

CONSTITUINTES QUÍMICOS DE *Capraria biflora* (Scrophulariaceae) E ATIVIDADE LARVICIDA DE SEU ÓLEO ESSENCIAL<sup>#</sup>

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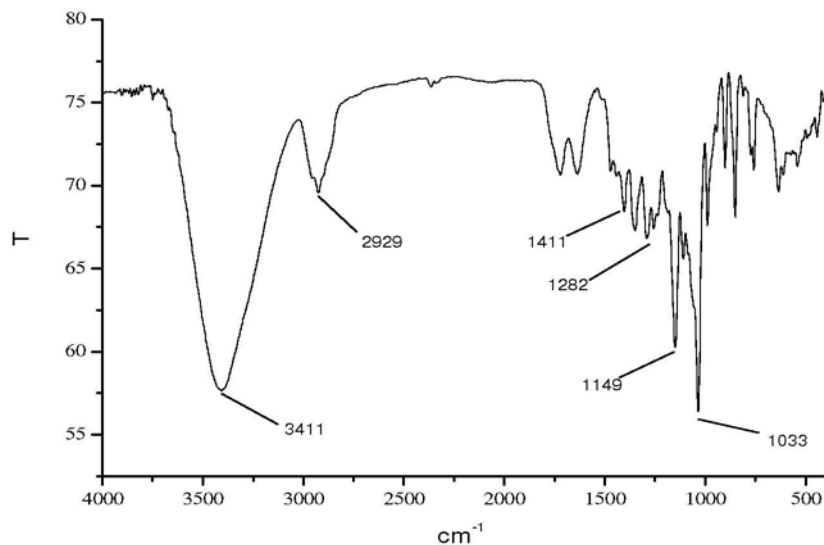


Figura 1S. Espectro na região do infravermelho (KBr) de 3 (miopoclorina)

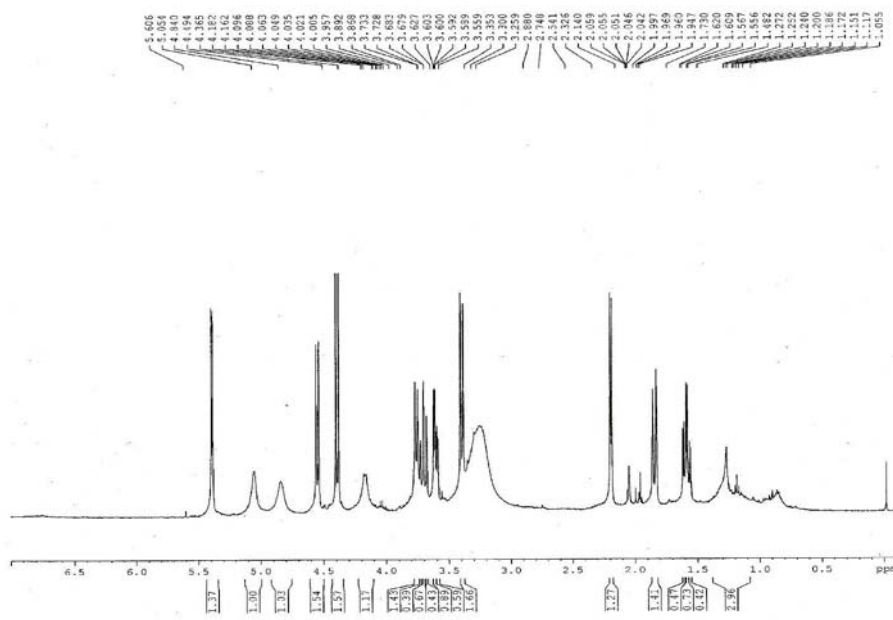


Figura 2S. Espectro de RMN <sup>1</sup>H [500 MHz, (CD<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO] de 3 (miopoclorina)

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<sup>#</sup>Artigo em homenagem ao Prof. Otto R. Gottlieb (31/8/1920-19/6/2011)

