Supporting Information for

Axial Chiral Binaphthoquinone and Perylenequinones from the Stromata of *Hypocrella bambusae* are SARS-CoV-2 Entry Inhibitors

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Fungal materials collection and identification

Hypocrella was monotypic genus with *H. bambusae* as the typical species. The fungus is parasitic on the culms of *Fargesia* sp. in high chilly alpine area. It mainly distributes in the northwest of Yunnan Province, China, and the southeast of Tibet Autonomous Region, China. The stromata were used by ethnic minorities in Yunnan Province. The stromata were collected at one time on July 2017 from the bamboo forest of Lijiang, Yunnan, China. The stroma was identified based on the dark color, the near spherical shape, and the unique morphological features of the linear ascospores (reference: MycoKeys, 2019, 58, 1-26).



Figure 1S. (-)-HRESIMS spectrum of 1.



Figure 2S. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) spectrum of 1.







Figure 4S. HSQC spectrum of 1.



Figure 5S. HMBC spectrum of 1.



Figure 6S. (-)-HRESIMS spectrum of 2.



Figure7S. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of 2.



Figure 98. HSQC spectrum of 2.



Figure 10S. HMBC spectrum of 2.



Figure 11S. NOESY spectrum of 2.



Figure S12. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of **3**.





Figure 14S. HSQC spectrum of 3.



Figure 15S. HMBC spectrum of 3.



Figure 16S. NOESY spectrum of 3.



Figure 17S. X-ray crystal structure of **3**.





Figure 18S. Experimental CD spectra of 2 and 3.



Figure 19S. Experimental CD spectra of 4 and 5.

Figure 20S. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of 4a.



Figure 21S. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) spectra of 4a.





Figure 22S. Experimental CD spectra and optical rotation values of 4a and 7.

Optical rotation values

4a: [α]25 D +2420 (*c* 0.1 MeOH);

7: [α]25 D +2617 (*c* 0.1 MeOH);

7: [α]20 D +2465.9 (*c* 0.71 acetone) from reference (J. Antibiot. 2004, 59(6),

351-354).

Figure 23S. HPLC purity chromatograms of compounds 1-7 (PDA detection 220 nm). All data were acquired via an HPLC system with RP C18 column (Reprosil, 5 μ m, 250 × 4.6 mm) and a CH₃CN-H₂O gradient that increased linearly from 40%-100% CH₃CN over 30 min.







Figure 24S. Cytotoxicity of compounds 1-7 against 293T-ACE2 cell.



Figure 25S. Preliminary anti-SARS-CoV-2 activity evaluation for compounds 1-7.

The inhibitory activities of compounds 1-7 against SARS-CoV-2 PsV infection in the ongoing-infection model (A and B). The inhibitory activities of compounds 1-7 against SARS-CoV-2 PsV infection in the pre-infection model (C and D). All experiments were done in triplicates and repeated three times, data are expressed as means \pm SD.



Figure 26S. The inhibitory activities of **1**, **4**, **5** and chloroquine against SARS-CoV-2 PsV infection.

Compounds 1 (A), 4 (B), 5 (C) and Chloroquine (D) inhibited SARS-CoV-2 PsV infection in 293T-ACE2 cells in 48 hours. Compounds 1 (E), 4 (F), and 5 (G) showed no inhibitory activity against VSV-G PsV in 293T/ACE2 cells in 48 hours. Data were presented as mean \pm SD of triplicate samples from a representative experiment.



Figure 27S. The cytotoxicity of compounds 1, 4, and 5 against Vero-E6 cell after 24

hours.



Figure 28S. Immunofluorescence images of SARS-CoV-2 N protein expressions.

Green: SARS-CoV-2 N protein, blue: DAPI. CQ was used as a positive drug control. scale bars = $200 \ \mu m$.





Schematic representation of SARS-CoV-2 S protein mediated cell-cell fusion after treatment with 2 μ M of compounds **4** and **5** for 24 hours. Representative results were shown from one field selected randomly each sample with scale bars of 100 μ m. Peptide HR2P was used as a positive control.



Figure 30S. Molecular docking of 4 and 5 with receptor-binding domain

	2		3		(M)-hypomycin ^a	
No.	$\delta_{\rm C}$, type	$\delta_{\mathrm{H}}(J,\mathrm{Hz})$	$\delta_{\rm C}$, type	$\delta_{\mathrm{H}}(J,\mathrm{Hz})$	$\delta_{\rm C}$, type	$\delta_{\mathrm{H}}(J,\mathrm{Hz})$
1	57.7, C		55.4, C		55.6, C	
1a	139.5,C		139.6, C		139.8, C	
2	78.7, CH	4.21, s	81.2, CH	4.56, s	81.3, CH	4.54, s
3	200.0, C		197.2, C		197.4, C	
3a	102.6, C		102.5, C		102.6, C	
3b	128.3, C		127.3, C		127.5, C	
4	164.5, C		164.2, C		164.3, C	
5	100.6, CH	6.71, s	100.3, CH	6.76, s	100.5, CH	6.74, s
6	164.5, C		164.5, C		164.6, C	
6a	115.7, C		115.4, C		115.6, C	
7	165.7, C		165.4, C		165.6, C	
7a	112.5, C		112.1, C		112.3, C	
8	99.5, CH	6.70, s	99.6, CH	6.79, s	99.8, CH	6.77, s
9	170.4, C		169.9, C		170.1, C	
9a	106.9, C		106.7, C		106.9, C	
9b	124.6, C		124.7, C		124.8, C	
10	180.9, C		181.3, C		181.5, C	
11	149.4, C		149.7, C		149.9, C	
12	136.8, C		136.0, C		136.2, C	
12a	123.2, C		121.9, C		122.0, C	
13	43.8, CH ₂	2.86, d (13.6)	46.3, CH ₂	2.97, d (13.4)	46.5, CH ₂	1.84, d (13.6)
		1.65, d (13.6)		1.86, d (13.4)		2.94, d (13.6)
14	77.7, C		80.5, C		80.7, C	
15	59.8, CH	3.72, s	58.2, CH	3.85, s	58.4, CH	3.83, s
16	26.9, CH ₃	0.89, s	26.7, CH ₃	0.90, s	26.9, CH ₃	0.88, s
17	82.2, C		85.9, C		86.1, C	
18	30.5, CH ₃	1.90, s	20.9, CH ₃	1.27, s	21.1, CH ₃	1.25, s
19	61.1, CH ₃	4.12, s	61.0, CH ₃	4.15, s	61.2, CH ₃	4.13, s
20	56.4, CH ₃	4.05, s	56.3, CH ₃	4.12, s	56.5, CH ₃	4.09, s
21	56.4, CH ₃	4.05, s	56.4, CH ₃	4.10, s	56.6, CH ₃	4.07, s
22	60.1, CH ₃	3.67, s	60.7, CH ₃	3.93, s	60.9, CH ₃	3.91, s
OH-4		13.3, s		12.7, s		12.71, s
OH-9		15.4, s		15.4, s		15.19, s

Table 1S NMR spectroscopic data of 2, 3, and (M)-hypomycin A in CDCl₃

^a Reported NMR data in the literature [J. Nat. Prod. 2020, 83(8), 2490-2500].



(P, 1R, 2S, 14S, 15R, 17R)-2



(P, 1R, 2S, 14S, 15R, 17S)-3