Supporting Information

Chemical Epigenetics Alters the Secondary Metabolite Composition of Guttate Excreted by an Atlantic-Forest-Soil-Derived *Penicillium citreonigrum*.

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Table S1. Crystal data and structure refinement for atlantinone A **(9).**

Empirical formula	(C26 H34 O6) (C H4 O)
	C27 H38 O7
Formula weight	474.57
Crystal system	Orthorhombic
Space group	*P*212121
Unit cell dimensions	*a* = 12.0199(6) Å = 90° *b* = 13.7713(6) Å = 90° *c* = 14.8276(8) Å = 90°
Volume	2454.4(2) Å3
Z, Z'	4, 1
Density (calculated)	1.284 Mg/m3
Wavelength	1.54178 Å
Temperature	100(2) K
F(000)	1024
Absorption coefficient	0.746 mm-1
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents
Max. and min. transmission	0.832 and 0.694
Theta range for data collection	4.38 to 69.53°
Reflections collected	26979
Independent reflections	4555 [R(int) = 0.0476]
Data / restraints / parameters	4555 / 0 / 314
wR(*F*2 all data)	*wR*2 = 0.0802
R(*F* obsd data)	*R*1 = 0.0327
Goodness-of-fit on	*F*2 1.001
Observed data	[I > 2(I)] 4244
Absolute structure parameter	0.01(14)
Extinction coefficient	0.0040(2)
Largest and mean shift / s.u.	0.000and 0.000
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.216 and -0.201 e/Å3

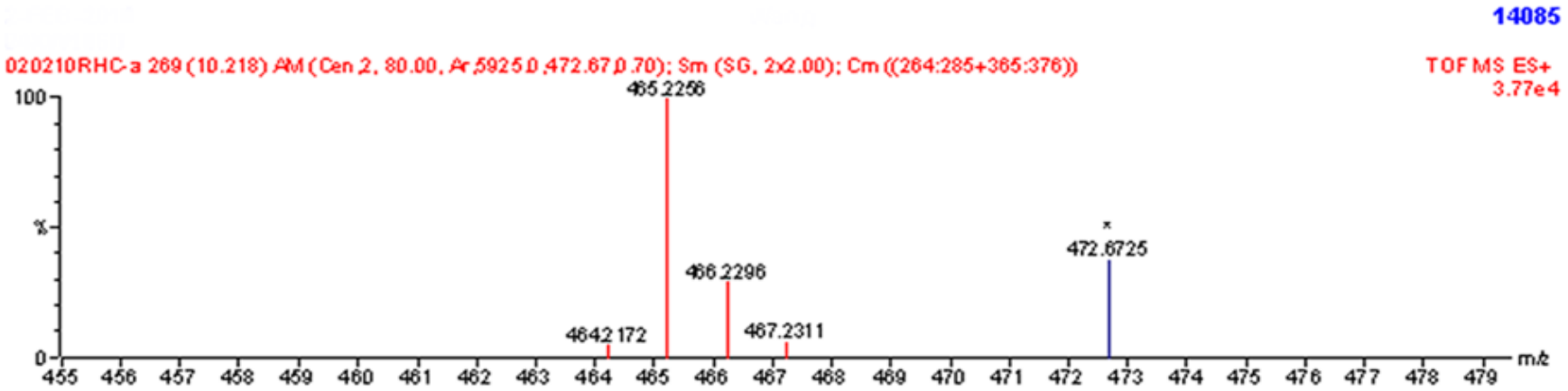

Figure S1. HRESIMS of atlantinone A **(9)**

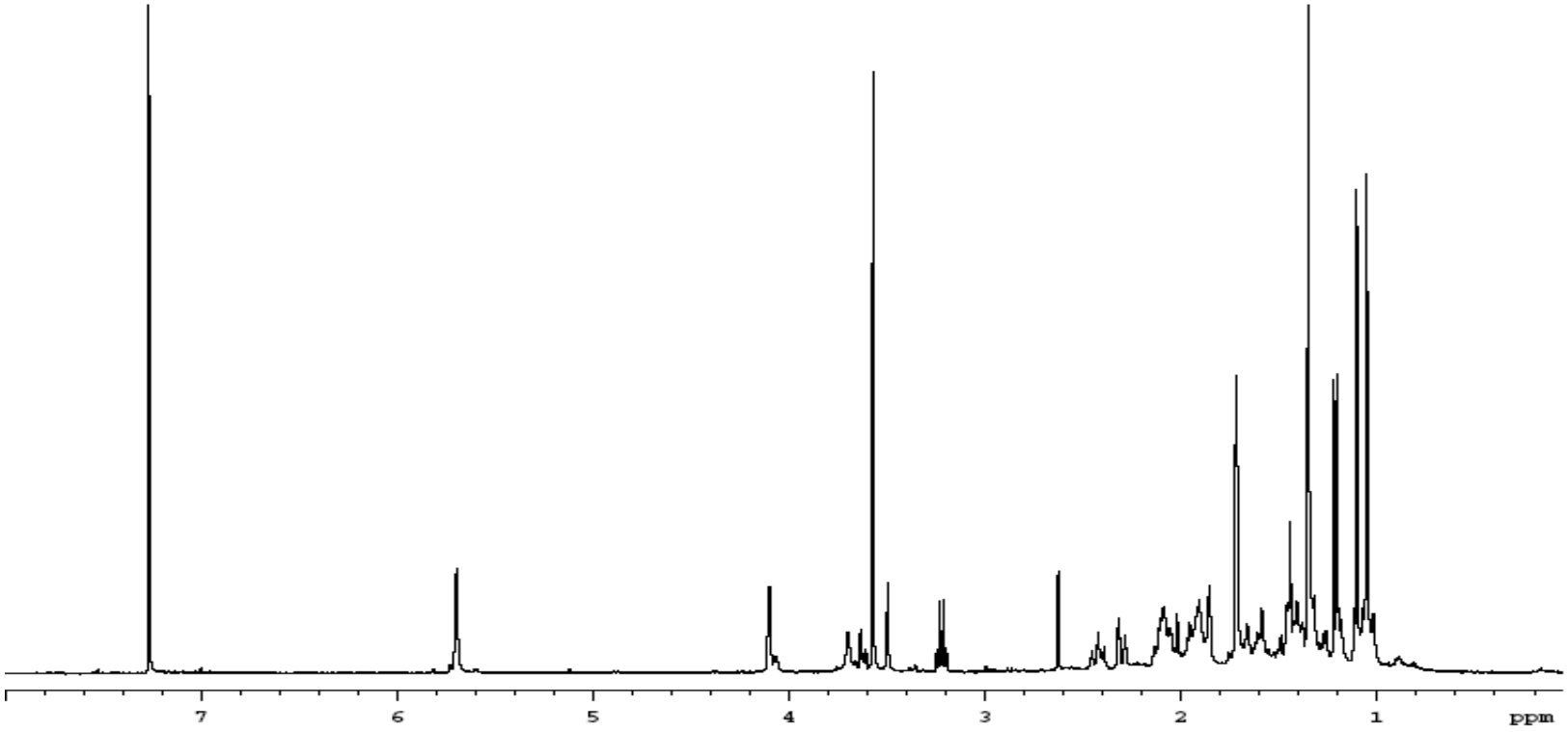

Figure S2. ^{1}H-NMR spectrum (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) of atlantinone A **(9b)**

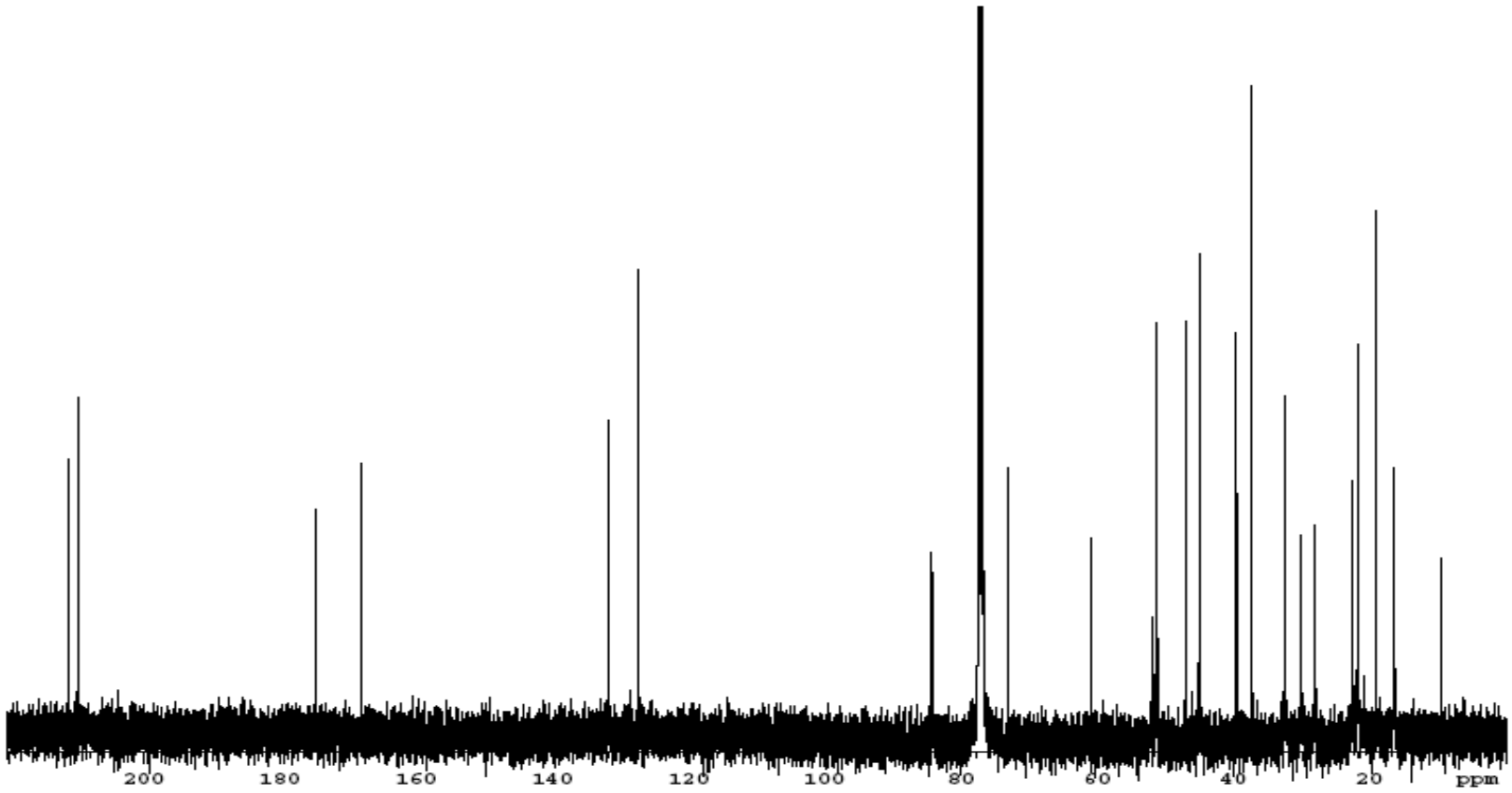

Figure S3. ^{13}C-NMR spectrum (125 MHz, $CDCl_3$) of atlantinone A **(9b)**

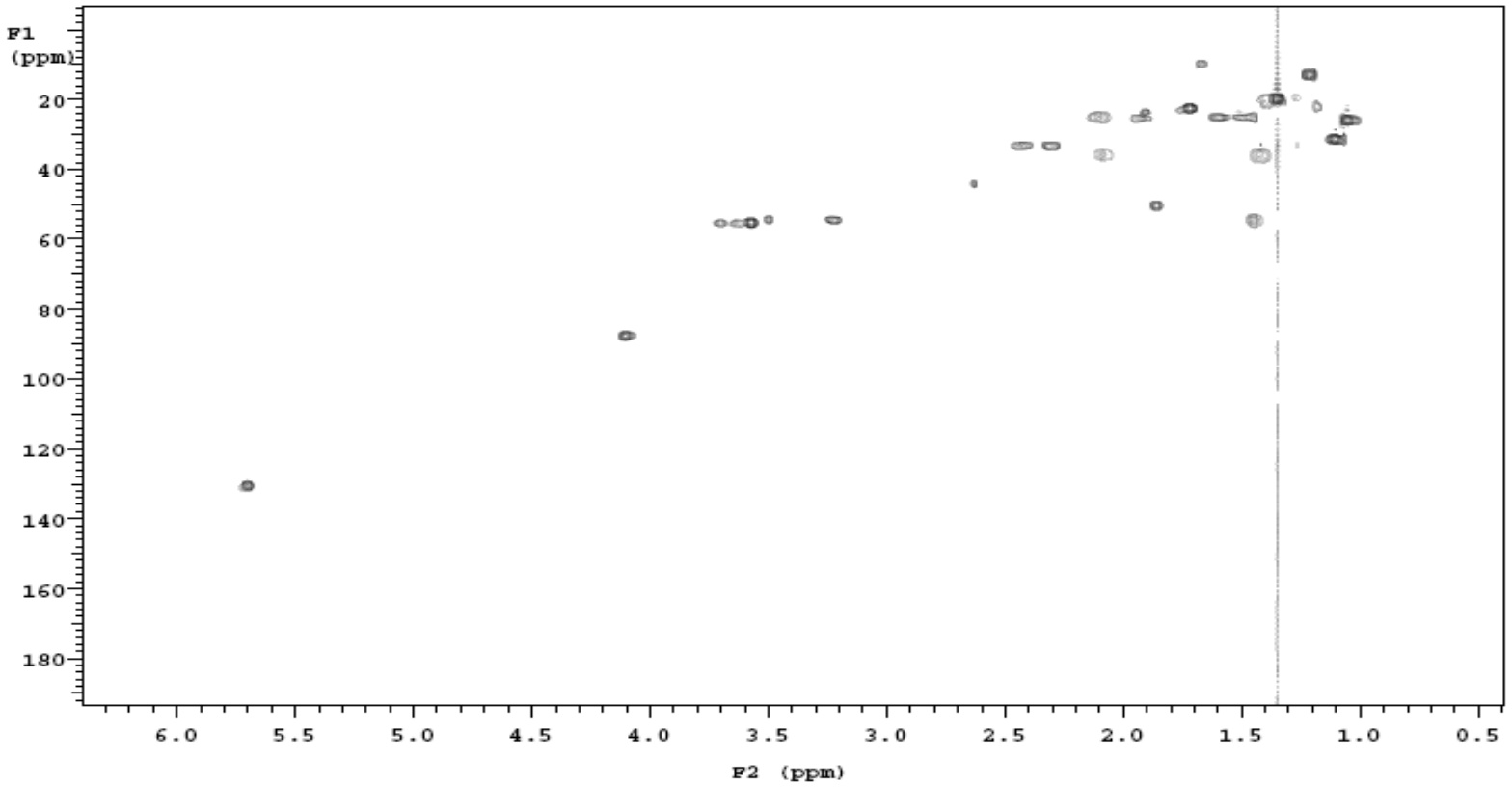

Figure S4. HSQC-NMR spectrum (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) of atlantinone A **(9b)**

