SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

A new pentacyclic triterpenoid from the leaves of *Rhododendron* dauricum L. with inhibition of NO production in LPS-induced RAW 264.7 cells

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Abstract: A new pentacyclic triterpenoid, 3-oxo-urs-11,13(18)-dien-28-oic acid (1), along with twelve known triterpenoids, α -amyrin (2), 19 α -hydroxy- α -amyrin (3), triptohypol E (4), uvaol (5), 2 α ,3 α -dihydroxyurs-11-en-13 β ,28-olide (6), 3 β -hydroxyurs-11-en-13 β ,28-olide (7), ursolic acid (8), asiatic acid (9), oleanolic acid (10), aegiceradienol (11), obtusalin (12) and betulinic acid (13) were isolated from the leaves of *Rhododendron dauricum* L. Their structures were established from spectroscopic data and comparison with reported values. Among them, compounds 3, 4, 6, 7 and 11 were isolated from the Ericaceae family for the first time. Compounds 2, 5, 9, 12 and 13 were obtained from *R*. dauricum *f*or the first time. Additionally, compounds 6, 10 and 11 significantly inhibited the levels of NO in LPS-stimulated RAW 264.7 cells at 3 μM.

Keywords: Rhododendron dauricum L.; Ericaceae; triterpenoid; NO

Structure elucidation of isolated compounds 2-13

The known compounds **2–13** were identified as α -amyrin (**2**) (Li et al. 2016), 19α -hydroxy- α -amyrin (**3**) (Akbar et al. 2002), triptohypol E (**4**) (Fujita et al. 2000), uvaol (**5**) (Greve et al. 2017), 2α , 3α -dihydroxyurs-11-en-13 β , 28-olide (**6**) (Ikuta et al. 2003), 3β -hydroxyurs-11-en-13 β , 28-olide (**7**) (Abdel-Monem et al. 2015), ursolic acid (**8**) (Liu et al. 2016), asiatic acid (**9**) (Liu et al. 2006), oleanolic acid(**10**) (Liao et al. 2014), aegiceradienol (**11**) (Huang et al. 1999), obtusalin (**12**) (Xu et al. 2012), betulinic acid (**13**) (Yili et al. 2009).

Reference

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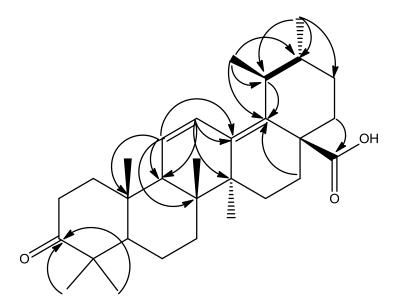


Figure S1. Key HMBC ($H \rightarrow C$) and ${}^{1}H^{-1}H$ COSY (\frown) correlations of compound 1.

Figure S2. Key NOESY correlations of compound 1.

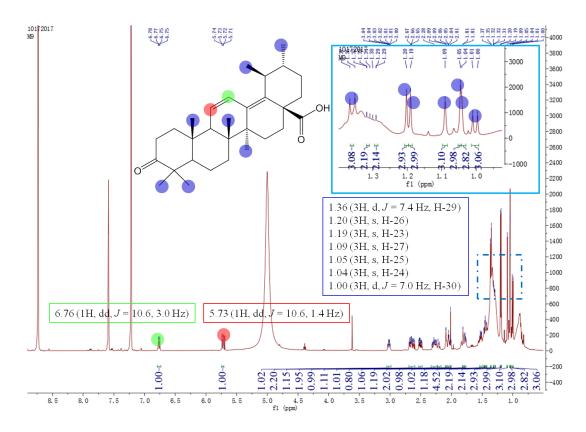


Figure S3. 1 H NMR spectrum of compound **1** in pyridine- d_{5} (500 MHz)

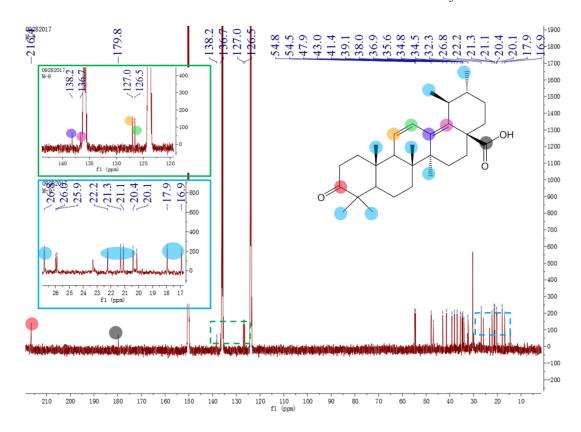


Figure S4. 13 C NMR spectrum of compound **1** in pyridine- d_5 (125 MHz).

