

Supporting Information

Phloroglucinol and its derivatives: Antimicrobial properties towards microbial pathogens

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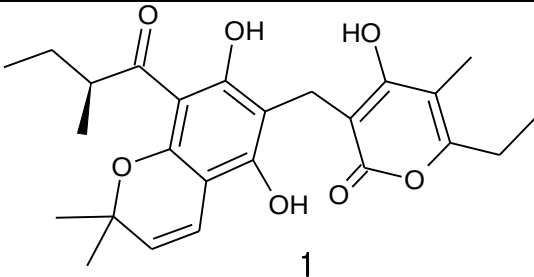
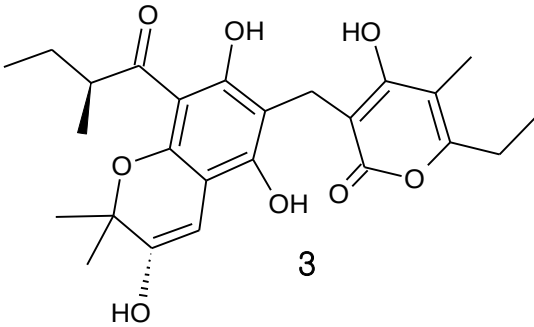
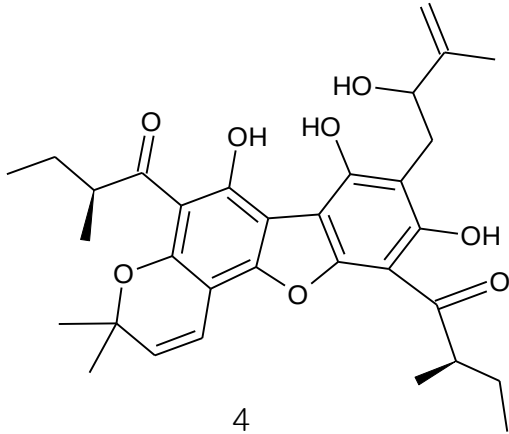
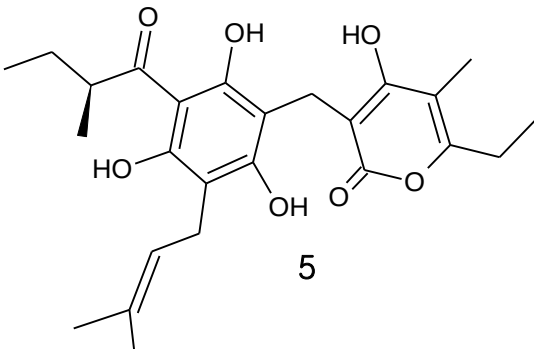
Running head: Antimicrobial properties of phloroglucinol and its derivatives

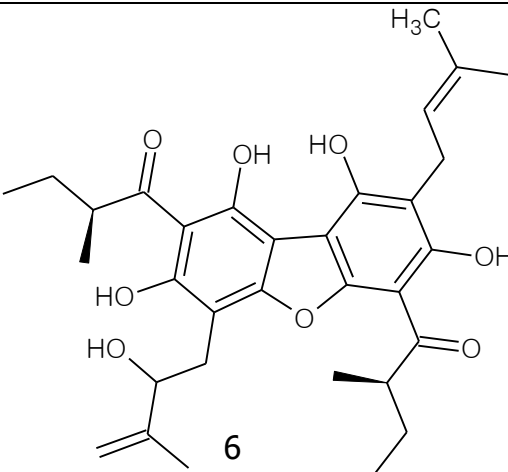
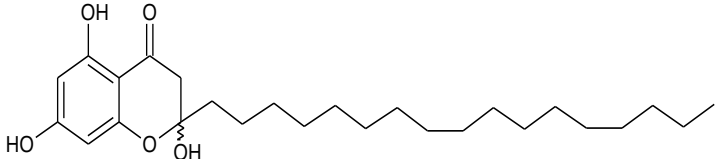
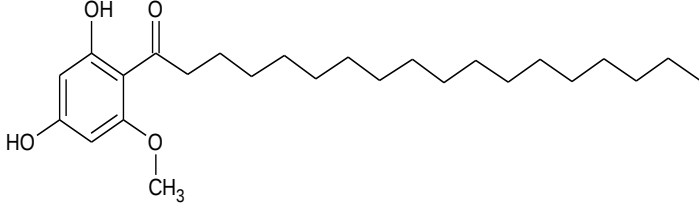
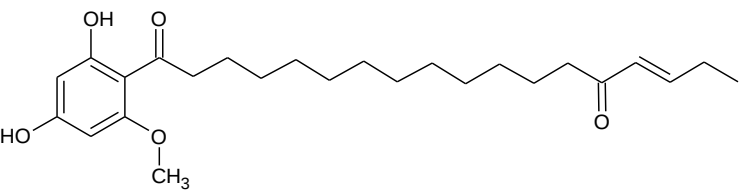
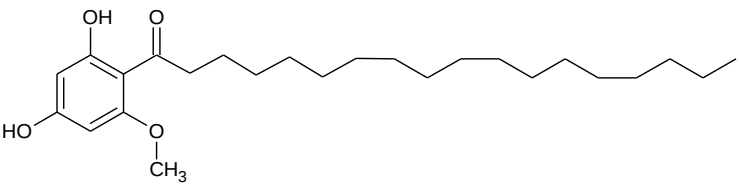
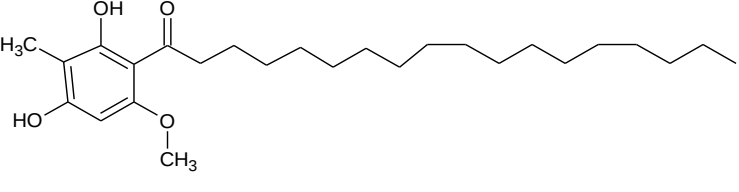
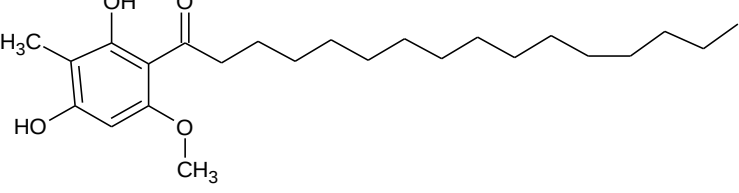
*Corresponding author: Fazlurrahman Khan and Young-Mog Kim

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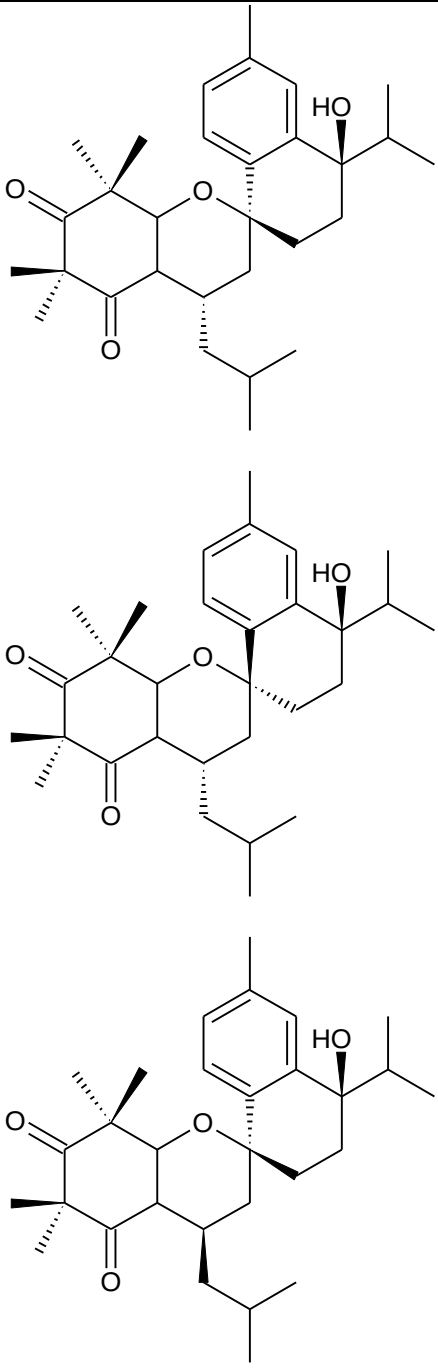
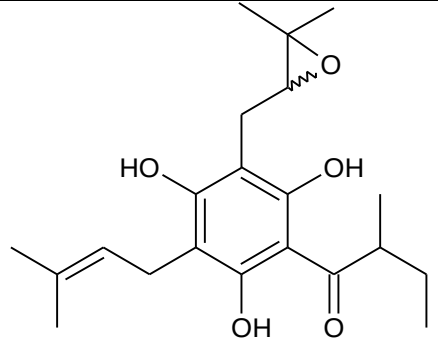
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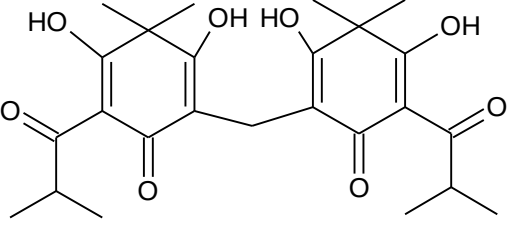
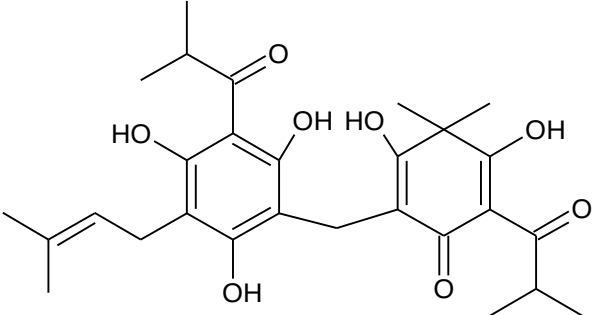
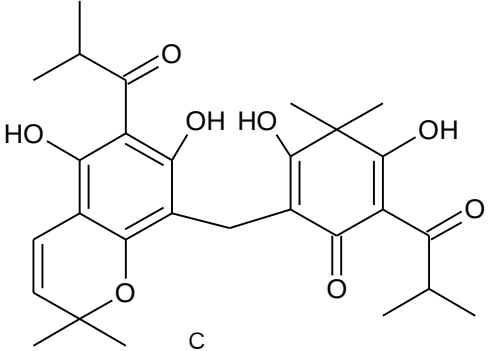
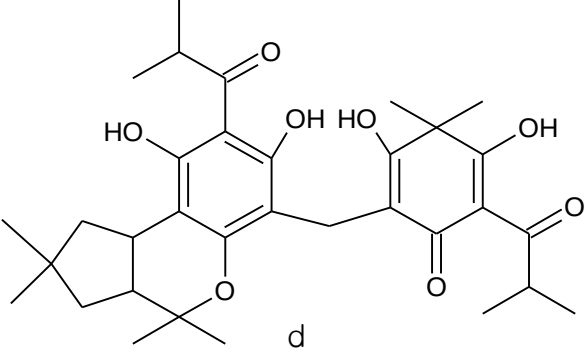
Table S1: Natural and synthetic phloroglucinol derivatives as antibacterial, antifungal, and antiviral activities

