

Supporting Information

Synthesis and antiproliferative effect of the proposed stereoisomer of the marine sponge metabolite halisphingosine A

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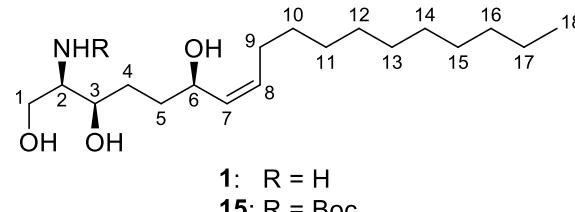
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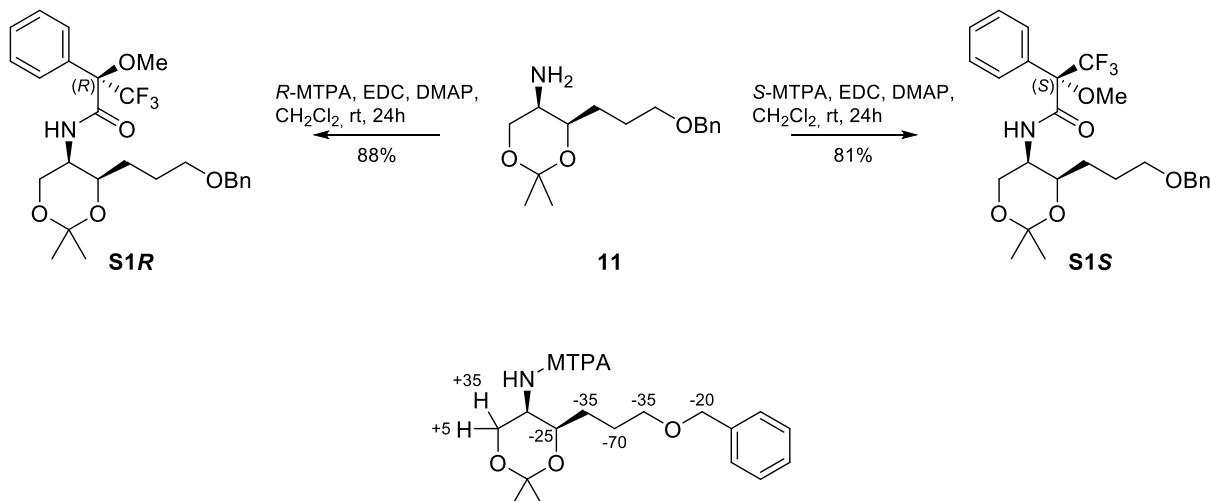
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Table 1. Comparison of ^{13}C and ^1H NMR shifts of isolated and synthetic Halisphingosine A (**1**) and *N*-Boc-Halisphingosine A (**15**)



	isolated 1 (lit. ¹) in CD ₃ OD		synthetic 1 in CD ₃ OD		15 prepared from isolated 1 (lit. ²) in CD ₃ OD		our fully synthetic 15 in CD ₃ OD	
Pos.	δ_{C}	δ_{H} (mult., J [Hz])	δ_{C}	δ_{H} (mult., J [Hz])	δ_{C}	δ_{H} (mult., J [Hz])	δ_{C}	δ_{H} (mult., J [Hz])
1	60.9	3.74 (dd, 11.5, 4.5)	63.4	3.65 (dd, 11.0, 4.6)	62.8	3.60 (m)	63.2	3.60 (m)
		3.62 (dd, 11.5, 7.0)		3.52 (dd, 11.0, 6.7)		3.55(m)		3.56 (m)
2	59.0	2.99 (dt, 7.0, 4.5)	58.4	2.77 (dt, 6.7, 5.2)	56.5	3.54 (m)	56.8	3.53 (m)
3	69.3	3.64 (m)	71.4	3.58 (m)	70.7	3.75 (m)	71.2	3.76 (m)
4	35.0	1.52 (m)	33.08	1.58 (m)	34.7	1.45 (m)	33.1	1.48 (m)
		1.42 (m)		1.52 (m)				
5	38.7	1.55 (m)	34.8	1.72 (m)	38.5	1.56 (m)	35.1	1.69 (m)
		1.35 (m)		1.48 (m)		1.38 (m)		1.53 (m)
6	68.3	4.35 (m)	68.1	4.41 (td, 7.8, 5.8)	67.9	4.37 (dt, 9.0, 5.7)	68.4	4.37 (dt, 8.5, 6.7)
7	134.0	5.31 (dd, 11.0, 9.0)	133.8	5.36 (dd, 11.0, 9.0)	133.7	5.31 (ddd, 9.3, 7.8, 1.5)	133.9	5.33 (dd, 11.0, 8.5)
8	132.2	5.44 (dt, 11.0, 7.5)	132.4	5.45 (dt, 11.0, 7.3)	131.8	5.45 (dt, 9.3, 6.4)	132.4	5.44 (dt, 11.0, 7.6)
9	28.7	2.08 (m)	28.7	2.08 (m)	28.4	2.09 (m)	28.7	2.09 (m)
10-17	23.7 - 32.9	1.28 - 1.37 (m)	23.7 - 30.9	1.24 - 1.40 (m)	23.5 - 32.5	1.29-1.41 (m)	23.8 - 31.2	1.28 - 1.40 (m)
18	14.1	0.90 (t, 7.0)	14.5	0.90 (t, 7.0)	14.1	0.91 (t, 6.7)	14.5	0.90 (t, 7.0)
Boc-CH ₃	-	-	-	-	28.5	1.45 (s)	28.8	1.45 (s)
Boc-C=O	-	-	-	-	156.4	-	158.4	-
Boc-CCH ₃	-	-	-	-	79.6	-	80.1	-

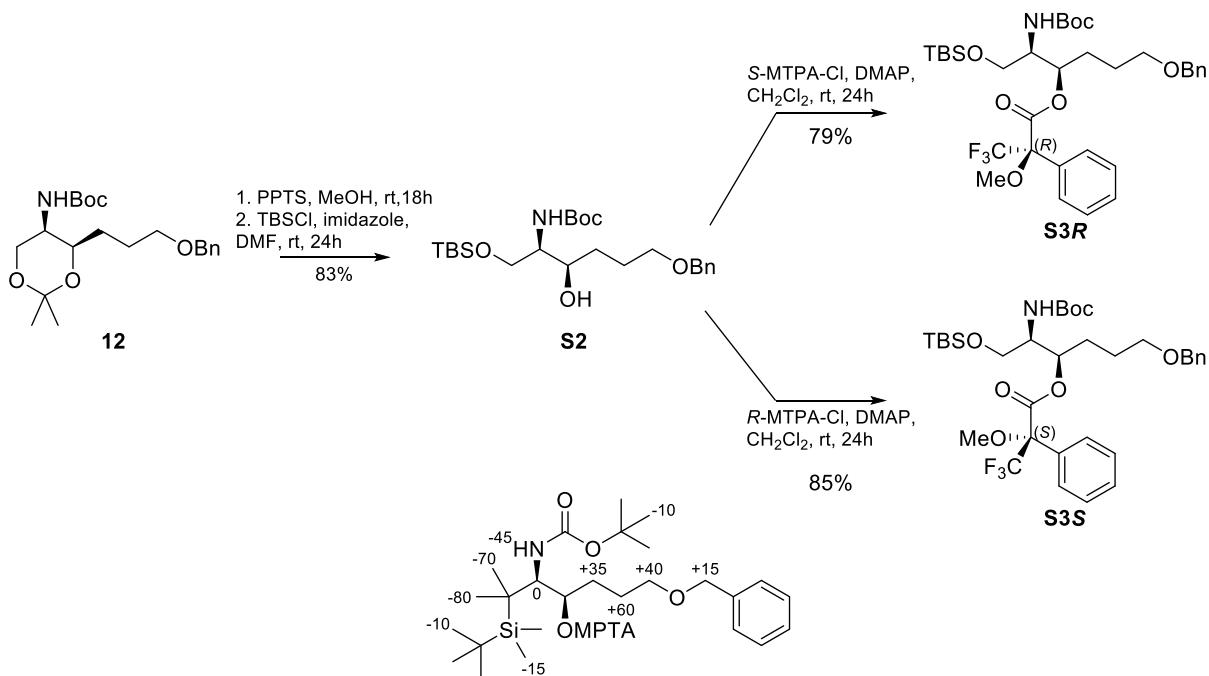
Synthesis and analysis of Mosher amides and Mosher esters **S1-S4^{3,4}**



Scheme S1. Synthesis and $\Delta\delta_{SR} = \delta_S - \delta_R$ values in Hz of the ^1H NMR spectra of Mosher-amides **S1R** and **S1S**.

(R)- and (S)-N-((4R,5R)-4-(3-(benzyloxy)propyl)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-5-yl)-3,3,3-trifluoro-2-methoxy-2-phenylpropanamide (S1R, S1S)

A solution of amine **11** (25 mg, 89 μmol , 1.0 equiv.) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (1 mL) was treated with NEt_3 (25 μL , 179 μmol , 2.0 equiv.), EDC·HCl (21 mg, 107 μmol , 1.2 equiv.) and (S)- or (R)-MTPA (25 mg, 107 μmol , 1.2 equiv.). The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 18 h and volatiles were removed *in vacuo*. The crude products were purified by flash chromatography (*n*-hexane/ethyl acetate 2:1) to give **S1R** and **S1S** as colorless oils; $R_f = 0.57$ (*n*-hexane/ethyl acetate 2:1); IR ($\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$) 3427, 2951, 1698, 1508, 1271, 1166, 1103, 714, 698; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M + H] $^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_5\text{NF}_3$ 496.2305, found 496.2288, [M + Na] $^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_5\text{NF}_3\text{Na}^+$ 518.2125, found 518.2105; **S1R** (43 mg, 72 μmol , 81%): $[\alpha]^{23}_D = -33.8$ (*c* 1.0 in CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.37-1.41 (3 H, s, CH_3), 1.42-1.46 (3 H, s, CH_3), 1.48-1.57 (1 H, m, CHHCCOBn), 1.58-1.77 (3 H, m, $\text{CHHCH}_2\text{COBn}$), 3.39 (3 H, s, OCH_3), 3.43-3.52 (2 H, m, CH_2OBn), 3.70, (1 H, dd, $J = 12.1, 2.0$ Hz, 6-H^a), 3.90 (1 H, ddd, $J = 9.5, 1.7, 1.7$ Hz, CHNH), 4.00-4.04 (1 H, m, 4-H), 1.06 (1 H, dd, $J = 12.1, 2.0$ Hz, 6-H^b), 4.44-4.54 (2 H, m, CH_2Ph), 7.26-7.37 (4 H, m, Ph), 7.39-7.45 (3 H, m, Ph), 7.53-7.63 (3 H, m, Ph); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 18.5 (CH_3), 25.0 (CCOBn), 28.6 (CCCOBn), 29.7 (CH_3), 45.7 (C-5), 54.9 (OCH_3), 64.6 (C-6), 69.8 (CH_2OBn), 70.8 (C-4), 72.9 (CH_2Ph), 84.0 ($^2J_{\text{FC}} = 26.3$ Hz, CCF_3), 99.1 (C-2), 123.9 ($^1J_{\text{FC}} = 290.6$ Hz, CF_3), 123.9, 127.5, 127.6, 127.7, 128.3, 128.6, 129.4, 132.2, 138.5, 166.0 (NCO); **S1S** (47 mg, 79 μmol , 88%): $[\alpha]^{23}_D = -5.8$ (*c* 1.0 in CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.22-1.37 (2 H, m, CH_2CCOBn), 1.39 (3 H, s, CH_3), 1.42 (3 H, s, CH_3), 1.48-1.65 (2 H, m, CH_2COBn), 3.28-3.40 (2 H, m, CH_2OBn), 3.50 (3 H, s, OCH_3), 3.77 (1 H, dd, $J = 11.9, 1.8$ Hz, 6-H^a), 3.90 (1 H, ddd, $J = 9.7, 1.8, 1.8$ Hz, CHNH), 3.98 (1 H, td, $J = 6.9, 1.8$ Hz, 4-H), 4.07 (1 H, dd, $J = 11.9, 1.8$ Hz, 6-H^b), 4.45 (2 H, q, $J = 12.1$ Hz, CH_2Ph), 7.26-7.40 (8 H, m, Ph), 7.52-7.62 (2 H, m, Ph); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 18.5 (CH_3), 24.9 (CCOBn), 28.6 (CCCOBn), 29.7 (CH_3), 45.5 (C-5), 55.1 (OCH_3), 64.8 (C-6), 69.7 (CH_2OBn), 70.8 (C-4), 72.9 (CH_2Ph), 84.0 ($^2J_{\text{FC}} = 25.4$ Hz, CCF_3), 99.2 (C-2), ($^1J_{\text{FC}} = 289.7$ Hz, CF_3) 127.4, 127.6, 127.7, 128.3, 128.4, 129.4, 132.9, 128.4, 166.1 (NCO); The absolute configuration of amine **S1** was confirmed to be *R*.



Scheme S2. Synthesis of alcohol **S2**; synthesis and $\Delta\delta_{SR} = \delta_S - \delta_R$ values in Hz of the ^1H NMR spectra of Mosher esters **S3R** and **S3S**.