<sup>##</sup> Pesquisador Visitante Emérito – FAPERJ/UENF/UFRRJ

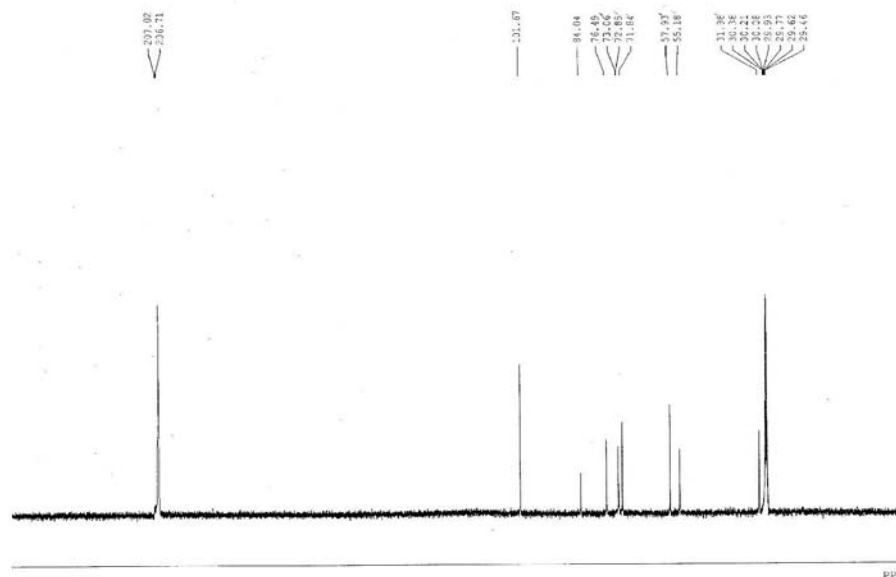


Figura 3S. Espectro de RMN  $^{13}\text{C}$  [125 MHz,  $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{CO}$ ] de 3 (miopoclorina)

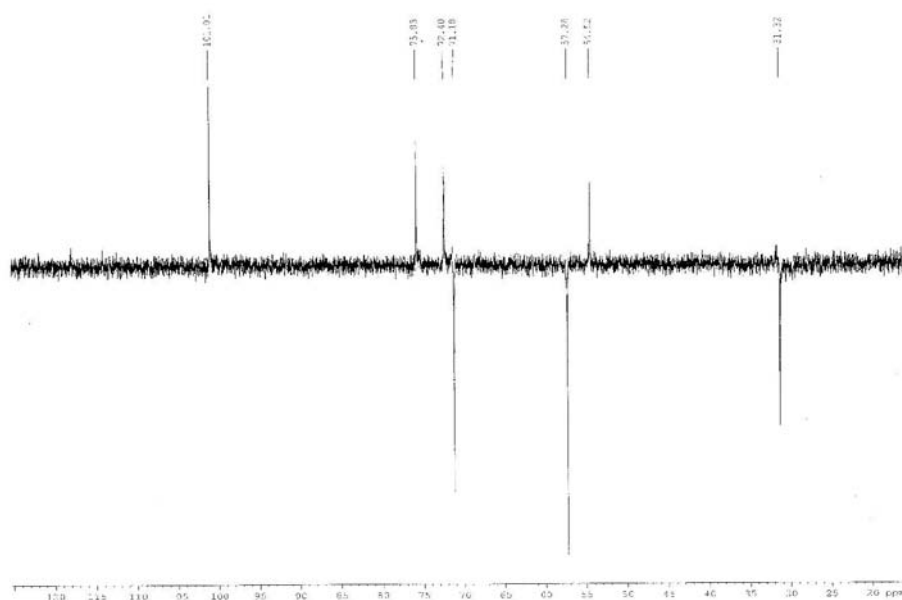


Figura 4S. Espectro de RMN  $^{13}\text{C}$ -DEPT 135° [125 MHz,  $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{CO}$ ] de 3 (miopoclorina)

