

Supplementary Information

Rapid preparation of rare ginsenosides by acid transformation and their structure-activity relationships against cancer cells

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Structure identification of dehydroxylated products

1.1 Structure identification of compound 1.

Compound 1 was obtained as a white powder and can be soluble in methanol. The TOF-MS spectrum showed an $[M-H]^-$ ion at m/z 619.4227, and together with an $[M+HCOO]^-$ ion at m/z 665.4283, this indicated a molecular formula of $C_{36}H_{60}O_8$.

^{13}C -NMR (500 MHz, C_5D_5N) δ : 40.040 (C-1), 28.430 (C-2), 79.097 (C-3), 41.810 (C-4), 61.965 (C-5), 80.519 (C-6), 45.866 (C-7), 40.860 (C-8), 51.160 (C-9), 40.249 (C-10), 33.227 (C-11), 72.973 (C-12), 52.630 (C-13), 51.652 (C-14), 33.011 (C-15), 31.202 (C-16), 48.754 (C-17), 17.863 (C-18), 18.227 (C-19), 155.981 (C-20), 108.655 (C-21), 34.273 (C-22), 27.574 (C-23), 125.837 (C-24), 131.691 (C-25), 26.214 (C-26), 17.863 (C-27), 32.200 (C-28), 16.828 (C-29), 17.274 (C-30), 106.500 (C-1'), 75.963 (C-2'), 80.119 (C-3'), 72.411 (C-4'), 78.582 (C-5'), 63.635 (C-6'). These results are in agreement with data of Rk3 from literature¹. Compound 1 was identified as Rk3.

1.2 Structure identification of compound 2.

Compound 2 was a white powder and can be soluble in methanol. It had the molecular formula $C_{36}H_{60}O_8$ determined from the quasi-molecular peaks at m/z 619.4219 $[M-H]^-$ and m/z 665.4274 $[M+HCOO]^-$ in its TOF-MS spectrum.

^{13}C -NMR (500 MHz, C_5D_5N) δ : 39.320 (C-1), 27.717 (C-2), 78.378 (C-3), 40.146 (C-4), 61.246 (C-5), 79.812 (C-6), 45.154 (C-7), 41.162 (C-8), 50.371 (C-9), 39.559 (C-10), 32.054 (C-11), 72.373 (C-12), 50.512 (C-13), 50.627 (C-14), 32.335

(C-15), 28.573 (C-16), 50.193 (C-17), 17.182 (C-18), 17.502 (C-19), 139.926 (C-20), 12.892 (C-21), 123.052 (C-22), 27.217 (C-23), 123.448 (C-24), 131.032 (C-25), 25.428 (C-26), 17.502 (C-27), 31.497 (C-28), 16.124 (C-29), 16.609 (C-30), 105.792 (C-1'), 75.250 (C-2'), 79.418 (C-3'), 71.698 (C-4'), 77.878 (C-5'), 62.934 (C-6'). These results are in agreement with data of Rh4 from literatures^{1,2}. Compound 2 was identified as Rh4.

1.3 Structure identification of compound 3

Compound 3 was a white powder and can be soluble in methanol. It had the molecular formula $C_{42}H_{70}O_{12}$ deduced from an $[M-H]^-$ molecular peak at m/z 765.4782 and an $[M+HCOO]^-$ molecular peak at m/z 811.4829 in its negative TOF-MS.

^{13}C -NMR (500MHz, C_5D_5N) δ : 39.801 (C-1), 27.260 (C-2), 89.430 (C-3), 40.215 (C-4), 56.937 (C-5), 18.949 (C-6), 35.860 (C-7), 40.717 (C-8), 48.728 (C-9), 37.539 (C-10), 33.092 (C-11), 72.971 (C-12), 53.005 (C-13), 51.707 (C-14), 33.174 (C-15), 31.254 (C-16), 51.359 (C-17), 17.078 (C-18), 17.078 (C-19), 156.074 (C-20), 108.638 (C-21), 34.395 (C-22), 27.589 (C-23), 125.823 (C-24), 131.693 (C-25), 26.209 (C-26), 18.216 (C-27), 28.614 (C-28), 17.477 (C-29), 17.477 (C-30), 105.584 (C-1'), 84.028 (C-2'), 78.670 (C-3'), 72.172 (C-4'), 78.471 (C-5'), 63.280 (C-6'), 106.560 (C-1''), 77.597 (C-2''), 78.854 (C-3''), 72.249 (C-4''), 78.555 (C-5''), 63.392 (C-6''). These results are in agreement with data of Rk1 from literature¹. Compound 3 was identified as Rk1.