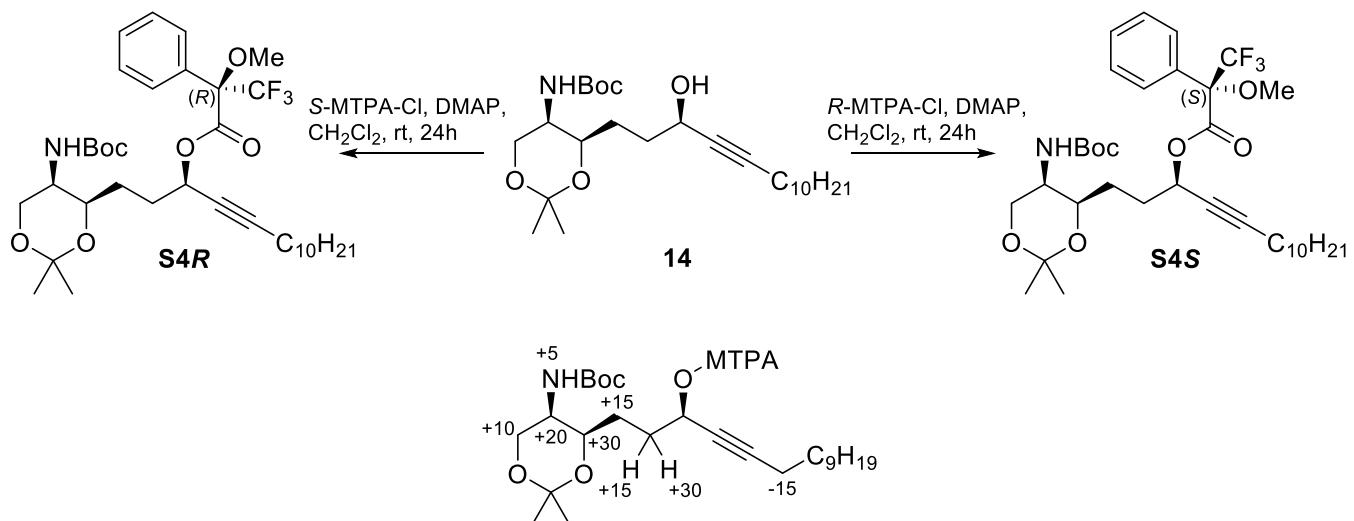
tert-Butyl ((2*R*,3*R*)-6-(benzyloxy)-1-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-3-hydroxyhexan-2-yl)carbamate (S2)

A solution of carbamate **12** (100 mg, 264 μmol , 1.0 equiv.) in MeOH (2 mL), was treated with PPTS (28 mg, 111 μmol , 0.5 equiv.) and stirred at ambient temperature for 18 h. Volatiles were removed *in vacuo*. The residue was taken up in EtOAc (10 mL) and filtered through a plug of silica. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness. The crude diol was dissolved in DMF (2 mL) and imidazole (30 mg, 441 μmol , 2.0 equiv.) and TBSCl (33 mg, 218 μmol , 1.0 equiv.) were added. The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 18 h. Saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (10 mL) was added and the aqueous phase was extracted with Et_2O (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated to dryness. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (*n*-hexane/ethyl acetate 6:1) to give alcohol **S2** as a colorless oil (70 mg, 135 μmol , 51%). $R_f = 0.35$ (*n*-hexane/ethyl acetate 6:1); $[\alpha]^{23}\text{D} = -16.7$ (*c* 1.0 in CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.02-0.09 (6 H, m, $\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 0.84-0.92 (9 H, m, $\text{SiC}(\text{CH}_3)_3$), 1.44 (9 H, s, $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$), 1.51-1.82 (4 H, m, 4-H, 5-H), 3.47-3.55 (3 H, m, CH_2OBn , CHNH), 3.77 (1 H, dd, $J = 10.3, 2.9$ Hz, 1-H^a), 3.87 (1 H, dd, $J = 10.3, 4.0$ Hz, 1-H^b), 3.93-3.99 (1 H, m, 3-H), 4.46 (2 H, m, CH_2Ph), 5.16 (1 H, d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, NH), 7.26-7.30 (1 H, m, Ph), 7.31-7.36 (4 H, m, Ph); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -5.5 ($\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 18.1 ($\text{SiC}(\text{CH}_3)_3$), 25.8 ($\text{SiC}(\text{CH}_3)_3$), 26.0 (C-5), 28.4 (C(CH_3)₃), 31.0 (C-4), 53.8 (C-2), 66.2 (C-6), 70.2 (C-1), 72.8 (C-3), 72.9 (CH_2Ph), 79.2 (C(CH_3)₃), 127.5, 127.6, 128.3, 138.4, 156.0 (NCO); IR ($\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$) 3449, 2928, 2857, 1715, 1692, 1496, 1365, 1252, 1168, 1096, 835, 776, 734, 696; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M + H]⁺ calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{44}\text{O}_5\text{NSi}^+$ 454.2983, found 454.2970, [M+Na]⁺ calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{43}\text{O}_5\text{NNaSi}^+$ 476.2803, found 476.2790.

(2*R*,3*R*)-6-(benzyloxy)-2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-1-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)hexan-3-yl-3,3,3-trifluoro-2-methoxy-2-phenylpropanoate (S3*R*, S3*S*)

A solution of alcohol **S2** (25 mg, 55 μmol , 1.0 equiv.) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (1 mL) was treated with DMAP (14 mg, 110 μmol , 2.0 equiv.), and (*S*)- or (*R*)-MTPA-Cl (12 μL , 66 μmol , 1.2 equiv.). The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 18 h and volatiles were removed *in vacuo*. The crude products were purified by flash chromatography (*n*-hexane/ethyl acetate 8:1) to give the esters **S3*R*** and **S3*S*** as colorless oils. $R_f = 0.43$ (*n*-hexane/ethyl acetate 8:1); IR ($\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$) 2953, 2930, 2857, 1746, 1717, 1497,

1253, 1166, 1103, 1016, 835, 778, 697; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₃₄H₅₁O₇NF₃Si⁺ 670.3381, found 670.3360, [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₃₄H₅₀O₇NF₃NaSi⁺ 692.3201, found 692.3178; **S3R** (28 mg, 42 μ mol, 77%): $[\alpha]^{23}_{\text{D}} = +7.8$ (c 1.0 in CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.05 (6 H, s, Si(CH₃)₂), 0.90 (9 H, s, SiC(CH₃)₃), 1.39-1.46 (9 H, m, C(CH₃)₃), 1.49-1.61 (2 H, m, 4-H), 1.76 (2 H, q, J = 7.4 Hz, 5-H), 3.40 (2 H, t, J = 6.1 Hz, CH₂OBn), 3.47 (1 H, dd, J = 10.2, 6.6 Hz, 1-H^a), 3.53 (3 H, s, OCH₃), 3.62 (1 H, dd, J = 10.2, 4.4 Hz, 1-H^b), 3.84-3.93 (1 H, m, CHNH), 4.45 (2 H, s, CH₂Ph), 4.66 (1 H, d, J = 9.8 Hz, NH), 5.39 (1 H, q, J = 6.1 Hz, 3-H), 7.26-7.36 (5 H, m, Ph), 7.36-7.43 (3 H, m, Ph), 7.49-7.58 (2 H, m, Ph); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -5.5 (Si(CH₃)₂), 18.1 (SiC(CH₃)₃), 25.1 (C-5), 25.7 (SiC(CH₃)₃), 27.5 (C-4), 28.3 (C(CH₃)₃), 53.7 (C-2), 55.3 (OCH₃), 62.0 (C-1), 69.4 (CH₂OBn), 72.7 (CH₂Ph), 74.9 (C-3), 79.6 (C(CH₃)₃), 84.6 ($^2J_{\text{FC}}$ = 27.7 Hz, CCF₃), 123.3 ($^1J_{\text{FC}}$ = 288.8 Hz; CF₃), 127.4, 128.4, 129.6, 132.0, 138.4, 155.4 (NCO), 166.1 (COO); **S3S** (31 mg, 46 μ mol, 85%): $[\alpha]^{23}_{\text{D}} = -16.6$ (c 1.0 in CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.02 (6 H, s, Si(CH₃)₂), 0.88 (9 H, s, SiC(CH₃)₃), 1.38-1.47 (9 H, m, C(CH₃)₃), 1.57-1.76 (2 H, m, 4-H), 1.78-1.68 (2 H, m, 5-H), 3.31 (1 H, dd, J = 9.9, 7.5 Hz, 1-H^a), 3.45-3.51 (3 H, m, 1-H^b, CH₂OBn), 3.53 (3 H, s, OCH₃), 3.85-3.93 (1 H, m, CHNH), 4.48 (2 H, s, CH₂Ph), 4.52 (1 H, d, J = 9.8 Hz, NH), 5.42 (1 H, td, J = 6.4, 3.7 Hz, 3-H), 7.27-7.36 (5 H, m, Ph), 7.37-7.44 (3 H, m, Ph), 7.53-7.55 (2 H, m, Ph); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -5.5 (Si(CH₃)₂), 18.1 (SiC(CH₃)₃), 25.3 (C-5), 25.7 (SiC(CH₃)₃), 27.7 (C-4), 28.3 (C(CH₃)₃), 55.3 (C-2), 55.4 (OCH₃), 61.7 (C-1), 69.4 (CH₂OBn), 72.7 (CH₂Ph), 74.8 (C-3), 79.6 (C(CH₃)₃), 123.4 ($^1J_{\text{FC}}$ = 288.7 Hz; CF₃), 127.5, 127.6, 128.3, 128.4, 129.7, 132.1, 138.4, 155.4 (NCO), 166.1 (COO); The absolute configuration of alcohol **S2** was confirmed to be *R*.



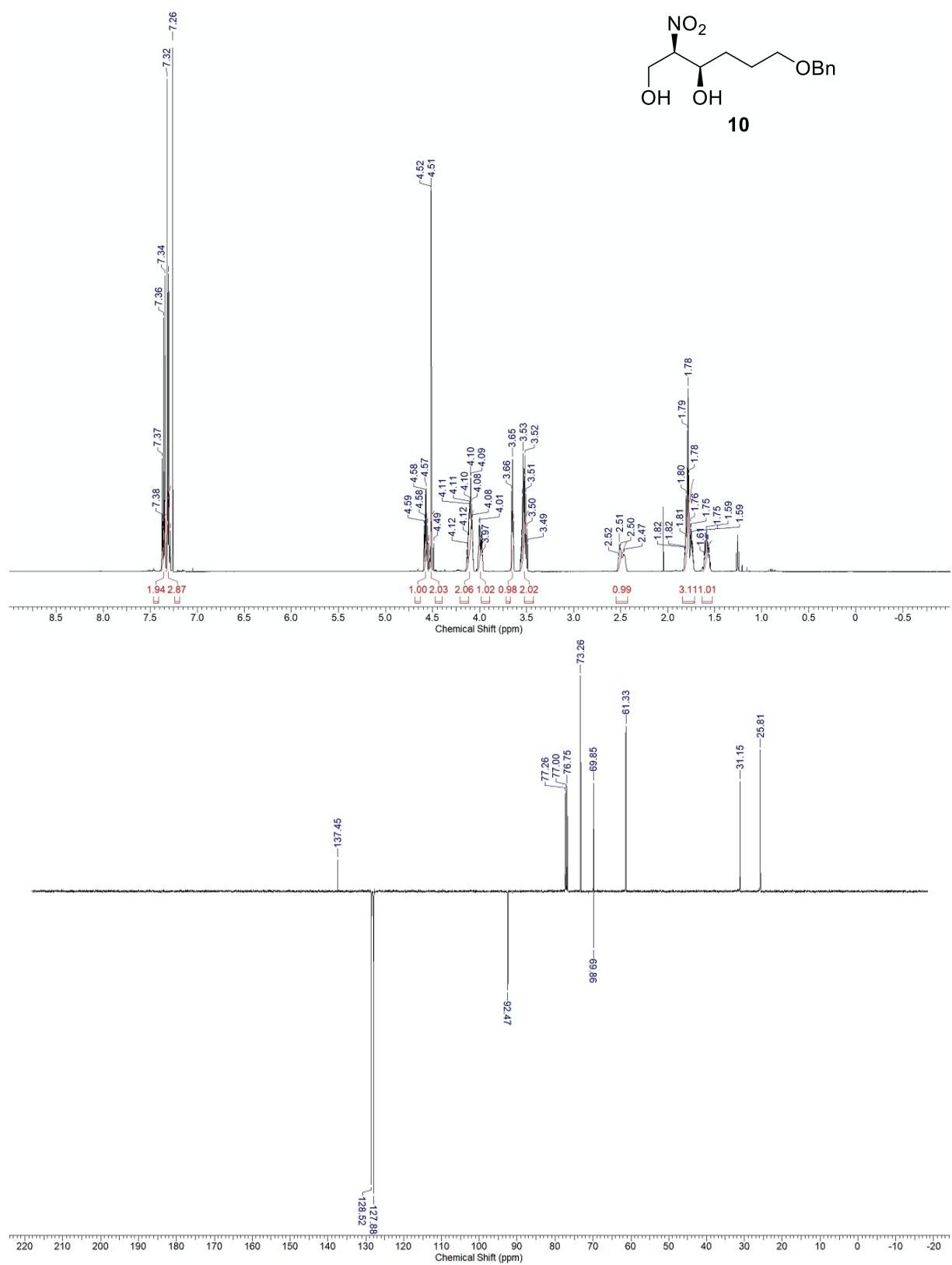
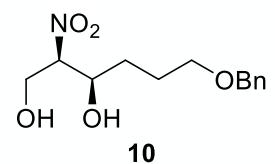
Scheme S3. Synthesis and $\Delta\delta_{SR} = \delta_S - \delta_R$ values in Hz of the ¹H NMR spectra of Mosher-esters **S4R** and **S4S**

(R)-1-((4''R,5''R)-5''-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-2'',2''-dimethyl-1'',3''-dioxan-4''-yl)pentadec-4'-yn-3'-yl-3,3,3-trifluoro-2-methoxy-2-phenylpropanoate (S4R, S4S)

A solution of alcohol **14** (25 mg, 55 μ mol, 1.0 equiv.) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) was treated with DMAP (14 mg, 110 μ mol, 2.0 equiv.), and (S)- or (R)-MTPA-CL (12 μ L, 66 μ mol, 1.2 equiv.). The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 18 h and volatiles were removed *in vacuo*. The crude products were purified by flash chromatography (*n*-hexane/ethyl acetate 9:1) to give **S4R** and **S4S** as colorless oils. $R_f = 0.35$ (*n*-hexane/ethyl acetate 9:1); IR (ν_{max} /cm⁻¹) 2962, 2856, 1750, 1713, 1496, 1244, 1164, 1119, 1081, 986, 718; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₃₆H₅₅O₇NF₃ 670.3925, found 670.3904, [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₃₆H₅₄O₇NF₃Na⁺ 692.3745, found 692.3721; **S4R** (32 mg, 50 μ mol, 90%): $[\alpha]^{23}_{\text{D}} = +17.1$ (c 1.0 in CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.78-0.83 (3 H, m, CH₃), 1.15-1.24 (12 H, m, (CH₂)₆), 1.28-1.31 (3 H, m, CH₃), 1.32-1.35 (3 H, m, CH₃), 1.35-1.40 (9 H, m, C(CH₃)₃), 1.40-1.55 (4 H, m, 4-H, CH₂, 1'-H), 1.67-

1.84 (2 H, m, 2'-H), 2.13 (2 H, td, J = 7.2, 2.1 Hz, 6'-H), 3.37 (1 H, dd, J = 9.8, 1.8 Hz, $CHNH$), 3.51 (3 H, s, OCH_3), 3.62-3.69 (1 H, m, 6''-H^a), 3.79 (1 H, ddd, J = 8.5, 5.1, 1.8 Hz, 4''-H), 3.94 (1 H, dd, J = 12.1, 2.0 Hz, 6''-H^b), 5.17 (1 H, d, J = 9.8 Hz, NH), 5.45 (1 H, tt, J = 6.7, 1.9 Hz, 3'-H), 7.30-7.38 (3 H, m, Ph), 7.46-7.52 (2 H, m, Ph); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 14.1 (CH_3), 18.5 (CH_3), 18.6 (CH_2), 22.7 (CH_2), 27.1 (CH_2), 28.3 (CH_2), 28.4 ($C(CH_3)_3$), 28.8 (CH_2), 29.1 (CH_2), 29.3 (CH_2), 29.5 (CH_2), 29.6 (CH_3), 30.4 (CH_2), 31.9 (CH_2), 46.9 (C-5''), 55.4 (OCH_3), 65.2 (C-6''), 66.4 (C-3'), 70.6 (C-4''), 76.2 (C-5'), 79.4 ($C(CH_3)_3$), 87.9 (C-4'), 99.1 (C-2''), 123.3 ($^1J_{FC}$ = 288.8 Hz, CF_3), 126.6, 128.3, 129.6, 129.9, 132.4, 155.7 (NCO), 165.7 (COO); ¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ -71.6 (major), -71.9 (minor); **S4S** (30 mg, 47 μ mol, 86%): $[\alpha]^{23}_D$ = -14.1 (c 1.0 in $CHCl_3$); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$): 0.85-0.90 (3 H, m, CH_3), 1.20-1.35 (12 H, m, (CH_2)₆), 1.37-1.40 (3 H, m, CH_3), 1.41-1.49 (12 H, m, CH_3 , $C(CH_3)_3$), 1.52-1.66 (2 H, m, 1'-H), 1.76-1.97 (2 H, m, 2'-H), 2.16 (2 H, td, J = 7.2, 1.8 Hz, 6'-H), 3.47 (1 H, dd, J = 9.9, 1.9 Hz, $CHNH$), 3.55 (3 H, s, OCH_3), 3.73 (1 H, dd, J = 12.0, 1.8 Hz, 6''-H^a), 3.92 (1 H, ddd, J = 8.2, 5.2, 1.8 Hz, 4''-H), 4.02 (1 H, dd, J = 12.0, 2.0 Hz, 6''-H^b), 5.25 (1 H, d, J = 10.1 Hz, NH), 5.45 (1 H, tt, J = 6.7, 1.8 Hz, 3'-H), 7.38-7.42 (3 H, m, Ph), 7.52-7.55 (2 H, m, Ph); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 14.1 (CH_3), 18.5 (CH_3), 18.6 (CH_2), 22.7 (CH_2), 27.4 (CH_2), 28.4 ($C(CH_3)_3$), 28.8 (CH_2), 29.1 (CH_2), 29.3 (CH_2), 29.5 (CH_2), 29.6 (CH_3), 30.3 (CH_2), 31.9 (CH_2), 46.9 (C-5''), 55.5 (OCH_3), 65.2 (C-6''), 66.8 (C-3'), 70.8 (C-4''), 76.0 (C-5'), 79.5 ($C(CH_3)_3$), 87.7 (C-4'), 99.1 (C-2''), 123.2 ($^1J_{FC}$ = 287.9 Hz, CF_3), 127.5, 128.3, 129.6, 132.0, 155.7 (NCO), 165.6 (COO); ¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ -71.6 (minor), -71.9 (major); The absolute configuration of alcohol **14** was confirmed to be *R*.

