

[1-8-N α C]-Zanriorb A1, a Proapoptotic Orbitide from Leaves of *Zanthoxylum riedelianum*

Pâmela J. dos S. Beirigo,[†] Heron F. V. Torquato,[‡] Carlos H. C. dos Santos,[§] Mário G. de Carvalho,[§] Rosane N. Castro,[§] Edgar J. Paredes-Gamero,[‡] Paulo T. de Sousa Jr.,[†] Marcos J. Jacinto,[†] and Virgínia C. da Silva^{*,†}

[†]Departamento de Química, Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso, Cuiabá, MT 78060-900, Brazil

[‡]Departamento de Bioquímica, Universidade Federal de São Paulo, São Paulo, SP 04039-032, Brazil

[§]Departamento de Química, Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro, Seropédica, RJ 23890-000, Brazil

*(V. C. Silva) Tel/Fax: 0055-65-3615-8767. E-mail: vcsvirginia@gmail.com

List of Figures

Figure S1. ^1H NMR spectrum of [1-8- $\text{N}\alpha\text{C}$]-zanriorb A1 (500 MHz in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$).

Figure S2. DEPTQ NMR spectrum of [1-8- $\text{N}\alpha\text{C}$]-zanriorb A1 (125 MHz in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$).

Figure S3. HSQC spectrum of [1-8- $\text{N}\alpha\text{C}$]-zanriorb A1 (500 MHz in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$)

Figure S4. COSY spectrum of [1-8- $\text{N}\alpha\text{C}$]-zanriorb A1 (500 MHz in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$).

Figure S5. NOEDIFF experiments for [1-8- $\text{N}\alpha\text{C}$]-zanriorb A1 (500 MHz in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$).

Figure S6. NOESY spectrum of [1-8- $\text{N}\alpha\text{C}$]-zanriorb A1 (500 MHz in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$).

Figure S7. HMBC spectrum of [1-8- $\text{N}\alpha\text{C}$]-zanriorb (**1**) (500 MHz in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$).

Figure S8. MS/MS mass spectrum of [1-8- $\text{N}\alpha\text{C}$]-zanriorb A1 (**1**).

Figure S9. [1-8 $\text{N}\alpha\text{C}$]-Zanriorb A1 (**1**) selectively induces cell death in the human T-cell leukemia cell line Jurkat. Cells were treated with **1** for 24 h, and then evaluated. Cell viability was determined using annexin-V and PI staining. (a) Cytotoxicity curves were determined for the Jurkat, Kasumi-1 and K562 cells lines and for PBMCs ($1 \times 10^5/\text{mL}$). Cells were incubated with different test compound concentrations. (b) Representative flow cytometry density plots of double labeling with annexin-V-FITC and PI. (c) Mean of populations by staining with annexin V-FITC and PI. (d/e) DNA content quantified using Hoechst 33342 in annexin- V^- and annexin- V^+ populations after treatment with **1**. Results represent the means \pm SEM of three independent experiments performed in triplicate.

Figure S10. ZVAD-FMK inhibits cell death induced by **1**. Cells were incubated initially for 1 h with ZVAD-FMK, a caspase inhibitor, and Nec-1, a necroptosis inhibitor and then the cells ($1 \times 10^5/\text{mL}$) were treated with **1** (218 nM) for 24 h. Cell viability was determined using annexin-V and PI staining. Results represent means \pm SEM of three independent experiments performed in triplicate. ANOVA followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison test (** $p < 0.01$ and *** $p < 0.001$ vs. **1**).

Figure S11. [1-8-N α C]-Zanriorb A1 (**1**) induces caspase-3 activation. Cells ($1 \times 10^5/\text{mL}$) were incubated with **1** (218 nM) or 1 μM staurosporine for 12 h. Caspase 3 activation was accessed by flow cytometry using a cleaved caspase 3 antibody conjugated with Alexa Fluor 488. (a) Representative flow cytometry histograms. (b) Mean of intensity of cleaved caspase 3 using geometric mean. Results represent the means \pm SEM of three independent experiments performed in triplicate, with ANOVA followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison test (** $p < 0.01$ and *** $p < 0.001$ vs. untreated control).

Figure S12. [1-8-N α C]-Zanriorb A1 (**1**) elicited a decrease of Ψ_{mit} in Jurkat cells. Cells ($1 \times 10^5/\text{mL}$) were incubated with the compound **1** (218 nM) or CCCP 50 μM for 24 h, then, JC-1 dye was added and samples were analyzed by flow cytometry. (a) Representative flow cytometry density plots. (b) Mean of ratio of green fluorescence/red fluorescence. Each column represents the mean of three independent experiments performed in triplicate. Results represent the means \pm SEM of three independent experiments performed in triplicate, with ANOVA followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison test (*** $p < 0.001$ vs untreated control).