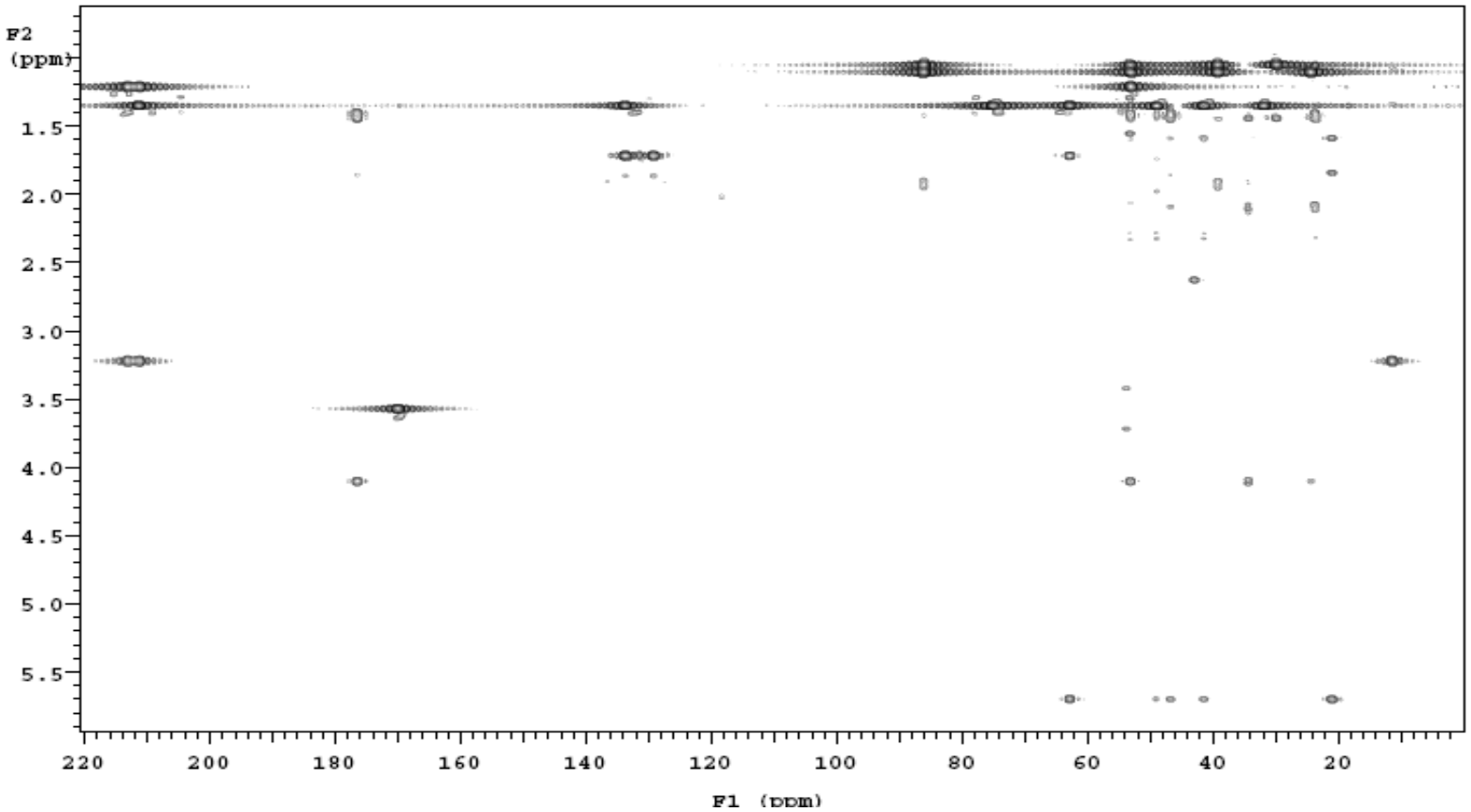

Figure S5. HMBC-NMR spectrum (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) of atlantinone A **(9b)**

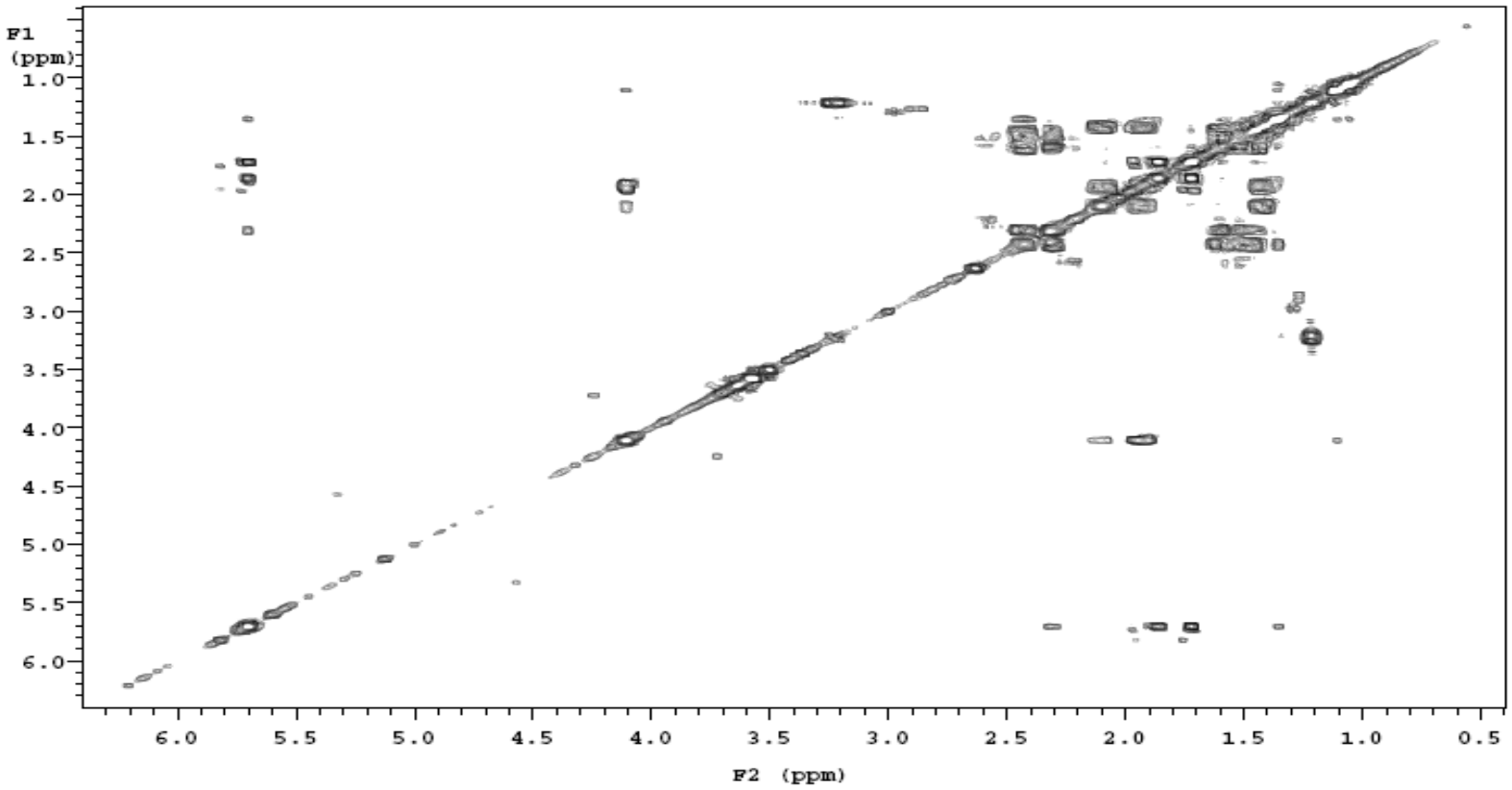

Figure S6. COSY-NMR spectrum (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) of atlantinone A **(9b)**

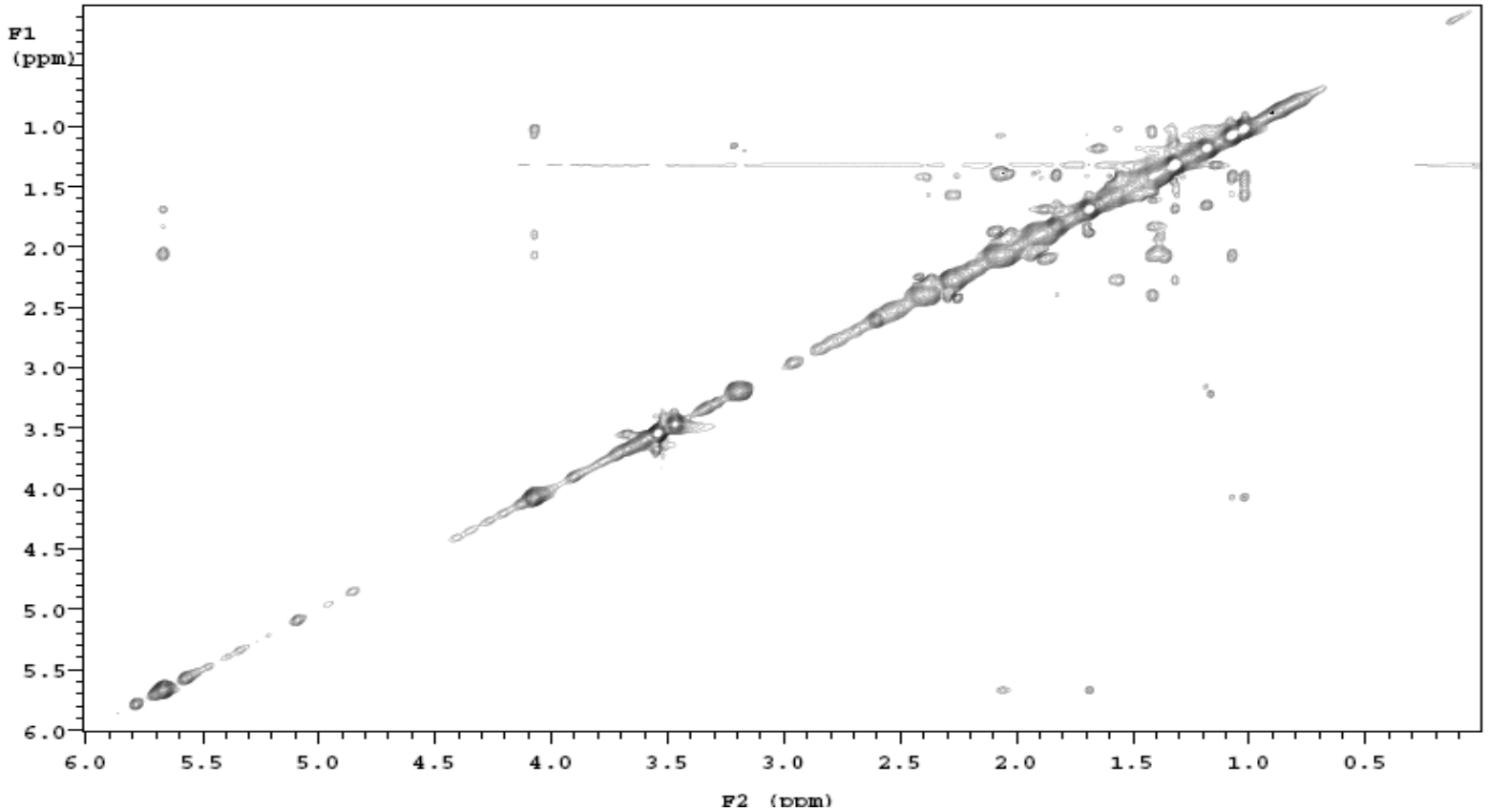

Figure S7. ROESY-NMR spectrum (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) of atlantinone A **(9b)**

