Supporting Information to:

Antitrypanosomal Activity of a Diterpene and Lignans Isolated from *Aristolochia cymbifera*

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Extraction and isolation

Air-dried powdered leaves of *A. cymbifera* (100 g) were extracted with MeOH (3 × 250 mL) at room temperature. After evaporation *in vacuo*, the MeOH residue (2.34 g) was submitted to column chromatography over 30 g silica gel 60 (0.063–0.200 mm; Merck) (20 × 5 cm) by vacuum liquid chromatography, eluted with hexane and mixtures of hexane–EtOAc of increasing polarity. This procedure resulted in 12 fractions of 100 mL each (AC-1: hexane;

AC-2: hexane–EtOAc 95:5; AC-3: hexane–EtOAc 9:1; AC-4: hexane–EtOAc 85:15; AC-5: hexane–EtOAc 8:2; AC-6: hexane–EtOAc 75:25; AC-7: hexane–EtOAc 7:3; AC-8: hexane–EtOAc 65:35; AC-9: hexane–EtOAc 6:4; AC-10: hexane–EtOAc 55:45; AC-11: hexane–EtOAc 5:5; AC-12: hexane–EtOAc 4:6). Fractions AC-5 (175 mg), AC-7 (67 mg), AC-8 (51 mg), AC-9 (118 mg), and AC-10 (29 mg) exhibited significant activity against trypomastigote forms of *T. cruzi*, and the ^{1}H-NMR data of these fractions revealed the presence of diterpene (AC-5) and a mixture of lignans (AC-7–AC-10). Thus, these active fractions were further purified by thin-layer chromatography to afford the six active compounds. TLC analyses were performed with precoated TLC sheets of silica gel eluting with different mixtures of MeOH in CH_2Cl_2 and EtOAc in hexane. Plates were observed under a UV lamp (254 nm and 365 nm). The purities of tested compounds were inferred by analysis of ^{1}H-NMR spectra.