Supporting Information

for

Sesquiterpene glycosides from *Cosmospora joca* (Samuels) Rossman & Samuels 89041201

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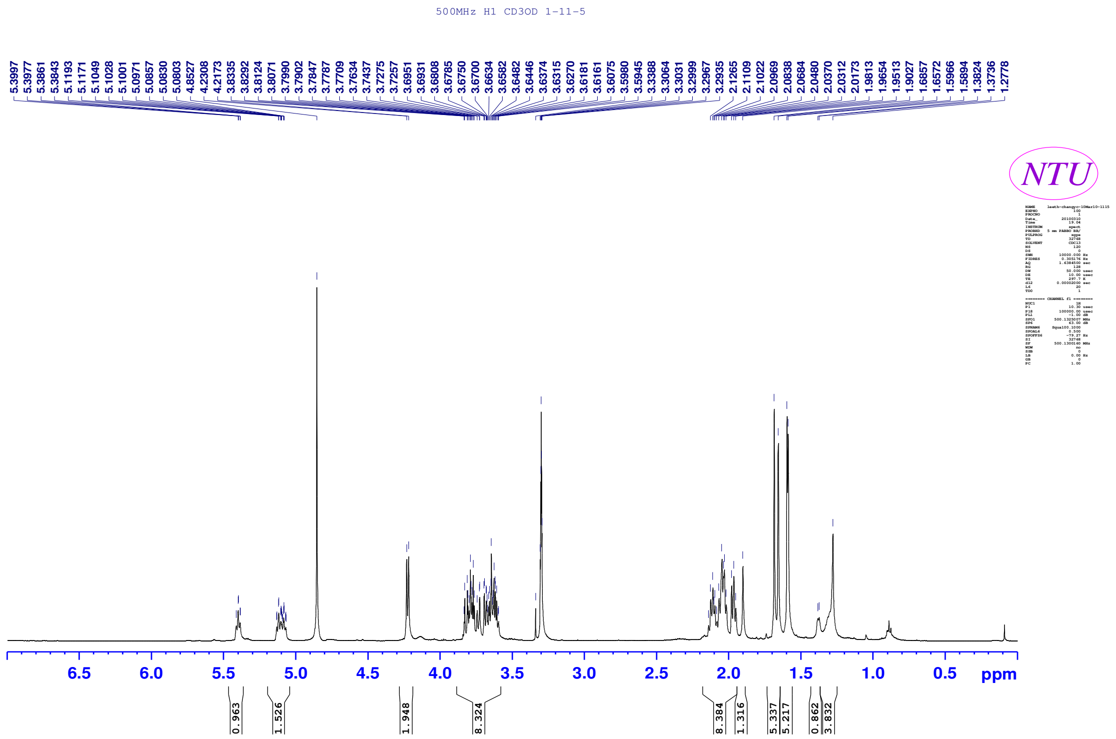

Figure S1. ^{1}H NMR (500 MHz, MeOH-d_4) of **1**.

