Cytotoxic Activity and Chemical Composition of the Root Extracts from the Mexican Species *Linum scabrellum:* Mechanism of Action of the Active Compound 6-methoxypodophyllotoxin

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Supplementary Material

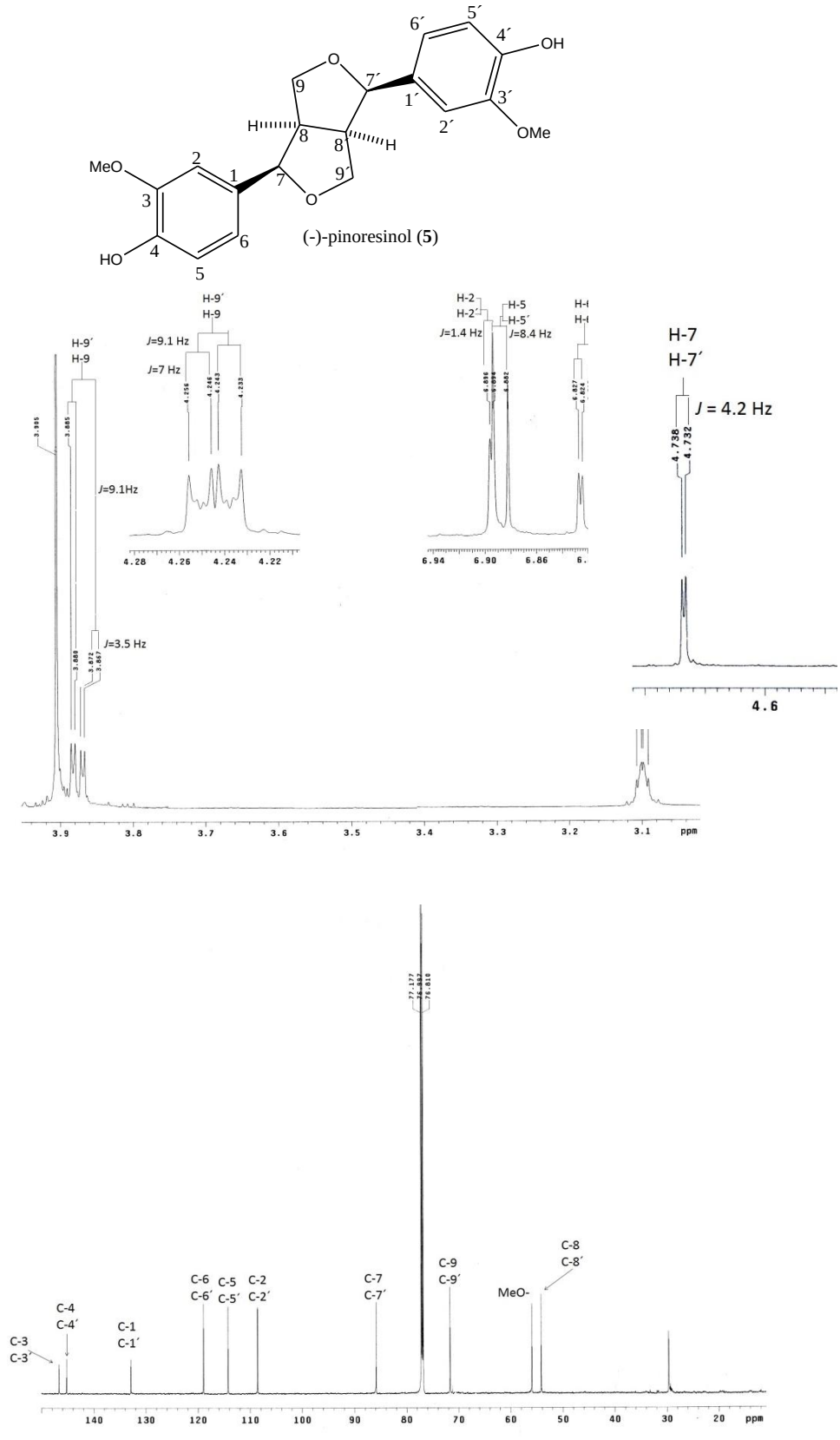
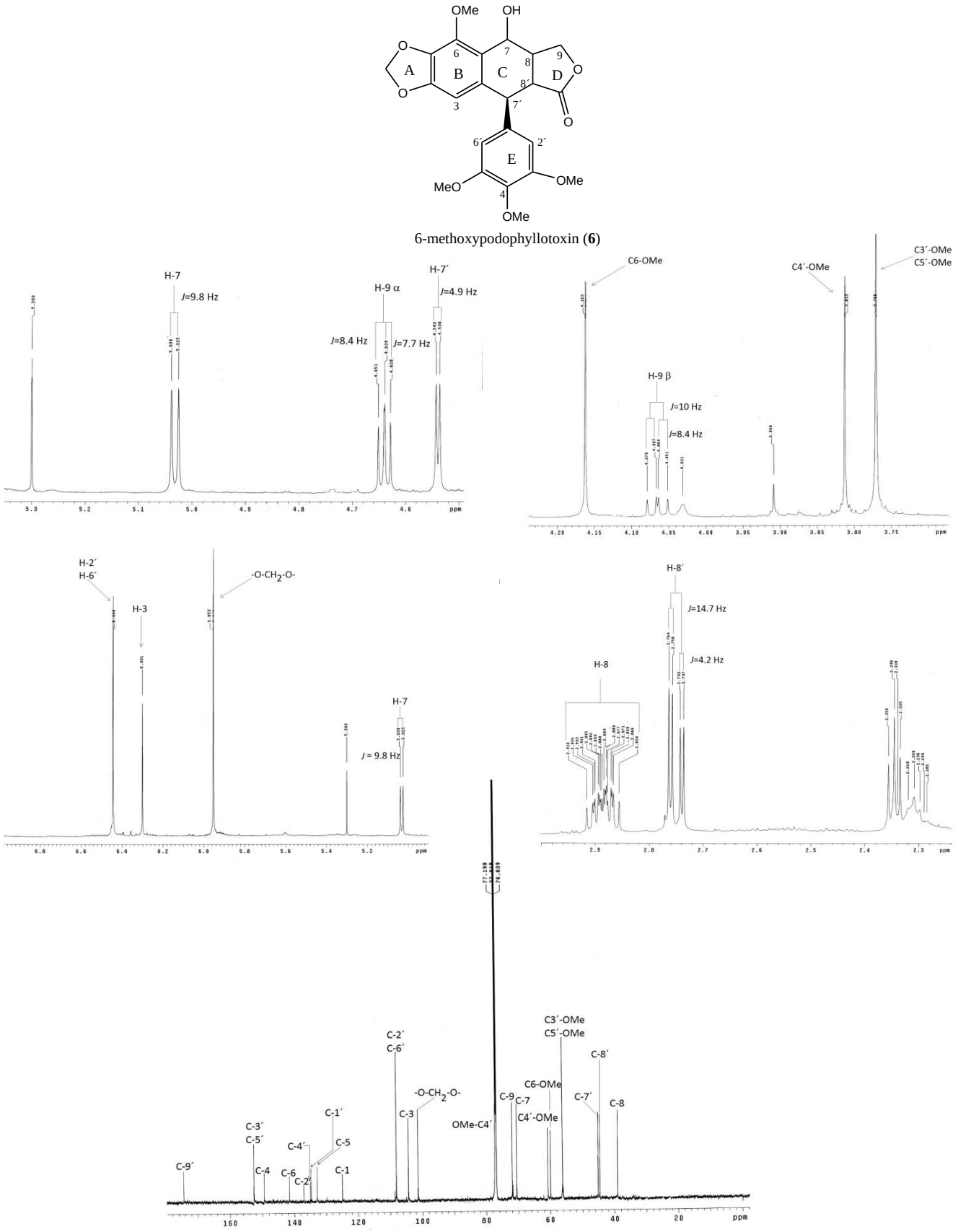


