



HAL
open science

Dereplication strategies in natural product research: How many tools and methodologies behind the same concept?

Jane Hubert, Jean-Marc Nuzillard, Jean-Hugues Renault

► To cite this version:

Jane Hubert, Jean-Marc Nuzillard, Jean-Hugues Renault. Dereplication strategies in natural product research: How many tools and methodologies behind the same concept?. *Phytochemistry Reviews*, 2017, 16 (1), pp.55 - 95. 10.1007/s11101-015-9448-7 . hal-01904964

HAL Id: hal-01904964

<https://hal.univ-reims.fr/hal-01904964>

Submitted on 9 Sep 2021

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Dereplication strategies in natural product research: How many tools and methodologies behind the same concept?

Jane Hubert^{a}, Jean-Marc Nuzillard^a, Jean-Hugues Renault^a*

AUTHOR ADDRESS

^aInstitut de Chimie Moléculaire de Reims (UMR CNRS 7312), SFR CAP'SANTE, UFR de Pharmacie, Université de Reims Champagne-Ardenne, Reims, France

*Corresponding author: jane.hubert@univ-reims.fr

ABSTRACT

The development of new drugs will certainly benefit from an ever improving knowledge of the living beings chemistry. However, identification of drugable molecules within the immense biodiversity of forests, soils or oceans still requires considerable investments in technical equipments, time and human resources. An important part of this process is the quick identification of known substances in order to concentrate the efforts on the discovery of new ones. A range of “dereplication” procedures are currently emerging to meet this challenge as key strategies to improve the performance of natural product screening programs. Initially defined in 1990 as “a process of quickly identifying known chemotypes”, dereplication is today a not so univocal concept and has evolved over the last years in different ways. The present review covers all dereplication-related studies in natural product research from 1990 to 2014. Its writing brought to light five distinct dereplication workflows that can be characterized by the nature of starting materials, by the key analytical technique, and above all by the final objective. Dereplication can be used as an untargeted workflow for the rapid identification of the major compounds whatever their chemical class in a single sample or for the acceleration of bioactivity-guided fractionation procedures. In other cases dereplication is fully integrated in metabolomic studies for the untargeted chemical profiling of natural extract collections or for the targeted identification of a predetermined class of metabolites. Finally a quite distinct dereplication approach mainly based on gene-sequence analyses is frequently used for the taxonomic identification of microbial strains.

KEYWORDS

Dereplication, natural products, metabolomics, drug discovery, taxonomic classification.

Introduction

Living beings provide a unique diversity of secondary metabolites that are still waiting to be investigated and exploited for the discovery of new drugs, cosmetic ingredients, nutraceuticals or bio-sourced materials. The performance of natural product screening programs remains however strongly limited by the equipment, labor and time investments required for isolation and structural elucidation of novel metabolites with potent biological properties. Significant advances have been made over the last decades to improve the resolution and sensitivity of analytical methods for the study of small molecules in natural extracts. Very efficient hyphenation systems between separation and spectroscopic instruments now enable the identification of highly complex molecular structures even within complex mixtures of compounds. Despite these efforts, very serious issues, such as the frequent rediscovery of known compounds after time consuming purification and identification steps, the redundant investigation of taxonomically ambiguous microbial strains or the investigation of irrelevant crude materials regarding a selected biological application, still result in a considerable waste of time. Consequently, many pharmaceutical companies have considerably slowed down or even terminated their natural product research activities.

Nevertheless, the search for novel chemical structures within natural resources continues to be a crucial strategy for the discovery of novel therapeutic drugs. Moreover, remembering that more than 300 000 secondary metabolites have been identified so far from the biodiversity, it is obvious that new biological activities of known metabolites can be still put to light. Some of these known metabolites have only been structurally elucidated but never evaluated biologically. Among those that have already been engaged in one or even more specific bioassays, it is certain that a wide majority have not yet revealed all their biological potential, just because it remains impossible to test every compound on every known target in a reasonable amount of time. Furthermore, most *in vitro* bioassays are not relevant to *in vivo* or

clinical conditions regarding either the activity or bioavailability of the compound under examination, not to mention that a metabolite with a specific activity in the pure state may show a different activity when present within a mixture

Innovative strategies are therefore needed to significantly reduce the timeline of bioactive natural product discovery.

All evidence suggests that the most promising workflows for the chemical profiling of natural products should involve, at least in part, a dereplication procedure. Historically, the first definition of the term “**dereplication**” was given by Beutler *et al.* in 1990 as “*a process of quickly identifying known chemotypes*” (Beutler *et al.* 1990). Their goal was to evaluate the activity of a range of terrestrial and marine plant extracts by using a simple phorbol dibutyrate (PDBu) receptor binding assay and to rapidly identify compounds responsible for this activity without investing time in traditional bioassay-guided fractionation or full structure elucidation procedures.

But what exactly lies behind the term “dereplication” more than twenty years later? Is this definition still relevant today within the context of natural product research? What does a dereplication process involve in terms of methods and techniques? For what purpose is such a strategy really useful? On which natural resources is it currently applied? How much progress has been made in dereplication workflows over the last years?

In the present review, we would like to address these points by presenting a state-of-the-art report on the various dereplication approaches that have been used until now for the chemical profiling of natural products. A literature survey, covering the period 1990-2014, for the topic “dereplication” or “de-replication” in the Web of Science database revealed 358 hits. Upon closer examination, it emerged that the research areas covered by the matching studies not only include pharmacology/pharmacy, chemistry, or plant sciences, but also molecular biology, biotechnology, microbiology, and food science technology. Another important fact is the huge

increase of published items every year, particularly since 2012, as well as the exponential growth of annual citations (Fig. 1).

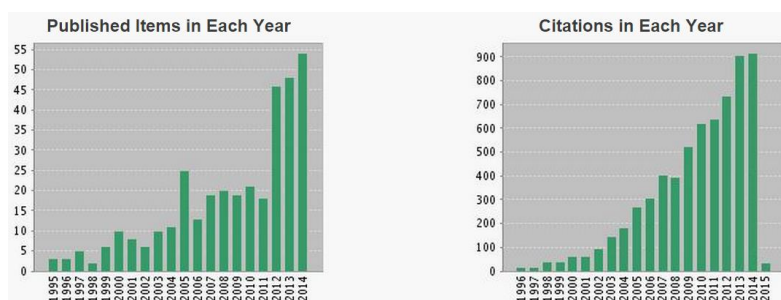


Fig. 1. Citation report obtained with the topic “dereplication” or “de-replication” from Thomson Reuters Web of Science. The latest 20 years up to December 2014 are displayed. (c) Thomson Reuters. All rights reserved

The literature survey was rigorously scrutinized in order to assess the function and usefulness of modern dereplication strategies for bioactive natural product discovery. Of course, the goal of this review is not to impose a definition or a specific way to perform natural product dereplication, but to highlight as objectively as possible that, depending on the natural resources under examination and on the final objectives, dereplication does not correspond to a single, clearly defined step-by-step procedure. In the 358 references found, 14 not dealing with natural products and 30 meeting abstracts were not taken into account. After a brief outline of the most common separation and analytical tools used for natural product dereplication, the critical role of natural metabolite databases and microbial strain libraries will be discussed. The studies covered by the literature survey have been organized in five distinct dereplication categories (annotated from DEREPI1 to DEREPI5), all involved in the search for novel bioactive substances of natural origin, but each following a particular workflow based on different starting materials, different separation and/or analytical procedures and different structural elucidation approaches.

A comparison chart summarizing these five categories (Table 1) shows that natural product dereplication can be performed as an untargeted workflow for the rapid identification of the major compounds whatever their chemical class in a single natural sample (DEREP1). Frequently, this first strategy is also directly combined with biological assays to accelerate bioactivity-guided fractionation procedures (DEREP2). In other cases dereplication is fully embedded in untargeted metabolomic studies for the chemical profiling of natural extract collections (DEREP3) or for the targeted identification of predetermined compounds (desired or undesired) in natural samples (DEREP4). Finally a distinct dereplication category mainly based on gene-sequence analyses is increasingly used for the taxonomic identification of microbial strains (DEREP5).

Table 1. Summary of the particular features distinguishing from DEREPI to DEREPI5 dereplication workflows.

	DEREP 1	DEREP 2	DEREP 3	DEREP 4	DEREP 5
<i>Goal</i>	Identification of the major compounds in a single extract	Acceleration of activity-guided fractionation	Chemical profiling of crude extract collections	Chemical profiling of target compounds	Taxonomoic identification of microbial strains
<i>Targeted chemical class?</i>	No			Yes	No
<i>Biological assays ?</i>	Independent	Yes, systematically	Independent		
<i>Samples</i>	Single extract		Extract collection	Single extract or collection	Extract collection
<i>Fractionation step ?</i>	In most cases Yes	Yes	No (direct sample analysis)	In most cases No	No (direct sample analysis)
<i>Analytical tools</i>	LC/MS, GC/MS and/or NMR			Mostly LC/MS	Gene-sequencing

<i>Computer tool and statistics for data treatments</i>	May include	Yes, systematically	May include	Yes, systematically
<i>Identification</i>	Metabolite database			Gene database

Technical considerations

As dereplication refers to the rapid identification of known secondary metabolites, it is obvious that reliable, robust, rapid and sensitive analytical methods are required to perform an efficient dereplication procedure. With the remarkable developments of separation sciences, spectroscopic techniques, and high-throughput analytical technologies, valuable resources now exist to structurally characterize natural products, not only as pure compounds, but also within complex mixtures such as crude plant extracts or microbial culture media. This review will start by presenting the most common analytical tools used for the dereplication of natural products. Since many detailed reviews are available for each technique, we will only briefly describe their strengths and weaknesses and focus on their benefits when applied to natural product dereplication.

Analytical chromatographic systems and hyphenation possibilities

High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) remains by far the most commonly used technique to separate natural compounds at the analytical scale. HPLC is robust, easy-to-use, and applicable to a wide diversity of compounds, even starting from materials of complex chemical composition. More recently, ultra-high pressure liquid chromatography (UHPLC) has enabled a remarkable decrease of separation times while improving sensitivity, resolution, and reproducibility as compared to conventional HPLC. Both techniques, referred to as “LC” in the present paper, are currently applied to natural product analysis for various purposes including quality control, chemical characterization of crude plant extracts or high throughput

fingerprinting (Wolfender et al. 2010, Eugster et al. 2011). Thin layer chromatography (TLC or HPTLC) is another chromatographic technique frequently used for the preliminary analysis of natural extracts or for the rapid identification of known compounds within simplified mixtures obtained after the prefractionation of a crude natural sample (Hook et al. 1997, Hook 1998, Tan et al. 2011). TLC-based bioautographic methods also enable the rapid localization of biologically active metabolites directly on TLC plates (Hostettmann et al. 2005, Adhami et al. 2013) High speed counter current chromatography (HSCCC), centrifugal partition chromatography (CPC), supercritical fluid chromatography (SFC) or capillary electrophoresis (CE) are less commonly used analytical-scale separation system, and therefore will not be detailed here.

Among post-chromatographic hyphenation possibilities, simple ultraviolet (UV) or photodiode array (DAD) detectors remain limited to the interpretation of peak retention times or UV spectral fingerprints, but can nevertheless be employed in dereplication strategies for both identification and quantification purposes by using standard molecules as references (Wolfender 2009). With the help of chemometric tools, LC/UV-DAD data can be processed by chromatographic band deconvolution, resulting in a significant improvement of chromatographic resolution. This method was recently used to identify several C-glycosylflavone isomers in the traditional herbal medicine *Jatropha gossypifolia* (Pilon et al. 2013). However, due to the very limited structural information recovered from simple UV or DAD detection systems, other more powerful instruments are generally required to assess the structural diversity of natural products. Among them, mass spectrometry (MS) and nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) described in the next section remain by far the favourites.

MS and NMR-based detection in natural product dereplication workflows

Mass spectrometry is a sensitive, rapid and accurate high throughput detection technique frequently used for the dereplication of natural products. The characterization of natural metabolites is established on the basis of exact mass, elemental composition, adducts and fragmentation patterns. Due to their high sensitivity, MS-based methods also enable the rapid detection of trace-level compounds, meaning that only small amounts of materials is required for successful analyses. LC coupled to high-resolution mass spectrometers such as Time-of-Flight (TOF), Fourier Transform (FT) or Orbitrap devices currently constitute the most powerful “high-throughput screening” platforms for the on-line identification of metabolites in natural resources (Strege 1999, Wolfender et al. 2000, Shin and van Breemen 2001, Harrigan and Goetz 2005, Bitzer et al. 2007, Moss et al. 2007, Sashidhara and Rosaiah 2007, Nielsen, Mansson et al. 2011, Sarker 2012, Smyth et al. 2012, Carter 2014). Regarding hydrophobic or volatile small molecules, GC/MS is a more appropriate coupling, as demonstrated for instance for the dereplication of fatty acids (Stavri et al. 2004) or flavor and aroma constituents (Molyneux and Schieberle 2007).

Although MS is recognized as a key technology for the identification of natural products, some pitfalls still exist and these problems have to be solved to make MS-based dereplication methods more efficient (Cech and Yu 2013). The major drawback arises from the important variabilities in the raw datasets obtained from one mass analyzer to another, which strongly hampers the creation of exchangeable MS/MS databases. The ionization processes taking place at the input of MS systems to desolvate and charge the analytes are also particularly critical because they vary with the type of ion source (electrospray or atmospheric pressure chemical ionization, for example), and may also vary through ionization suppression or enhancement under matrix effects. A high heterogeneity has been reported after the construction of a Collision-Induced-Dissociation MS/MS spectral library of ubiquitous flavonoids using either hybrid quadrupole time of flight (Q-TOF) or Ion Trap (IT) under various CID energy conditions

(Wolfender et al. 2000). Perfect control of the parameters used to generate informative MS/MS spectra is thus needed for an efficient use of MS detection in the dereplication of natural products.

The interpretation of MS data is another critical issue that limits the speed of dereplication strategies. Efforts are currently underway to develop the computerized treatment of mass spectral data. Software dedicated to the pre-processing of LC-MS data are now available and very useful for peak picking, ion extraction, organization and classification of data. They include for instance Bruker¹ Data Analysis and Bruker¹ Profile Analysis for Bruker, MassHunter for Agilent, MarkerLynx for Waters or publicly available software such as XCMS, MZmine, and METIDEA which can handle data from different instruments. Among the computer tools that assist metabolite identification, four data mining software are for instance described in a recent review (Hufsky 2014): MetFusion which uses substructures to assess spectral and chemical similarities, ISIS which is based on the prediction of fragmentation patterns for spectra comparison, FingerID which compares molecular structures after prediction of structural features, and FT-BLAST which is based on the use of a fragmentation tree database.

Molecular networking is also a promising computer-based approach to visualize and organize tandem mass spectrometry datasets and to automate database search for metabolite identification within complex mixtures (Garg et al. 2015). Such a tool relies on the observation that structurally similar metabolites share similar MS/MS fragmentation patterns. After collection of MS/MS spectra from a natural sample, the method consists in the construction of a molecular network by measuring the correlations within the produced dataset and establishing a Cytoscape visual representation of the chemical similarities between metabolites. Because structurally similar metabolites share similar fragmentation patterns, molecular families tend to cluster together within a network (Nguyen, Wu et al. 2013, Yang, Sanchez et al. 2013). The

chemical investigation of natural resources by molecular networking has already proven to be a very useful complement to current MS-based dereplication strategies, for instance to highlight the chemical diversity among marine cyanobacteria (Winnikoff, Glukhov et al. 2014), to automatically detect structurally related nonribosomal peptides in filamentous fungi (Klitgaard, Nielsen et al. 2015), or to investigate interkingdom molecular interactions and metabolic exchange processes within microbial communities (Moree, Phelan et al. 2012).

Another promising data mining workflow based on MS² precursor lists and targeting only signals related to bacterial metabolism was recently developed to characterize myxobacterial secondary metabolites (Hoffmann et al. 2014). Even direct MS infusion can be used for natural product dereplication if assisted by computer tools. Such an approach was applied to the chemotyping of filamentous fungi strains from culture collections, and to subsequently classify unknown samples, thus avoiding redundancies in the selection of samples to be further investigated (Larsen 2005).

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) is the other predominant detection technique used for the dereplication of natural products. It remains by far the most efficient to unambiguously elucidate complex structures of individual small molecules. With the advent of high field magnets, capillary and cryogenic probes, the lower sensitivity of NMR as compared to MS-based analytical methods has been progressively counterbalanced, and even the structure elucidation of minor compounds within mixtures becomes possible (Hu et al. 2008). In addition, sophisticated hardware and software products have been introduced in recent years to promote high-throughput NMR analyses, such as NMRbot Python scripts (Clos et al. 2013). As described in a recent review, these technical improvements along with hyphenation possibilities and their combination with computational treatments is progressively bringing NMR to the front of the powerful resources used in natural product dereplication strategies (Halabalaki et al. 2014).

It should nevertheless be emphasized that solvent and pH effects induce significant chemical shift variations across samples and are important drawbacks of NMR-based methods. These effects can strongly influence the efficiency of natural product dereplication procedures, as demonstrated for instance in a study investigating the molecular structures of caffeoyl quinic acid derivatives (Pauli et al. 1999). The limited spectral dispersion and the complexity of signal patterns, particularly in ^1H NMR spectra are also a major NMR challenge. In this sense it was pointed out in a recent paper that unambiguous ^1H NMR analyses for dereplication purposes require adequate precision when reporting chemical shifts or ^1H - ^1H coupling constants from ^1H spectra, what is not so that easy when working with spectra of natural product mixtures (Pauli 2014). Diffusion ordered spectroscopy (DOSY) was proposed as an efficient alternative to simplify interpretation of NMR spectra of natural mixtures (Williamson et al. 2000, Stessman et al. 2002). It has been shown for instance that 1D-DOSY when combined with 1D or 2D NMR experiments enables the acquisition of full spectral data of high molecular weight polysaccharides directly from crude hot water extracts of mushroom species without the need of any purification step (Politi et al. 2006) Although natural organic compounds also contain carbon atoms, the use of ^{13}C NMR for the analysis of natural extracts remains largely underutilised, mainly because the low abundance of the ^{13}C isotope (1 %) and its low gyromagnetic ratio (25 % of that of ^1H) considerably reduce its detection sensitivity. Yet ^{13}C NMR presents several strong advantages for the analysis of natural mixtures: carbon atoms constitute a significant part of all organic molecules, and each ^{13}C position in a molecular structure corresponds to a single resonance on a broadband ^1H decoupled ^{13}C NMR spectrum. In addition, the ^{13}C NMR spectral width is significantly higher than that of ^1H (220 ppm for ^{13}C and 12 ppm for ^1H), what also significantly reduces the occurrence of signal overlaps. Here again with the technical improvements of NMR spectrometers and the emergence of promising methodologies such as dynamic nuclear polarisation, it becomes possible to acquire ^{13}C spectra

of metabolite mixtures with high resolution, good sensitivity, and in a reasonable time. In fact, an increasing amount of work using ^{13}C NMR for the analysis of natural products is emerging (Clendinen et al. 2014, Hubert et al. 2014, Yona et al. 2015).

Particular attention must also be paid to LC/NMR or LC/SPE/NMR methods, which combine the separation performance of liquid chromatography, the concentration effect of SPE, and the structural information provided by NMR. In the case of LC/SPE/NMR, the main advantage is that peak trapping on SPE cartridges significantly increases analyte concentration and thus provides access to 2D NMR data in a short time. The use of LC/NMR has rapidly expanded over the last years for the dereplication of natural products, especially for the direct comparison of metabolite profiles in small extracts using ^1H NMR before further investing in more laborious preparative-scale isolation processes. Such strategy greatly helps to avoid re-isolation of already known extract constituents. Several reviews published since the mid 1990s have detailed LC/NMR technical developments and their applications in the field of natural product research (Bobzin et al. 2000, Bobzin et al. 2000, Wolfender et al. 2001, Wolfender et al. 2003, Jaroszewski 2005, Jaroszewski 2005, Wolfender et al. 2005, Wolfender et al. 2006, Queiroz 2009, Brkljaca and Urban 2011, van der Hooft et al. 2013).

The crucial role of natural product databases and computer tools

The success of a dereplication procedure to achieve the rapid characterization of known compounds greatly depends on the availability and quality of natural product databases or strain libraries. Many commercial or public databases of low molecular weight metabolites have been developed over the last 20 years (Corley and Durley 1994, Lopez-Perez et al. 2007, Blunt and Munro 2013, Valli et al. 2013) The more comprehensive databases include the *Dictionary of Natural Products* (DNP) containing over 260,000 molecular structures, the *Dictionary of Marine Natural Products* containing around 48,000 molecular structures drawn from marine

organisms, the *ACD/Labs NMR* and *ACD/Spectrus* databases providing structural and spectral data of many thousands of synthetic and natural compounds, the *UCSD Natural Products Database* containing a large repository of microorganisms and exosymbionts, the *Human Metabolome Database*, *Napralert*, the *NuBBE* database dedicated to the Brazilian biodiversity, the UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot protein sequence database, *KnapSack* which is a comprehensive plant species-metabolite relationship database, and *MarinLit*, *AntiMarin*, *AntiBase* or *Seaweed Metabolite* databases dedicated to marine and/or microbial molecular structures. This is not to mention all the locally-built libraries fragmented and scattered in many laboratories worldwide. There is a crucial need today to expand and standardize these natural products databases.

A number of studies found in the literature survey were performed with the sole objective of database construction and implementation. Many of them were based on molecular structures, while others were focused on MS fragmentation patterns, bioactivity or taxonomic data (Fredenhagen et al. 2005, Konishi et al. 2007, Liu et al. 2008, Overy et al. 2008, Rojas-Cherto et al. 2012).

In addition to databases, computer tools and multivariate statistics have considerably improved the automation of analytical data processing and have substantially contributed to the current enhancement of natural product dereplication strategies (Hansen et al. 2005, Wolf and Siems 2007, Jarussophon et al. 2009, Ng, Bandeira et al. 2009, Khosrokhavar et al. 2010, Wolfender et al. 2010, Chlipala et al. 2011, Eugster et al. 2014, Kokkotou et al. 2014). Strong advances in the area of Computer-Assisted Structure Elucidation (CASE) systems, which combine artificial intelligence software with spectroscopic data to automatically generate molecular structures, have also dramatically accelerated structure elucidation procedures and have improved the reliability of dereplication results (Jaspars 1999, Steinbeck 2004, Elyashberg et al. 2009).

Finally, spectral pattern recognition strategies based on the organization of spectral data according to chemical similarities are also powerful complements to natural product

dereplication workflows. In this case spectroscopic data of metabolite mixtures are required along with spectra obtained from known standards, well-characterized organisms or prediction tools, preferably organized into databases. The utility of pattern recognition tools for natural product dereplication was for instance demonstrated for the chemical characterization of a diverse array of marine and terrestrial microbial samples using a MS-based method (Yang et al. 2013), or for the chemical characterization of plant extracts using ^{13}C NMR combined to hierarchical clustering analysis (Hubert et al. 2014).

Dereplication and metabolomics: Where to draw the line?

Before entering the literature survey, some thought should be given to the term “chemical profiling” as well as to the obvious connection between dereplication and “metabolomics”. Of course each of these two terms alone deserves detailed discussion, as their use can be ambiguous depending on the context. For the sake of clarity, we would like to define the meaning of “chemical profiling” within the context of the present review, and also to highlight that a range of metabolomic studies are fully associated with natural metabolite dereplication workflows.