1.4 Structure identification of compound 4

Compound 4 was obtained as a white powder and can be soluble in methanol. The TOF-MS spectrum showed an $[M-H]^-$ ion at m/z 765.4806, and together with an $[M+HCOO]^-$ ion at m/z 811.4861, this indicated a molecular formula of $C_{42}H_{70}O_{12}$.

^{13}C -NMR (500MHz, C_5D_5N) δ : 39.319 (C-1), 26.778 (C-2), 88.952 (C-3), 39.735 (C-4), 56.450 (C-5), 18.465 (C-6), 35.381 (C-7), 40.294 (C-8), 50.798 (C-9), 37.064 (C-10), 32.225 (C-11), 72.627 (C-12), 50.459 (C-13), 51.070 (C-14), 32.225 (C-15), 28.839 (C-16), 50.922 (C-17), 16.609 (C-18), 16.609 (C-19), 140.213 (C-20), 13 (C-21), 123.305 (C-22), 27.461 (C-23), 123.701 (C-24), 131.280 (C-25), 25.673 (C-26), 17.717 (C-27), 28.137 (C-28), 17.046 (C-29), 17.046 (C-30), 105.114 (C-1'), 83.524 (C-2'), 78.208 (C-3'), 71.682 (C-4'), 77.981 (C-5'), 62.777 (C-6'), 105.114 (C-1''), 77.124 (C-2''), 78.366 (C-3''), 71.744 (C-4''), 78.088 (C-5''), 62.899 (C-6'').

These results are in agreement with data of Rg5 from literature¹. Compound 4 was identified as Rg5.

1.5 Structure identification of compound 5

Compound 5 was a white powder and can be soluble in methanol. It had the molecular formula $C_{36}H_{60}O_7$ determined from the quasi-molecular peaks at m/z 603.4283 $[M-H]^-$ and m/z 645.4348 $[M+HCOO]^-$ in its TOF-MS spectrum.

^{13}C -NMR (500MHz, C_5D_5N) δ : 39.812 (C-1), 27.254 (C-2), 89.295 (C-3), 40.206 (C-4), 56.949 (C-5), 18.988 (C-6), 35.897 (C-7), 40.829 (C-8), 51.378 (C-9),

37.627 (C-10), 33.095 (C-11), 72.965 (C-12), 53.017 (C-13), 51.728 (C-14), 34.207 (C-15), 28.896 (C-16), 48.752 (C-17), 16.364 (C-18), 16.948 (C-19), 140.313 (C-20), 125.049 (C-21), 33.207 (C-22), 27.605 (C-23), 125.845 (C-24), 140.313 (C-25), 26.229 (C-26), 18.253 (C-27), 28.673 (C-28), 17.290 (C-29), 17.509 (C-30), 107.434 (C-1'), 76.313 (C-2'), 79.279 (C-3'), 72.453 (C-4'), 78.833 (C-5'), 63.637 (C-6').

These results are in agreement with data of Rk2 from literature¹. Compound 5 was identified as Rk2.

1.6 Structure identification of compound 6

Compound 6 was a white powder and can be soluble in methanol. It had the molecular formula $C_{36}H_{60}O_7$ deduced from an $[M-H]^-$ molecular peak at m/z 603.4254 and an $[M+HCOO]^-$ molecular peak at m/z 645.4307 in its negative TOF-MS.

^{13}C -NMR (500MHz, C_5D_5N) δ : 39.802 (C-1), 28.657 (C-2), 89.282 (C-3), 40.796 (C-4), 56.937 (C-5), 16.936 (C-6), 35.859 (C-7), 40.190 (C-8), 51.288 (C-9), 37.599 (C-10), 32.712 (C-11), 73.087 (C-12), 50.945 (C-13), 51.564 (C-14), 33.135 (C-15), 27.244 (C-16), 51.400 (C-17), 18.694 (C-18), 17.271 (C-19), 140.693 (C-20), 13.654 (C-21), 124.299 (C-22), 27.947 (C-23), 123.534 (C-24), 131.767 (C-25), 26.149 (C-26), 18.196 (C-27), 29.323 (C-28), 16.340 (C-29), 17.547 (C-30), 107.435 (C-1'), 76.302 (C-2'), 79.266 (C-3'), 72.450 (C-4'), 78.832 (C-5'), 63.634 (C-6').

These results are in agreement with data of Rh3 from literature¹. Compound 6 was identified as Rh3.

Reference

- 1 Park, I. H. *et al.* Three new dammarane glycosides from heat processed ginseng. *Arch. Pharm. Res.* **25**, 428-432 (2002).
- 2 Baek, N. I. *et al.* Ginsenoside Rh4, a genuine dammarane glycoside from Korean red ginseng. *Planta Med.* **62**, 86-87 (1996).