NMR spectra and chromatograms

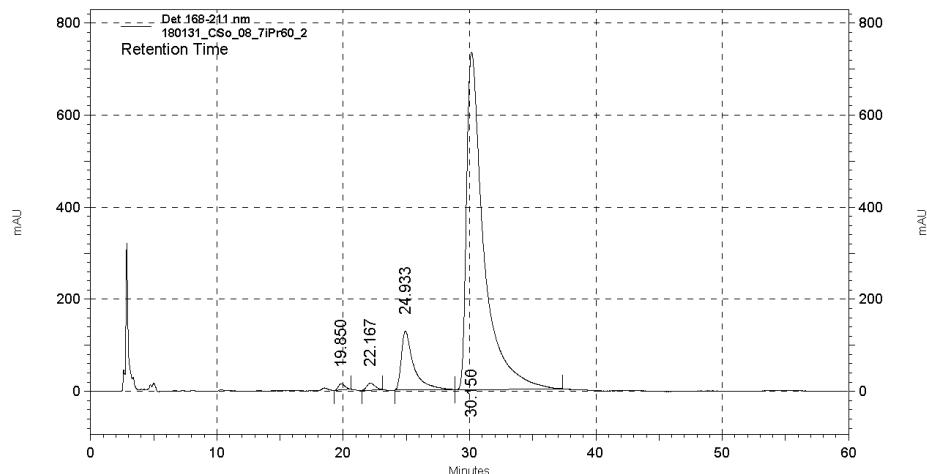


Custom Report

Data File: C:\32Karat\Projects\ABa\Data\180131_CSo_08_7iPr60_2

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Flow Rate: 1.0 mL/min

Instrument Name: HPLC2 (Offline)
 Injection Volume: 20 μ L
 Concentration: 0.9 mg/mL in 10% *i*-PrOH in *n*-Hexane
 Analyst: Admin
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 Analyzed: 4/12/2018 12:58:38 PM
 Printed: 4/12/2018 12:59:15 PM

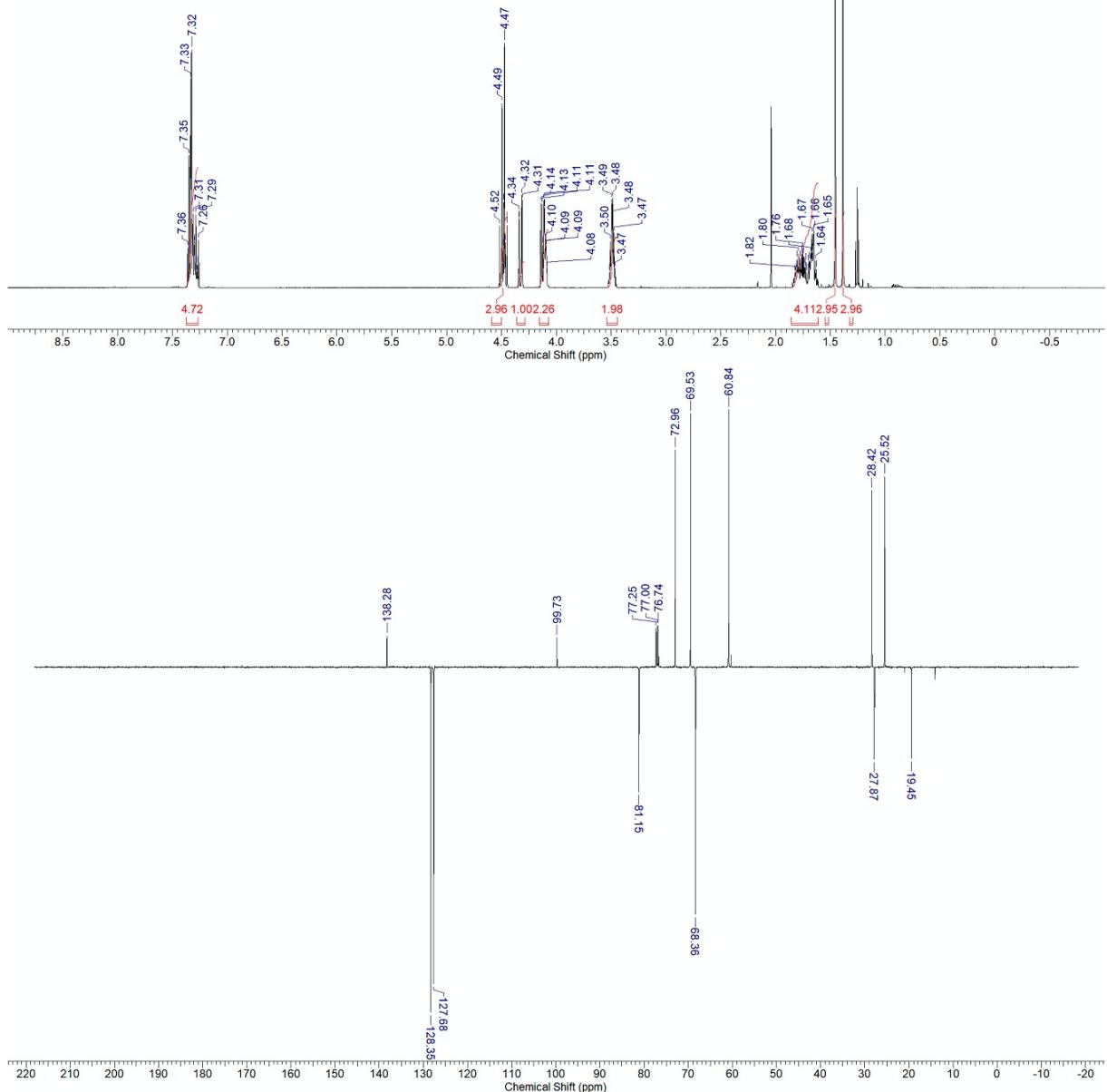
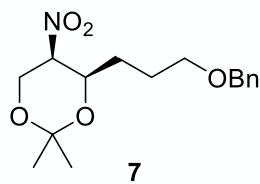


Det 168-211 nm

Results

Pk #	Time	Area	Height	Area Percent
1	19.850	489773	13413	0.614
2	22.167	661137	15138	0.829
3	24.933	8758190	127522	10.981
4	30.150	69848641	732468	87.576
Totals		79757741	888541	100.000

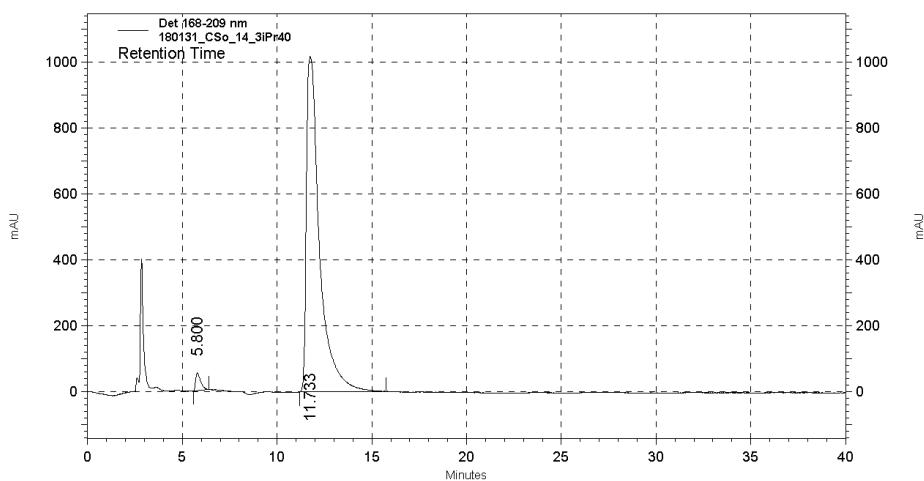
HPLC trace of **10**; Phenomenex Lux® Amylose-1; 95:5 Hex/IPA; 1.0 mL/min; *anti* isomer: *tr* (major) = 24.93 min, *tr* (minor) = 19.85 min, 89% *ee*; *syn* isomer: *tr* (major) = 30.15 min, *tr* (minor) = 22.17 min, 98% *ee*; *dr* (*syn/anti*) = 88:12.



Custom Report

Data File: C:\32Karat\Projects\ABa\Data\180131_CSo_14_3iPr40
 Method: C:\32Karat\Projects\ABa\Methods\180123_CSo_08_7iPr60m.met

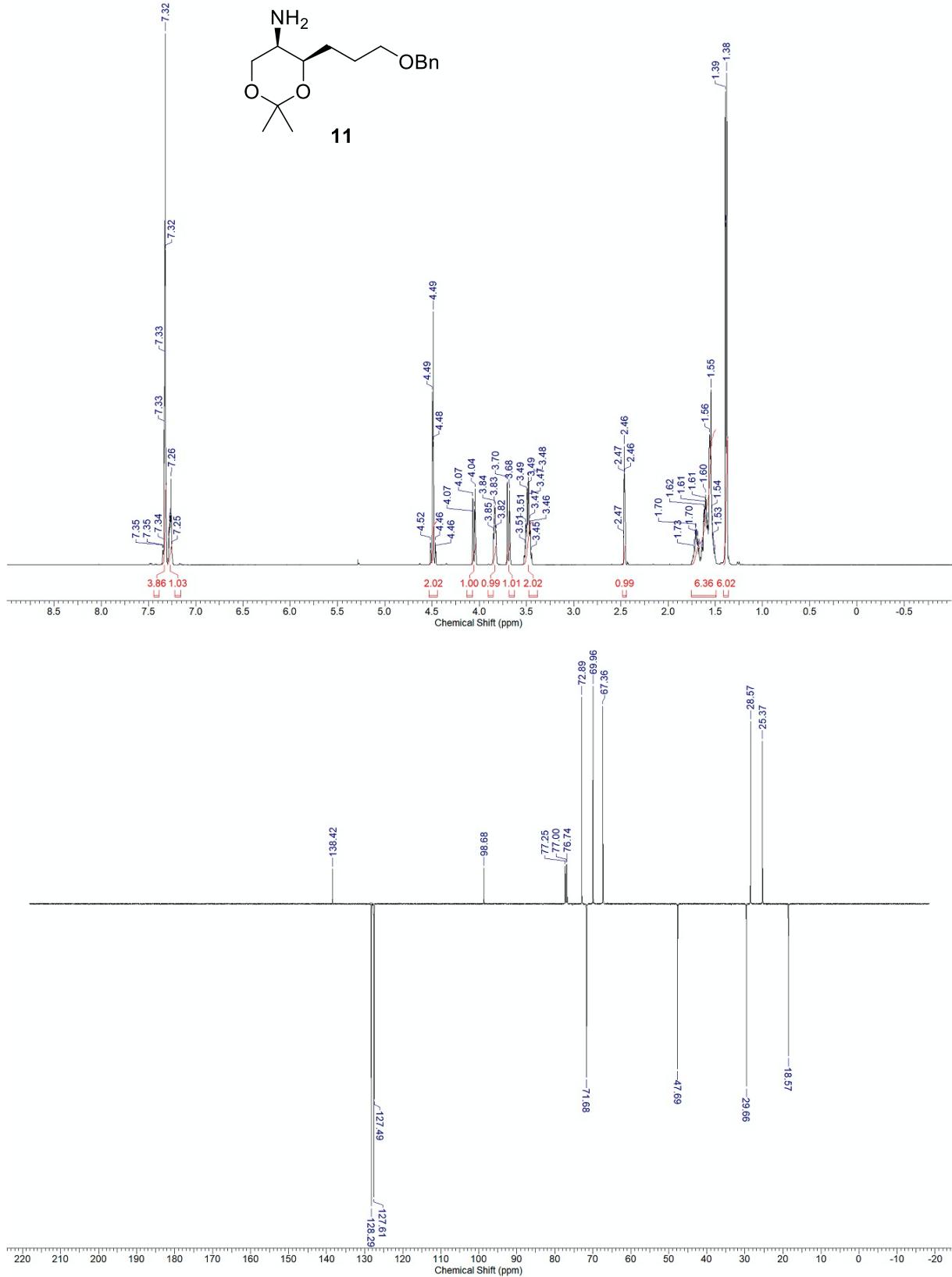
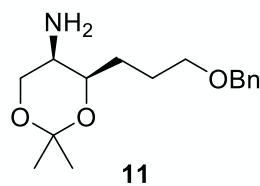
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 Injection Volume: 20 μ L
 Concentration: 0.5 mg/mL
 Analyst: Admin
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 Printed: 1/31/2018 12:00:32 PM

