

S1 Supporting Information Contents Page

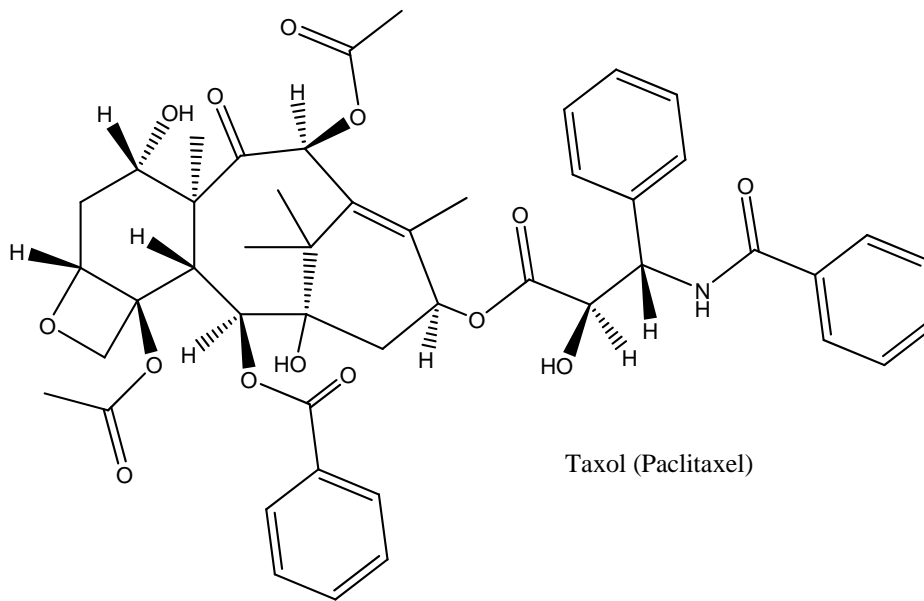
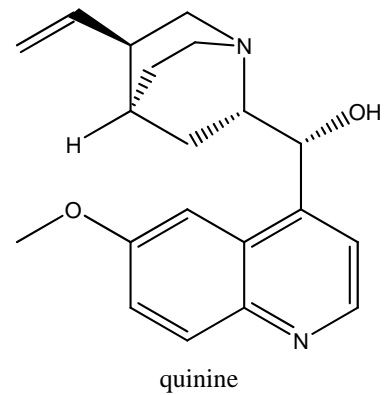
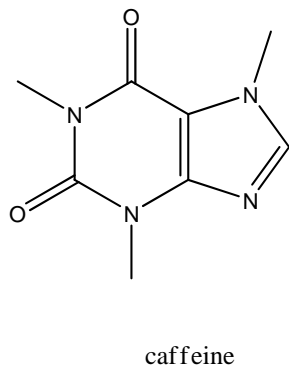
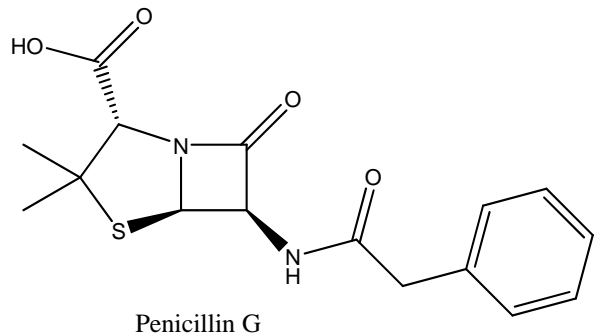
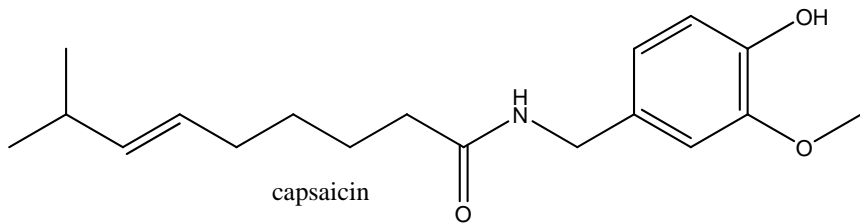
Title: Determination of Analyte Concentration using the Residual Solvent Resonance in ^1H NMR Spectroscopy

Authors: Gregory K. Pierens, Anthony R. Carroll, Rohan A. Davis, Meredith E. Palframan, and Ronald J. Quinn