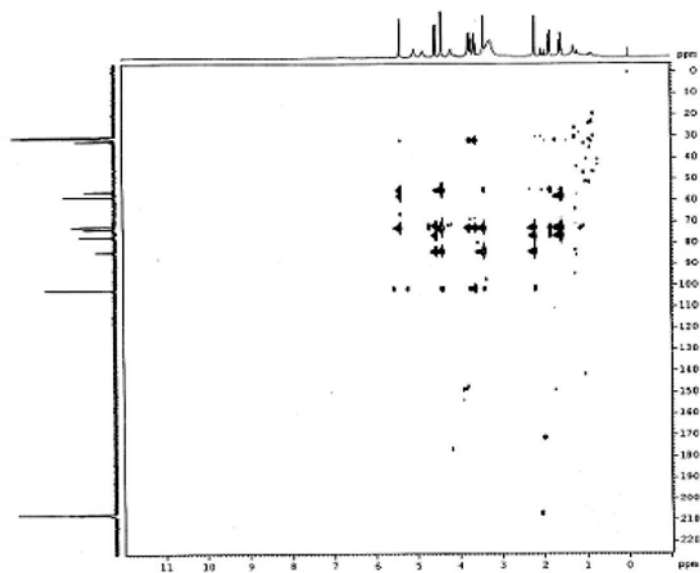


Figura 5S. Espectro de RMN  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$ -HMBC [500 MHz,  $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{CO}$ ] de 3 (miopoclorina)

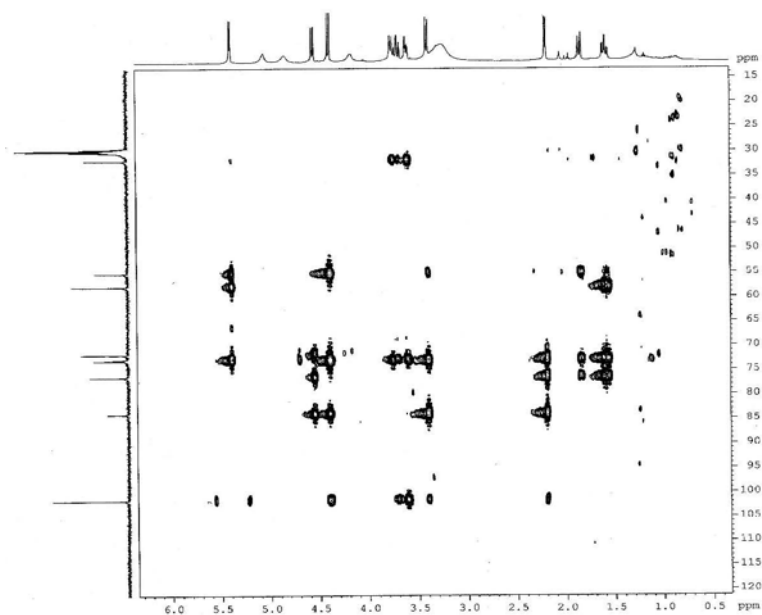


Figura 6S. Expansão (0,5 a 6 ppm para  $^1\text{H}$  e 15 a 120 ppm para  $^{13}\text{C}$ ) do espectro de RMN  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$ -HMBC [500 MHz,  $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{CO}$ ] de 3 (miopoclorina)

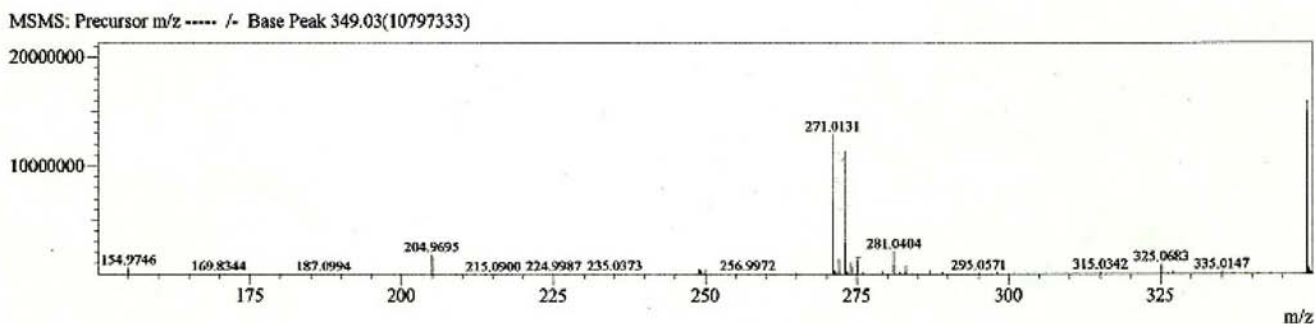


Figura 7S. Espectro de massa de alta resolução EM-IES (modo negativo) de 3 (miopoclorina)