The term “chemical profiling” will be defined here in a very broad sense as the systematic detection and/or identification and/or quantification of a range of natural compounds. Depending on the final purpose and on the analytical technique available, chemical profiling can be performed as a fingerprint analysis or as a targeted profile. A fingerprint analysis represents a global analysis where all detected metabolites are not necessarily identified. In a targeted chemical profiling approach, a predefined number of compounds or a particular chemical class of compounds is investigated and the molecular structures are identified.

Metabolomics, which is defined as the qualitative and quantitative analysis of the whole set of low molecular weight metabolites present in a biological system (Fiehn 2002, Zhang et al. 2012), also falls within the scope of a chemical profiling. However, more specifically,

metabolomics is an interdisciplinary field that combines high resolution analytical systems, multivariate statistics and data mining tools, chemical and biological knowledge, and sometimes metabolic network modeling in an attempt to understand metabolic pathways, gene-function relationships, or states of an organism in response to environmental changes, drug perturbations, phylogeny, genotypic or phenotypic variabilities. Metabolomics workflows are strongly context-dependent and have been used over the last years in so many different fields that a range of experimental design methodologies have been developed with specific lines regarding sample preparation, data analysis or metabolite identification strategies. To keep it simple, we will only distinguish “targeted” from “untargeted” metabolomics studies. Typically, a targeted metabolomic approach is used to analyze a set of defined metabolites in a sample, while a much more comprehensive “untargeted” metabolomics approach consists of the detection and/or quantification of as many metabolites as possible without *a priori* knowledge of metabolite targets. In this latter case, samples and metabolites are generally classified according to spectral patterns. In the field of natural product research, both targeted and untargeted metabolomic approaches have already demonstrated strong potentialities, mainly for the quality control of herbal medicines, for the determination of chemical markers in plant species, or to assess the correlations between bioactivity and composition (Fiehn 2002, Yuliana et al. 2011, Sheridan et al. 2012, Zhang et al. 2012, Cox et al. 2014, Seiber et al. 2014). Of course the use of metabolite databases for the identification of the metabolites was a key aspect of all of these studies, and although not commented on explicitly, a dereplication process was in fact involved in the metabolomics study every time that a known metabolite was identified with the help of a database. It must be mentioned here that in dereplication, metabolite identification is often only a putative identification. Several articles have suggested ways to evaluate the level of confidence in metabolite identification (Dunn, Erban et al. 2013). For instance the Chemical Analysis Working Group of the Metabolomics Standards Initiative

(<http://msi-workgroups.sourceforge.net>) has defined four different confidence levels, with level 1 corresponding to confidently identified compounds by comparing multiple physicochemical properties of a pure standard to those of the metabolite of interest, level 2 corresponding to putatively annotated compounds, level 3 corresponding to putatively annotated compound classes and level 4 corresponding to unknown compounds (Sumner, Amberg et al. 2007, Creek, Dunn et al. 2014). Implementation of such levels, mainly in the field of metabolomics, would also be useful for the natural product research community.

Dereplication of natural products: one concept involved in different strategies

Rapid identification of the major compounds in a single natural extract regardless of chemical class (DEREP1)

A very common way to perform dereplication of natural products today is to establish the chemical profile of a single natural resource using a hyphenated analytical system and to directly compare the obtained spectroscopic data with libraries of natural metabolites. This dereplication approach will be annotated “DEREP1” in the present review and is illustrated in Fig. 2.

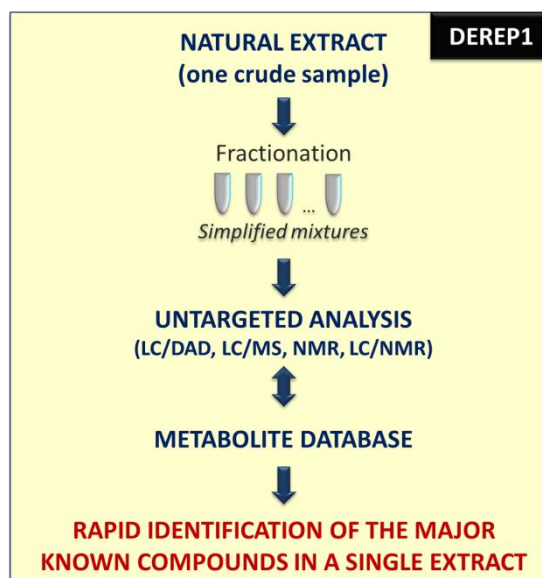


Fig. 2. DEREPI1: an untargeted dereplication workflow aiming at the rapid identification of the major known compounds whatever their chemical class in a single natural sample

The starting natural resource is most often fractionated before the analytical step and the dereplication procedure can be achieved independently from bioassay experiments. In this way, a global view of the main chemical classes present in a natural species can be easily obtained and theoretically the major known compounds rapidly identified. Among the published works mentioning the term “dereplication” between 1990 and 2014, 50 studies summarized in Table 2 were based on a DEREPI1 workflow (16 % of the total examined articles). More than two-thirds of these studies were carried out on plant extracts, while a minority dealt with marine sponges, brown algae and cyanobacteria extracts. This distribution is logical considering that databases containing spectroscopic data of plant-derived metabolites are substantially more developed than those related to less explored marine or microbial species. The analytical tools involved in these studies were mainly based on high resolution LC/MS or NMR, and molecular structure assignments were usually performed by directly entering spectral data (exact mass or molecular formula in MS, chemical shifts in NMR, UV spectra or log P-based estimation of the chromatographic retention time in LC/DAD) into a database for automatic search. In several studies the strength of the procedure was reinforced by combining the analytical step with

computational treatments in order to detect spectral patterns before searching molecular structures into metabolite databases (Boudreau et al. 2012, Hubert et al. 2014).

It can also be noted from Table 2 that, even if flavonoids and phenolic acids remain by far the most investigated compounds, a diversity of other chemical classes including anthrones, iridoids, terpenoids or fatty acids have also been successfully identified in these DEREPI studies. Another advantage is that although dereplication does not provide original information on novel chemical structures, previously known compounds can still be identified in genus or species in which they are not *a priori* expected. For instance, flavonoid glycosides already known in a range of plant species were identified for the first time in the genus *Lasiopetulum* by using a LC/NMR-based DEREPI procedure (Timmers and Urban 2011). Of course, the efficiency of such dereplication approach strongly depends on the quality of spectral libraries. As mentioned above, significant efforts are currently being to develop and especially to standardize comprehensive databases containing structures and spectroscopic data (MS or NMR) of natural products.

Table 2. Dereplication strategies published from 1990 to 2014 using a DEREPI workflow (from oldest to most recent).

Identified chemical classes and natural sources	Analytical technique	Reference
Representative set of 46 plant and microbe-derived metabolites	ESI-MS, API-MS	Zhou and Hamburger 1996
An alkaloid and a sesquiterpene previously purified	NMR, computer-assisted identification using the DNP	Bradshaw et al. 2001
Three pentaketides and four fungal pigments from a deep water marine-derived fungal culture	1D and 2D NMR	Gautschi et al. 2004
Ent-labdane diterpene glycosides from polar extracts of <i>Potamogeton</i> species	LC/MS, LC/MS ² , LC/UV, LC/NMR	Waridel et al. 2004
Enantiomeric 1-acetoxychavicol acetates and carvones	Chiral Lanthanide shift reagents in NMR	Jaki et al. 2004
Flavonol glycosides and cardenolides from flower, leaf, root, and stem extracts of <i>Kanahia laniflora</i>	LC/DAD/SPE/NMR	Clarkson et al. 2005

Aspirochlorine and two new antifungal derivatives from <i>Aspergillus flavus</i>	LC/UV/ELSD/MS, NMR	Klausmeyer et al. 2005
Cyclic peptides from a crude fungal extract	LC/UV, HSCCC	Dalsgaard et al. 2005
Senkyunolide A, butylphthalide, neocnidilide, Z-ligustilide and several phthalide dimers from the TCM <i>Ligusticum chuanxiong</i>	LC/UV, LC/MS, LC/NMR	Zschocke et al. 2005
Ursene triterpenes from <i>Diospyros dendo</i> with antibacterial activity against <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Capillary-scale NMR	Hu et al. 2006
Panel of 179 natural standard molecules	¹ H and ¹³ C NMR	Dunkel and Wu 2007
Huperzine A and a <i>Lycopodium</i> anti-Alzheimer drug lead alkaloid	¹ H NMR, spectral prediction	Niemitz et al. 2007
Naphthodianthrones, phloroglucinols, flavonoids and phenolic acids from Greek <i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	LC/DAD/SPE/NMR, LC/UV/ESI-MS	Tatsis et al. 2007
Several bioactive compound from the Chinese herbal formula Qi-Xue-Bing-Zhi	LC/DAD/MS, computer-assisted data processing (WiseProcessor) and library	Liu et al. 2008
Flavonoids, sesquiterpene lactones and phenolic acids from Brazilian <i>Lychnophora ericoides</i> leaves	LC/DAD/MS and MS ²	Gobbo-Neto and Lopes 2008
Pentaprenylated <i>p</i> -quinol from an antitumour extract of the marine sponge <i>Dactylospongia</i> sp.	LC/MS, LC/NMR	Dias and Urban 2009
Bastadins, 19-Hydroxyaraplysillin-I-N ²⁰ -Sulfamate and Araplysillin-I-N ²⁰ -sulfamate from the marine sponge <i>Lanthella flabelliformis</i>	FTICR/MS, MS ⁿ	Motti et al. 2009
Oxy-polyhalogenated diphenyl ethers from <i>Dysidea</i> sponges	NMR, X-ray crystal	Calcul et al. 2009
Potent antiplasmodial quinolinone alkaloids from <i>Haplophyllum acutifolium</i>	LC/DAD/MS/SPE/NMR	Staerk et al. 2009
Fatty acids from the antifouling marine sponge <i>Cholla delitrix</i>	TLC, GC/MS, NMR	Castellanos et al. 2010
Chlorinated cylindrocyclophanes from a Nostoc cyanobacteria collected in a parkway of Chicago with antiproliferative activity	LC/UV/MS	Chlipala et al. 2010
Five cyclic tetrapyrrolic photosensitisers from <i>Phaeanthus ophthalmicus</i> leaves	TLC, LC	Tan et al. 2011
Spiro compounds and tracheloside from <i>Carthamus oxyacantha</i>	HPLC/DAD/MS/SPE/NMR	Johansen et al. 2011
719 microbial natural product and mycotoxin standards	LC/DAD/TOF-MS, MS/MS under different ion-source settings	Nielsen et al. 2011
Linear polyketides and tubercidin from <i>Actinopolyspora erythraea</i>	1D and 2D NMR	Zhao et al. 2011
Quantification of structurally diverse standard natural products	ELSD	Adnani et al. 2012

Tilioside derivatives (on-line) and flavanoid glycosides (off-line) from <i>Lasiopetolum macrophyllum</i>	On-line LC/NMR, off-line LC, NMR, MS	Timmers and Urban 2011, Timmers and Urban 2012
Alkaloids, amides or esters of hydroxycinnamic acid and betain from <i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i> (black cohosh)	LC/MS	Nikolic et al. 2012
Phenolic allopyranosides, amide allopyranosides, and phenolic compounds from the rhizomes of <i>Cimicifuga heracleifolia</i>	LC/NMR, LC/MS	Yim et al. 2012
Stem-specific metabolites including three stilbenoids from <i>Vanda coerulea</i> (Orchidaceae)	HPTLC/MS	Cakova et al. 2012
Beilschmiedic acid derivatives from the leaves of a Gabonese <i>Beilschmiedia</i> species	Micro-CryoProbe NMR	Williams et al. 2012
Hectochlorin derivatives and several jamacamides from the cyanobacteria <i>Moorea producens</i>	MS ²	Boudreau et al. 2012
Iridoid and triterpenoid glycosides from <i>Premna fulva</i> leaves and stems	LC/DAD/MS	Niu et al. 2013
Phenolic glycosides, dimeric phenylpropanoid glucoside, saponins, and fatty acids from <i>Phyteuma orbiculare</i> leaves	LC/DAD/MS, NMR	Abbet et al. 2013
Two known naphthocoumarins and one new naphthocoumarin from <i>Streptomyces sporoverrucosus</i>	HPLC-PDA/LC-MS combined to DNP, 2D NMR	Jain et al. 2013
Resorcinol and two polyene derivatives from the brown algae <i>Cystophora tondosa</i>	LC/NMR	Urban and Timmers 2013
Spiro compounds from <i>Carthamus oxyacantha</i> (wild safflower) and griseofulvin and analogues from the endophytic fungus <i>Penicillium namyslawski</i>	LC/NMR	Johansen et al. 2013
Leporzines from an <i>Aspergillus</i> sp. strain	NMR	Reategui et al. 2013
Phenolic glycosides, monoterpene lactone, spermine derivatives and fatty acids from <i>Cirsium spinosissimum</i>	LC/DAD/MS, microprobe NMR	Abbet et al. 2014
Isomeric butanoates and pentanoates of long-chain 1-alkanols from the essential oil of <i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	GC/MS	Radulovic et al. 2014
Triterpenes, saponins, phenolic acids, flavonoids and ellagic acid derivatives from the bark of <i>Anogeissus leiocarpus</i>	¹³ C NMR, HCA	Hubert et al. 2014
Polyketides, non-ribosomal peptides, terpenes, meroterpenoids and four novel isomers of the known anticancer compound asperphenamate, from marine-derived strains of <i>Aspergillus</i> , <i>Penicillium</i> , and <i>Emericellopsis</i>	LC/DAD/QToF-MS, MS/MS	Kildgaard et al. 2014
Hydroxylated fatty acids, antimycin compounds and three butenolides from a sponge-derived <i>Streptomyces</i> sp. with antibacterial and antifungal activities	LC/MS	Viegelmann et al. 2014
Indole and naphthoquinone derivatives from a novel myxobacterial strain isolated from compost in Germany	MS, NMR	Jansen et al. 2014
Diplosporin, coriloxin, mellein and agistatine derivatives from a <i>Xylaria</i> sp. isolated as an endophyte from a surface-sterilized Concord grape leaf (<i>Vitis labrusca</i>)	LC/MS	Ibrahim et al. 2014

Dioxomorpholine, okaramine, and aflavinine derivatives and three novel structures of mixed biosynthetic origin named aculenes A-C from the black filamentous fungi <i>Aspergillus aculeatus</i>	LC/DAD/MS, NMR	Petersen et al. 2014
Four macrotetrolides homologous to nonactin and three related linear dimers from <i>Streptomyces</i> sp.	MS, LC/MS ²	Crevelin et al. 2014
Six major depsides from the lichen <i>Pseudevernia furfuracea</i>	¹³ C NMR, HCA	Oetl et al. 2014
Ten known compounds, including angucycline, diketopiperazine and β -carboline and three novel derivatives produced in the culture medium of <i>Actinokineospora</i> sp. EG49 grown in co-culture with <i>Nocardiopsis</i> sp.	NMR	Dashti et al. 2014

Dereplication workflows involved in bioactivity-guided fractionation procedures (DEREP2)

A widely used strategy in the search for new bioactive molecules among natural products consists of the so-called bioactivity-guided fractionation procedures, in which pharmacological or biological assays are performed to target the isolation of active constituents. They were initially developed to avoid wasting time and resources in considering inactive, thus arbitrarily implying “uninteresting” compounds, and focusing only on the fractions or metabolites with a predefined biological activity (Agarwal 2014). Once fractions obtained from a crude extract have been revealed active by biological assays, classical separation and analytical techniques are applied to isolate and identify the individual active substances (Duarte et al. 2012, Smyth et al. 2012). Such procedures are currently very common in natural product research, and a range of chemical, enzymatic, and *in vitro* biological tests (antioxidant, antimicrobial, antifungal, anti-inflammatory...) are routinely available in many laboratories (Hostettmann et al. 2001, Cos 2006).

However, the identification of new compounds by bioactivity-guided fractionation procedures requires a multi-step workflow, and often a great deal of work is done to purify the bioactive fractions and finally discover previously known compounds (Agarwal et al. 2014).

Consequently, dereplication also constitutes a key approach to overcome this frequent issue of known compound rediscovery in bioactivity-guided fractionation procedures.

In the literature survey, 52 studies (17 % of the total examined articles) were dedicated to the identification of natural metabolites on the basis of bioactivity-guided fractionation procedures. These approaches will be annotated DEREPI2 in the present paper. It is obvious that DEREPI1 and DEREPI2 workflows are not that different, except that DEREPI2 ones are systematically focused on active natural samples as determined by biological assays. These studies are summarized in Table 3 and their common global workflow is illustrated in Fig. 3.

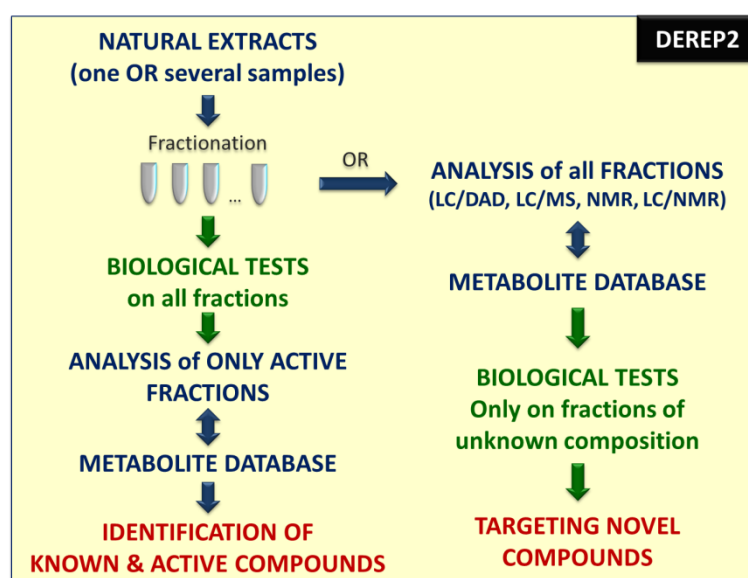


Fig. 3. DEREPI2: A dereplication workflow for the acceleration of bioactivity-guided fractionation procedures

Among these studies, a vast majority was again focused on plant extracts and a minority on marine and microbial extracts. In some cases, dereplication was performed at an early stage in an attempt to rapidly distinguish known constituents from those presenting novel or unusual spectroscopic features before undergoing multi-step isolation procedures. From an analytical point of view, DEREPI2 workflows are most often based on LC/MSⁿ and/or NMR to analyze biologically active fractions obtained after the pre-fractionation of the crude extract. As

described in Table 3, the resulting molecular masses, fragmentation patterns or NMR chemical shifts are then compared to data from the literature or submitted to commercially available or in-house natural product databases for the identification of known compounds. Analytical data that does not correlate with any known compound thus theoretically corresponds to novel molecules that can be further investigated and ultimately find application as new active substance. For example, this strategy was thoroughly described in a study investigating antibacterial substances in the leaves of *Melicope vitiflora* by using an *in vitro* biological assay in combination with a MS-based dereplication method (O'Donnell et al. 2009). More indirectly, dereplication was also reported useful when combined with bioactivity-guided fractionation procedures to rapidly set aside undesired constituents. For instance, the dereplication of sulphated polysaccharides was achieved in two studies investigating new potent anti-HIV compounds, because many of them were already extensively described in the literature as having an anti-HIV activity and thus were not considered as interesting compounds (Beutler et al. 1993, Harnett et al. 2005). In this way, the tedious isolation of undesired constituents could be avoided, so that isolation, structure determination, and pharmacological investigations could be carried out only on bioactive and novel compounds.

It must be pointed out that most bioactivity-guided fractionation procedures are based on the theory that the activity shown by a mixture of metabolites results directly from the sum of activities of individual metabolites. However, it is becoming evident that the biological effects of a natural extract most likely result from a multi-component synergism (Pavana et al. 2009, Wagner 2011, Yuliana et al. 2013). Another limitation reported for bioactivity-guided fractionation is the irrelevance of most *in vitro* bioassays as compared to *in vivo* or clinical conditions regarding the efficacy and bioavailability of the samples under examination (Houghton 2007). Potentially interesting compounds may also be missed just because they are not active on the selected biological assays. Research strategies for the discovery of novel

bioactive molecules among natural products are thus progressively re-evaluated to consider more than one active constituent within natural resources (Wang et al. 2012).

