

## *Supporting Information*

# Acremostriectin, a Highly Oxygenated Metabolite from the Marine Fungus *Acremonium strictum*

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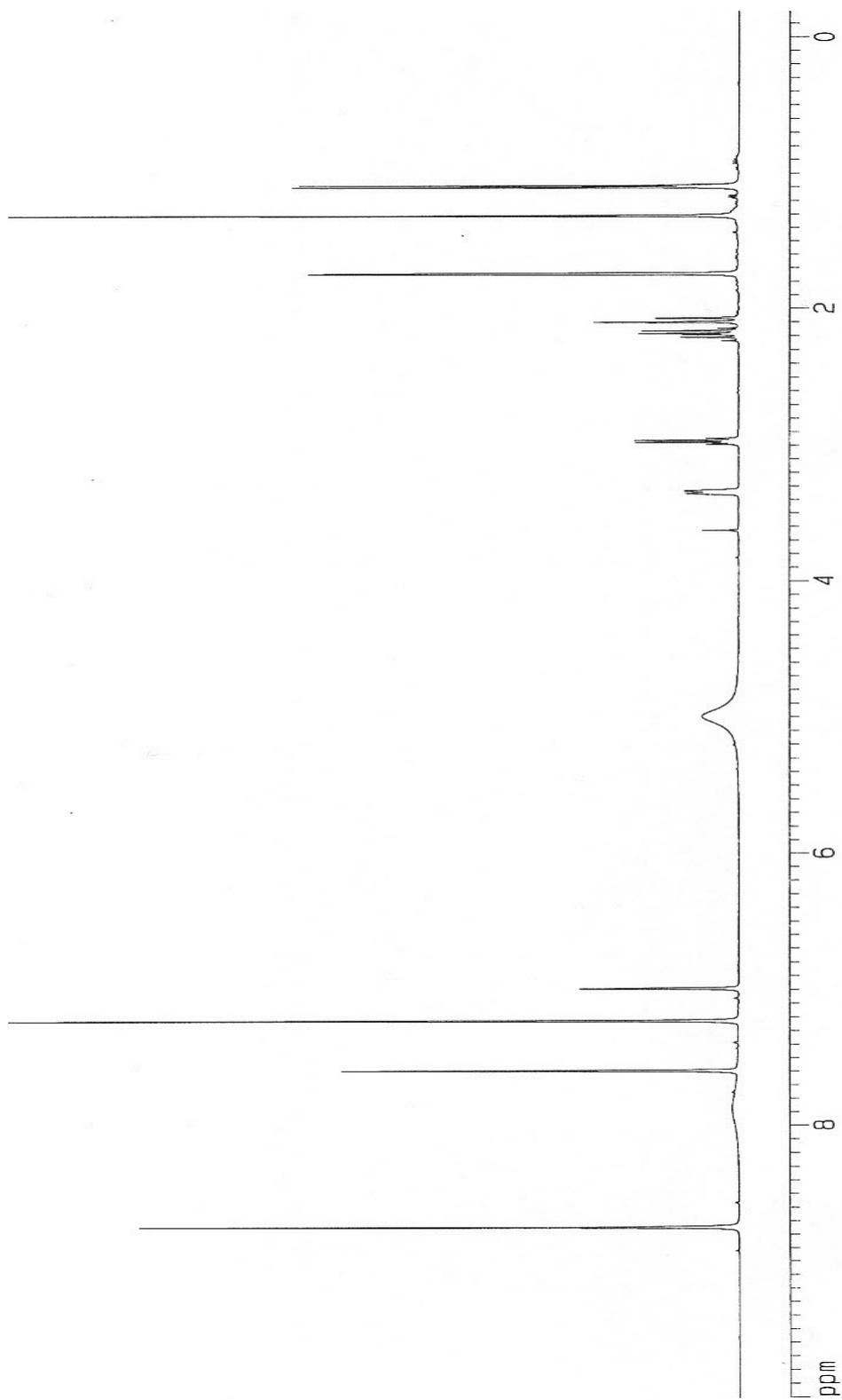
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