

Supporting Information

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Table S1. List of 53 plant species extract of which exhibited the JHAN activity and mosquito larvicidal toxicity

| Plant family | Plant species | Plant part |
|------------------|--|-----------------|
| Aceraceae | <i>Acer takesimense</i> | Trunk-bark |
| Araliaceae | <i>Hedera rhombea</i> | Fruit |
| Araliaceae | <i>Kalopanax pictus</i> | Trunk-bark |
| Araliaceae | <i>Acanthopanax chiisanensis</i> | Trunk |
| Araliaceae | <i>Oplopanax elatus</i> | Trunk |
| Araliaceae | <i>Aralia continentalis</i> | Whole |
| Aristolochiaceae | <i>Aristolochia manshuriensis</i> | Trunk |
| Betulaceae | <i>Betula schmidtii</i> | Leaf |
| Betulaceae | <i>Alnus japonica</i> | Flower |
| Betulaceae | <i>Alnus firma</i> | Flower |
| Celastraceae | <i>Euonymus sieboldiana</i> | Fruit |
| Compositae | <i>Aster koraiensis</i> | Flower |
| Compositae | <i>Solidago serotina</i> | Root |
| Compositae | <i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i> var. <i>hortensis</i> | Root |
| Compositae | <i>Carpesium abrotanoides</i> | Flower |
| Compositae | <i>Siegesbeckia glabrescens</i> | Whole |
| Compositae | <i>Helianthus annuus</i> | Fruit-seed |
| Cupressaceae | <i>Thuja orientalis</i> | Trunk-bark |
| Cupressaceae | <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> | Leaf-trunk |
| Cupressaceae | <i>Juniperus communis</i> | Trunk-bark |
| Ericaceae | <i>Rhododendron micranthum</i> | Leaf-trunk |
| Euphorbiaceae | <i>Euphorbia ebracteolata</i> | Root |
| Euphorbiaceae | <i>Mallotus japonicus</i> | Exciple |
| Lauraceae | <i>Actinodaphne lancifolia</i> | Whole |
| Lauraceae | <i>Neolitsea sericea</i> | Fruit |
| Lauraceae | <i>Lindera obtusiloba</i> | Trunk-bark |
| Lauraceae | <i>Lindera erythrocarpa</i> | Fruit |
| Leguminosae | <i>Trifolium pratense</i> | Whole |
| Leguminosae | <i>Sophora flavescens</i> | Root |
| Leguminosae | <i>Albizia julibrissin</i> | Trunk-bark |
| Liliaceae | <i>Majanthemum dilatatum</i> | Flower |
| Magnoliaceae | <i>Magnolia sieboldii</i> | Trunk |
| Moraceae | <i>Ficus carica</i> | Trunk-bark |
| Pinaceae | <i>Pinus thunbergii</i> | Trunk-heartwood |
| Pinaceae | <i>Pinus banksiana</i> | Trunk |
| Pinaceae | <i>Pinus densiflora</i> | Root |
| Pinaceae | <i>Pinus koraiensis</i> | Root |
| Pinaceae | <i>Pinus densiflora</i> for. <i>multicaulis</i> | Trunk |
| Pinaceae | <i>Pinus bungeana</i> | Trunk |
| Primulaceae | <i>Primula modesta</i> var. <i>fauriae</i> | Whole |
| Pteridaceae | <i>Matteuccia orientalis</i> | Whole |
| Rosaceae | <i>Spiraea microgyna</i> | Seed |
| Rutaceae | <i>Citrus junos</i> | Root |
| Salicaceae | <i>Salix hallaisanensis</i> | Leaf |
| Saxifragaceae | <i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> for. <i>otaksa</i> | Grass |
| Sterculiaceae | <i>Firmiana simplex</i> | Leaf-trunk |
| Taxodiaceae | <i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i> | Leaf |
| Umbelliferae | <i>Angelica czernevia</i> | Root |
| Umbelliferae | <i>Peucedanum japonicum</i> | Root |
| Urticaceae | <i>Pilea hamaoi</i> | Whole |
| Valerianaceae | <i>Patrinia scabiosaefolia</i> | Seed |
| Verbenaceae | <i>Caryopteris divaricata</i> | Seed |
| Zingiberaceae | <i>Zingiber officinale</i> | Root |

Table S2. Prolonged effect of LE3B on mosquito development

| | Overnight survival | Days to adult emergence | Peak day to adult emergence | Length of ovaries (μm) | Ovarian follicles: Mean diameter (μm) | Numbers of follicles per ovary |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| LE3B-1 | 10/20 | 8–14 | 10 | | 89.5 \pm 11.4* | 60.8 \pm 24.2* |
| LE3B-2 | 15/20 | 10–18 | 11 | Seven individuals | | |
| LE3B-3 | 13/20 | 9–18 | 16 | 968.1 \pm 224.9* | | |
| Control-1 | 19/20 | 14–22 | 19 | | 115.1 \pm 16.1 | 102.8 \pm 17.4 |
| Control-2 | 18/20 | 14–23 | 19 | Seven individuals | | |
| Control-2 | 19/20 | 13–22 | 18 | 1,529.3 \pm 215.2 | | |

