

*Supplementary Materials*

# Talarodiolide, the new 12-membered macrodiolide, and GC/MS investigation of mycelial and culture filtrate extracts of *Talaromyces pinophilus*

**Maria Michela Salvatore<sup>1</sup>, Marina DellaGreca<sup>1</sup>, Rosario Nicoletti<sup>2,3</sup>, Francesco Salvatore<sup>1</sup>, Daniele Naviglio<sup>1</sup> and Anna Andolfi<sup>1,\*</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Department of Chemical Sciences, University of Naples 'Federico II', Naples 80126, Italy; [mariamichela.salvatore@unina.it](mailto:mariamichela.salvatore@unina.it) (M.M.S.); [dellagre@unina.it](mailto:dellagre@unina.it) (M.D.G.); [frsalvat@unina.it](mailto:frsalvat@unina.it) (F.S.); [naviglio@unina.it](mailto:naviglio@unina.it) (D.N.)

<sup>2</sup> Council for Agricultural Research and Agricultural Economy Analysis, Rome 00184, Italy

<sup>3</sup> Department of Agriculture, University of Naples 'Federico II', Portici 80055, Italy; [rosario.nicoletti@crea.gov.it](mailto:rosario.nicoletti@crea.gov.it)

\* Correspondence: [andolfi@unina.it](mailto:andolfi@unina.it) (A.A); Tel.: +39-081-2539179

Figure S1. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of talarodiolide (**1**) recorded in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 400 MHz

Figure S2. COSY spectrum of talarodiolide (**1**) recorded in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 400 MHz

Figure S3. HSQC spectrum of talarodiolide (**1**) recorded in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 400 MHz

Figure S4. HMBC spectrum of talarodiolide (**1**) recorded in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 400 MHz

Figure S5. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of talarodiolide (**1**) recorded in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 100 MHz

Figure S6. NOESY spectrum of talarodiolide (**1**) recorded in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 400 MHz

Table S1. EI mass spectra at 70eV of identified metabolites.

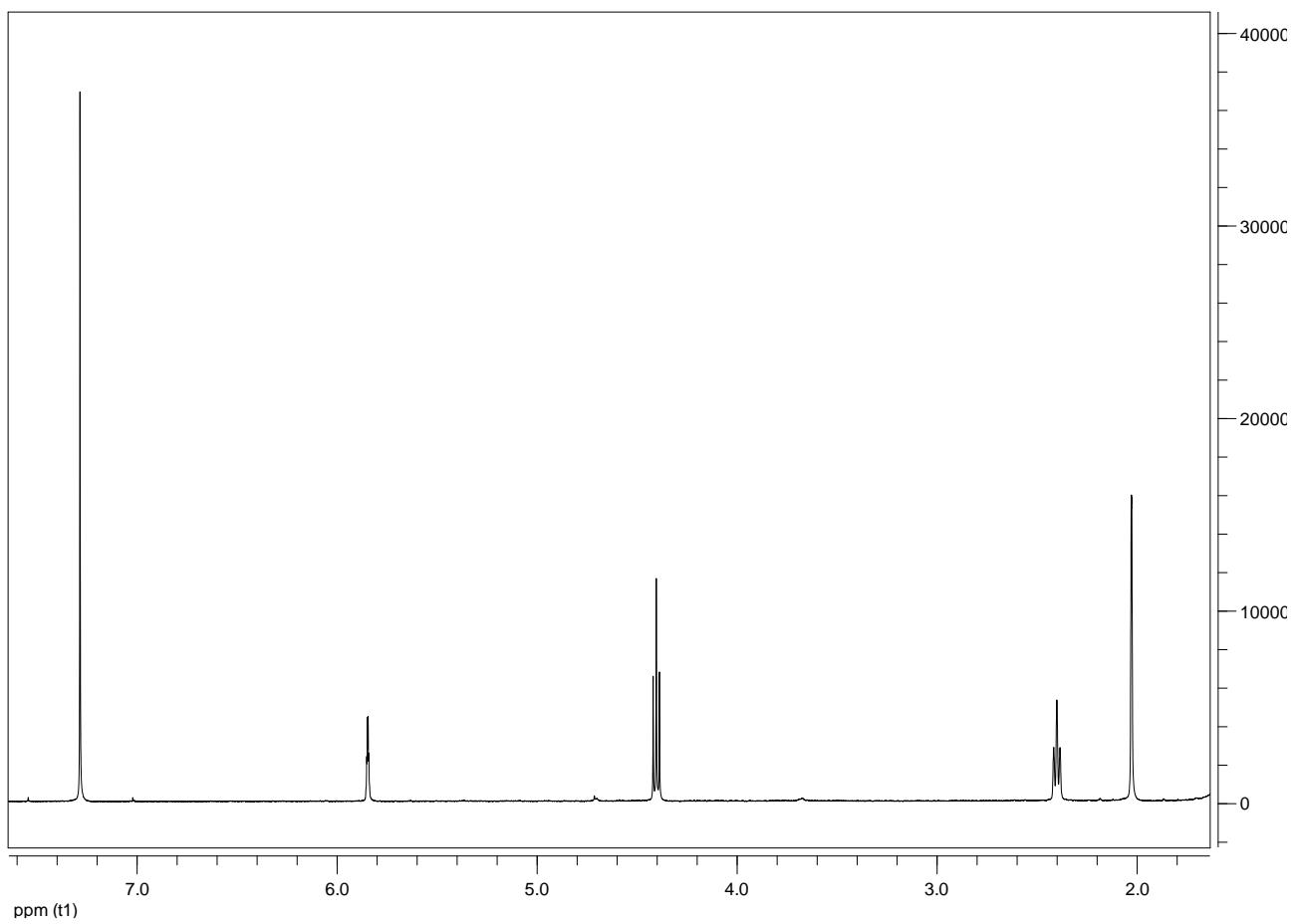


Figure S1. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of talarodiolide (**1**) recorded in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 400 MHz