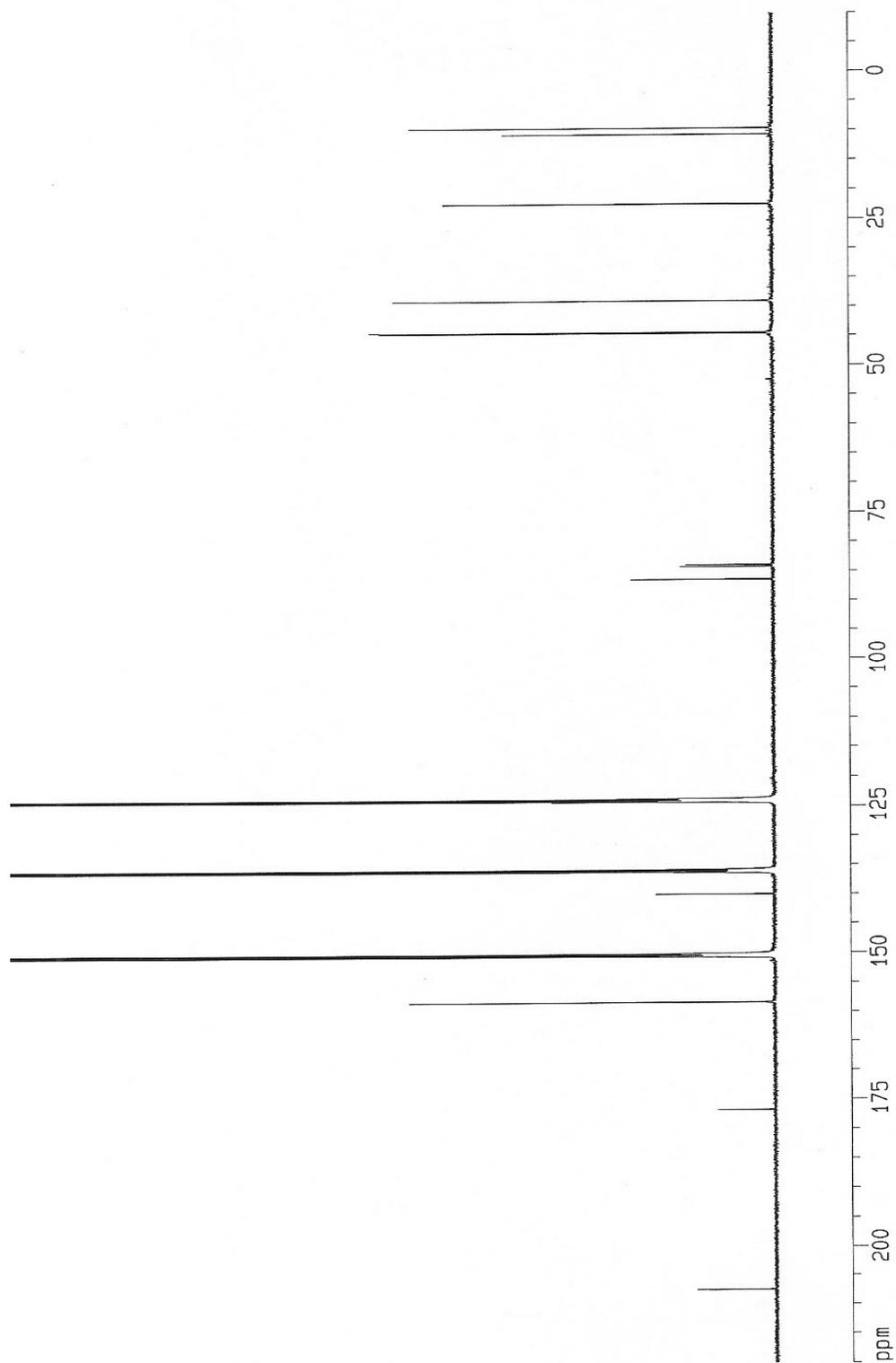
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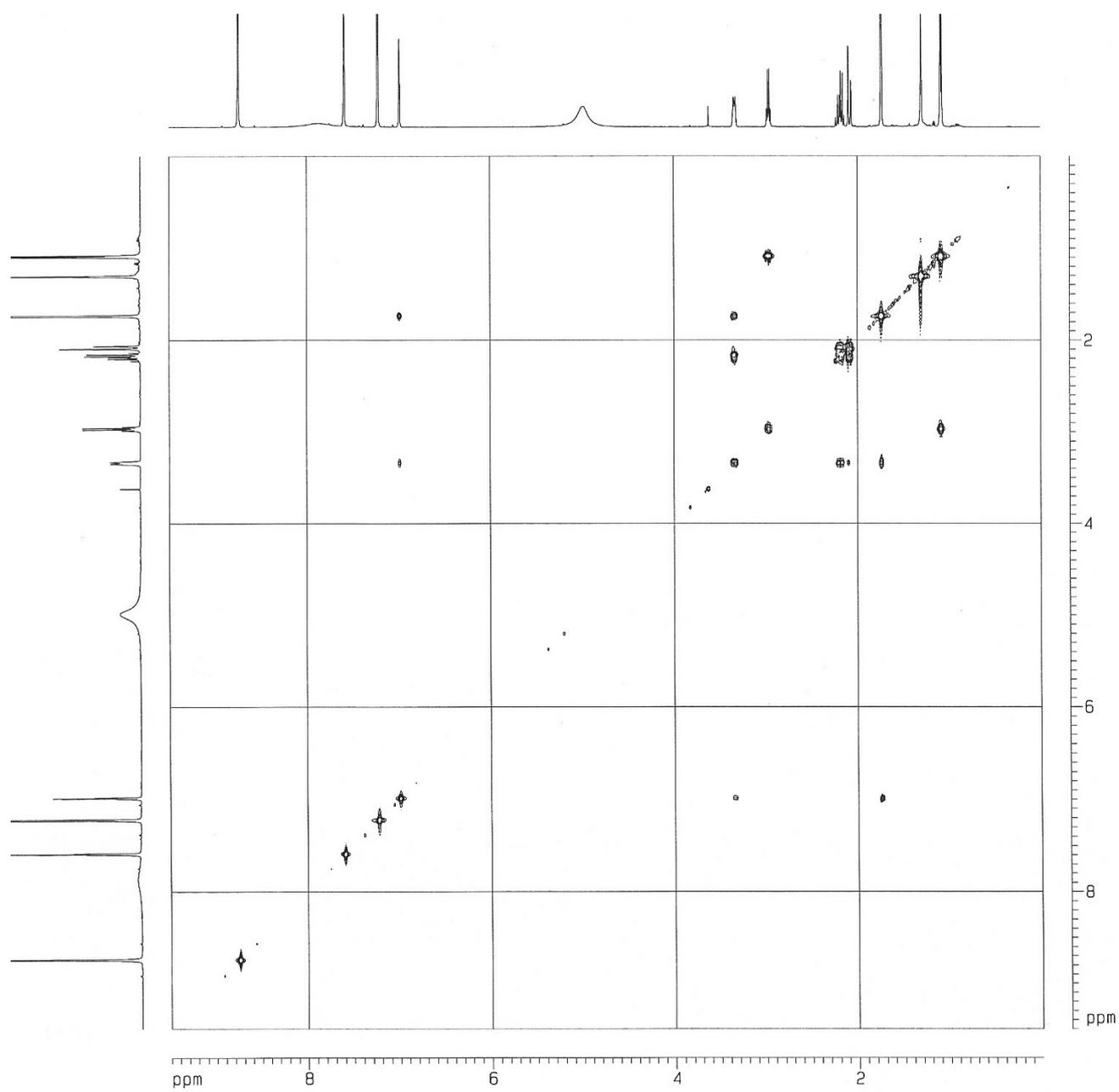
S10



