

# Supplementary Information

## Biotransformation of Sclareolide by Filamentous Fungi: Cytotoxic Evaluations of the Derivatives

Arturo Cano,<sup>a</sup> María Teresa Ramírez-Apan<sup>b</sup> and Guillermo Delgado<sup>\*b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Facultad de Estudios Superiores Zaragoza, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México,  
Av. Guelatao n°. 66 (Eje 7 Oriente), Col Ejército de Oriente, Iztapalapa 09230, Mexico, D.F.

<sup>b</sup>Instituto de Química, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Ciudad Universitaria,  
Circuito Exterior, Coyoacán 04510, Mexico, D.F.

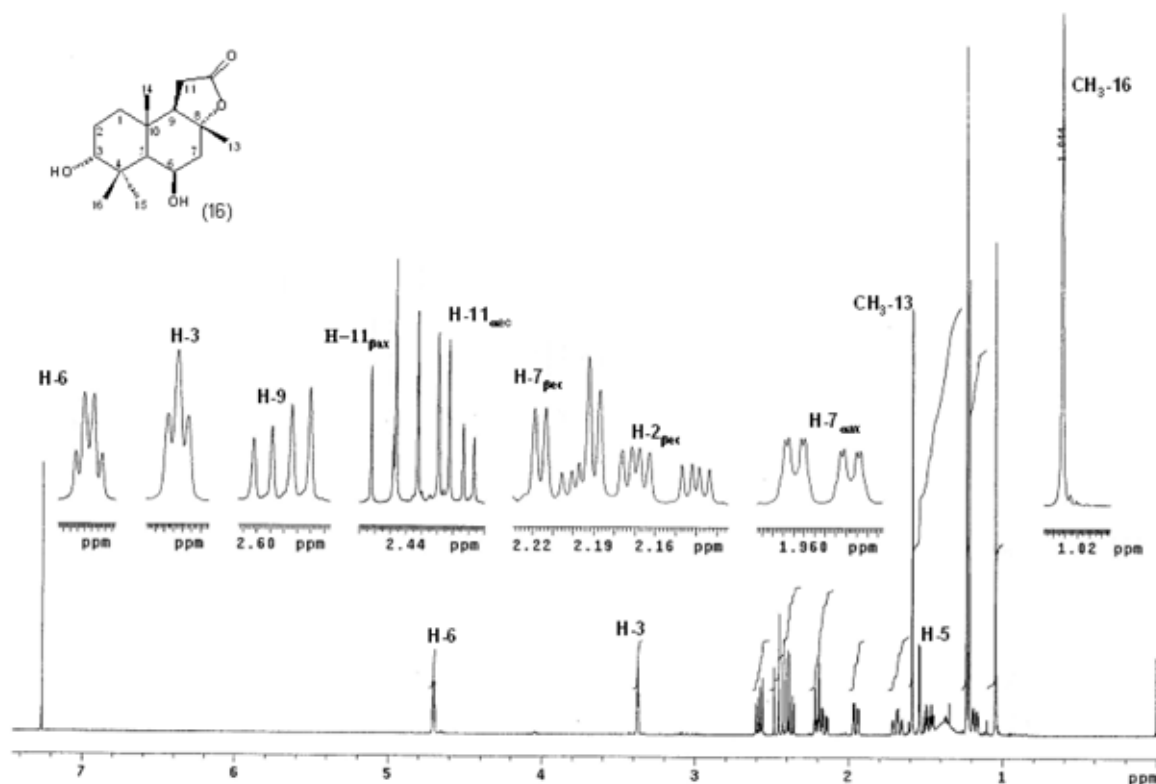


Figure S1. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) of 3 $\alpha$ ,6 $\beta$ -dihydroxysclareolide (16).