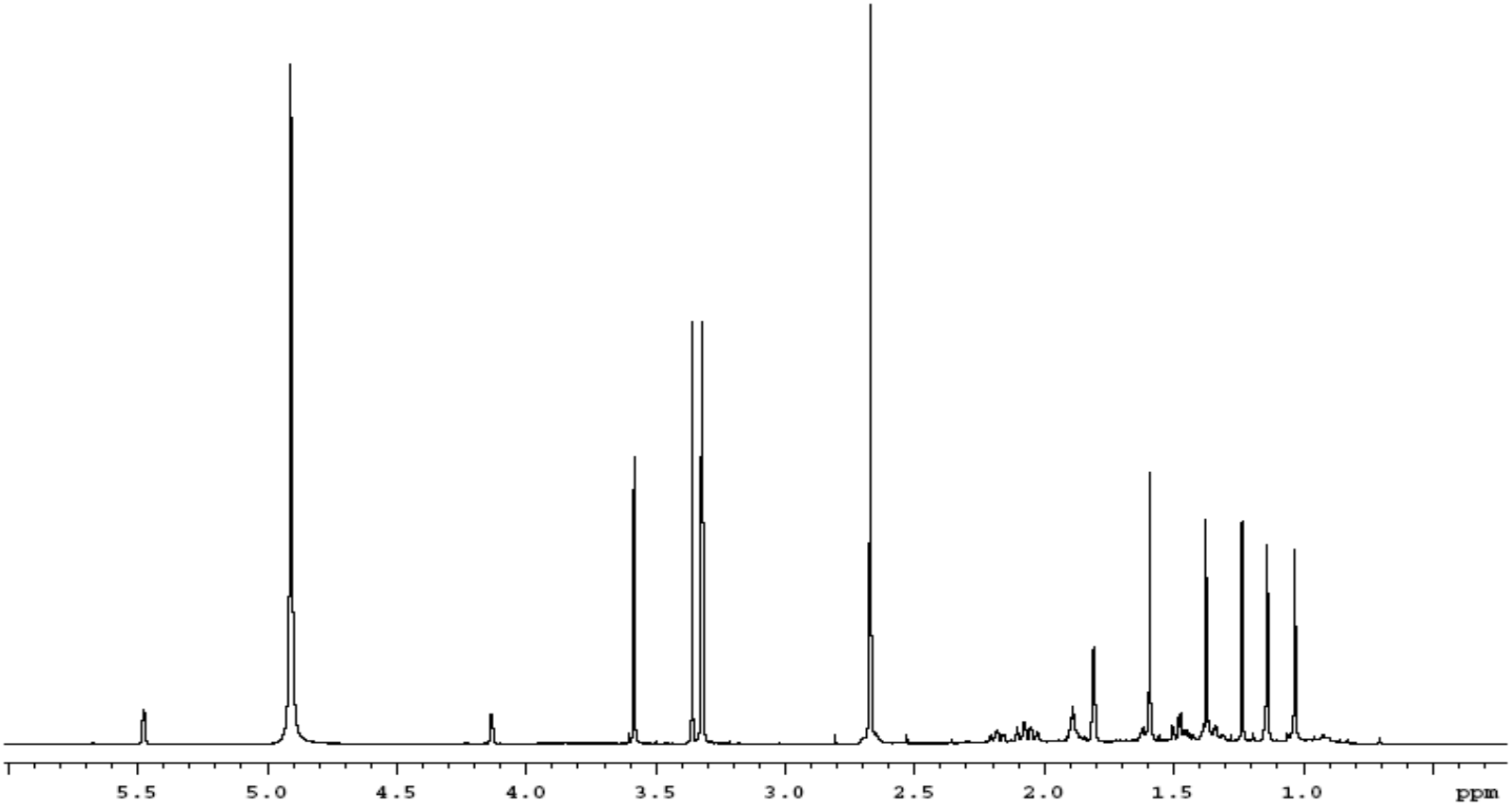

Figure S8. ^{1}H-NMR spectrum (500 MHz, CD_3OD) of atlantinone A **(9a)**

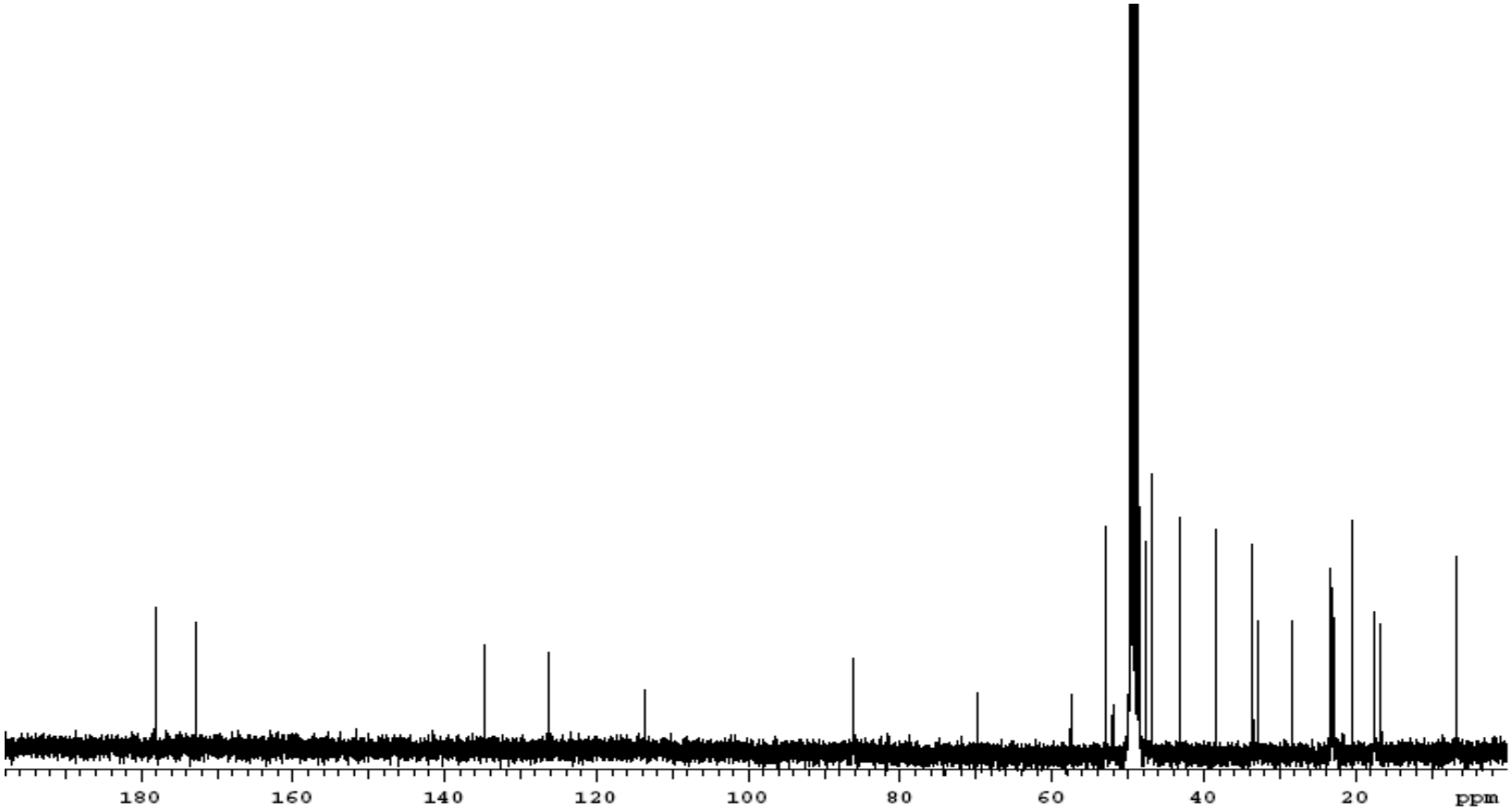

Figure S9. ^{13}C-NMR spectrum (125 MHz, CD_3OD) of atlantinone A **(9a)**

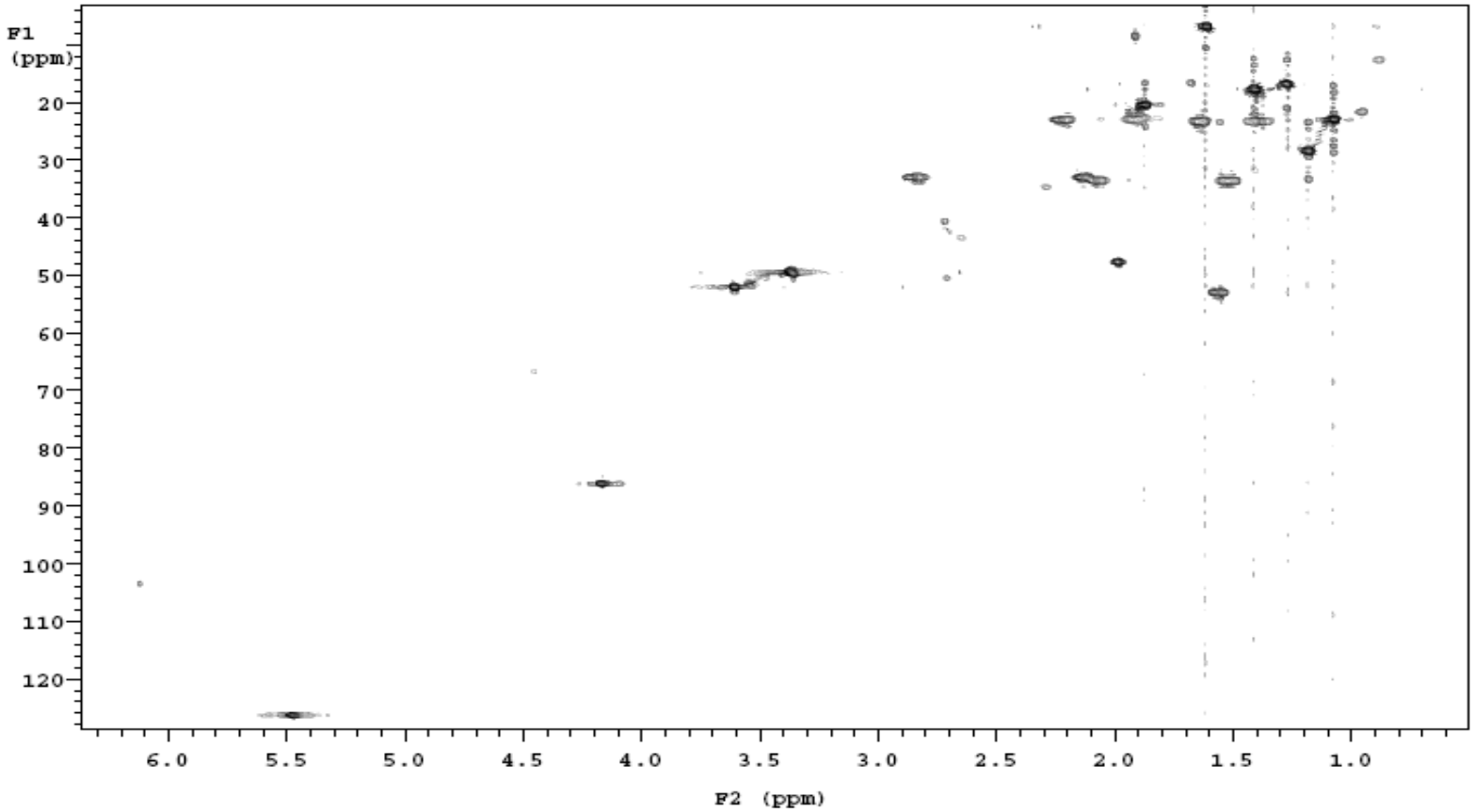

Figure S10. HSQC-NMR spectrum (500 MHz, CD_3OD) of atlantinone A **(9a)**

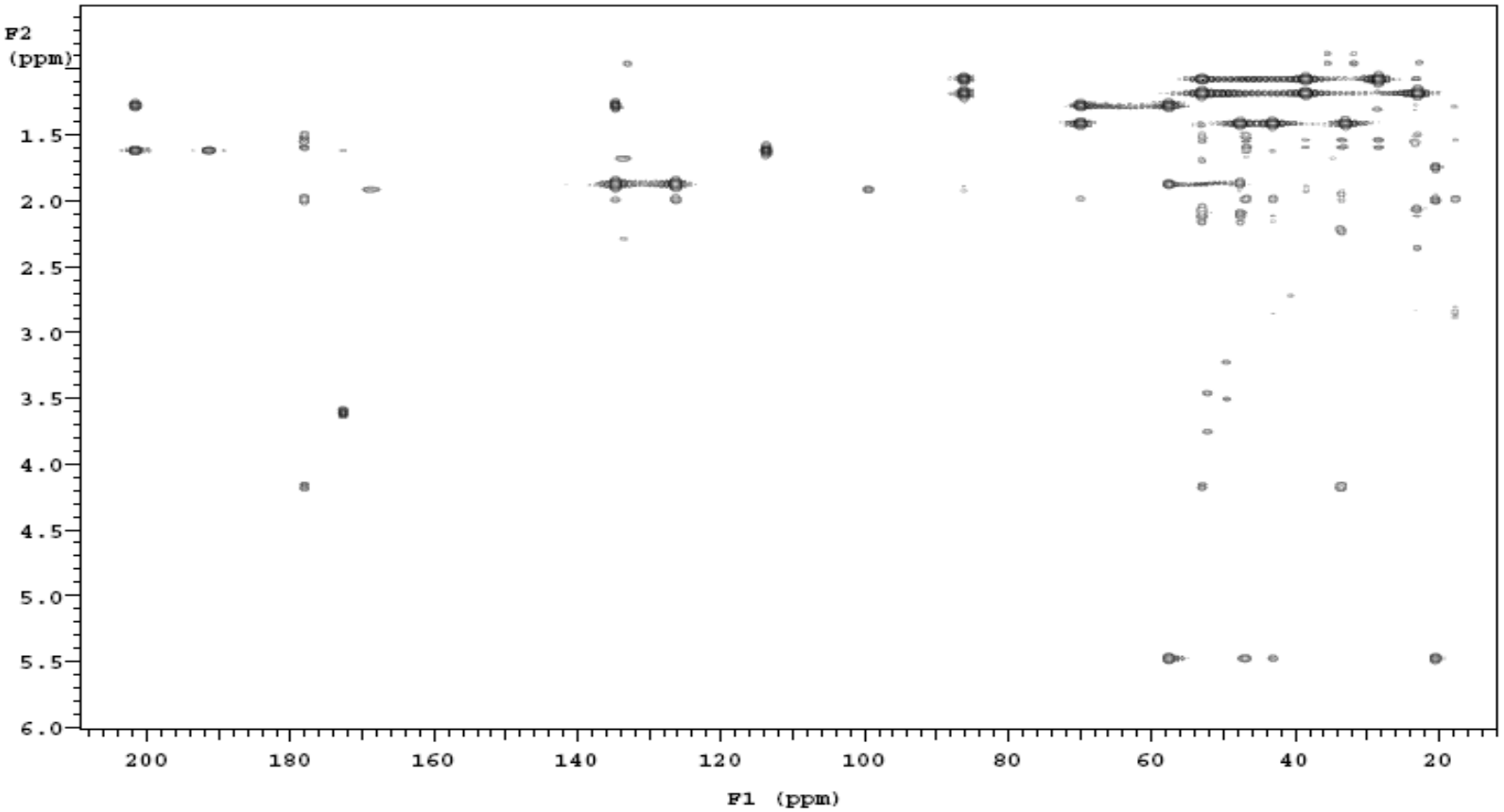

Figure S11. HMBC-NMR spectrum (500 MHz, CD_3OD) of atlantinone A **(9a)**

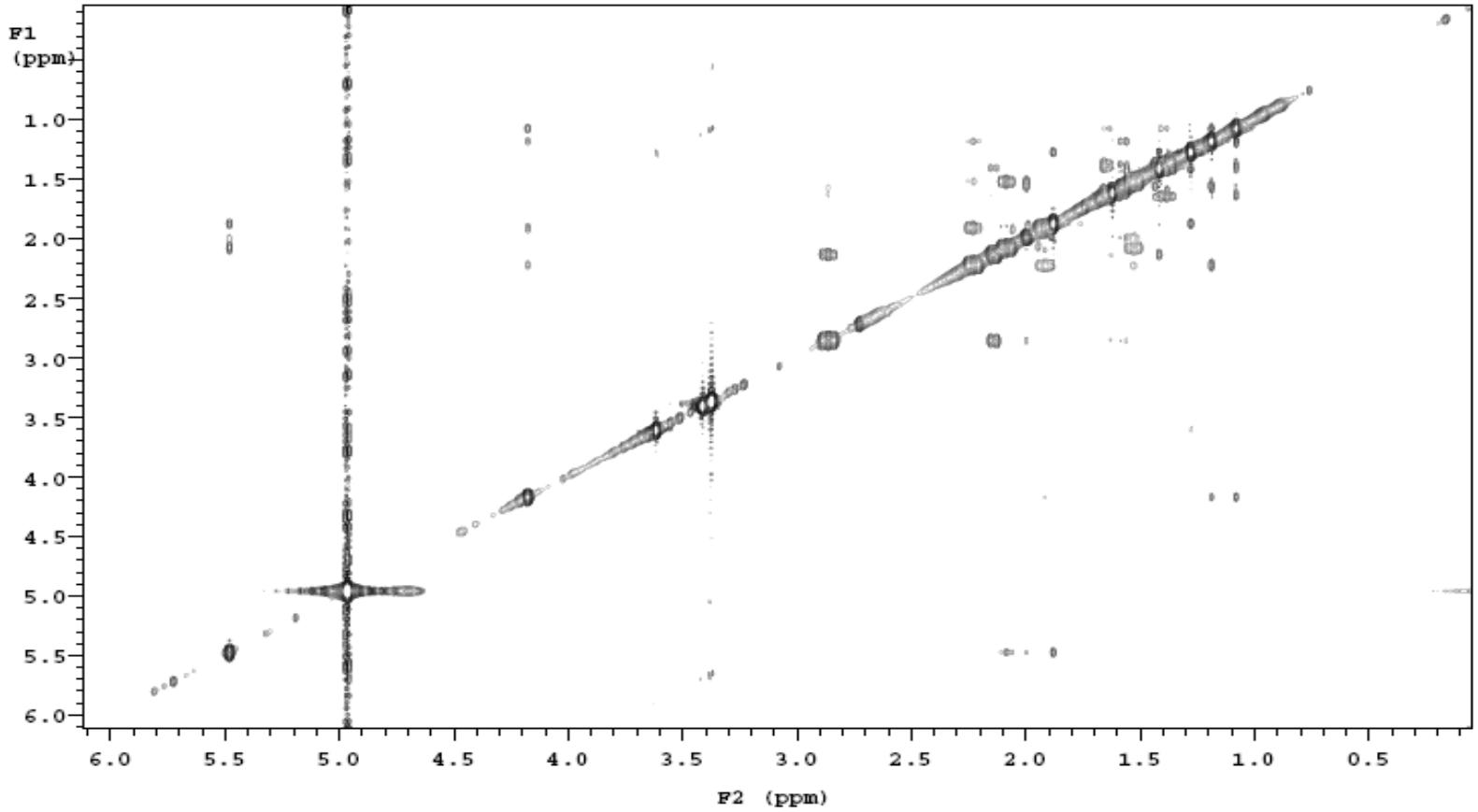

Figure S12. ROESY-NMR spectrum (500 MHz, CD_3OD) of atlantinone A **(9a)**