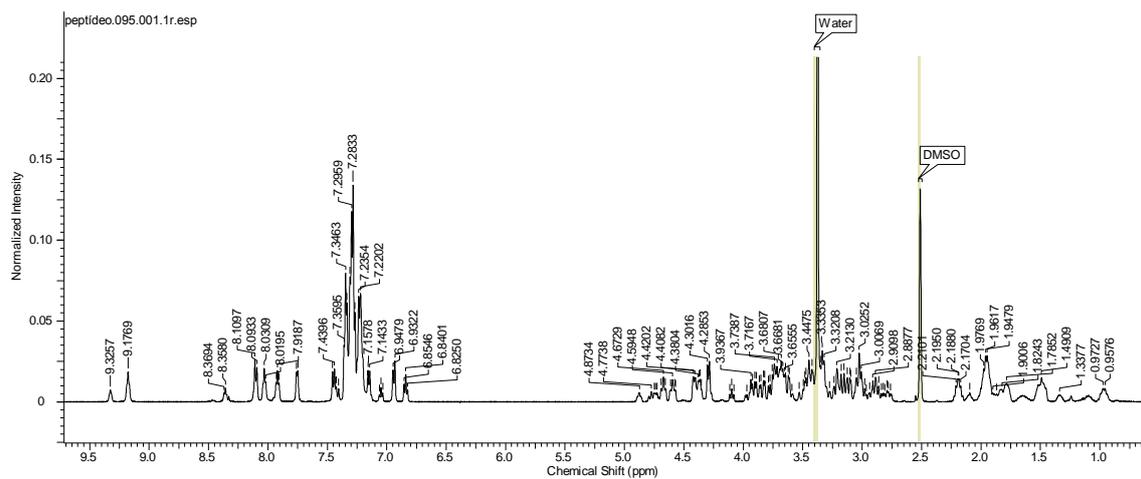


Figure S1. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of [1-8- $\text{N}\alpha\text{C}$]-zanriorb A1 (**1**) (500 MHz in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$).

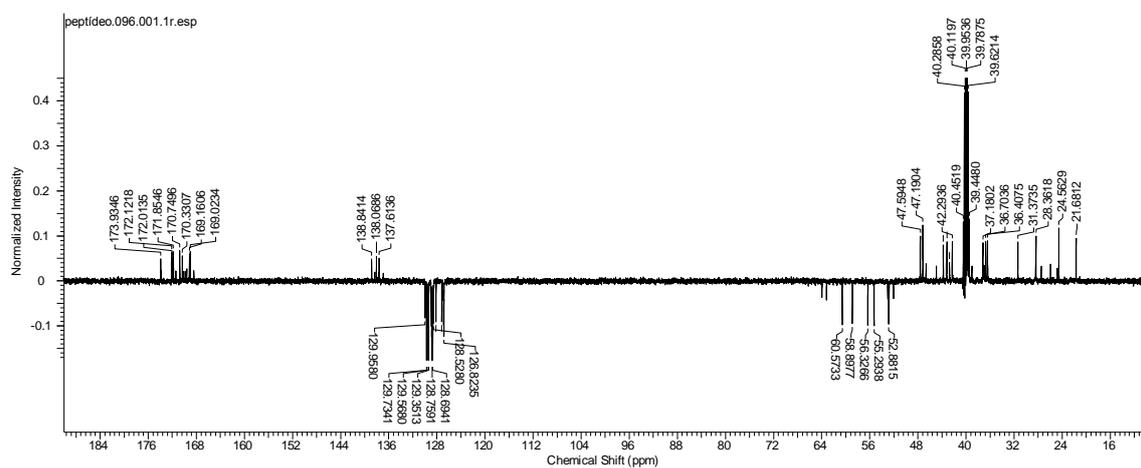
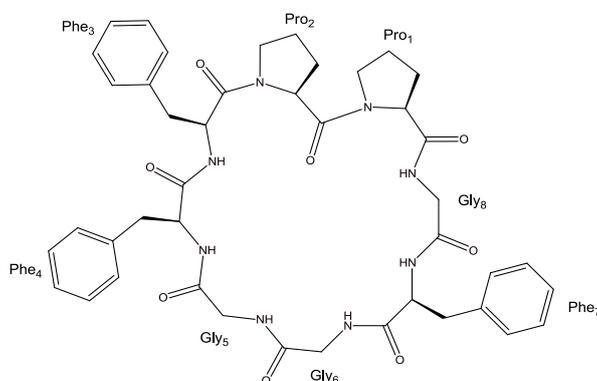


Figure S2. DEPTQ NMR spectrum of [1-8- $\text{N}\alpha\text{C}$]-zanriorb A1 (**1**) (125 MHz in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$).



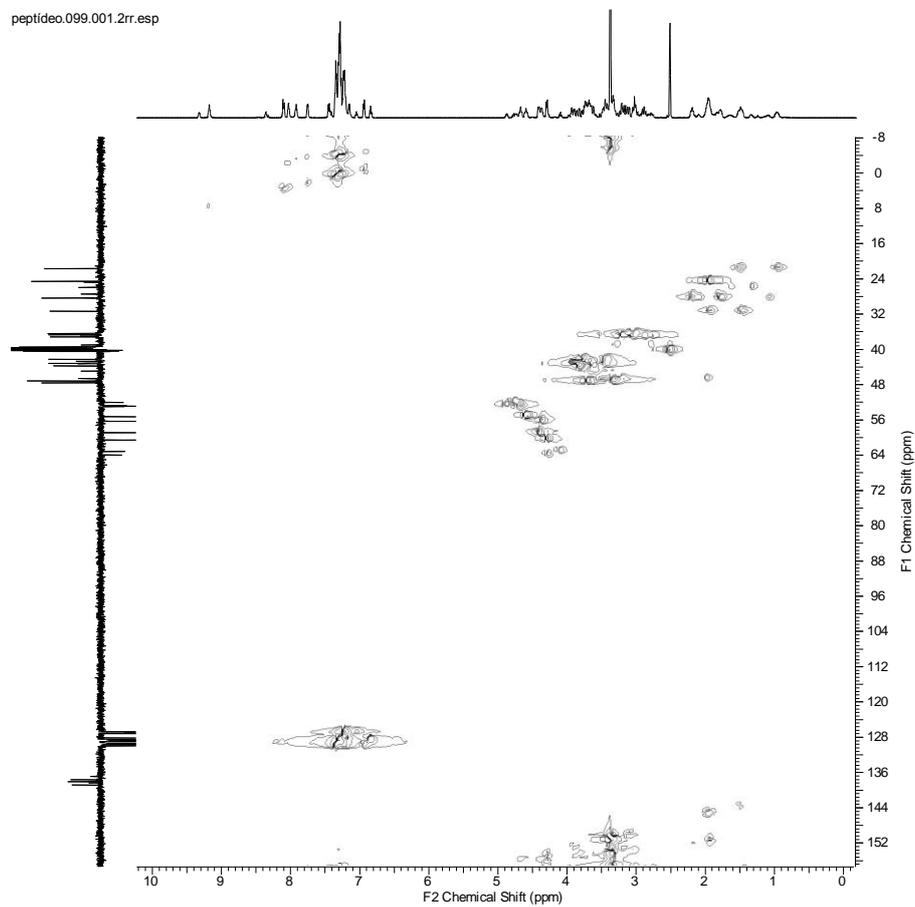


Figure S3. HSQC spectrum of [1-8-N α C]-zanriorb A1 (**1**) (500 MHz in DMSO- d_6).