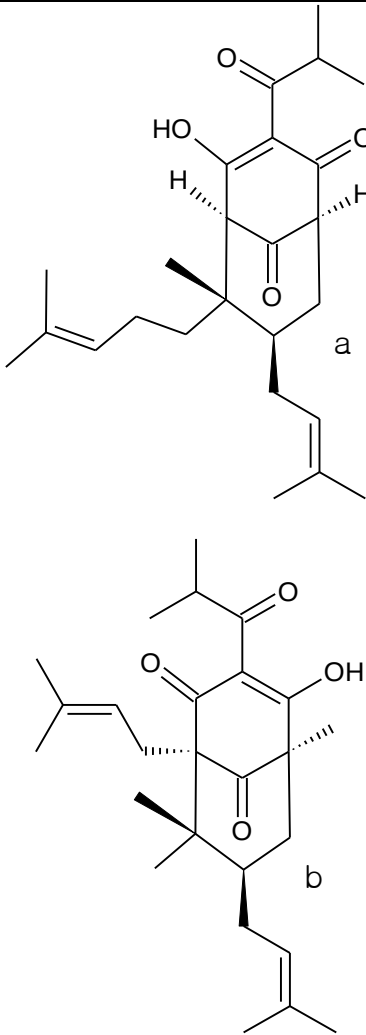
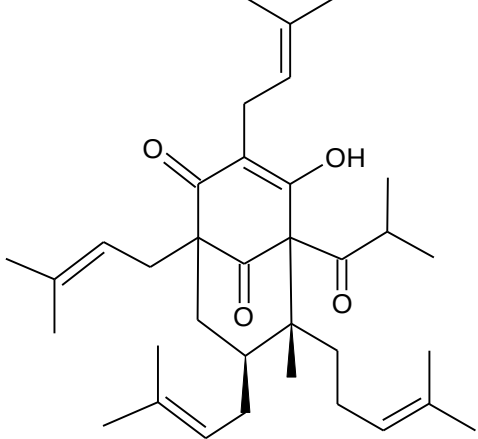
Phloroglucinol and its derivatives	Sources	Chemical Structures	References
• Phloroglucinol α-pyrones (1-3) • Dibenzofuran (4) • 23-methyl-6-o-demethylauricepyrone (5) • Achyrofuran (6)	<i>Achyrocline satureioides</i>	 1  3  4  5	1

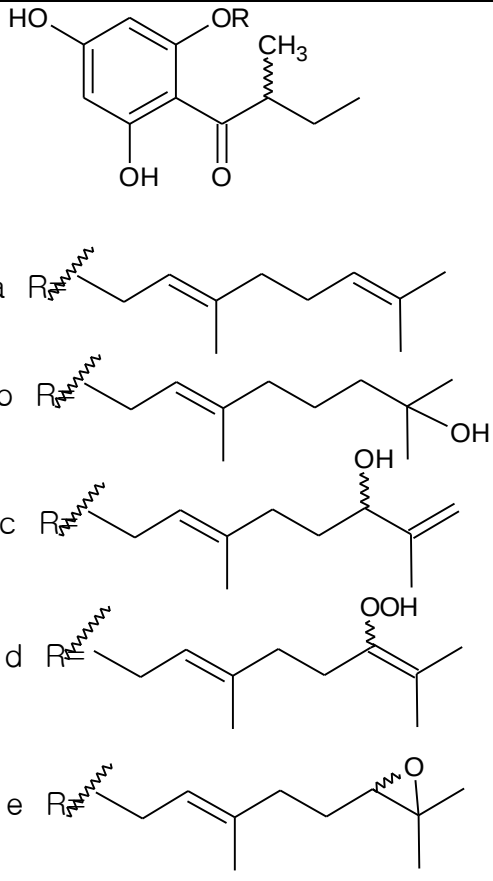
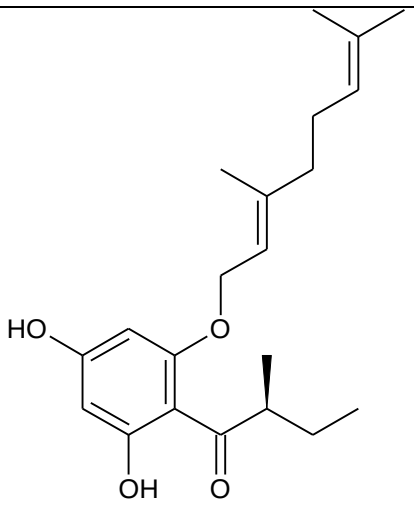
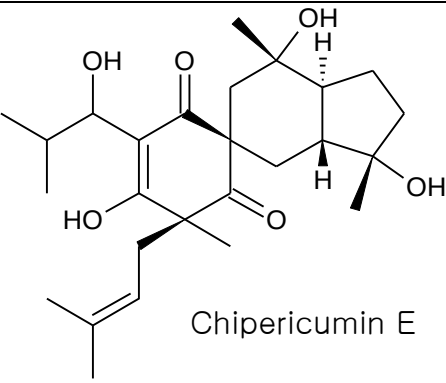
		 6	
Acylphloroglucinol derivative	<i>Syzygium oblatum</i>	     	2

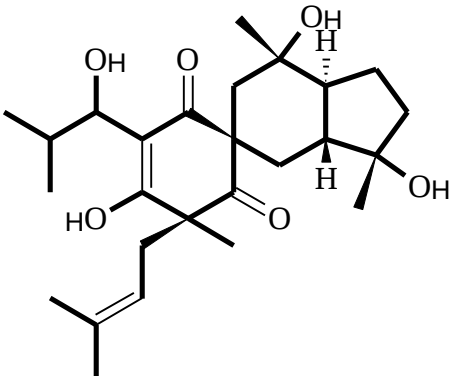
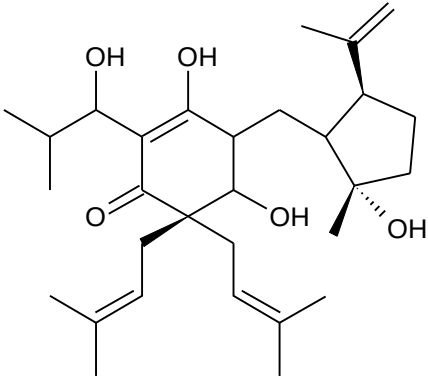
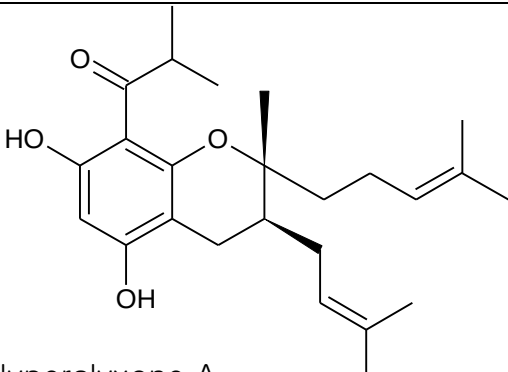
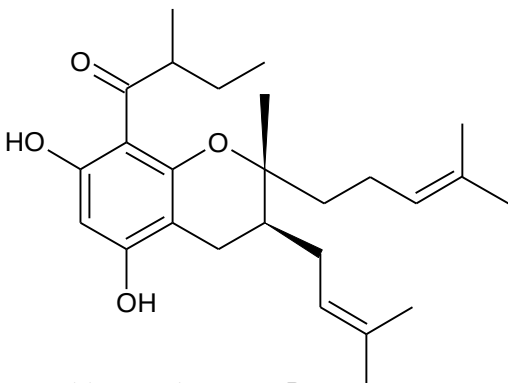
Sideroxylonal A, C, and loxophlebal A	<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> foliage	Sideroxylonal A Sideroxylonal C Loxophlebal A	3
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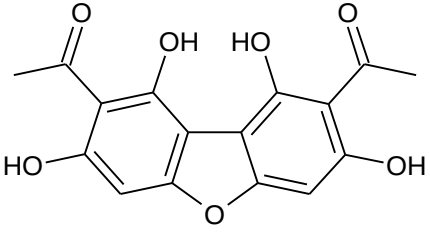
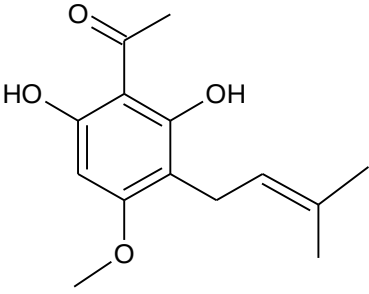
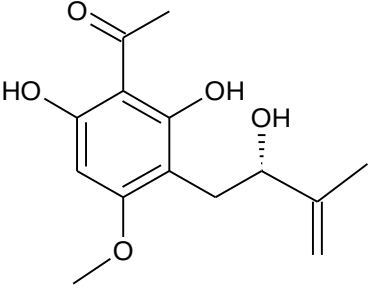
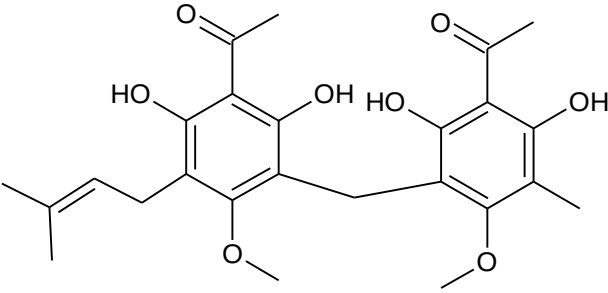
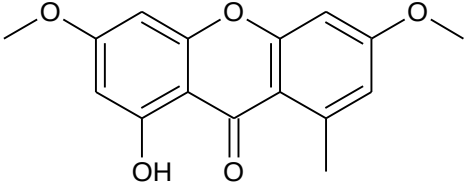
Rhotomentodiones (polymethylated phloroglucinol meroterpenoids)	<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i>		4
Acylphlorolucinol	<i>Hypericum foliosum</i>		5

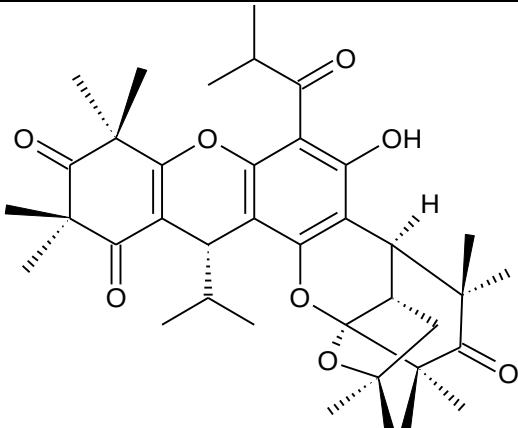
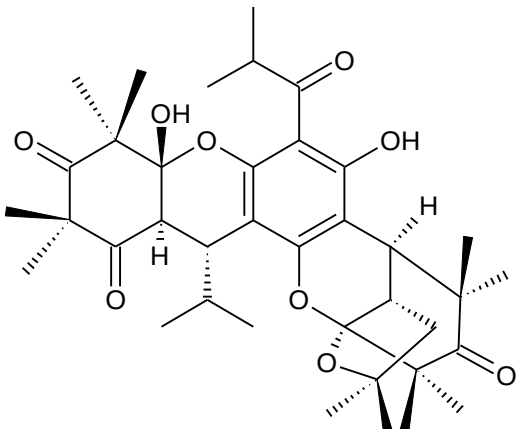
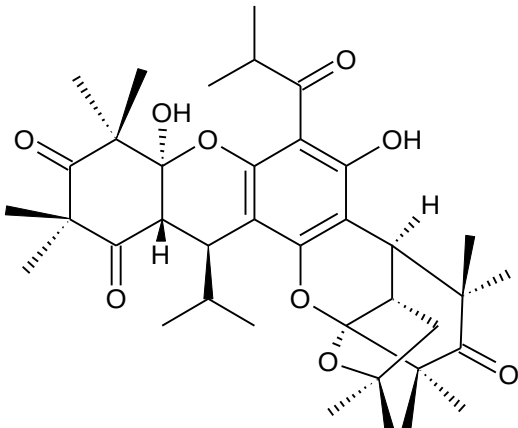
•Japonicine A (a) •Uliginosin A (b) •Isouliginosin B (c) •Hyperbrasilol A (d)	<i>Hypericum brasiliense</i>	 a  b  c  d	6
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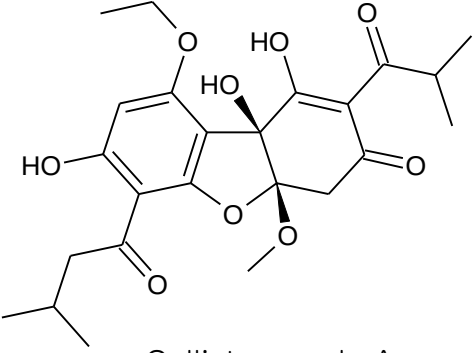
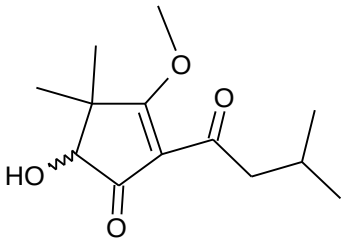
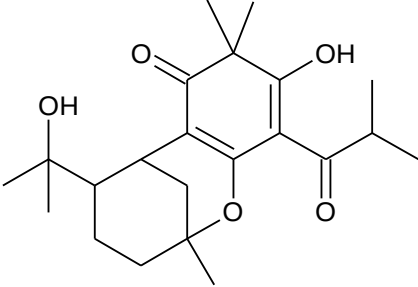
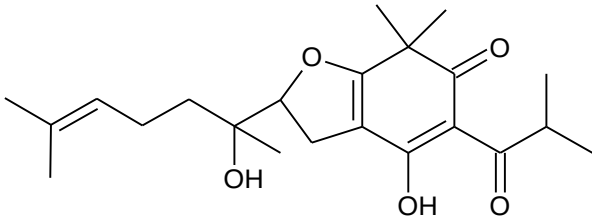
Hyperatomarin	<i>Hypericum atomarium</i> <i>ssp. degenii</i>	 a b	7
Hyperforin (acylphloroglucinol)	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>		8