\*e-mail: delgado@unam.mx

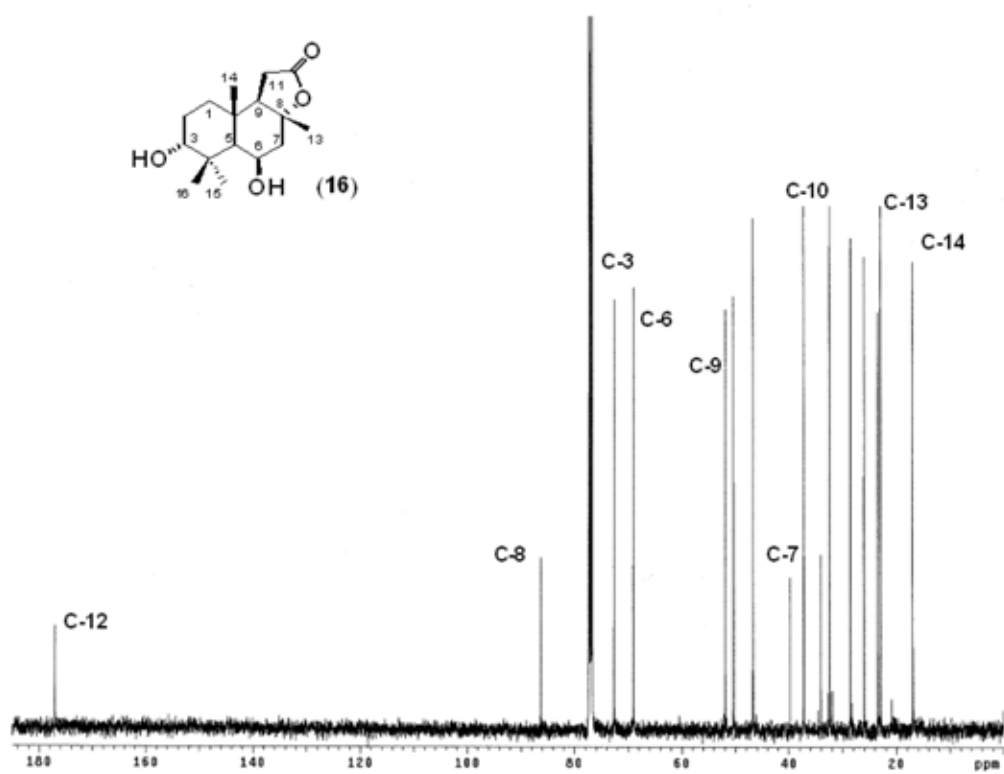


Figure S2. <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) of 3 $\alpha$ ,6 $\beta$ -dihydroxysclareolide (16).

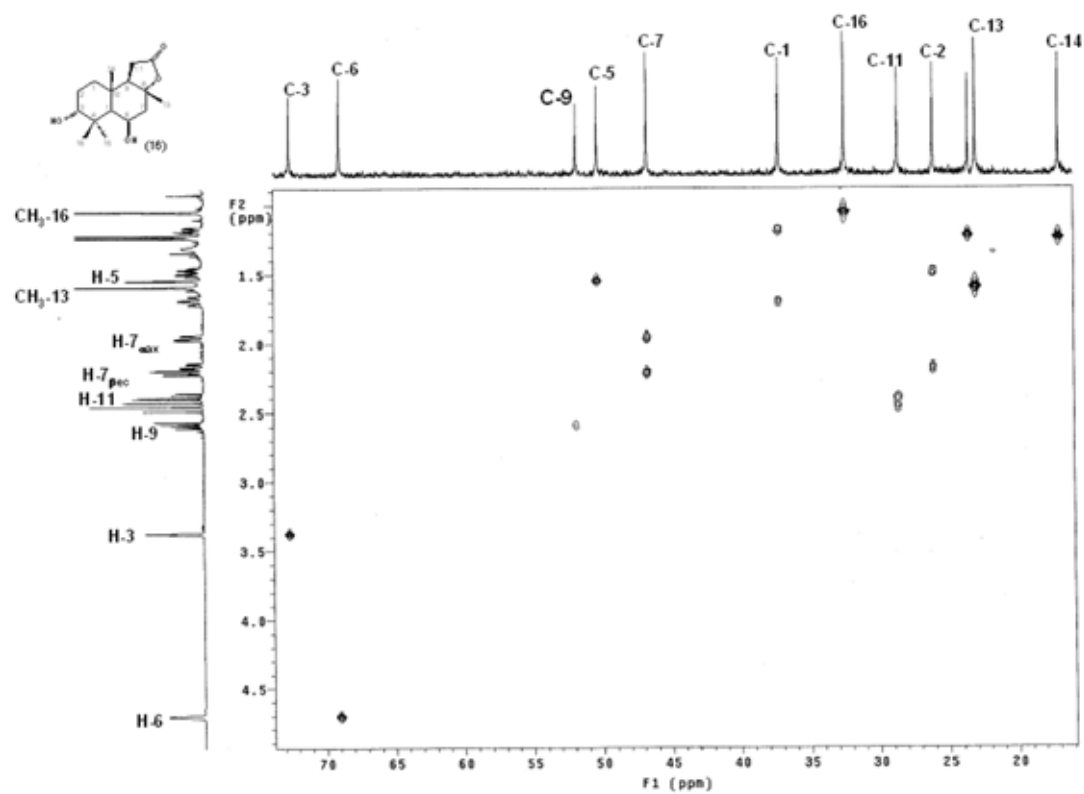


Figure S3. HSQC (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) of 3 $\alpha$ ,6 $\beta$ -dihydroxysclareolide (16).

