

Supporting Information

Coibamide A, a Potent Antiproliferative Cyclic Depsipeptide from the Panamanian Marine Cyanobacterium *Leptolyngbya* sp.

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Experimental Section

General Experimental Procedures. NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Avance DRX600 (5mm TXI probe) and Bruker Avance DRX300 (5 mm BBO probe) spectrometers operating at ^1H frequencies of 600.01 and 300.13 MHz, respectively, and ^{13}C frequencies of 150.90 and 75.47 MHz, respectively. The solvent was used as an internal standard (δ_{C} 77.23, δ_{H} 7.26 for CDCl_3 ; δ_{C} 128.39, δ_{H} 7.16 for C_6D_6). Low resolution TOF-ESI mass spectrometric data were acquired on a Waters Micromass LCT mass spectrometer. MALDI-TOF MS/MS experiments were carried out on an ABI 4700 Proteomics Analyzer. High resolution mass data were acquired on a Bruker APEXIII-7T FTMS spectrometer with electrospray ionization. LC-MS/MS was carried out using an Applied Biosystems MDS Sciex 4000 Q TRAP spectrometer. HPLC separations were performed using Waters 515 HPLC pumps, a Rheodyne 7725i injector, and a Waters 996 photodiode array detector or Shimadzu LC-6AD HPLC pumps, a Rheodyne 7125 injector, and a SPD-10A dual-wavelength UV detector. *N*-Me-Leu, *N*-Me-Ile and Ala amino acid standards were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. Boc-*N*-Me-Ile and *O*-Me-Tyr amino acid standards were obtained from CHEM-IMPEX International, Inc. Amino acid standards of hydroxyisovaleric acid were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and Acros Organics.

Extraction and Isolation. The marine cyanobacterium *Leptolyngbya* sp. (Family Oscillatoriaceae) was collected by hand using SCUBA from a reef pinnacle in the Coiba National Park. Taxonomical classification of the cyanobacterium is based on morphology. In appearance, this *Leptolyngbya* species comprises fine, clustered red filaments several centimeters in length. The thin, fine, immotile filaments (2.5-2.8 μm wide) are coiled into macroscopic clusters (several cm in diameter), with simple, thin colorless sheaths opened at the apical end; sheaths joined to the trichomes or slightly distant from them, enveloping only one, very rarely (in short sections) two trichomes. Trichomes were fine, cylindrical, and not attenuated to the ends, with rounded apical cells; not constricted at the cross walls. Cells are approximately isodiametrical or longer than wide (up to several times), cylindrical, with roughly homogeneous content, without aerotopes, rarely with scarce prominent granules; end cells without thickened cell walls or calyptras. Heterocytes and akinetes are absent.

The collected material was stored immediately in 50% EtOH for transport, and then placed at -20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ until further work up. The freshly thawed cyanobacterium (1L of wet volume) was extracted repeatedly (5 x 500 mL) with CH_2Cl_2 -MeOH (2:1) and the combined organic layers were concentrated to dryness *in vacuo* to give 5.75 g of a dark green oil. This crude extract was fractionated by vacuum liquid chromatography (600 mL sintered glass funnel; Merck Si Gel G for TLC, 10-40 μm) using a

stepwise gradient solvent system of increasing polarity from 100% hexanes to 100% EtOAc to 100% MeOH. In preliminary screening, the 100% EtOAc fraction was cytotoxic (IC₅₀ 300 ng/mL) to NCI-460 human lung tumor cells. This fraction was separated further on a Varian Mega Bond Elute C₁₈ solid phase extraction cartridge using a stepwise gradient (2g; MeOH-H₂O, 6:4, 7:3, 8:2, 9:1, 100% MeOH and CH₂Cl₂). The fractions that eluted with 9:1 MeOH-H₂O and 100% MeOH were combined and subjected to isocratic reversed-phase HPLC (column, Phenomenex Synergi Fusion 4 μ , 250 x 10 mm, 2 mL/min, detection at 216 nm) using 9:1 MeOH-H₂O. Coibamide A (**1**) eluted at t_R 33.7 min (6.3 mg).

Coibamide A (1): colorless oil; [α]_D²³ -54.1 (*c* 0.02, CHCl₃); IR V_{max} (neat) 3377, 2959, 1733, 1645, 1513, 1471, 1406, 1248, 1097, 756 cm⁻¹; NMR data see Table S1; MALDI-TOF MS/MS 1287.9 *m/z* (%) 1202.8 (26), 945.6 (6), 846.5 (8), 567.4 (28), 535.4 (9), 438.3 (24), 343.2 (19), 311.2 (10), 308.2 (4), 198.1 (12), 100.1 (100); TOF MS/MS 1287.56 ESI (positive) *m/z* (%) 1287.8 (42, [M+H]⁺), 1255.8 (20), 1202.7 (28), 1184.7 (96), 1156.7 (82), 1127.4 (28), 945.6 (14), 880.6 (16), 846.5 (6), 818.5 (19), 814.5 (18), 786.5 (16), 743.4 (25), 721.5 (23), 671.4 (15), 650.4 (55), 618.4 (32), 567.3 (33), 536.2 (64), 438.2 (60), 390.2 (42), 343.2 (68), 326.2 (8), 308.8 (100), 293.2 (31), 264.2 (7), 228.1 (45), 198.1 (15), 183.2 (4), 156.1 (6), 126.1 (8), 100.1 (80); HR FT-MS obsd [M + Na]⁺ *m/z* 1309.79878 (calcd for C₆₅H₁₁₀O₁₆N₁₀Na, 1309.79990); obsd [M + H]⁺ *m/z* 1287.8156 (calcd for C₆₅H₁₁₁O₁₆N₁₀, 1287.8180); obsd [M + 2H]²⁺ *m/z* 644.41258 (calcd for C₆₅H₁₁₂O₁₆N₁₀, 644.41295); obsd [M + H + NH₄]²⁺ *m/z* 652.92586 (calcd for C₆₅H₁₁₅O₁₆N₁₁, 652.92620).

Synthesis of L- and D-*N,N*-dimethylvaline. *N,N*-dimethylvaline standards for configuration analysis were synthesized from L- and D-valine as described in the literature (Pettit, G.R. Inventor; Arizona Board of Regents, Assignee. Synthesis of Dolastatin 10. United States Patent U.S. 4, 978,744, 1990.) Formaldehyde (38% solution, 300 μ L) and 10% palladium on activated carbon (~100 mg) were added to a solution of L-valine (100 mg) in H₂O (3 mL). The mixture was hydrogenated at room temperature overnight, refluxed (30 min) and filtered to remove the catalyst. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness *in vacuo* and a mixture of H₂O and EtOH (1:7) was added to the residue. After the solvent was evaporated, the preceding process was repeated five times, resulting in a white amorphous powder. ¹H NMR of the filtrate showed the presence of *N,N*-dimethyl-L-valine. The filtrate was purified using chiral HPLC (column, Phenomenex Chirex Phase 3126 (D), 4.6 x 250 mm, 5 μ m; 2mM CuSO₄ in 95:5 H₂O/MeCN, flow 1.0 mL/min, UV detection at 254 nm). *N,N*-dimethyl-D-valine was synthesized in the same manner starting with D-valine.

Synthesis of *N*-methylthreonine. The four *N*-methylthreonine diastereomers were synthesized using following a literature procedure (Ford, P.W. et. al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1999**, *121*, 5899-5909.)

SOCl₂ (910 μL) was added dropwise to dry MeOH (3.5 mL), and the solution cooled to -10 °C. L-Thr (350 mg) was added in three portions to this solution, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature (18 hr). The reaction mixture was evaporated to dryness, and the resulting threonine methyl ester (Thr-OMe) was crystallized from petroleum ether. To a solution of Thr-OMe (100 mg) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) was added 0.1 N aqueous trifluoroacetic acid (TFA, 10 mL), and the mixture was cooled to 0°C. Formaldehyde (37% aq. soln, 62 μL) was added dropwise with vigorous stirring, and stirring was continued at room temperature for 8 hr. The reaction mixture was neutralized with NaHCO₃ and the product isolated by extraction with CH₂Cl₂ (25 mL x 4). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the oxazolidine derivative which was used without further purification. A solution of the oxazolidine (64.7 mg) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (6 mL) was cooled to 0°C, and TFA (6 mL) was added followed by dropwise addition of triethylsilane (0.6 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 24 hr and then concentrated *in vacuo*. The pale yellow residue was resuspended in 1 N HCl and washed with petroleum ether. Hydrolysis in 6 N HCl (1 mL) at 110°C for 16 hr yielded *N*-Me-L-Thr (2*S*, 3*R*). The identical method was followed using *L*-allo-Thr, D-Thr, or D-*allo*-Thr as the starting materials which yielded (2*S*,3*S*)-, (2*R*,3*S*)-, or (2*R*,3*R*)-*N*-Me-Thr, respectively.

Assignment of Absolute Configuration. A portion of compound **1** (~0.2 mg) was hydrolyzed in 6 N HCl (1 mL) at 110°C for 24 hr. The hydrolysis product was concentrated and analyzed by chiral HPLC (column, Phenomenex Chirex Phase 3126 (D), 4.6 x 250 mm, 5 μm; mobile phase I: 2mM CuSO₄ in 85:15 H₂O/MeCN, mobile phase II: 2mM CuSO₄ in 95:5 H₂O/MeCN, and mobile phase III: 2mM CuSO₄, flow rate 1.0 mL/min; UV detection at 254 nm). The absolute configurations of the amino acids in the acid hydrolysate were determined by direct comparison with the retention times of authentic standards. Analysis (*t_R*, min) in mobile phase I established the presence of *O*-Me-L-Tyr (35.0; *O*-Me-D-Tyr, 38.0). *N,O*-dimethyl-L-Ser (10.3; *N,O*-dimethyl-D-Ser, 10.8) and L-Ala (5.0; D-Ala, 5.8). Analysis (*t_R*, min) in mobile phase III established the presence of *N,N*-dimethyl-L-Val (11.8; *N,N*-dimethyl-D-Val, 12.0).

A portion of the acid hydrolysate was resuspended in ~100 μL MeOH and diazomethane was added dropwise. The resulting solution was stirred until it became clear (10 min), reduced *in vacuo* and resuspended in CH₂Cl₂ (~200 μL). Chiral GC-MS (column Cyclosil B, 30.0 m x 250 μm x 0.25 μm) of this methylated natural product hydrolysate and methylated D- and L-HIV standards (*t_R* 11.4 and 11.85 min, respectively) led to the assignment of L-HIV in **1**.

Marfey's method was used to determine the absolute configuration of the remaining amino acids. An additional sample of compound **1** (~0.2 mg) was hydrolyzed in 6 N HCl (1 mL, 110°C, 24 hr), evaporated to dryness and resuspended in H₂O (50 µL). A solution of 1% 1-fluoro-2-4-dinitrophenyl-5-L-alanamide in acetone (100 µL), and 50 µL of 1 N NaHCO₃, were added to the hydrolysate and the mixture was heated (37°C, 1 hr). The solution was cooled to room temperature, neutralized with 2 N HCl (25 µL), and evaporated to dryness. The residue was resuspended in DMSO-H₂O (1:1, 100 µL) and analyzed by reversed phase HPLC (Waters symmetry shield C₁₈, 3.9 x 150 mm, 5 µm, UV detection at 340 nm) using a linear gradient of 9:1 triethylammonium phosphate (TEAP, 50 mM) buffer (pH 3.1)-CH₃CN to 1:1 TEAP-CH₃CN over 60 min. The remaining amino acid residues (*N*-Me-L-Ile, *N*-Me-L-*allo*-Ile, *N*-Me-D-Ile, *N*-Me-D-*allo*-Ile, *N*-Me-L-Ala, *N*-Me-D-Ala, *N*-Me-L-Leu, *N*-Me-D-Leu, *N*-Me-L-Thr, *N*-Me-L-*allo*-Thr, *N*-Me-D-Thr, *N*-Me-D-*allo*-Thr) were derivatized in the same manner as described for the acid hydrolysate. The retention times (*t*_R, min) of the derivatized residues in the hydrolysate of **1** matched *N*-Me-L-Leu (43.9; *N*-Me-D-Leu, 45.0), *N*-Me-L-Ala (29.0; *N*-Me-D-Ala, 29.4), and *N*-Me-L-Ile (45.6; *N*-Me-L-*allo*-Ile, 44.6; *N*-Me-D-Ile, 48.0; *N*-Me-D-*allo*-Ile, 47.0). *N*-Me-Thr of the hydrolysate (24.0) eluted close to *N*-Me-L-Thr (24.4) and *N*-Me-L-*allo*-Thr (24.2; *N*-Me-D-Thr, 26.5; *N*-Me-D-*allo*-Thr, 25.7), but could not be assigned with certainty by this method or chiral HPLC.

Computational modeling of Coibamide A (1). Computational modeling was employed to determine whether the *N*-Me-Thr of coibamide A (**1**) could be predicted as either *N*-Me-L-Thr or *N*-Me-L-*allo*-Thr based on ROESY data fitted to energy-minimized structures. NMR spectroscopy of **1** in CDCl₃ and C₆D₆ showed only one and two conformers, respectively. Thus, the extremely high degree of *N*-methylation appears to reduce the potential flexibility of the coibamide macrocycle in these solvents. Using MacroModel 9.1 software, each of the two coibamide isomers (model **A** containing *N*-Me-L-Thr; model **B** containing *N*-Me-L-*allo*-Thr) was energy minimized as follows. For each model, starting bond geometries were established *via* a steepest descent (SD) minimization (1000 iterations, CHCl₃) using the MM2* force field. This was followed by a Polak-Ribier conjugate gradient (PRCG) minimization (MM2*, 10,000 iterations, CHCl₃) using distance constraints based on prominent ROESY correlations observed between γ -CH₃-40 of *N*-Me-Thr and CH₃-4 of *N*-Me-Ala, and α -H-2 of *N*-Me-Ala and *N*-CH₃-48 of the side chain *N*-Me-Leu. Finally, the two minimized isomers **A** and **B**, which were of similar potential energies (829 and 836 kJmol⁻¹), were subjected to conformational searching (1,000 step Monte Carlo, MM2*) using the same distance constraints as before to produce the final minimized models shown in Figure S2. Conformational searching applied to model **B** (containing *N*-Me-L-*allo*-Thr) produced lowest energy conformations which did not maintain the designated distance constraints.

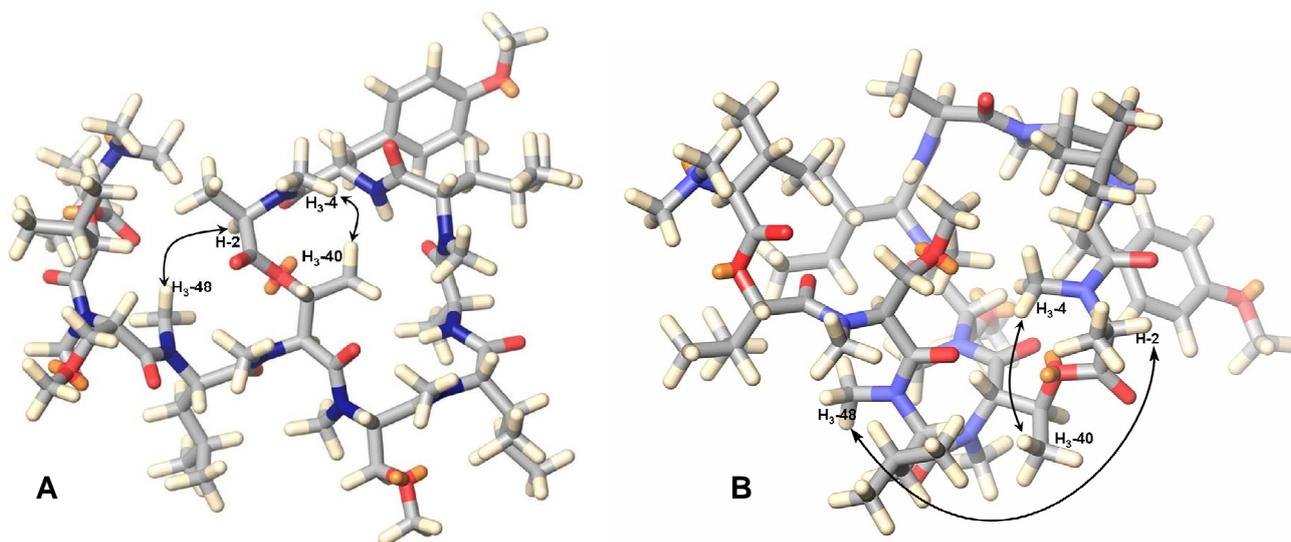


Figure S1. Lowest energy computational models of Coibamide A (**1**) containing *N*-Me-L-Thr (model **A**) and *N*-Me-L-*allo*-Thr (model **B**).