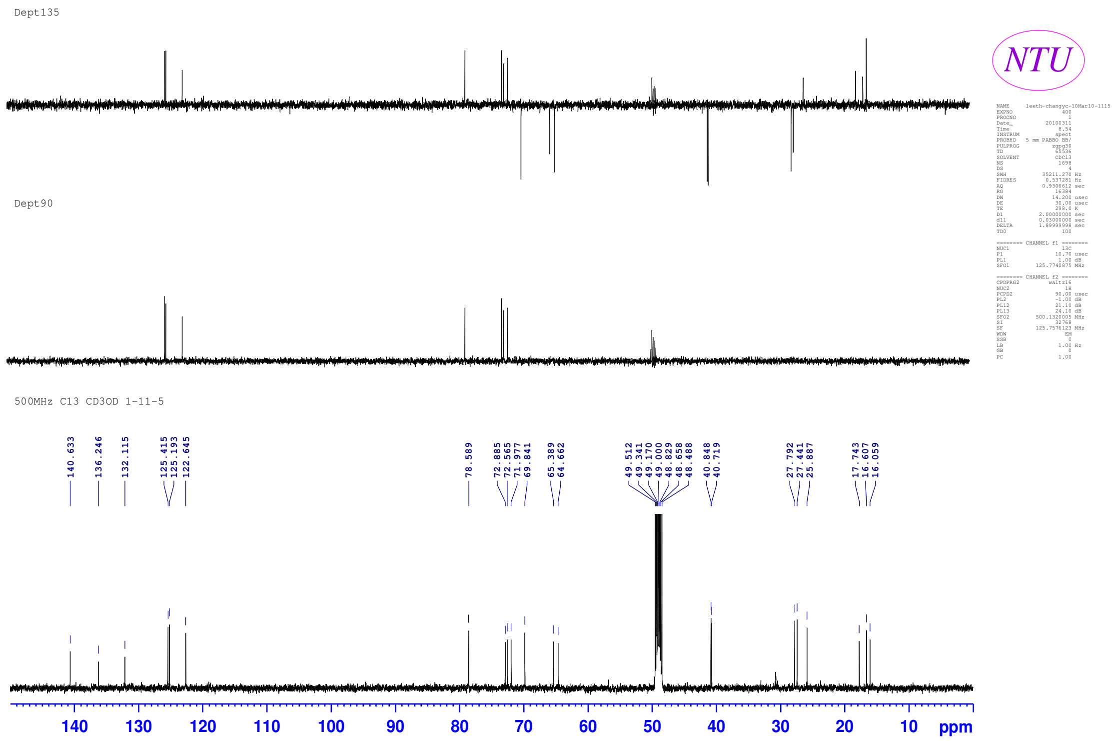

Figure S2. ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, MeOH-d_4) of **1**.

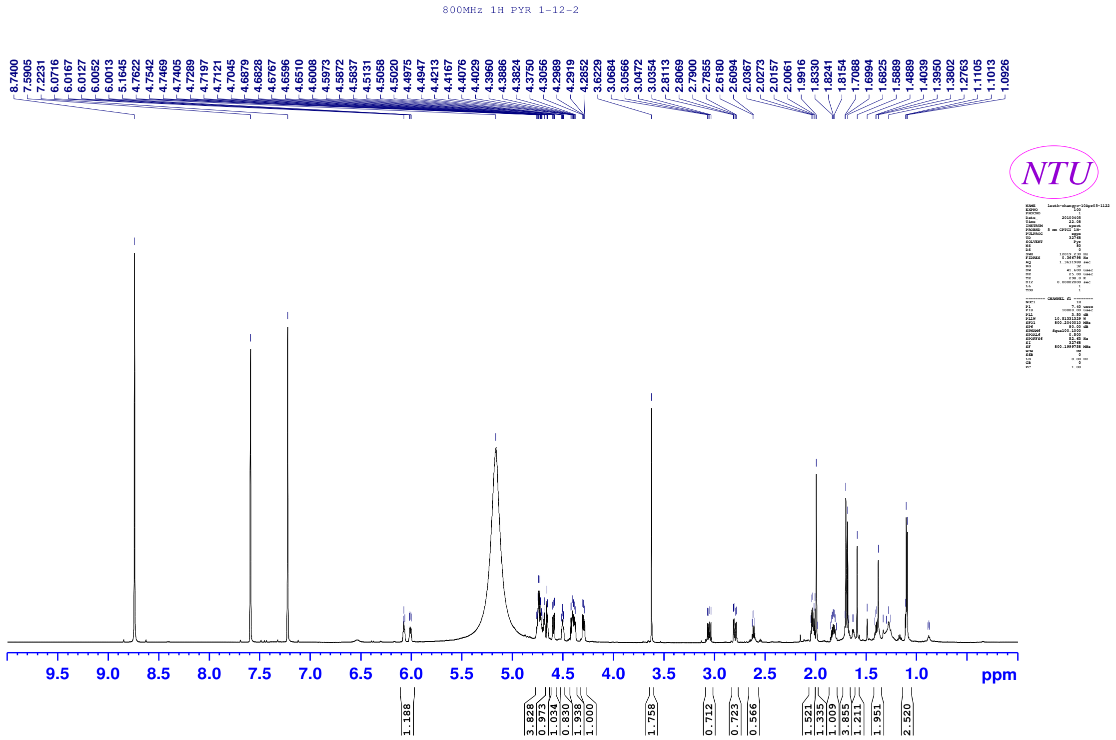

Figure S3. ^{1}H NMR (800 MHz, pyridine-d_5) of **2**.