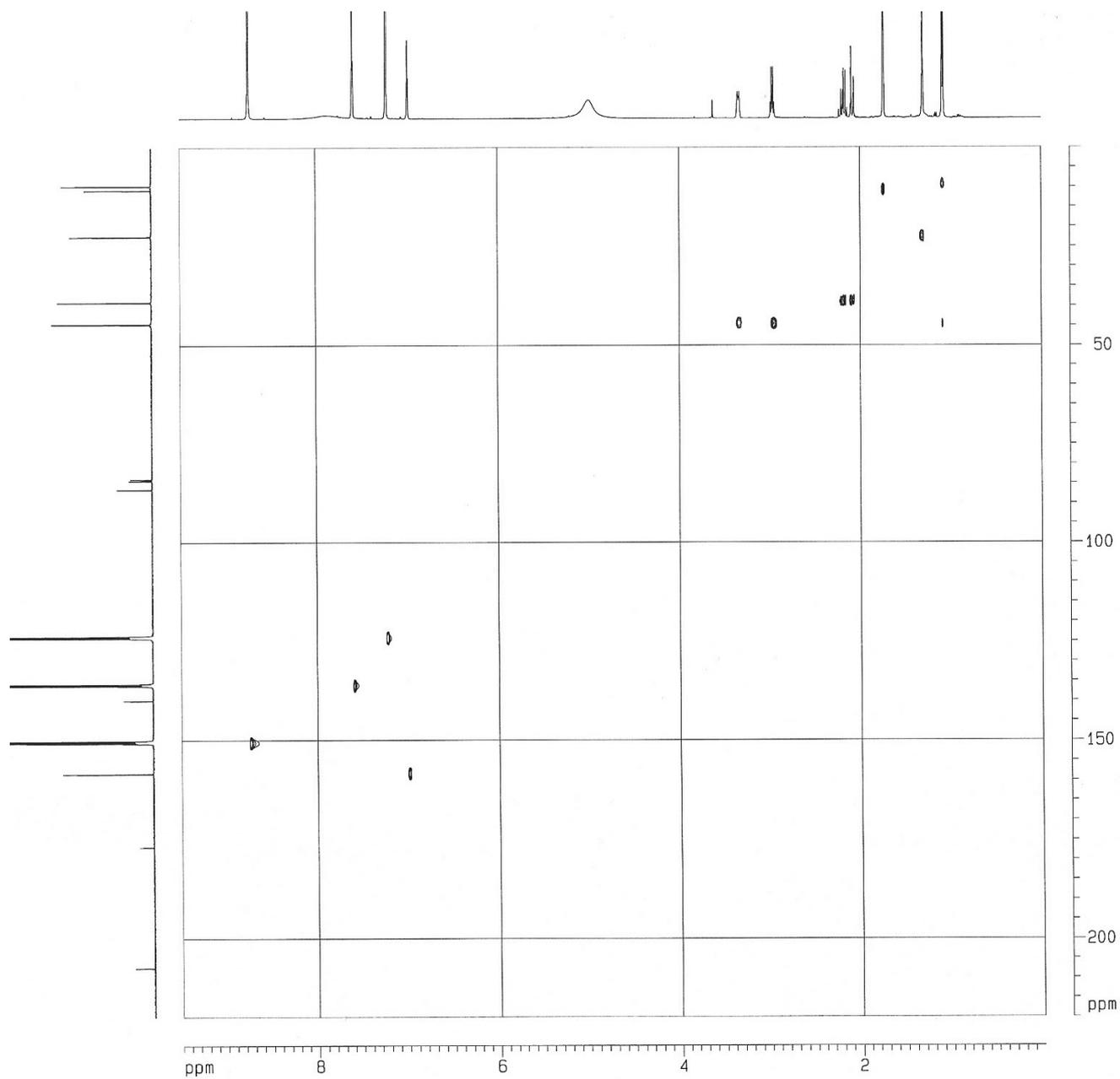
**Figure 1:**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (500 MHz,  $\text{Pyridine-}d_5$ ) spectrum of compound **1**