Figure 1. ^{1}H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra (400 and 100 MHz, $CDCl_3$) of (-)- pinoresinol (**5**)



6-methoxypodophyllotoxin (**6**)

Figure 2. ^{1}H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra (400 and 100 MHz, $CDCl_3$) of 6-methoxypodophyllotoxin (**6**)

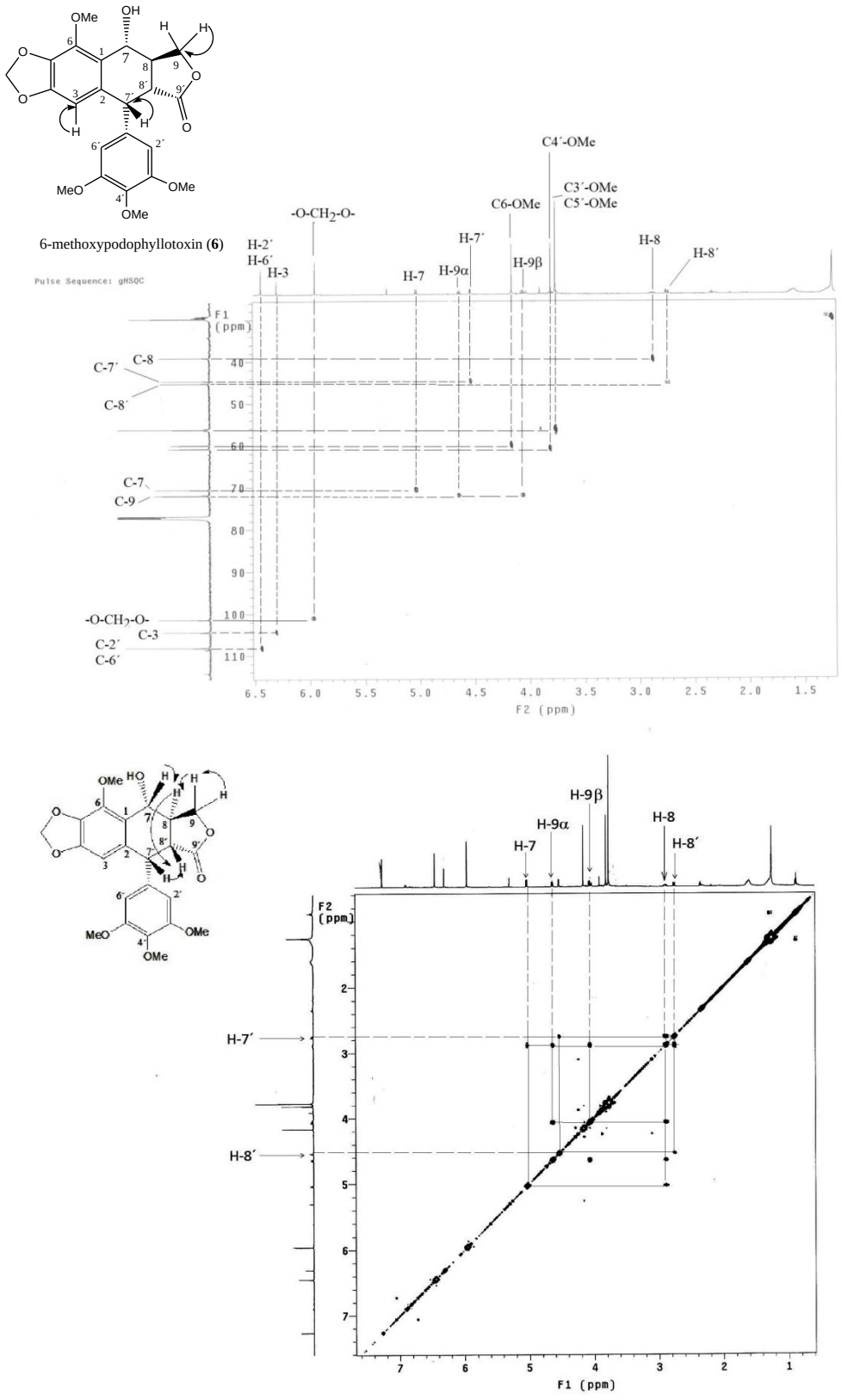
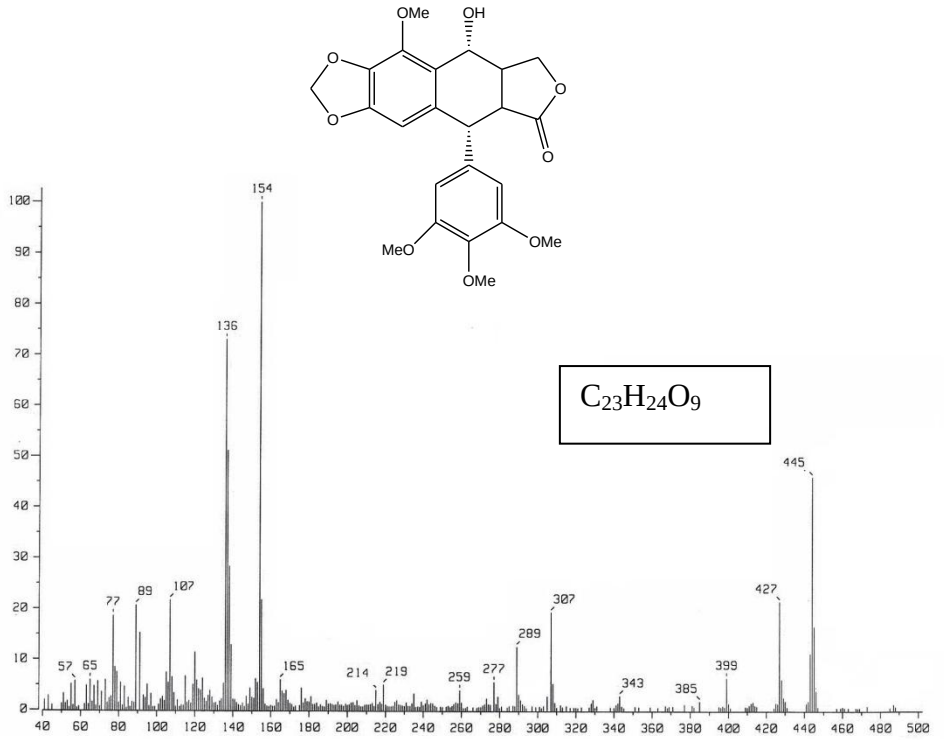


