

Supplementary materials

Methods

1. Phenolic content (TPC) estimation.

The TPC method was based on the Folin–Ciocalteu method. A total of 20 μL of the diluted extract (500 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) were mixed with 100 μL of 10% (vol/vol) of Folin–Ciocalteu reagent and shaken. After 5 mins, 75 μL of NaCO_3 (700 mM) was added, and absorbance measured at 765 nm using a microplate reader after 1 hour at room temperature. Gallic acid dilutions (0-1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) were used as standards for calibration. Data from these multiple experiments were presented as milligram of gallic acid equivalent per gram of dry extract.

2. Total flavonoid content (TFC) estimation.

Briefly, a mixture of 50 μL extracts, 25 μL of aluminum chloride (10%), 80 μL of methanol, and 25 μL of 1 M potassium acetate were placed in a micro-plate, and absorbance read at 510 nm after incubation for 30 min. Analyses were carried out in quadruplicate and the results were expressed as mg quercetin equivalent per gram of dry extract.

3. Ferric reducing antioxidant power (FRAP) assay.

The FRAP reagent composed of 300 mM buffer acetate at pH 3.6, 2,4,6-tris-(2-pyridyl)-s-triazine 10 mM (TPTZ) in hydrochloric acid 40 mM and $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ aqueous solution 20 mM in the ratio of 10:1:1 (v/v). 70 μL FRAP solution was mixed with 10 μL extract solution at 500 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, absorbance was read at 593 nm, and compared with 0 - 500 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}$ trolox solution (standard). Results were presented as mg of trolox/g of dry extract. Experiments were performed in multiples of two.

4. Determination of ABTS radical-scavenging activity

Briefly, a mixture of 2.5 mM $\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$, methanol and ABTS in phosphate buffer saline at pH 7.4 was corrected for absorbance at 734 nm, and kept in the dark at 22°C. A mixture of 180 μL of ABTS in PBS and 20 μL of PBS was used as the blank solution. The radical scavenging properties were measured using Trolox as a standard, calculated as concentration required to scavenge 50% of ABTS radicals, and expressed as IC_{50} ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$). Experiments were performed in multiples of two

5. DPPH Radical Scavenging Activity Assay

Briefly, a 0.2 mM solution of 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) in methanol was prepared, and 70 μL of this solution was added to 20 μL of extract (0-1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$). Trolox in concentrations of 0-1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ was used as a standard reference antioxidant. Discoloration of the reaction mixture was measured at 517 nm after incubation for 30 min. The results were expressed as IC_{50} (concentration of extract or standard in $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ required to inhibit 50% of DPPH radical present in solution). Analyses were carried out in quadruplicate.

6. Determination of Nitric oxide-scavenging activity

The scavenging effects of extracts on nitric oxide (NO) were carried out by the following method. A total of 40 μL of various concentrations of each positive control or extract dissolved in 50 mM of phosphate buffered saline (PBS; pH 7.4) was added to a 96 well microplate containing 20 μL of sodium nitroprusside (SNP; 25 mM) in PBS. The mixture was incubated at 37 °C for 2 h under normal light exposure. Control set without the test compounds but with 40 μL of PBS was conducted in an identical manner. The mixture was diluted with 50 μL of Griess reagent (0.5% sulphanilamide and 0.05% naphthylethylenediamine dihydrochloride in 2.5% H_3PO_4) and the absorbance was measured at 570 nm. To evaluate the NO scavenging effect of extract, the NO scavenger ascorbic acid was used as positive control for comparison. The NO-scavenging effect was expressed as an IC_{50} value (concentration in $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ required to inhibit NO formation by 50%), following the construction of a standard curve for sodium nitrate.

7. Phosphomolybdate assay

The antioxidant capacity was evaluated with a quantitative method of phosphomolybdate reagent. Exact 10 μL of the extract (500 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) was mixed with the phosphomolybdenum reagent (100 μL , composed of sulphuric acid 0.6 M, sodium phosphate, 28 mM and ammonium molybdate, 4 mM). The tubes with the mixture were then placed in a dry bath heat blocks at 95 °C for 90 minutes, then cooled and the measurement was performed at 765 nm. Antioxidant activity is expressed as mg of ascorbic acid/gram of extract, following the construction of a standard curve. Analyses were carried out in quadruplicate.