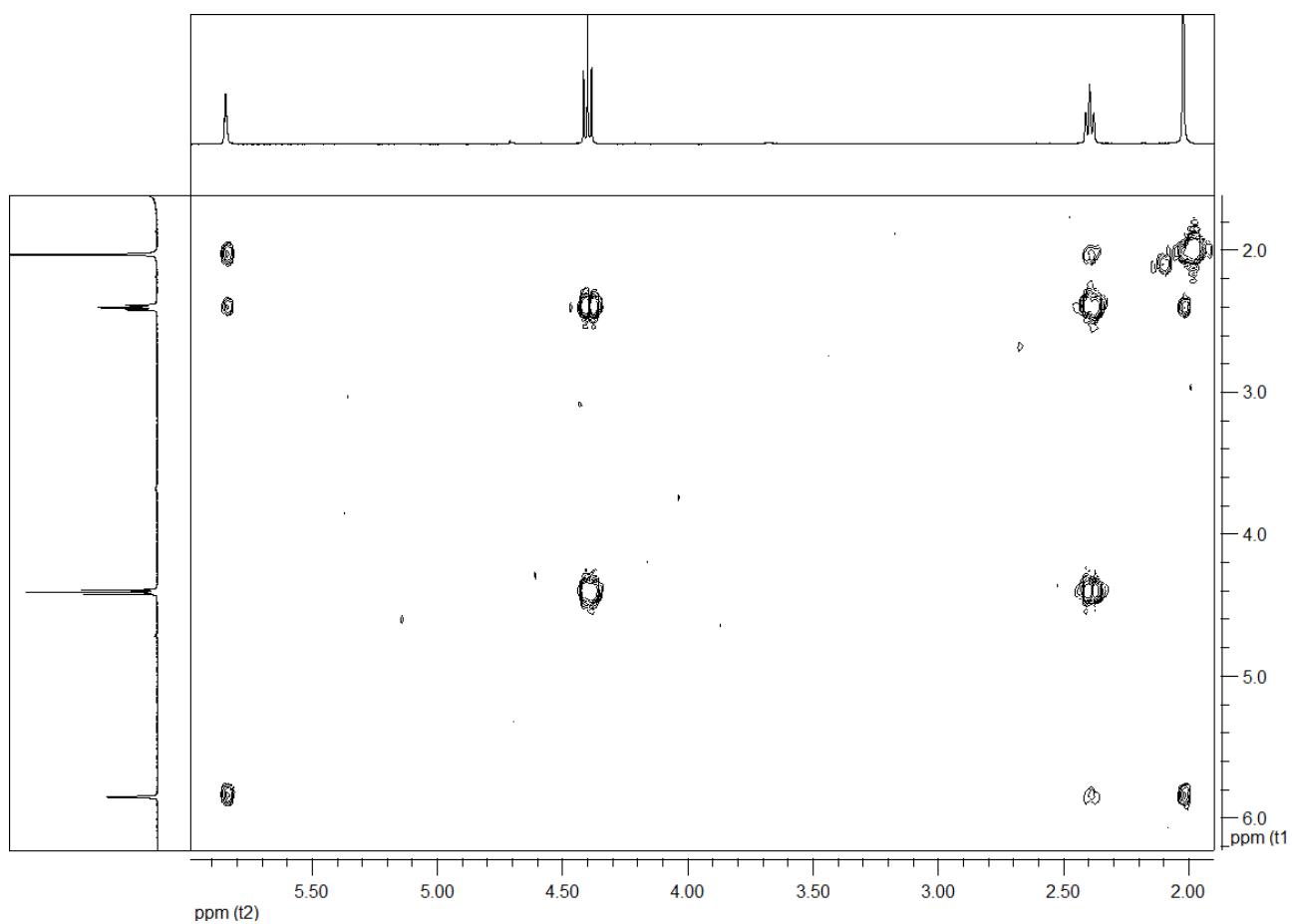


Figure S2. COSY spectrum of talarodiolide (**1**) recorded in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 400 MHz