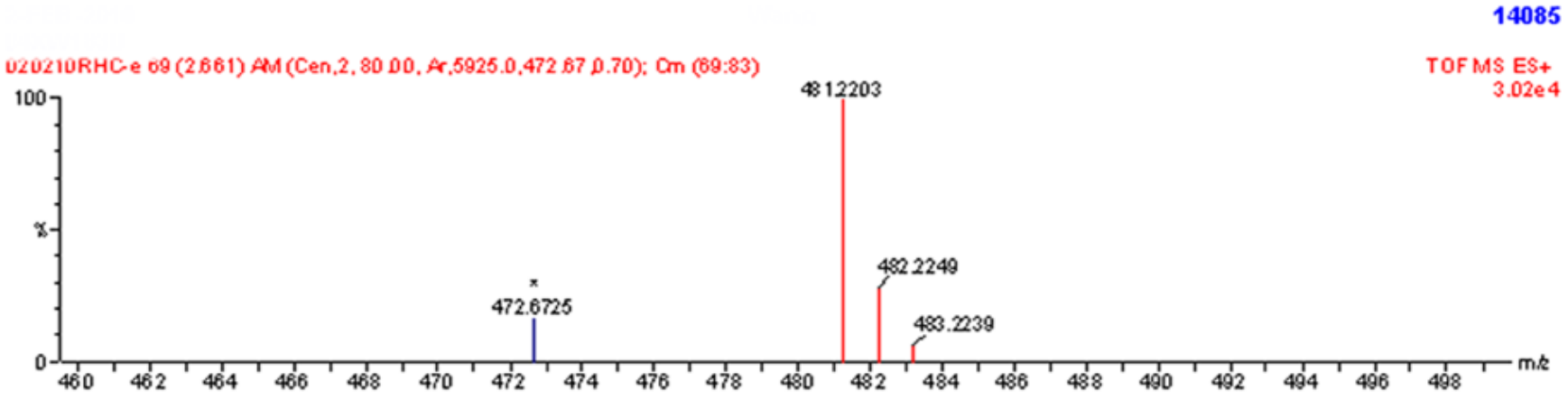

Figure S13. HRESIMS of atlantinone B **(10)**

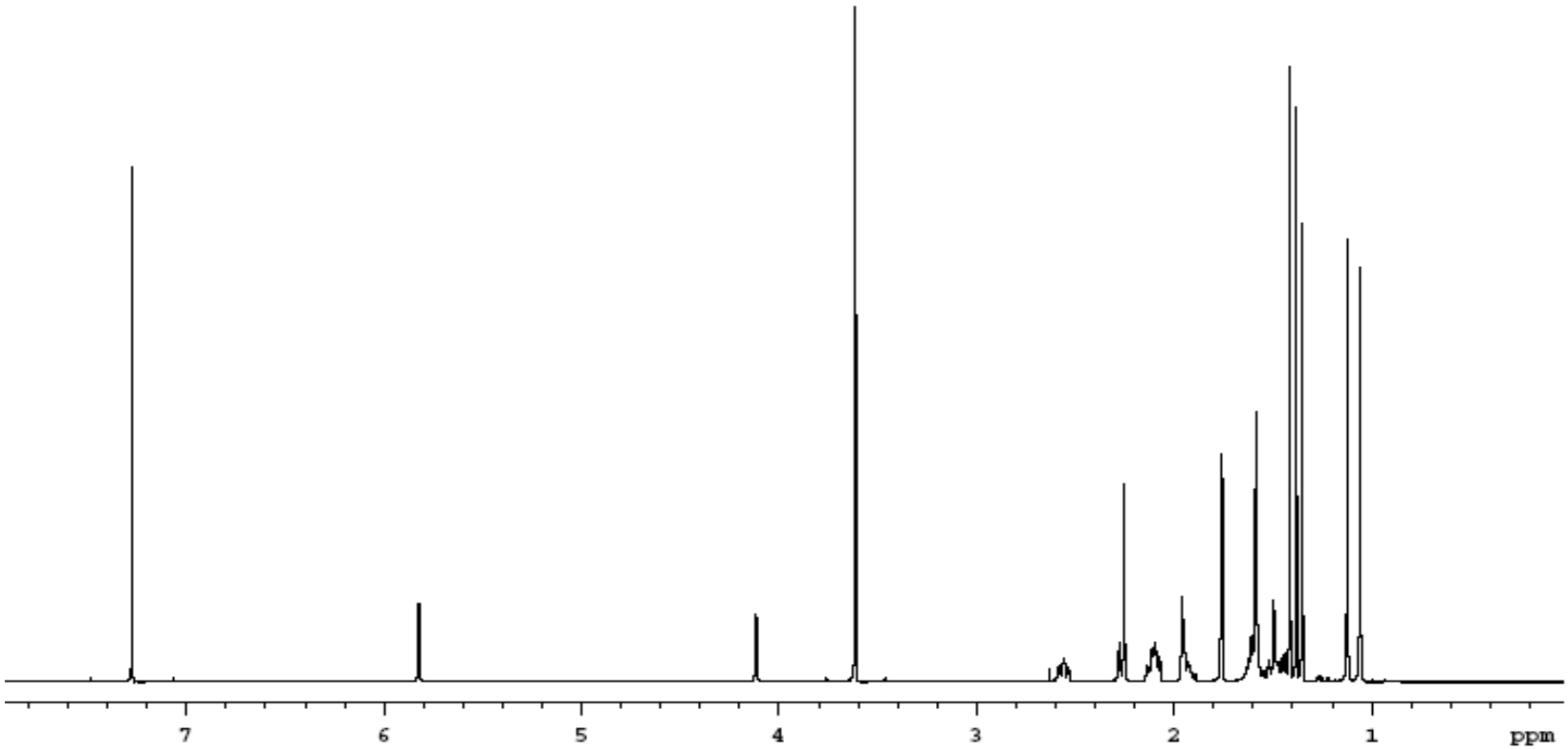

Figure S14. ^{1}H-NMR spectrum (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) of atlantinone B **(10)**

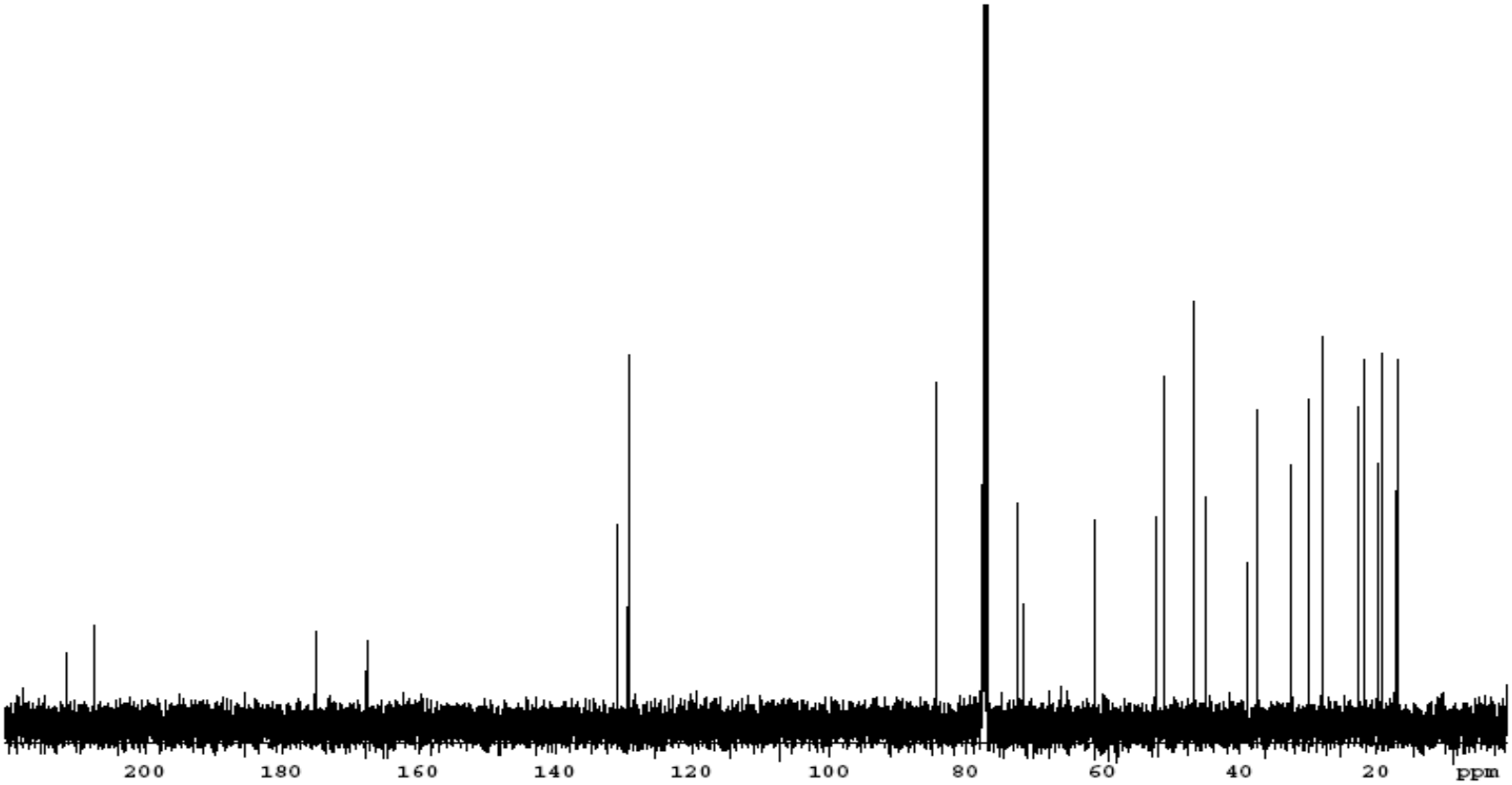

Figure S15. ^{13}C-NMR (125 MHz, $CDCl_3$) of atlantinone B **(10)**

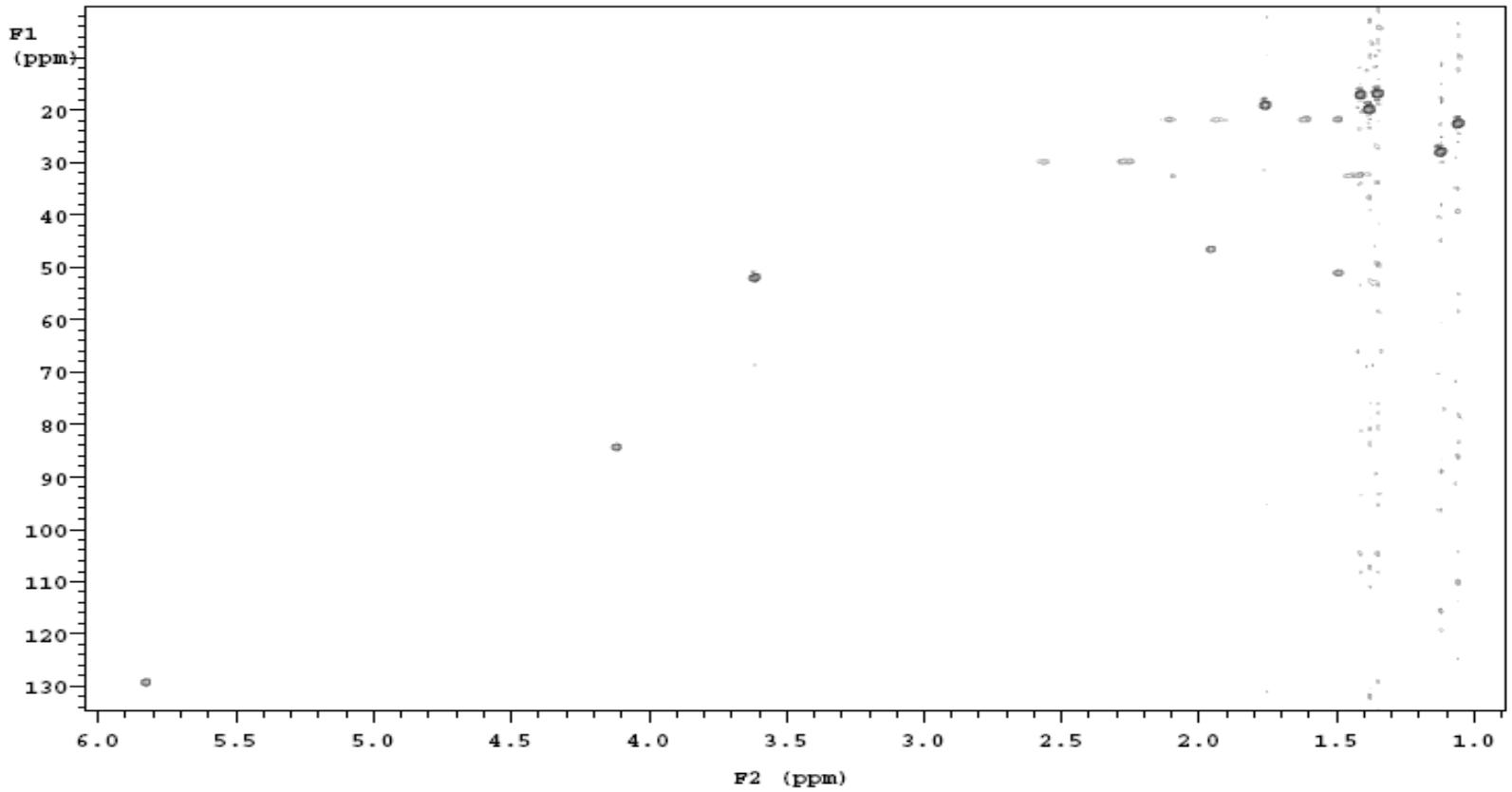

Figure S16. HSQC-NMR spectrum (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) of atlantinone B **(10)**

