

Supplementary Material

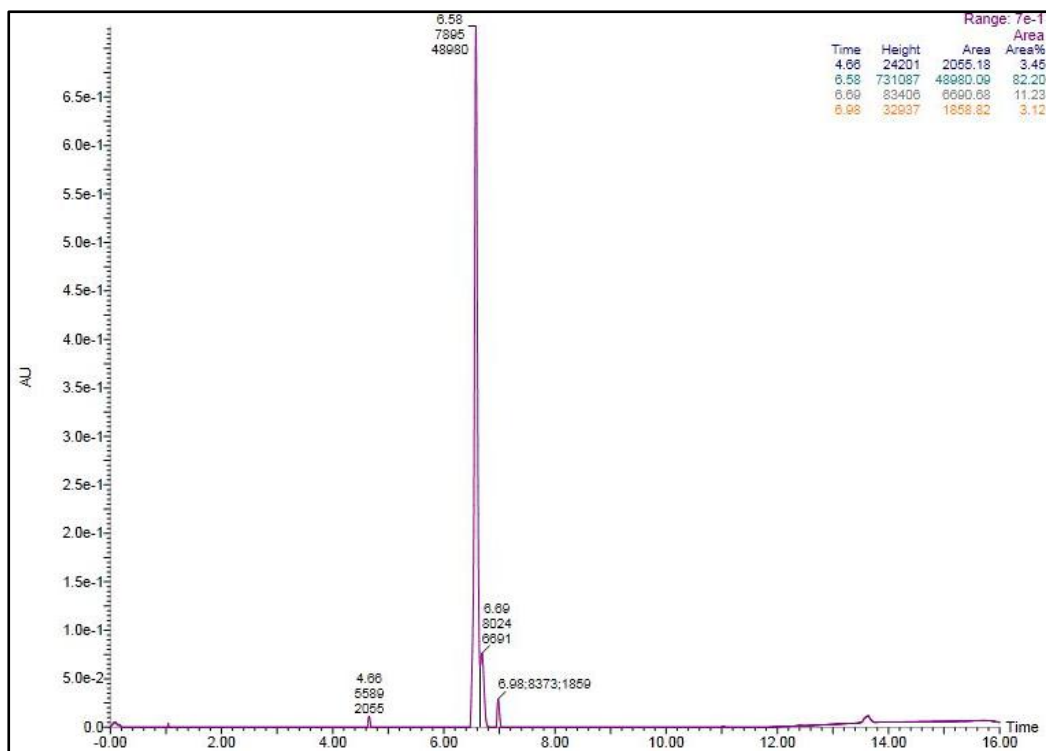
Figure S1. PDA chromatogram of niazimicin isolated from seeds methylene chloride fraction

Figure S2. PDA chromatogram of VLC column fraction

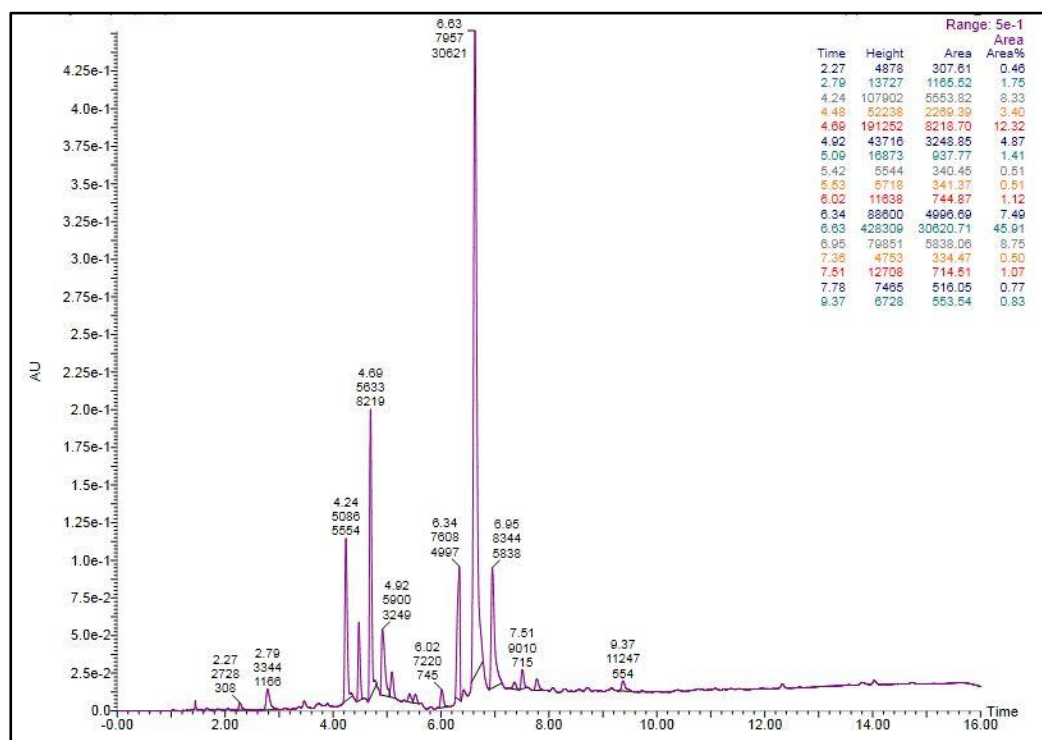
Figure S3. UV, FT-IR and daughter-ion spectra of niazimicin