peptideo.097.001.2rr.esp

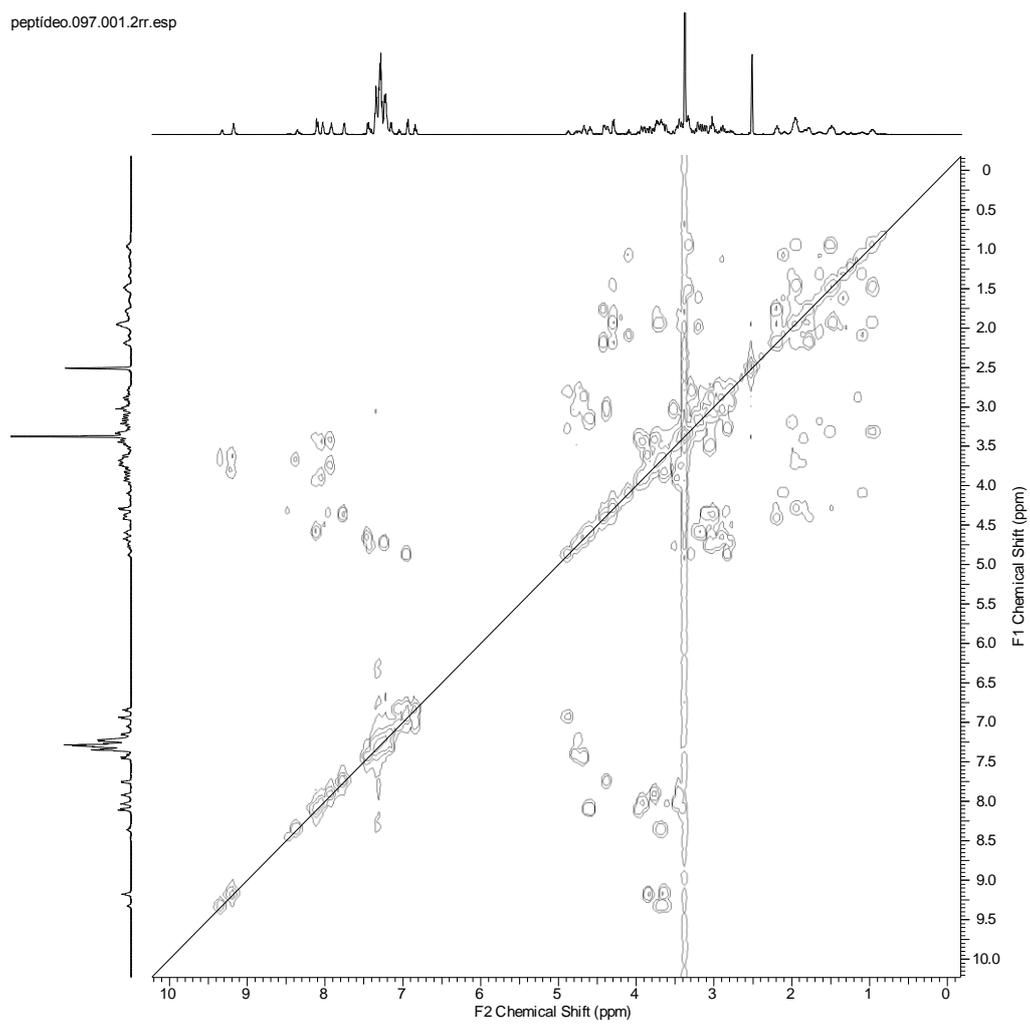


Figure S4. COSY spectrum of [1-8-N α C]-zanriorb A1 (**1**) (500 MHz in DMSO- d_6).

Figure S5. NOEDIFF experiments spectra for [1-8-N α C]-zanriorb A1 (**1**) (500 MHz in DMSO- d_6).