Figure 3 . HSQC and COSY spectra (400 MHz, CDCl3) of 6-methoxypodophyllotoxin (**6**)



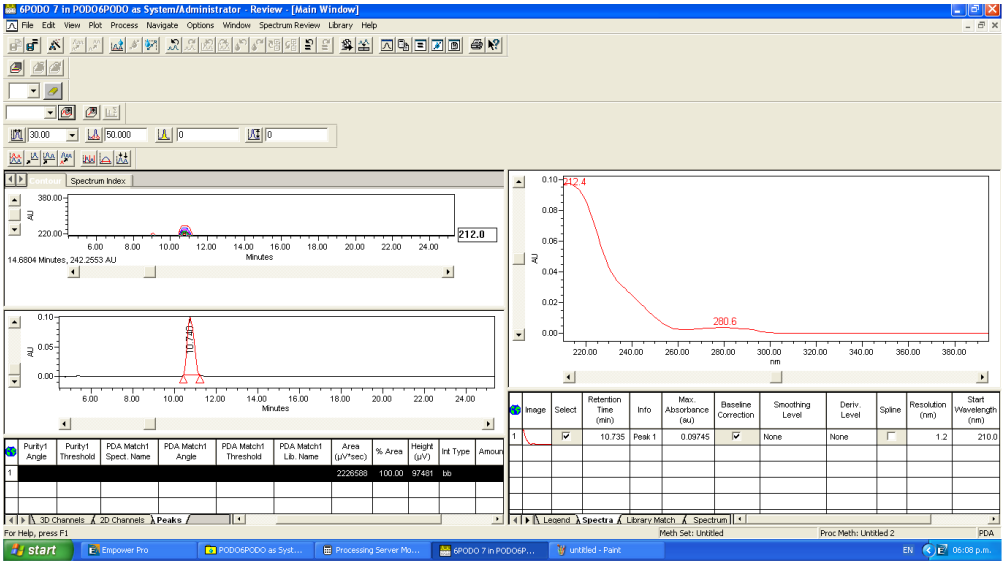


Figure 4. Positive FABMS and HPLC of 6-methoxypodophyllotoxin (**6**). 6-methoxypodophyllotoxin (**6**) was analyzed by high performance liquid chromatography, using a Waters 600 pump and Waters 2996 photodiode array detector. The analytical analysis was carried out with an isocratic solvent system (60% CH_3CN, 40% H_2O with 0.0125% TFA) through a Shiseido Capcell pak C18 column (4.6 mm I.D. x 250 mm, 5 µm), and a flow rate of 1 mL/min. An injection volume of 20 µL, three injections were performed for each sample.

