

Chemically guided single-cell transcriptomics reveals sulfotransferase-mediated scaffold remodeling in securinine biosynthesis

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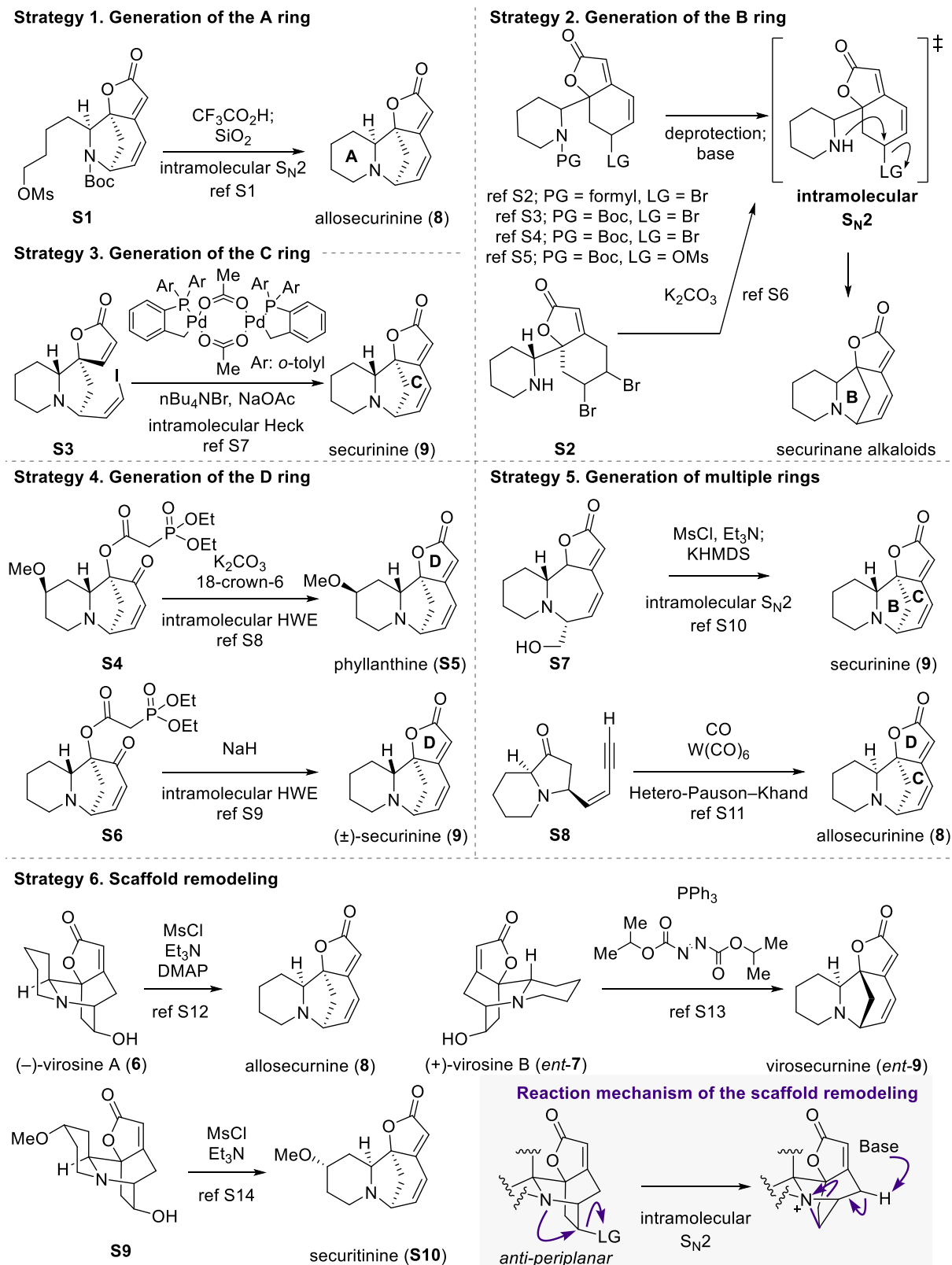
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1. Supplementary Figures

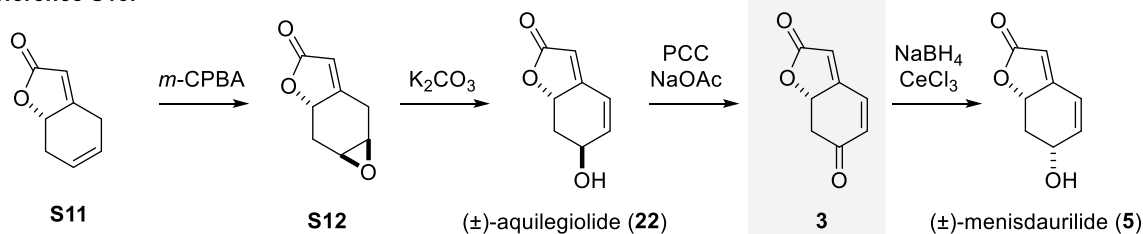
1.1. Summary of the final step in the total synthesis of securinine alkaloids



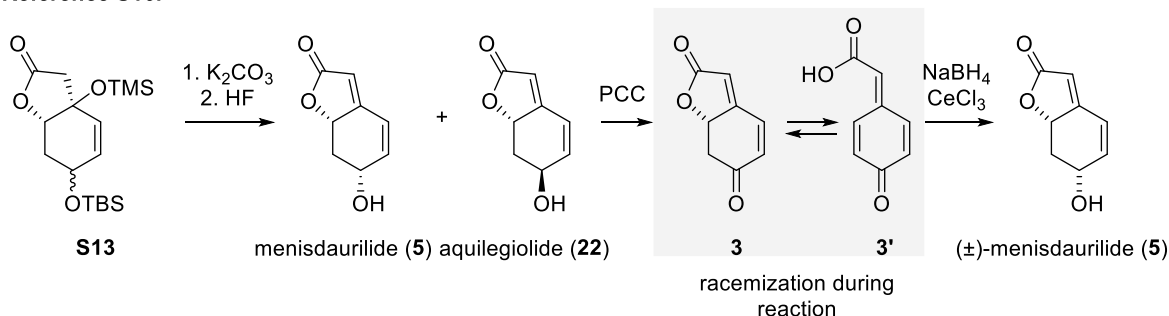
Supplementary Fig. 1. Summary of the final step in the total synthesis of securinine alkaloids. Various strategies have been developed to synthesize the securinine scaffold. Strategy 1 to 5 generates securinine scaffold via the formation of one or more rings, while strategy 6 affords securinine alkaloids through scaffold remodeling of neosecurinine precursors^{S1–14}.

1.2. Summary of the Synthesis of Menisdaurilide

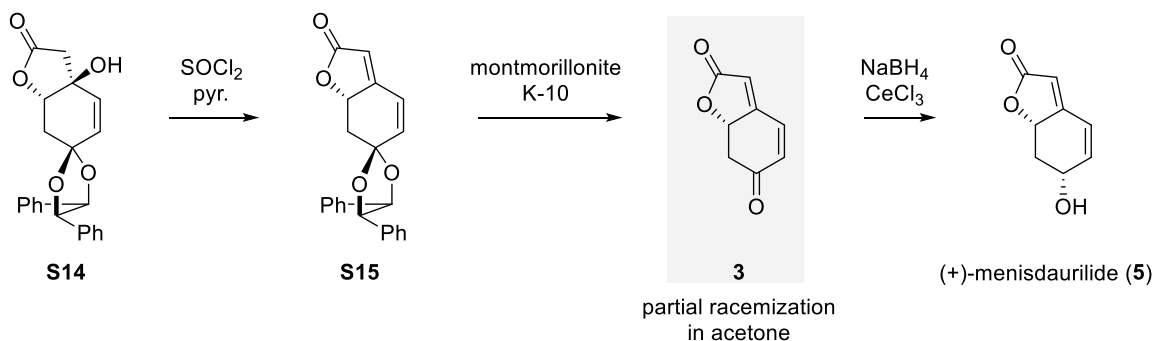
Reference S15.



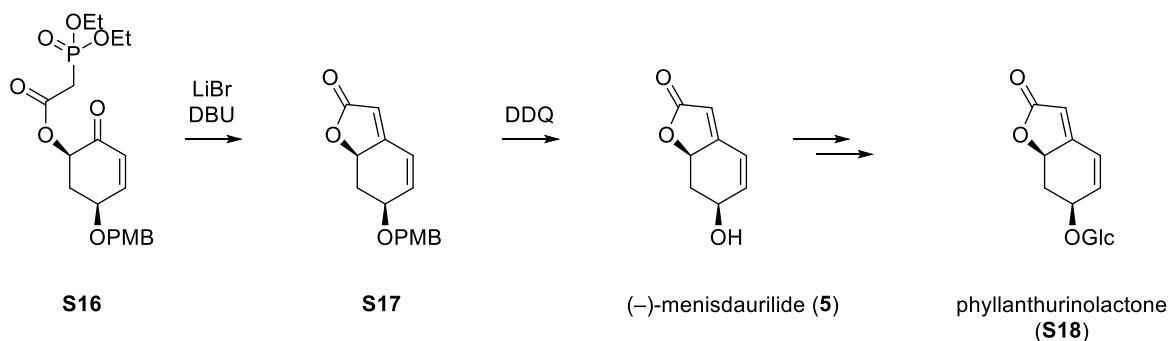
Reference S16.



Reference S17

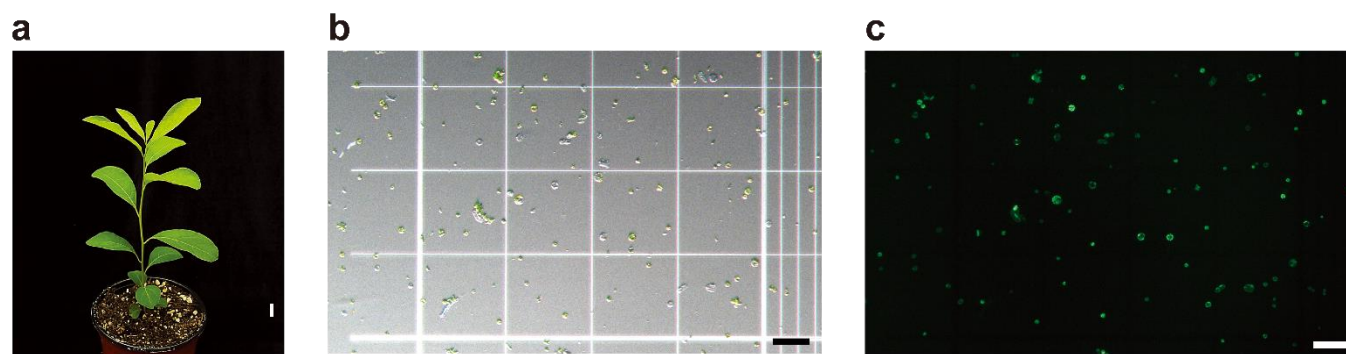


Reference S18.



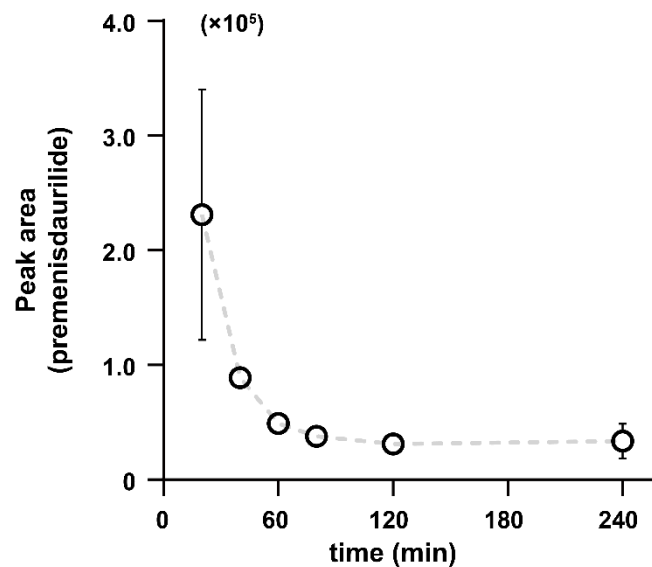
Supplementary Fig. 2. Summary of the synthesis of menisdaurilide (5). Except for one synthesis^{S18}, premenisdaurilide (3) was employed as a key synthetic intermediate^{S15-S18}.

1.3. Isolated Intact *F. suffruticosa* Leaf Protoplasts



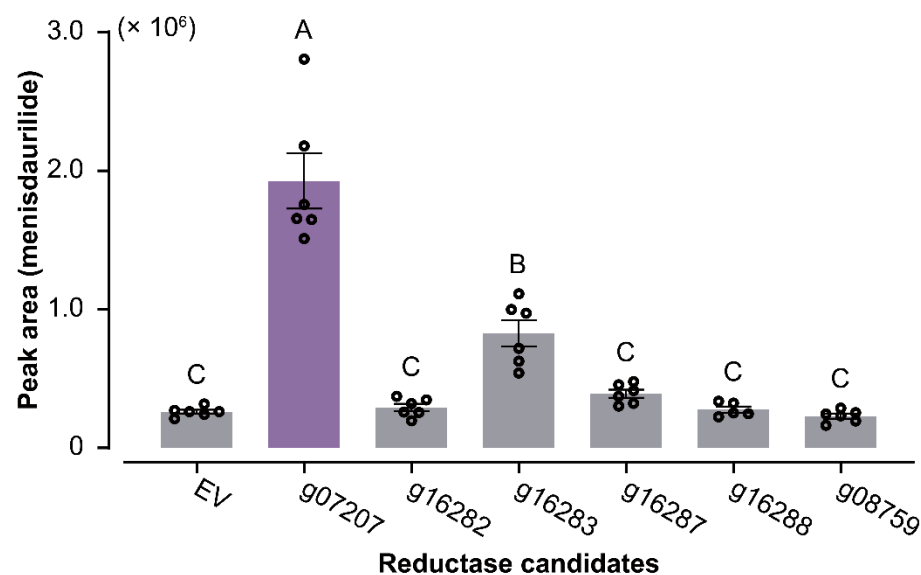
Supplementary Fig. 3. Isolated intact *F. suffruticosa* protoplasts were observed through FDA staining. **a** representative image of the five-week-old *F. suffruticosa*. Young leaves (the 10th to 12th from the base of the main stem) were used for each replicate in single-cell RNA sequencing. Scale bar, 1 cm. **b, c** Protoplast viability and integrity evaluation. Enzymatically isolated protoplasts were observed through light microscopy (**b**) and fluorescent microscopy after the fluorescein diacetate staining (**c**). Scale bar, 100 μ m.

1.4. Chemical Stability of Premenisdaurilide



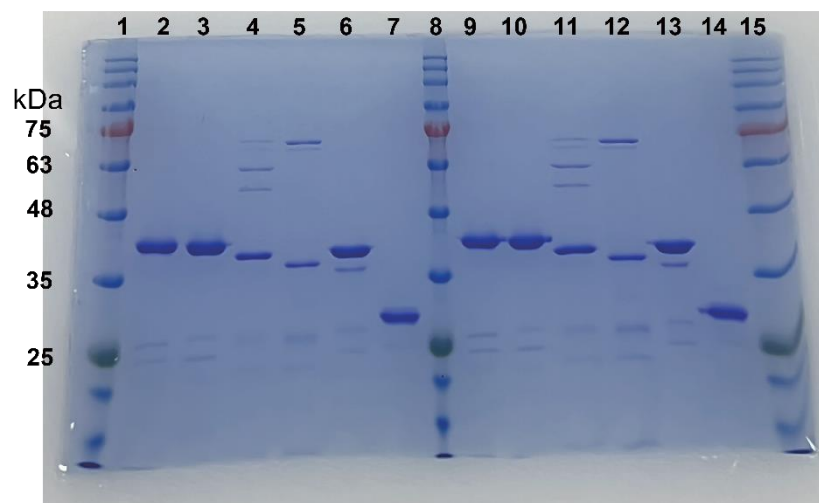
Supplementary Fig. 4. Chemical stability of premenisdaurilide in aqueous solution. Premenisdaurilide was dissolved in water and incubated for 20, 40, 60, 80, 120, and 240 minutes. After incubation, samples were diluted and immediately analyzed by HPLC-MS/MS to quantify the amount of premenisdaurilide ($N = 3$, Mean $\pm$ SEM).

1.5 Functional Characterization of Menisdaurilide Synthases *in planta*



Supplementary Figure 5. Functional characterization of menisdaurilide synthase (*FsMS*, g07207) with additional ketoreductase candidates in *N. benthamiana*, related to Fig. 4. Candidate genes were transiently expressed in *N. benthamiana*, followed by infiltration of premenisdaurilide. The production of menisdaurilide was subsequently measured to assess enzyme activity ($N = 6$, Mean $\pm$ SEM, One-way ANOVA, *post-hoc* Tukey's HSD).

1.5 Functional Characterization of Menisdaurilide Synthases *in planta*



Supplementary Fig. 6. Raw gel image of SDS-PAGE showing purified His-tagged candidate sulfotransferases, related to Fig. 5.

A total of 1 µg of each purified protein was loaded onto a 10% polyacrylamide gel. Lanes: 1, 8, 15, ladder; 2, 9, NSST1-8×His; 3, 10, NSST2-8×His; 4, 11, g21405-8×His; 5, 12, g00640-8×His; 6, 13, g01123-8×His; 7, 14, eGFP-8×His. Expected sizes based on the amino acid sequences are as follows: NSST1-8×His, 40.031 kDa; NSST2-8×His, 39.111 kDa; g21405-8×His, 40.478 kDa; g00640-8×His, 37.373 kDa; g01123-8×His, 40.184 kDa; eGFP-8×His, 28.039 kDa.

2. Supplementary Tables

2.1. Supplementary Table 1. Multiple reaction monitoring transitions and MS parameters

Compound	Molecular weight	Precursor ion (m/z)	Mass transitions (m/z)	Q1 pre bias (V)	Collision cell energy (V)	Q3 pre bias (V)
menisdaurilide	152.05	152.90	152.90→ 135.20	-11.0	-15.0	-14.0
			152.90→ 107.00	-20.0	-15.0	-20.0
			152.90→ 121.00	-11.0	-13.0	-24.0
1-piperideine (dimer form)	166.15	167.15	167.15→ 150.15	-12.0	-17.0	-16.0
			167.15→ 138.10	-12.0	-19.0	-14.0
			167.15→ 122.25	-12.0	-22.0	-13.0
premenisdaurilide	150.13	149.00	149.00→ 121.05	30.0	21.0	29.0
			149.00→ 104.90	11.0	13.0	17.0
			149.00→ 77.10	11.0	18.0	12.0
			149.00→ 92.90	10.0	24.0	13.0
allosecurinine	217.11	218.10	218.10→ 129.10	-15.0	-23.0	-13.0
			218.10→ 162.20	-24.0	-28.0	-29.0
			218.10→ 200.25	-23.0	-21.0	-22.0
			218.10→ 172.00	-16.0	-22.0	-29.0
securinine	217.11	218.10	218.10→ 190.20	-11.0	-20.0	-21.0
			218.10→ 162.20	-24.0	-25.0	-30.0
			218.10→ 172.20	-23.0	-22.0	-29.0
			218.10→ 115.05	-20.0	-47.0	-25.0
(–)-virosine A	235.12	236.10	236.10→ 84.00	-12.0	-30.0	-15.0
			236.10→ 107.00	-17.0	-25.0	-21.0
			236.10→ 190.05	-10.0	-25.0	-21.0
(–)-virosine B	235.12	236.00	236.00→ 84.00	-12.0	-32.0	-15.0
			236.00→ 106.95	-17.0	-28.0	-20.0
			236.00→ 136.15	-16.0	-33.0	-30.0
(+)–securinol A	235.12	236.00	236.00→ 84.10	-12.0	-30.0	-16.0
			236.00→ 190.10	-16.0	-28.0	-21.0
			236.00→ 107.10	-12.0	-33.0	-11.0
(+)–episecurinol A	235.12	236.00	236.00→ 84.00	-12.0	-32.0	-16.0
			236.00→ 190.15	-16.0	-27.0	-21.0
			236.00→ 135.95	-11.0	-32.0	-14.0
¹³ C ₂ –menisdaurilide	154.05	155.20	155.20→ 108.00	-10.0	-15.0	-11.0
			155.20→ 137.00	-14.0	-14.0	-28.0
			155.20→ 122.95	-13.0	-10.0	-26.0
¹³ C ₂ –allosecurinine	219.11	220.10	220.10→ 177.10	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0
			220.10→ 130.10	-24.0	-24.0	-25.0
			220.10→ 202.20	-23.0	-21.0	-20.0
			220.10→ 136.15	-16.0	-29.0	-27.0
¹³ C ₂ –securinine	219.11	220.10	220.10→ 163.15	-17.0	-28.0	-17.0
			220.10→ 173.20	-21.0	-21.0	-25.0
			220.10→ 136.10	-23.0	-28.0	-15.0
			220.10→ 116.20	-11.0	-47.0	26.0
¹³ C ₂ –(–)-virosine A	237.12	238.10	238.10→ 137.10	-11.0	-21.0	-14.0
			238.10→ 108.10	-12.0	-26.0	-20.0
			238.10→ 112.25	-19.0	-19.0	-23.0
			238.10→ 109.25	-18.0	-27.0	-20.0
			238.10→ 155.20	-16.0	-18.0	-16.0
¹³ C ₂ –(–)-virosine B	237.12	238.30	238.30→ 137.05	-11.0	-21.0	-14.0
			238.30→ 108.15	-12.0	-26.0	-20.0
			238.30→ 112.25	-15.0	-18.0	-24.0
			238.30→ 155.10	-12.0	-17.0	-30.0
			238.30→ 109.20	-12.0	-28.0	-24.0