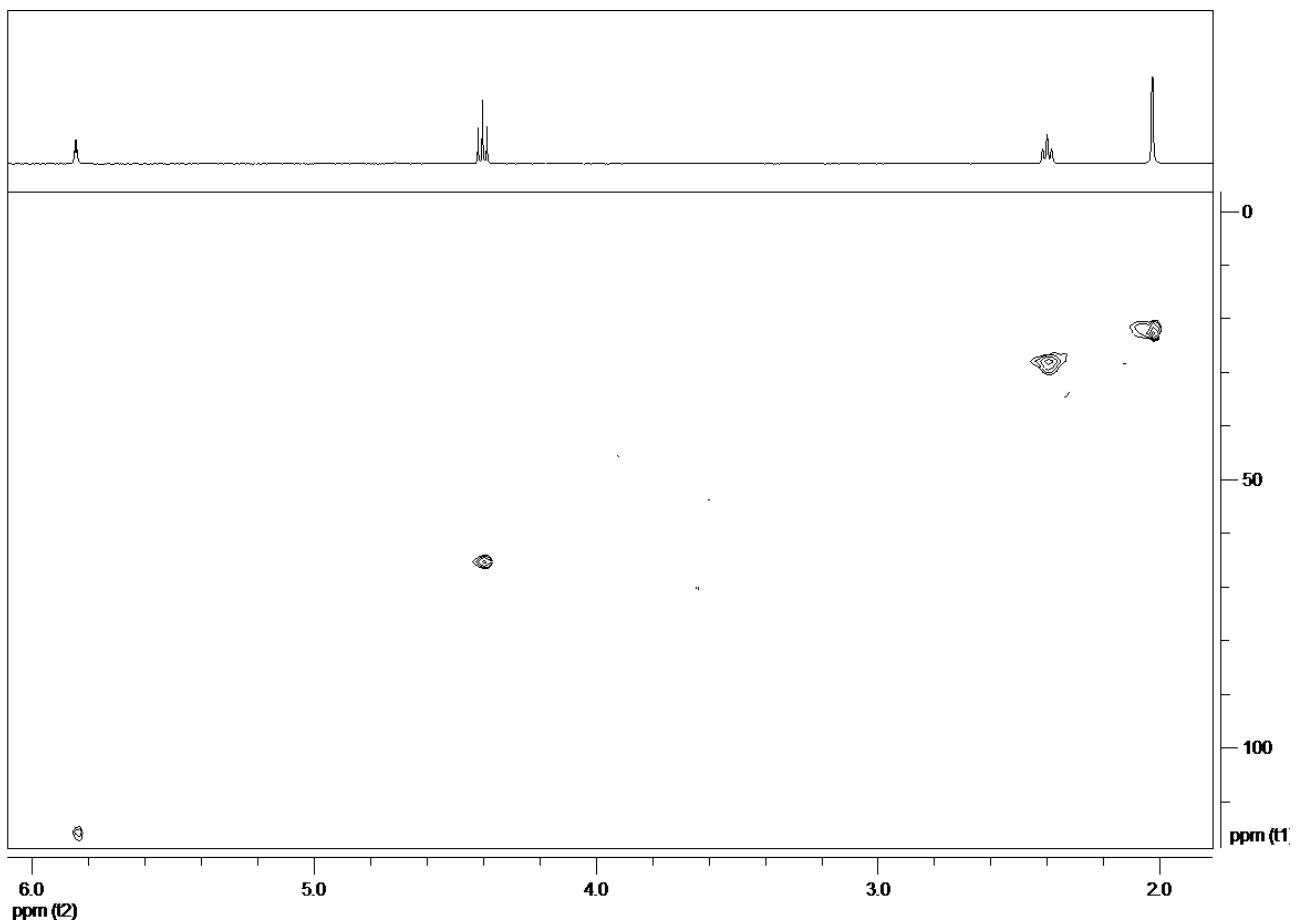


Figure S3. HSQC spectrum of talarodiolide (**1**) recorded in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 400 MHz

