Supporting Information

Biochemometrics to Identify Synergists and Additives from Botanical Medicines: A Case Study with Hydrastis canadensis

Emily R. Britton,[†] Joshua J. Kellogg,[†] Olav M. Kvalheim,[‡] Nadja B. Cech*[†]

[†] Department of Chemistry & Biochemistry, University of North Carolina Greensboro, Greensboro NC United States

[‡] Department of Chemistry, University of Bergen, Bergen Norway

*corresponding author, email: nadja_cech@uncg.edu, voice 336-324-5011, fax 336-334-5402

CONTENTS

- Figure S1. Fractionation Scheme
- Figure S2. MIC curves for the 3 stages of fractionation
- Figure S3. ¹H NMR spectra of 3,3'-dihydroxy- 5,7,4' trimethoxy-6,8-C-dimethyl-flavone (29).
- Figure S4. ¹³C NMR spectra of 29.
- Figure S5. HSQC NMR spectra of 29.
- Figure S6. HMBC NMR spectra of 29.
- Figure S7. COSY NMR spectra of 29.

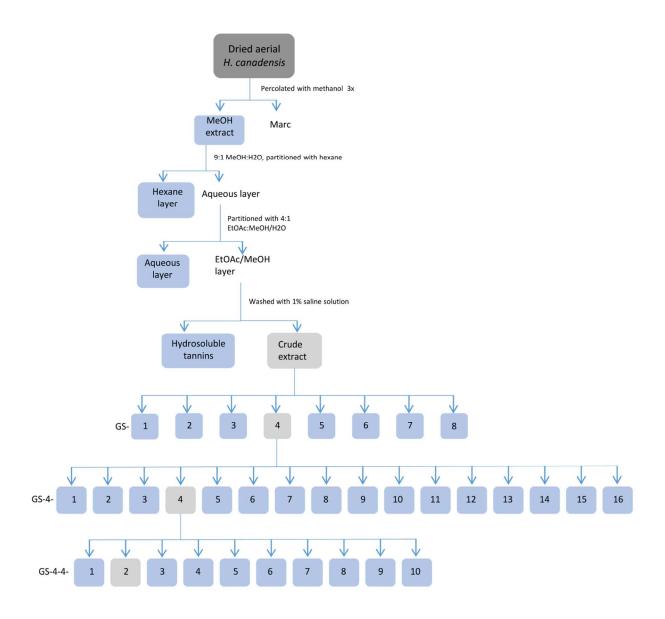


Figure S1. Fractionation scheme.

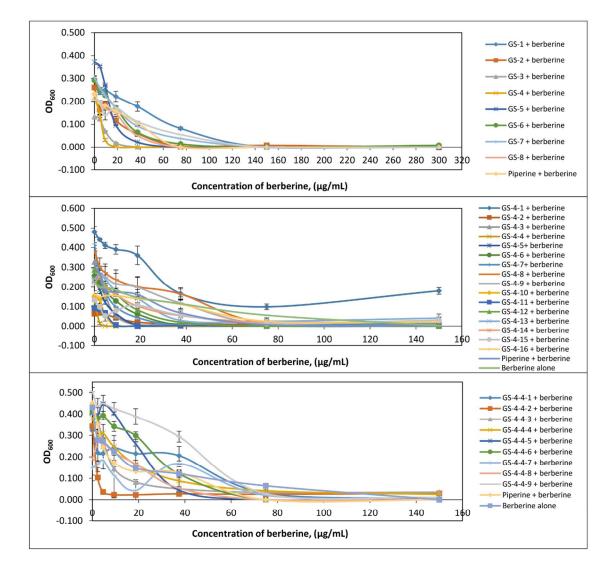


Figure S2. Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) curves for berberine in combination with a constant concentration of fraction (75 μ g/mL). Each point represents the average OD₆₀₀ of three wells with identical treatments, and error bars represent standard error of those measurements.

