

## Supplementary material

### **Morindaquinone, a new bianthraquinone from *Morinda coreia* roots**

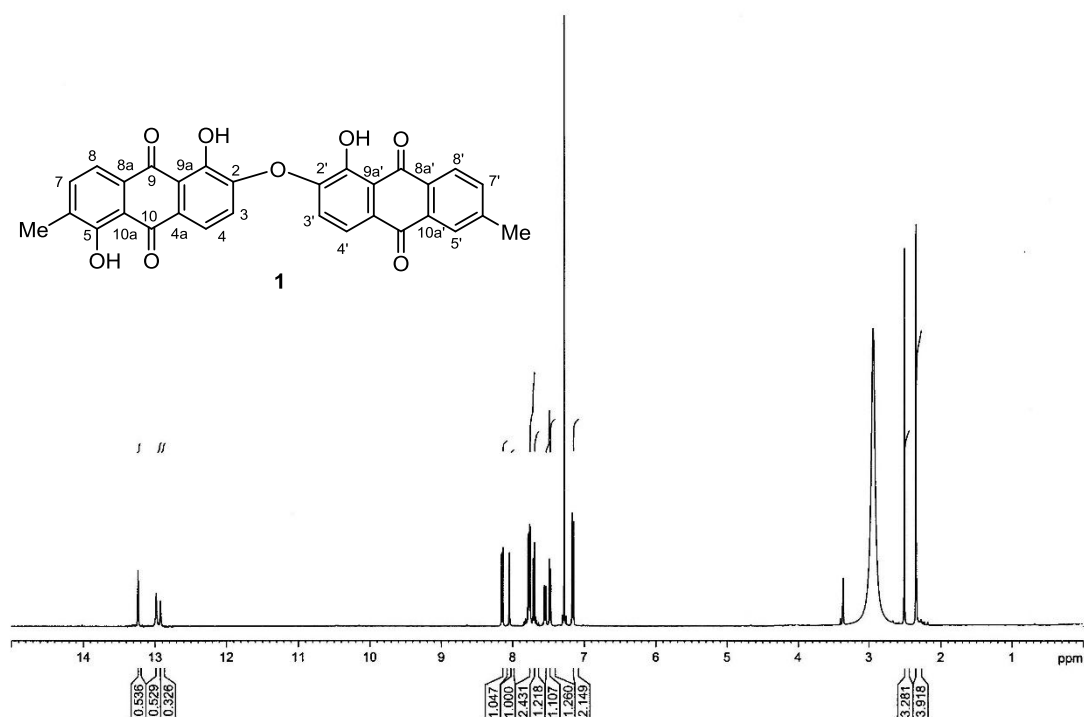
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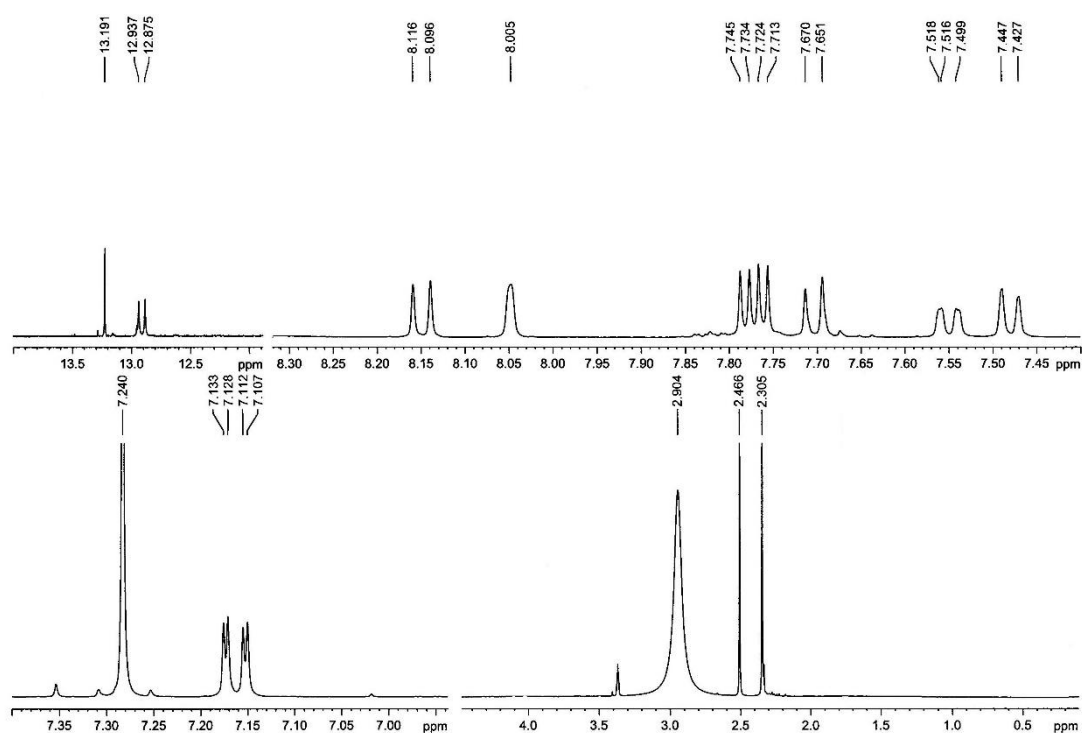
#### ABSTRACT