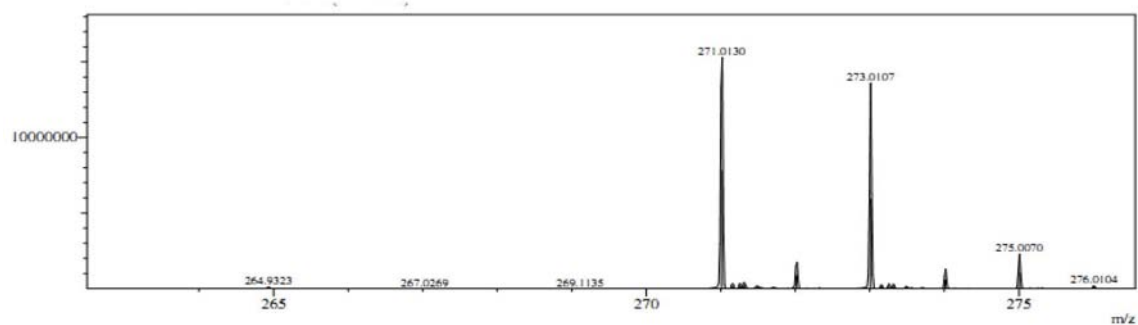


Figura 8S Expansão do espectro de massa de alta resolução EM-IES (modo negativo) de 3 (miopoclorina)

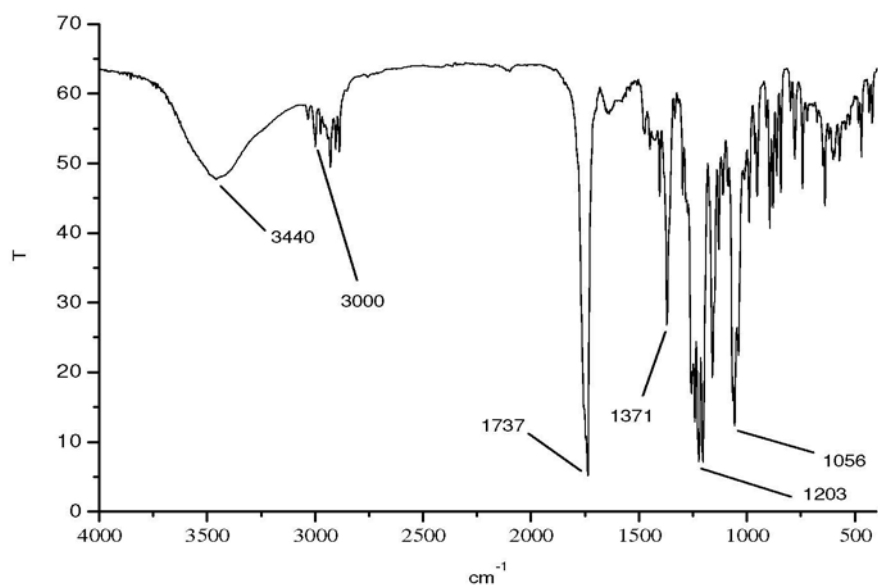


Figura 9S Espectro na região do infravermelho do derivado triacetilado da miopoclorina (KBr)

