SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Persicaline, a new antioxidant sulphur-containing imidazoline alkaloid from *Salvadora persica* roots

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Abstract

Salvadora persica L. is a popular chewing stick commonly known as 'miswak'. During our ongoing research activities on the chemical constituents of Salvadora persica roots, a new sulphur-containing imidazoline alkaloid 1,3-Dibenzyl-4-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydroxy-butyl)-1,3-dihydro-imidazole-2-thione, persicaline, (1) along with five known compounds (2-6) are identified. Compounds (2-3) were reported for the first time from the family Salvadoraeceae. The structure of the new compound was established by extensive spectroscopic data and HR-MS. The antioxidant activities of the fractions and isolates were evaluated using different *in vitro* methods such as DPPH, superoxide anion and nitric oxide radicals scavenging assays. Compound (1) showed a promising antioxidant activity with IC₅₀ 0.1, 0.08 and 0.09 μ M in the three assays respectively comparable to ascorbic acid.

Keywords: *Salvadora persica; Persicaline;* Imidazoline Alkaloids; Sulphurcontaining compounds; Radical Scavenging Activity.

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Figure S2. ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound (1) (175 MHz, DMSO- d_6)

Figure S3. DEPT 135 spectrum of compound (1) (175 MHz, DMSO- d_6)

Figure S4. ¹H-¹H COSY spectrum of compound (1) (700 MHz, DMSO- d_6)

Figure S5. ¹H-¹³C HSQC spectrum of compound (1) (700 MHz, DMSO- d_6)

Figure S6. ¹H-¹³C HMBC spectrum of compound (1) (700 MHz, DMSO- d_6)

Figure S7. ¹H-¹H NOESY spectrum of compound (1) (700 MHz, DMSO- d_6)

Figure S8. Key NOESY (\rightarrow , black) correlations and global energy minimum of **1**



Benzyl-thiocarbamic acid O-ethyl ester

Table S1 ¹H (500 MHz) of compound **2** and ¹³C (125 MHz) NMR spectral data of compounds **2** in CDCl₃

Position	H ¹ NMR data	C ¹³ NMR data
	$\delta_{\rm H}$ (ppm) (<i>J</i> in Hz)	$\delta_{\rm C}$ (ppm)
1	-	190 (Z)
		190.73 (<i>E</i>)
2	6.5 br. (<i>Z</i>)	-
	6.9 br. (<i>E</i>)	
3	4.46 (2H, d, <i>J</i> = 5.8 Hz, CH ₂ , <i>Z</i>)	47.27 (Z)
	4.78 (2H, d, <i>J</i> = 5.7 Hz, CH ₂ , <i>E</i>)	49.31 (<i>E</i>)
4	-	136.63
		136.96
5	7.36 (1H, d, <i>J</i> =7.5Hz)	128.92
6	7.33(1H, d, <i>J</i> =7.5Hz)	127.98
7	7.31(1H, m)	127.79
8	7.33(1H, d, <i>J</i> =7.5Hz)	127.98
9	7.36 (1H, d, <i>J</i> =7.5Hz)	128.92
1'	4.58 (2H, q, <i>J</i> = 7.2 Hz, <i>Z</i>)	66.69(Z)
	4.53 (2H, q, <i>J</i> = 7.2 Hz, <i>E</i>),	68.17 (<i>E</i>)
2'	1.37 (3H, t, <i>J</i> = 7.2 Hz, <i>Z</i>)	14.32 (Z)
	1.33 (3H, t, <i>J</i> = 7.2 Hz, <i>E</i>)	14.38 (E)



Table S2 1 H (500 MHz) of compound 2 and 13 C (125 MHz) NMR spectral data of compounds 3 in CDCl₃

Position	H ¹ NMR data	C ¹³ NMR data
	$\delta_{\rm H}~({\rm ppm})~(J~{\rm in}~{\rm Hz})$	δ _C (ppm)
1	-	173.0
2	2.20 (t)	36.88
3	1.65 (m)	22.72 to 31.95
4	1.16-1.29	22.72 to 31.95
5	1.16-1.29	22.72 to 31.95
6	1.16-1.29	22.72 to 31.95
7	1.16-1.29	22.72 to 31.95
8	1.16-1.29	22.72 to 31.95
9	1.16-1.29	22.72 to 31.95
10	1.16-1.29	22.72 to 31.95
11	1.16-1.29	22.72 to 31.95
12	1.16-1.29	22.72 to 31.95
13	1.16-1.29	22.72 to 31.95
14	1.16-1.29	22.72 to 31.95
15	1.16-1.29	22.72
16	0.88	14.16.
1'	4.45 (d)	43.62
2'	-	138.40
3'	7.17 (1H, d, <i>J</i> = 8.0 Hz)	127.9
4'	7.33(1H, m, overlapped)	128.8
5'	7.33(1H, m, overlapped)	127.55
6'	7.33(1H, m, overlapped)	128.8
7'	7.17 (1H, d, <i>J</i> = 8.0 Hz)	127.9







Figure S4. ¹H-¹H COSY spectrum of compound (1) (700 MHz, DMSO- d_6)



Figure S5. ${}^{1}\text{H}{}^{-13}\text{C}$ HSQC spectrum of compound (1) (700 MHz, DMSO- d_6)



Figure S6. ¹H-¹³C HMBC spectrum of compound (1) (700 MHz, DMSO- d_6)



Figure S7. ¹H-¹H NOESY spectrum of compound (1) (700 MHz, DMSO-d₆)



Figure S8. Key NOESY (\rightarrow , black) correlations and global energy minimum of **1**.