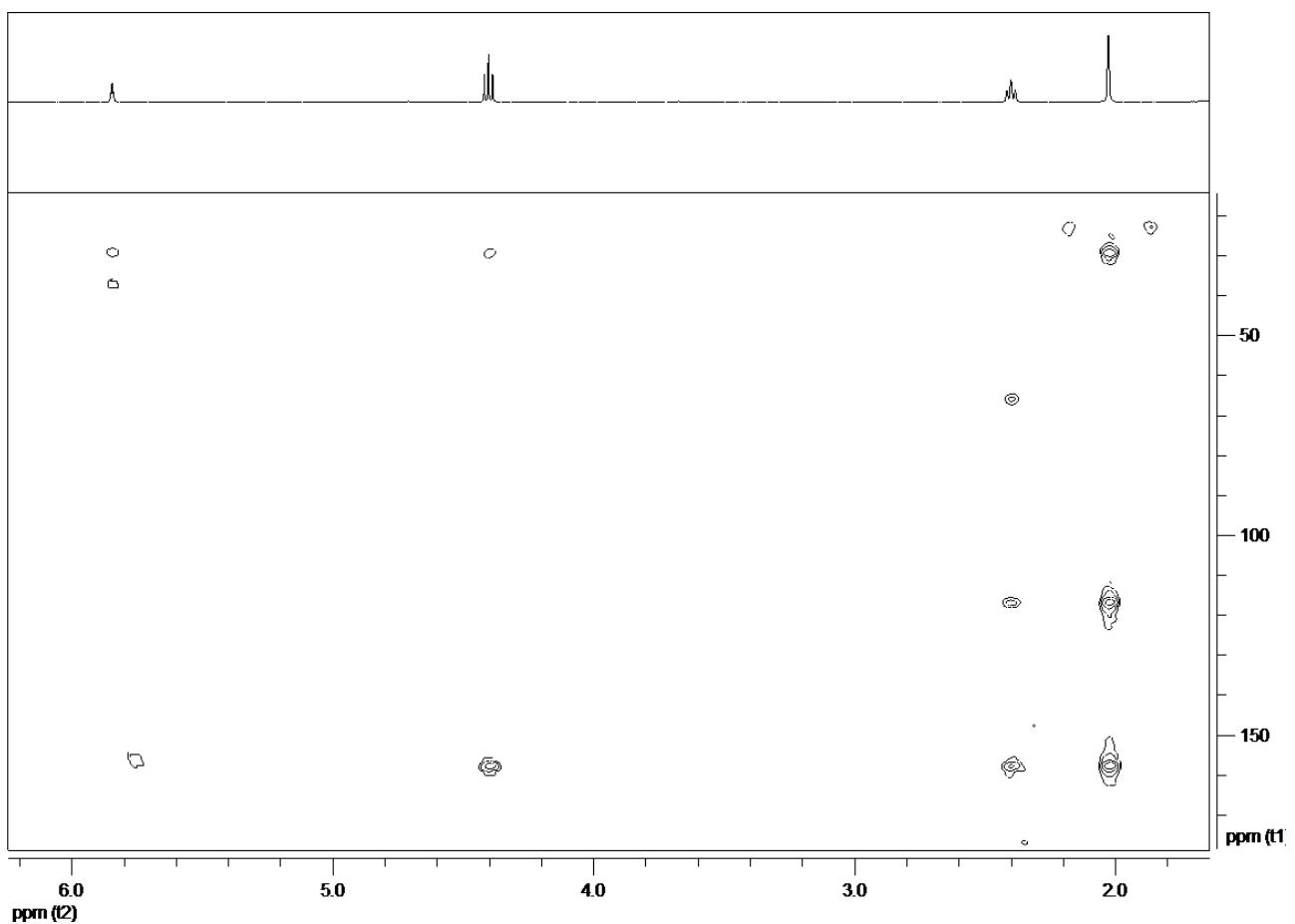


Figure S4. HMBC spectrum of talarodiolide (**1**) recorded in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 400 MHz