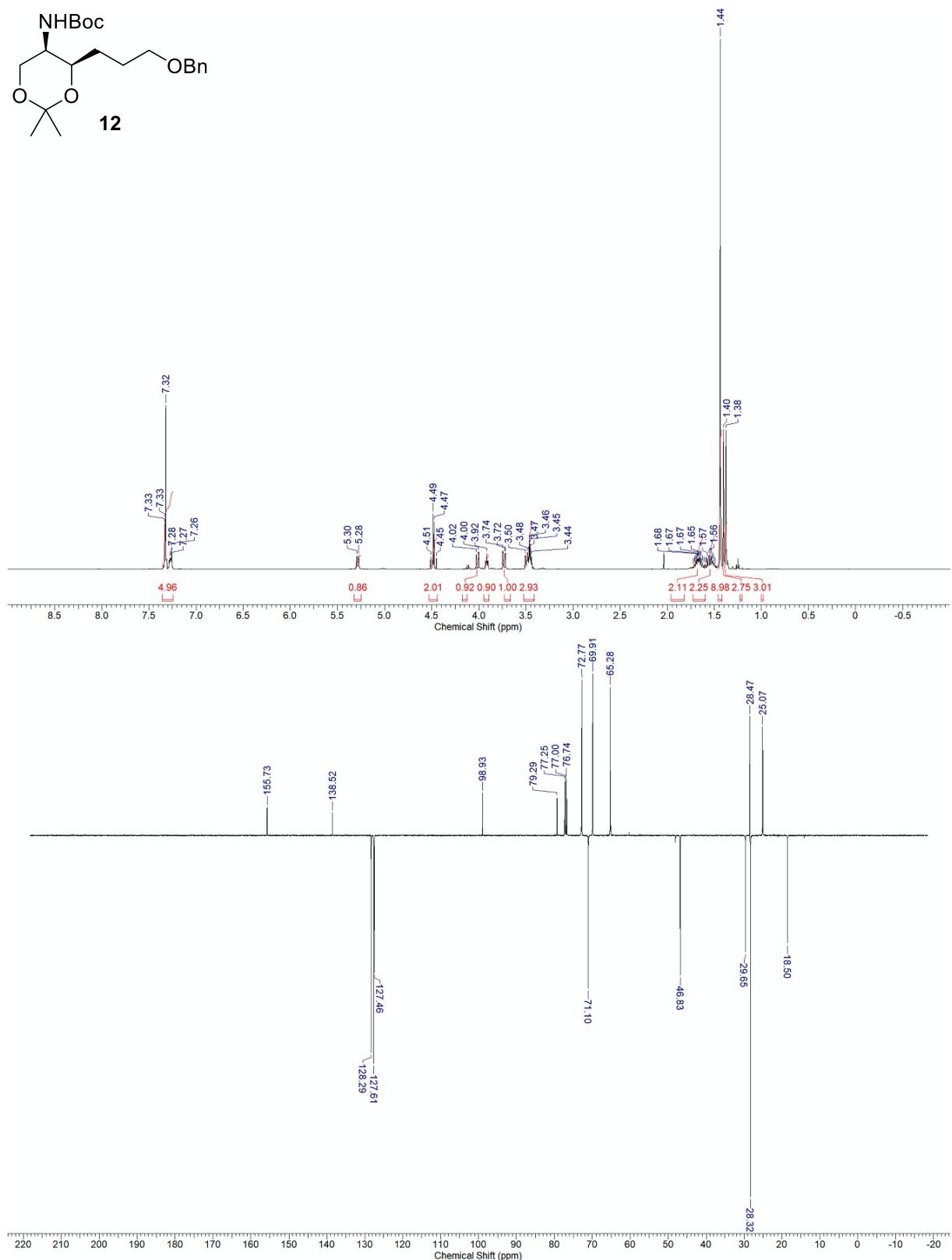
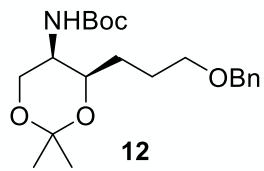


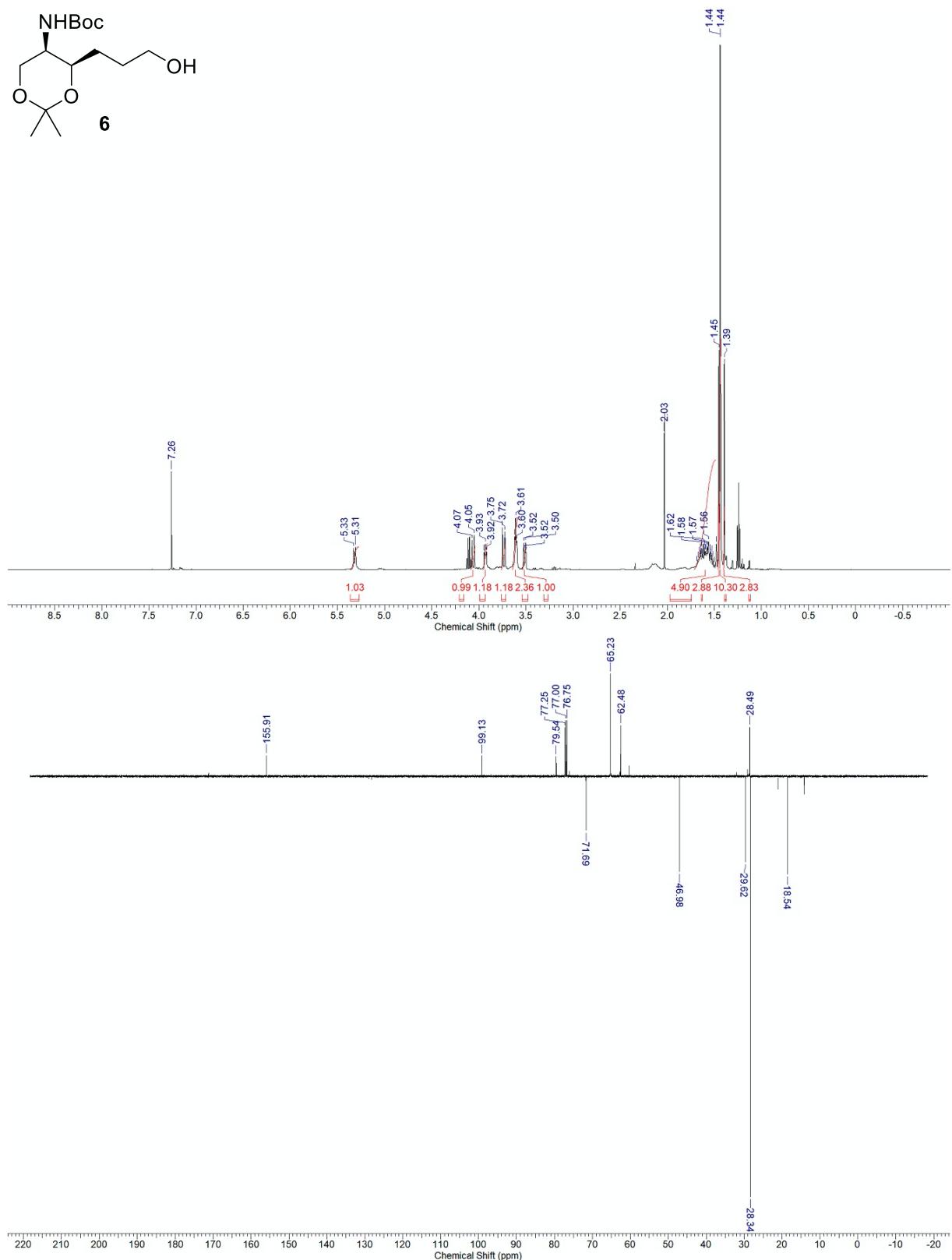
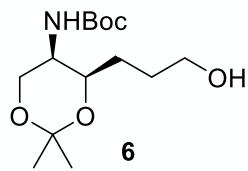
Det 168-209 nm Results

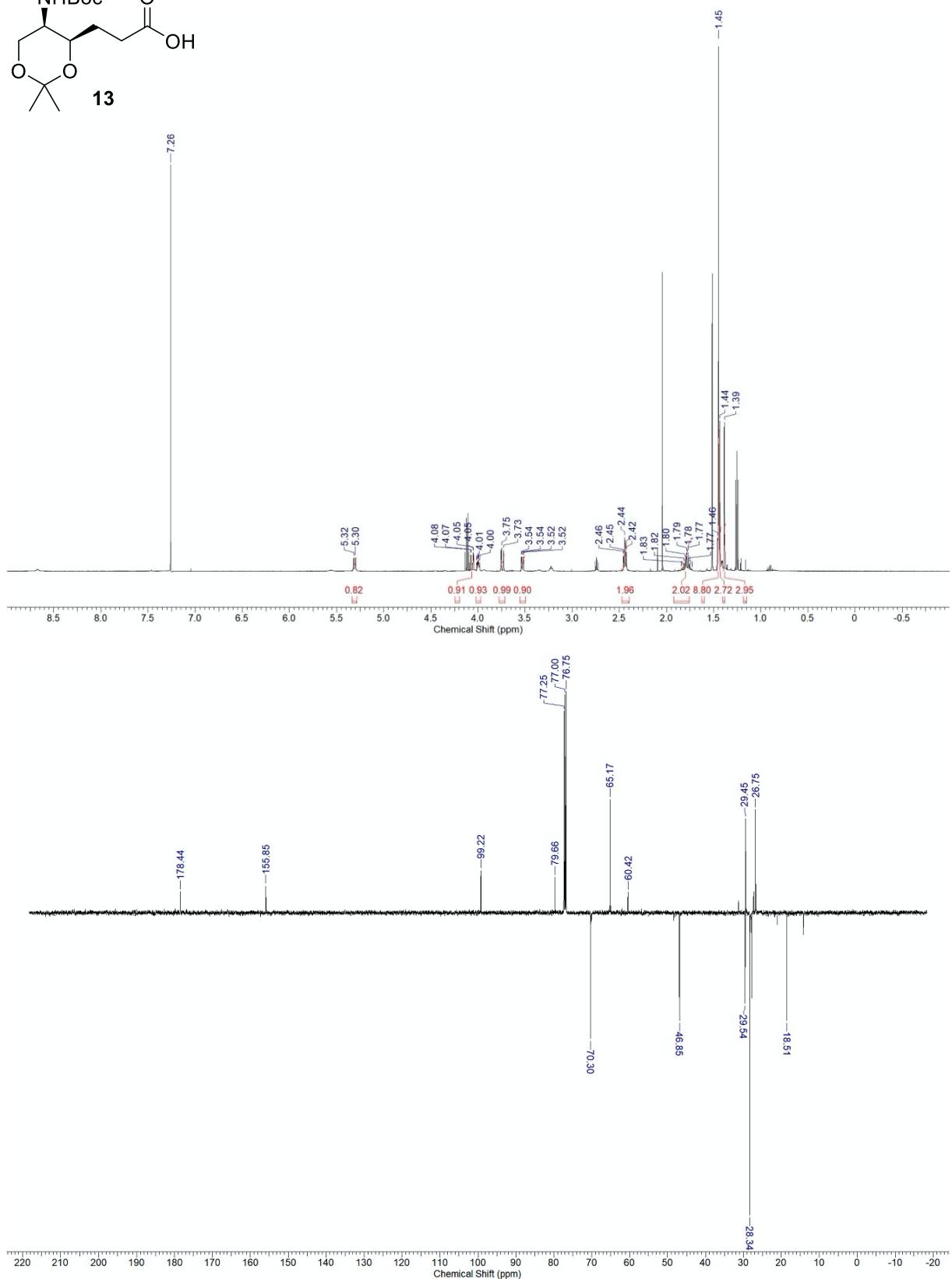
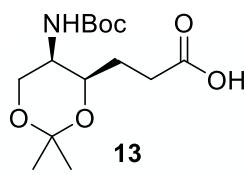
Pk #	Time	Area	Height
1	5.800	956137	54111
2	11.733	48883578	1017759
Totals		49839715	1071870

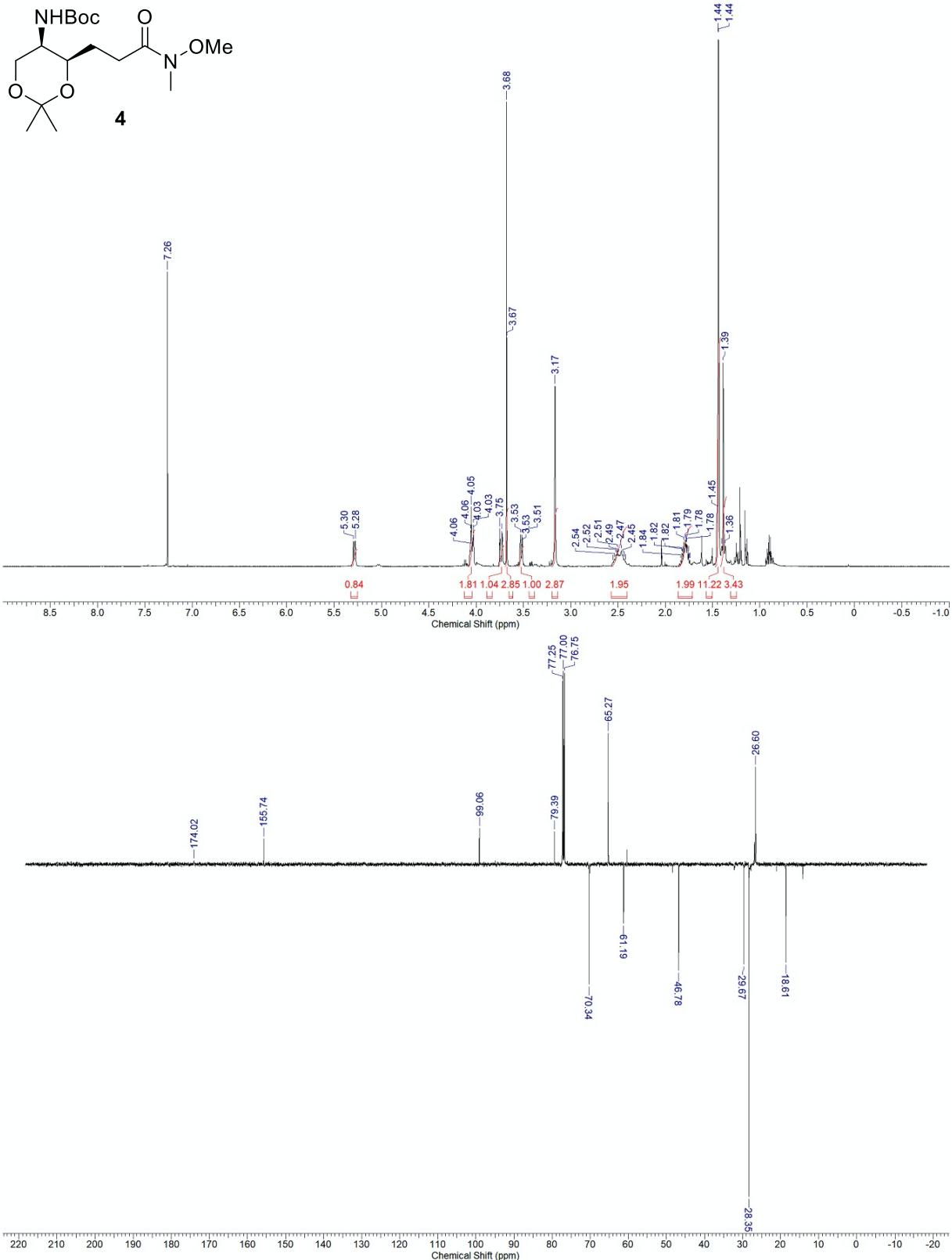
HPLC trace of **7**; Phenomenex Lux® Amylose-1; 95:5 Hex/IPA; 1.0 mL/min; *syn* isomer: *tr* (major) = 11.73 min, *tr* (minor) = 5.80 min