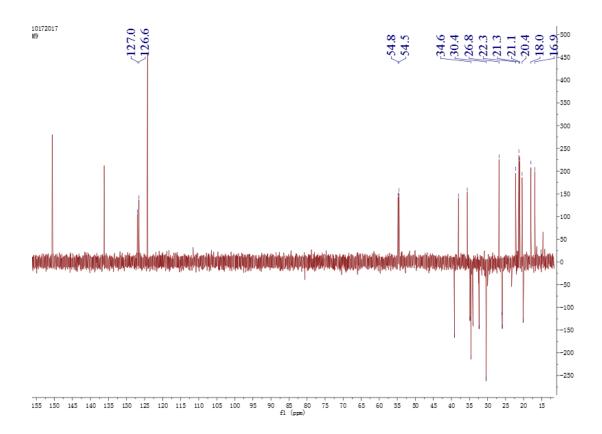


Figure S5. DEPT-135 spectrum of compound ${\bf 1}$ in pyridine- d_5 .

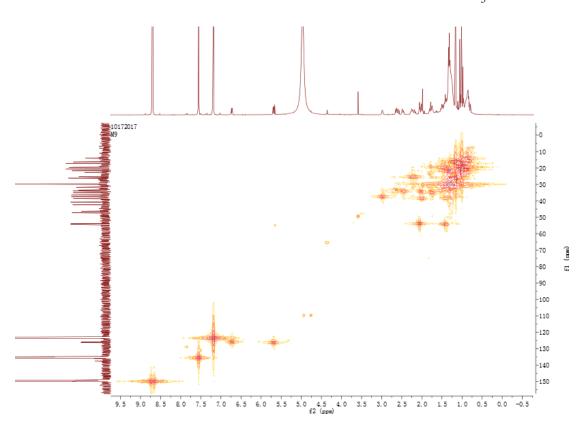
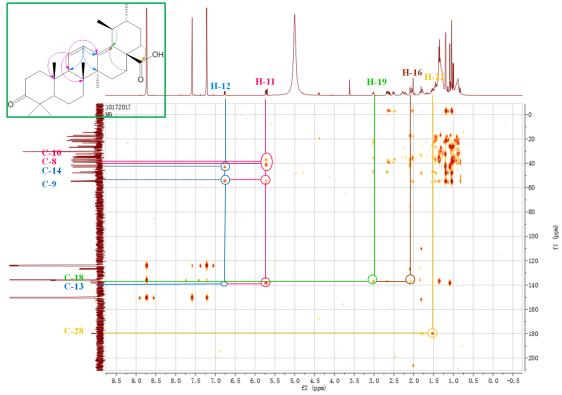
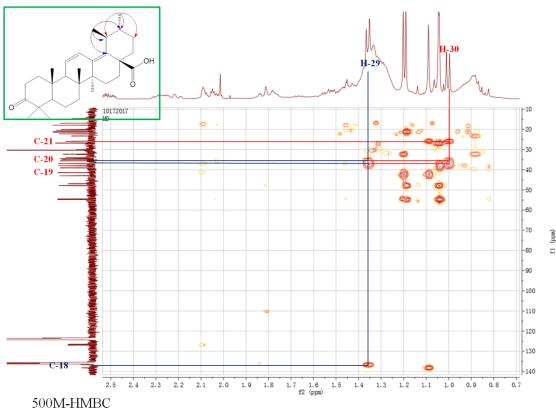


Figure S6. HMQC spectrum of compound 1 in pyridine- d_5 .







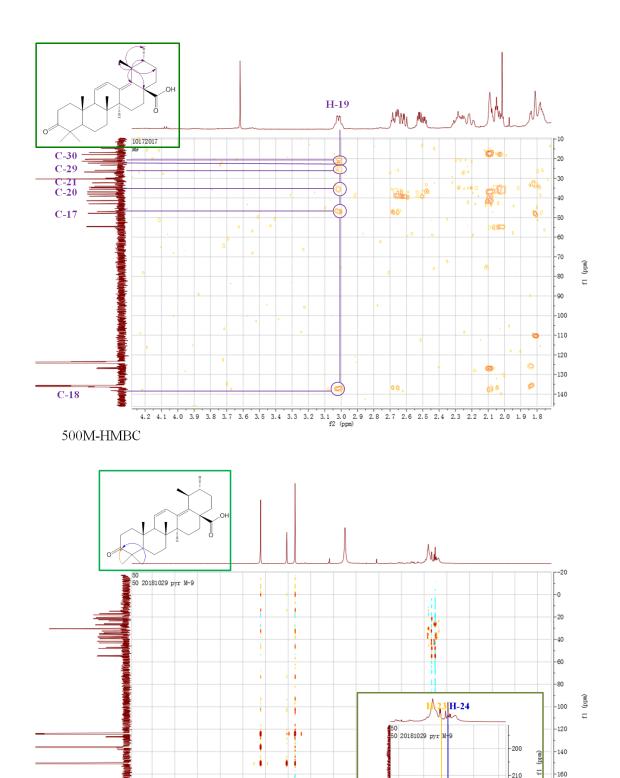


Figure S7. HMBC spectrum of compound 1 in pyridine- d_5 .

