

Photochemical Transformations of Chalcone-Vitamin E Hybrids

Jimmy Josué Ceballos-Cruz¹, Jean-Jacques Hélesbeux², Guillaume Viault², Denis Séraphin², Gumersindo Mirón-Lopez³, Rubén M. Carballo⁴, Pascal Richomme², Luis Manuel Peña-Rodríguez^{1*}

¹Unidad de Biotecnología, Centro de Investigación Científica de Yucatán, Mérida, Yucatán, México.

²Univ Angers, SONAS, SFR QUASAV, F-49000 Angers, France.

³Laboratorio de Resonancia Magnética Nuclear, Facultad de Química, Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, Mérida, Yucatán, México.

⁴Laboratorio de Química Farmacéutica, Facultad de Química, Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, Mérida, Yucatán, México.

*Corresponding author: Luis Manuel Peña-Rodríguez, email: lmanuel@cicy.mx

Received September 14th, 2021; Accepted December 6th, 2021.

DOI for the article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.29356/jmcs.v66i1.1670>

Supplementary Information

Table of contents

	Page
Fig. 1S. Stacked ¹ H-NMR spectra (400 MHz, acetone-d ₆) from time-course study monitoring sunlight irradiation of 6'- <i>O</i> -tosyl-3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-chalcone (1).	3
Fig. 2S. Stacked ¹ H-NMR spectra (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) from time-course study monitoring sunlight irradiation of 6'- <i>O</i> -tosyl-3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-chalcone (1).	4
Fig. 3S. Stacked ¹ H-NMR spectra (400 MHz, acetone-d ₆) from time-course study monitoring sunlight irradiation of 3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-chalcone (2).	5
Fig. 4S. Stacked ¹ H-NMR spectra (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) from time-course study monitoring sunlight irradiation of 3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-chalcone (2).	6
Fig. 5S. Stacked ¹ H-NMR spectra (400 MHz, acetone-d ₆) from time-course study monitoring sunlight irradiation of 6'- <i>O</i> -tosyl-3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-retrochalcone (3).	7
Fig. 6S. Stacked ¹ H-NMR spectra (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) from time-course study monitoring sunlight irradiation of 6'- <i>O</i> -tosyl-3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-retrochalcone (3).	8
Fig. 7S. Stacked ¹ H-NMR spectra (400 MHz, acetone-d ₆) from time-course study monitoring sunlight irradiation of 3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-retrochalcone (4).	9
Fig. 8S. Stacked ¹ H-NMR spectra (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) from time-course study monitoring sunlight irradiation of 3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-retrochalcone (4).	10
Fig. 9S. Photoisomerization process monitoring for <i>E</i> -chalcone 1 .	11
Fig. 10S. Characteristic ¹ H-NMR signals of photoisomerization products 7 and 8 .	11
Fig. 11S. Stacked UV-vis spectra from time-course study monitoring sunlight irradiation of 6'- <i>O</i> -tosyl-3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-retrochalcone (3).	12
Fig. 12S. Schematic illustration for the distribution of 3-deoxyanthocyanidin (8) in reverse micelle-like aggregates, encapsulating moisture.	12
Fig. 13S. Stacked ¹ H-NMR spectra (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) showing changes in chemical shift values of key proton signals of 3-deoxyanthocyanidin 8 .	12
Fig. 14S. Proposed reaction pathways for the conversion of 6'- <i>O</i> -tosyl-3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-retrochalcone (3) to 3-deoxyanthocyanidin (8).	13
Fig. 15S. ¹ H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz, acetone-d ₆) of 6'- <i>O</i> -tosyl-3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-chalcone (1).	14
Fig. 16S. ¹³ C-NMR spectrum (100 MHz, acetone-d ₆) of 6'- <i>O</i> -tosyl-3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-chalcone (1).	15
Fig. 17S. ¹ H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz, acetone-d ₆) of 3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-chalcone (2).	16
Fig. 18S. ¹³ C-NMR spectrum (100 MHz, acetone-d ₆) of 3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-chalcone (2).	17
Fig. 19S. ¹ H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) of 6'- <i>O</i> -tosyl-3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-retrochalcone (3).	18
Fig. 20S. ¹³ C-NMR spectrum (100 MHz, CDCl ₃) of 6'- <i>O</i> -tosyl-3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-retrochalcone (3).	19
Fig. 21S. ¹ H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) of 3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-retrochalcone (4).	20
Fig. 22S. ¹³ C-NMR spectrum (100 MHz, CDCl ₃) of 3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-retrochalcone (4).	21

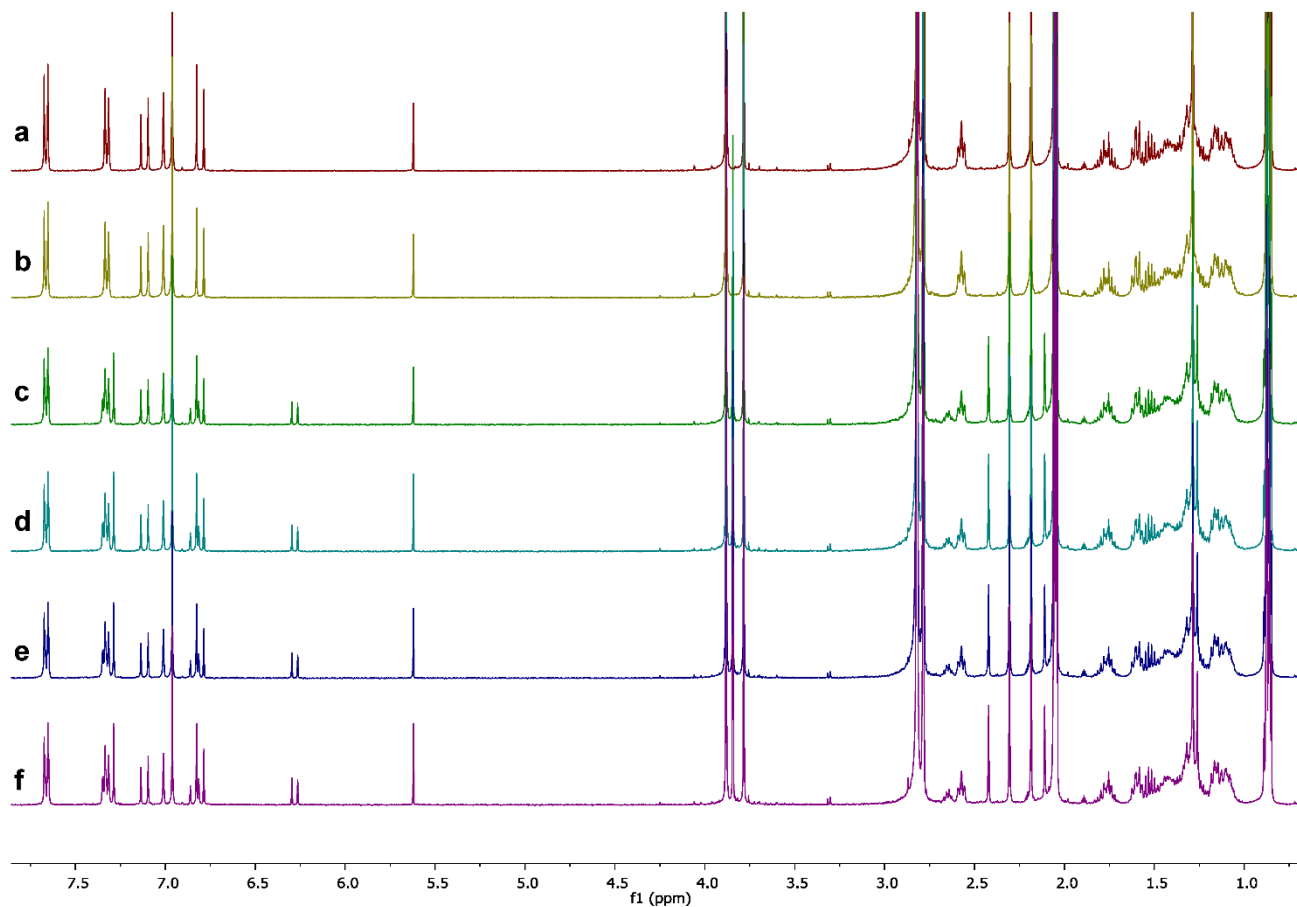


Fig. 1S. Stacked ¹H-NMR spectra (400 MHz, acetone-d₆) from time-course study monitoring sunlight irradiation of 6'-*O*-tosyl-3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-chalcone (**1**). (a) t=0 min, (b) t=60 min darkness, (c) t=5 min sunlight, (d) t=10 min sunlight, (e) t=15 min sunlight, (f) t=20 min sunlight.