Contents:

- S2** Chemical Structures of the Commercially Available Crystalline Compounds (neutral form)
- S3** Example of C_{18} μPLC Purity Analysis (Caffeine)
- S4** Example of Two Step qNMR Analysis in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ (Caffeine)
- S5** Caffeine / $\text{DMSO-}d_5$ Integration Ratios Used to Construct 9-Point Calibration Curve
- S6** Single Point Calibration Curve Construction using Caffeine For $\text{DMSO-}d_5$ Concentration Determination
- S7** ^1H NMR Spectrum of 3-Chloro-4-hydroxyphenylacetic Acid (sample 11) in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ Showing Integrals and Calculations for Concentration Determination
- S8** ^1H NMR Spectrum of Ellipticine (sample 12) in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ Showing Integrals and Calculations for Concentration Determination
- S9** ^1H NMR Spectrum of Endiandrin A (sample 15) in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ Showing Integrals and Calculations for Concentration Determination
- S10** ^1H NMR Spectrum of Dimethyl-O-endiandrin A (sample 18) in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ Showing Integrals and Calculations for Concentration Determination

S2 Chemical Structures of the Commercially Available Crystalline Compounds (neutral form)



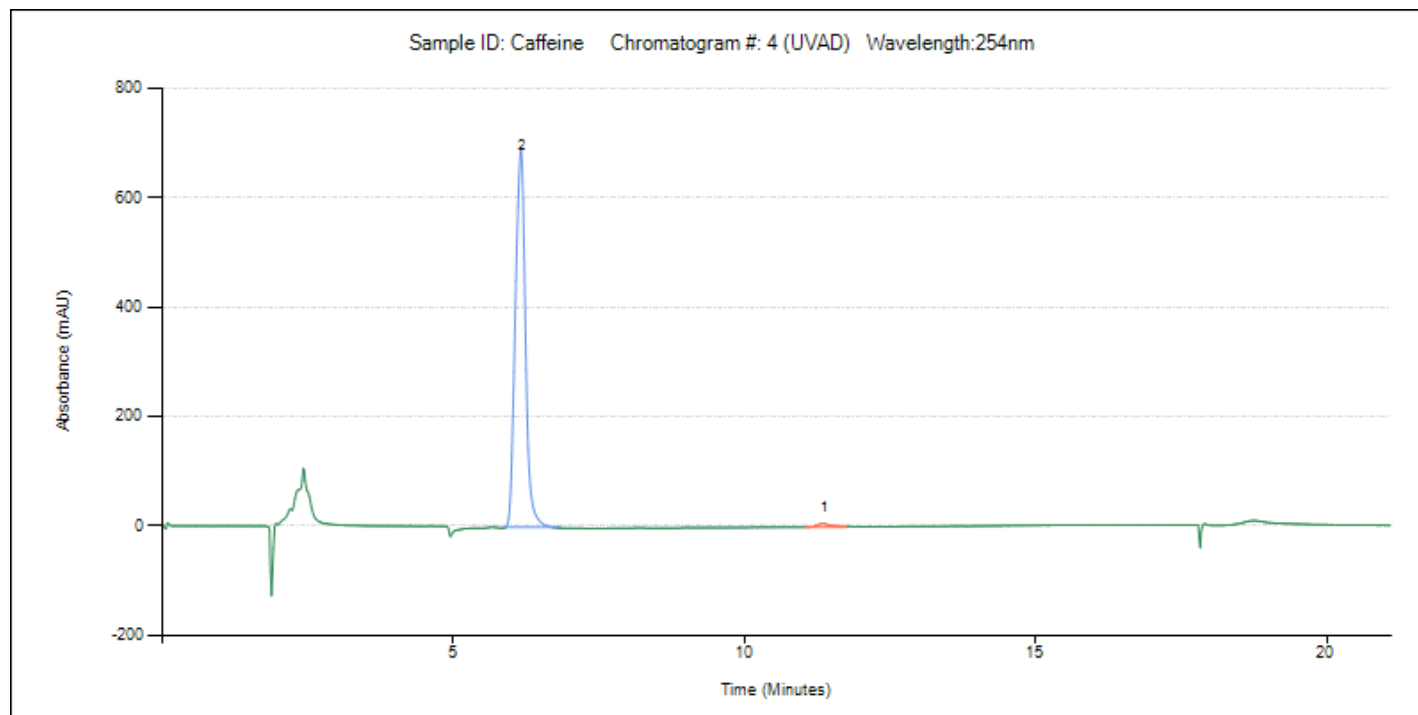
Taxol (Paclitaxel)