2.2. Supplementary Table 2. Primers used in this study

No.	Primer name	Primer sequence
1	FsActin_qPCR_F	AGGCTGTTCTCTCGTTGTATGC
2	FsActin_qPCR_R	GACGGAGGATAGCATGTGGA
3	FsBBE2_qPCR_F	CCAAAAATCCAAGAGAAGCACA
4	FsBBE2_qPCR_R	TAGTCTTCACCCGAACCAAC
5	FsPS_qPCR_F	AGTATCAGAGAAAGCCTGGGTA
6	FsPS_qPCR_R	TCCGCTCACAACAATTCCTTT
7	FsMS_qPCR_F	AGGAAATGAACTGGTAGAAGGG
8	FsMS_qPCR_R	GTAAATCCACCATCAACGCAAA
9	FsNSST1_qPCR_F	ACATGTTCTCGGGTATTGGA
10	FsNSST1_qPCR_R	TCCTTTTCTTCTCTAGCGAAA
11	FsNSST2_qPCR_F	TGTTCTGTTTCTTTCTGGCATT
12	FsNSST2_qPCR_R	AGCTTGCTTTCCAGTATCCTAA
13	pHCF_FsMS_F	GCCACCTCCGTCGACCACATCACATATGACTATAG
14	pHCF_FsMS_R	ACGCTGCCACCTCCGCTAGTAATAGTTTGGTGGGAAT
15	pHCF_g23559_F	AGAACACGGGGGACTATGACTATTTCTCCTTCAATTCCC
16	pHCF_g23559_R	ACGCTGCCACCTCCGCTAGCCGCAGGTTGCTGTTAT
17	pHCF_g21280_F	AGAACACGGGGGACTATGGATGGTCAATCTCCAGTT
18	pHCF_g21280_R	ACGCTGCCACCTCCGTCATGAAGTGAGAATGAGAGA
19	pHCF_g14770_F	AGAACACGGGGGACTATGGCAAAAGCGATTTCGAT
20	pHCF_g14770_R	ACGCTGCCACCTCCGTCAGATTTCCACCATCCCAGA
21	pHCF_g11417_F	AGAACACGGGGGACTATGGCAGCACGAATTGATCA
22	pHCF_g11417_R	ACGCTGCCACCTCCGTTAATTCTTGATGAAGGAAACGAAC
23	pHCF_g16282_F	AGAACACGGGGGACTATGAGTGGAGAAAGAAGAGTA
24	pHCF_g16282_R	ACGCTGCCACCTCCGTCAGATTTTCAGAAATCCCTTCT
25	pHCF_g16283_F	AGAACACGGGGGACTATGAGTGGAGAAAGGAAGACT
26	pHCF_g16283_R	ACGCTGCCACCTCCGTCACACTGAAGGAATCCT
27	pHCF_g16287_F	AGAACACGGGGGACTATGGGTGGAGAAAGGAAG
28	pHCF_g16287_R	ACGCTGCCACCTCCGTCATATATTAAGAAATCCCTTC
29	pHCF_g16288_F	AGAACACGGGGGACTATGAGTGGAGAAAGGAAGAG
30	pHCF_g16288_R	ACGCTGCCACCTCCGTCATACTTTAAGAAACCCCTT
31	pHCF_g08759_F	AGAACACGGGGGACTATGGCAAAAGAGCAAGGTTT
32	pHCF_g08759_R	ACGCTGCCACCTCCGTTATGCATAAGCTTTTCCAGATAT
33	pHCF_NSST1_F	AGAACACGGGGGACTATGGAATCAGTACTACCATC
34	pHCF_NSST1_R	ACGCTGCCACCTCCGTTAATCAAAACTCAAACCATG
35	pHCF_NSST2_F	AGAACACGGGGGACTATGGAATAAGTTTTAGCACCAC
36	pHCF_NSST2_R	ACGCTGCCACCTCCGTCACAATCCGAGTCGAAGC
37	pHCF_g00640_F	AGAACACGGGGGACTATGCAGAACTATAGTGTGTAG
38	pHCF_g00640_R	ACGCTGCCACCTCCGCTAAATTCATACGTGAAACC
39	pHCF_g21405_F	AGAACACGGGGGACTATGGAATCAGTCTCTCCATCA
40	pHCF_g21405_R	ACGCTGCCACCTCCGTTAAGAACAAGAATTAAGTCAAGC
41	pHCF_g01123_F	AGAACACGGGGGACTATGGAATCATCTCCAACCGT
42	pHCF_g01123_R	ACGCTGCCACCTCCGTTAATTAAGAACTCAAGCCAGATG
43	pET50_NSST1_F	AGAAGGAGATATACAATGGAATCAGTACTACCATCTG
44	pET50_NSST1_R	TGGTGGTGGTGGTGGTGGCCATCAAAACTCAAACCATGATTACC
45	pET50_NSST2_F	AGAAGGAGATATACAATGGAATAAGTTTTAGCACCAC
46	pET50_NSST2_R	GTGGTGGTGGTGGTGGTGGCCACAATCCGAGTCGAAGCTC
47	pET50_g00640_F	AGAAGGAGATATACAATGCAGAACTATAGTGTGTAG
48	pET50_g00640_R	TGGTGGTGGTGGTGGCCAAATTCATACGTGAAACCTGAA
49	pET50_g21405_F	AGAAGGAGATATACAATGGAATCAGTCTCTCCATCA
50	pET50_g21405_R	TGGTGGTGGTGGTGGCCAGAACAAGAATTAAGTCAAGCC
51	pET50_g01123_F	AGAAGGAGATATACAATGGAATCATCTCCAACCGT
52	pET50_g01123_R	TGGTGGTGGTGGTGGCCATTAAAGAACTCAAGCCAGATGAAC
53	pET50_eGFP_F	TTTAAGAAGGAGATATACAATGGTGAGCAAGGGCG
54	pET50_eGFP_R	CGGAGCTCGCCTGCACCTTGTACAGCTCGTCCAT

3. Preparation of Compounds

3.1. General Information

All reactions were performed in oven-dried or flame-dried round-bottomed flasks and vials. Unless otherwise noted, the flasks were fitted with rubber septa and reactions were conducted under a positive pressure of argon, and vials were tightly sealed with plastic septa, Teflon tape, and parafilm. Stainless steel syringes were used to transfer air- and moisture sensitive liquids. Flash column chromatography was performed as described by Still et al. using silica gel (60-Å pore size, 40–63 µm, 4-6% H₂O content, Merck)^{S19}. Analytical thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed using glass plates pre-coated with 0.25 mm silica gel impregnated with a fluorescent indicator (254 nm). Thin layer chromatography plates were visualized by exposure to ultraviolet light, an aqueous ammonium cerium nitrate/ammonium molybdate (Seebach's staining)^{S20}, and/or a basic aqueous potassium permanganate (KMnO₄).

Unless otherwise stated, all commercial reagents and solvents were used without additional purification with the following exceptions as indicated below. Dichloromethane and tetrahydrofuran were purchased from Merck and Daejung Inc., respectively and were purified by the method of Grubbs *et al.* under positive argon pressure^{S21}. ¹H and ¹³C nuclear magnetic resonance spectra were recorded with Bruker Avance NEO (500 MHz) and calibrated by using the residual undeuterated chloroform (δ_H = 7.24 ppm) and CDCl₃ (δ_C = 77.23 ppm), undeuterated acetone-*d*₆ (δ_H = 2.05 ppm) and acetone-*d*₆ (δ_C = 29.84 ppm), undeuterated CD₃OD (δ_H = 3.31 ppm) and CD₃OD (δ_C = 49.00 ppm) as internal references. Data are reported in the following manners: chemical shift in ppm [multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, p = quintet, m = multiplet), coupling constant(s) in Hertz, integration]. The NMR solvent CDCl₃ was taken from a stock containing anhydrous K₂CO₃ to remove residual DCl. High resolution mass spectra were obtained from KAIST Analysis Center for Research (Daejeon) by using ESI method.

3.2. Preparation of Securinega Alkaloids

3.2.1 Isolation of Allosecurinine (8) and Securinine (9) from the Roots of *Flueggea suffruticosa*

1.0 kg of dried roots of *F. suffruticosa* were cut into pieces, placed in 5 L glass bottle, and 1,2-dichloroethane (4 L), 28 % aqueous ammonium hydroxide (400 mL) was added to the bottle. The bottle was sealed and stirred at 23 °C. After 36 h, the resulting mixture was filtered, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The extraction process was repeated three times. The resulting crude residue was purified by iterative flash column chromatography (silica gel: diam: 8 cm, ht = 12 cm; eluent: diethyl ether (1% NH₄OH)) to yield allosecurinine (**8**, overall 4.7 g, calculated 0.47% from the root material) as a yellow powder. Also fraction containing impure securinine collected from the previous purification process was further purified by iterative flash column chromatography (silica gel: diam: 4 cm, ht = 19 cm; eluent: diethyl ether : hexane = 1 : 1) to yield securinine (**9**, overall 1.7 g, calculated 0.17% from the root material) as a yellow powder.

Note: The isolation protocol was originally reported in J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2022, 144, 8932–8937^{S22}.

Allosecurinine (8):

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.78 (dd, *J* = 9.1, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 6.61 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 5.68 (s, 1H), 3.86 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.61 (dd, *J* = 13.2, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 2.78 – 2.69 (m, 2H), 2.63 (dd, *J* = 9.8, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 1.88 (d, *J* = 9.8 Hz, 1H), 1.70–1.61 (m, 3H), 1.43–1.38 (m, 1H), 1.34 – 1.28 (m, 1H), 1.11 (qd, *J* = 13.1, 5.7 Hz, 1H).

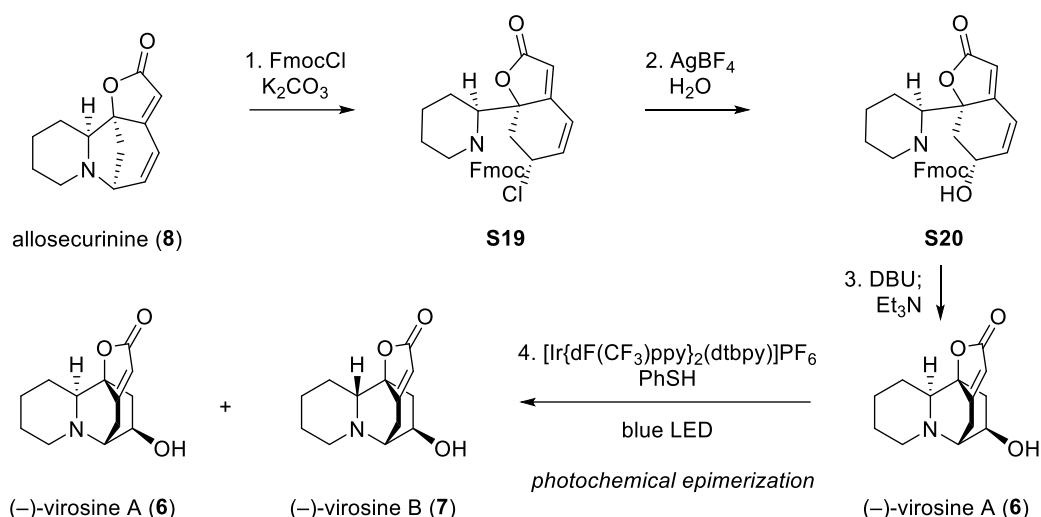
¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.8, 167.7, 148.9, 122.8, 109.1, 91.9, 60.9, 59.0, 43.8, 42.8, 22.3, 21.2, 18.6.

Securinine (9):

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.57 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 6.38 (dd, *J* = 9.3, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 5.51 (s, 1H), 3.78 (t, *J* = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 2.93 (dt, *J* = 10.5, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 2.47 (dd, *J* = 9.3, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 2.39 (dt, *J* = 14.3, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.07 (d, *J* = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 1.85 (dt, *J* = 13.7, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 1.75 (d, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 1.66 – 1.47 (m, 4H), 1.21 (tdd, *J* = 17.9, 10.9, 6.7 Hz, 1H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.9, 170.3, 140.4, 121.7, 105.3, 89.7, 63.2, 59.0, 49.0, 42.5, 27.4, 26.1, 24.7.

3.2.2. Synthesis of (–)-Virosine A (6) and (–)-Virosine B (7)



Supplementary Fig. 7. Summary of the synthesis of (–)-virosines A (6) and B (7). (–)-Virosine A (6) and (–)-virosine B (7) were prepared according to the previously reported method^{S14,S23}.

(–)-Virosine A (6):

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.68 (t, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (dt, *J* = 8.8, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 2.97 (d, *J* = 18.4 Hz, 1H), 2.92–2.85 (m, 2H), 2.84–2.64 (m, 4H), 1.79 (dt, *J* = 13.6, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 1.58–1.52 (m, 2H), 1.51–1.40 (m, 2H), 1.27 (qt, *J* = 12.4, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 0.84 (qd, *J* = 12.1, 4.1 Hz, 1H).

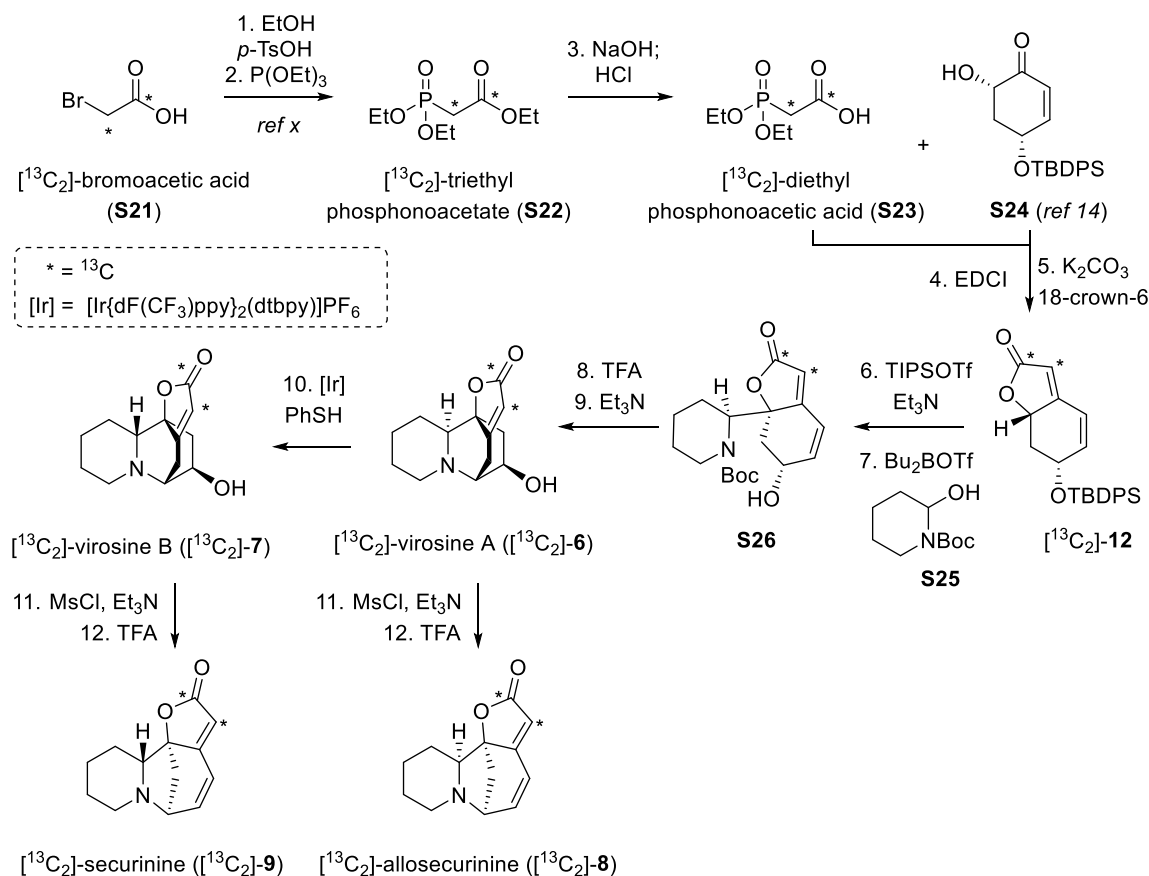
¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 174.2, 174.0, 111.8, 84.5, 65.3, 65.1, 59.1, 52.7, 41.0, 29.4, 26.5, 25.6, 23.9.

(–)-Virosine B (7):

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.59 (t, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.09 (dt, *J* = 19.2, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.89 (dt, *J* = 5.1, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 2.80–2.69 (m, 3H), 2.63 (td, *J* = 10.4, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.19 (d, *J* = 10.6 Hz, 1H), 1.83 (dt, *J* = 13.3, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 1.61 (d, *J* = 10.6 Hz, 1H), 1.57–1.47 (m, 2H), 1.34 (qd, *J* = 11.6, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 1.30–1.20 (m, 1H), 1.17 (d, *J* = 13.2 Hz, 1H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 176.9, 174.7, 108.8, 85.2, 66.8, 63.3, 57.7, 52.6, 36.5, 26.8, 25.9, 24.8, 23.2.

3.2.3. Synthesis of [$^{13}\text{C}_2$]-Labeled Securinega Alkaloids



Supplementary Fig. 8. Summary of the synthesis of [$^{13}\text{C}_2$]-labeled securinega alkaloids. [$^{13}\text{C}_2$]-labeled securinega alkaloids were prepared according to the previously reported method^{S5,S14}, using [$^{13}\text{C}_2$]-diethylphosphonoacetic acid (**S23** derived from [$^{13}\text{C}_2$]-triethylphosphonoacetate (**S22**)^{S24}.

[$^{13}\text{C}_2$]-Allosecurinine ([$^{13}\text{C}_2$]-**8**):

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 6.79 (dd, J = 9.1, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (dt, J = 9.2, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.69 (dd, J = 180.8, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (t, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.63 (dd, J = 13.2, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 2.76–2.67 (m, 2H), 2.65 (dd, J = 9.8, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 1.89 (d, J = 9.8 Hz, 1H), 1.70–1.61 (m, 3H), 1.43–1.35 (m, 1H), 1.34–1.28 (m, 1H), 1.12 (qd, J = 13.0, 5.8 Hz, 1H).

^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3): 172.9 (d, J = 68.4 Hz), 167.7 (dd, J = 69.0, 4.7 Hz), 148.9 (d, J = 6.9 Hz), 122.9 (dd, J = 7.8, 1.4 Hz), 109.2 (d, J = 68.2 Hz), 91.9 (d, J = 3.7 Hz), 61.0, 59.0, 43.8, 42.8, 22.4, 21.2, 18.7.

HRMS (ESI): Calculated for $\text{C}_{11}^{13}\text{C}_2\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_2$ [$\text{M}+\text{H}$] $^+$: 220.1243, found: 220.1255.

[$^{13}\text{C}_2$]-Securinine ([$^{13}\text{C}_2$]-**9**):

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 6.56 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 6.38 (dd, J = 9.2, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 5.50 (dd, J = 181.2, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (t, J = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 2.93 (ddd, J = 10.5, 4.1, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 2.47 (dd, J = 9.2, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 2.41–2.34 (m, 1H), 2.07 (dd, J = 11.4, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.88–1.80 (m, 1H), 1.74 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 1.64–1.46 (m, 4H), 1.26–1.14 (m, 1H).

^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 173.9 (d, J = 68.5 Hz), 170.3 (dd, J = 69.7, 5.3 Hz), 140.4 (d, J = 6.4 Hz), 121.6 (dd, J = 7.8, 1.7 Hz), 105.3 (d, J = 68.3 Hz), 89.7 (d, J = 3.5 Hz), 63.2, 59.0, 49.0, 42.5, 27.4, 26.1, 24.7.

HRMS (ESI): Calculated for $\text{C}_{11}^{13}\text{C}_2\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_2$ [$\text{M}+\text{H}$] $^+$: 220.1243, found: 220.1252.

[¹³C₂]-Virosine A ([¹³C₂]-6):

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.65 (ddt, *J* = 180.4, 9.4, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (dddd, *J* = 9.5, 4.7, 3.2, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 2.95 (ddd, *J* = 18.4, 3.5, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 2.89–2.83 (m, 2H), 2.78 – 2.62 (m, 4H), 1.80–1.73 (m, 1H), 1.58 – 1.48 (m, 2H), 1.47–1.37 (m, 2H), 1.25 (qt, *J* = 12.9, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 0.81 (tdd, *J* = 12.3, 11.0, 4.0 Hz, 1H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 174.51 (d, *J* = 67.6 Hz), 174.46 (dd, *J* = 9.8, 4.8 Hz), 111.5 (d, *J* = 67.8 Hz), 84.9 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz), 65.4, 64.9, 59.1 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz), 52.8, 40.9, 29.6 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz), 26.7, 25.8, 24.1.

HRMS (ESI): Calculated for C₁₁¹³C₂H₁₇NO₃ [M+H]⁺: 238.1348, found: 238.1357.

[¹³C₂]-Virosine B ([¹³C₂]-7):

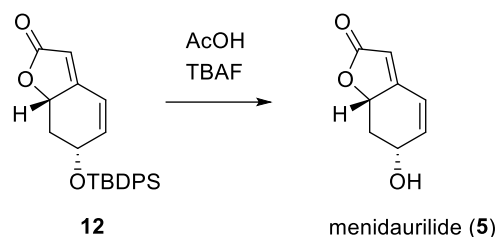
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.60 (ddt, *J* = 180.8, 9.3, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.21 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.09 (dt, *J* = 19.2, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.96–2.85 (m, 1H), 2.82–2.72 (m, 3H), 2.65 (td, *J* = 10.5, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 2.21 (d, *J* = 10.6 Hz, 1H), 1.84 (dt, *J* = 13.3, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 1.66–1.60 (m, 1H), 1.60–1.48 (m, 2H), 1.41–1.33 (m, 1H), 1.30 – 1.20 (m, 1H), 1.19 (d, *J* = 13.3 Hz, 1H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 174.5 (d, *J* = 67.2 Hz), 108.8, 85.1, 66.8, 63.3, 57.7 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz), 52.6, 36.5, 26.8, 25.9, 24.8, 23.2 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz).

Note: Signal at 176.9 ppm could not be detected plausibly due to its multiplicity (doublet of doublets), overall broadness of peaks, and adjacent strong peak at 174.5 ppm.

HRMS (ESI): Calculated for C₁₁¹³C₂H₁₇NO₃ [M+H]⁺: 238.1348, found: 238.1356.

3.3. Synthesis of Menisdaurilide (5) and [$^{13}\text{C}_2$]-Menisdaurilide ([$^{13}\text{C}_2$]-5)



Supplementary Fig. 9. Synthesis of menisdaurilide. Menisdaurilide was prepared through the previously reported method^{S23}. [$^{13}\text{C}_2$]-menisdaurilide was prepared analogously, using [$^{13}\text{C}_2$]-12 as a starting material.

Menisdaurilide (5):

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 6.55 (dd, $J = 9.9, 2.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.30 (d, $J = 10.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.80 (s, 1H), 4.86 (ddd, $J = 13.4, 4.9, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.65 – 4.59 (m, 1H), 2.92 (dt, $J = 10.8, 5.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.37 (br s, 1H), 1.65 (dt, $J = 13.3, 10.7$ Hz, 1H).

^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 173.6, 163.2, 143.7, 120.2, 111.7, 78.3, 67.0, 40.2.

[$^{13}\text{C}_2$]-Menisdaurilide ([$^{13}\text{C}_2$]-5):

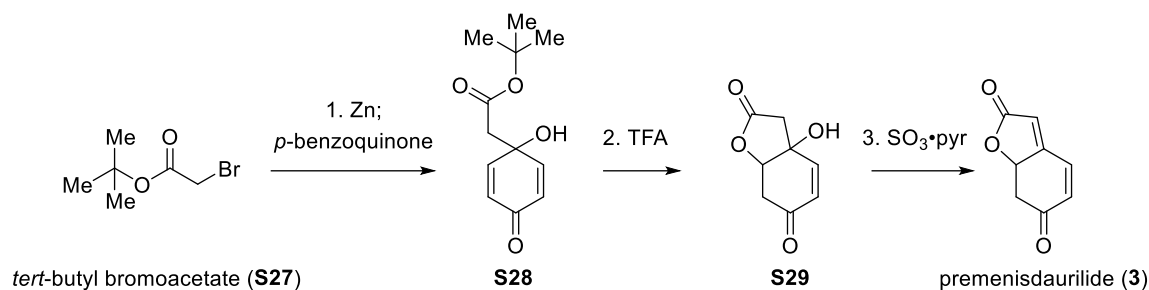
^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 6.55 (dt, $J = 9.9, 2.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.30 (dt, $J = 10.1, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 5.79 (dd, $J = 181.9, 8.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.85 (ddd, $J = 13.4, 3.9, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.64 – 4.58 (m, 1H), 2.92 (dt, $J = 10.3, 5.2, 1.1$ Hz, 1H), 1.67 (ddd, $J = 13.4, 11.1, 10.3$ Hz, 1H).

^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 173.6 (d, $J = 67.8$ Hz), 163.1 (dd, $J = 69.9, 5.9$ Hz), 143.8 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz), 120.2 (dd, $J = 7.5, 1.6$ Hz), 111.8 (d, $J = 68.1$ Hz), 78.1 (d, $J = 3.7$ Hz), 67.0, 40.1.

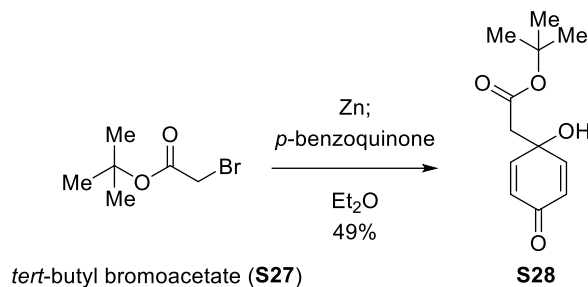
HRMS (ESI): Calculated for $\text{C}_6^{13}\text{C}_2\text{H}_8\text{O}_3$ [$\text{M}+\text{H}$] $^+$: 155.0613, found: 155.0622.

3.4. Synthesis of Plausible Candidates for the Penultimate Precursor of Menisdaurilide

3.4.1. Synthesis of Premensdaurilide and [¹³C₂]-Premensdaurilide



Supplementary Fig. 10. Synthesis of premenisdaurilide. Reformatsky reaction between *p*-benzoquinone and organozinc intermediate derived from *tert*-butyl bromoacetate (S27) resulted in the formation of quinol **S28**, which was further converted into bicycle **S29** through acid-mediated deprotection of *tert*-butyl ester and sequential *oxa*-Michael cyclization. Finally, premenisdaurilide (**3**) was prepared via dehydration mediated by SO₃•pyr from bicycle **S29**. [¹³C₂]-premenisdaurilide ([¹³C₂]-**3**) was prepared analogously, using [¹³C₂]-*tert*-butyl bromoacetate ([¹³C₂]-S27)^{S25} as a starting material.