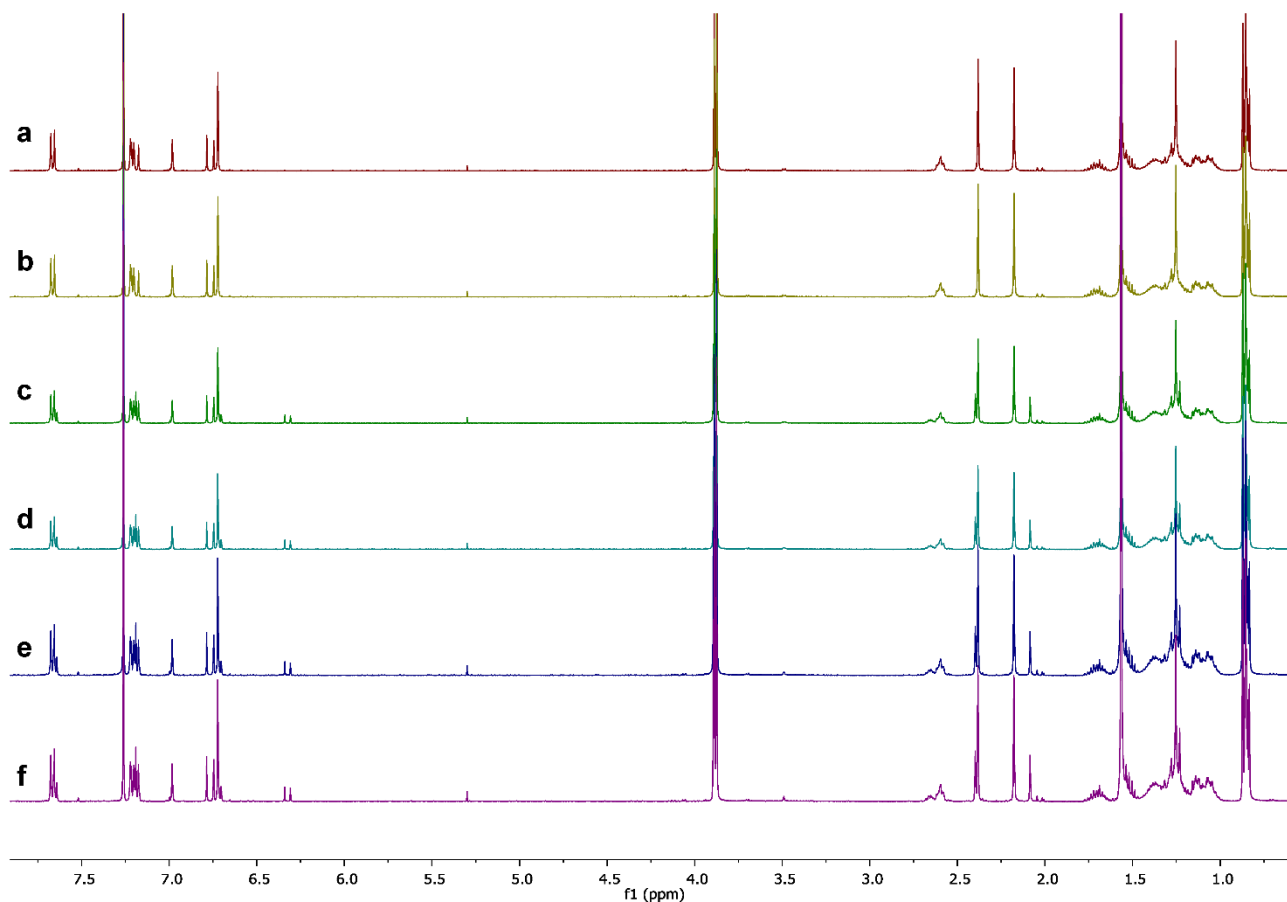


Fig. 2S. Stacked ¹H-NMR spectra (400 MHz, CDCl₃) from time-course study monitoring sunlight irradiation of 6'-*O*-tosyl-3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-chalcone (**1**). (a) t=0 min, (b) t=60 min darkness, (c) t=5 min sunlight, (d) t=10 min sunlight, (e) t=15 min sunlight, (f) t=20 min sunlight.

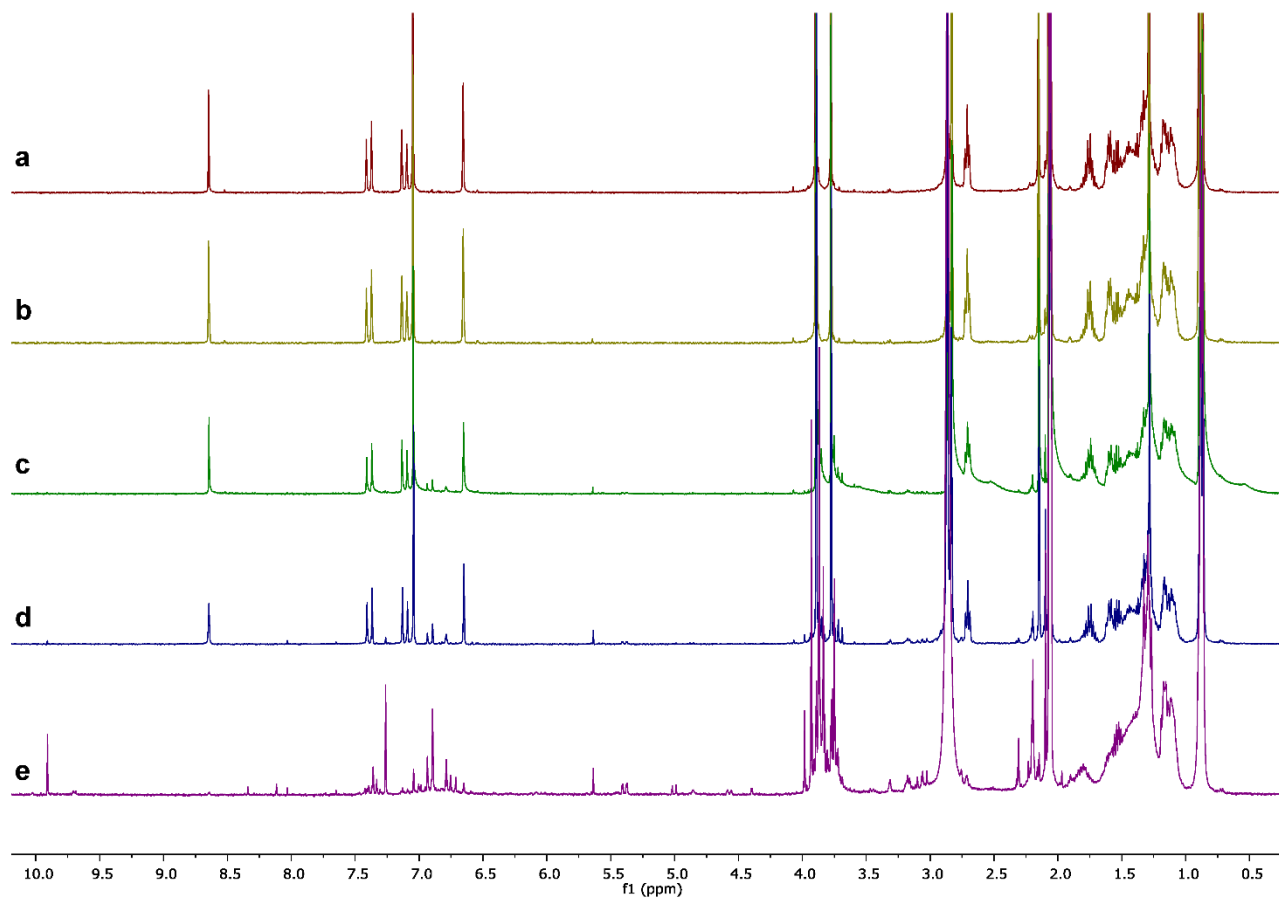


Fig. 3S. Stacked ¹H-NMR spectra (400 MHz, acetone-d₆) from time-course study monitoring sunlight irradiation of 3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-chalcone (**2**). (a) t=0 min, (b) t=60 min darkness, (c) t=5 min sunlight, (d) t=10 min sunlight, (e) t=60 min sunlight

