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# Sporochartines A–E, A New Family of Natural Products from the Marine Fungus *Hypoxylyon monticulosum* Isolated from a *Sphaerocladina* Sponge

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Four new sporochartines B–E were isolated from the marine fungus *Hypoxylyon monticulosum* CLL-205, isolated from a sponge belonging to the *Sphaerocladina* order and collected in Tahiti coast. Sporochartine A (**1**), the first representative of this family was previously isolated from the same fungus. The structures of sporochartines B–E were elucidated using 1D and 2D NMR, HRMS and IR data. Their configurations were established according to **ROE correlations and comparison with the absolute configuration of sporochartine A (**1**)** previously obtained from X-ray analysis. Sporochartines A–D (**2–4**) may be derived from endo Diels-Alderase type catalysis and sporochartine E (**5**) from an exo Diels-Alderase catalysis. The spatial conformation of sporochartines drastically influences the results of the cytotoxic bioassay against HCT-116, PC-3, and MCF-7 human cancer cell lines.

**Keywords:** *Hypoxylyon*, *Sphaerocladina*, sporothriolide, sporochartines, cytotoxic compounds

## INTRODUCTION

The fungal Xylariaceae family includes more than 16 genera and 130 species (Sánchez-Ballesteros et al., 2000) and has been extensively investigated for the chemo diversity and biological activity of their metabolites (Stadler et al., 2006, 2008). Among the 16 genera reported, *Hypoxylyon* with 14 species is largely distributed in various marine and terrestrial habitats, and producing a large variety of bioactive compounds among which cohaerins (Quang et al., 2005a; Surup et al., 2013), daldinins and daldinones (Quang et al., 2004; Gu et al., 2007), cytochalasin (Espada et al., 1997), fragiformin (Stadler et al., 2006), mitorubrinols (Quang et al., 2005b), hypoxylyonols (Fukai et al., 2012), hypoxylyans (Kuhnert et al., 2015a), hypoxyvermelhotins (Kuhnert et al., 2014), rickenyls (Kuhnert et al., 2015b), rutilins (Quang et al., 2005b), carneic acids (Quang et al., 2006), hymatoxins (Bodo et al., 1987; Borgschulte et al., 1991), malettinins (Angawi et al., 2005), hypoxysordarin (Daferner et al., 1999), lenormandins (Kuhnert et al., 2015c), nodulisporic acids (Bills et al., 2012), schweinitzin A (Linh et al., 2014), truncatones (Sudarman et al., 2016), macrocyclic polyesters 15G256 family (Schlingmann et al., 2002), and sporothriolide (Krohn et al., 1994; Surup et al., 2014; Cao et al., 2016).

Sporothriolide belongs to the furofurandione family of natural compounds first published in 1994 (Krohn et al., 1994). This compound exhibits antifungal activity and benefits from substantial

synthetic efforts (Sharma and Krishnudu, 1995; Yu et al., 2001; Fernandes and Ingle, 2009; Ishihara et al., 2014). The name sporothriolide is related to *Sporothrix* sp. Hektoen and Perkins (strain 700), from which this compound was first isolated. *Sporothrix* genus belongs to a different ascomycete family, ophiostomataceae. The first report on sporothriolide in 1994 detailed both the structure and bioactivity of this product (Krohn et al., 1994). It shows that *Sporothrix* produces sporothriolide, dihydrosporothriolide, as well as various sporothriolide analogs with different side-chain length (canadensolide, discosiolide, avenaciolide, ethiosolide). The authors reported also the antifungal/herbicide activities of these compounds (Krohn et al., 1994) (**Figure 1**).

Twenty years later, sporothriolide and dihydrosporothriolide were isolated from *Hypoxylon monticulosum* together with three monocyclic acid precursors: sporothric acid, isosporothric acid and dihydroisoporphric acid (**Figure 1**) (Surup et al., 2014). More recently, sporothriolide was isolated from *Nodulisporium* sp., an anamorph of *Hypoxylon*, and the herbicide activity was confirmed (Cao et al., 2016).

In our previous contribution, we added to the scarce sporothriolide family two new compounds, deoxysporothric