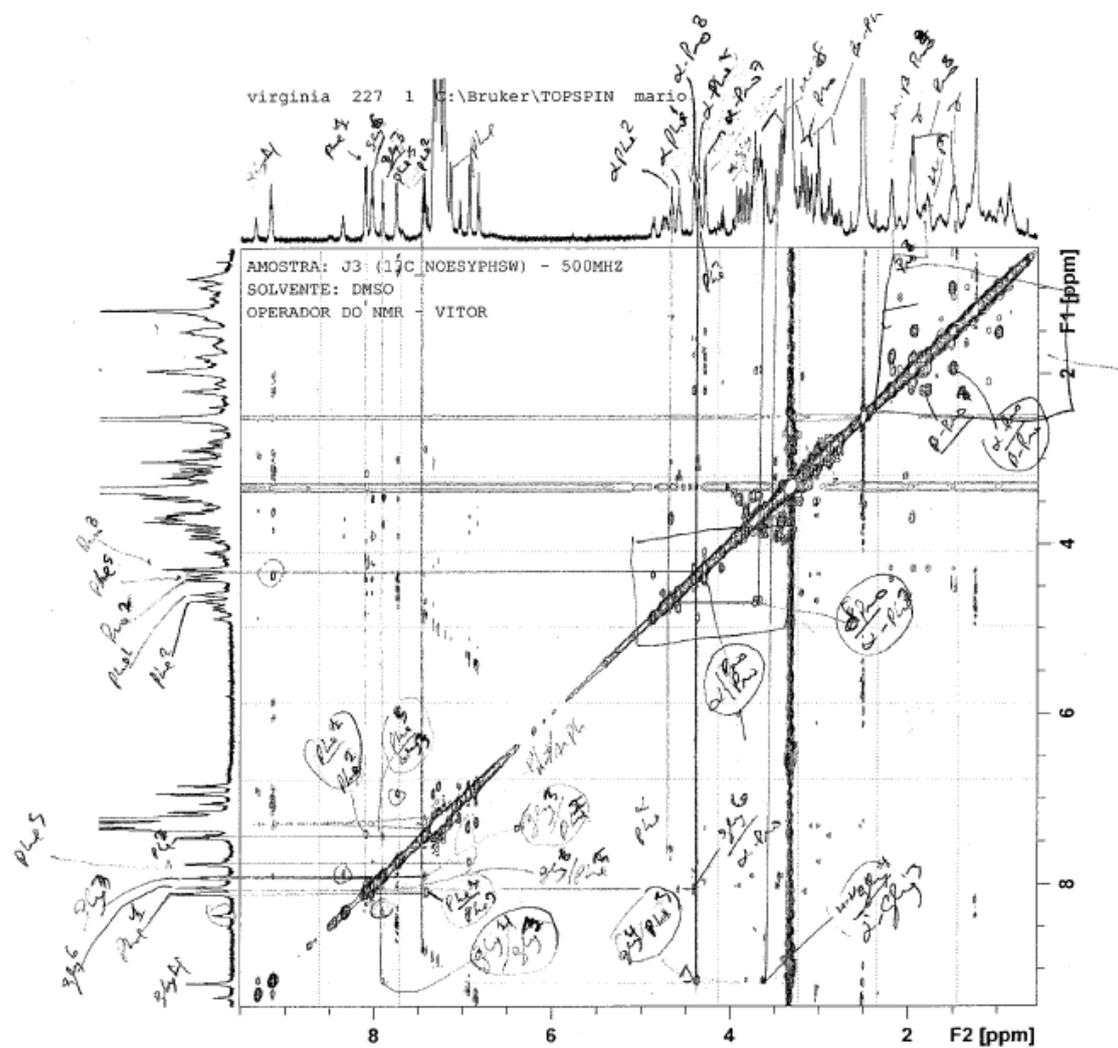


Figure S6. NOESY spectrum of [1-8-N α C]-zanriorb A1 (**1**) (500 MHz in DMSO- d_6).

peptideo.098.001.2rr.esp

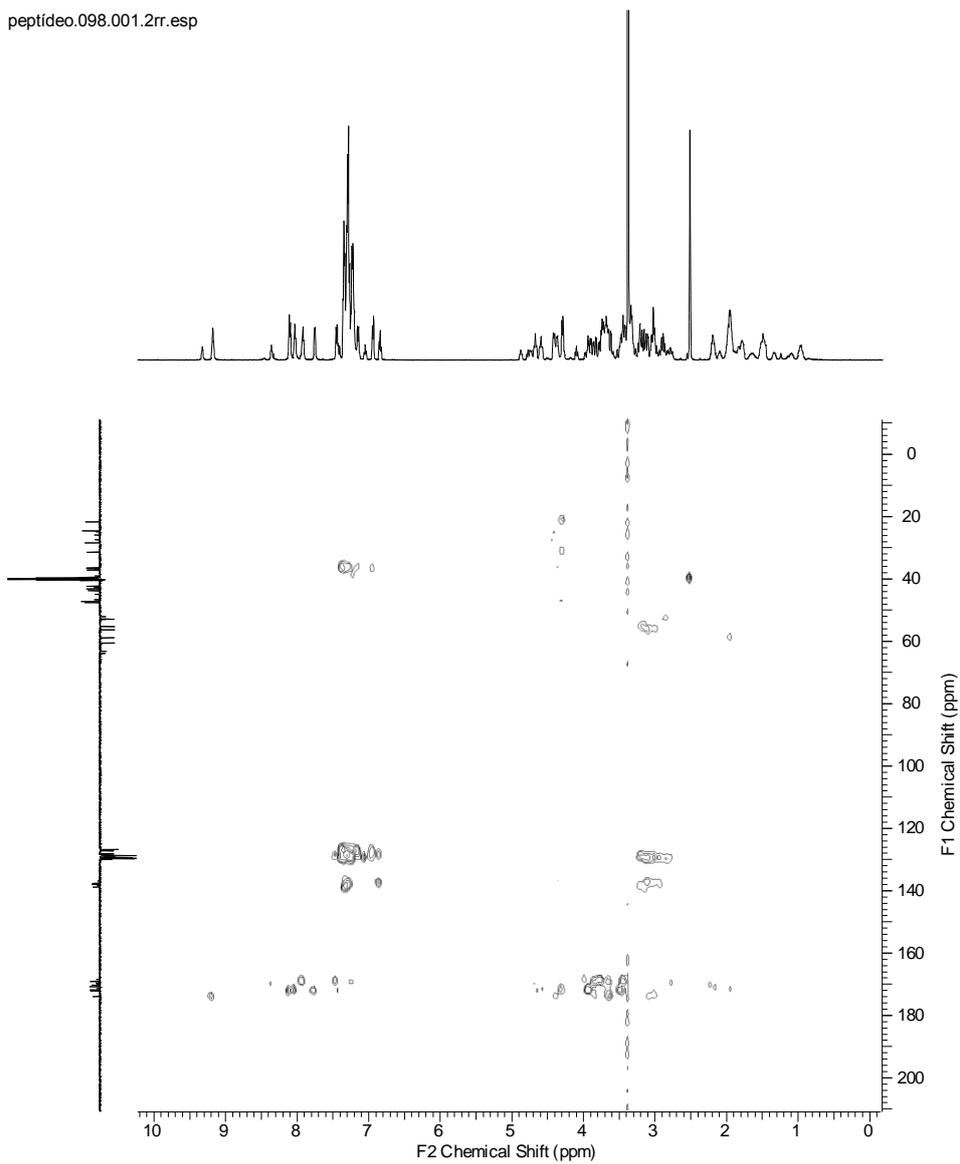
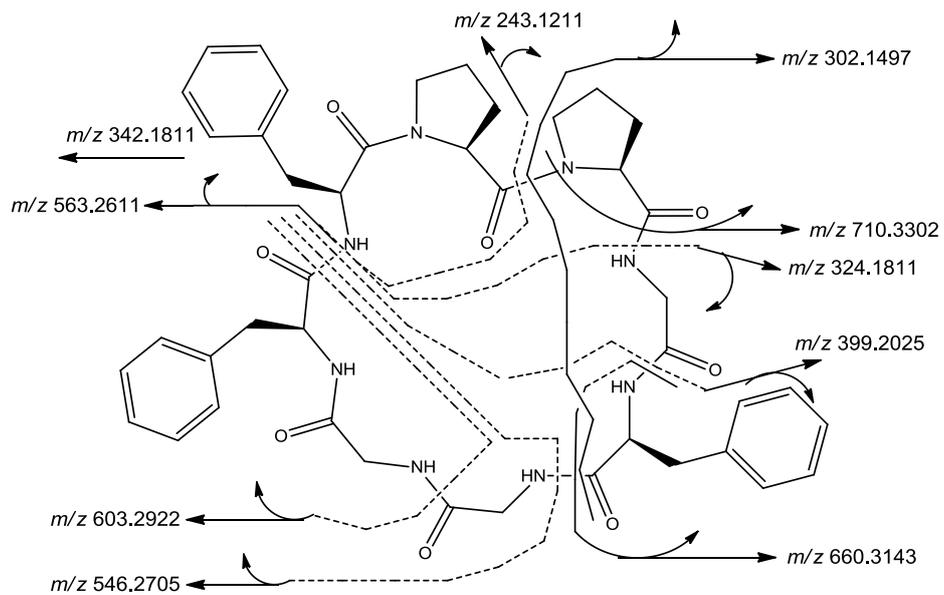