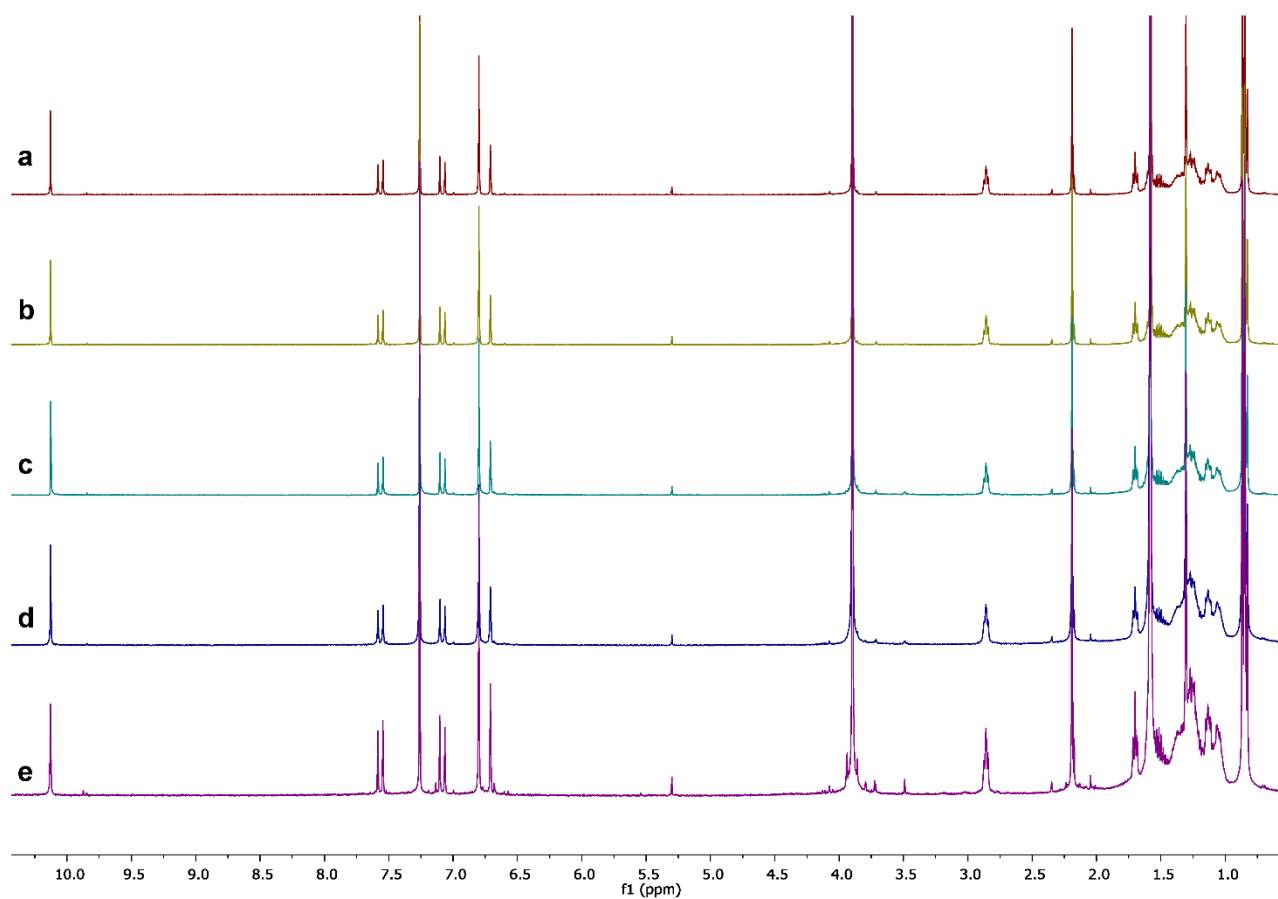


Fig. 4S. Stacked ¹H-NMR spectra (400 MHz, CDCl₃) from time-course study monitoring sunlight irradiation of 3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-chalcone (**2**). (a) t=0 min, (b) t=60 min darkness, (c) t=5 min sunlight, (d) t=10 min sunlight, (e) t=60 min sunlight.

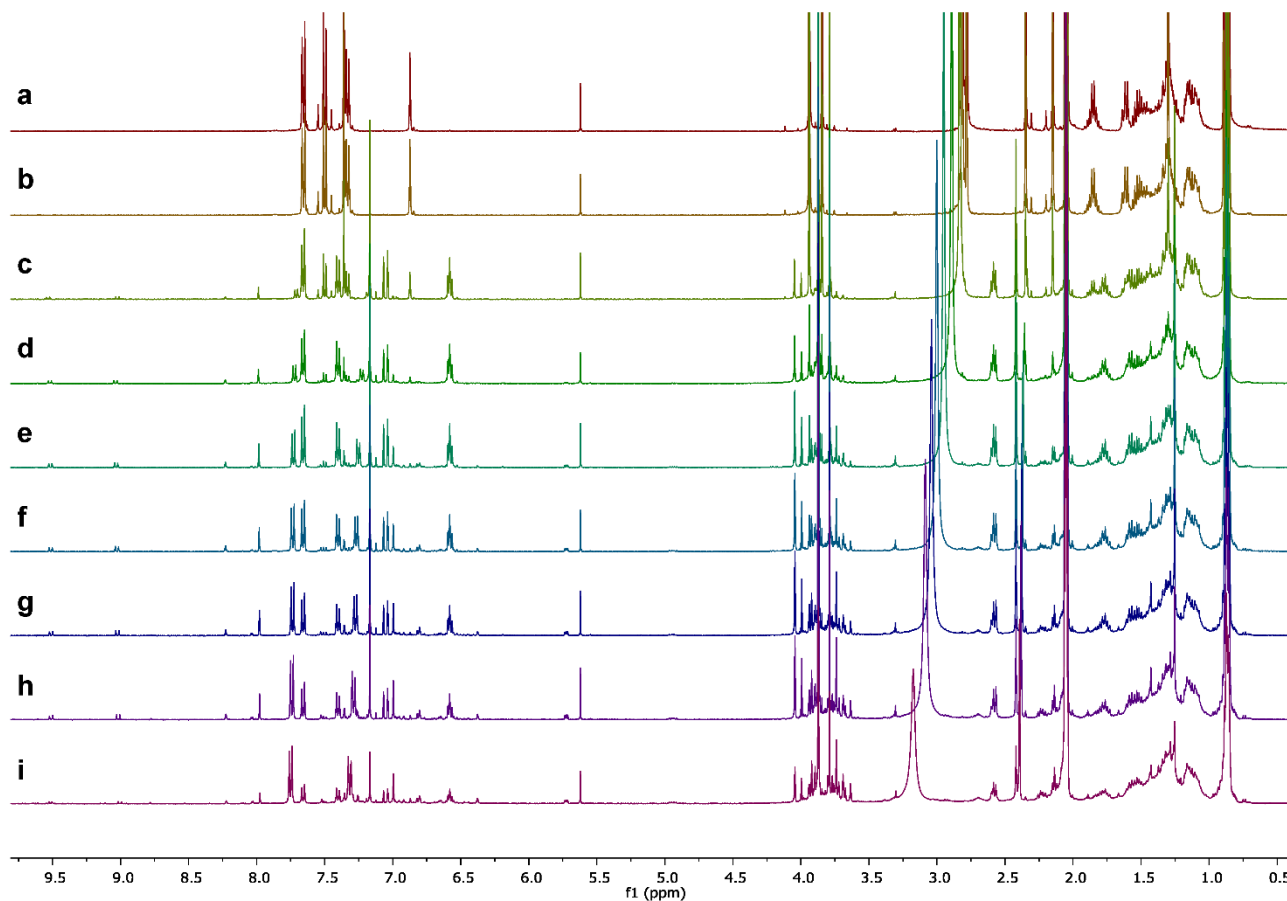


Fig. 5S. Stacked ¹H-NMR spectra (400 MHz, acetone-d₆) from time-course study monitoring sunlight irradiation of 6'-*O*-tosyl-3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-*retrochalcone* (**3**). (a) t=0 min, (b) t=60 min darkness, (c) t=5 min sunlight, (d) t=10 min sunlight, (e) t=15 min sunlight, (f) t=20 min sunlight, (g) t=25 min sunlight, (h) t=30 min sunlight, (i) t=60 min sunlight.

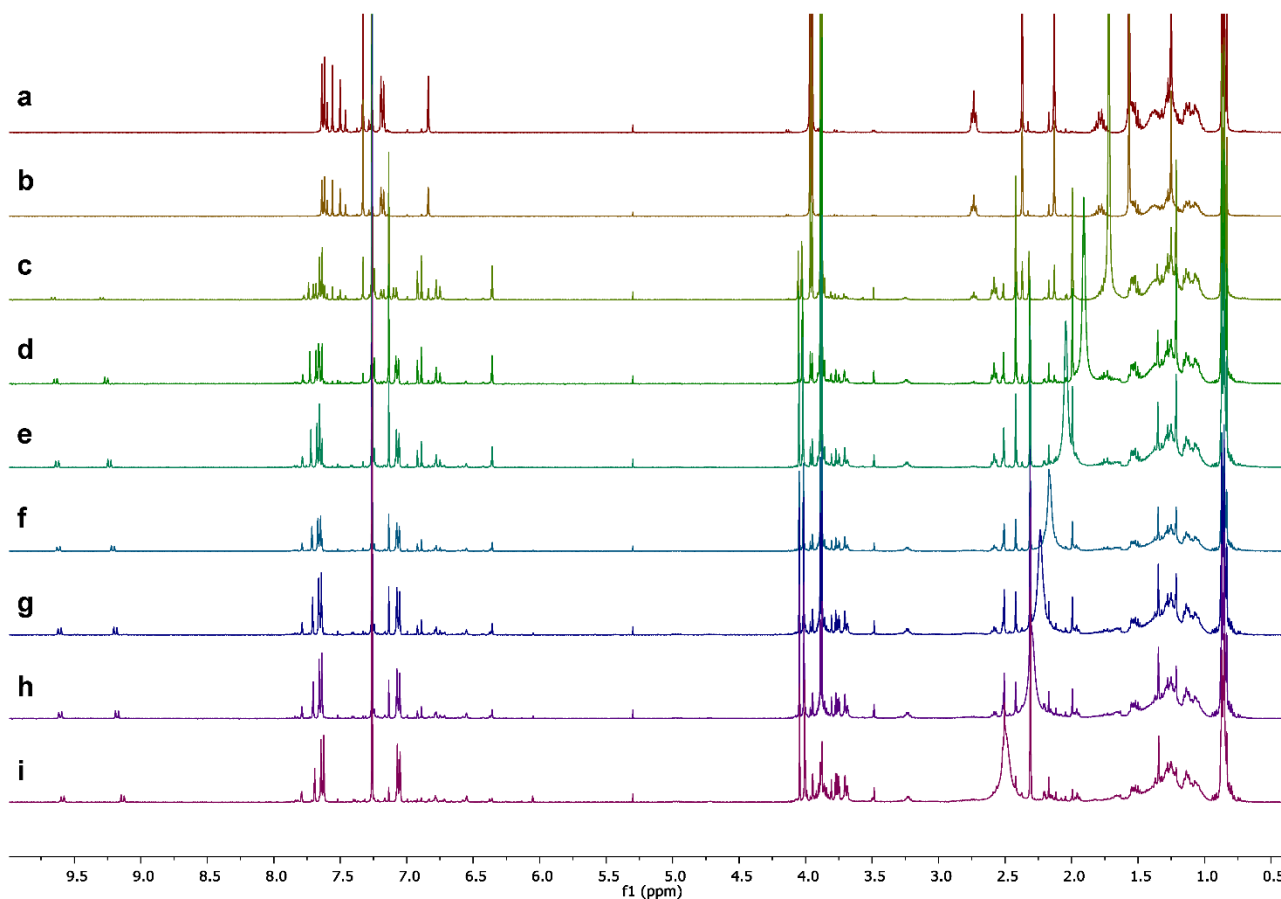


Fig. 6S. Stacked $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectra (400 MHz, CDCl_3) from time-course study monitoring sunlight irradiation of 6'-*O*-tosyl-3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-*retrochalcone* (**3**). (a) $t=0$ min, (b) $t=60$ min darkness, (c) $t=5$ min sunlight, (d) $t=10$ min sunlight, (e) $t=15$ min sunlight, (f) $t=20$ min sunlight, (g) $t=25$ min sunlight, (h) $t=30$ min sunlight, (i) $t=60$ min sunlight.