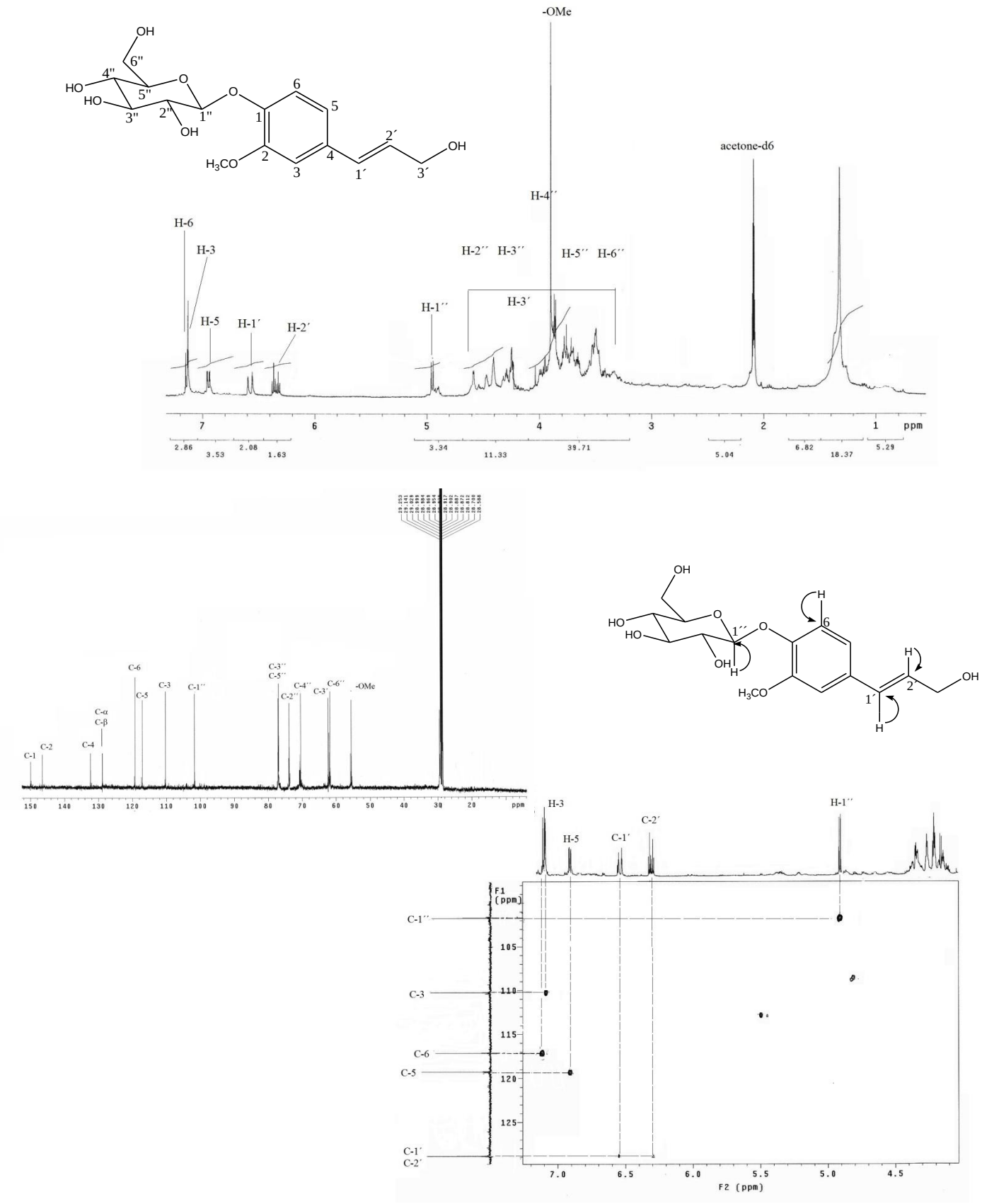


Figure 5. ^{1}H NMR, ^{13}C and HSQC NMR spectra (400 and 100 MHz, acetone-d_6) of coniferin (**7**)