S3 Example of C₁₈ μ PLC Purity Analysis (Caffeine)

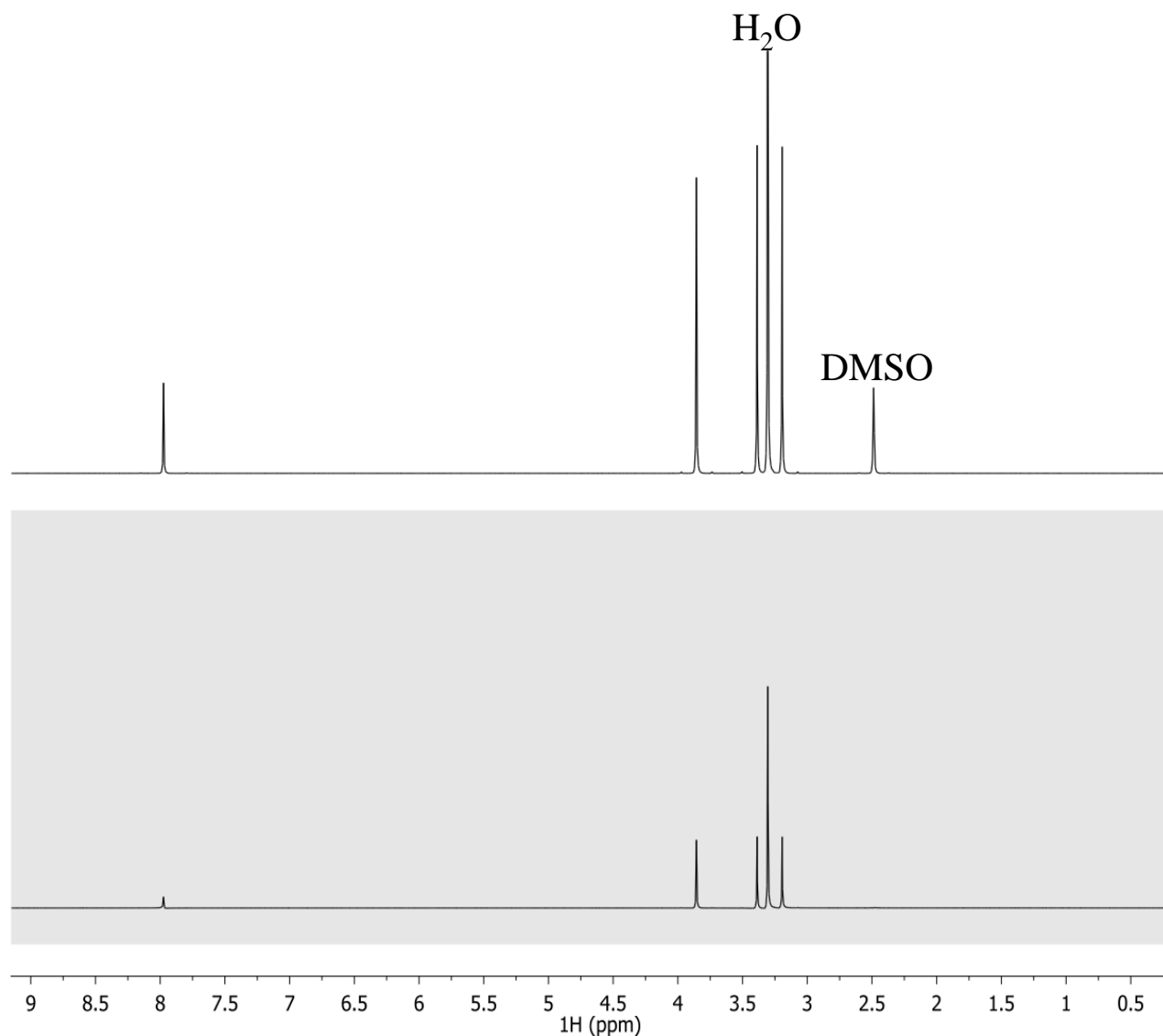
Data File: COMPOUND PURITY ANALYSIS-002.dat
Method File: Pure Compound Analysis
Column No.: 4
Wavelength (nm): 254
Sample ID: Caffeine
Load Volume: 3 μ L
Column Type: 4209002 C ₁₈ 7 μ m

Peak Information

<i>Peak #</i>	<i>Retention Time</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Area %</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>FWHM</i>
1	11.25	1.54	1.08	6.19	0.23
2	6.08	140.89	98.92	693.47	0.19



S4 Example of Two Step qNMR Analysis in DMSO- d_6 (Caffeine)



Step 2: ^1H NMR spectrum with $d1 = 60$ s. Positively phased signals from step 1 can be used for integration and concentration determination.