Table 3. Dereplication strategies published from 1990 to 2014 using a DEREPI2 workflow (from oldest to most recent)

Natural materials	Biological assays	Compounds identified	Analytical technique(s)	Ref
<i>Lyngbya majuscula</i> (filamentous cyanobacteria) and <i>Croton cuneatus</i> (plant)	Phorbol dibutyrate (PDBu) receptor binding assay	Debromoaplysiatoxin in <i>Lyngbya majuscula</i> and a complex of potent phorbol esters in <i>Croton cuneatus</i>	HPLC/UV	Beutler et al. 1990
Marine invertebrates	HIV inhibition test	Sulphated polysaccharides (for removal)	Precipitation method	Beutler et al. 1993
<i>Thevetia ahouia</i> (wood)	Cytotoxicity against a panel of human cancer cell lines	Cardenolide glycosides	UV, IR, MS, NMR	Decosterd et al. 1994
Marine sponge <i>Agelas axifera</i>	<i>In vitro</i> radioreceptor binding assay on protein kinase C	Agelasines	NMR	deVries et al. 1997
<i>Azadirachta excels</i> (stem bark)	Cytotoxicity against KB cell lines	Meliacin-type limonoids	LC/ESI-MS	Cui et al. 1998
<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i>	Cytotoxicity against a panel of human cancer cell lines	Alkenyl catechols	HPLC/ESI-MS	Shin et al. 1999
Five crude plant extracts	Radioligand Receptor Binding Assays; AChE Inhibitory Activity; <i>in vitro</i> anti-asthmatic assay	Galanthamine, theobromine, caffeine, fatty acids, phenolic acids and flavonoids	CPC, TLC	Ingkaninan et al. 2000
<i>Acnistus arborescens</i> (leaves)	Cytotoxicity against a panel of human cancer cell lines	Withanolides	NMR, MS	Minguzzi et al. 2002
<i>Kielmeyera albopunctata</i> (bark)	Cytotoxicity against KB cell lines	Coumarins	LC/MS	Scio et al. 2003
Plant extract spiked with 2 naturally occurring PDE inhibitors	Continuous-flow enzymatic assay	Phosphodiesterase (PDE) inhibitors	LC/fluorescence	Schenk et al. 2003
<i>Artocarpus kemando</i> (stem bark)	Cytotoxicity against KB cell lines and DNA strand-scission activity	Prenylated flavonoids	HPLC/ESI-MS	Seo et al. 2003
Plant extract spiked with tetramisole	Continuous-flow enzymatic assay	Phosphatase inhibitors	LC/MS (on-line)	Schenk et al. 2003
<i>In vitro</i> marine culture of the strain	Antifungal activity against <i>Candida albicans</i>	Griseofulvin	ESI-IT/MS and MSn	Petit et al. 2004

<i>Penicillium waksmanii</i> Zaleski				
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Antimycobacterial activity against <i>Mycobacterium fortuitum</i>	Fatty acids	NMR, GC/MS	Stavri et al. 2004
<i>Macrococculus pomiferus</i> (stems)	Cyclooxygenase-2 inhibition test	Dibenzylbutyrolactone lignans and seven known compounds	NMR, MS	Su et al. 2004
<i>Punica granatum</i> (peel)	Estrogen receptor binding assay	Luteolin, quercetin and kaempferol	LC/MS (on-line)	van Elswijk et al. 2004
<i>Sutherlandia frutescens</i> and <i>Lobostemon trigonus</i>	HIV inhibition test	Sulphated polysaccharides (for removal)	Precipitation method	Harnett et al. 2005
Antibacterial lead compounds	Live/Dead bacterial viability kit containing two fluorescent nucleic acid stains	Nine known antibiotics and 14 novel lead compounds	Fluorescence microscopy	Singh 2006
<i>Cleistopholis patens</i>	Antibacterial activity against <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Three new and five known acetylated oligorhamnosides	capillary-scale NMR, ESI-MS	Hu et al. 2006
Six <i>Terminalia</i> species	<i>In vitro</i> antifungal activity (<i>C. albicans</i> , <i>C. neoformans</i> , <i>A. fumigatus</i> , <i>M. canis</i> and <i>S. schenkii</i>)	Non-polar antifungal compounds	bioautography	Masoko and Eloff 2005
<i>Dracaena angustifolia</i> (leaves)	Anti-mycobacterial test	Three compounds (ergosterol-5,8-endoperoxide, linoleic acid and E-phytol)	TLC	Case et al. 2007
<i>Alangium longiflorum</i>	Inhibition of transcriptional activation pathway in human cancer cell lines	Tubulosine and two derivatives	NMR	Klausmeyer et al. 2008
<i>Ophiorrhiza trichocarpon</i>	Inhibition of transcriptional activation pathway in human cancer cell lines	Camptothecin and three analogues	LC	Klausmeyer et al. 2007
<i>Parthenium hispidum</i>	Inhibitory activity against hepatitis C virus	Five new and four known oxygenated hydroxy-pseudoguaienolides	LC, capillary-scale NMR	Hu et al. 2007
<i>Petiveria alliacea</i>	Cytotoxicity against several tumor cell lines	13 possible known compounds	LC/MALDI-TOF-MS	Uruena et al. 2008
<i>Distephanus angulifolius</i>	<i>In vitro</i> antiplasmodial assay	Chlorogenic acid analogs, steroid saponins and sesquiterpene lactones	HPLC/DA/D/MS, SPE/NMR	Pedersen et al. 2009
Albany Molecular Research Inc. (AMRI) natural product library	<i>In vitro</i> activity against multi-drug resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and counter screening	Mutactimycin E	NMR	Hopp et al. 2008

	for cytotoxicity against the human HepG2 cell line			
<i>Melicope vitiflora</i>	Antibacterial activity against methicillin-resistant- <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and <i>Micrococcus luteus</i>	12 known compounds	TLC/ESI-MS ⁿ	O'Donnell et al. 2009
<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i>	Serotonergic activity using a 5-HT(7) bioassay	Cimicifugic acids	NMR (structure-based spin-pattern analysis)	Goedecke et al. 2009
Myxobacterial extracts	Bacterial bioassay based on a whole-cell bioluminescent reporter gene assay	Inthomycin A	TLC, LC/MS, LC/NMR	Kreiss et al. 2010
<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (Bael tree)	Inhibition of transcriptional activation pathway in a human breast tumor cell lines	Two protolimonoids	NMR	Li et al. 2011
<i>Cacospongia mycofijiensis</i> (marine sponge)	Cytoskeletal profiling, cytotoxicity and antiparasitic activity	Twelve known and four new compounds	LC/MS/UV /ELSD	Johnson et al. 2011
<i>Syzygium polyanthum</i> leaves	Photocytotoxicity	Two new phloroglucinol derivatives and five known pheophorbides	<i>Data not found</i>	Har et al. 2012
Medicinal plants	<i>In vivo</i> zebrafish bioassays applied on microfractions	Anticonvulsant and antiangiogenic compounds	Microflow NMR, UHPLC/MS	Challal et al. 2012
<i>Diospyros peregrina</i> fruits	1,1-diphenyl-2-picryl-hydrazyl (DPPH) radical scavenging assay	Luteoline-4'-methyl-ether-7- <i>O</i> -glucoside and quercetin-3- <i>O</i> -(glucosyl)- glucoside	TLC-bioautography	Sahu et al. 2012
<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Antibacterial activity against methicillin-resistant- <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and <i>Micrococcus luteus</i>	Skimmianine, 7-hydroxycoumarin, dihydrocoumarin, bergapten, chalepin, rutamarin, suberenol	HPLC-ESI-MS ⁿ and ESI-MS ⁿ	Smyth et al. 2012
Marine-derived <i>Streptomyces</i> sp. culture	Cytotoxicity	One unknown and one known compounds	microprobe NMR, ESI-MS	Mahyudin et al. 2012
<i>Elaeocarpus chinensis</i>	Cytotoxicity against a human colon cancer cell line	Epoxycurbitacin derivatives and cucurbitacins	LC/MS	Pan et al. 2012
Seven most active among 289 fungal extracts	<i>In vitro</i> bioactivity towards leukemia cells	Ophiobolins	LC/DAD/MS, explorative SPE	Bladt et al. 2012, Bladt et al. 2013

<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i> , <i>Vinca major</i> , <i>Salvia officinalis</i> , and <i>Corydalis cava</i>	<i>In vitro</i> membrane permeability assay for the blood brain barrier	Corydaline, Vincamajine, 11,13-dihydroparthenolide, tetrahydropalmatine, majdine, parthenolide, methyl carnosate, epiisorosmanol	NMR, LC/MS	Konczol et al. 2013
<i>Aglaia perviridis</i>	Cytotoxicity against a human colon cancer cell line	Eight new compounds, and 16 known compounds	LC/MS	Pan et al. 2013
<i>Vulcanodinium rugosum</i> (dinoflagellate)	Cytotoxicity test against Neuro2A and KB cell lines	Nakijiquinone A, N-carboxy-methyl-smenospongine and stachybotrin A	MS	Geiger et al. 2013
<i>Carteriospongia</i> sp. and another similar sponge	Antiproliferative activity against three cancer cell lines	Homoscalarane-derived sesterterpenes	UV, IR, NMR	Harinantenaina et al. 2013
Lipophilic extracts from Chinese mangrove endophytes	<i>In vitro</i> anti-malaria and cytotoxicity	Polyketides, lipids, diaporthochromones, mycotoxins lipids	LC/MS, NMR	Calcul et al. 2013
Culture extract of <i>Xylaria</i> sp., an endophytic fungus from <i>Ficus pumila</i>	<i>In vitro</i> antimicrobial activity against human and phytopathogenic bacteria and fungi	Benzoic acid derivative	TLC, LC/DAD/MS	Rakshith et al. 2013
<i>Premna odorata</i> leaves	<i>In vitro</i> antimycobacterial test	1-heneicosyl formate, β -sitosterol, stigmasterol and diosmetin	GC/MS	Lirio et al. 2014
Three active plant extracts from French Polynesia including <i>Alphitonia zizyphoides</i>	<i>In vitro</i> anti-fungal activity against <i>Candida albicans</i>	Betulinic acid	MS, NMR	Bertrand et al. 2014
<i>Premna odorata</i> Blanco leaves (from Philippines)	<i>In vitro</i> antimycobacterial activity	1-heneicosyl formate, p-sitosterol, stigmasterol and diosmetin	GC/MS, NMR	Lirio et al. 2014
<i>Eriodictyon angustifolium</i> and <i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	<i>In vitro</i> ependymoma cell line bioassay	Flavonoids and diterpenoids	LC/MS/EL SD/DAD database	Yang et al. 2014
<i>Piptocoma antillana</i> leaves and twigs	<i>In vitro</i> antiproliferative test against ovarian cancer cells and antiparasitic assay against <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i>	Two novel goyazensolide-type and two known sesquiterpene lactones	MS, NMR	Liu et al. 2014
<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i> seed extract	<i>In vitro</i> SIRT6 (histone deacetylase involved in age-associated metabolic disorders) binding test	Orientin and seventeen other compounds	LC/MS	Singh et al. 2014

Dereplication procedures directly applied to crude extract collections (DEREP3)

The ability to directly identify molecular structures within crude extracts of natural products has become a critical step, either to cope with potent synergistic effects between constituents during biological evaluation, or even just to ensure that the material under examination presents an interest before going further with fractionation or purification steps. Here again, at the earliest stage of natural resource analysis, dereplication strategies have proved their value. It is obvious that the quick identification of known compounds directly in crude extracts is very ambitious because of the highly complex mixtures of non-fractionated samples. However, with the recent analytical advances, mainly in terms of resolution improvement and hyphenation capabilities, a range of efficient analytical systems are available today for the detailed analysis of complex mixtures (Funari et al. 2013, Michel et al. 2013, Carter 2014, Halabalaki et al. 2014). We will note as “DEREP3” all studies (n=50, 16 % of the total examined articles) found in the literature survey in which natural product dereplication consisted of the direct analysis of crude extract collections, either in combination with bioassays or not, but in all cases without fractionation or isolation of individual constituents. These studies are summarized in Table 4 and their workflow is illustrated in Fig. 4.

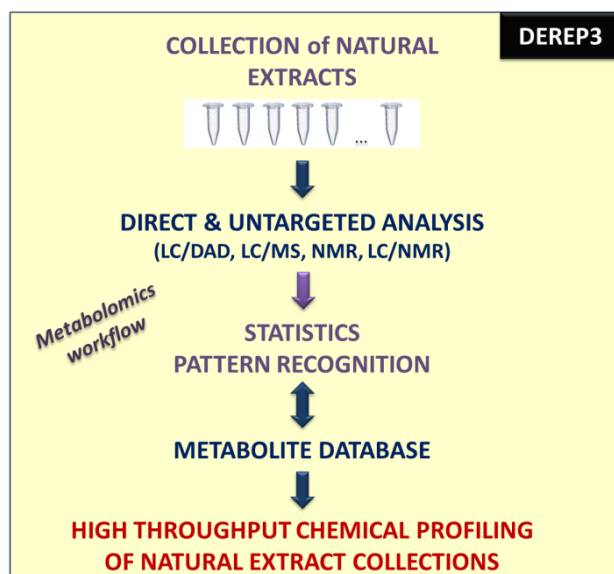


Fig. 4. DERE3: a dereplication approach fully embedded in untargeted metabolomic analyses of natural extract collections

It emerged from the literature survey that different objectives could be reached by means of DERE3-based workflows. Many of them aimed at the chemical profiling of crude extract collections by using pattern recognition tools or statistical treatments in an attempt to facilitate the visualization of either known or unusual spectroscopic features. In this way a substantial amount of time can be saved by focusing only on novel substances. It was reported that a hierarchical clustering analysis of GC/MS data obtained from 500 bacterial isolates allowed the selection of samples with a high probability of containing unknown natural products while avoiding the unnecessary analysis of samples of similar composition (Boroczky et al. 2006). In another interesting study, a collection of 30 New Zealand algae extracts were analyzed by a 2D NMR method based on the addition of HSQC spectra to construct a “stacked HSQC digital mask” displaying strong similarities between spectra as intense peaks (Popplewell and Northcote 2009). In order to enhance the unique signals present, implying potentially novel compounds, the mask was subtracted from each individual HSQC spectrum. In this way a new bromophenol, colensolide A, was isolated from the red algae *Osmundaria colensoi* together with the known lanosol (2,3-dibromo-4,5-dihydroxybenzyl alcohol) and four of its derivatives.

A range of untargeted metabolomic studies fit perfectly with DERE3 strategies and provide interesting perspectives especially in the chemical profiling of underexplored marine or microbial extracts. Investigation of marine species and microbes are indeed developing at an exponential rate, mainly based on phylogenetic analyses for drug lead discovery, but the vast array of available species and strains together with their unusual metabolite profiles as compared to plant species make it difficult to evaluate their metabolite composition (Rocha-Martin et al. 2014). It was reported in 2012 that the investigation of filamentous fungi for anticancer drug leads resulted in the isolation and characterization of only 140 compounds over the four previous years, and that only 30% of these represented new chemical entities (El-Elimat et al. 2012). Dereplication of microbial culture collections using DERE3-based metabolomic procedures can therefore be helpful to classify strain collections *via* a chemotyping approach. Moreover, DERE3-based strategies should accelerate the evaluation of metabolite diversity, mainly by avoiding redundancy in the identification of metabolites produced by the species under examination and by maximizing microbial natural product libraries that can be generated from collections of microorganisms (Berdy 2005, Larsen et al. 2005, Silver 2006, Liu et al. 2012, Tawfike 2013, Ito and Masubuchi 2014). The direct analysis of fungi directly in fermentation extracts using LC/MS, pattern recognition tools and databases was reported in several papers as an efficient alternative to discover novel molecules with unknown activities (Martin et al. 2012, El-Elimat et al. 2013). In another example, a metabolomic approach combining HR-FTMS and NMR spectral data to PCA, HCA and OPLS-DA statistical treatments was used for the dereplication of metabolites in antitrypanosomally active sponge-associated bacterium *Actinokineospora* sp. obtained from four different fermentation conditions, the main objective being to identify the best culture one-strain-many-compounds condition for the isolation of novel bioactive metabolites (Abdelmohsen 2014).

Other interesting studies performing “co-cultures” of microorganisms to enhance the diversity of metabolite production *via* the activation of silent genes have followed a DERE3 workflow to rapidly determine the presence of novel compounds while leaving aside those already known (Butler et al. 2012, Bertrand et al. 2013). For example, ten known compounds were identified by dereplication in a crude extract of the sponge-derived actinomycetes *Actinokineospora* sp. while three unexpected natural products not detected in the single culture were identified when *Actinokineospora* sp. was grown in co-culture with *Nocardiopsis* sp. (Dashti, Grkvic et al. 2014).

Another interesting aspect of DERE3 strategies arises from the possibility to directly correlate biological properties to chromatographic and spectroscopic features of the crude analyzed samples. In this case, the purpose is to link the chemical characteristics of natural compounds to a specific biological activity. With the help of the ChemGPS-natural product database, it was shown that the inhibition of cyclooxygenase enzymes involved in inflammatory processes is frequently correlated with the presence of at least one ring in the metabolite structure. Fragments exhibit structural rigidity, and compounds have a relatively large molecular volume (Larsson et al. 2005). In another example, a screening technology combining on-line biological analysis with the resolution of LC/MS for structure elucidation was developed to directly analyze estrogen-receptor binding compounds in complex mixtures of a large plant extract library (Schobel et al. 2001). LC/MS signals of compounds from 22 phenolic extracts of extra virgin olive oil showing an activity against a breast cancer cell line were also identified by applying a correlation analysis between particular spectral features and the observed activity. From this method a model was estimated to predict the activity of new samples (Roldan et al. 2013). Optimization of such strategies in future research efforts could significantly accelerate the discovery of novel active substances and help our understanding of natural products with respect to structure-activity relationships.

Table 4. Dereplication strategies published from 1990 to 2014 using a DEREPI3 workflow (from oldest to most recent)

Natural sources and strategy	Goal	Ref
Screening of a collection of 116 marine sponges, ascidians, and cnidarians for their antifungal activity against <i>Candida albicans</i>	Extract prioritization	(Antonio and Molinski 1993)
Screening of a collection of aqueous extracts of terrestrial plants, cyanobacteria, and marine invertebrates for their AIDS-antiviral activity	Extract prioritization	(Cardellina et al. 1993)
Screening of 38,000 extracts from plants and microorganisms for antibacterial activity. Four promising extracts were retained after chemical dereplication	Early identification and elimination of known compounds	(Ramakrishna et al. 1999)
LC/MS analysis of a plant extract library combined on-line to an estrogen receptor binding assay	Acceleration of bioactive compound characterization	(Schobel et al. 2001)
Curie-point pyrolysis MS and numerical taxonomic analysis of 44 deep-sea <i>Rhodococci</i> , clustering according to PyMS fingerprints and comparison with conventional microbial systematic classifications	Taxonomic classification	(Colquhoun et al. 2000)
Single quadrupole LC/MS discrimination of novel from known compounds in crude biologically active extracts	Early identification and elimination of known compounds	(Gilbert et al. 2003)
Screening of fungal metabolites and mycotoxins in cultured extracts using a LC/UV/MS micro-scale method and a MS-library	Early identification and elimination of known compounds	(Nielsen and Smedsgaard 2003)
Screening of 16 <i>Penicillium</i> species grown in different matrixes, and evaluation of produced metabolites via a chemo-diversity index	Evaluation of strain chemical diversity	(Nielsen et al. 2004)
Use of the ChemGPS database for a set of natural products exhibiting cyclooxygenase-1 and/or -2 (COX-1/2) inhibition	Investigation of correlations between structural features and bioactivity	(Larsson et al. 2005)
Screening of 456 bacterial isolates from marine sponges by using Intact-Cell MALDI-TOF-MS and proteometric clustering of the strains into 11 groups corresponding to particular species	Rapid selection of strains representing rare species for subsequent chemical characterization	(Dieckmann et al. 2005)
Analysis of four different collections of the sponge genus <i>Zyzya</i> and comparative testing of these compounds in the National Cancer Institute's 60 human tumor cell lines	Search for anticancer compounds	(Dijoux et al. 2005)
Analysis of 500 bacterial isolates by GC/MS combined to HCA	Early identification of known compounds	(Boroczky et al. 2006)

Development of a simple method for high-throughput prefractionation of crude extracts	Removal of promiscuous inhibitors and interference compounds during enzyme/protein-based assays	(Appleton et al. 2007)
MALDI-TOF-imaging of intact marine cyanobacteria (<i>Lyngbya majuscula</i> 3L and JHB, <i>Oscillatoria nigro-viridis</i> , <i>Lyngbya bouillonii</i> , and <i>Phormidium</i> species) and sponges	Characterization of the spatial distribution of natural products	(Esquenazi et al. 2008)
Analysis of myxobacterial metabolites in nine <i>Myxococcus</i> species using LC/ESI-TOF combined to PCA	Investigation of potentially novel natural products, prioritization of candidates	(Krug et al. 2008)
Chemical profiling of fungal or bacterial extracts using an HPLC bioactivity profiling/microtiter plate technique in conjunction with capillary probe NMR instrumentation and databases	Demonstration of the discriminating power of H-1 NMR as a dereplication tool	(Lang et al. 2008)
Rapid determination of log P using UHPLC profiling gradients on a representative library of natural products and investigation of the relations log P– log k at different pH and UHPLC conditions	Implementation of dereplication database for crude plant extract profiling studies	(Eugster et al. 2009)
Monitoring of different substrate utilization, growth, secondary metabolite and antimicrobial profiles of some common filamentous fungal cultures using the Biolog FF MicroPlate, LC/MS and antimicrobial assays	Microbial drug discovery, dereplication of fungi and differentiation of closely related variants within one species	(Singh 2009)
Screening of aqueous and ethanol extracts of 5 South African medicinal plants for activity against HIV	Removal of non-specific undesired tannins and polysaccharides	(Klos et al. 2009)
NMR analysis of 30 New Zealand marine algal extracts, addition of all HSQC spectra to construct a “stacked HSQC digital mask” and subtraction of this mask from each individual HSQC spectrum to enhance the unique signals	Extract prioritization	(Poppellwell and Northcote 2009)
Metabolomic analysis of crude extracts obtained from actinomycetes in different cultivation medium by direct infusion MS and LC/MS	Identification of novel microbial metabolites	(Crevelin et al. 2010)
Monitoring of aerial spore mass, pigment colours formed on oatmeal agar and capacity to produce melanin pigments of a range of alkaliphilic <i>Streptomyces</i> isolated from a beach and dune sand system. Computer-assisted method for colour-grouping and comparison to PCR-data	Bioprospection and ecological study	(Antony-Babu et al. 2010)
LC/DAD/MS and NMR analysis of active crude extracts from <i>Abarema lusoria</i> and <i>Calea pinnatifida</i> and comparison with <i>in silico</i> databases	Understanding molecular relationships on dynamic natural matrixes	(Castro-Gamboa et al. 2010)
Explorative solid-phase extraction and ion-exchange chromatography for the chemical profiling of microbial extracts	Extract prioritization, mapping of biological activities	(Mansson et al. 2010)
Chemical screening of thirteen antibiotics and four cultivation broths by LC/DAD and fingerprint analysis based on polarity, UV spectra and acid-base properties	Identification of novel potent antibiotics among microbial metabolites	(Kamenik et al. 2010)

High-throughput LC/MS analysis of 16 025 microbial extracts, binning by nominal mass and retention time, data visualization by scattered plots and elimination of the ubiquitous peaks to focus on unique compounds	Investigation of extract chemical diversity	(Ito et al. 2011)
Analysis of 249 unidentified bacterial isolates retrieved from the rhizosphere of potato plants using MALDI-TOF MS, repetitive PCR or 16S rRNA gene sequence analysis and cluster analysis of the profiles obtained from the different techniques	Comparison of the taxonomic resolution obtained by different techniques for a broad diversity of bacteria	(Ghyselinck et al. 2011)
Analysis of fungal secondary metabolites in culture extracts using LC/DAD/MS with MS/MS spectral database	Search for novel potent anticancer compounds before engaging in isolation process	(El-Elimat et al. 2012)
Metabolomic analysis of marine-derived bacterial natural products using LC/MS with PCA	Strain prioritization in a drug discovery program	(Hou et al. 2012)
Molecular virtual design using NMR analysis of highly active crude extracts from Cerrado and Atlantic Rainforest specimens and endophytic fungi and microorganisms derived from specific rhizosphere habitats	Exploring Brazilian biodiversity	(Castro-Gamboa et al. 2012)
Chemical profiling of <i>Thymus vulgaris</i> extracts using LC/SPE/NMR and PCA to determine the discriminating constituents	Investigation of extract chemical diversity	(Pieri et al. 2009, Pieri et al. 2012)
Chemical profiling of 15 extracts of various organs of six <i>Lippia</i> species using LC/DAD/TOF-MS, MS spectral databases and HCA to highlight discriminating metabolites among species	Early identification of known compounds	(Eugster et al. 2011, Funari et al. 2012)
Chemical profiling of 15 extracts of six <i>Lippia</i> species by LC/DAD, comparison with standard compounds and PCA	Early identification of known compounds	(Funari et al. 2012)
Investigation of eight marine-derived <i>Furcatum</i> and <i>Penicillium</i> strains grown on six different culture media using LC/DAD/MS ⁿ	Identification of novel potent bioactive compounds	(Vansteelandt et al. 2012)
Screening of non bioactive fungal extracts fermented in 8-medium nutritional arrays using LC/MS combined to an in-house database	Discovery of novel molecules with unknown activities	(Martin et al. 2012)
Chemical profiling of 22 phenolic extracts of extra virgin olive oil using LC/MS and <i>in vitro</i> cytotoxicity bioassay. Correlation analysis between the activity and LC/MS data and development of a model to predict the activity with further new samples	Rapid identification of bioactive compounds directly within crude extracts	(Roldan et al. 2013)
Metabolomic analysis of <i>Streptomyces</i> isolated from geographically varied environments using LC/MS combined to bucketing and presence-absence standardization strategy, PCA and HCA	Discrimination of microbial strains and identification of novel compounds	(Forner et al. 2013)
Dereplication of <i>Penicillium</i> strain extracts grown on various media using HPLC-UV/DAD-MS/MS	Assessment of toxigenic risks associated to fungal strains	(Geiger et al. 2013)

LC-MS-based metabolomic analysis of pure strain cultures and co-cultures of <i>Trichophyton rubrum</i> and <i>Bionectria ochroleuca</i>	Identification of novel metabolites induced by fungal interaction	(Bertrand et al. 2013)
Metabolomic analysis of 600 fungal co-cultures in solid media using UHPLC-TOF-MS, statistical comparison with the metabolite profiles obtained from mono-culture	Identification of novel metabolites induced by fungal interaction	(Bertrand et al. 2013)
Screening of filamentous fungi cultured extracts for the discovery of anticancer drug using LC/DAD/MS and MS/MS	Early elimination of extracts containing known compounds	(El-Elimat et al. 2013)
Chemical profiling of 22 African propolis samples using LC/UV/ELSD, LC/MS, GC/MS, LC/DAD/MS ² , heat mapping LC-UV and ELSD data, PCA and exact mass search in the DNP	Rapid identification of discriminating metabolites	(Zhang et al. 2014)
Morphological and chemical characterization of <i>Fusarium keratoplasticum</i> sp. and <i>Fusarium petroliphilum</i>	Chemical investigation of <i>Fusarium species</i>	(Short et al. 2013)
Characterization of the pigment profiles of 400 bacterial isolates using MALDI-TOF-MS dendrograms	Taxa discrimination and identification of novel carotenoids with UVA-Blue light absorbing properties	(Stafsnes et al. 2013)
Screening of a library of 3120 natural extracts with potent antibiotic properties, clustering of bioactivity profiles	Biological screening of novel potent antibiotics	(Wong et al. 2013)
Metabolomic analysis of 278 extracts from Malaysian biodiversity using LC/MS combined to PCA.	Prioritization of extracts potentially containing novel photosensitizers	(Samat et al. 2014)
Metabolomic analysis of antitrypanosomally active sponge-associated <i>Actinokineospora</i> sp. obtained in four fermentation conditions using HR-FT-MS and NMR combined to PCA, HCA and OPLS-DA	Identification of the best culture one-strain-many-compounds conditions	(Abdelmohsen 2014)
Chemical profiling of 77 bacterial extracts isolated from cold water marine invertebrates from Scotland using LC/MS combined to PCA and NMR (¹ H and COSY)	Acceleration of strain prioritization	(Macintyre et al. 2014)
Dereplication of <i>Aspergillus carbonarius</i> and <i>Penicillium melanoconidium</i> extracts using LC/DAD/ESI-MS, overlay of automatically generated extracted-ion chromatograms to visualize novel peaks	Screening of novel bioactive metabolites	(Klitgaard et al. 2014)

Dereplication and targeted chemical profiling: two terms coming down to the same approach (DEREP4)

As mentioned above, in a targeted metabolite profiling approach a predefined number of compounds or a particular chemical class of compounds is investigated and the molecular structures are identified. Remembering that the literal definition of dereplication is “*the rapid*

identification of known compounds”, and assuming that the range of compounds investigated in targeted chemical profiling studies can also be known, it can be considered that both concepts are quite similar in many cases and that a targeted chemical profiling is necessarily a kind of dereplication, even if in contrast dereplication does not always correspond to a targeted chemical profiling approach.

