

# Isolation of Aerucyclamides C and D and Structure Revision of Microcyclamide 7806A: Heterocyclic Ribosomal Peptides from *Microcystis aeruginosa* PCC 7806 and Their Antiparasite Evaluation

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## Supporting Information

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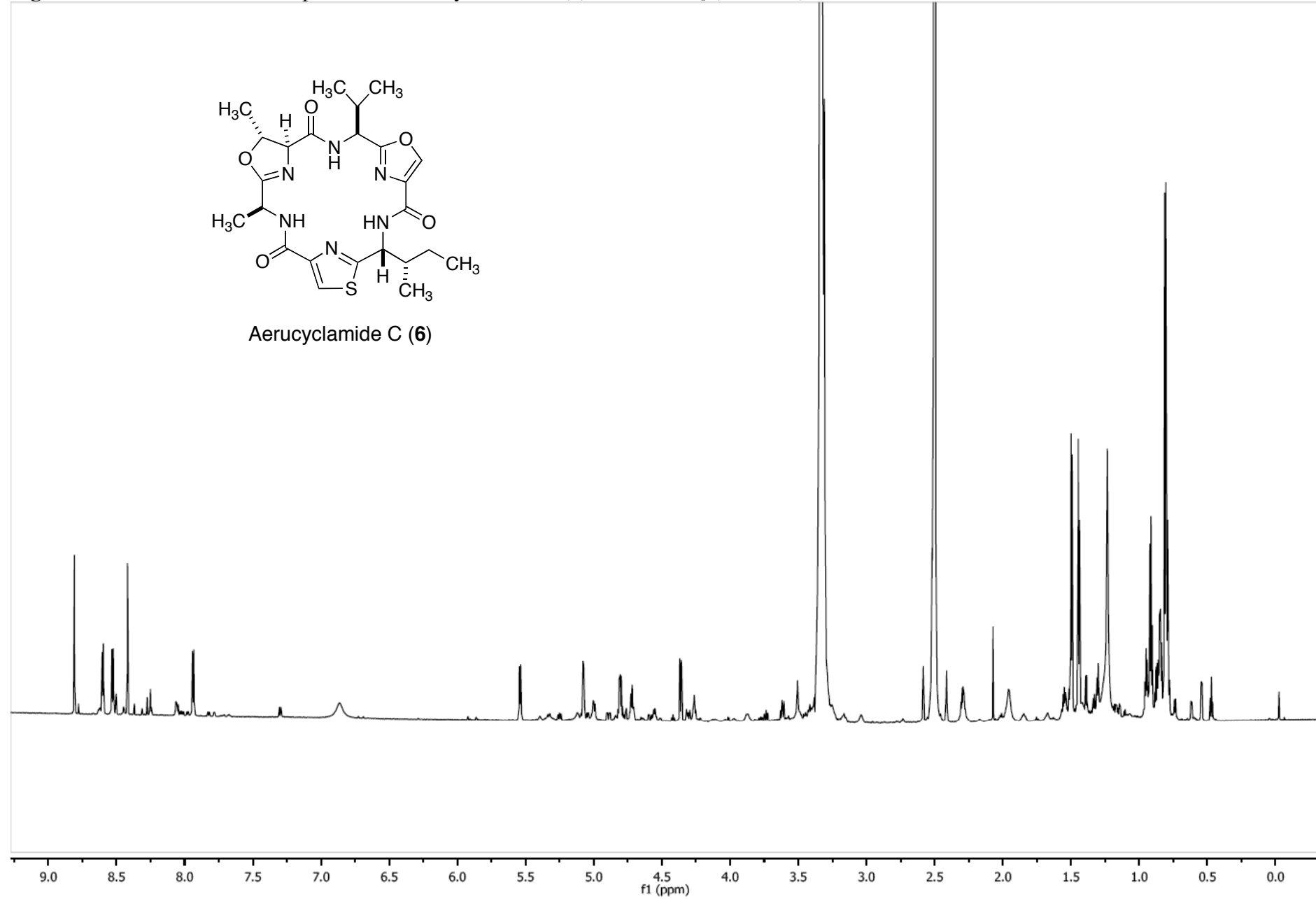
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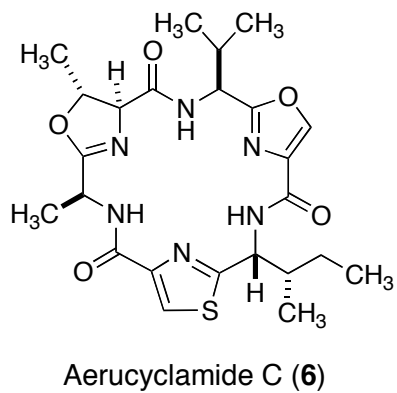
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<sup>1</sup> Ziemert, N.; Ishida, K.; Quillardet, P.; Bouchier, C.; Hertweck, C.; Tandeau de Marsac, N.; Dittmann, E. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* **2008**, *74*, 1791

**Figure 01:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of aerucyclamide C (**6**) in  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$  (600MHz)

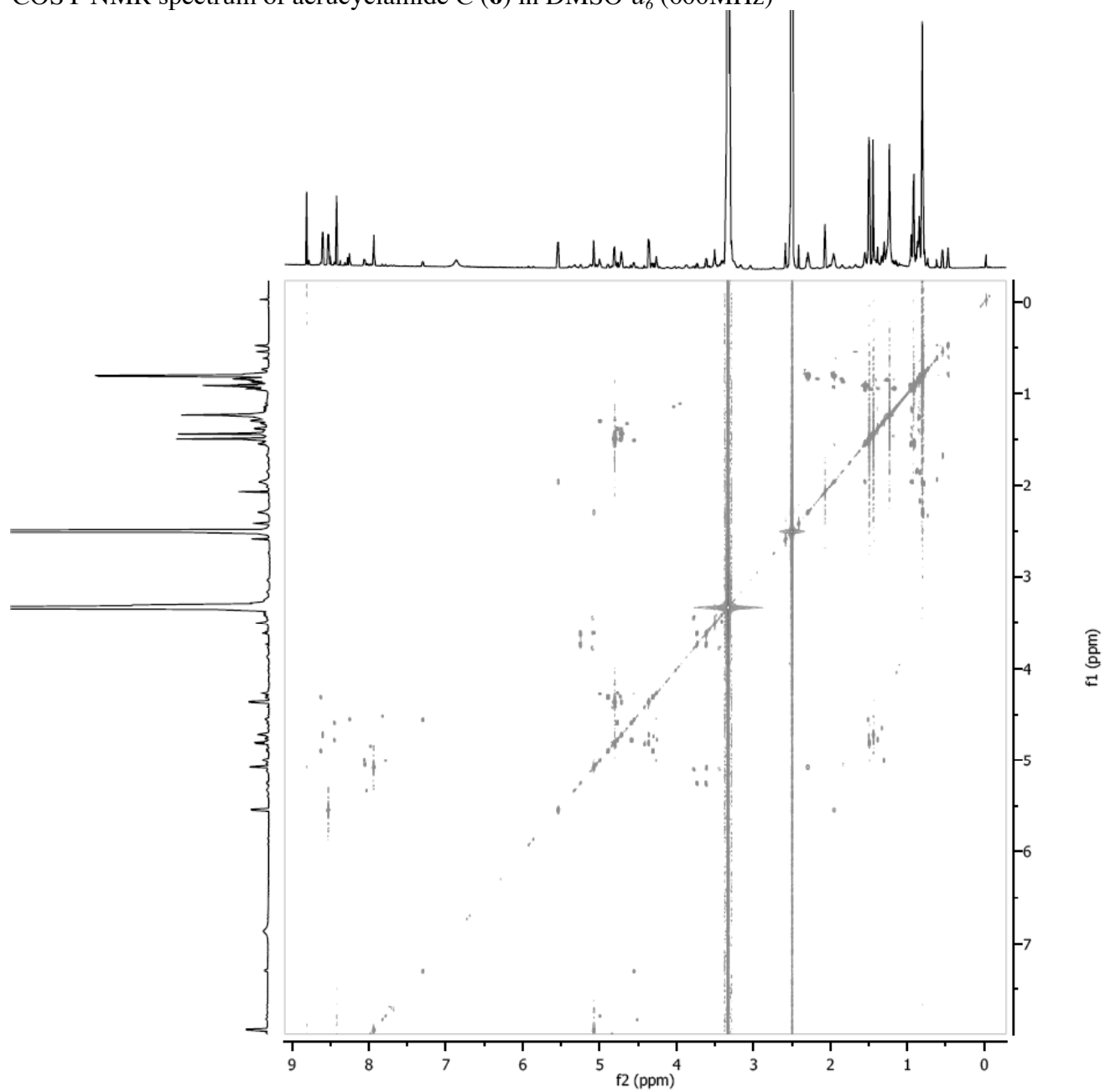


<sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of aerucyclamide C (**6**) in DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub> (125MHz)



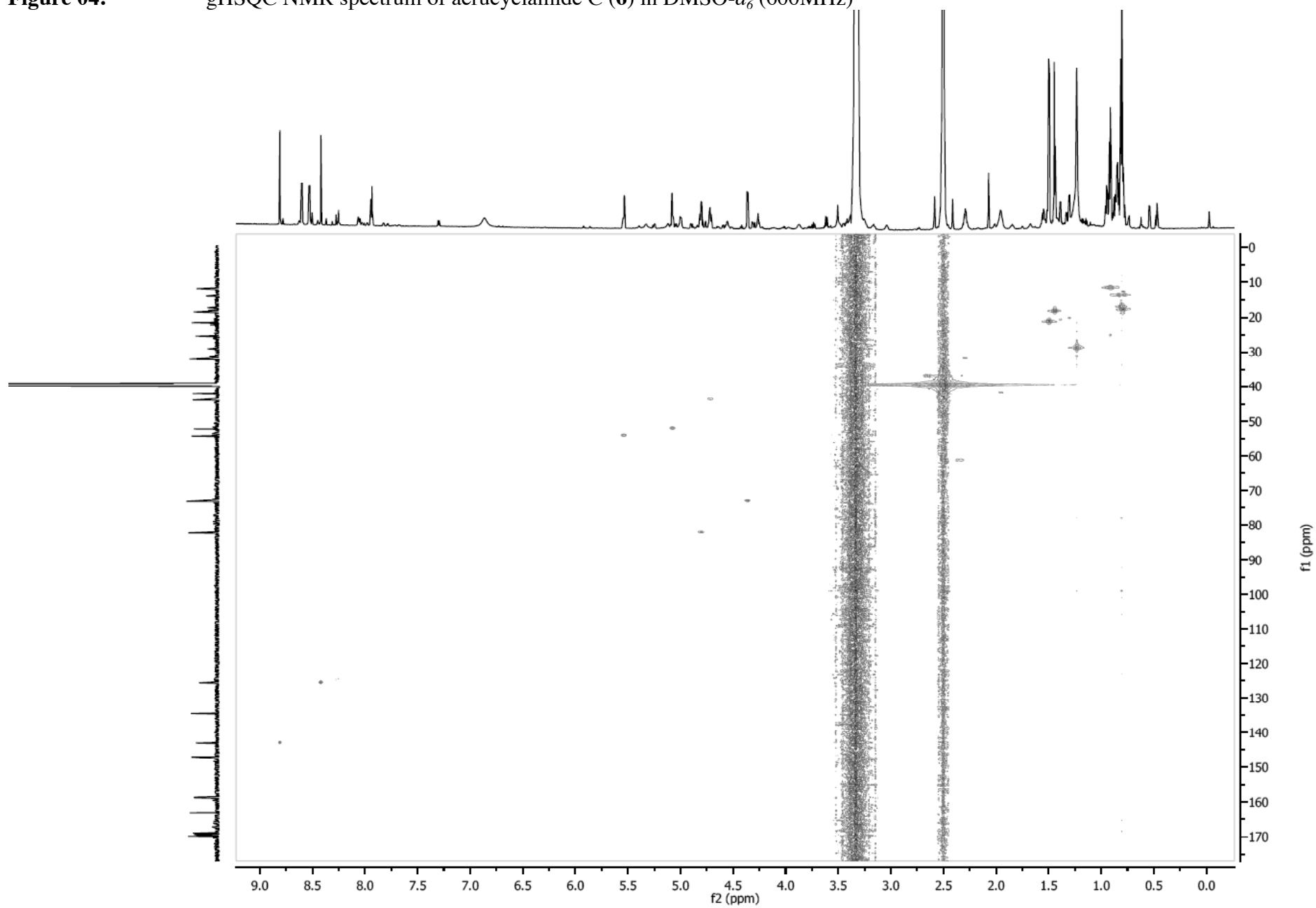
**Figure 03:**

COSY NMR spectrum of aerucyclamide C (**6**) in DMSO- $d_6$  (600MHz)

