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# Hyperacosins K–M, three new polycyclic polyprenylated acylphloroglucinols from *Hypericum acmosepalum*†

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Hyperacosins K–M (1–3), three new polycyclic polyprenylated acylphloroglucinol (PPAPs) derivatives, were isolated from the air-dried aerial parts of *Hypericum acmosepalum*. Compounds 1 and 2 both possessed a rare 5,5-spiroketal subunit with the loss of C-2' carbonyl in the phloroglucinol ring, while compound 3 featured an unusual 1,2-*seco*-bicyclo[3.3.1] PPAP skeleton. Their structures were confirmed by NMR, HRESIMS, and CD spectra. The plausible biogenetic pathways of 1–3 were proposed, which gave an insight for future biomimetic synthesis of the novel compounds.

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## 1. Introduction

Polycyclic polyprenylated acylphloroglucinols (PPAPs) are a group of structurally fascinating natural products, due to their highly oxygenated and various acylphloroglucinol-derived core structures that are decorated with prenyl substituents.<sup>1,2</sup> To date, more than 800 natural occurring PPAPs with diverse carbon skeletons have been isolated. PPAPs exhibit a broad range of biological activities, such as antidepressant,<sup>3</sup> antioxidant,<sup>3</sup> anti-tumor,<sup>4</sup> anti-inflammatory,<sup>5</sup> antimicrobial,<sup>6</sup> and anti-neurodegenerative,<sup>3,7,8</sup> which have attracted great attention from the phytochemical and organic synthetic communities.<sup>9–13</sup>

*Hypericum acmosepalum* is distributed in Guangxi, Yunnan, Sichuan and Guizhou provinces in China. As a kind of traditional Chinese medicine, it has been used to treat hepatitis and relieve swelling and inflammation. Our previous phytochemical investigations on this plant have resulted in the isolation of many bioactive PPAPs with diverse carbon scaffolds.<sup>14–16</sup> In our current study, three new PPAPs (1–3) (Fig. 1) were isolated from *H. acmosepalum*. Herein, we describe the isolation, structure and stereochemistry elucidation, as well as the plausible biosynthetic ways of the new compounds.

## 2. Results and discussion

Hyperacosin K (1) was obtained as colorless oil. The molecular formula was established as C<sub>34</sub>H<sub>52</sub>O<sub>5</sub> according to its HRESIMS data (*m/z* 541.3888, [M + H]<sup>+</sup>, for C<sub>34</sub>H<sub>53</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, calcd 541.3888), indicating 9 degrees of unsaturation. The IR spectrum displayed strong absorption bands due to carbonyls (1774 cm<sup>-1</sup>) and hydroxyl groups (3491 cm<sup>-1</sup>). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) exhibited two characteristic doublet methyls of isopropyl [ $\delta_{\text{H}}$  1.11 (d, *J* = 4.6 Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-17), 1.13 (d, *J* = 4.6 Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-16)], three singlet methyls [ $\delta_{\text{H}}$  1.42 (H<sub>3</sub>-12), 1.24 (H<sub>3</sub>-13) and 1.18 (H<sub>3</sub>-18)], six singlet isopentenyl methyls [ $\delta_{\text{H}}$  1.51 (H<sub>3</sub>-23), 1.62 (H<sub>3</sub>-24), 1.61 (H<sub>3</sub>-28), 1.72 (H<sub>3</sub>-29), 1.61 (H<sub>3</sub>-33), 1.72 (H<sub>3</sub>-34)], and three olefinic protons [ $\delta_{\text{H}}$  4.91 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, H-21), 5.06 (m, H-26), 5.02 (m, H-31)] (Table 1). The <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of compound 1 indicated a total of 34 carbon signals, including two carbonyl carbons [ $\delta_{\text{C}}$  206.2 (C-7), 207.6 (C-14)], eight olefinic carbons [ $\delta_{\text{C}}$  154.5 (C-1), 126.3 (C-2), 124.3 (C-21), 131.5 (C-22), 122.8 (C-26), 132.9 (C-27), 117.2 (C-31), 136.9 (C-32)], one ketal carbon [ $\delta_{\text{C}}$  110.2 (C-8)], two oxygenated carbons [ $\delta_{\text{C}}$  76.8 (C-10), 90.6 (C-11)]. In addition, the aforementioned functionalities accounted for 6 of 9 degrees of unsaturation, which implied the existence of three rings in the structure of 1 (Fig. 1).