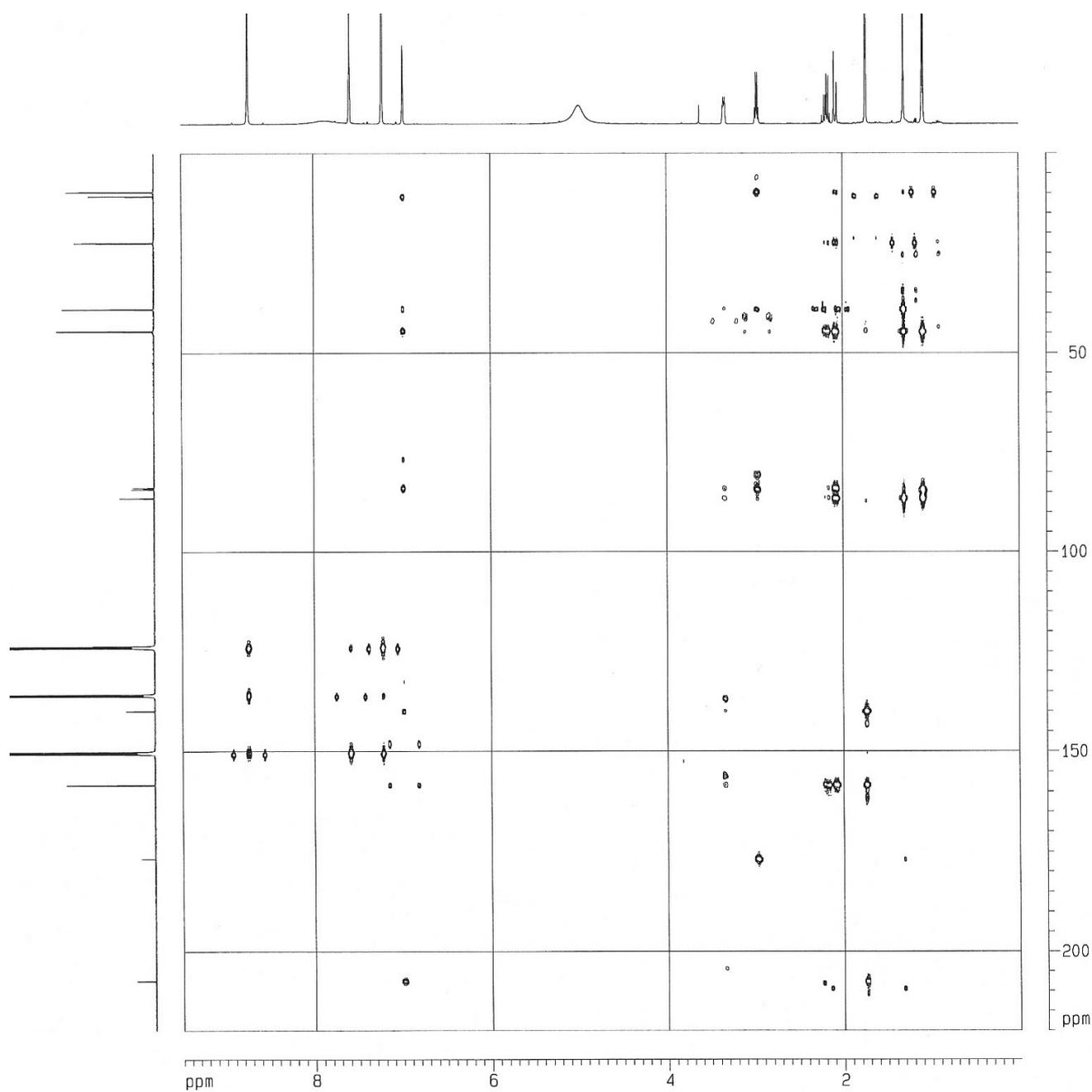
**Figure 2:**  $^{13}\text{C}$ - NMR (500 MHz, Pyridine- $d_5$ ) spectrum of compound **1**