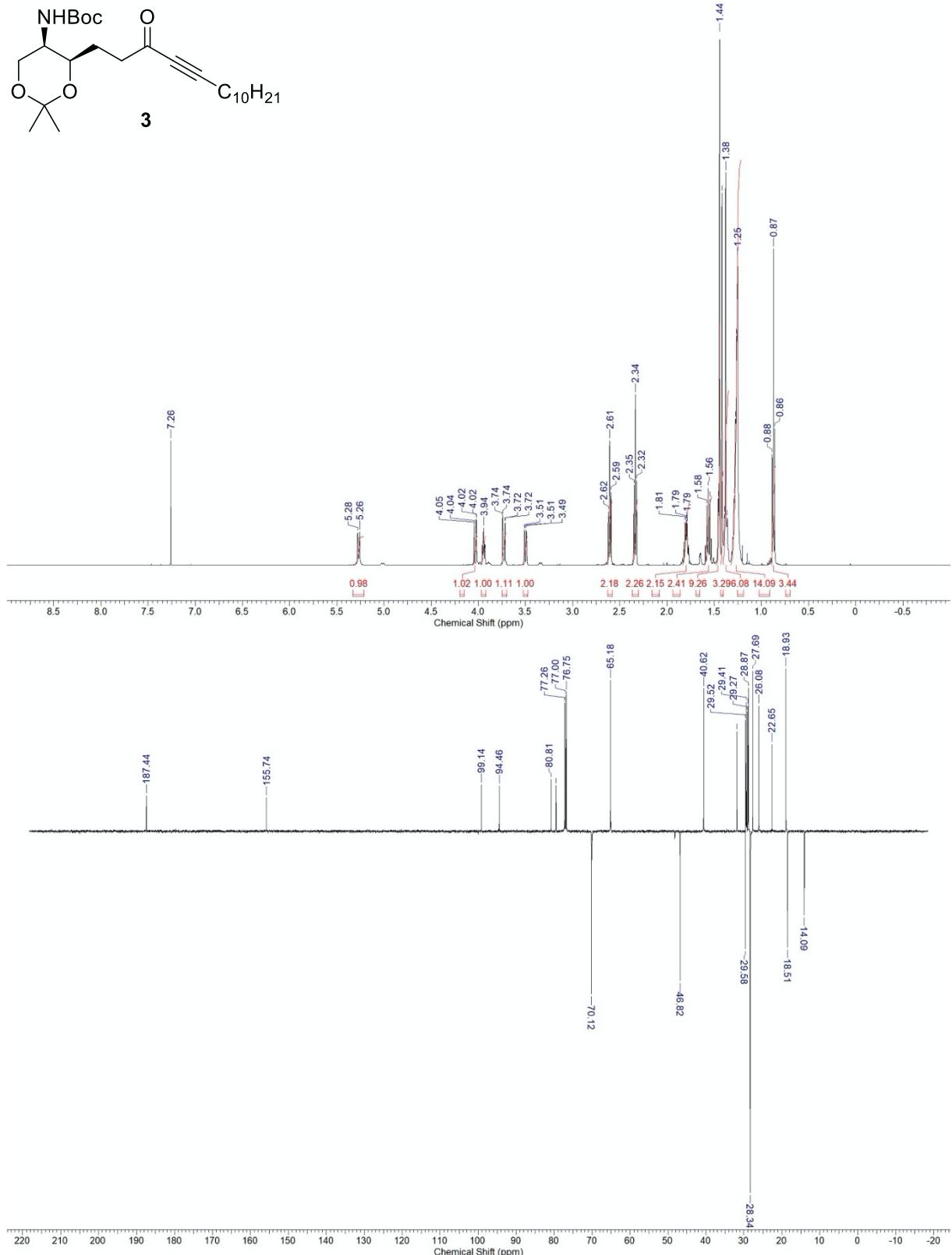
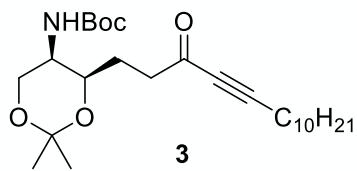


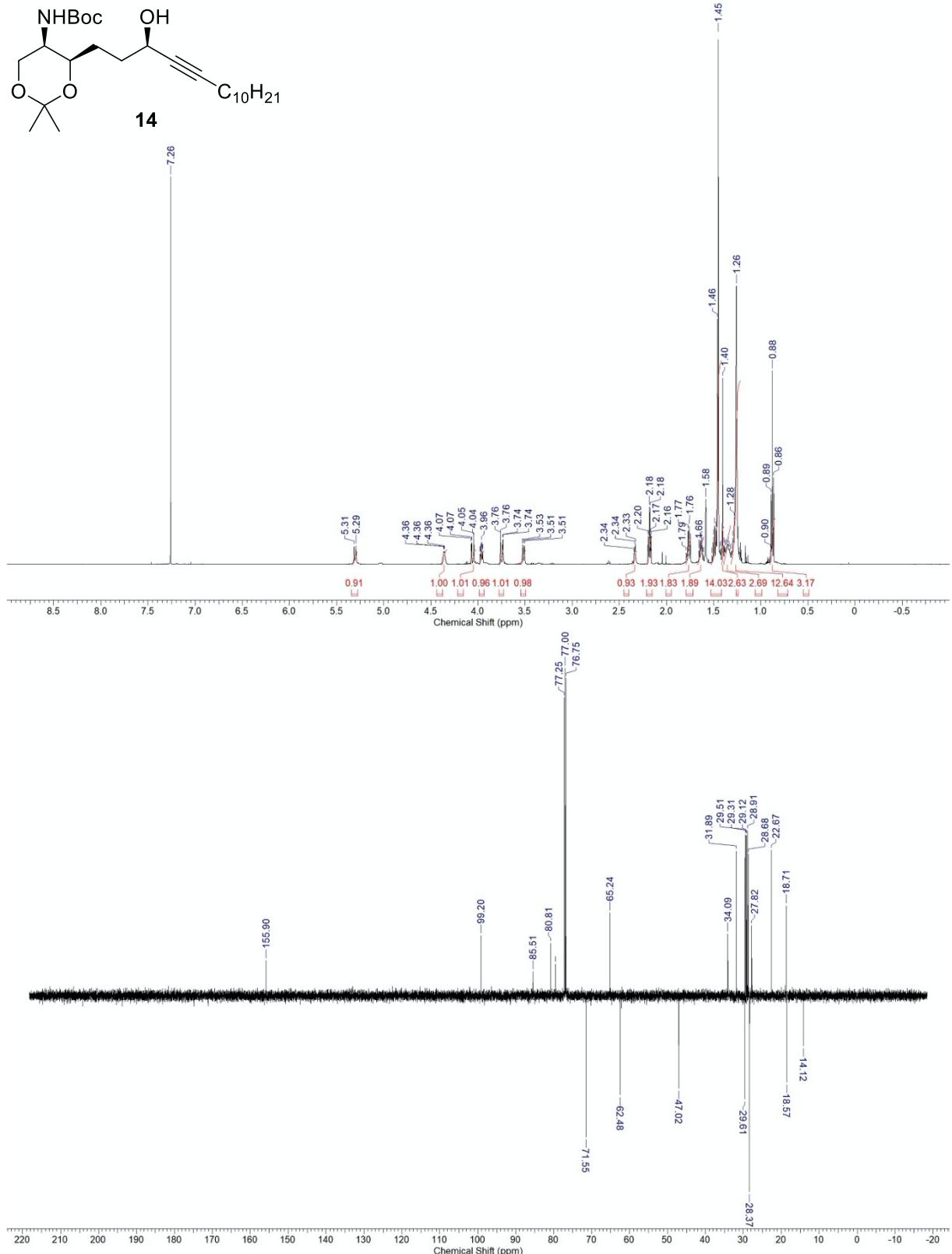
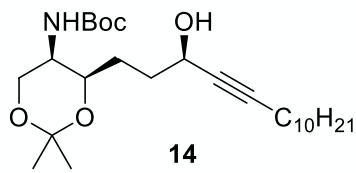


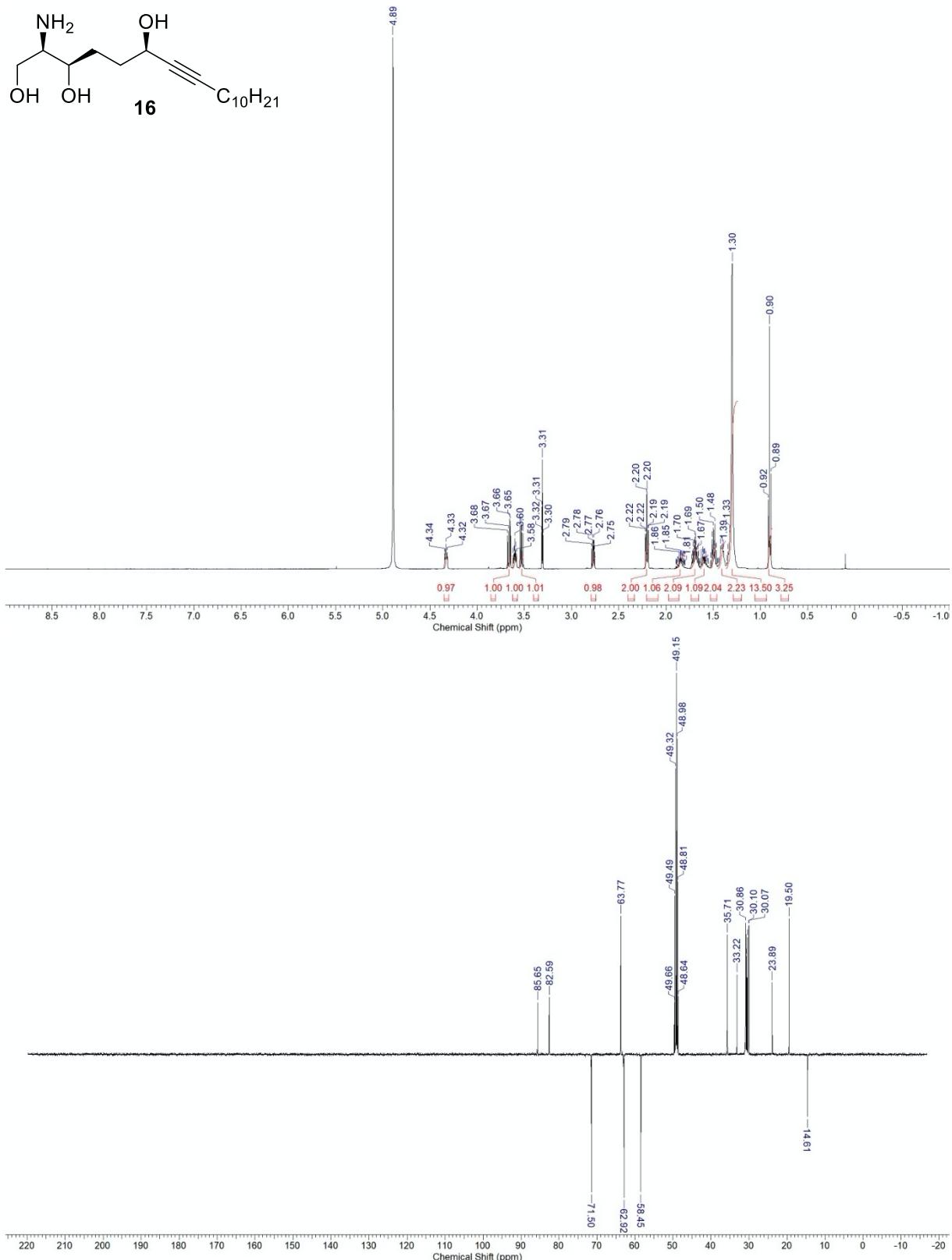


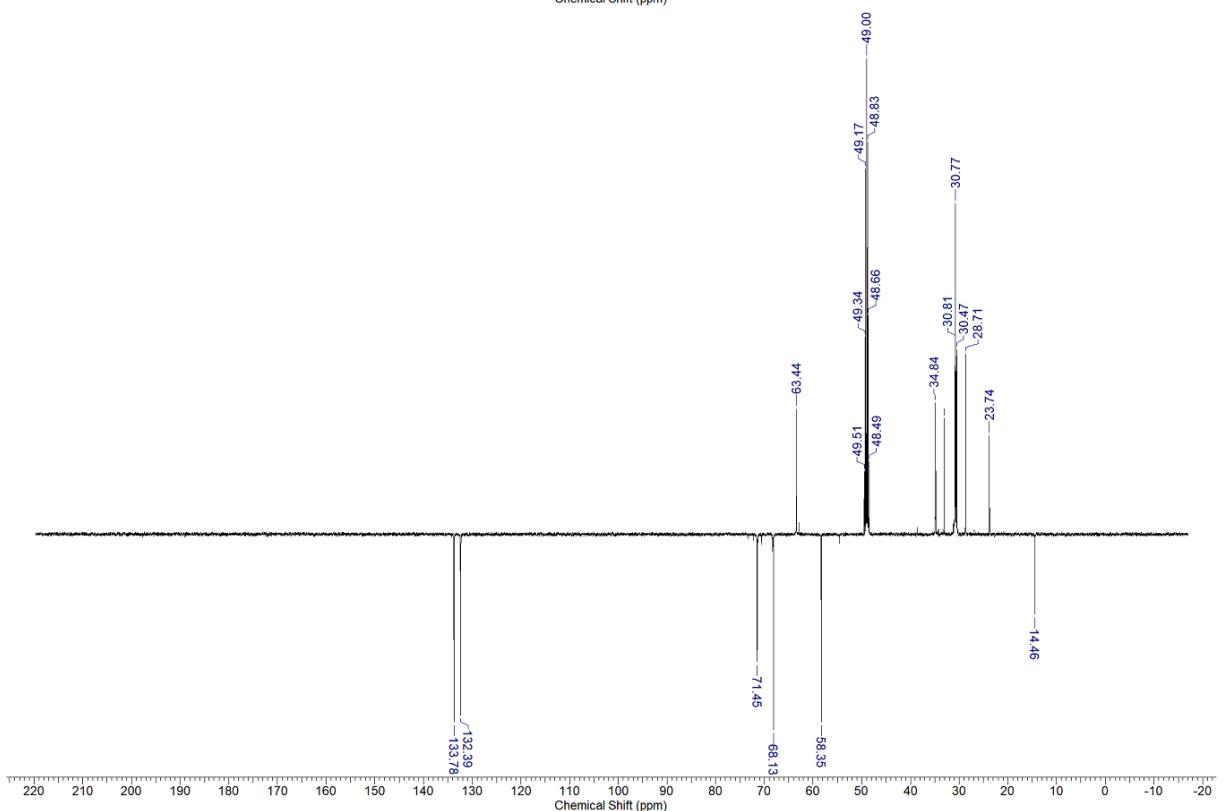
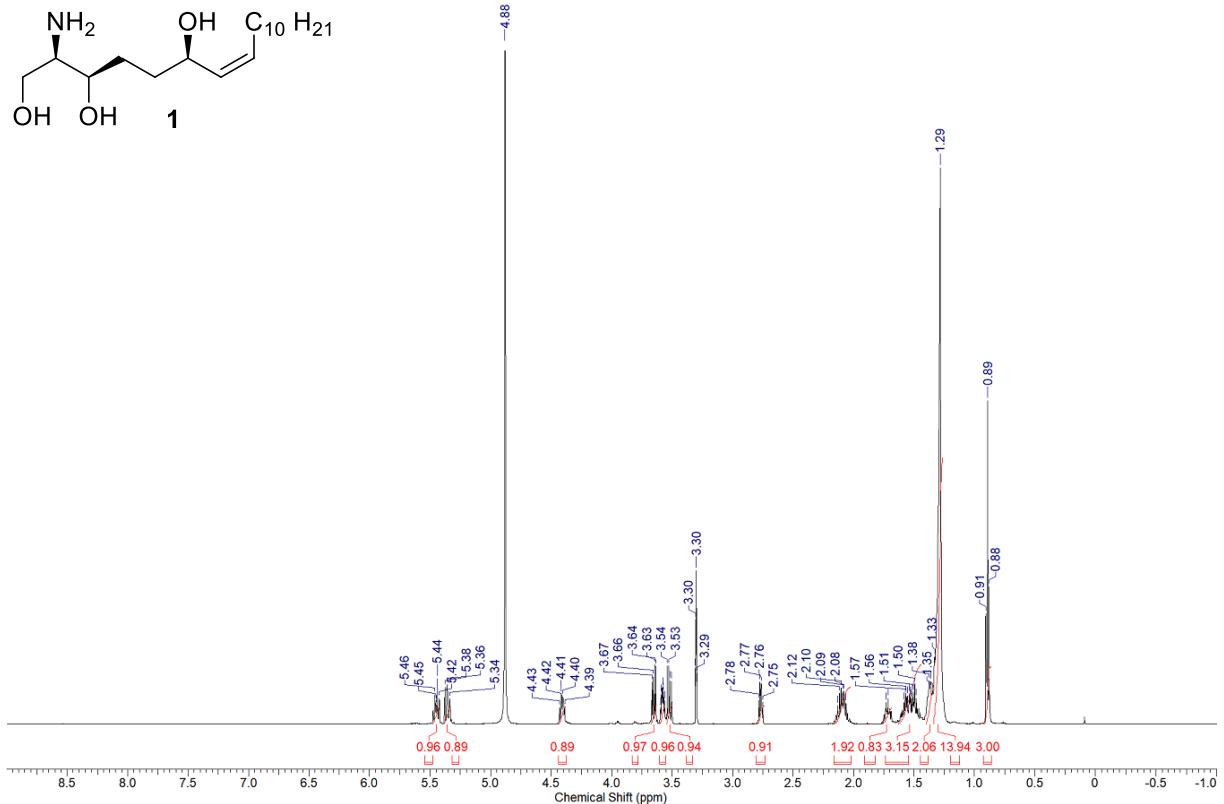
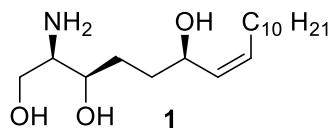