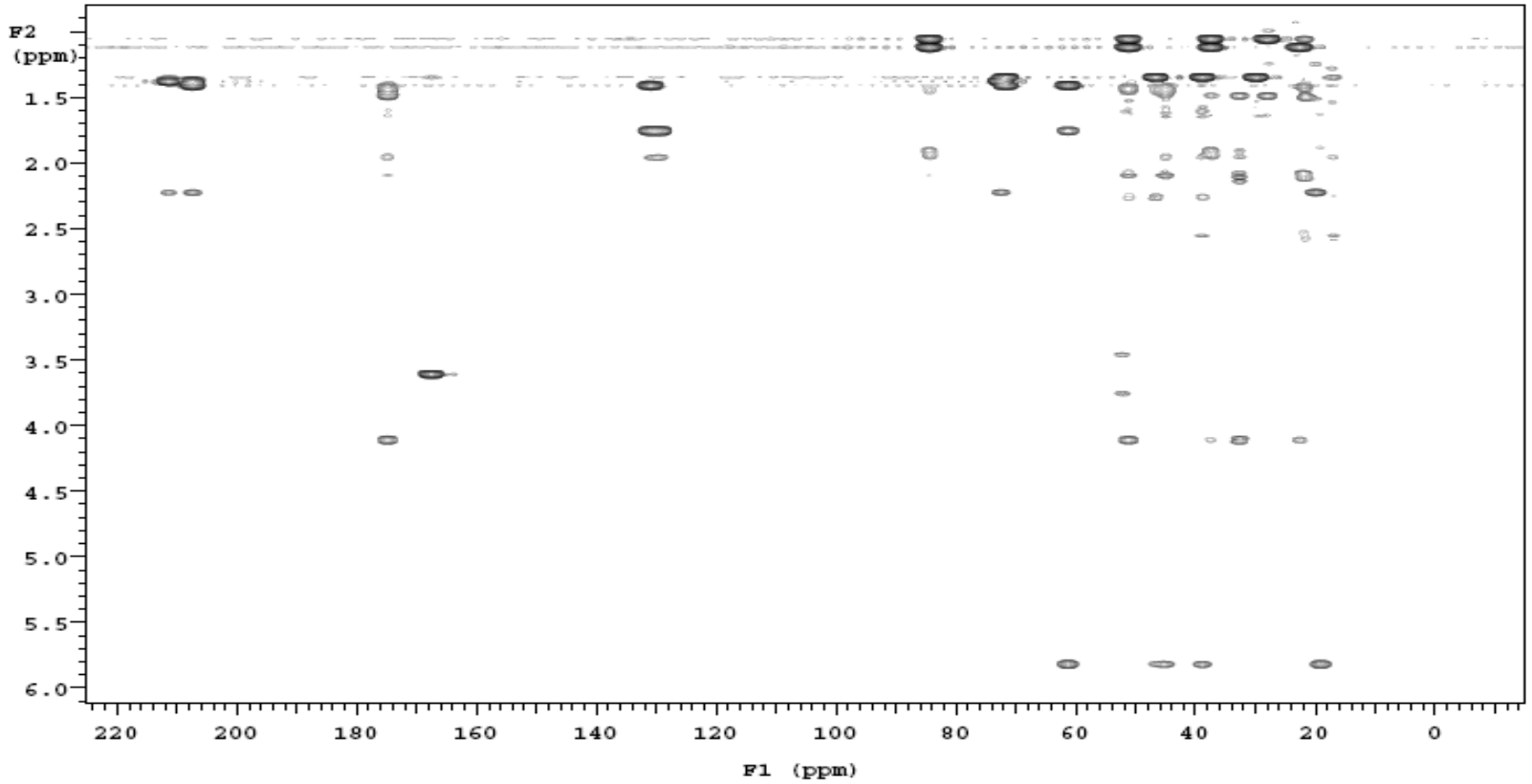

Figure S17. HMBC-NMR spectrum (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) of atlantinone B **(10)**

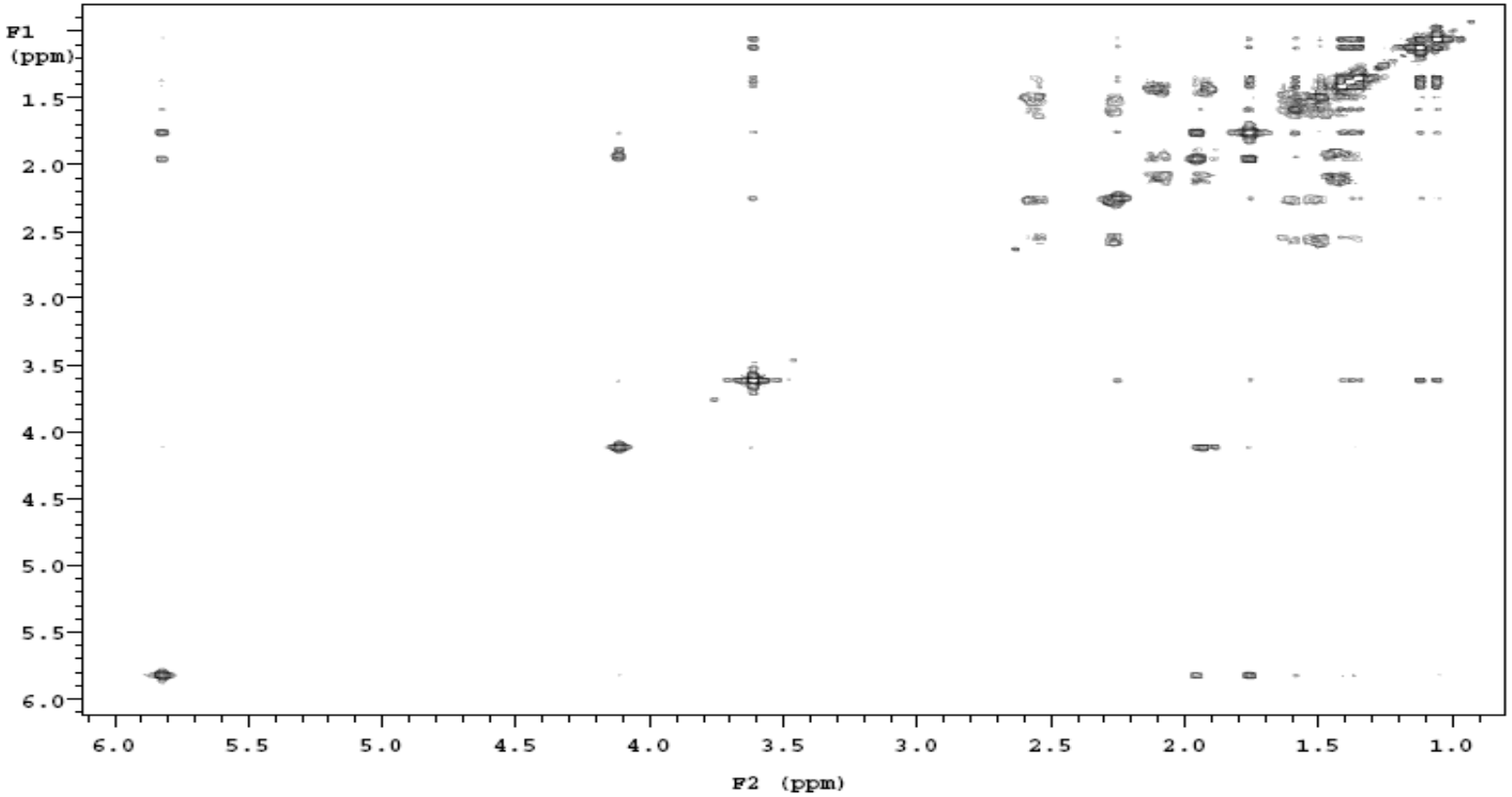

Figure S18. COSY-NMR spectrum (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) of atlantinone B **(10)**

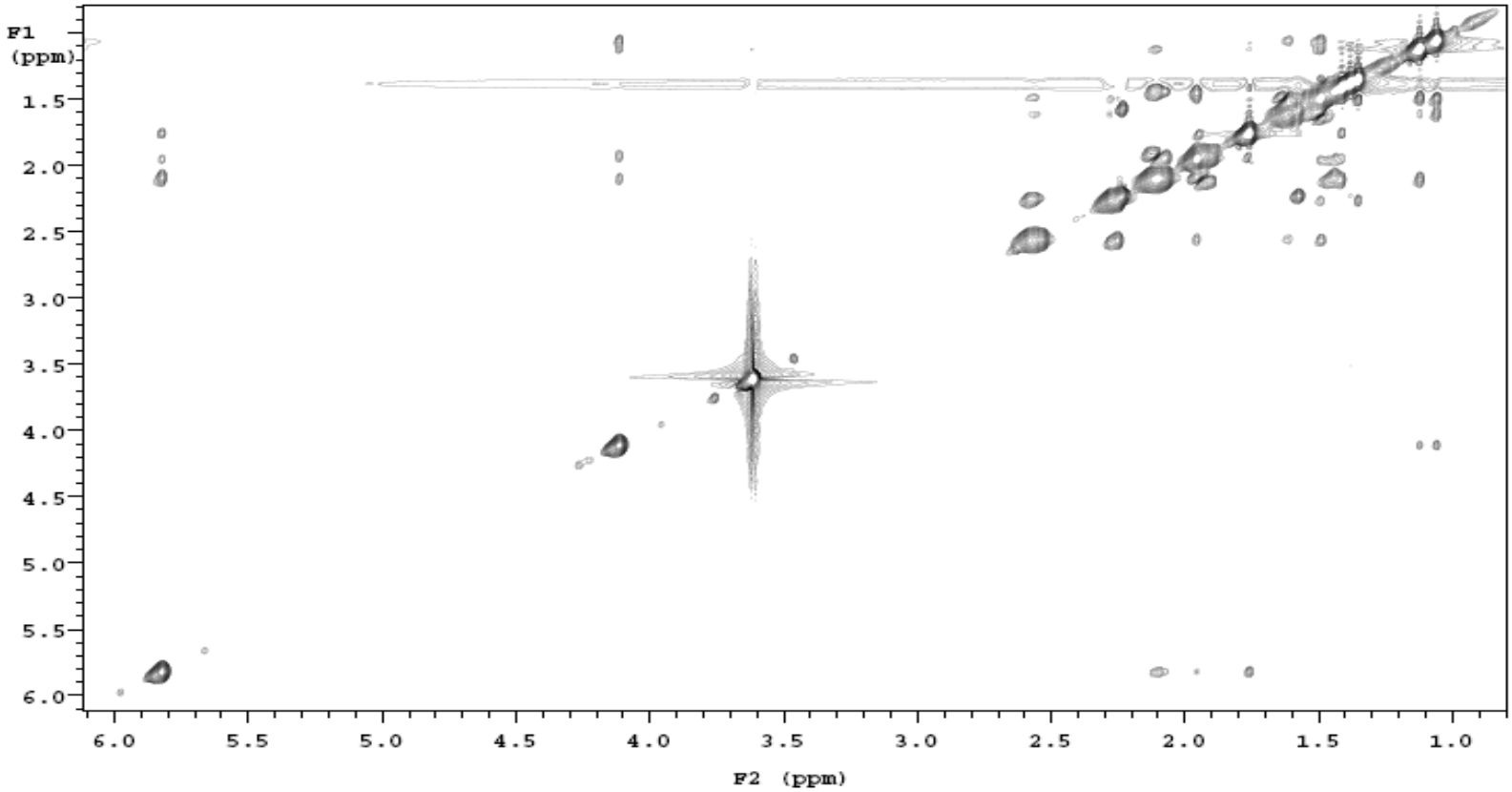

Figure S19. ROESY-NMR spectrum (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) of atlantinone B **(10)**

