

Microbial Synthesis of Non-Natural Anthraquinone Glucosides Displaying Superior Antiproliferative Properties

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Figure S1. Comparison of glucose concentration based on the recombinant strain in 48 h incubation. Maximum conversion of anthraquinone to respective anthraquinone glycosides were achieved while supplementing 4% additional glucose in the medium. A) Alizarin, B) Anthraflavic acid, C) 2-amino 3- hydroxyanthraquinone. S stands for substrate peak while P stands for product

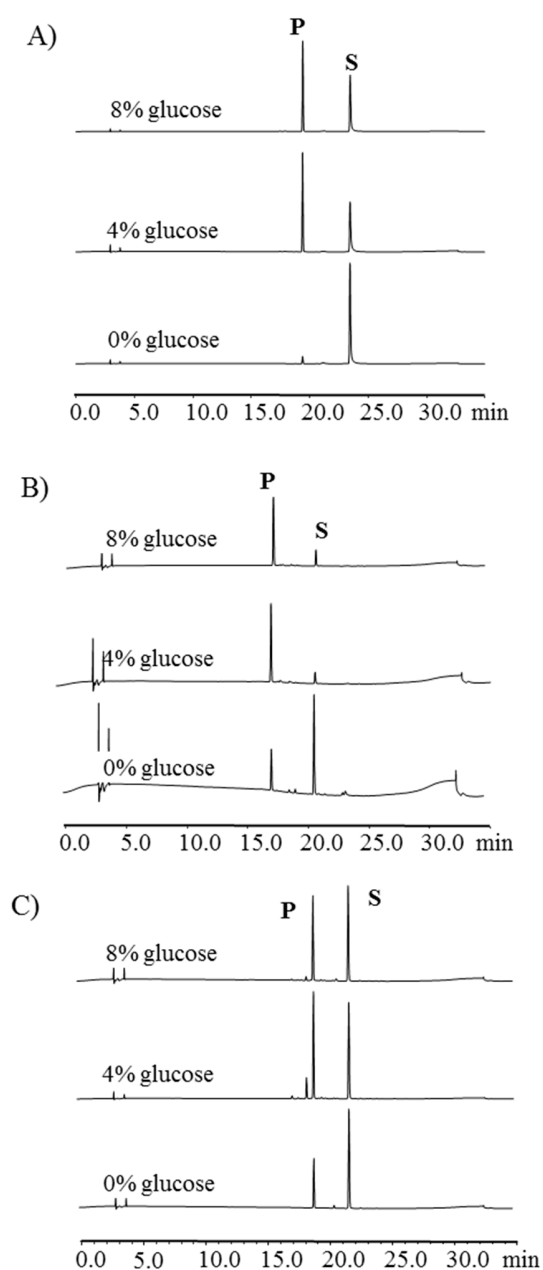


Figure S2. ^1H NMR of alizarin

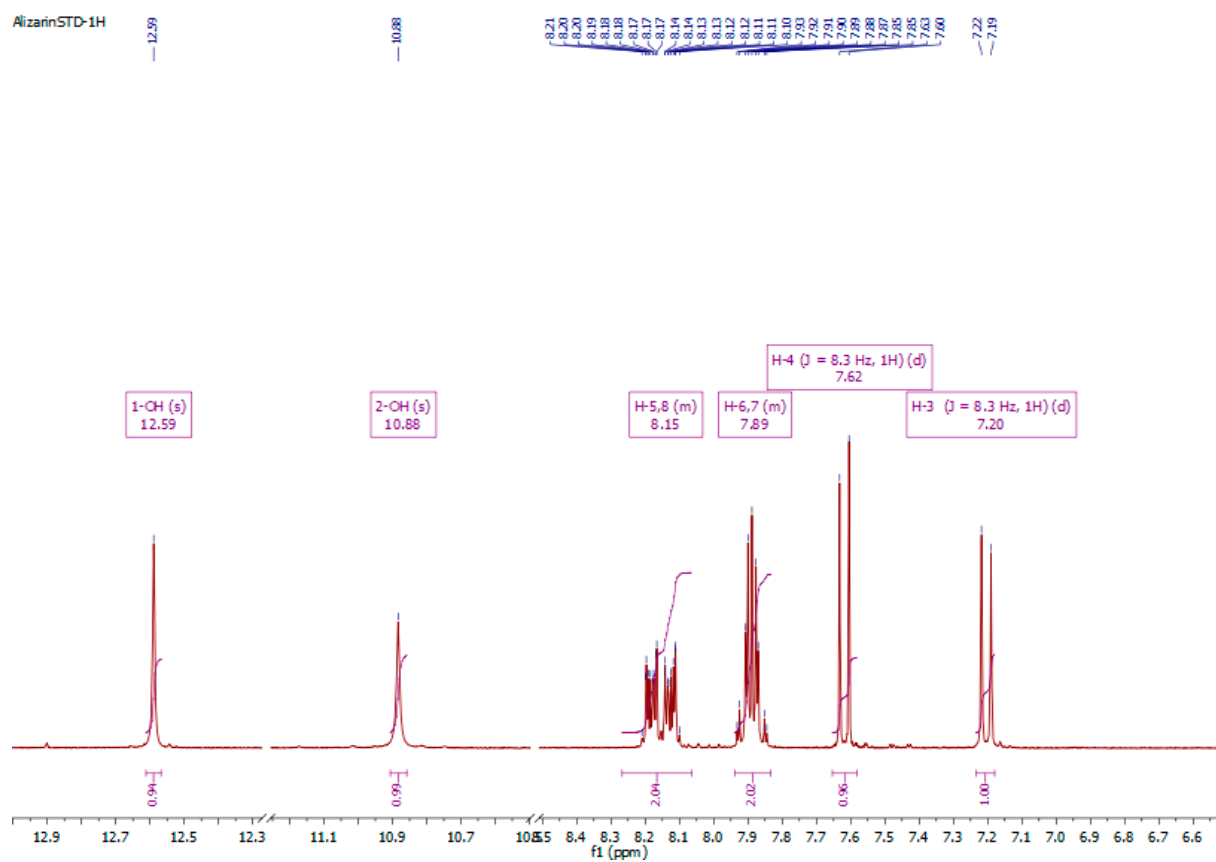