In the literature survey, 57 studies (18 % of the total examined articles) involving dereplication were used a targeted chemical profiling approach. These studies are summarized in Table 5 and are noted as DERE4 strategies. Their global workflow is given in Fig. 5.

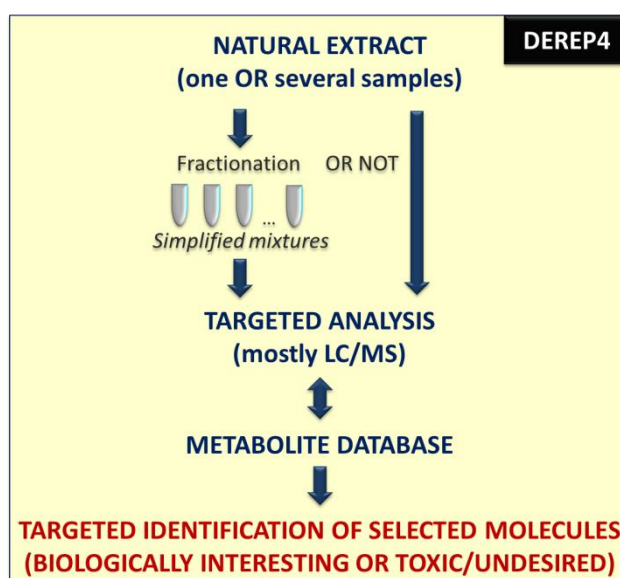


Fig. 5. DERE4: a targeted dereplication workflow focused on the identification of a predefined group of known molecules

The main objective of DERE4-based studies is either to analyze a particular group of molecules presenting a biological interest or on the contrary to identify potentially toxic or undesired constituents of crude natural extracts. For example, the dereplication of free sugars and polyols was performed by GC/MS in a study investigating novel natural sweeteners. Among the sweet-tasting species analysed, the extracts containing high levels of these

compounds were regarded as lower priority leads and thus directly removed from further consideration, enabling a significant time gain (Chung et al. 1997). DEREPA approaches are also commonly used to assess the quality of botanical drugs that must be checked for authentication, contamination, and identification of active substances or safety validation. Such procedures are based on the fact that all natural extracts, although highly complex, contain secondary metabolites which are specific to the species under study. During analytical data capture, the set of signals corresponding to these specific metabolites becomes a chemical fingerprint and the most characteristic signals are called “chemical markers”. For instance three major concentrated stilbenoids quickly identified by a HPTLC/MS-based dereplication approach and exhibiting skin-anti-ageing properties were reported as relevant markers of a range of orchid species (Williams et al. 2012). Of course, concentration variability of these chemical markers in natural raw materials is inevitable due to inherent factors such as genotype variability, growing conditions, and climate or soil type. By tracking chemical markers over different steps of the manufacturing processes, the DEREPA approach can assess this variability and minimize the potential composition heterogeneity of the final ingredient from one batch to another. This procedure forms an integral part of the standardization of botanical drugs, a major task which is necessary to adjust the concentration of the active substances and ensure a reproducible quality of the final products.

In the vast majority of targeted chemical profiling studies, natural metabolites were analyzed by mass spectrometry. This can be explained by the fact that a group of targeted compounds generally comprises structurally related molecules, consequently exhibiting very similar fragmentation patterns. The use of MS-based libraries containing fragmentation spectra and substructure data of the targeted compounds is thus very useful in the case of such dereplication approaches. For instance, a range of taxoids were successfully identified in a crude extract of *Taxus wallichiana* with the help of a MS library containing fragmentation spectra of 3 taxoid

standards and substructure spectra of 139 previously reported toxoids (Stefanowicz et al. 2001). Similarly, it was found that retro-Diels-Alder rearrangement occurring during the MS fragmentation of a xanthone skeleton produce characteristic fragment ions which could be used to target prenylated xanthenes in plant extracts such as *Garcinia* plants (Zhou et al. 2008). The fragmentation pattern of flavonoids and their glycoside derivatives is also commonly used to dereplicate this class of compounds in crude natural extracts through targeted chemical profiling approaches (Constant et al. 1997, Waridel et al. 2001, Tchoumtchoua et al. 2013). Mass accuracy and isotopic patterns are other data recovered from MS and MSⁿ acquisition that can be used to build up libraries of natural metabolites for dereplication purposes (Gomez-Romero et al. 2011).

It can be supposed that NMR-based metabolite profiling strategies are less efficient to perform the targeted chemical profiling of a predefined set of compounds, mainly because of the strong NMR signal overlaps observed when analysing a group of structurally related molecules. However, several studies have demonstrated that this issue can be overcome by focusing on specific NMR signals of the targeted molecules. The screening of several brominated tyrosine derivatives named bastadins in a crude extract of the marine sponge *Lanthella basta* was performed for instance by ¹H NMR detection of their characteristic methoxy signals (Franklin et al. 1996). In the same way, diagnostic ¹H NMR signals of epoxide and conjugated diene moieties have been used to dereplicate macrocyclic trichothecenes in filamentous fungal species in the context of new anticancer lead discovery (Sy-Cordero et al. 2010).

Finally, it should be mentioned that targeted chemical profiling approaches not only enable the identification of previously known compounds, but also promote the discovery of additional novel metabolites, often corresponding to structural analogs of the predefined class of targeted compounds.

Table 5. Dereplication strategies published from 1990 to 2014 using a DEREPA workflow (from oldest to most recent)

Targeted compounds and natural sources	Analytical technique(s)	Ref
Cucurbitacins in <i>Iberis amara</i> , <i>Begonia plebeja</i> and <i>Gonystylus keithii</i>	Computer-Assisted recognition of cytotoxicity profiles	(Fuller et al. 1994)
Elaiophylin and geldanamycin in a range of microbial broths	CPC/DAD, LC-MS	(Alvi et al. 1995)
Two known antibiotics teicoplanin and phenelfamycin in several microbial crude extracts	LC/UV/ESI-MS/MALDI-MS	(Ackermann et al. 1996)
Bastadins from <i>Lanthella basta</i>	¹ H NMR	(Franklin et al. 1996)
Free sugars and polyols in six sweet-tasting plant extracts	GC/MS	(Chung et al. 1997)
Flavonoids and flavonoid glycosides using an aqueous extract of <i>Eugenia jambos</i> as a model	LC/MS and CID for fragmentation patterns	(Constant and Beecher 1995, Constant et al. 1997)
Potentially interfering polyphenols during the biological screening on <i>in vitro</i> cytotoxicity bioassays of 3000 plant extracts from tropical rainforests against a panel of human cancer cell lines.	LC/UV/MS	(Kinghorn et al. 1995, Cordell and Shin 1999, Kinghorn et al. 1999)
Seven destruxins in the fungus <i>Metarrhizium anisopliae</i>	HPLC/ESI-TOF-MS	(Potterat et al. 2000)
Taxoids from <i>Taxus wallichiana</i>	MS ⁿ	(Stefanowicz et al. 2001)
C-glycosidic flavonoids	LC/MS/MS using Q-TOF and IT under various CID energy conditions	(Waridel et al. 2001)
Sesquiterpenes from two Indo Pacific sponges <i>Lendenfeldia frondosa</i> and <i>Hyrtilos</i> sp.	NMR	(Stessman et al. 2002)
Trichothecenes from seven microbial <i>Trichoderma</i> species grown on several solid and liquid media	LC/UV/vis and ESI-MS	(Nielsen et al. 2005)
Betaxanthins from yellow-orange cactus pear fruits and yellow Swiss chard petioles	¹³ C NMR	(Stintzing et al. 2006)
High molecular weight polysaccharides from several mushroom extracts	DOSY-based NMR	(Politi et al. 2006)
Pentacyclic triterpenoids as their methyl esters (oleanolic acid, betulinic acid and ursolic acid) with potent anti-tubercular activity	GC/ESI-MS	(Gu et al. 2006)
Saponins and acyclic sesquiterpene oligoglycosides in the fruits of <i>Sapindus saponaria</i>	LC/UV/ESI-MS, MS/MS	(Murgu and Rodrigues 2006)
Anti-inflammatory compound vicenin-2 in <i>Leucopogon ericoides</i>	LC/ESI-MS ⁿ	(de Moraes et al. 2007)

(+)-psymberin and a new brominated cyclic peptide (-)-psymbamide A from the sponge <i>Psammocinia aff. bulbosa</i>	ESI-MS, NMR	(Robinson et al. 2007)
Novel phenolic compactin analogue from <i>Penicillium solitum</i>	UV-guided strategy, NMR, MS	(Larsen et al. 2007)
Valerenic acid in a valerian extract and other GABA(A) receptor ligands in plant and fungal extracts	HPLC	(Kim et al. 2008)
Streptothricin-like compounds in the fermentation broth of <i>Streptomyces qinlingensis</i>	Ion-pair LC/ESI-MS	(Ji et al. 2008)
Polyprenylated xanthenes in <i>Garcinia xipshuanbannaensis</i>	On-line LC/ESI-QTOF-MS ³	(Zhou et al. 2008)
Alkaloids in several <i>Colchicum</i> species	LC/MS, LC/UV/DAD	(Alali et al. 2008, Gharaibeh et al. 2012)
Secoiridoid glycosides in <i>Sarracenia alata</i>	capillary-scale NMR, ESI-MS	(Hu et al. 2009)
Plumeran indole alkaloids in a stem bark extract of <i>Aspidosperma spniceanum</i>	ESI-MS/MS	(Aguiar et al. 2010)
Bufadienolides in the TCM toad skin	UHPLC/ESI-Q-TOFMS	(Liu et al. 2010)
Bromotyrosine-derived metabolites in 14 specimens of <i>Aplysina</i> spp. marine sponges	UV, LC/DAD/MS	(Silva et al. 2010)
Heterocyclic nerolidol derivatives from the anti-tuberculosis active fractions of the inner stem bark of <i>Oplopanax horridus</i>	¹ H NMR with focus on spin-spin coupling patterns	(Inui et al. 2010)
Macrocyclic trichothecenes from different fungal species	UV spectra, ¹ H NMR	(Sy-Cordero et al. 2010)
Bastadins from the marine sponge <i>Ianthella reticulata</i>	NMR	(Calcul et al. 2010)
Phenolics in propolis and lyophilisate of some vegetables selected for their antioxidant properties	LC/ESI-QTOF	(Gomez-Romero et al. 2011)
Stilbenoids in several species of the Orchidaceae family	MicroCryoProbe NMR	(Williams et al. 2012)
Pregnane glycosides and genins from the TCM <i>Marsdenia tenacissima</i>	HPLC/ESI-MS ⁿ	(McGarvey et al. 2012)
Aporphine and oxoaporphine alkaloids from <i>Unonopsis guatteroides</i>	direct infusion in ESI-IT-MS	(da Silva et al. 2012)
Active photosensitisers possessing a cyclic tetrapyrrole in 15 plant extracts	LC-DAD-MS	(Tan et al. 2012)
Nonribosomal peptides	MS/MS, chemoinformatic library	(Ibrahim et al. 2012)
Bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloids from the fruit of <i>Gyrocarpus jacquinii</i>	UV, MS	(Klausmeyer et al. 2012)
Annonaceous acetogenins from <i>Annona muricata</i>	LC/LTQ-Orbitrap	(Le Ven et al. 2012)
170 known triterpenes from <i>Actaea</i> species	¹ H NMR and predictive model using classification binary trees	(Qiu et al. 2012)

Aliphatic alkaloids from <i>Huperzia selago</i> and bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloids from <i>Triclisia patens</i>	LC/SPE/NMR	(Johansen et al. 2012).
Minor cytotoxic chlorinated valepotriates from whole plants of <i>Valeriana jatamansi</i>	HPLC-PDA-MS, TLC, NMR	(Lin et al. 2013)
Steroidal alkaloids in complex plant extracts of <i>Buxus</i> species	ESI-TOF-MS/MS	(Musharraf et al. 2013)
Thiazolyl peptides from	Miniaturized 96-well SPE , HR-FT LC/MS and library	(Singh et al. 2013)
Lasiodiplodins from a cytotoxic extract obtained from <i>Lasiodiplodia theobromae</i> , an endophyte from the root tissues of <i>Mapania kurzii</i>	ESI-MS, NMR	(Sultan et al. 2014)
Ubiquitous flavonoids and related plant constituents	Q-TOF, IT and MS ² library	(Wolfender et al. 2000)
Rhizoxins and rhizonins in different Zygomycetes grown on a range of semisynthetic and natural substrates	LC/DAD/HR-MS	(Jenessen et al. 2005)
Stilbenoids in wine fractions	LC/DAD/MS, LC/NMR	(Pawlus et al. 2013)
Flavonoids and benzophenone derivatives from <i>Qualea grandiflora</i> and <i>Qualea cordata</i> extracts	HPLC/ESI-QTOF-MS/MS	(Neto et al. 2013)
Isoflavonoids from a stem bark of <i>Amphimas pterocarpoides</i>	UHPLC/MS, MS/MS	(Tchoumtchoua et al. 2013)
Pyrrrolamide compounds including congoicidine and distamycin in fermentation culture of <i>Streptomyces netropsis</i>	genome scanning and precursor ion scan MS	(Hao et al. 2014)
Triterpenes from various <i>Actaea</i> species	2D-NMR barcoding	(Qiu et al. 2014)
Trace-levels of acetogenins in an <i>Annona cherimolia</i> fruit-based alcoholic beverage	LC/HRMS with postcolumn infusion of lithium iodide	(Le Ven et al. 2014)
Surfactin-type lipopeptides in <i>Bacillus</i> cultures from commercial Japanese foods	LC/HRMS	(Juola et al. 2014)

Molecular genetics and taxonomic dereplication of microbial strains (DEREP5)

Microbial natural products are a major resource for the development of novel drugs in pharmaceutical industry. However, the chemical characterization of microbial secondary metabolites is currently hampered by the laborious isolation processes when working with culture broths, and by the limited availability of structural and spectral libraries for microbial

metabolites. In addition, microbial culture collections are extremely diverse, and thus a major challenge in their rational exploitation is the reduction of unnecessary or redundant testing of strains. In this sense, a range of dereplication tools mainly based on phenotypic characteristics or genetic differences have been developed to select microbial isolates at the species level. Genetics and metabolic engineering are currently an integral part of these dereplication strategies. In recent years, the exploration of new taxa or ecological niches through metagenomic approaches have provided access to a large number of gene sequences that can now be investigated not only in well-studied bacteria but also in microorganisms that were previously neglected as natural resources. The metagenome can be defined as a “collective genome” including isolated microbial DNA of all microorganisms present in a particular habitat (Handelsman et al. 1998). “DEREP5” will thus denote all studies (n=22, 7 % of the total examined articles) found in the literature survey that involved a genetic approach for the dereplication of microbial strains. These studies are all included in Table 6 and their workflow is illustrated in Fig. 6.

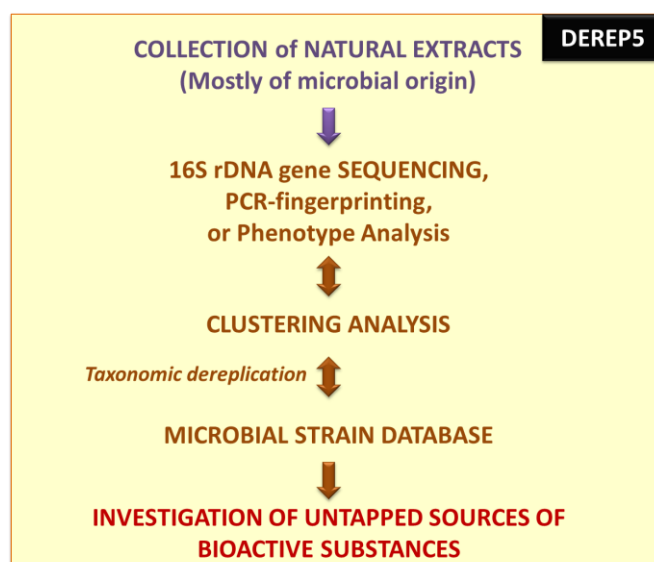


Fig. 6. DEREP5: A taxonomic dereplication workflow based on gene-sequence analyses of collection of microbial strains

It must be specified that many DERE5 studies were performed on microbial strains or isolates “as a whole” and did not systematically include a detailed analysis of the metabolites produced by the selected microorganisms. Nevertheless, such approaches have already led to the construction of extensive taxonomy-guided microbial natural product libraries, and thus enables for instance biodiversity surveys, strain prioritization, spatial distribution characterization, biosynthetic pathway elucidation, discovery of untapped sources of natural products, and detection of uncommon genera or species among microbes. Most of the current protocols for the taxonomic dereplication of microbial strains involve 16S rDNA gene sequencing or PCR-fingerprinting of large collections of isolates followed by clustering analysis in order to correlate phylogenetic similarities or to highlight discriminating strains. Once microorganisms have been taxonomically identified and revealed as promising leads, more sensitive analytical tools can be implemented to investigate metabolite profiles and potentially identify novel bioactive compounds. Strategies for *in silico*-guided identification of secondary metabolites by genome mining have been highlighted in several reviews (Zerikly 2009, Helfrich et al. 2014, Helfrich 2014). Such strategies seem promising, but although novel compounds have been revealed in activity-driven screening of gene libraries, the frequency of the identified compounds is relatively low (Novakova and Farkasovsky 2013). Research efforts are currently being reinforced to better understand microbial and chemical ecology, improve microbial culture conditions, high-throughput cultivation and performance of large-scale biological screening assays (Ashforth et al. 2010, Baltz 2010, Penesyan et al. 2010). Improvements in sequencing capabilities would also contribute to this area, particularly regarding primer design, increase of insert sizes and diversification of library hosts (alternative to *Escherichia coli*-based libraries).

It must finally be mentioned that the large majority of DERE5 studies are aimed at screening novel antibacterial metabolites. Pathogen resistance to currently available antibiotics has indeed

reached a very critical level. Over the last twenty years, most pharmaceutical companies have abandoned natural product chemical profiling investments in favor of large and cost-effective libraries of synthetic molecules. However, it is obvious that further improvements in genome sequencing technologies, together with the use of modern analytical systems, computer tools and application of reliable and pertinent biological assays will progressively solve the speed-limiting dereplication obstacles and lead these companies to refocus on natural product candidates (Kirst 2013). Several reviews addressing the value and uses of molecular genetics-based dereplication procedures applied to natural microbial metabolites are available in the literature (Strobel 2002, Knight et al. 2003, Leeds et al. 2006, Liu et al. 2010, Genilloud et al. 2011, Roemer 2011, Genilloud 2014, Sandiford 2014).