Figure Legends

Figure S1 ^{13}C -NMR spectra of compound 1.

Figure S2 ^{13}C -NMR spectra of compound 2.

Figure S3 ^{13}C -NMR spectra of compound 3.

Figure S4 ^{13}C -NMR spectra of compound 4.

Figure S5 ^{13}C -NMR spectra of compound 5.

Figure S6 ^{13}C -NMR spectra of compound 6.

Figure S7 Antiproliferation effect of 23 ginsenosides on six human cancer cells (HCT-116, HepG2, MCF-7, Hela, PANC-1, and A549). The antiproliferative effect was determined by the MTT assay and calculated by comparison with the control after exposure to 5, 10, 20, 40, and 80 μM concentration of ginsenosides for 24 h. The data are expressed as the mean $\pm$ SD.

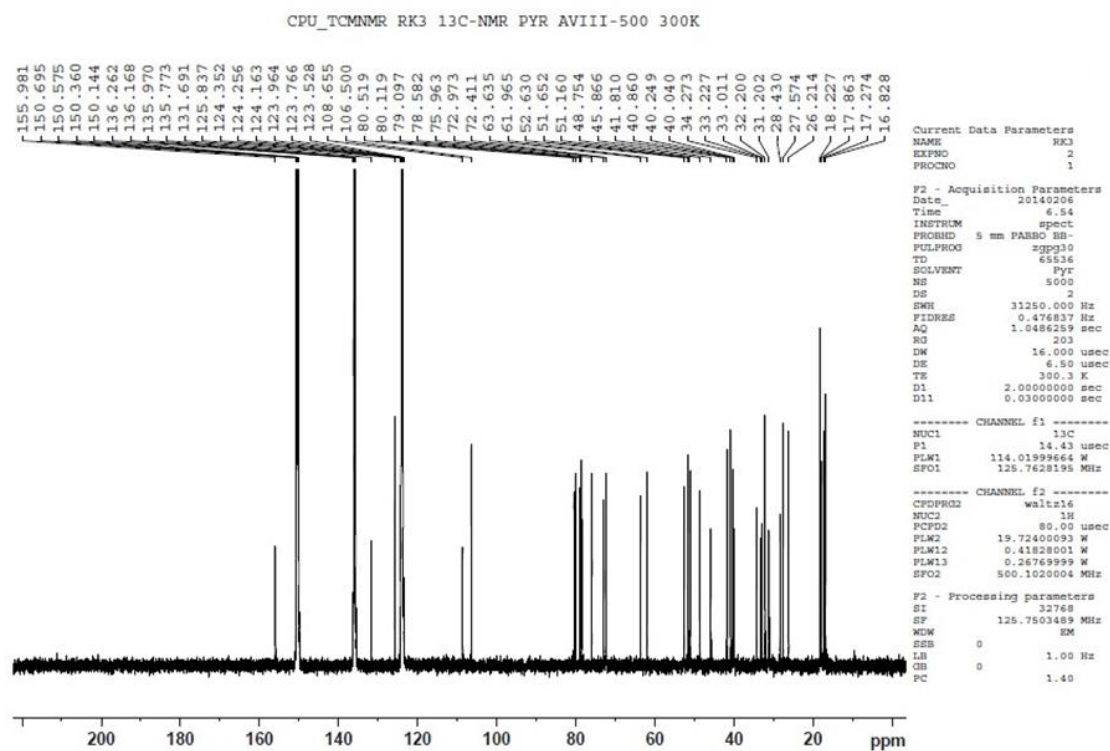


Figure S1

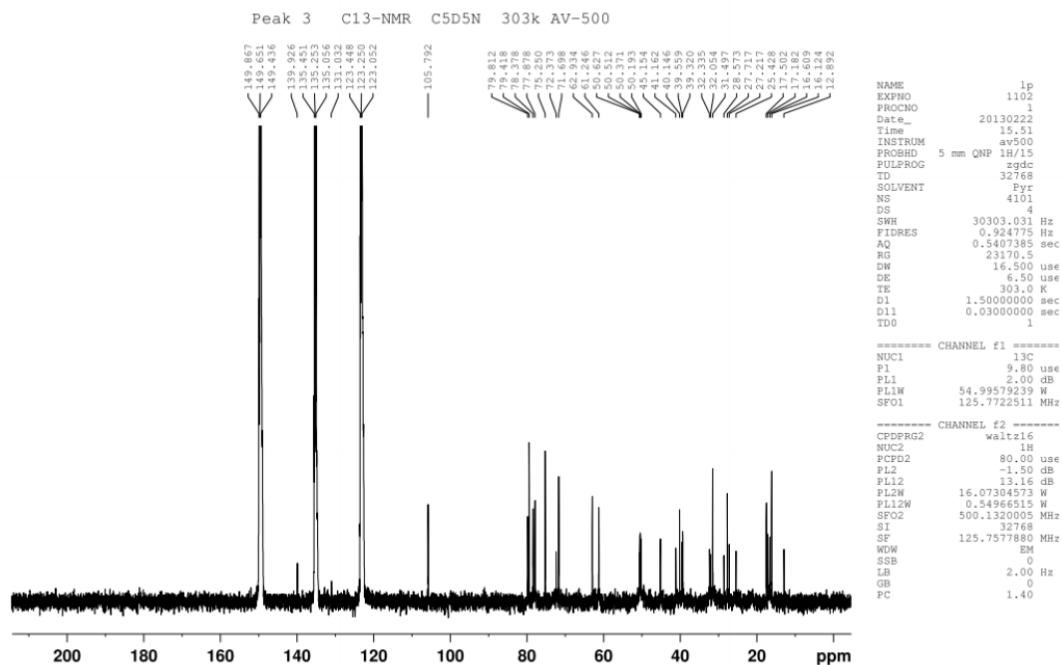


Figure S2

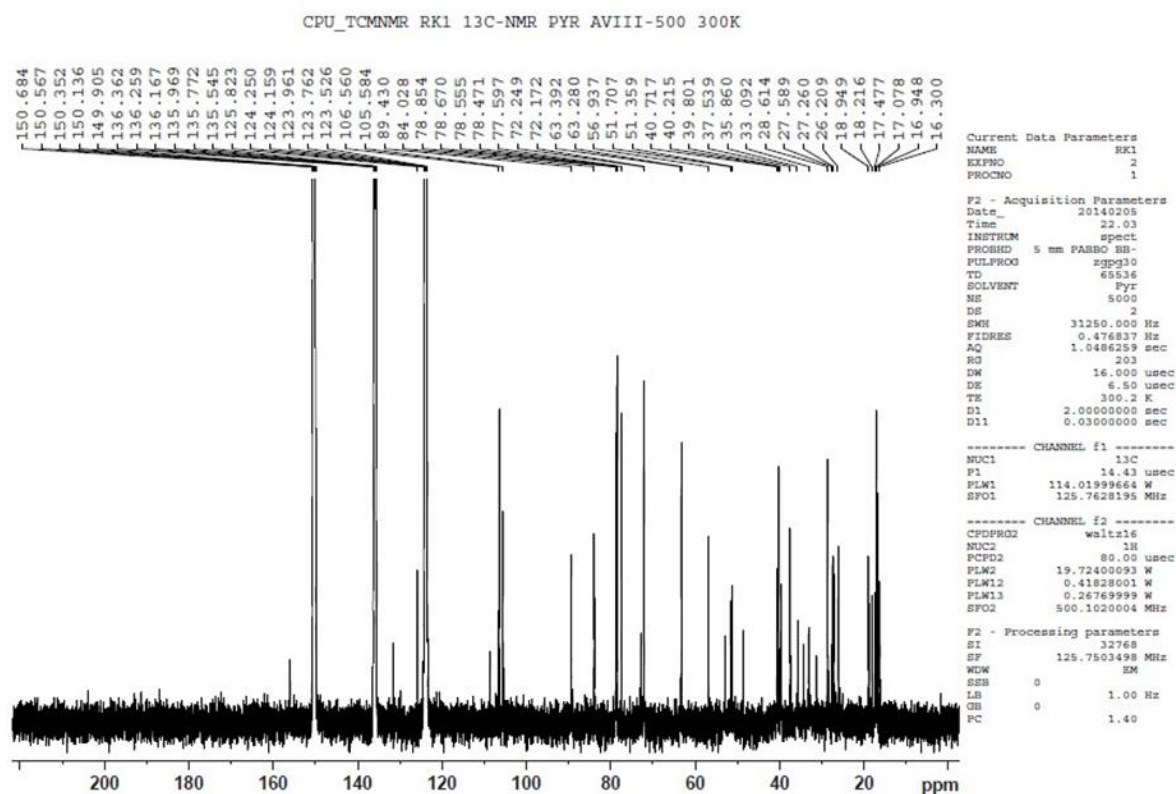


Figure S3

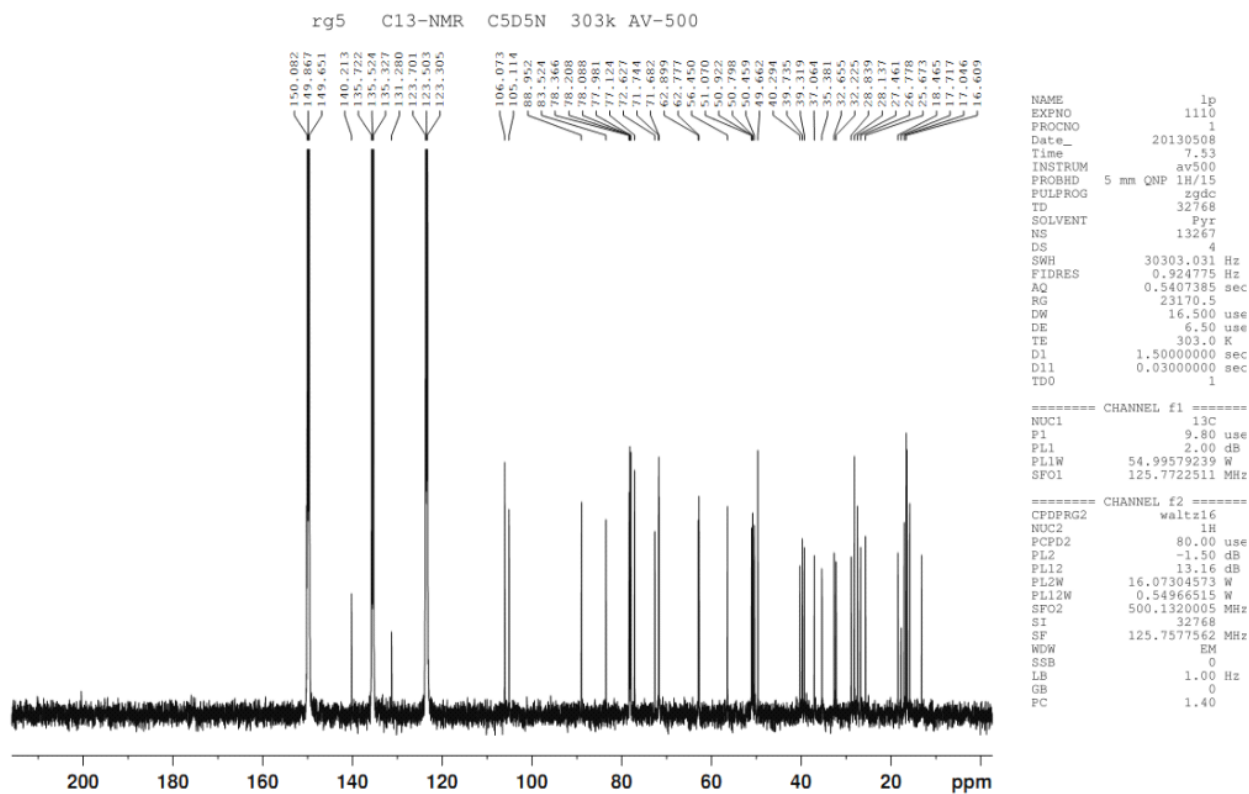