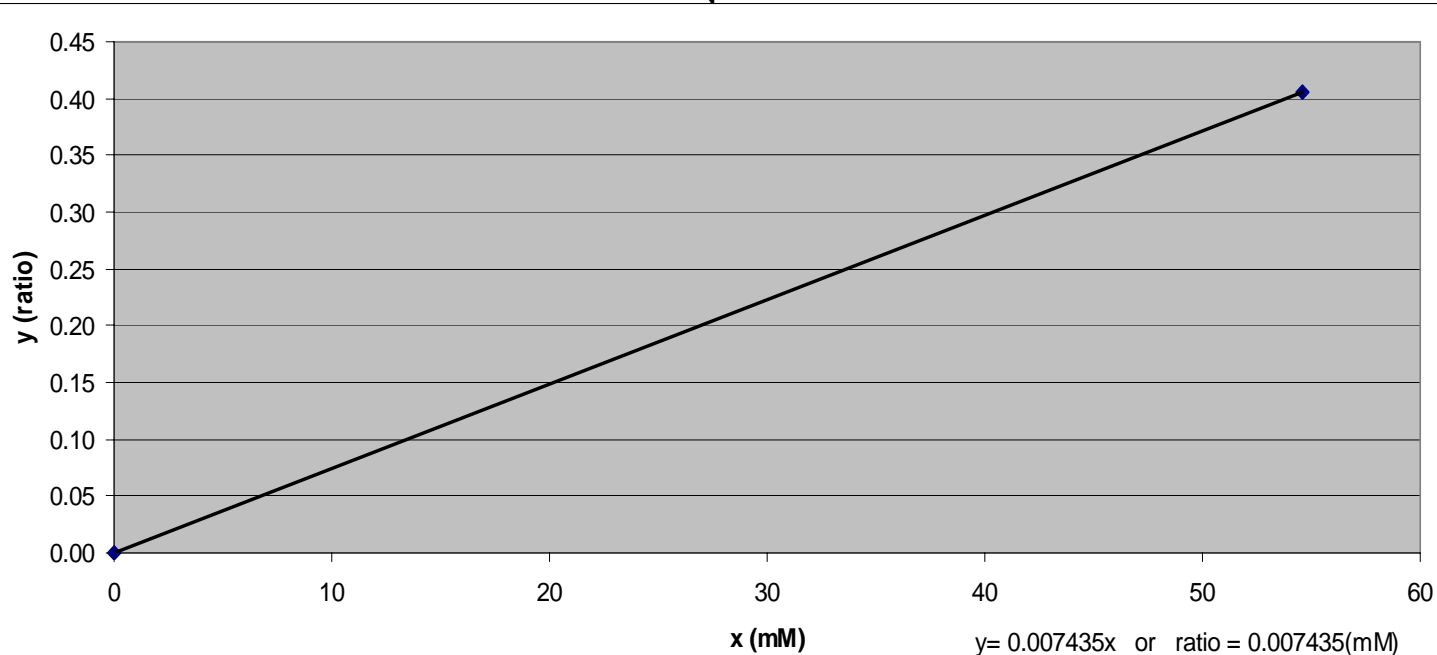
Step 1: Inversion recovery null point experiment. Used to determine which peaks can be used for accurate integration and concentration determination. NB: DMSO signal is nulled and all other signals are positively phased.