Table S1. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR data for Coibamide A (**1**) acquired in CDCl_3 and C_6D_6 (600 MHz, 298K)

Unit	Atom #	CDCl_3		C_6D_6	
		δ_{H}	δ_{C}	δ_{H}	δ_{C}
<i>N</i> -Me-Alanine	1	-	170.4 ^b C	-	170.9 ^c C
	2	5.32 (m, ob)	51.1 CH	5.72 (q, 7.2)	52.1 CH
	3	1.11 (d, 7.2)	12.9 CH ₃	1.25 (d, 7.2)	13.7 CH ₃
	4	2.35 (s)	30.1 CH ₃	2.28 (s)	30.5 CH ₃
	*N	-	δ_{N} 115.1	-	-
<i>O</i> -Me-Tyrosine	5	-	171.4 ^a C	-	172.6 ^d C
	6	5.11 (m)	50.0 CH	5.39 (m)	50.7 CH
	7	2.99 (m)	38.9 CH ₂	3.16 (ob)	39.7 CH ₂
		2.85 (ob)		2.95 (ob)	
	8	-	128.4 C	-	129.6 C
	9,13	7.09 (d, 8.3)	130.4 CH	7.14 (d, 8.5)	131.2 CH
	10,12	6.77 (d, 8.3)	113.7 CH	6.76 (d, 8.5)	114.5 CH
	11	-	158.6 C	-	159.6 C
	14	3.77 (s)	55.3 CH ₃	3.27 (s)	55.1 CH ₃
	NH	6.66 (br s)	δ_{N} 118.2	6.91 (br s)	-
<i>N</i> -Me-Leucine	15	-	171.2 ^a C	-	170.0 ^c C
	16	3.62 (m, ob)	63.6 CH	3.34 (m, ob)	64.1 CH
	17	1.50 (m)	36.1 CH ₂	1.48 (m)	36.9 CH ₂
	18	1.60 (m)	24.9 CH	1.83 (m)	25.7 CH
	19	0.89 (d, 6.5)	21.4 CH ₃	0.72 (d, 6.4)	21.6 CH ₃
	20	0.94 (d, 6.5)	23.2 CH ₃	1.00 (d, 7.1)	23.7 CH ₃
	21	3.15 (s)	39.4 CH ₃	2.42 (s)	39.1 CH ₃
	N	-	δ_{N} 105.6	-	-
Alanine	22	-	171.5 ^a C	-	172.3 ^d C
	23	4.73 (br m)	47.0 CH	4.61 (m)	47.9 CH
	24	1.28 (d, 6.5)	18.6 CH ₃	1.03 (d, 5.5)	19.0 CH ₃
	NH	6.63 (br s)	δ_{N} 122.4	6.86 (br s)	-
<i>N</i> -Me-Isoleucine	25	-	167.2 C	-	167.9 C
	26	3.75 (m, ob)	64.8 CH	4.12 (m)	65.4 CH
	27	2.05 (m)	32.0 CH	2.33 (m, ob)	33.0 CH
	28	1.35 (m)	24.2 CH ₂	1.45 (m, ob)	25.0 CH ₂
		1.11 (ob)		1.22 (m, ob)	
	29	0.93 (t, ob)	11.6 CH ₃	0.85 (t, 7.2)	12.1 CH ₃
	30	0.83 (d, 6.3)	15.7 CH ₃	1.13 (d, 6.3)	16.4 CH ₃

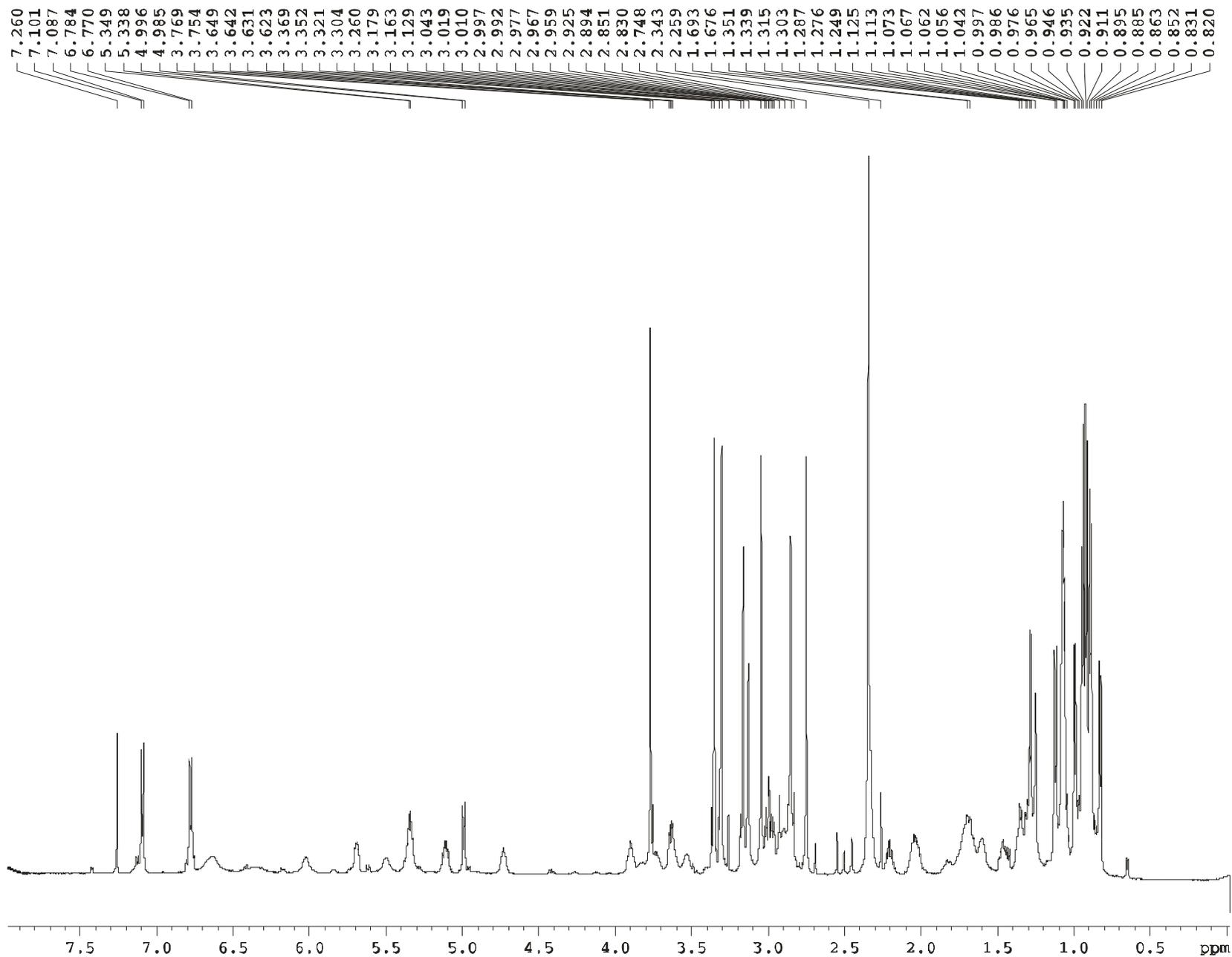
	31	2.75 (s)	28.9 CH ₃	2.96 (s)	29.4 CH ₃
	N	-	δ_N 120.5	-	-
<i>N,O</i> -diMe-Serine	32	-	168.7 C	-	169.1 C
	33	5.69 (m)	52.8 CH	6.07 (dd, 10.2, 4.8)	53.6 CH
	34	3.83 (m) 3.53 (m)	68.6 CH ₂	4.11 (m) 3.35 (ob)	69.7 CH ₂
	35	3.30 (s)	58.8 CH ₃	2.99 (s)	58.9 CH ₃
	36	2.85 (s)	30.0 CH ₃	3.09 (s)	30.1 CH ₃
	N	-	δ_N 113.4	-	-
<i>N</i> -Me-Threonine	37	-	169.7 C	-	171.0 ^c C
	38	6.35 (br s)	not observed	6.72 (ob)	56.6 CH
	39	5.50 (br s)	68.0 CH	5.96 (m)	68.6 CH
	40	1.07 (ob)	18.4 CH ₃	1.36 (d, 6.0)	18.4 CH ₃
	41	2.89 (br s, ob)	29.7 CH ₃	3.11 (s)	30.2 CH ₃
	N	-	δ_N 119.4	-	-
<i>N</i> -Me-Leucine	42	-	170.5 ^b C	-	172.2 ^d C
	43	5.34 (m)	51.1 CH	5.68 (dd, 11.4, 4.2)	51.6 CH
	44	1.68 (m) 1.31 (m)	37.9 CH ₂	1.92 (m) 1.47 (m)	38.8 CH ₂
	45	1.36 (m)	25.3 CH	1.32 (m)	25.9 CH
	46	0.89 (d, 6.5)	23.1 CH ₃	0.97 (d, ob)	23.8 CH ₃
	47	0.92 (d, 6.6)	21.2 CH ₃	0.96 (d, ob)	21.9 CH ₃
	48	3.13 (s)	31.2 CH ₃	3.55 (s)	32.1 CH ₃
	N	-	δ_N 117.5	-	-
	<i>N,O</i> -diMe-Serine	49	-	170.5 ^b C	-
50		6.02 (br s)	52.6 CH	6.46 (dd 10.2, 4.3)	53.3 CH
51		3.90 (m) 3.64 (dd, 11.0, 4.0)	69.3 CH ₂	4.16 (t, 10.6) 4.02 (dd, 11.7, 4.3)	70.4 CH ₂
52		3.35 (s)	58.6 CH ₃	3.43 (s)	59.0 CH ₃
53		3.04 (s)	30.2 CH ₃	2.91 (s)	30.4 CH ₃
N		-	δ_N 108.5	-	-
2-Hydroxyisovaleric acid	54	-	170.0 C	-	170.3 ^c C
	55	5.00 (d, 6.5)	74.7 CH	4.93 (d, 6.3)	75.5 CH
	56	2.21 (oct, 6.5)	29.9 CH	2.23 (m)	30.6 CH
	57	1.06 (ob)	18.0 CH ₃	1.10 (d, 6.8)	18.8 CH ₃

	58	1.06 (ob)	18.0 CH ₃	1.10 (d, 6.8)	18.5 CH ₃
<i>N,N</i> -Dimethylvaline	59	-	172.4C	-	172.5 ^d C
	60	2.84 (d, ob)	73.8 CH	2.89 (d, ob)	74.6 CH
	61	2.02 (m)	27.6 CH	2.12 (m)	28.3 CH
	62	0.99 (d, 6.6)	19.5 CH ₃	1.02 (d, 6.0)	20.3 CH ₃
	63	0.92 (d, 6.6)	19.6 CH ₃	1.04 (d, ob)	19.9 CH ₃
	64	2.34 (s)	41.3 CH ₃	2.50 (s)	41.9 CH ₃
	65	2.34 (s)	41.3 CH ₃	2.50 (s)	41.9 CH ₃
	N	-	δ_N 24.6	-	-

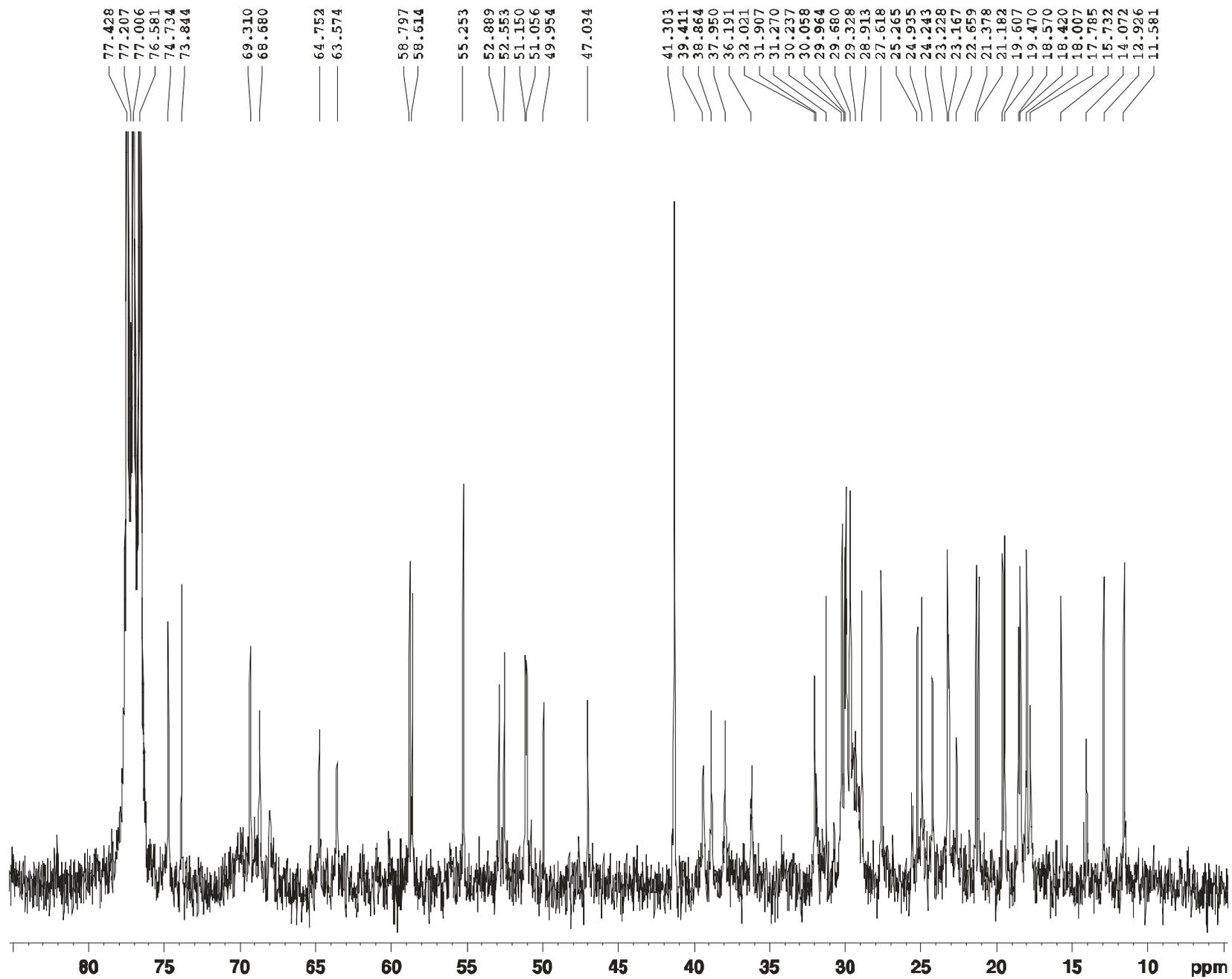
¹⁵N shifts referenced to formamide at δ_H 112.0 ppm.

ob = obscured

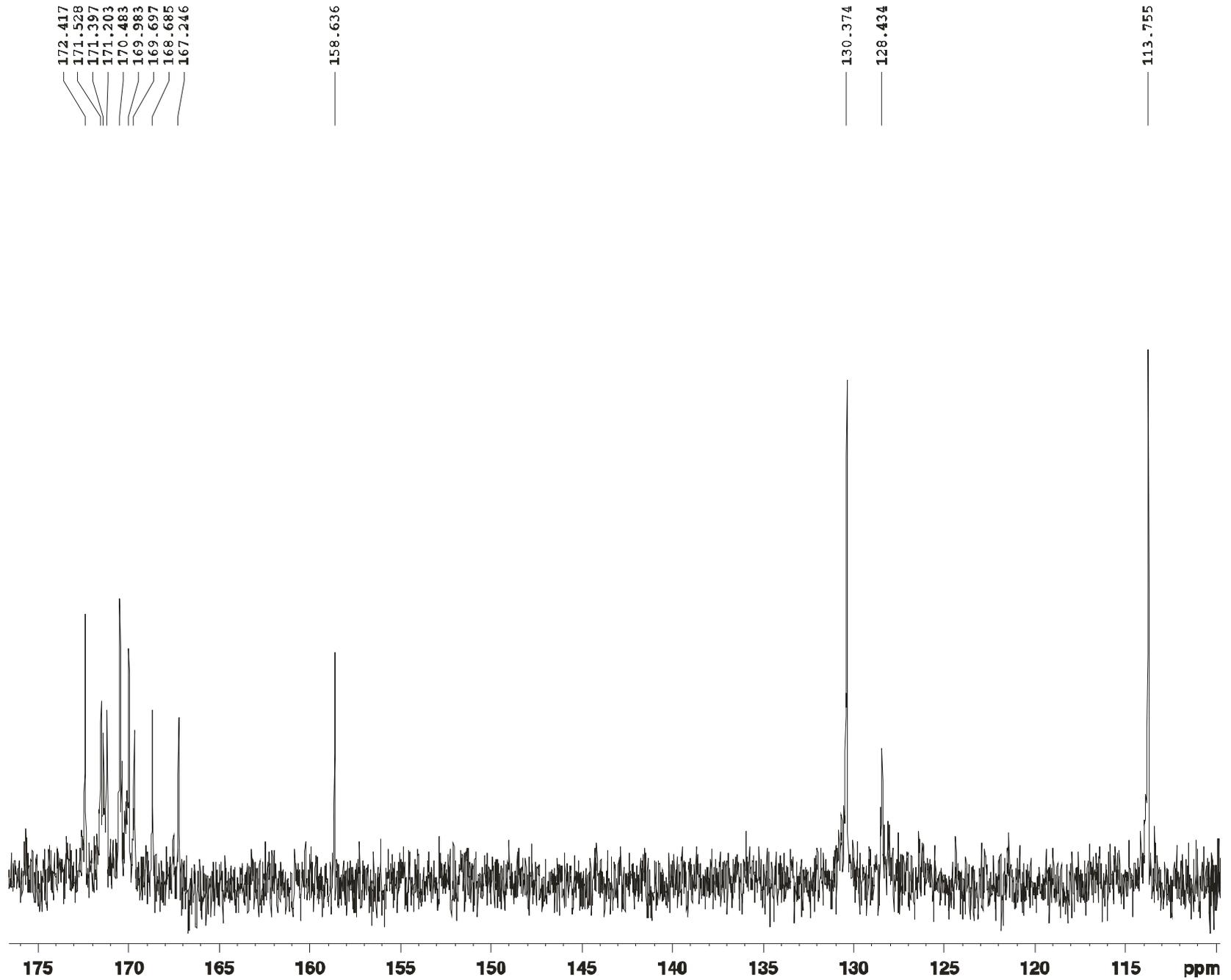
a, b, c, d, e carbonyl chemical shifts are exchangeable with others of the same superscript