Phytochemical investigation of the roots of *Morinda coreia* led to the isolation of one new bianthraquinone, morindaquinone (**1**), together with 12 known compounds, soranjidiol (**2**), rubiadin-1-methyl ether (**3**), 2-methoxy-1,3,6-trihydroxyanthraquinone (**4**), 1-hydroxy-2-methylanthraquinone (**5**), tectoquinone (**6**), nordamnacanthal (**7**), damnacanthal (**8**), 2-formylanthraquinone (**9**), 3-hydroxy-2-hydroxymethylanthraquinone (**10**), lucidin- $\omega$ -methyl ether (**11**), scopoletin (**12**) and (+)-mellein (**13**). The structures of these compounds were determined on the basis of extensive spectroscopic analyses, as well as by comparison with literature reports. Compound **1** was the first example of bianthraquinone found in the genus *Morinda*, whereas compound **13** was firstly isolated from this genus. Among them, compounds **2**, **7**, **8** and **10** exhibited moderate to weak cytotoxicity against human cervical (HeLa), human colon (HT 29) and human breast (MCF-7) cell lines, while compounds **6** and **9–11** showed weak anti-acetylcholinesterase activity.

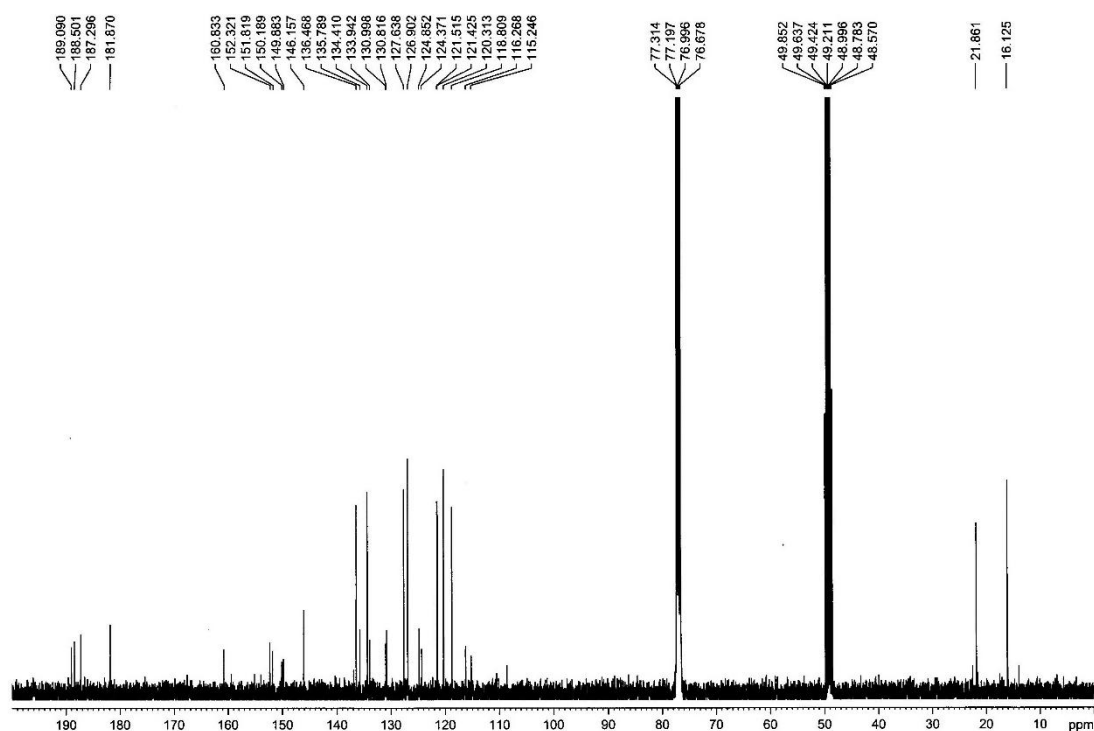
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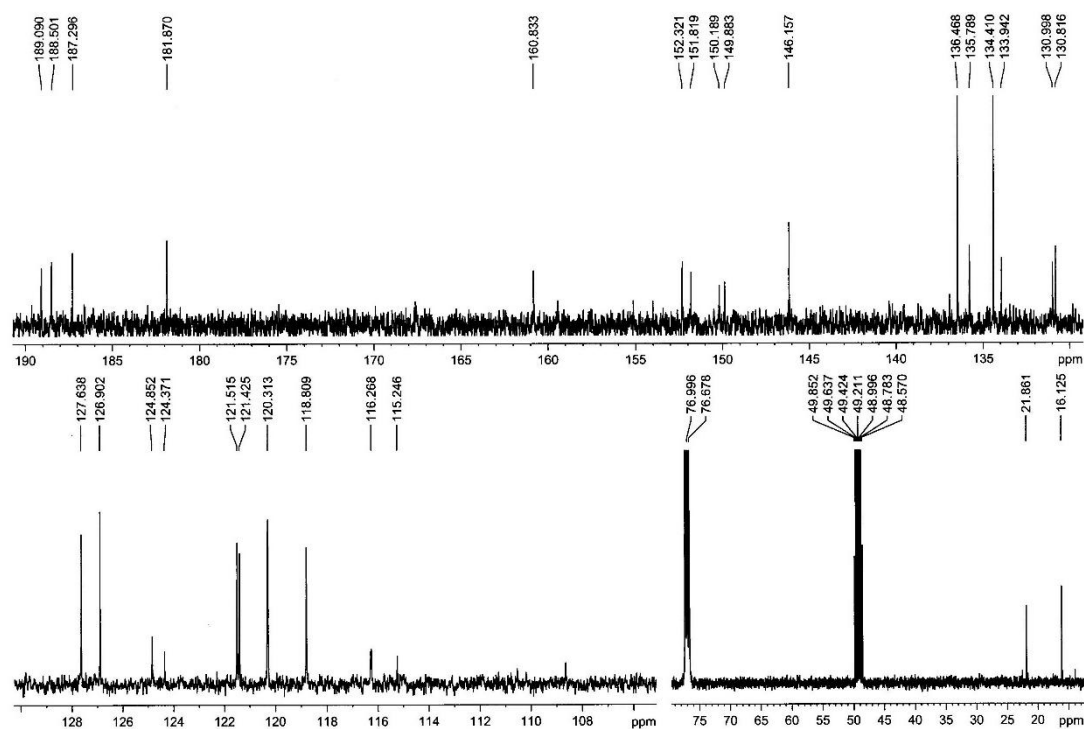
**Figure S1.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of morindaquinone (**1**) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ +1 drop of  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$