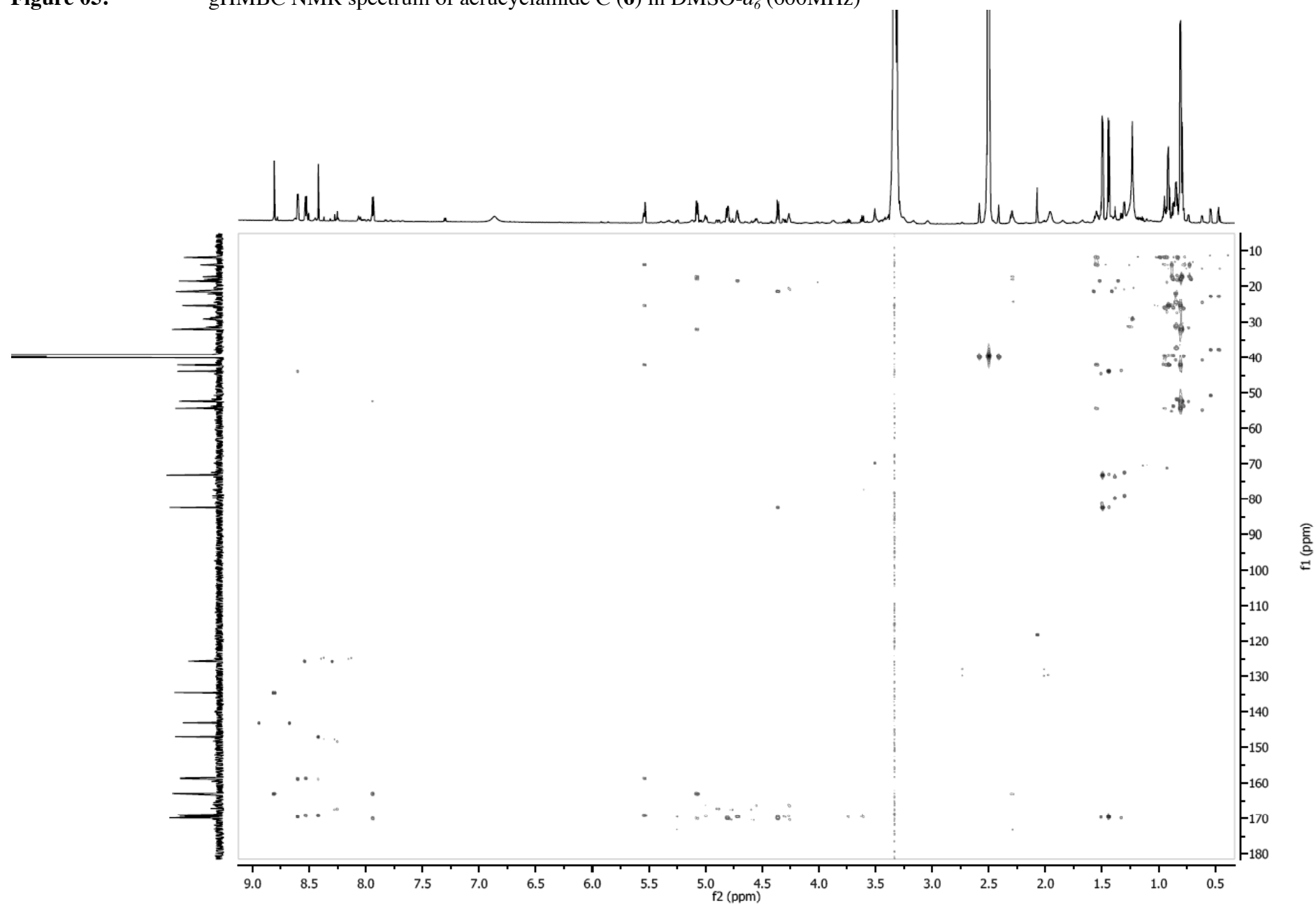


**Figure 04:**

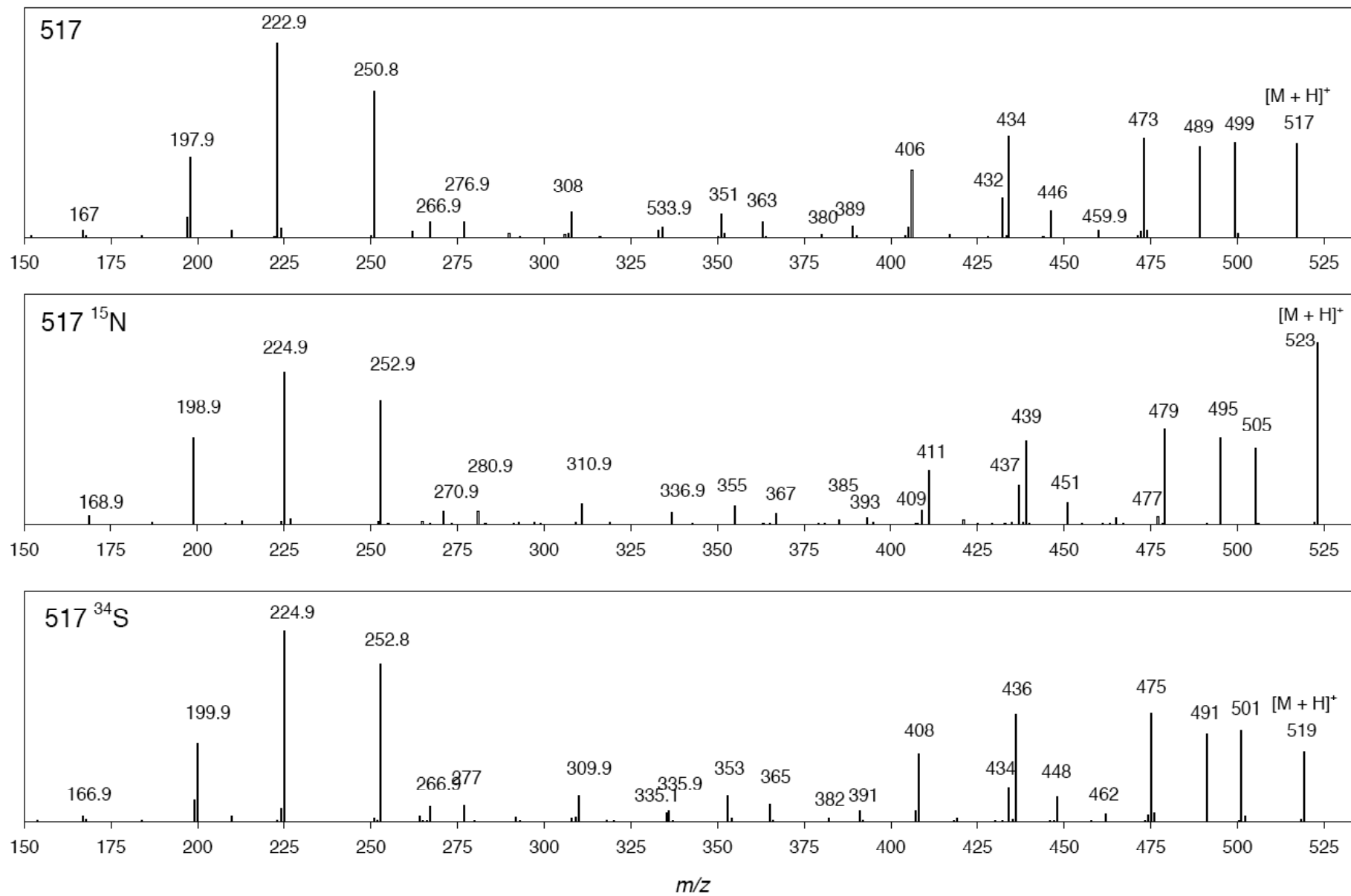
gHSQC NMR spectrum of aerucyclamide C (**6**) in DMSO- $d_6$  (600MHz)



**Figure 05:** gHMBC NMR spectrum of aerucyclamide C (**6**) in DMSO- $d_6$  (600MHz)



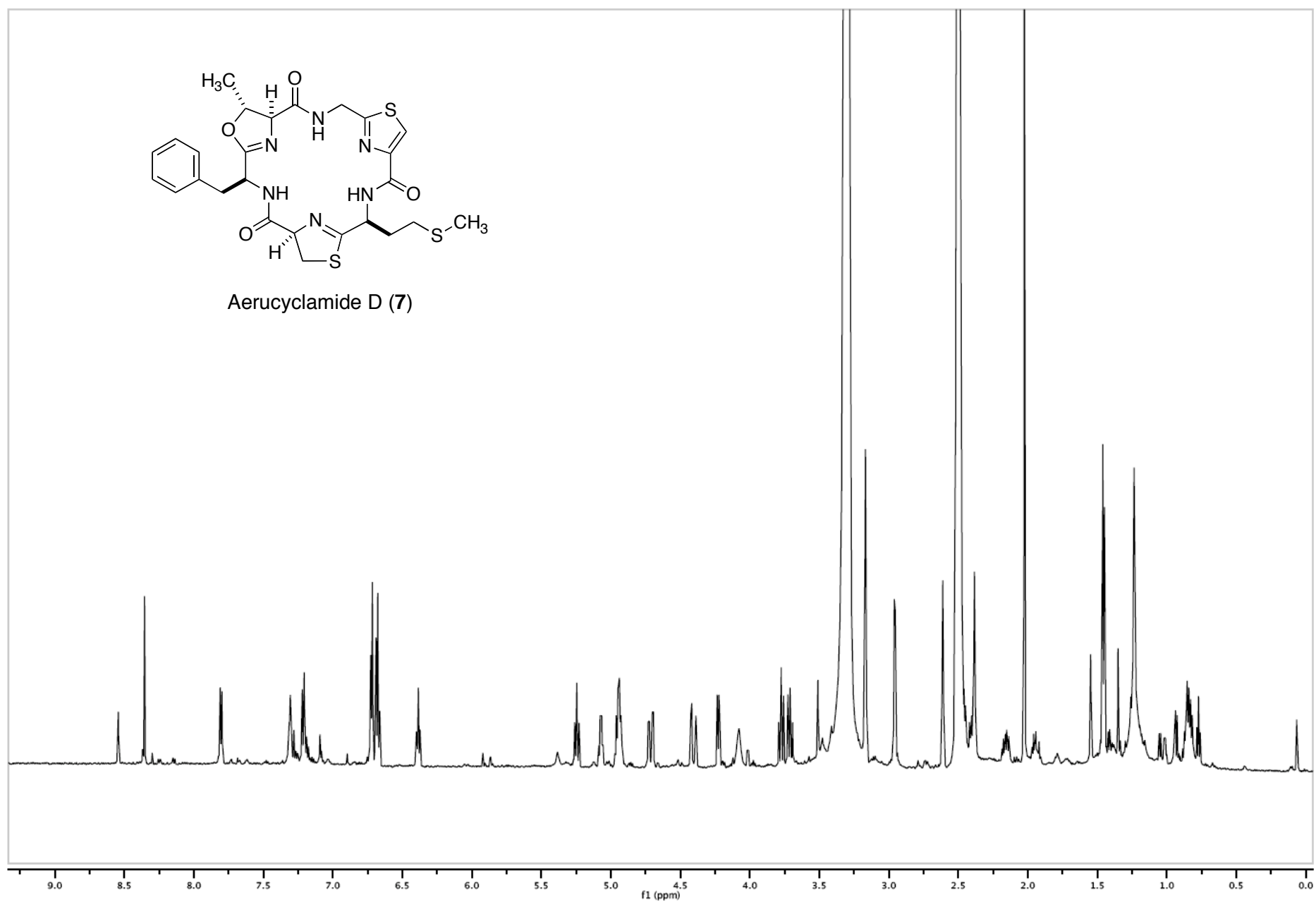
**Figure 06:** MS/MS of aerucyclamide C (**6**) and  $^{15}\text{N}$  and  $^{34}\text{S}$  labeled **6**