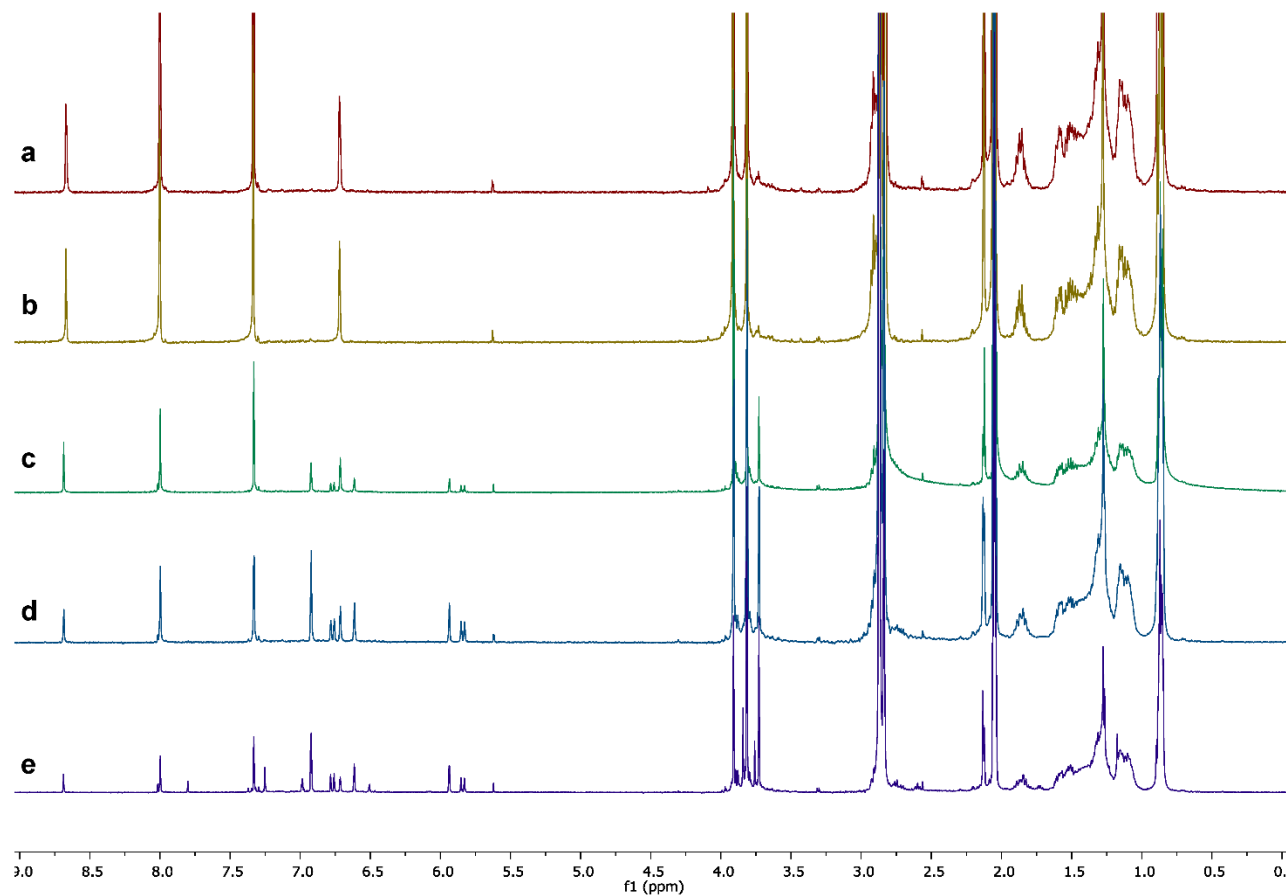


Fig. 7S. Stacked ¹H-NMR spectra (400 MHz, acetone-d₆) from time-course study monitoring sunlight irradiation of 3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-retrochalcone (**4**). (a) t=0 min, (b) t=60 min darkness, (c) t=5 min sunlight, (d) t=10 min sunlight, (e) t=15 min sunlight.

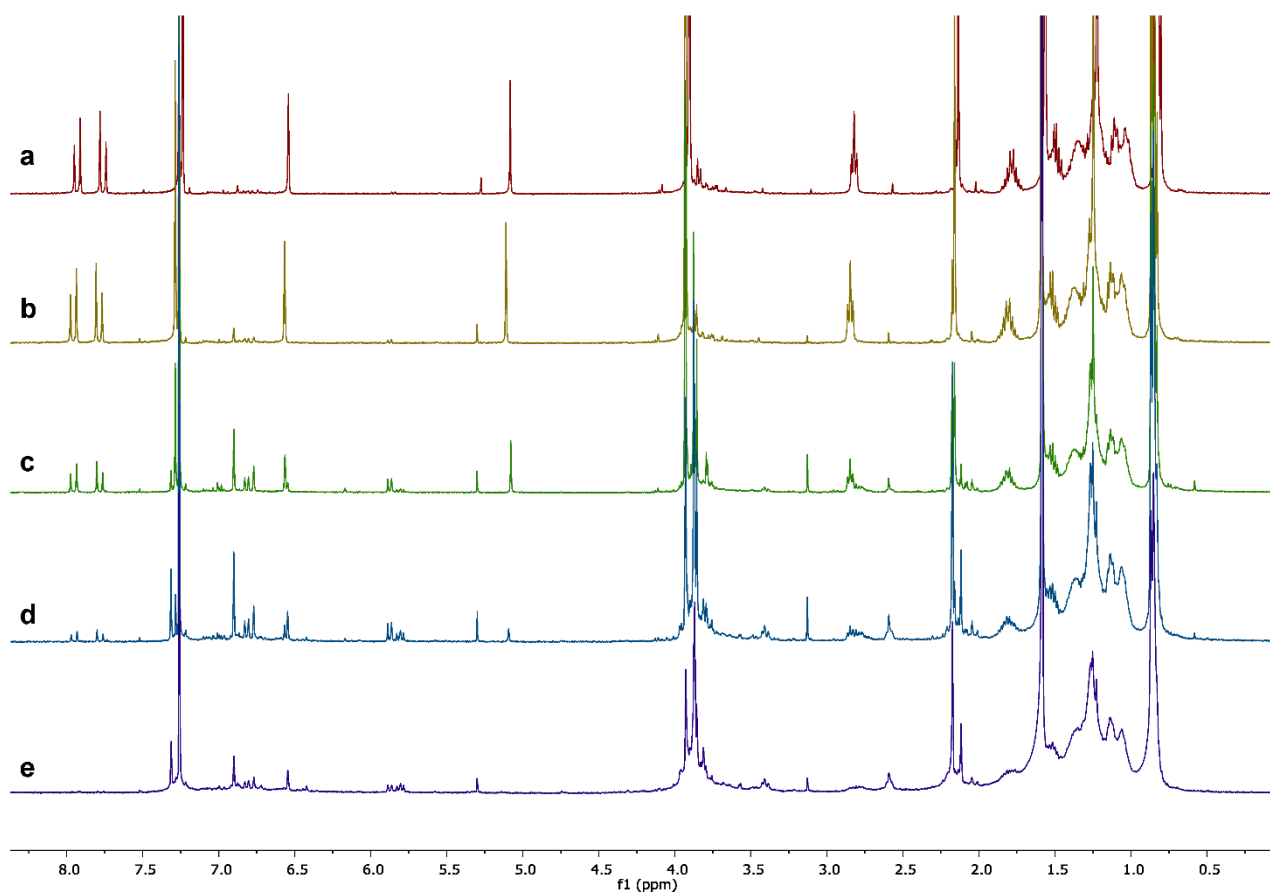


Fig. 8S. Stacked ¹H-NMR spectra (400 MHz, CDCl₃) from time-course study monitoring sunlight irradiation of 3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-retrochalcone (**4**). (a) t=0 min, (b) t=60 min darkness, (c) t=5 min sunlight, (d) t=10 min sunlight, (e) t=15 min sunlight.