Quinol (S28):

Preparation of alkylzinc:

Tert-butyl bromoacetate (**S27**, 2.65 mL, 17.9 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and methylmagnesium iodide (3.0 M in diethyl ether, 20 μ L, 0.06 mmol, 0.34 mol%) was sequentially added dropwise to a suspension of zinc (2.30 g, 35.2 mmol, 1.97 equiv; activated by heating with a crystal of I_2) in diethyl ether (100 mL) at 23 $^\circ\text{C}$ under argon atmosphere. The resulting mixture was refluxed for 90 min in a silicone oil bath until the bromide was fully consumed based on the TLC. The reaction vessel was removed from the slowly cooled to 23 $^\circ\text{C}$ without stirring, and the supernatant was carefully transferred to the new, flame-dried round bottom flask via cannula under an argon atmosphere.

Reaction between alkylzinc and *p*-benzoquinone:

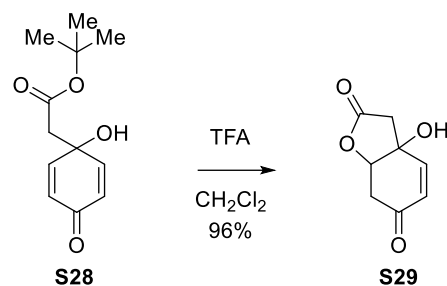
Solution of *p*-Benzoquinone (1.55 g, 14.3 mmol, 0.80 equiv) in diethyl ether (50 mL) was added dropwise to an alkylzinc solution at 23 $^\circ\text{C}$ under argon atmosphere. The resulting mixture was stirred at 23 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 40 min, quenched carefully with aqueous hydrogen chloride (1.0 M), then extracted with ethyl acetate (3×100 mL). The combined organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (100 mL) and brine (100 mL), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel: diam. 4 cm, ht. 10 cm; eluent: ethyl acetate : hexanes = 1 : 2 $\rightarrow$ 2:3) to afford quinol with impurities. Recrystallization with chloroform/hexane of impure quinol afforded analytically pure quinol **S28** (1.57 g, 49%) as a colorless needle.

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 6.90 (d, J = 10.2 Hz, 2H), 6.16 (d, J = 10.2 Hz, 2H), 4.28 (br s, 1H), 2.57 (s, 2H), 1.45 (s, 9H).

^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 185.3, 170.7, 149.3, 128.4, 83.2, 67.8, 44.4, 28.2.

HRMS (ESI): Calculated for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_4$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$: 247.0941, found: 247.0942

TLC (ethyl acetate : hexanes = 1 : 3) R_f : 0.12 (UV, KMnO_4 , CAM).



Bicycle (S29):

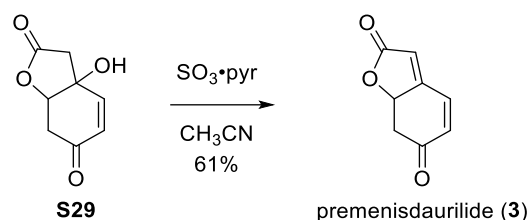
Trifluoroacetic acid (2 mL, 0.4 M) was added to a solution of quinol **S28** (175.4 mg, 0.7821 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in dichloromethane (2 mL, 0.4 M) at 23 °C under argon atmosphere. After stirring at 23 °C for 1 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated over reduced pressure, and the resulting crude residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel: diam. 4 cm, ht. 14 cm; acetone : hexanes = 3 : 7) to afford bicycle **S29** (125.7 mg, 96%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, acetone-*d*₆): δ 6.88 (dd, *J* = 10.3, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (d, *J* = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 5.43 (s, 1H), 4.89 (ddd, *J* = 6.4, 4.9, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 2.99 – 2.95 (m, 2H), 2.74 (dd, *J* = 16.8, 6.5 Hz, 1H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, acetone-*d*₆): δ 194.7, 173.3, 147.7, 129.3, 83.1, 72.7, 42.7, 39.9.

HRMS (ESI): Calculated for C₈H₈O₄ [M+Na]⁺: 191.0315, found: 191.0327.

TLC (acetone : hexanes = 1 : 1) R_f: 0.28 (UV, KMnO₄).



Premenisdaurilide (3):

Sulfur trioxide pyridine complex (238 mg, 1.4951 mmol, 2 equiv.) was added to a solution of bicycle **S29** (125.7 mg, 0.7476 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in acetonitrile (12 mL, 0.06 M) at 23 °C under argon atmosphere. After stirring at 23 °C for overnight, the reaction mixture was poured to a saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (15 mL) and extracted with dichloromethane (5 × 15 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The filtrate was concentrated over reduced pressure, and the resulting crude residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel: diam. 3 cm, ht. 15 cm; acetone : hexanes = 1 : 4) to afford premenisdaurilide (**3**) (97.2 mg, 61%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.51 (d, *J* = 9.9 Hz, 1H), 6.32 (d, *J* = 9.9 Hz, 1H), 6.19 (s, 1H), 5.28 (ddd, *J* = 12.3, 6.5, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 3.35 (dd, *J* = 15.5, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.58 (dd, *J* = 15.4, 12.3 Hz, 1H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 194.1, 171.7, 159.2, 135.4, 134.9, 117.7, 78.1, 45.4.

HRMS (ESI): Calculated for C₈H₆O₃ [*M*–H][–]: 149.0244, found: 149.0239.

TLC (acetone : hexanes = 1 : 4) *R*_f: 0.23 (UV, KMnO₄).

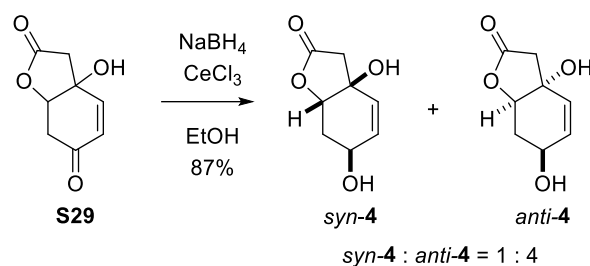
[¹³C₂]-Premenisdaurilide ([¹³C₂]-3):

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.51 (dd, *J* = 9.9, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 6.34 (d, *J* = 9.9 Hz, 1H), 6.20 (ddd, *J* = 183.4, 8.4, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 5.28 (dt, *J* = 12.1, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 3.37 (dd, *J* = 15.5, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.59 (dd, *J* = 15.5, 12.3 Hz, 1H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 194.0, 171.7 (d, *J* = 67.4 Hz), 159.1 (dd, *J* = 70.8, 5.4 Hz), 135.4 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz), 134.9 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 1.7 Hz), 117.7 (d, *J* = 67.4 Hz), 78.1 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz), 45.5.

HRMS (ESI): Calculated for C₆¹³C₂H₆O₃ [*M*+Na]⁺: 175.0276, found: 175.1480.

3.4.2. Synthesis of diol



Diol (4):

Cerium(III) chloride heptahydrate (59.0 mg, 0.1582 mmol, 1 equiv.) was added to a solution of bicycle **S29** (26.6 mg, 0.1582 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in ethanol (1.6 mL, 0.1 M) at 23 °C under argon atmosphere. After stirring at 23 °C for 30 min, Sodium borohydride (6.3 mg, 0.1661 mmol, 1 equiv.) was added to a solution. After stirring at 23 °C for 30 min, the reaction mixture was quenched with acetone (5 mL) and concentrated over reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel: diam. 2 cm, ht. 16 cm; acetone : hexanes = 1 : 1) to afford diol **4** (97.2 mg, 87%, dr = 1 : 4) as a colorless sticky oil.

(Major diastereomer)

¹H NMR (500 MHz, acetone-*d*₆): δ 5.83 (dt, *J* = 10.2, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 5.73 (dd, *J* = 10.1, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 4.65 (s, 1H), 4.51 (dd, *J* = 12.2, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 4.40 – 4.34 (m, 1H), 4.19–4.13 (m, 1H), 2.77 (d, *J* = 17.5 Hz, 1H), 2.53 (d, *J* = 17.5 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (dt, *J* = 12.1, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 1.61 (td, *J* = 12.1, 9.8 Hz, 1H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, acetone-*d*₆): δ 175.1, 134.8, 129.1, 84.6, 74.4, 65.1, 42.7, 38.8.

HRMS (ESI): Calculated for C₈H₁₀O₄ [M+Na]⁺: 193.0472, found: 193.0484.

TLC (acetone : hexanes = 1 : 1) R_f: 0.33 (KMnO₄).

Note: Diol 4 was obtained as an inseparable mixture composed of syn-4 : anti-4 = 1 : 4, based on the NMR, and spectra of the major diastereomer was reported.

[¹³C₂]-Diol ([¹³C₂]-4):

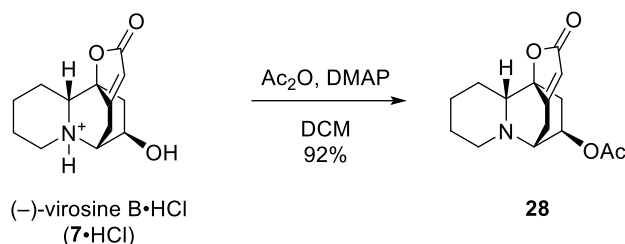
¹H NMR (500 MHz, Acetone): δ 5.83 (dt, *J* = 10.2, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 5.73 (dd, *J* = 10.6, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 4.65 (d, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 1H), 4.51 (dt, *J* = 11.7, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 4.40 – 4.31 (m, 1H), 4.19–4.16 (m, 1H), 2.79 (ddd, *J* = 113.8, 17.5, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.63–2.40 (overlapped, 1H), 2.45 – 2.38 (m, 1H), 1.61 (td, *J* = 12.2, 10.0 Hz, 1H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, Acetone): δ 175.1 (d, *J* = 50.2 Hz), 134.8 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz), 129.1 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 84.6 (d, *J* = 2.45 Hz), 74.4 (d, *J* = 38.4 Hz), 65.1, 42.7 (d, *J* = 50.3 Hz), 38.8.

HRMS (ESI): Calculated for C₆¹³C₂H₁₀O₄ [M+H]⁺: 173.0719, found: 173.0739.

3.5. Chemical Transformations of (–)-virosine B (7)

3.5.1. Acetylation of (–)-virosine B (7)



O-Acetylvirosine B (28):

Acetic anhydride (0.02 mL, 0.2208 mmol, 3 equiv.) and 4-Dimethylaminopyridine (18.0 mg, 0.1472 mmol, 2 equiv.) was added to a solution of (–)-virosine B hydrochloride (7•HCl) (20 mg, 0.0736 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in dichloromethane (3.7 mL, 0.02 M) at 23 °C under argon atmosphere. After stirring at 23 °C for 20 min, the reaction mixture was poured to a saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (5 mL) and extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The filtrate was concentrated over reduced pressure, and the resulting crude residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel: diam. 2 cm, ht. 13 cm; acetone : hexanes = 1 : 9) to afford O-acetylvirosine B (28) (18.7 mg, 92%) as a white solid.

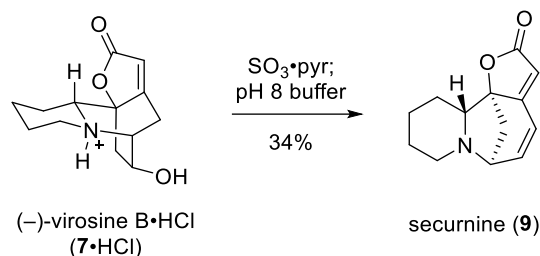
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.63 (t, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.11 (dt, *J* = 5.1, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.92 – 2.77 (m, 4H), 2.67 – 2.60 (m, 1H), 2.47 (dt, *J* = 10.8, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 1.99 (s, 3H), 1.85 (dt, *J* = 13.1, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 1.67 – 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.58 – 1.50 (m, 2H), 1.38 (tdd, *J* = 11.9, 10.8, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 1.28 (d, *J* = 13.9 Hz, 1H), 1.28 – 1.19 (m, 1H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 175.3, 174.0, 170.4, 109.5, 84.4, 68.7, 63.4, 54.9, 52.4, 33.3, 26.8, 25.8, 24.7, 23.8, 21.3.

HRMS (ESI): Calculated for C₁₅H₁₉NO₄ [M+H]⁺: 278.1387, found: 278.1401.

TLC (acetone : hexanes = 6 : 4) R_f: 0.60 (UV, KMnO₄).

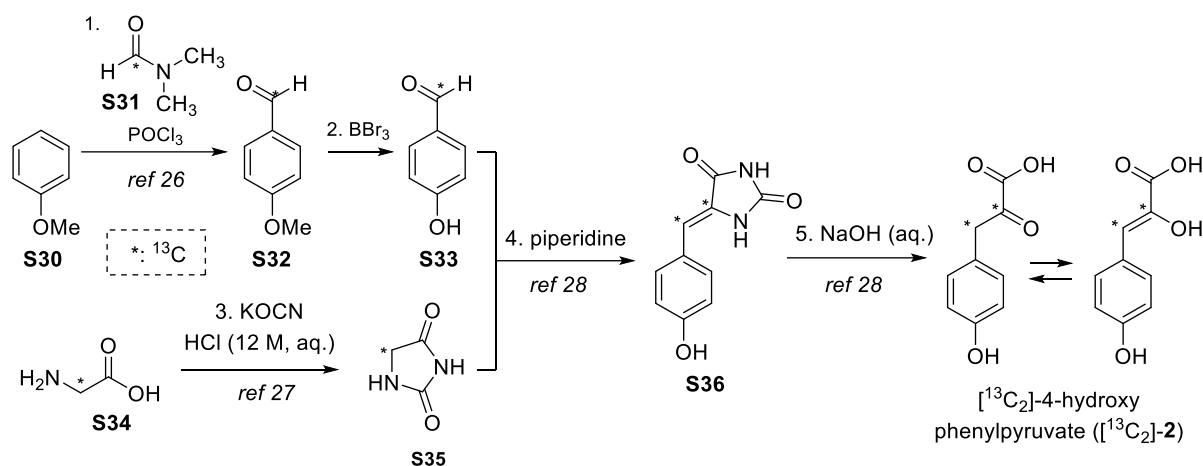
3.5.2. Sulfation-mediated conversion of (–)-virosine B into securinine



Securinine (9):

In a glovebox, sulfur trioxide–pyridine complex (5.1 mg, 3.22×10^{-2} mmol, 1.25 equiv) was added to a solution of (–)-virosine B hydrochloride (7•HCl) (7.0 mg, 2.58×10^{-2} mmol, 1.0 equiv) in anhydrous dimethylformamide (0.52 mL, 0.05 M) at 23 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred in the glovebox for 36 h, and 5 ml of pH = 8 phosphate buffer (0.2 M; prepared from Na_2HPO_4 and NaH_2PO_4) was added after taken out from the glovebox. The resulting mixture was stirred vigorously (1500 rpm) for 10 min, then extracted with diethyl ether (3×10 mL). Combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel: diam. 1 cm, ht. 6 cm; eluent: acetone : hexanes = 1 : 2) to afford securinine (9) (1.9 mg, 34%) as a yellow solid.

3.6. Synthesis of [¹³C₂]-4-Hydroxyphenylpyruvic acid ([¹³C₂]-2)



Supplementary Fig. 11. Synthesis of [¹³C₂]-4-Hydroxyphenylpyruvic acid ([¹³C₂]-2). [¹³C₂]-4-hydroxyphenylpyruvic acid was prepared according to previous literature^{S26–S28}, using *N,N*-dimethylformamide (carbonyl-¹³C) (S31) and glycine-2-¹³C (S34) as a source of isotope.

[¹³C₂]-4-hydroxyphenylpyruvic acid ([¹³C₂]-2):

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 7.63 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 4.6 Hz, 2H), 6.75 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.44 (dd, *J* = 157.0, 2.7 Hz, 1H)

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 169.1*, 158.2, 140.0 (d, *J* = 84.4 Hz), 132.4 (dd, *J* = 4.1, 2.7 Hz), 128.0 (dd, *J* = 58.7, 1.2 Hz), 116.1 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 112.2 (d, *J* = 84.3 Hz),

* The title compound exists predominantly as the enol tautomer under the measurement conditions. The multiplicity of the peak could not be assigned due to the presence of multiple signals in the 169–170 ppm range.

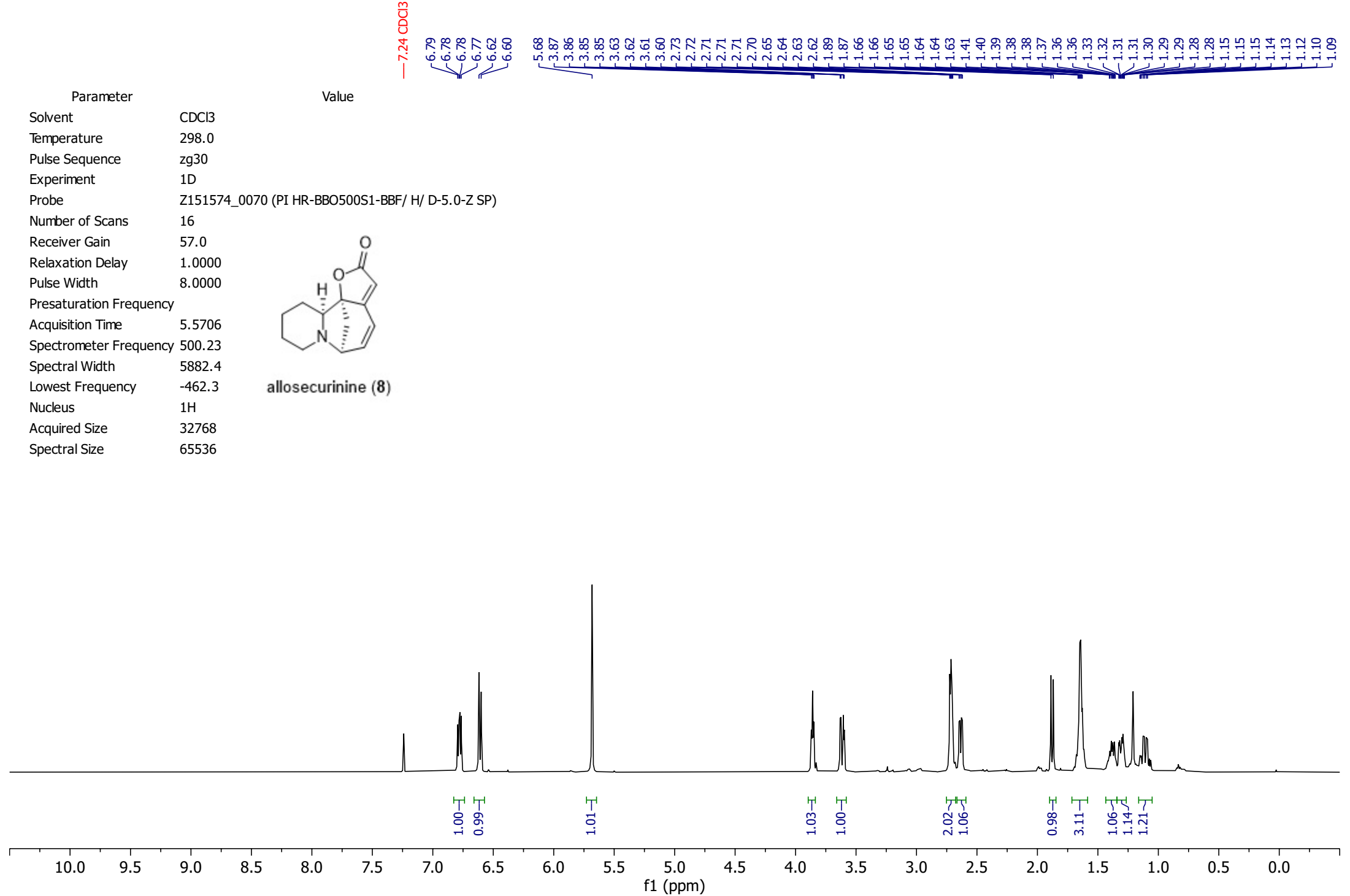
HRMS (ESI): Calculated for C₇¹³C₂H₈O₄ [M-H][−]: 181.0416, found: 181.0420.