Figure S5. HMBC spectrum of [1-8-N α C]-zanriorb A1 (**1**) (500 MHz in DMSO- d_6).



$C_{43}H_{51}N_8O_8$ m/z 807.382986 Obs: 807.3832 [M + H]⁺

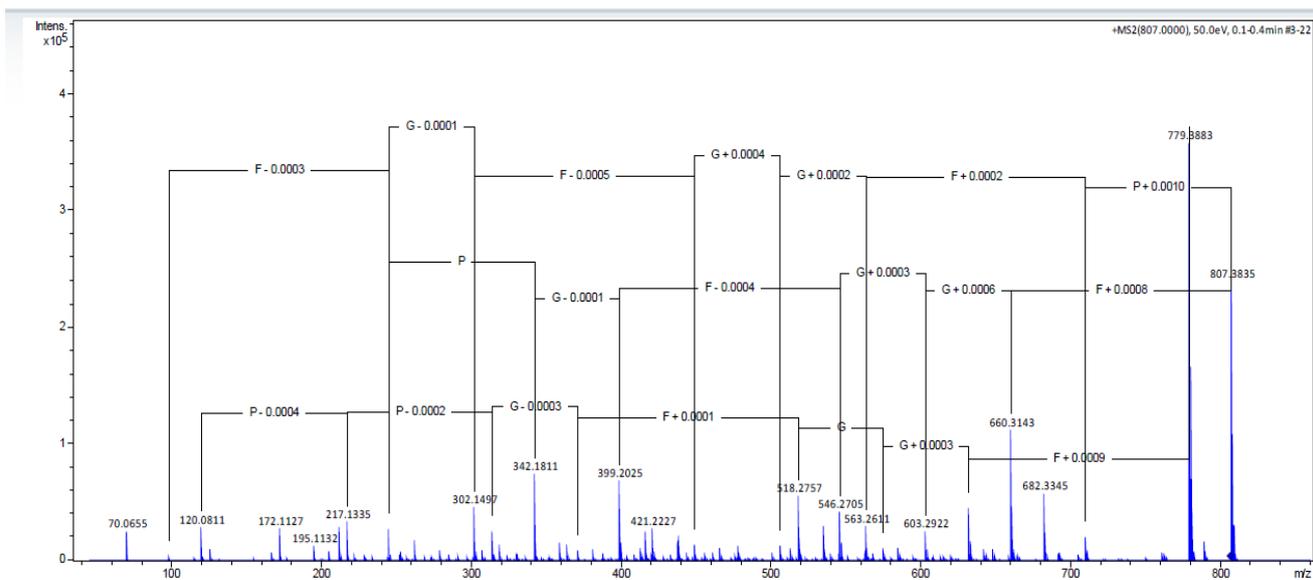
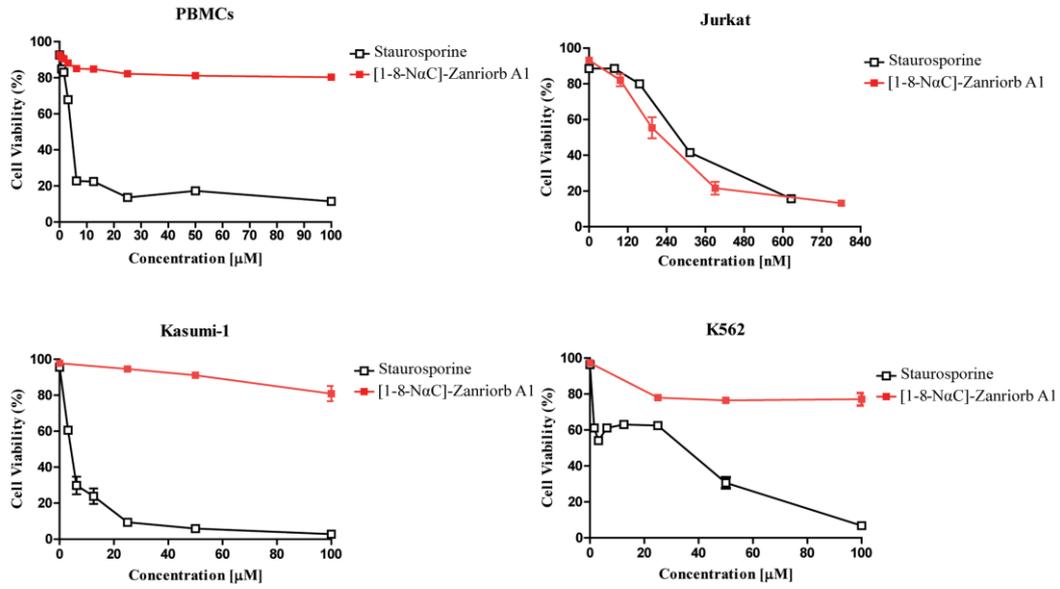
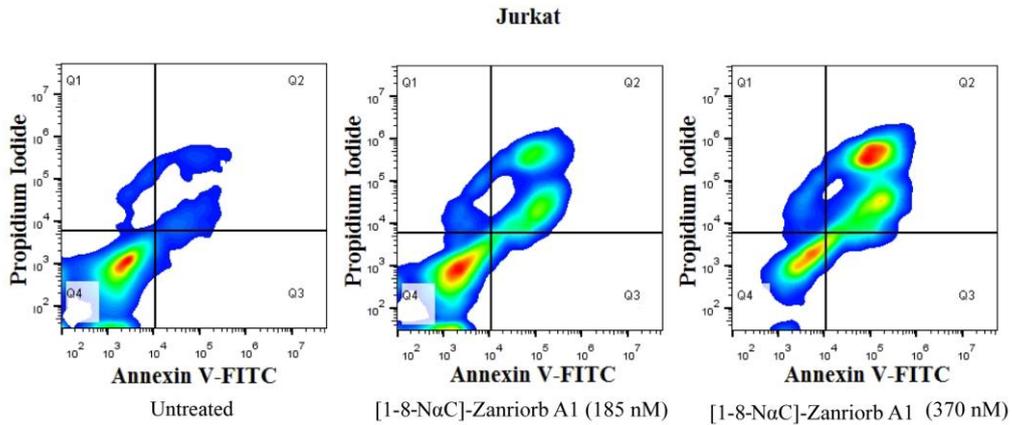