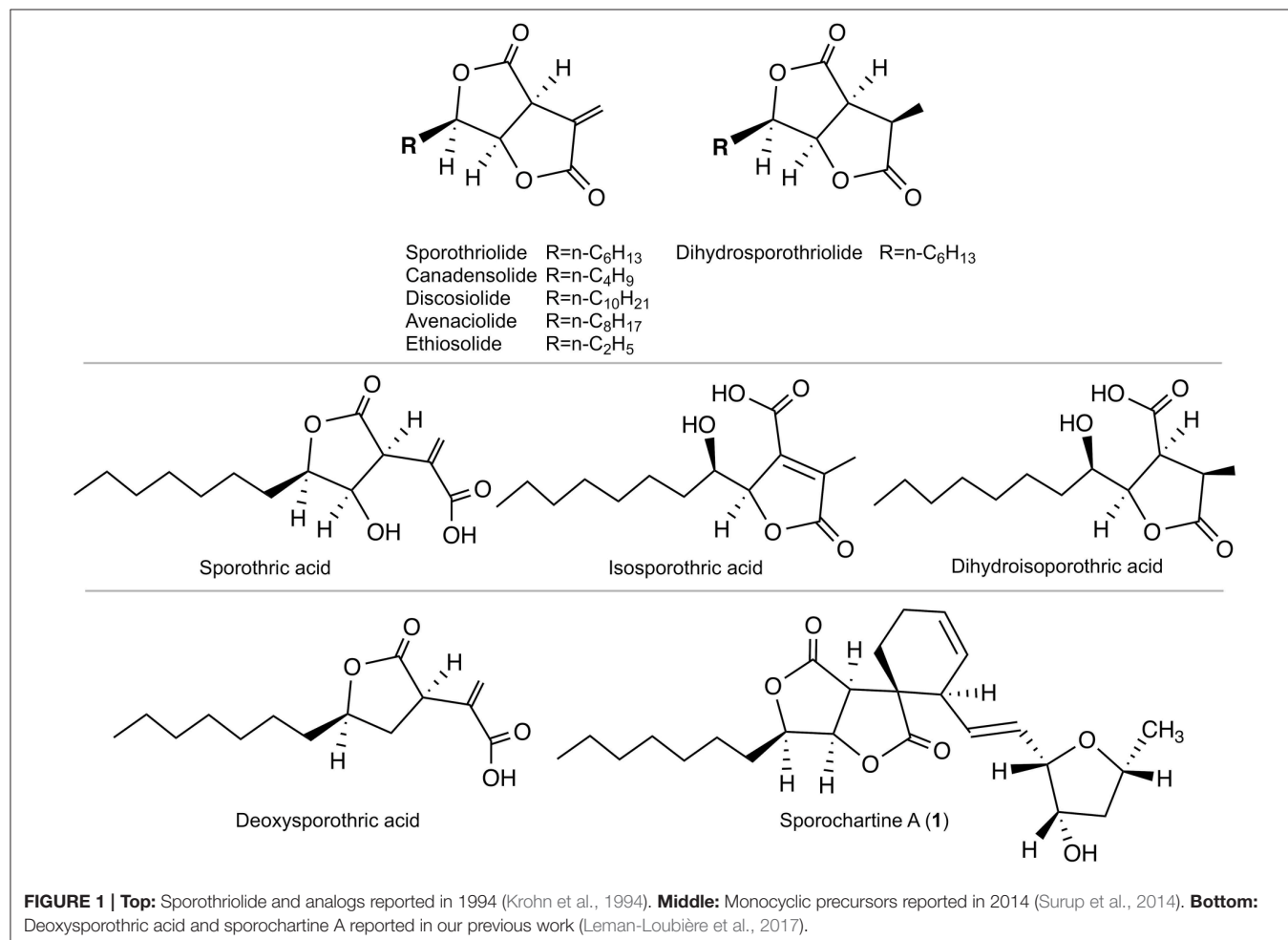
acid and a new complex architecture sporochartine A, combining sporothriolide and trienylfuranol A moieties. The trienylfuranol A was recently isolated from a different *Hypoxylon submonticulosum* (Burgess et al., 2017).

In the present work we report four new sporochartines B to E. Their structures were elucidated using 1D and 2D NMR, HRMS, IR and comparison with sporochartine A data, for which the absolute configuration was previously established by X-Ray analysis. A Diels-Alderase type reaction is probably involved in the biosynthesis of the five isolated sporochartines, as discussed below.

The human cancer cell-lines cytotoxicity bioassay shows that the conformation of sporochartines has an impact on the biological activity.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to our previous work, sporochartine A (1) was obtained after 5 days cultivation of *H. monticulosum* CLL-205 in PDB broth (Leman-Loubière et al., 2017). By extending the cultivation of the same microorganism by a further 4 days, the



ethyl acetate extract gives the HPLC chromatogram presented in **Figure 2**.

Sporochartines B–D were isolated as white powders by flash chromatography followed by semi-preparative HPLC. They had similar [M+H]<sup>+</sup> HRESIMS molecular weights, molecular formula C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>6</sub> and IR spectra compared with sporochartine A (**1**) (**Table 2**) (Leman-Loubière et al., 2017). The <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of sporochartines B–D were similar to those of compound **1** (**Tables 1, 2**). Optical rotations [α]<sub>25</sub><sup>D</sup>, IR bands and HRESIMS are reported in **Table 2**.

COSY and HMBC spectra, confirmed that sporochartines A–D had the same connectivities supporting similar planar scaffold (**Figure 3**). In addition, the common coupling constant of 15.4–15.6 Hz between H-18 and H-19 confirmed that the double bond C-18/C-19 is in *E* configuration.

Based on the previously reported absolute configuration of sporochartine A (**1**) and ROE correlations, we deduced the absolute configuration of sporochartines B–D (**2–4**) (**Figure 4**).