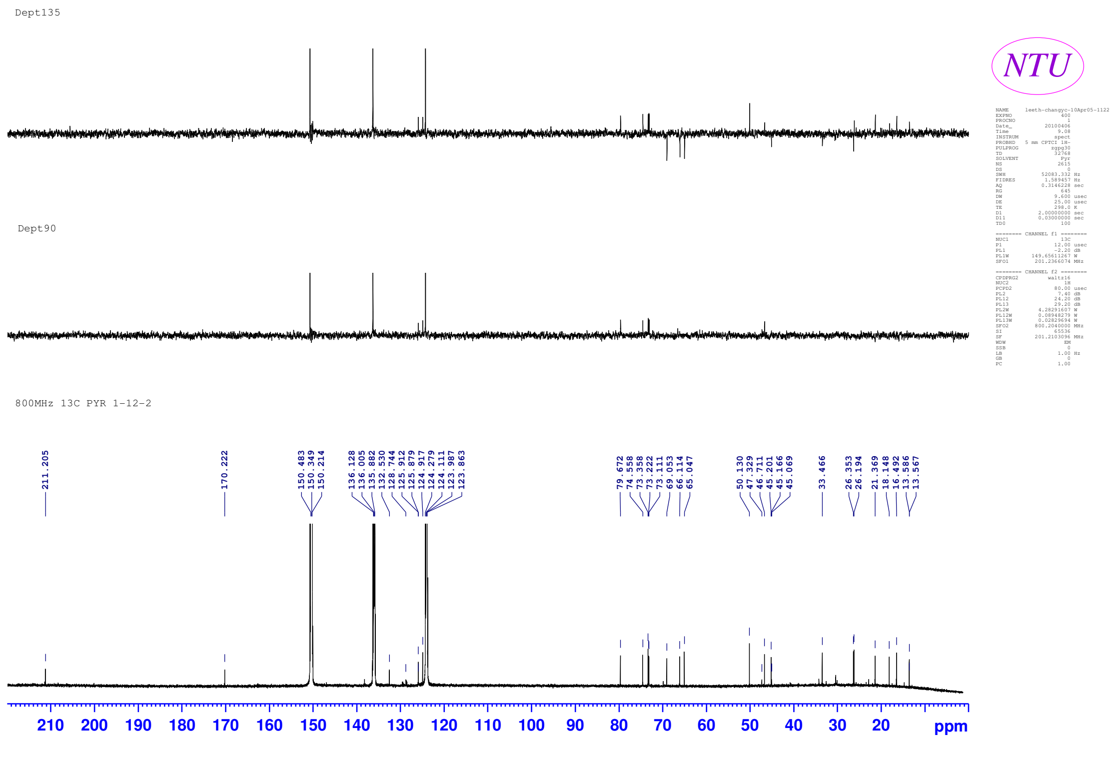

Figure S4. ^{13}C NMR (200 MHz, pyridine-d_5) of **2**.