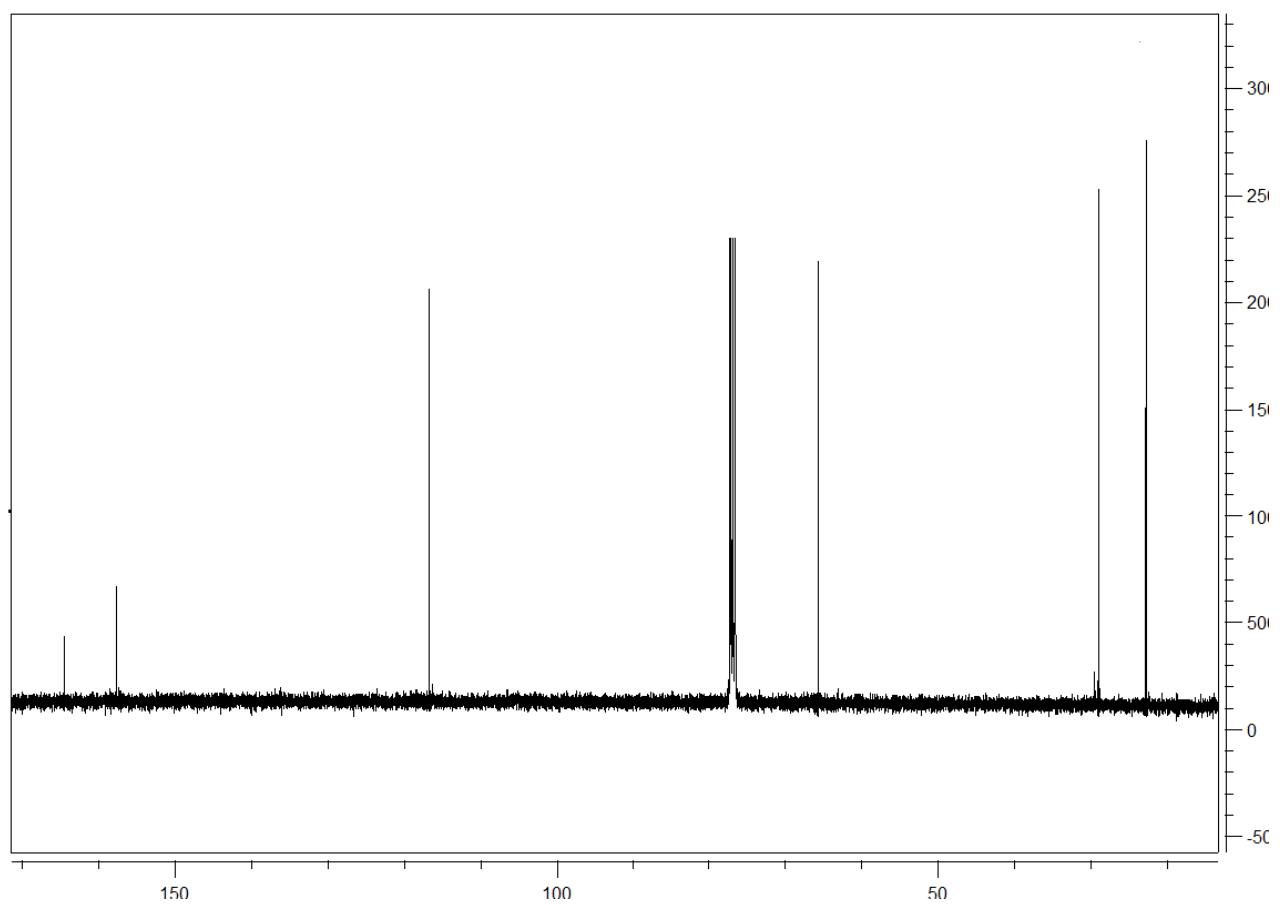


Figure S5.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of talarodiolide (**1**) recorded in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 100 MHz

