Chemical Constituents from Aspidosperma illustre (Apocynaceae)

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Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectrum of triterpene 10 (400 MHz, CDCl₃).

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Figure S2. ¹³C NMR spectrum of triterpene 10 (100 MHz, CDCl₃).



Figure S3. Expansion of ¹³C NMR spectrum of triterpene 10 (100 MHz, CDCl₃).



Figure S4. Expansion of ¹³C NMR spectrum of triterpene 10 (100 MHz, CDCl₃).



Figure S5. ¹³C NMR-APT spectrum of triterpene 10 (100 MHz, CDCl₃).



Figure S6. Expansion ¹³C NMR-APT spectrum of triterpene 10 (100 MHz, CDCl₃).



Figure S7. Expansion ¹³C NMR-APT spectrum of triterpene 10 (100 MHz, CDCl₃).



Figure S8. HMQC spectrum of triterpene 10 (400 MHz, CDCl₃).



Figure S9. Expansion of HMQC spectrum of triterpene 10 (400 MHz, CDCl₃).



Figure S10. HMBC spectrum of triterpene 10 (400 MHz, CDCl₃).



Figure S11. Expansion of HMBC spectrum of triterpene 10 (400 MHz, CDCl₃).



Figure S12. ¹H-¹H-COSY spectrum of triterpene 10 (400 MHz, CDCl₃).



Figure S13. ¹H-¹H-NOESY spectrum of triterpene 10 (400 MHz, CDCl₃).



Figure S14. LREIMS spectrum of triterpene 10 (70 eV).



Figure S15. Proposed fragmentation mechanisms of triterpene 8 by MS/MS (HRESIMS) of the peaks at m/z 693.5829 ([M-H⁺]⁻) with production of fragments 8a and 8b and EIMS (70 eV) to furnish 8c and 8d, only peaks classified as principals.



Figure S16. Proposed fragmentation mechanisms to justify principal peaks observed in the mass spectrum (LREIMS, 70 eV) of 10 (in parenthesis percentage of relative abundance).