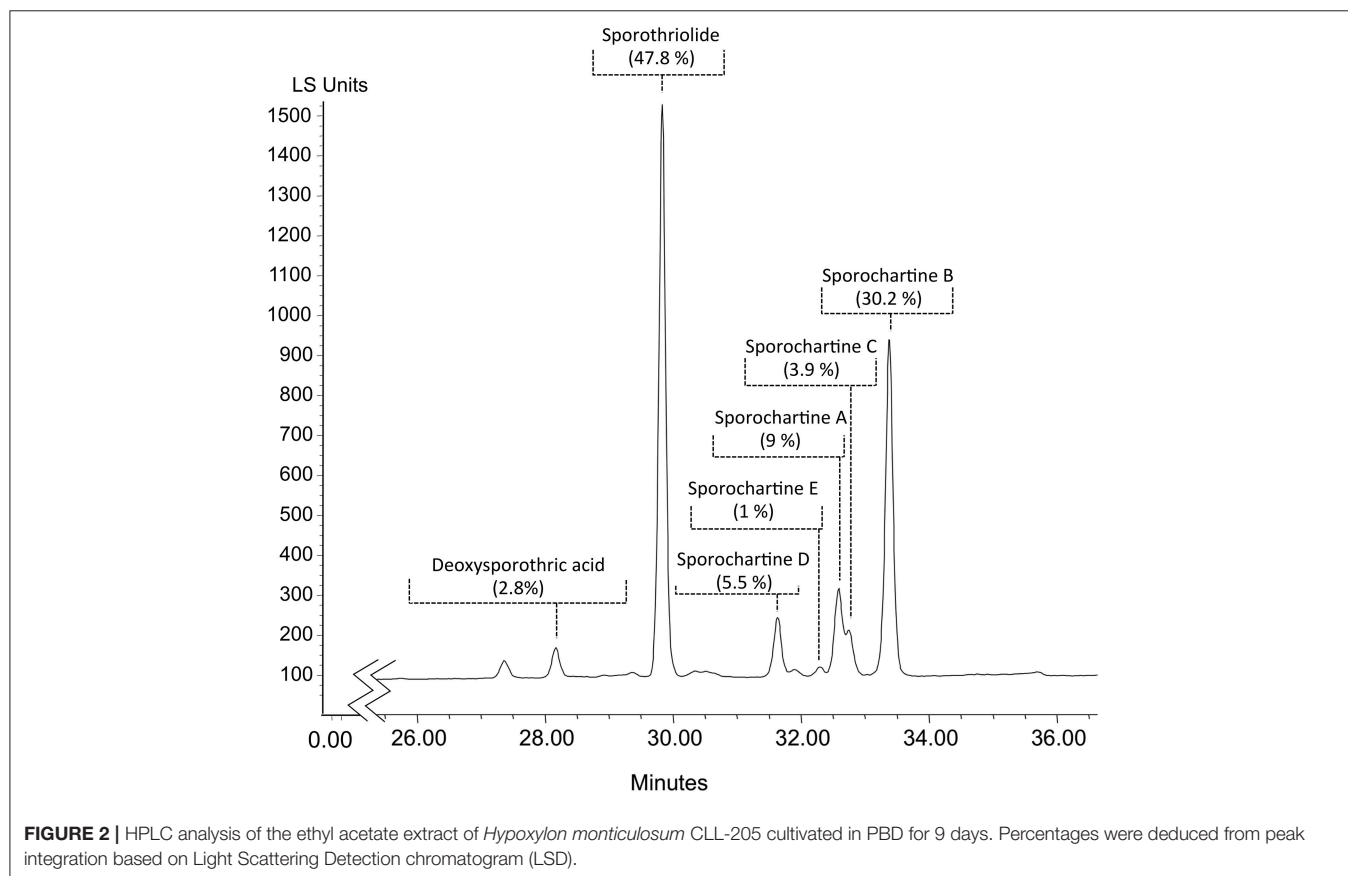
The common ROE correlations between H-2 and H-5 and between H-5 and H-6 requiring a *cis* orientation of these three protons was found in the sporochartine A–D. Therefore, the stereochemistry of the sporothriolide moiety was identical. Moreover, based on ROE correlations between H-20 and H-21 and between H-21 and H-23, the stereochemistry of the tetrahydrofurane moiety is also a common feature in sporochartines A–D.

For sporochartine B (**2**) (**Figure 4**), we did not observe ROE correlations between H-17 and H-2 and between H-17 and H-14b as in sporochartine A (**1**), while a new correlation is observed between H-17 and H-13. This data suggests that the carbon C-17 have opposite stereochemistry compared to **1** supporting a *3S,17R* configuration of **2** (instead of *3S,17S* in **1**).

For sporochartine C (**3**) (**Figure 4**), the H-17/H-2 and H-17/H-14b correlations observed in sporochartine A (**1**) are absent. In addition, we observed a correlation between H-17 and H-13 and H-2 and H-14a in compound **3**. Based on this data, we suggest that compound **3** has a *3R,17S* configuration.

Sporochartine D (**4**) (**Figure 4**) conserved the correlations between H-17 and H-2 and between H-17 and H-14b reported for sporochartine A (**1**). Furthermore, the correlation between H-17 and H-13 is absent in both **4** and **1**. In **4** we have an additional correlation between H-13 and H-2, absent in **1**. These observations support the conclusion that **4** is the *3R,17R* isomer of **1**.

A new compound referred as sporochartine E (**5**) was also isolated as a white powder. Compound **5** has the same molecular formula C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>6</sub> as compound **1**, deduced from HRESIMS *m/z* [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 419.2433. Here again we have eight degrees of unsaturation accounting for two  $\gamma$ -lactones, two double bonds, one six-membered cycle moiety and one tetrahydrofurane moiety.



**TABLE 1** |  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data for sporochartines A–E (Data acquired in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 500 MHz).