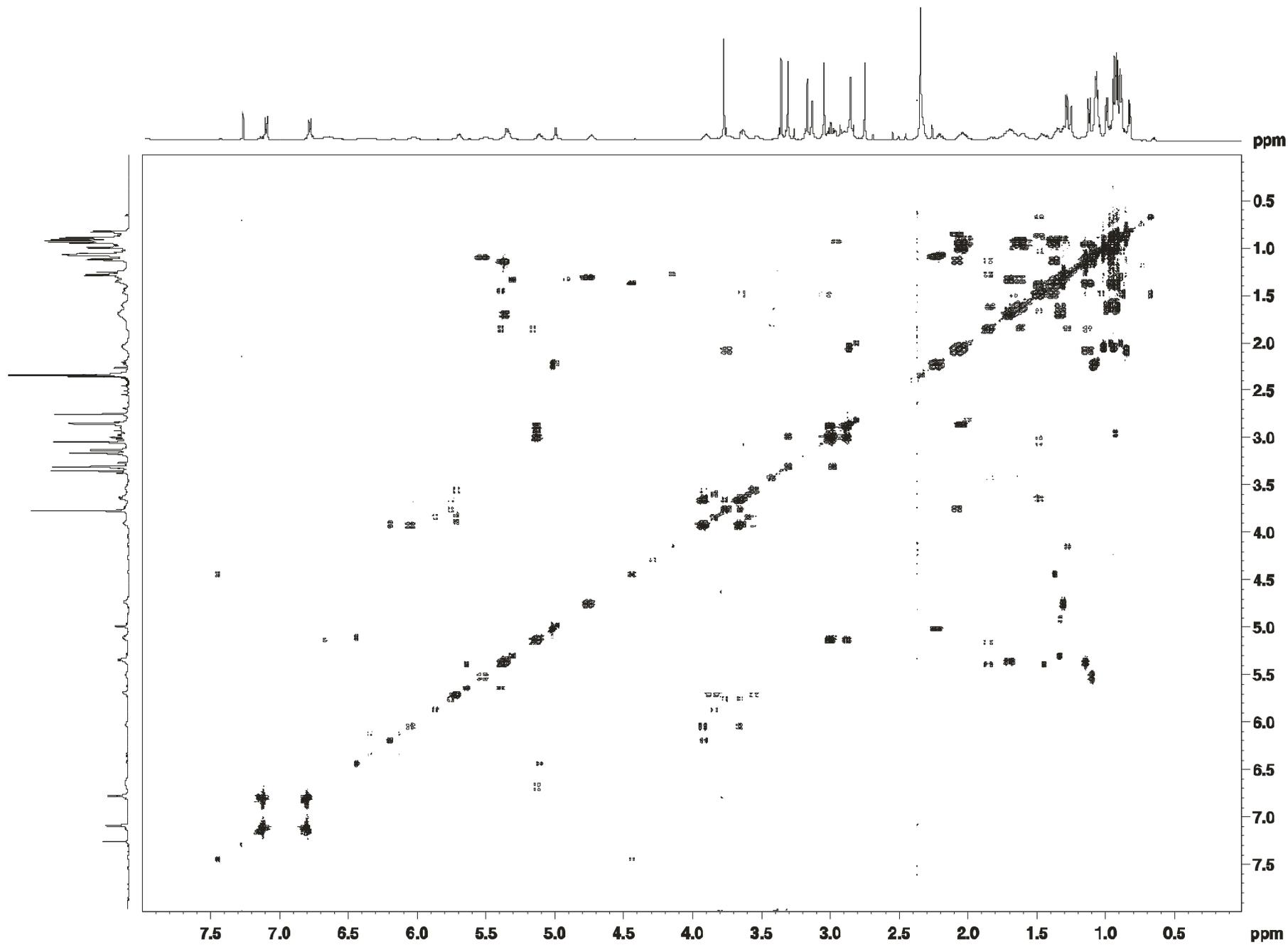
¹H NMR Spectrum for Coibamide A (1) in CDCl₃ (600 Mhz)



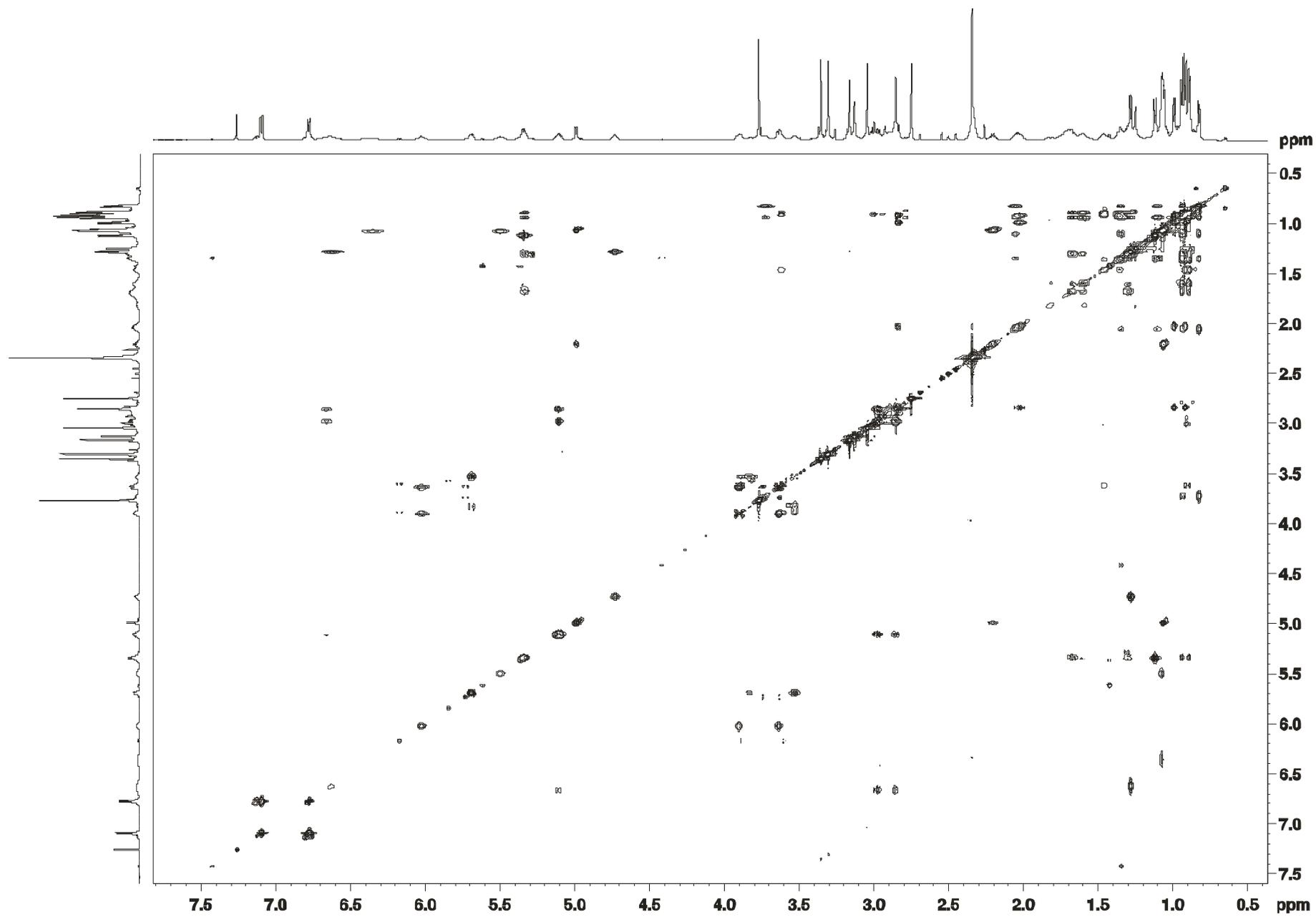
Partial ^{13}C NMR Spectrum for Coibamide A (1) in CDCl_3 (75 Mhz)



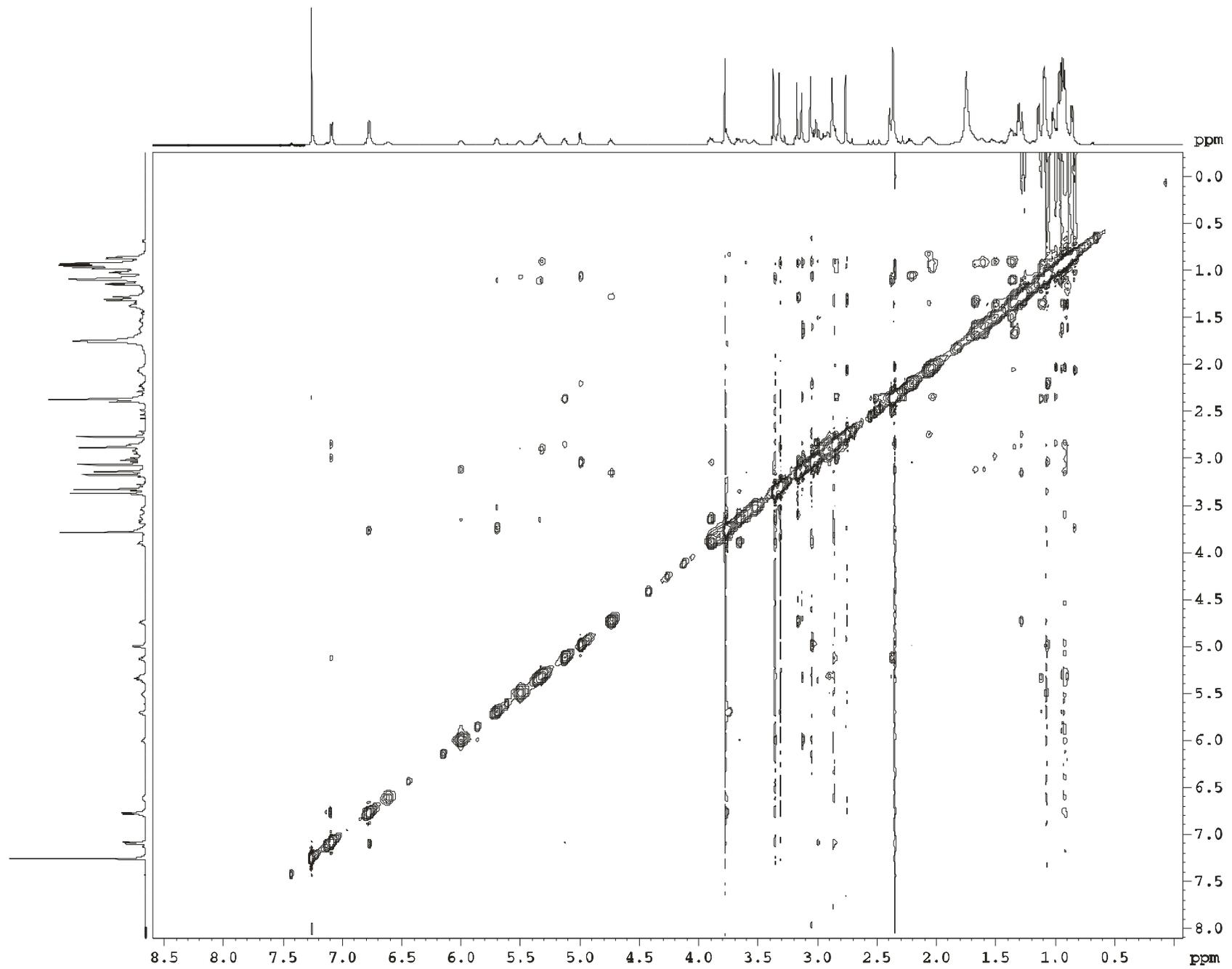
Partial ^{13}C NMR Spectrum for Coibamide A (**1**) in CDCl_3 (75 Mhz)



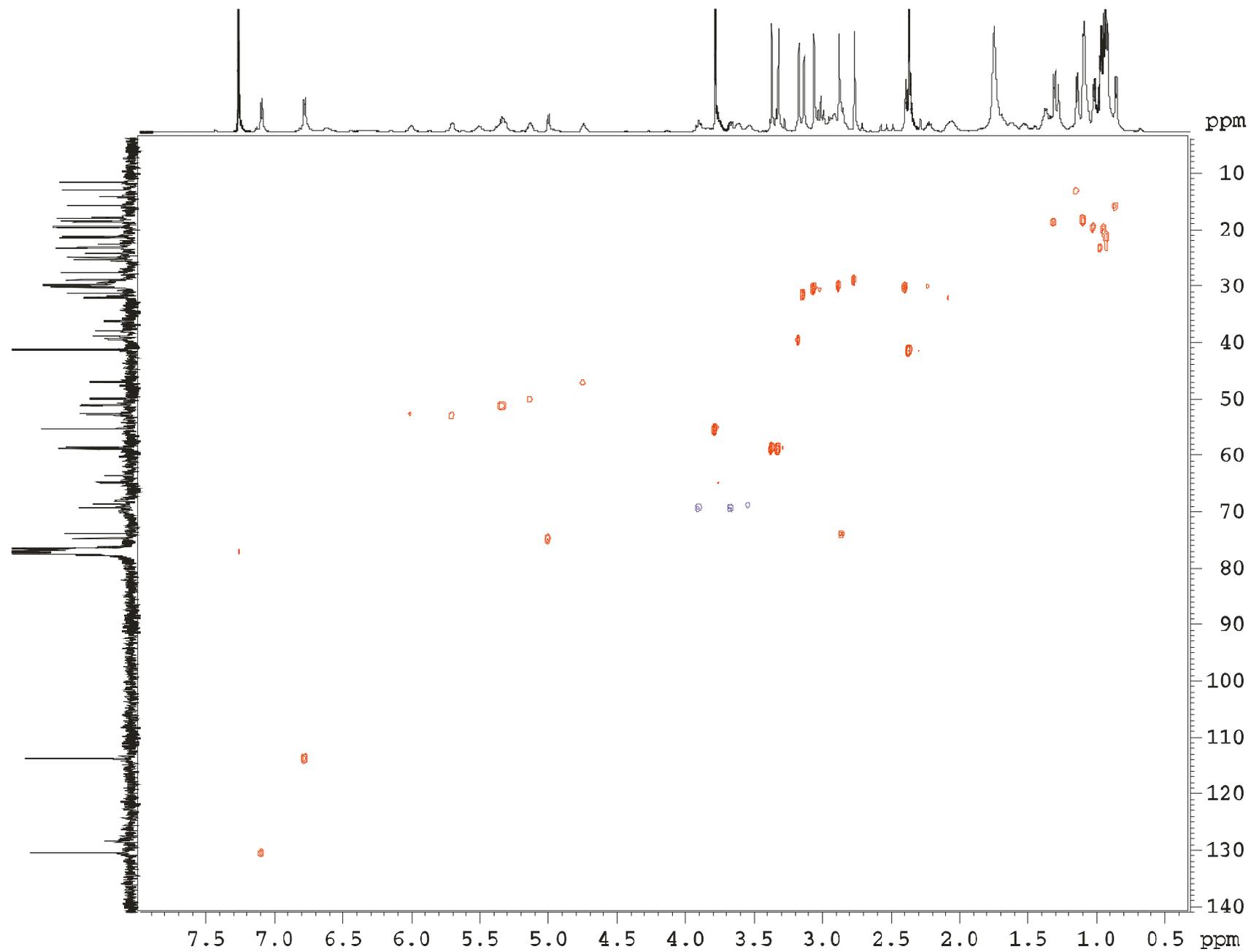
gCOSY Spectrum for Coibamide A (**1**) in CDCl_3 (600 MHz)



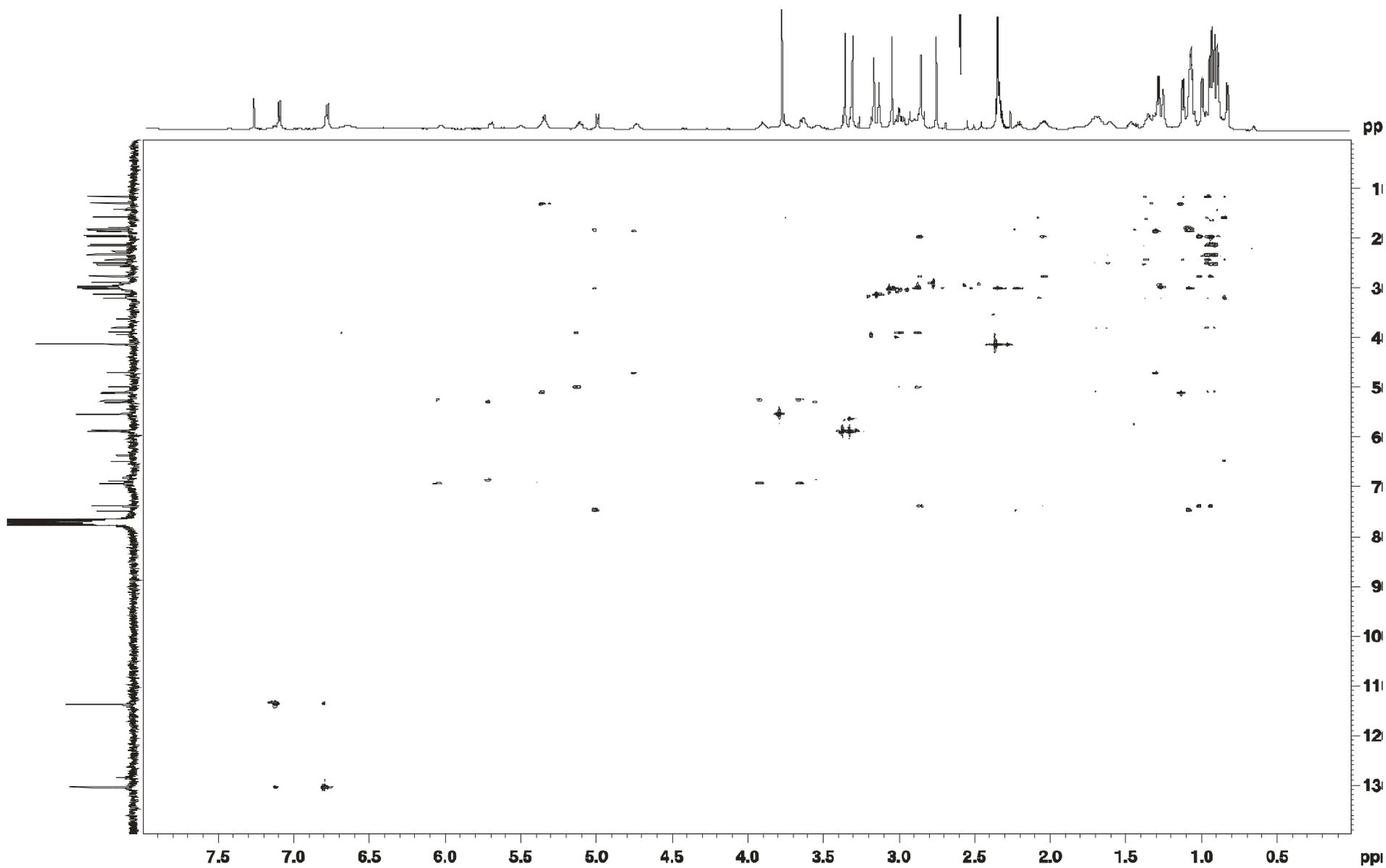
gTOCSY Spectrum for Coibamide A (**1**) in CDCl_3 (600 Mhz)