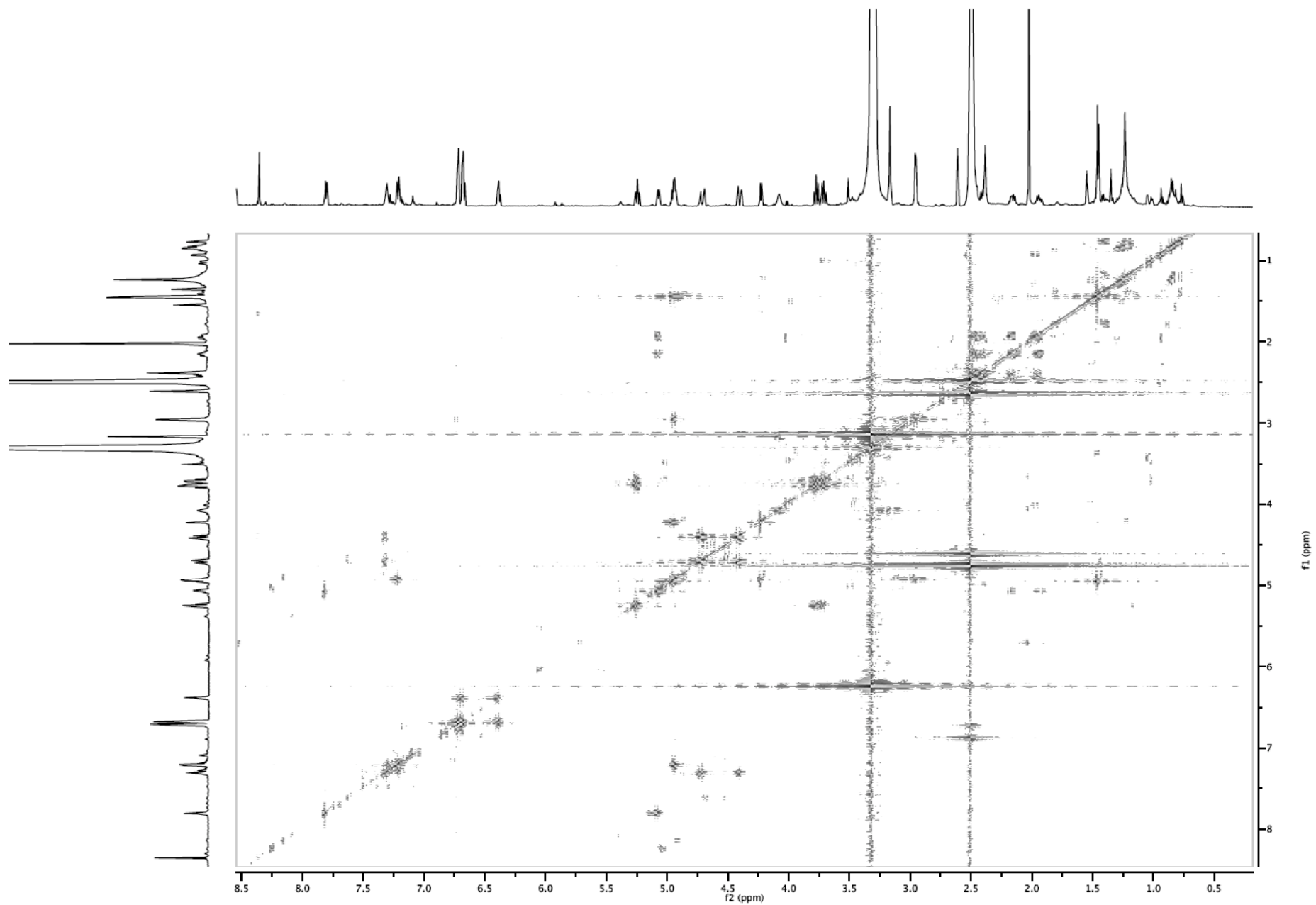


**Figure 07:**

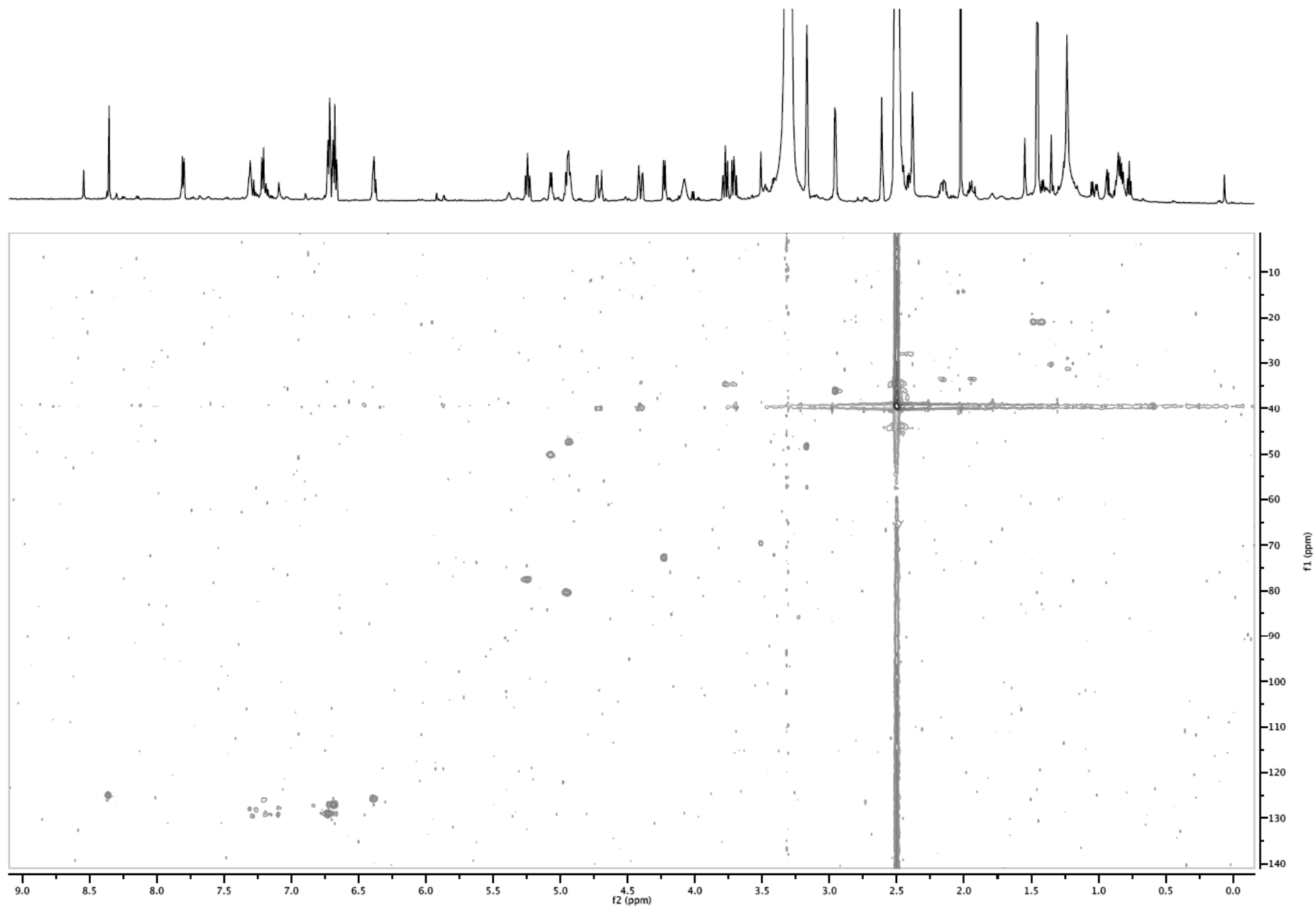
$^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of aerucyclamide D (**7**) in  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$  (600MHz)



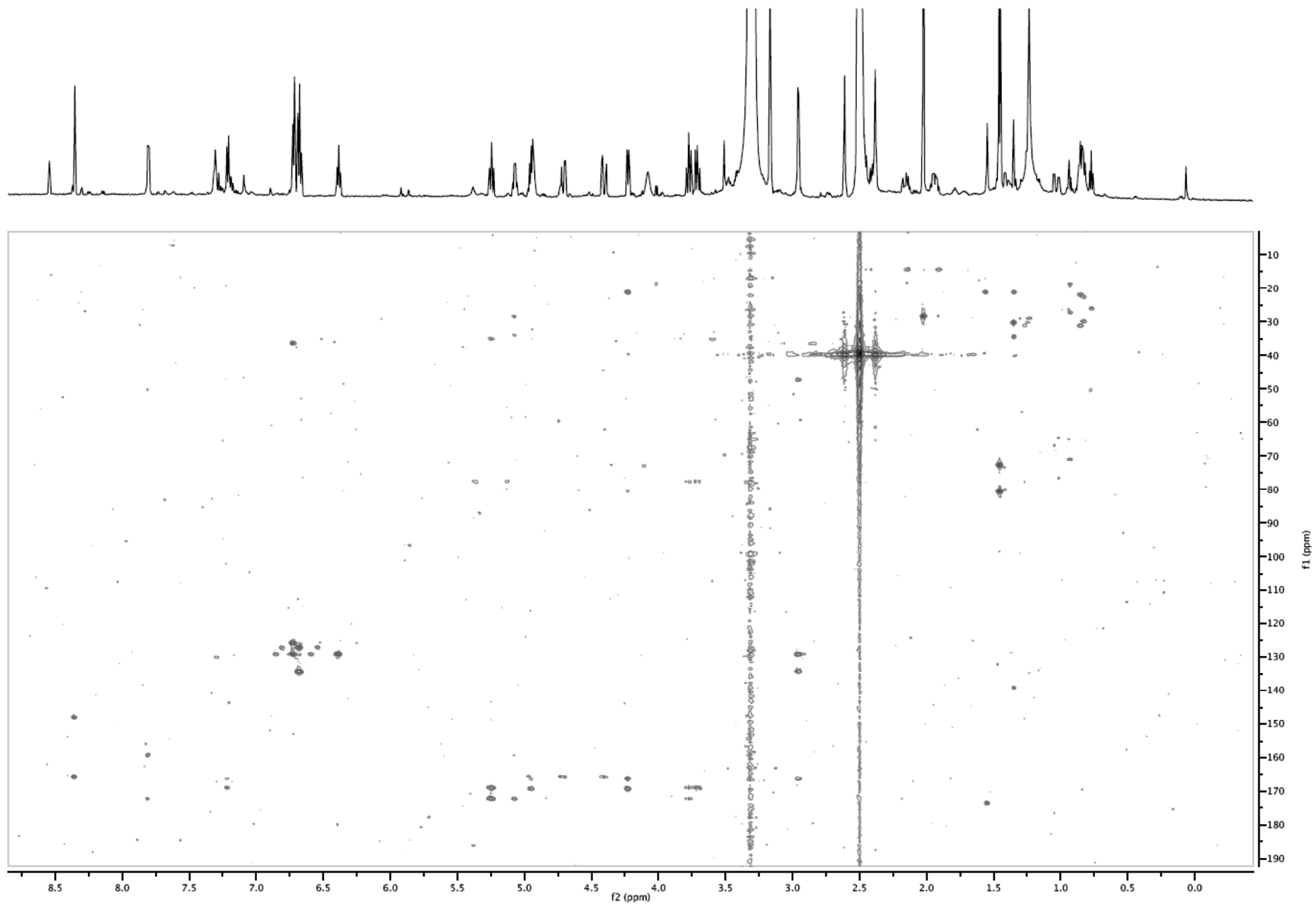
**Figure 08:** COSY NMR spectrum of aerucyclamide D (**7**) in DMSO- $d_6$  (600MHz)



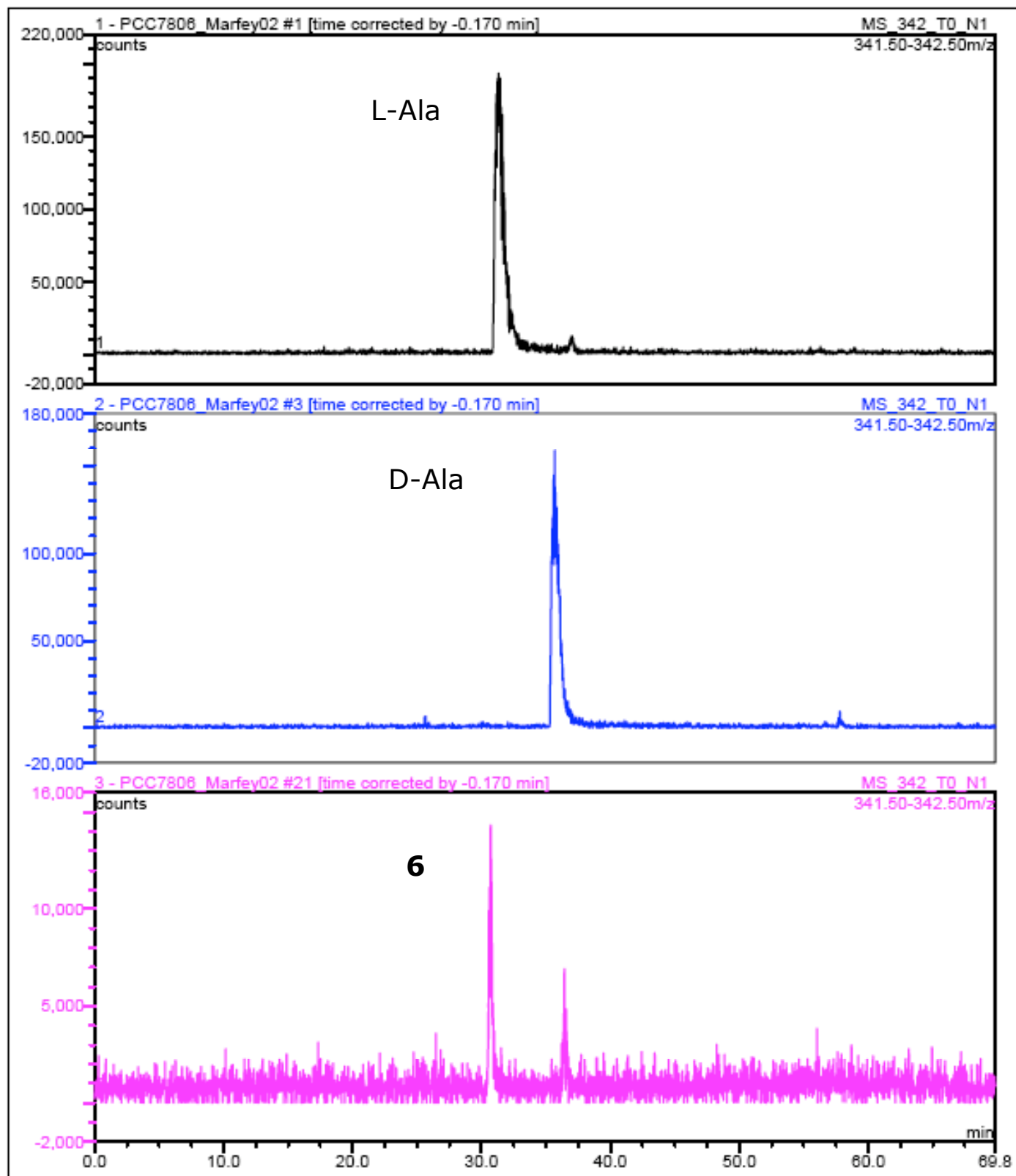
**Figure 09:** gHSQC NMR spectrum of aerucyclamide D (7) in DMSO- $d_6$  (600MHz)



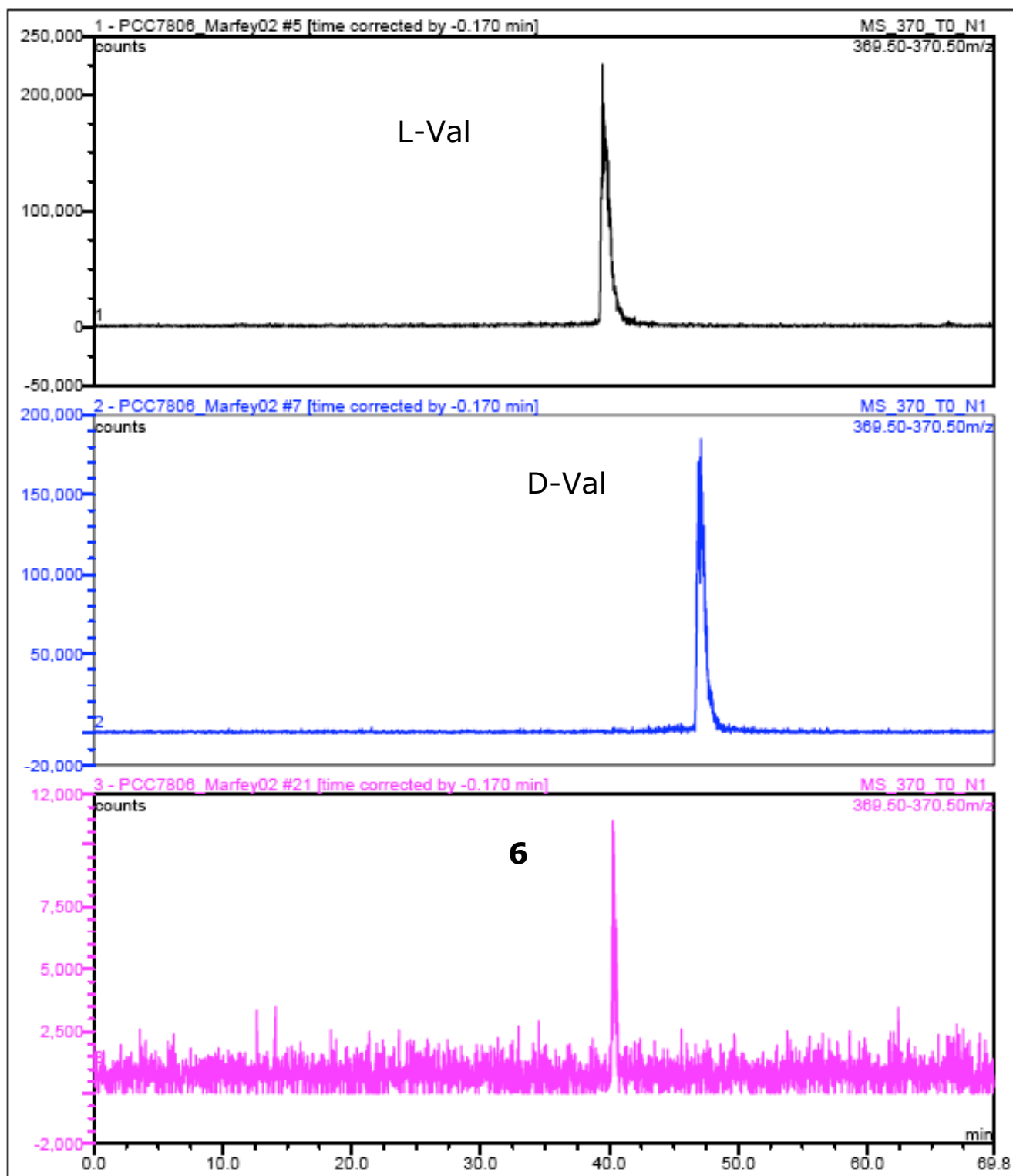
**Figure 10:** gHMBC NMR spectrum of aerucyclamide D (**7**) in DMSO- $d_6$  (600MHz)