Position	Sporochartine A	Sporochartine B	Sporochartine C	Sporochartine D	Sporochartine E
	$\delta_{\text{H}}$ mult, (J in Hz)	$\delta_{\text{H}}$ mult, (J in Hz)	$\delta_{\text{H}}$ mult, (J in Hz)	$\delta_{\text{H}}$ mult, (J in Hz)	$\delta_{\text{H}}$ (J in Hz)
2	3.32, d (5.3)	3.30, d (5.8)	3.24, d (5.9)	3.30, d (5.2)	3.42, d (5.9)
5	5.10, dd (3.5, 5.3)	5.13, dd (4.3, 5.9)	5.01, dd (4.2, 5.8)	5.09, dd, (3.6, 5.2)	4.97, dd (4.1, 5.8)
6	4.45, m	4.39, m	4.40, m	4.45, m	4.44, m
7	1.78, m	1.76, m	1.76, m	1.82, m	1.81, m
	1.91, m	1.85, m	1.85, m	1.91, m	1.89, m
8	1.45, m	1.45, m	1.45, m	1.47, m	1.44, m
9	1.37, m	1.34, m	1.34, m	1.37, m	1.36, m
10	1.30, m	1.29, m	1.29, m	1.30, m	1.29, m
11	1.30, m	1.29, m	1.29, m	1.30, m	1.28, m
12	0.89, t (6.8)	0.88, t (6.9)	0.89, t (6.9)	0.89, t (7.0)	0.88, t (6.8)
13	2.00, m	2.04, m	2.02, brdd (5.8, 14.0)	1.96, m	1.72, dd (9.5, 14.1)
		2.13, m	2.12, m		2.26, dd (6.0, 14.6)
14	2.27, m	2.25, m	2.24, brd (21.4)	2.26, brd (19.1)	3.25, m
	2.62, m	2.79, m	2.81, m	2.60, m	
15	5.94, brd (9.9)	5.95, brd (10.9)	5.95, brd (9.9)	5.94, brd (9.9)	6.16, d (10.2)
16	5.63, m	5.54, brd (10.9)	5.50, dq (2.0, 9.9)	5.51, m	5.56, ddd (2.2, 4.7, 5.5)
17	2.76, br t (5.8)	3.23, br m	3.19, br m	2.80, br t (6.5)	2.80, dd (5.5, 9.0)
18	5.65, dd (15.5, 7.2)	5.82, ddd (1.5, 8.8, 15.4)	5.66, dd (7.7, 15.4)	5.65, dd (7.7, 15.6)	5.65, dt (9.7, 16.9)
19	5.64, m	5.76, dd (3.9, 15.4)	5.67, dd (5.8, 15.4)	5.57, dd (5.9, 15.6)	5.27, d (10.0)
					5.21, d (16.9)
20	4.16, t (4.8)	4.19, m	4.16, m	4.20, t (5.3)	3.22, dd (3.1, 9.7)
21	4.30, m	4.27, m	4.16, m	4.07, quad (6.9)	4.28, d (5.0)
22	1.55, m	1.59, m	1.60, m	1.59, m	1.53, dd (1.2, 5.9, 13.7)
	2.39, m	2.39, m	2.39, q (6.5)	2.40, dt (6.6, 12.6)	2.39, ddd (6.6, 8.2, 14.0)
23	3.94, sext (6.3)	4.07, m	4.22, m	4.26, sext (7.4)	3.96, m
24	1.34, d (6.2)	1.34, d (6.1)	1.32, d (6.3)	1.32, d (6.2)	1.34, d (6.2)

Compound **5** has a terminal methylene group (at  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  119.6,  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  5.27 and  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  5.21) while the tetrahydrofuran moiety connected to C-19 in **1** is connected to C-14 in **5**.

Based on COSY correlations (**Figure 5**), the sporothriolide moiety was the same in compound **5** as in **1**. Moreover, COSY correlations from H-13 to H-19 through H-14 ( $\delta_{\text{H}}$  3.25), H-15 ( $\delta_{\text{H}}$  6.16), H-16 ( $\delta_{\text{H}}$  5.56), H-17 ( $\delta_{\text{H}}$  2.80) and H-18 ( $\delta_{\text{H}}$  5.65) together with HMBC correlation between H-13 and C-3 and H-17 and C-3 formed a cyclohexane fragment like in **1**. Finally, by using the COSY correlations from H-24 ( $\delta_{\text{H}}$  1.34) to H-20 ( $\delta_{\text{H}}$  3.22), through H-23 ( $\delta_{\text{H}}$  3.96), H-22 ( $\delta_{\text{H}}$  1.53 and 2.39) and H-21 ( $\delta_{\text{H}}$  4.28) we deduce the tetrahydrofuran moiety. The HMBC correlations between H-20 and C-14 and C-15 allowed us to connect this tetrahydrofurane moiety to the  $\text{sp}^3$  methine C-14.

The absolute configuration of sporochartine E (**5**) was suggested using ROE correlations compared to the absolute configuration of sporochartine A (**1**) (**Figure 6**).

ROE correlations between H-2 and H-5/H-6 in the sporothriolide moiety and the ROE correlation between H-20 and H-21 and between H-23 and H-21 in the tetrahydrofuran moiety indicated a similar to that in **1**.

Sporochartine E (**5**), showed a correlation between H-17 and H-2, like in compounds **1** and **4**. H-2 also exhibited a correlation

with H-13b but not with H-14. This suggests that C-3 and C-17 has the same relative configuration than **4**. For C-14, we observed ROE correlations between H-14 and H-13a, H-13a, and H-17 and H-14 and H-24, suggesting a *3R*, *14S*, *17S* configuration for compound **5**.

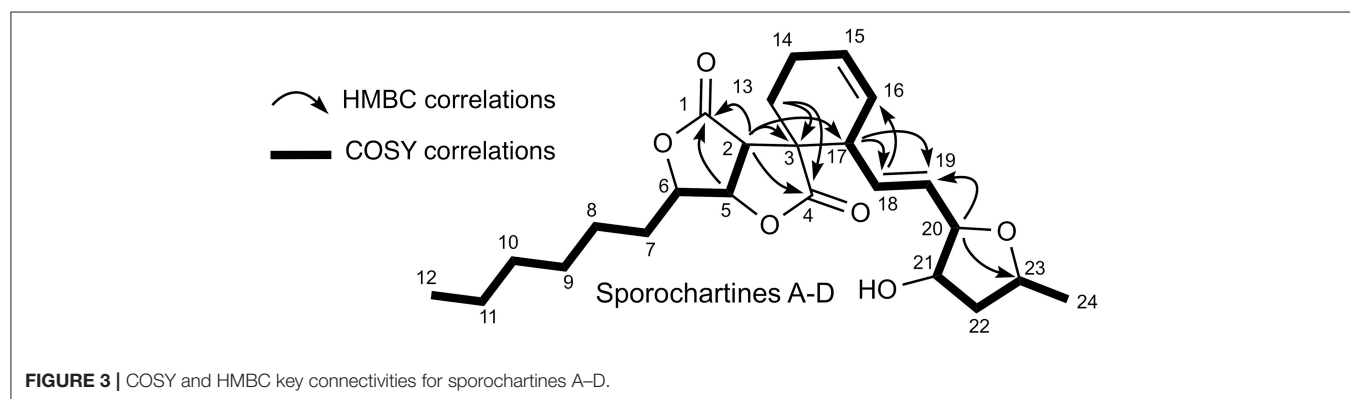
Based on the structure of sporothriolide and the recently reported trienylfuranol A isolated from *H. submoniticulosum*, we suggested a hypothetical biosynthetic pathway of sporochartines, involving a “*spiro*” Diels-Alderase reaction as shown in **Figure 7** (Klas et al., 2015; Byrne et al., 2016). The possibility of a non-enzymatic catalysis was excluded as reported previously (Leman-Loubière et al., 2017).