8. Reducing power determination

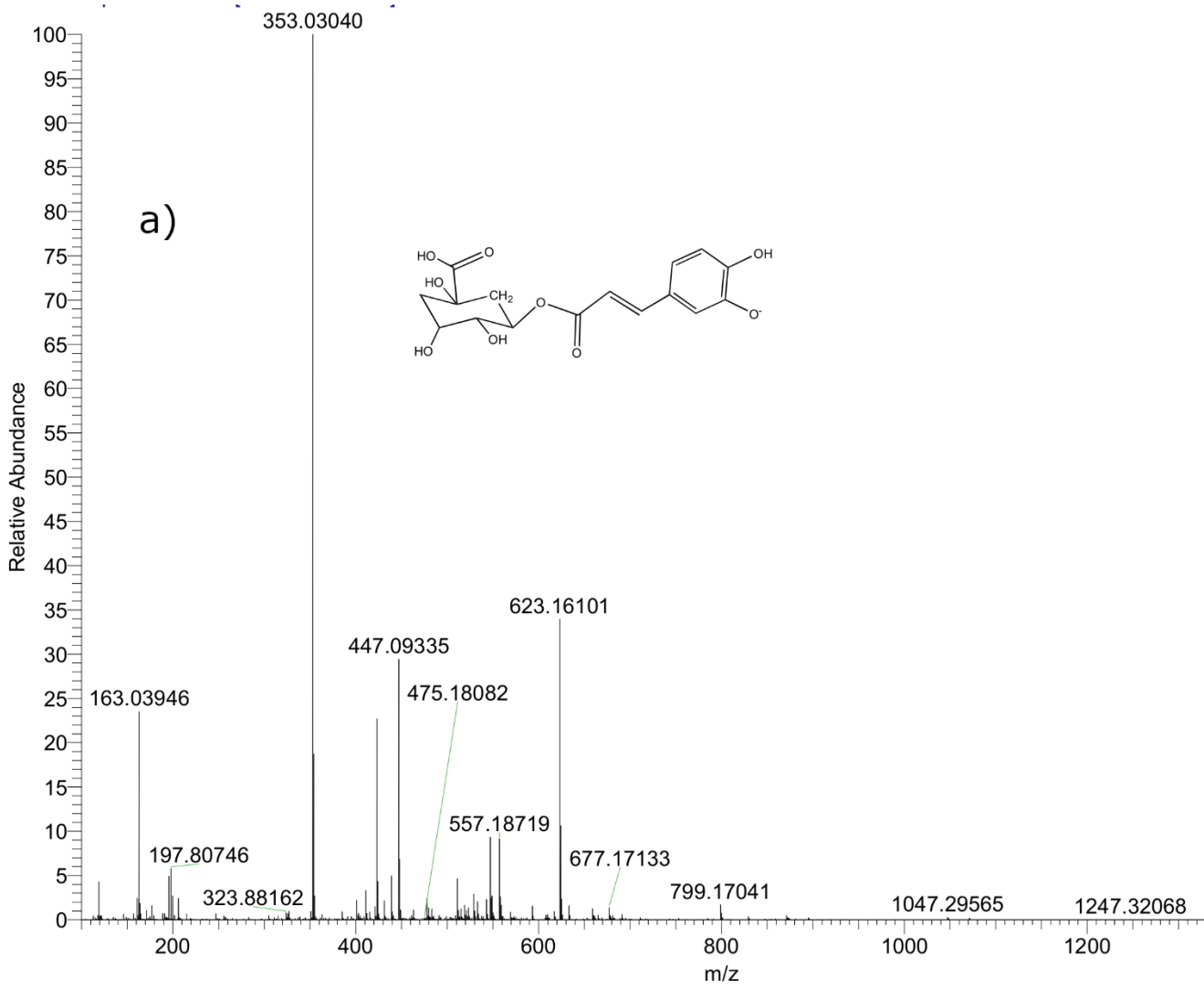
An exact aliquot of 20 μL (500 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) of the extracts was mixed with 500 μL of phosphate buffer (0.2 M, pH 6.6) and 500 μL of 1% (w/v) potassium ferricyanide. The mixture was set at 50 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ incubated for 20 min. Adding 500 μL of 10% (w/v) trichloroacetic acid to the mixture stopped the reaction. Mixture was then centrifuged (3,000 rpm) for 10 min. 50 μL of supernatant was then collected, mixed with 10 μL ferric chloride (0.1% w/v at a ratio of 1:1:0.2 v.v.v.v) and 50 μL of distilled water. The concentration of ferric–ferrocyanide was determined at 700 nm using ascorbic acid as standard. Analysis were carried out in quadruplicate.