S5 Caffeine / DMSO- d_5 Integration Ratios Used to Construct 9-Point Calibration Curve

Caffeine	H:DMSO- d_5 Ratios				
Concentration (mM)	n=1	n=2	n=3	mean	STDev
0.098	0.0013	0.0011	0.0011	0.0012	1.3021E-04
0.295	0.0027	0.0024	0.0025	0.0025	1.6187E-04
0.589	0.0051	0.0054	0.0055	0.0053	1.7227E-04
0.982	0.0101	0.0091	0.0101	0.0098	5.9454E-04
2.945	0.0297	0.0295	0.0294	0.0295	1.5822E-04
5.890	0.0587	0.0586	0.0588	0.0587	9.4197E-05
9.820	0.1026	0.1024	0.1012	0.1021	7.6686E-04
29.450	0.2971	0.2972	0.2970	0.2971	1.2446E-04

- Each sample was measured 3 times (n = 1-3) and H:DMSO- d_5 result averaged and saved under the “mean”
- The standard deviation for the 3 experiments (n=1-3) was calculated
- DMSO- d_6 (Batch # 7H-266)

S6 Single Point Calibration Curve Construction using Caffeine For DMSO- d_5 Concentration Determination



DMSO- d_6 (Batch # 6K-382)

$y = \text{H:DMSO-}d_5 \text{ ratio}$

$x = \text{caffeine concentration (mM)}$

Worked example for DMSO- d_5 concentration determination:

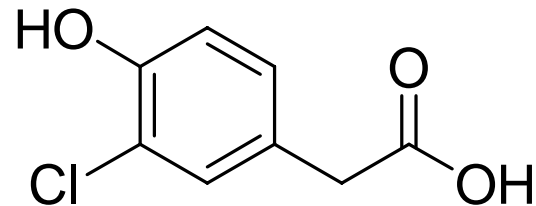
1. Make up caffeine standard (54.6 mM) in DMSO- d_6 and then run 2-step qNMR experiment
2. Measure ratio of integrals, H:DMSO- $d_5 = 0.406$
3. Gradient of calibration curve $= 0.406/54.6 = 0.007435$
4. Concentration of DMSO- $d_5 = 1/0.007435 = 134.5 \text{ mM}$

S7 ^1H NMR Spectrum of 3-Chloro-4-Hydroxyphenylacetic Acid (sample 11) in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ Showing Integrals and Calculations for Concentration Determination

Integral for $\text{DMSO}-d_5 = 0.73$

Integral for 1H of Compound = $7.28 / 7\text{H} = 1.04$

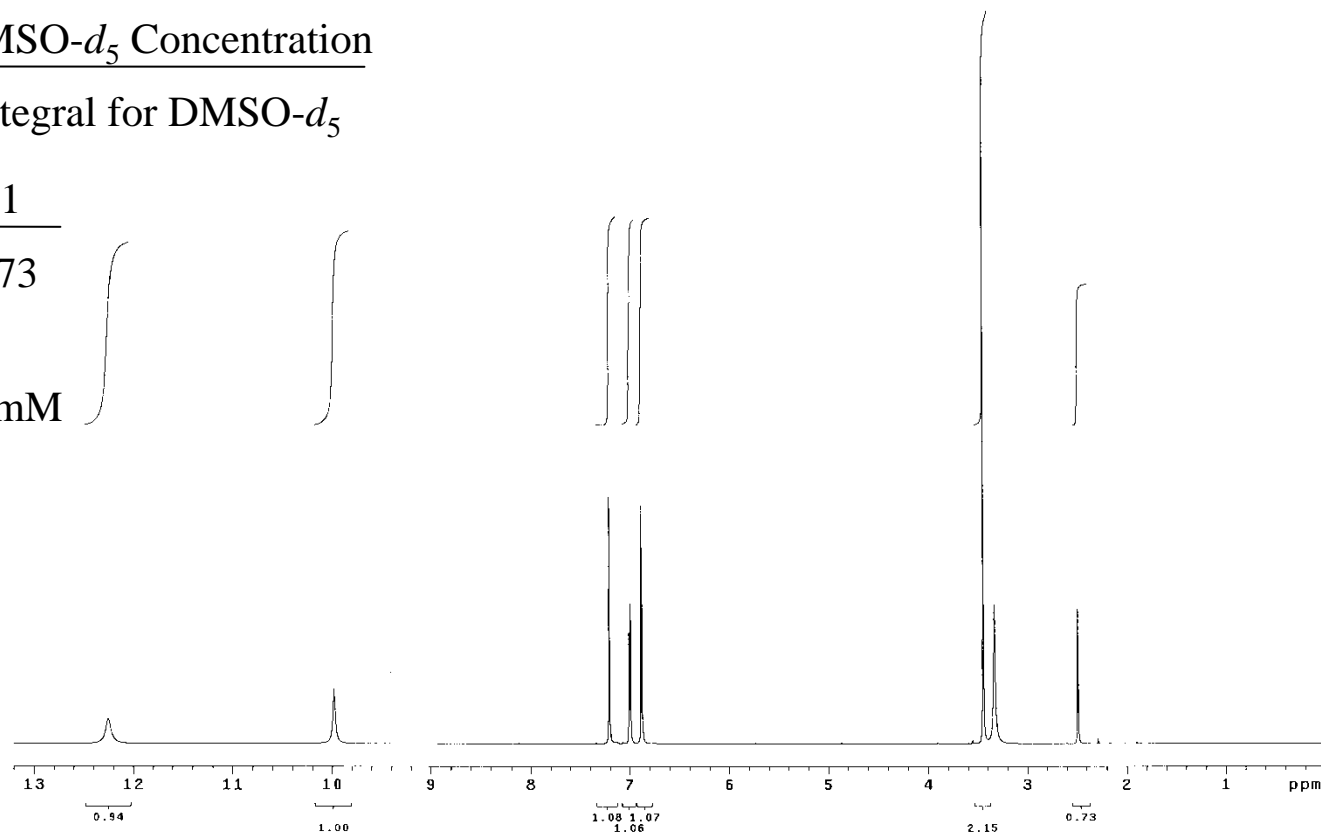
$\text{DMSO}-d_5$ Concentration (Batch # 6L-488) = 59.1 mM