The structure of compound 1 was subsequently confirmed by inspecting its 2D NMR spectra. The HMBC correlations from H<sub>2</sub>-5 to C-1/C-3/C-4/C-6/C-7/C-30, from H<sub>2</sub>-30 to C-1/C-5/C-6/C-7, from H<sub>2</sub>-25 to C-3/C-4/C-5, from H<sub>3</sub>-18/H<sub>2</sub>-19 to C-2/C-3/C-4 (Fig. 2), combining with the chemical shifts of C-1 and C-2, established the fragment of cyclohexene. Moreover, a 2,2-dimethyl-3-hydroxy-furan unit, was constructed by the HMBC correlations from H<sub>2</sub>-9 to C-7/C-8/C-10/C-11, from H-10 to C-8/C-9/C-11, from H<sub>3</sub>-12/H<sub>3</sub>-13 to C-10/C-11, as well as the presence of three oxygenated carbons C-8 ( $\delta_{\text{C}}$  110.2), C-10 ( $\delta_{\text{C}}$  76.8) and C-11 ( $\delta_{\text{C}}$  90.6). The HMBC cross-peaks from H<sub>2</sub>-5/H<sub>2</sub>-30/H<sub>2</sub>-9 to the

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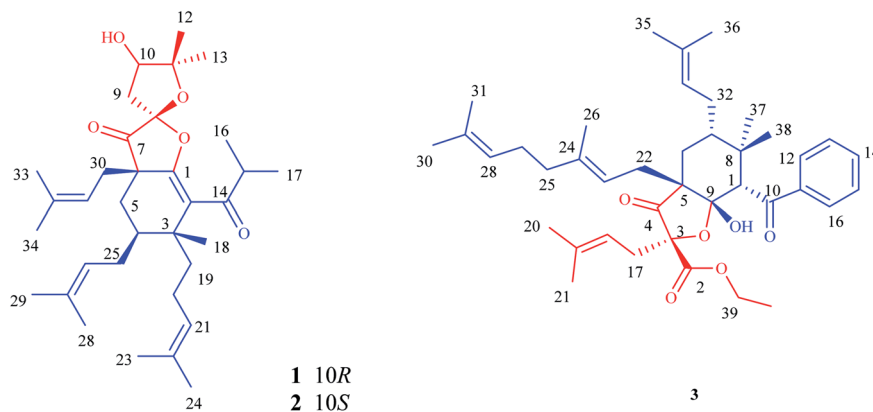


Fig. 1 Structures of compounds 1–3.

carbonyl carbon C-7 ( $\delta_{\text{C}}$  206.2) indicated that C-7 was both connected to C-6 and C-8. Finally, considering one remaining unsaturation, as well as the chemical shifts of C-8 ( $\delta_{\text{C}}$  110.2) and C-1 ( $\delta_{\text{C}}$  154.5), it is speculated that C-8 should be connected with C-1 *via* an oxygen atom. Moreover, the HMBC correlations from H-15 to C-2/C-14/C-16/C-17 revealed that C-14 was attached to C-2. These data indicated **1** shared the same planar structure with Hyperscabin A as shown in Fig. 1.<sup>17</sup>

The relative configuration of **1** was confirmed by the key ROESY spectrum. The ROESY correlations of H<sub>2</sub>-30/H-5a, H<sub>2</sub>-30/H-18, and H<sub>3</sub>-18/H<sub>2</sub>-25 revealed that Me-18 and those two isopentenyl moieties attached to C-4/C-6 were in the same  $\beta$ -orientation (Fig. 2). The correlations of H-4/H-5b and H-4/H<sub>2</sub>-20 also indicated the H-4 and the isopentenyl linked to C-3 were  $\alpha$ -orientation. The MM2-optimized structure for **1** revealed that those two five-member rings divided by C-8 were almost perpendicular to each other. By comparison with Hyperscabin A, the lack of ROESY correlation of H<sub>2</sub>-30/H<sub>2</sub>-9 indicated compound **1** possessed different stereogenic configuration of C-8 with the former as shown in Fig. 1. It could be further supported by some differences of their chemical shifts. [compound **1**: H-9 ( $\delta_{\text{H}}$  2.15/2.64), C-7 ( $\delta_{\text{C}}$  206.2), C-8 ( $\delta_{\text{C}}$  110.2), C-9 ( $\delta_{\text{C}}$  41.4); Hyperscabin A: H-9 ( $\delta_{\text{H}}$  2.30/2.67), C-7 ( $\delta_{\text{C}}$  208.0), C-8 ( $\delta_{\text{C}}$  109.6), C-9 ( $\delta_{\text{C}}$  43.2)]. However, the relative configuration of C-10 could not be established by ROESY correlations.