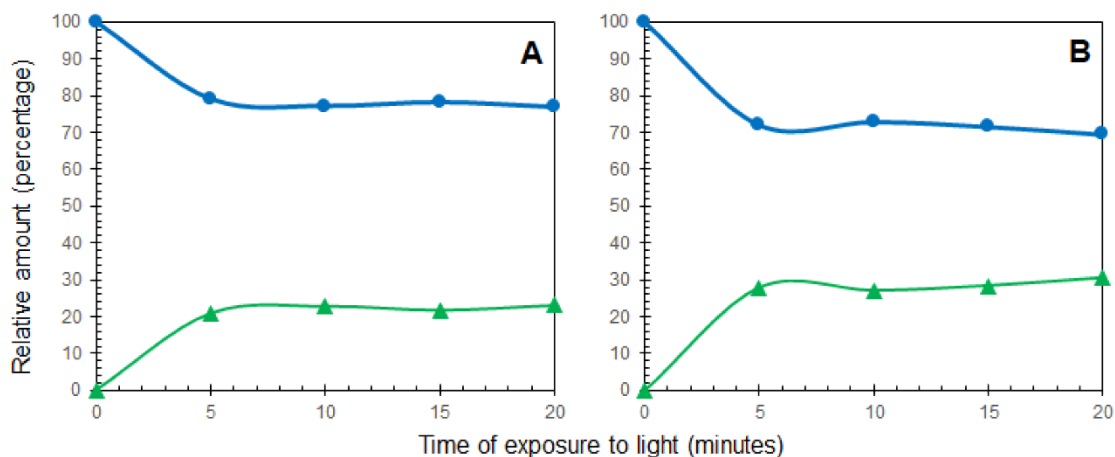
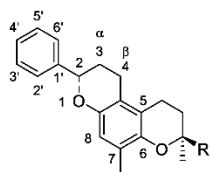


Fig. 9S. Photoisomerization process monitoring for *E*-chalcone **1**: (A) in deuterated chloroform, (B) in acetone-*d*₆; *E*-chalcone ●, *Z*-chalcone **5** ▲.



CDCl ₃ *				
Position	<i>E</i> -retrochalcone (3)	<i>Z</i> -retrochalcone (7)	3-deoxyanthocyanidin (8)	dimer
α (3)	7.48 d (15.9)	6.79 d (12.1)	9.66 d (9.2)	4.96**
β (4)	7.58 d (15.9)	6.90 d (12.1)	9.29 d (9.1)	4.71**
8	6.84 s	6.36 s	7.77 s	u
2' y 6'	7.33 s	7.14 s	7.74 s	u
MeO 3' y 5'	3.97 s	3.88 s	4.03 s	u
MeO 4'	3.95 s	3.89 s	4.06 s	u
An-d ₆ *				
Position	<i>E</i> -retrochalcone (3)	<i>Z</i> -retrochalcone (7)	3-deoxyanthocyanidin (8)	dimer
α (3)	7.47 d (15.9)	6.58 d (12.1)	9.53 d (9.2)	4.94**
β (4)	7.53 d (16.0)	7.05 d (12.1)	9.02 d (9.1)	5.72**
8	6.87 s	6.58 s	8.23 s	u
2' y 6'	7.36 s	7.17 s	7.99 s	u
MeO 3' y 5'	3.94 s	3.87 s	4.05 s	u
MeO 4'	3.85 s	3.79 s	4.00 s	u

*Spectroscopic data collected at 5 min of exposure to light

**Protons characteristic of cyclobutane core

u - unassigned

Fig.10S. Characteristic ¹H-NMR signals (chemical shifts in δ ; coupling constants in Hz) of photoisomerization products **7** and **8**.

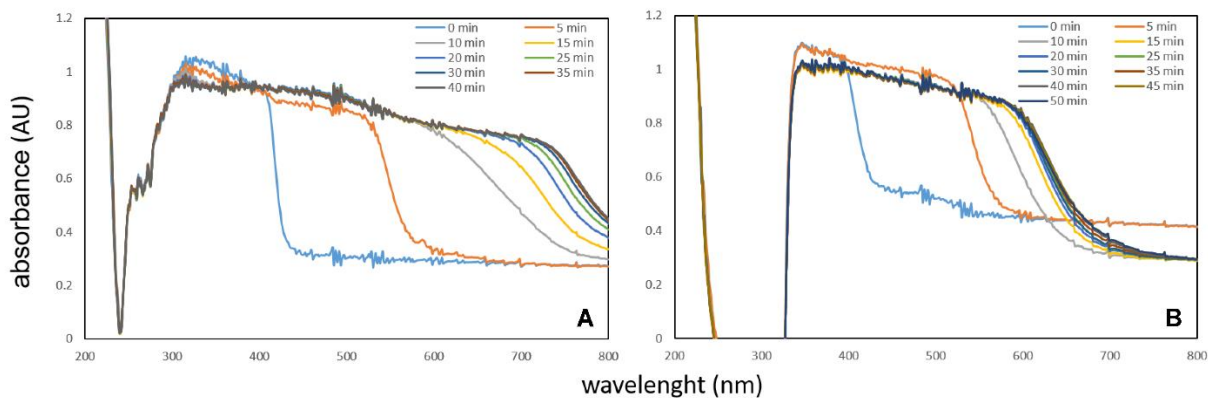


Fig. 11S. Stacked UV-vis spectra from time-course study monitoring sunlight irradiation of 6'-O-tosyl-3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-retrochalcone (**3**). (A) In chloroform, (B) In acetone.

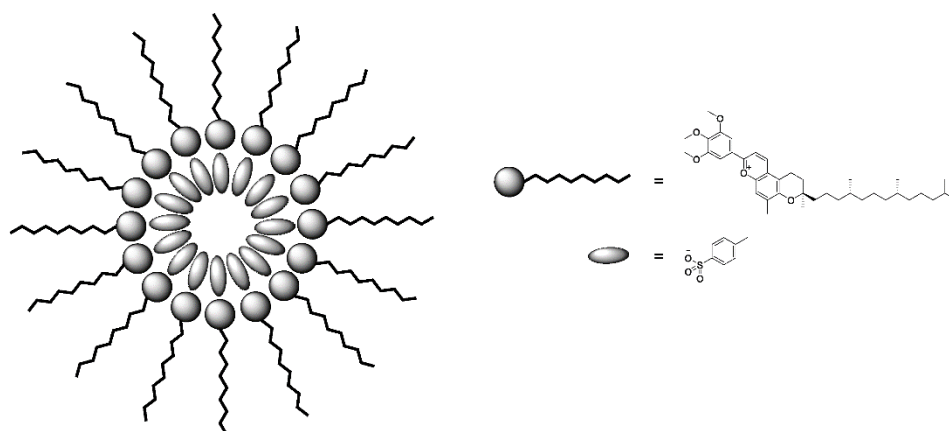


Fig. 12S. Schematic illustration for the distribution of 3-deoxyanthocyanidin (**8**) in reverse micelle-like aggregates, encapsulating moisture. The number of monomers shown in the aggregate are for visualization purposes only.

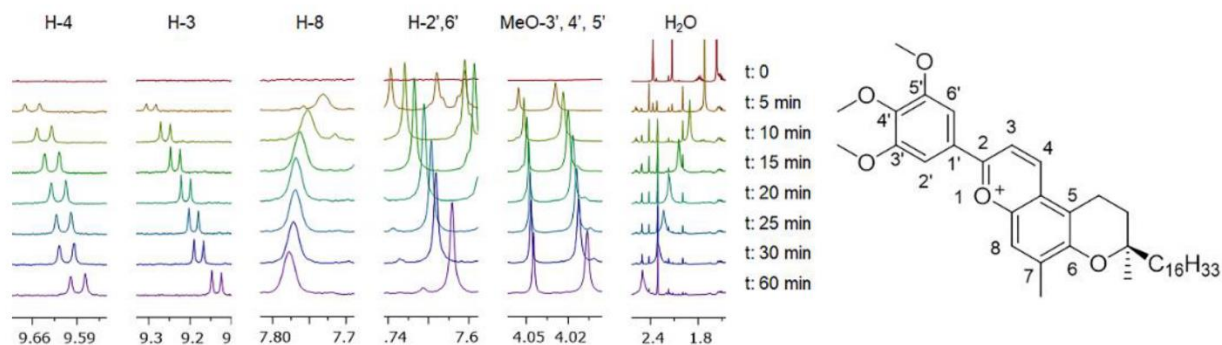


Fig. 13S. Stacked $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectra (400 MHz, CDCl_3) showing changes in chemical shift values of key proton signals of 3-deoxyanthocyanidin **8** (evidence of aggregation process during time-course study).