$$\frac{\text{Compound Concentration}}{\text{Integral for 1H of Compound}} = \frac{\text{DMSO-}d_5 \text{ Concentration}}{\text{Integral for DMSO-}d_5}$$

$$\frac{\text{Compound Concentration}}{1.04} = \frac{59.1}{0.73}$$

$$\text{Compound Concentration} = 84.26 \text{ mM}$$

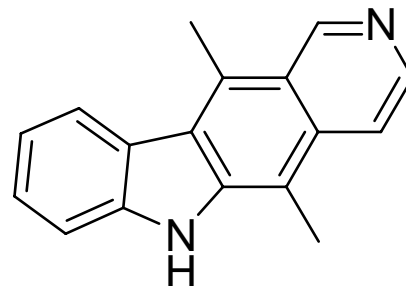


S8 ^1H NMR Spectrum of Ellipticine (sample 12) in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ Showing Integrals and Calculations for Concentration Determination

Integral for $\text{DMSO}-d_5 = 7.51$

Integral for 1H of Compound = $8.01 / 8\text{H} = 1.001$

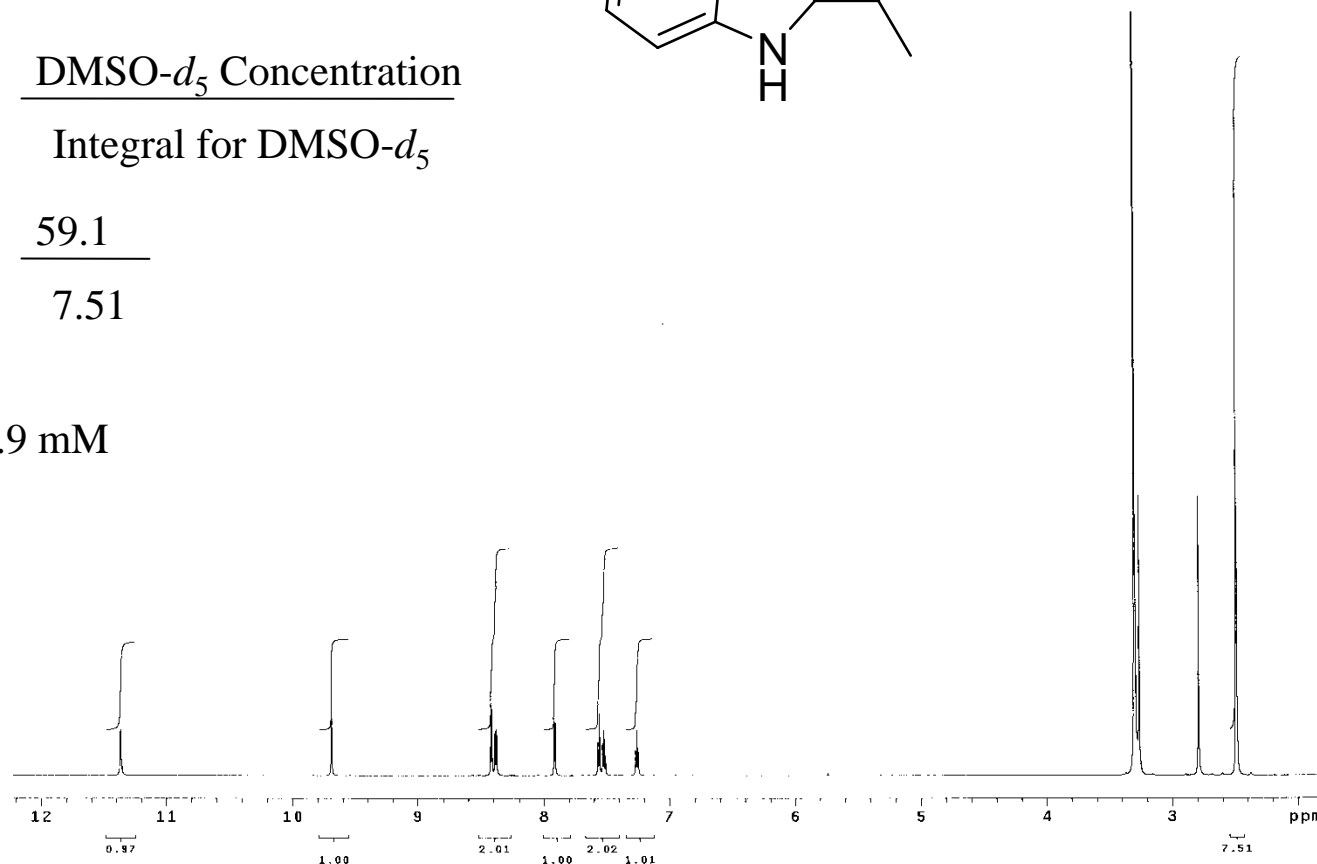
$\text{DMSO}-d_5$ Concentration (Batch # 6L-488) = 59.1 mM



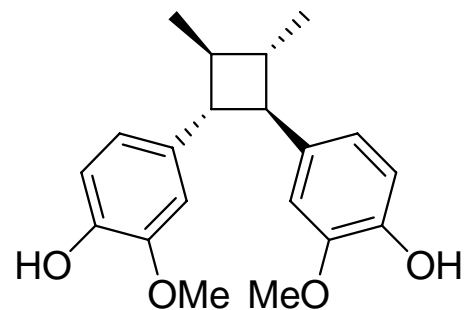
$$\frac{\text{Compound Concentration}}{\text{Integral for 1H of Compound}} = \frac{\text{DMSO}-d_5 \text{ Concentration}}{\text{Integral for DMSO}-d_5}$$

$$\frac{\text{Compound Concentration}}{1.001} = \frac{59.1}{7.51}$$

Compound Concentration = 7.9 mM



S9 ¹H NMR Spectrum of Endiandrin A (sample 15) in DMSO-*d*₆ Showing Integrals and Calculations for Concentration Determination