Table 6. Molecular genetic-based strategies developed for the taxonomic dereplication of microbial natural products (DEREP5)

Strategy	General goal	Ref
Investigation of unusual strains of actinomycetes and filamentous fungi by reconstruction of gene clusters from small segment of cloned DNA and preparation of large-insert libraries	Detection of uncommon genera of soil microbes	(Donadio et al. 2002)
Identification of 26 closely related <i>Streptomyces</i> soil isolates using rDNA sequencing, MIDI fatty acid analysis, and LC-MS profiling of fermentation extract	Discrimination between morphologically similar strains	(Ritacco et al. 2003)
Screening of 20 <i>Micromonospora</i> isolates from UK coastal sediments, taxonomic classification by rDNA sequencing, fluorescent amplified fragment length polymorphism (AFLP), and Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR)	Investigation of strain diversity	(Zhao et al. 2004)
Targeted analysis of polyketide synthases and nonribosomal peptide synthetases amplified sequences in a collection of wild-type Actinomycetes isolated from tropical soil samples evaluated for the production of antimicrobial activities	Characterization approach for Actinomycetes	(Ayuso et al. 2005)
Dereplication of microorganisms collected in 12 aquaculture sites in Southeast Asian and using PCR fingerprinting	Investigation of biodiversity and environmental distribution of chloramphenicol-resistant (CmR) mesophilic heterotrophs	(Huys et al. 2007)

Evaluation of the antimicrobial activity and sub-grouping of 217 streptomycetes isolates from the water surface microlayer in Norway by phylogenetic analysis and 16S rDNAs sequencing. 7 isolates with identical 16S rDNA sequences were further studied for the presence of PKS type I genes	Investigation of Actinomycetes from the water surface microlayer as a source of new antimicrobial agents	(Hakvag et al. 2008)
RNase P RNA gene (rnpB) sequencing of 50 myxobacteria strains for the faster and cheaper discrimination of similar strains as compared to 16S rDNA sequencing	Development of RNase P RNA gene (rnpB) sequencing as a tool for molecular dereplication	(Monciardini et al. 2008)
Isolation of <i>Micromonospora</i> strains on the basis of typical colonial and pigmentation features and 16S rRNA gene sequencing analyses and correlation with molecular fingerprinting	Taxonomical classification	(Maldonado et al. 2008)
Dereplication of 127 <i>lactobacilli</i> isolates by (GTG) ₅ -PCR fingerprinting, phylogenetic analysis of the 51 resulting genotypes using a combined amplified 16S rDNA restriction analysis (16S-ARDRA), species-specific PCR assays and 16S rRNA gene sequencing	Investigation of lactic acid bacteria strain diversity in 31 ripened Parmigiano Reggiano cheeses	(Solieri et al. 2012)
ITS1 and ITS4-rDNA sequencing of four endophytic fungi extracts evaluated in parallel for their cytotoxic activity, identification of known compounds using an UV library	Investigation of new potent cytotoxic fungal extracts	(Hazalin et al. 2012)
Multigene analysis, combined with phenotypic characters and extrolite profile of <i>Penicillium</i> sect. <i>Chrysogena</i> species	Taxonomic classification of penicillin-producing strains	(Houbraken et al. 2012)
Development of a web-based bioinformatics platform (FastGroupII) to dereplicate large 16S rDNA libraries and application on a set of 16S rDNA sequences from coral-associated bacteria	Development of bioinformatic tools for the analysis of high-throughput 16S rDNA sequencing databases	(Yu et al. 2006)
Automated ribotyping of 157 isolates following restriction enzyme digestion, classification into 23 ribogroups representing a 85% reduction of the number of isolates in the library	Dereplication of a large collection of phenotypically ambiguous bacterial isolates	(Sheffield et al. 2006)
16S rRNA, gyrB and recA gene sequencing of thirteen <i>P. luteoviolacea</i> strains to determine whether chemotype and activity profile can be reflected by phylogenetic clustering	Selection of strains for antibiotic discovery	(Vynne et al. 2012)
Dereplication of 433 Danish surface-ripened cheeses bacterial isolates using (GTG) ₅ -PCR fingerprinting, and identification of 217 bacterial and 25 yeast isolates by 16S rRNA gene sequencing	Phylogenetic analysis of bacterial diversity in Danish cheeses	(Gori et al. 2013)
Characterization of microbial eukaryotic populations associated with Pyrenean glaciers using molecular 18S rRNA-based approaches, amplifying community DNA and constructing clone libraries with 18S rRNA primers	Phylogenetic analysis of microbial eukaryote diversity in icy regions	(Garcia-Descalzo et al. 2013)
Taxonomic identification and phylogenetic reconstruction of 138 cellular extracts of wheat-associated bacterial	Assessment of bacterial isolate diversity	(Stets et al. 2013)

isolates using 16S rRNA gene sequencing and whole cell MALDI-TOF-MS analysis		
DNA expression array analysis of <i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> in combination with legacy data to form a comprehensive gene expression compendium and data clustering to identify cross-chemistry between physically separate gene clusters	Elucidation of biosynthetic pathways of fungal secondary metabolites	(Andersen et al. 2013)
Development of a two-pronged approach for the characterization of inhibitors of protein synthesis (ChIPS) by engineering antibiotic-hypersensitive <i>Escherichia coli</i> strains that contain only one rRNA operon and elucidation of the mode of antibiotic action by monitoring drug-induced ribosome stalling on mRNA	Rapid identification of the site and mode of action on the bacterial ribosome	(Orelle et al. 2013)
PCR analysis of 100 strains randomly selected from an actinomycete collection to evaluate their ability to biosynthesize aromatic polyketides, reduced polyketides, nonribosomal peptides, and diterpenoids	Extract prioritization by biosynthetic potential survey	(Xie et al. 2014)
Investigation of a collection of <i>Aspergillus nomius</i> strains from Brazil nuts including morphological characters, RAPD and AFLP profiles, partial β -tubulin and calmodulin nucleotide sequences, aflatoxin patterns, as well as tolerance to low water activity in cultured media	Characterization of <i>Aspergillus</i> species in Brazil nuts	(Massi et al. 2014)
Investigation of <i>Streptomyces lavendulae</i> phenotypic cluster for production of lipstatin-like lipase inhibitors using a taxonomy-based dereplication with a public collections of strains and <i>in vitro</i> assays	Identification of potentially novel and useful industrial <i>Streptomyces</i> strains	(Sladic et al. 2014)

Conclusion

Dereplication procedures now play a prominent role in the field of natural product research. The examination of all bibliographic references published from 1990 to 2014 which involve the concept of dereplication clearly reveals that five different dereplication strategies have been gradually developed to meet specific objectives. The common denominator between these studies is the willingness to accelerate the discovery of biologically active substances by improving characterization methods of natural resources. Most dereplication workflows have addressed this issue by using targeted or untargeted chemical profiling strategies, often in combination with biological assays and computer tools to assess the presence of active

metabolites in natural samples, while others have used a taxonomic approach mainly based on genetic analyses for the classification and prioritization of samples. It is quite clear that the quality and completeness of small metabolite databases and microbial strain libraries remain the major impediments to high performance dereplication workflows. Consequently, the author can only stress the importance of finding a way to link collected spectral data between laboratories and finally homogenize these databases.

References

- Abbet C, Slacanin I, Corradi E, De Mieri M, Hamburger M, Potterat O (2014) Comprehensive analysis of *Cirsium spinosissimum* Scop., a wild alpine food plant. Food Chem 160: 165-170.
- Abbet C, Slacanin I, Hamburger M, Potterat O (2013) Comprehensive analysis of *Phyteuma orbiculare* L., a wild Alpine food plant. Food Chem 136(2): 595-603.
- Abdelmohsen UC, C; Viegelmann, C; Zhang, T; Grkovic, T; Ahmed, S; Quinn, RJ; Hentschel, U; Edrada-Ebel, R. (2014) Dereplication strategies for targeted isolation of new antitrypanosomal actinosporins A and B from a marine sponge associated-*Actinokineospora* sp. EG49. Mar Drugs 12(3): 1220-1244.
- Ackermann BL, Regg BT, Colombo L, Stella S, Coutant JE (1996) Rapid analysis of antibiotic-containing mixtures from fermentation broths by using liquid chromatography electrospray ionization-mass spectrometry and matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization-time-of-flight-mass spectrometry. J Am Soc Mass Spec 7(12): 1227-1237.
- Adhami HR, Scherer U, Kaehlig H, Hettich T, Schlotterbeck G, Reich E, Krenn L (2013) Combination of Bioautography with HPTLC-MS/NMR: A fast identification of acetylcholinesterase inhibitors from galbanum dagger. Phytochem Anal 24(4): 395-400.

- Adnani N, Michel CR, Bugni TS (2012) Universal quantification of structurally diverse natural products using an evaporative light scattering detector. *J Nat Prod* 75(4): 802-806.
- Agarwal A, D'Souza P, Johnson TS, Dethe SM, Chandrasekaran CV (2014) Use of *in vitro* bioassays for assessing botanicals. *Curr Opin Biotechnol* 25: 39-44.
- Aguiar GP, Wakabayashi KAL, Luz GF, Oliveira VB, Mathias L, Vieira IJC, Braz R, Crotti AEM (2010) Fragmentation of plumeran indole alkaloids from *Aspidosperma spruceanum* by electrospray ionization tandem mass spectrometry. *Rap Commun Mass Sp* 24(3): 295-308.
- Alali FQ, Gharaibeh A, Ghawanmeh A, Tawaha K, Oberlies NH (2008) Colchicinoids from *Colchicum crocifolium* Boiss.: a case study in dereplication strategies for (-)-colchicine and related analogues using LC-MS and LC-PDA techniques. *Phytochem Anal* 19(5): 385-394.
- Alvi KA, Peterson J, Hofmann B (1995) Rapid identification of elaiophylin and geldanamycin in streptomycetes fermentation broths using CPC coupled with a photodiode array detector and LC-MS methodologies. *J Ind Microbiol* 15(2): 80-84.
- Agarwal A, D'Souza P, Johnson TS, Dethe SM, Chandrasekaran CV (2014) Use of *in vitro* bioassays for assessing botanicals. *Curr Opin Biotechnol* 25: 39-44.
- Andersen MR, Nielsen JB, Klitgaard A, Petersen LM, Zachariassen M, Hansen TJ, Blicher LH, Gotfredsen CH, Larsen TO, Nielsen KF, Mortensen UH (2013) Accurate prediction of secondary metabolite gene clusters in filamentous fungi. *P Natl Acad Sci USA* 110(1): E99-E107.
- Antonio J, Molinski TF (1993) Screening of marine-invertebrates for the presence of ergosterol-sensitive antifungal compounds. *J Nat Prod* 56(1): 54-61.

- Antony-Babu S, Stach JEM, Goodfellow M (2010) Computer-assisted numerical analysis of colour-group data for dereplication of streptomycetes for bioprospecting and ecological purposes. *Int J of Gen Mol Microbiol* 97(3): 231-239.
- Appleton DR, Buss AD, Butler MS (2007) A simple method for high-throughput extract prefractionation for biological screening. *Chimia* 61(6): 327-331.
- Ashforth EJ, Fu CZ, Liu XY, Dai HQ, Song FH, Guo H, Zhang LX (2010) Bioprospecting for antituberculosis leads from microbial metabolites. *Nat Prod Rep* 27(11): 1709-1719.
- Ayuso A, Clark D, Gonzalez I, Salazar O, Anderson A, Genilloud O (2005) A novel actinomycete strain de-replication approach based on the diversity of polyketide synthase and nonribosomal peptide synthetase biosynthetic pathways. *Applied Microbiol Biotechnol* 67(6): 795-806.
- Baltz RH (2010) *Streptomyces* and *Saccharopolyspora* hosts for heterologous expression of secondary metabolite gene clusters. *J Ind Microbiol Biotechnol* 37(8): 759-772.
- Berdy J (2005) Bioactive microbial metabolites - A personal view. *J Antibiot* 58(1): 1-26.
- Bertrand S, Petit C, Marcourt L, Ho R, Gindro K, Monod M, Wolfender JL (2014) HPLC Profiling with At-line Microdilution Assay for the Early Identification of Anti-fungal Compounds in Plants from French Polynesia. *Phytochem Anal* 25(2): 106-112.
- Bertrand S, Schumpp O, Bohni N, Bujard A, Azzollini A, Monod M, Gindro K, Wolfender JL (2013) Detection of metabolite induction in fungal co-cultures on solid media by high-throughput differential ultra-high pressure liquid chromatography-time-of-flight mass spectrometry fingerprinting. *J Chromatogr A* 1292: 219-228.
- Bertrand S, Schumpp O, Bohni N, Monod M, Gindro K, Wolfender JL (2013) De Novo Production of Metabolites by Fungal Co-culture of *Trichophyton rubrum* and *Bionectria ochroleuca*. *J Nat Prod* 76(6): 1157-1165.

- Beutler JA, Alvarado AB, Schaufelberger DE, Andrews P, McCloud TG (1990) Dereplication of phorbol bioactives – *Lyngbya majuscula* and *Croton cuneatus*. *J Nat Prod* 53(4): 867-874.
- Beutler JA, McKee TC, Fuller RW, Tischler M, Cardellina JH, Snader KM, McCloud TG, Boyd MR (1993) Frequent occurrence of HIV-inhibitory sulfated polysaccharides in marine invertebrates. *Antivir Chem Chemoth* 4(3): 167-172.
- Bitzer J, Kopcke B, Stadler M, Heilwig V, Ju YM, Seip S, Henkel T (2007) Accelerated dereplication of natural products, supported by reference libraries. *Chimia* 61(6): 332-338.
- Bladt TT, Durr C, Knudsen PB, Kildgaard S, Frisvad JC, Gotfredsen CH, Seiffert M, Larsen TO (2013) Bio-Activity and Dereplication-Based Discovery of Ophiobolins and Other Fungal Secondary Metabolites Targeting Leukemia Cells. *Molecules* 18(12): 14629-14650.
- Bladt TT, Kildgaard S, Knudsen PB, Gotfredsen CH, Durr C, Seiffert M, Larsen TO (2012) Fungal natural products targeting chronic lymphocytic leukemia. *Planta Med* 78(11): 1158-1158.
- Blunt JW, Munro MHG (2013) Data, H-1-NMR databases, data manipulation. *Phytochem Reviews* 12(3): 435-447.
- Bobzin SC, Yang S, Kasten TP (2000) LC-NMR: a new tool to expedite the dereplication and identification of natural products. *J Ind Microbiol Biotechnol* 25(6): 342-345.
- Bobzin SC, Yang ST, Kasten TP (2000) Application of liquid chromatography-nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy to the identification of natural products. *J Chromatogr B* 748(1): 259-267.

- Boroczky K, Laatsch H, Wagner-Dobler I, Stritzke K, Schulz S (2006) Cluster analysis as selection and dereplication tool for the identification of new natural compounds from large sample sets. *Chem Biodiv* 3(6): 622-634.
- Boudreau PD, Dorrestein PC, Gerwick WH (2012) Spectroscopic networking based dereplication applied to a strain of *Moorea producens* affords a fuller picture of its metabolome. *Planta Med* 78(11): 1268-1269.
- Bradshaw J, Butina D, Dunn AJ, Green RH, Hajek M, Jones MM, Lindon JC, Sidebottom PJ (2001) A rapid and facile method for the dereplication of purified natural products. *J Nat Prod* 64(12): 1541-1544.
- Brkljaca R, Urban S (2011) Recent advancements in HPLC-NMR and applications for natural product profiling and identification. *J Liq Chromatogr Rel Technol* 34(13): 1063-1076.
- Butler MS, Yoganathan K, Buss ADNg S (2012) Identification of aluminium dioxalate in fungal cultures grown on vermiculite. *J of Antibiotics* 65(5): 275-276.
- Cakova V, Wehrung P, Urbain A, Andre P, Bonte F, Lobstein A (2012) Rapid on-line dereplication by HPTLC-MS interface in orchid extracts. *Planta Med* 78(11): 1271-1272.
- Calcul L, Chow R, Oliver AG, Tenney K, White KN, Wood AW, Fiorilla C, Crews P (2009) NMR Strategy for Unraveling Structures of Bioactive Sponge-Derived Oxy-polyhalogenated Diphenyl Ethers. *J Nat Prod* 72(3): 443-449.
- Calcul L, Inman WD, Morris AA, Tenney K, Ratnam J, McKerrow JH, Valeriote FA, Crews P (2010) Additional Insights on the Bastadins: Isolation of Analogues from the Sponge *Ianthella cf. reticulata* and Exploration of the Oxime Configurations. *J Nat Prod* 73(3): 365-372.
- Calcul L, Waterman C, Ma WS, Lebar MD, Harter C, Mutka T, Morton L, Maignan P, Van Olphen A, Kyle DE, Vrijmoed L, Pang KL, Pearce C, Baker BJ (2013) Screening

- Mangrove Endophytic Fungi for Antimalarial Natural Products. *Marine Drugs* 11(12): 5036-5050.
- Cardellina JH, Munro MHG, Fuller RW, Manfredi KP, McKee TC, Tischler M, Bokesch HR, Gustafson KR, Beutler JA, Boyd MR (1993) A chemical screening strategy for the dereplication and prioritization of HIV-inhibitory aqueous natural product extracts. *J Nat Prod* 56(7): 1123-1129.
- Carter GT (2014) NP/MS since 1970: from the basement to the bench top. *Nat Prod Rep* 31(6): 711-717.
- Case RJ, Wang YH, Franzblau SG, Soejarto DD, Maitinaho L, Piskaut P, Pauli GF (2007) Advanced applications of counter-current chromatography in the isolation of anti-tuberculosis constituents from *Dracaena angustifolia*. *J Chromatogr A* 1151(1-2): 169-174.
- Castellanos L, Mayorga H, Duque C (2010) Study of the chemical composition and antifouling activity of the marine sponge *Cliona delitrix* extract. *Vitae-Revista Facult Quim Farm* 17(2): 209-224.
- Castro-Gamboa I, Burgos R, Cardoso P, Carnevale F, Pilon A, Lopes MN, Silva D, Bolzani V (2010) Dereplication of Brazilian plants from Cerrado and Atlantic Forest using NMR virtual design and hyphenated techniques. *Planta Med* 76(12): 1188-1189.
- Castro-Gamboa I, Neto FC, Freire R, Pilon AC, Cardoso P, Bolzani V (2012) How to separate the wheat from the chaff? Exploring Brazilian biodiversity using NMR dereplication techniques. *Pharm Biol* 50(5): 566-567.
- Cech NB, Yu K (2013) Mass Spectrometry for Natural Products Research: Challenges, Pitfalls, and Opportunities. *Lc Gc North America* 31(11): 938-947.

- Challal S, Bohni N, Buenafe OE, Esguerra CV, de Witte PAM, Wolfender JL, Crawford AD (2012) Zebrafish Bioassay-guided Microfractionation for the Rapid in vivo Identification of Pharmacologically Active Natural Products. *Chimia* 66(4): 229-232.
- Chlipala GE, Kronic A, Mo SY, Sturdy M, Orjala J (2011) CYANOS: A Data Management System for Natural Product Drug Discovery Efforts Using Cultured Microorganisms. *J Chem Inf Model* 51(1): 171-180.
- Chlipala GE, Sturdy M, Kronic A, Lantvit DD, Shen Q, Porter K, Swanson SM, Orjala J (2010) Cyliindrocyclophanes with Proteasome Inhibitory Activity from the Cyanobacterium *Nostoc* sp. *J Nat Prod* 73(9): 1529-1537.
- Chung MS, Kim NC, Long L, Shamon L, Ahmad WY, SagreroNieves L, Kardono LBS, Kennelly EJ, Pezzuto JM, Soejarto DD, Kinghorn AD (1997) Dereplication of saccharide and polyol constituents of candidate sweet-tasting plants: Isolation of the sesquiterpene glycoside mukurozioside Iib as a sweet principle of *Sapindus rarak*. *Phytochem Anal* 8(2): 49-54.
- Clarkson C, Staerk D, Hansen SH, Jaroszewski JW (2005) Hyphenation of solid-phase extraction with liquid chromatography and nuclear magnetic resonance: Application of HPLC-DAD-SPE-NMR to identification of constituents of *Kanahia laniflora*. *Anal Chem* 77(11): 3547-3553.
- Clendinen CS, Lee-McMullen B, Williams CM, Stupp GS, Vandenborne K, Hahn DA, Walter GA, Edison AS (2014) C-13 NMR Metabolomics: Applications at Natural Abundance. *Anal Chem* 86(18): 9242-9250.
- Clos LJ, II, Jofre MF, Ellinger JJ, Westler WM, Markley JL (2013) NMRbot: Python scripts enable high-throughput data collection on current Bruker BioSpin NMR spectrometers. *Metabolomics* 9(3): 558-563.

- Colquhoun JA, Zulu J, Goodfellow M, Horikoshi K, Ward AC, Bull AT (2000) Rapid characterisation of deep-sea actinomycetes for biotechnology screening programmes. *Int J Gen Mol Microbiol* 77(4): 359-367.
- Constant HL, Beecher CWW (1995) A method for the dereplication of natural product extracts using electrospray HPLC/MS. *Nat Prod Lett* 6(3): 193-196.
- Constant HL, Slowing K, Graham JG, Pezzuto JM, Cordell GA, Beecher CWW (1997) A general method for the dereplication of flavonoid glycosides utilizing high performance liquid chromatography mass spectrometric analysis. *Phytochem Anal* 8(4): 176-180.
- Cordell GA, Shin YG (1999) Finding the needle in the haystack. The dereplication of natural product extracts. *Pure Appl Chem* 71(6): 1089-1094.
- Corley DG, Durley RC (1994) Strategies for database dereplication of natural products. *J Nat Prod* 57(11): 1484-1490.
- Cos PV, Vanden AJ, Berghe D, Maes L (2006) Anti-infective potential of natural products: how to develop a stronger in vitro 'proof-of-concept'. *J Ethnopharmacol* 106: 290-302.
- Cox DG, Oh J, Keasling A, Colson KL, Hamann MT (2014) The utility of metabolomics in natural product and biomarker characterization. *Biochim Biophys Acta* 1840(12): 3460-3474.
- Creek DJ, Dunn WB, Fiehn O, Griffin JL, Hall RD, Lei ZT, Mistrik R, Neumann S, Schymanski EL, Sumner LW et al. (2014) Metabolite identification: are you sure? And how do your peers gauge your confidence? *Metabolomics* 10(3): 350-353.
- Crevelin E, de Moraes LB, de Melo IS (2010) Mass spectrometry in microbial metabolomic analysis as an analytical tool for dereplication strategy. *Planta Med* 76(12): 1332-1332.
- Crevelin EJ, Crotti AEM, Zucchi TD, Melo IS, Moraes LAB (2014) Dereplication of *Streptomyces* sp AMC 23 polyether ionophore antibiotics by accurate-mass electrospray tandem mass spectrometry. *J Mass Spectrom* 49(11): 1117-1126.

- Cui BL, Chai HB, Constant HL, Santisuk T, Reutrakul V, Beecher CWW, Farnsworth NR, Cordell GA, Pezzuto JM, Kinghorn AD (1998) Limonoids from *Azadirachta excelsa*. *Phytochem* 47(7): 1283-1287.
- da Silva FMA, Koolen HHF, de Almeida RA, de Souza ADL, Pinheiro MLB, Costa EV (2012) Dereplication of aporphine and oxoaporphine alkaloids from *Unonopsis guatterioides* BY ESI-IT-MS. *Quimica Nova* 35(5): 944-U311.
- Dalsgaard PW, Nielsen KF, Larsen TO (2005) UV-guided isolation of fungal metabolites by HSCCC. *J Liq Chromatogr Rel Technol* 28(12-13): 2029-2039.
- Dashti Y, Grkovic T, Abdelmohsen UR, Hentschel U, Quinn RJ (2014) Production of Induced Secondary Metabolites by a Co-Culture of Sponge-Associated Actinomycetes, *Actinokineospora* sp EG49 and *Nocardiopsis* sp RV163. *Marine Drugs* 12(5): 3046-3059.
- de Moraes SL, Tomaz JC, Lopes NP (2007) Liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometric method for determination of the anti-inflammatory compound vicenin-2 in the leaves of *L-ericoides* Mart. *Biomed Chromatogr* 21(9): 925-930.
- Decosterd L, Gustafson KR, Cardellina JH, Cragg GM, Boyd MR (1994) The differential cytotoxicity of cardenolides from *thevetia ahouia*. *Phytoth Res* 8(2): 74-77.
- deVries DJ, Rao KS, Willis RH (1997) Application of a radioreceptor assay to the screening and characterisation of compounds from marine organisms with activity at the phorbol ester binding site of protein kinase C. *Toxicon* 35(3): 347-354.
- Dias DA, Urban S (2009) Application of HPLC-NMR for the Rapid Chemical Profiling of a Southern Australian Sponge, *Dactylospongia* sp. *J Sep Sci* 32(4): 542-548.
- Dieckmann R, Graeber I, Kaesler I, Szewzyk U, von Dohren H (2005) Rapid screening and dereplication of bacterial isolates from marine sponges of the Sula Ridge by Intact-Cell-MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry (ICM-MS) *Appl Microbiol Biotechnol* 67(4): 539-548.

