

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

### New 2-arylbenzofurans from the root bark of *Artocarpus gomezianus* and their $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity

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**Abstract:** Two new 2-arylbenzofurans, namely 13-*O*-methyllakoochin B (**1**) and artogomezianin (**2**), were isolated from the root bark of *Artocarpus gomezianus*, along with 6 known compounds (**3-8**). The structures of new compounds were determined by spectroscopic and chemical methods. All of the isolates were evaluated for their  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity. Artogomezianin (**2**) and lakoochin A (**3**) exhibited strong  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 18.25 and 26.19  $\mu$ M, respectively, as compared with the positive control acarbose.

Keywords: *Artocarpus gomezianus*, Moraceae, 2-arylbenzofuran,  $\alpha$ -glucosidase

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## Experimental

### General experimental procedures

IR spectra were measured on a Perkin-Elmer FT-IR 1760X spectrophotometer, and UV spectra were obtained on a Milton Roy Spectronic 300 Array spectrophotometer. Mass spectra were recorded on a Bruker micro TOF mass spectrometer (ESI-MS). NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance DPX-300 FT-NMR spectrometer or a Bruker Avance III HD 500 NMR spectrometer. Microtiter plate reading was performed on a Perkin-Elmer Victor™ 1420 multilabel counter. Vacuum-liquid column chromatography (VLC) and column chromatography (CC) were performed on silica gel 60 (Merck, Kieselgel 60, 70-320  $\mu$ m), silica gel 60 (Merck, Kieselgel 60, 230-400  $\mu$ m), C-18 (Merck, Kieselgel 60 RP-18, 40-63  $\mu$ m) and Sephadex LH-20 (25-100  $\mu$ m, GE Healthcare).

### Methylation of compound 2

Compound **2** (2 mg) was dissolved in 40  $\mu$ l of acetone. The solution was treated with  $\text{CH}_3\text{I}$  (2  $\mu$ l) and potassium carbonate (3.4 mg). The reaction mixture was refluxed at 65 °C for 2 hours. After the reaction was completed, the mixture was extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and purified by column chromatography to give compound **2a**.

### Assay for $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity

The enzyme activity was assessed by monitoring the release of *p*-nitrophenol from the *p*-nitrophenyl- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranoside (pNPG) substrate. Each test sample was initially evaluated at a concentration of 50  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ , and then two-fold serial dilution was performed for  $\text{IC}_{50}$  determination. In brief, 10  $\mu\text{l}$  of test sample and 40  $\mu\text{l}$  of 0.1 U/ml  $\alpha$ -glucosidase were mixed and allowed to react at 37°C for 10 min in a 96-well microtiter plate. Then, 50  $\mu\text{l}$  of 2 mM pNPG was added and the reaction mixture was further incubated for 20 min. Finally,

100  $\mu$ l of 1 M  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  solution was added to terminate the reaction. The absorption at 405 nm was then measured using a microplate reader. The percentage of  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity was calculated as follows:

$$\% \alpha\text{-glucosidase inhibitory activity} = [(A_c - A_s)/A_c] \times 100$$

where  $A_c$  is the absorbance of the control and  $A_s$  is the absorbance of the sample. Acarbose was used as a positive control and treated under the same conditions as the samples. Enzyme inhibition reactions for all samples were carried out in triplicate ( $n = 3$ ), and each experiment consisted of three repetitions.