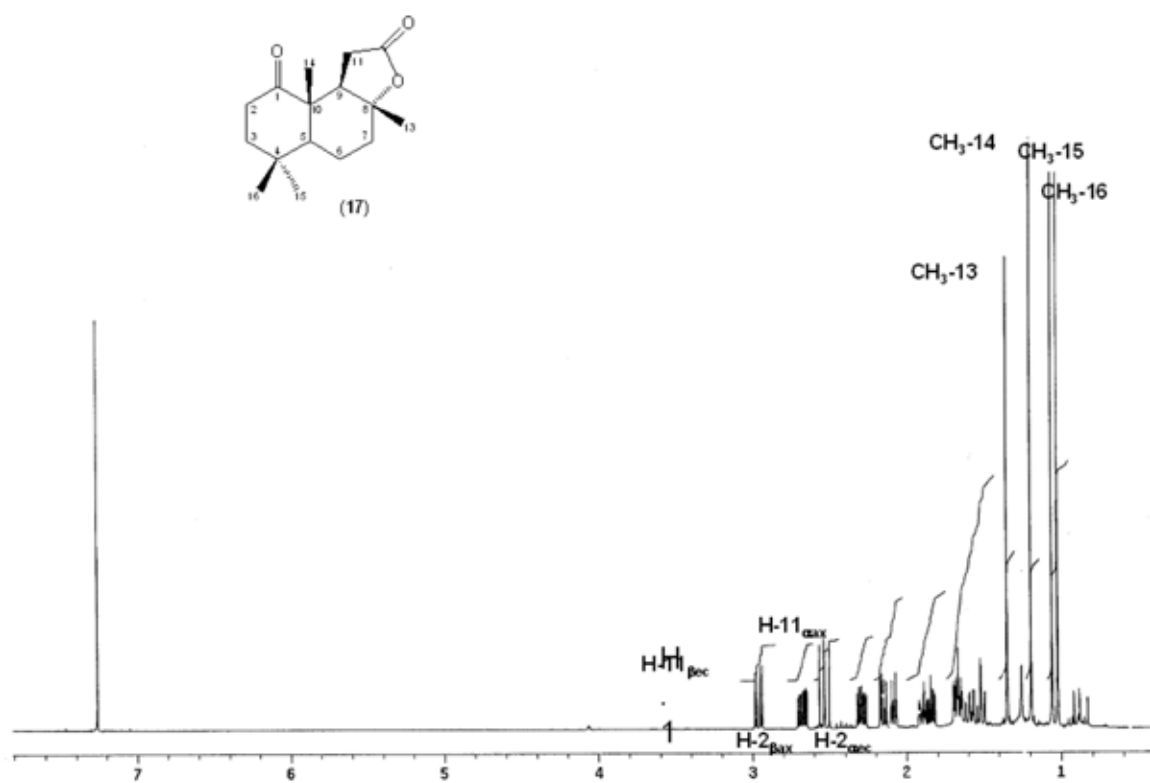


Figure S4. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) of 1-ketosclareolide (17).