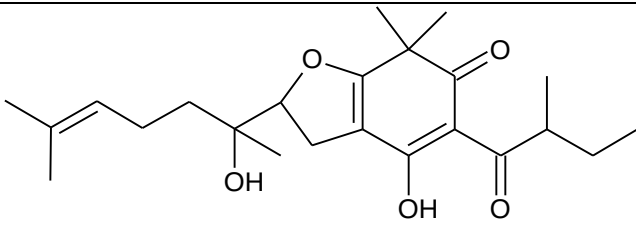
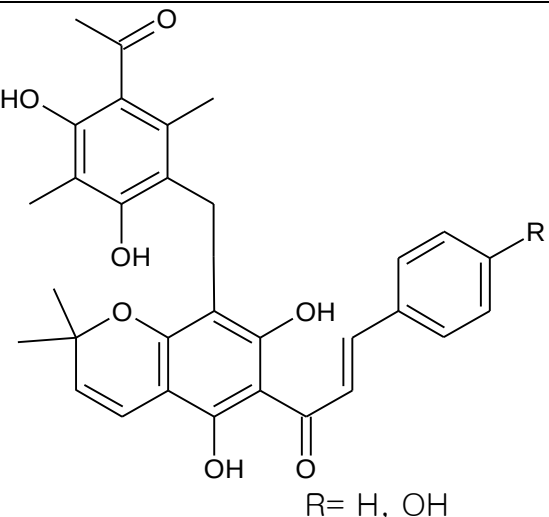
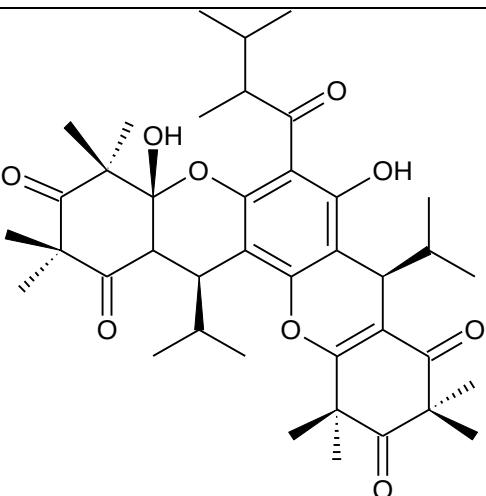
Olympicin A	<i>Hypericum olympicum</i> L.cf. <i>uniflorum</i>	 The figure shows the chemical structure of Olympicin A, a naphthoquinone with a 3-ethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl group and a 3-methyl-2-oxopropyl side chain. Below it are five precursors labeled a through e, which are branched alkenes with various functional groups (R, OH, OOH, and an acetal) at the end of their side chains.	9
Acylphloroglucinol compound	<i>Hypericum olympicum</i> L.cf. <i>uniflorum</i>	 The structure shows a naphthoquinone core with a 3-hydroxy-4-ethoxyphenyl group and a 3-ethyl-2-oxopropyl side chain. It is linked via an ether bond to a branched alkenyl chain.	10
Chipericummin E Hypercalin C	<i>Hypericum riparium</i>	 The structure is a complex polycyclic molecule with multiple hydroxyl groups, ketone groups, and a branched alkenyl side chain. It is labeled Chipericummin E.	11

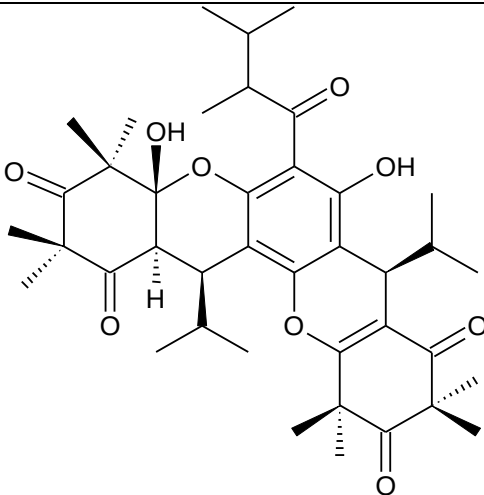
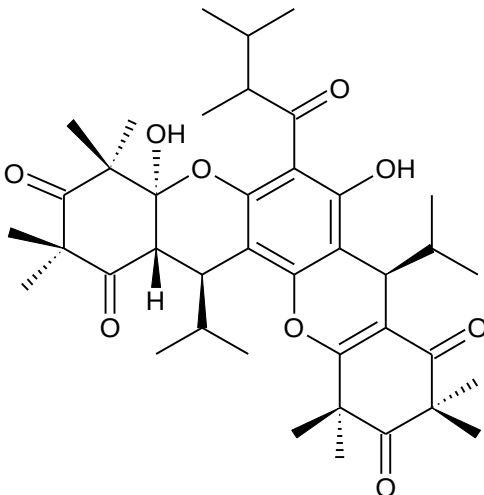
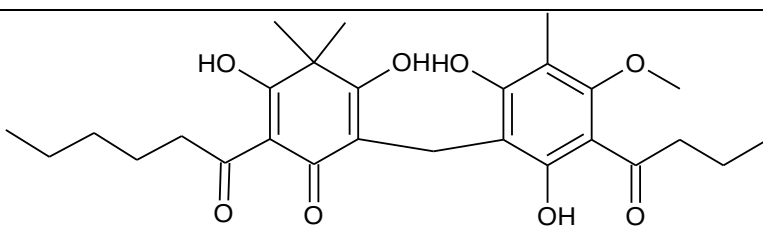
		  Hypercalin C	
Hypercalyxone A and Hypercalyxone B	<i>Hypericum amblycalyx</i>	 Hyperalixone A  Hyperalixone B	12

Dibenzifuran type Phloroglucinol	<i>Myrtus communis</i> Linn.		13
Acylphloroglucinol compounds	<i>Mallotus oppositifolius</i> (Geisler) <i>Mull. Arg.</i>	 Acronyculatin S  Acronyculatin T  Acronyculatin T 	14

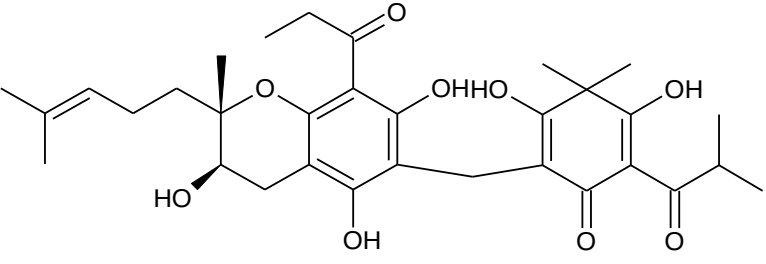
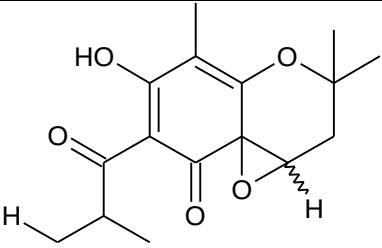
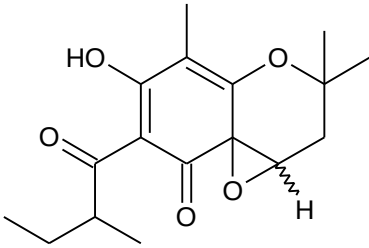
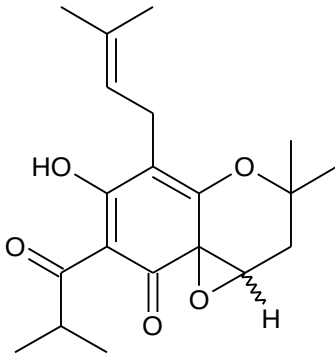
Triketone-phloroglucinol-triketone	<i>Myrtus communis</i>	 Myrtucyclitones A  Myrtucyclitones B  Myrtucyclitones C	15
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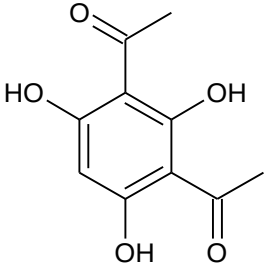
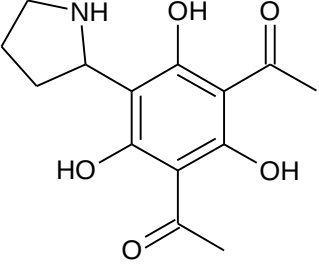
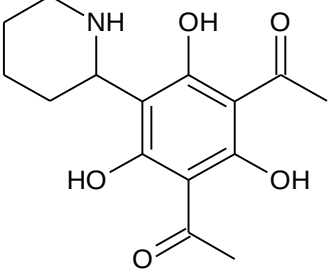
Acylphloroglucinol derivatives	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	 Callistemonols A  Callistemonols B	16
Dimethylated acylphloroglucinol meroterpenoids	<i>Hypericum elodeoides</i>	 Elodeoidols E  Elodeoidols H	17