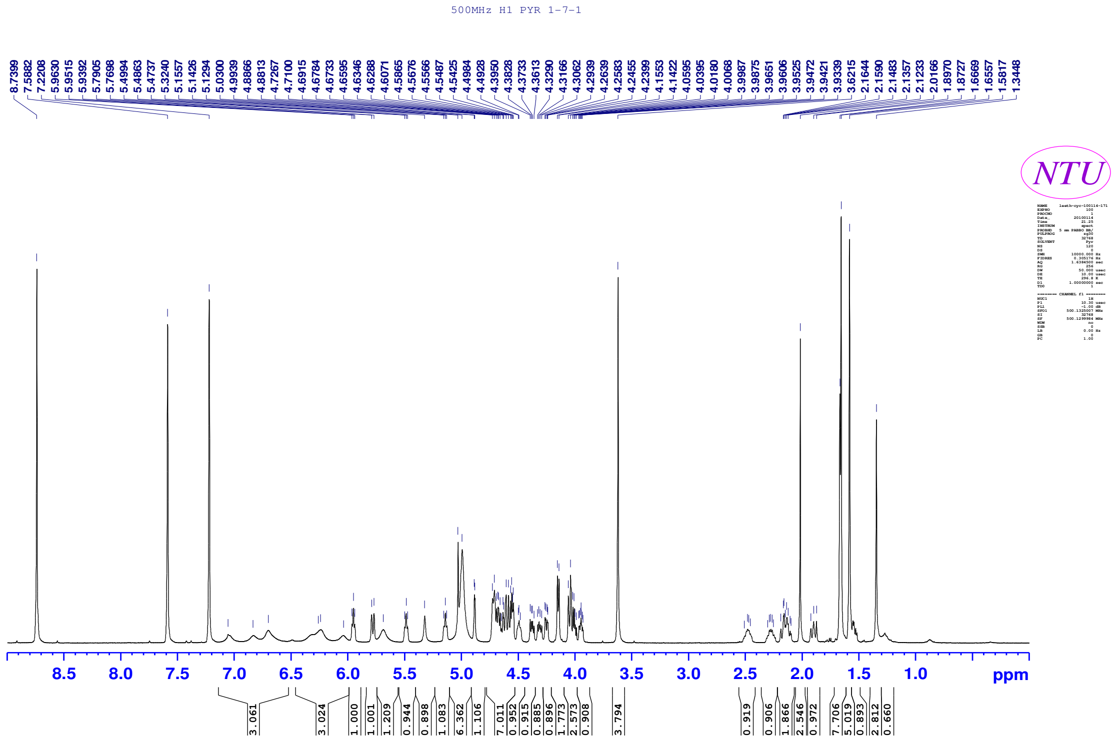

Figure S5. ^{1}H NMR (500 MHz, pyridine-d_5) of **3**.

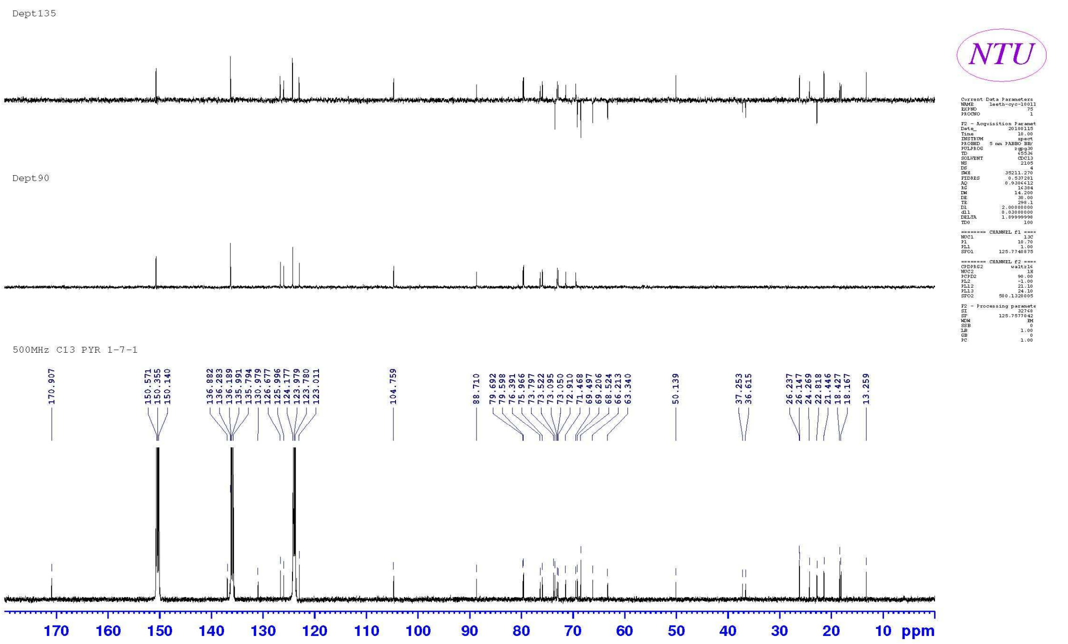

Figure S6. ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, pyridine-d_5) of **3**.