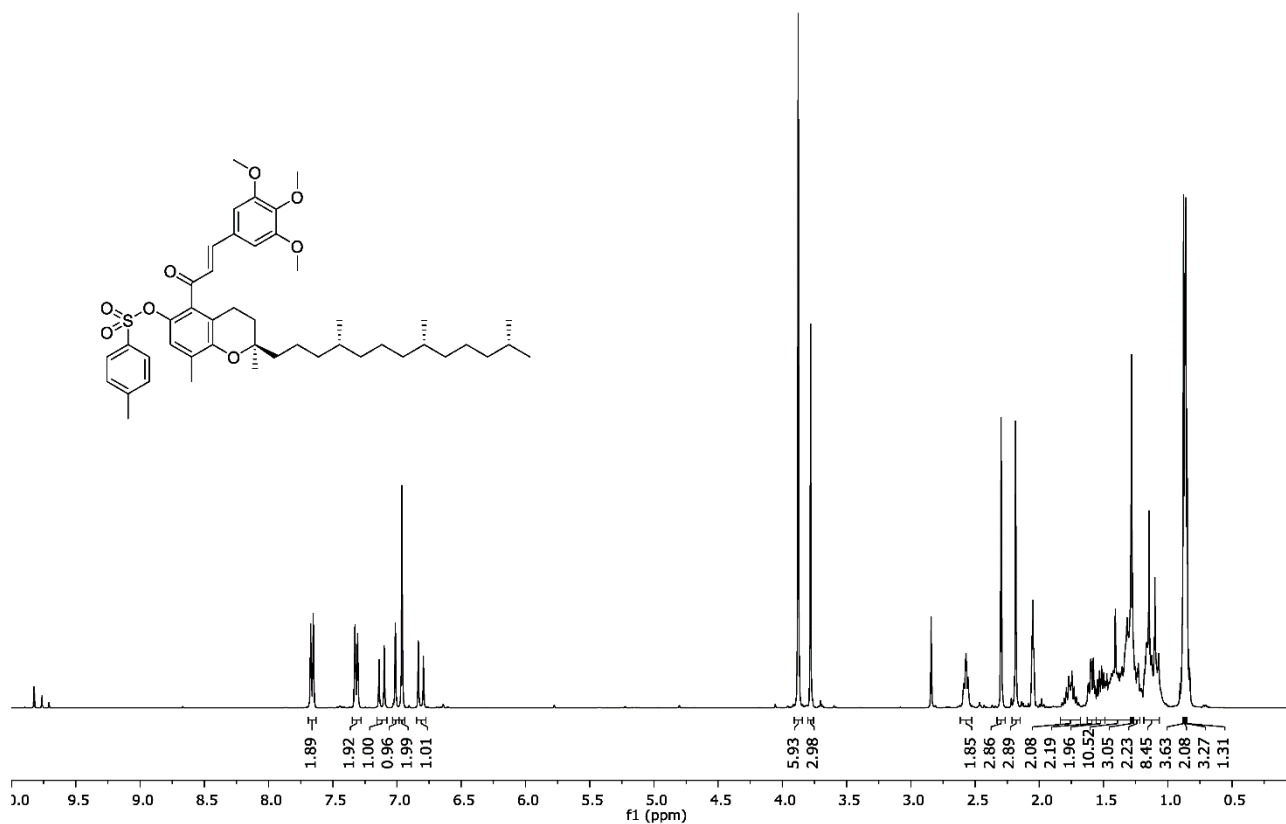


Fig. 15S. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum (400 MHz, acetone- d_6) of 6'-O-tosyl-3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-chalcone (1).

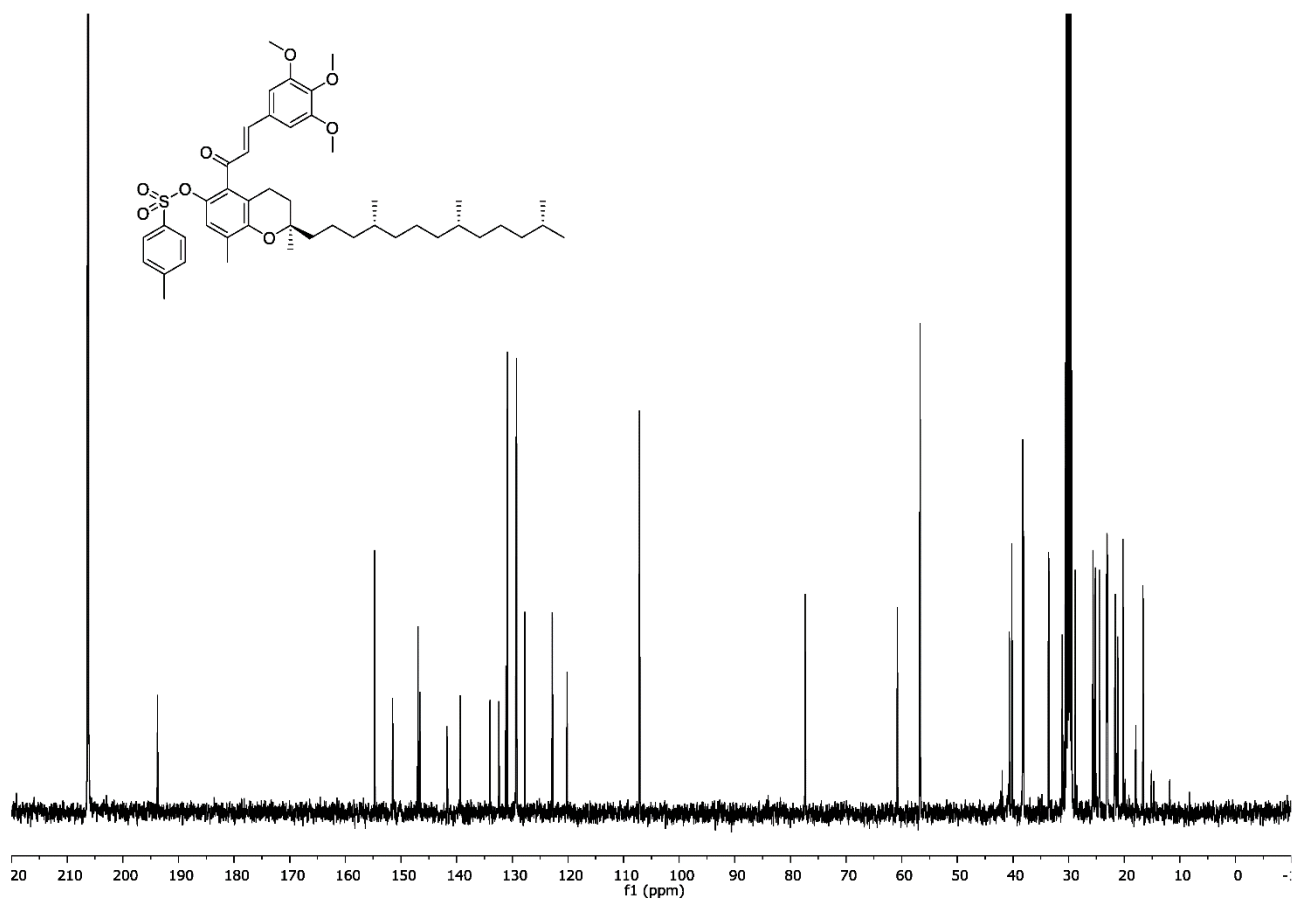


Fig. 16S. ¹³C-NMR spectrum (100 MHz, acetone-d₆) of 6'-O-tosyl-3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-chalcone (1).

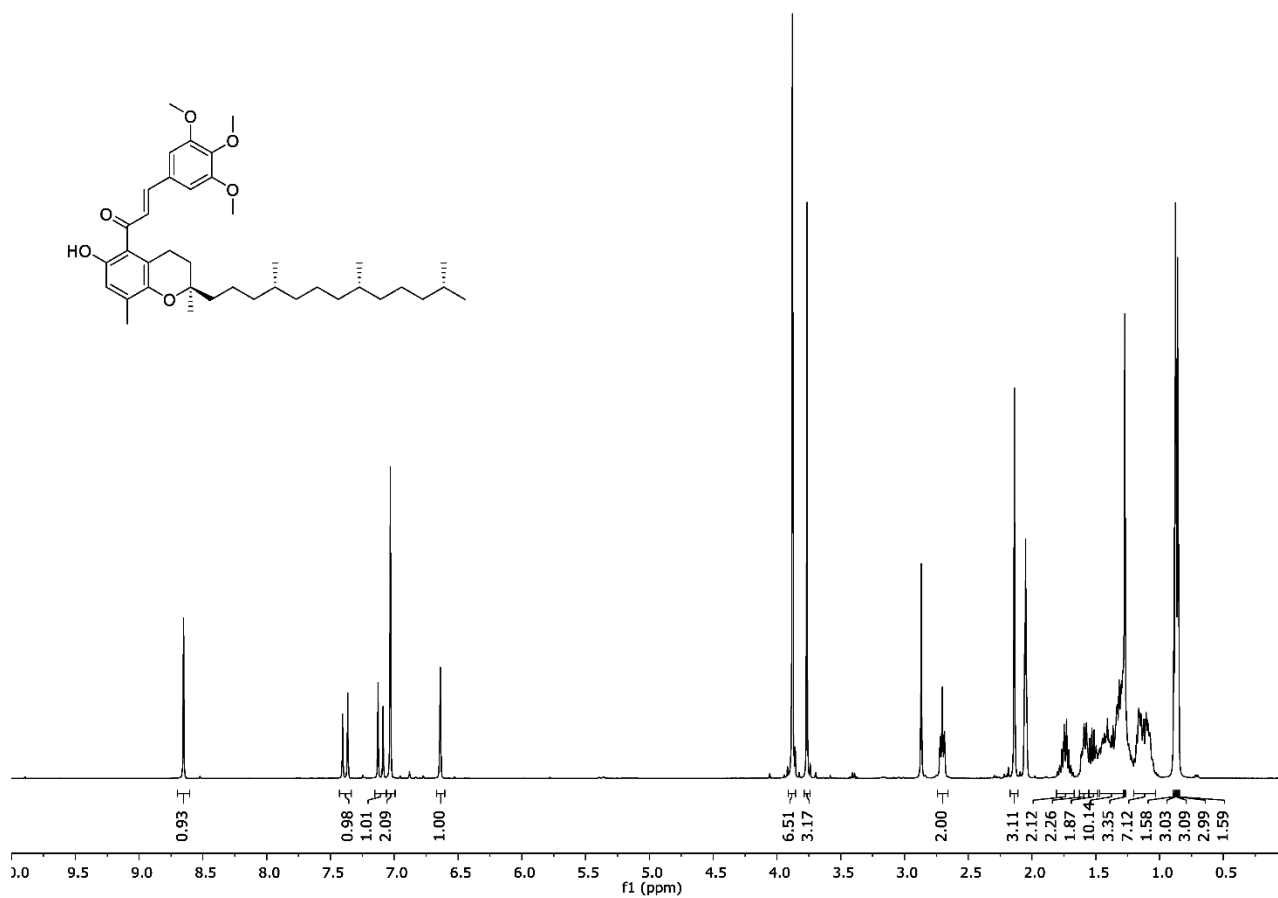


Fig. 17S. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum (400 MHz, acetone- d_6) of 3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-chalcone (2).