Hyperacmosin L (**2**) displayed the same molecular formula of C<sub>34</sub>H<sub>52</sub>O<sub>5</sub> as **1** based on the HRESIMS data. The UV and IR spectral data of **2** were identical to those of **1**, as shown in the ESI.<sup>†</sup> Moreover, the NMR data of **2** was very close to that of **1** except for few slight shifts (**1**:  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  1.42, s, H<sub>3</sub>-12; 1.24, s, H<sub>3</sub>-13; **2**:  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  1.35, s, H<sub>3</sub>-12; 1.31, s, H<sub>3</sub>-13) (Table 1). It was estimated that stereoisomerism of C-10 might cause these differences. Like **1**, the relative configurations of C-3, 4, 6 and 8 in **2** could be determined *via* the ROESY correlations of H<sub>2</sub>-30/H-5a, H<sub>2</sub>-30/H-18, H<sub>3</sub>-18/H<sub>2</sub>-25, as well as the lack of ROESY correlation of H<sub>2</sub>-30/H<sub>2</sub>-9 (Fig. 2). And the relative configuration of C-10 could not be established by ROESY correlations.

The absolute configuration of C-10 in **1** and **2** were validated by Mosher's experiment. The prepared (*S*)- and (*R*)-MTPA esters of **1** and **2** were subjected to <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis, and the distinct

values of the <sup>1</sup>H NMR chemical shifts ( $\Delta\delta = \delta_{\text{S-MTPA-ester}} - \delta_{\text{R-MTPA-ester}}$ ) were summarized for the proton signals adjacent to C-10, as shown in Fig. 3. According to these results, the absolute configurations of C-10 in **1** and **2** were confirmed to be *R* and *S*, respectively. The absolute configurations of **1** and **2** were further elucidated by the comparison of their CD spectra with Hyperscabin A (Fig. 4), whose absolute configuration had been determined as 3*R*,4*S*,6*S*,8*S*,10*R* by experimental and calculated ECD. Thus, the absolute configuration of **1** was further determined as 3*R*,4*S*,6*S*,8*R*,10*R* and **2** was determined as 3*R*,4*S*,6*S*,8*R*,10*S*.

Hyperacmosin M (**3**) was obtained as colorless oil. The molecular formula was established as C<sub>40</sub>H<sub>56</sub>O<sub>6</sub> according to its HRESIMS data ( $m/z$  655.3967, [M + Na]<sup>+</sup>, for C<sub>40</sub>H<sub>56</sub>O<sub>6</sub>Na, calcd 655.3969), indicating 13 degrees of unsaturation. The IR spectrum displayed strong absorption bands due to hydroxyl groups (3357 cm<sup>-1</sup>) and carbonyls (1760, 1717 cm<sup>-1</sup>). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) showed characteristic signals assignable to a benzoyl [ $\delta_{\text{H}}$  7.45 (2H, t,  $J$  = 7.0 Hz); 7.54 (1H, t,  $J$  = 7.0 Hz); 7.99 (2H, d,  $J$  = 7.0 Hz)], four olefinic protons [ $\delta_{\text{H}}$  5.01 (m, H-33), 5.14 (t,  $J$  = 6.8 Hz, H-28), 5.33 (m, H-18), 5.55 (t,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, H-23)], nine singlet methyls [ $\delta_{\text{H}}$  0.87 (H<sub>3</sub>-38), 1.18 (H<sub>3</sub>-37), 1.56 (H<sub>3</sub>-36), 1.61 (H<sub>3</sub>-31), 1.66 (H<sub>3</sub>-21), 1.68 (H<sub>3</sub>-30), 1.70 (H<sub>3</sub>-35), 1.71 (H<sub>3</sub>-26), 1.73 (H<sub>3</sub>-20)], and one triplet methyl [ $\delta_{\text{H}}$  1.22 (t,  $J$  = 7.0 Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-40)] (Table 1). The <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of compound **3** indicated a total of 40 carbon signals, including three carbonyl carbons [ $\delta_{\text{C}}$  170.9 (C-2), 200.3 (C-10), 211.2 (C-4)], eight olefinic carbons [ $\delta_{\text{C}}$  116.9 (C-18), 136.4 (C-19), 119.6 (C-23), 138.0 (C-24), 124.2 (C-28), 131.8 (C-29), 123.2 (C-33), 132.6 (C-34)], one hemiketal carbon [ $\delta_{\text{C}}$  105.7 (C-9)], two oxygenated carbons [ $\delta_{\text{C}}$  87.7 (C-3), 63.1 (C-39)]. The aforementioned data suggested that **3** was also a PPAP derivative.

