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Microbial Transformation of Calamintha glandulosa Essential Oil by Aspergillus niger

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Text S1. General experimental procedures:

Silica gel 60 (SiO2; under 0.063 mm, Merck) was used for the column chromatography. Analytical and preparative TLC were carried out on silica gel 60 GF254 20 × 20 cm plates, layer thickness 0.25 mm (Merck). NMR spectra (1H, 13C, HSQC, HMBC) were recorded on a Varian 500-PS spectrometer at 500 MHz for 1H and 125 MHz for 13C, with CDCl3 as solvent and TMS as reference. GC/MS was conducted on an Agilent Technologies 6890N gas chromatograph coupled with a mass detector Agilent Technologies 5973, provided with a DB 5 (30 m × 0.25 mm ID × 0.25 µm df) capillary column. The analyses were performed in EI mode (70eV) using He at 1 mL/min. The injection temperature was set at 250 °C. The analyses were carried out using a temperature program starting from 50 °C with an initial 5 min hold to 250 °C, with a 10 °C/min heating increase and keeping the final temperature stable for 20 min. The mass range was set at m/z 40-500 with 3 scans. Transfer line was set at 280 °C. Co-injection of the extracts with C9-C25 hydrocarbons was performed under the same conditions.

Table S1. Elution system for the silica gel column chromatography separation of biotransformed products

| V (ml) | 100 | 700 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 300 | 300 | 100 | 100 | 300 | 100 | 300 | 300 |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| <i>n</i> -hexane (%) | 100 | 95 | 94 | 93 | 92 | 91 | 90 | 89 | 88 | 87 | 86 | 85 | 84 |
| EtOAc (%) | 0 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Fraction | - | 0- | 22- | 31- | 40- | 49- | 65- | 83- | 90- | 97- | 115- | 138- | 157- |
| number | | 21 | 30 | 39 | 48 | 64 | 82 | 89 | 96 | 114 | 137 | 156 | 173 |

Compounds 1 and 2 were isolated from the fractions 24-26 and 21-23, respectively; compounds 3 and 4 from the fractions 42-48, and 76-80, respectively; compound 5, 6, and 7 from the fractions 65-70 and 59-64, respectively. Further separation and purification was done using preparative TLC plates of silica gel. The system used was n-hexane/ethyl acetate 85:15 for compounds 1, 2, 3, and 4, and 80:20 for compounds 5, 6, and 7.