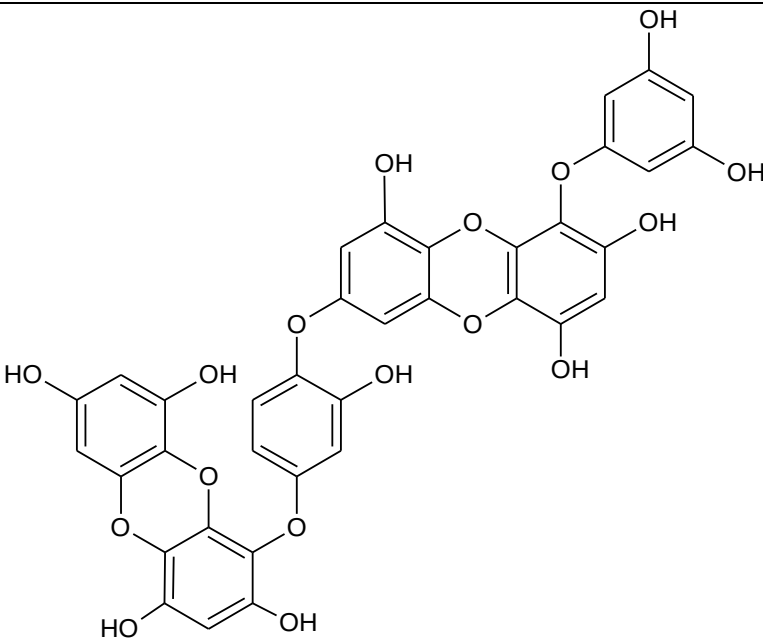
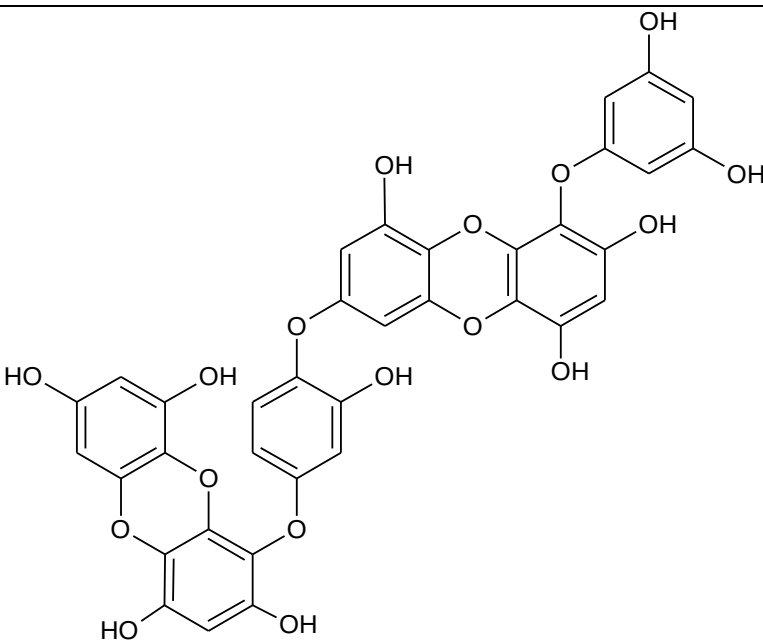
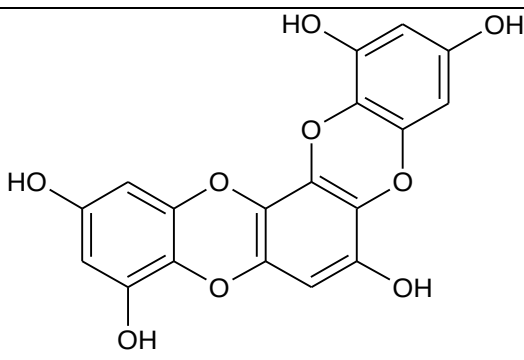
		 Elodeoidols I	
• Rottlerin • 4-Hydroxyro tlerin	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	 R= H, OH	18
• Myrtucomvalone F • Myrtucommulone D • Callistenone D	<i>Myrtus communis</i>	 Myrtucomvalone F	19

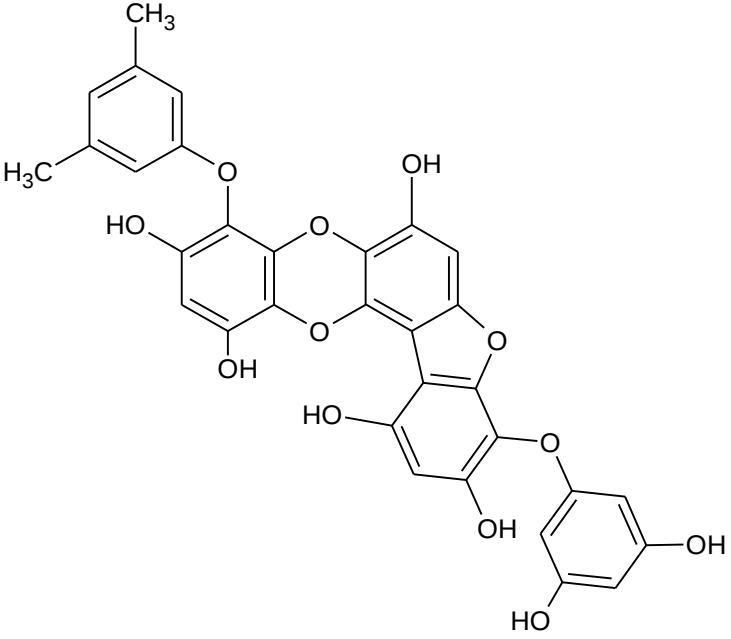
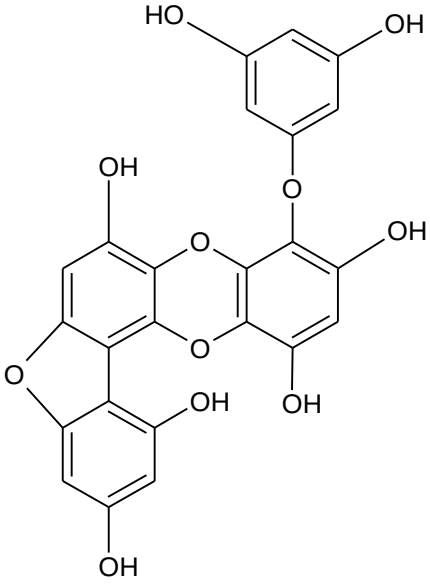
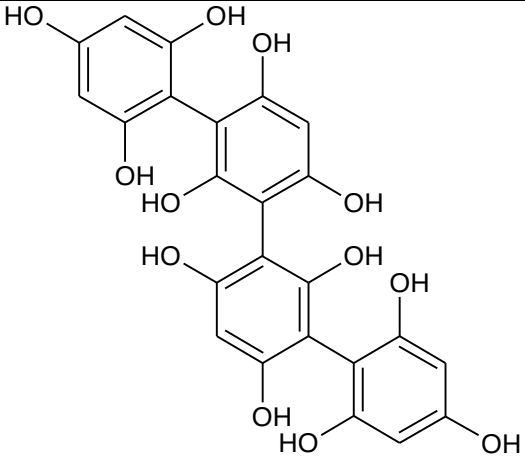
		 Myrtucommulone D  Callistenone D	
Aspidin VB	<i>Psiloxylon mauritianum</i>		20

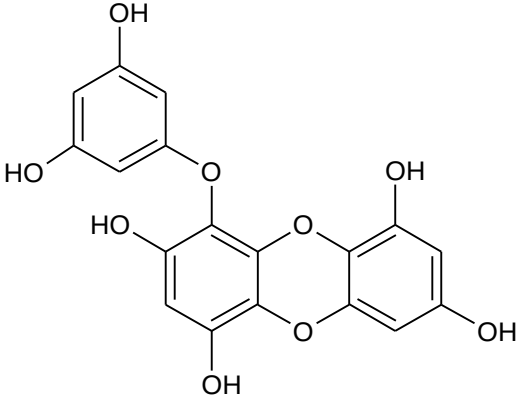
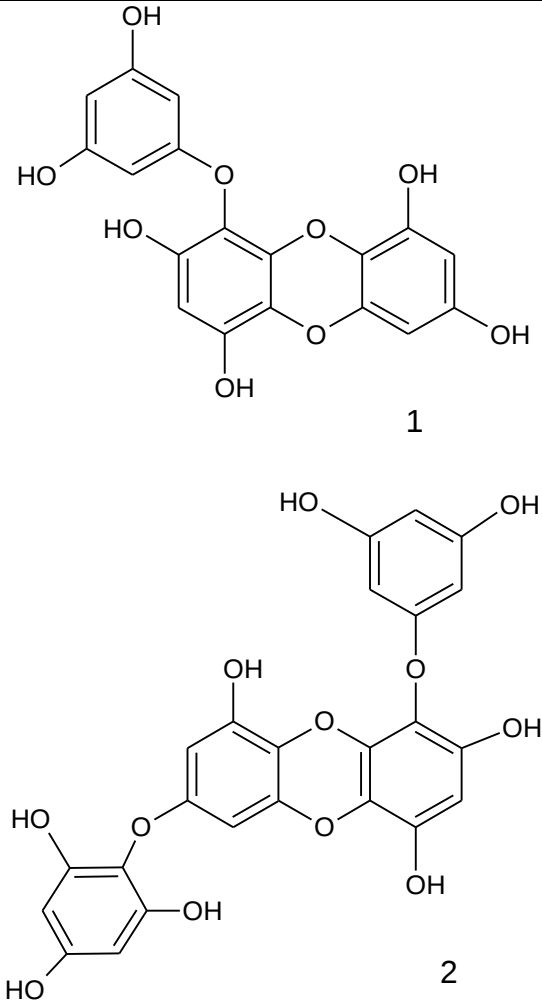
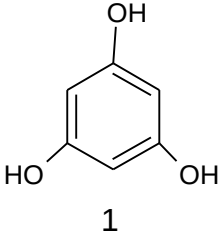
Dimeric acylphlorogluci nol	<i>Hypericum</i> <i>japonicum</i>	Hyperjaponicols A Hyperjaponicols B Hyperjaponicols C Hyperjaponicols D	21
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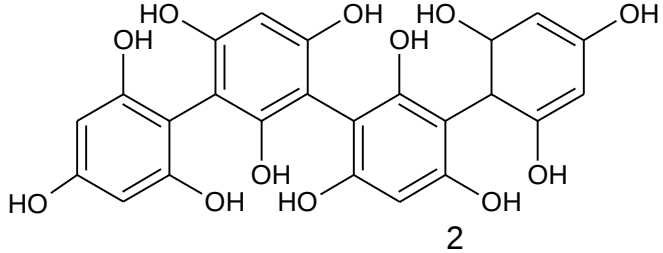
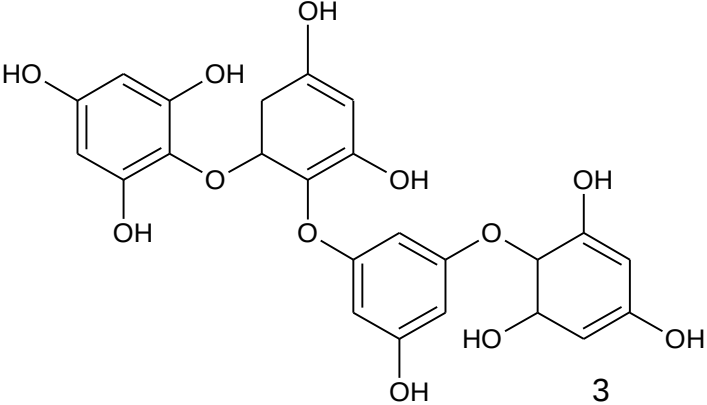
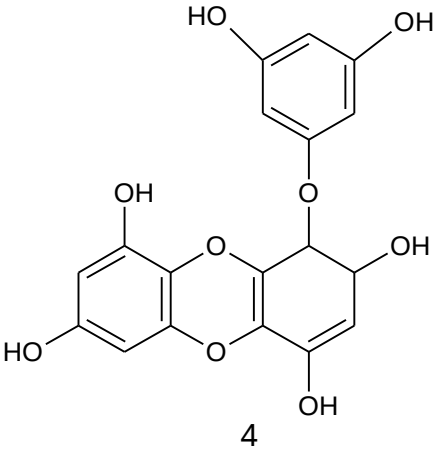
		 Sarothralen C	
Prenyolated acylphlorogluci nols	<i>Psorothamnus fremontii</i>	 Psorothatins A  Psorothatins B  Psorothatins C	22