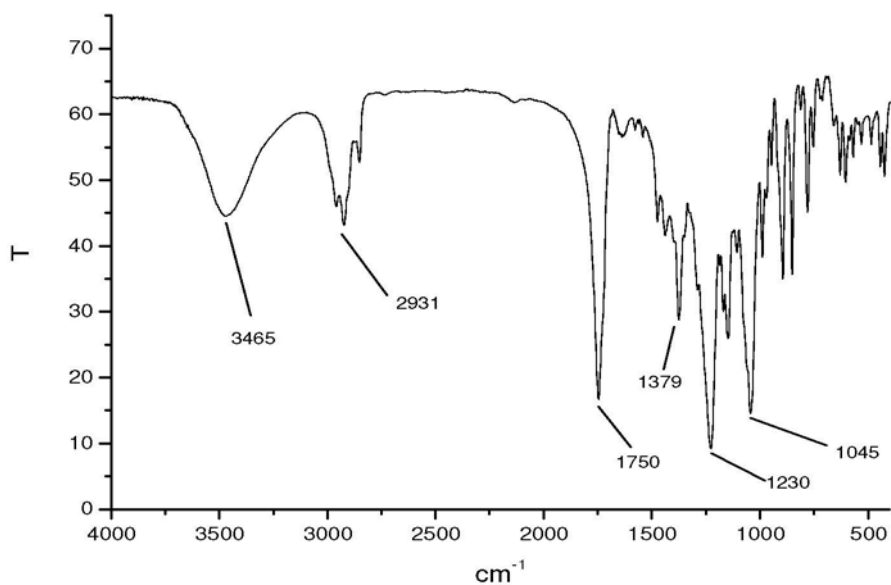


Figura 10S Espectro na região do infravermelho do derivado diacetilado da miopoclorina (KBr)

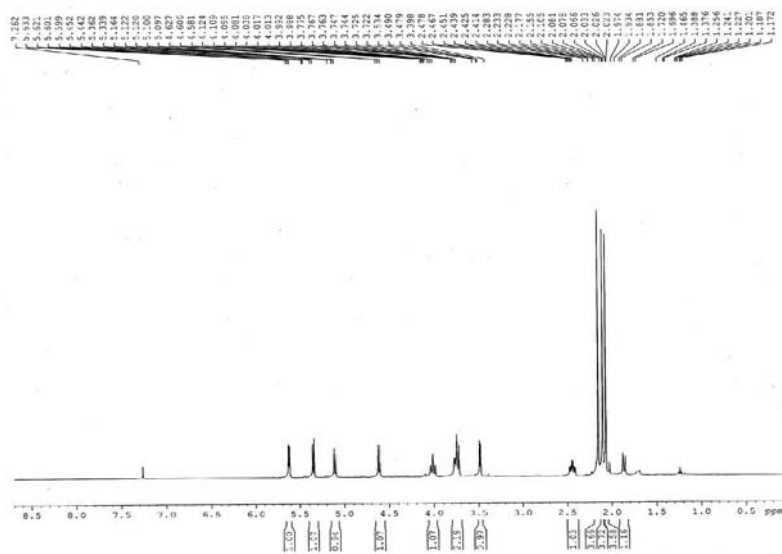


Figura 11S. Espectro de RMN <sup>1</sup>H [500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>] do derivado triacetilado da miopoclorina

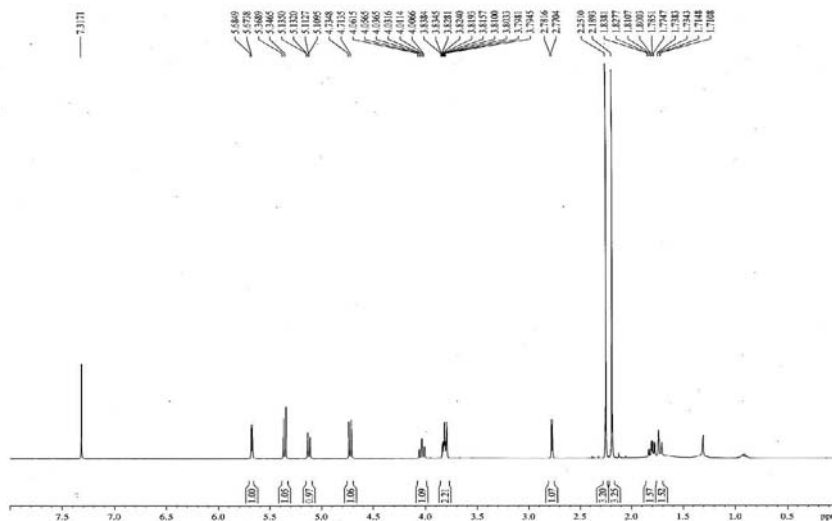


Figura 12S. Espectro de RMN <sup>1</sup>H [500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>] do derivado diacetilado da miopoclorina