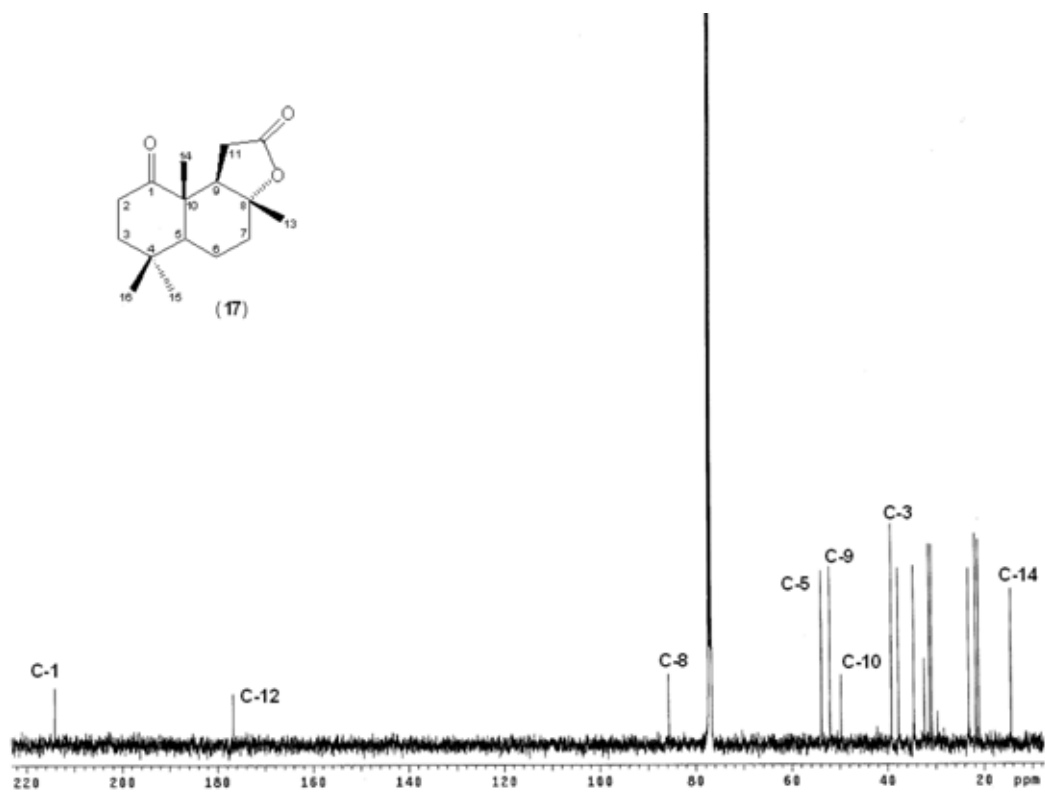


Figure S5. <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) of 1-ketosclareolide (17).

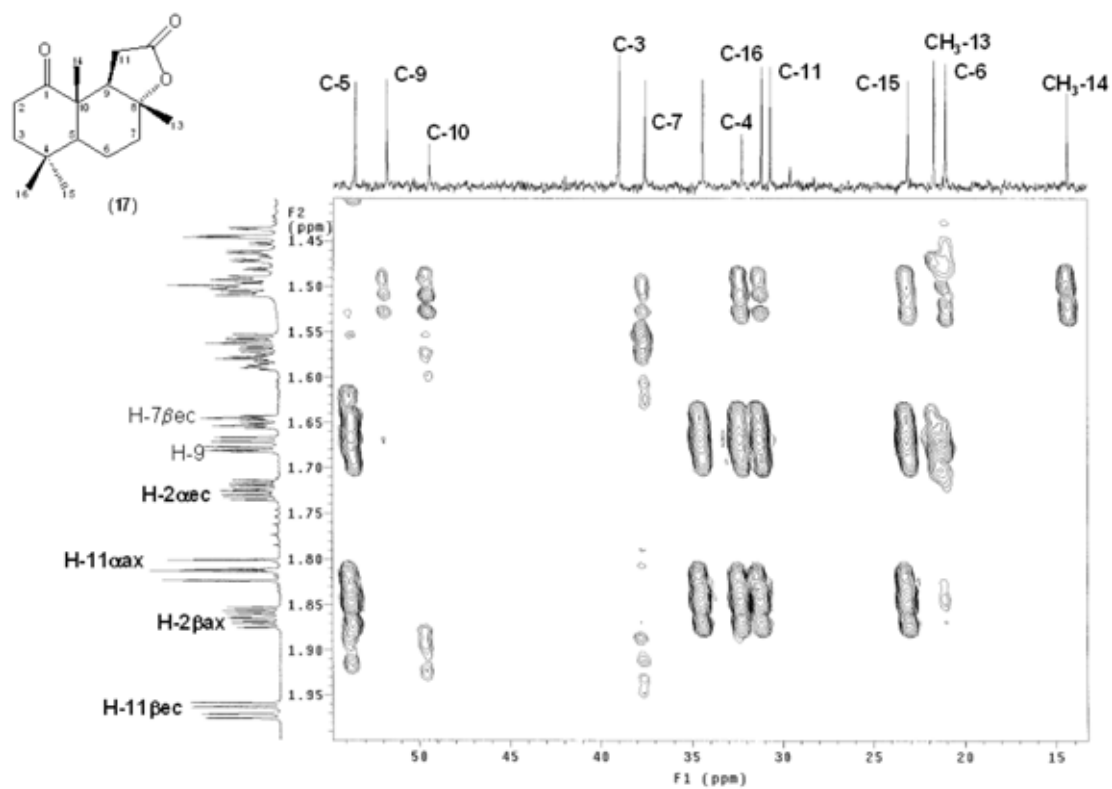


Figure S6. HMBC (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) of 1-ketosclareolide (17).