Figures S4, S5. HH-COSY (DMSO-*d*₆, 500 MHz) spectrum of niazimicin

Figures S6, S7. HSQC (DMSO-*d*₆) spectrum of niazimicin



FigureS1: Photodiode array (PDA) chromatogram of 1mg/ml of isolated niazimicin from seeds methylene chloride fraction, appearing as 3 peaks at 6.58, 6.69 and 6.98min, with a total purity of 96.6%



FigureS2: Photodiode array (PDA) chromatogram of a VLC column fraction containing niazimicin (appearing at 6.63 min), with a total purity of 45.9%

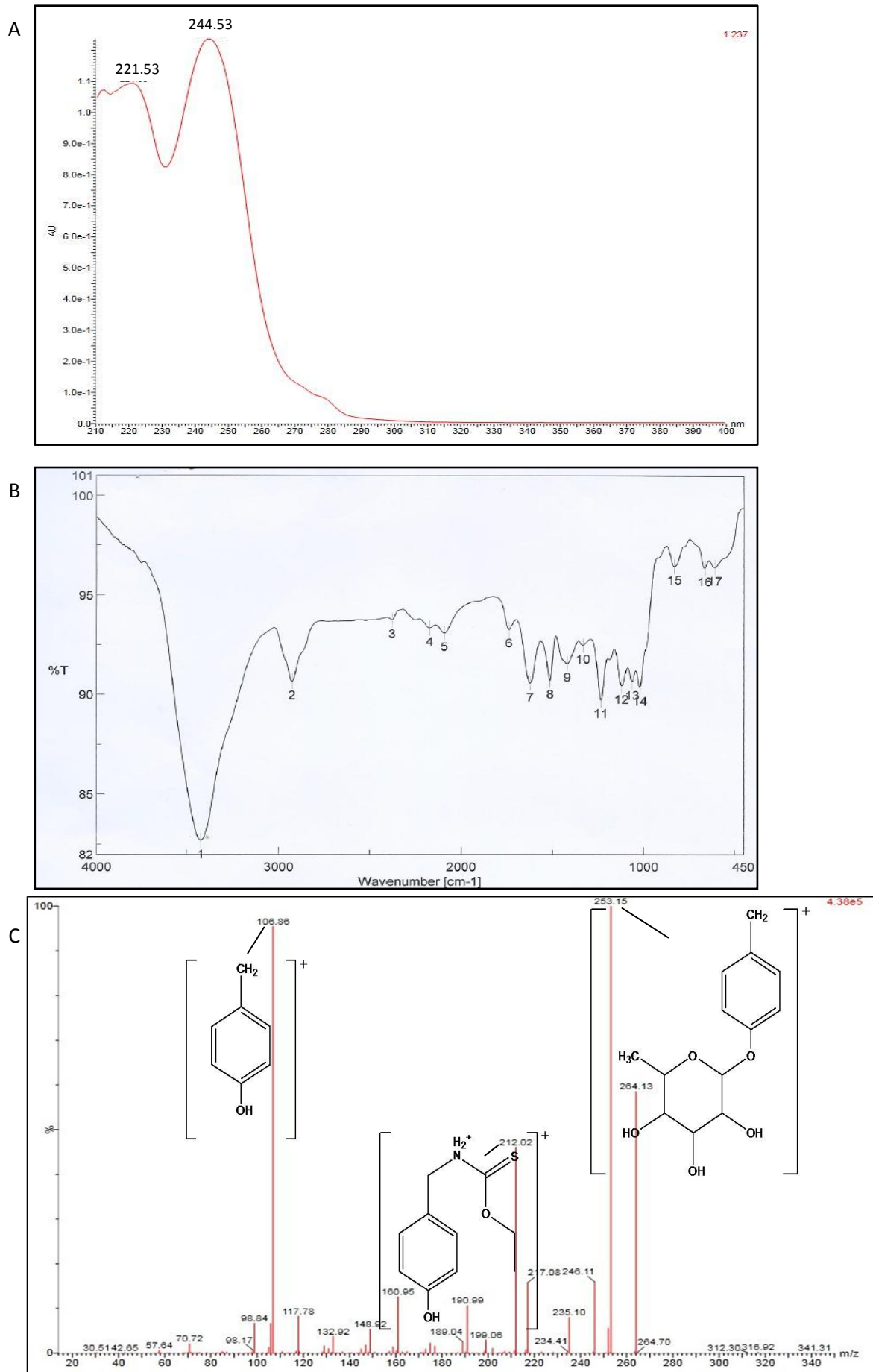


Figure S3: UV spectrum in methanol (A), FT-IR spectrum (B) and (C) Daughter-ion scan (in the positive mode using ramped cone voltage) of niazimicin

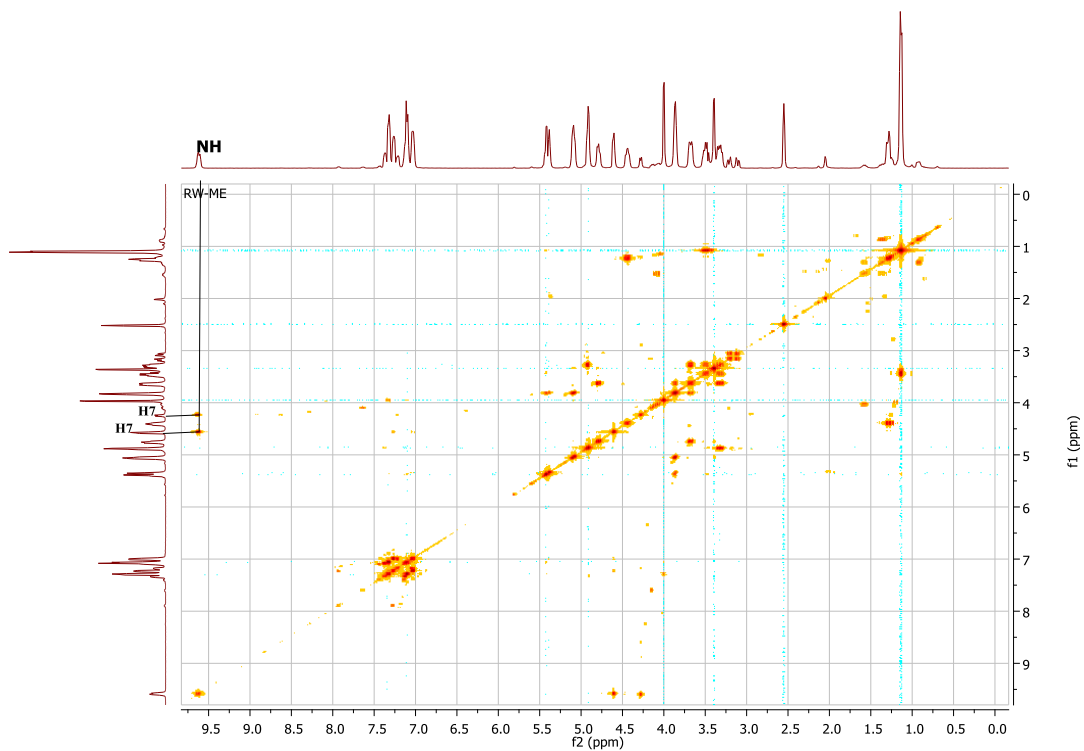


Figure S4: Overview of 2D COSY spectrum of niazimicin showing the coupling of the protons. The coupling of NH and H7 protons is clearly shown