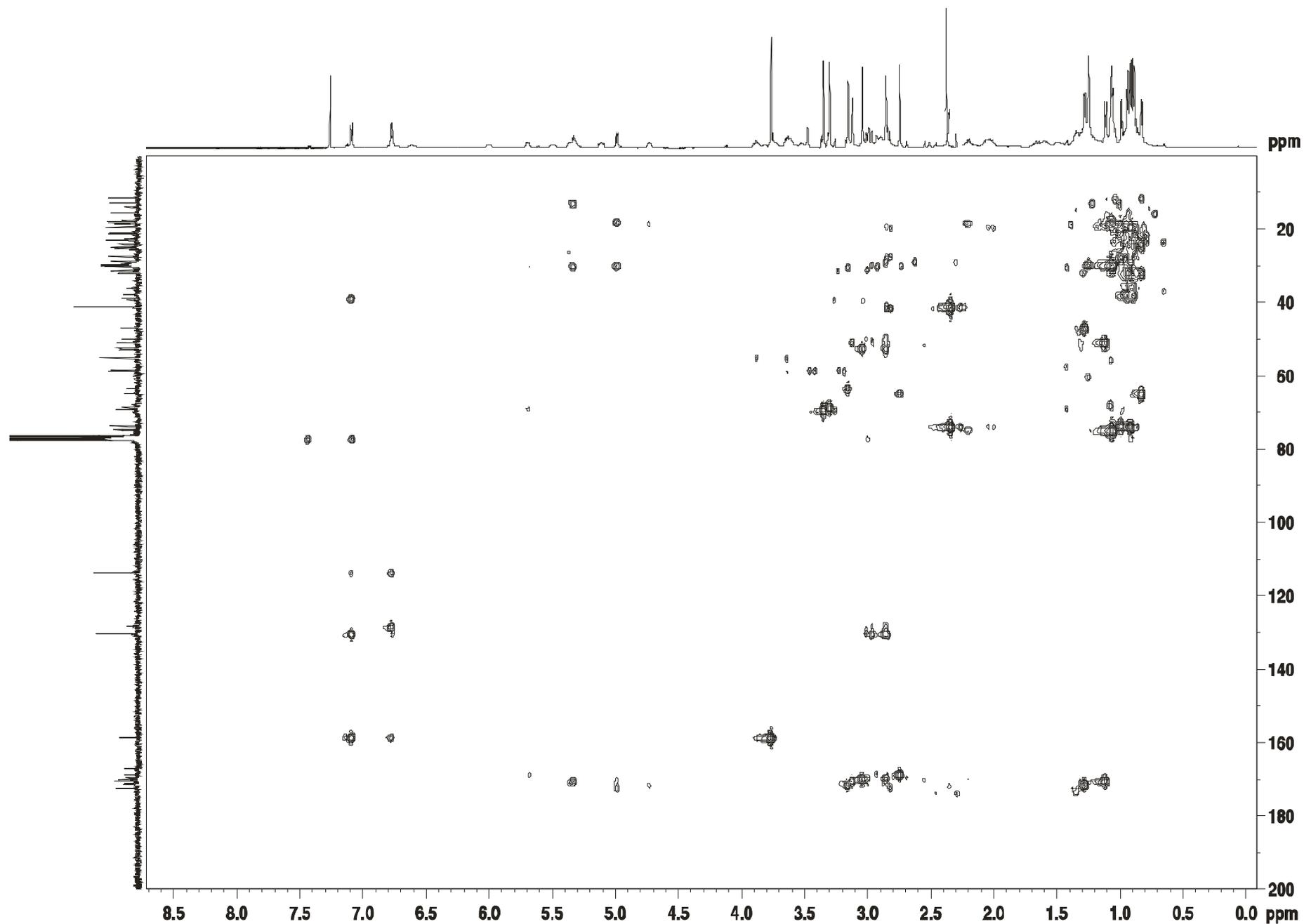
gROESY Spectrum for Coibamide A (**1**) in CDCl_3 (600 MHz)



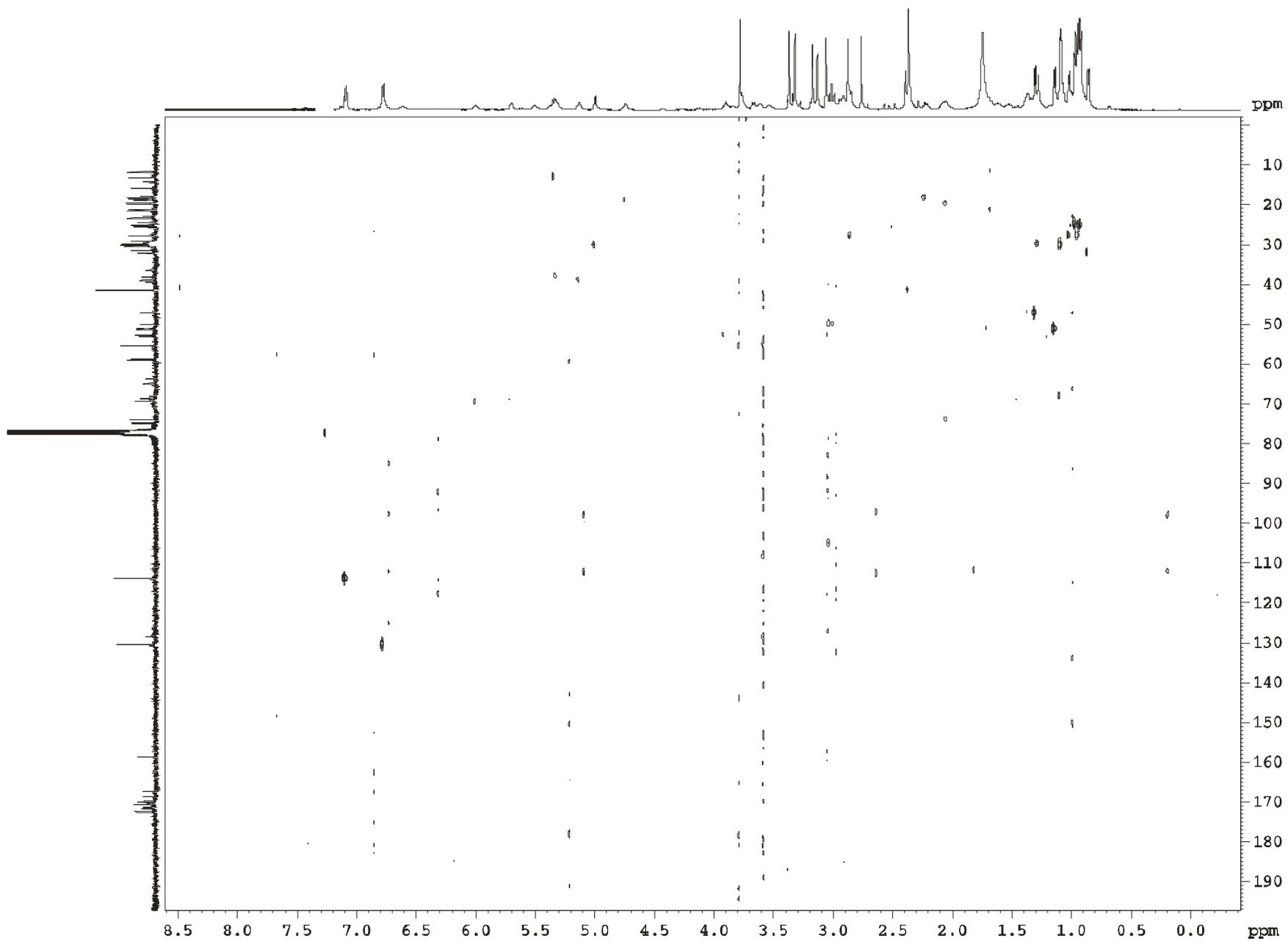
Multiplicity-edited gHSQC Spectrum for Coibamide A (1) in CDCl₃ (600 MHz)



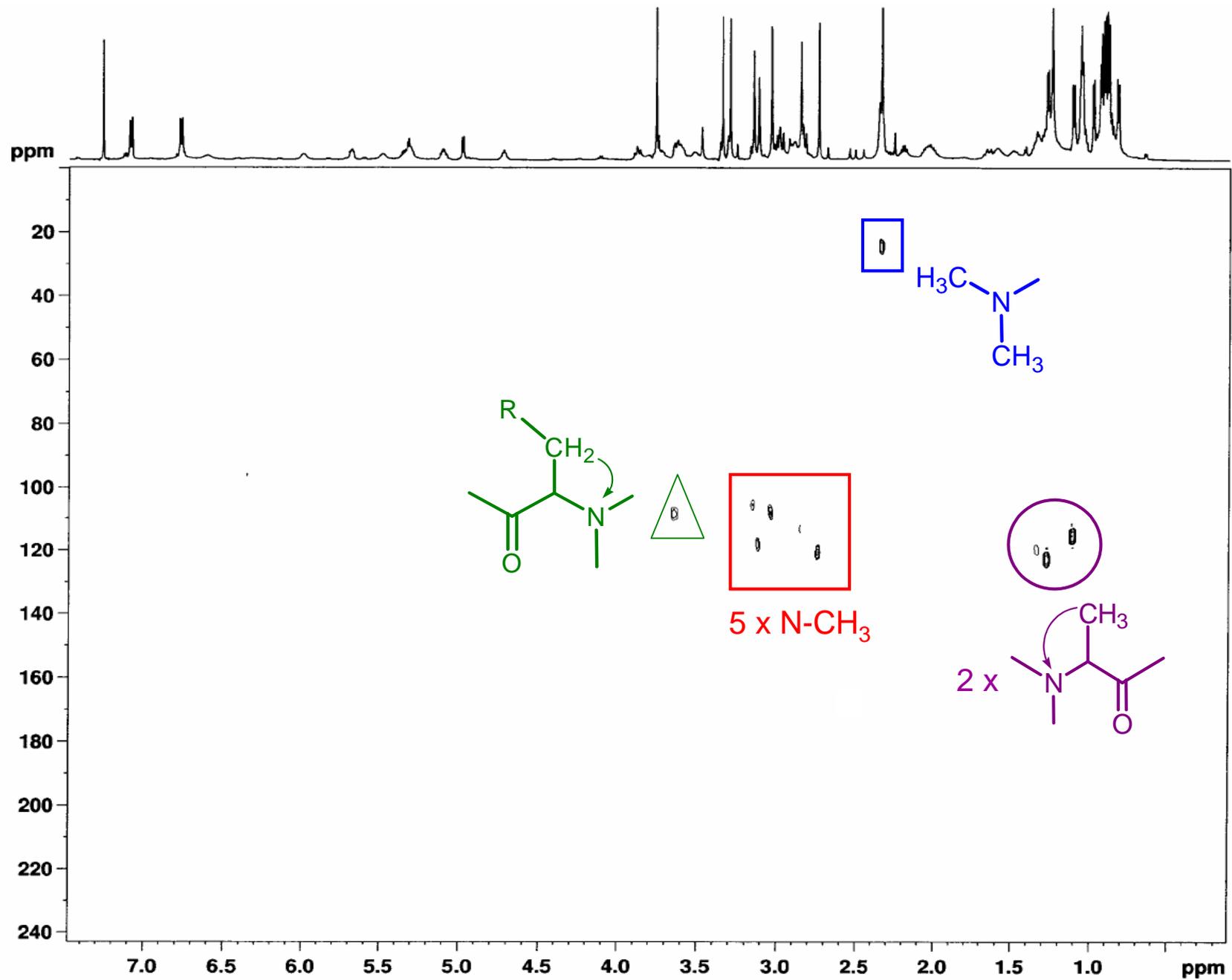
HSQC-TOCSY Spectrum for Coibamide A (**1**) in CDCl_3 (600 MHz)



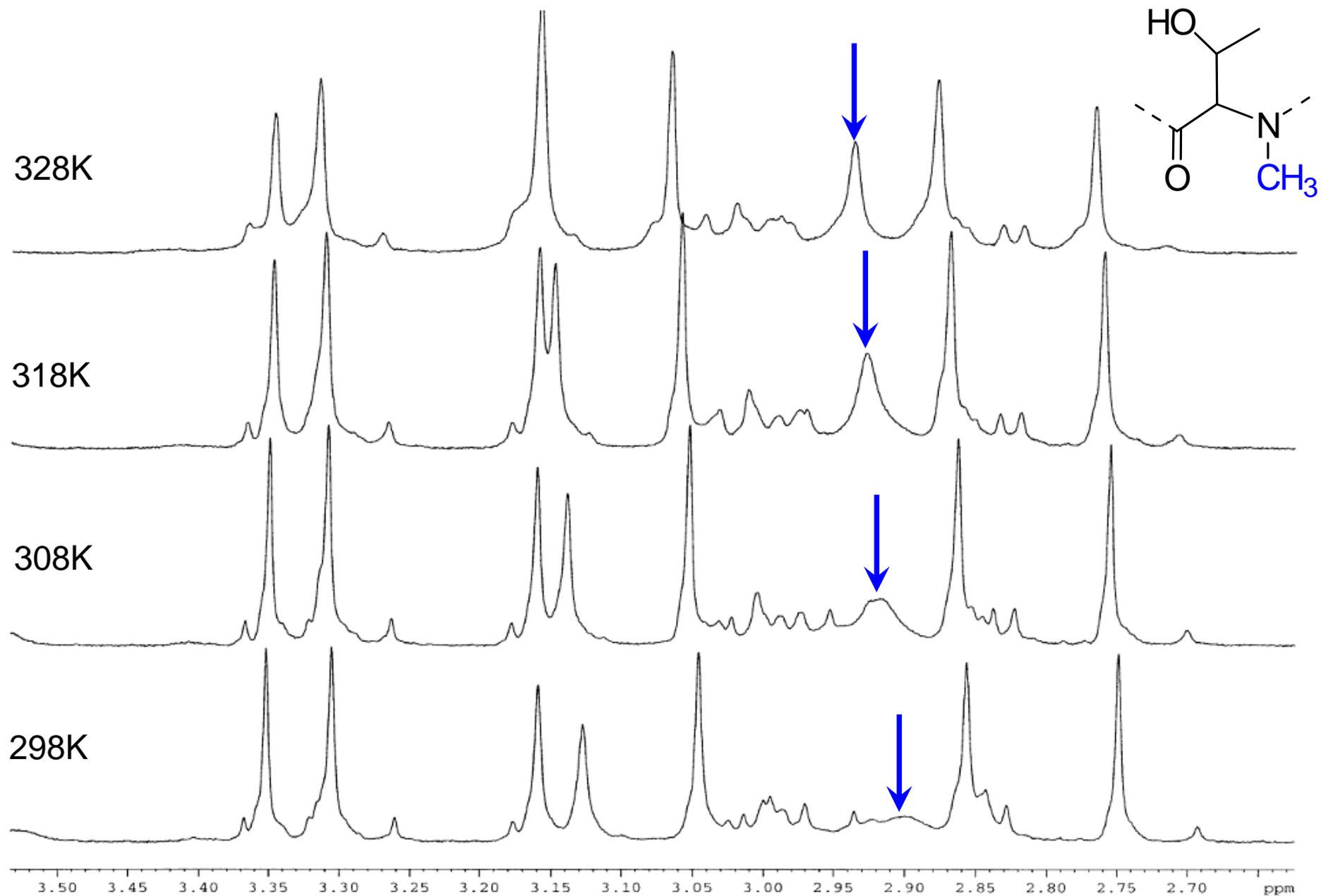
gHMBC Spectrum for Coibamide A (1) in CDCl_3 (600 Mhz, $d_6 = 65$ ms)



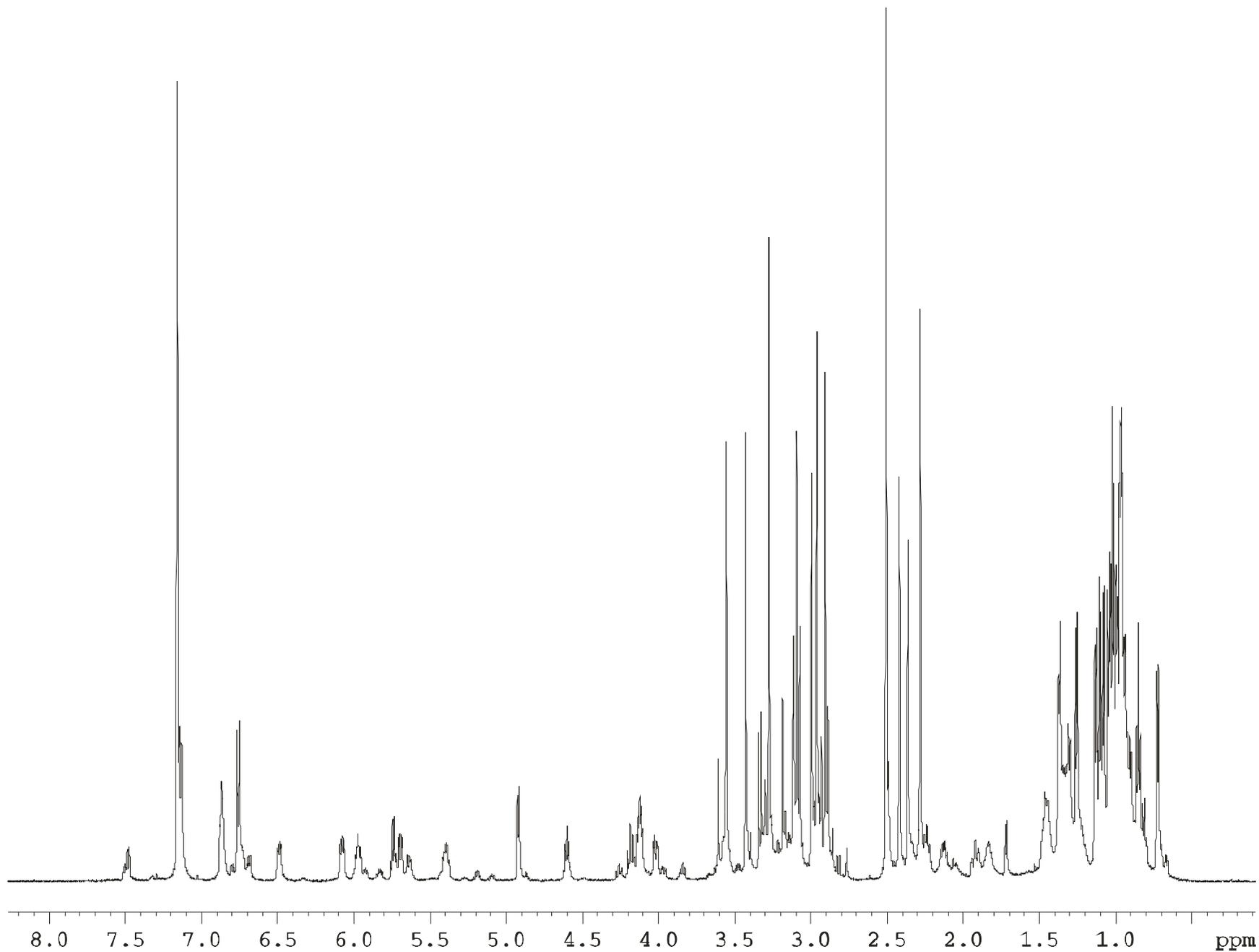
gH2BC Spectrum for Coibamide A (1) in CDCl₃ (600 Mhz)