* $P < 0.001$, t test.**Table S3. Phylogenetic distribution of plants with JHAN activity**

| Phylum | Class | Subclass | Family | Seventy-two species with anti-juvenoid activity | Hypergeometrical distribution | Fifty-three species with anti-juvenoid and larvicidal toxicity | Hypergeometrical distribution | 1,651 total plant species |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Angiospermae | Dicotyledoneae | Archichlamydeae | Aceraceae | 2 | | 1 | | 21 |
| Angiospermae | Dicotyledoneae | Archichlamydeae | Amaranthaceae | 2 | | 0 | | 9 |
| Angiospermae | Dicotyledoneae | Archichlamydeae | Araliaceae | 5 | 0.0001 | 5 | 2.90E-05 | 13 |
| Angiospermae | Dicotyledoneae | Archichlamydeae | Aristolochiaceae | 1 | | 1 | | 4 |
| Angiospermae | Dicotyledoneae | Archichlamydeae | Berberidaceae | 1 | | 0 | | 7 |
| Angiospermae | Dicotyledoneae | Archichlamydeae | Betulaceae | 3 | | 3 | | 19 |
| Angiospermae | Dicotyledoneae | Archichlamydeae | Celastraceae | 2 | | 1 | | 14 |
| Angiospermae | Dicotyledoneae | Archichlamydeae | Euphorbiaceae | 2 | | 2 | | 22 |
| Angiospermae | Dicotyledoneae | Archichlamydeae | Lauraceae | 4 | 0.0016 | 4 | 0.0005 | 13 |
| Angiospermae | Dicotyledoneae | Archichlamydeae | Leguminosae | 4 | | 3 | | 71 |
| Angiospermae | Dicotyledoneae | Archichlamydeae | Magnoliaceae | 2 | | 1 | | 9 |
| Angiospermae | Dicotyledoneae | Archichlamydeae | Moraceae | 1 | | 1 | | 18 |
| Angiospermae | Dicotyledoneae | Archichlamydeae | Rosaceae | 1 | | 1 | | 107 |
| Angiospermae | Dicotyledoneae | Archichlamydeae | Rutaceae | 1 | | 1 | | 15 |
| Angiospermae | Dicotyledoneae | Archichlamydeae | Salicaceae | 1 | | 1 | | 18 |
| Angiospermae | Dicotyledoneae | Archichlamydeae | Saxifragaceae | 2 | | 1 | | 32 |
| Angiospermae | Dicotyledoneae | Archichlamydeae | Simaroubaceae | 1 | | 0 | | 2 |
| Angiospermae | Dicotyledoneae | Archichlamydeae | Sterculiaceae | 1 | | 1 | | 3 |
| Angiospermae | Dicotyledoneae | Archichlamydeae | Theaceae | 2 | | 0 | | 9 |
| Angiospermae | Dicotyledoneae | Archichlamydeae | Umbelliferae | 3 | | 2 | | 38 |
| Angiospermae | Dicotyledoneae | Archichlamydeae | Urticaceae | 1 | | 1 | | 15 |
| Angiospermae | Dicotyledoneae | Sympetalae | Caprifoliaceae | 1 | | 0 | | 30 |
| Angiospermae | Dicotyledoneae | Sympetalae | Compositae | 7 | | 6 | | 158 |
| Angiospermae | Dicotyledoneae | Sympetalae | Ericaceae | 1 | | 1 | | 6 |
| Angiospermae | Dicotyledoneae | Sympetalae | Lentibulariaceae | 1 | | 0 | | 1 |
| Angiospermae | Dicotyledoneae | Sympetalae | Primulaceae | 1 | | 1 | | 9 |
| Angiospermae | Dicotyledoneae | Sympetalae | Valerianaceae | 1 | | 1 | | 7 |
| Angiospermae | Dicotyledoneae | Sympetalae | Verbenaceae | 1 | | 1 | | 10 |
| Angiospermae | Monocotyledoneae | | Cyperaceae | 1 | | 0 | | 32 |
| Angiospermae | Monocotyledoneae | | Gramineae | 1 | | 0 | | 60 |
| Angiospermae | Monocotyledoneae | | Liliaceae | 3 | | 1 | | 63 |
| Angiospermae | Monocotyledoneae | | Zingiberaceae | 1 | | 1 | | 2 |
| Gymnospermae | Coniferopsida | | Cupressaceae | 4 | 0.0008 | 3 | 0.004 | 11 |
| Gymnospermae | Coniferopsida | | Pinaceae | 8 | 1.51E-07 | 6 | 7.40E-06 | 17 |
| Gymnospermae | Coniferopsida | | Taxodiaceae | 1 | | 1 | | 4 |
| Pteridophyta | | | Pteridaceae | 2 | | 1 | | 32 |

Plant extracts that had either JHAN activity or both JHAN activity and larvicidal toxicity were grouped into the corresponding plant families. Significantly overrepresented families (hypergeometric distribution, $P < 0.01$) are highlighted in yellow.

Fig. S1. Pyriproxyfen-mediated binding of *A. aegypti* Met-CYC, *C. pipiens* Met-CYC, and *T. castaneum* Met-SRC was observed by means of the growth complementation test of Y2HGold yeast cells transformed with each corresponding pair of plasmids.

[Fig. S1](#)

Fig. S2. Quantitative β -galactosidase assay with Y187 yeast cells transformed with each corresponding pair of plasmids.

[Fig. S2](#)

Fig. S3. Molecular characterization of five PJHAN compounds isolated from two plant extracts: *L. erythrorocarpa* fruits and *S. serotina* roots. ^1H -NMR spectrum of each compound (A–E), ^{13}C -NMR spectrum of each compound (F–J), and elemental composition report combined with HRESIMS spectrum and ULPC chromatogram of each compound (K–O) is shown.

[Fig. S3](#)

Fig. S4. The cytotoxicity test of purified compounds with HEK293 cells by WST-1 assay.

[Fig. S4](#)

Fig. S5. The exposure of mosquito second-instar larvae to LE3B impaired the ovary development in adult female mosquitoes that emerged from the di-terpene-treated larvae.

[Fig. S5](#)