- Dijoux MG, Schnabel PC, Hallock YF, Boswell JL, Johnson TR, Wilson JA, Ireland CM, van Soest R, Boyd MR, Barrows LR, Cardellina JH (2005) Antitumor activity and distribution of pyrroloiminoquinones in the sponge genus *Zyzzya*. *Bioorg Med Chem* 13(21): 6035-6044.
- Donadio S, Monciardini P, Alduina R, Mazza P, Chiocchini C, Cavaletti L, Sosio M, Puglia AM (2002) Microbial technologies for the discovery of novel bioactive metabolites. *J Biotechnol* 99(3): 187-198.
- Duarte K, Rocha-Santos TAP, Freitas AC, Duarte AC (2012) Analytical techniques for discovery of bioactive compounds from marine fungi. *Trends Anal Chem* 34: 97-110.
- Dunkel RWu XZ (2007) Identification of organic molecules from a structure database using proton and carbon NMR analysis results. *J Magn Res* 188(1): 97-110.
- Dunn WB, Erban A, Weber RJM, Creek DJ, Brown M, Breitling R, Hankemeier T, Goodacre R, Neumann S, Kopka J et al. (2013) Mass appeal: metabolite identification in mass spectrometry-focused untargeted metabolomics. *Metabolomics* 9(1): S44-S66.
- El-Elimat T, Ehrmann BM, Cech NB, Pearce CJ, Oberlies NH (2012) De-inventing the wheel: Dereplication tools for natural products research. *Planta Med* 78(11): 1263-1263.
- El-Elimat T, Figueroa M, Ehrmann BM, Cech NB, Pearce CJ, Oberlies NH (2013) High-Resolution MS, MS/MS, and UV Database of Fungal Secondary Metabolites as a Dereplication Protocol for Bioactive Natural Products. *J Nat Prod* 76(9): 1709-1716.
- Elyashberg M, Blinov K, Molodtsov S, Smurnyy Y, Williams AJ, Churanova T (2009) Computer-assisted methods for molecular structure elucidation: realizing a spectroscopist's dream. *J Cheminf* 1.
- Esquenazi E, Coates C, Simmons L, Gonzalez D, Gerwick WH, Dorrestein PC (2008) Visualizing the spatial distribution of secondary metabolites produced by marine cyanobacteria and sponges via MALDI-TOF imaging. *Mol Biosys* 4(6): 562-570.

- Eugster P, Funari C, Mattioli F, Durigan G, Martel S, Carrupt P, Silva D, Wolfender J (2011) Combination of LC retention, high resolution TOF-MS information and web database search as dereplication tools in a chemotaxonomic study of *Lippia* spp. *Planta Med* 77(12): 1274-1274.
- Eugster P, Martel S, Guillarme D, Carrupt PA, Wolfender JL (2009) Rapid log P determination of natural products in crude plant extracts from UHPLC-TOF-MS profiling data - an additional parameter for dereplication and bioavailability. *Planta Med* 75(9): 913-914.
- Eugster PJ, Boccard J, Debrus B, Breant L, Wolfender JL, Martel S, Carrupt PA (2014) Retention time prediction for dereplication of natural products (C_xH_yO_z) in LC-MS metabolite profiling. *Phytochem* 108: 196-207.
- Fiehn O (2002) Metabolomics - the link between genotypes and phenotypes. *Plant Mol Biol* 48(1-2): 155-171.
- Forner D, Berrue F, Correa H, Duncan K, Kerr RG (2013) Chemical dereplication of marine actinomycetes by liquid chromatography-high resolution mass spectrometry profiling and statistical analysis. *Anal Chim Acta* 805: 70-79.
- Franklin MA, Penn SG, Lebrilla CB, Lam TH, Pessah IN, Molinski TF (1996) Bastadin 20 and bastadin O-sulfate esters from *Ianthella basta*: Novel modulators of the Ry(1)R FKBP12 receptor complex. *J Nat Prod* 59(12): 1121-1127.
- Fredenhagen A, Derrien C, Gassmann E (2005) An MS/MS library on an ion-trap instrument for efficient dereplication of natural products. Different fragmentation patterns for [M+H](+) and [M+Na](+) ions. *J Nat Prod* 68(3): 385-391.
- Fuller RW, Cardellina JH, Cragg GMB, Boyd MR (1994) Cucurbitacins – differential cytotoxicity, dereplication and first isolation from *Gonystylus keithii*. *J Nat Prod* 57(10): 1442-1445.

- Funari CS, Castro-Gamboa I, Cavalheiro AJ, Bolzani VD (2013) Metabolomics, an optimized approach for the rational exploitation of Brazilian biodiversity: state of the art, new scenarios, and challenges. *Quimica Nova* 36(10): 1605-1609.
- Funari CS, Eugster PJ, Martel S, Carrupt PA, Wolfender JL, Silva DHS (2012) High resolution ultra high pressure liquid chromatography-time-of-flight mass spectrometry dereplication strategy for the metabolite profiling of Brazilian *Lippia* species. *J Chromatogr A* 1259: 167-178.
- Funari CS, Gullo FP, Napolitano A, Carneiro RL, Mendes-Giannini MJS, Fusco-Almeida AM, Piacente S, Pizza C, Silva DHS (2012) Chemical and antifungal investigations of six *Lippia* species (Verbenaceae) from Brazil. *Food Chem* 135(3): 2086-2094.
- Garcia-Descalzo L, Garcia-Lopez E, Postigo M, Baquero F, Alcazar A, Cid C (2013) Eukaryotic microorganisms in cold environments: examples from Pyrenean glaciers. *Front Microbiol* 4: 14.
- Garg N, Kaponi CA, Lim YW, Koyama N, Vermeij MJA, Conrad D, Rohwer F, Dorrestein PC (2015) Mass spectral similarity for untargeted metabolomics data analysis of complex mixtures. *Int J Mass Spec* 377: 719-727.
- Gautschi JT, Amagata T, Amagata A, Valeriote FA, Mooberry SL, Crews P (2004) Expanding the strategies in natural product studies of marine-derived fungi: A chemical investigation of *Penicillium* obtained from deep water sediment. *J Nat Prod* 67(3): 362-367.
- Geiger M, Guitton Y, Vansteelandt M, Kerzaon I, Blanchet E, du Pont TR, Frisvad JC, Hess P, Pouchus YF, Grovel O (2013) Cytotoxicity and mycotoxin production of shellfish-derived *Penicillium* spp., a risk for shellfish consumers. *Lett Appl Microbiol* 57(5): 385-392.
- Genilloud O (2014) The re-emerging role of microbial natural products in antibiotic discovery. *Int J Gen Mol Microbiol* 106(1): 173-188.

- Genilloud O, Gonzalez I, Salazar O, Martin J, Tormo JR, Vicente F (2011) Current approaches to exploit actinomycetes as a source of novel natural products. *J Ind Microbiol Biotechnol* 38(3): 375-389.
- Gharaibeh AA, Al-Serini A, Qasaymeh RM, Ma'aya'h AS, Tawaha K, El-Elimat T, Alali FQ (2012) Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectroscopy and Liquid Chromatography-Ultraviolet/Visible Photodiode Array Analysis of Selected *Colchicum* Species. *Zeitschrift Naturforschung* 67(9-10): 451-460.
- Ghyselinck J, Van Hoorde K, Hoste B, Heylen K, De Vos P (2011) Evaluation of MALDI-TOF MS as a tool for high-throughput dereplication. *J Microbiol Met* 86(3): 327-336.
- Gilbert JR, Lewer P, Duebelbeis DO, Carr AW, Snipes CE, Williamson RT (2003) Identification of biologically active compounds from nature using liquid chromatography/mass spectrometry. *Liquid Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry, Ms/Ms and Time-of-Flight Ms*. Ferrer I and Thurman EM. Washington, Amer Chemical Soc. 850: 52-65.
- Gobbo-Neto L, Lopes NP (2008) Online identification of chlorogenic acids, sesquiterpene lactones, and flavonoids in the Brazilian arnica *Lychnophora ericoides* Mart. (Asteraceae) leaves by HPLC-DAD-MS and HPLC-DAD-MS/MS and a validated HPLC-DAD method for their simultaneous analysis. *J Agric Food Chem* 56(4): 1193-1204.
- Goedecke T, Nikolic D, Lankin DC, Chen SN, Powell SL, Dietz B, Bolton JL, van Breemen RB, Farnsworth NR, Pauli GF (2009) PhytoChem of Cimicifugic Acids and Associated Bases in *Cimicifuga racemosa* Root Extracts. *Phytochem Anal* 20(2): 120-133.
- Gomez-Romero M, Zurek G, Schneider B, Baessmann C, Segura-Carretero A, Fernandez-Gutierrez A (2011) Automated identification of phenolics in plant-derived foods by using library search approach. *Food Chem* 124(1): 379-386.

- Gori K, Ryssel M, Arneborg N, Jespersen L (2013) Isolation and Identification of the Microbiota of Danish Farmhouse and Industrially Produced Surface-Ripened Cheeses. *Microb Ecol* 65(3): 602-615.
- Gu JQ, Wang YH, Franzblau SG, Montenegro G, Timmermann BN (2006) Dereplication of pentacyclic triterpenoids in plants by GC-EI/MS. *Phytochem Anal* 17(2): 102-106.
- Hakvag S, Fjaervik E, Josefsen KD, Ian E, Ellingsen TE, Zotchev SB (2008) Characterization of *Streptomyces* spp. Isolated from the Sea Surface Microlayer in the Trondheim Fjord, Norway. *Marine Drugs* 6(4): 620-635.
- Halabalaki M, Vougianniopoulou K, Mikros E, Skaltsounis AL (2014) Recent advances and new strategies in the NMR-based identification of natural products. *Curr Opin Biotechnol* 25: 1-7.
- Handelsman J, Rondon MR, Brady SF, Clardy J, Goodman RM (1998) Molecular biological access to the Chem of unknown soil microbes: A new frontier for natural products. *Chem Biol* 5(10): R245-R249.
- Hansen ME, Smedsgaard J, Larsen TO (2005) X-hitting: An algorithm for novelty detection and dereplication by UV spectra of complex mixtures of natural products. *Anal Chem* 77(21): 6805-6817.
- Hao CL, Huang S, Deng ZX, Zhao CM, Yu Y (2014) Mining of the Pyrrolamide Antibiotics Analogs in *Streptomyces netropsis* Reveals the Amidohydrolase-Dependent "Iterative Strategy" Underlying the Pyrrole Polymerization. *Plos One* 9(6)
- Har LW, Shaari K, Boon LH, Kamarulzaman FA, Ismail IS (2012) Two New Phloroglucinol Derivatives and Five Photosensitizing Pheophorbides from *Syzygium polyanthum* Leaves (Salam) *Nat Prod Com* 7(8): 1033-1036.

- Harinantenaina L, Brodie PJ, Maharavo J, Bakary G, TenDyke K, Shen YC, Kingston DGI (2013) Antiproliferative homoscalarane sesterterpenes from two Madagascan sponges. *Bioorg Med Chem* 21(11): 2912-2917.
- Harnett SM, Oosthuizen V, de Venter MV (2005) Anti-HIV activities of organic and aqueous extracts of *Sutherlandia frutescens* and *Lobostemon trigonus*. *J Ethnopharmacol* 96(1-2): 113-119.
- Harrigan GG, Goetz GH (2005) Chemical and biological integrity in natural products screening. *Combin Chem High Through Screen* 8(6): 529-534.
- Hazalin N, Ramasamy K, Lim SM, Cole AUJ, Majeed ABA (2012) Induction of apoptosis against cancer cell lines by four ascomycetes (endophytes) from Malaysian rainforest. *Phytomed* 19(7): 609-617.
- Helfrich EJM, Reiter S, Piel J (2014) Recent advances in genome-based polyketide discovery. *Curr Opin Biotechnol* 29: 107-115.
- Helfrich ER, Piel J (2014) Recent advances in genome-based polyketide discovery. *Curr Opin Biotechnol*. 29C: 107-115.
- Hoffmann T, Krug D, Huttel S, Muller R (2014) Improving Natural Products Identification through Targeted LC-MS/MS in an Untargeted Secondary Metabolomics Workflow. *Anal Chem* 86(21): 10780-10788.
- Hook DJ (1998) Approaches to automating the dereplication of bioactive natural products - The key step in high throughput screening of bioactive materials from natural sources (vol 2, pg 145, 1997) *J Biomol Screen* 3(1): 78-78.
- Hook DJ, Pack EJ, Yacobucci JJ, Guss J (1997) Approaches to automating the dereplication of bioactive natural products - The key step in high throughput screening of bioactive materials from natural sources. *J Biomol Screen* 2(3): 145-152.

- Hopp DC, Rabenstein J, Rhea J, Smith C, Romari K, Clarke M, Francis L, Irigoyen M, Milanowski D, Luche M, Carr GJ, Mocek U (2008) Mutactimycin E, a New Anthracycline Antibiotic with Gram-positive Activity. *J Antibiot* 61(11): 675-679.
- Hostettmann K, Marston A, Wolfender JL (2005) Strategy in the search for new lead compounds and drugs from plants. *Chimia* 59(6): 291-294.
- Hostettmann K, Wolfender JL, Terreaux C (2001) Modern screening techniques for plant extracts. *Pharm Biol* 39: 18-32.
- Hou Y, Braun DR, Michel CR, Klassen JL, Adnani N, Wyche TP, Bugni TS (2012) Microbial Strain Prioritization Using Metabolomics Tools for the Discovery of Natural Products. *Anal Chem* 84(10): 4277-4283.
- Houbraken J, Frisvad JC, Seifert KA, Overy DP, Tuthill DM, Valdez JG, Samson RA (2012) New penicillin-producing *Penicillium* species and an overview of section *Chrysogena*. *Persoonia* 29: 78-100.
- Houghton PJ HM, Lee CC, Steventon G (2007,) Uses and abuses of in vitro tests in ethnopharmacology: visualizing an elephant. *J Ethnopharmacol* 110: 391-400.
- Hu JF, Eldridge GR, Yu YH, O'Neil-Johnson M (2008) High-throughput natural product Chem methods and the application of the capillary NMR probe. *Progress in Chem* 20(4): 429-440.
- Hu JF, Garo E, Goering MG, Pasmore M, Yoo HD, Esser T, Sestrich J, Cremin PA, Hough GW, Perrone P, Lee YSL, Le NT, O'Neil-Johnson M, Costerton JW, Eldridge GR (2006) Bacterial biofilm inhibitors from *Diospyros dendo*. *J Nat Prod* 69(1): 118-120.
- Hu JF, Garo E, Hough GW, Goering MG, O'Neil-Johnson M, Eldridge GR (2006) Antibacterial, partially acetylated oligorhamnosides from *Cleistopholis patens*. *J Nat Prod* 69(4): 585-590.

- Hu JF, Patel R, Li B, Garo E, Hough GW, Goering MG, Yoo HD, O'Neil-Johnson M, Eldridge GR (2007) Anti-HCV bioactivity of pseudoguaianolides from *Parthenium hispidum*. *J Nat Prod* 70(4): 604-607.
- Hu JF, Starks CM, Williams RB, Rice SM, Norman VL, Olson KM, Hough GW, Goering MG, O'Neil-Johnson M, Eldridge GR (2009) Secoiridoid Glycosides from the Pitcher Plant *Sarracenia alata*. *Helvetica Chimica Acta* 92(2): 273-280.
- Hubert J, Nuzillard JM, Purson S, Hamzaoui M, Borie N, Reynaud R, Renault JH (2014) Identification of natural metabolites in mixture: A pattern recognition strategy based on C-13 NMR. *Anal Chem* 86(6): 2955-2962.
- Hufsky FS, Böcker S (2014) New kids on the block: novel informatics methods for natural product discovery. *Nat Prod Rep* 31(6): 807-817.
- Huys G, Bartie K, Cnockaert M, Oanh DTH, Phuong NT, Somsiri T, Chinabut S, Yusoff FM, Shariff M, Giacomini M, Teale A, Swings J (2007) Biodiversity of chloramphenicol-resistant mesophilic heterotrophs from Southeast Asian aquaculture environments. *Res Microbiol* 158(3): 228-235.
- Ibrahim A, Sorensen D, Jenkins HA, McCarry BE, Sumarah MW (2014) New diplosporin and agistatine derivatives produced by the fungal endophyte *Xylaria* sp isolated from *Vitis labrusca*. *Phytochem Lett* 9: 179-183.
- Ibrahim A, Yang L, Johnston C, Liu XW, Ma B, Magarvey NA (2012) Dereplicating nonribosomal peptides using an informatic search algorithm for natural products (iSNAP) discovery. *Proc Nat Ac Sci USA* 109(47): 19196-19201.
- Ingkaninan K, Hazekamp A, Hoek AC, Balconi S, Verpoorte R (2000) Application of centrifugal partition chromatography in a general separation and dereplication procedure for plant extracts. *J Liq Chromatogr Rel Technol* 23(14): 2195-2208.

- Inui T, Wang YH, Nikolic D, Smith DC, Franzblau SG, Pauli GF (2010) Sesquiterpenes from *Oplopanax horridus*. *J Nat Prod* 73(4): 563-567.
- Ito T, Masubuchi M (2014) Dereplication of microbial extracts and related analytical technologies. *J Antibiot* 67(5): 353-360.
- Ito T, Odake T, Katoh H, Yamaguchi Y, Aoki M (2011) High-Throughput Profiling of Microbial Extracts. *J Nat Prod* 74(5): 983-988.
- Jain SK, Pathania AS, Parshad R, Raina C, Ali A, Gupta AP, Kushwaha M, Aravinda S, Bhushan S, Bharate SB, Vishwakarma RA (2013) Chrysomycins A-C, antileukemic naphthocoumarins from *Streptomyces sporoverrucosus*. *Rsc Adv* 3(43): 21046-21053.
- Jaki B, Franzblau S, Pauli GF (2004) An NMR method towards the routine chiral determination of natural products. *Phytochem Anal* 15(4): 213-219.
- Jansen R, Mohr KI, Bernecker S, Stadler M, Muller R Indothiazinone, an Indolyl Thiazolyl Ketone from a Novel Myxobacterium Belonging to the Sorangiineae. *J Nat Prod* 77(4): 1054-1060.
- Jaroszewski JW (2005) Hyphenated NMR methods in natural products research, Part 1: Direct hyphenation. *Planta Med* 71(8): 691-700.
- Jaroszewski JW (2005) Hyphenated NMR methods in natural products research, Part 2: HPLC-SPE-NMR and other new trends in NMR hyphenation. *Planta Med* 71(9): 795-802.
- Jarussophon S, Acoca S, Gao JM, Deprez C, Kiyota T, Draghici C, Purisima E, Konishi Y (2009) Automated molecular formula determination by tandem mass spectrometry (MS/MS) *Analyst* 134(4): 690-700.
- Jaspars M (1999) Computer assisted structure elucidation of natural products using two-dimensional NMR spectroscopy. *Nat Prod Rep* 16(2): 241-247.

- Jennessen J, Nielsen KF, Houbraken J, Lyhne EK, Schnurer J, Frisvad JC, Samson RA (2005) Secondary metabolite and mycotoxin production by the *Rhizopus microsporus* group. *J Agric Food Chem* 53(5): 1833-1840.
- Ji ZQ, Wei SP, Zhang JW, Wu WJ, Wang MG (2008) Identification of Streptothricin Class Antibiotics in the Early-stage of Antibiotics Screening by Electrospray Ionization Mass Spectrometry. *J Antibiot* 61(11): 660-667.
- Johansen KT, Ebild SJ, Christensen SB, Godejohann M, Jaroszewski JW (2012) Alkaloid analysis by high-performance liquid chromatography-solid phase extraction-nuclear magnetic resonance: New strategies going beyond the standard. *J Chromatogr A* 1270: 171-177.
- Johansen KT, Wubshet SG, Nyberg NT (2013) HPLC-NMR Revisited: Using Time-Slice High-Performance Liquid Chromatography-Solid-Phase Extraction-Nuclear Magnetic Resonance with Database-Assisted Dereplication. *Anal Chem* 85(6): 3183-3189.
- Johansen KT, Wubshet SG, Nyberg NT, Jaroszewski JW (2011) From Retrospective Assessment to Prospective Decisions in Natural Product Isolation: HPLC-SPE-NMR Analysis of *Carthamus oxyacantha*. *J Nat Prod* 74(11): 2454-2461.
- Johnson TA, Sohn J, Inman WD, Estee SA, Loveridge ST, Vervoort HC, Tenney K, Liu JK, Ang KKH, Ratnam J, Bray WM, Gassner NC, Shen YY, Lokey RS, McKerrow JH, Boundy-Mills K, Nukanto A, Kanti A, Julistiono H, Kardono LBS, Bjeldanes LF, Crews P (2011) Natural Product Libraries to Accelerate the High-Throughput Discovery of Therapeutic Leads. *J Nat Prod* 74(12): 2545-2555.
- Juola M, Kinnunen K, Nielsen KF, von Wright A (2014) Surfactins in Natto: The Surfactin Production Capacity of the Starter Strains and the Actual Surfactin Contents in the Products. *J Food Protec* 77(12): 2139-2143.

- Kamenik Z, Hadacek F, Mareckova M, Ulanova D, Kopecky J, Chobot V, Plhachova K, Olsovska J (2010) Ultra-high-performance liquid chromatography fingerprinting method for chemical screening of metabolites in cultivation broth. *J Chromatogr A* 1217(51): 8016-8025.
- Khosrokhavar R, Ghasemi JB, Shiri F (2010) 2D Quantitative Structure-Property Relationship Study of Mycotoxins by Multiple Linear Regression and Support Vector Machine. *Int J Mol Sci* 11(9): 3052-3068.
- Kildgaard S, Mansson M, Dosen I, Klitgaard A, Frisvad JC, Larsen TO, Nielsen KF (2014) Accurate Dereplication of Bioactive Secondary Metabolites from Marine-Derived Fungi by UHPLC-DAD-QTOFMS and a MS/HRMS Library. *Marine Drugs* 12(6): 3681-3705.
- Kim HJ, Baburin I, Khom S, Hering S, Hamburger M (2008) HPLC-based activity profiling approach for the discovery of GABA(A) receptor ligands using an automated two microelectrode voltage clamp assay on *Xenopus oocytes*. *Planta Med* 74(5): 521-526.
- Kinghorn AD, Farnsworth NR, Beecher CWW, Soejarto DD, Cordell GA, Pezzuto JM, Wall ME, Wani MC, Brown DM, Oneill MJ, Lewis JA, Besterman JM (1995) Novel strategies for plant-derived anticancer agents. *Int J Pharmacogn* 33: 48-58.
- Kinghorn AD, Farnsworth NR, Soejarto DD, Cordell GA, Pezzuto JM, Udeani GO, Wani MC, Wall ME, Navarro HA, Kramer RA, Menendez AT, Fairchild CR, Lane KE, Forenza S, Vyas DM, Lam KS, Shu YZ (1999) Novel strategies for the discovery of plant-derived anticancer agents. *Pure Appl Chem* 71(9): 1611-1618.
- Kirst HA (2013) Developing new antibacterials through natural product research. *Exp Opin Drug Discov* 8(5): 479-493.
- Klausmeyer P, McCloud TG, Melillo G, Scudiero DA, Cardellina JH, Shoemaker RH (2007) Identification of a new natural camptothecin analogue in targeted screening for HIF-1 alpha inhibitors. *Planta Med* 73(1): 49-52.