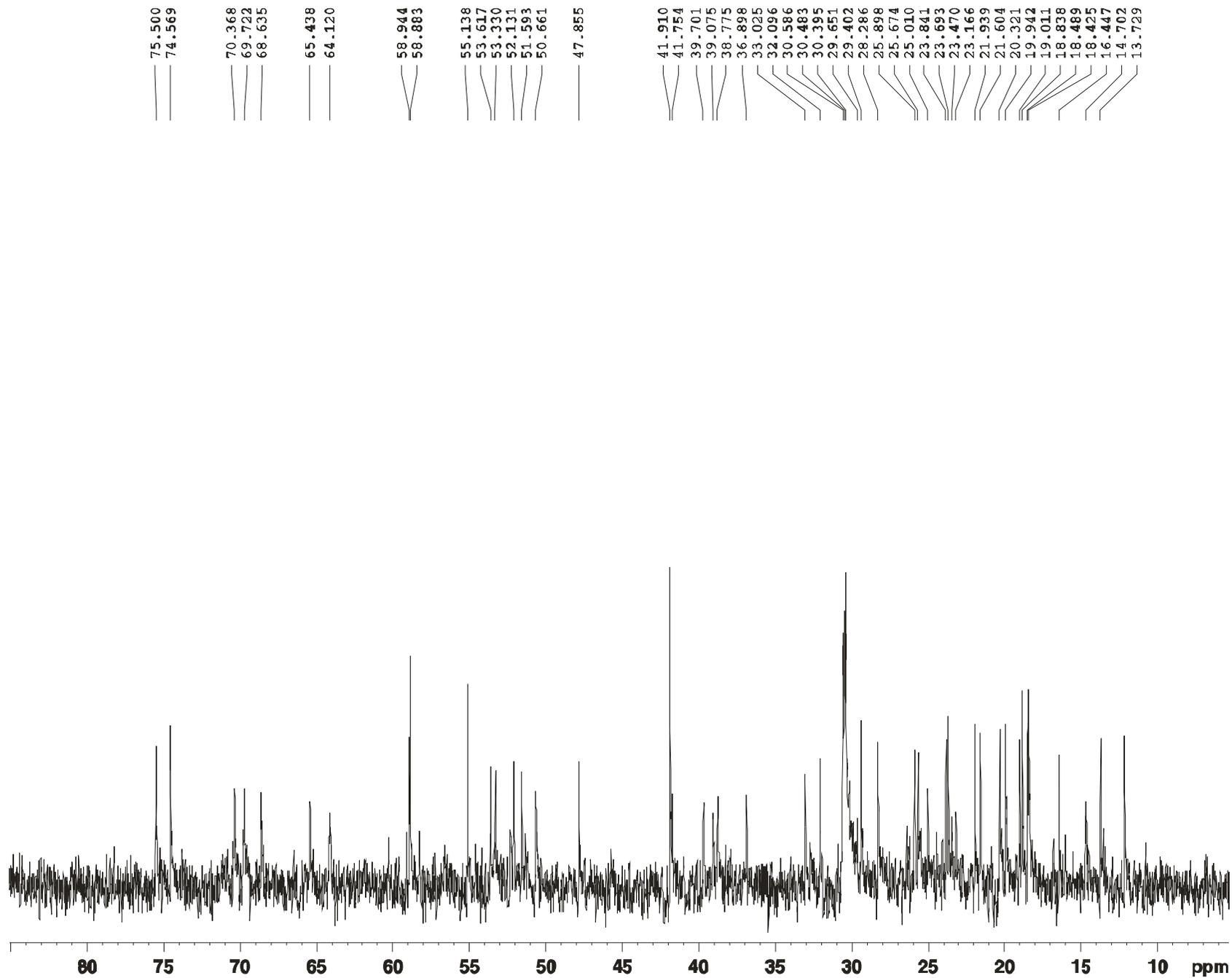
^1H - ^{15}N gHMBC Spectrum for Coibamide A (1) in CDCl_3 (600 Mhz)



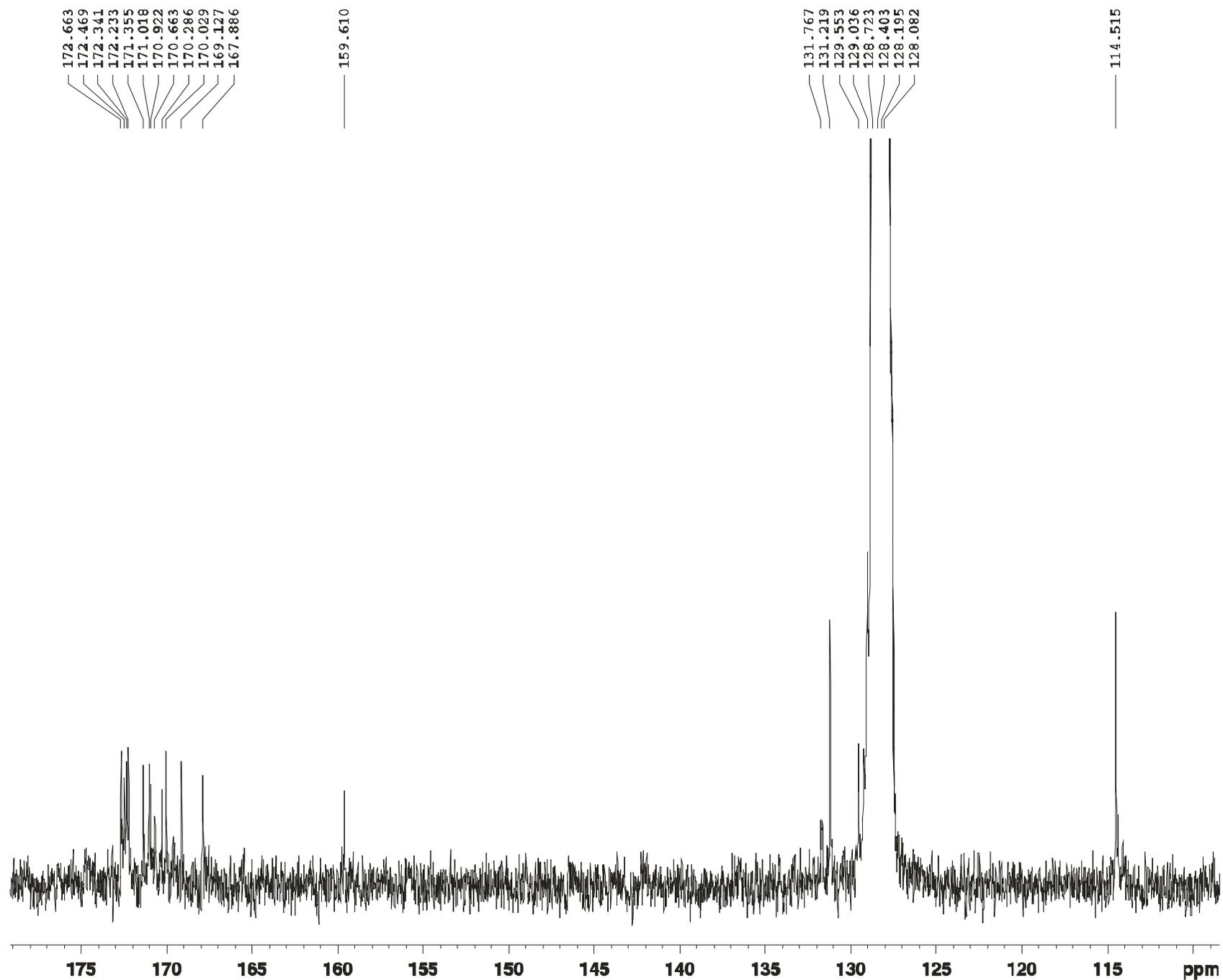
Variable temperature ¹H NMR Spectra in CDCl₃ for Coibamide A (700 MHz, 1mm cryoprobe)



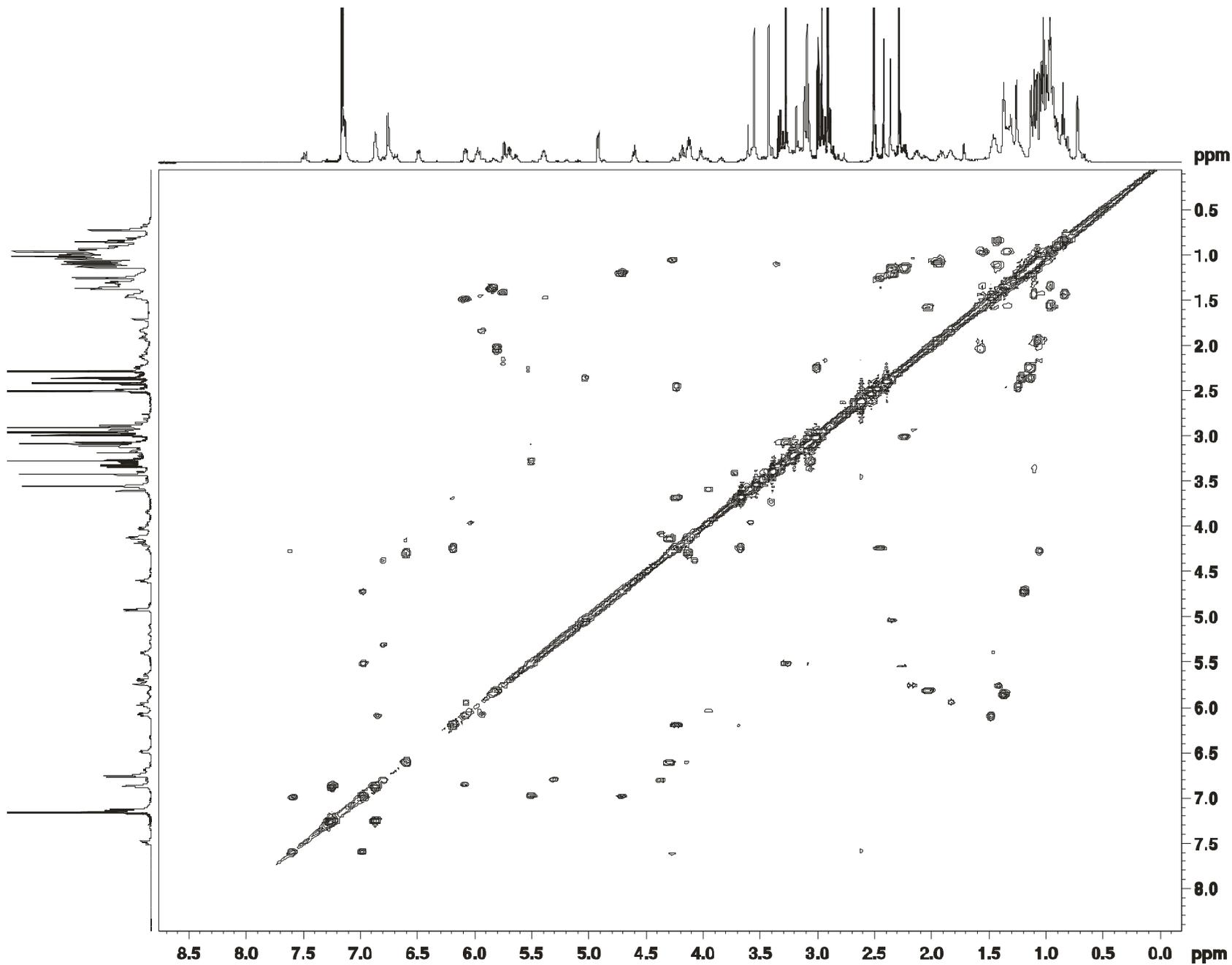
¹H NMR Spectrum for Coibamide A (1) in C₆D₆ (600 Mhz)



Partial ^{13}C NMR Spectrum for Coibamide A (1) in C_6D_6 (75 Mhz)



Partial ^{13}C NMR Spectrum for Coibamide A (1) in C_6D_6 (75 Mhz)



Current Data Parameters
 NAME zmc604c1eap
 EXPNO 104
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition parameters
 Date_ 20060315
 Time 14.50
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm WXL 1H-
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 1024
 SOLVENT DMSO
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 5952.381 KHz
 FIDRES 5.812872 KHz
 AQ 0.0650650 sec
 RG 3195.2
 DN 88.000 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 300.0 K
 D0 0.00000300 sec
 D1 1.79399995 sec
 D13 0.00000300 sec
 D16 0.00050000 sec
 IN0 0.00016800 sec

***** CHANNEL f1 *****
 NUC1 1H
 P0 9.50 usec
 P1 9.50 usec
 Pl1 0.00 dB
 SFO1 600.0375770 MHz

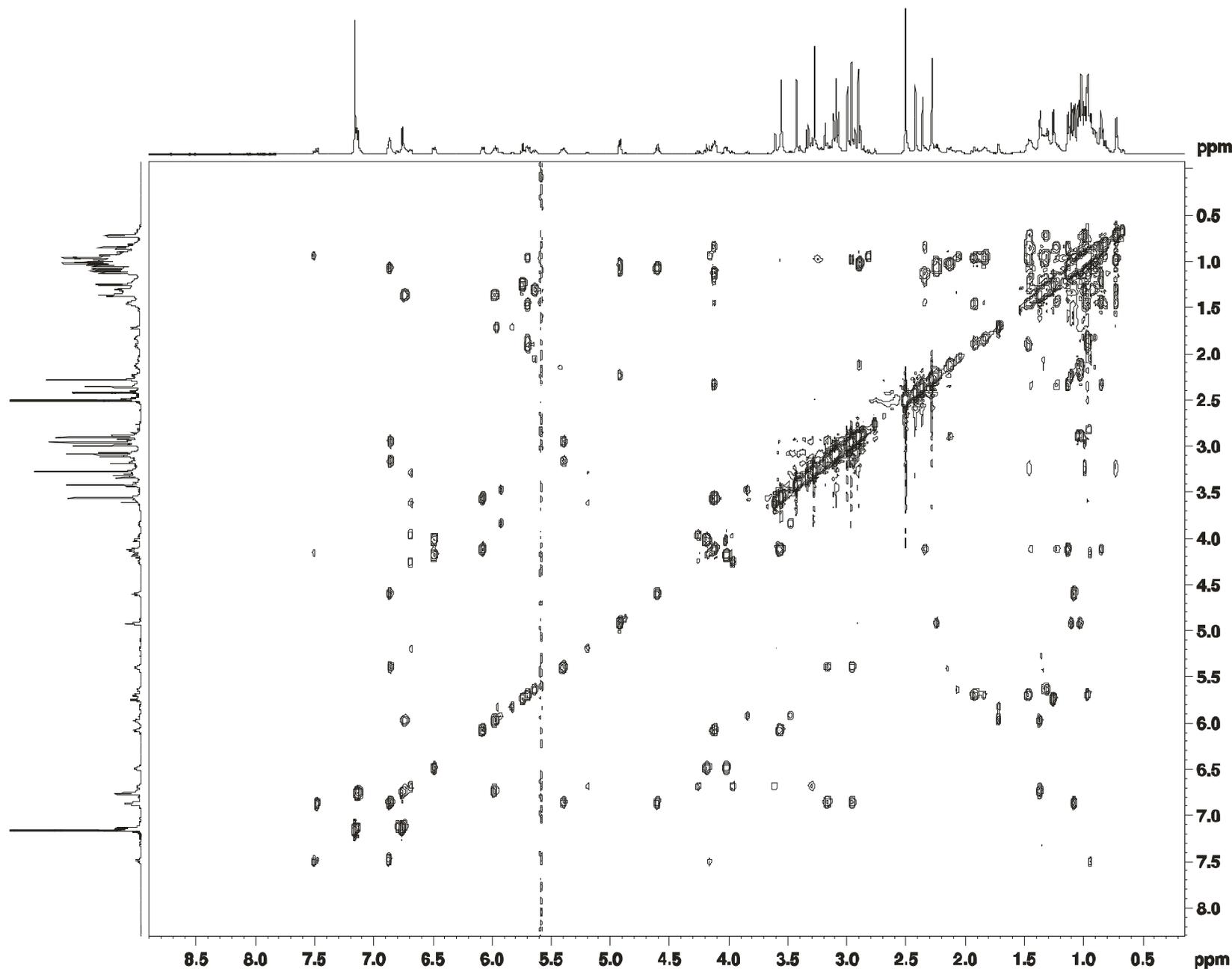
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 GRAM2 SGM 1.00
 GPZ1 0.00 %
 GPZ2 0.00 %
 GY1 0.00 %
 GY2 0.00 %
 GPZ1 10.00 %
 GPZ2 10.00 %
 P16 1000.00 usec

F1 - Acquisition parameters
 NSD 1
 TD 256
 SFO1 600.0375 MHz
 FIDRES 25.251488 KHz
 SW 9.530 KHz
 TUNOFR OF

F1 - Processing parameters
 SI 512
 SF 600.0350000 MHz
 MDW SINE
 SSB 0
 LB 0.00 KHz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

F1 - Processing parameters
 SI 1024
 MC2 OF
 SF 600.0350000 MHz
 MDW SINE
 SSB 0
 LB 0.00 KHz
 GB 0

gCOSY Spectrum for Coibamide A (1) in C₆D₆ (600 Mhz)



```

Current Data Parameters
NAME      rmc606clean
EXPNO     105
PROCNO    1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_     20080315
Time      16.13
INSTRUM   spect
PROBHD    5 mm TKI IN-
          EULPROG
          elanlevph.ty
          TD      8
          SOLVENT  CDCl3
          NS      72
          DS      16
          SWH     5952.384 Hz
          FIDRES  2.906436 Hz
          AQ      0.1720820 sec
          RG      3251
          DW      84.000 usec
          DE      6.00 usec
          TE      300.0 K
          D0      0.0000000 sec
          D1      1.0000000 sec
          D11     0.0300000 sec
          d12     0.0002000 sec
          D15     0.0003000 sec
          D16     0.0003000 sec
          LMO     0.0000840 sec
          LI      28

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1      1H
P1        9.30 usec
P2        18.60 usec
P5        22.34 usec
P6        13.50 usec
P7        67.00 usec
P16       2500.00 usec
PL1       0.00 dB
PL10      13.00 dB
SFO1      600.0375770 MHz

F1 - Acquisition parameters
ND0       2
TD        128
SFO1      600.0376 MHz
FIDRES    46.502975 Hz
SW        9.320 ppm
F1MODE    TPPI

F2 - Processing parameters
SI        1024
SF        600.0350685 MHz
WDW       QSINE
SSB       2
LB        0.00 Hz
GB        0
PC        1.40

F1 - Processing parameters
SI        1024
MC2       TPPI
SF        600.0350689 MHz
WDW       QSINE
SSB       2
LB        0.00 Hz
GB        0