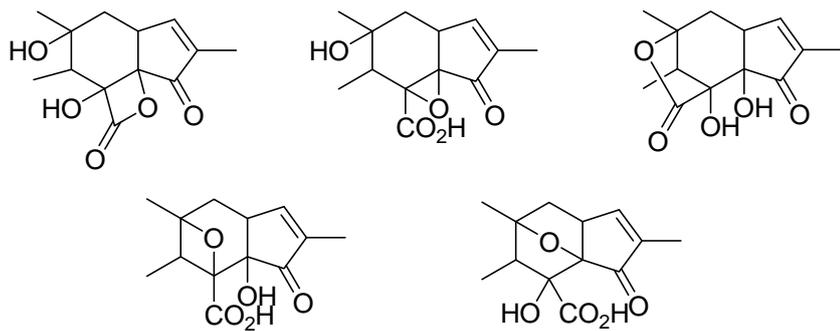
**Figure 3:** COSY spectrum of compound **1**



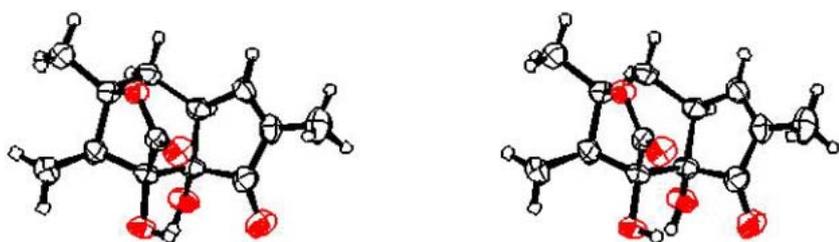
**Figure 4:** HSQC spectrum of compound **1**



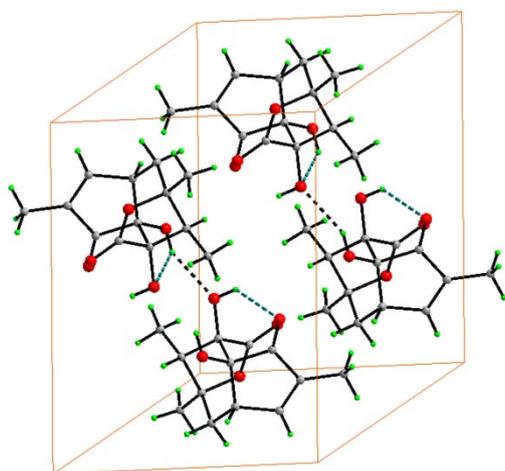
**Figure 5:** HMBC spectrum of compound **1**



**Figure 6.** Five possible structures of compound 1.



**Figure 7.** A stereo ORTEP drawing of crystal structure of compound 1



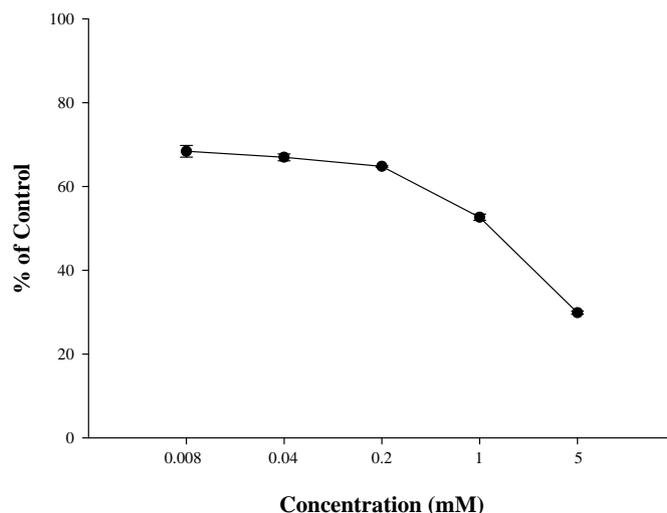
**Figure 8.** A packing pattern with H-bonds of crystal structure of compound 1