Figure S4

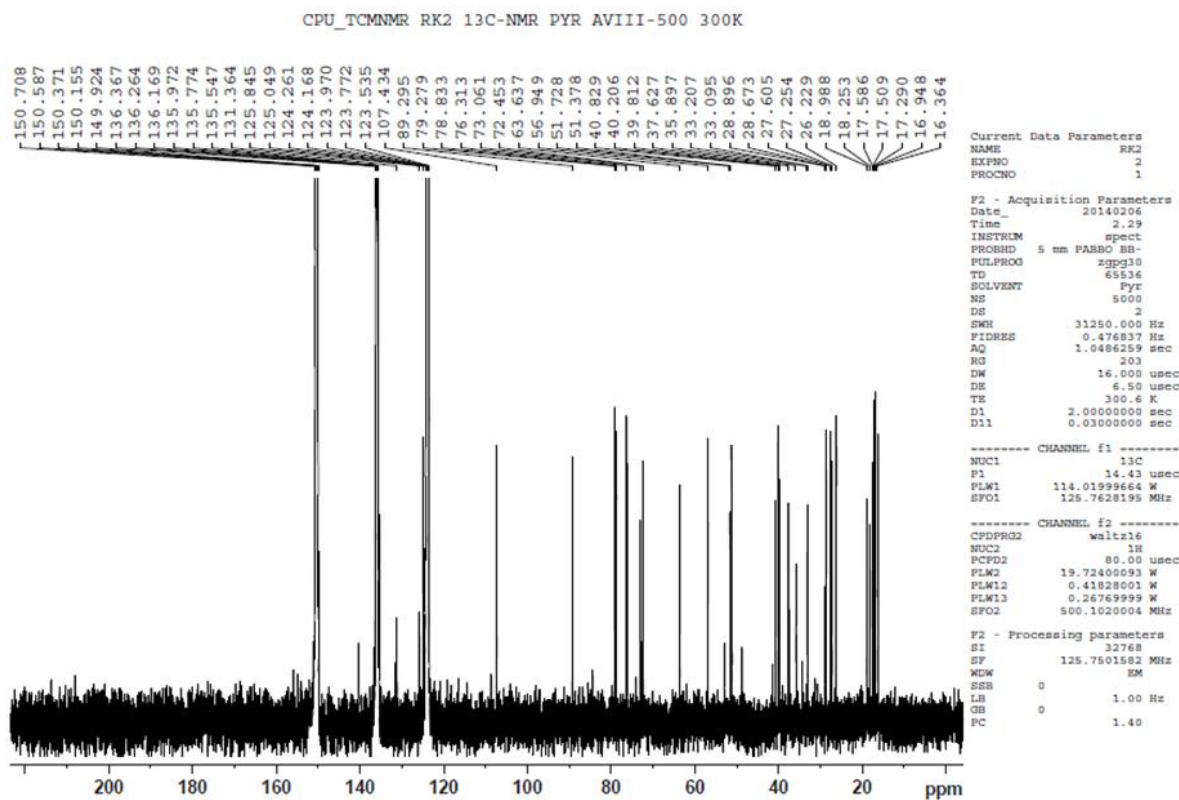


Figure S5

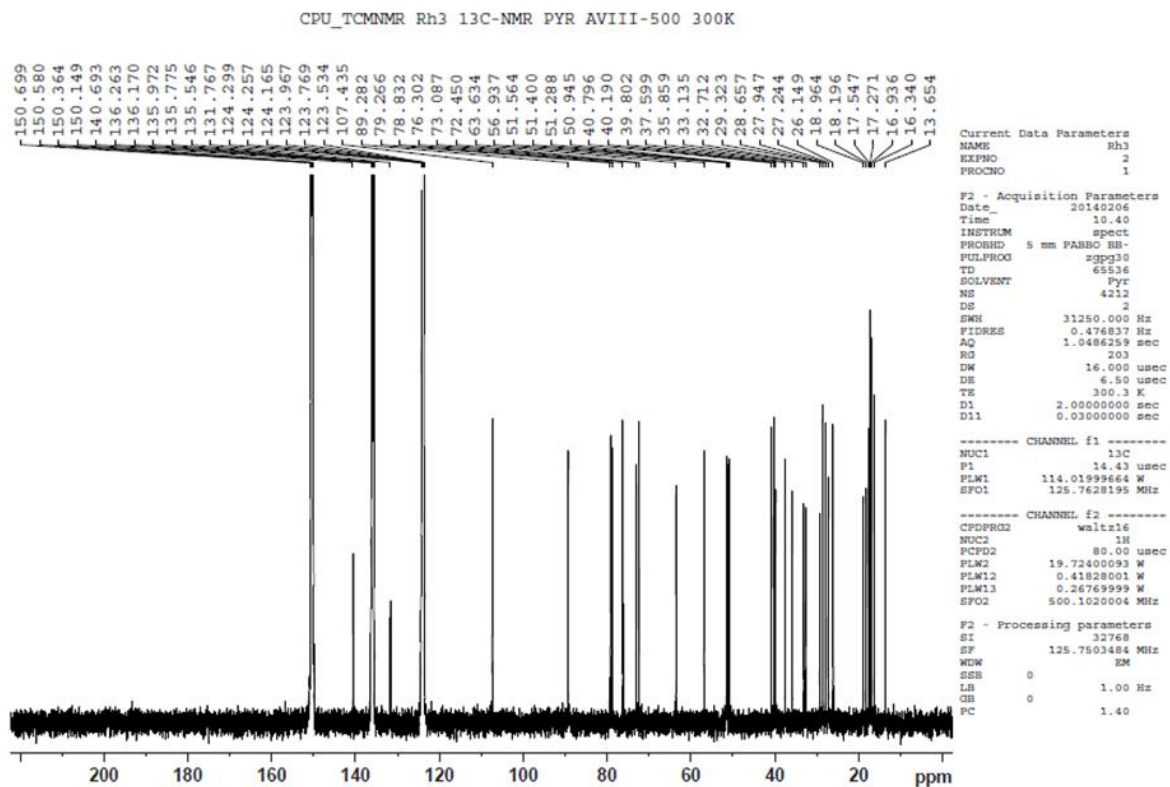
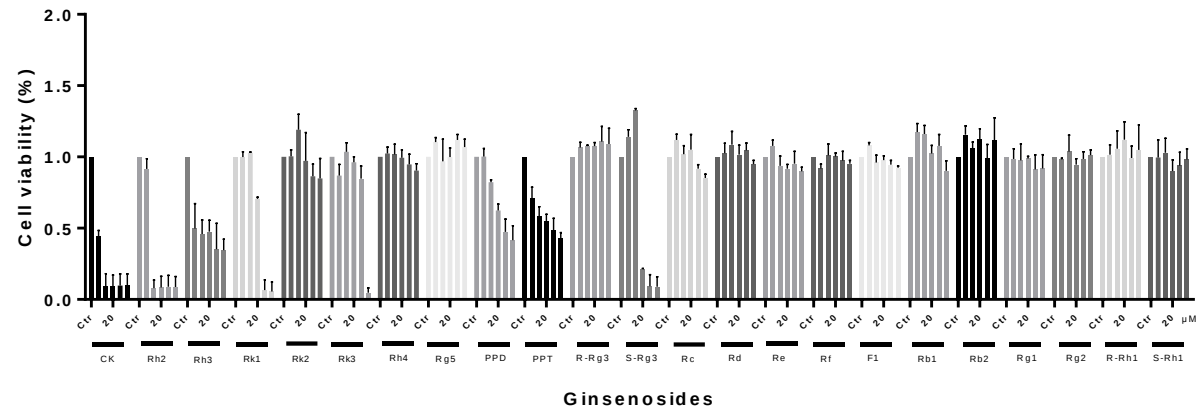
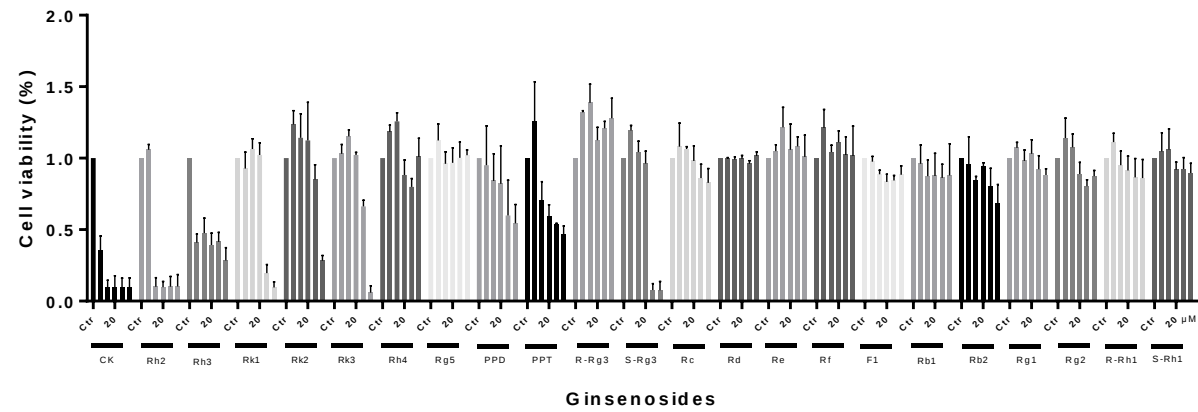