```

gTOCSY Spectrum for Coibamide A (1) in C₆D₆ (600 MHz)

```

Current Data Parameters
NAME          mC606nGMSY
EXPNO        2
PROCNO       1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_        20060222
Time         17.17
INSTRUM      spect
PROBHD       5 mm TXI IM-
PULPROG      zgpg30
TD           2048
SOLVENT      D2O
NS           64
DS           32
SWH          5952.381 Hz
FIDRES       2.906436 Hz
AQ           0.1720820 sec
RG           645.1
DM           84.000 usec
DE           4.50 usec
TE           298.0 K
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D1           2.00000000 sec
D12          0.0002000 sec
IN0          0.0008400 sec
IN1          714
F15          250000.00 usec

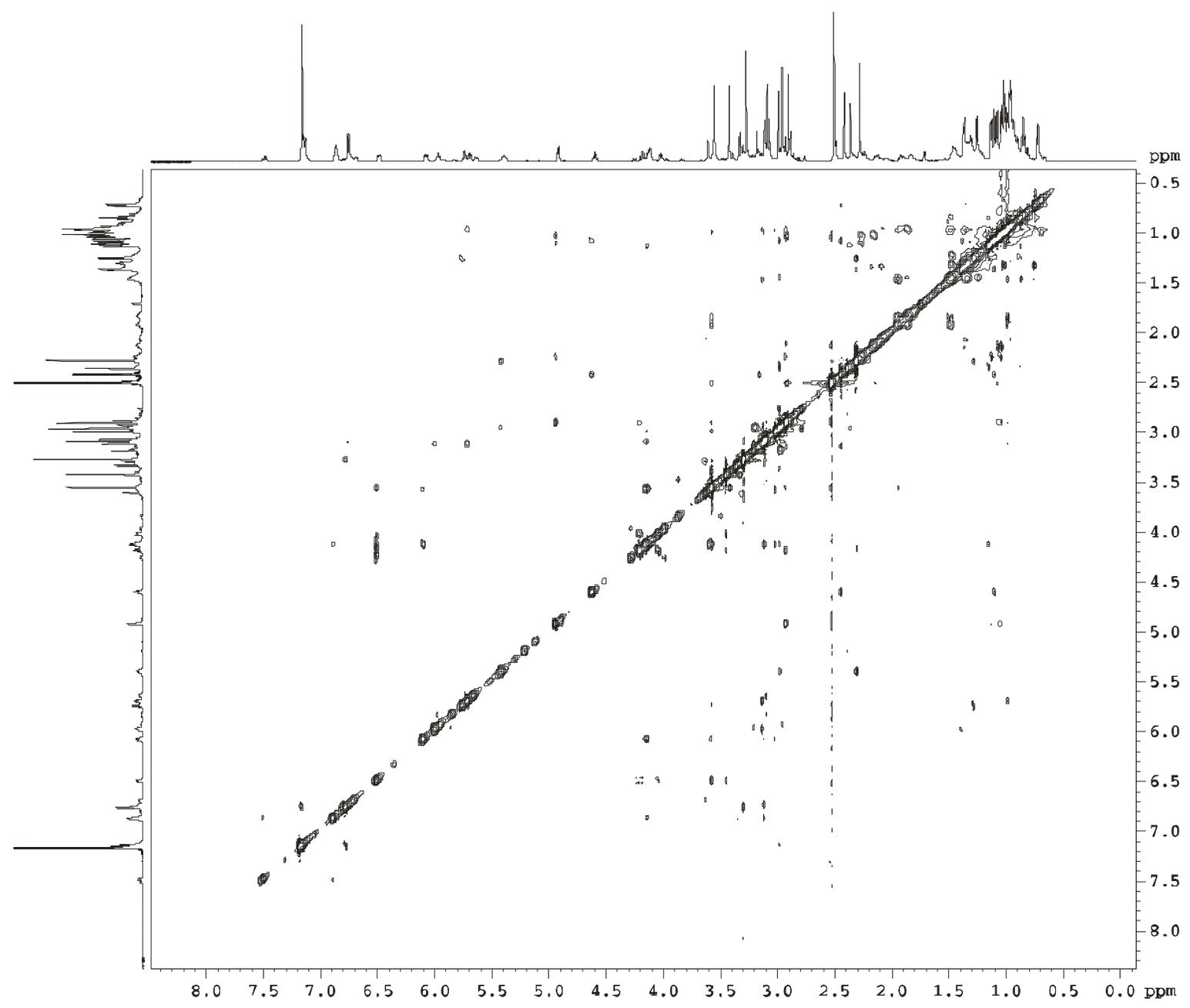
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
F1          NUC1      1H
P1           9.20 usec
P25         175.00 usec
PL1          0.00 dB
PL11        22.00 dB
SFO1        600.0375770 MHz

F1 - Acquisition parameters
ND0          2
TD           388
SFO1         600.0376 MHz
FIDRES       15.341188 Hz
SW           9.920 ppm
INMODE      TPPI

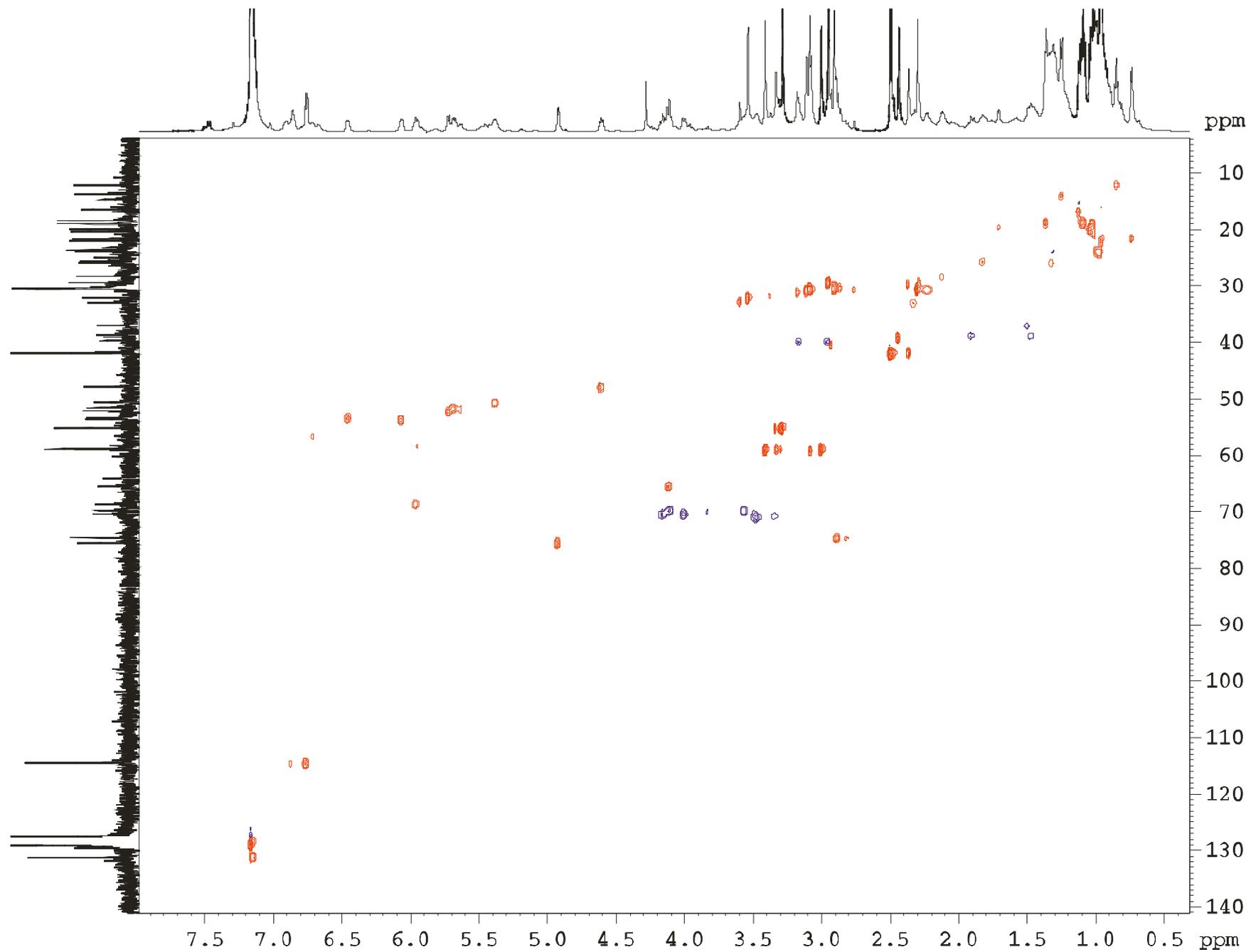
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SSB          2
LB           0.00 Hz
GB           0
PC           1.00

F1 - Processing parameters
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NCC         TPPI
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WDW          QSINE
SSB          2
LB           0.00 Hz
GB           0

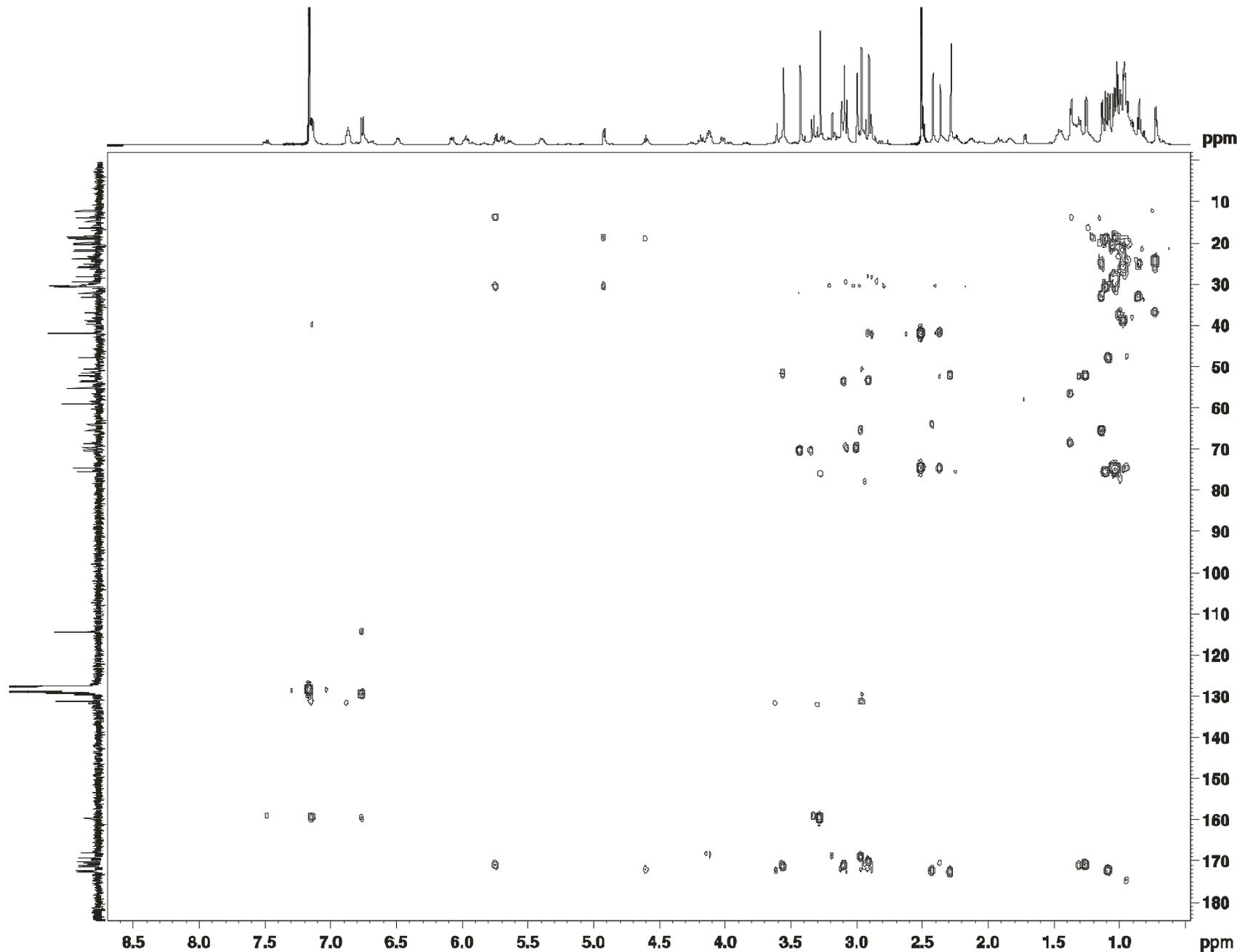
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gROESY Spectrum for Coibamide A (1) in C₆D₆ (600 Mhz)



Multiplicity-edited gHSQC Spectrum for Coibamide A (**1**) in C₆D₆ (600 Mhz)



```

CURRENT DATA PARAMETERS
NAME zw60dcl1em
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
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Time 8.38
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD 5 mm TCI 1H
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT d6c
NS 1440
DS 4
SF 599.995361 MHz
FIDRES 0.1318100 sec
AQ 0.0000000 sec
RG 655.360 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 300.2 K
CQF2 145.0000000
SFO 6.0806300 sec
D1 2.0000000 sec
d2 0.01344228 sec
D6 0.06500000 sec
d12 0.0000000 sec
D16 0.0000000 sec
IN0 0.0001391 sec

===== CHANNEL F1 =====
NUC1 13C
P1 3.50 usec
PL 0.00 dB
SFO1 600.0175770 MHz

===== CHANNEL F2 =====
NUC2 13C
P2 14.00 usec
PL2 0.00 dB
SFO2 150.8782116 MHz

===== GRABBER CHANNEL =====
OPNAM1 3138.100
OPNAM2 3138.100
OPX1 0.00 %
OPX2 0.00 %
OPX3 0.00 %
OPX4 0.00 %
OPX5 0.00 %
OPX6 0.00 %
OPX7 0.00 %
OPX8 0.00 %
OPX9 0.00 %
OPX10 0.00 %
OPX11 0.00 %
OPX12 0.00 %
OPX13 0.00 %
OPX14 0.00 %
OPX15 0.00 %
OPX16 0.00 %
OPX17 0.00 %
OPX18 0.00 %
OPX19 0.00 %
OPX20 0.00 %
OPX21 0.00 %
OPX22 0.00 %
OPX23 0.00 %
OPX24 0.00 %
OPX25 0.00 %
OPX26 0.00 %
OPX27 0.00 %
OPX28 0.00 %
OPX29 0.00 %
OPX30 0.00 %
OPX31 0.00 %
OPX32 0.00 %
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OPX34 0.00 %
OPX35 0.00 %
OPX36 0.00 %
OPX37 0.00 %
OPX38 0.00 %
OPX39 0.00 %
OPX40 0.00 %
OPX41 0.00 %
OPX42 0.00 %
OPX43 0.00 %
OPX44 0.00 %
OPX45 0.00 %
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OPX49 0.00 %
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OPX69 0.00 %
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OPX76 0.00 %
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OPX78 0.00 %
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OPX80 0.00 %
OPX81 0.00 %
OPX82 0.00 %
OPX83 0.00 %
OPX84 0.00 %
OPX85 0.00 %
OPX86 0.00 %
OPX87 0.00 %
OPX88 0.00 %
OPX89 0.00 %
OPX90 0.00 %
OPX91 0.00 %
OPX92 0.00 %
OPX93 0.00 %
OPX94 0.00 %
OPX95 0.00 %
OPX96 0.00 %
OPX97 0.00 %
OPX98 0.00 %
OPX99 0.00 %
OPX100 0.00 %

F1 - Acquisition parameters
NUC 13C
P1 3.50 usec
PL 0.00 dB
SFO1 600.0175770 MHz

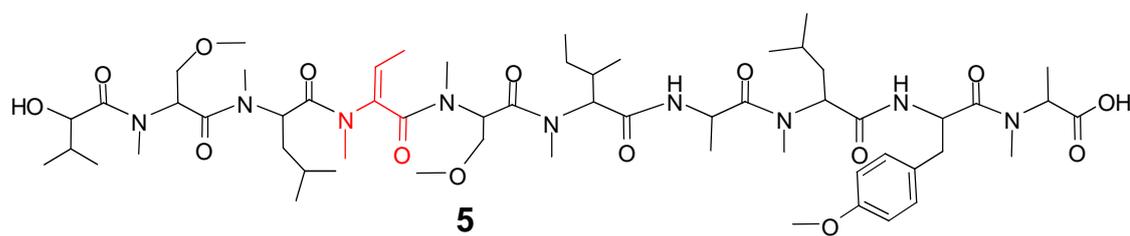
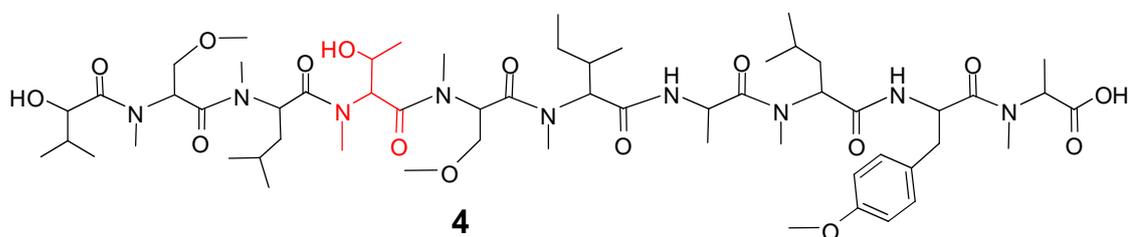
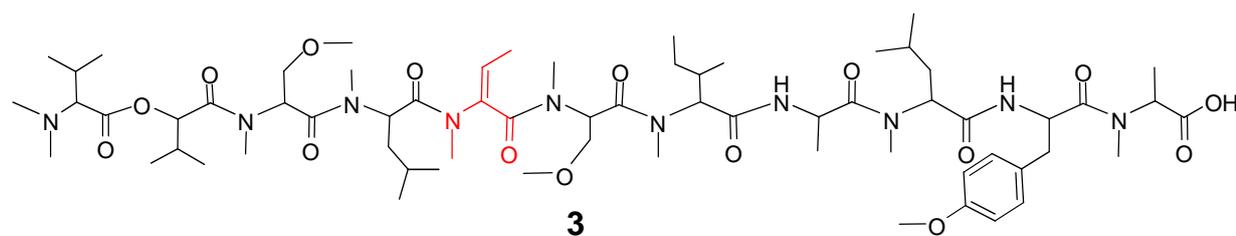
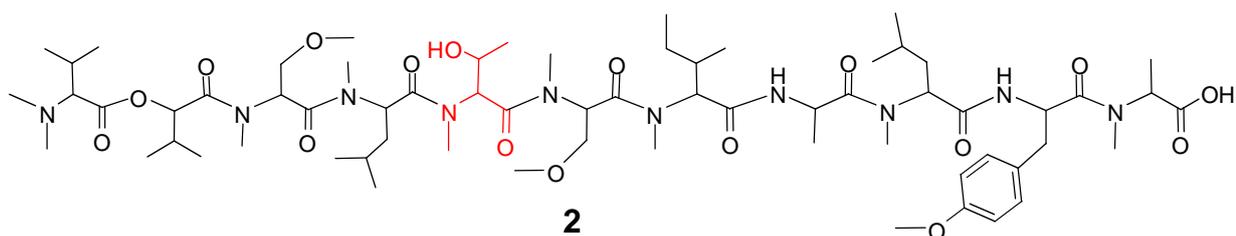
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WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00