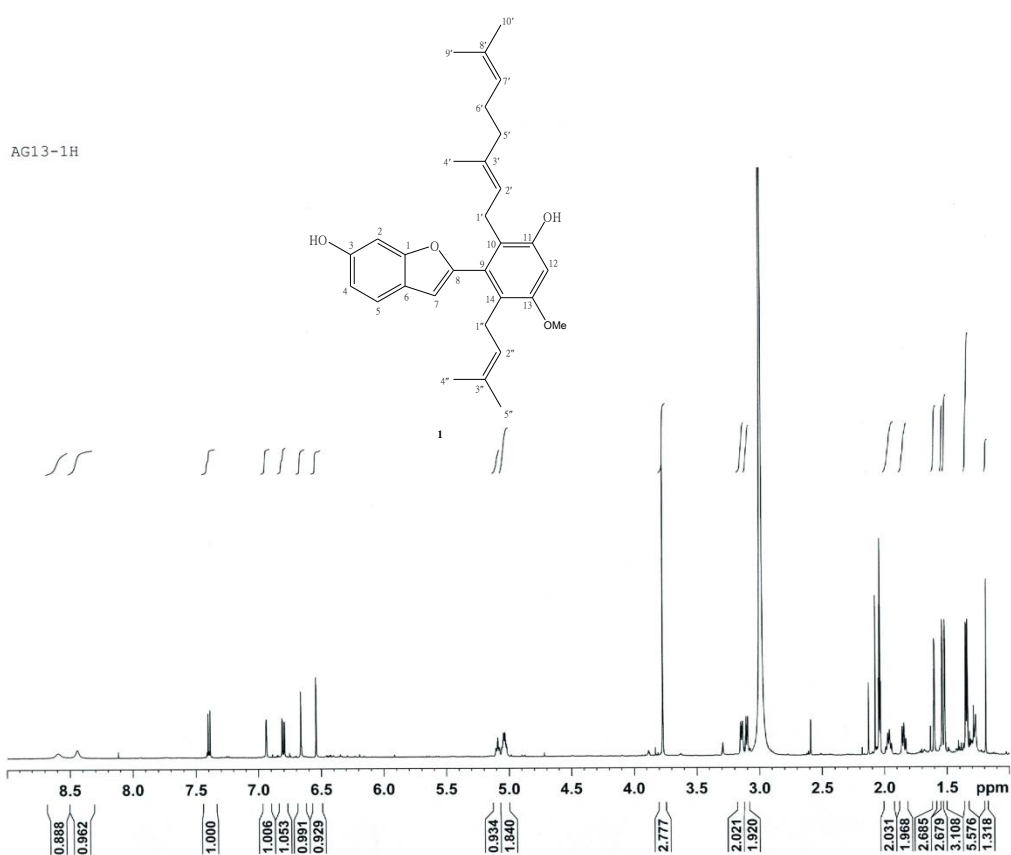


Figure S1.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of **1** (500 MHz) in acetone- $d_6$

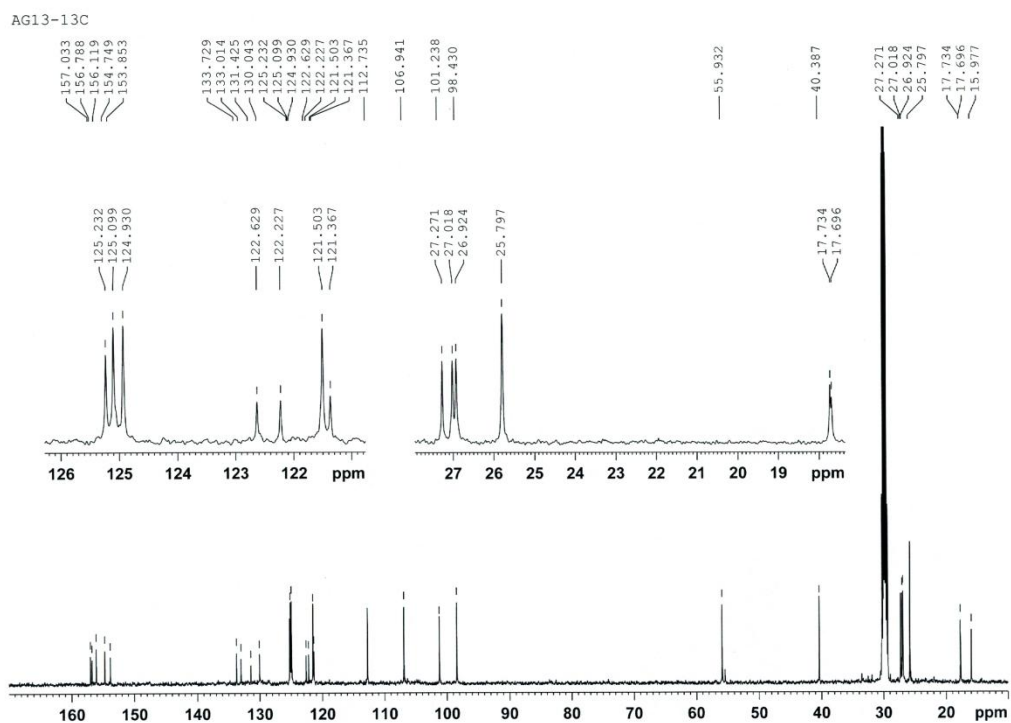


Figure S2.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of **1** (125 MHz) in acetone- $d_6$