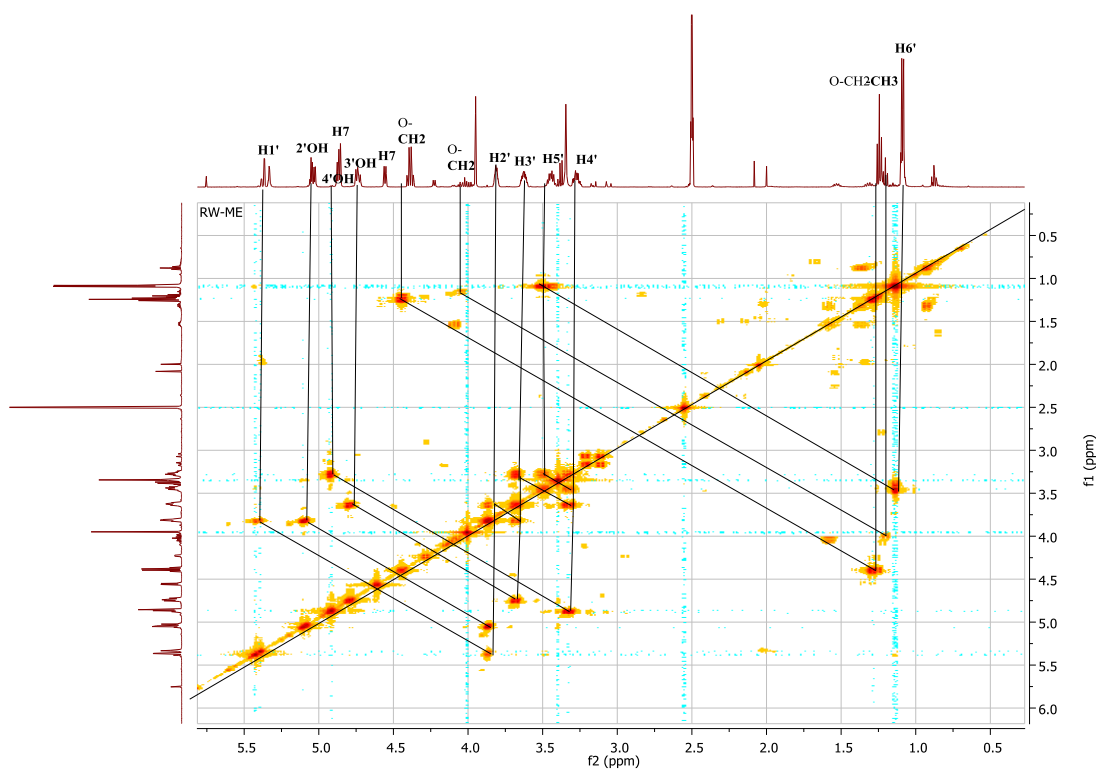


Figure S5: Expansion of 2D COSY spectrum of niazimicin showing the major proton couplings