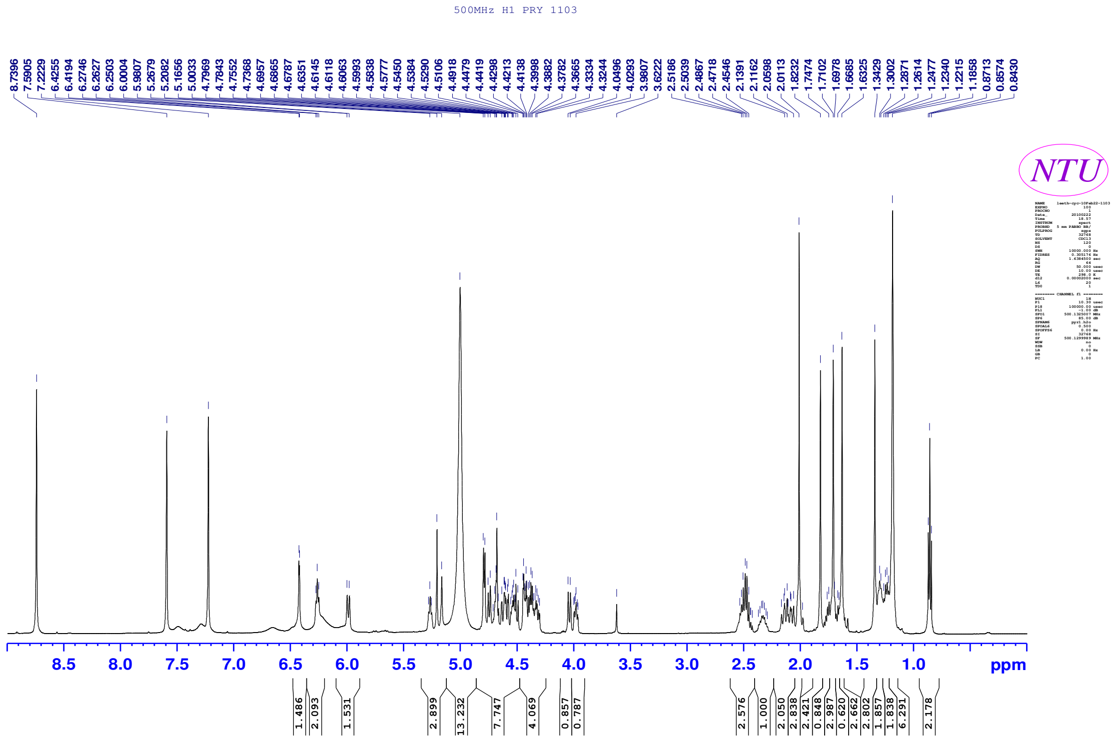

Figure S7. [1]H NMR (500 MHz, pyridine-d_5) of **4**.

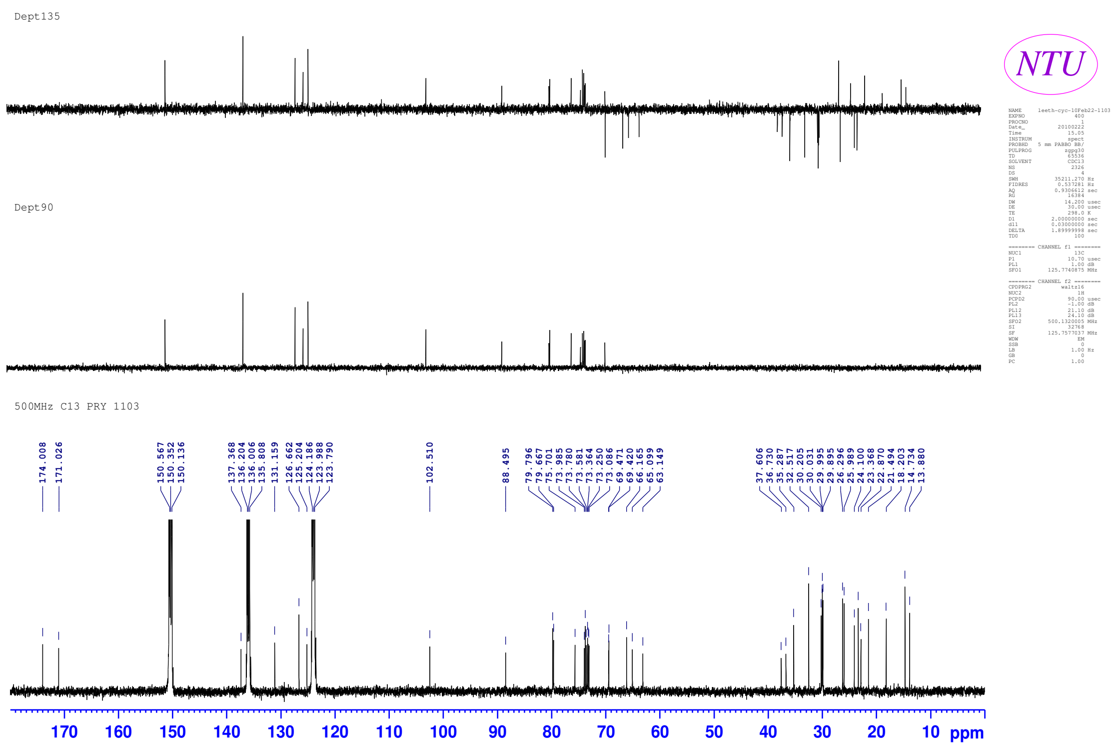

Figure S8. [13]C NMR (125 MHz, pyridine-d_5) of **4**.