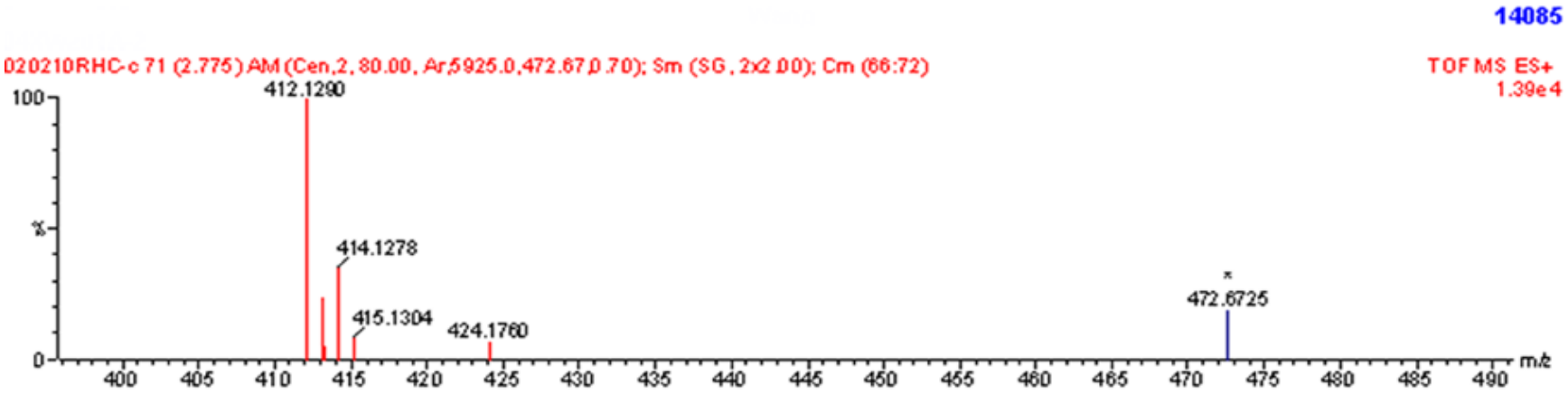

Figure S20. HRESIMS of sclerotioramine **(6)**

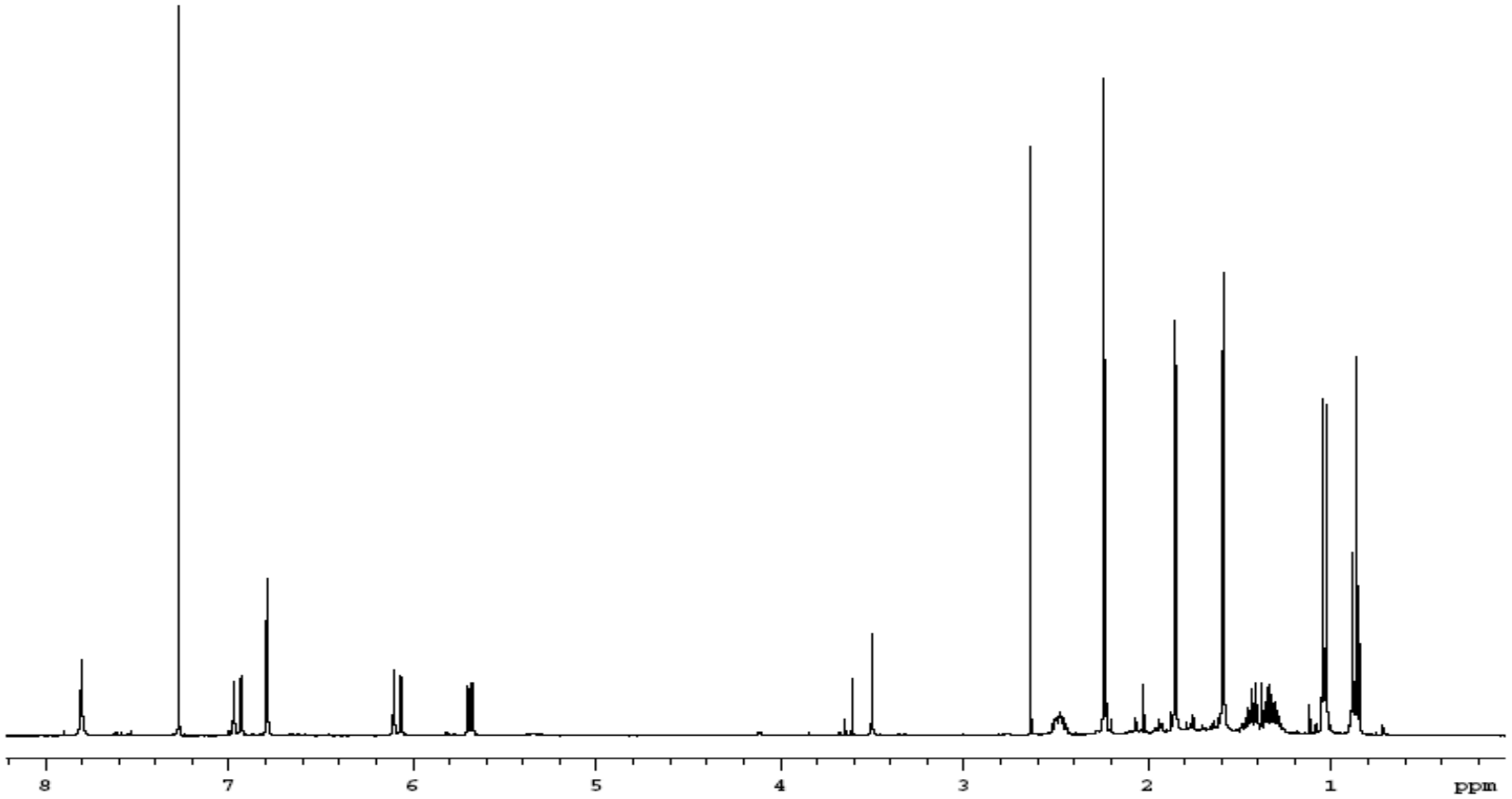

Figure S21. ^{1}H-NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) of sclerotioramine **(6)**

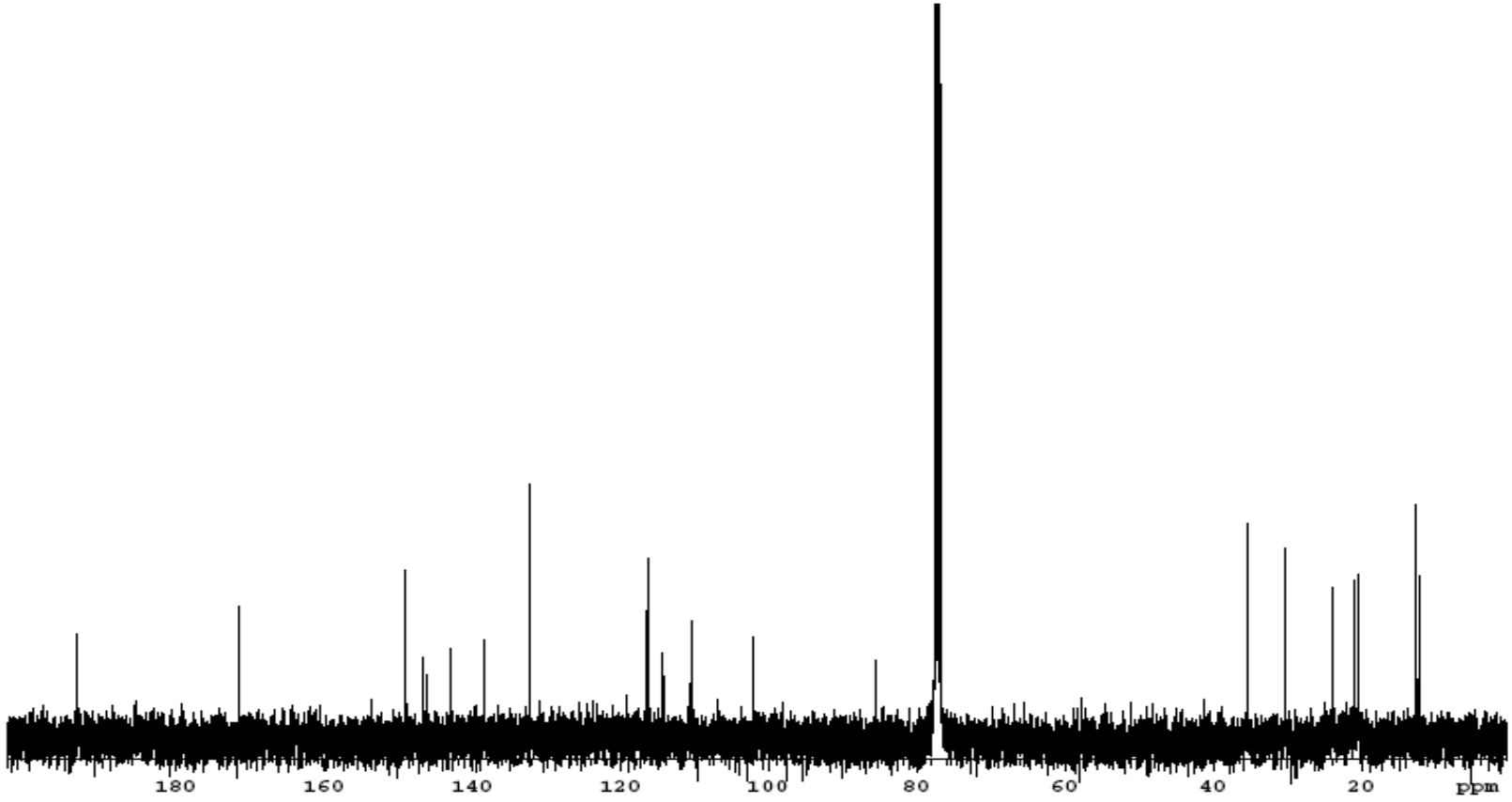

Figure S22. ^{13}C-NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$) of sclerotioramine **(6)**

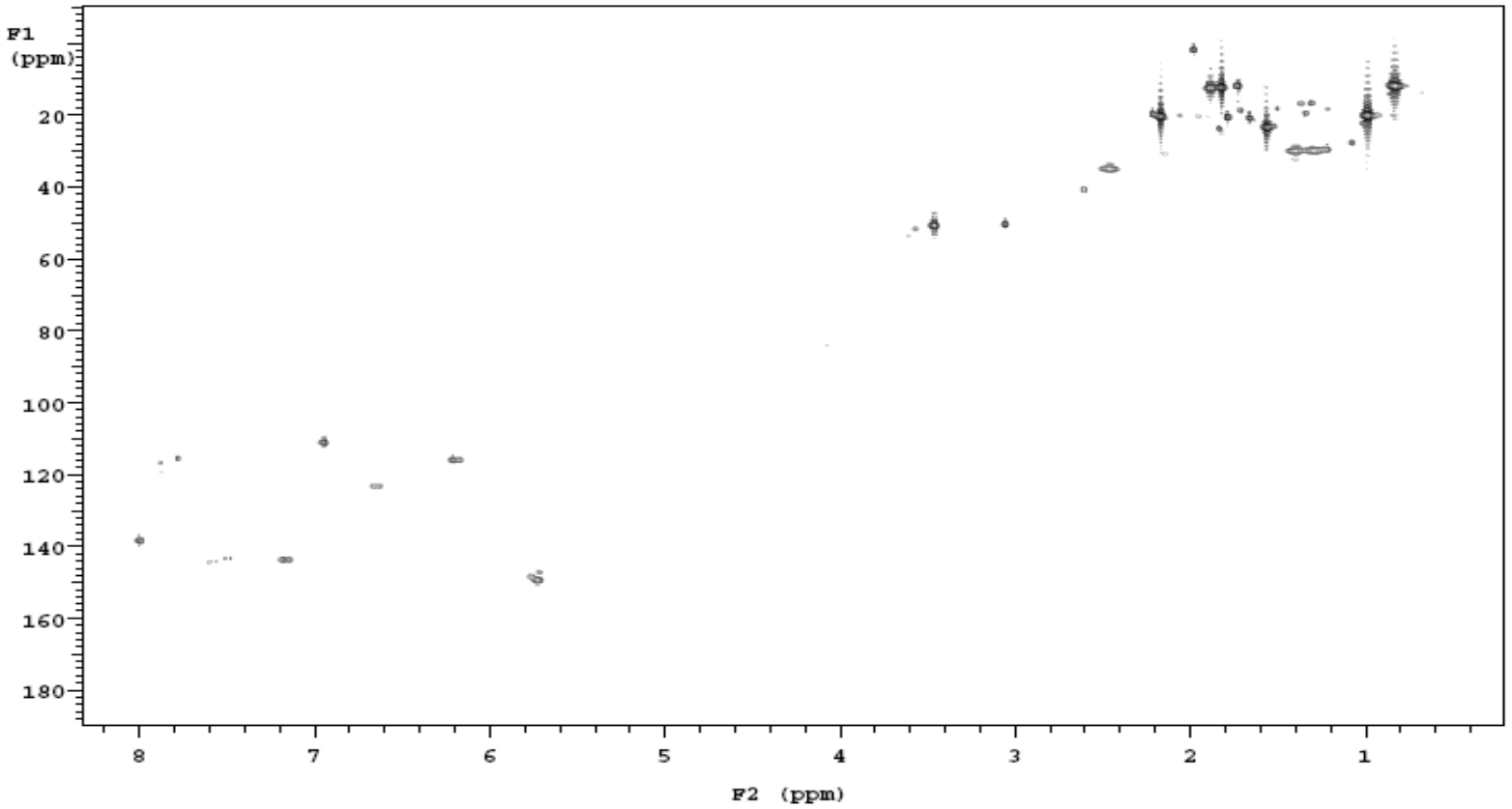

Figure S23. HSQC-NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) of sclerotioramine **(6)**