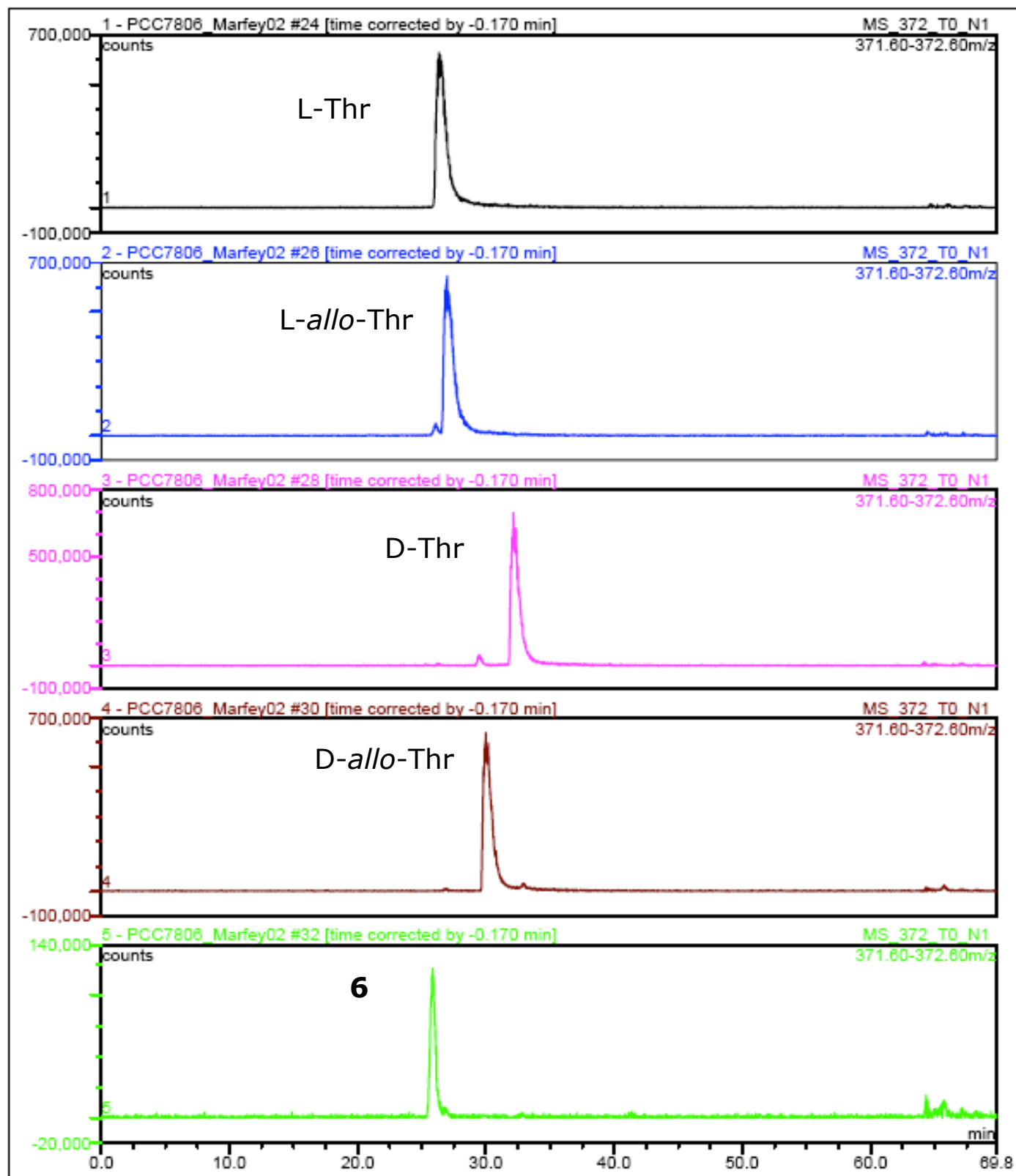
**Figure 11:** Aerucyclamide C (**6**), mass chromatograms monitored at  $m/z$  342 for the protonated alanine Marfey's derivatives. Compound **6** was ozonized and hydrolyzed prior to the derivatisation.



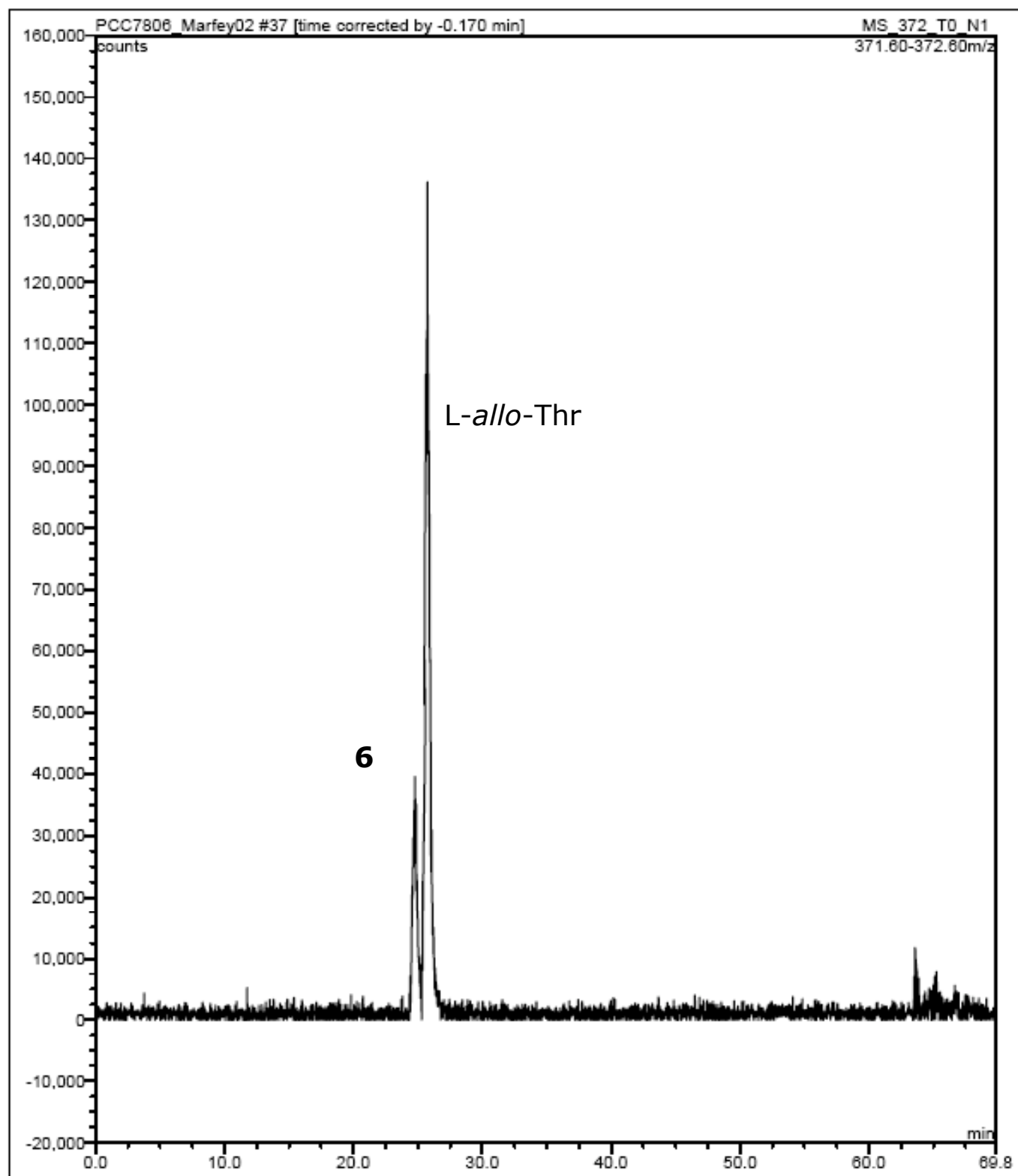
**Figure 12:** Aerucyclamide C (**6**), mass chromatograms monitored at  $m/z$  370 for the protonated valine Marfey's derivatives. Compound **6** was ozonized and hydrolyzed prior to the derivatisation.



**Figure 13:** Aerucyclamide C (**6**), mass chromatograms monitored at  $m/z$  372 for the protonated threonine Marfey's derivatives. Compound **6** was ozonized and hydrolyzed prior to the derivatisation.

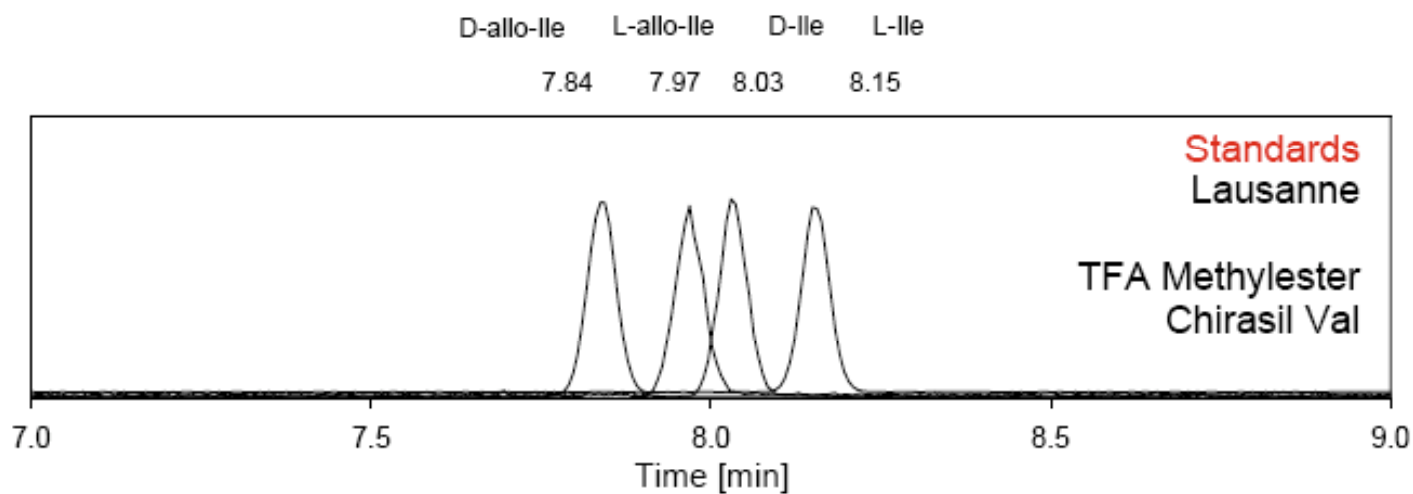


**Figure 14:** Coninjection of aerucyclamide C (**6**) and L-*allo*-Thr, mass chromatograms monitored at  $m/z$  372 for the protonated threonine Marfey's derivatives. Compound **6** was ozonized and hydrolyzed prior to the derivatisation.

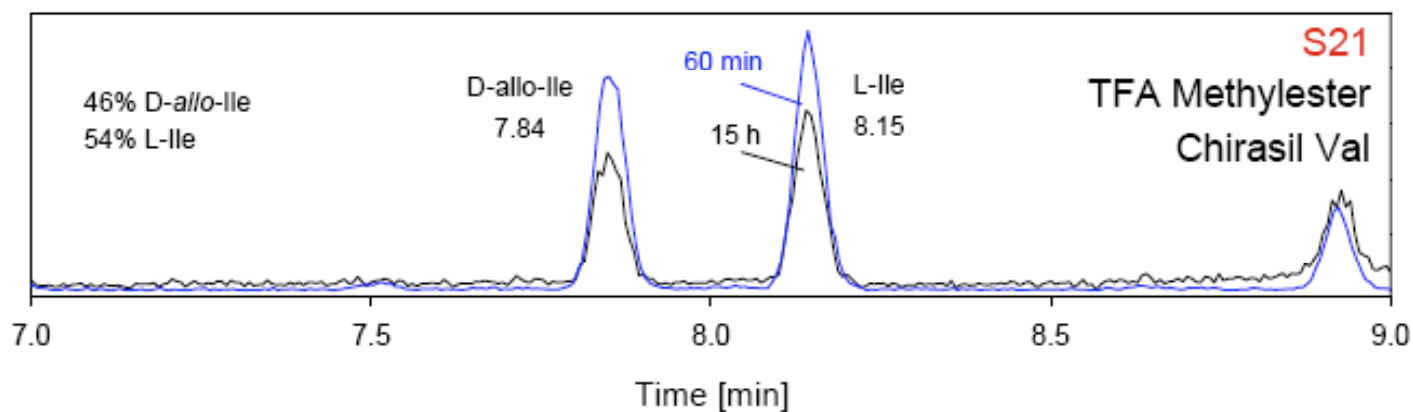




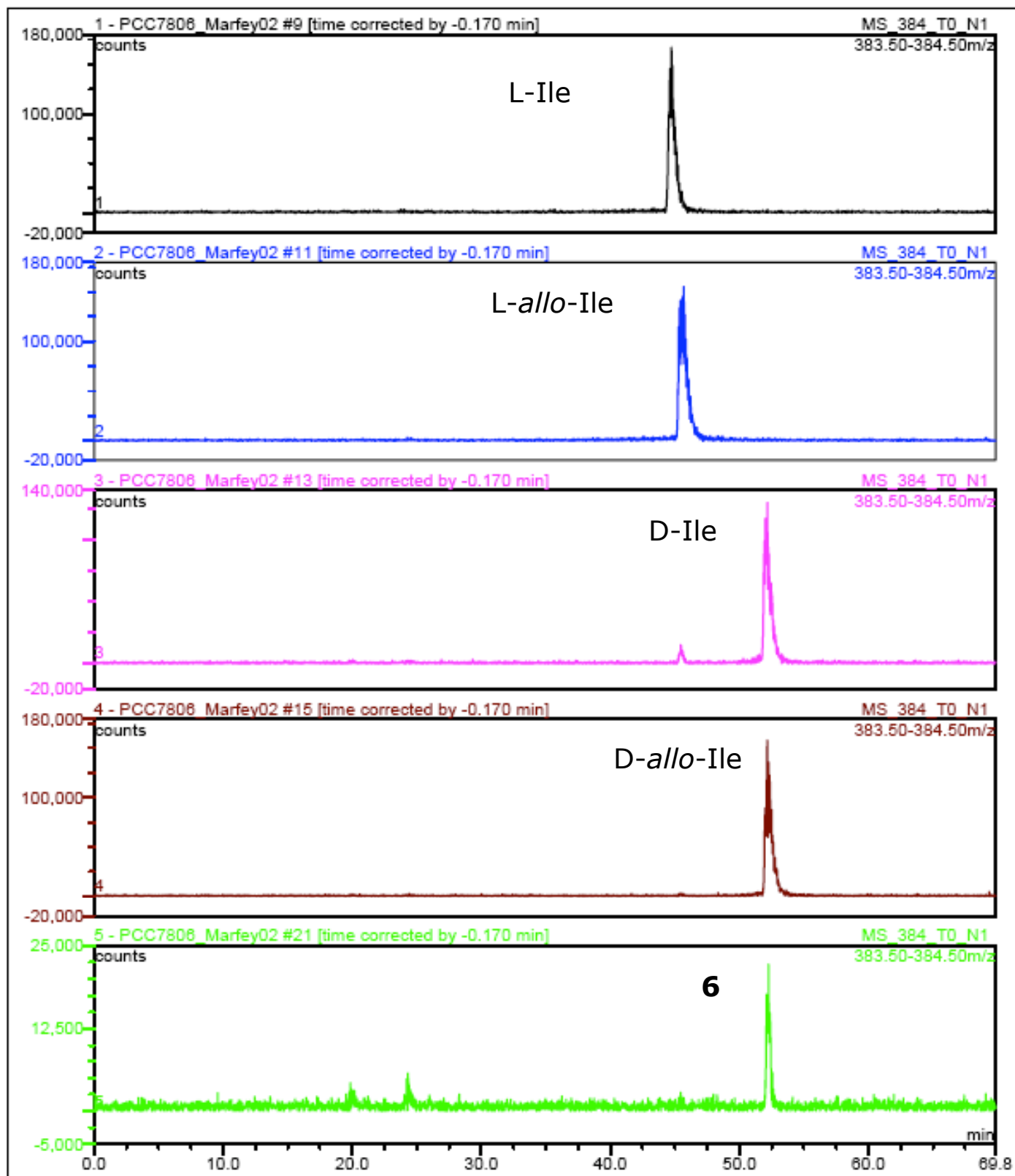
**Figure 15:** Aerucyclamide C (**6**), GC chromatogram of the Ile enantiomers. Compound **6** was hydrolyzed prior to derivatisation with trifluoroacetic acid.