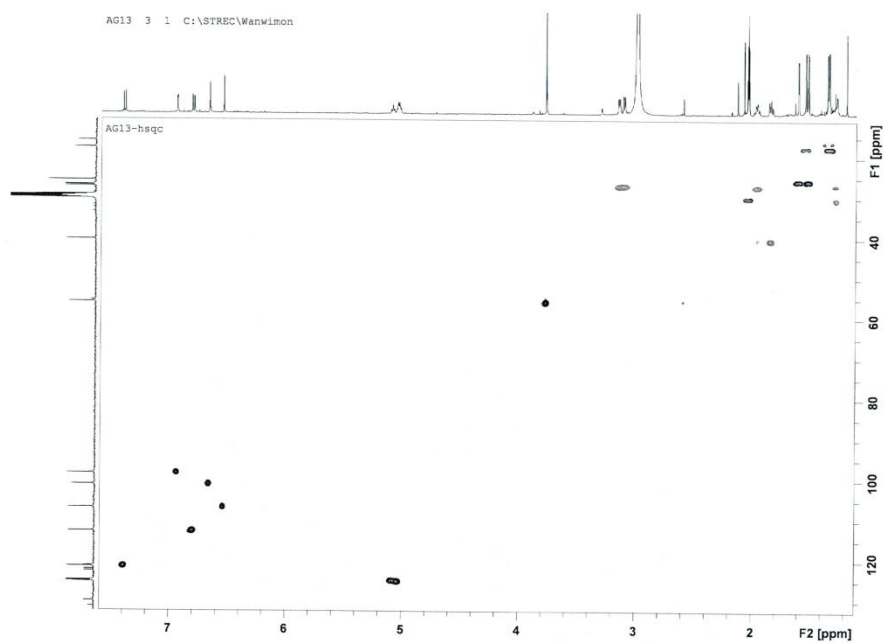


Figure S3. HSQC spectrum of **1** in acetone- $d_6$

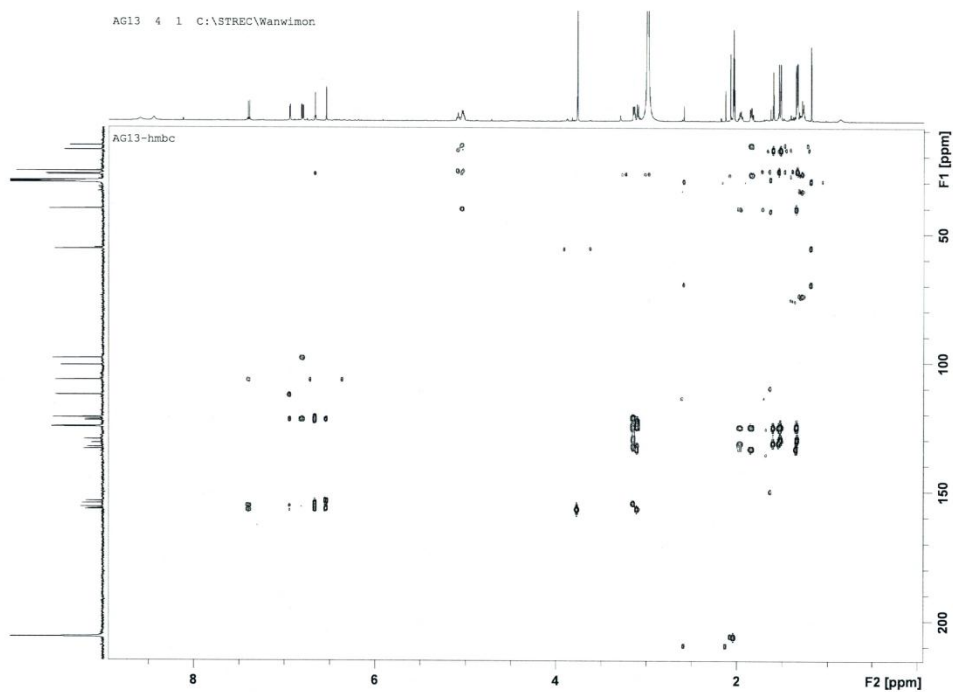


Figure S4. HMBC spectrum of **1** in acetone- $d_6$

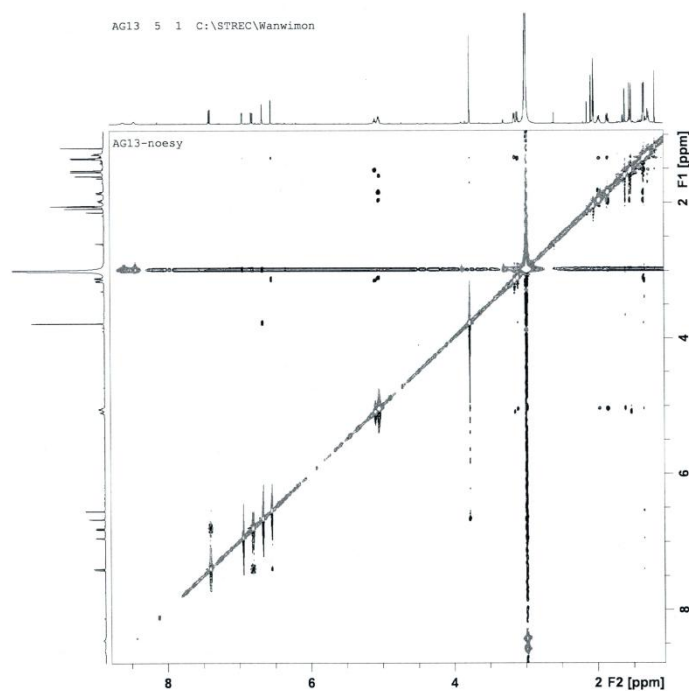