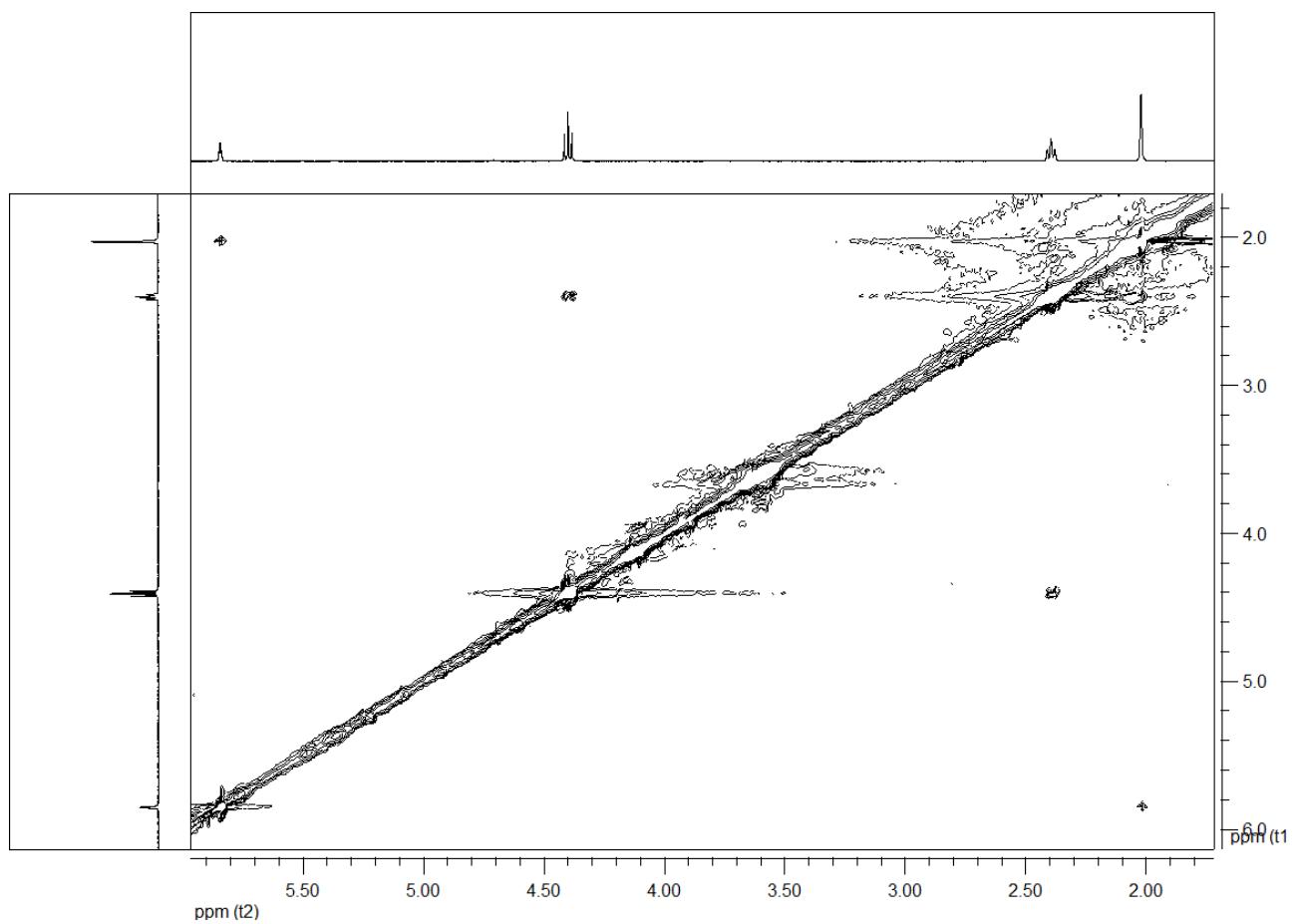
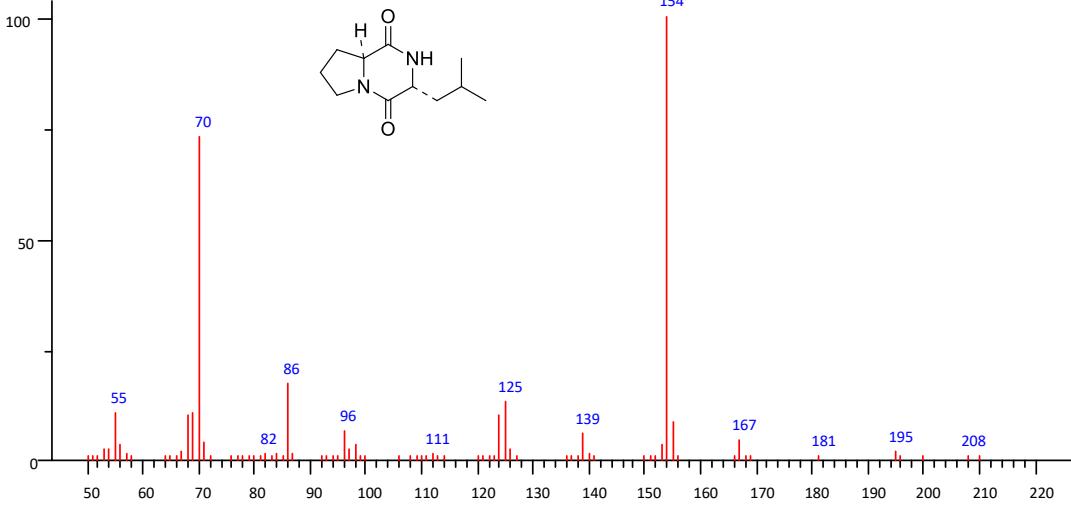
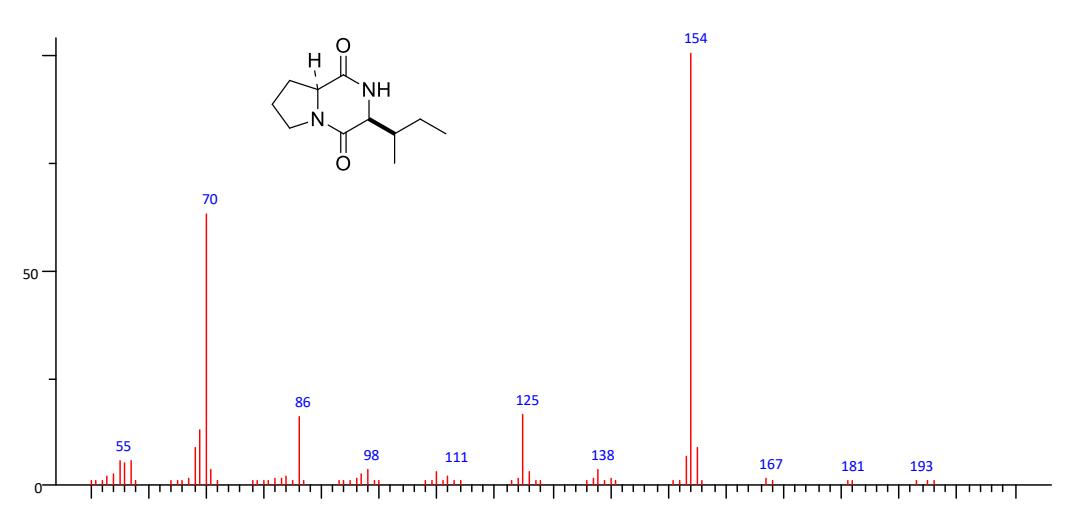
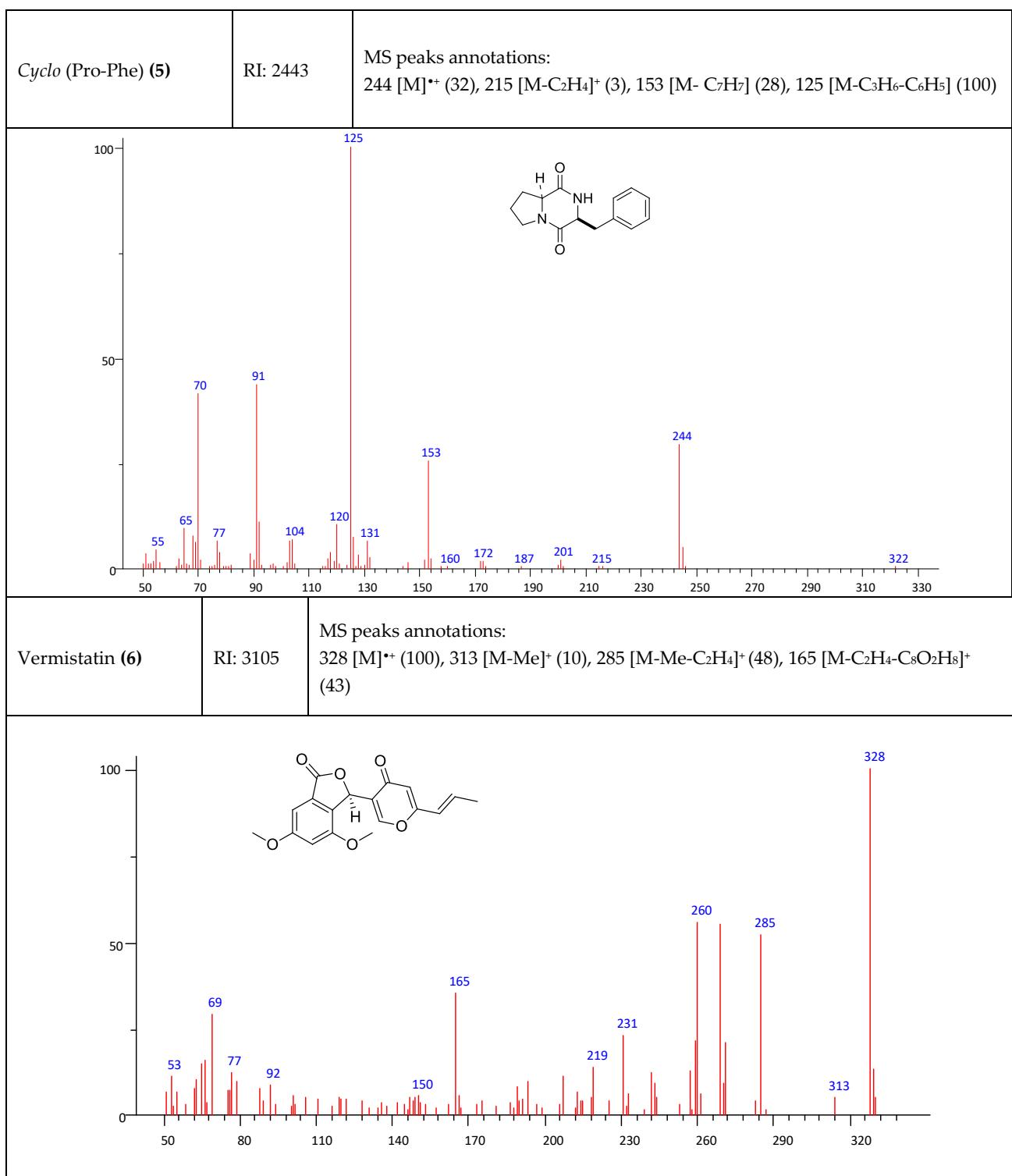