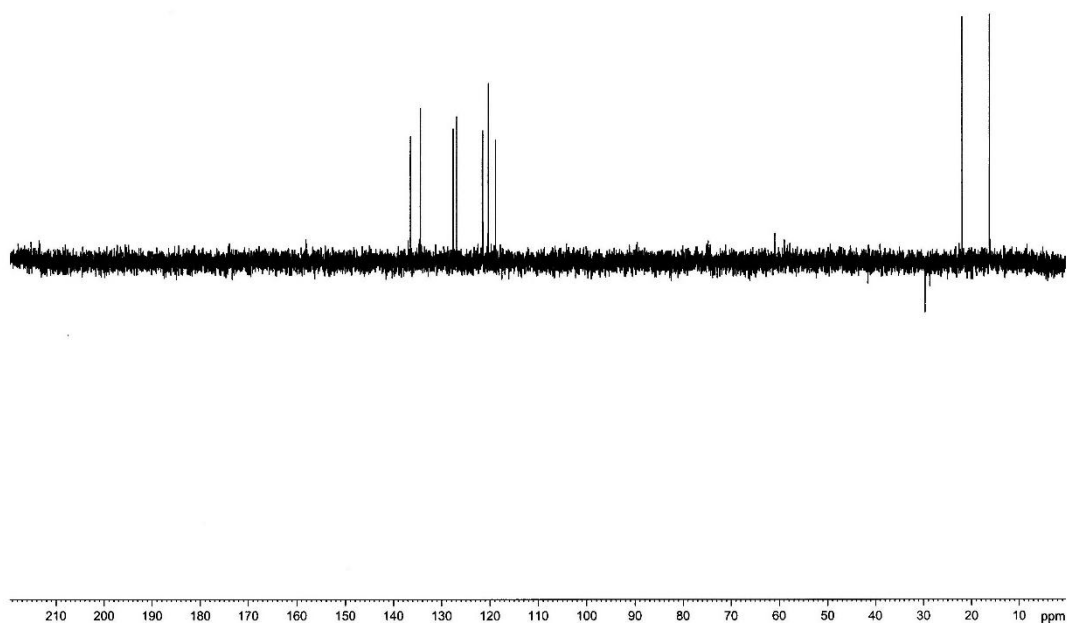
**Figure S2.** Expansion of  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of morindaquinone (**1**) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ +1 drop of  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$



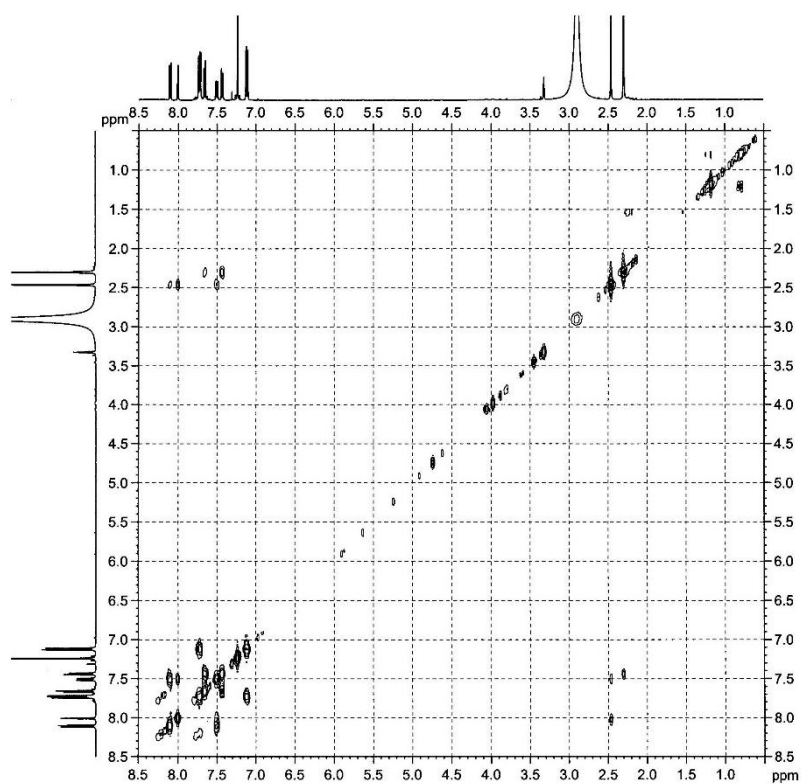
**Figure S3.** <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of morindaquinone (1) in CDCl<sub>3</sub>+1 drop of CD<sub>3</sub>OD