- Klausmeyer P, McCloud TG, Scudiero DA, Currens MJ, Cardellina JH, Shoemaker RH (2012) Discovery and preliminary SAR of bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloids as inducers of C/EBP alpha. *Bioorg Med Chem* 20(15): 4646-4652.
- Klausmeyer P, McCloud TG, Tucker KD, Cardellina JH, Shoemaker RH (2005) Spirochlorine class compounds from *Aspergillus flavus* inhibit azole-resistant *Candida albicans*. *J Nat Prod* 68(8): 1300-1302.
- Klausmeyer P, McCloud TG, Uranchimeg B, Melillo G, Scudiero DA, Cardellina JH, Shoemaker RH (2008) Separation and SAR study of HIF-1 alpha inhibitory tubulosines from *Alangium cf. longiflorum*. *Planta Med* 74(3): 258-263.
- Klitgaard A, Iversen A, Andersen MR, Larsen TO, Frisvad JC, Nielsen KF (2014) Aggressive dereplication using UHPLC-DAD-QTOF: screening extracts for up to 3000 fungal secondary metabolites. *Anal Bioanal Chem* 406(7): 1933-1943.
- Klitgaard A, Nielsen JB, Frandsen RJN, Andersen MR, Nielsen KF (2015) Combining stable isotope labeling and Molecular networking for biosynthetic pathway characterization. *Anal Chem* 87(13): 6520-6526.
- Klos M, van de Venter M, Milne PJ, Traore HN, Meyer D, Oosthuizen V (2009) *In vitro* anti-HIV activity of five selected South African medicinal plant extracts. *J Ethnopharmacol* 124(2): 182-188.
- Knight V, Sanglier JJ, DiTullio D, Braccili S, Bonner P, Waters J, Hughes D, Zhang L (2003) Diversifying microbial natural products for drug discovery. *Appl Microbiol Biotechnol* 62(5-6): 446-458.
- Kokkotou K, Loannou E, Nomikou M, Pitterl F, Vonaparti A, Siapi E, Zervou M, Roussis V (2014) An integrated approach using UHPLC-PDA-HRMS and 2D HSQC NMR for the metabolic profiling of the red alga *Laurencia*: Dereplication and tracing of natural products. *Phytochem* 108: 208-219.

- Konczol A, Muller J, Foldes E, Beni Z, Vegh K, Kery A, Balogh GT (2013) Applicability of a Blood-Brain Barrier Specific Artificial Membrane Permeability Assay at the Early Stage of Natural Product-Based CNS Drug Discovery. *J Nat Prod* 76(4): 655-663.
- Konishi Y, Kiyota T, Draghici C, Gao JM, Yeboah F, Acoca S, Jarussophon S, Purisima E (2007) Molecular formula analysis by an MS/MS/MS technique to expedite dereplication of natural products. *Anal Chem* 79(3): 1187-1197.
- Kreiss W, Frode R, Mohrle V, Eberz G (2010) Chromatography-bioluminescence coupling reveals surprising bioactivity of inthomycin A. *Bioanal Chem* 398(5): 2081-2088.
- Krug D, Zurek G, Schneider B, Garcia R, Muller R (2008) Efficient mining of myxobacterial metabolite profiles enabled by liquid chromatography-electrospray ionisation-time-of-flight mass spectrometry and compound-based principal component analysis. *Analytica Chimica Acta* 624(1): 97-106.
- Lang G, Mayhudin NA, Mitova MI, Sun L, van der Sar S, Blunt JW, Cole ALJ, Ellis G, Laatsch H, Munro MHG (2008) Evolving trends in the dereplication of natural product extracts: New methodology for rapid, small-scale investigation of natural product extracts. *J Nat Prod* 71(9): 1595-1599.
- Larsen TO, Lange L, Schnorr K, Stender S, Frisvad JC (2007) Solistatinol, a novel phenolic compactin analogue from *Penicillium solitum*. *Tetrahed Lett* 48(7): 1261-1264.
- Larsen TS J, Nielsen KF, Hansen ME, Frisvad JC (2005) Phenotypic taxonomy and metabolite profiling in microbial drug discovery. *Nat Prod Rep* 22(6): 672-695.
- Larsson J, Gottfries J, Bohlin L, Backlund A (2005) Expanding the ChemGPS chemical space with natural products. *J Nat Prod* 68(7): 985-991.
- Le Ven J, Schmitz-Afonso I, Lewin G, Brunelle A, Touboul D, Champy P (2014) Identification of the Environmental Neurotoxins Annonaceous Acetogenins in an *Annona cherimolia*

- Mill. Alcoholic Beverage Using HPLC-ESI-LTQ-Orbitrap. *J Agric Food Chem* 62(34): 8696-8704.
- Le Ven J, Schmitz-Afonso I, Lewin G, Laprevote O, Brunelle A, Touboul D, Champy P (2012) Annonaceous acetogenins within extracts: dereplication by HPLC-ESI-LTQ-Orbitrap (R) using post-column lithium infusion. *Planta Med* 78(11): 1263-1263.
- Leeds JA, Schmitt EK, Krastel P (2006) Recent developments in antibacterial drug discovery: microbe-derived natural products - from collection to the clinic. *Exp Opin Invest Drugs* 15(3): 211-226.
- Li J, Mahdi F, Du L, Datta S, Nagle DG, Zhou YD (2011) Mitochondrial Respiration Inhibitors Suppress Protein Translation and Hypoxic Signaling via the Hyperphosphorylation and Inactivation of Translation Initiation Factor eIF2 alpha and Elongation Factor eEF2. *J Nat Prod* 74(9): 1894-1901.
- Lin S, Zhang ZX, Chen T, Ye J, Dai WX, Shan L, Su J, Shen YH, Li HL, Liu RH, Xu XK, Wang H, Zhang WD (2013) Characterization of chlorinated valepotriates from *Valeriana jatamansi*. *Phytochem* 85: 185-193.
- Lirio SB, Macabeo APG, Paragas EM, Knorn M, Kohls P, Franzblau SG, Wang YH, Aguinardo MAM (2014) Antitubercular constituents from *Premna odorata* Blanco. *J Ethnopharmacol* 154(2): 471-474.
- Liu L, Li YF, Cheng YY (2008) A method for the production and characterization of fractionated libraries from Chinese herbal formulas. *J Chromatogr B* 862(1-2): 196-204.
- Liu XT, Bolla K, Ashforth EJ, Zhuo Y, Gao H, Huang P, Stanley SA, Hung DT, Zhang LX (2012) Systematics-guided bioprospecting for bioactive microbial natural products. *Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek Int J Gen Mol Microbiol* 101(1): 55-66.

- Liu XY, Ashforth E, Ren BA, Song FH, Dai HQ, Liu M, Wang JA, Xie QO, Zhang LX (2010) Bioprospecting microbial natural product libraries from the marine environment for drug discovery. *J Antibiot* 63(8): 415-422.
- Liu YF, Xiao YS, Xue XY, Zhang XL, Liang XM (2010) Systematic screening and characterization of novel bufadienolides from toad skin using ultra-performance liquid chromatography/electrospray ionization quadrupole time-of-flight mass spectrometry. *Rap Com Mass Spectrom* 24(5): 667-678.
- Liu YX, Rakotondraibe LH, Brodie PJ, Wiley JD, Cassera MB, Goetz M, Kingston DGI (2014) Antiproliferative and Antimalarial Sesquiterpene Lactones from *Piptocoma antillana* from Puerto Rico. *Nat Prod Com* 9(10): 1403-1406.
- Lopez-Perez JL, Theron R, del Olmo E, Diaz D (2007) NAPROC-13: a database for the dereplication of natural product mixtures in bioassay-guided protocols. *Bioinf* 23(23): 3256-3257.
- Macintyre L, Zhang T, Viegelmann C, Martinez IJ, Cheng C, Dowdells C, Abdelmohsen UR, Gernert C, Hentschel U, Edrada-Ebel R (2014) Metabolomic Tools for Secondary Metabolite Discovery from Marine Microbial Symbionts. *Marine Drugs* 12(6): 3416-3448.
- Mahyudin NA, Blunt JW, Cole ALJ, Munro MHG (2012) The Isolation of a New S-Methyl Benzothioate Compound from a Marine-Derived *Streptomyces* sp. *J Biomed Biotechnol*: 4.
- Maldonado LA, Stach JEM, Ward AC, Bull AT, Goodfellow M (2008) Characterisation of micromonosporae from aquatic environments using molecular taxonomic methods. *Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek International J Gen Mol Microbiol* 94(2): 289-298.

- Mansson M, Phipps RK, Gram L, Munro MHG, Larsen TO, Nielsen KF (2010) Explorative Solid-Phase Extraction (E-SPE) for Accelerated Microbial Natural Product Discovery, Dereplication, and Purification. *J Nat Prod* 73(6): 1126-1132.
- Martin J, Perez-Victoria I, Gonzalez V, de Pedro N, Vicente F, Bills G, Reyes F (2012) Applying LC-MS de-replication strategies for the discovery of new natural products. *Planta Med* 78(11): 1161-1161.
- Masoko P, Eloff JN (2005) The diversity of antifungal compounds of six South African *Terminalia* species (Combretaceae) determined by bioautography. *African J Biotechnol* 4(12): 1425-1431.
- Massi FP, Vieira MLC, Sartori D, Penha RE, Munhoz CD, Ferreira JM, Iamanaka BT, Taniwaki MH, Frisvad JC, Fungaro MHP (2014) Brazil nuts are subject to infection with B and G aflatoxin-producing fungus, *Aspergillus pseudonomius*. *Int J Food Microbiol* 186: 14-21.
- McGarvey BD, Liao H, Ding KY, Wang XL (2012) Dereplication of known pregnane glycosides and structural characterization of novel pregnanes in *Marsdenia tenacissima* by high-performance liquid chromatography and electrospray ionization-tandem mass spectrometry. *J Mass Spectrom* 47(6): 687-693.
- Michel T, Halabalaki M, Skaltsounis AL (2013) New Concepts, Experimental Approaches, and Dereplication Strategies for the Discovery of Novel Phytoestrogens from Natural Sources. *Planta Med* 79(7): 514-532.
- Minguzzi S, Barata LES, Shin YG, Jonas PF, Chai HB, Park EJ, Pezzuto JMCordell GA (2002) Cytotoxic withanolides from *Acnistus arborescens*. *PhytoChem* 59(6): 635-641.
- Molyneux RJ, Schieberle P (2007) Compound identification: A Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry perspective. *J Agric Food Chem* 55(12): 4625-4629.

- Monciardini P, Montanini N, Sosio M, Donadio S (2008) Ribonuclease P RNA gene sequencing as a tool for molecular dereplication of myxobacterial strain collections. *Lett Appl Microbiol* 46(1): 87-94.
- Moree WJ, Phelan VV, Wu CH, Bandeira N, Cornett DS, Duggan BM, Dorrestein PC (2012) Interkingdom metabolic transformations captured by microbial imaging mass spectrometry. *P Natl Acad Sci USA* 109(34): 13811-13816.
- Moss S, Bovermann G, Denay R, France J, Guenat C, Oberer L, Ponelle M, Schroder H (2007) Efficient structure elucidation of natural products in the pharmaceutical industry. *Chimia* 61(6): 346-349.
- Motti CA, Freckelton ML, Tapiolas DM, Willis RH (2009) FTICR-MS and LC-UV/MS-SPE-NMR Applications for the Rapid Dereplication of a Crude Extract from the Sponge *Ianthella flabelliformis*. *J Nat Prod* 72(2): 290-294.
- Murgu M, Rodrigues E (2006) Dereplication of glycosides from *Sapindus saponaria* using liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry. *J Brazil Chem Soc* 17(7): 1281-1290.
- Musharraf SG, Goher M, Shahnaz S, Choudhary MI, Attaur R (2013) Structure-fragmentation relationship and rapid dereplication of *Buxus* steroidal alkaloids by electrospray ionization-quadrupole time-of-flight mass spectrometry. *Rap Com Mass Spectrom* 27(1): 169-178.
- Neto FC, Siquitelli CD, Pilon AC, Silva DHS, Bolzani , -Gamboa I (2013) Dereplication of Phenolic Derivatives of *Qualea grandiflora* and *Qualea cordata* (Vochysiaceae) using Liquid Chromatography coupled with ESI-QToF-MS/MS. *J Brazil Chem Soc* 24(5): 758-+.
- Ng J, Bandeira N, Liu WT, Ghassemian M, Simmons TL, Gerwick WH, Linington R, Dorrestein PC, Pevzner PA (2009) Dereplication and de novo sequencing of nonribosomal peptides. *Nature Met* 6(8): 596-U565.

- Nguyen DD, Wu CH, Moree WJ, Lamsa A, Medema MH, Zhao XL, Gavilan RG, Aparicio M, Atencio L, Jackson C et al. (2013) MS/MS networking guided analysis of molecule and gene cluster families. *P Natl Acad Sci USA* 110(28): E2611-E2620.
- Nielsen KF, Grafenhan T, Zafari D, Thrane U (2005) Trichothecene production by *Trichoderma brevicompactum*. *J Agric Food Chem* 53(21): 8190-8196.
- Nielsen KF, Larsen TO, Frisvad JC (2004) Lightweight expanded clay aggregates (LECA), a new up-scaleable matrix for production of microfungus metabolites. *J Antibiot* 57(1): 29-36.
- Nielsen KF, Mansson M, Rank C, Frisvad JC, Larsen TO (2011) Dereplication of Microbial Natural Products by LC-DAD-TOFMS. *J Nat Prod* 74(11): 2338-2348.
- Nielsen KF, Smedsgaard J (2003) Fungal metabolite screening: database of 474 mycotoxins and fungal metabolites for dereplication by standardised liquid chromatography-UV-mass spectrometry methodology. *J Chromatogr A* 1002(1-2): 111-136.
- Niemitz M, Laatikainen R, Chen SN, Kleps R, Kozikowski AP, Pauli GF (2007) Complete ¹H NMR spectral fingerprint of huperzine A. *Magn Res Chem* 45(10): 878-882.
- Nikolic D, Godecke T, Chen SN, White J, Lankin DC, Pauli GF, van Breemen RB (2012) Mass spectrometric dereplication of nitrogen-containing constituents of black cohosh (*Cimicifuga racemosa* L.) *Fitoterapia* 83(3): 441-460.
- Niu KY, Wang LY, Liu SZ, Zhao WM (2013) New iridoid glycoside and triterpenoid glycoside from *Premna fulva*. *J Asian Prod Res* 15(1): 1-8.
- Novakova J, Farkasovsky M (2013) Bioprospecting microbial metagenome for natural products. *Biologia* 68(6): 1079-1086.
- O'Donnell F, Ramachandran VN, Smyth TJR, Smyth WF, Brooks R (2009) An investigation of bioactive phytochemicals in the leaves of *Melicope vitiflora* by electrospray ionisation ion trap mass spectrometry. *Analytica Chimica Acta* 634(1): 115-120.

- Oettl SK, Hubert J, Nuzillard JM, Stuppner H, Renault JH, Rollinger JM (2014) Dereplication of depsides from the lichen *Pseudevernia furfuracea* by centrifugal partition chromatography combined to C-13 nuclear magnetic resonance pattern recognition. *Analytica Chimica Acta* 846: 60-67.
- Orelle C, Carlson S, Kaushal B, Almutairi MM, Liu HP, Ochabowicz A, Quan S, Pham VC, Squires CL, Murphy BT, Mankin AS (2013) Tools for Characterizing Bacterial Protein Synthesis Inhibitors. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 57(12): 5994-6004.
- Overy DP, Enot DP, Tailliant K, Jenkins H, Parker D, Beckmann J (2008) Explanatory signal interpretation and metabolite identification strategies for nominal mass FIE-MS metabolite fingerprints. *Nature Protocols* 3(3): 471-485.
- Pan L, Acuna UM, Li J, Jena N, Ninh TN, Pannell CM, Chai H, Fuchs JR, de Blanco EJC, Soejarto DD, Kinghorn AD (2013) Bioactive Flavaglines and Other Constituents Isolated from *Aglaia perviridis*. *J Nat Prod* 76(3): 394-404.
- Pan L, Yong Y, Deng Y, Lantvit DD, Ninh TN, Chai H, de Blanco EJC, Soejarto DD, Swanson SM, Kinghorn AD (2012) Isolation, Structure Elucidation, and Biological Evaluation of 16,23-Epoxycurbitacin Constituents from *Eleocharis chinensis*. *J Nat Prod* 75(3): 444-452.
- Pauli GC SN, Lankin DC, Bisson J, Case RJ, Chadwick LR, Gödecke T, Inui T, Kronic A, Jaki BU, McAlpine JB, Mo S, Napolitano JG, Orjala J, Lehtivarjo J, Korhonen SP, Niemitz M (2014) Essential parameters for structural analysis and dereplication by (1)h NMR spectroscopy. *J Nat Prod* 77(6): 1473-1487.
- Pauli GF, Kuczkowiak U, Nahrstedt A (1999) Solvent effects in the structure dereplication of caffeoyl quinic acids. *Magn Res Chem* 37(11): 827-836.

- Pavana P, Sethupathy S, Santha K, Manoharan S (2009) Effects of tephrosia purpurea aqueous seed extract on blood glucose and antioxidant enzyme activities in streptozotocin induced diabetic rats. *Afr J Tradit Complem Alt Med* 6(1): 78-86.
- Pawlus AD, Cantos-Villar E, Richard T, Bisson J, Poupard P, Papastamoulis Y, Monti JP, Teissedre PL, Waffo-Teguo P, Merillon JM (2013) Chemical dereplication of wine stilbenoids using high performance liquid chromatography-nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy. *J Chromatogr A* 1289: 19-26.
- Pedersen MM, Chukwujekwu JC, Lategan CA, van Staden J, Smith PJ, Staerk D (2009) Antimalarial sesquiterpene lactones from *Distephanus angulifolius*. *Phytochem* 70(5): 601-607.
- Penesyan A, Kjelleberg S, Egan S (2010) Development of Novel Drugs from Marine Surface Associated Microorganisms. *Marine Drugs* 8(3): 438-459.
- Petersen LM, Hoeck C, Frisvad JC, Gottfredsen CH, Larsen TO (2014) Dereplication Guided Discovery of Secondary Metabolites of Mixed Biosynthetic Origin from *Aspergillus aculeatus*. *Molecules* 19(8): 10898-10921.
- Petit KE, Mondeguer F, Roquebert MF, Biard JF, Pouchus YF (2004) Detection of griseofulvin in a marine strain of *Penicillium waksmanii* by ion trap mass spectrometry. *J Microbiol Met* 58(1): 59-65.
- Pieri V, Sturm S, Seger C, Franz C, Stuppner H (2012) H-1 NMR-based metabolic profiling and target analysis: a combined approach for the quality control of *Thymus vulgaris*. *Metabolomics* 8(2): 335-346.
- Pieri V, Sturm S, Seger C, Schneider P, Stuppner H (2009) Rapid dereplication of secondary metabolites from *Thymus vulgaris* L. using LC-SPE-NMR as discriminators identification tool in NMR based metabolic profiling. *Planta Med* 75(9): 996-996.

- Pilon AC, Carneiro RL, Neto FC, Bolzani VD, Castro-Gamboa I (2013) Interval Multivariate Curve Resolution in the Dereplication of HPLC-DAD Data from *Jatropha gossypifolia*. *Phytochem Anal* 24(4): 401-406.
- Politi M, Groves P, Chavez MI, Canada FJ, Jimenez-Barbero J (2006) Useful applications of DOSY experiments for the study of mushroom polysaccharides. *Carb Res* 341(1): 84-89.
- Popplewell WL, Northcote PT (2009) Colensolide A: a new nitrogenous bromophenol from the New Zealand marine red alga *Osmundaria colensoi*. *Tetrahed Lett* 50(49): 6814-6817.
- Potterat O, Wagner K, Haag H (2000) Liquid chromatography-electrospray time-of-flight mass spectrometry for on-line accurate mass determination and identification of cyclodepsipeptides in a crude extract of the fungus *Metarrhizium anisopliae*. *J Chromatogr A* 872(1-2): 85-90.
- Qiu F, Imai A, McAlpine JB, Lankin DC, Burton I, Karakach T, Farnsworth NR, Chen SN, Pauli GF (2012) Dereplication, Residual Complexity, and Rational Naming: The Case of the Actaea Triterpenes. *J Nat Prod* 75(3): 432-443.
- Qiu F, McAlpine JB, Lankin DC, Burton I, Karakach T, Chen SN, Pauli GF (2014) 2D NMR Barcoding and Differential Analysis of Complex Mixtures for Chemical Identification: The Actaea Triterpenes. *Anal Chem* 86(8): 3964-3972.
- Queiroz EW, Hostettmann, K. (2009) Modern approaches in the search for new lead antiparasitic compounds from higher plants. *Curr Drug Targets* 10(3): 202-211.
- Radulovic NS, Mladenovic MZ, Stojanovic-Radic ZZ (2014) Synthesis of small libraries of natural products: New esters of long-chain alcohols from the essential oil of *Scandix pecten-veneris* L. (Apiaceae) *Flav Fragr J* 29(4): 255-266.
- Rakshith D, Santosh P, Tarman K, Gurudatt DM, Satish S (2013) Dereplication Strategy for Antimicrobial Metabolite Using Thin-Layer Chromatography-Bioautography and LC-PDA-MS Analysis. *Jpc-J of Planar Chromatogr-Modern Tlc* 26(6): 470-474.

- Ramakrishna NVS, Nadkarni SR, Bhat RG, Naker SD, Kumar E, Lal B (1999) Screening of natural product extracts for antibacterial activity: Early identification and elimination of known compounds by dereplication. *Indian J Chem Section B-Organic Chem* 38(12): 1384-1387.
- Reategui R, Rhea J, Adolphson J, Waikins K, Newell R, Rabenstein J, Mocek U, Luche M, Carr G (2013) Leporizines A-C: Epithiodiketopiperazines Isolated from an *Aspergillus* Species. *J Nat Prod* 76(9): 1523-1527.
- Ritacco FV, Haltli B, Janso JE, Greenstein M, Bernan VS (2003) Dereplication of *Streptomyces* soil isolates, and detection of specific biosynthetic genes using an automated ribotyping instrument. *J Ind Microbiol Biotechnol* 30(8): 472-479.
- Robinson SJ, Tenney K, Yee DF, Martinez L, Media JE, Valeriote FA, van Soest RWM, Crews P (2007) Probing the bioactive constituents from chemotypes of the sponge *Psammocinia* aff. *Bulbosa*. *J Nat Prod* 70(6): 1002-1009.
- Rocha-Martin J, Harrington C, Dobson AD, WO'Gara F (2014) Emerging Strategies and Integrated Systems Microbiology Technologies for Biodiscovery of Marine Bioactive Compounds. *Marine Drugs* 12(6): 3516-3559.
- Roemer TX D, Singh SB, Parish CA, Harris G, Wang H, Davies JE, Bills GF. (2011) Confronting the challenges of natural product-based antifungal discovery. *Chem Biol* 18(2): 148-164.
- Rojas-Cherto M, Peironcely JE, Kasper PT, van der Hooft JJJ, de Vos RCH, Vreeken R, Hankemeier T, Reijmers T (2012) Metabolite Identification Using Automated Comparison of High-Resolution Multistage Mass Spectral Trees. *Anal Chem* 84(13): 5524-5534.