The planar structure of **3** was established by extensive analyses of its HMBC spectrum (Fig. 5). The cyclohexane ring was constructed by HMBC correlations from H-1 to C-5/C-7/C-8/C-9, from H<sub>3</sub>-37/H<sub>3</sub>-38 to C-1/C-7/C-8, from H-7 to C-6/C-8/C-32, and from H-22 to C-4/C-5/C-6/C-9. Moreover, the presence of a tetrahydrofuran ring between C-3 and the hemiketal carbon was elucidated based on their downfield shifted chemical shifts [ $\delta_{\text{C}}$  87.7 (C-3) and 105.7 (C-9)], as well as the HMBC correlations



Table 1  $^1\text{H}$  NMR and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR data for compounds 1–3<sup>a</sup>

No	1		2		3	
	$\delta_{\text{C}}$	$\delta_{\text{H}}$ (J in Hz)	$\delta_{\text{C}}$	$\delta_{\text{H}}$ (J in Hz)	$\delta_{\text{C}}$	$\delta_{\text{H}}$ (J in Hz)
1	154.5		156.6		56.7	3.98 s
2	126.3		124.7		170.9	
3	40.7		41.0		87.7	
4	40.0	1.20 m	39.9	1.23 m	211.2	
5	27.9	1.32 d (8.2); 2.30 dd (14.4, 4.8)	28.0	1.33 m; 2.31 m	55.6	
6	49.8		49.9		31.9	1.39 m; 1.70 m
7	206.2		208.9		44.4	1.51 m
8	110.2		109.2		38.7	
9	41.4	2.15 dd (14.6, 1.4); 2.64 dd (14.6, 5.6)	42.4	2.26 dd (14.8, 2.0); 2.62 dd (14.8, 5.4)	105.7	
10	76.8	4.05 dd (5.6, 1.4)	77.4	4.03 brs	200.3	
11	90.6		90.0		141.1	
12	22.8	1.42 s	26.8	1.35 s	128.5	7.99 d (7.0)
13	27.0	1.24 s	22.2	1.31 s	128.6	7.45 t (7.0)
14	207.6		206.9		132.6	7.54 t (7.0)
15	41.4	3.02 m	41.7	3.11 m	128.6	7.45 t (7.0)
16	17.9	1.13 d (4.6)	18.5	1.14 d (6.6)	128.5	7.99 d (7.0)
17	19.8	1.11 d (4.6)	20.0	1.11 d (6.6)	36.5	3.06 dd (14.6, 9.2); 2.59 dd (14.6, 5.6)
18	22.6	1.18 s	22.7	1.17 s	116.9	5.33 m
19	36.5	1.67 m; 1.41 m	36.0	1.84 m; 1.40 m	136.4	
20	22.7	1.80 m; 1.45 m	22.7	1.80 m; 1.45 m	26.1	1.73 s
21	124.3	4.91 t (6.8)	124.4	4.93 m	18.3	1.66 s
22	131.5		131.4		29.5	2.45 m
23	17.9	1.51 s	17.9	1.52 s	119.6	5.55 t (8.0)
24	25.8	1.62 s	25.8	1.63 s	138.0	
25	28.0	2.15 m; 1.67 m	28.0	2.16 m; 1.67 m	40.4	2.09 m
26	122.8	5.06 m	122.8	5.06 t (7.0)	16.6	1.71 s
27	132.9		132.8		26.9	2.15 m
28	18.1	1.61 s	18.1	1.60 s	124.2	5.14 t (6.8)
29	26.2	1.72 s	26.3	1.72 s	131.8	
30	37.2	2.46 dd (14.4, 7.8); 2.59 dd (14.4, 7.8)	38.4	2.47 dd (14.4, 7.4); 2.76 dd (14.4, 7.4)	26.1	1.68 s
31	117.2	5.02 m	116.8	5.00 t (7.4)	17.9	1.61 s
32	136.9		137.2		27.9	1.53 m
33	18.3	1.61 s	18.4	1.60 s	123.2	5.01 t (6.0)
34	26.2	1.72 s	26.3	1.72 s	133.1	
35					25.9	1.70 s
36					18.0	1.56 s
37					15.5	1.18 s
38					28.9	0.87 s
39					63.1	4.16 m
40					14.1	1.22 t (7.0)

<sup>a</sup> Recorded in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  ( $^1\text{H}$  NMR 400 MHz,  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR 125 MHz).

from  $\text{H}_2$ -17 to C-2/C-3/C-4, and from  $\text{H}_2$ -22 to C-4/C-5/C-6/C-9. Thus, the planar structure of **3** was confirmed as shown in Fig. 1.

The relative configuration of **3** was elucidated by ROESY spectrum (Fig. 5). The ROESY correlations from H-1 to H-7,  $\text{H}_2$ -22, and  $\text{H}_3$ -38 revealed that they possessed same orientation, which was supposed to be  $\beta$ . Due to the lack of valuable ROESY correlation, the orientation of the hydroxyl at C-9 could not be determined directly. However, the W-coupling of H-1 and C-3 could be observed in HMBC spectrum, because the presence of W-coupling is strictly depended on the specific confirmation.

