

Simultaneous purification of dihydrotanshinone, tanshinone I, cryptotanshinone, and tanshinone IIA from *Salvia miltiorrhiza* and their anti-inflammatory activities investigation

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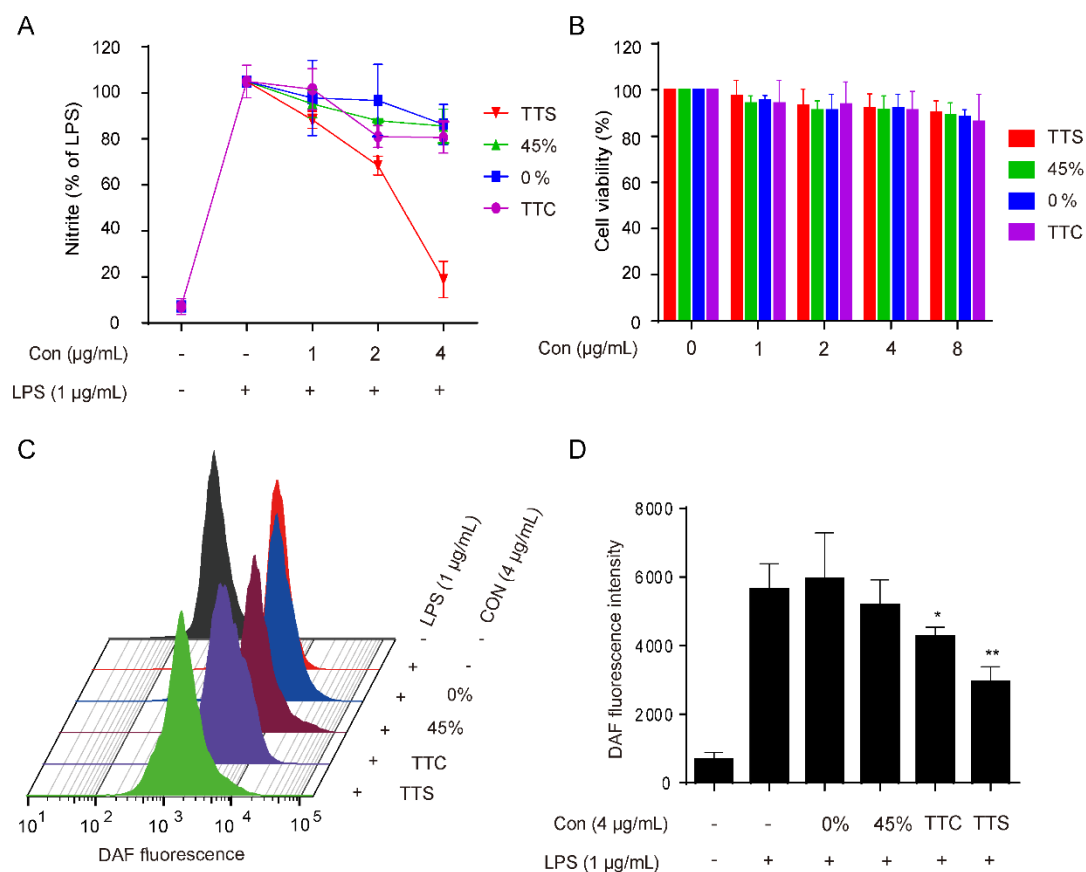


Figure 1S. The inhibitory nitric oxide (NO) release of TTS in LPS-stimulated RAW264.7 cells. (A). Cells were pretreated with 0% eluent, 45% eluent, TTC and TTS for 1 h before LPS (1µg/mL) co-culture for 24 h. The nitrite level of those sample were determined by Griess assay. (B) Cells were treated with 0% eluent, 45% eluent, TTC and TTS, respectively for 24 h. The cell viability was investigated by MTT assay. (C). Cells were individually treated with 0% eluent, 45% eluent, TTC and TTS for 6 h and then labeled with DAF-FM (1µM) for another 1 h. The NO release was determined by the flow cytometry. (D) The quantitative fluorescence intensity was statistically determined. * $p < 0.05$ and ** $p < 0.01$ versus LPS-treated group.

Table S1. Dynamic desorption capacities of two resins.

Resin	Desorption (mg)			
	Dihydratanshinone	Tanshinone I	Cryptanshinone	Tanshinone IIA
D101	9.24±0.71	20.16±0.39	25.46±0.56	32.94±0.84
HPD100	8.83±0.54	19.87±0.73	25.41±0.38	31.43±1.34