The cytotoxicity of sporochartines was evaluated on three human cancer cell lines, HCT-116 (human colon carcinoma), PC-3 (**prostate cancer cell lines**) and MCF-7 (breast **cancer cell line**). The results presented in **Table 3** are highly contrasting but nevertheless clearly indicate the impact of sporochartine conformation on the bioassay results.

Thus, sporochartine C (**3**) is toxic against the three cell lines with  $\text{IC}_{50}$  ranging from 7.2 to 21.5  $\mu\text{M}$ . In contrast, sporochartine A (**1**) is totally inactive at concentrations higher than 100  $\mu\text{M}$ . This may be due to the substantial difference in the spatial conformation of compounds **1** and **3** (**Figure 4**).

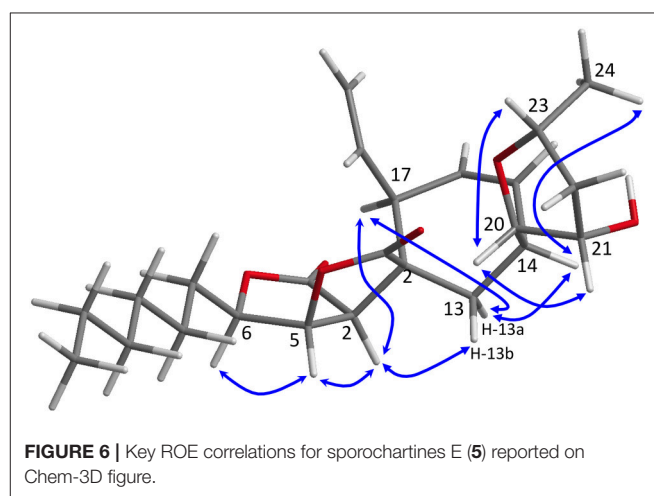
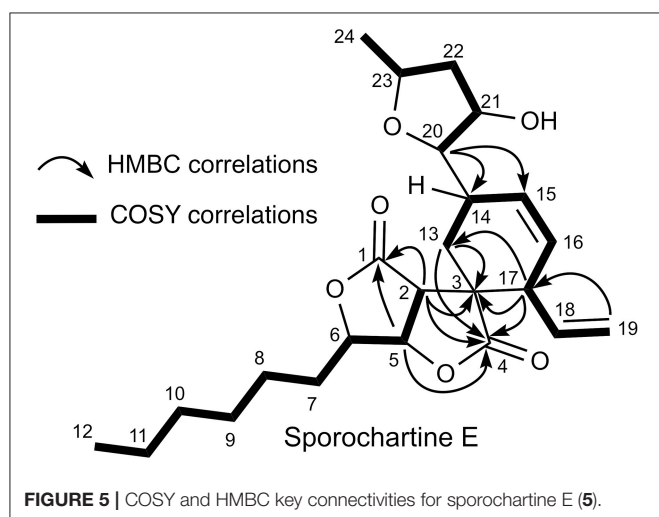
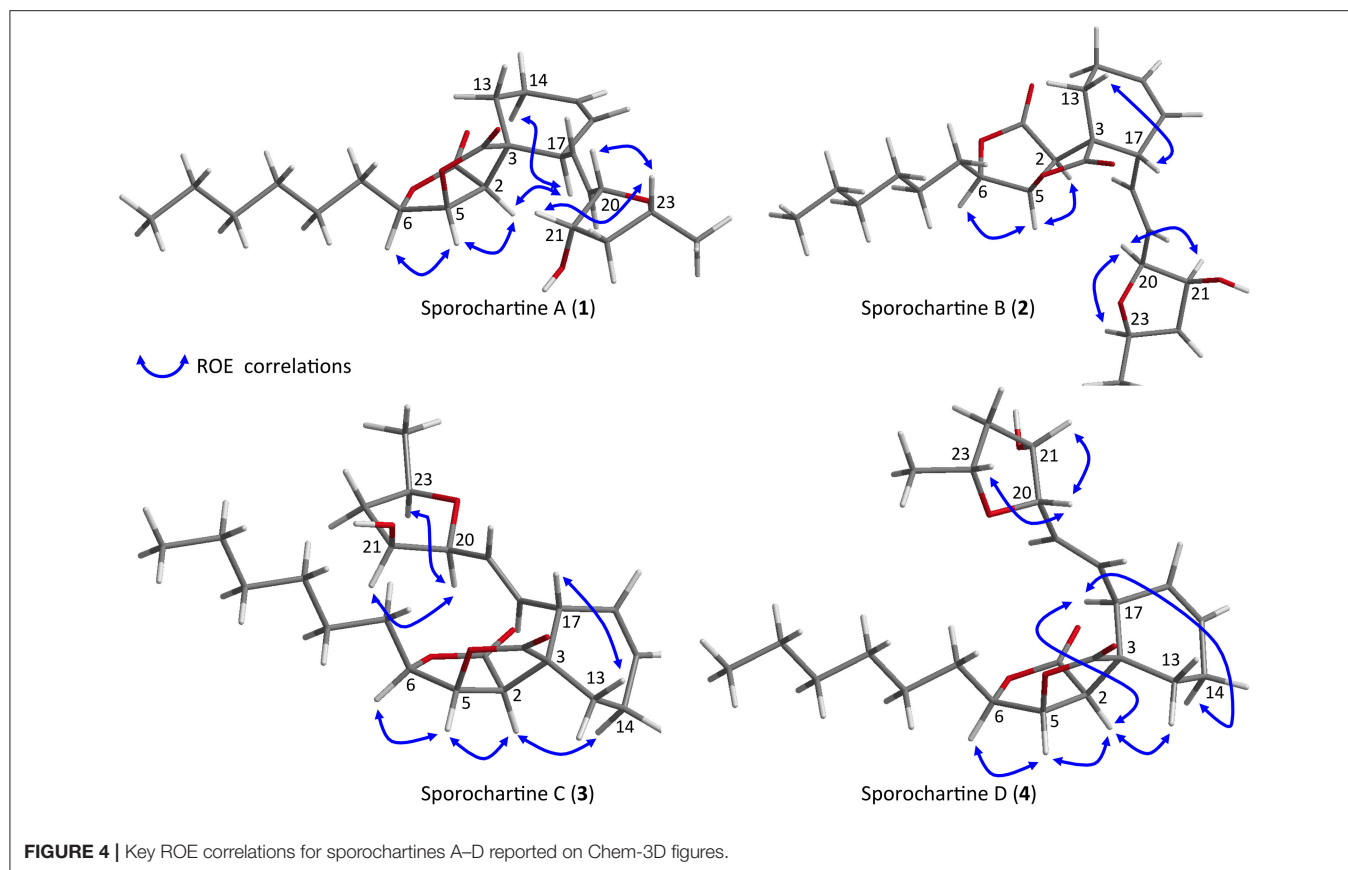
**TABLE 2** |  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR data for sporochartines A–E (Data acquired in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 125 MHz).