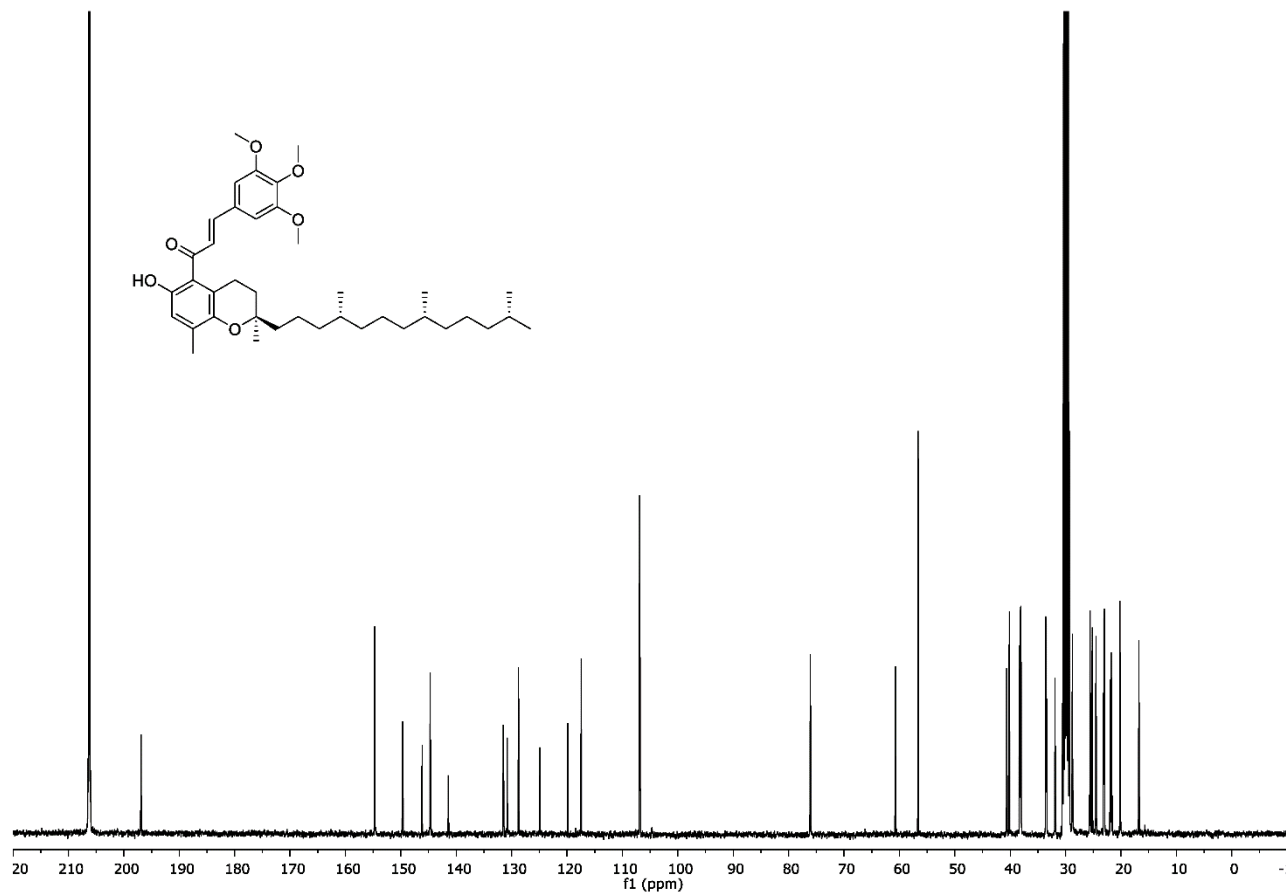


Fig. 18S. ¹³C-NMR spectrum (100 MHz, acetone-d₆) of 3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-chalcone (2).

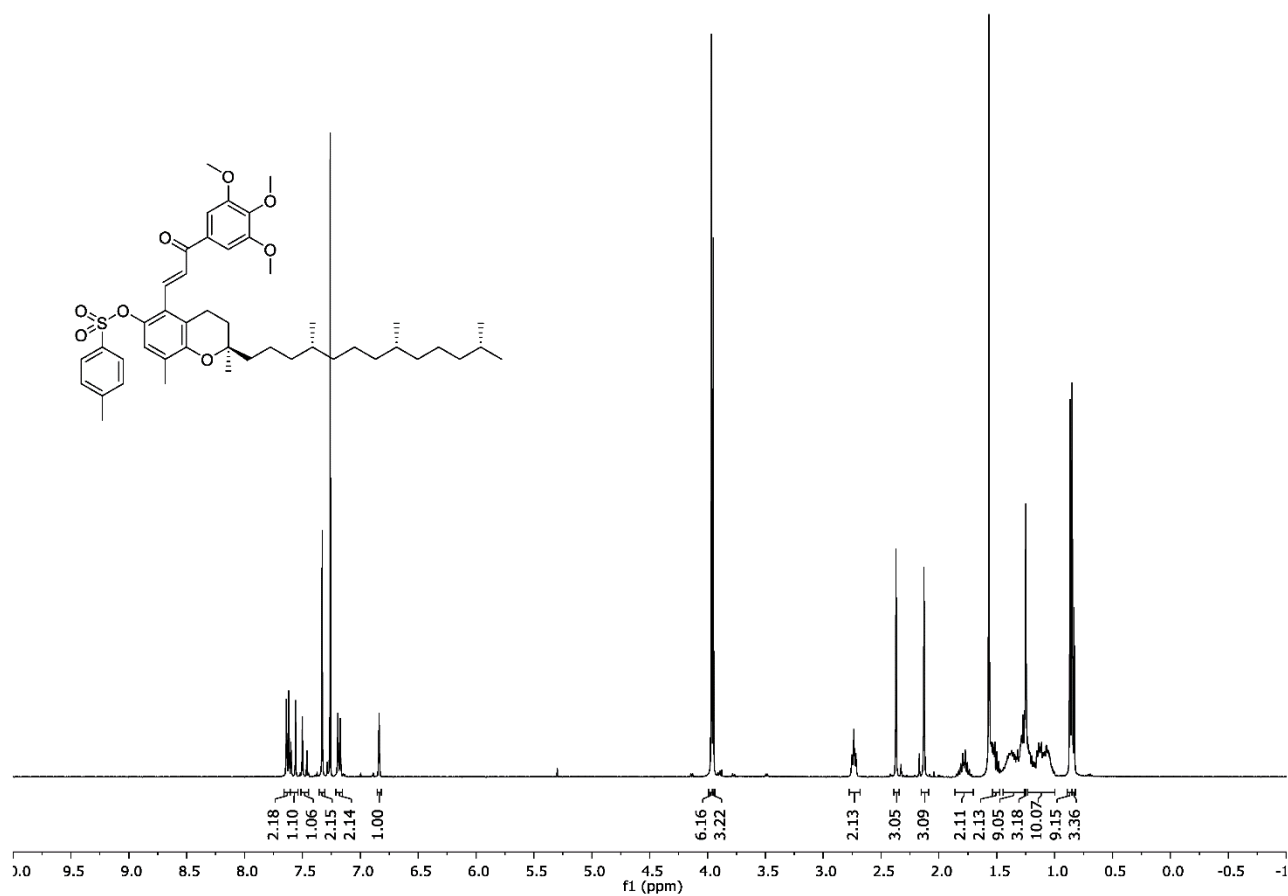


Fig. 19S. ¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl₃) of 6'-O-tosyl-3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-retrochalcone (3).