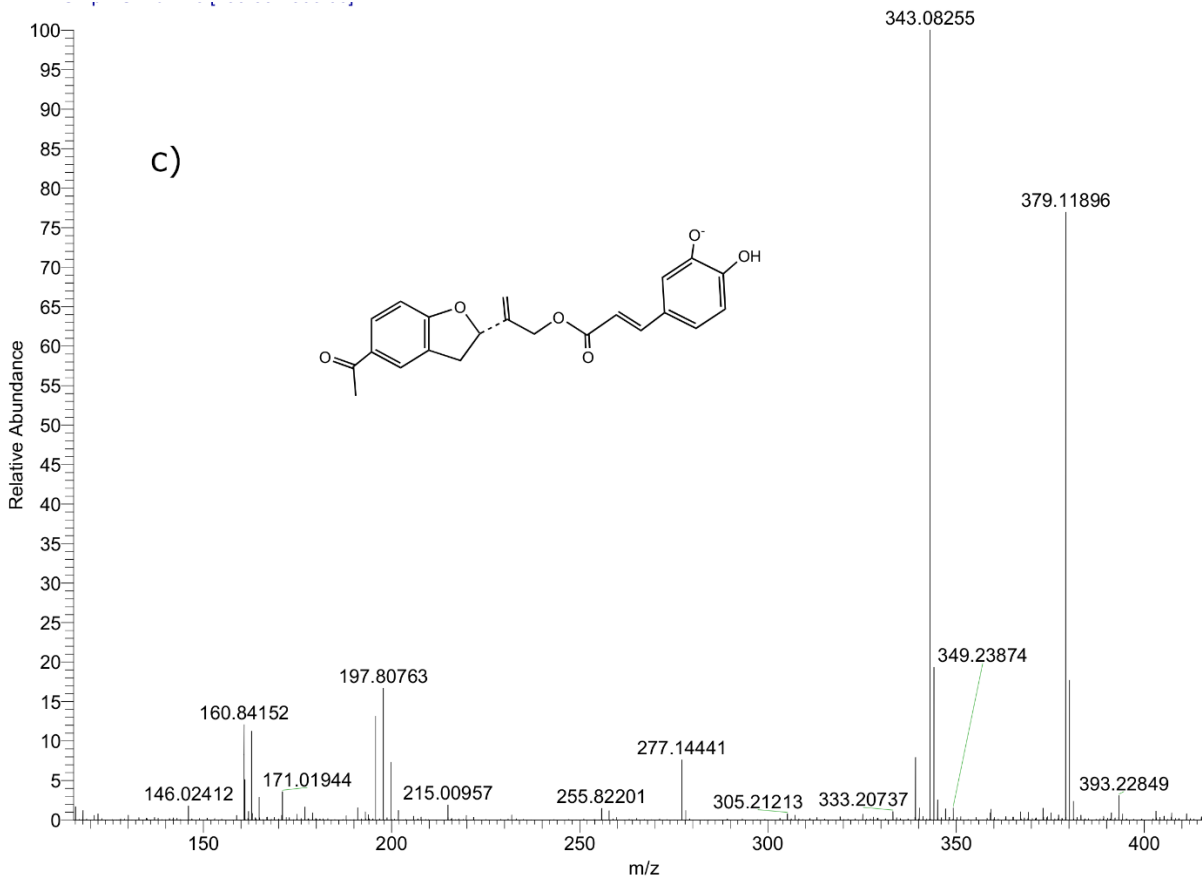
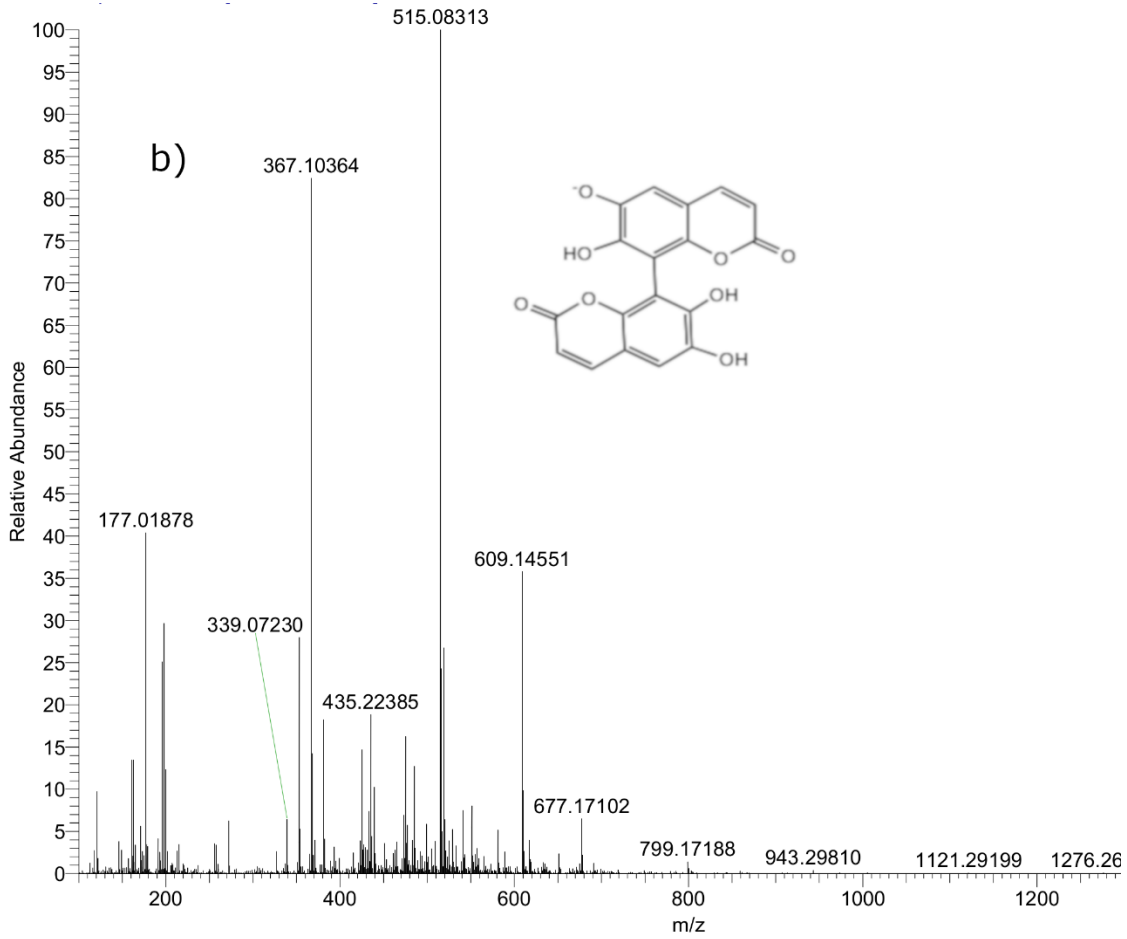
Table. S1. High resolution UHPLC PDA-Q orbitrap identification of metabolites in the hydroalcoholic extract of *Parastrephia quadrangularis* (Pq)