14 13 12 11

300M-HMBC

-180 -200

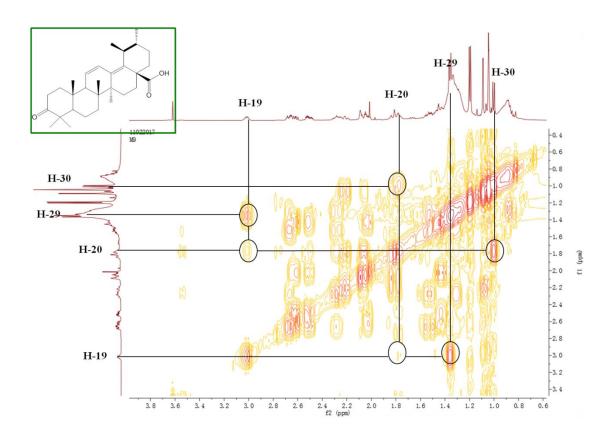


Figure S8. COSY spectrum of compound ${\bf 1}$ in pyridine- d_5 .

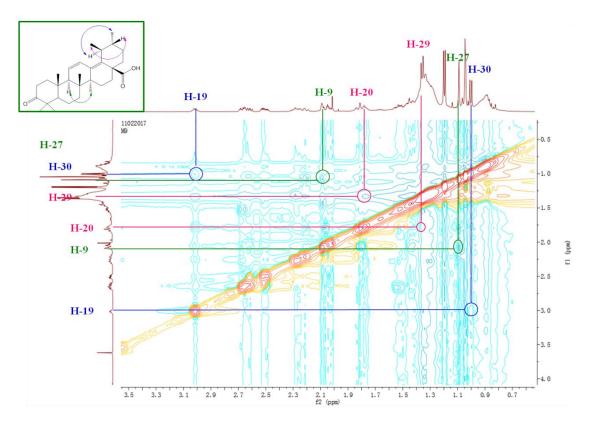


Figure S9. NOESY spectrum of compound 1 in pyridine- d_5 .

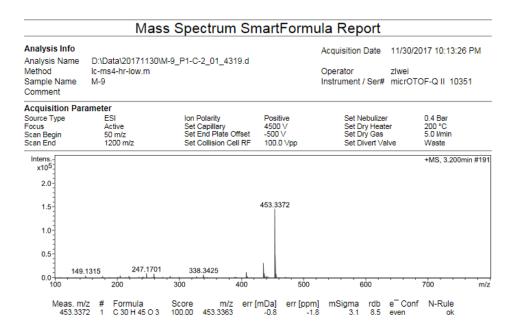


Figure S10. HR-ESI-MS spectrum of compound 1.

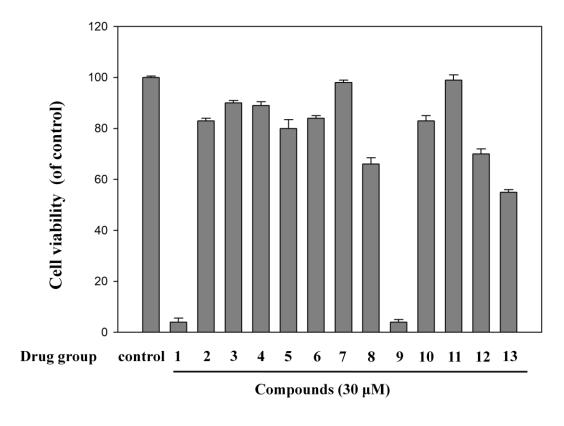


Figure S11. Cell viability of compounds 1–13 in LPS-stimulated RAW 264.7 cells.

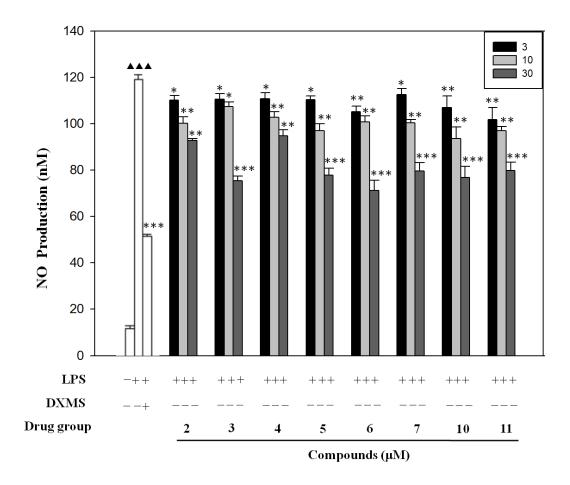


Figure S12. The effects of compounds **2–7** and **10-11** on NO production in LPS-stimulated RAW 264.7 cells.

DXMS (dexamethasone) was used as positive control. $^{\bullet \bullet \bullet}p < 0.001$ vs normal untreated cells; $^*p < 0.05$, $^*p < 0.01$, $^{***}p < 0.001$ vs LPS-stimulated cells.