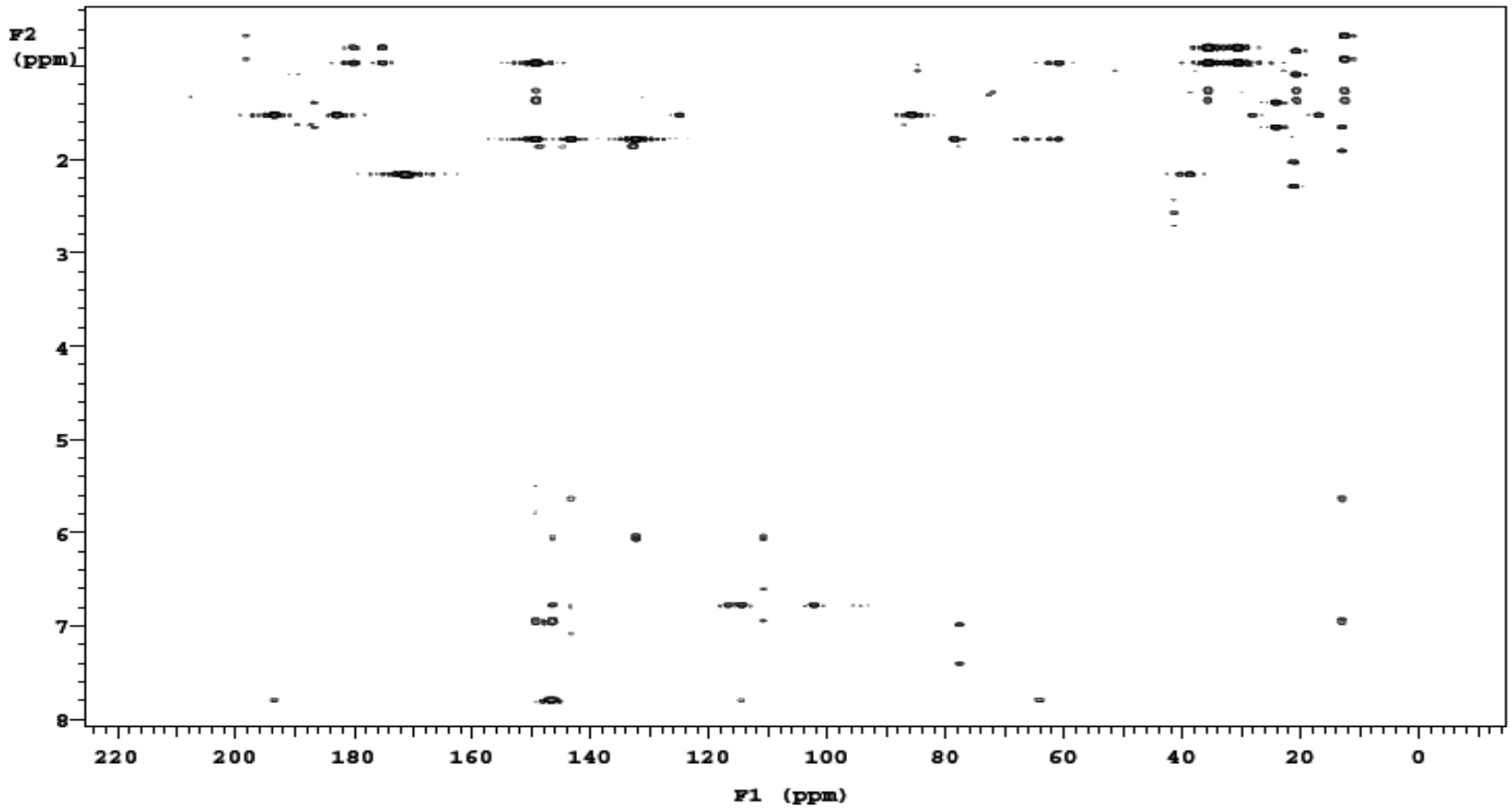

Figure S24. HMBC-NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) of sclerotioramine **(6)**

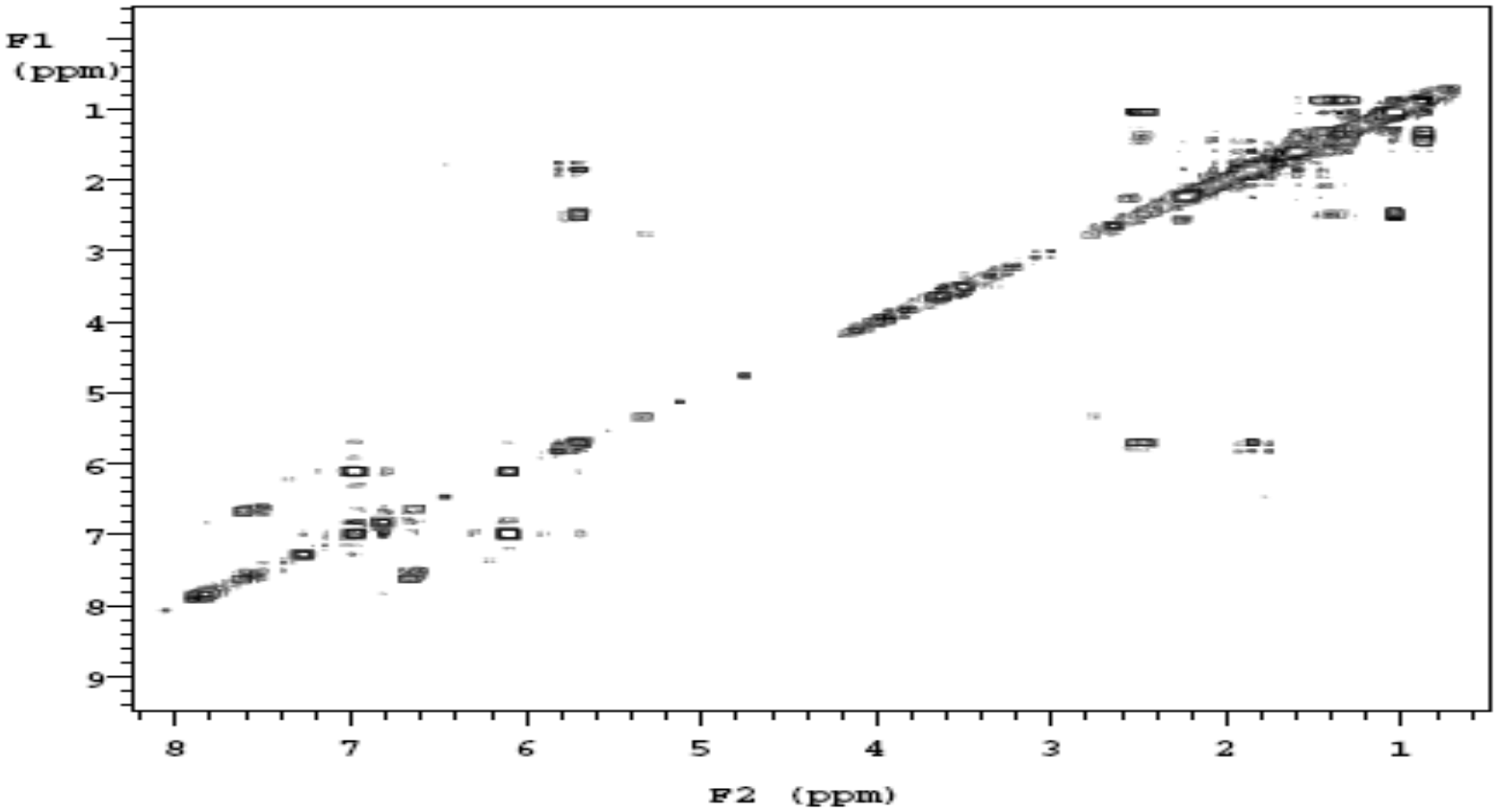

Figure S25. COSY-NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) of sclerotioramine **(6)**

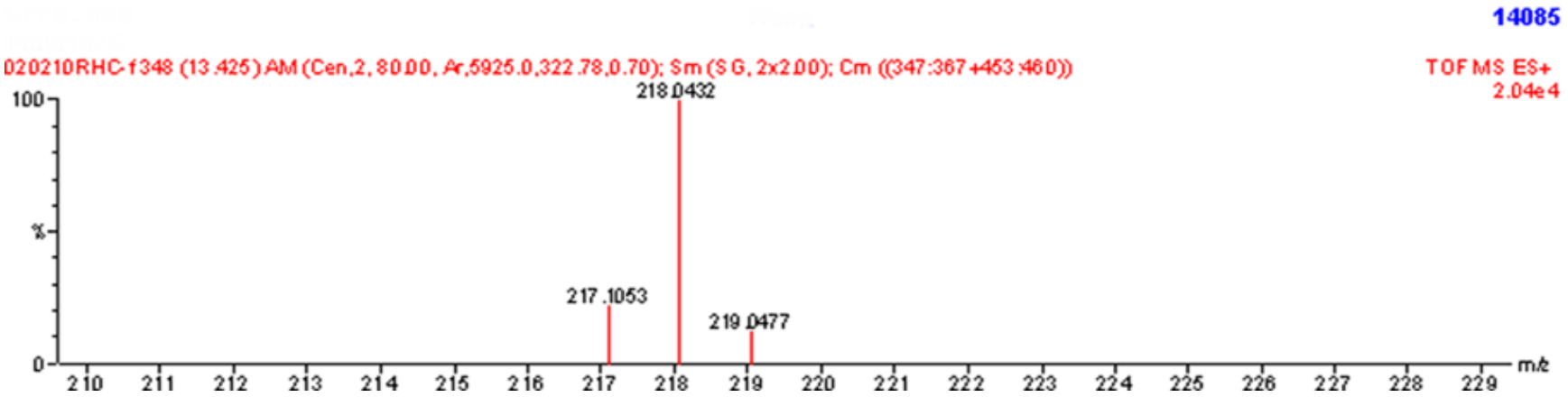

Figure S26. HRESIMS of pencolide **(7)**

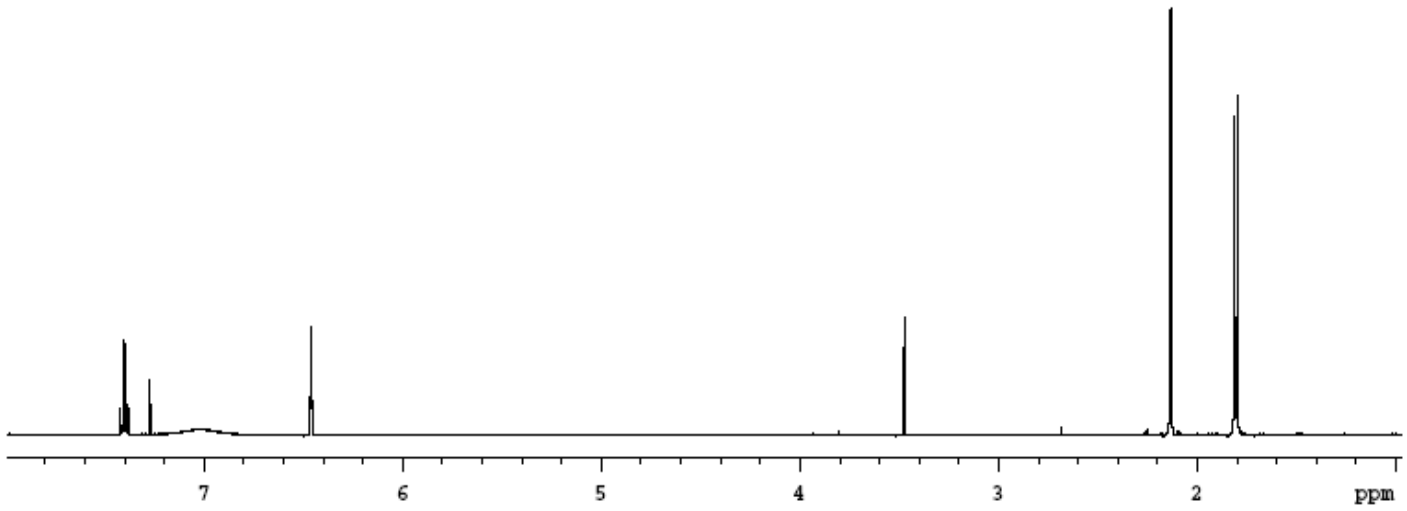

Figure S27. ^{1}H-NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) of pencolide **(7)**