Position	Sporochartine A	Sporochartine B	Sporochartine C	Sporochartine D	Sporochartine E
	$\delta_{\text{C}}$	$\delta_{\text{C}}$	$\delta_{\text{C}}$	$\delta_{\text{C}}$	$\delta_{\text{C}}$
1	171.8, C	173.1, C	172.8, C	171.9, C	172.7, C
2	50.6, CH	47.2, CH	47.2, CH	50.9, CH	49.7, CH
3	51.0, C	51.0, C	50.9, C	49.2, C	46.3, C
4	177.0, C	178.7, C	178.6, C	176.2, C	175.6, C
5	78.2, CH	78.7, CH	78.7, CH	78.0, CH	76.4, CH
6	81.2, CH	81.7, CH	81.1, CH	81.3, CH	81.6, CH
7	28.9, $\text{CH}_2$	28.9, $\text{CH}_2$	29.0, $\text{CH}_2$	29.0, $\text{CH}_2$	29.0, $\text{CH}_2$
8	25.5, $\text{CH}_2$	25.3, $\text{CH}_2$	25.6, $\text{CH}_2$	25.5, $\text{CH}_2$	25.5, $\text{CH}_2$
9	29.1, $\text{CH}_2$	29.1, $\text{CH}_2$	29.1, $\text{CH}_2$	29.2, $\text{CH}_2$	29.1, $\text{CH}_2$
10	31.7, $\text{CH}_2$	31.7, $\text{CH}_2$	31.7, $\text{CH}_2$	31.8, $\text{CH}_2$	31.7, $\text{CH}_2$
11	22.7, $\text{CH}_2$	22.9, $\text{CH}_2$	22.9, $\text{CH}_2$	22.7, $\text{CH}_2$	22.7, $\text{CH}_2$
12	14.2, $\text{CH}_3$	14.3, $\text{CH}_3$	14.2, $\text{CH}_3$	14.3, $\text{CH}_3$	14.2, $\text{CH}_3$
13	20.9, $\text{CH}_2$	26.9, $\text{CH}_2$	27.1, $\text{CH}_2$	20.9, $\text{CH}_2$	24.1, $\text{CH}_2$
14	22.7, $\text{CH}_2$	22.7, $\text{CH}_2$	22.7, $\text{CH}_2$	22.6, $\text{CH}_2$	32.6, CH
15	129.4, CH	130.0, CH	130.2, CH	129.8, CH	130.9, CH
16	124.0, CH	124.8, CH	124.6, CH	123.5, CH	124.1, CH
17	45.5, CH	47.0, CH	46.5, CH	43.9, CH	46.9, CH
18	131.6, CH	130.9, CH	130.6, CH	129.1, CH	136.8, CH
19	131.5, CH	130.1, CH	134.3, CH	134.1, CH	119.6, $\text{CH}_2$
20	83.3, CH	82.8, CH	84.8, CH	84.9, CH	87.0, CH
21	74.8, CH	73.9, CH	77.3, CH	77.1, CH	72.5, CH
22	42.6, $\text{CH}_2$	42.4, $\text{CH}_2$	42.3, $\text{CH}_2$	41.2, $\text{CH}_2$	43.4, $\text{CH}_2$
23	74.3, CH	74.2, CH	74.1, CH	74.1, CH	73.9, CH
24	21.7, $\text{CH}_3$	22.5, $\text{CH}_3$	22.4, $\text{CH}_3$	22.5, $\text{CH}_3$	22.6, $\text{CH}_3$
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$	$-57^\circ$ (0.5, $\text{CHCl}_3$ )	$+72^\circ$ (1.0, $\text{CHCl}_3$ )	$+93^\circ$ (0.27, $\text{CHCl}_3$ )	$-152^\circ$ (0.27, $\text{CHCl}_3$ )	$+51^\circ$ (c 0.3, $\text{CHCl}_3$ )
$[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ HRESIMS	419.2423	419.2423	419.2431	419.2429	419.2433
IR	3,521, 2,929, 2,859, 1,771, 1,452, 1,304, 1,175, 1,019 $\text{cm}^{-1}$	3,468, 2,934, 2,863, 1,770, 1,303, 1,179, 1,071 $\text{cm}^{-1}$	3,441, 2,957, 2,928, 2,858, 1,770, 1,454, 1,177, 1,017 $\text{cm}^{-1}$	3,435, 2,932, 1,771, 1,178, 1,019 $\text{cm}^{-1}$	3,501, 2,931, 1,766, 1,308, 1,187, 1,075 $\text{cm}^{-1}$