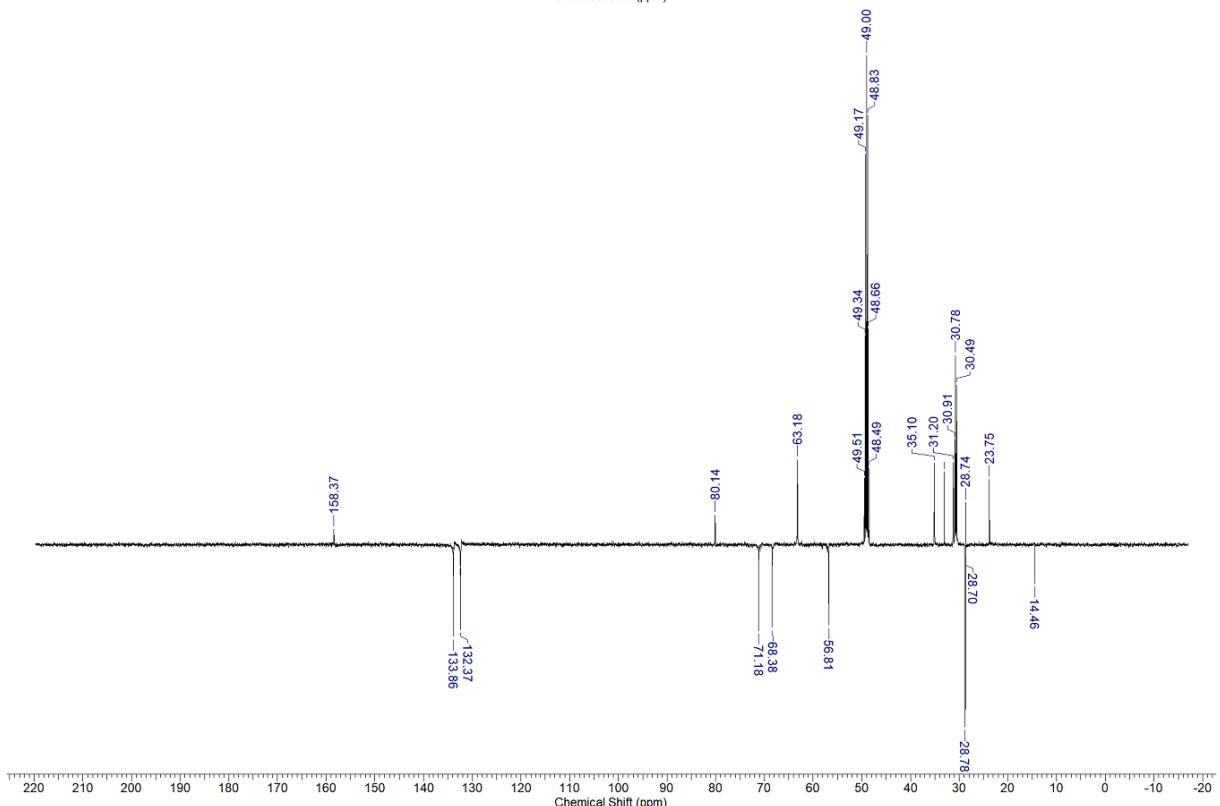
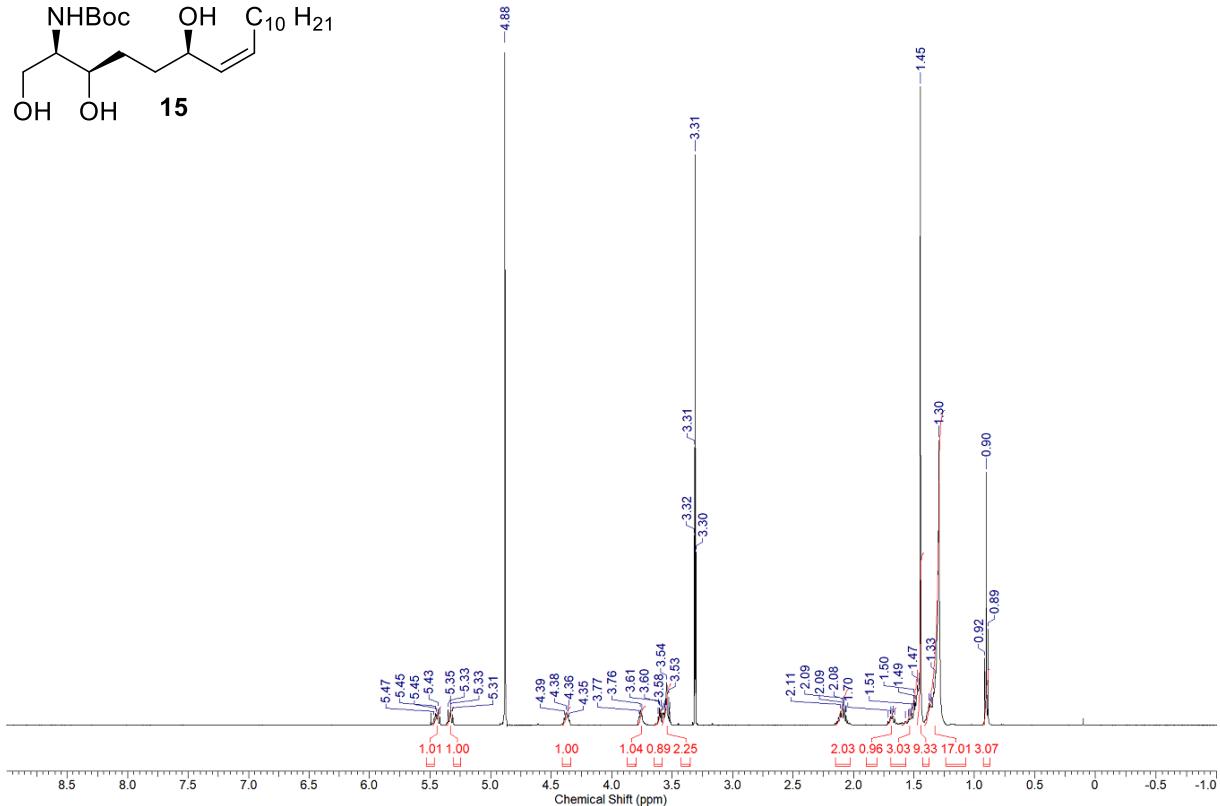
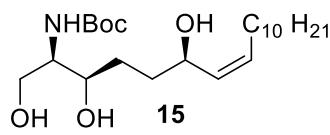


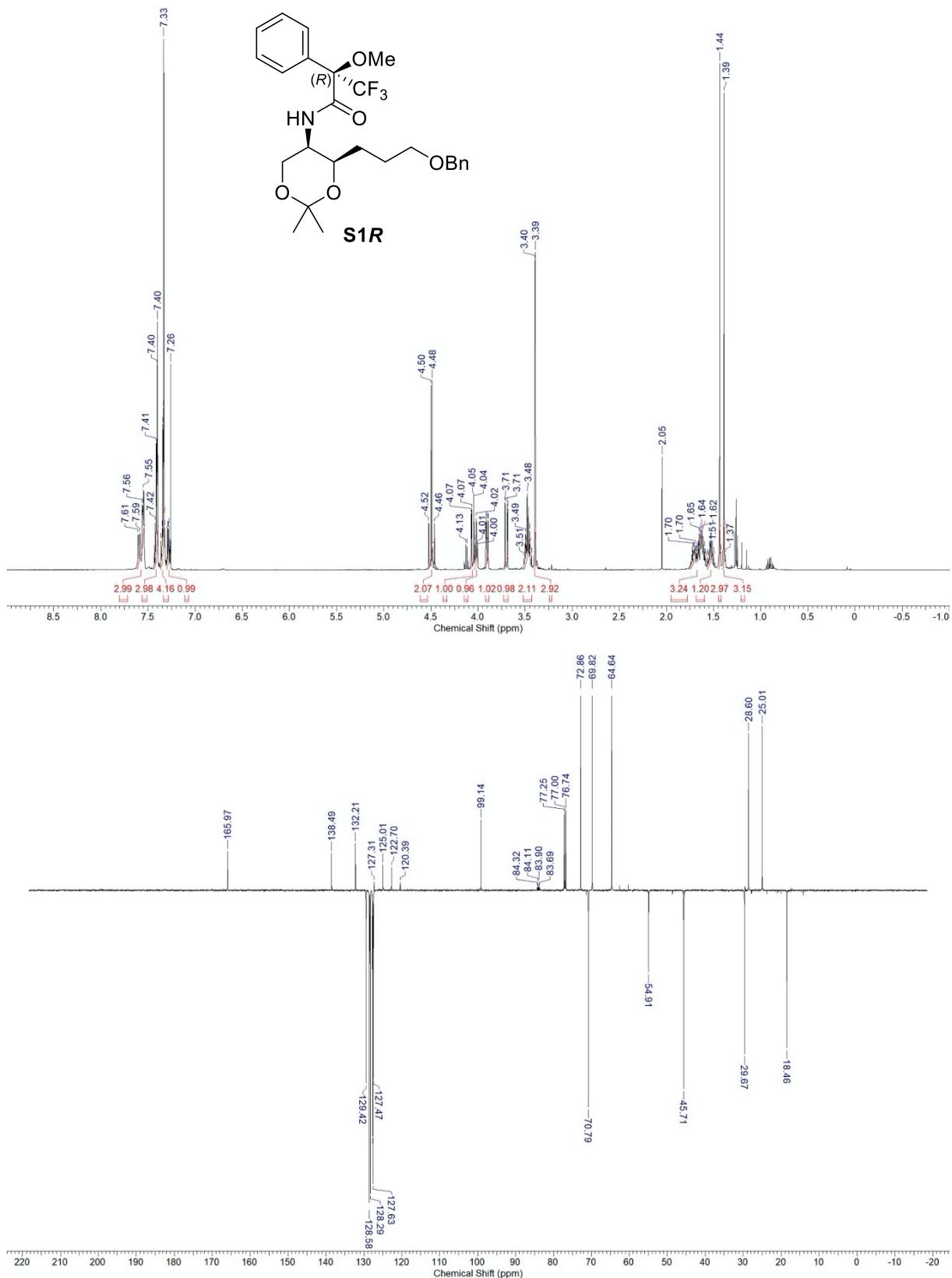


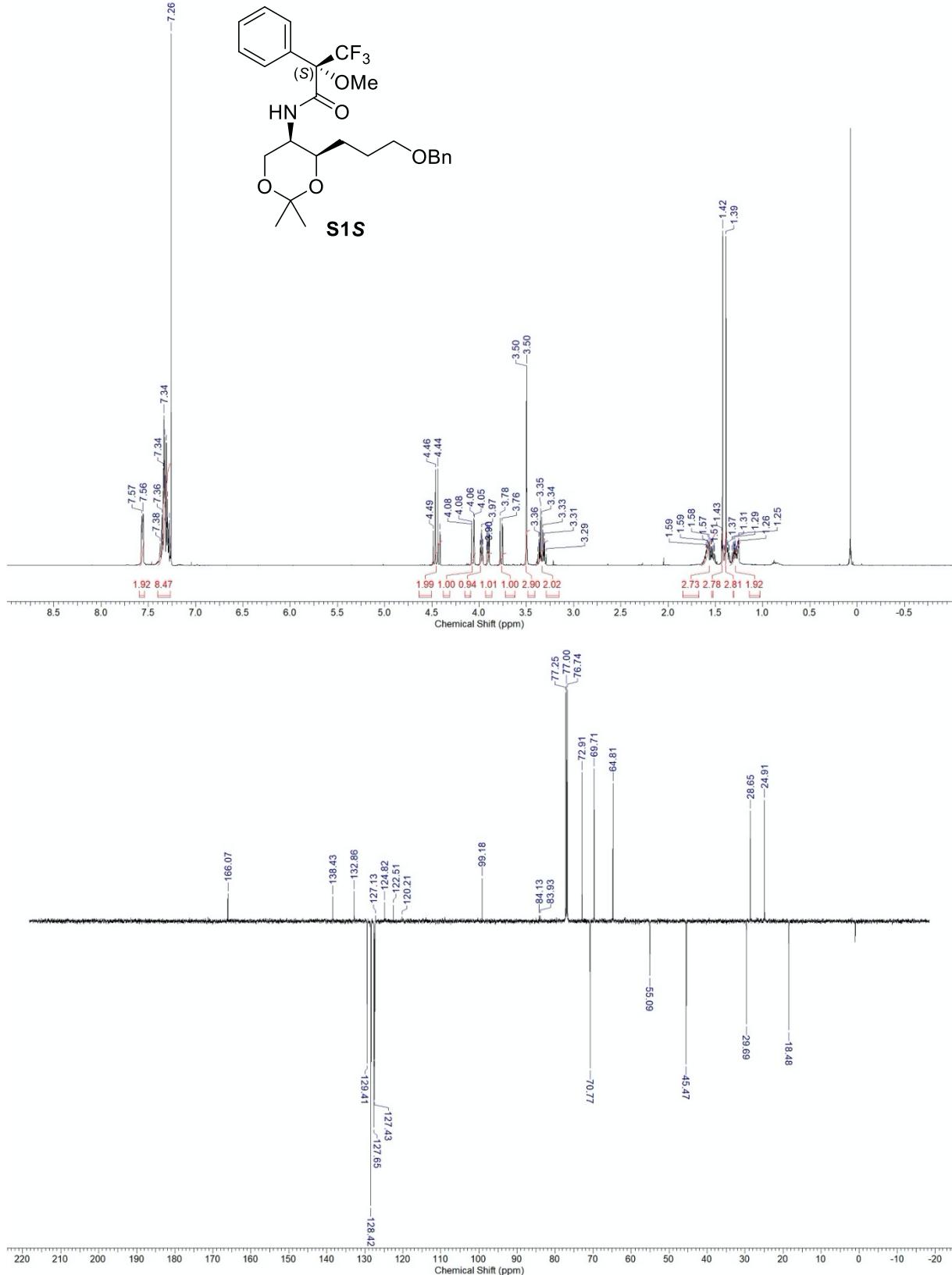
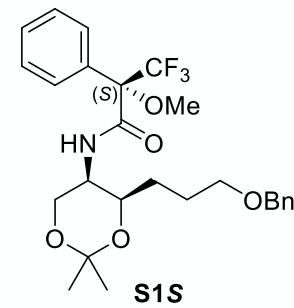


