**Figure S1.** The synthetic route and the LC-MS result of CEF-aldehyde. (A) Compound I was effected under reflux reaction in thionyl chloride for 4 h. Then residual thionyl chloride was removed by rotary evaporator to get compound II without further purification. Compound II (0.29 g, 1 mmol), aminoacetaldehyde dimethylacetal (0.13 g, 1.2 mmol) and dichloromethane (20 mL) were stirred at room temperature for 8 hours. Compound III was separated and purified by column chromatography after concentration. Compound III (0.36 g, 1 mmol), methoxyamine hydrochloride (0.166 g, 2 mmol) and ethanol (20 mL) were heated to 50 °C, and 1.2 g sodium hydroxide solution with a mass fraction of 33.3% was added to reflux for 8 hours. After concentration, the pH was adjusted to 4-5 with 6 mol/L hydrochloric acid solution,
then a large number of solids were precipitated. Compound IV was obtained by filtration.

Compound IV (1 equiv), dichloromethane (20 mL) and trifluoroacetic acid (2-3 equiv) were stirred at room temperature for 2 days until the color changed from bright yellow to dark yellow to get compound \( \text{V} \) which was target compound. Finally compound \( \text{V} \) was protected by nitrogen. (B) The synthetic CEF-aldehyde. (C) The LC-MS result of CEF-aldehyde.
**Figure S2.** The OD values and OD value changes of RPMI 1640 cell culture medium, CEF and TTC30 solution. (A) CEF and TTC30 were diluted in RPMI 1640 cell culture medium with pH 7.4 to concentration of 1000 μg/mL and culture in 37 °C. The OD values of RPMI 1640 cell culture medium, CEF and TTC30 solution were detected at 0 h and 72 h. (B) The changes of OD values of RPMI 1640 cell culture medium, CEF and TTC30 solution in 72 hours were analyzed by one-way ANOVA followed by a Newman-Keuls test. p < 0.05 were considered statistically significant and ns meant no statistical difference.