Figure S5. NOESY spectrum of **1** in acetone- $d_6$

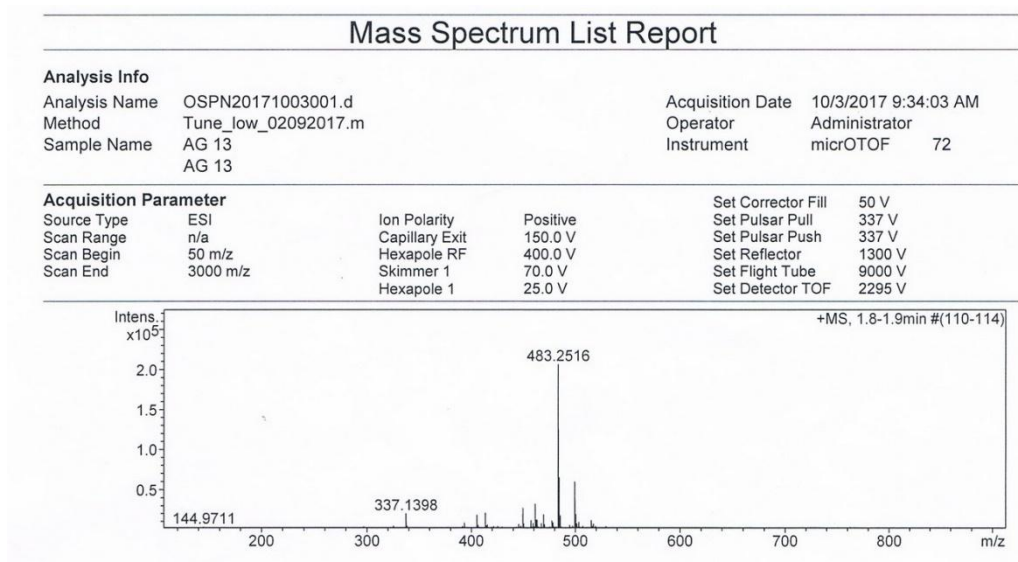


Figure S6. HRESIMS spectrum of **1**

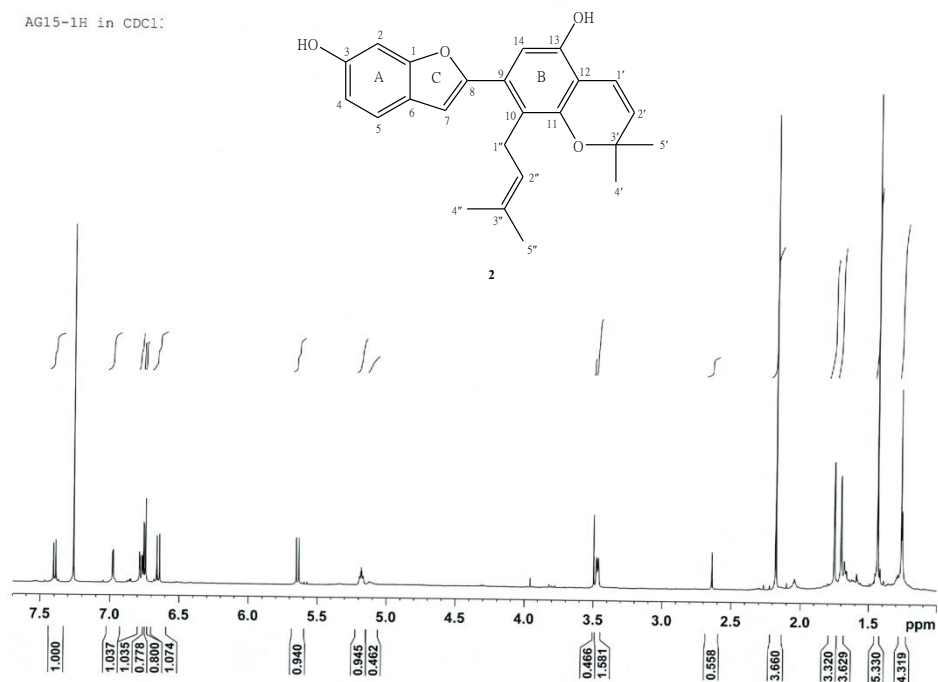


Figure S7. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of **2** (500 MHz) in CDCl<sub>3</sub>

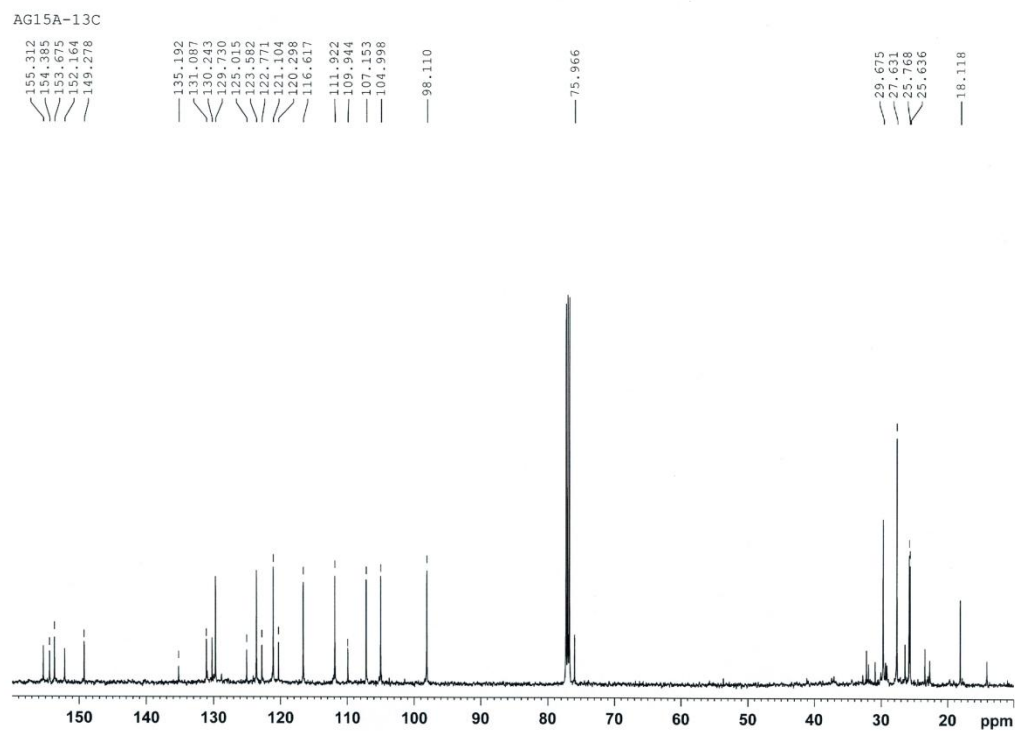


Figure S8. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of **2** (125 MHz) in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