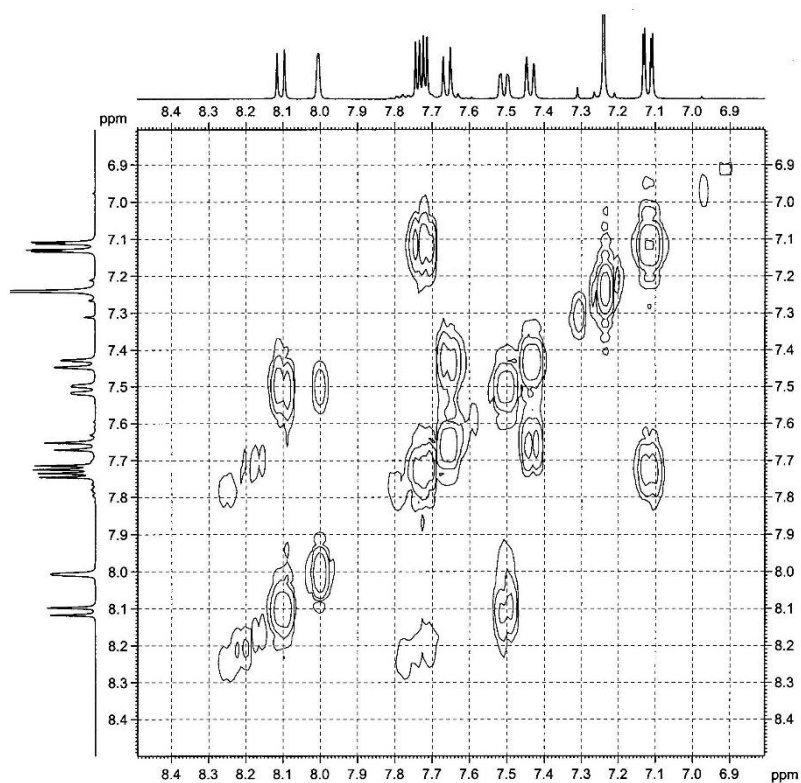
**Figure S4.** Expansion of <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of morindaquinone (1) in CDCl<sub>3</sub>+1 drop of CD<sub>3</sub>OD



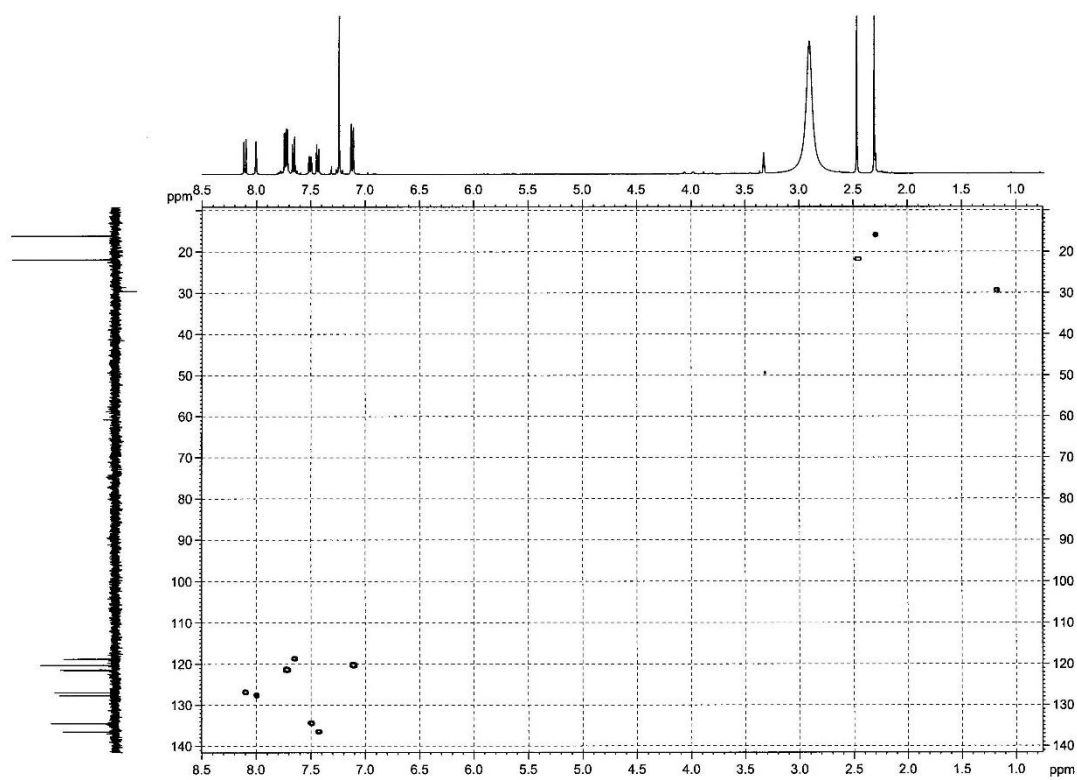
**Figure S5.** DEPT135 spectrum of morindaquinone (**1**) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ +1 drop of  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$