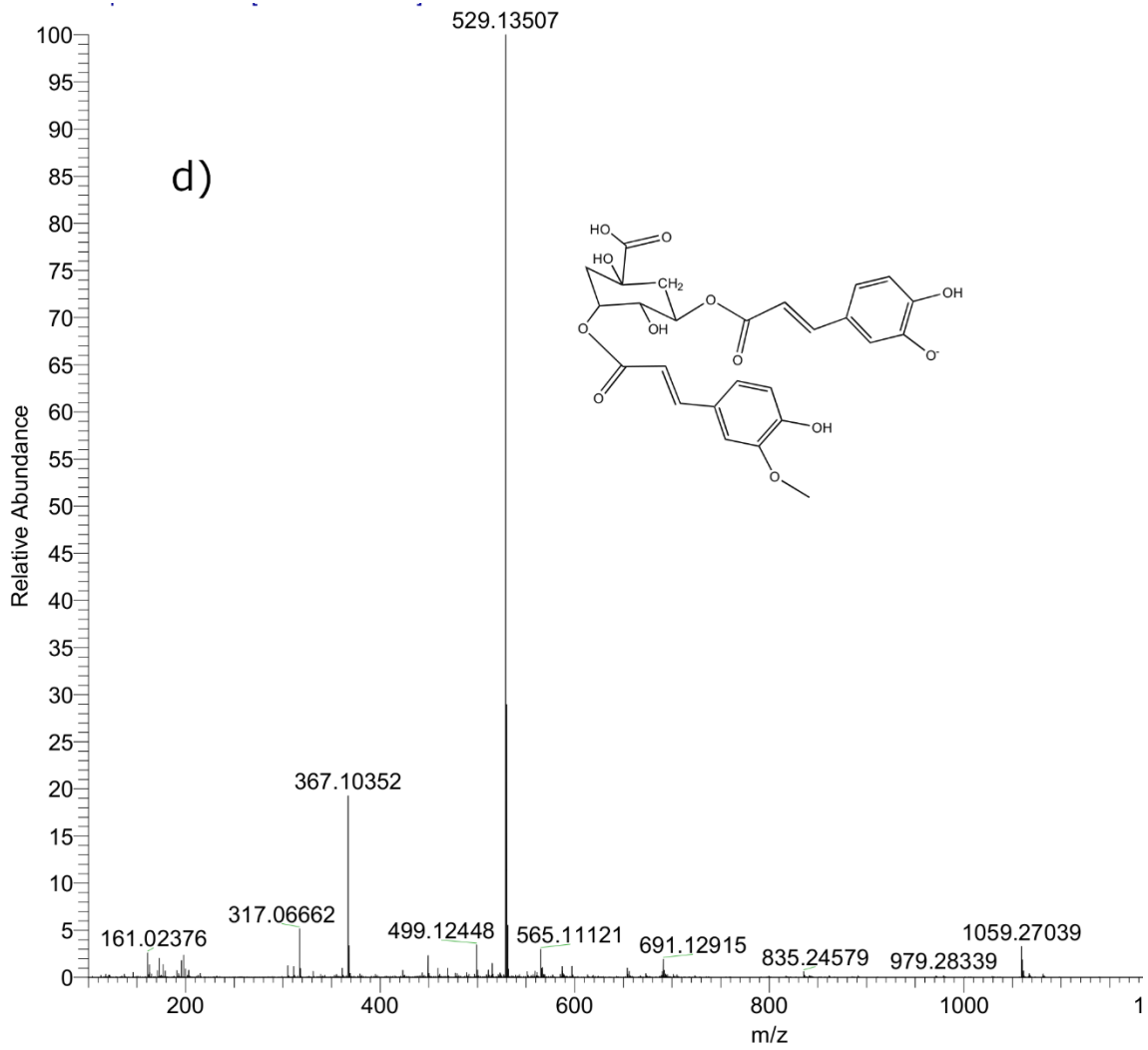
Peak #	Retention time (min.)	UV max	Tentative identification	Elemental composition [M-H]	Theoretical mass (m/z)	Measured mass (m/z)	Accuracy (δppm)	MS ⁿ ions (δppm)
1	1.29	-	Gluconic acid	C ₆ H ₁₁ O ₇ ⁻	195.05103	195.05057	-18.72	
2	1.61	305-350	Esculin (Esculetin-6-O-glucoside)	C ₁₅ H ₁₅ O ₉ ⁻	339.07216	339.07217	0.02	
3	8.76	305-348	Fraxin (Fraxetin-8-O-glucoside)	C ₁₆ H ₁₇ O ₁₀ ⁻	369.08272	369.08267	-0.13	161.02377 C ₉ H ₅ O ₃ ⁻ (umbelliferone)
4	9.17	299-325	Esculetin-6-O-(2-O'' arabinosyl) glucoside	C ₂₀ H ₂₃ O ₁₃ ⁻	471.11441	471.11438	-0.06	177.01869 C ₉ H ₅ O ₄ ⁻ (esculetin)
5	9.37	255-325	Chlorogenic acid	C ₁₆ H ₁₇ O ₉ ⁻	353.08781	353.08786	0.14	191.05556 C ₇ H ₁₁ O ₆ ⁻ (quinic acid)
6	9.57	255-325	Feruloylquinic acid	C ₁₇ H ₁₉ O ₉ ⁻	367.10346	367.10352	0.16	134.03656 C ₈ H ₆ O ₂ ⁻ (decarboxylated ferulic acid) 193.05013 C ₁₀ H ₉ O ₄ ⁻ (ferulic acid)
7	9.75	255-310	Ferulic acid	C ₉ H ₅ O ₄ ⁻	177.01933	177.01888	-2.5	133.02879 C ₈ H ₅ O ₂ ⁻ (decarboxylated ferulic acid)
8	9.90	299-345	Euphorbetin glucoside	C ₂₄ H ₁₉ O ₁₃ ⁻	515.08311	515.08313	0.03	177.01881 C ₉ H ₅ O ₄ ⁻ (esculetin)
9	10.16	325	Caffeoyloxytremetone	C ₂₂ H ₁₉ O ₆ ⁻	379.11871	379.11896	0.65	117.03378 C ₈ H ₅ O ₃ ⁻ ; 145.02873 C ₉ H ₅ O ₂ ⁻
10	10.35	295-345	Scopoletin (3)	C ₁₀ H ₇ O ₄ ⁻	191.03498	191.03448	-2.61	