Only *cis*-fusion of the cyclohexane and the tetrahydrofuran rings could provide such a conformation with the five atoms of H-1, C-1, C-9, O-C-3, and C-3 in a plane and the four bonds between them to construct a "W" as shown in Fig. 5.<sup>18</sup>

The absolute configuration of **3** was confirmed by comparing its CD spectrum with that of Hyperhexanone A, whose absolute configuration has been unambiguously determined as 1*R*,3*R*,5*S*,7*S*,9*S* by experimental and calculated ECD.<sup>18</sup> The CD curve of **3** was in good agreement with that of Hyperhexanone A (Fig. 6). Therefore, the absolute configuration of **3** was determined as 1*R*,3*R*,5*S*,7*S*,9*S*.



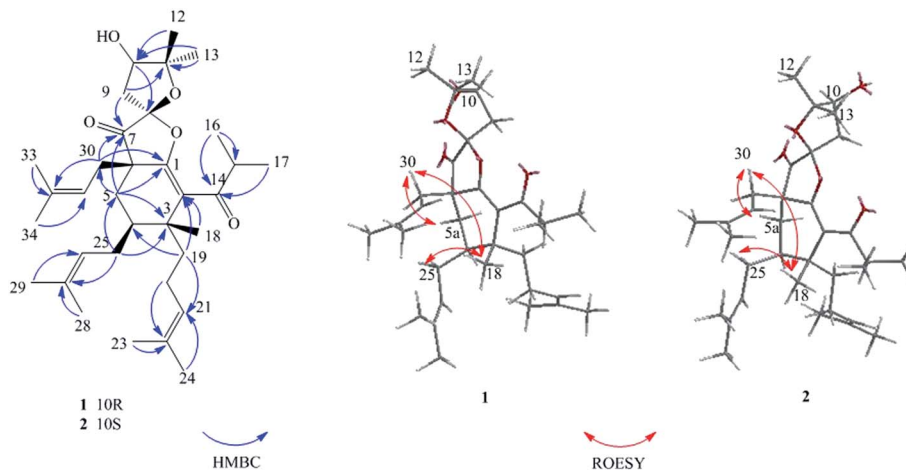


Fig. 2 Key HMBC and ROESY correlations of 1–2.

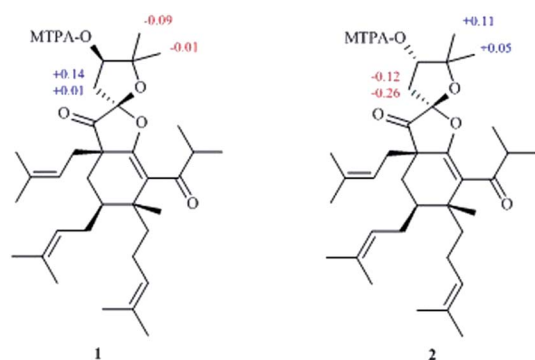


Fig. 3  $\Delta\delta$  values (in ppm) =  $\delta_{S\text{-MTPA-ester}} - \delta_{R\text{-MTPA-ester}}$  of 1 and 2.

### 3. Conclusion

In summary, hyperacosins K–M (1–3), three new polycyclic polyprenylated acylphloroglucinol derivatives were isolated from the air-dried aerial parts of *H. asmosesepalum*. Particularly, compounds 1–2 shared the same planar constructure, which possessed a rare 5,5-spiroketal subunit with the loss of C-2' carbonyl in the phloroglucinol ring, while compound 3 featured an unusual 1,2-*seco*-bicyclo[3.3.1] PPAP skeleton. In addition, the plausible biosynthetic pathways of compounds 1–3 was proposed in Scheme 1. Compounds 1–2 was considered to be generated from the representative [3.3.1]-type PPAPs *via* the retro-Claisen reaction, followed by decarboxylation, oxidation,