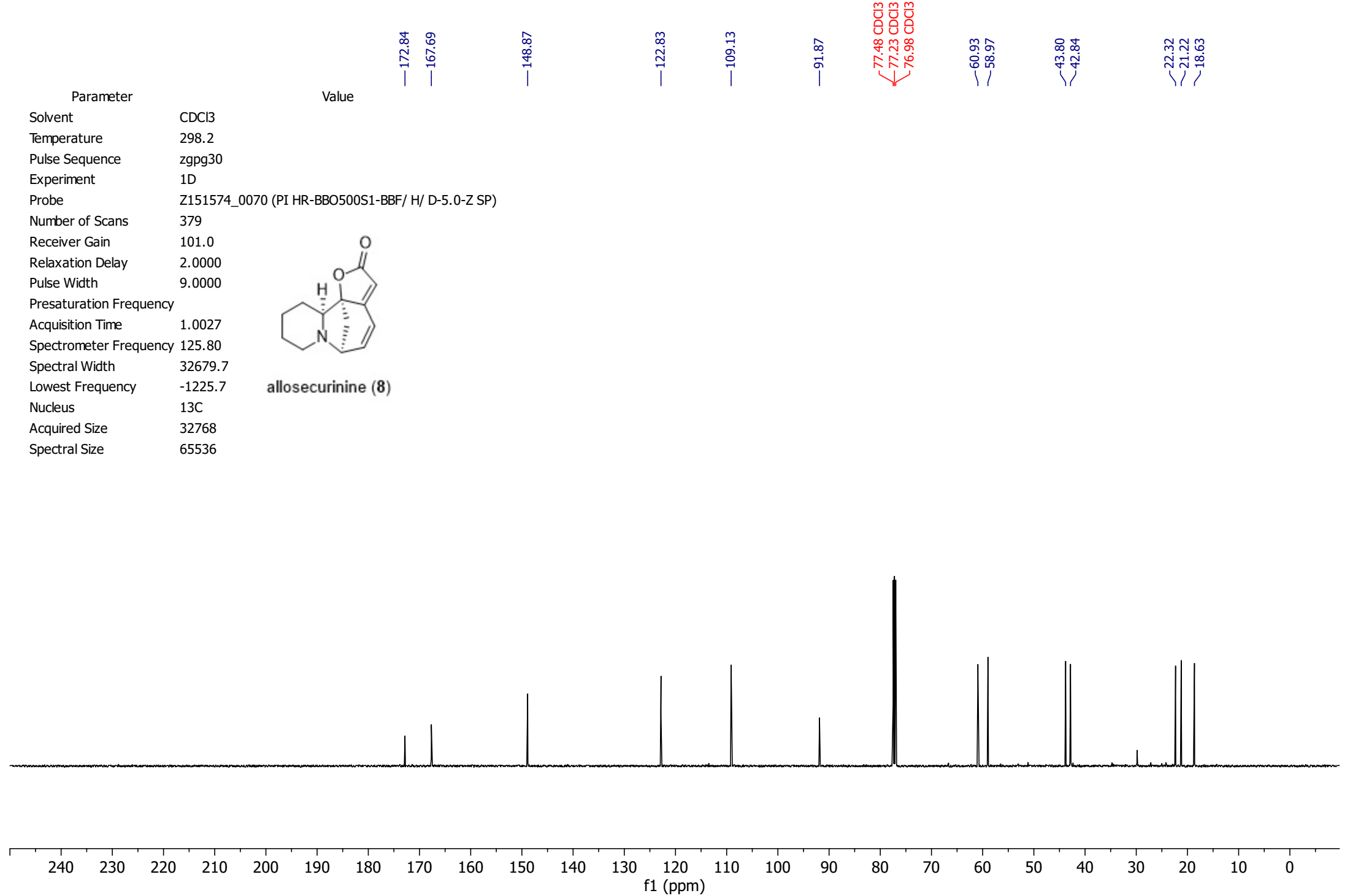
4. Supplemental References

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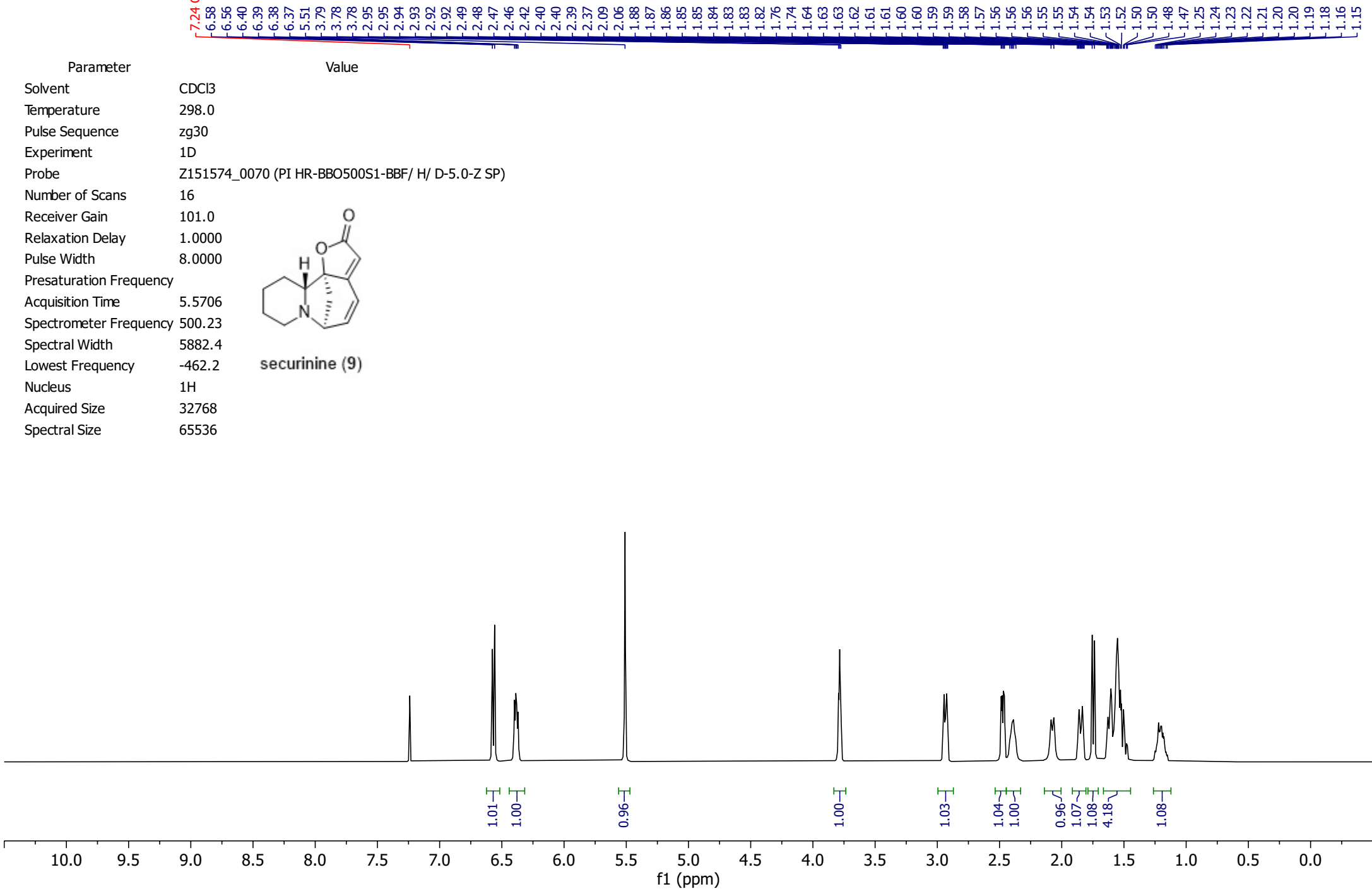
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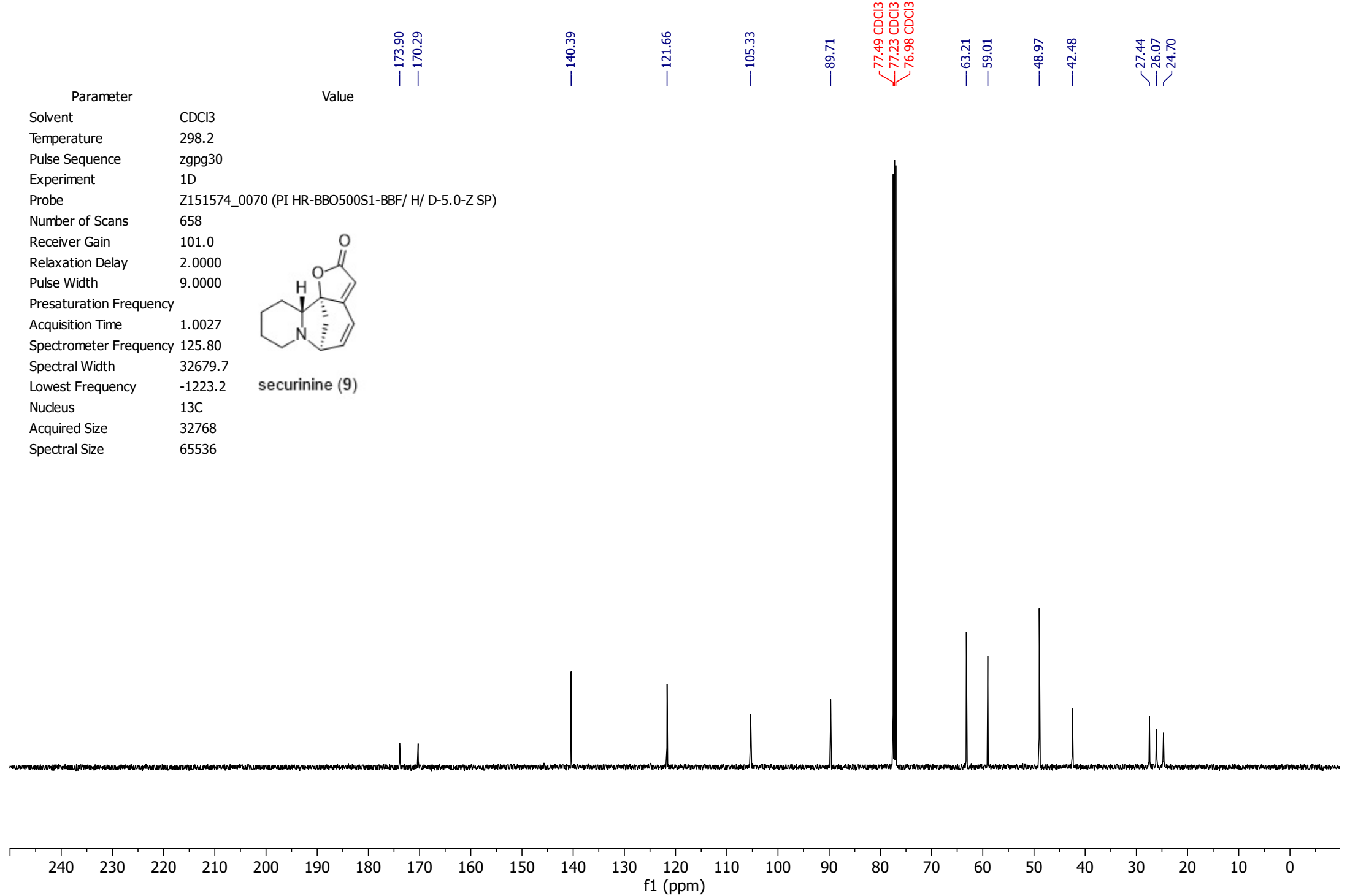
5. Copies of NMR Spectra of Compounds Used in this Study



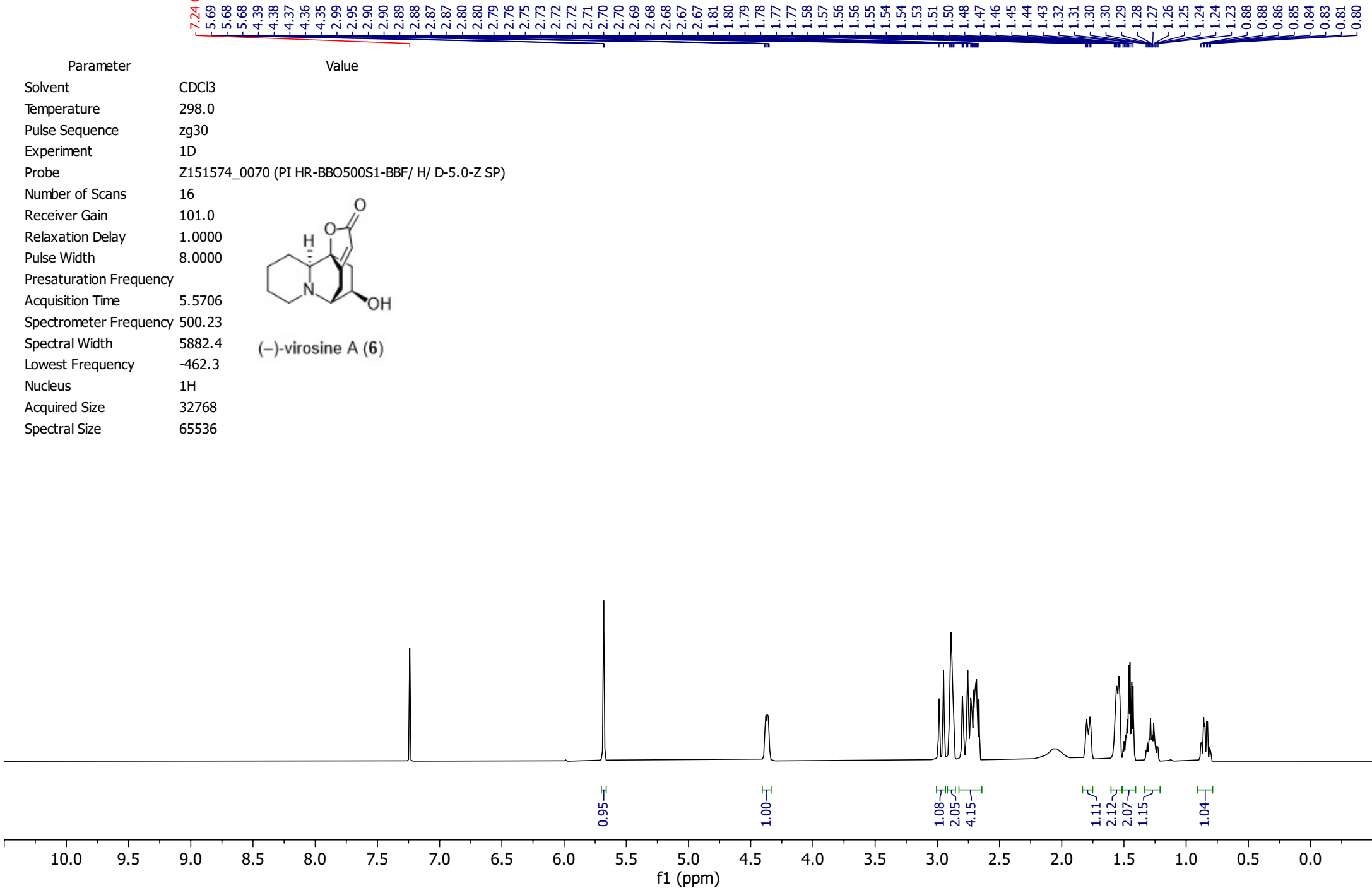


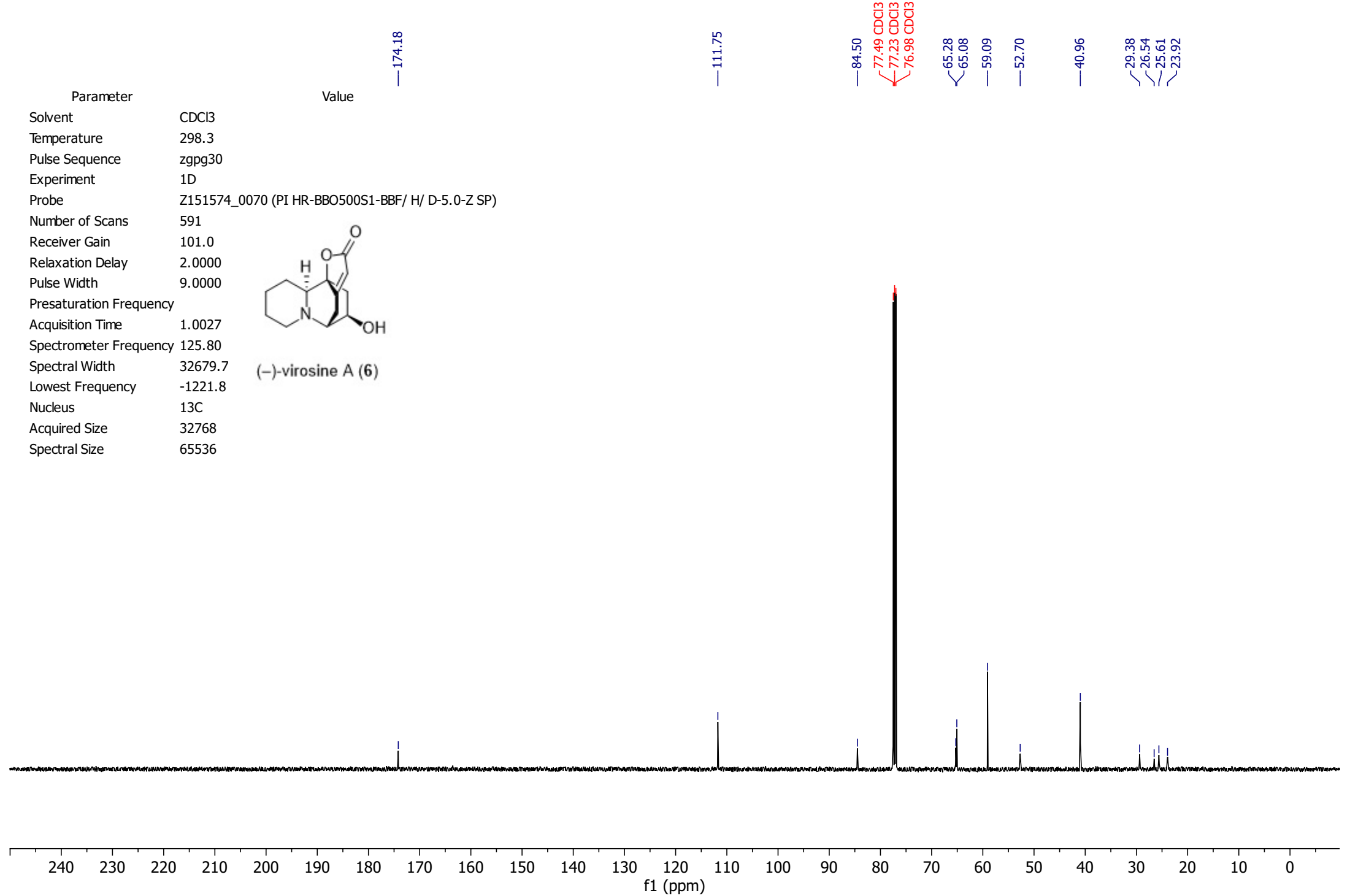
securinine (9)





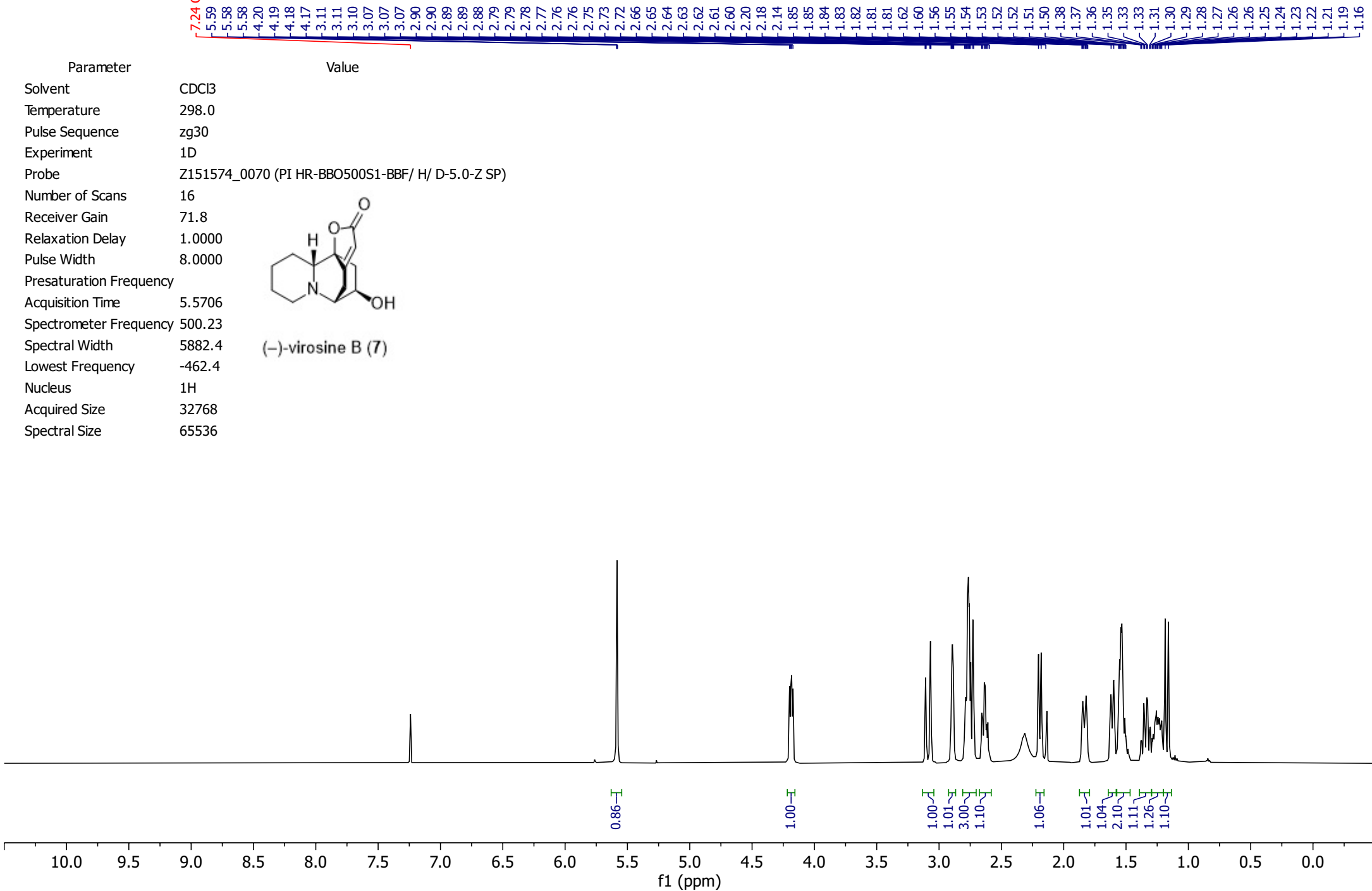

(-)-viroisine A (6)

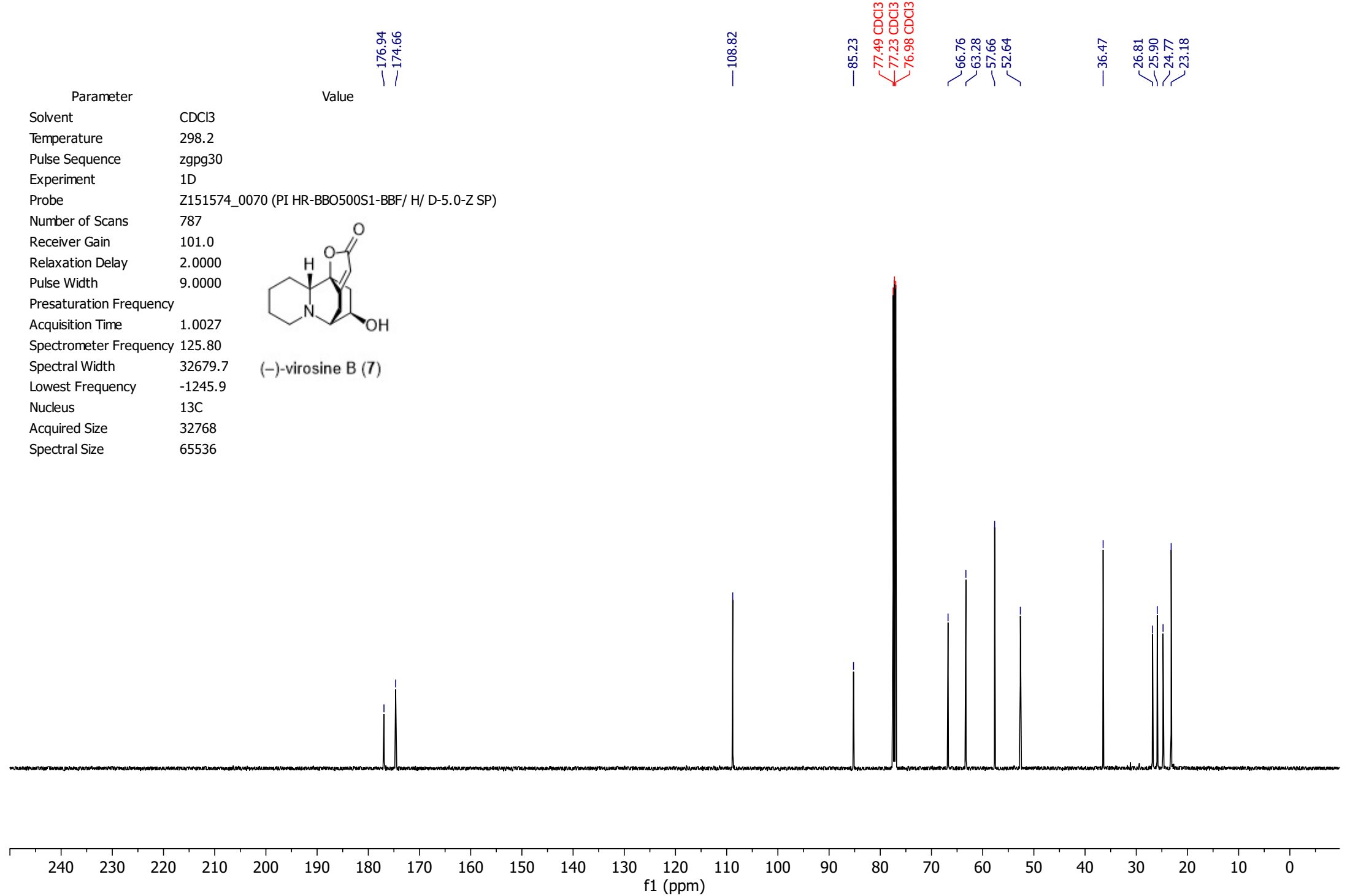


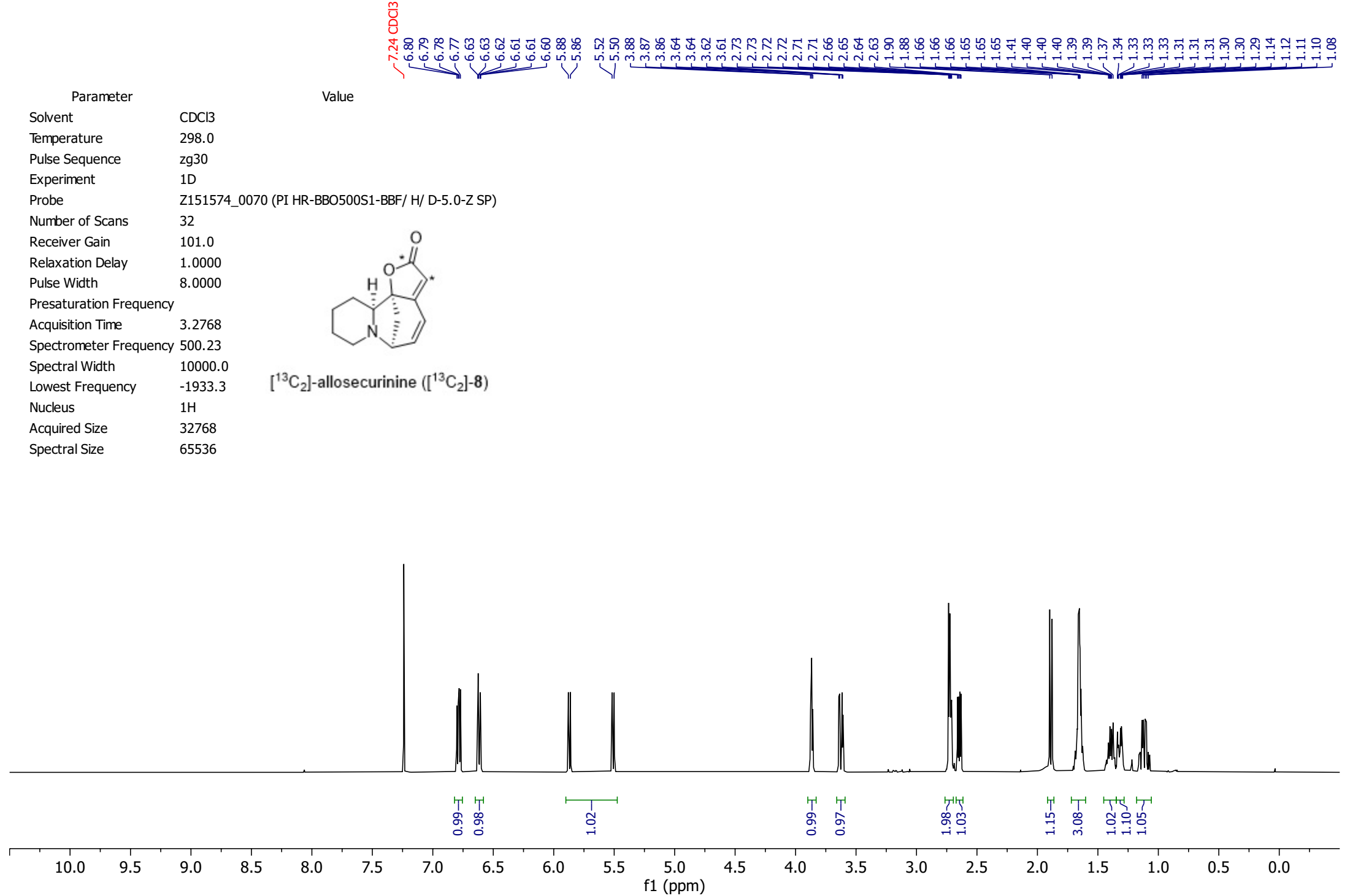


The chemical structure shows a cyclooctene ring with a double bond between carbons 1 and 2. Carbon 1 is also bonded to a hydroxyl group (-OH) and an acetate group (-O-C(=O)-CH₃). Carbon 3 is bonded to a hydrogen atom (-H). The stereochemistry is indicated by wedged and dashed bonds.

