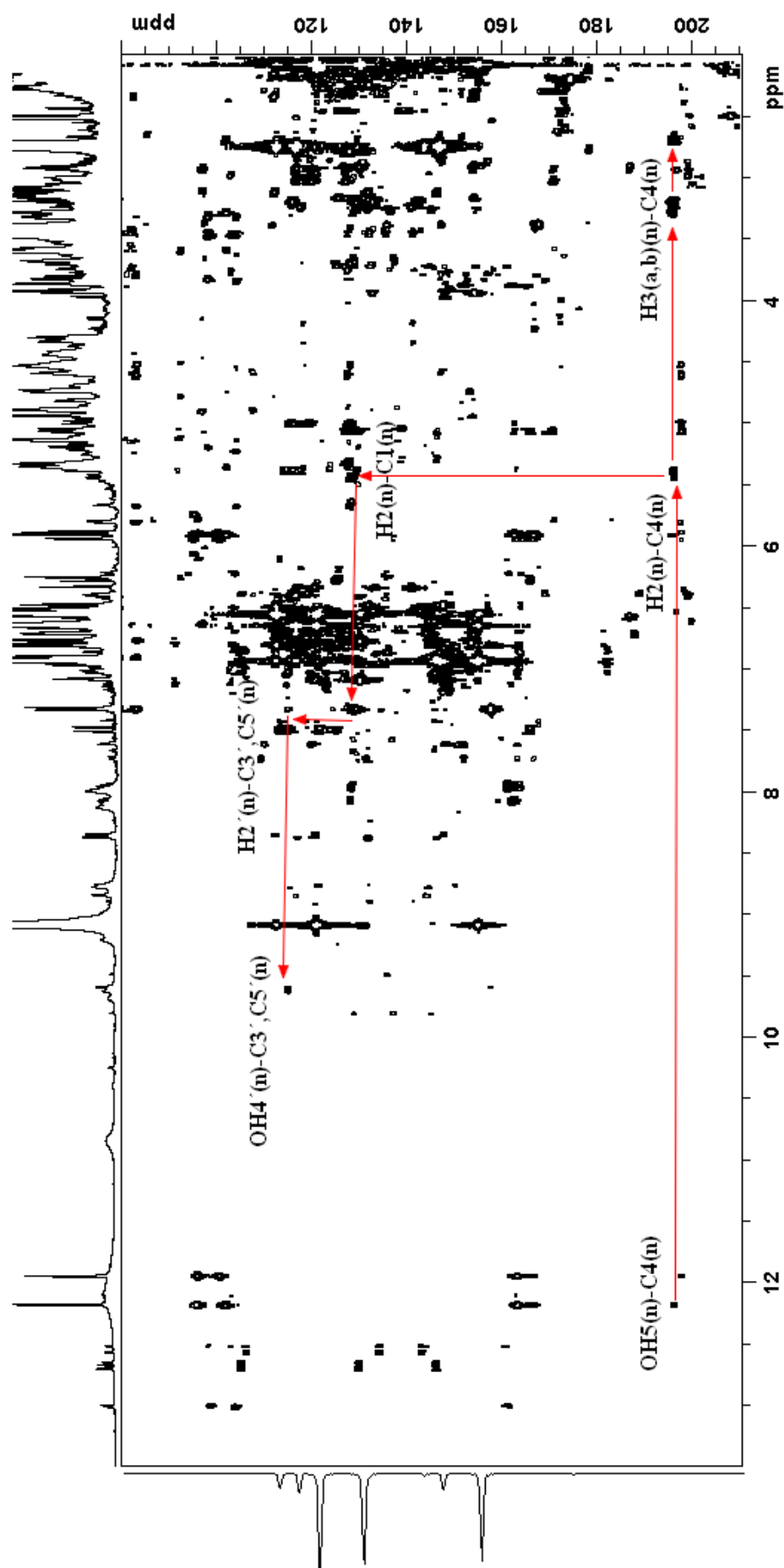


Figure 6S. Resonance assignment of OH(5) and OH4' of naringenin via $^n\text{J}(\text{H}, ^{13}\text{C})$ couplings.

Table 1S. ^1H (OH) and ^{13}C assignments and respective $^n\text{J}(\text{H}, ^{13}\text{C})$ couplings of luteolin (l) and quercetin (q) in DMSO- d_6 with the presence of 5 μL HCl, 2mM.

ppm		C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C1'	C2'	C3'	C4'	C5'
12.99	OH5(l)			182.0 (^4J)	161.9 (^2J)	99.2 (^3J)	164.5 (^4J)	94.0 (^6J)	157.7 (^4J)	104.1 (^3J)					
12.51	OH5(q)			176.1 (^4J)	160.9 (^2J)	98.4 (^3J)	164.2 (^4J)	93.8 (^6J)	156.7 (^4J)	103.5 (^3J)					
10.91	OH7(l)					99.1 (^3J)	164.4 (^2J)	94.3 (^3J)	157.7 (^4J)						
10.86	OH7(q)					98.5 (^3J)	164.2 (^2J)	93.8 (^3J)							
9.99	OH4'(l)												146.0 (^3J)	150.0 (^2J)	116.4 (^3J)
9.66	OH4'(q)												145.4 (^3J)	148.0 (^2J)	116.0 (^3J)
9.49	OH3'(l)											113.7 (^3J)	145.9 (^2J)	150.1 (^3J)	
9.41	OH3(q)	147.1 (^3J)	136.1 (^2J)	176.2 (^3J)							122.3 (^4J)				
9.36	OH3'(q)											115.4 (^3J)	145.5 (^2J)	148.1 (^3J)	

Table 2S. ^1H (OH) and ^{13}C assignments and respective $^n\text{J}(^1\text{H}, ^{13}\text{C})$ couplings of apigenin (a), naringenin (n), eriodictyol (e), taxifolin (t), carvacrol (c) and rosmarinic acid (r) of an acetone extract of Greek oregano in DMSO- d_6 .

ppm	^1H	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C10	C2'	C3'	C4'	C5'	C1
12.99	OH5(a)				161.9 (^2J)	99.1 (^3J)		104.1 (^3J)					
12.18	OH5(n)			196.5 (^4J)	163.7 (^2J)	96.1 (^3J)	167.2 (^4J)	102.2 (^3J)					
12.17	OH5(e)			196.6 (^4J)	163.6 (^2J)	96.3 (^3J)	167.3 (^4J)	101.9 (^3J)					
11.93	OH5(t)			198.6 (^4J)	163.8 (^2J)	96.2 (^3J)	167.3 (^4J)	100.9 (^3J)					
9.62	OH4'(n)									115.4 (^3J)		115.4 (^3J)	
9.07	OH(c)	121.4 (^3J)	131.4 (^4J)			112.8 (^3J)							155.6 (^2J)
8.83	OH4'(r)										144.7 (^2J)	117.1 (^3J)	
8.77	OH3'(r)								115.9 (^3J)	144.7 (^2J)			