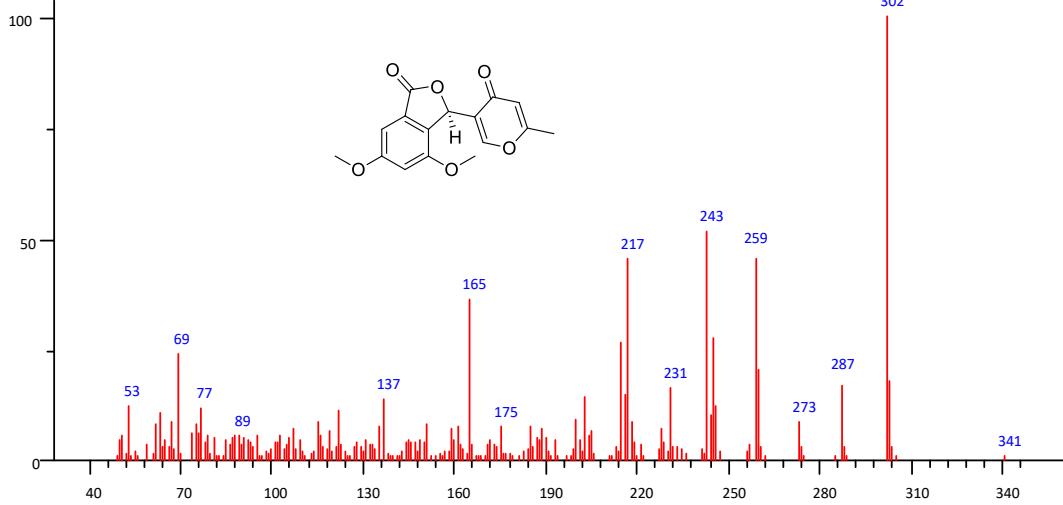
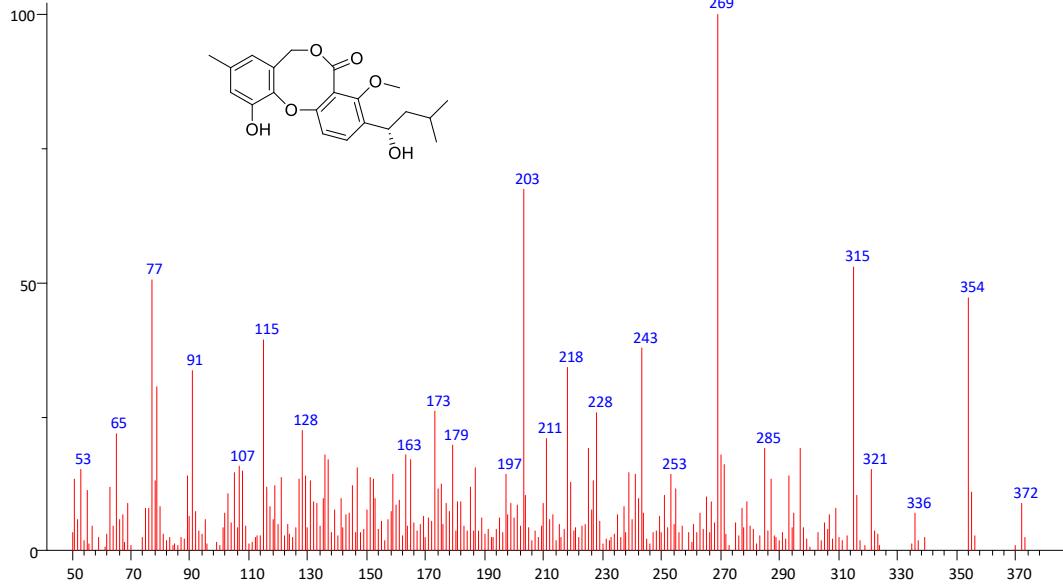
Figure S6. NOESY spectrum of talarodiolide (**1**) recorded in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 400 MHz