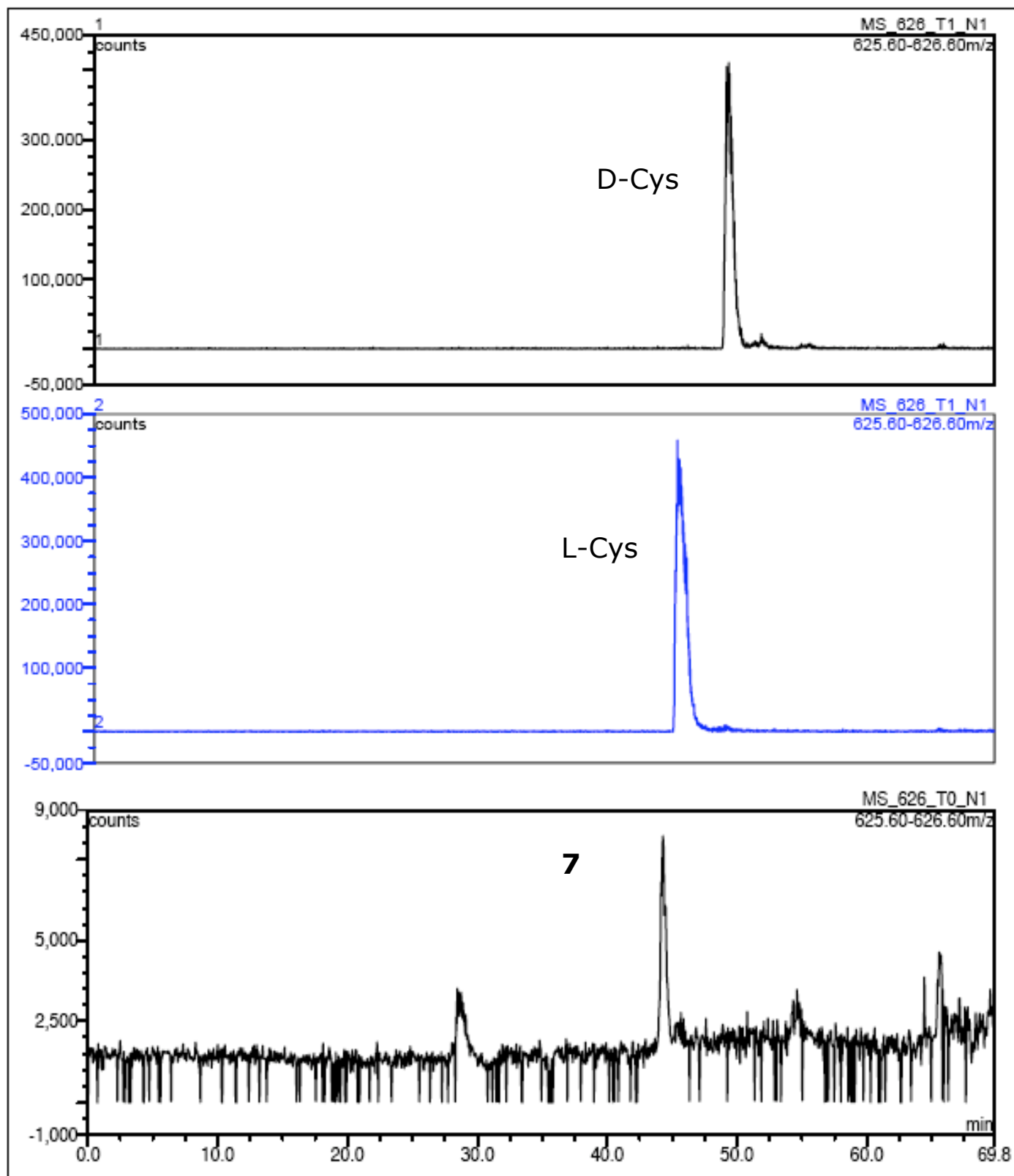
Aerucyclamide C (**6**)



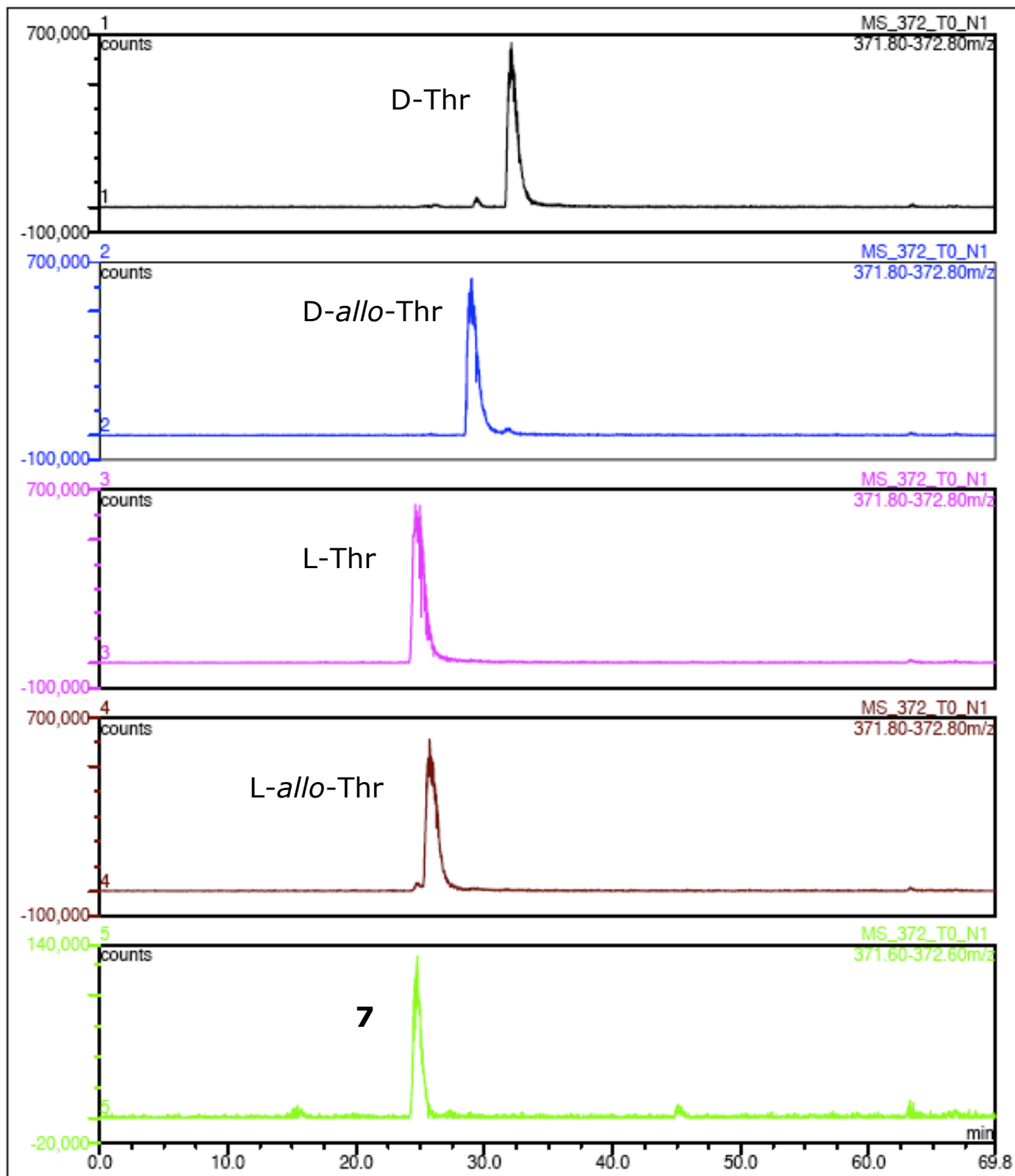
**Figure 16:** Aerucyclamide C (**6**), mass chromatograms monitored at  $m/z$  384 for the protonated isoleucine Marfey's derivatives. Compound **6** was ozonized and hydrolyzed prior to the derivatisation.



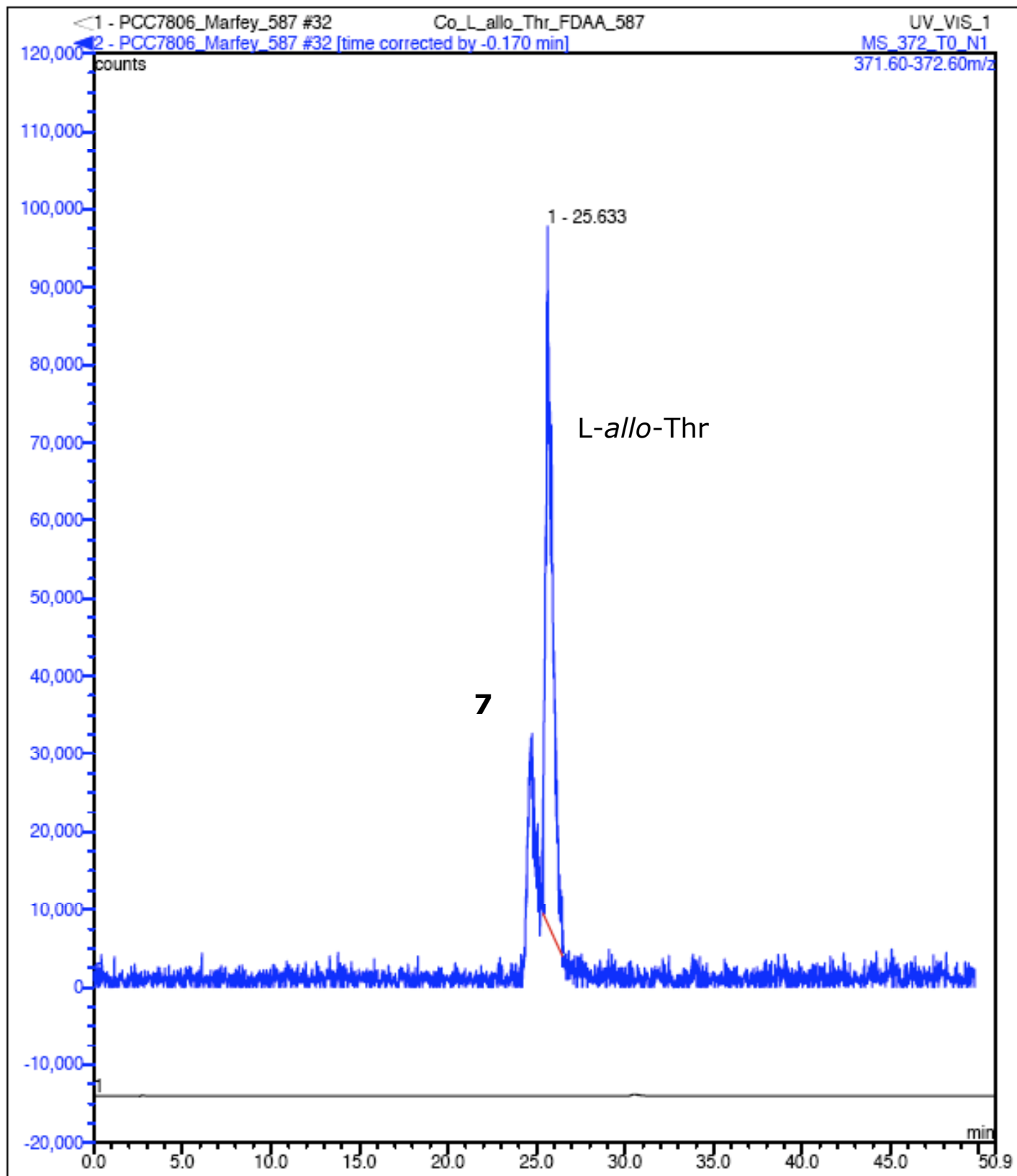
**Figure 17:** Aerucyclamide D (**7**), mass chromatograms monitored at  $m/z$  626 for the protonated cysteine di-Marfey's derivatives. Compound **7** was ozonized and hydrolyzed prior to the derivatisation.