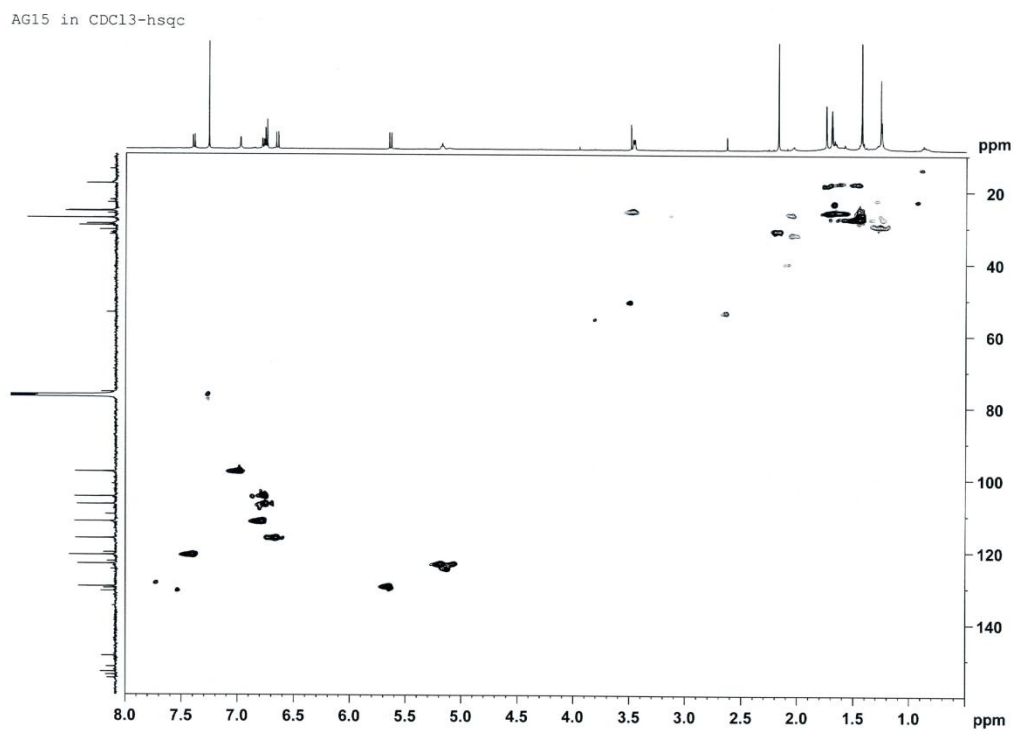


Figure S9. HSQC spectrum of **2** in CDCl<sub>3</sub>

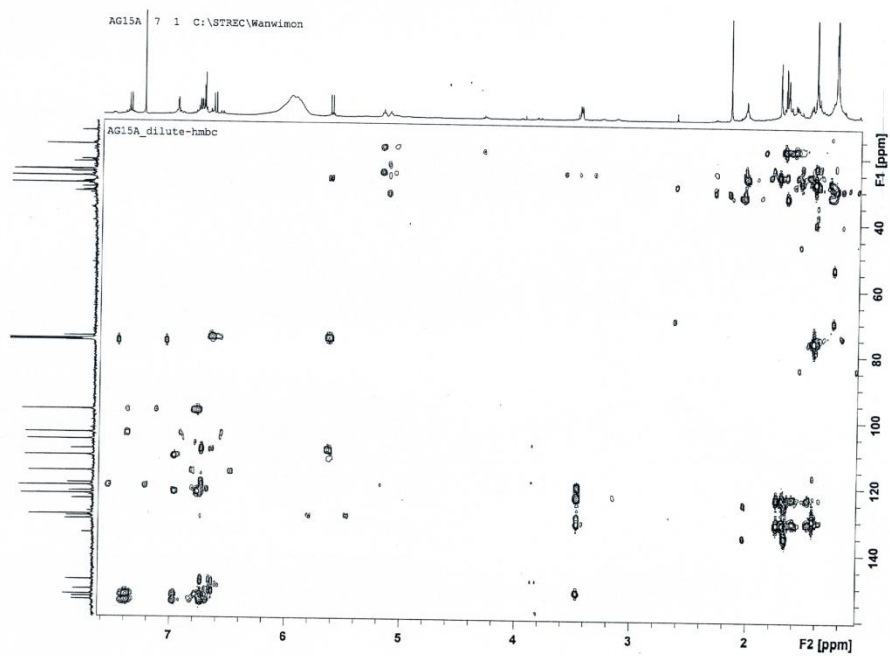


Figure S10. HMBC spectrum of **2** in CDCl<sub>3</sub>