Integral for DMSO-*d*₅ = 5.25

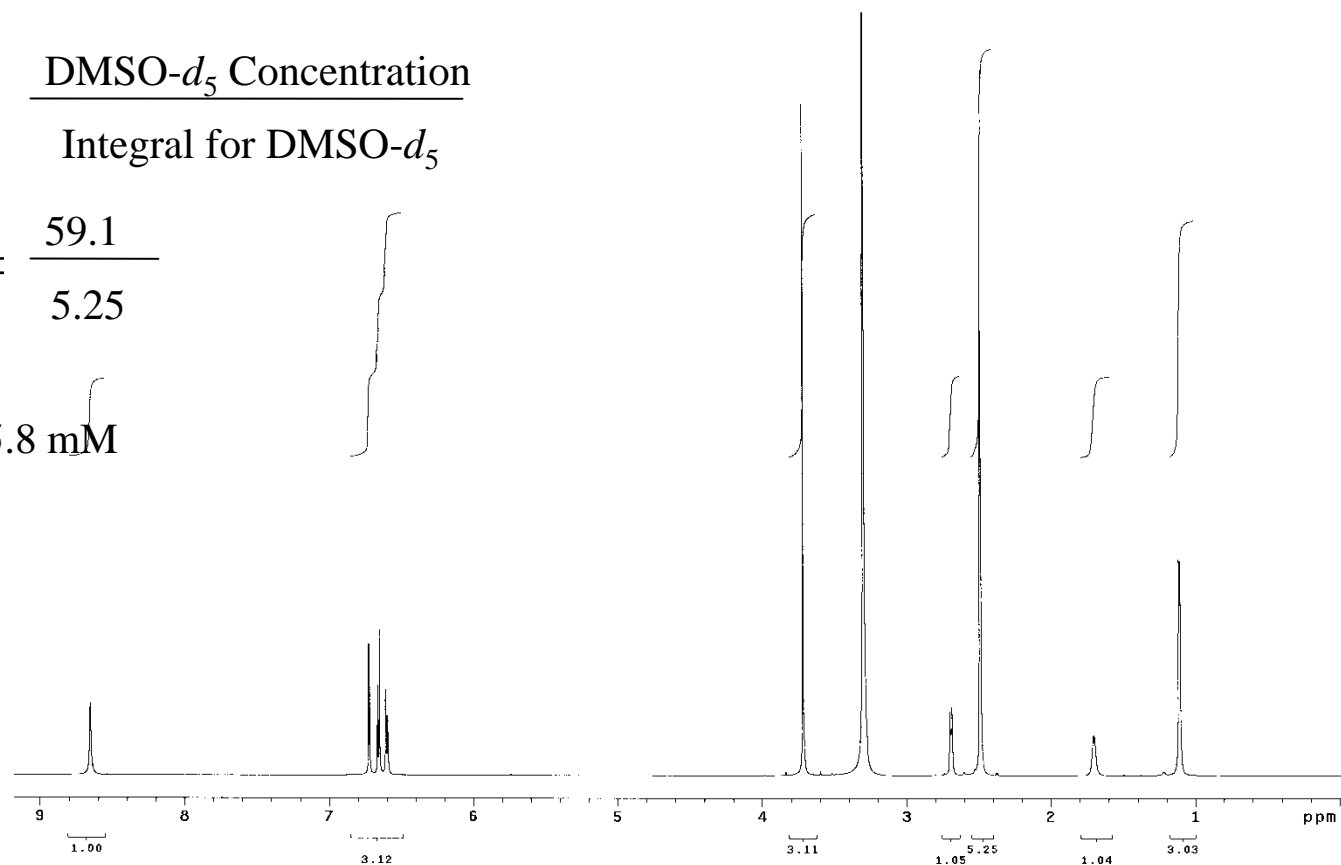
Integral for 1H of Compound = 12.35 / 24H = 0.5145

DMSO-*d*₅ Concentration (Batch # 6L-488) = 59.1 mM

$$\frac{\text{Compound Concentration}}{\text{Integral for 1H of Compound}} = \frac{\text{DMSO-}d_5 \text{ Concentration}}{\text{Integral for DMSO-}d_5}$$

$$\frac{\text{Compound Concentration}}{0.5145} = \frac{59.1}{5.25}$$

Compound Concentration = 5.8 mM

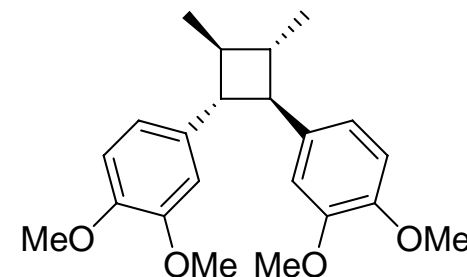


S10 ^1H NMR Spectrum of Dimethyl-O-endiandrin A (sample 18) in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ Showing Integrals and Calculations for Concentration Determination

Integral for $\text{DMSO}-d_5 = 4.24$

Integral for 1H of Compound = $14.27 / 28\text{H} = 0.509$

$\text{DMSO}-d_5$ Concentration (Batch # 6L-488) = 59.1 mM



$$\frac{\text{Compound Concentration}}{\text{Integral for 1H of Compound}} = \frac{\text{DMSO-}d_5 \text{ Concentration}}{\text{Integral for DMSO-}d_5}$$

$$\frac{\text{Compound Concentration}}{0.509} = \frac{59.1}{4.24}$$

Compound Concentration = 7.1 mM