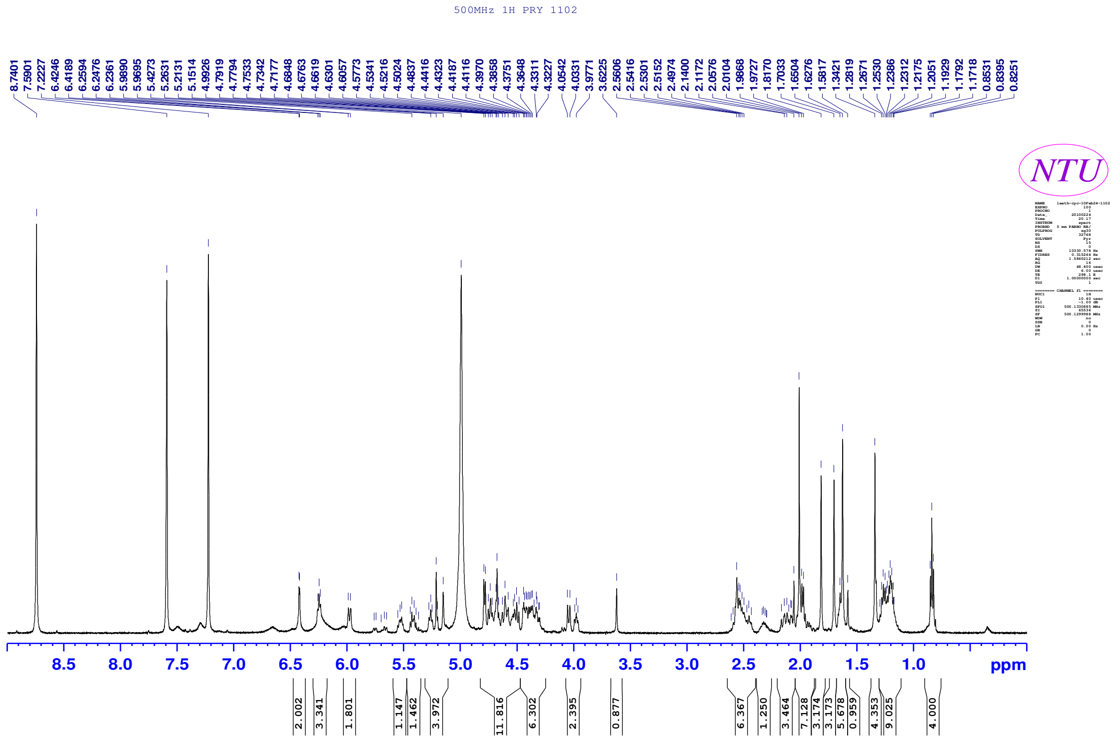

Figure S9. ^{1}H NMR (500 MHz, pyridine-d_5) of **5**.

