SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

New jacaranone glucoside from *Jacaranda oxyphylla* leaves

V.V. Pereira^{ab*}, L.P. Duarte^a, R.R. Silva^c, J.A. Takahashi^a

^aChemistry Department, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, 31270-901, Belo Horizonte, Brazil; ^bFaculty of Pharmacy, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, 31270-901, Belo Horizonte, Brazil; ^cChemistry Department, Universidade Federal dos Vales do Jequitinhonha e Mucuri, 39100-000, Diamantina, Brazil

* Corresponding author. E-mail: vncsviana@yahoo.com.br

Jacaranda oxyphylla Cham. is popularly known as “caroba-de-São-Paulo” and it is used in traditional medicine for microbial infections. A new phytoquinoid (α/β -glucoside-4-phenylacetate-6-(1-hydroxy-4-oxo-2,5-cyclohexadiene-1-acetate) (**1**) was isolated from *J. oxyphylla* leaves, together with three known compounds: quercetin-3-*O*- β -D-galactoside (**2**), verbascoside (**3**) and polystyrene (**4**). Their chemical structures were elucidated using spectroscopic techniques and by comparison with the related known compounds. In addition, it was found a pronounced acetylcholinesterase inhibitory activity for the quinoid **1** ($100.0 \pm 0.8\%$) and phenolic compounds **2** and **3** ($99.9 \pm 0.7\%$ and $99.3 \pm 0.5\%$, respectively), if compared to the standard eserine ($92.7 \pm 0.4\%$), that was analyzed by a microplate spectrophotometer.

Keywords: Bignoniaceae, *Jacaranda oxyphylla*, quinoid, antiacetylcholinesterase activity.

Figure S1 – The HR-ESIMS-(+) spectrum of compound **1**.

Figure S2 – IR spectrum (KBr 1%) of compound **1**.

Figure S3 – ¹H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, acetone-*d*₆) of compound 1.

Figure S4 – ¹³C NMR spectrum (100 MHz, acetone-*d*₆) of compound 1.

Figure S5 – DEPT spectrum (100 MHz, acetone- d_6) of compound 1.

Figure S6 – HSQC (400 MHz, acetone- d_6) of compound 1.

Figure S7 – HMQC (400 MHz, acetone- d_6) of compound **1**.

Figure S8 – Key HMBC correlations ( ) for the compound **1**.

Table S1 – NMR spectral data for compound **1** in acetone-*d*₆ with assignments supported by DEPT, COSY, HSQC and HMBC (δ in ppm, *J* in Hz).

Position	Multip.	δ_c^a	δ_H^b	HMBC
1 α	CH	97.2	4.55 (d, <i>J</i> = 3.6)	-
1 β	CH	92.6	5.15 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.6)	-
2	CH	72.8	3.46 (m)	H-1
3	CH	74.3	3.63 (m)	H-4
4	CH	71.4	4.84 (m)	H-5
5	CH	71.6	3.87 (m)	H-4, H-6
6	CH ₂	63.0	4.03 (m)	H-4
1'	C	134.6 ^c	-	H-7', H-2', H-3', H-5', H-6'
2'	CH	129.4	7.30 (m)	H-3', H-5', H-6', H-7'
3'	CH	128.3	7.30 (m)	H-2', H-5', H-6'
4'	CH	126.8	7.25 (m)	H-2', H-3', H-5', H-6'
5'	CH	128.3	7.30 (m)	H-2', H-3', H-6'
6'	CH	129.4	7.30 (m)	H-3', H-5', H-6', H-7'
7'	CH ₂	40.6	3.65 (m)	H-2', H-3', H-5', H-6'
8'	C	170.5	-	H-4, H-7'
1''	C	66.9	-	H-3'', H-5'', H-7''
2''	CH	150.4	7.06 (m)	H-6'', H-7''
3''	CH	127.2	6.08 (m)	H-5''
4''	C	184.8	-	H-2'', H-6''
5''	CH	127.2	6.08 (m)	H-3''
6''	CH	150.5	7.06 (m)	H-2'', H-7''
7''	CH ₂	44.7	2.76 (m)	-
8''	C	168.3	-	H-6; H-7''

Multip.= Multiplicity; ^a100 MHz for ¹³C NMR; ^b400 MHz for ¹H NMR; ^csignal based on HMBC.