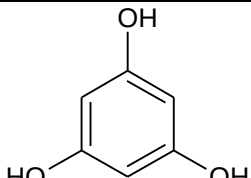
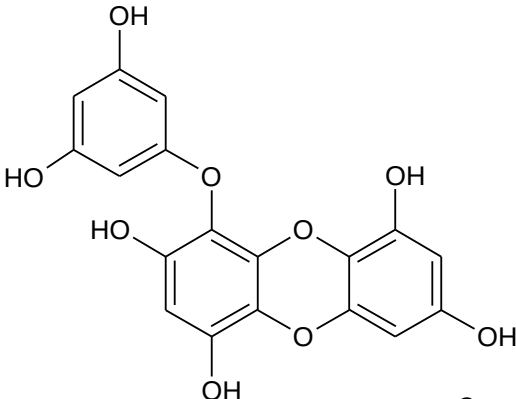
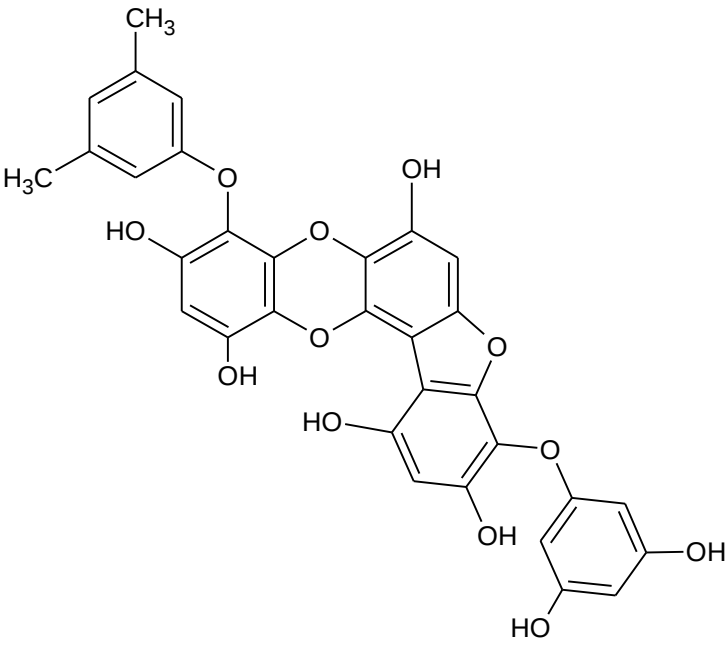
2,4-Diacetylphloroglucinol	<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> , <i>Pseudomonas</i> sp. AMSN, and <i>Pseudomonas protegens</i>		23-25
Pyrrolidinyl and piperidinyl substituted 2,4-diacetylphloroglucinol	<i>Pseudomonas protegens</i> UP46	 (Pyrrolidin-2-yl)DAP  6-(piperidin-2-yl)DA	26

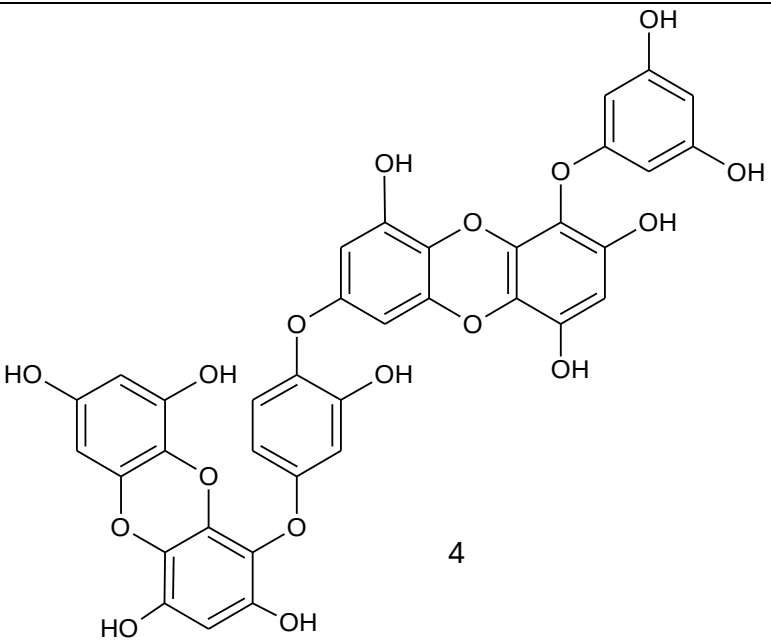
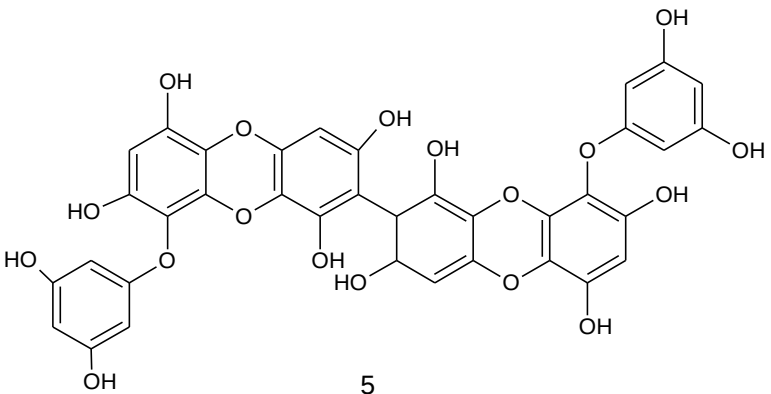
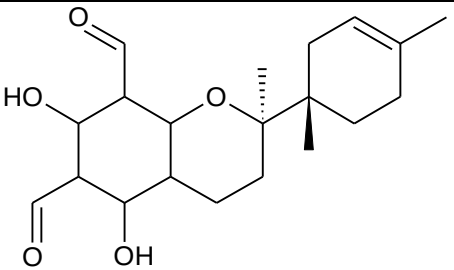
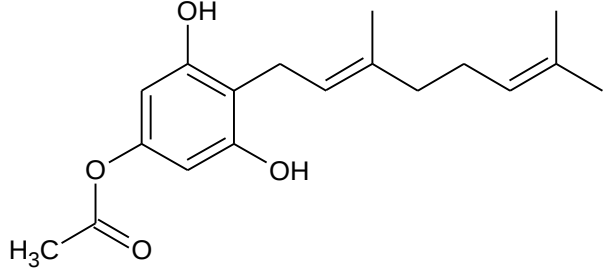
Dieckol	<i>Ecklonia stolonifera</i>		27
Dieckol	<i>E. bicyclis</i>		28
Dioxinodehydroeckol	<i>E. bicyclis</i>		28

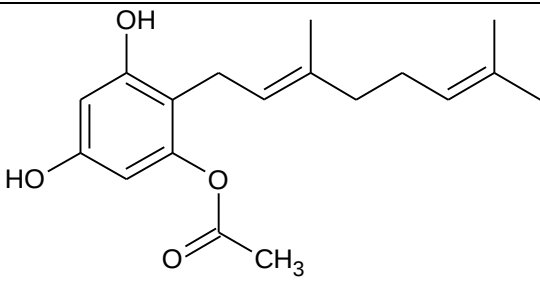
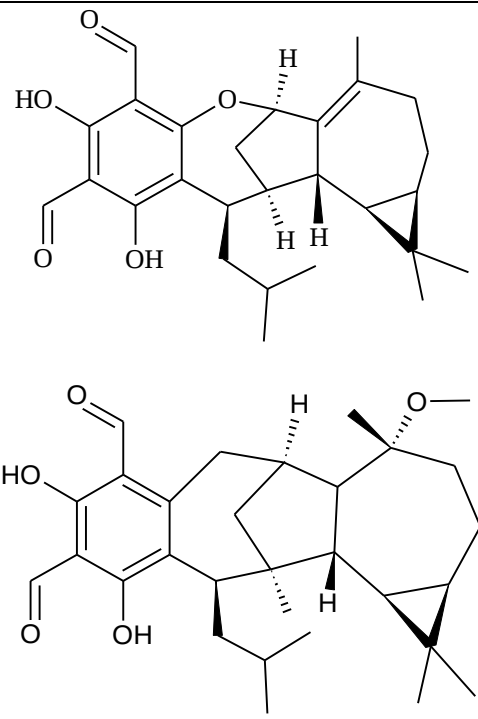
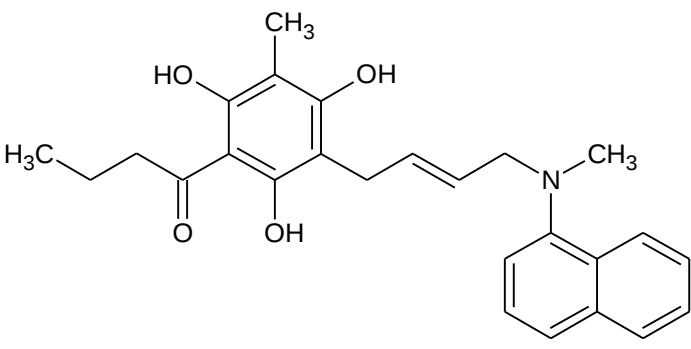
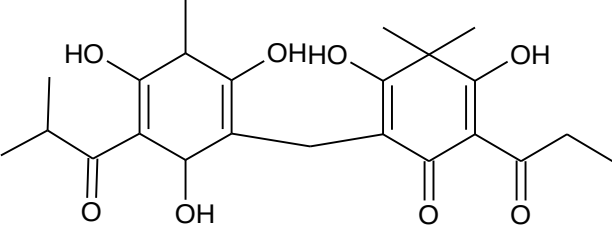
Phlorofucofuroeckol-A	<i>E. bicyclis</i>		28
Fucofuroeckol-A	<i>Eisenia bicyclis</i>		29
Phlorotannin	<i>Sargassum thunbergii</i>		30

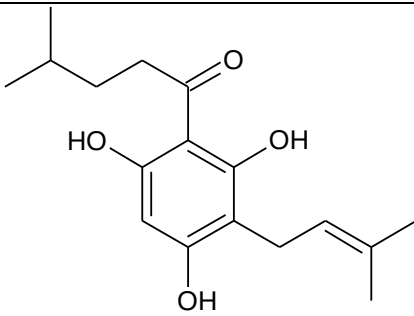
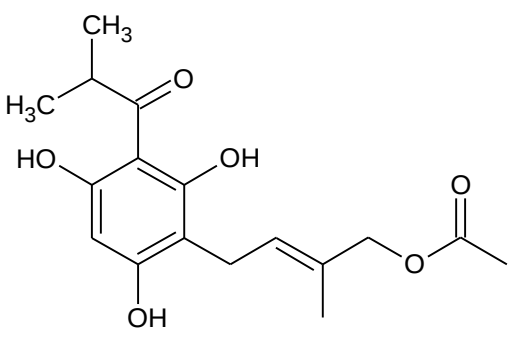
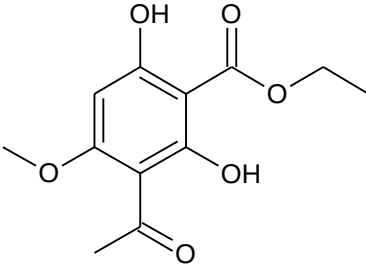
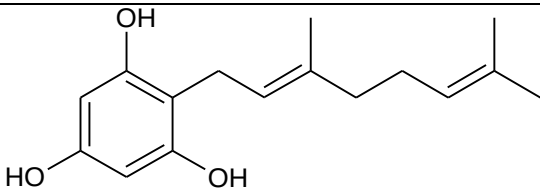
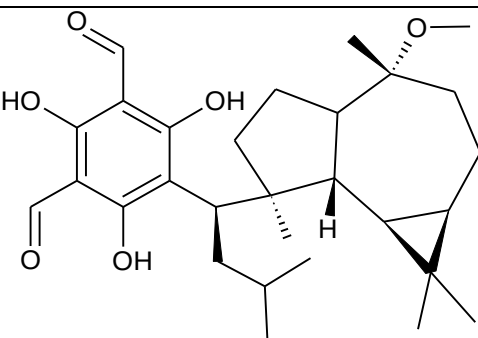
Eckol	<i>Ecklonia cava</i>		31
Eckol 1, 7-Phloroeckol 2	<i>E. bicyclis</i>		28
Phlorotannin extraction Phloroglucinol (1) Tetrafulcol A(2) Tetraphlortol B (3) Eckol (4)	<i>Laminaria digitata</i>		32