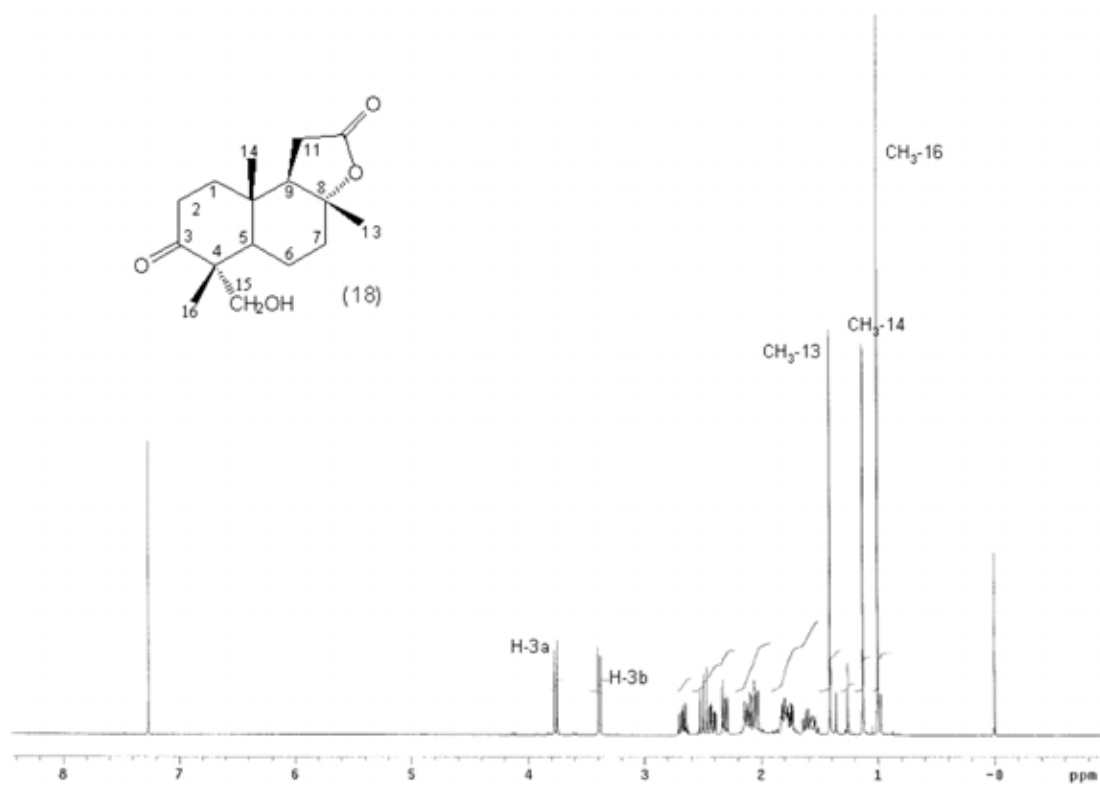


Figure S7.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) of 3-keto-15-hydroxysclareolide (18).