Figure S8. MS/MS mass spectrum of [1-8-N α C]-zanriorb A1 (1).

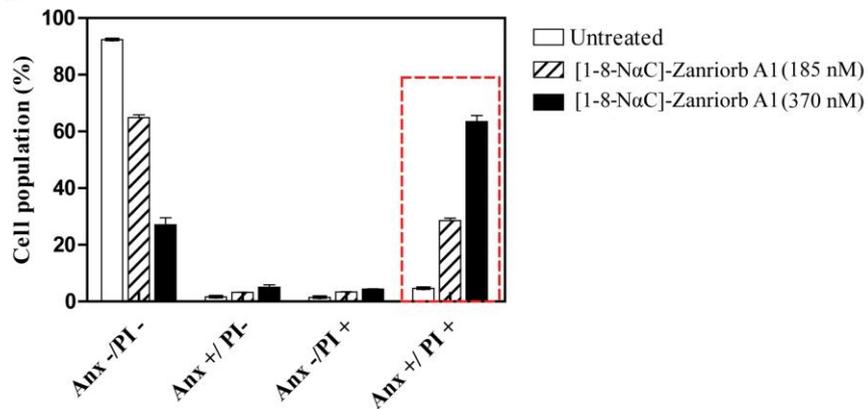
a



b



c



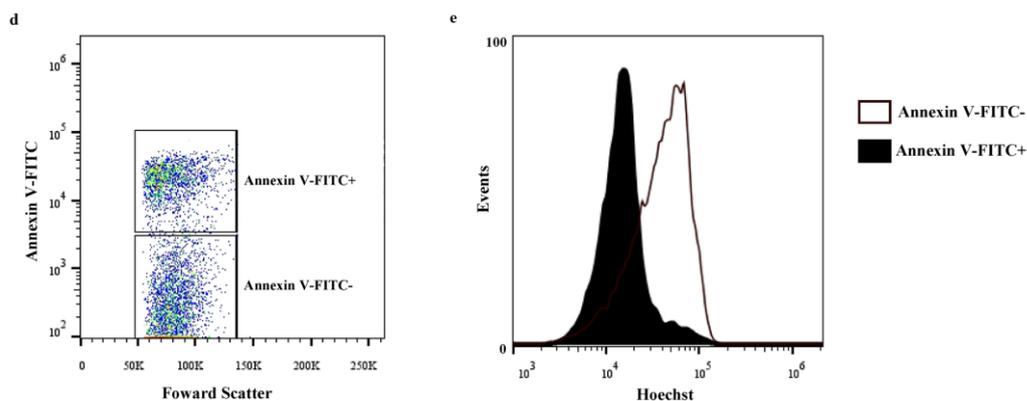


Figure S9. [1-8-N α C]-Zanriorb A1 (**1**) selectively induces cell death in the human T-cell leukemia cell line Jurkat. Cells were treated with **1** for 24 h, and then evaluated. Cell viability was determined using annexin-V and PI staining. (a) Cytotoxicity curves were determined for the Jurkat, Kasumi-1 and K562 cells lines and for PBMCs ($1 \times 10^5/\text{mL}$). Cells were incubated with different test compound concentrations. (b) Representative flow cytometry density plots of double labeling with annexin-V-FITC and PI. (c) Mean of populations by staining with annexin V-FITC and PI. (d/e) DNA content quantified using Hoechst 33342 in annexin-V⁻ and annexin-V⁺ populations after treatment with **1**. Results represent the means \pm SEM of three independent experiments performed in triplicate.