Figure S3. ^{13}C NMR of alizarin

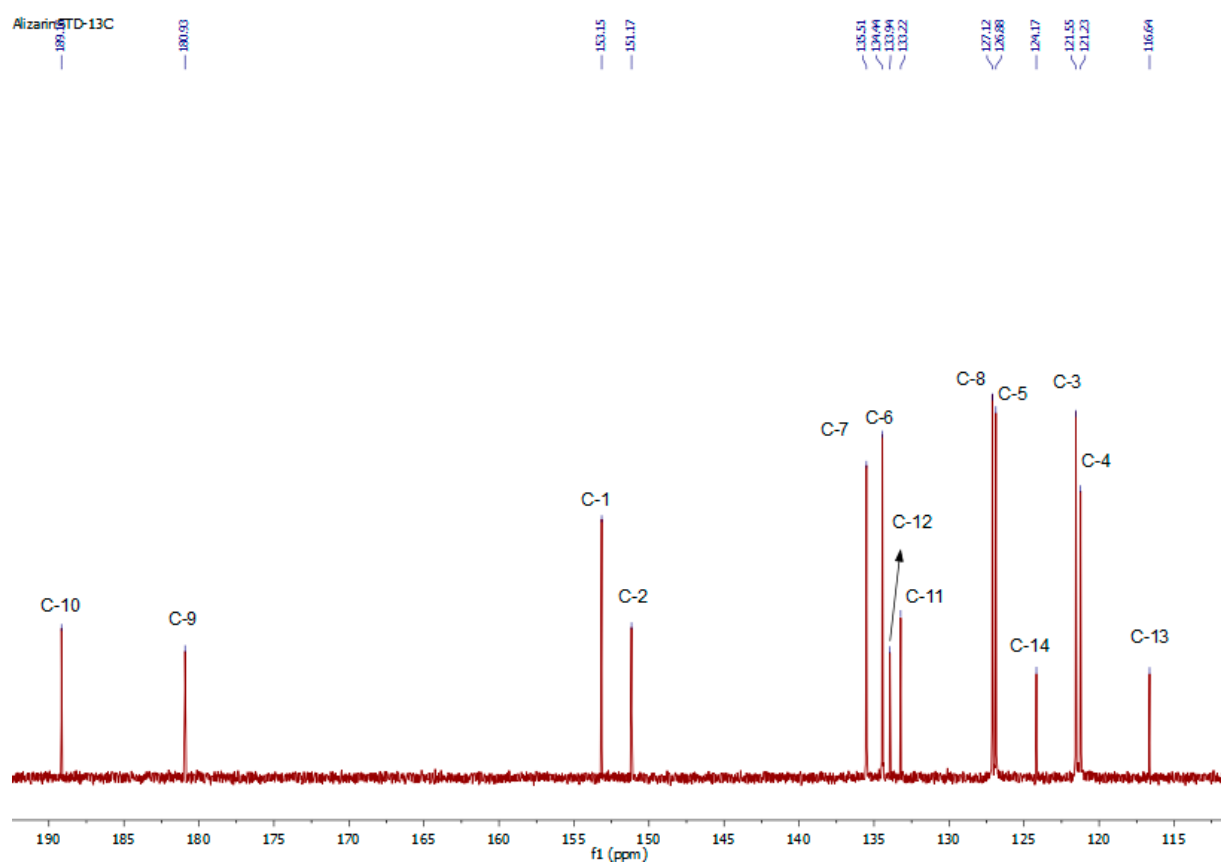


Figure S4. ^1H NMR of alizarin-2- O - β -D-glucoside

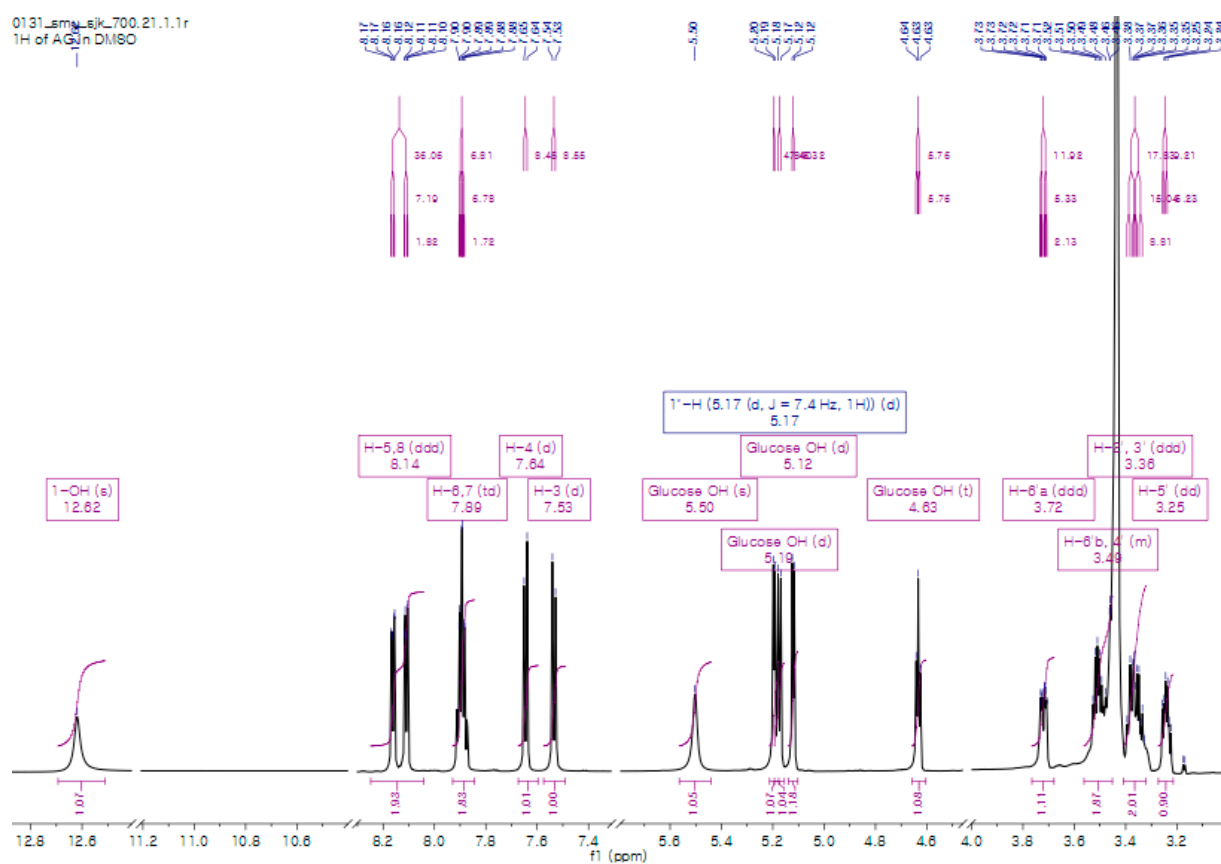


Figure S5. ^{13}C NMR of alizarin-2-*O*- β -D-glucoside