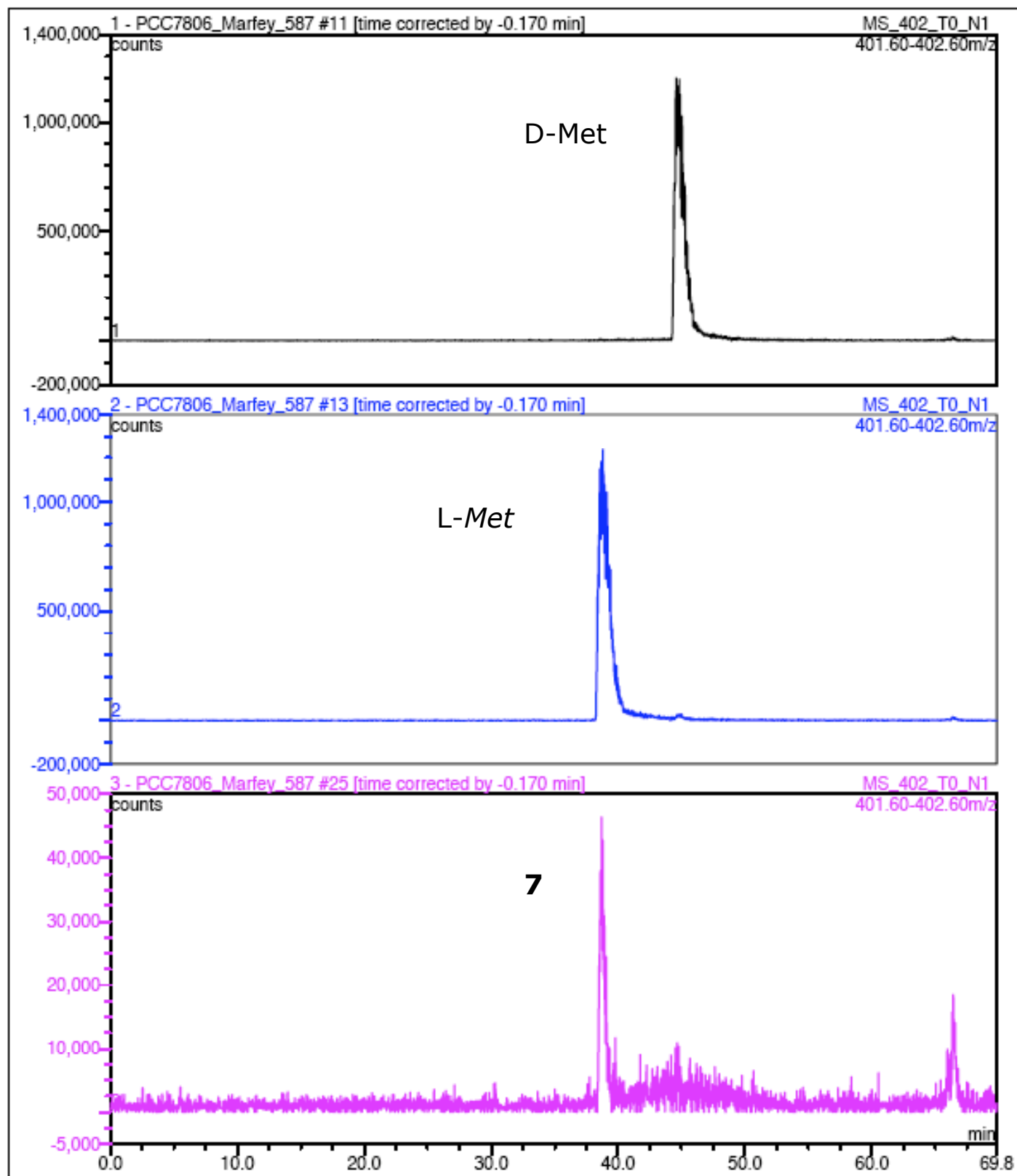
**Figure 18:** Aerucyclamide D (**7**), mass chromatograms monitored at  $m/z$  372 for the protonated threonine Marfey's derivatives. Compound **7** was ozonized and hydrolyzed prior to the derivatisation.



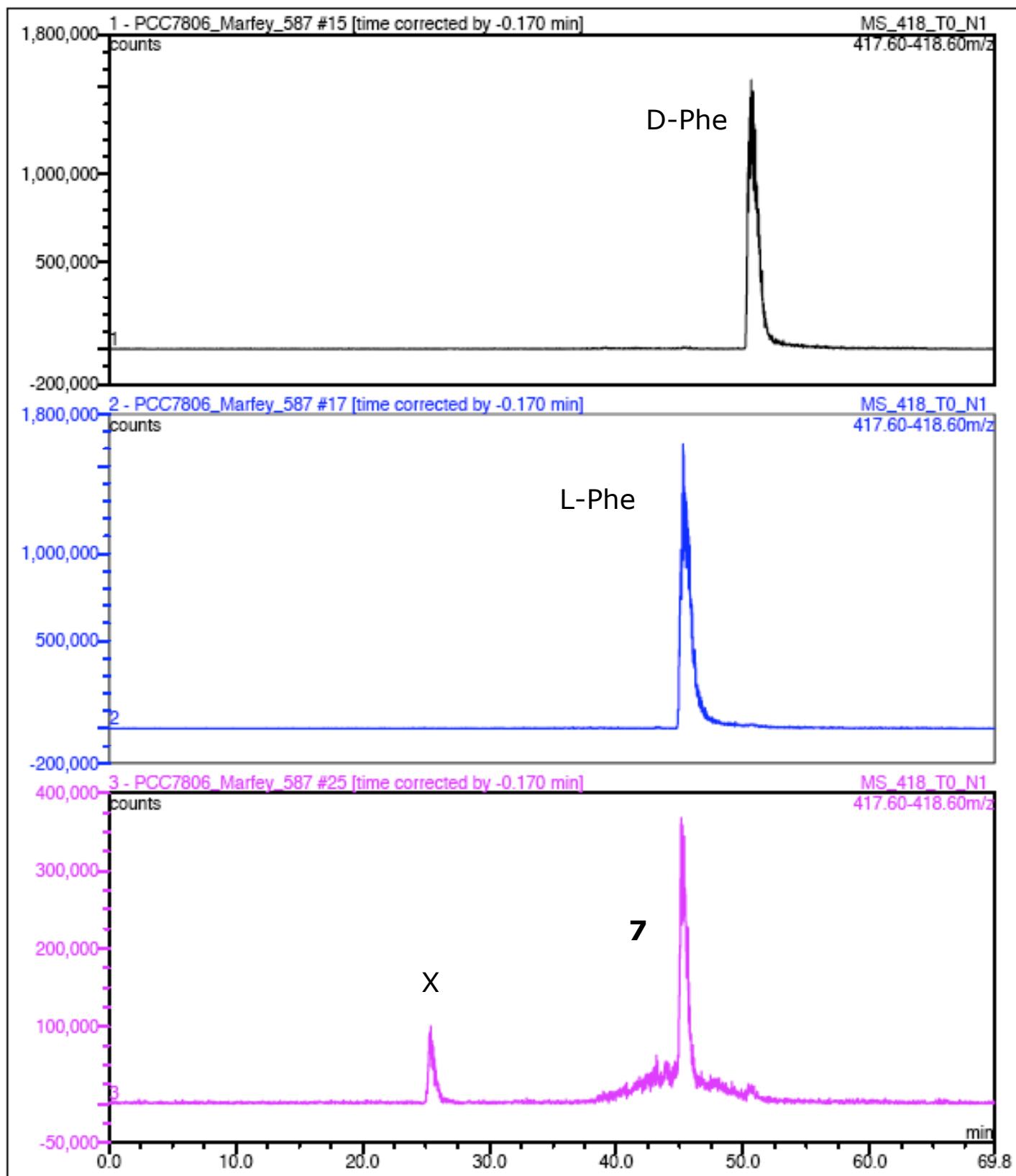
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**Figure 20:** Aerucyclamide D (**7**), mass chromatograms monitored at  $m/z$  402 for the protonated methionine Marfey's derivatives. Compound **7** was ozonized and hydrolyzed prior to the derivatisation.



**Figure 21:** Aerucyclamide D (**7**), mass chromatograms monitored at  $m/z$  418 for the protonated phenylalanine Marfey's derivatives. Compound **7** was ozonized and hydrolyzed prior to the derivatisation.

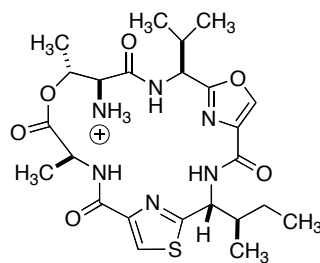


**Figure 22:** NMR spectroscopic data (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) for microcyclamide 7806A revised structure (2).

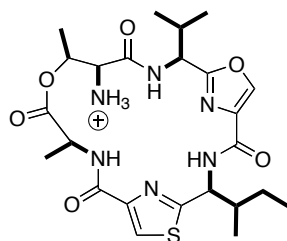
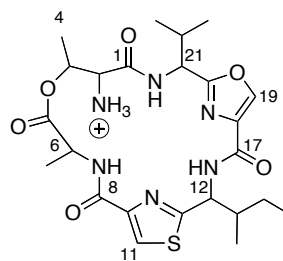
Microcyclamide 7806A revised structure (2)				
Position	$\delta_C$	$\delta_H$ ( <i>J</i> in Hz)	HMBC <sup>a</sup>	COSY
1	166.1, qC			
2	54.8, CH	4.12, q (5.2)	1	NH <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup>
NH <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup>		8.28, d (4.8)		2
3	69.4, CH	5.33, q (6.9)	1, 4, 5	4
4	16.9, CH <sub>3</sub>	1.41, d (6.9)	2, 3	3
5	171.2, qC			
6	47.4, CH	4.43, dq (5.0, 7.0)	5, 7	7, NH(2)
7	17.5, CH <sub>3</sub>	1.34, d (7.0)	5, 6	6
NH (2)		7.90, d (5.0)	5, 6, 8	6
8	158.9, qC			
9	146.7, qC			
10	124.9, CH	8.34, s	8, 9, 11	
11	171.1, qC			
12	53.9, CH	5.55, dd (10.5, 3.2)	11, 13, 14, 15, 17	13, NH(4)
13	38.7, CH	2.14, m		
14	13.4, CH <sub>3</sub>	0.83, d (6.9)	12, 13, 15	13
15	26.4, CH <sub>2</sub>	1.57, m	12, 13, 14, 16	13
		1.40, m	12, 13, 14, 16	
16	11.3, CH <sub>3</sub>	1.02, m	13, 15	15
NH (4)		7.30, d (10.5)	-	12
17	161.8			
18				
19	142.9, CH	8.78, s	20	
20	161.3, qC			
21	52.7, CH	4.80, dd (9.4, 9.2)	1, 20, 22, 23	22, NH(6)
22	30.6, CH	2.15, m	21, 23	
23	18.8, CH <sub>3</sub>	1.04, d (6.6)	21, 22	22
23'	18.6, CH <sub>3</sub>	0.79, d (6.6)	21, 22, 23	22
NH (6)		9.22, d (9.2)	1	21

<sup>a</sup>HMBC correlations, are proton(s) stated to the indicated carbon

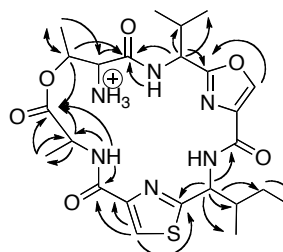
<sup>b</sup>This carbon atom was not visible in the HMBC spectrum. Its chemical shift was extrapolated from the NMR table of microcyclamide 7806A reported in Dittmann and co-workers, *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* **2008**, 74, 1791



Microcyclamide 7806A  
Revised Structure (2)



