Supporting Information

Suppression of Inducible Nitric Oxide Synthase Pathway by 7-Deacetylgedunin, a Limonoid from *Xylocarpus* sp.

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Extraction and isolation of compounds 2, 4, 6, and 31

Seeds of *X. granatum* (5 kg) were collected from Suratthani province, Thailand. They were dried, powdered, and extracted with MeOH (3 × 10 L, three days each) at room temperature. After removing the solvent under reduced pressure, combined MeOH crude extract was
suspended in H₂O (750 mL), then partitioned with EtOAc (3 × 1 L) to afford the EtOAc crude extract (49.0 g). The extract was fractionated by quick column chromatography over silica gel (60-200 μm, 15 × 12 cm, 20 mL/min) with a gradient of EtOAc-hexane (from 10 to 50%, 1 L each). Fractions of 100 mL were collected and monitored by TLC, and 13 fractions (I-XIII) were obtained. Fraction V (2200-2800 mL, 1.3 g) was rechromatographed on a silica gel column (40-63 μm, 2.5 × 35 cm, 2.0 mL/min) with 2-10% of acetone-CH₂Cl₂, then subfraction V.3 (275-525 mL, 180.0 mg) was further purified using the same procedure (40-63 μm, 1.5 × 30 cm, 1.0 mL/min) with 1% of MeOH-CH₂Cl₂ to give 31 (30.6 mg). Fraction VI (2700-3500 mL, 7.6 g) was subjected to a silica gel column (40-63 μm, 4.5 × 40 cm, 2.5 mL/min) eluting with a gradient of EtOAc-hexane (from 30 to 70%) to afford 10 subfractions (VI.1-VI.10). Fraction VI.4 (720-800 mL, 0.2 g) was subsequently separated on a silica gel column (40-63 μm, 2.5 × 30 cm, 2.0 mL/min) with 1-5% of acetone-CH₂Cl₂, then subfraction VI.4.3 (480-550 mL, 60 mg) was purified by the same procedure (40-63 μm, 1.0 × 30 cm, 1.0 mL/min) with 20-50% of EtOAc-hexane to yield 4 (28.4 mg). Fraction VI.7 (1300-1500 mL, 0.4 g) was separated on a silica gel column (40-63 μm, 2.5 × 40 cm, 2.0 mL/min) with 50% of EtOAc-hexane, and five subfractions (VI.7.1-VI.7.5) were collected. Subfraction VI.7.1 (100-180 mL, 52.1 mg) was purified by silica gel column chromatography (40-63 μm, 1.0 × 25 cm, 1.0 mL/min) to obtain 2 (20.0 mg). Fraction VIII (3600-4100 mL, 2.0 g) was chromatographed on a silica gel column (40-63 μm, 2.5 × 40 cm, 2.0 mL/min) eluting with a gradient of acetone-hexane (from 20 to 50%) to obtain 12 subfractions (VIII.1-VIII.12). Subfraction VIII.2 (90-170 mL, 120.2 mg) was further purified by silica gel column chromatography (40-63 μm, 1.0 × 20 cm, 1.0 mL/min) with acetone-hexane mixtures (from 30 to 50%) to yield 6 (14.7 mg).

Extraction and isolation of compounds 13, 14, and 30
Seeds of *X. moluccensis* (5 kg) were collected from Suratthani province, Thailand. The EtOAc extract (34.6 g) of *X. moluccensis* seeds was obtained by the same manner as that of *X. granatum*, as described above. The extract was fractionated by quick column chromatography over silica gel (60-200 μm, 15 × 12 cm, 20 mL/min) with a gradient of EtOAc-hexane (from 10 to 50%, 1 L each). Fractions of 100 mL were collected and monitored by TLC, and 12 fractions (I-XII) were obtained. Fraction VI (2000-2200 mL, 1.1 g) was chromatographed over silica gel (40-63 μm, 3.5 × 30 cm, 2.0 mL/min) with EtOAc-hexane (from 10 to 50%), then subfraction VI.7 (650-740 mL, 0.1 g) was purified by the same procedure (40-63 μm, 1.5 × 25 cm, 1.0 mL/min) with 30-50% of acetone-hexane to give 30 (31.0 mg). Fraction IX (3100-3600 mL, 4.5 g) was further separated on a silica gel column (40-63 μm, 3.5 × 40 cm, 3.0 mL/min) eluting with a gradient of acetone-hexane (from 20 to 70%) to obtain 10 subfractions (VIX.1-VIX.10). Subfraction VIX.4 (550-700 mL, 0.3 g) was subsequently purified by a silica gel column (40-63 μm, 2.0 × 30 cm, 2.0 mL/min) with 30-60% of EtOAc-hexane to yield 13 (14.5 mg) and 14 (18.2 mg).