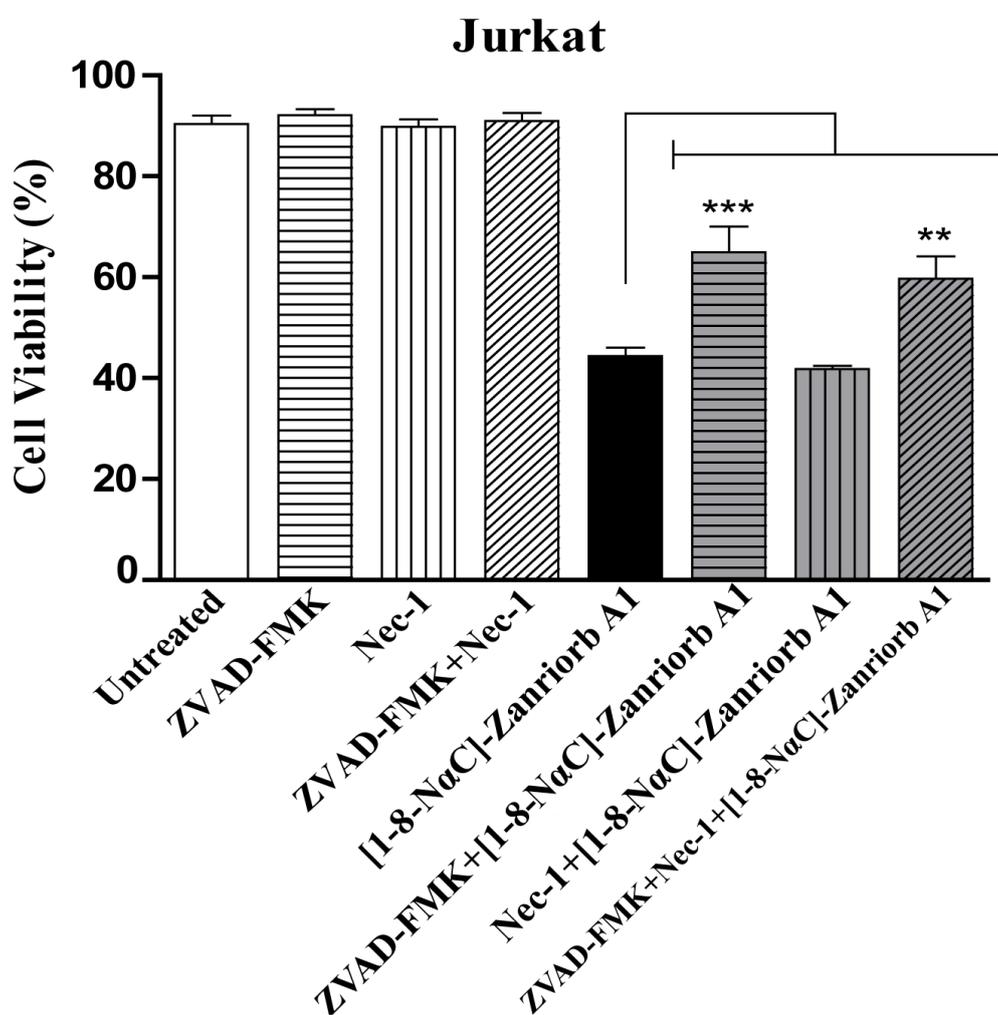


Figure S10. ZVAD-FMK inhibits cell death induced by **1**. Cells were incubated initially for 1 h with ZVAD-FMK, a caspase inhibitor, and Nec-1, a necroptosis inhibitor and then the cells (1×10^5 /mL) were treated with **1** (218 nM) for 24 h. Cell viability was determined using annexin-V and PI staining. Results represent means \pm SEM of three independent experiments performed in triplicate. ANOVA followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison test (** $p < 0.01$ and *** $p < 0.001$ vs. **1**).