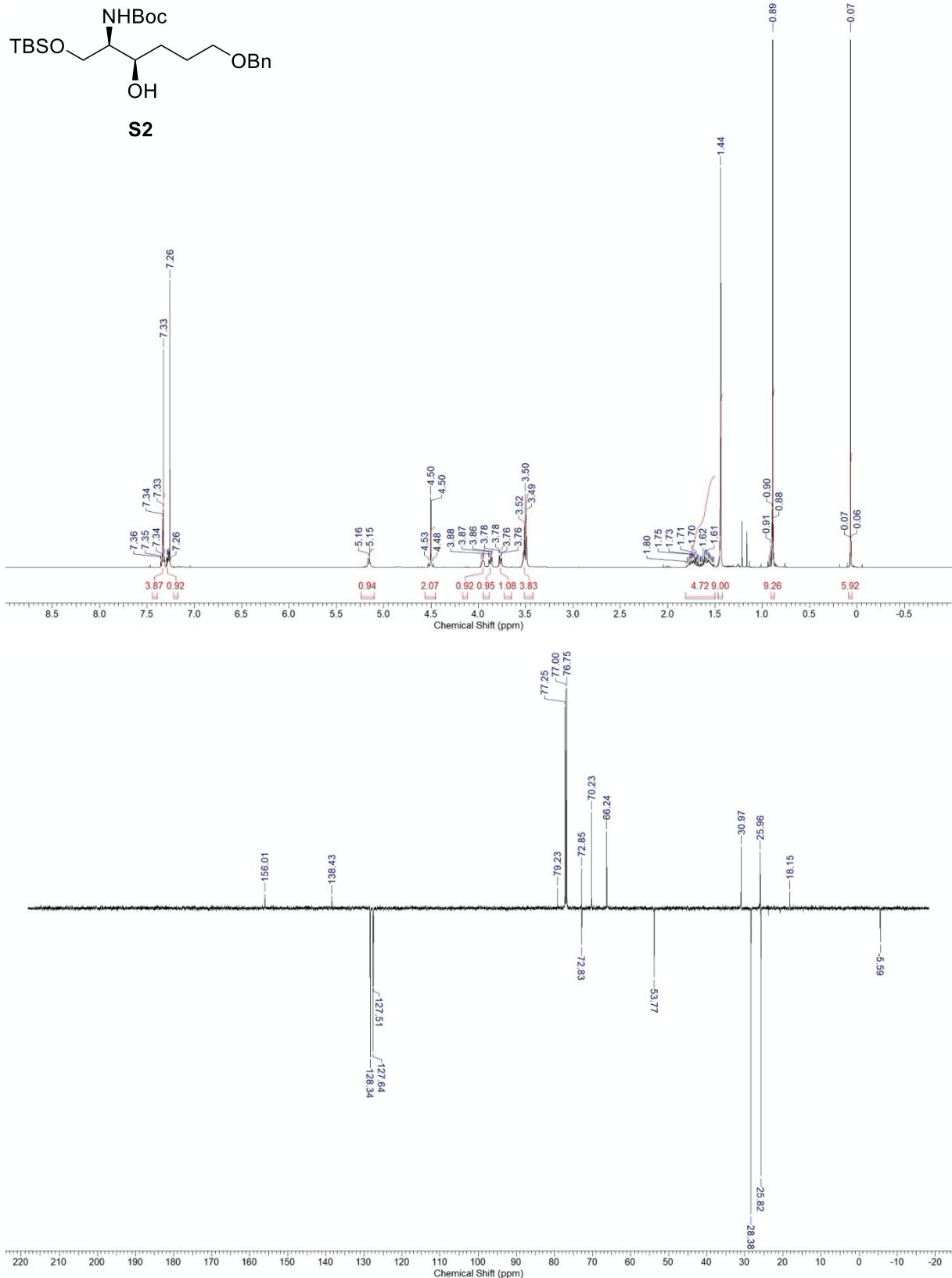
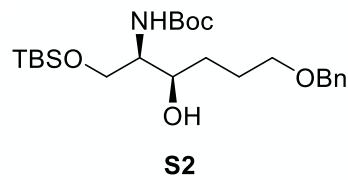


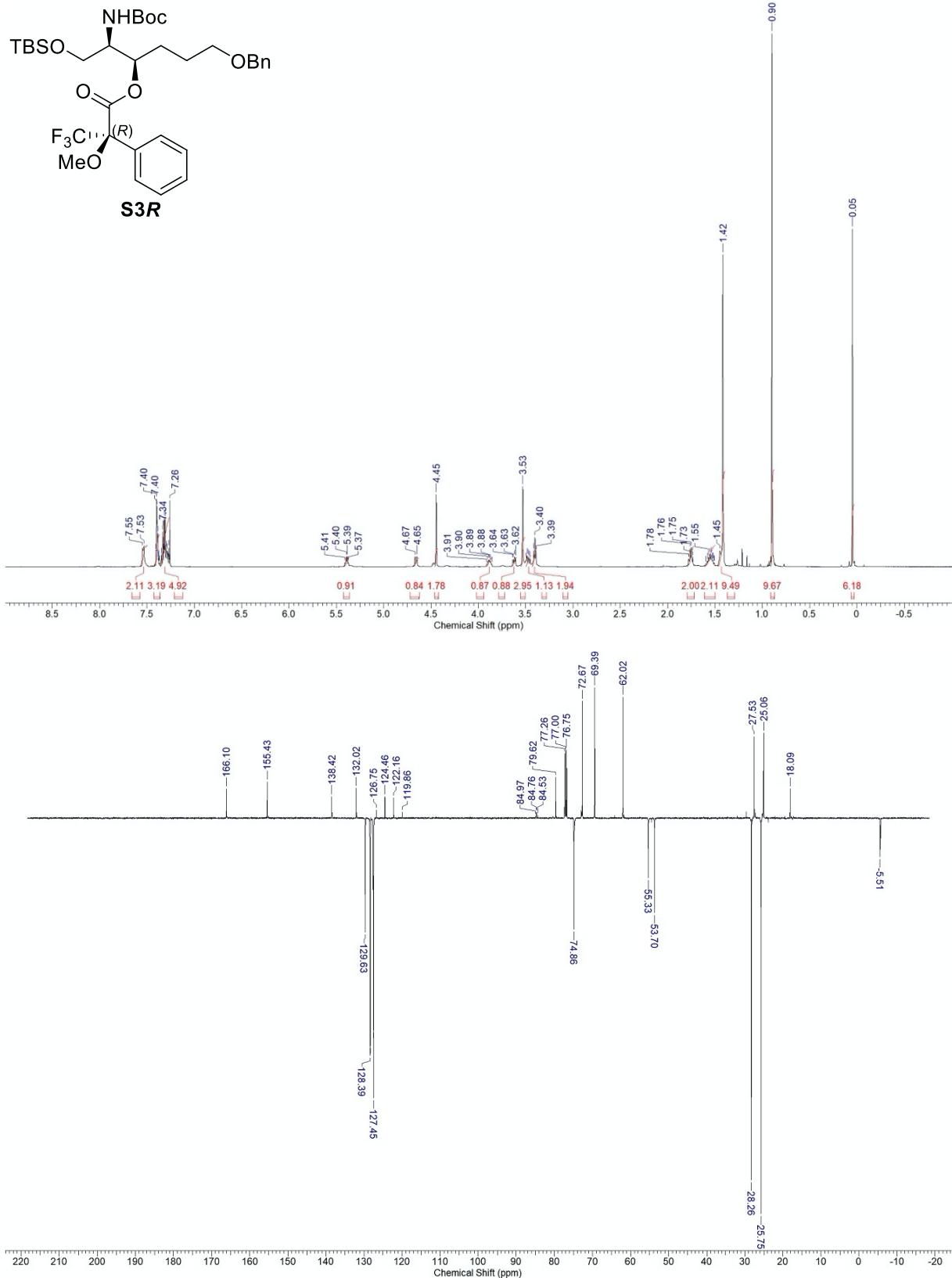


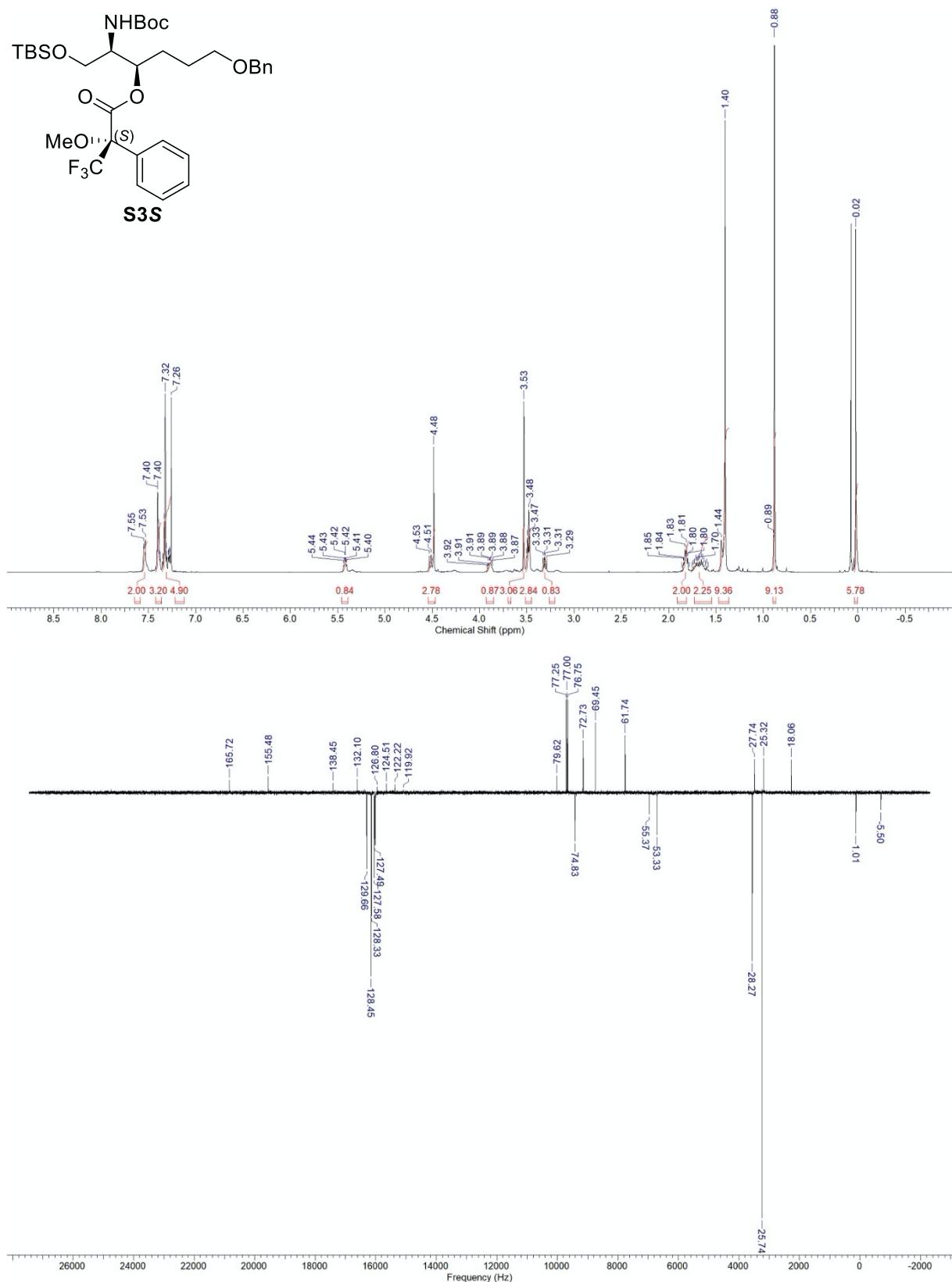
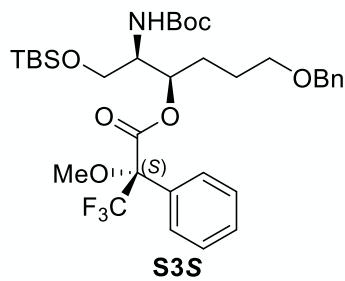