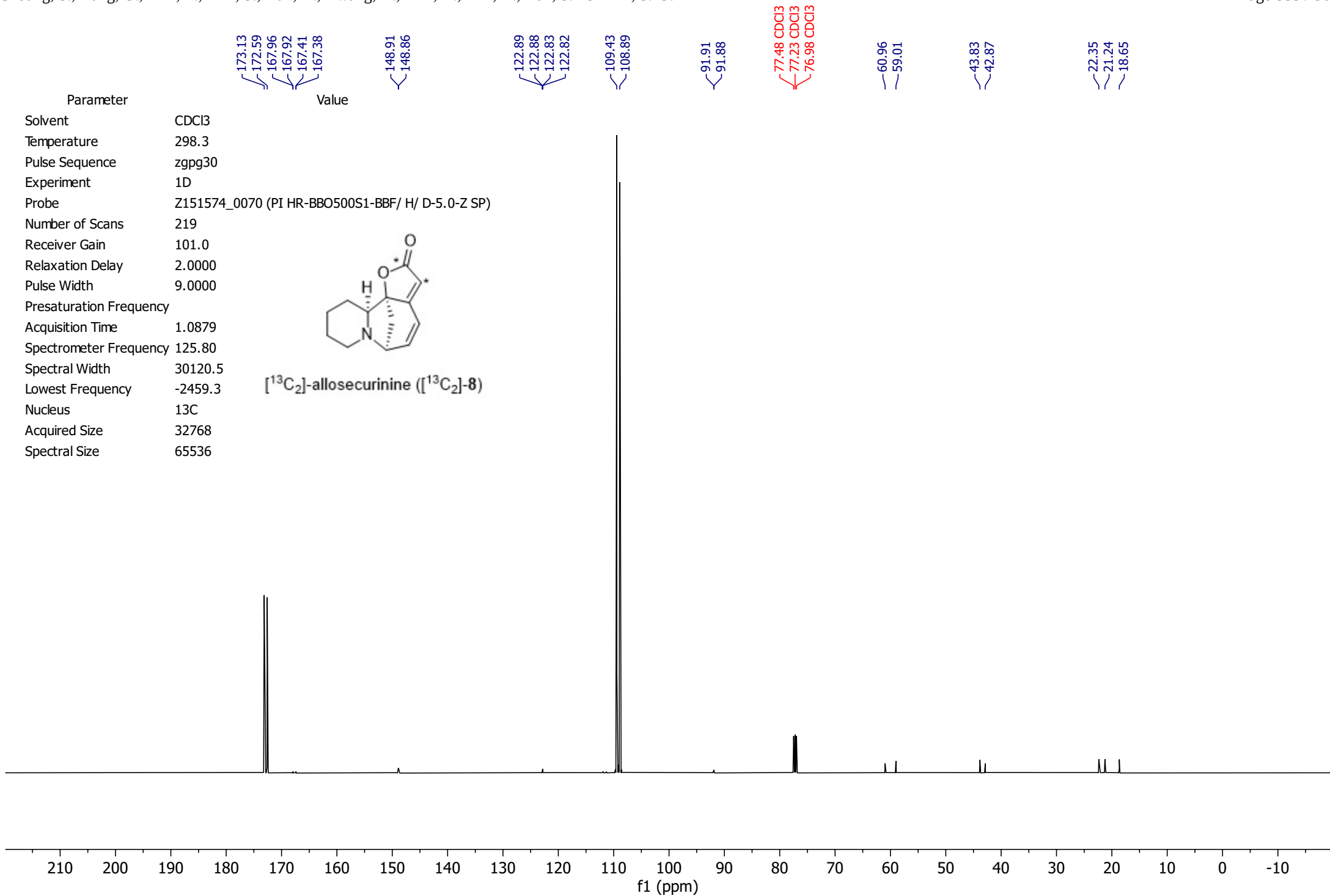
(-)-virosine B (7)

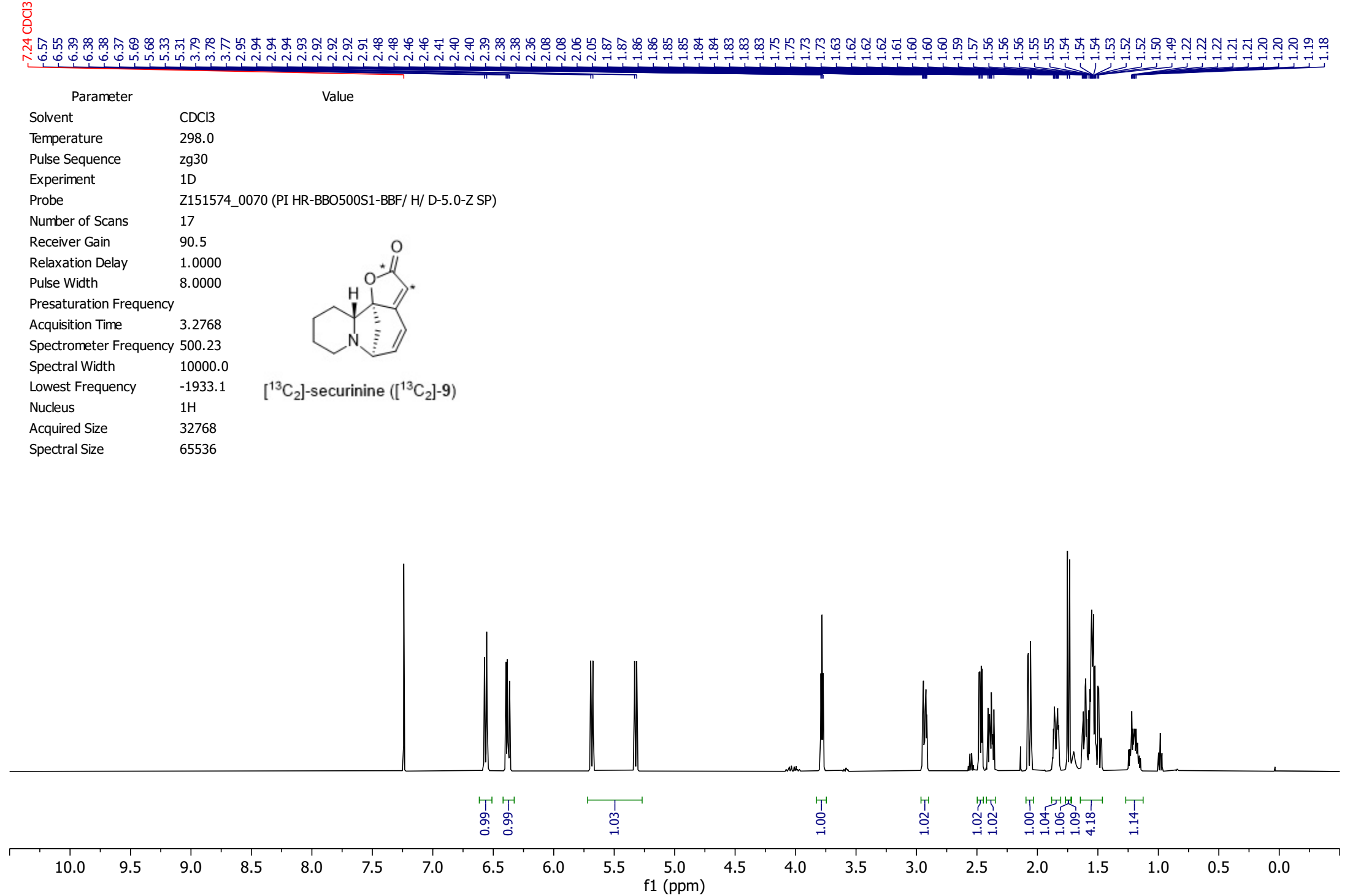


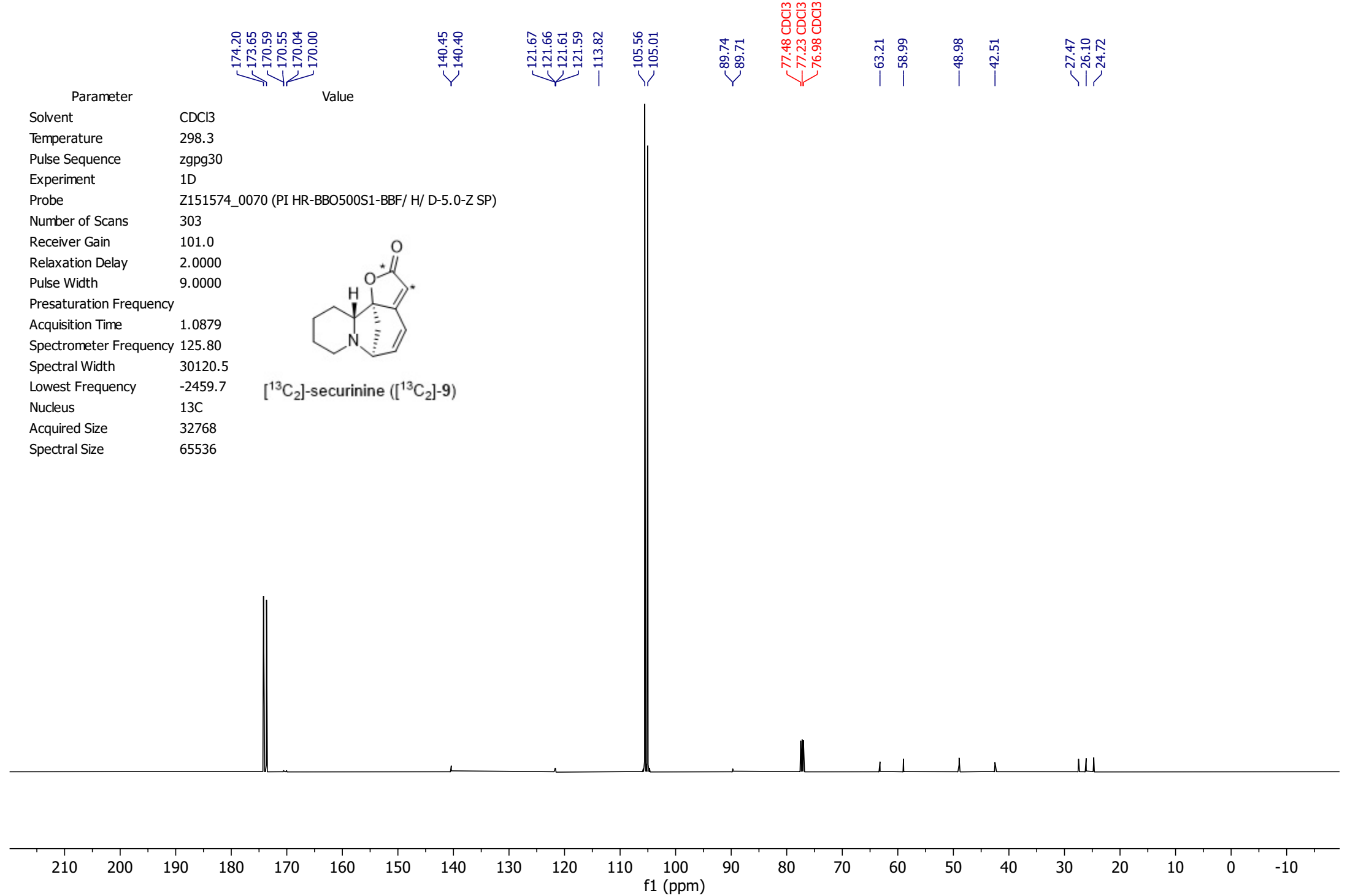




$[^{13}\text{C}_2]$ -allosecurinine ($[^{13}\text{C}_2]$ -8)

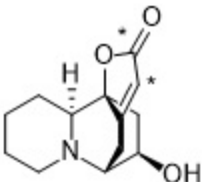




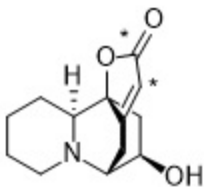
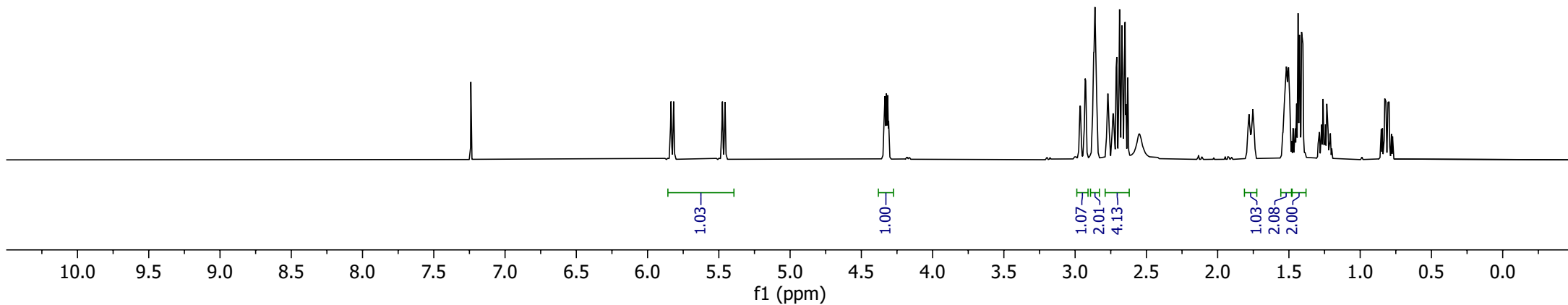


[illegible]

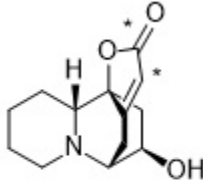
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Temperature	298.0
Pulse Sequence	zg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	Z151574_0070 (PI HR-BBO500S1-BBF/ H/ D-5.0-Z SP)
Number of Scans	12
Receiver Gain	57.0
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	8.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	3.2768
Spectrometer Frequency	500.23
Spectral Width	10000.0
Lowest Frequency	-1933.1
Nucleus	^1H
Acquired Size	32768
Spectral Size	65536



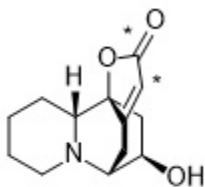
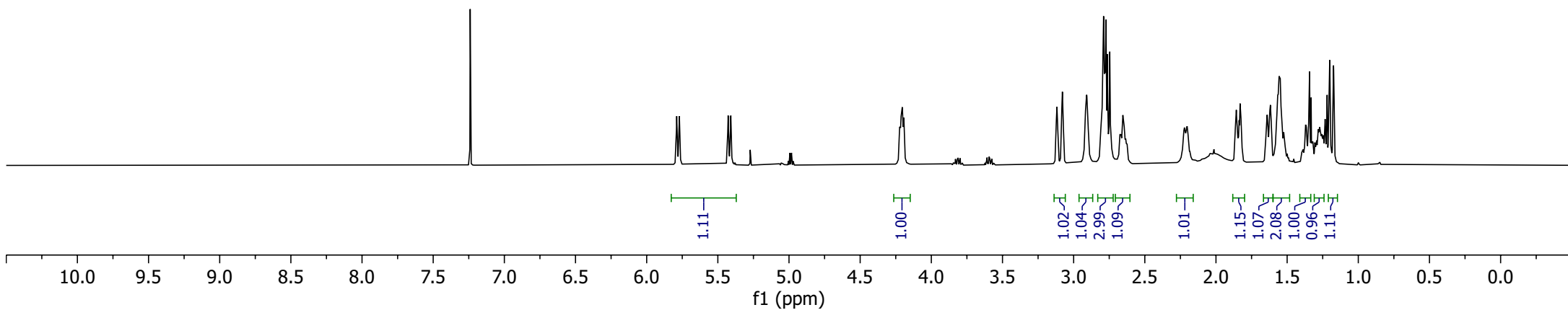
$[^{13}\text{C}_2]$ -viroisine A ($[^{13}\text{C}_2]$ -6)

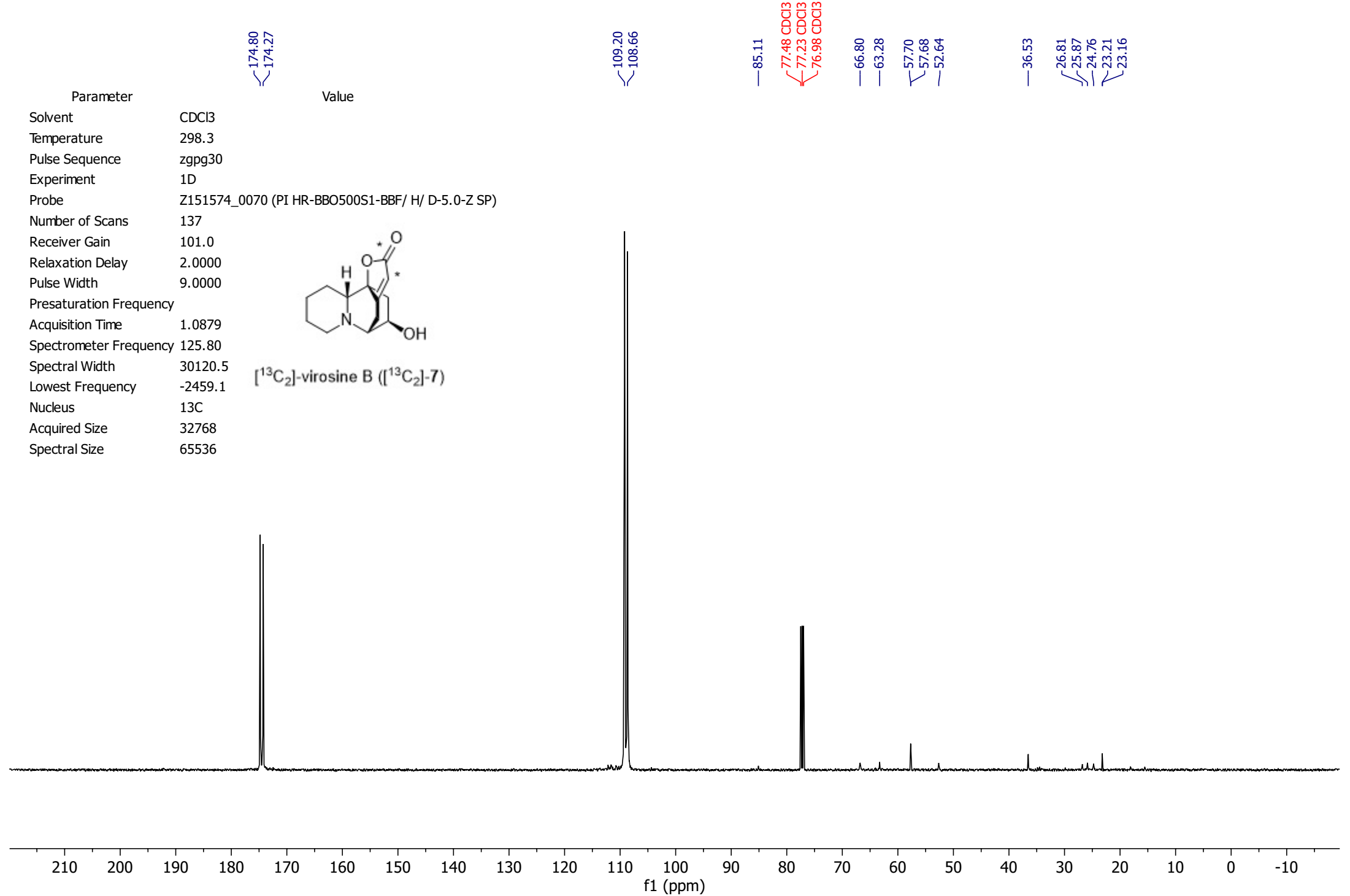
¹³C₂-virosine A ([¹³C₂]-6)