**Table S1:** Mass spectra of identified metabolites. RI represents the Kovats non isothermal retention index on HP5MS 30 m capillary column. Panel "MS peaks annotations" reports mass, formula (in square brackets) and normalized abundance (in round brackets) of identified fragments in mass spectra; the molecular ion is always represented by M; Me indicates methyl (-CH<sub>3</sub>). Abundance is normalized taking abundance of base peak equal 100; for instance array 224 [M]<sup>+</sup> (5) represents a molecular ion with integer mass of 224 Dalton present in a mass spectrum at an abundance 5% the abundance of base peak; analogously array 209 [M-Me]<sup>+</sup> (4) represents ion of mass 209 Dalton and abundance 4% which has been formed from the molecular ion by loss of a methyl fragment (15 Dalton).

Talarodiolide ( <b>1</b> )	RI: 2064	MS peaks annotations: 224 [M] <sup>+</sup> (5), 209 [M-Me] <sup>+</sup> (4), 194 [M-2Me] <sup>+</sup> (35), 149 [M-2Me-CO <sub>2</sub> -O] <sup>+</sup> (60), 70 [M-C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>9</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ] <sup>+</sup> (100)
3-O-methylfunicone ( <b>2</b> )	RI: 3006	MS peaks annotations: 388 [M] <sup>+</sup> (40), 373 [M-Me] <sup>+</sup> (15), 357 [M-2Me] <sup>+</sup> , 223 [M-C <sub>9</sub> O <sub>3</sub> H <sub>9</sub> ] <sup>+</sup> (65), 192 [M-2Me-C <sub>9</sub> O <sub>3</sub> H <sub>9</sub> ] <sup>+</sup> (100)

<i>Cyclo-(Pro-Leu) (3)</i>	RI: 2068	MS peaks annotations: 195 [M-Me] <sup>+</sup> (5), 154 [M-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> ] <sup>+</sup> (100), 125 [M-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub> ] <sup>+</sup> (15), 111 [M-C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>15</sub> ] <sup>+</sup> (3), 70 [M-C <sub>7</sub> NO <sub>2</sub> H <sub>11</sub> ] <sup>+</sup> (75)
 <p>Chemical structure of Cyclo-(Pro-Leu) (3): A cyclopentane ring fused with a pyrrolidine ring. The proline nitrogen is substituted with a methyl group (Me) and a carbonyl group (C=O). The leucine side chain is attached to the cyclopentane ring.</p>	<p>MS peaks annotations: 154 [M-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>]<sup>+</sup> (100), 125 [M-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>13</sub>]<sup>+</sup> (120), 111 [M-C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>15</sub>]<sup>+</sup> (5), 70 [M-C<sub>7</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>H<sub>11</sub>]<sup>+</sup> (65)</p>	 <p>Chemical structure of Cyclo-(Pro-Ile) (4): A cyclopentane ring fused with a pyrrolidine ring. The proline nitrogen is substituted with a methyl group (Me) and a carbonyl group (C=O). The isoleucine side chain is attached to the cyclopentane ring.</p>



Penisimplicissin ( <b>7</b> )	RI: 2835	<p>MS peaks annotations:</p> <p>302 [M]<sup>•+</sup> (100), 287 [M-Me]<sup>+</sup>, 273 [M-2Me]<sup>+</sup> (17), 175 [M-Me-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O<sub>2</sub>]<sup>+</sup> (14), 165 [M-C<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>H<sub>8</sub>]<sup>+</sup> (47)</p>
 <p>Chemical structure of Penisimplicissin (7): A tricyclic diterpenoid with two ester groups and a central carbon atom bonded to a hydrogen atom and two methyl groups.</p>		
Penicillide ( <b>8</b> )	RI: 3103	<p>MS peaks annotations:</p> <p>372 [M-Me]<sup>+</sup> (16), 269 [M-2Me- C<sub>5</sub>OH<sub>10</sub>]<sup>+</sup> (100), 253 [M-Me-OCH<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>OH<sub>10</sub>]<sup>+</sup> (20)</p>
 <p>Chemical structure of Penicillide (8): A tricyclic diterpenoid with hydroxyl and methoxy groups.</p>		