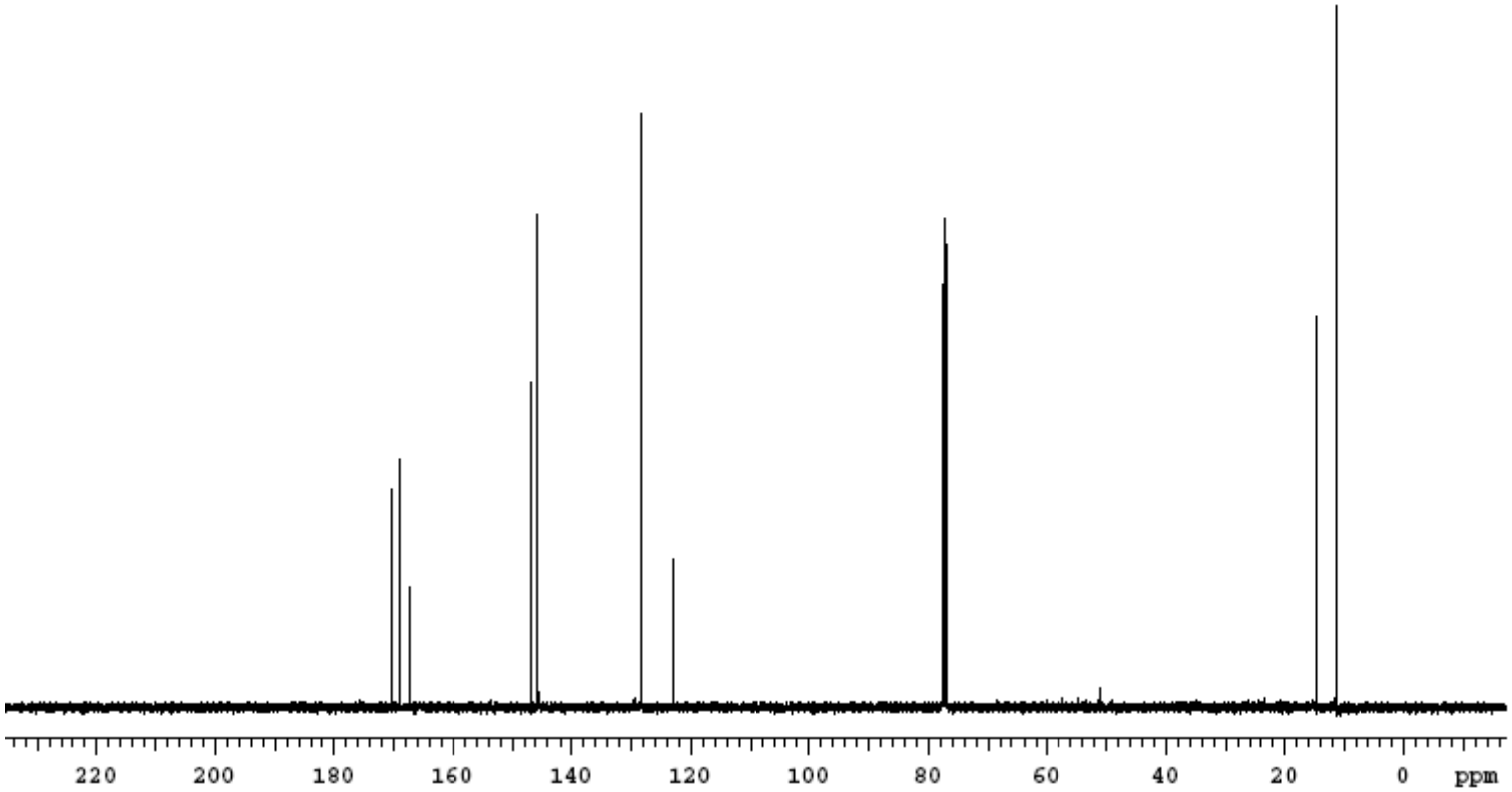

Figure S28. ^{13}C-NMR (125 MHz, $CDCl_3$) of pencolide **(7)**

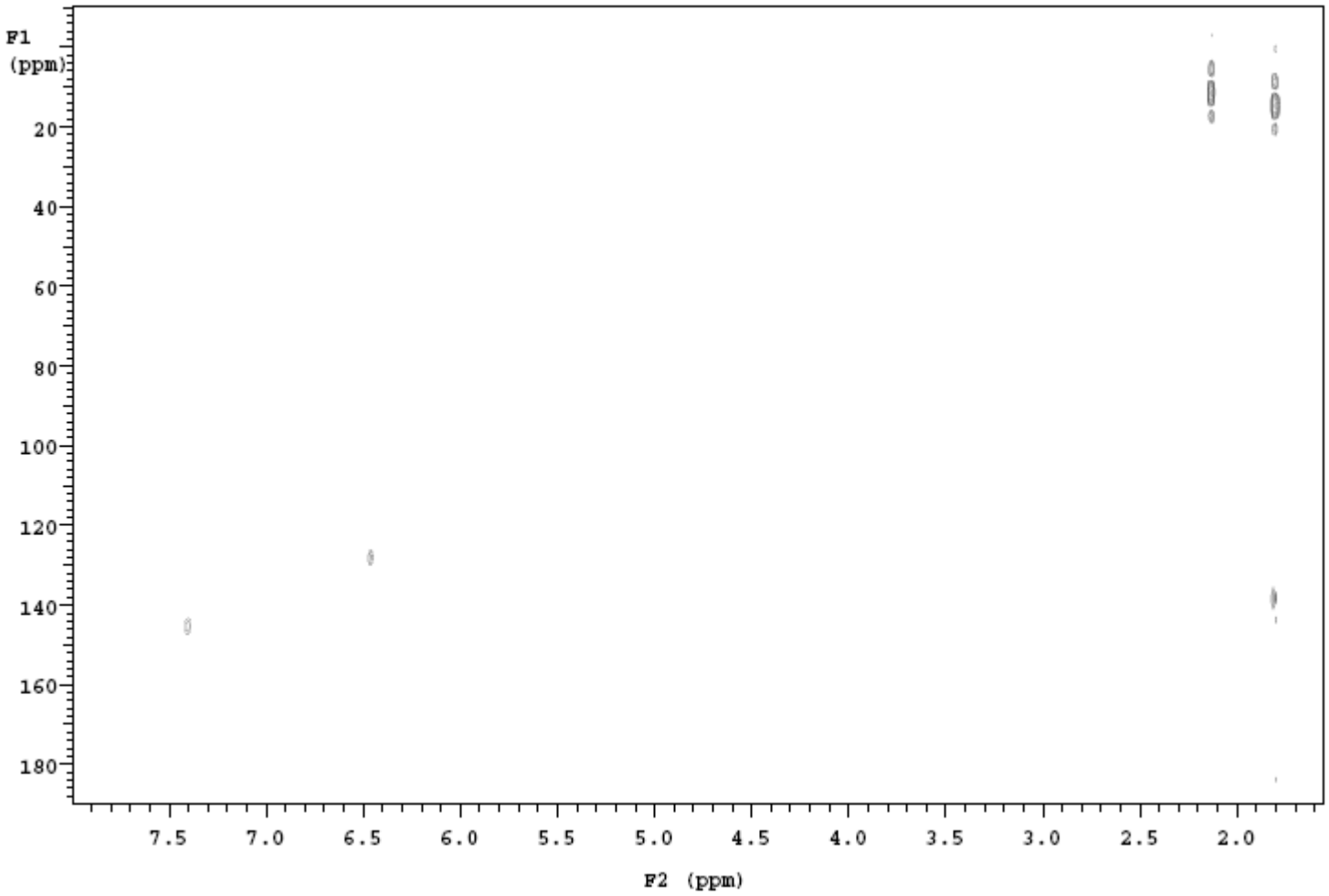

Figure S29. HSQC-NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) of pencolide **(7)**

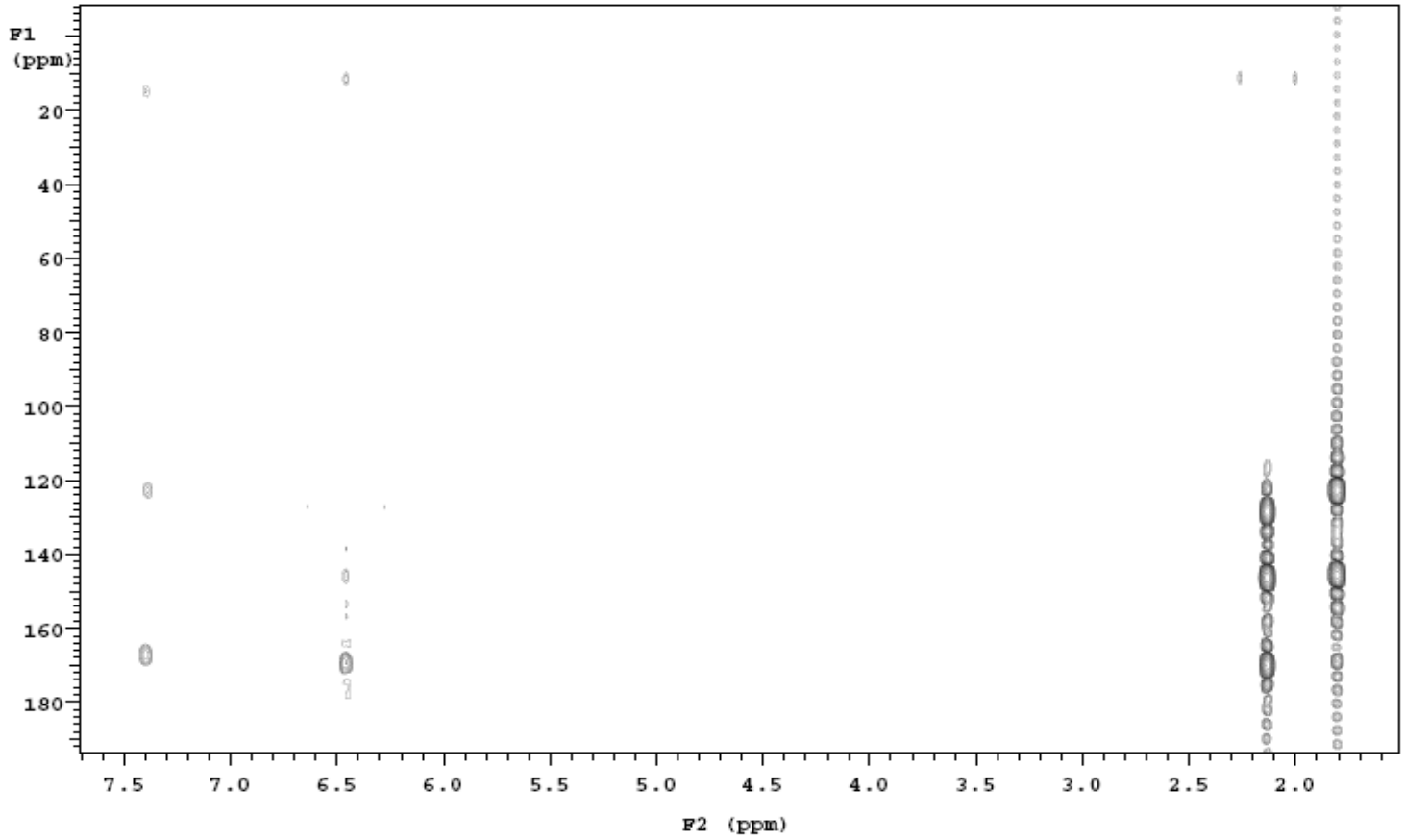

Figure S30. HMBC-NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) of pencolide **(7)**

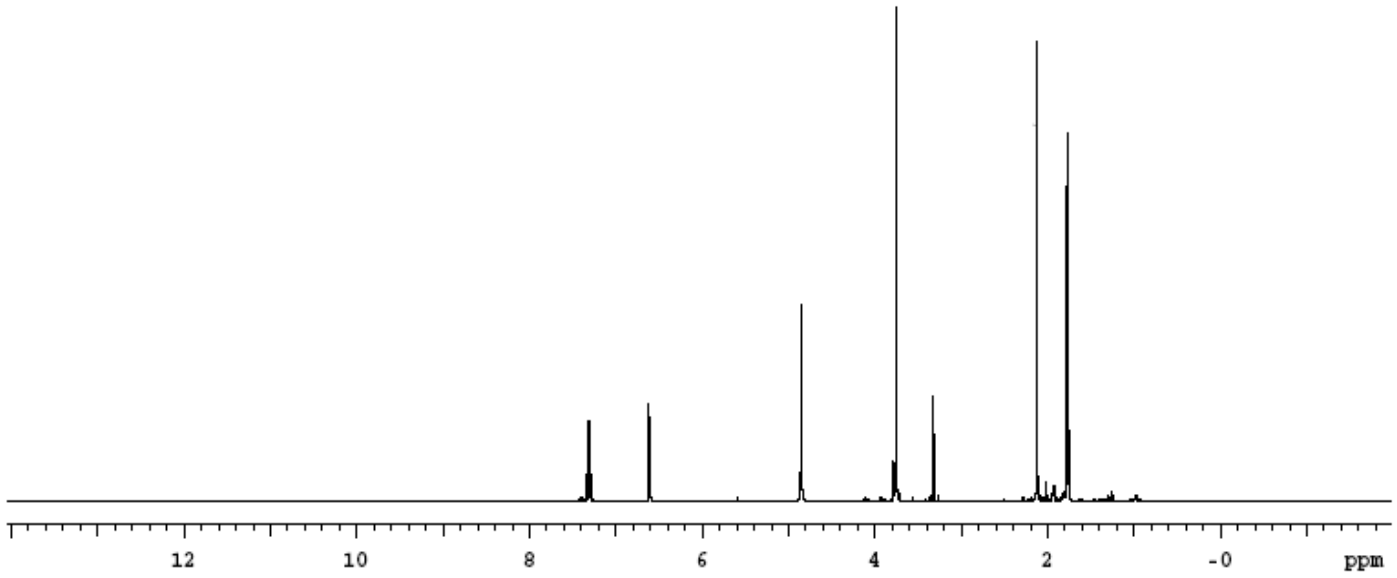

Figure S31. ^{1}H-NMR (500 MHz, CD_3OD) of pencolide methyl ester **(8)**

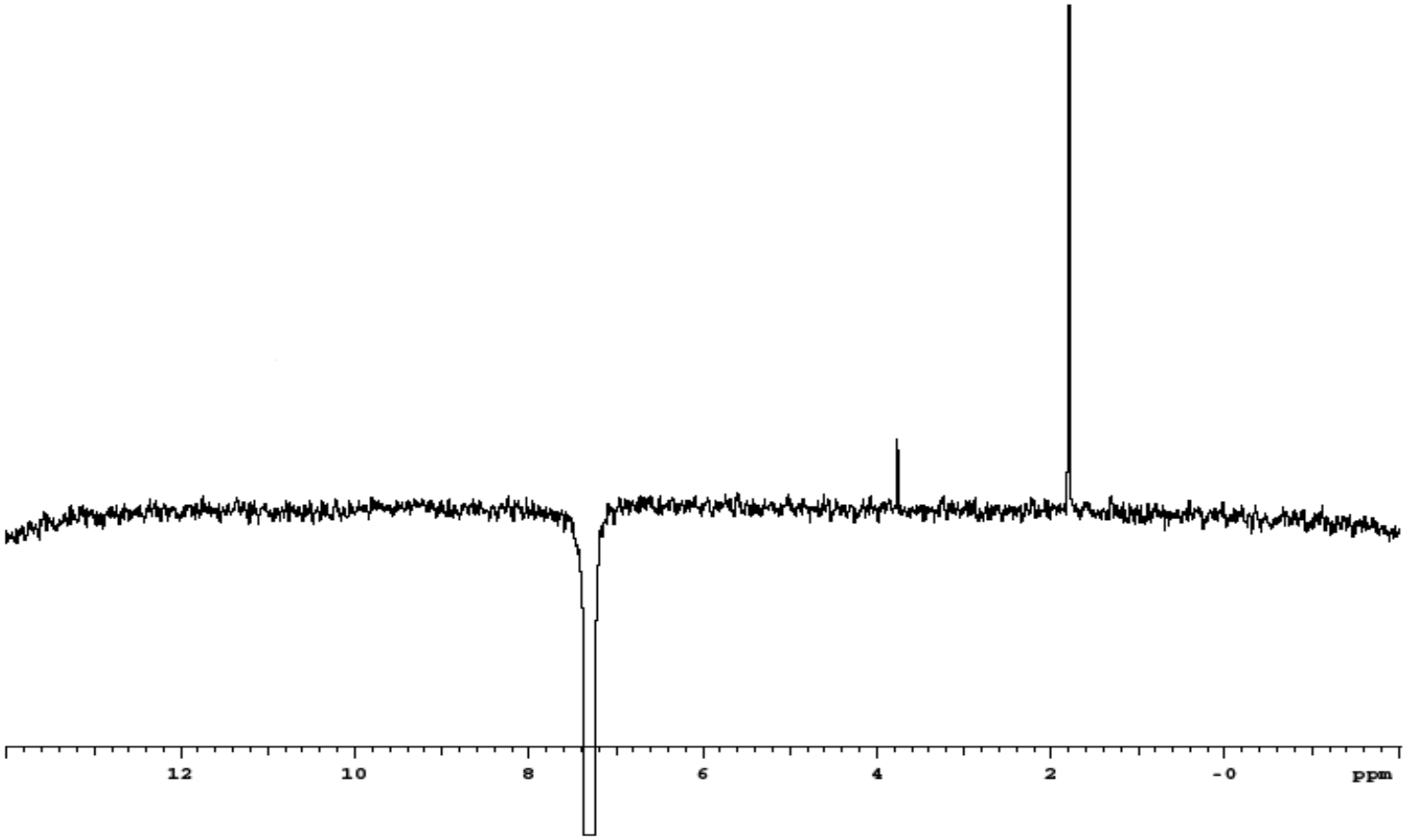

Figure S32. 1D difference NOE-NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) of pencolide methyl ester **(8)**