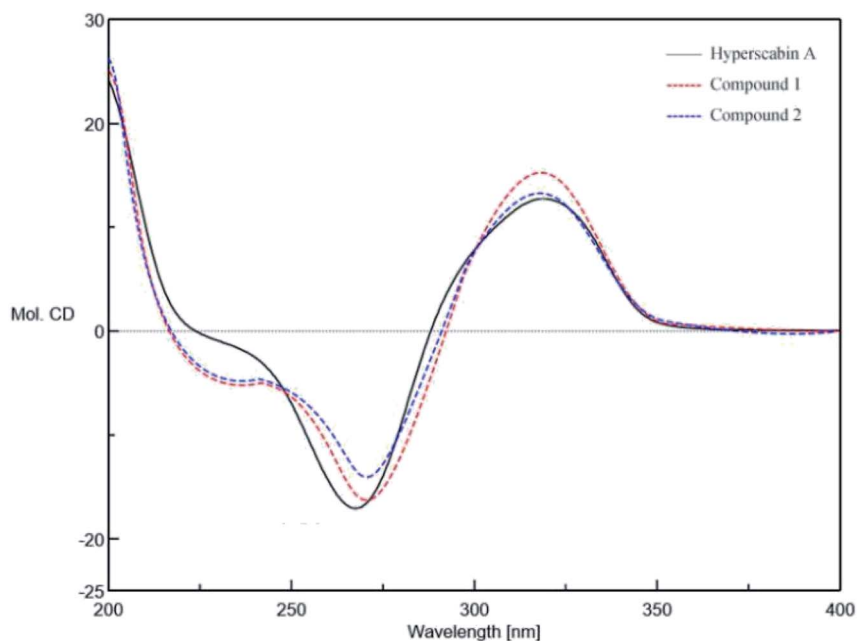


Fig. 4 The comparison of the CD spectra of 1, 2, and Hyperscabin A.



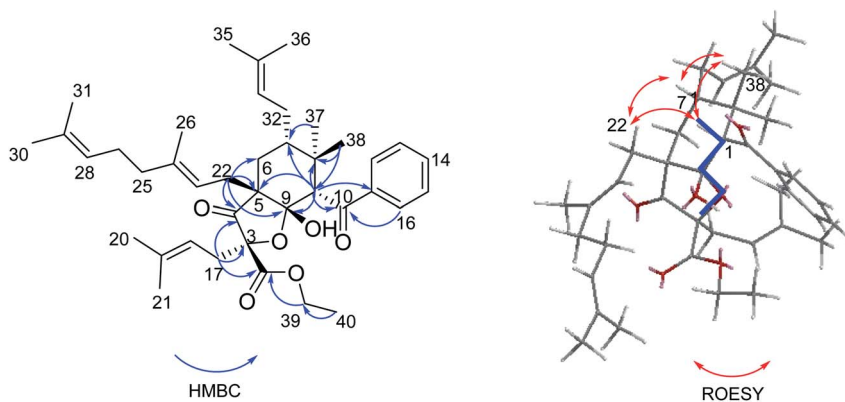


Fig. 5 Key HMBC and ROESY correlations of **3** and molecular modeling showing the W-coupling from H-1 to C-3 of **3**.

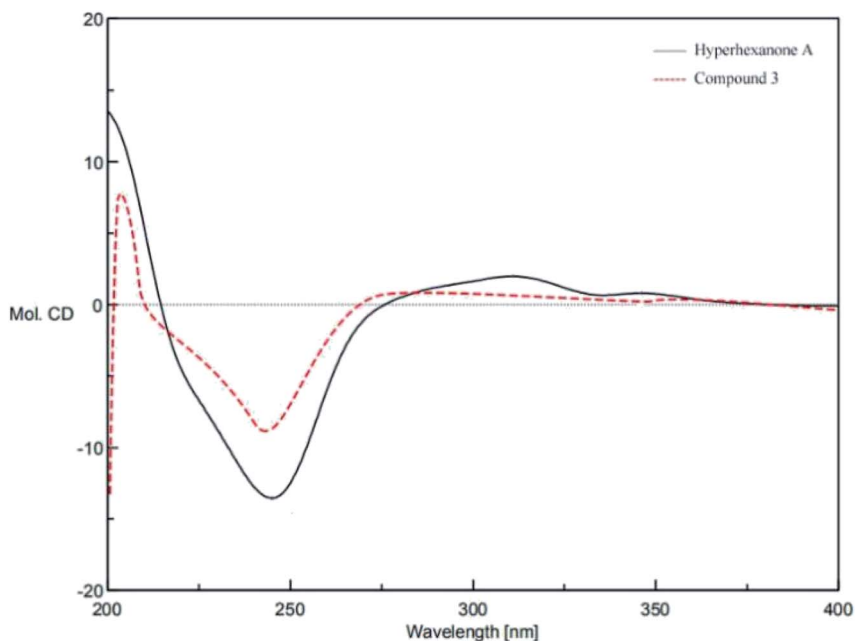


Fig. 6 The comparison of the CD spectra of **3** and Hyperhexanone A.

keto-enol tautomerization, and intramolecular cyclization successively. Similarly, compound **3** could be formed from [3.3.1]-type PPAPs through oxidation, retro-Claisen reaction, and esterification.