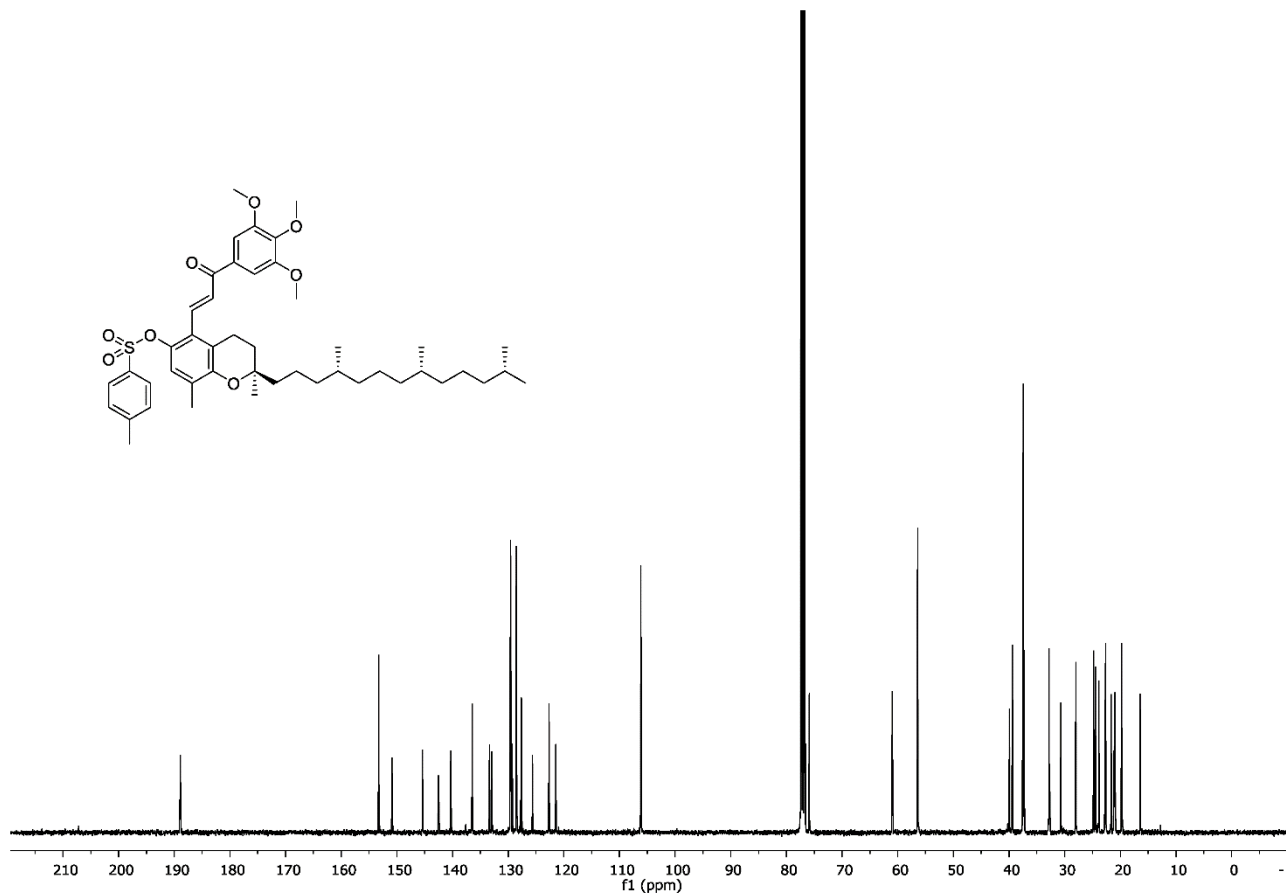


Fig. 20S. ^{13}C -NMR spectrum (100 MHz, CDCl_3) of 6'-*O*-tosyl-3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-retrochalcone (**3**).

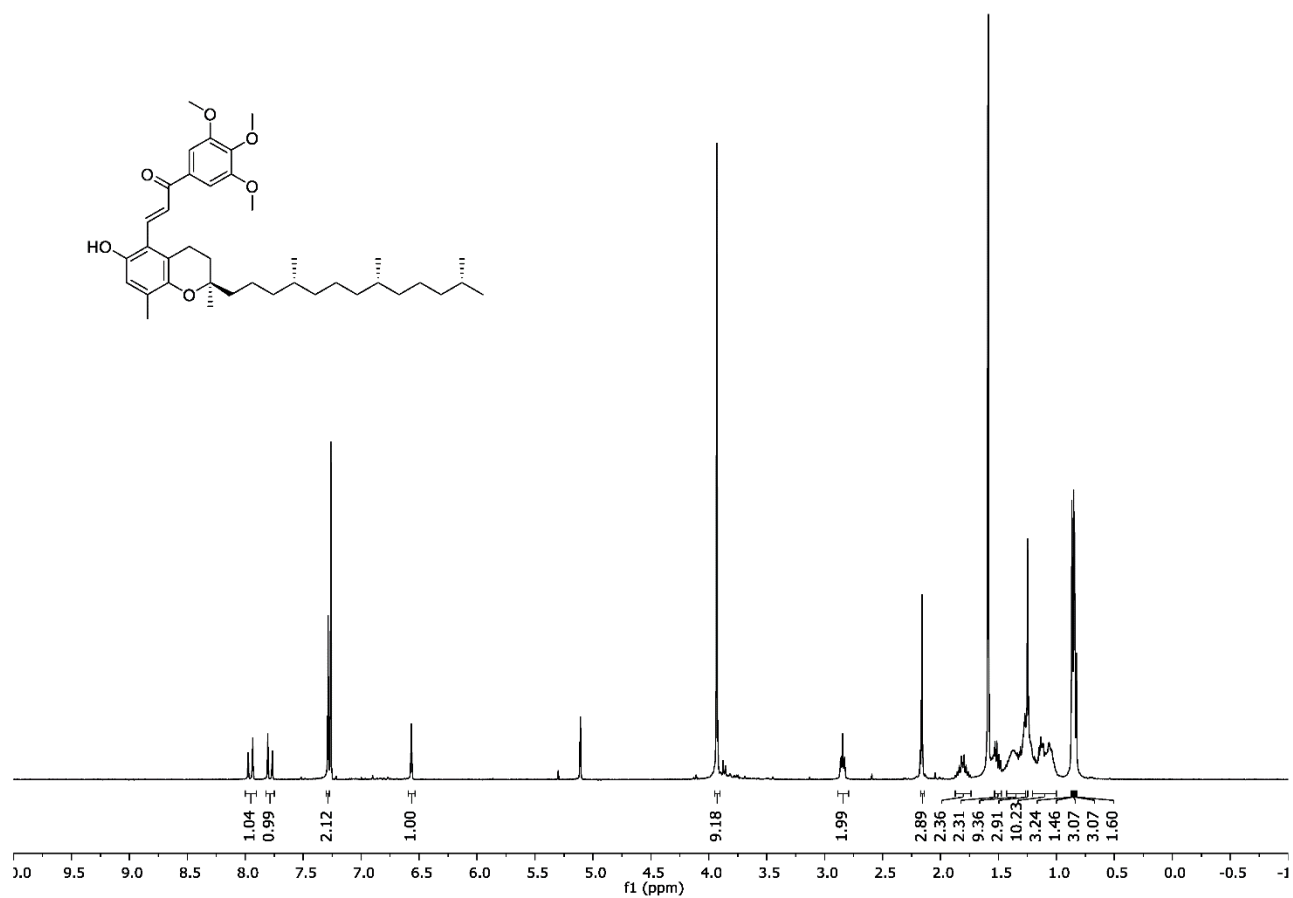


Fig. 21S. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl_3) of 3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-retrochalcone (**4**).

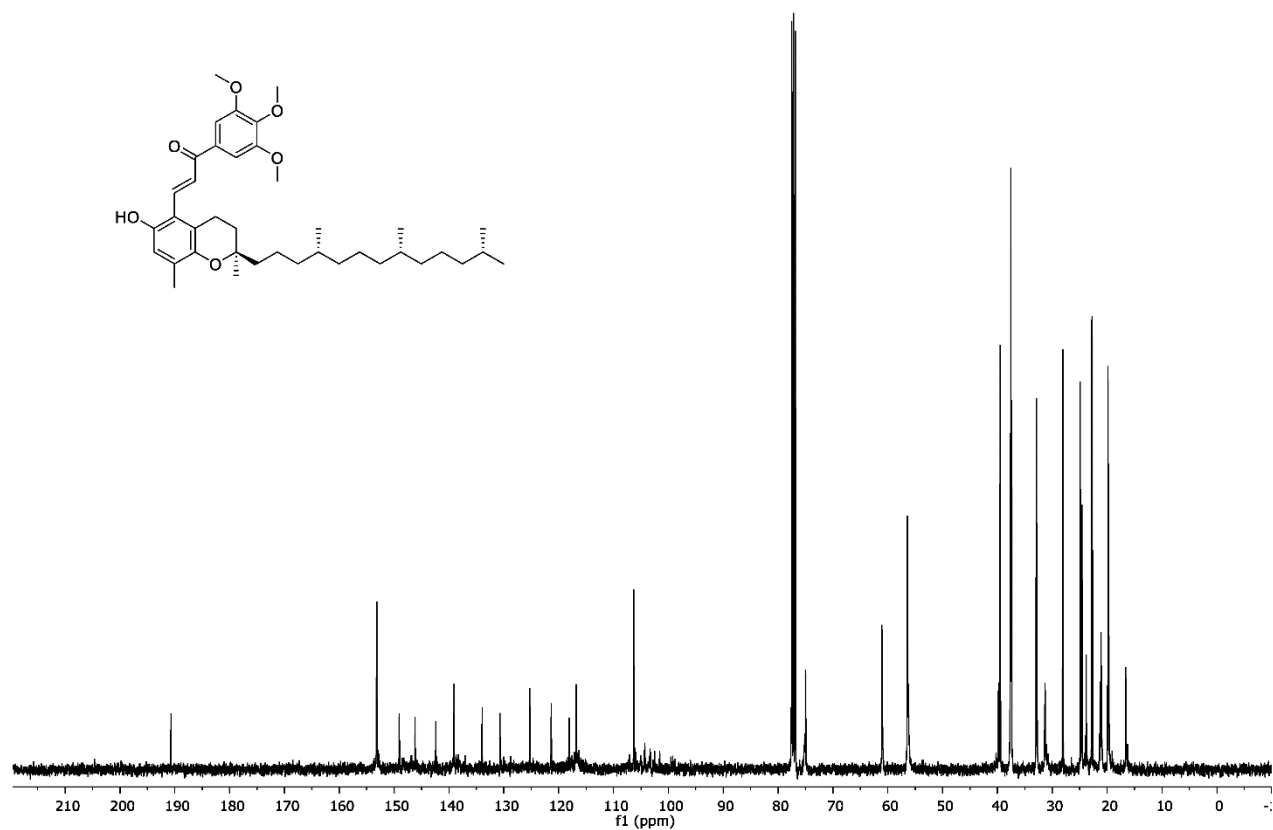


Fig. 22S. ^{13}C -NMR spectrum (100 MHz, CDCl_3) of 3,4,5-trimethoxy- δ -tocopherol-retrochalcone (4).