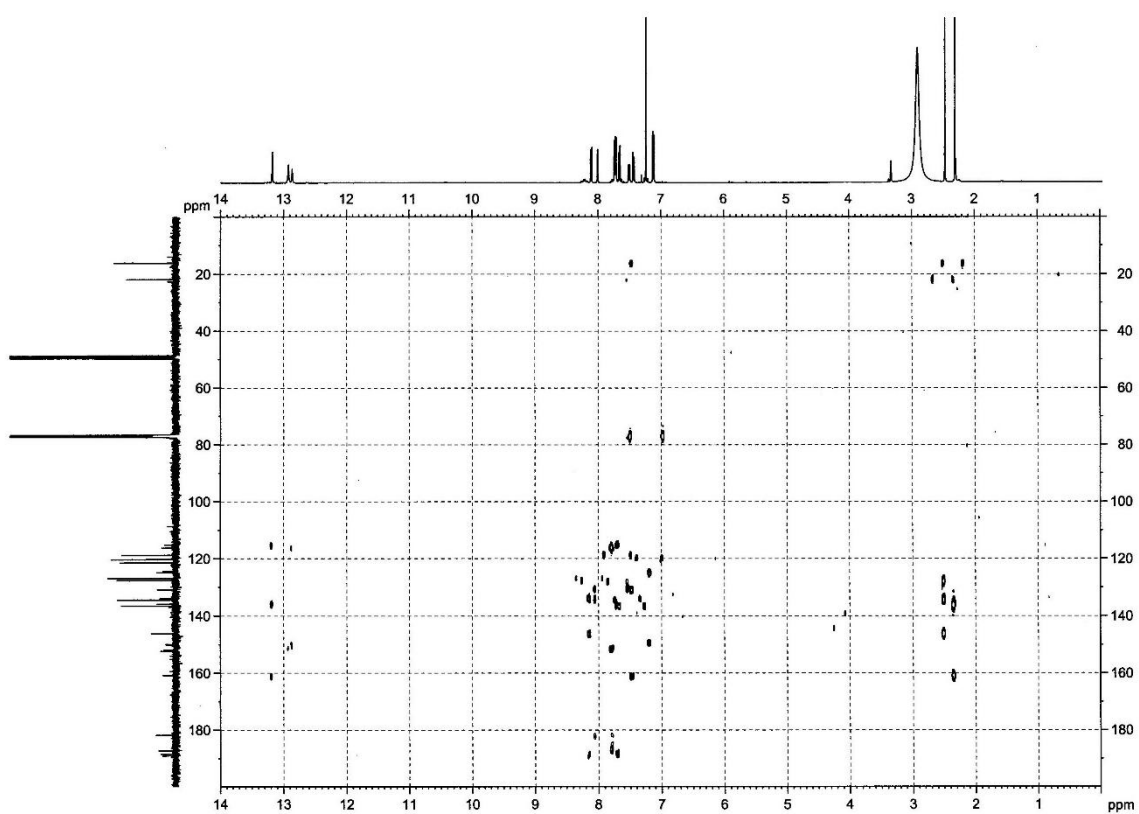
**Figure S6.**  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^1\text{H}$ -COSY spectrum of morindaquinone (**1**) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ +1 drop of  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$