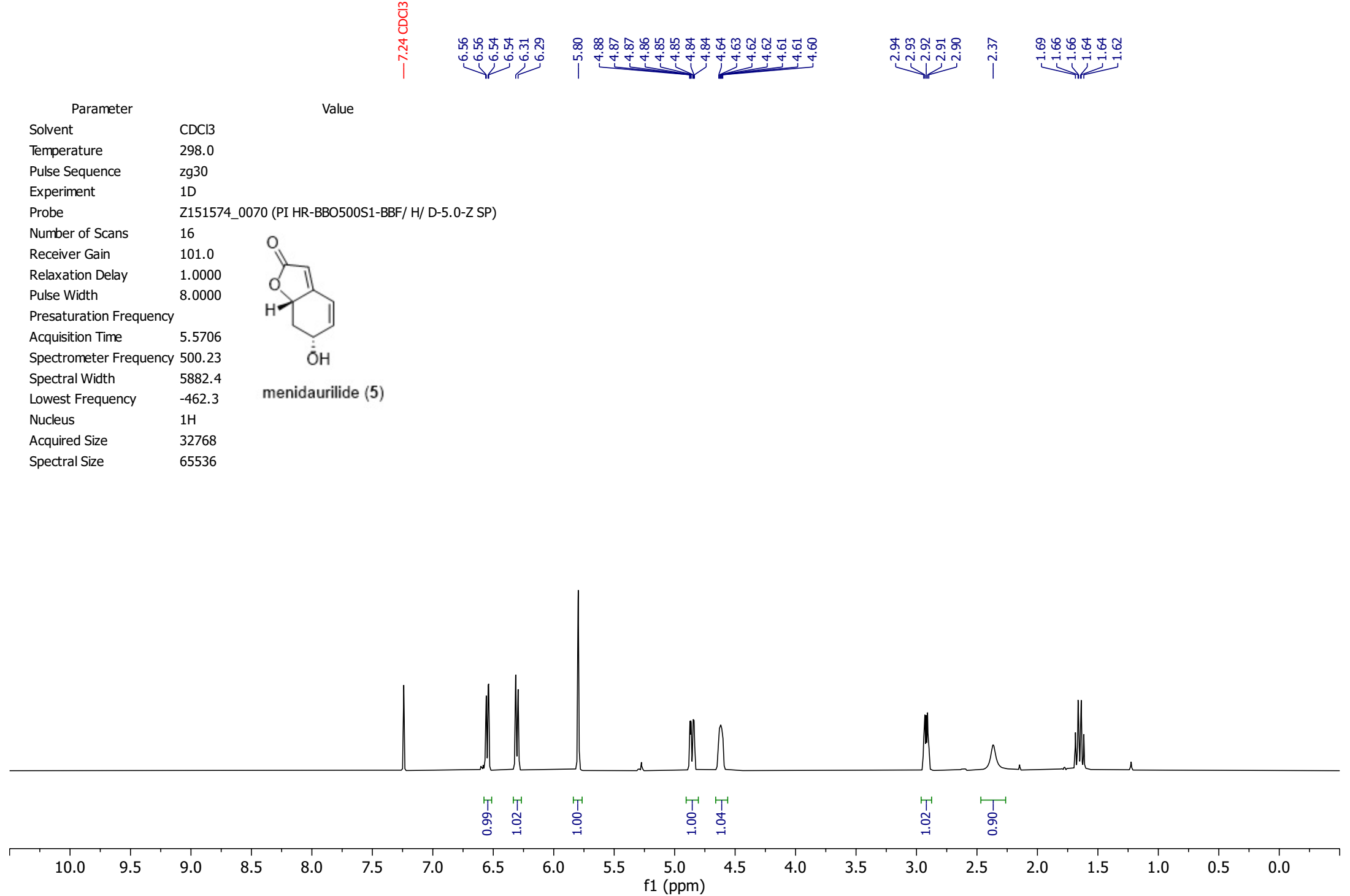
Parameter	Value
Solvent	CDCI3
Temperature	298.0
Pulse Sequence	zg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	Z151574_0070 (PI HR-BBO500S1-BBF/ H/ D-5.0-Z SP)
Number of Scans	26
Receiver Gain	90.5
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	8.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	3.2768
Spectrometer Frequency	500.23
Spectral Width	10000.0
Lowest Frequency	-1932.8
Nucleus	^1H
Acquired Size	32768
Spectral Size	65536



$[^{13}\text{C}_2]$ -virosine B ($[^{13}\text{C}_2]$ -7)

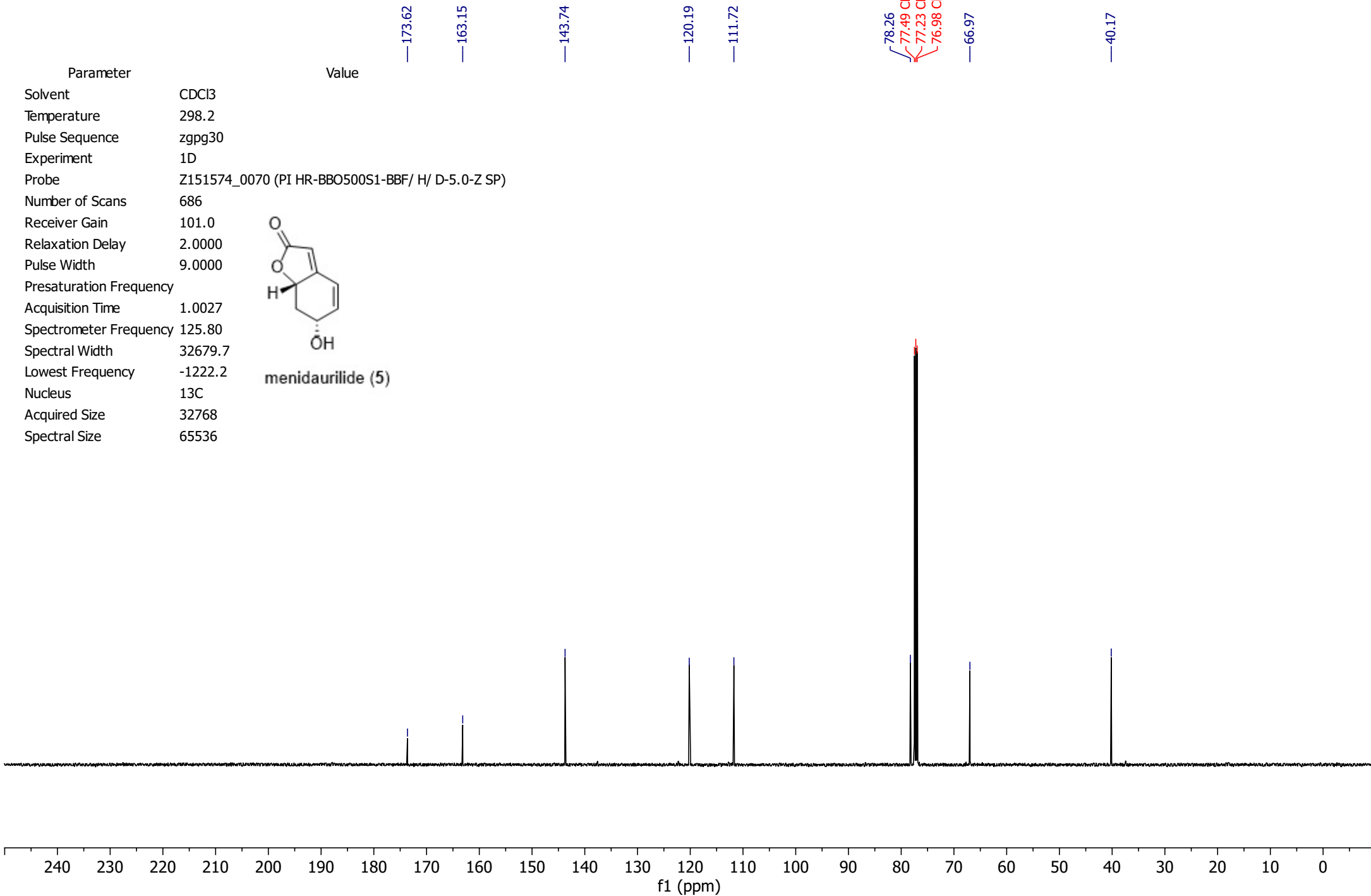
¹³C₂-virosine B (¹³C₂-7)





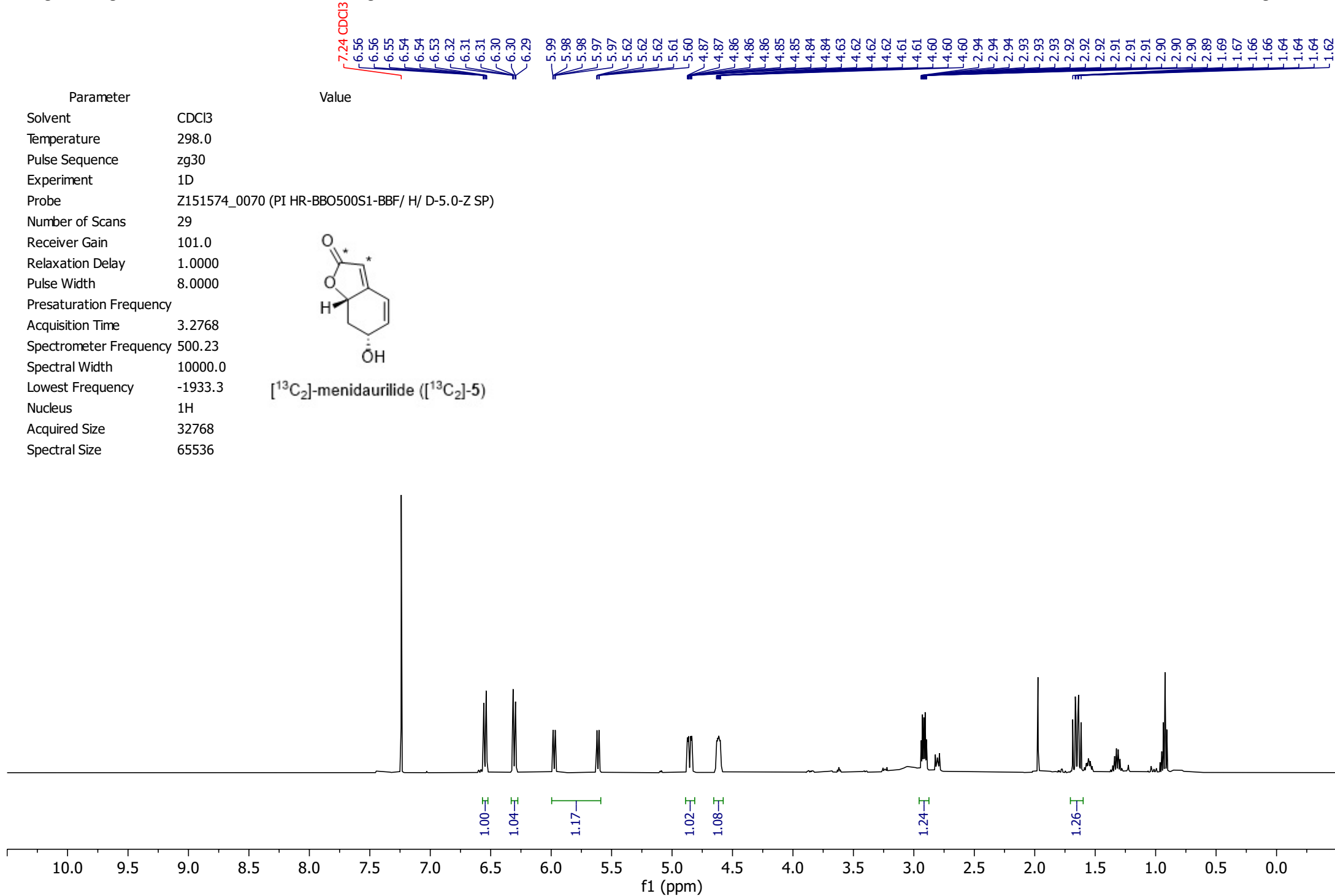
O=C1OC(=C2C=CC(O)CC2)O1

menidaurilide (5)

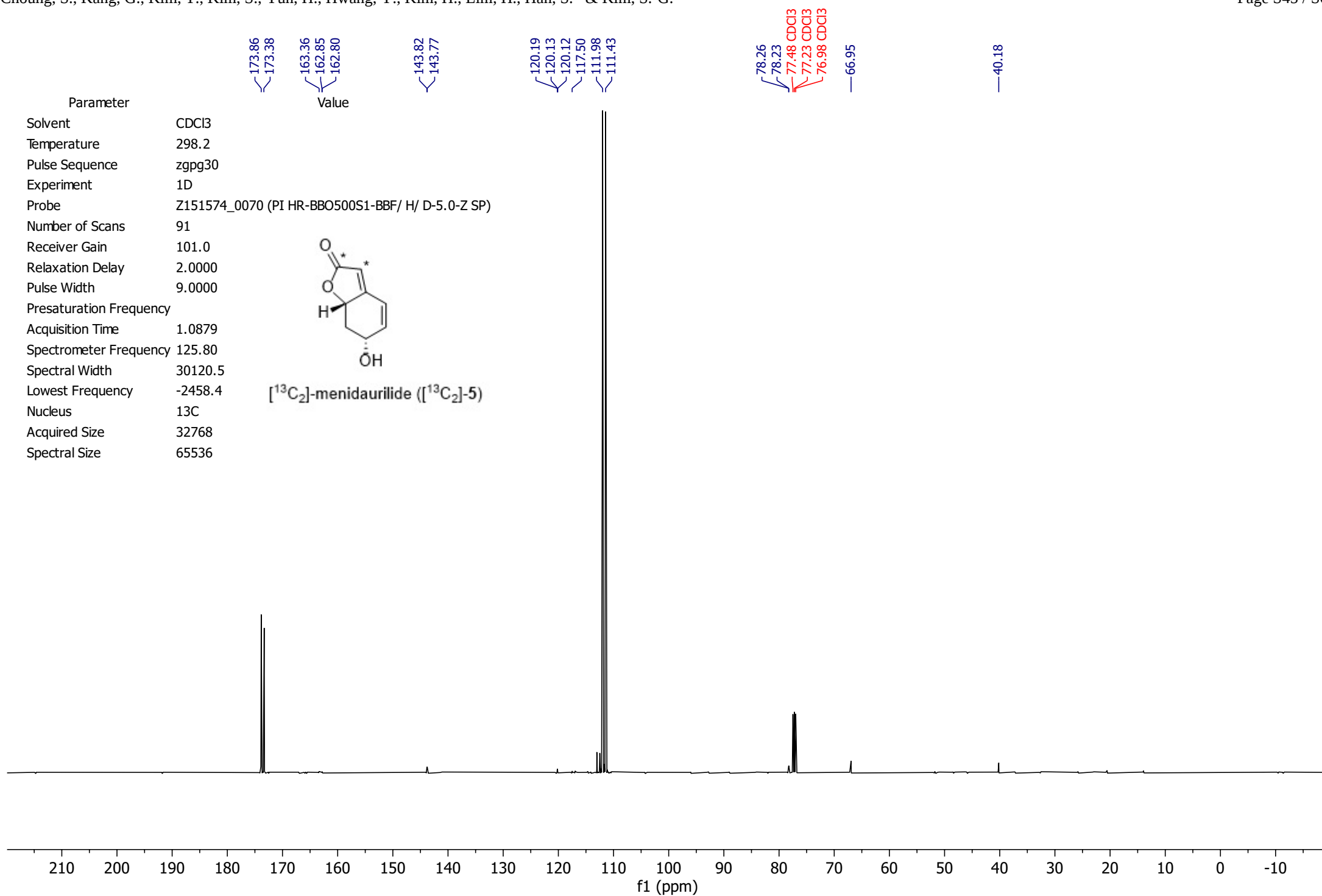


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$[^{13}\text{C}_2]$ -menidaurilide ($[^{13}\text{C}_2]$ -5)

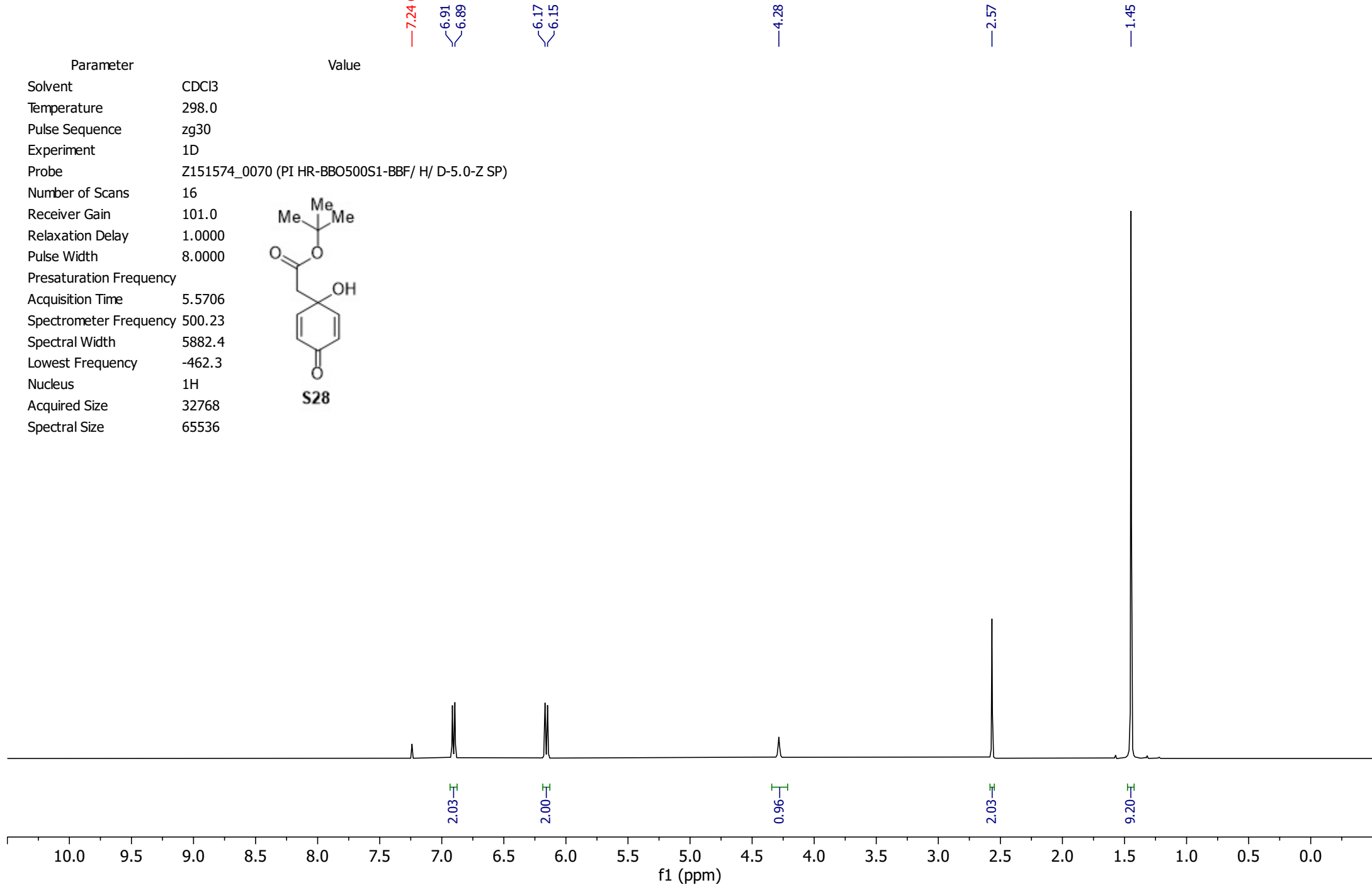


$[^{13}\text{C}_2]$ -menidaurilide ($[^{13}\text{C}_2]$ -5)

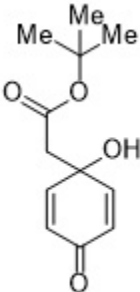


CC(C)(C)OC(=O)C1C=CC(=O)C=C1O

S28

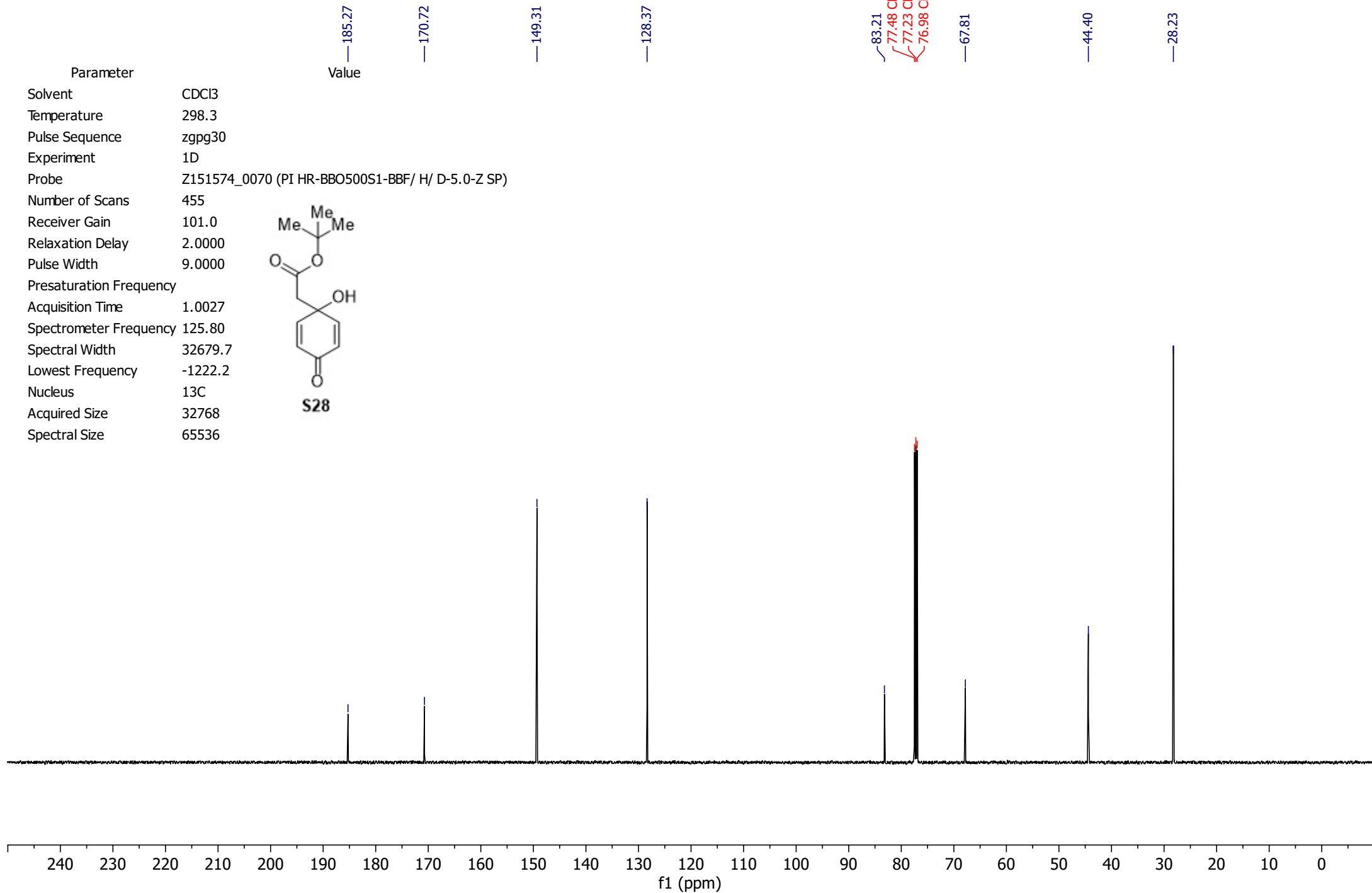
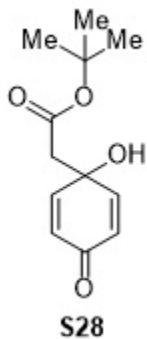