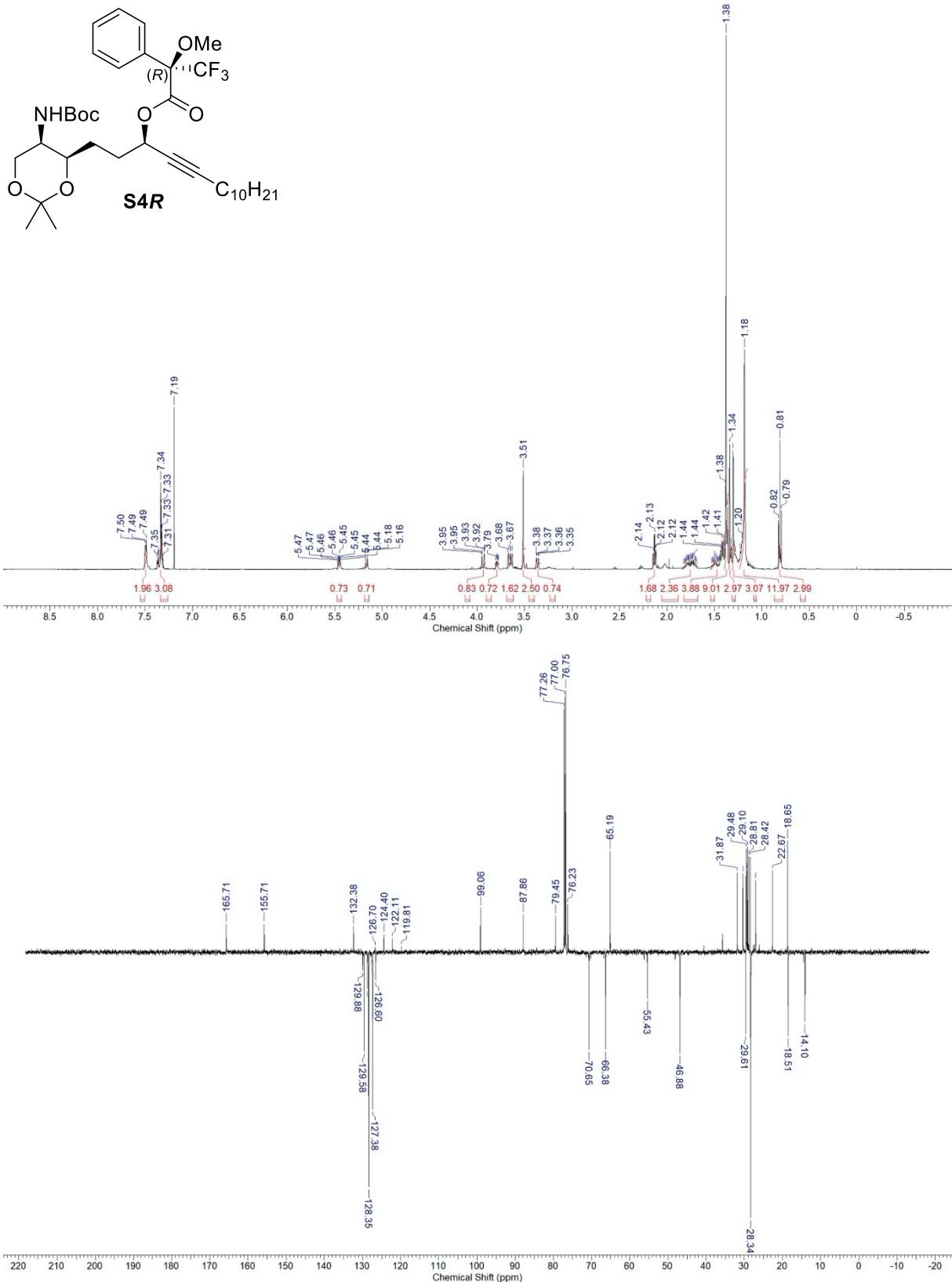


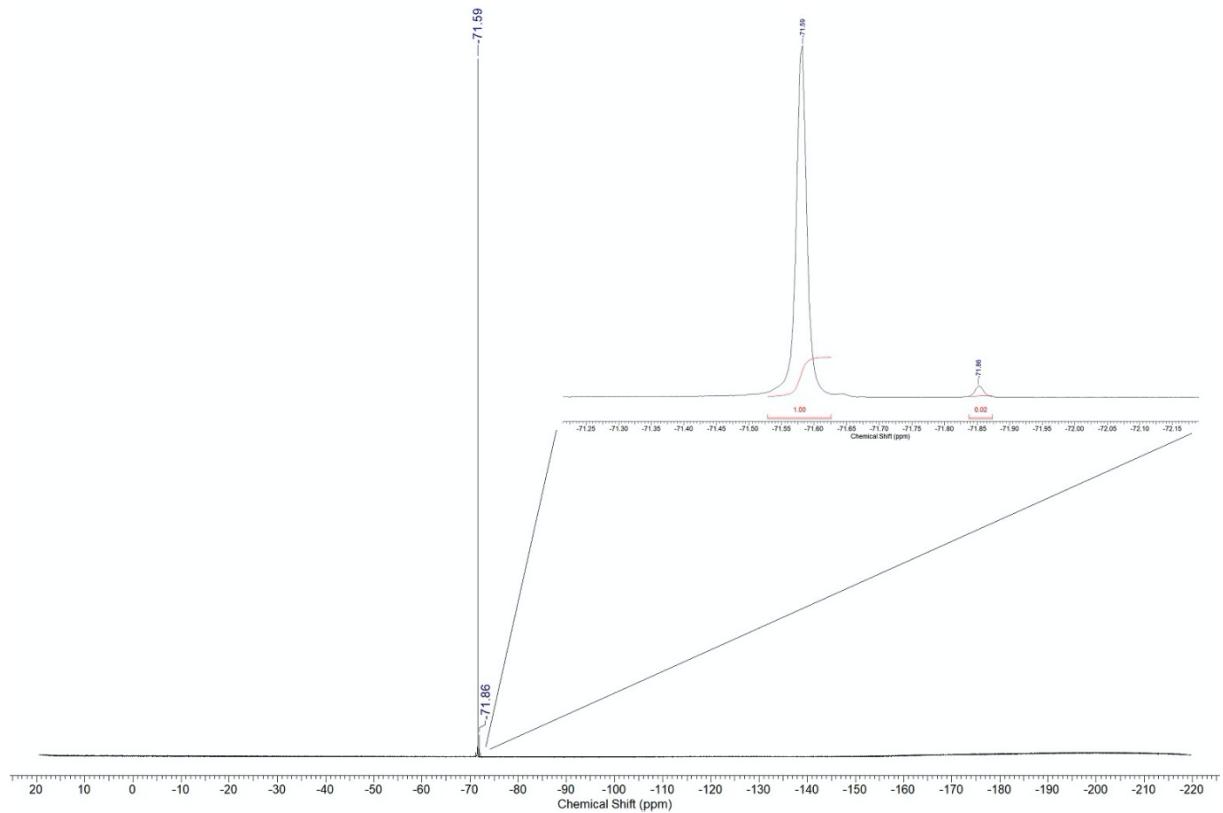


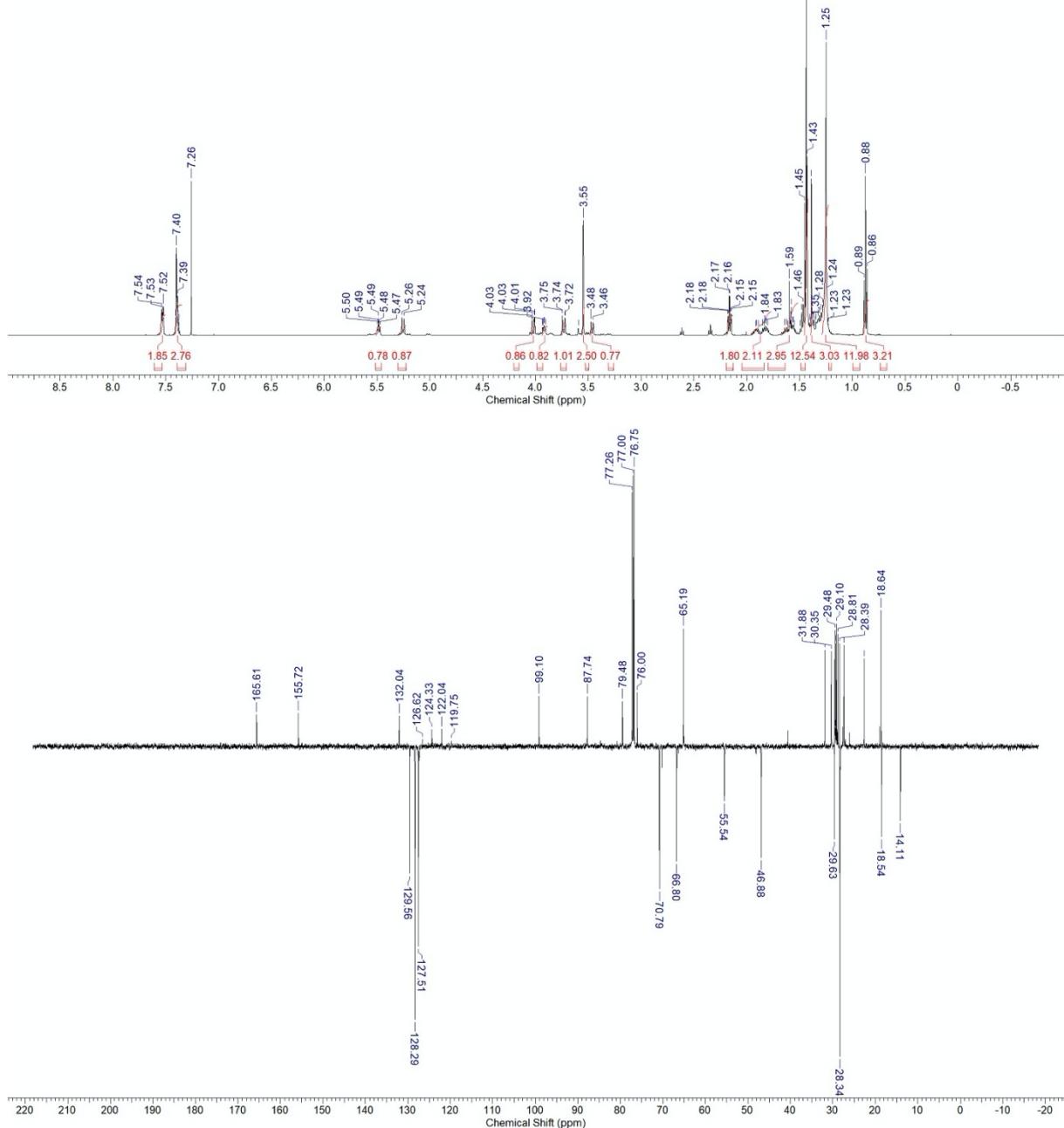
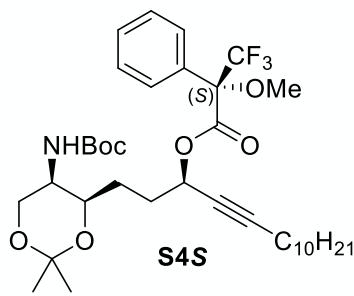


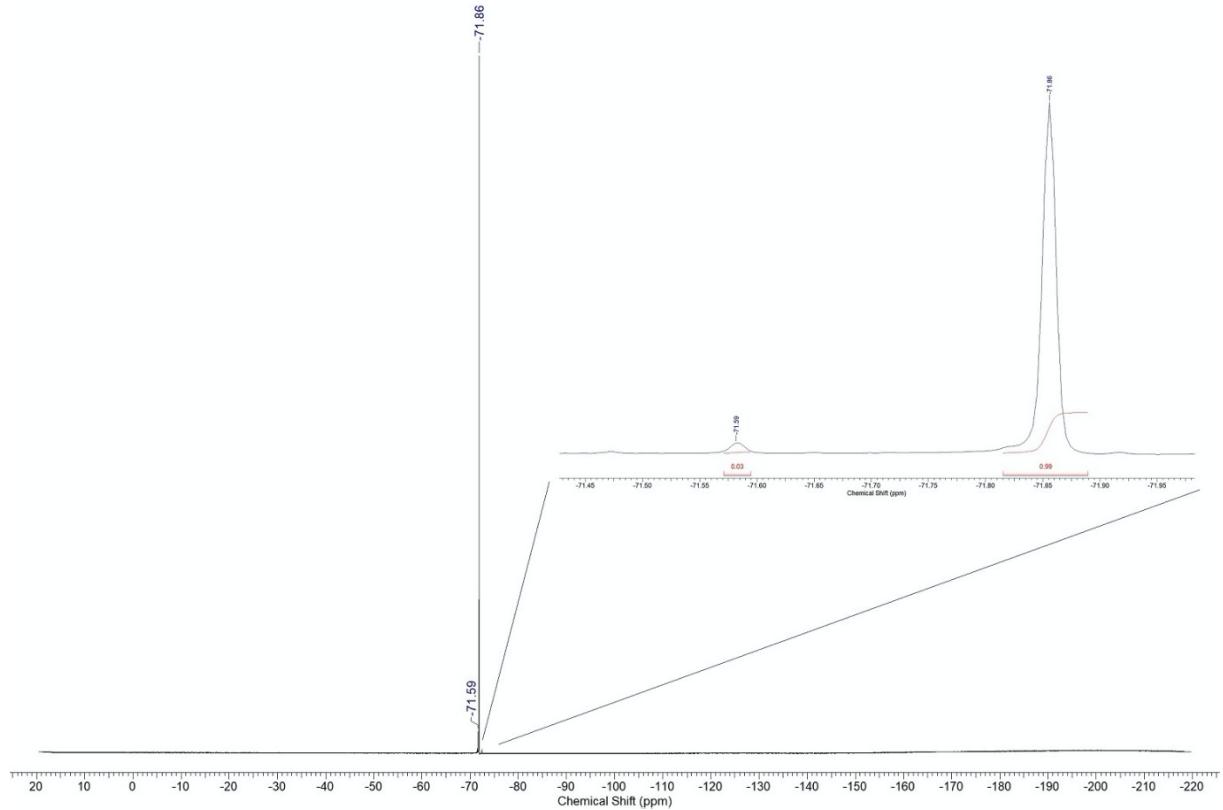












Cell culture conditions and MTT-assay

Cell culture conditions and stock solutions

The HCT-116^{wt} (DSMZ ACC-581) as well as its knockout mutant HCT-116^{p53^{-/-}} colon carcinoma cells, the 518A2 (Department of Radiotherapy & Radiobiology, University Hospital Vienna, Austria) melanoma cells, the U87 glioblastoma cells, the HeLa (DSMZ ACC-57) cervix carcinoma cells and the Ea.Hy926 (ATCC CRL-2922) endothelial cells were cultivated in Dulbeccos Modified Eagle Medium (Gibco, ThermoFisher), supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (Biochrom) and 1% Antibiotic-Antimycotic (Gibco, ThermoFisher) at 37 °C, 95% humidity and 5% CO₂. If not indicated otherwise all incubation steps of the assay were conducted under these cell culture conditions. Halisphingosine A (**1**) was dissolved in DMSO (10 mM) and freshly diluted appropriately with sterile Milli-Q water.

Anti-proliferative activity (MTT-assay)⁵

1 was investigated for its anti-proliferative effect on various human carcinoma cell lines via the MTT (3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide, Glenthiam life sciences) based proliferation assay. Cells were seeded at 0.05 × 10⁶ cells per mL (cpm) into the wells of 96-well microtiter plates (100 µL/well) and incubated for 24 h. Appropriate dilutions in H₂O of halisphingosine A (**1**) or equal amounts of the solvent were added into the wells (final concentrations 100 µM–5 nM) and the cells were further incubated for 72 h. Before staining of the viable cells the plates were centrifuged (300 g, 5 min, 4 °C) and the back medium was discarded. 50 µL of a 0.05% MTT solution (PBS) were added to each well. After another 2 h of incubation the plates were centrifuged as before and the MTT solution was discarded again. To dissolve the cells and the formed violet water-insoluble formazan, 25 µL of an SDS/DMSO solution (10%, 0.6% AcOH) were added to each well and the plates were further incubated for at least 1 h. The absorbances at 570 nm (formazan) and at 630 nm (background) were measured. The absorbance of formazan is directly linked to the amount of metabolically active (viable) cells in the wells. The absorbance of the wells treated with the solvent was set to 100% viable cells, and the percentage of viable cells in the wells treated with halisphingosine A was calculated accordingly. IC₅₀ values were determined using Graphpad Prism, means and SD were calculated from four independent experiments.

References

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