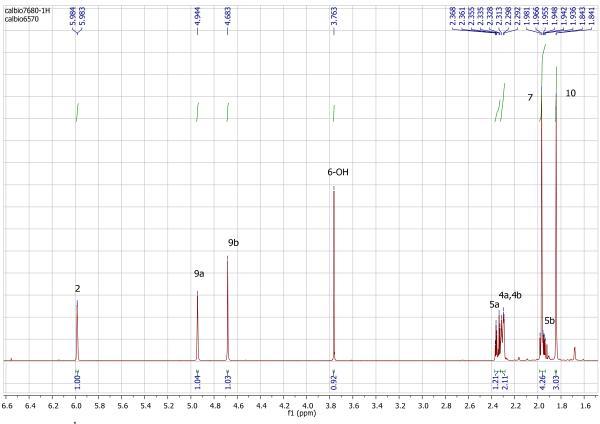


Figure 1S. ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 5

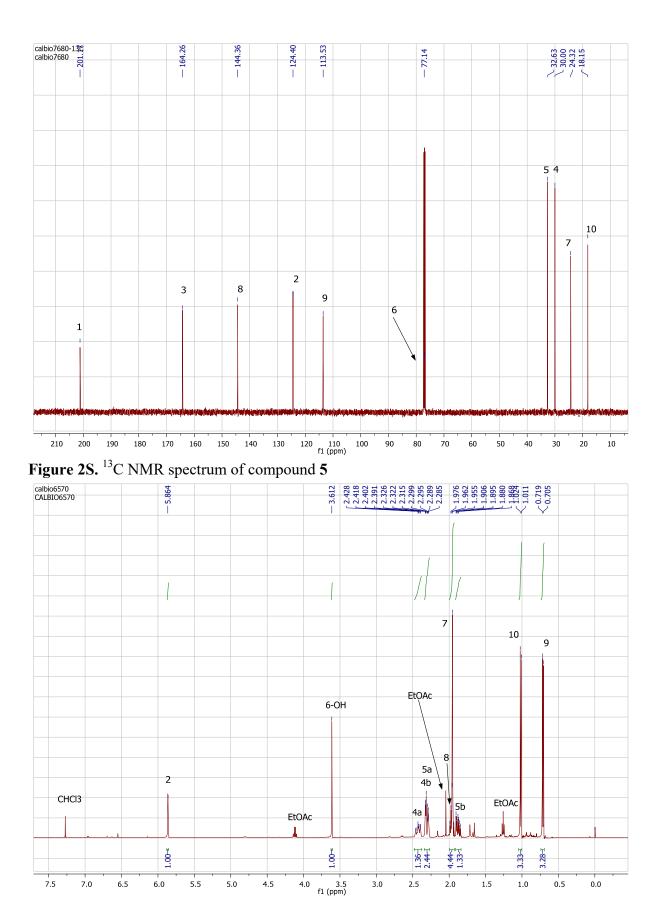
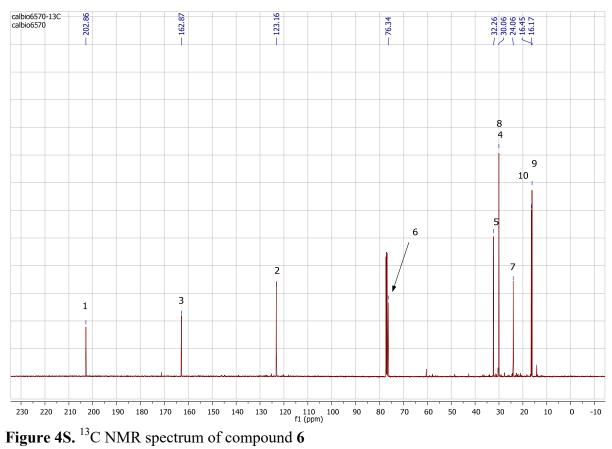


Figure 3S. ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 6



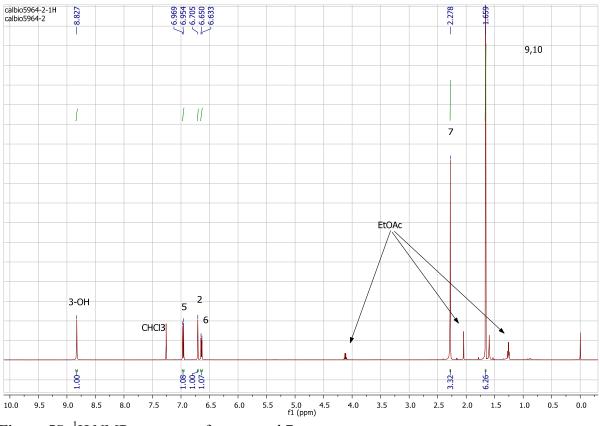


Figure 5S. ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 7

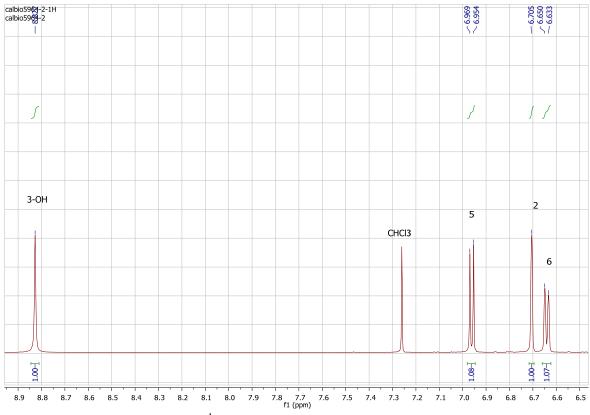


Figure 6S. Aromatic part of the ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 7

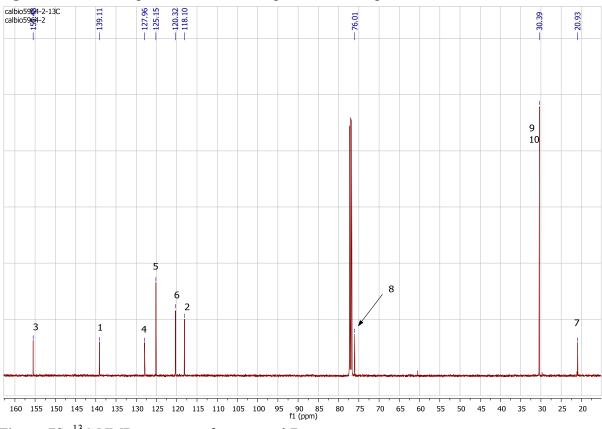


Figure 7S. ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound 7