- Roldan C, de la Torre A, Mota S, Morales-Soto A, Menendez J, Segura-Carretero A (2013) Identification of active compounds in vegetal extracts based on correlation between activity and HPLC-MS data. *Food Chem* 136(2): 392-399.
- Sahu R, Dewanjee S, Dua TK, Gangopadhyay M, Das AK, Dey SP (2012) Dereplication coupled with in vitro antioxidant assay of two flavonoid glycosides from *Diospyros peregrina* fruit. *Nat Prod Res* 26(5): 454-459.
- Samat N, Tan PJ, Shaari K, Abas F, Lee HB (2014) Prioritization of Natural Extracts by LC-MS-PCA for the Identification of New Photosensitizers for Photodynamic Therapy. *Anal Chem* 86(3): 1324-1331.
- Sandiford SK (2014) Advances in the arsenal of tools available enabling the discovery of novel antibiotics with therapeutic potential. *Exp Opin Drug Discov* 9(3): 283-297.
- Sarker SN, L. (2012) Hyphenated techniques and their applications in natural products analysis. *Met Mol Biol*. 864: 301-340.
- Sashidhara KV, Rosaiah JN (2007) Various dereplication strategies using LC-MS for rapid natural product lead identification and drug discovery. *Nat Prod Com* 2(2): 193-202.
- Schenk T, Appels N, van Elswijk DA, Irth H, Tjaden UR, van der Greef J (2003) A generic assay for phosphate-consuming or releasing enzymes coupled on-line to liquid chromatography for lead finding in natural products. *Anal BioChem* 316(1): 118-126.
- Schenk T, Breel J, Koevoets P, van den Berg S, Hogenboom AC, Irth H, Tjaden UR, van der Greef J (2003) Screening of natural products extracts for the presence of phosphodiesterase inhibitors using liquid chromatography coupled online to parallel biochemical detection and chemical characterization. *J Biomol Screen* 8(4): 421-429.
- Schobel U, Frenay M, Van Elswijk DA, McAndrews JM, Long KR, Olson LM, Bobzin SC, Irth H (2001) High resolution screening of plant natural product extracts for estrogen

- receptor alpha and beta binding activity using an online HPLC-MS biochemical detection system. *J Biomol Screen* 6(5): 291-303.
- Scio E, Ribeiro A, Alves TMA, Romanha AJ, Shin YG, Cordell GA, Zani CL (2003) New bioactive coumarins from *Kielmeyera albopunctata*. *J Nat Prod* 66(5): 634-637.
- Seiber JN, Molyneux RJ, Schieberle P (2014) Targeted Metabolomics: a New Section in the *J of Agricultural and Food Chem*. *J Agric Food Chem* 62(1): 22-23.
- Seo EK, Lee D, Shin YG, Chai HB, Navarro HA, Kardono LBS, Rahman I, Cordell GA, Farnsworth NR, Pezzuto JM, Kinghorn AD, Wani MC, Wall ME (2003) Bioactive prenylated flavonoids from the stem bark of *Artocarpus kemando*. *Arch Pharm Res* 26(2): 124-127.
- Sheffield C, Andrews K, Harvey R, Crippen T, Nisbet D (2006) Dereplication by automated ribotyping of a competitive exclusion culture bacterial isolate library. *J Food Protec* 69(1): 228-232.
- Sheridan H, Krenn L, Jiang RW, Sutherland I, Ignatova S, Marmann A, Liang XM, Sendker J (2012) The potential of metabolic fingerprinting as a tool for the modernisation of TCM preparations. *J Ethnopharmacol* 140(3): 482-491.
- Shin YG, Cordell GA, Dong Y, Pezzuto JM, Rao A, Ramesh M, Kumar BR, Radhakishan M (1999) Rapid identification of cytotoxic alkenyl catechols in *Semecarpus anacardium* using bioassay-linked high performance liquid chromatography-electrospray/mass spectrometric analysis. *Phytochem Anal* 10(4): 208-212.
- Shin YG, van Breemen RB (2001) Analysis and screening of combinatorial libraries using mass spectrometry. *Biopharm Drug Disposition* 22(7-8): 353-372.
- Short DPG, O'Donnell K, Thrane U, Nielsen KF, Zhang N, Juba JH, Geiser DM (2013) Phylogenetic relationships among members of the *Fusarium solani* species complex in

- human infections and the descriptions of *F. keratoplasticum* sp nov and *F. petroliphilum* stat. nov. Fungal Gen Biol 53: 59-70.
- Silva MM, Bergamasco J, Lira SP, Lopes NP, Hajdu E, Peixinho S, Berlinck RGS (2010) Dereplication of Bromotyrosine-derived Metabolites by LC-PDA-MS and Analysis of the Chemical Profile of 14 Aplysina Sponge Specimens from the Brazilian Coastline. Austr J Chem 63(6): 886-894.
- Silver LL (2006) Natural product screening for antibacterial agents. Proceedings of the First International Symposium on Natural Preservatives in Food Systems. HavkinFrenkel D, Frenkel C and Dudai N: 115-123.
- Singh MP (2006) Rapid test for distinguishing membrane-active antibacterial agents. J Microbiol Met 67(1): 125-130.
- Singh MP (2009) Application of Biolog FF MicroPlate for substrate utilization and metabolite profiling of closely related fungi. J Microbiol Met 77(1): 102-108.
- Singh N, Ravichandran S, Spelman K, Fugmann SD, Moaddel R (2014) The identification of a novel SIRT6 modulator from *Trigonella foenum-graecum* using ligand fishing with protein coated magnetic beads. J Chromatogr B 968: 105-111.
- Singh SB, Zhang CW, Zink DL, Herath K, Ondeyka J, Masurekar P, Jayasuriya H, Goetz MA, Tormo JR, Vicente F, Martin J, Gonzalez I, Genilloud O (2013) Occurrence, distribution, dereplication and efficient discovery of thiazolyl peptides by sensitive-resistant pair screening. J Antibiotics 66(10): 599-607.
- Sladic G, Urukalo M, Kirn M, Lesnik U, Magdevska V, Benicki N, Pelko M, Gasparic A, Raspor P, Polak T, Fujs S, Hoskisson PA, Petkovic H (2014) Identification of Lipstatin-Producing Ability in *Streptomyces virginiae* CBS 314.55 Using Dereplication Approach. Food Technol Biotechnol 52(3): 276-284.

- Smyth TJP, Ramachandran V, Brooks P, Smyth WF (2012) Investigation of antibacterial phytochemicals in the bark and leaves of *Ficus coronata* by high-performance liquid chromatography-electrospray ionization-ion trap mass spectrometry (HPLC-ESI-MSn) and ESI-MSn. *Electrophoresis* 33(4): 713-718.
- Smyth WF, Smyth TJP, Ramachandran VN, O'Donnell F, Brooks P (2012) Dereplication of phytochemicals in plants by LC-ESI-MS and ESI-MSn. *Trac-Trends in Anal Chem* 33: 46-54.
- Solieri L, Bianchi A, Giudici P (2012) Inventory of non starter lactic acid bacteria from ripened Parmigiano Reggiano cheese as assessed by a culture dependent multiphasic approach. *Syst Appl Microbiol* 35(4): 270-277.
- Staerk D, Kesting JR, Sairafianpour M, Witt M, Asili J, Emami SA, Jaroszewski JW (2009) Accelerated dereplication of crude extracts using HPLC-PDA-MS-SPE-NMR: Quinolinone alkaloids of *Haplophyllum acutifolium*. *Phytochem* 70(8): 1055-1061.
- Stafsnes MH, Dybwad M, Brunsvik A, Bruheim P (2013) Large scale MALDI-TOF MS based taxa identification to identify novel pigment producers in a marine bacterial culture collection. *Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek Int J General Mol Microbiol* 103(3): 603-615.
- Stavri M, Schneider R, O'Donnell G, Lechner D, Bucar F, Gibbons S (2004) The antimycobacterial components of hops (*Humulus lupulus*) and their dereplication. *Phytother Res* 18(9): 774-776.
- Stefanowicz P, Prasain JK, Yeboah KF, Konishi Y (2001) Detection and partial structure elucidation of basic taxoids from *Taxus wallichiana* by electrospray ionization tandem mass spectrometry. *Anal Chem* 73(15): 3583-3589.
- Steinbeck C (2004) Recent developments in automated structure elucidation of natural products. *Nat Prod Rep* 21(4): 512-518.

- Stessman CC, Ebel R, Corvino AJ, Crews P (2002) Employing dereplication and gradient 1D NMR methods to rapidly characterize sponge-derived sesterterpenes. *J Nat Prod* 65(8): 1183-1186.
- Stets MI, Pinto AS, Huergo LF, de Souza EM, Guimaraes VF, Alves AC, Steffens MBR, Monteiro RA, Pedrosa FD, Cruz LM (2013) Rapid identification of bacterial isolates from wheat roots by high resolution whole cell MALDI-TOF MS analysis. *J Biotechnol* 165(3-4): 167-174.
- Stintzing FC, Kugler F, Carle R, Conrad J (2006) First C-13-NMR assignments of betaxanthins. *Helvetica Chimica Acta* 89(5): 1008-1016.
- Strege MA (1999) High-performance liquid chromatographic electrospray ionization mass spectrometric analyses for the integration of natural products with modern high-throughput screening. *J Chromatogr B* 725(1): 67-78.
- Strobel GA (2002) Useful products from rainforest microorganisms. Part 2. Unique bioactive molecules from endophytes. *Agro Food Industry Hi-Tech* 13(3): 12-17.
- Su BN, Jones WP, Cuendet M, Kardono LBS, Ismail R, Riswan S, Fong HHS, Farnsworth NR, Pezzuto JM, Kinghorn AD (2004) Constituents of the stems of *Macrocculus pomiferus* and their inhibitory activities against cyclooxygenases-1 and -2. *Phytochem* 65(21): 2861-2866.
- Sultan S, Sun L, Blunt JW, Cole ALJ, Munro MHG, Ramasamy K, Weber JFF (2014) Evolving trends in the dereplication of natural product extracts. 3: further lasiodiplodins from *Lasiodiplodia theobromae*, an endophyte from *Mapania kurzii*. *Tetrahed Lett* 55(2): 453-455.
- Sumner LW, Amberg A, Barrett D, Beale MH, Beger R, Daykin CA, Fan TWM, Fiehn O, Goodacre R, Griffin JL et al. (2007) Proposed minimum reporting standards for chemical analysis. *Metabolomics* 3(3): 211-221.

- Sy-Cordero AA, Graf TN, Wani MC, Kroll DJ, Pearce CJ, Oberlies NH (2010) Dereplication of macrocyclic trichothecenes from extracts of filamentous fungi through UV and NMR profiles. *J Antibiotics* 63(9): 539-544.
- Tan PJ, Appleton DR, Mustafa MR, Lee HB (2012) Rapid Identification of Cyclic Tetrapyrrolic Photosensitisers for Photodynamic Therapy Using On-line Hyphenated LC-PDA-MS Coupled with Photo-cytotoxicity Assay. *Phytochem Anal* 23(1): 52-59.
- Tan PJ, Ong CY, Danial A, Yusof HM, Neoh BK, Lee HB (2011) Cyclic Tetrapyrrolic Photosensitisers from the leaves of *Phaeanthus ophthalmicus*. *Chem Central J* 5.
- Tatsis EC, Boeren S, Exarchou V, Troganis AN, Vervoort J, Gerothanassis IP (2007) Identification of the major constituents of *Hypericum perforatum* by LC/SPE/NMR and/or LC/MS. *PhytoChem* 68(3): 383-393.
- Tawfike AV, Edrada-Ebel, R. (2013) Metabolomics and Dereplication Strategies in Natural Products. In *Metabolomics Tools for Natural Product Discovery: Methods and Protocols: Methods in Molecular Biology* Roessner, U., Dias, D.A., Eds.; Humana Press: New York, NY, USA: 227-244.
- Tchoumtchoua J, Njamen D, Mbanya JC, Skaltsounis AL, Halabalaki M (2013) Structure-oriented UHPLC-LTQ Orbitrap-based approach as a dereplication strategy for the identification of isoflavonoids from *Amphimas pterocarpoides* crude extract. *J Mass Spec* 48(5): 561-575.
- Timmers M, Urban S (2011) On-line (HPLC-NMR) and Off-line Phytochemical Profiling of the Australian Plant, *Lasiopetalum macrophyllum*. *Nat Prod Com* 6(11): 1605-1616.
- Timmers M, Urban S (2012) On-line (HPLC-NMR) and Off-line Phytochemical Profiling of the Australian Plant, *Lasiopetalum macrophyllum*. *Nat Prod Com* 7(5): 551-560.
- Urban S, Timmers M (2013) HPLC-NMR Chemical Profiling and Dereplication Studies of the Marine Brown Alga, *Cystophora torulosa*. *Nat Prod Com* 8(6): 715-719.

- Uruena C, Cifuentes C, Castaneda D, Arango A, Kaur P, Asea A, Fiorentino S (2008) *Petiveria alliacea* extracts uses multiple mechanisms to inhibit growth of human and mouse tumoral cells. *Bmc Complementary Alt Med* 8.
- Valli M, dos Santos RN, Figueira LD, Nakajima CH, Castro-Gamboa I, Andricopulo AD, Bolzani VS (2013) Development of a Natural Products Database from the Biodiversity of Brazil. *J Nat Prod* 76(3): 439-444.
- van der Hooft JJJ, de Vos RCH, Ridder L, Vervoort J, Bino RJ (2013) Structural elucidation of low abundant metabolites in complex sample matrices. *Metabolomics* 9(5): 1009-1018.
- van Elswijk DA, Schobel UP, Lansky EP, Irth H, van der Greef J (2004) Rapid dereplication of estrogenic compounds in pomegranate (*Punica granatum*) using on-line biochemical detection coupled to mass spectrometry. *Phytochem* 65(2): 233-241.
- Vansteelandt M, Kerzaon I, Blanchet E, Tankoua OF, Du Pont TR, Joubert Y, Monteau F, Le Bizec B, Frisvad JC, Pouchus YF, Grovel O (2012) Patulin and secondary metabolite production by marine-derived *Penicillium* strains. *Fungal Biol* 116(9): 954-961.
- Viegelmann C, Margassery LM, Kennedy J, Zhang T, O'Brien C, O'Gara F, Morrissey JP, Dobson AD, Wedrada-Ebel R (2014) Metabolomic Profiling and Genomic Study of a Marine Sponge-Associated *Streptomyces* sp. *Marine Drugs* 12(6): 3323-3351.
- Vynne NG, Mansson M, Gram L (2012) Gene Sequence Based Clustering Assists in Dereplication of *Pseudoalteromonas luteoviolacea* Strains with Identical Inhibitory Activity and Antibiotic Production. *Marine Drugs* 10(8): 1729-1740.
- Wagner H (2011) Synergy research: Approaching a new generation of phytopharmaceuticals. *Fitoterapia* 82(1): 34-37.
- Wang Y, Fan XH, Qu HB, Gao XM, Cheng YY (2012) Strategies and Techniques for Multi-Component Drug Design from Medicinal Herbs and Traditional Chinese Medicine. *Curr Topics Med Chem* 12(12): 1356-1362.

- Waridel P, Wolfender JL, Lachavanne JB, Hostettmann K (2004) Identification of the polar constituents of *Potamogeton* species by HPLC-UV with post-column derivatization, HPLGMS(n) and HPLC-NMR, and isolation of a new ent-labdane diglycoside. *Phytochem* 65(16): 2401-2410.
- Waridel P, Wolfender JL, Ndjoko K, Hobby KR, Major HJ, Hostettmann K (2001) Evaluation of quadrupole time-of-flight tandem mass spectrometry and ion-trap multiple-stage mass spectrometry for the differentiation of C-glycosidic flavonoid isomers. *J Chromatogr A* 926(1): 29-41.
- Williams RB, Martin SM, Hu JF, Garo E, Rice SM, Norman VL, Lawrence JA, Hough GW, Goering MG, O'Neil-Johnson M, Eldridge GR, Starks CM (2012) Isolation of Apoptosis-Inducing Stilbenoids from Four Members of the Orchidaceae Family. *Planta Med* 78(2): 160-165.
- Williams RB, Martin SM, Hu JF, Norman VL, Goering MG, Loss S, O'Neil-Johnson M, Eldridge GR, Starks CM (2012) Cytotoxic and Antibacterial Beilschmiedic Acids from a Gabonese Species of *Beilschmiedia*. *J Nat Prod* 75(7): 1319-1325.
- Williamson RT, Chapin EL, Carr AW, Gilbert JR, Graupner PR, Lewer P, McKamey P, Carney JR, Gerwick WH (2000) New diffusion-edited NMR experiments to expedite the dereplication of known compounds from natural product mixtures. *Org Lett* 2(3): 289-292.
- Winnikoff JR, Glukhov E, Watrous J, Dorrestein PC, Gerwick WH. Quantitative molecular networking to profile marine cyanobacteria metabolomes. *J Antibiot* 67(1): 105-112.
- Wolf DS, Siems K (2007) Burning the hay to find the needle data mining strategies in natural product dereplication. *Chimia* 61(6): 339-345.

- Wolfender J, Eugster P, Guillarme D, Kratou H, Glauser G, Martel S, Rudaz S, Carrupt P (2010) Potential of UHPLC for crude plant extract analysis: profiling, dereplication and metabolomics. *Planta Med* 76(12): 1178-1178.
- Wolfender JL (2009) HPLC in Natural Product Analysis: The Detection Issue. *Planta Med* 75(7): 719-734.
- Wolfender JL, Marti G, Queiroz EF (2010) Advances in Techniques for Profiling Crude Extracts and for the Rapid Identification of Natural Products: Dereplication, Quality Control and Metabolomics. *Cur Org Chem* 14(16): 1808-1832.
- Wolfender JL, Ndjoko K, Hostettmann K (2001) The potential of LC-NMR in phytochemical analysis. *Phytochem Anal* 12(1): 2-22.
- Wolfender JL, Ndjoko K, Hostettmann K (2003) Liquid chromatography with ultraviolet absorbance-mass spectrometric detection and with nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy: a powerful combination for the on-line structural investigation of plant metabolites. *J Chromatogr A* 1000(1-2): 437-455.
- Wolfender JL, Queiroz EF, Hostettmann K (2005) PhytoChem in the microgram domain - a LC-NMR perspective. *Magn Res Chem* 43(9): 697-709.
- Wolfender JL, Queiroz EF, Hostettmann K (2006) The importance of hyphenated techniques in the discovery of new lead compounds from nature. *Exp Opin Drug Discov* 1(3): 237-260.
- Wolfender JL, Terreaux C, Hostettmann K (2000) The importance of LC-MS and LC-NMR in the discovery of new lead compounds from plants. *Pharm Biol* 38: 41-54.
- Wolfender JL, Waridel P, Ndjoko K, Hobby KR, Major HJ, Hostettmann K (2000) Evaluation of Q-TOF-MS/MS and multiple stage IT-MSⁿ for the dereplication of flavonoids and related compounds in crude plant extracts. *Analisis* 28(10): 895-906A.

- Wong WR, Oliver AG, Linington RG (2013) Development of Antibiotic Activity Profile Screening for the Classification and Discovery of Natural Product Antibiotics. *Chem Biol* 19(11): 1483-1495.
- Xie PF, Ma M, Rateb ME, Shaaban KA, Yu ZG, Huang SX, Zhao LX, Zhu XC, Yan YJ, Peterson RM, Lohman JR, Yang D, Yin M, Rudolf JD, Jiang Y, Duan YW, Shen B (2014) Biosynthetic Potential-Based Strain Prioritization for Natural Product Discovery: A Showcase for Diterpenoid-Producing Actinomycetes. *J Nat Prod* 77(2): 377-387.
- Yang J, Liang Q, Wang M, Jeffries C, Smithson D, Tu Y, Boulos N, Jacob MR, Shelat AA, Wu YS, Ravu RR, Gilbertson R, Avery MA, Khan IA, Walker LA, Guy RK, Li XC (2014) UPLC-MS-ELSD-PDA as a Powerful Dereplication Tool to Facilitate Compound Identification from Small-Molecule Natural Product Libraries. *J Nat Prod* 77(4): 902-909.
- Yang JY, Sanchez LM, Rath CM, Liu XT, Boudreau PD, Bruns N, Glukhov E, Wodtke A, de Felicio R, Fenner A et al. (2013) *J Nat Prod* 76(9): 1686-1699.
- Yang JY, Sanchez LM, Rath CM, Liu XT, Boudreau PD, Bruns N, Glukhov E, Wodtke A, de Felicio R, Fenner A, Wong WR, Linington RG, Zhang LX, Debonsi HM, Gerwick WH, Dorrestein PC (2013) Molecular Networking as a Dereplication Strategy. *J Nat Prod* 76(9): 1686-1699.
- Yim SH, Kim HJ, Jeong N, Park KD, Lee YJ, Cho SD, Lee IS (2012) Structure-Guided Identification of Novel Phenolic and Phenolic Amide Allosides from the Rhizomes of *Cimicifuga heracleifolia*. *Bull Korean Chem Soc* 33(4): 1253-1258.
- Yona M, Lalande-Martin J, Harrisa T, Tea I, Giraudeau P, Frydman L (2015) ¹³C NMR detection of metabolic mixtures enhanced by dynamic nuclear polarization. *ScienceJet* 4(82): 1-7.
- Yu YN, Breitbart M, McNairnie P, Rohwer F (2006) FastGroupII: A web-based bioinformatics platform for analyses of large 16S rDNA libraries. *Bmc Bioinformatics* 7.

- Yuliana ND, Jahangir M, Verpoorte R, Choi YH (2013) Metabolomics for the rapid dereplication of bioactive compounds from natural sources. *PhytoChem Reviews* 12(2): 293-304.
- Yuliana ND, Khatib A, Verpoorte R, Choi YH (2011) Comprehensive Extraction Method Integrated with NMR Metabolomics: A New Bioactivity Screening Method for Plants, Adenosine A1 Receptor Binding Compounds in *Orthosiphon stamineus* Benth. *Anal Chem* 83(17): 6902-6906.
- Zerikly MC, G.L. (2009) Strategies for the discovery of new natural products by genome mining. *ChemBioChem* 10: 625-633.
- Zhang AH, Sun H, Wang P, Han Y, Wang XJ (2012) Modern analytical techniques in metabolomics analysis. *Analyst* 137(2): 293-300.
- Zhang T, Omar R, Siheri W, Al Mutairi S, Clements C, Fearnley J, Edrada-Ebel R, Watson D (2014) Chromatographic analysis with different detectors in the chemical characterisation and dereplication of African propolis. *Talanta* 120: 181-190.
- Zhao HJ, Kassama Y, Young M, Kell DB, Goodacre R (2004) Differentiation of *Micromonospora* isolates from a coastal sediment in wales on the basis of Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy, 16S rRNA sequence analysis, and the amplified fragment length polymorphism technique. *Applied Env Microbiol* 70(11): 6619-6627.
- Zhao LX, Huang SX, Tang SK, Jiang CL, Duan YW, Beutler JA, Henrich CJ, McMahon JB, Schmid T, Brees JS, Colburn NH, Rajski SR, Shen B (2011) Actinopolysporins A-C and Tubercidin as a Pcd4 Stabilizer from the Halophilic *Actinomyces Actinopolyspora erythraea* YIM 90600. *J Nat Prod* 74(9): 1990-1995.
- Zhou SL, Hamburger M (1996) Application of liquid chromatography atmospheric pressure ionization mass spectrometry in natural product analysis - Evaluation and optimization of electrospray and heated nebulizer interfaces. *J Chromatogr A* 755(2): 189-204.

Zhou Y, Han QB, Song JZ, Qiao CF, Xu HX (2008) Characterization of polyprenylated xanthenes in *Garcinia xiphioides* using liquid chromatography coupled with electrospray ionization quadrupole time-of-flight tandem mass spectrometry. *J Chromatogr A* 1206(2): 131-139.

Zschocke S, Klaiber I, Bauer RV, Vogler B (2005) HPLC-coupled spectroscopic techniques (UV, MS, NMR) for the structure elucidation of phthalides in *Ligusticum chuanxiong*. *Molecular Diversity* 9(1-3): 33-39.