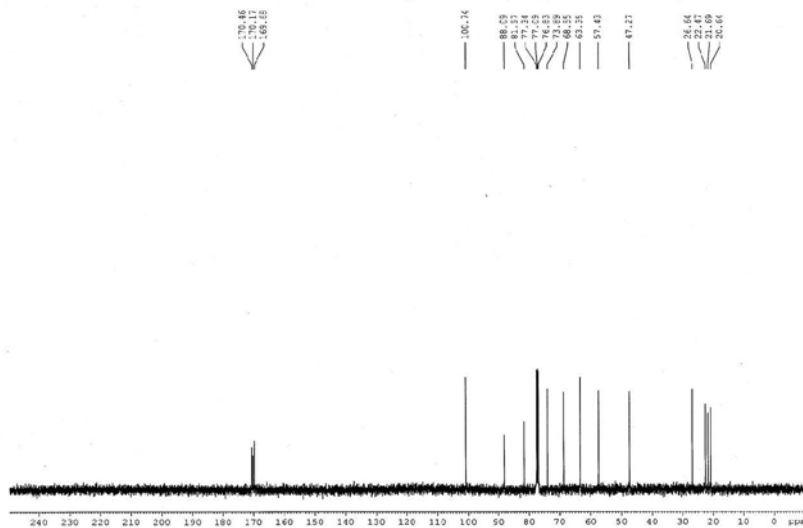


Figura 13S. Espectro de RMN <sup>13</sup>C-BB [125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>] do derivado triacetilado da miopoclorina