## 4. Experimental section

### 4.1 General experimental procedures

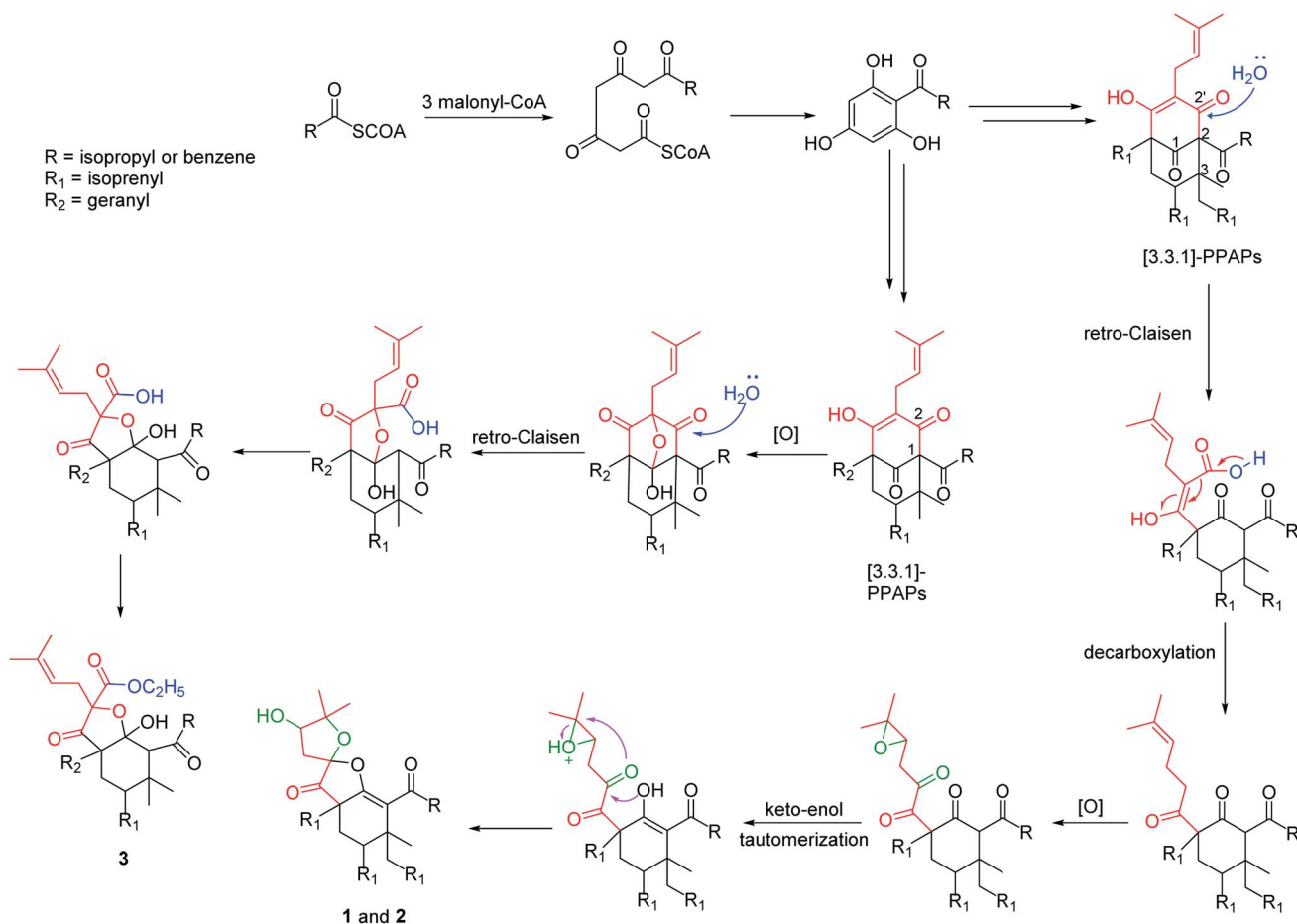
Optical rotations were measured with a JASCO P-2000 polarimeter (Jasco, Tokyo, Japan). UV spectra were recorded on a JASCO V-650 spectrophotometer (Jasco, Tokyo, Japan). ECD spectra were recorded on a JASCO J-810 spectrometer (Jasco, Tokyo, Japan). IR spectra recorded on a Nicolet 5700 IR spectrometer (Thermo Nicolet, Waltham, MA, USA). NMR data were measured on a Varian Inova-500 spectrometer (Varian Inc., Palo Alto, CA, USA) and a Mercury-400 spectrometer (Varian Inc., Palo Alto, CA, USA) using TMS as an internal standard.

HRESIMS spectra were collected using an Agilent 1100 LC/MSD Trap-SL mass spectrometer (Agilent Technologies Ltd, Santa Clara, CA, USA). Column chromatography (CC) was carried out using silica gel (200–300 mesh), silica gel H (Qingdao Haiyang Chemistry Company, Qingdao, China), and MCI gel CHP20P (35–75  $\mu\text{m}$ , Mitsubishi Chemical Corp., Tokyo, Japan). HPLC experiments were carried out on a preparative YMC-Pack ODS-A column (250  $\times$  10 mm, 5  $\mu\text{m}$ ; YMC, Tokyo, Japan).