Figure S6

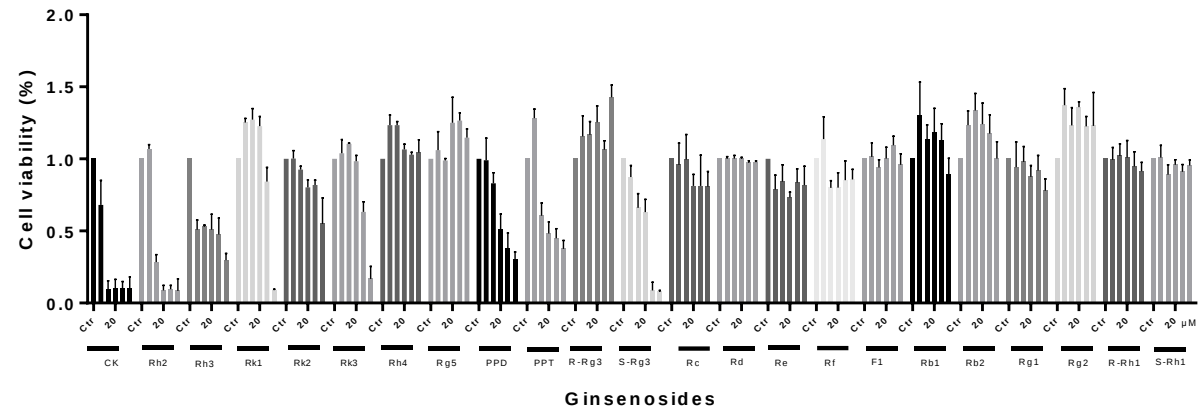
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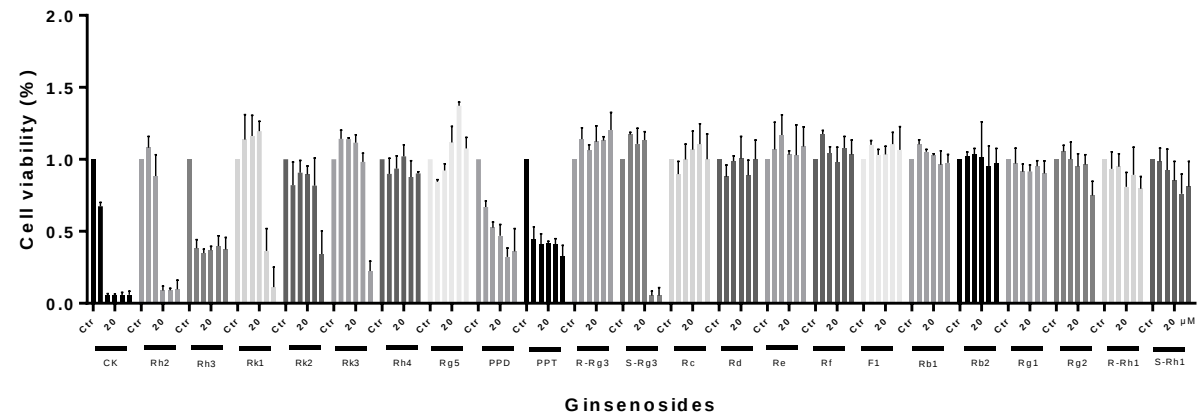
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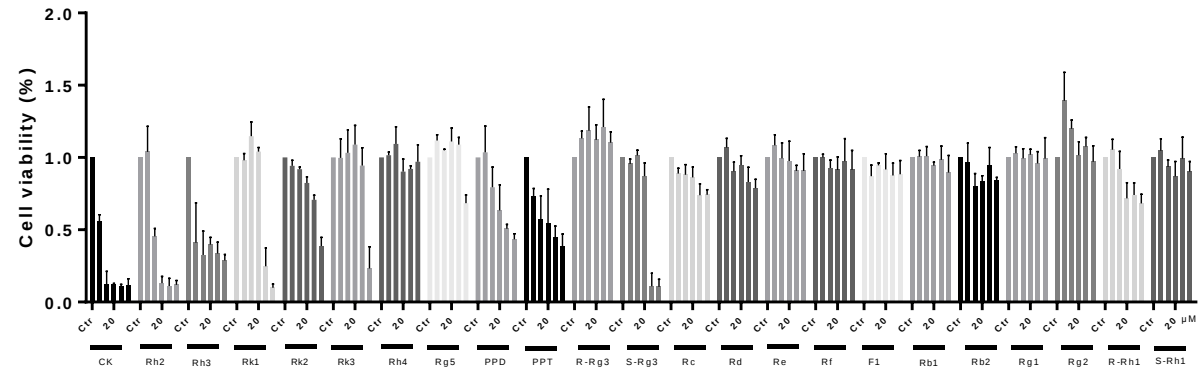
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Hela

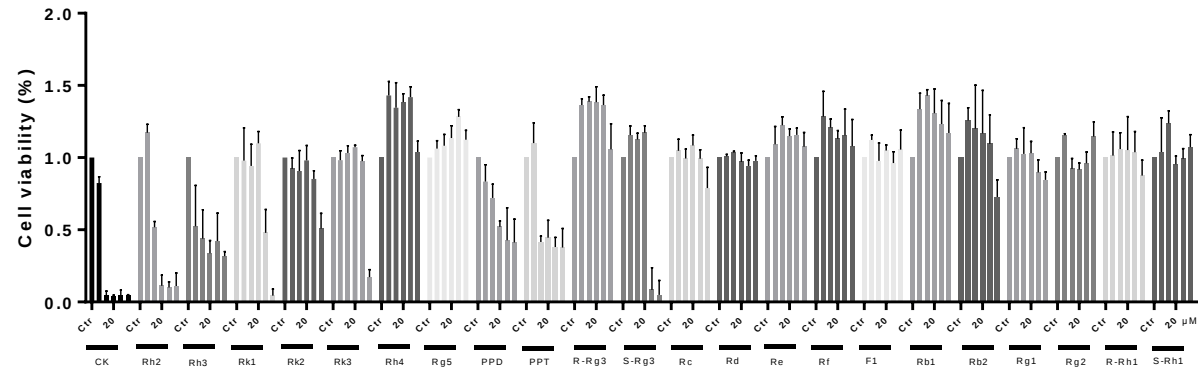


PANC-1



Ginsenosides

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Ginsenosides

Figure S7