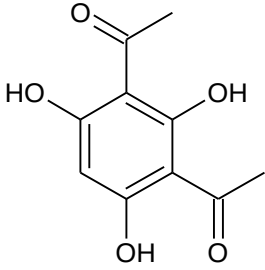
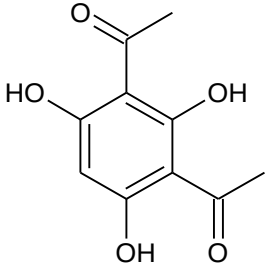
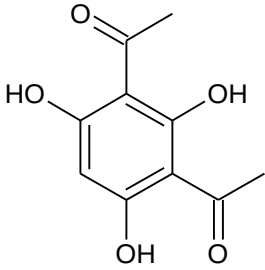
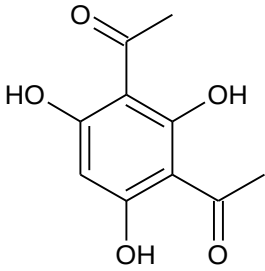
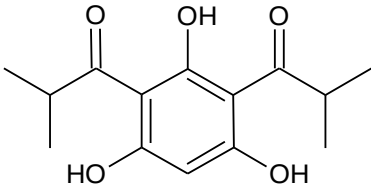
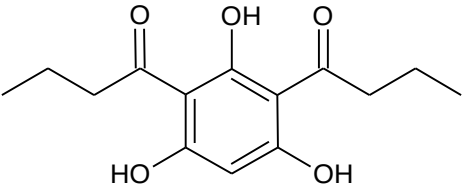
		 2	
		 3	
		 4	

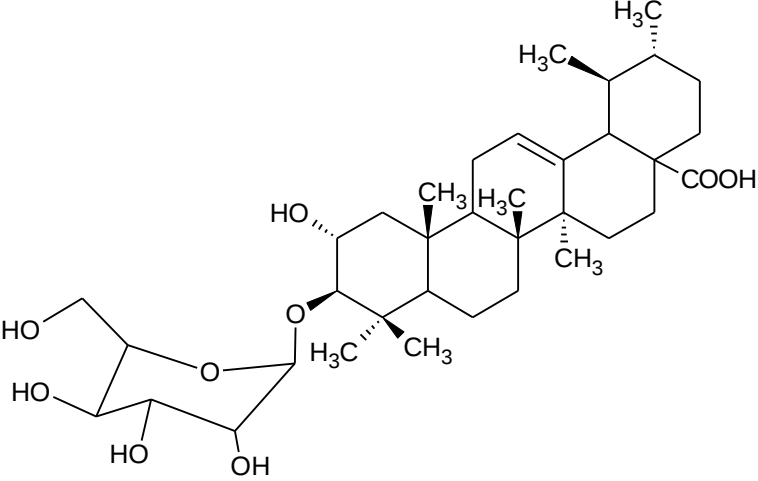
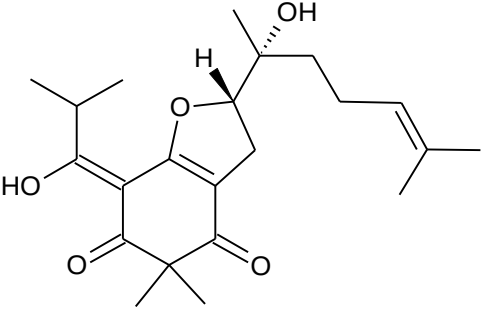
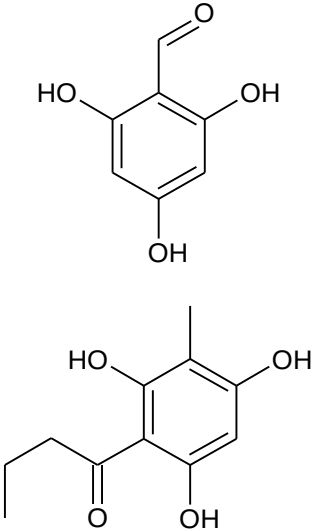
Phlorotannins Phloroglucinol (1), Eckol (2), Phlorofucifuroe ckol A (3), Dieckol (4), and 8,8'-bieckol (5)	<i>Ecklonia kurome</i>	 1  2  3	33
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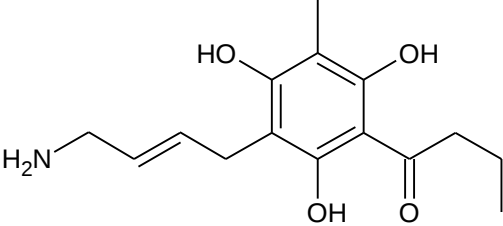
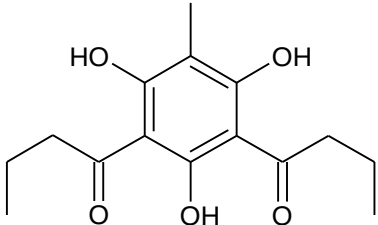
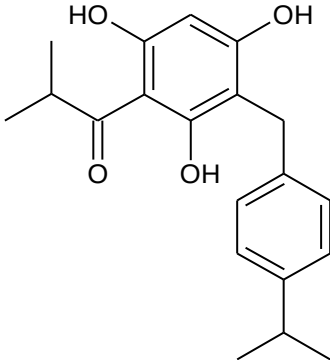
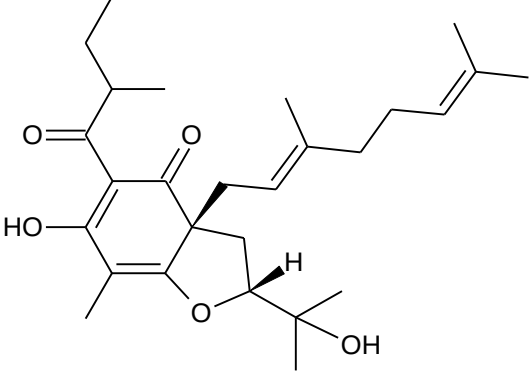
		 4	
		 5	
Anti-fungal			
Formyl-phlorog lucinol meroterpenoids	Essential oil of <i>Eucalyptus</i>		34
Acetylated phloroglucinol	<i>Gibberella</i> <i>fujikuroi</i>		35

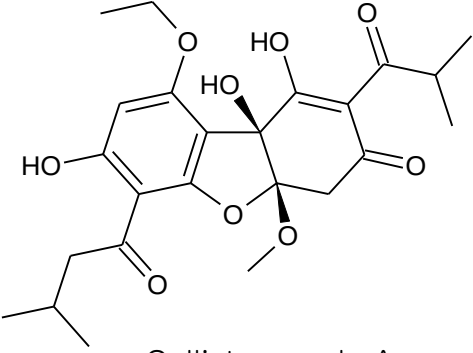
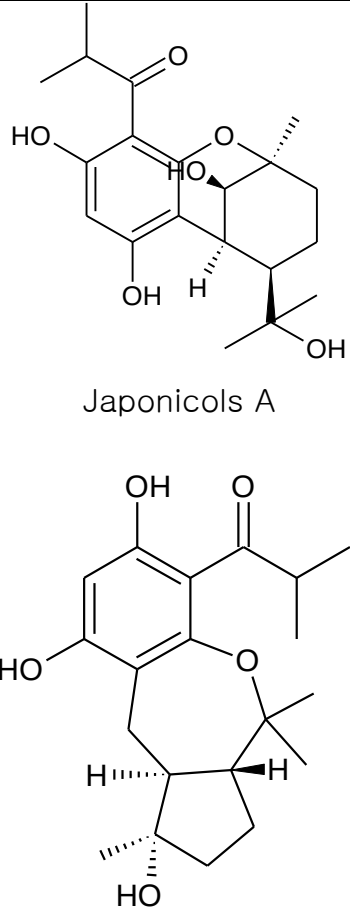
			
- Formyl-phlorog - lucinol - meroterpenoid - Eucalyptal D	<i>E. robusta</i>		36
Pseudoaspidinol	<i>Dryopteris fragrans</i>		37
Isoflavaspidic acid PB	<i>Dryopteris fragrans</i> (L.) Schott		38

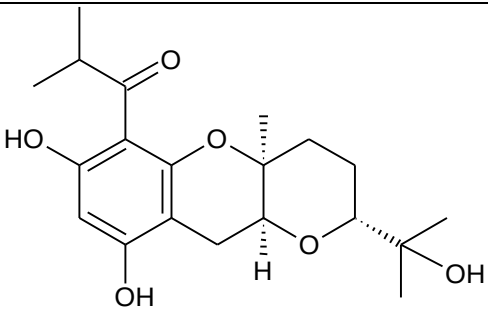
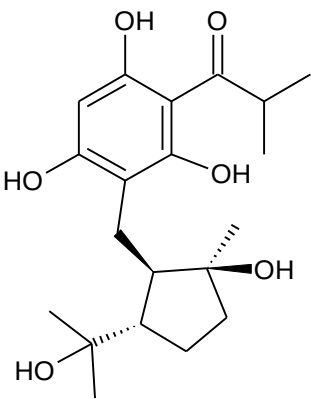
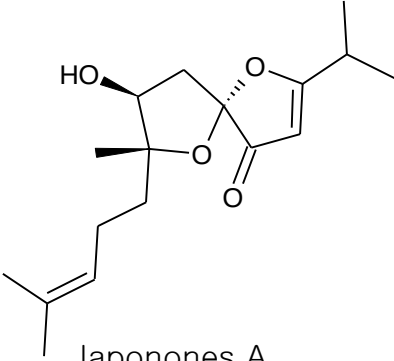
Acyl phloroglucinol	<i>Helichrysum caespititium</i>	 Caespitin  2-methyl-4-[2',4',6'-trihydroxy-3'-(2-methylbut-2-enyl)-phenyl]but-2-enyl acetate	39
Phloroglucinol derivative	<i>Artemisia annua</i>		40
Mono-geranyl phloglucinol	<i>Gibberella fujikuroi</i>		35
Eucarobustol E	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>		41