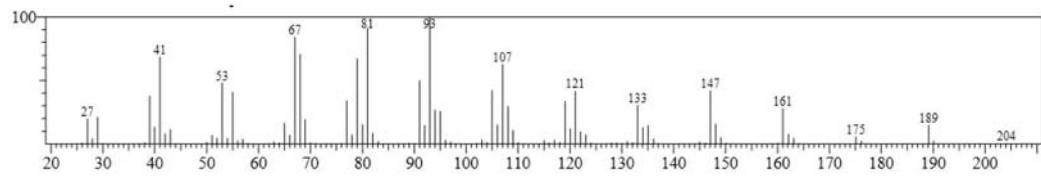


Figura 17S. Espectro de massas do  $\beta$ -elemeno

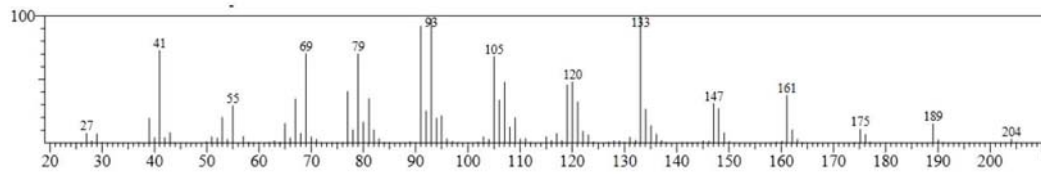


Figura 18S. Espectro de massas do *trans*-cariofileno

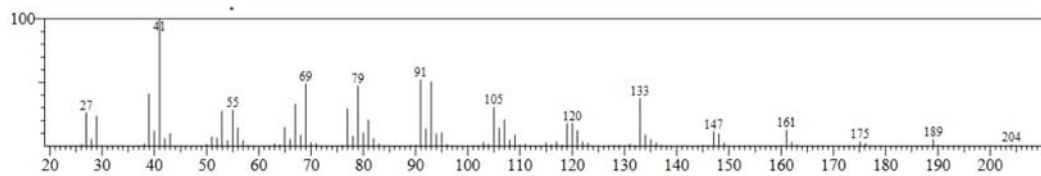


Figura 19S. Espectro de massas do aromadendreno

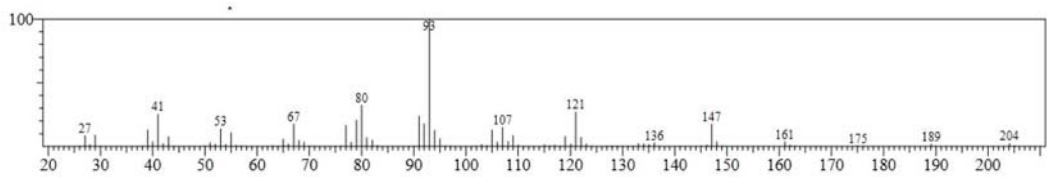


Figura 20S. Espectro de massas do  $\alpha$ -humuleno

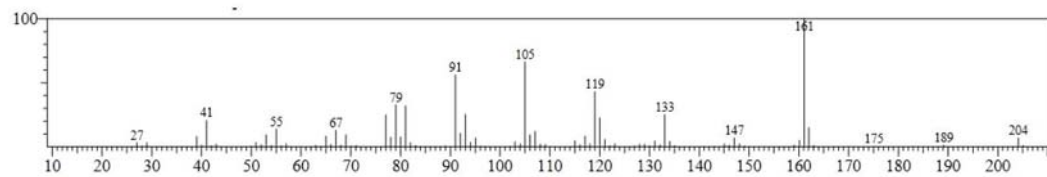


Figura 21S. Espectro de massas do  $\gamma$ -muuroleno

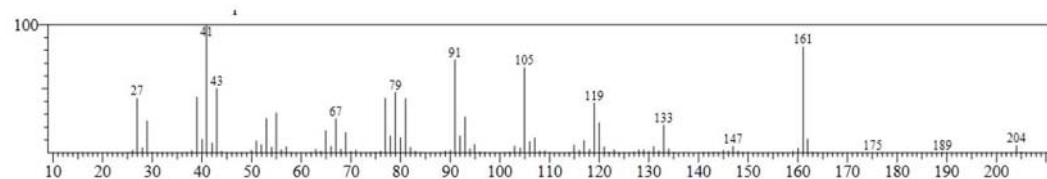


Figura 22S. Espectro de massas do germacreno D

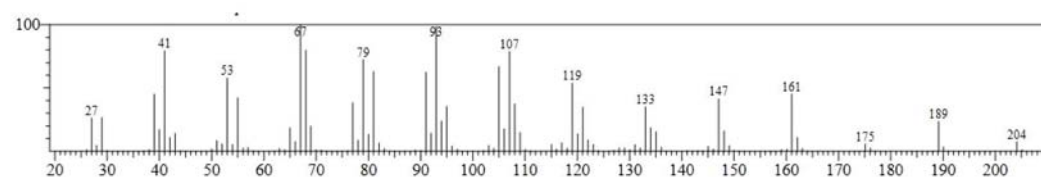


Figura 23S. Espectro de massas do 8-Isopropenil-1,5-dimetil-ciclodeca-1,5-dieno