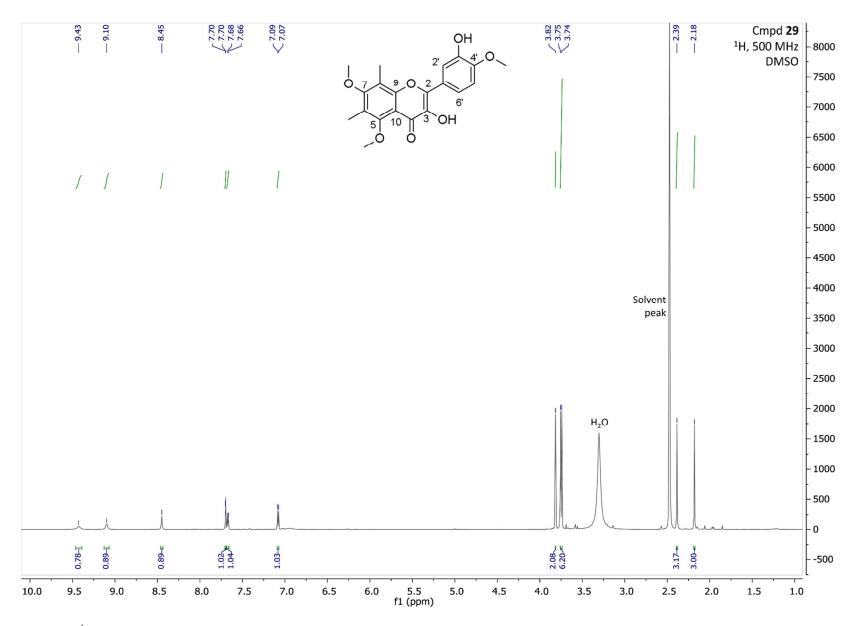


Figure S3. ¹H NMR (DMSO, 500 MHz) spectrum of 3,3'-dihydroxy- 5,7,4' trimethoxy- 6,8-C-dimethyl-flavone (29).

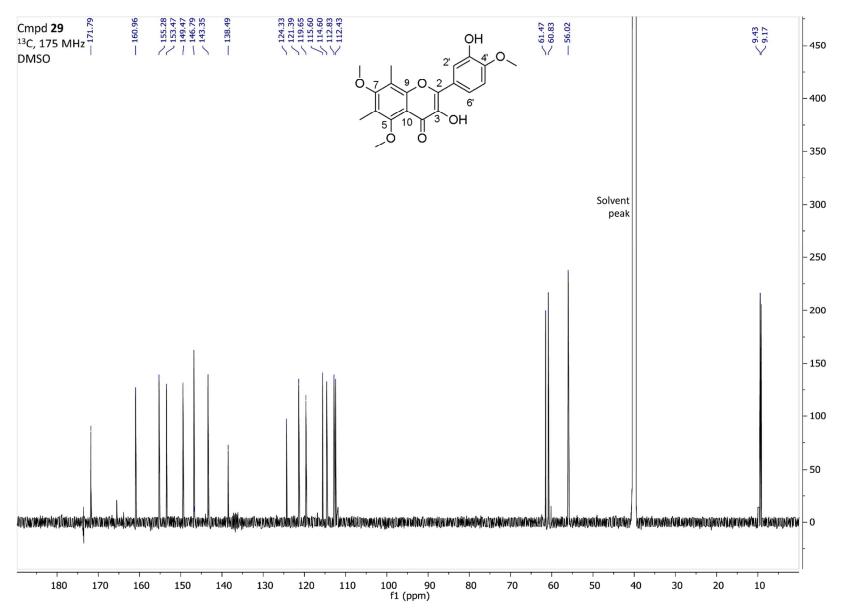


Figure S4. ¹³C NMR spectrum (DMSO 175 MHz) of 29.