### 4.2 Biological materials

The air-dried aerial parts of *H. acmosepalum* were collected from Li Jiang, Yunnan Province (100°11' E; 26°11' N), People's Republic of China, in July 2016. Associate Prof. Lin Ma was responsible for the identification of the plant. A voucher specimen (No ID-S-2764) was deposited in the Institute of Materia Medica, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences.





Scheme 1 Plausible biosynthetic pathways of 1–3.

### 4.3 Extraction and isolation

The air-dried aerial parts of *H. acmosepalum* (15.0 kg) were extracted by 95% ethanol (150 L × 3 times) under reflux. The crude extract was suspended in H<sub>2</sub>O and partitioned with petroleum ether. The petroleum ether extract (562.0 g) was separated on a silica gel column (petroleum ether/EtOAc, 100 : 0 to 0 : 100) to gain five fractions (Fr.1–5). Fr.3 (95.2 g) was further purified by chromatography on a diol column, eluting with petroleum ether/EtOAc (100 : 0 to 0 : 100) to yield fourteen fractions (Fr.3.1–Fr.3.14). Fr.3.11 (36.4 g) was separated over silica gel (petroleum ether/EtOAc, 9 : 1) to gain 10 fractions (Fr.3.11.1–Fr.3.11.10). Fr.3.11.5 (1.5 g) was purified over ODS (MeOH/H<sub>2</sub>O, 80 : 20 to 100 : 0) and finally by semi-preparative HPLC (MeOH/H<sub>2</sub>O 90 : 10, 3 ml min<sup>-1</sup>, 254 nm) to yield **1** (8.4 mg). Fr.3.10 (11.5 g) was purified over ODS (MeOH/H<sub>2</sub>O, 70 : 30 to 100 : 0) to yield seven fractions (Fr.3.10.1–Fr.3.10.7). Fr.3.10.6 (667.0 mg) was purified by semi-preparative HPLC (MeOH/H<sub>2</sub>O 95 : 5, 3 ml min<sup>-1</sup>, 254 nm) to yield **2** (5.4 mg). Fr.3.10.1 (200.0 mg) was also purified by semi-preparative HPLC (MeOH/H<sub>2</sub>O 93 : 7, 3 ml min<sup>-1</sup>, 254 nm) to yield **3** (6.4 mg).

Hyperacmosin K (**1**). Colorless oil;  $[\alpha]_D^{20} +109.4$  (*c* 0.1115, MeOH); UV (MeOH)  $\lambda_{\max}$  (log  $\epsilon$ ) 203 (4.22) and 268 (3.90) nm; CD (MeOH)  $\lambda_{\max}$  ( $\Delta\epsilon$ ) 272 (−14.96), 320 (13.50) nm; IR  $\nu_{\max}$  3491,

2971, 2925, 1774, 1640, 1448, 1379 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz) and <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz) data see Table 1; HRESIMS *m/z* 541.3888 [M + H]<sup>+</sup> (calcd for C<sub>34</sub>H<sub>53</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, 541.3888). Hyperacmosin L (**2**). Colorless oil;  $[\alpha]_D^{20} +133.8$  (*c* 0.068, MeOH); UV (MeOH)  $\lambda_{\max}$  (log  $\epsilon$ ) 203 (4.35), 268 (3.99) nm; CD (MeOH)  $\lambda_{\max}$  ( $\Delta\epsilon$ ) 271 (−15.15), 319 (14.55) nm; IR  $\nu_{\max}$  3480, 2971, 2930, 1774, 1640, 1447, 1378 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz) and <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz) data see Table 1; HRESIMS *m/z* 541.3888 [M + H]<sup>+</sup> (calcd for C<sub>34</sub>H<sub>53</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, 541.3888).

Hyperacmosin M (**3**). Colorless oil;  $[\alpha]_D^{20} -54.5$  (*c* 0.044, MeOH); UV (MeOH)  $\lambda_{\max}$  (log  $\epsilon$ ) 204 (4.74), 245 (4.35) nm; CD (MeOH)  $\lambda_{\max}$  ( $\Delta\epsilon$ ) 245 (−13.56), 311 (1.96), 346 (0.78) nm; IR  $\nu_{\max}$  3357, 2967, 2922, 1760, 1717, 1689, 1447, 1374 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz) and <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz) data see Table 1; HRESIMS *m/z* 655.3967 [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> (calcd for C<sub>40</sub>H<sub>56</sub>O<sub>6</sub>Na, 655.3969).

### Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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