The lower  $\text{IC}_{50}$  values were recorded for different sporochartines and against different cell lines, sporochartine B (**2**) for MCF-7 ( $2.28 \mu\text{M}$ ), sporochartine C (**3**) for HCT-116 ( $7.2 \mu\text{M}$ ) and sporochartine E (**5**) for PC-3 ( $5.96 \mu\text{M}$ ).

Our future efforts will focus on the cytotoxic profile, biosynthesis and synthesis of sporochartines. The cytotoxicity profile reveals a non-cytotoxic sporochartine A (**1**), a large spectrum cytotoxic sporochartine C (**3**) and more cell line specific



sporochartines B (2), D (4), and E (5). This finding merits future investigation on the mechanisms of action of these new scaffolds of cytotoxic compounds.

The biosynthesis of sporochartines, and the biosynthesis of its two moieties, sporthriolide and trienylfuranol A are still unknown. This opens new and promising opportunities for the discovery of novel biosynthetic microbial clusters.

Finally, having in hand hundreds of milligrams of sporthriolide, the hemi-synthesis of sporochartines is currently in progress based on a final Diels-Alder connection. The selectivity of the chemical catalysis and the proportion of different isomers will be compared to the microbial counterpart. According to our expertise in biocatalysis-based chemodiversification of natural compounds (Adelin et al., 2011; Martins et al., 2015), sporthriolide will be submitted to a

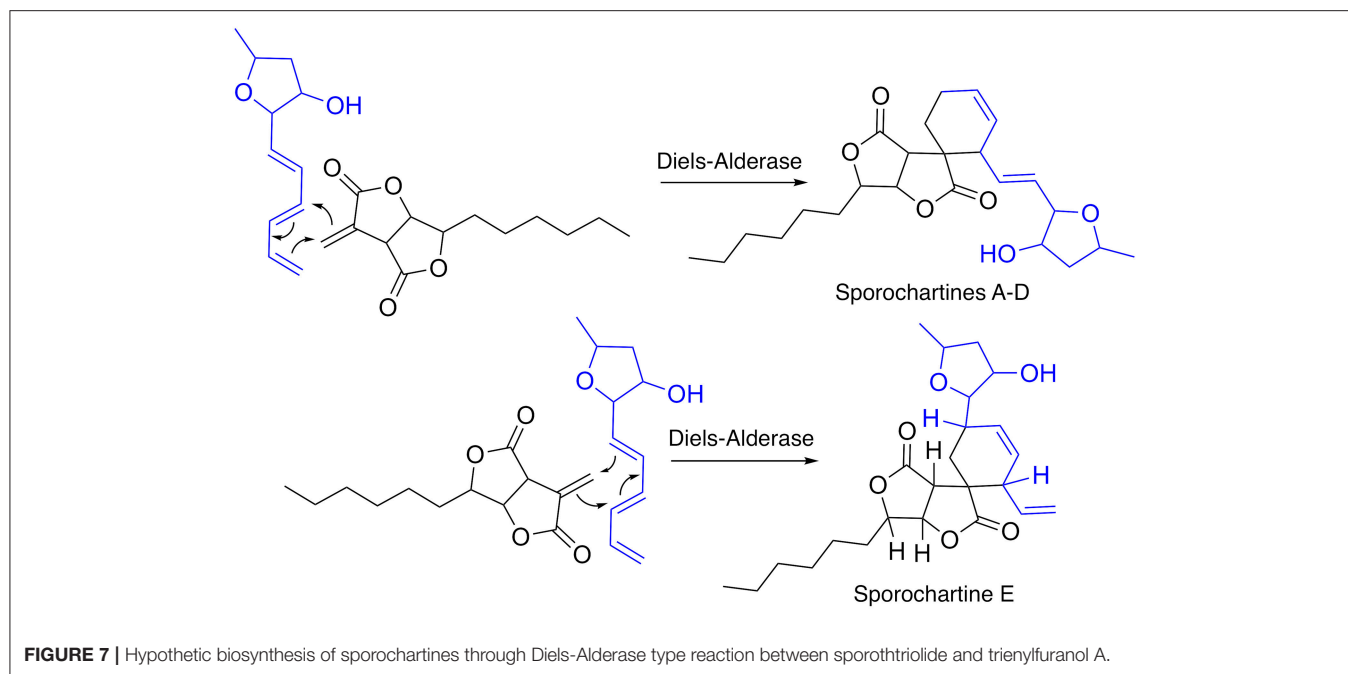


FIGURE 7 | Hypothetic biosynthesis of sporochartines through Diels-Alderase type reaction between sporothriolide and trienylfuranol A.

**TABLE 3** |  $IC_{50}$  values recorded for sporochartines A–E against three cancer cell lines, HCT-116 (human colon carcinoma), PC-3 (human prostate cancer cell lines), and MCF-7 (human breast cancer cell line).