F1 - Processing parameters
SI 1024
SF 150.8782116 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.00 Hz
GB 0

```

gHMBC Spectrum for Coibamide A (1) in C₆D₆ (600 Mhz, d6 = 65 ms)

Base Hydrolysis of Coibamide A (1). A portion of compound **1** (5.0 mg) was hydrolyzed in 1.0 M KOH (1 mL, reflux, overnight). The hydrolysis product was concentrated and analyzed by LC-MS (Zorbax RP-18 2.1 x 10 mm column, 0.1 mL/min, MeCN-H₂O gradient). Four major coibamide derivatives could be distinguished: hydrolyzed lactone only (**2**, t_R 19.0 min, $[M+H]^+$ 1306), dehydrated lactone (**3**, t_R 20.0 min, $[M+H]^+$ 1288), hydrolyzed lactone and terminal ester (**4**, t_R 20.6 min, $[M+H]^+$ 1179), dehydrated lactone and hydrolyzed terminal ester (**5**, t_R 21.4 min, $[M+H]^+$ 1161). MS/MS analysis of molecular ions for **2** and **3** gave the fragmentations shown (Figure S2) and these data support the assigned residue sequence of coibamide A (**1**).



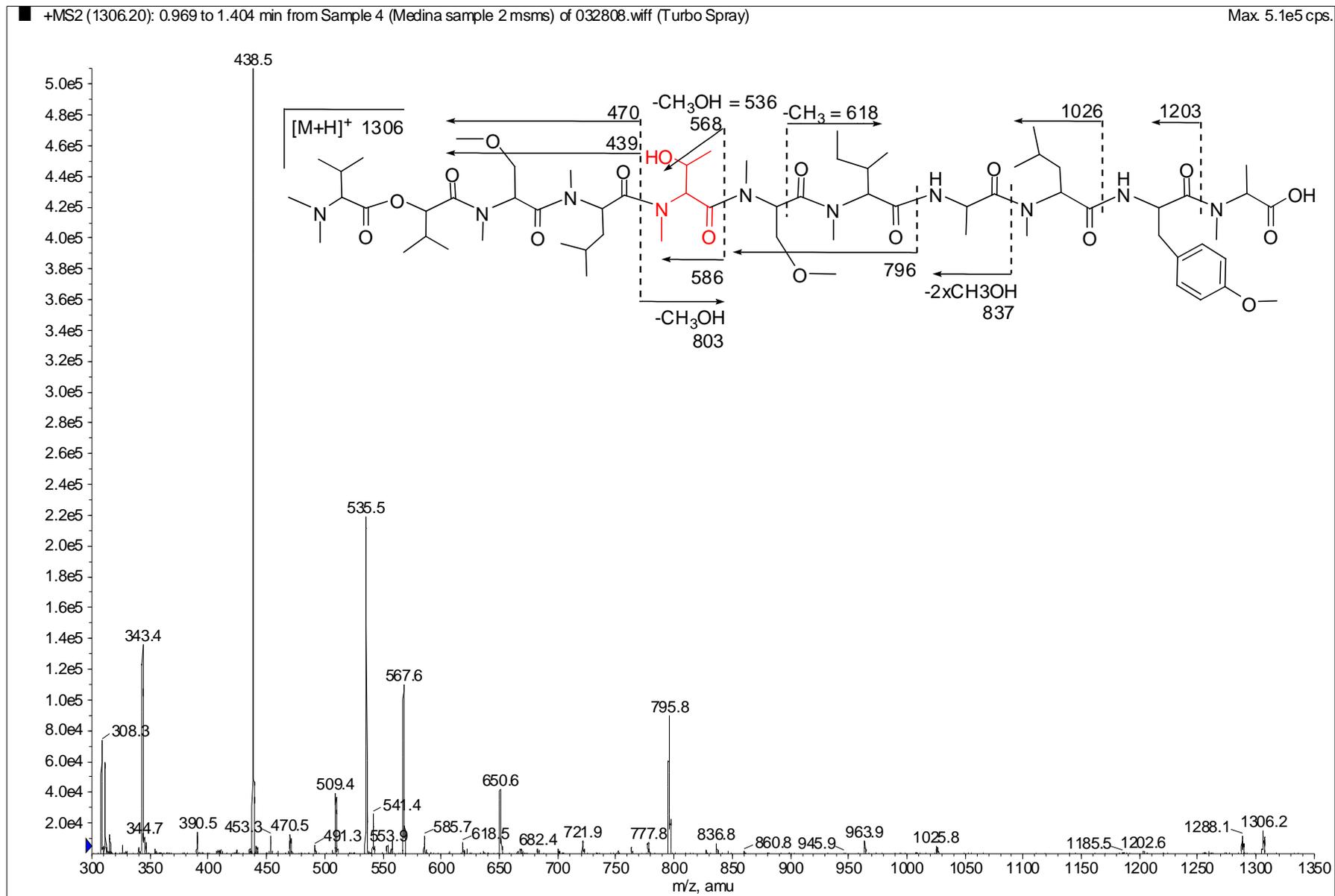


Figure S2. MS² of Base Hydrolysis Product 2 (hydrolyzed lactone only).

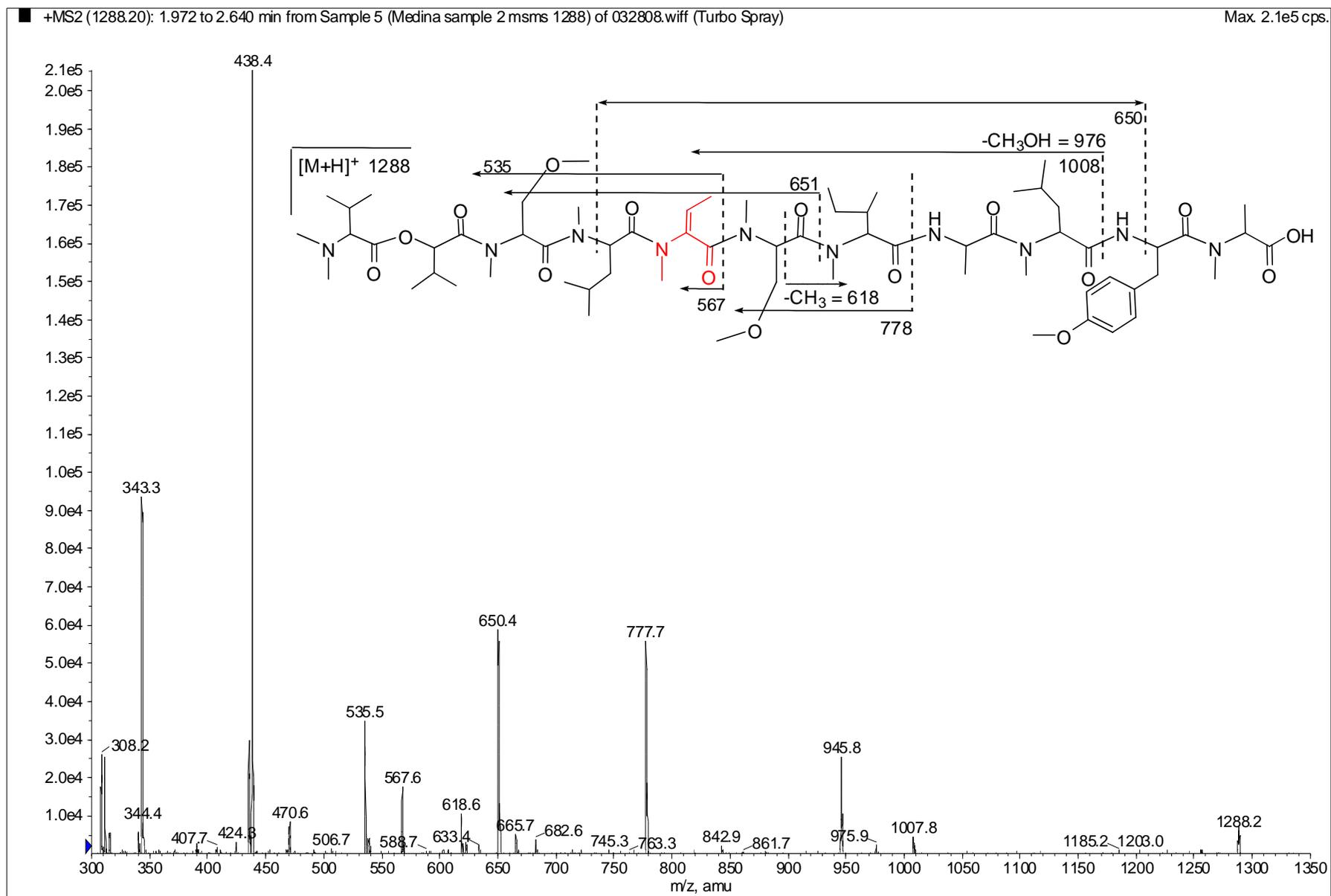
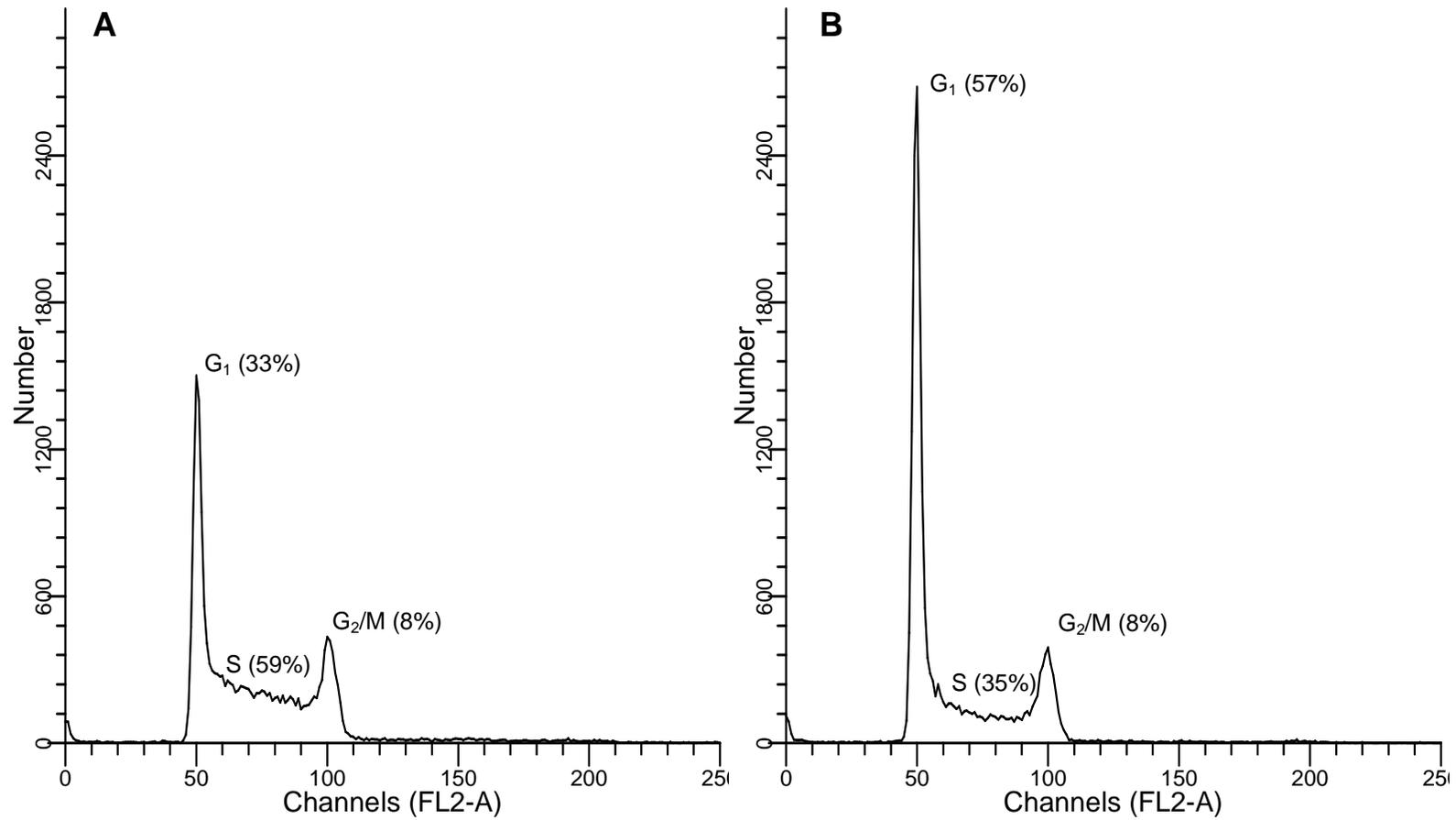