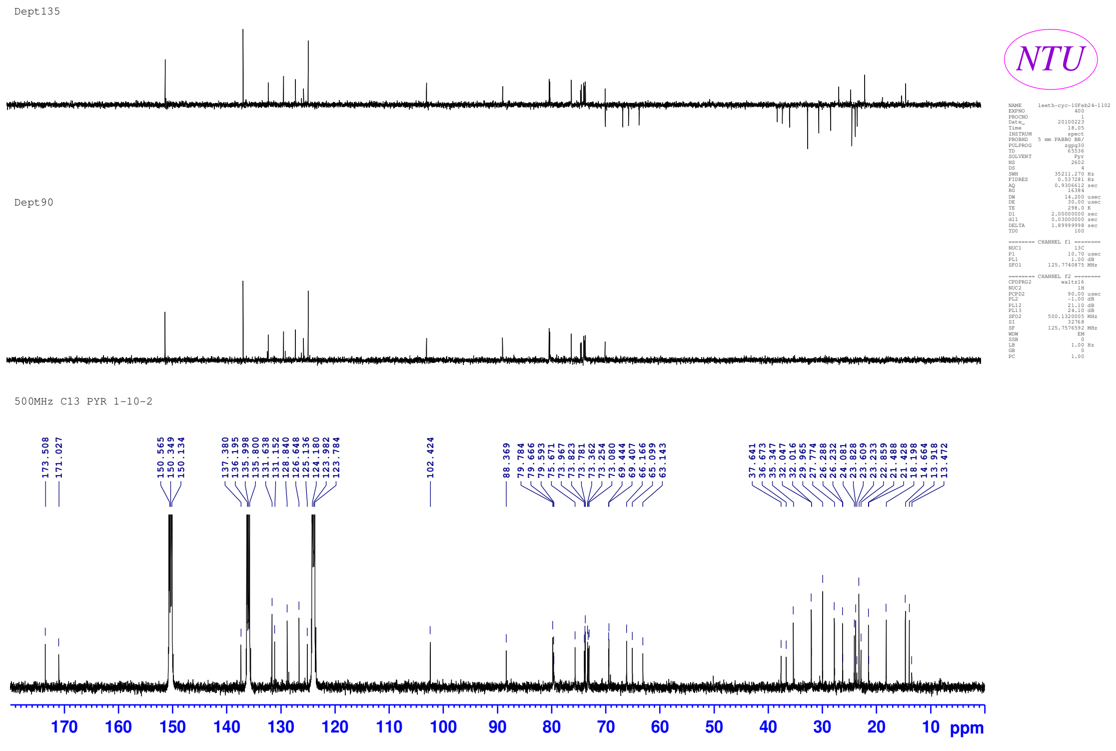

Figure S10. ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, pyridine-d_5) of **5**.