COSY —

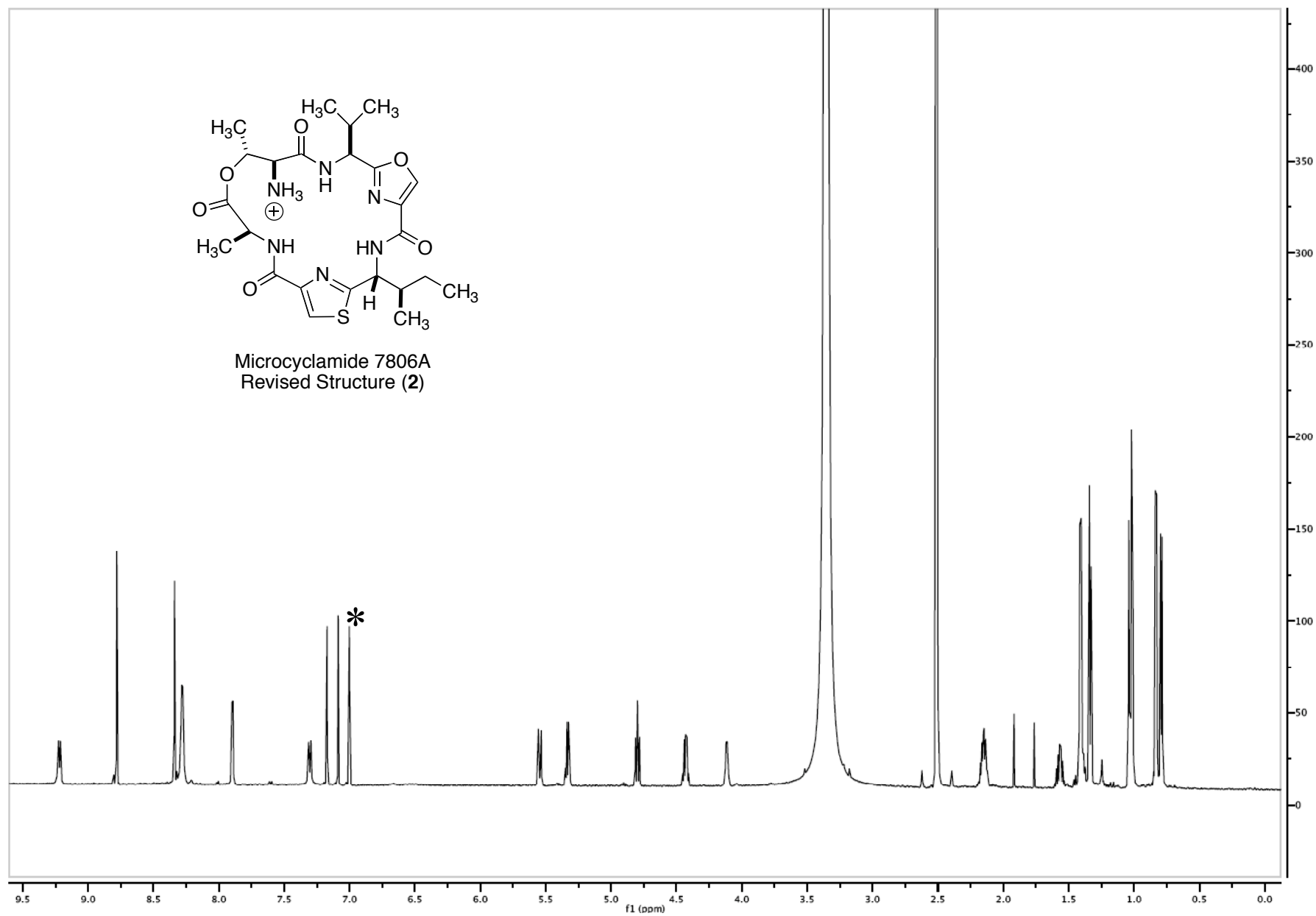


selected HMBC ↷

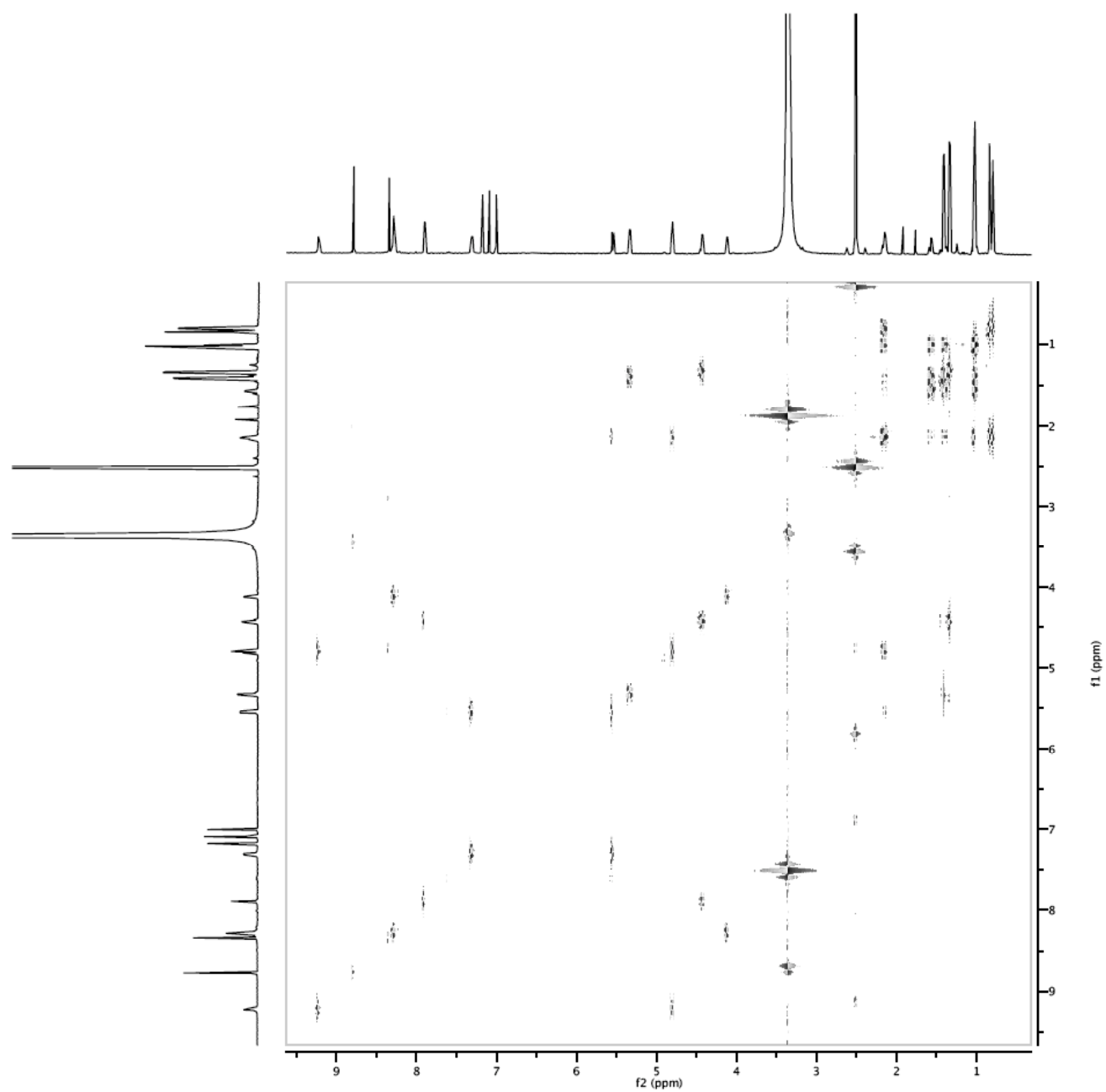


**Figure 23:**

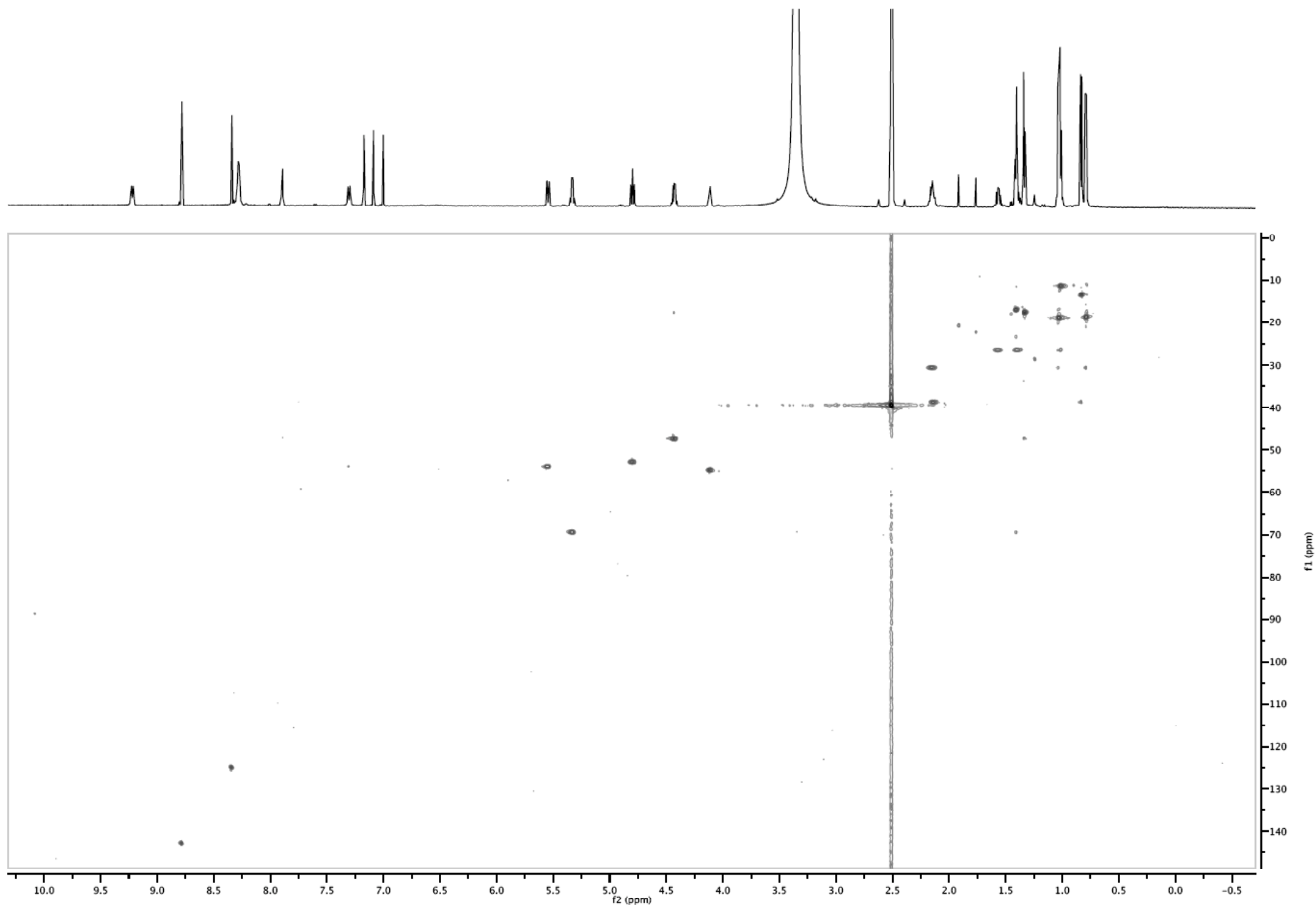
$^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of microcyclamide 7806A revised structure (**2**) in  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$  (600MHz)



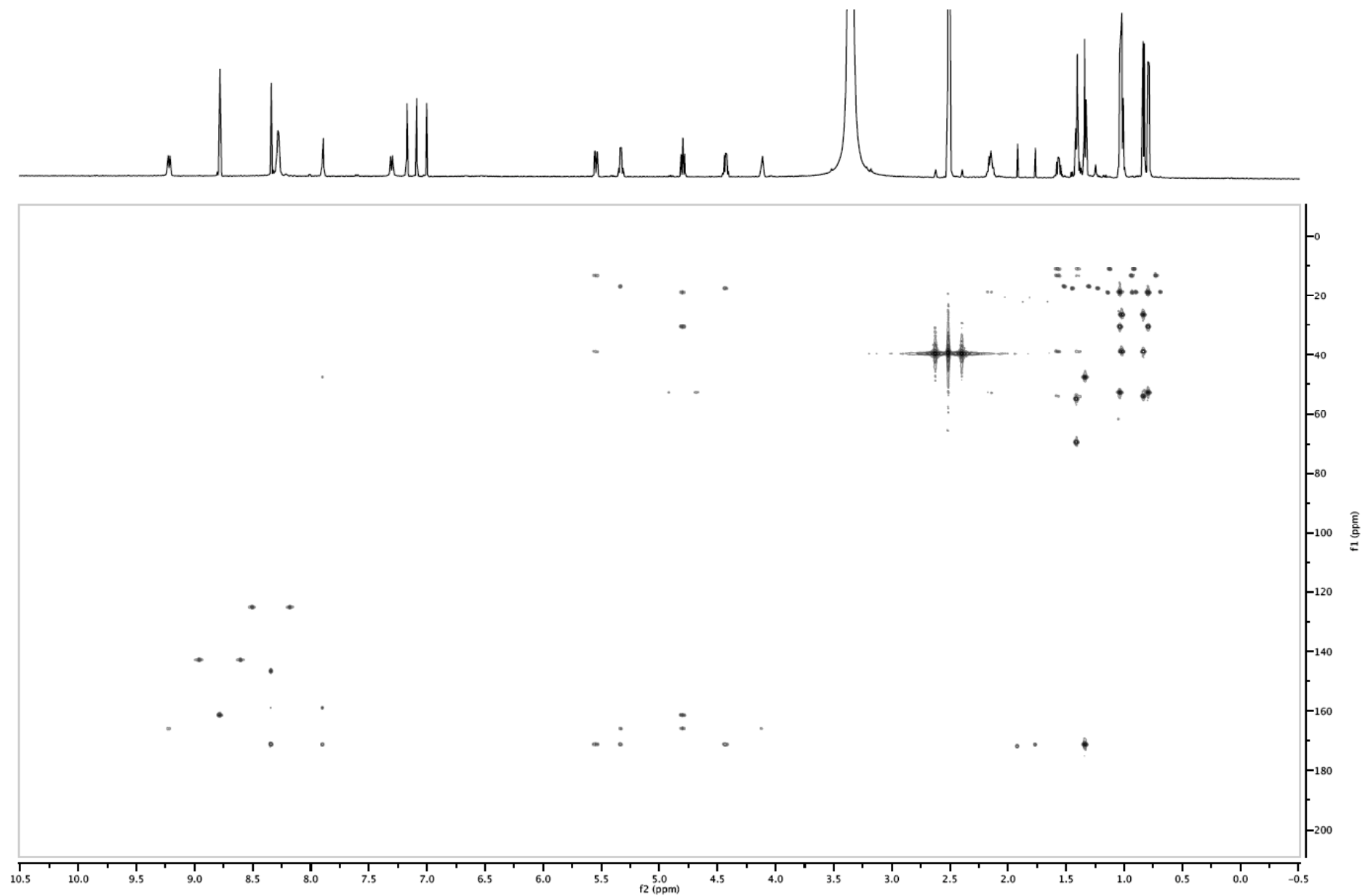
**Figure 24:** COSY NMR spectrum microcyclamide 7806A revised structure (**2**) in DMSO- $d_6$  (600MHz)