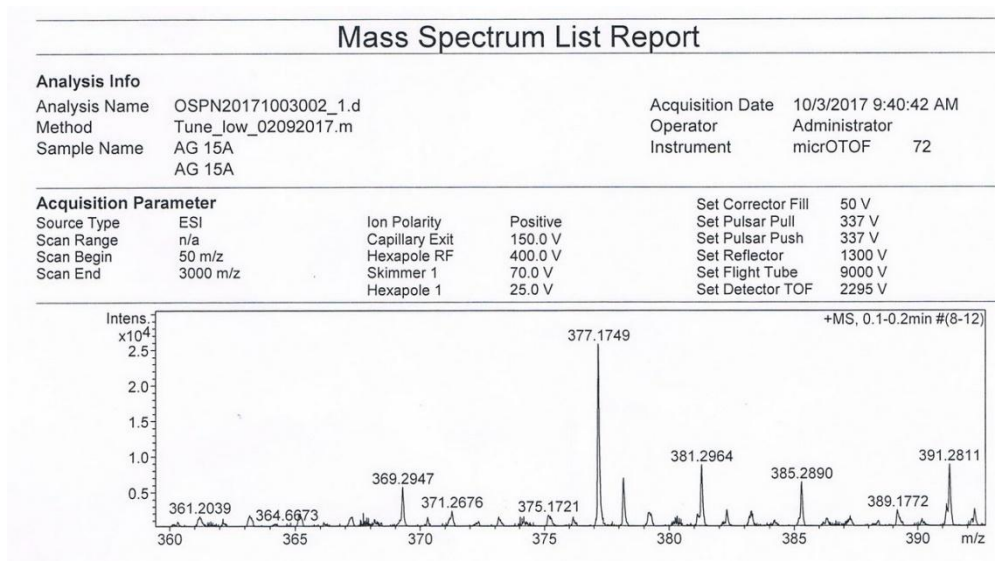


Figure S11. HRESIMS spectrum of **2**

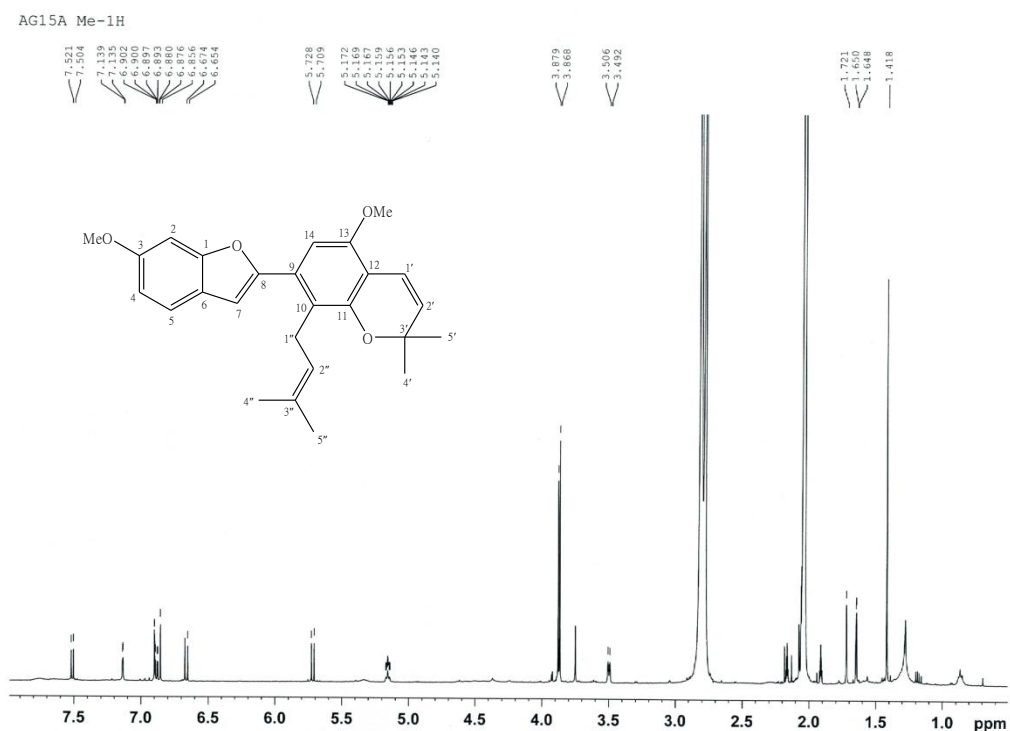


Figure S12.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of **2a** (500 MHz) in acetone- $d_6$