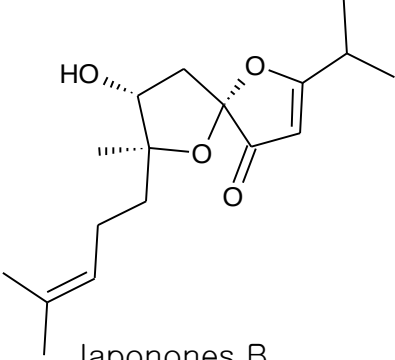
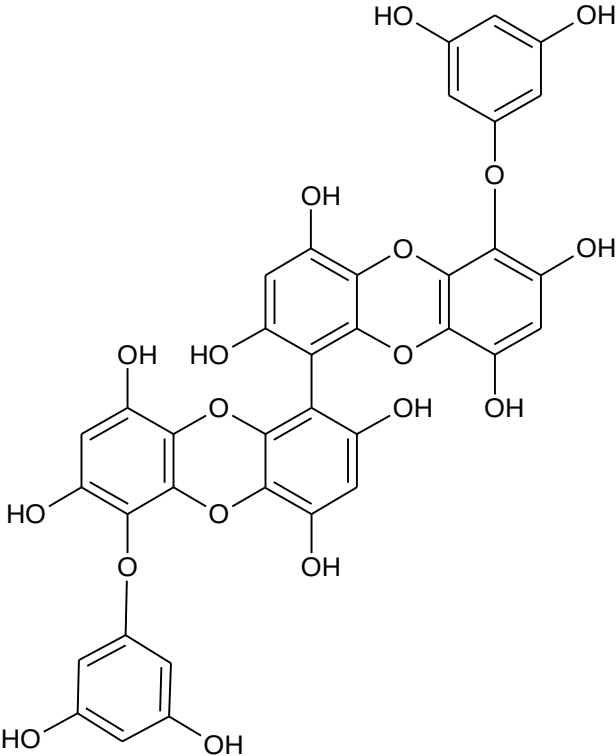
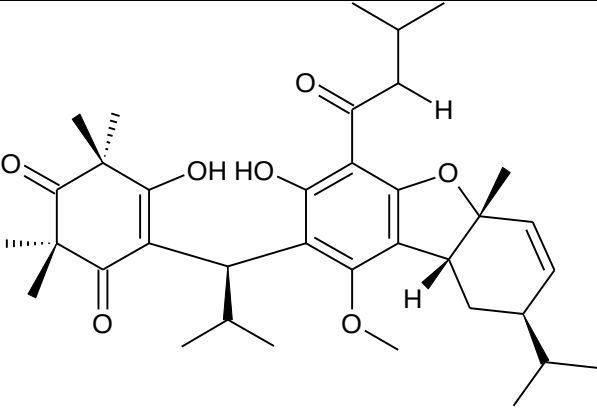
2,4-Diacetylphloroglucinol	Synthetic		42
2,4-Diacetylphloroglucinol	Synthetic		43
2,4-Diacetylphloroglucinol	<i>Lysobacter gummosus</i> (AB161361)		44
2,4-Diacetylphloroglucinol	<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>		45
2,4-Diacetylphloroglucinol analogues	Synthetic	 A  B	46

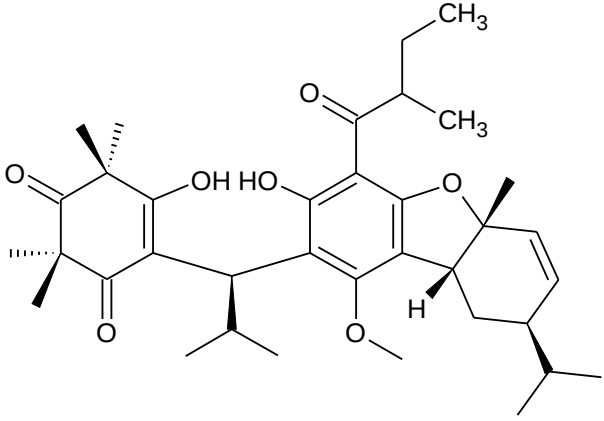
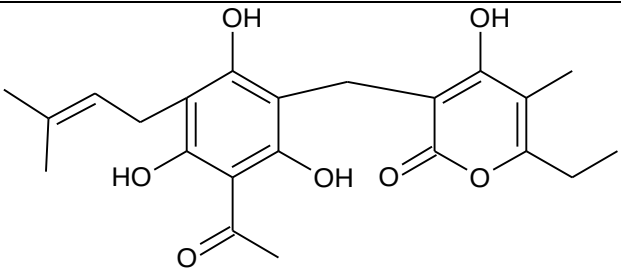
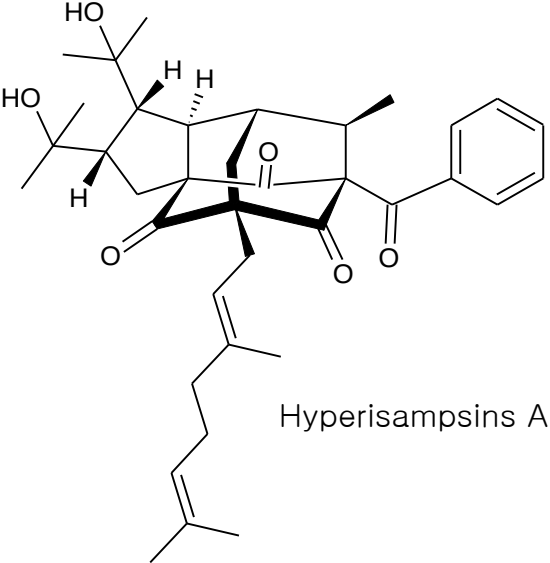
Phloroglucinol glucosides	<i>Syzygium szemaoense</i>		47
Petiolins C	<i>Hypericum pseudopetiol atum</i> var. <i>kiusianum</i>		48
Methylphlorogl ucinol derivatives	<i>Dryopteris fragrans</i>		49

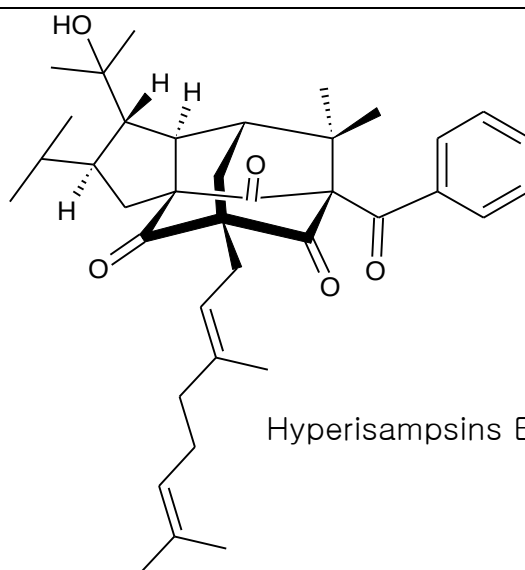
		 	
Acylphloroglucinol derivatives	<i>Helichrysum kraussii</i>		50
Yojironins E	<i>Hypericum yojiroanum</i>		51
Anti-viral			

Callistemonols A	<i>Cleistocalyx</i> <i>operculatus</i>	 Callistemonols A	52
Japonicols A,B,C, and D	<i>Hypericum</i> <i>japoinicum</i>	 Japonicols A Japonicols B	53

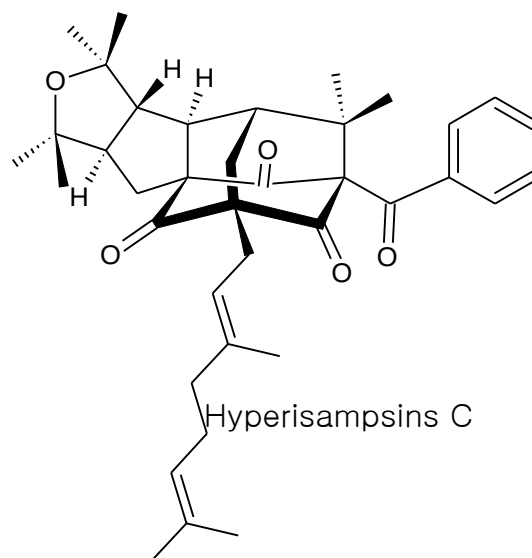
		 Japonicols C  Japonicols E	
Japonones and B	A	<i>Hypericum japoinicum</i>  Japonones A	54

		 Japonones B	
6,6'-Bieckol	<i>Ecklonia cava</i>		55
Callistrilones H and I	<i>Callistemon rigidus</i>	 Callistrilone H	56

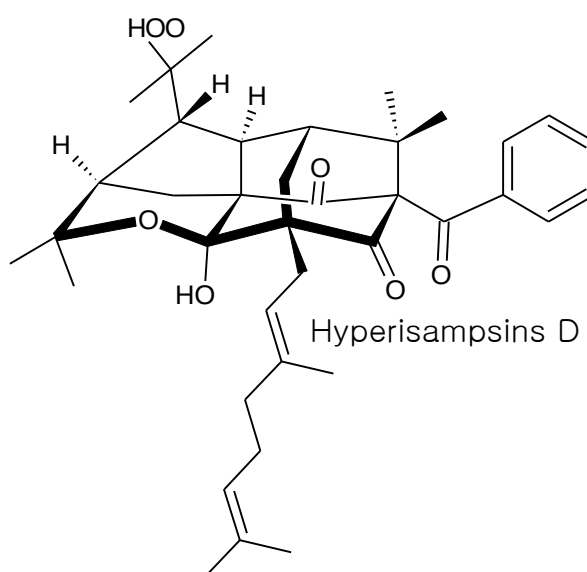
		 Callistrilone I	
α -Pyrone arzanol	<i>Helichrysum</i> <i>italicum</i> ssp. <i>microphyllum</i>		57
Hyperisampsins A and D	<i>Hypericum</i> <i>sampsonii</i>	 Hyperisampsins A	58



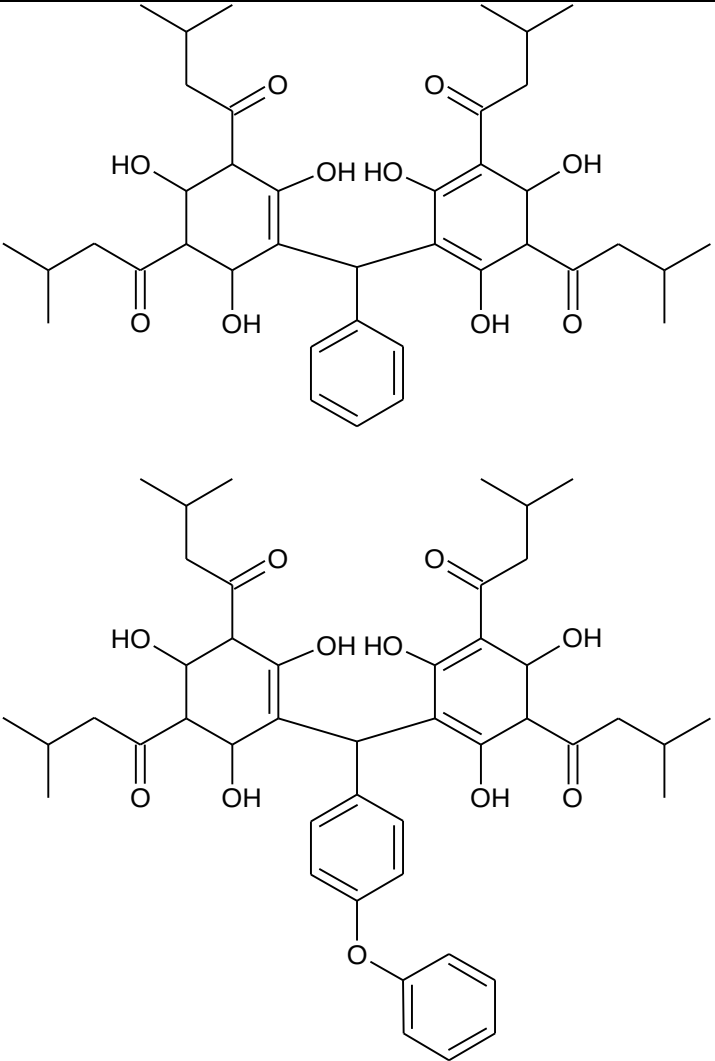
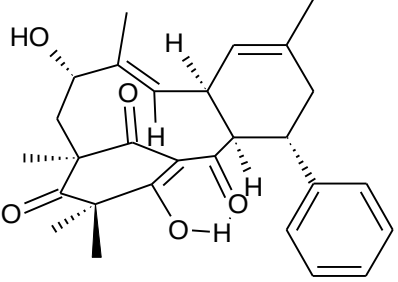
Hyperisampsins B