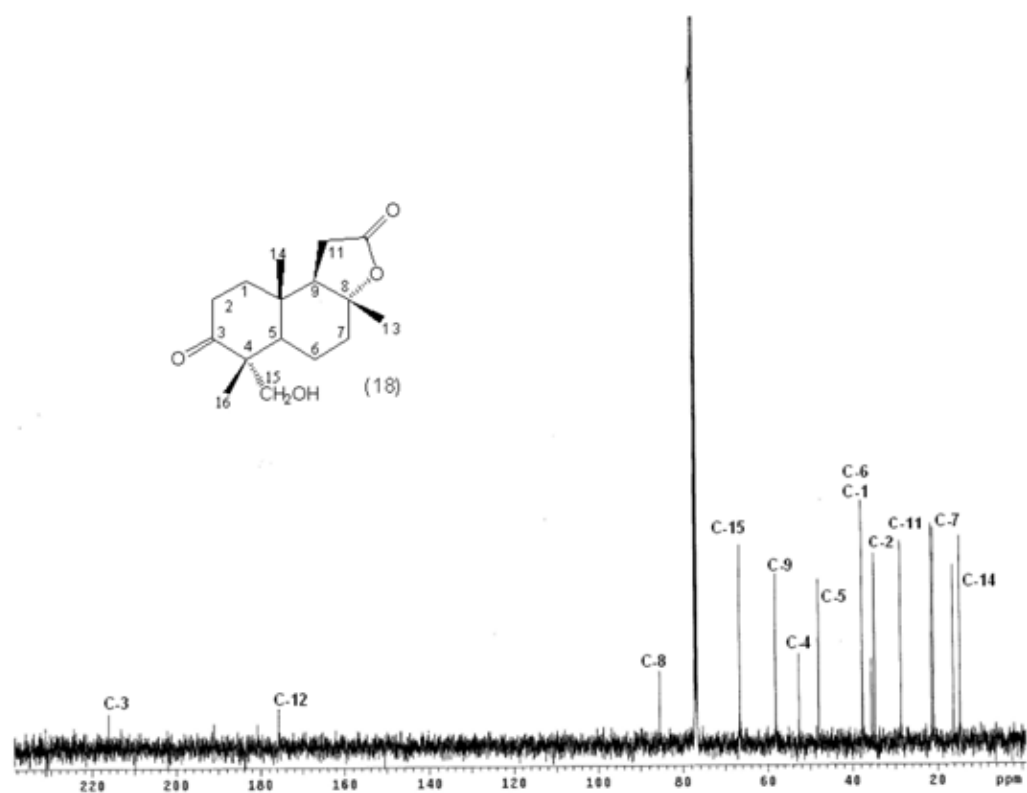


Figure S8.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) of 3-keto-15-hydroxysclareolide (18).

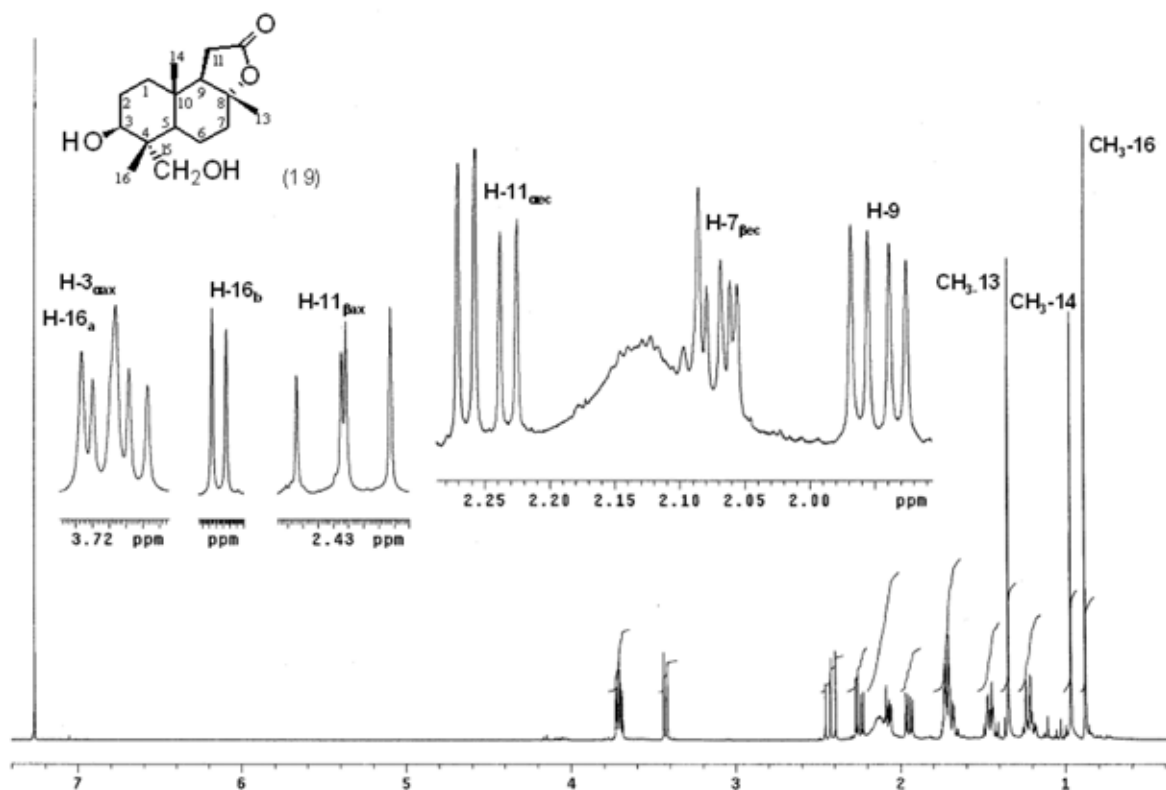


Figure S9.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) of  $3\beta,15$ -dihydroxysclareolide (19).