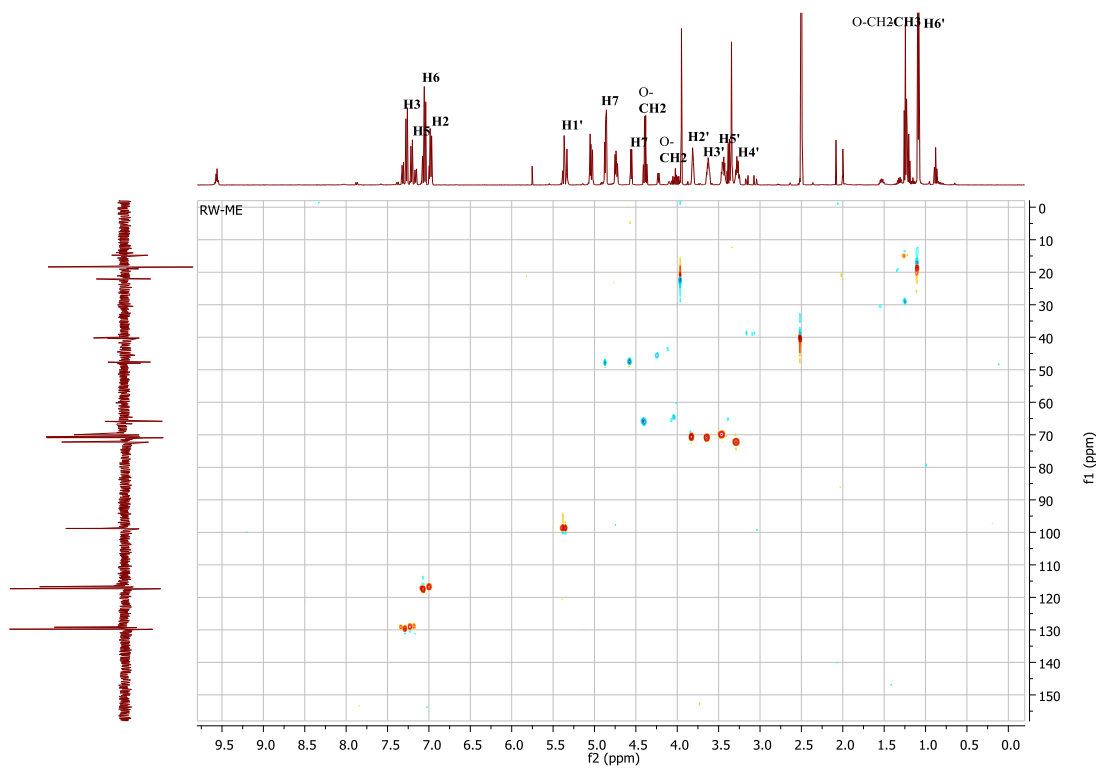


Figure S6: Overview of 2D HSQC spectrum of niazimicin showing how the protons couple with their respective methyl, methines and methylene groups as shown by the DEPT experiment

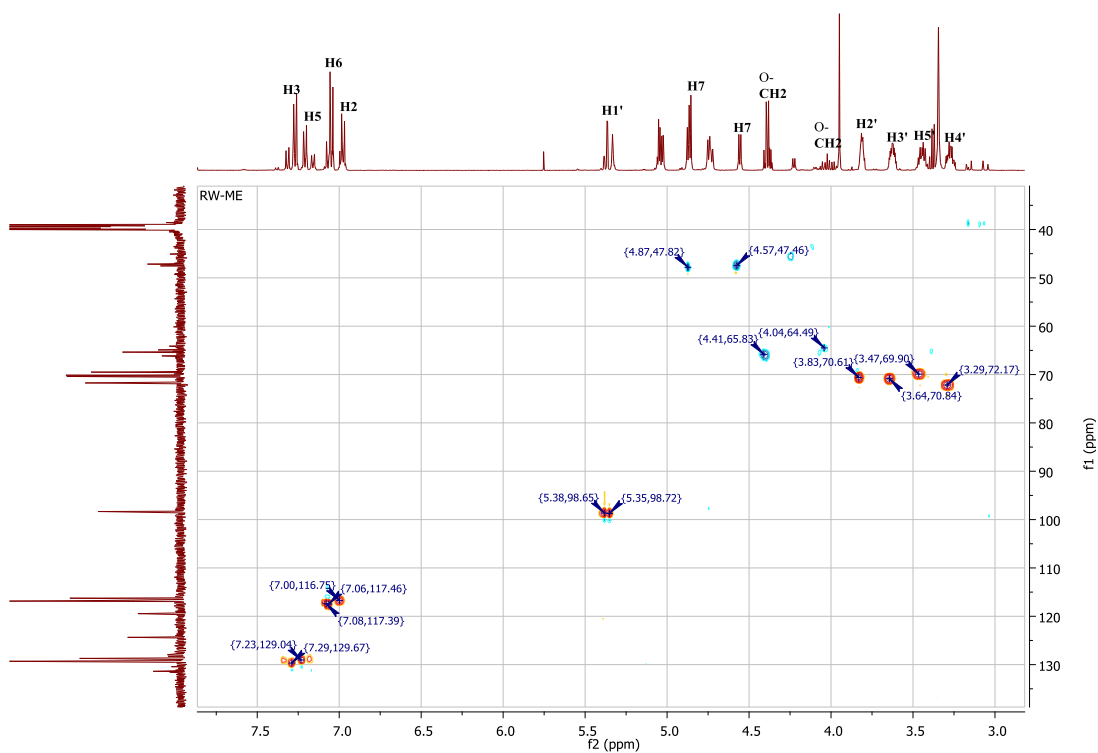


Figure S7: Expansion of 2D HSQC spectrum of niazimicin showing the major proton-carbon couplings