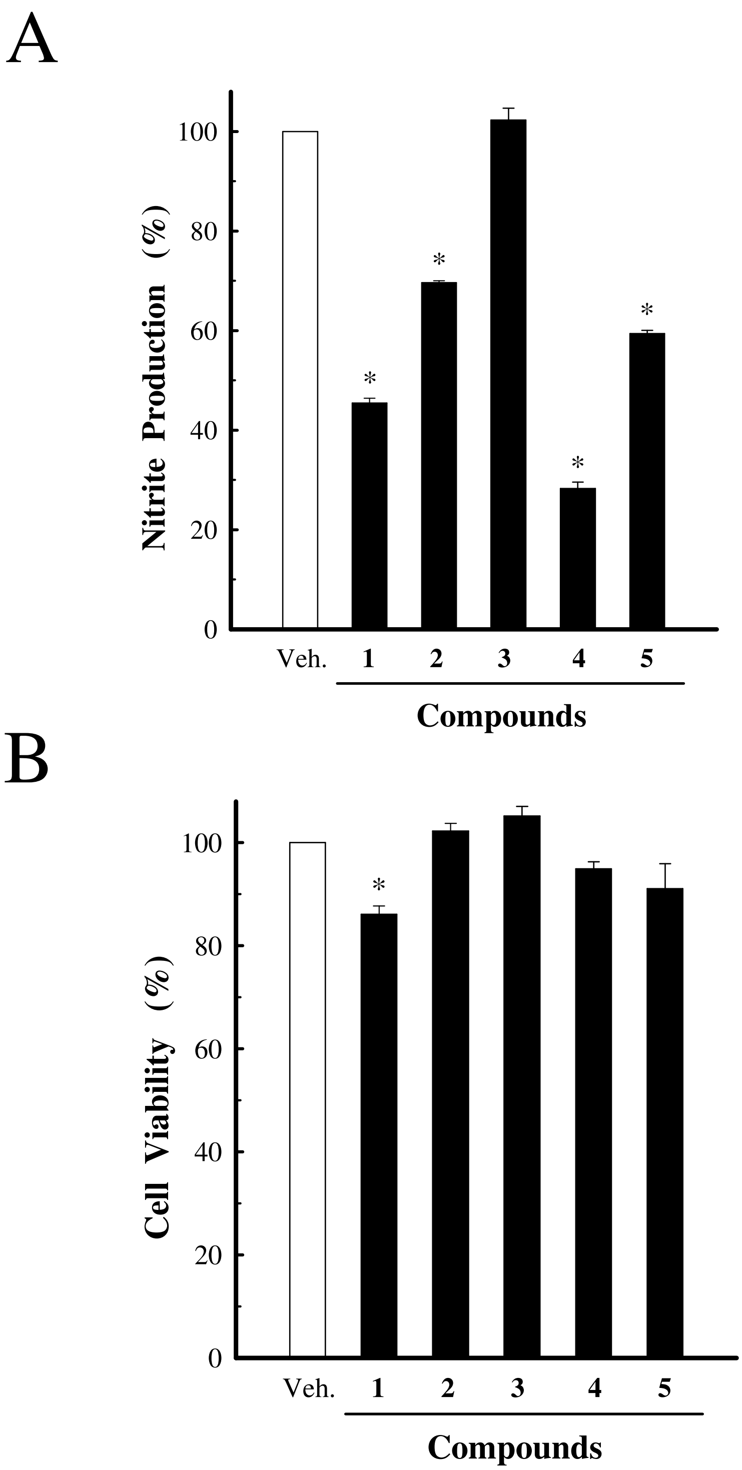

Figure S11. The effects of **1–5** on nitrite production (A) and cell viability (B) in LPS-activated RAW 264.7 cells. Vehicle presenting 100% is equal to 36.5 ± 0.2 μM of nitrite produced in the medium per well. *n* = 6 in each group, * $P < 0.05$ when compared with vehicle-treated cells.

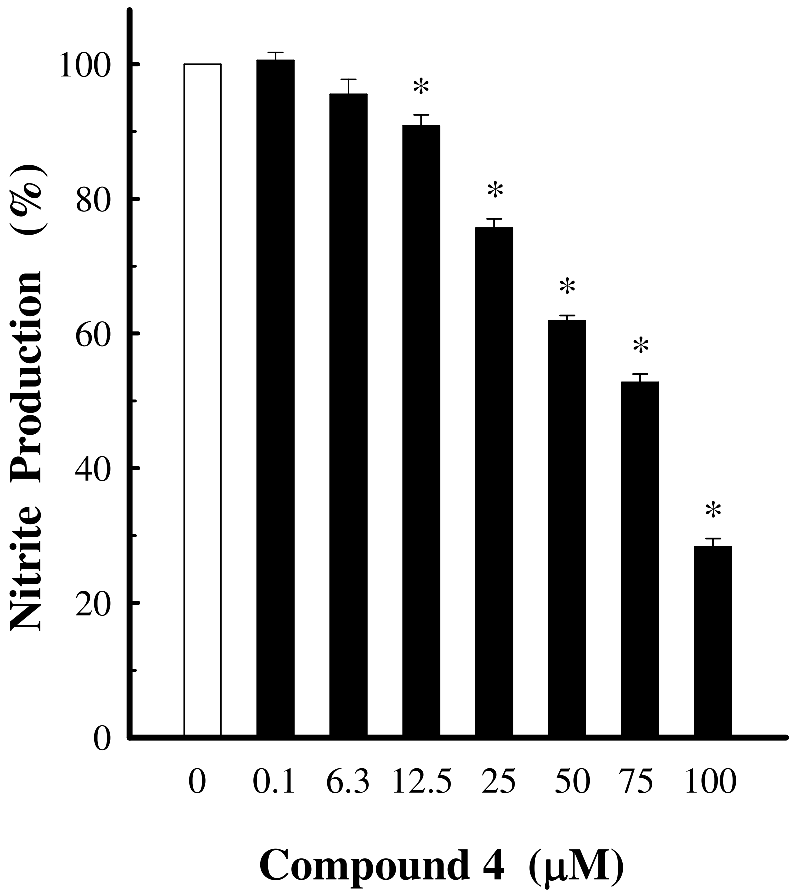

Figure S12. The effects of **4** on NO production in LPS-activated cells. Vehicle presenting 100% is equal to 35.5 ± 0.1 μM of nitrite produced in the medium per well. $n = 6$ in each group. * $P < 0.05$ when compared with vehicle-treated cells.

The inhibitory effects were compared with those of the reference compounds, aminoguanidine, a selective iNOS inhibitor, and N^{ω}-nitro-L-arginine (L-NNA), a non-selective NOS inhibitor. Under the same conditions, aminoguanidine exhibited an E_{max} of 83.48 ± 0.52 % and an IC_{50} of 24.78 ± 0.55 μM, respectively. L-NNA revealed an E_{max} of 45.66 ± 0.82 % and an IC_{50} of 150.18 ± 12.23 μM, respectively, similar to our previous report.