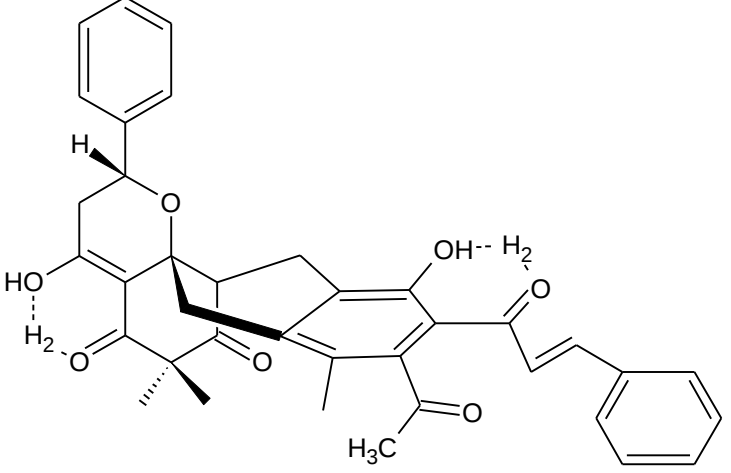
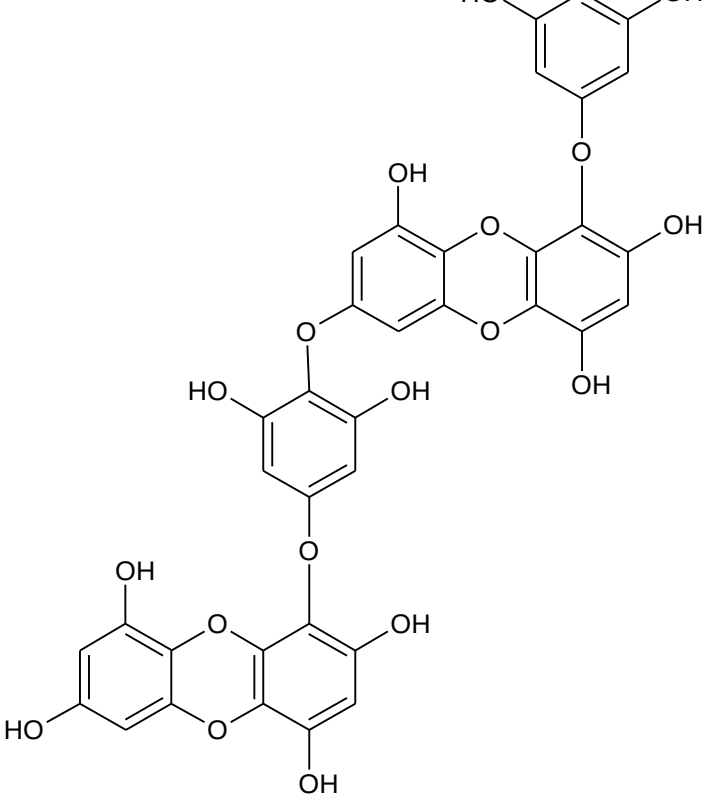
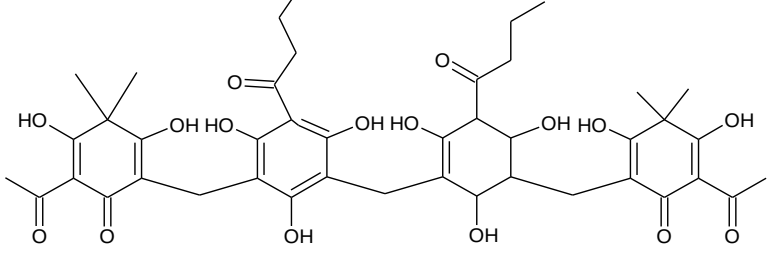


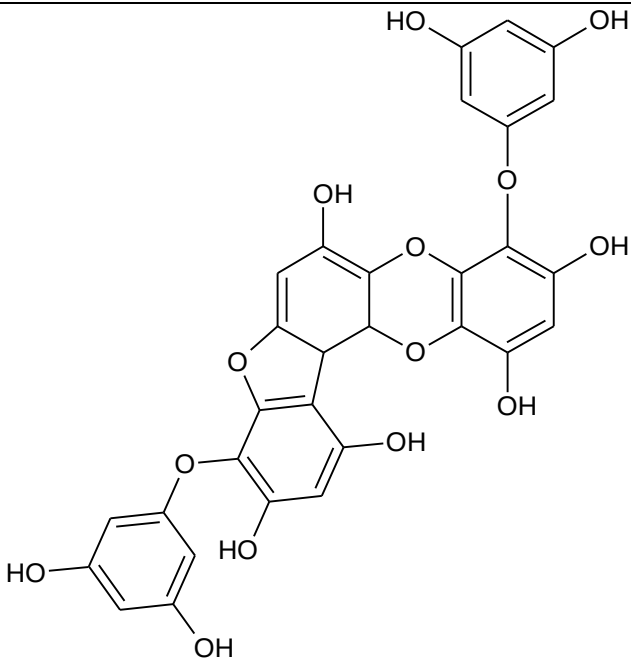
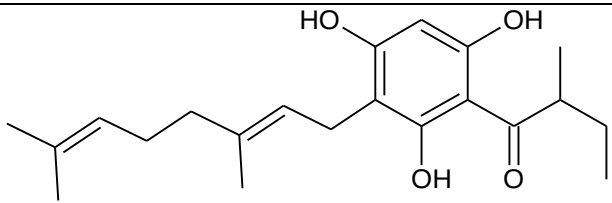
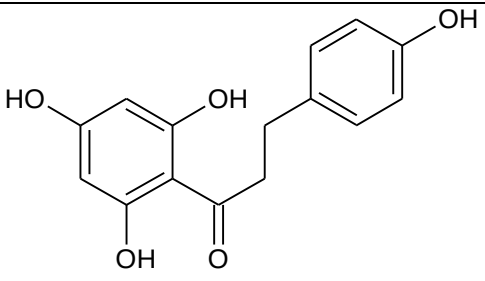
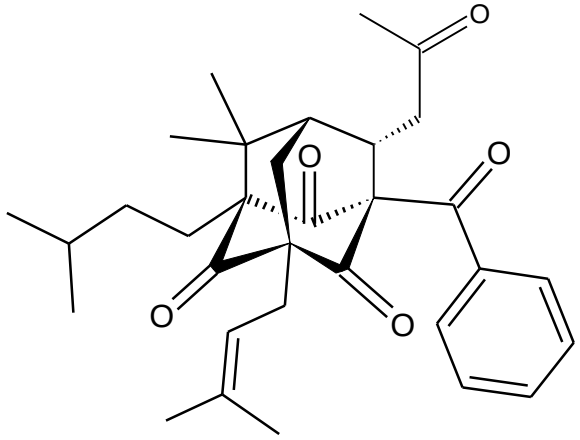
Hyperisampsins C

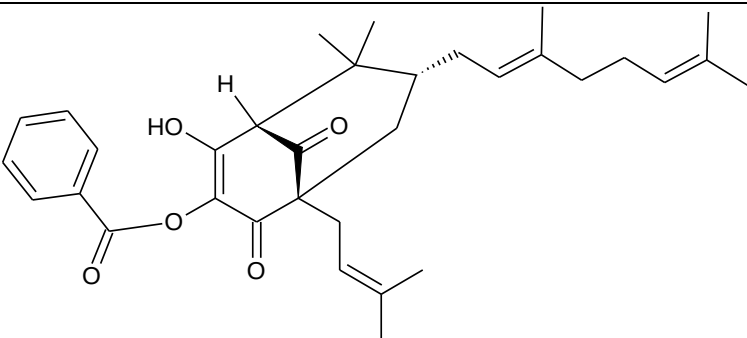
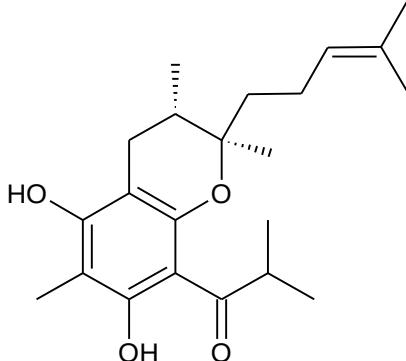
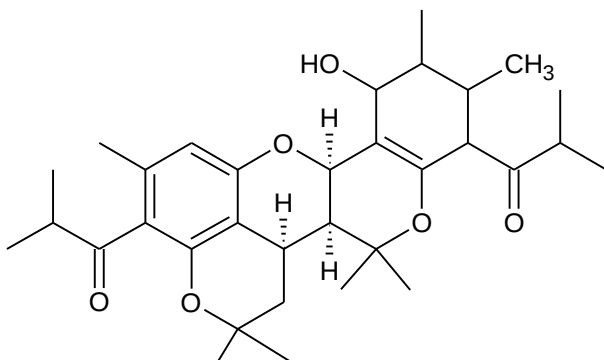
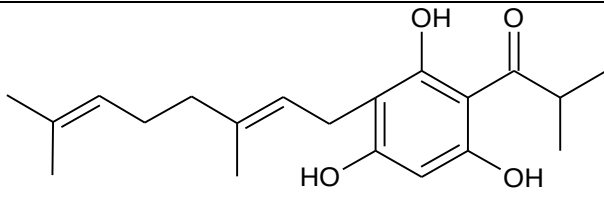


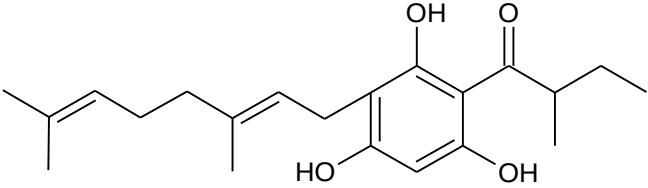
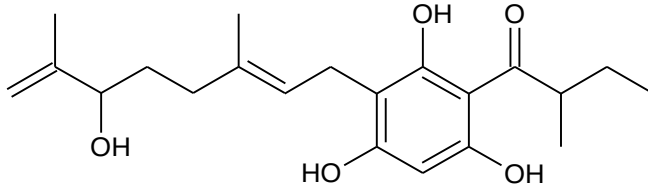
Hyperisampsins D

Dimeric phloroglucinol	Biogenetic synthesis		59
Cleistocaltones A and B	<i>Cleistocalyx operculatus</i>	 Cleistocaltones A	52

2,4-Dimethyl-cinnamyl-phloroglucinol moiety derivative	<i>Cleistocalyx operculatus</i>		60
Dieckol	<i>Ecklonia cava</i>		61
Dryocrassin ABBA	<i>Rhizoma Dryopteridis crassirhizomatis</i>		62

Phlorofucofuroeckol	<i>Ecklonia cava</i>		63
Acylphloroglucinol	<i>Hypericum roeperianum</i>		64
Phloretin	<i>Malus pumila</i>		65
Prenylated benzoylphloroglucinol	<i>Garcinia oblongifolia</i>	 Oblongifolin J	66

		 Oblongifolin M	
Acylphloroglucinol	<i>Hypericum peplidifolium</i>	 Petiolin J  Hyperevoline	67
Prenylated phloroglucinol	<i>Hypericum scruglii</i>		68

		 Chemical structure of a substituted benzene ring. The ring has a hydroxyl group (OH) at the top position, a ketone group (C=O) at the bottom position, and two side chains. The left side chain is a 4-methylpent-2-en-1-yl group, and the right side chain is a 4-methylpent-2-en-1-yl group.	
		 Chemical structure of a substituted benzene ring. The ring has a hydroxyl group (OH) at the top position, a ketone group (C=O) at the bottom position, and two side chains. The left side chain is a 4-methylpent-2-en-1-yl group, and the right side chain is a 4-methylpent-2-en-1-yl group.	

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