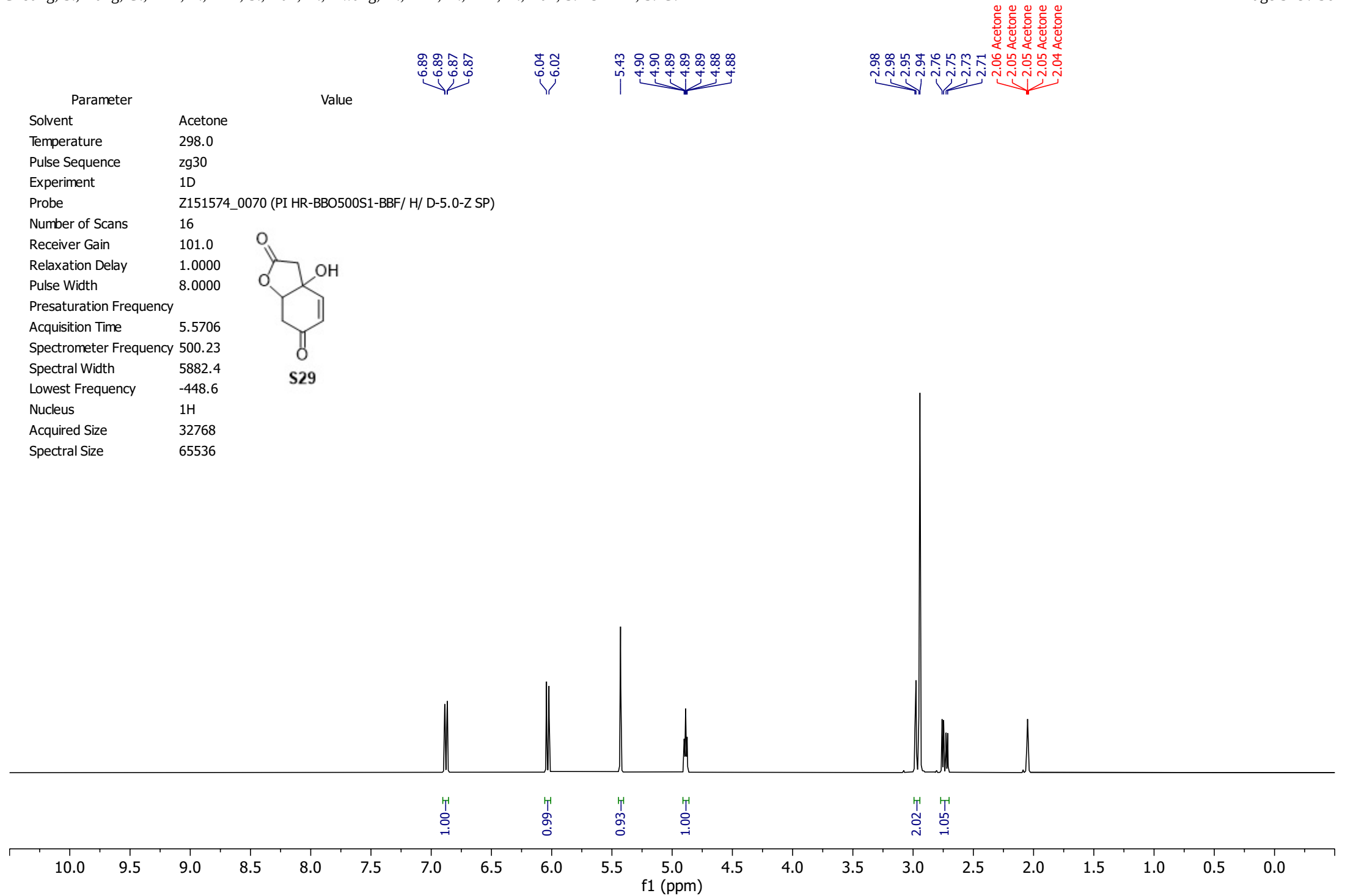
Parameter	Value
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	298.3
Pulse Sequence	zgpg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	Z151574_0070 (PI HR-BBO500S1-BBF/ H/ D-5.0-Z SP)
Number of Scans	455
Receiver Gain	101.0
Relaxation Delay	2.0000
Pulse Width	9.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	1.0027
Spectrometer Frequency	125.80
Spectral Width	32679.7
Lowest Frequency	-1222.2
Nucleus	¹³ C
Acquired Size	32768
Spectral Size	65536

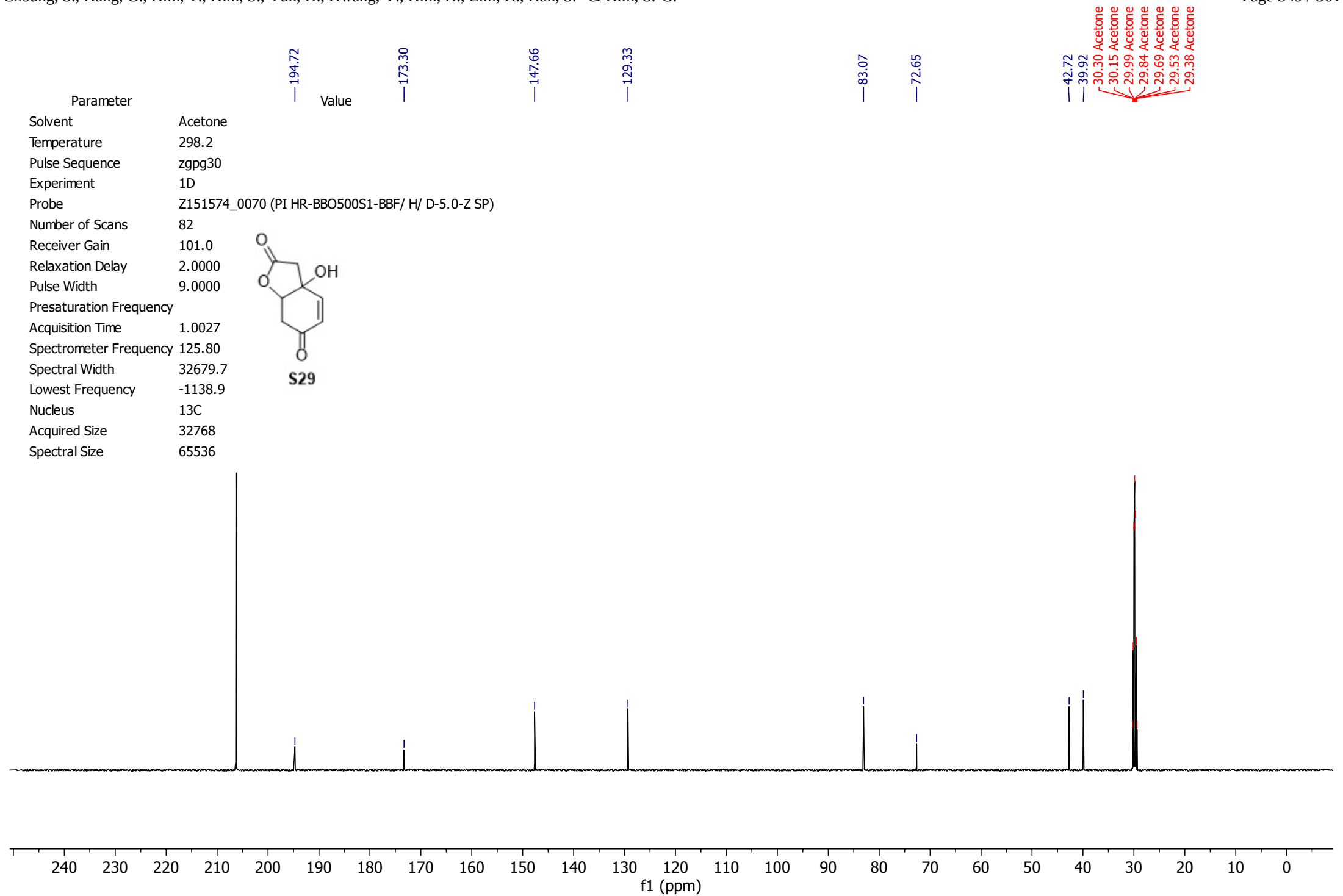


Chemical structure of 2-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-oxocyclohex-2-en-1-yl)ethan-1-one (S28). The structure shows a cyclohexenone ring with three methyl groups at positions 2, 4, and 6. A 2-oxoethyl group is attached to the ring at position 1.

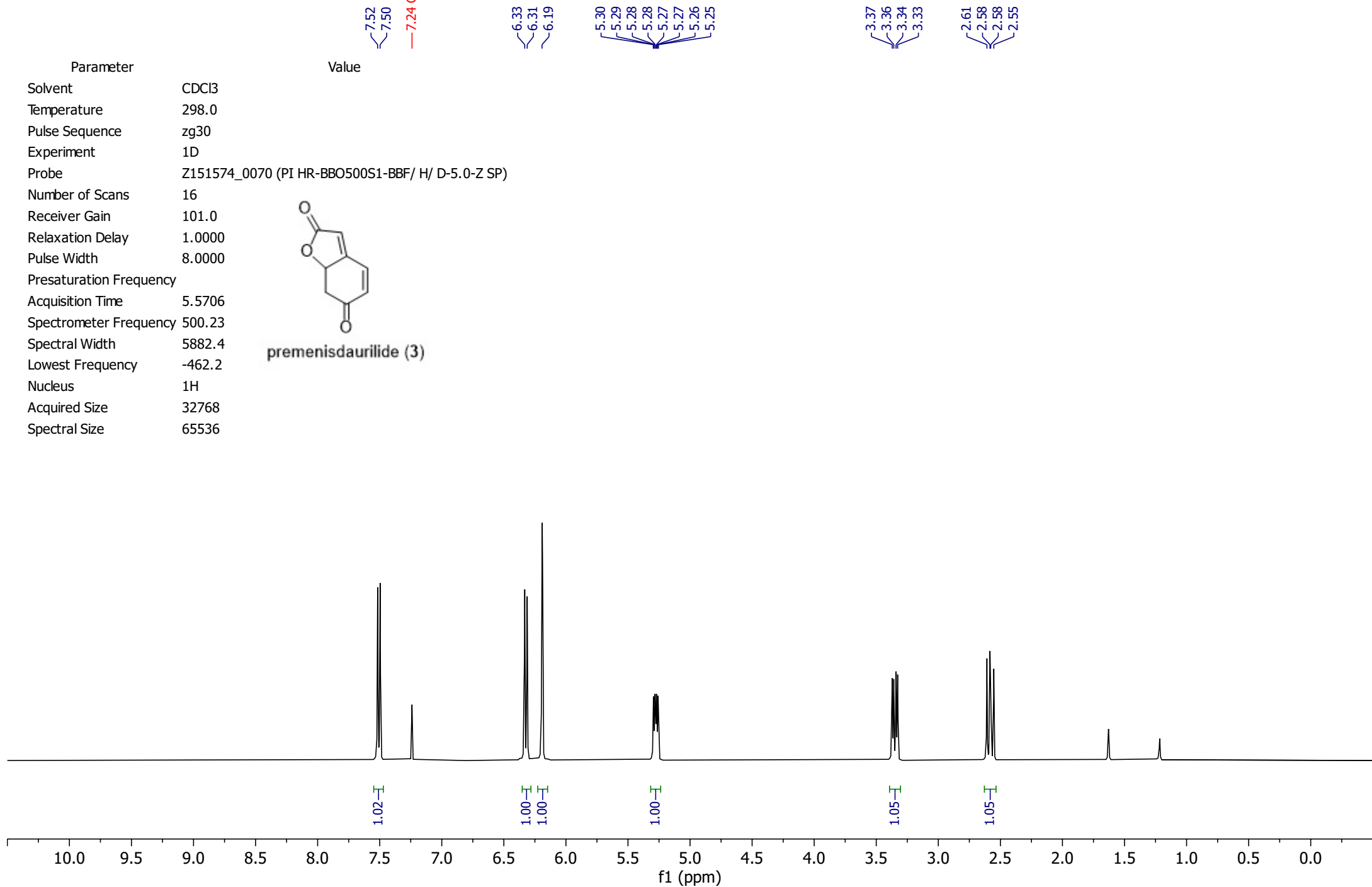
S28

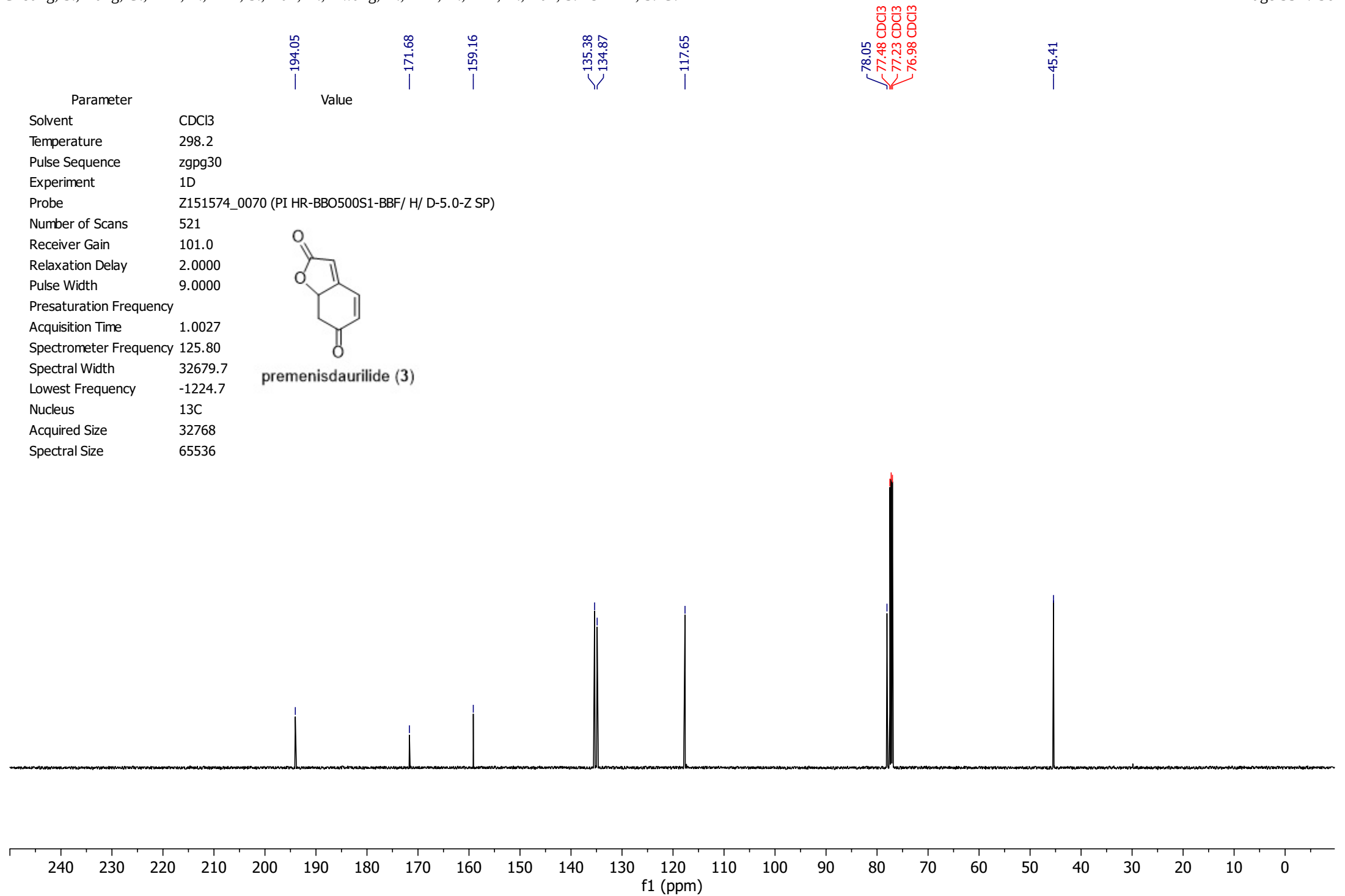






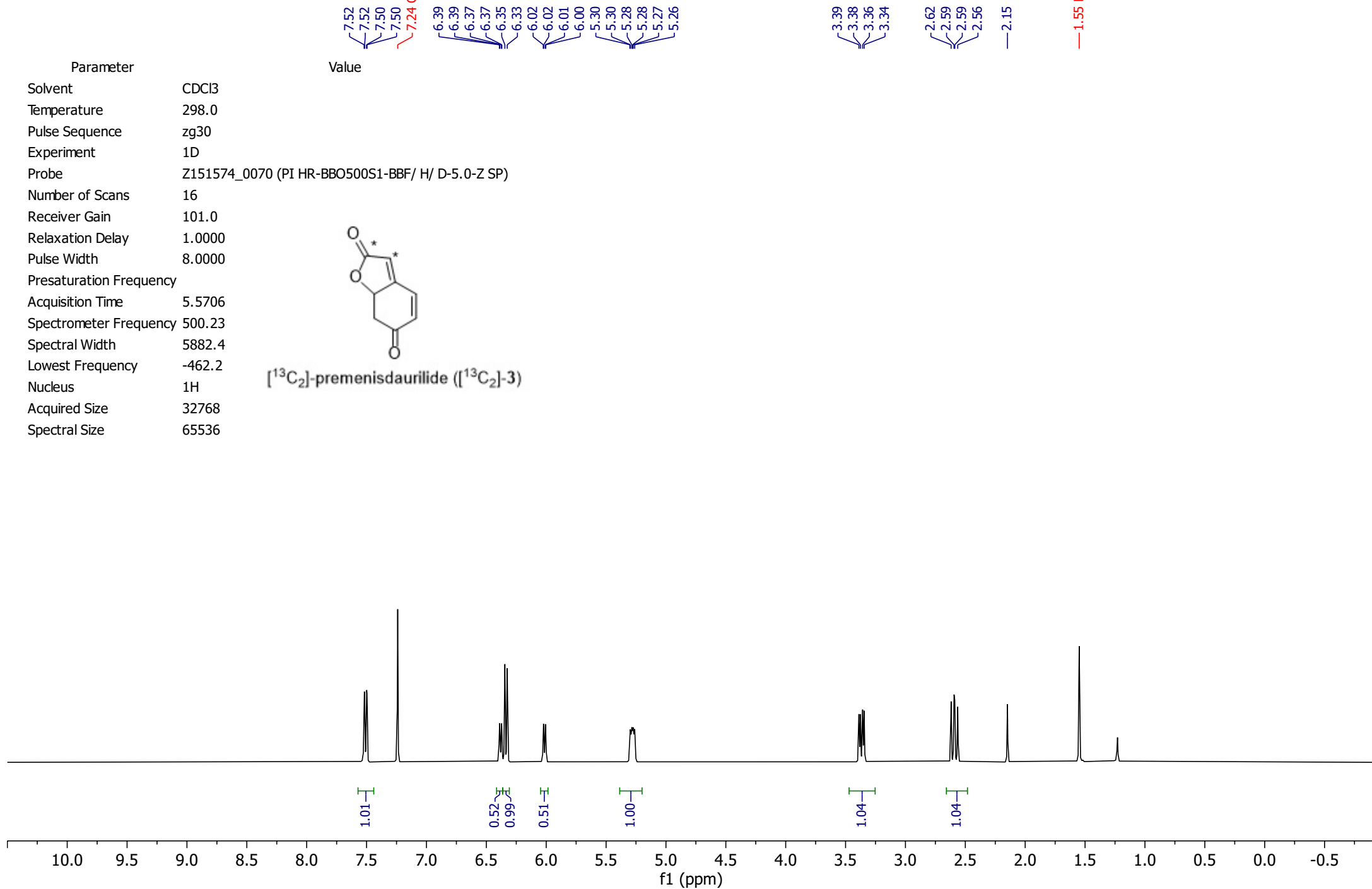
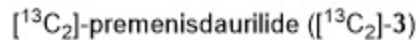

premenisdaurilide (3)



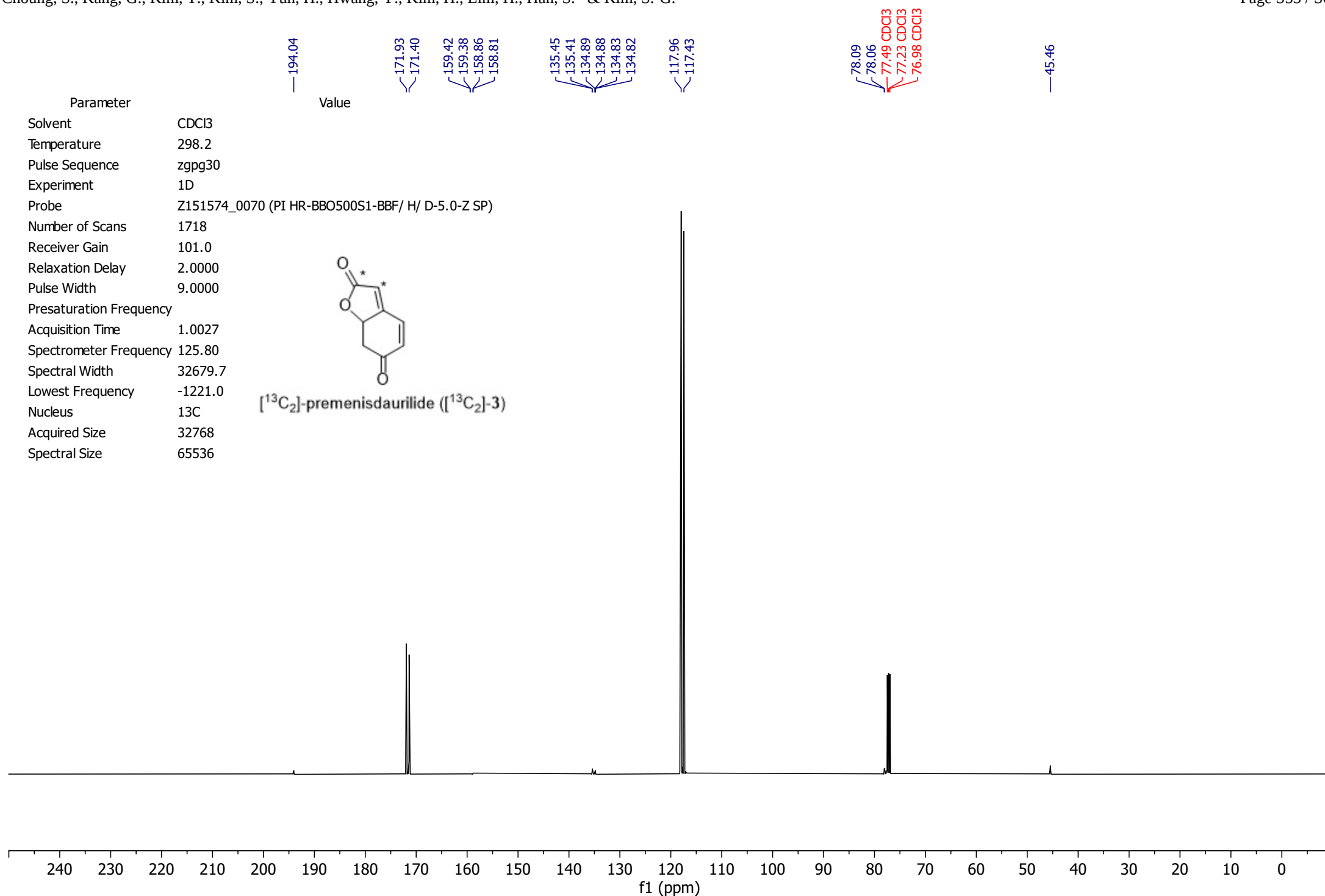


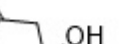
Parameter	Value
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	298.0
Pulse Sequence	zg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	Z151574_0070 (PI HR-BBO500S1-BBF/ H/ D-5.0-Z SP)
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	101.0
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	8.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	5.5706
Spectrometer Frequency	500.23
Spectral Width	5882.4
Lowest Frequency	-462.2
Nucleus	1H
Acquired Size	32768
Spectral Size	65536

Chemical structure of [13C2]-premenisdaurilide ([13C2]-7). The structure is a bicyclic compound consisting of a five-membered lactone ring fused to a six-membered ring. The five-membered ring has a carbonyl group (=O) and an oxygen atom. The six-membered ring has a carbonyl group (=O) and a double bond. Two asterisks (*) are placed on the five-membered ring, indicating the positions of the 13C labels. The label [13C2]-premenisdaurilide ([13C2]-7) is written below the structure.