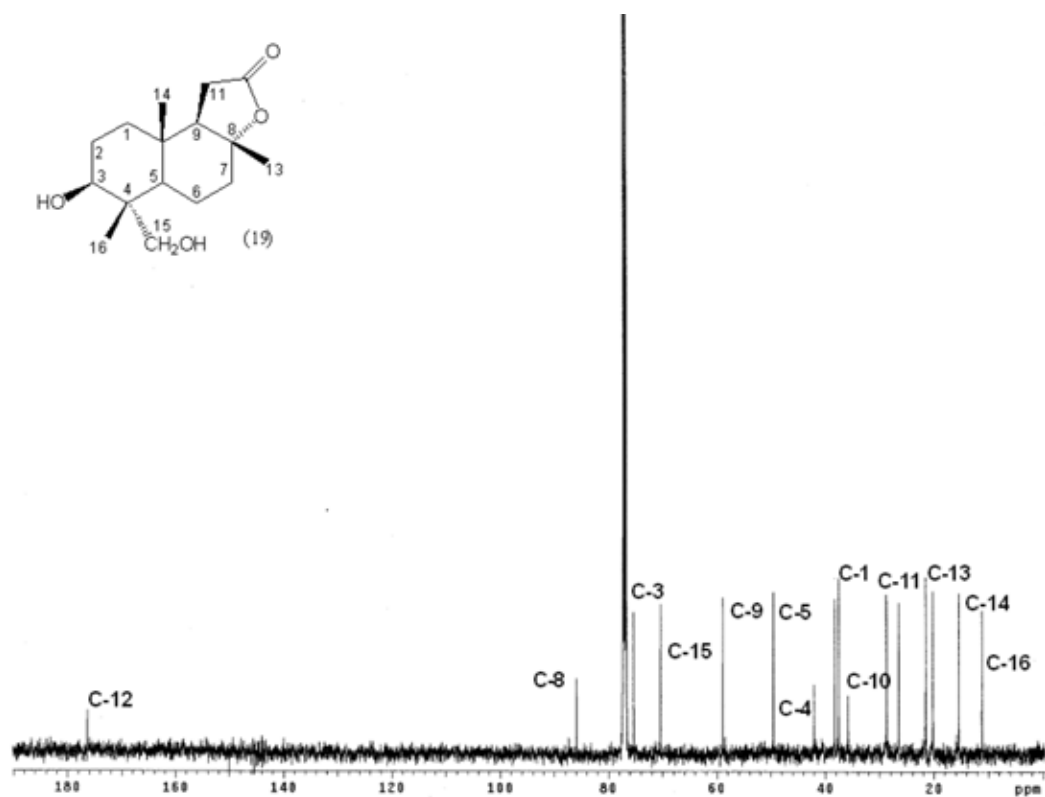


Figure S10.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) of  $3\beta,15$ -dihydroxysclareolide (19).