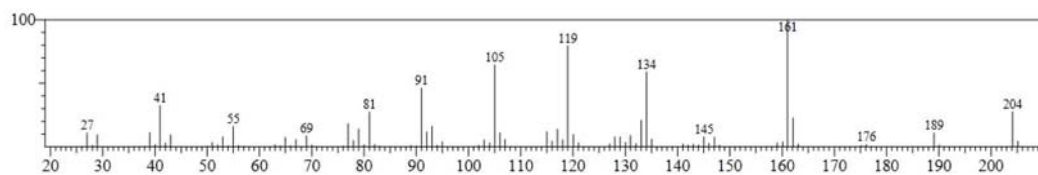


Figura 24S. Espectro de massas do  $\delta$ -cadineno

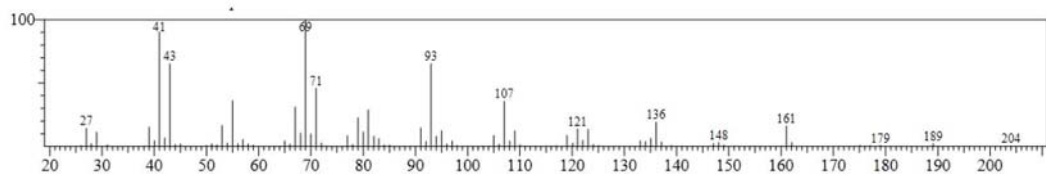


Figura 25S. Espectro de massas do E-nerolidol

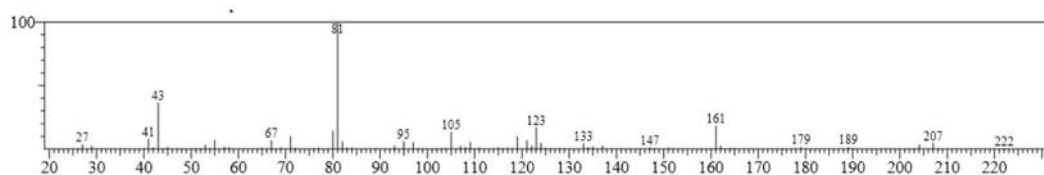


Figura 26S. Espectro de massas do germacren-D-ol

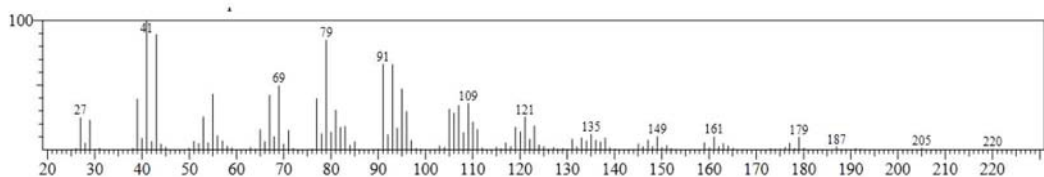


Figura 27S. Espectro de massas do óxido de cariofileno

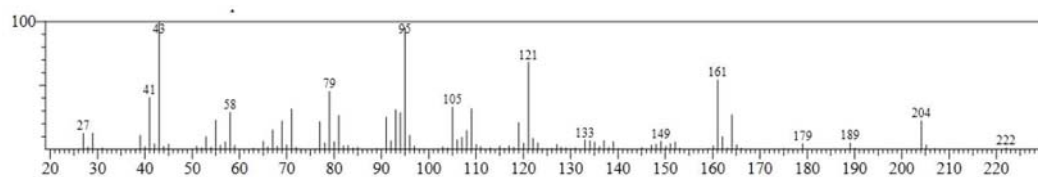


Figura 28S. Espectro de massas do tau-muurolo

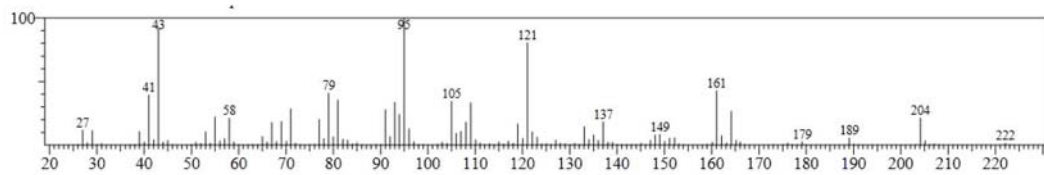


Figura 29S. Espectro de massas do  $\alpha$ -cadinol

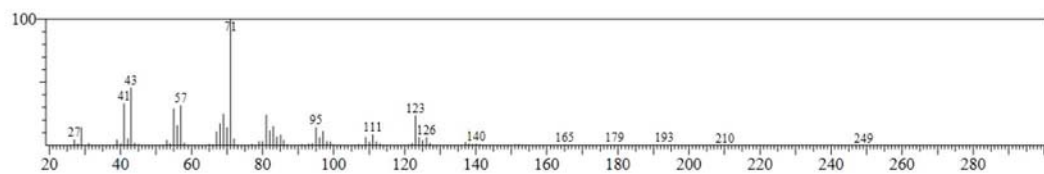


Figura 30S. Espectro de massas do fitol