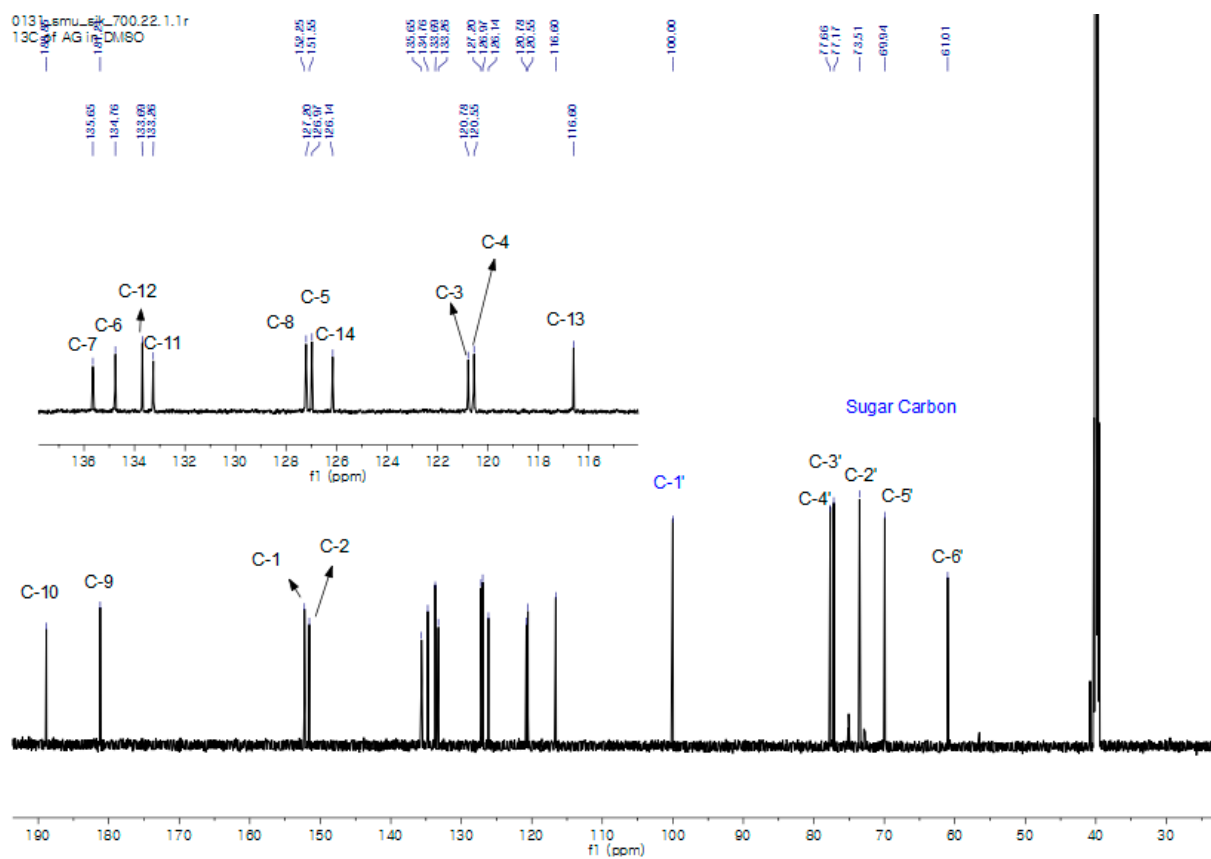


Figure S6. HSQC correlation of alizarin 2-*O*- β -D-glucoside

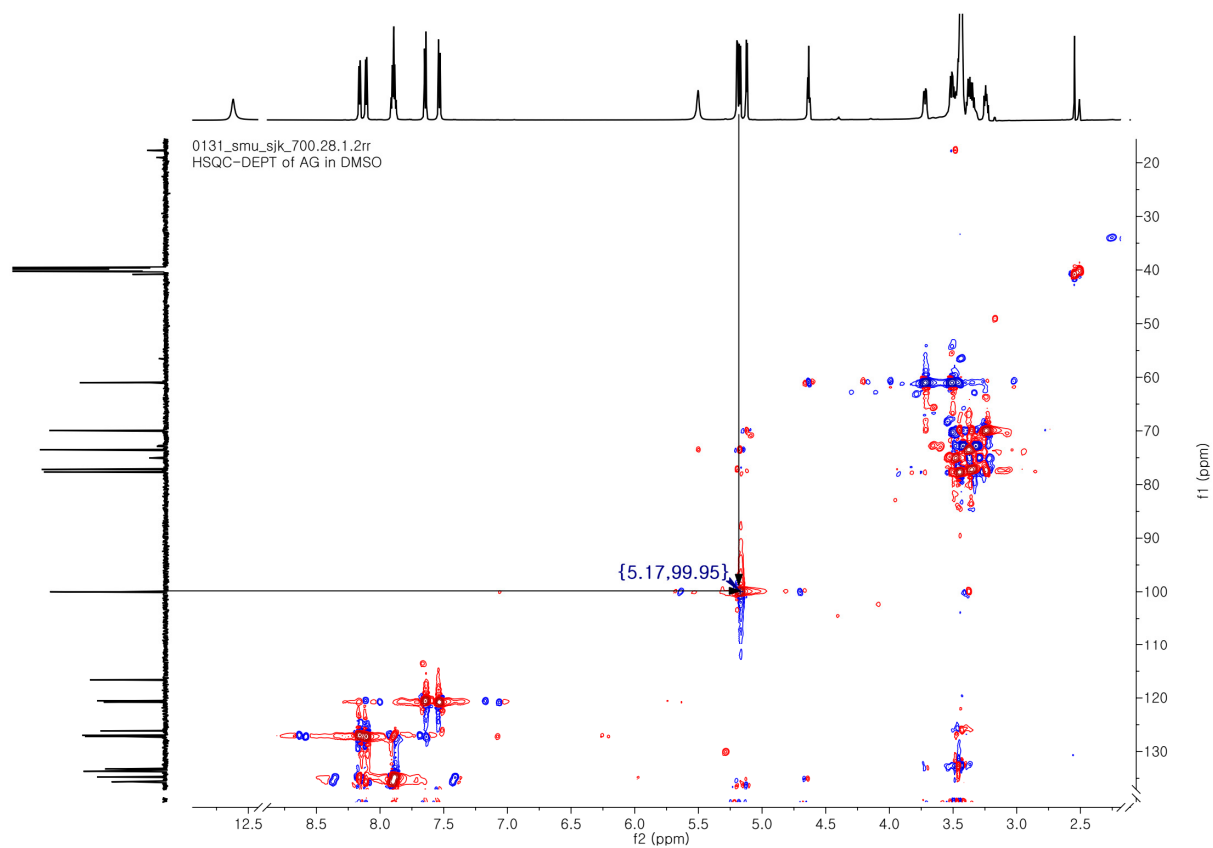


Figure S7. HMBC correlation of alizarin 2-*O*- β -D-glucoside