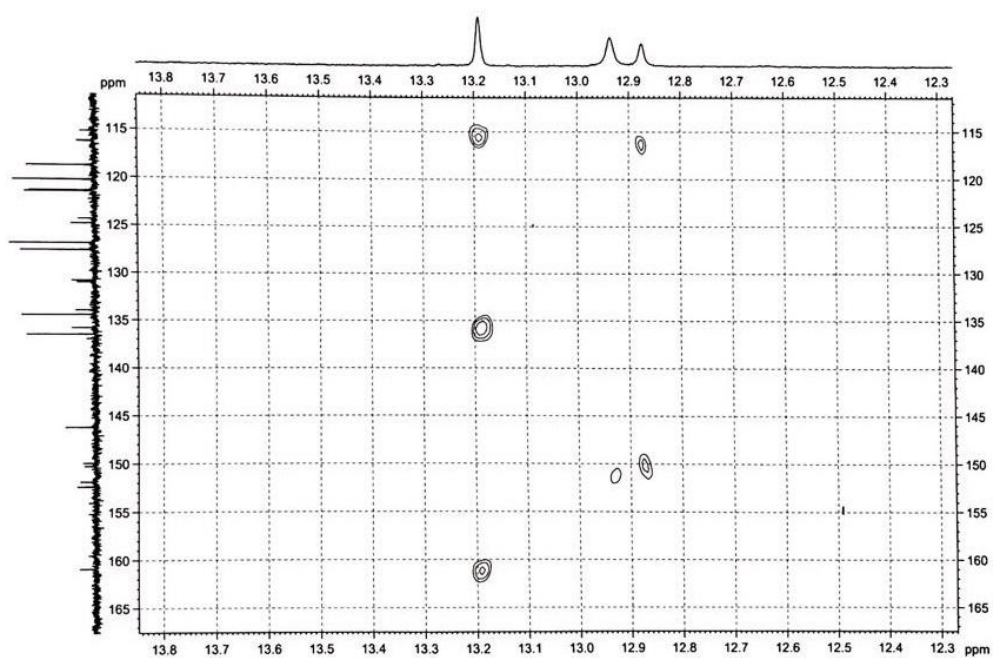
**Figure S7.** Expansion of  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^1\text{H}$ -COSY spectrum of morindaquinone (**1**) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ +1 drop of  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$



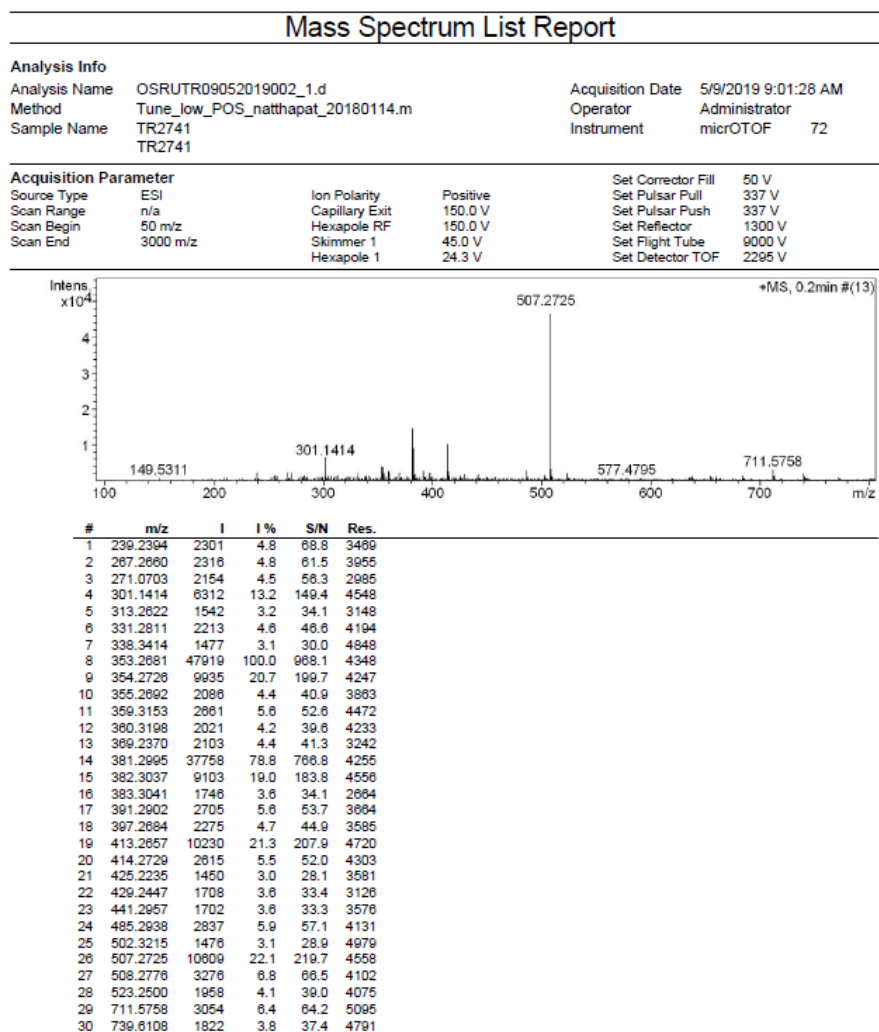
**Figure S8.** HSQC spectrum of morindaquinone (**1**) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ +1 drop of  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$



