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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 ( SiO 2 ; under 0.063 mm , Merck) was used for the column chromatography. Analytical and preparative TLC were carried out on silica gel 60 GF254 $20 \times 20 \mathrm{~cm}$ plates, layer thickness 0.25 mm (Merck). NMR spectra ( $1 \mathrm{H}, 13 \mathrm{C}$, HSQC, HMBC) were recorded on a Varian 500 -PS spectrometer at 500 MHz for 1 H and 125 MHz for 13C, with CDCl 3 as solvent and TMS as reference. GC/MS was conducted on an Agilent Technologies 6890 N gas chromatograph coupled with a mass detector Agilent Technologies 5973 , provided with a DB $5(30 \mathrm{~m} \times 0.25 \mathrm{~mm}$ ID $\times 0.25 \mu \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{df})$ capillary column. The analyses were performed in EI mode $(70 \mathrm{eV})$ using He at $1 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min}$. The injection temperature was set at $250{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The analyses were carried out using a temperature program starting from $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with an initial 5 $\min$ hold to $250^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, with a $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{min}$ heating increase and keeping the final temperature stable for 20 min . The mass range was set at $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{z} 40-500$ with 3 scans. Transfer line was set at $280^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. 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

| $\mathrm{V}(\mathrm{ml})$ | 100 | 700 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 300 | 300 | 100 | 100 | 300 | 100 | 300 | 300 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $n$-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 $\mathbf{1}$ and $\mathbf{2}$ were isolated from the fractions 24-26 and 21-23, respectively; compounds $\mathbf{3}$ and $\mathbf{4}$ from the fractions 42-48, and 76-80, respectively; compound 5, 6, and 7 from the fractions 65-70 and 5964 , 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 $\mathbf{1 , 2 , 3}$, and $\mathbf{4}$, and 80:20 for compounds 5, 6, and 7.


Figure 1S. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR spectrum of compound 5


Figure 2S. ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR spectrum of compound 5


Figure 3S. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR spectrum of compound 6


Figure 4S. ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR spectrum of compound 6


Figure 5S. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR spectrum of compound 7


Figure 6S. Aromatic part of the ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR spectrum of compound 7


Figure 7S. ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR spectrum of compound 7