AG15A Me-noesy

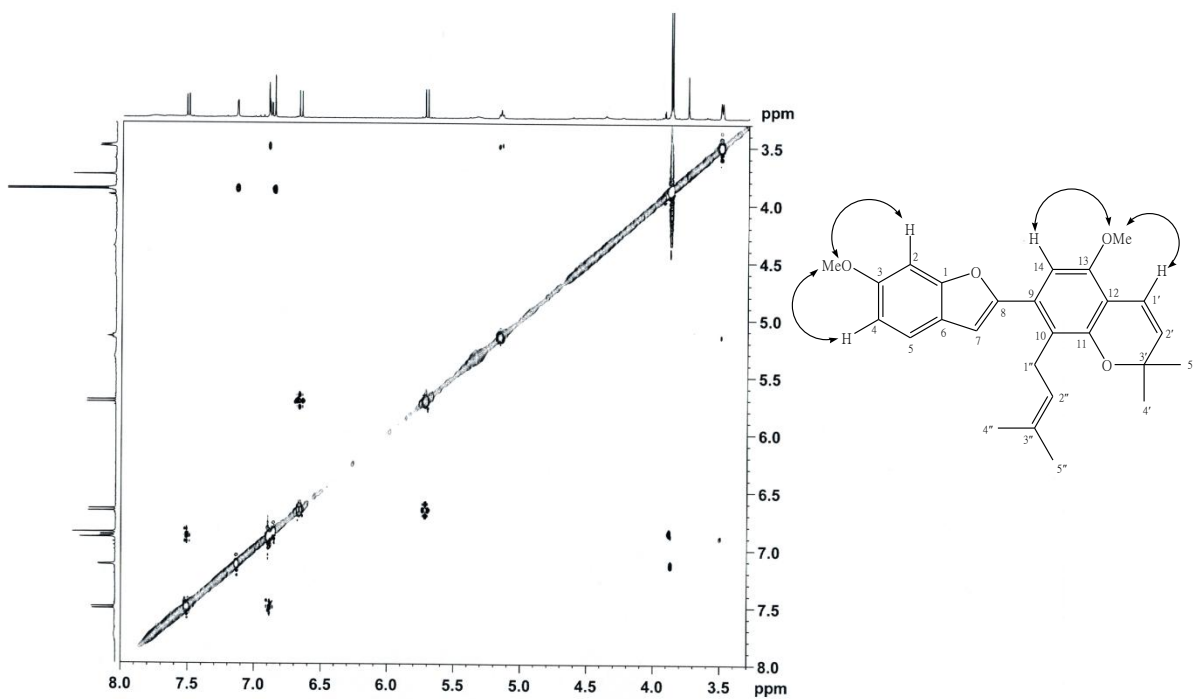


Figure S13. NOESY spectrum of **2a** in acetone- $d_6$

AG15A Me-noesy

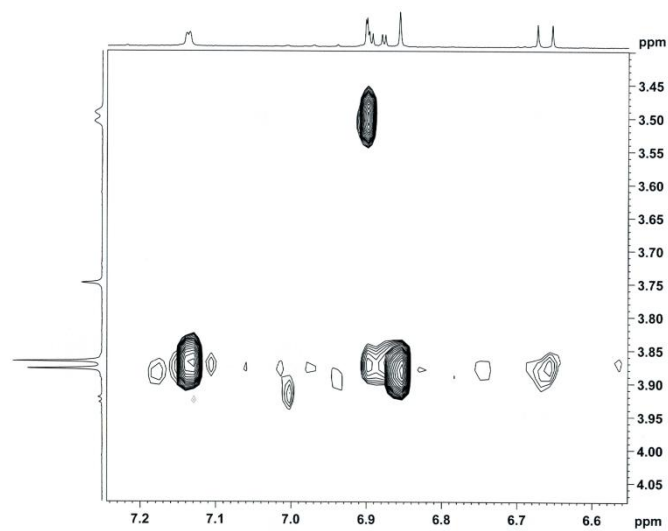


Figure S14. NOESY spectrum (expanded) of **2a** in acetone- $d_6$

## Mass Spectrum List Report

### Analysis Info

Analysis Name OSPN20171003003.d  
Method Tune\_low\_02092017.m  
Sample Name AG 15A\_MC  
AG 15A-MC

Acquisition Date 10/3/2017 9:42:48 AM  
Operator Administrator  
Instrument micrOTOF 72

### Acquisition Parameter

Source Type	ESI	Ion Polarity	Positive
Scan Range	n/a	Capillary Exit	150.0 V
Scan Begin	50 m/z	Hexapole RF	400.0 V
Scan End	3000 m/z	Skimmer 1	70.0 V
		Hexapole 1	25.0 V

Set Corrector Fill	50 V
Set Pulsar Pull	337 V
Set Pulsar Push	337 V
Set Reflector	1300 V
Set Flight Tube	9000 V
Set Detector TOF	2295 V

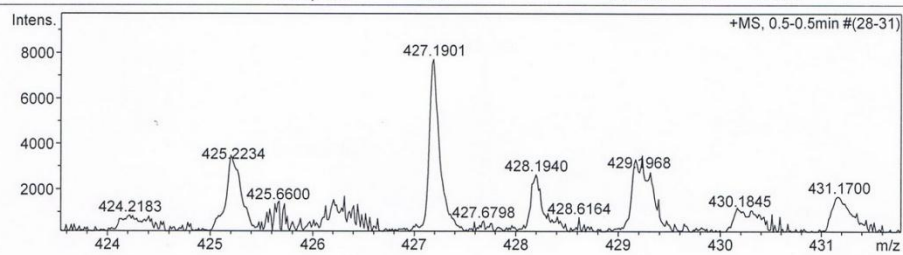


Figure S15. HRESIMS spectrum of **2a**