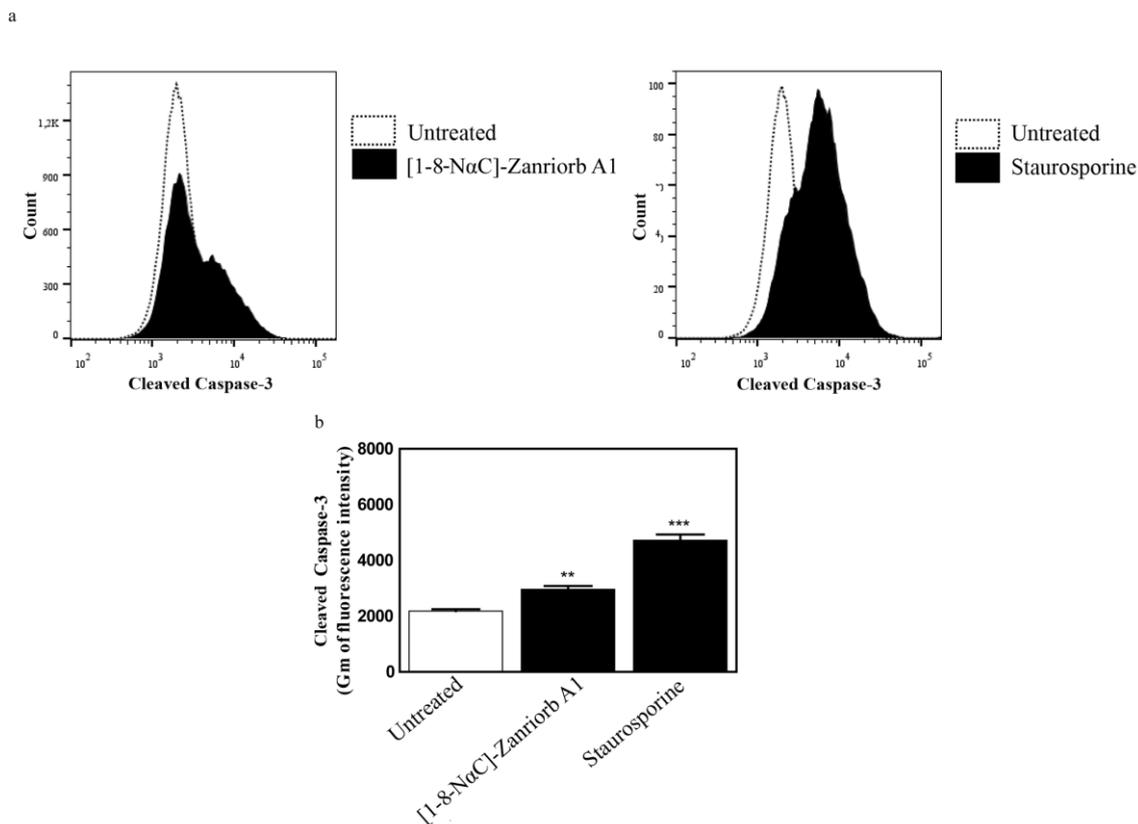


Figure S11. [1-8-N α C]-Zanriorb A1 (**1**) induces caspase-3 activation. Cells ($1 \times 10^5/\text{mL}$) were incubated with **1** (218 nM) or 1 μM staurosporine for 12 h. Caspase 3 activation was accessed by flow cytometry using a cleaved caspase 3 antibody conjugated with Alexa Fluor 488. (a) Representative flow cytometry histograms. (b) Mean of intensity of cleaved caspase 3 using geometric mean. Results represent the means \pm SEM of three independent experiments performed in triplicate, with ANOVA followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison test (** $p < 0.01$ and *** $p < 0.001$ vs. untreated control).

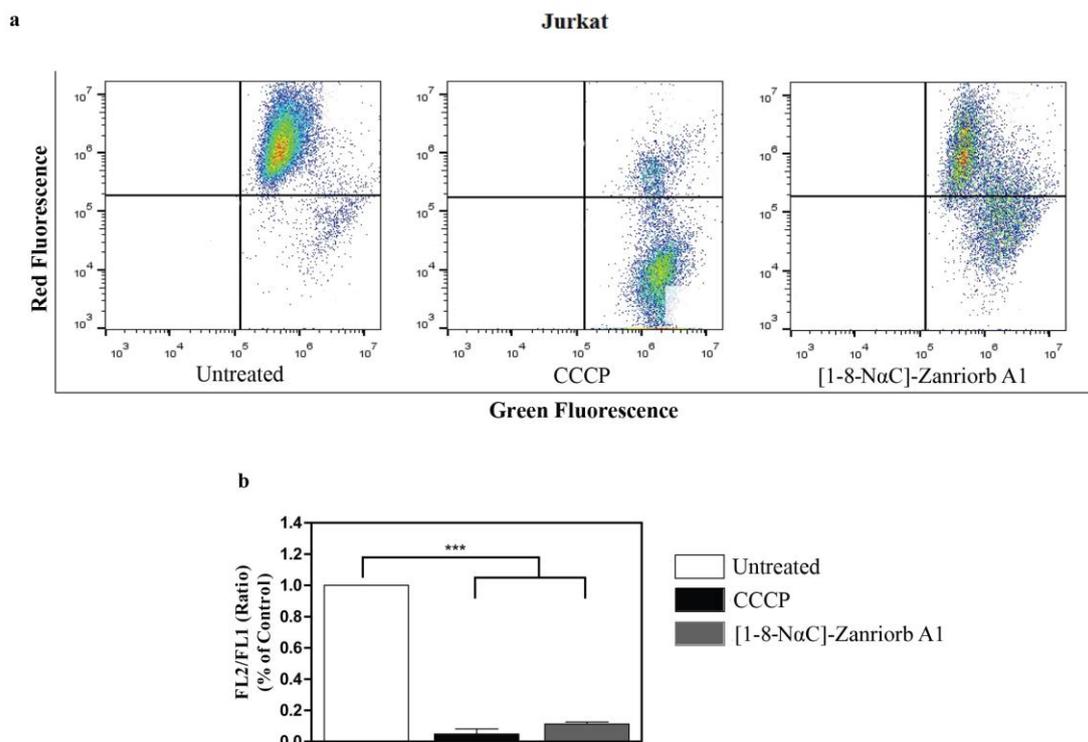


Figure S12. [1-8-N α C]-Zanriorb A1 (**1**) elicited a decrease of Ψ_{mit} in Jurkat cells. Cells (1×10^5 /mL) were incubated with the compound **1** (218 nM) or CCCP 50 μ M for 24 h, then, JC-1 dye was added and samples were analyzed by flow cytometry. (a) Representative flow cytometry density plots. (b) Mean of ratio of green fluorescence/red fluorescence. Each column represents the mean of three independent experiments performed in triplicate. Results represent the means \pm SEM of three independent experiments performed in triplicate, with ANOVA followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison test (***) $p < 0.001$ vs untreated control).