	$IC_{50}$ in $\mu M$		
	HCT116	PC3	MCF7
Sporochartine A (1)	>100	>100	>100
Sporochartine B (2)	28.7 ± 2.5	>100	2.28 ± 0.1
Sporochartine C (3)	7.2 ± 0.21	13.4 ± 1.2	21.5 ± 0.3
Sporochartine D (4)	>100	15.2 ± 1.7	>100
Sporochartine E (5)	>100	5.96 ± 0.28	>100

panel of microorganisms in order to pursue the enrichment of sporothriolide related compounds.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### General Experimental Procedures

Optical rotations  $[\alpha]_D$  were measured using an Anton Paar MCP-300 polarimeter. IR spectra were obtained using a Perkin Elmer BX FT-IR spectrometer. NMR experiments were performed using a Bruker Avance 500 MHz in  $CDCl_3$  at room temperature. High-resolution mass spectra were obtained on a Waters LCT Premier XE spectrometer equipped with an ESI-TOF (electrospray-time of flight) by direct infusion of the purified compounds. Preparative HPLC was performed using Waters modules consisting of an autosampler 717, a pump 600, a photodiode array detector 2996 and an evaporative light-scattering detector, ELSD 2420. Prepacked silica gel Rediseq columns were used for flash chromatography using a Combiflash-Companion chromatogram (Serlabo, France).

All other chemicals and solvents were purchased from SDS (France).

### Animal Material

The *Sphaerocladina* sponge was collected on 17 December 2015 from the coast of Tahiti ( $9^{\circ}45.421'S$ – $139^{\circ}08.275'W$ ) at 20 m depth (Leman-Loubière et al., 2017).

### Hypoxylon Identification and Cultivation

*H. monticulosum* CLL205 was isolated from the sponge *Sphaerocladina* and grown at  $28^{\circ}C$  on a PDB medium (Potatoes Dextrose Broth, DIFCO). The ITS rDNA gene amplification and sequencing were performed, and submitted to NCBI/BLAST database (GenBank). The primers used for PCR amplification were ITS1 F: CTT GGT CAT TTA GAG GAA GTA A ( $T_m$ :  $55^{\circ}C$ ) and ITS4: TCC TCC GCT TAT TGA TATGC ( $T_m$ :  $53^{\circ}C$ ). The GenBank accession number for *H. monticulosum* CLL205 sequence is SUB2477083 25758633.seq KY744359. *H. monticulosum* CLL205 was cultivated in a 2L Erlenmeyer containing 1L of PDB medium (DIFCO) in a rotary shaker at  $28^{\circ}C$  and 130 rpm.

### Compounds Isolation

The culture broth was extracted with ethyl acetate ( $3 \times 500$  mL). The solvent was concentrated to dryness *in vacuo* to afford 430 mg of crude extract. 300 mg were submitted to flash chromatography on a Combiflash Companion using a Rediseq 12 g silica column, eluted with a heptane-ethyl acetate mixture. After concentration *in vacuo*, we obtained sporothriolide (30 mg), compound 1 (9 mg), 2 (14 mg), 3 (4 mg), 4 (3 mg), 5 (1 mg).



## Cytotoxicity Assays

A tetrazolium dye [3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium-bromide; MTT]-based colorimetric assay was used to measure the inhibition on the proliferation of various human tumor cell lines HCT-116 (human colon carcinoma), PC-3 (prostate cancer cell lines) and MCF-7 (breast cancer cell line). The tested compounds were formulated in DMSO and added to the cells such that the final DMSO concentration ranged from 1 to 3%. Cells were grown in D-MEM medium supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum (Invitrogen), in the presence of penicillin, streptomycin, and fungizone, and plated in 96-well microplates. After 24 h of growth, cells were treated with target compounds from 100  $\mu$ M to 10 nM. After 72 h, MTS reagent (Promega) was added, and the absorbance was monitored (490 nm) to measure the inhibition of cell proliferation compared to untreated cells. IC<sub>50</sub> determination experiments were performed in separate duplicate experiments.

## Isolated Compounds

*Sporochartine A* (1)<sup>33</sup>: white needles, M.p. 86.5–87.9°C;  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$  –57 (*c* 0.5, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). See Tables 1, 2 for complete <sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C NMR and IR data. HRESIMS *m/z* 419.2433 [M + H]<sup>+</sup> (calcd for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>35</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, 419.2433).

*Sporochartine B* (2): white powder;  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$  +72 (*c* 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). See Tables 1, 2 for complete <sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C NMR and IR data. HRESIMS *m/z* 419.2419 [M + H]<sup>+</sup> (calcd for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>35</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, 419.2433).

*Sporochartine C* (3): white powder (4 mg);  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$  +93 (*c* 0.27, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). See Tables 1, 2 for complete <sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C NMR and IR data. HRESIMS *m/z* 419.2433 [M + H]<sup>+</sup> (calcd for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>35</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, 419.2433).

*Sporochartine D* (4): white powder;  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$  –152 (*c* 0.27, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). See Tables 1, 2 for complete <sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C NMR and IR

data. HRESIMS *m/z* 419.2431 [M + H]<sup>+</sup> (calcd for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>35</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, 419.2433).

*Sporochartine E* (5): white powder;  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$  +51 (*c* 0.3, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). See Tables 1, 2 for complete <sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C NMR and IR data. HRESIMS *m/z* 419.2425 [M + H]<sup>+</sup> (calcd for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>35</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, 419.2434).

Structural elucidation data are reported in the Supplementary Materials.

## ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Detailed 1D and 2DNMR, MS and IR spectra of sporochartines are available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

## AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

CL-L: microbiologie chemistry; GL: chemistry; CD: invertebrate investigation; JO: head of the team and science manager.

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## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2017.00399/full#supplementary-material>

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**Conflict of Interest Statement:** The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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