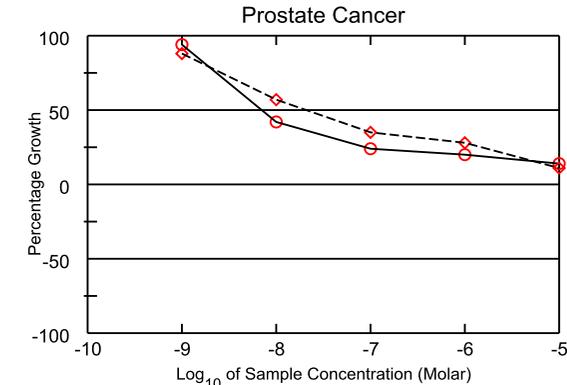
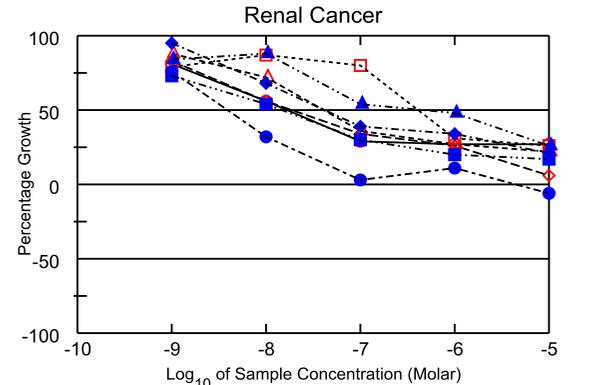
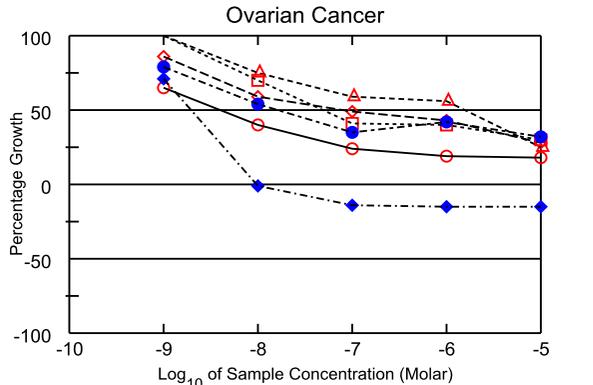
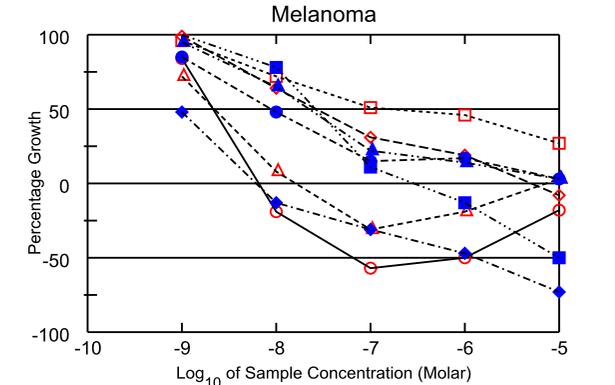
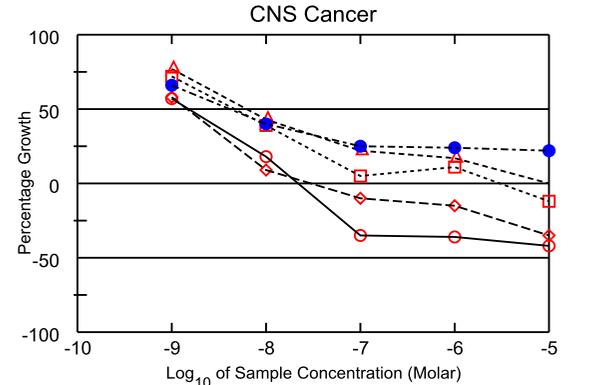
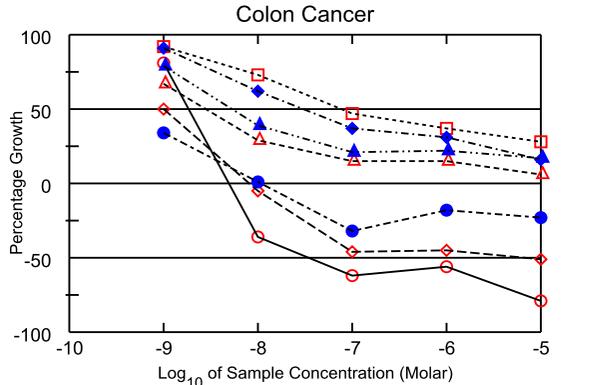
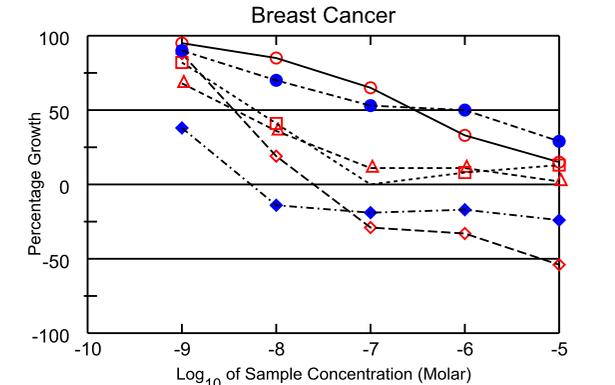
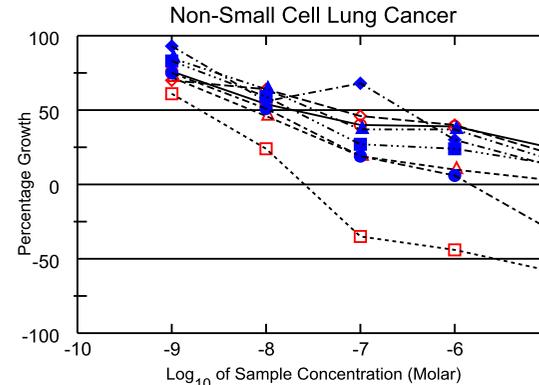
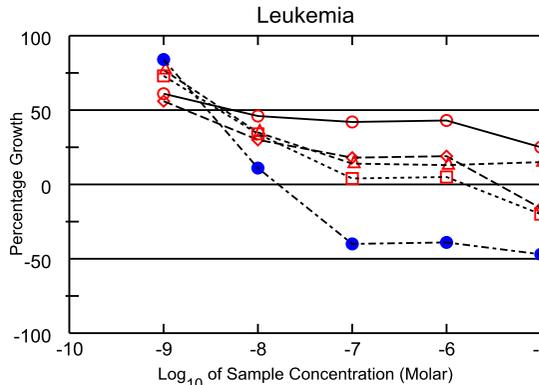


Figure S3. MS² of Base Hydrolysis Product 3 (dehydrated lactone, elimination product).



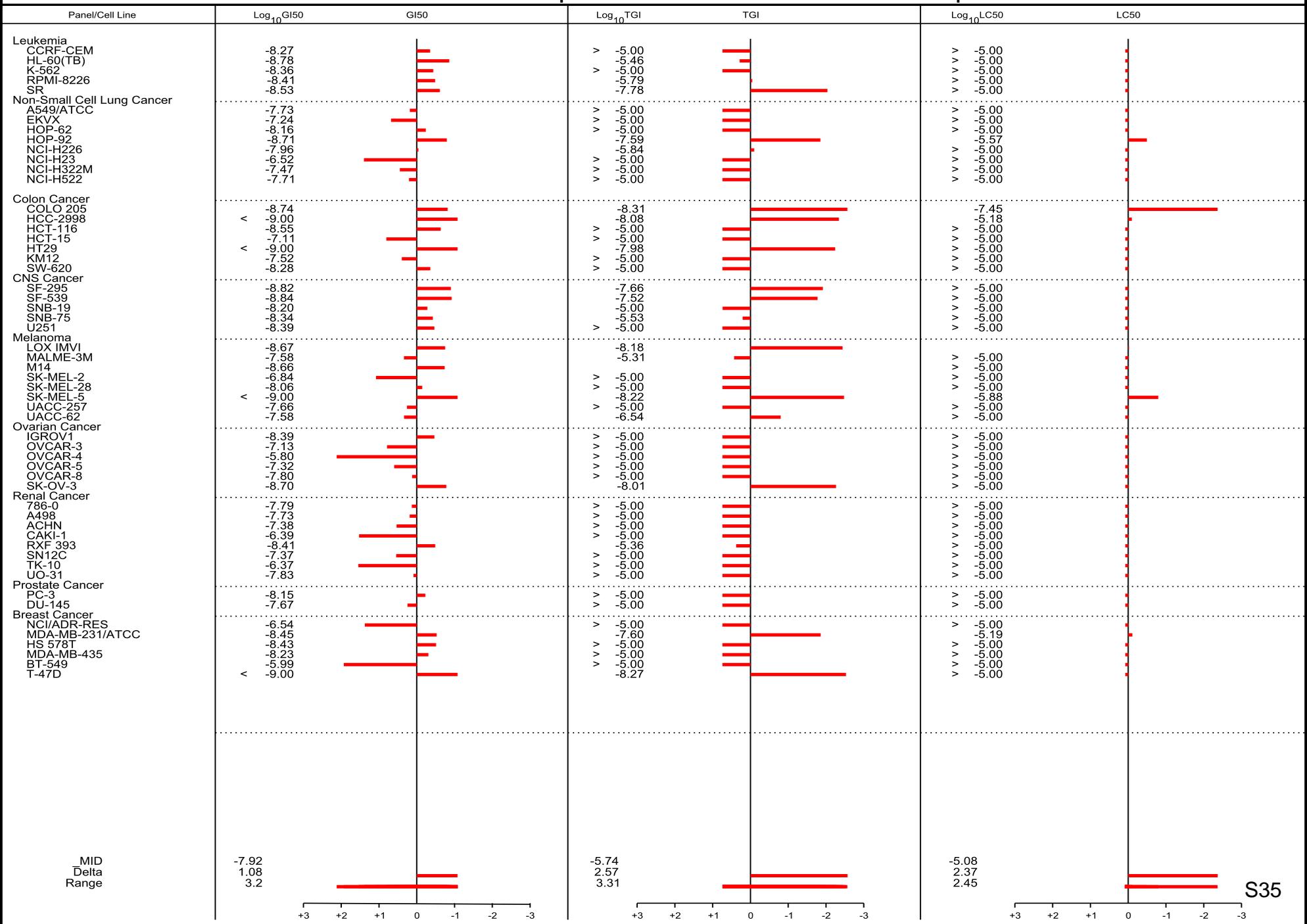
DNA Histograms for Flow Experiments in MDA-MB-435 breast cancer cells: A) control (drug vehicle); B) Coibamide A (25 nM); data obtained using ModFit software.

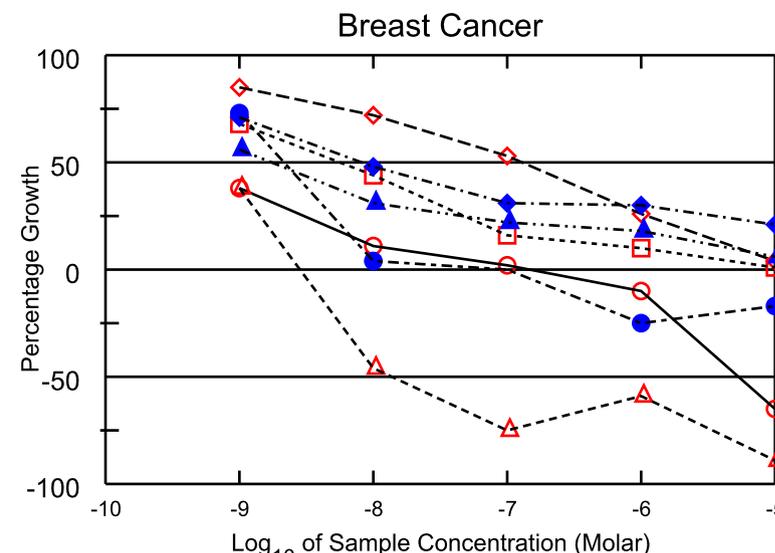
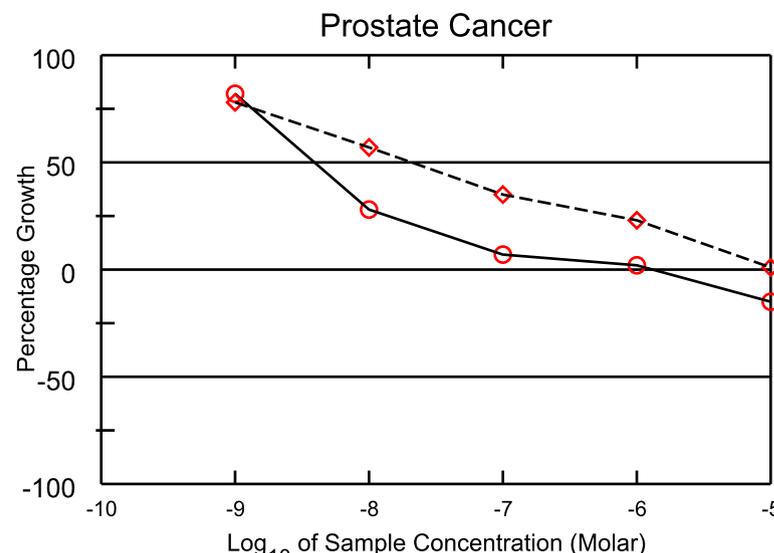
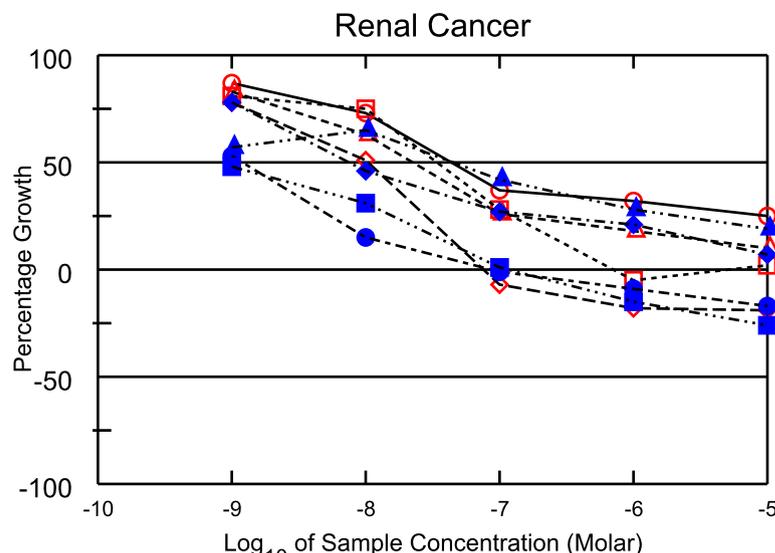
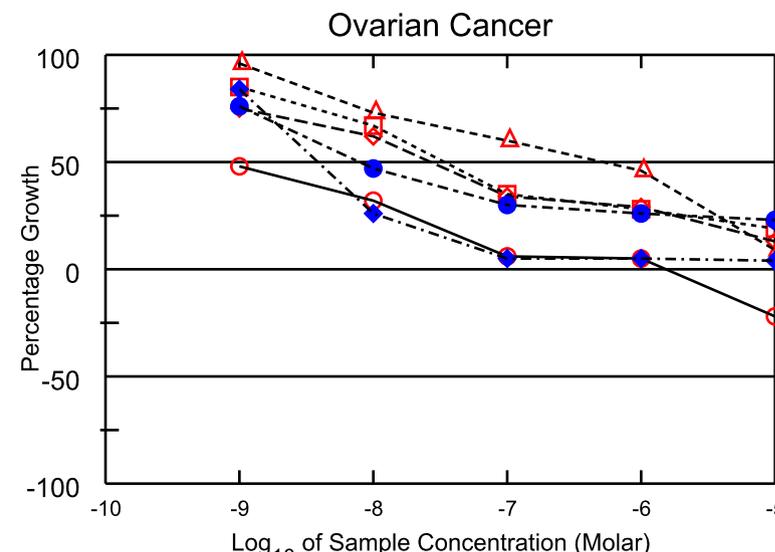
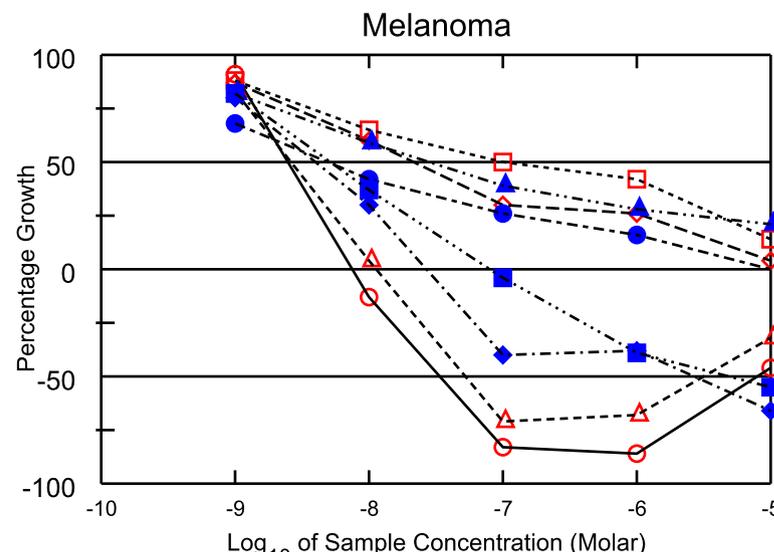
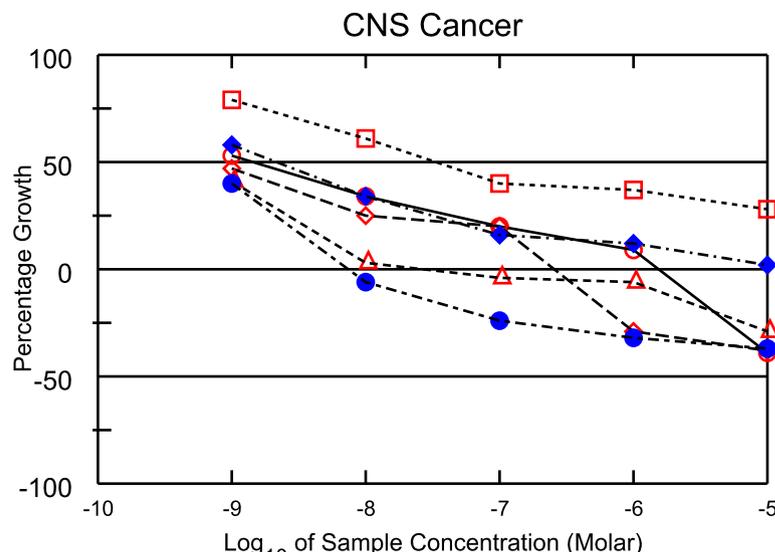
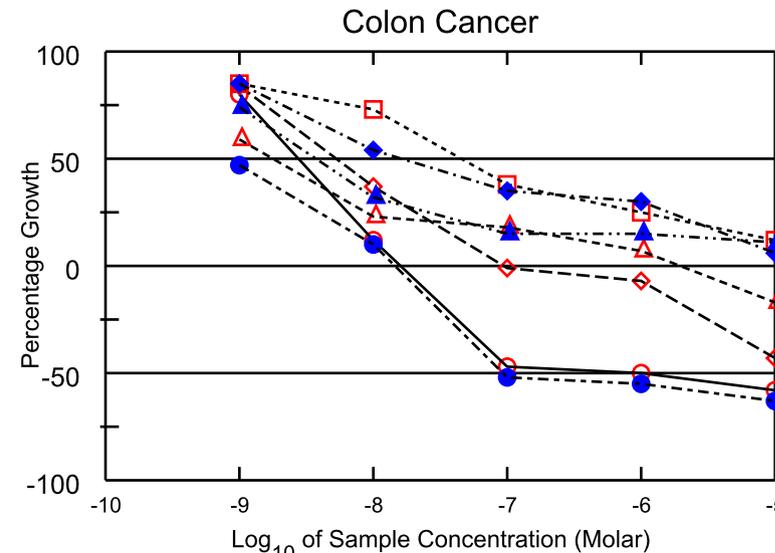
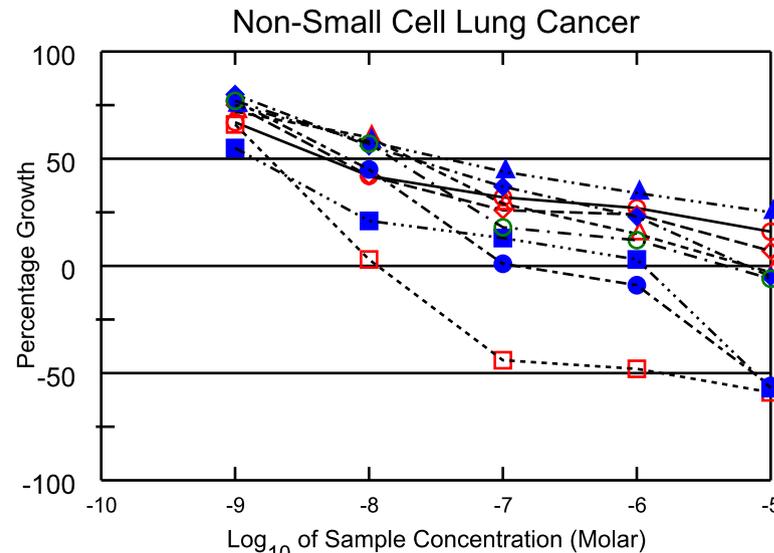
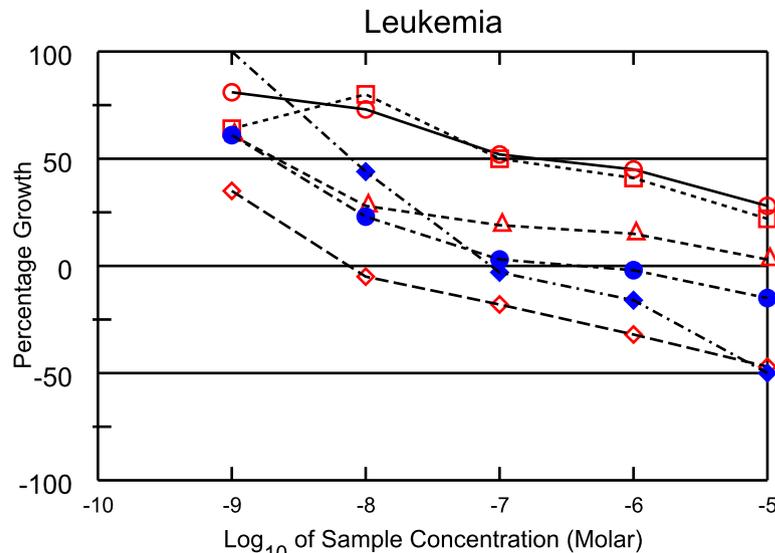


Mean Graphs

Report Date : November 08, 2006

Test Date : October 16, 2006





Mean Graphs

Report Date : April 23, 2007

Test Date : December 04, 2006