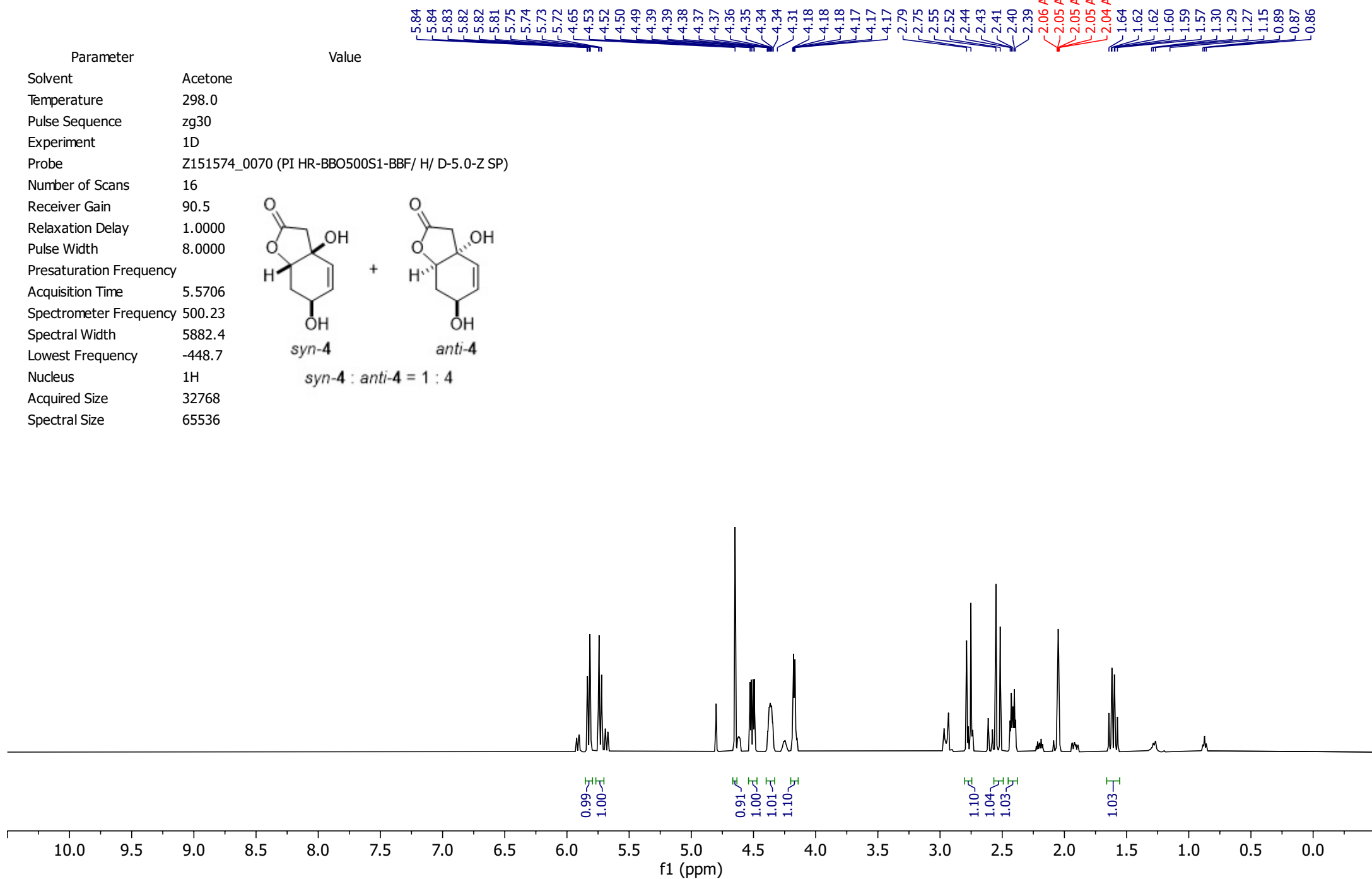


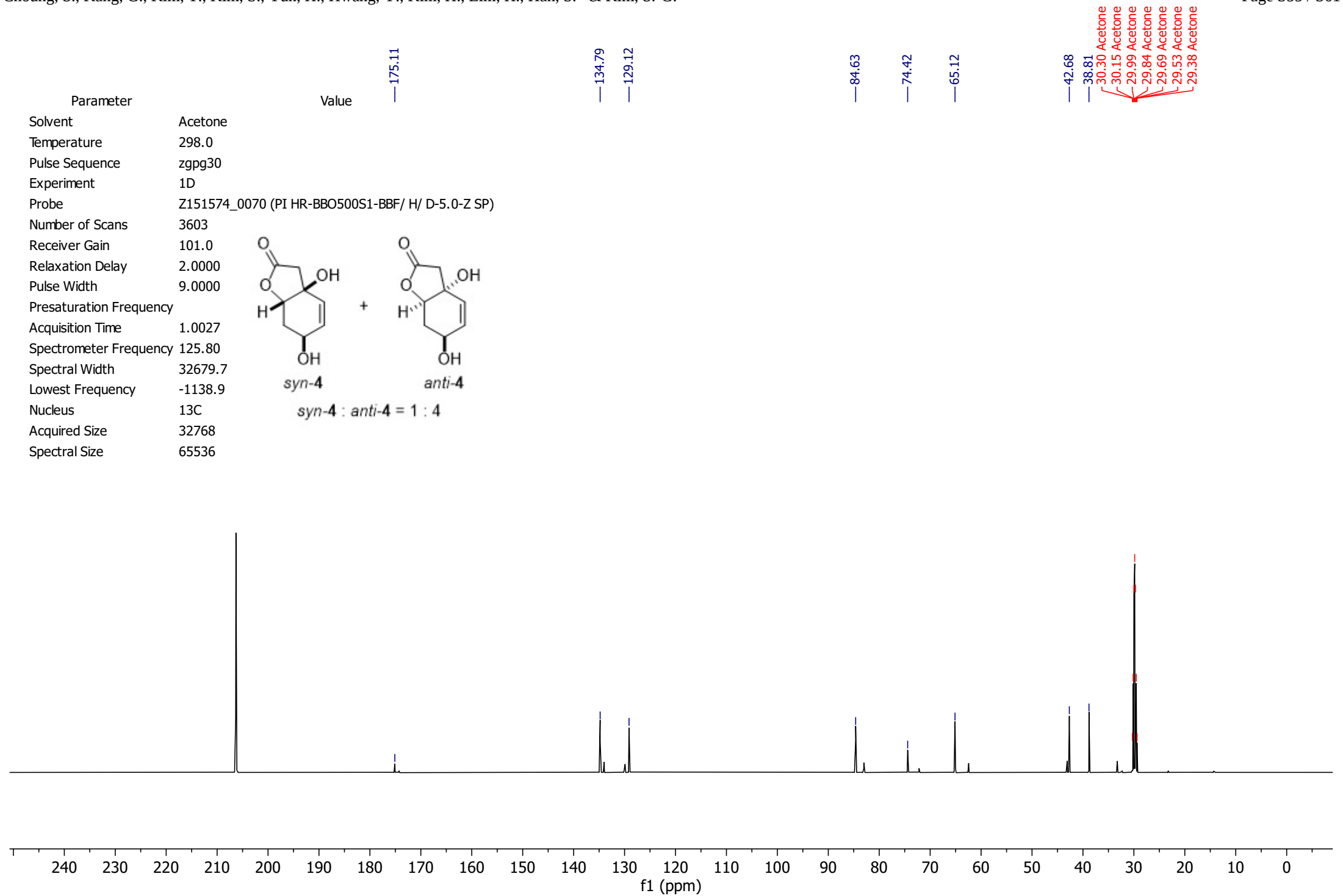

[¹³C₂]-premenisdaurilide ([¹³C₂]-3)

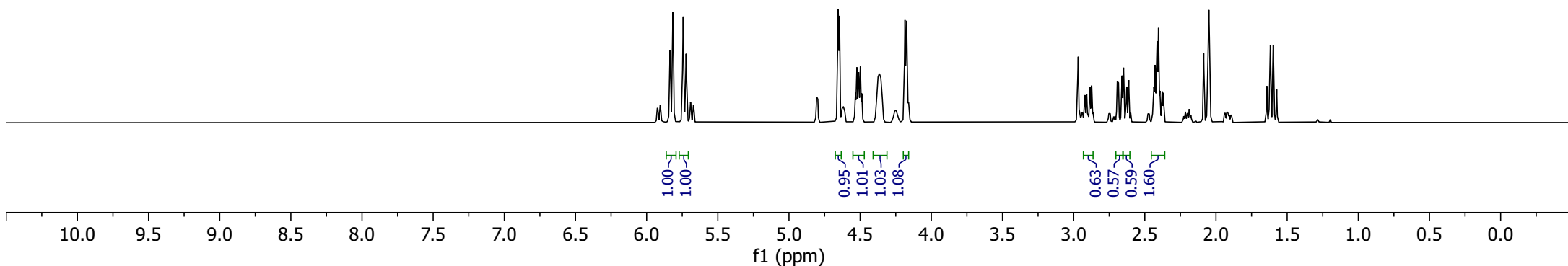


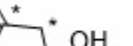


 $\text{syn-4} : \text{anti-4} = 1 : 4$



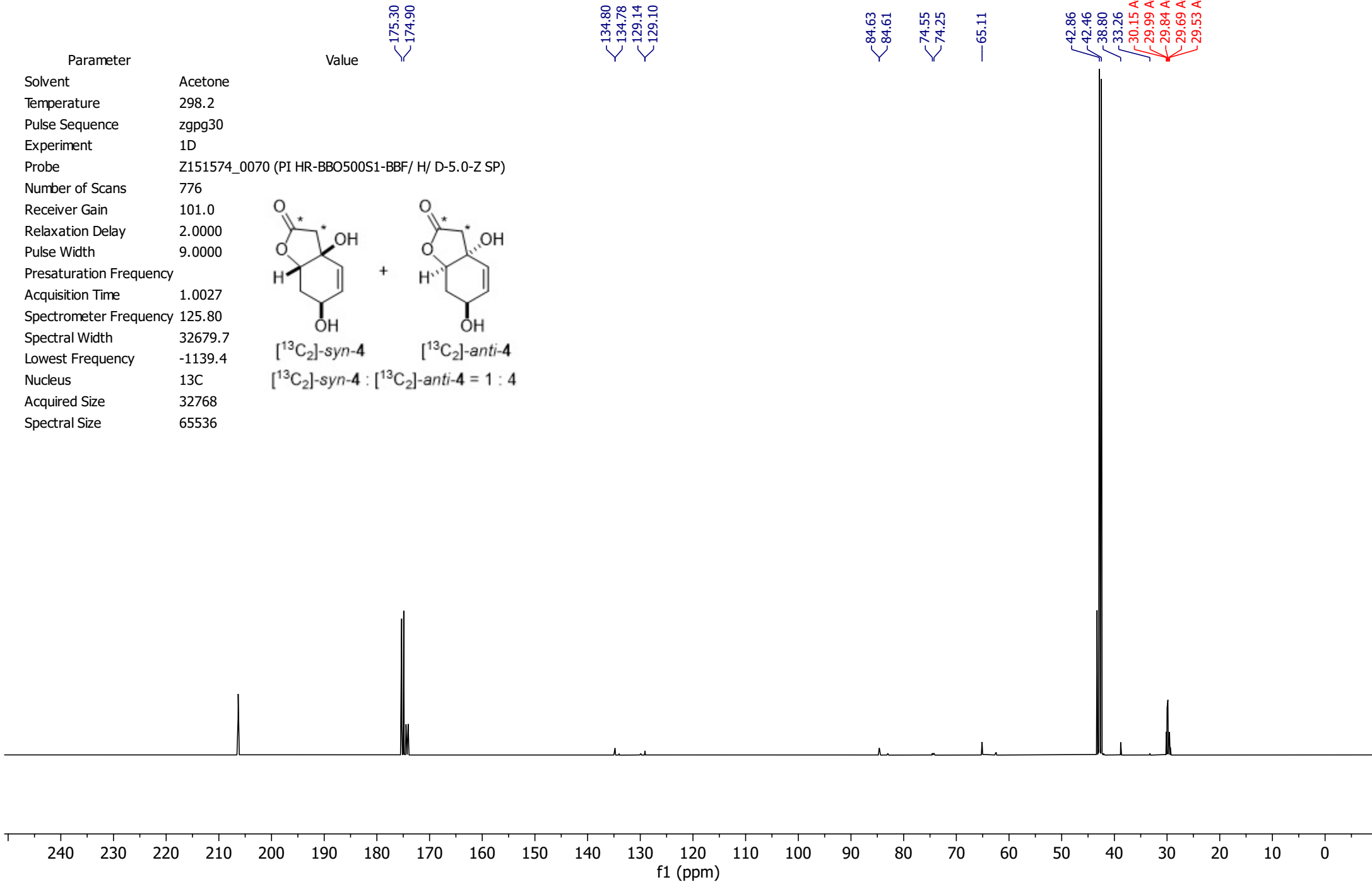


Value
$$[^{13}\text{C}_2]\text{-syn-4} : [^{13}\text{C}_2]\text{-anti-4} = 1 : 4$$


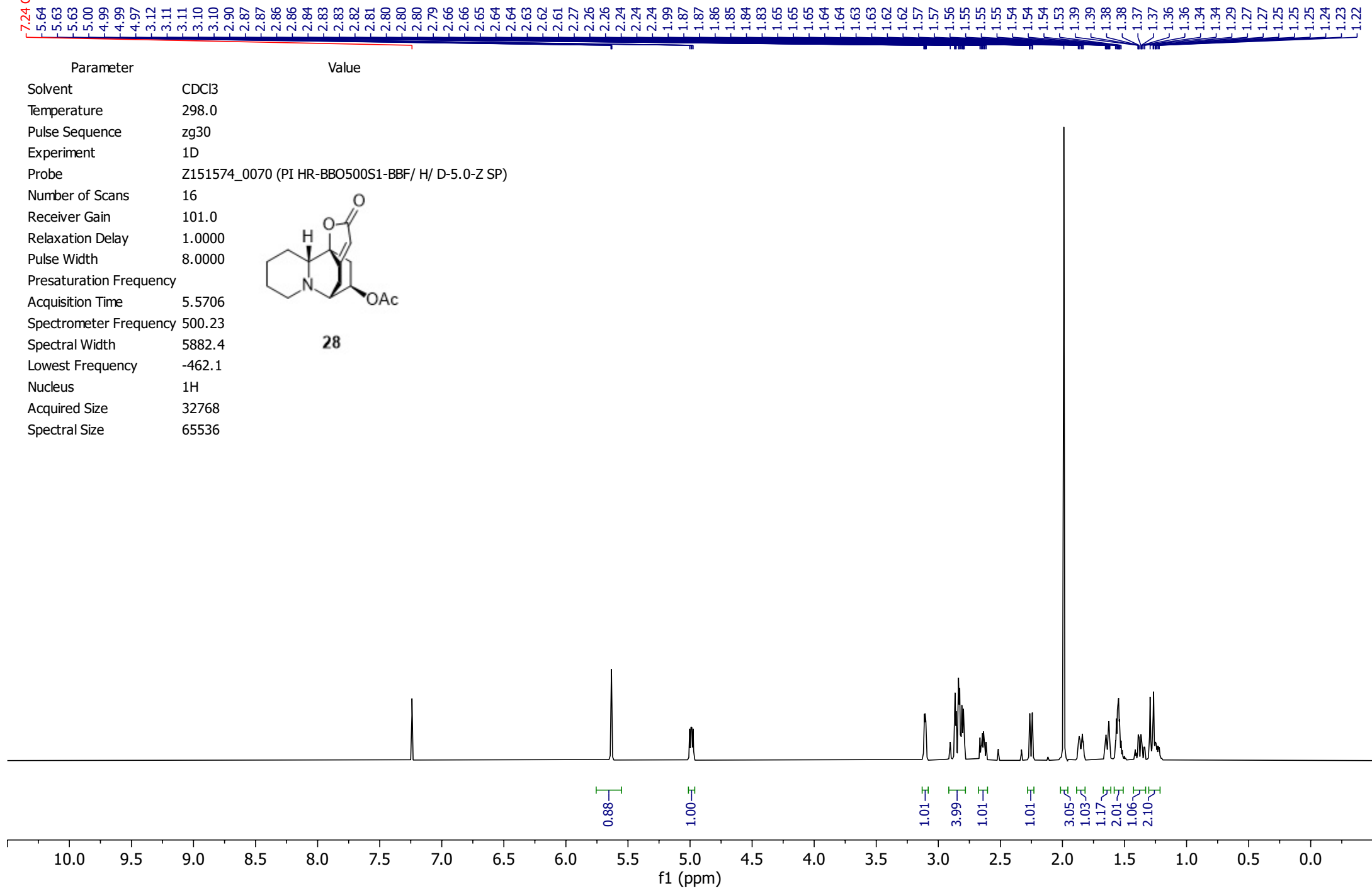
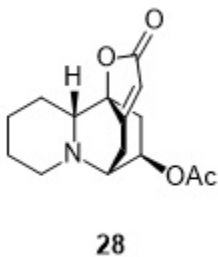


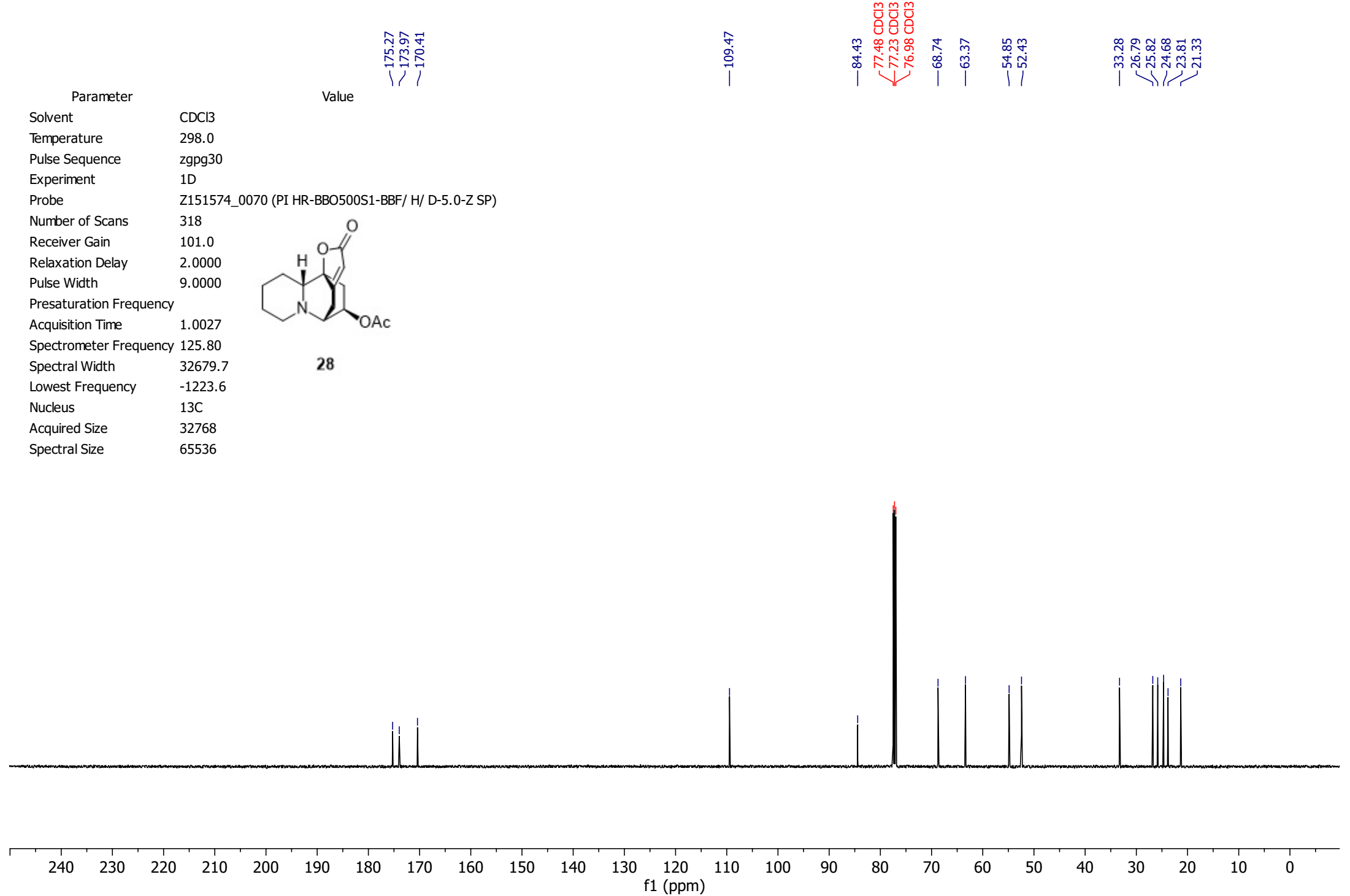
 $[^{13}\text{C}_2]\text{-syn-4} \quad + \quad [^{13}\text{C}_2]\text{-anti-4}$

 $[^{13}\text{C}_2]\text{-syn-4} : [^{13}\text{C}_2]\text{-anti-4} = 1 : 4$



Parameter	Value
Solvent	CDCl ₃
Temperature	298.0
Pulse Sequence	zg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	Z151574_0070 (PI HR-BBO500S1-BBF/ H/ D-5.0-Z SP)
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	101.0
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	8.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	5.5706
Spectrometer Frequency	500.23
Spectral Width	5882.4
Lowest Frequency	-462.1
Nucleus	¹ H
Acquired Size	32768
Spectral Size	65536

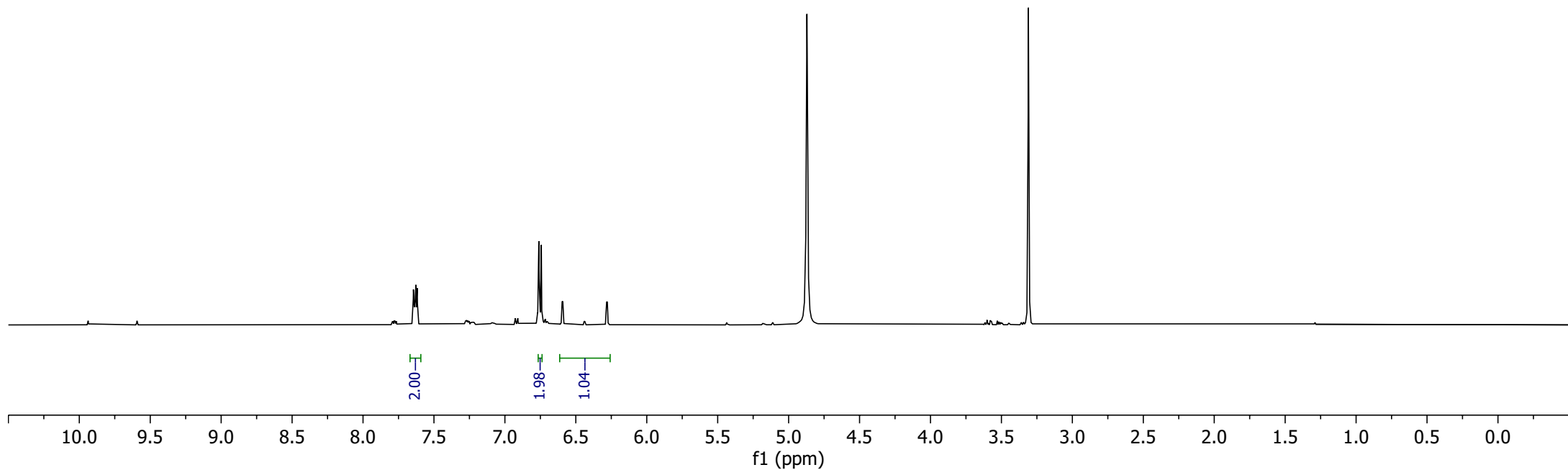




(PI HR-BBO500S1-BBF/ H/ D-5.0-Z SP)

The diagram shows two chemical structures of $[^{13}\text{C}_2]$ -4-hydroxy phenylpyruvate in equilibrium. The left structure is the keto form, and the right structure is the enol form. Both structures feature a benzene ring with a para-hydroxyl group (OH). The side chain consists of a ^{13}C -labeled methylene group ($^*\text{CH}_2$) and a ^{13}C -labeled carboxyl group ($^*\text{COOH}$). In the keto form, the methylene carbon is bonded to the ring and the carboxyl carbon. In the enol form, the methylene carbon is double-bonded to the ring and the carboxyl carbon is single-bonded to the methylene carbon. A double-headed equilibrium arrow ($\rightleftharpoons$) is placed between the two structures.

$[^{13}\text{C}_2]$ -4-hydroxy
phenylpyruvate ($[^{13}\text{C}_2]$ -2)



The diagram shows two chemical structures connected by equilibrium arrows. The structure on the left is $[^{13}\text{C}_2]$ -4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate, with ^{13}C labels on the pyruvate carbonyl and the α -carbon. The structure on the right is $[^{13}\text{C}_2]$ -2,4-dihydroxyphenylpyruvate, with ^{13}C labels on the pyruvate carbonyl and the α -carbon, and hydroxyl groups at the 2 and 4 positions of the phenyl ring.

$[^{13}\text{C}_2]$ -4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate ($[^{13}\text{C}_2]$ -2)