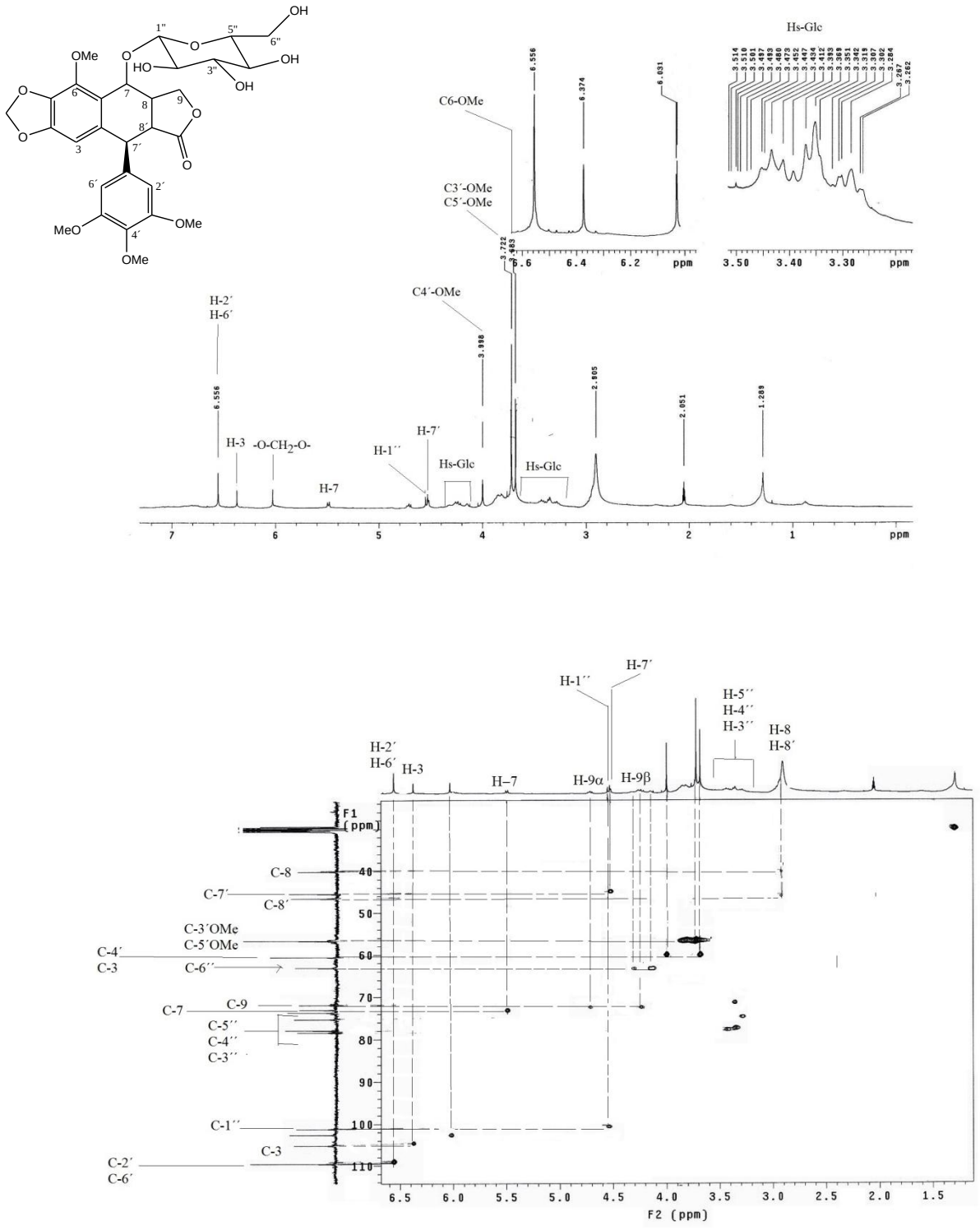


Figure 6. ^{1}H NMR and HSQC NMR spectra (400 and 100 MHz, acetone-d6) of 6-methoxypodophyllotoxin 7-*O*-β-D-glucopyranoside (**8**)