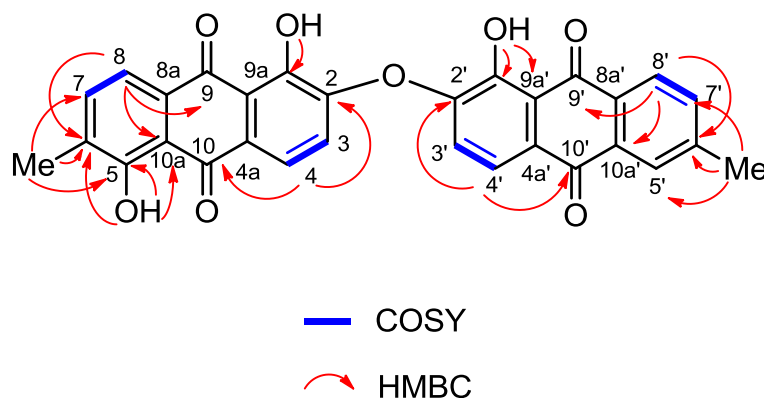
**Figure S9.** HMBC spectrum of morindaquinone (**1**) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ +1 drop of  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$



**Figure S10.** Expansion of HMBC spectrum of morindaquinone (**1**) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ +1 drop of  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$



**Figure S11.** HR-ESI-MS spectrum of morindaquinone (**1**)



**Figure S12.** The key COSY and HMBC correlations for morindaquinone (**1**)



**Table S1.** Anti-acetylcholinesterase and cytotoxic activities of isolated compounds from *M. coreia*.

Compound	Anti-acetylcholinesterase Activity IC <sub>50</sub> (μM)	Cytotoxicity (IC <sub>50</sub> , μM)		
		HeLa <sup>c</sup>	HT 29 <sup>d</sup>	MCF-7 <sup>e</sup>
<b>1</b>	Inactive <sup>b</sup>	Inactive <sup>f</sup>	Inactive <sup>f</sup>	Inactive <sup>f</sup>
<b>2</b>	Inactive <sup>b</sup>	35.40	40.92	25.96
<b>4</b>	Inactive <sup>b</sup>	Inactive <sup>f</sup>	Inactive <sup>f</sup>	Inactive <sup>f</sup>
<b>6</b>	205.46 ± 1.72	-	-	-
<b>7</b>	Inactive <sup>b</sup>	25.78	21.17	35.67
<b>8</b>	Inactive <sup>b</sup>	30.56	37.01	40.63
<b>9</b>	216.00 ± 4.13	-	-	-
<b>10</b>	195.11 ± 3.34	7.89	56.74	10.88
<b>11</b>	304.90 ± 7.02	Inactive <sup>f</sup>	Inactive <sup>f</sup>	Inactive <sup>f</sup>
<b>12</b>	-	Inactive <sup>f</sup>	Inactive <sup>f</sup>	Inactive <sup>f</sup>
Galanthamine <sup>a</sup>	1.01 ± 0.09	-	-	-
Doxorubicin <sup>a</sup>	-	0.68	1.65	0.31

<sup>a</sup>Reference drug

<sup>b</sup>Inactive at 0.1 mg/ml

<sup>c</sup>Human cervical cancer cells

<sup>d</sup>Human colon cancer cells

<sup>e</sup>Human breast cancer cells

<sup>f</sup>Inactive at 50 μg/ml