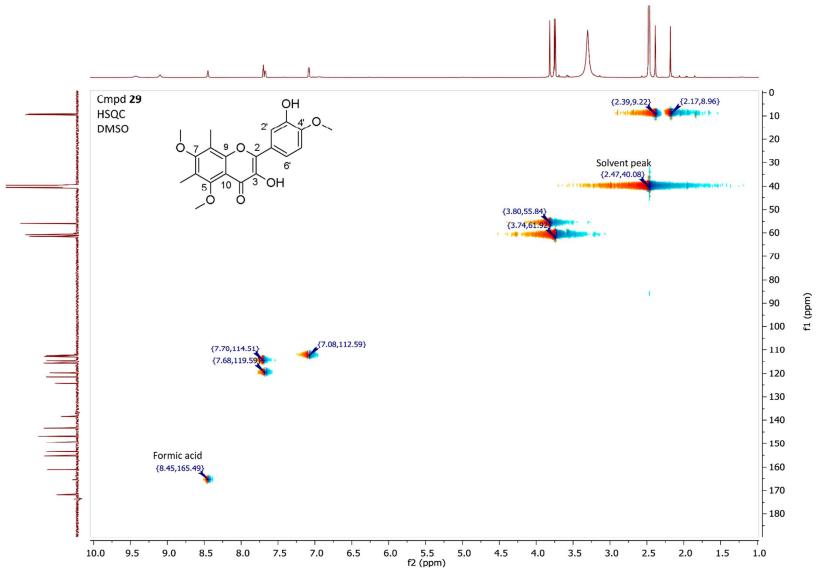


Figure S5. HSQC NMR spectrum of 29.

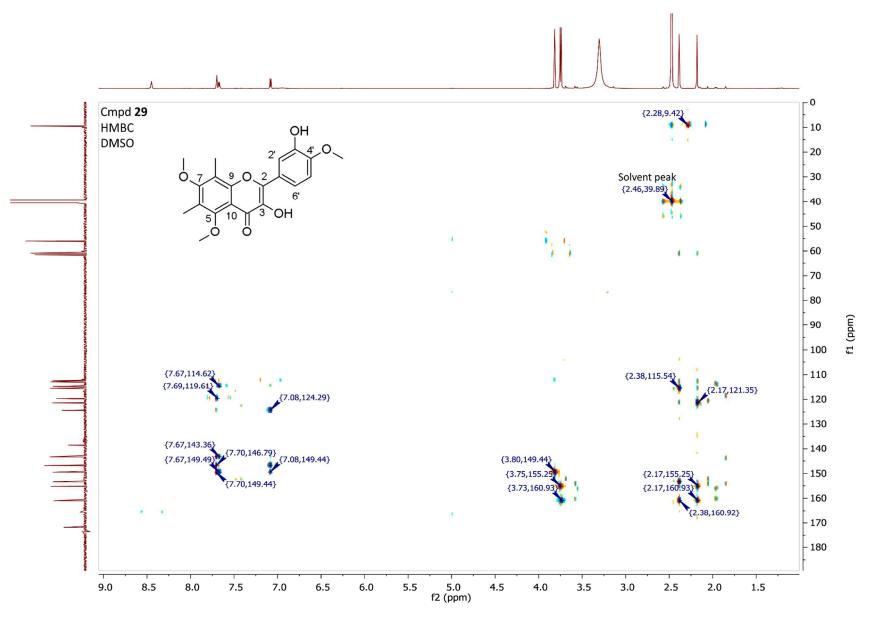


Figure S6. HMBC NMR spectrum of 29.

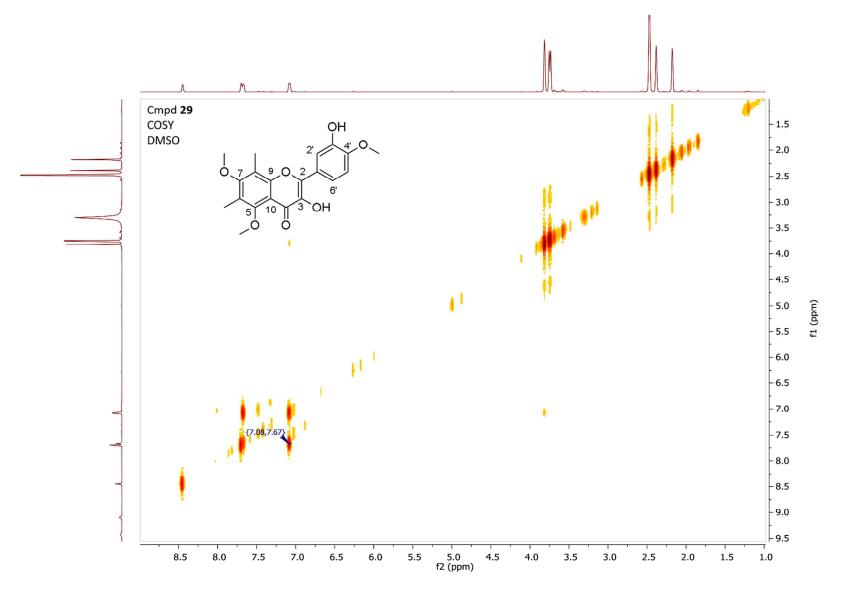


Figure S7. COSY NMR spectrum of 29.