## **Result of Antioxidant Activity Test**

To evaluate the effects of compound **1** on the antioxidant activity, the DPPH free radical scavenging activity was primarily determined. Compound **1** showed a DPPH free radical scavenging activity in a concentration-dependent manner and the IC<sub>50</sub> value was 2.1 mM (Fig. 3). In the same experimental condition, the IC<sub>50</sub> value of ascorbic acid (vitamin C), a positive control, was 3.7 μM. This result suggests that the antioxidant potential with DPPH free radical scavenging activity of **1** was a relatively moderate.

To further confirm whether the antioxidant activity by **1** was associated with the protection of oxidative stress-induced cell death, cell viability assay was performed in hydrogen peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)-treated human keratinocyte HaCaT cell culture systems. As illustrated in Figure 4, cell viability was clearly decreased by exposure of 1 mM of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> with 56% compared to control incubation. However, the treatment of various concentrations of **1** (0-25 μM) protected the cell death induced by H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> in a concentration-dependent manner. The data were coincided with the results of antioxidant activity of **1** in a DPPH free radical scavenging activity.

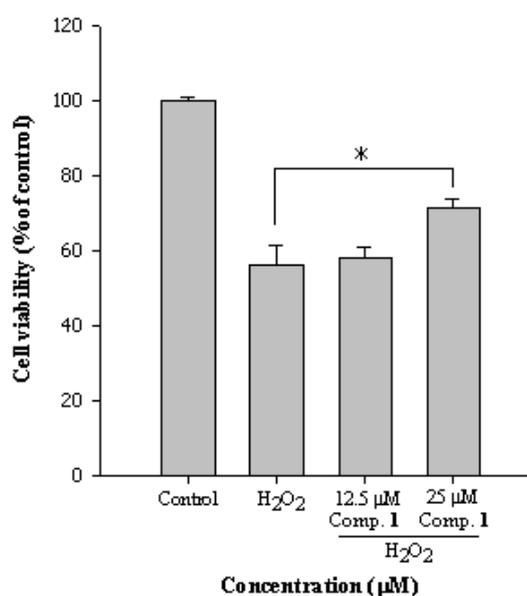
Concentration (mM)	% of Control
0.008	68.400
0.04	66.952
0.2	64.779
1	52.666
5	29.888



**Figure 9.** Antioxidant potential of **1** on DPPH free radical scavenging activity.

DPPH free radical scavenging activity was measured by incubation with DPPH (300  $\mu$ M) and test samples at 37°C for 30 min. % Control was determined by the comparison with solvent-treated control incubations.

Concentration ( $\mu$ M)	Viability (%)
0	56.132
12.5	58.161
25	71.190



**Figure 10.** Protective effects of **1** on H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-induced cell death of HaCaT human keratinocytes. Human keratinocyte cells (HaCaT) were plated at a density of 8,000 cells in 96-well plates in RPMI supplemented with 10% FBS, and incubated for 24 h. After pretreatment of **1** for 1 h, the cells were exposed with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (1 mM) for 1 h, and then fresh medium was added, and incubated for an additional 24 h. The values of % of cell survival were calculated by the mean absorbance of samples treated cells/absorbance of control cells. Data are represented as the means  $\pm$  S.E. ( $n = 3$ ) (\* $p < 0.05$  indicates statistically significant differences from the control group).