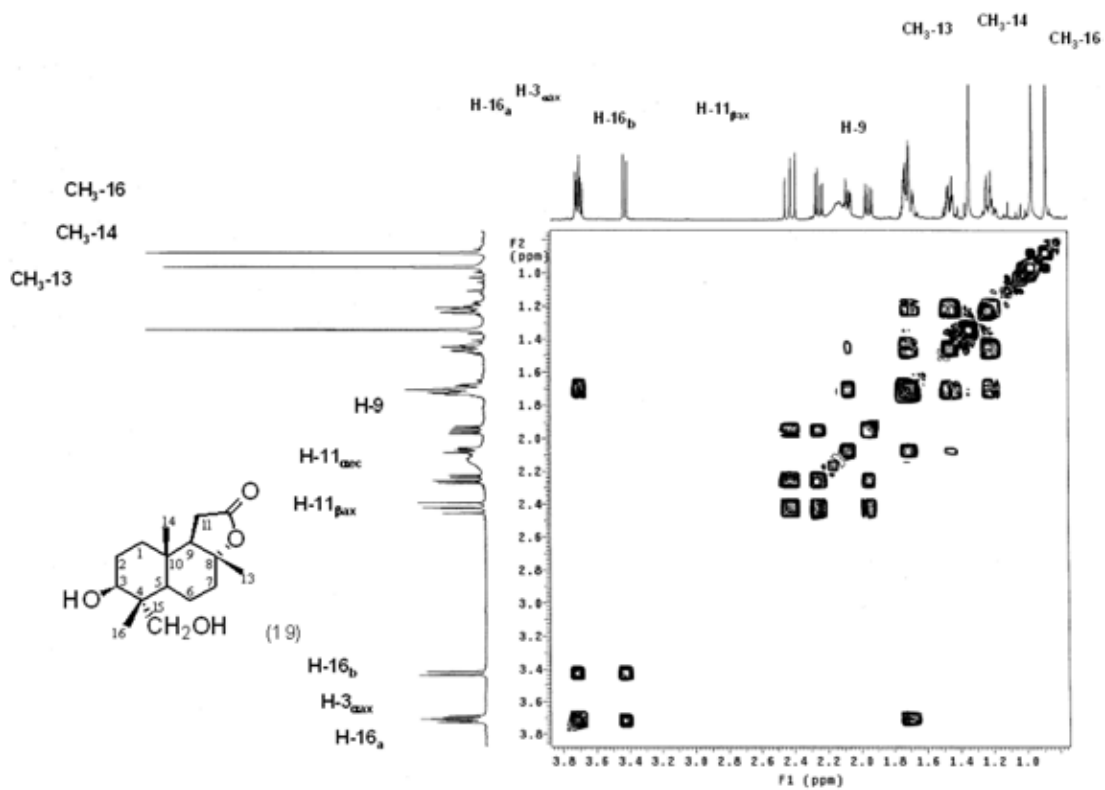


Figure S11. COSY Spectrum (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) of  $3\beta,15$ -dihydroxysclareolide (19).

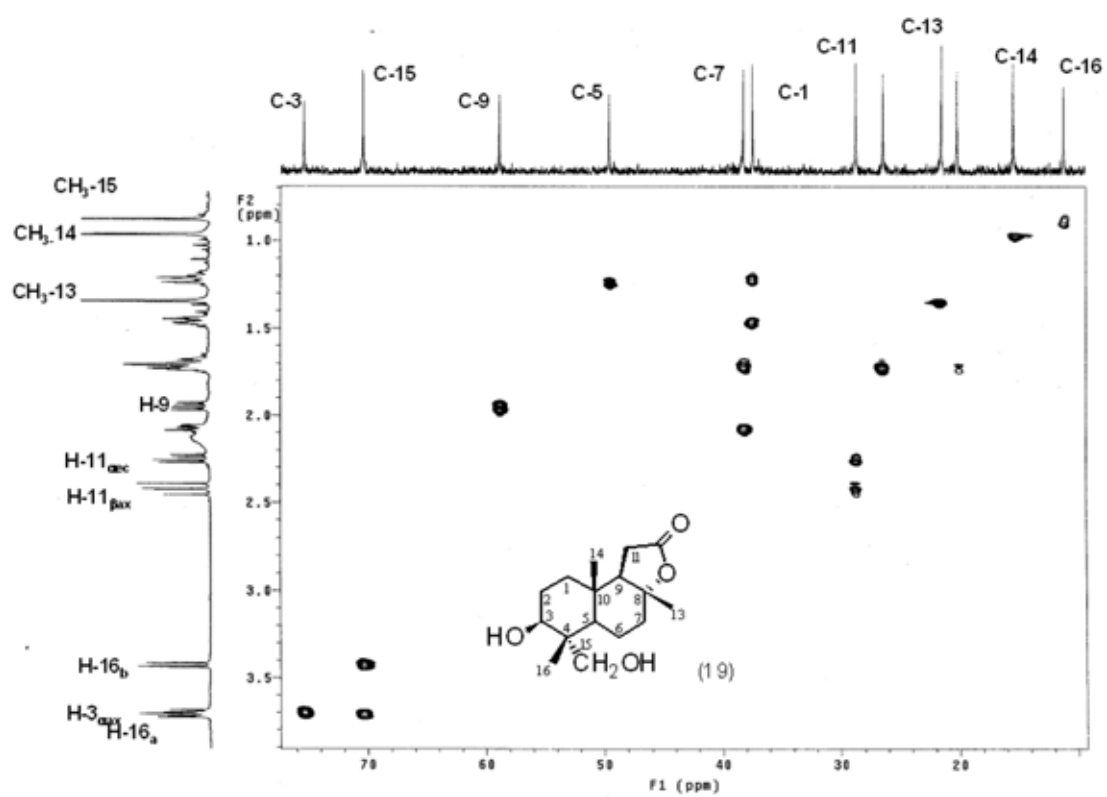


Figure S12. HSQC (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) of 3β,15-dihydroxysclareolide (19).