**Figure 25:** gHSQC NMR spectrum microcyclamide 7806A revised structure (**2**) in DMSO- $d_6$  (600MHz)

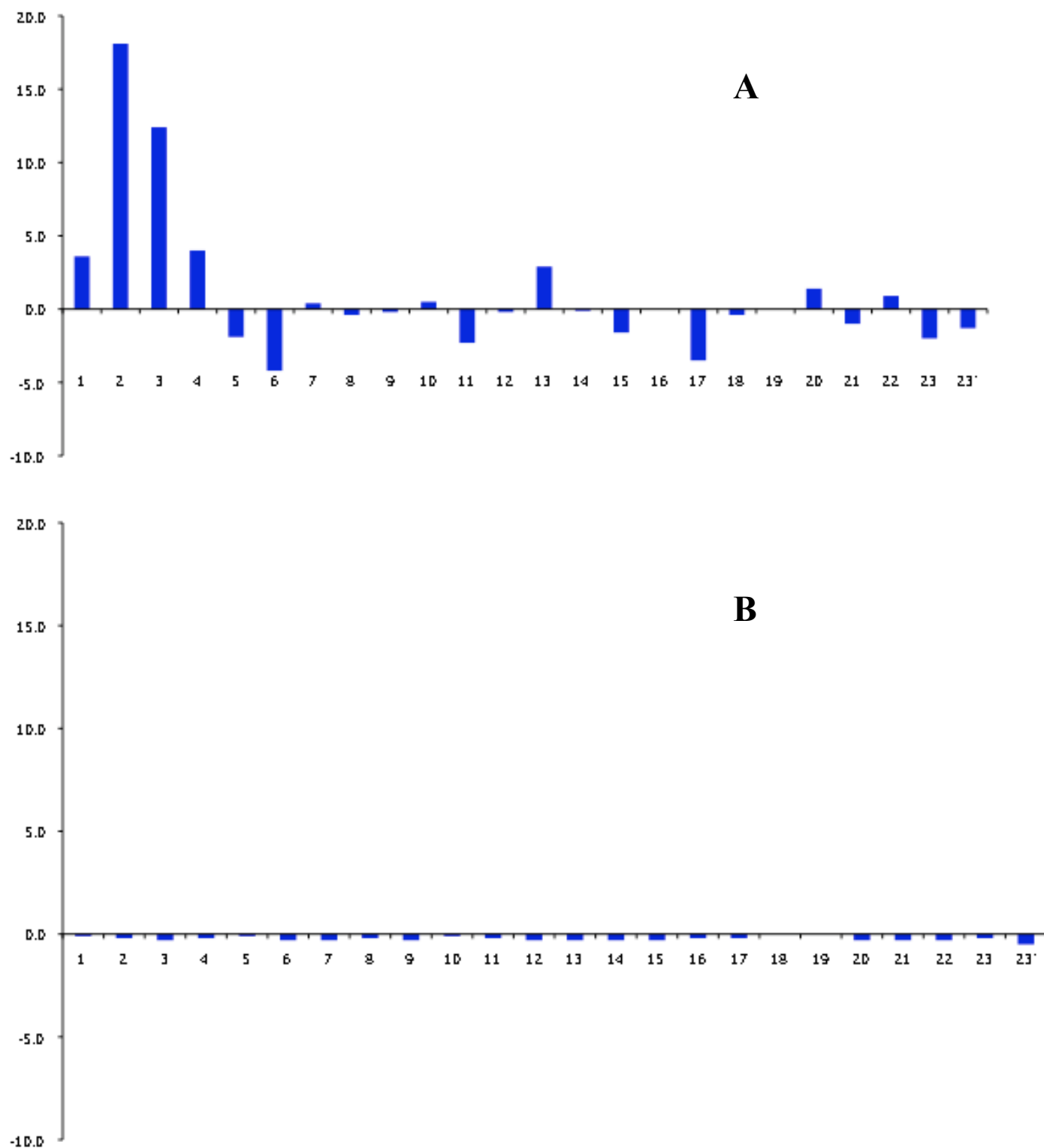


**Figure 26:** gHMBC NMR spectrum of microcyclamide 7806A revised structure (**2**) in DMSO- $d_6$  (600MHz)



**Figure 27:**

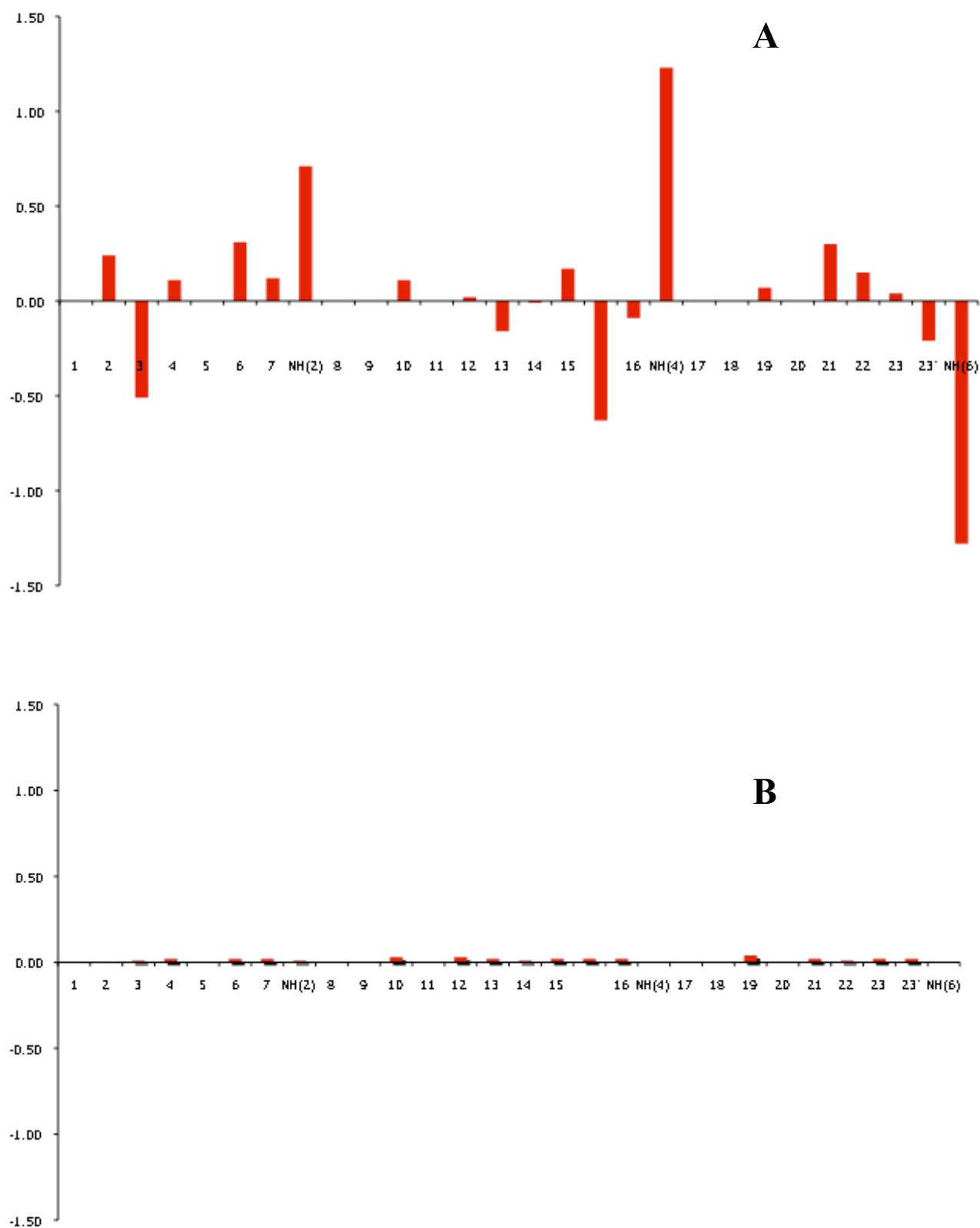
Comparison of the  $^{13}\text{C}$  chemical shift data between **A:** aerucyclamide C (**6**) and microcyclamide 7806A (data reported in ref.1) and **B:** microcyclamide 7806A revised structure (**2**) (this work) and microcyclamide 7806A (data reported in ref.1)



<sup>1</sup>Ziemert, N.; Ishida, K.; Quillardet, P.; Bouchier, C.; Hertweck, C.; Tandeau de Marsac, N.; Dittmann, E. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* **2008**, *74*, 1791.

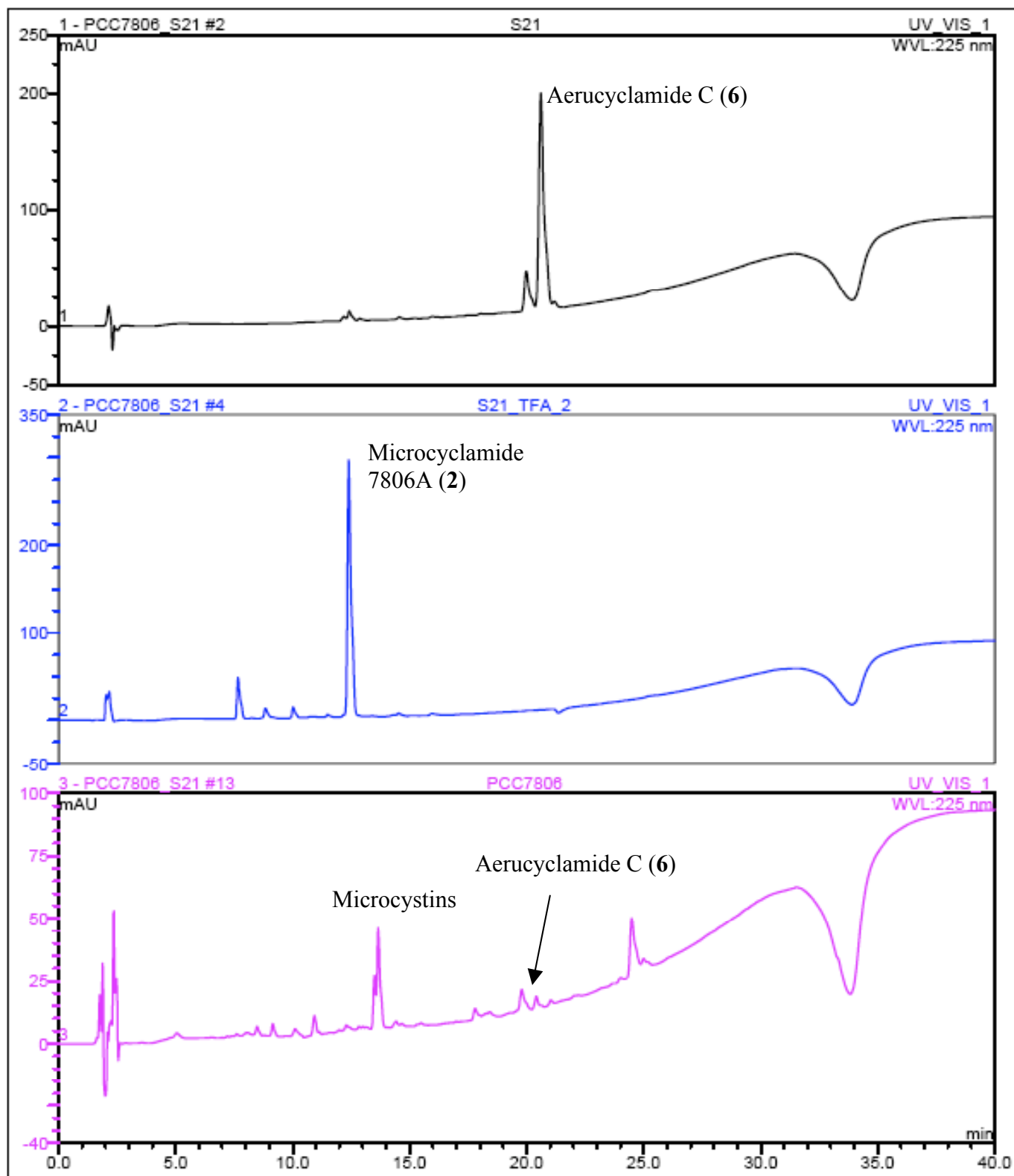
**Figure 28:**

Comparison of the  $^1\text{H}$  chemical shift data between **A:** aerucyclamide C (**6**) and microcyclamide 7806A (data reported in ref.1) and **B:** microcyclamide 7806A revised structure (**2**) (this work) and microcyclamide 7806A (data reported in ref.1)

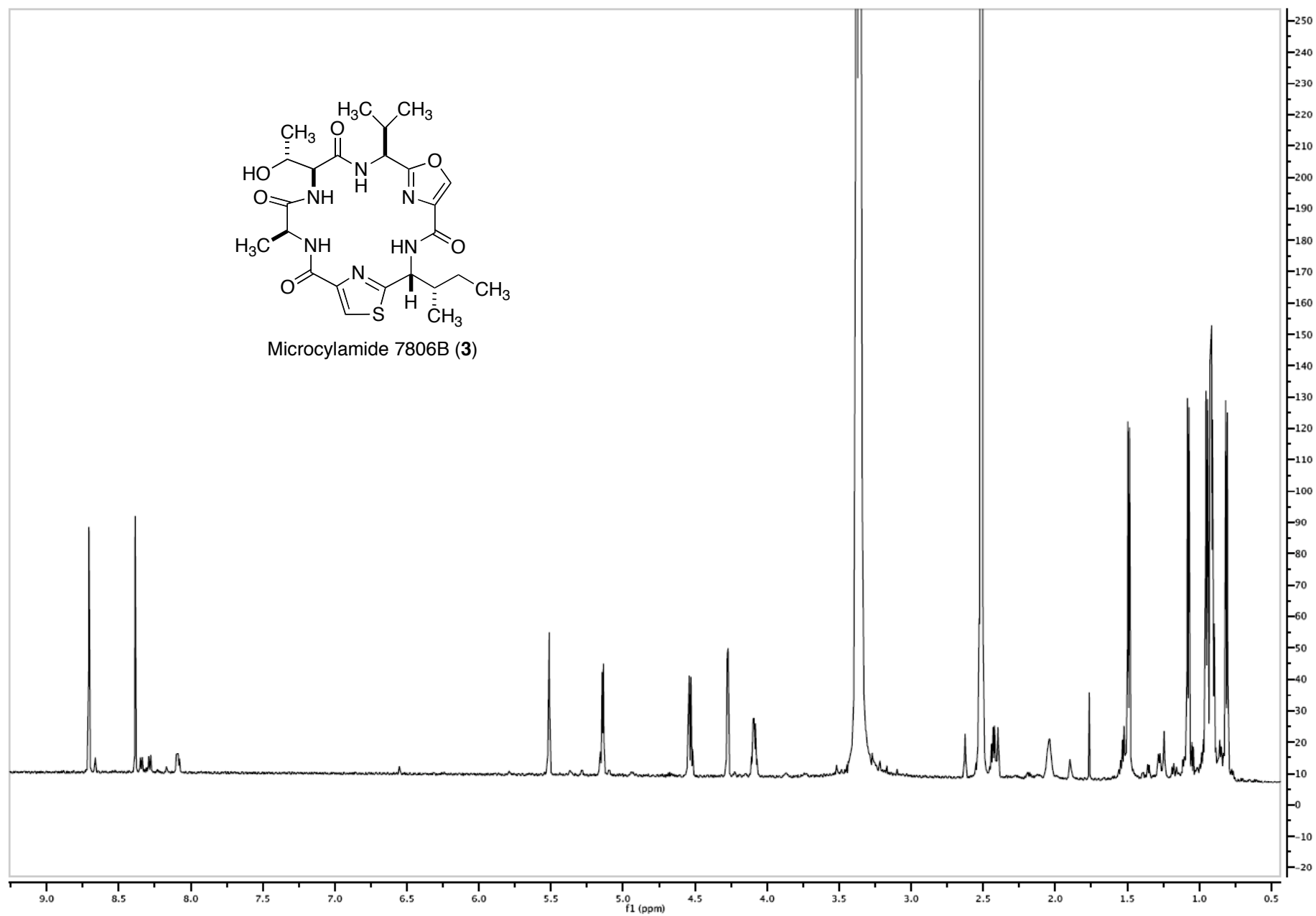


<sup>1</sup> Ziemert, N.; Ishida, K.; Quillardet, P.; Bouchier, C.; Hertweck, C.; Tandeau de Marsac, N.; Dittmann, E. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* **2008**, *74*, 1791.

**Figure 29:** Comparison of the HPLC traces of an extract of *microcystis aeruginosa* PCC7806; microcyclamide 7806A revised structure (2) and aerucyclamide C (6).



**Figure 30:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of microcyclamide 7806B (**3**) in  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$  (600MHz) obtained after treatment of microcyclamide 7806A (**2**, 0.5mg, 9.5 $\mu\text{mol}$ ) in  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$  with 30 % NaOD in  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  (3  $\mu\text{l}$ ) and then neutralized with 20% DCl in  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  (2 $\mu\text{l}$ ).





**Figure 31:** Dose-response curves for the mortality [%] of *Thamnocephalus platyurus* (24-h acute toxicity) exposed to different concentrations of aerucyclamide C (**6**).