11	10.48	255-325	Feruloylquinic acid	$C_{17}H_{19}O_9^-$	367.10346	367.10361	0.40	173.04492 $C_7H_9O_5^-$ (quinic acid); 134.03665 $C_8H_6O_2^-$
12	10.76	285-345	Euphorbetin	$C_{18}H_9O_8^-$	353.03046	353.03049	0.08	
13	11.37	285-345	Umbelliferone	$C_9H_5O_3^-$	161.02442	161.02386	-3.4	
14	11.71	255-325	Dicaffeoylquinic acid	$C_{25}H_{23}O_{12}^-$	515.11950	515.11932	0.34	191.05563 $C_7H_{11}O_6^-$ (quinic acid); 135.04437 $C_8H_7O_2^-$
15	11.90	255-325	Dicaffeoylquinic acid	$C_{25}H_{23}O_{12}^-$	515.11950	515.11938	-0.23	173.04494 $C_7H_9O_5^-$ (shikimic acid); 135.04437 $C_8H_7O_2^-$
16	12.63	310	Caffeoyl-feruloylquinic acid	$C_{26}H_{25}O_{12}^-$	529.13515	529.13507	-0.15	173.04503 $C_7H_9O_5^-$ (shikimic acid); 134.03654 $C_8H_6O_2^-$
17	13.55	-	Tricaffeoylquinic acid	$C_{34}H_{29}O_{15}^-$	677.15119	677.15009	-1.62	173.04495 $C_7H_9O_5^-$ (shikimic acid); 135.04442 $C_8H_7O_2^-$
18	13.86	255-365	Kaempferol	$C_{34}H_{29}O_{15}^-$	285.04046	285.04053	0.24	133.02882 $C_8H_5O_2^-$
19	14.06	254-354	Quercetin	$C_{15}H_9O_7^-$	301.03538	301.03546	0.26	107.01305 $C_6H_3O_2^-$; 151.00296 $C_7H_3O_4^-$
20	14.78	254-354	Isorhamnetin	$C_{16}H_{11}O_7^-$	315.05103	315.05112	0.28	135.04446 $C_8H_7O_2^-$; 161.02396 $C_9H_5O_3^-$
21	15.20	281	5,4'-dihydroxy-7,3'- dimethoxyflavanone (1)	$C_{17}H_{15}O_6^-$	315.08741	315.08151	-18.7	173.04498 $C_7H_9O_5^-$ (shikimic acid); 135.04425 $C_8H_7O_2^-$
22	16.28	218	Trihydroxyoctadecadienoic acid	$C_{18}H_{31}O_5^-$	327.21770	327.21783	0.39	
23	17.13	256-366	7-Methoxykaempferol	$C_{16}H_{11}O_6^-$	299.05611	299.05624	0.43	
24	17.83	254-354	7-Methoxyquercetin	$C_{16}H_{11}O_7^-$	315.05103	315.05109	0.190	
25	19.00	225	Trihydroxyoctadecaenoic acid	$C_{18}H_{33}O_5^-$	329.23335	329.23367	0.97	
26	18.46	255-354	5-hydroxy-7,4',3'- trimethoxyflavanone (5)	$C_{18}H_{15}O_8^-$	359.07724	359.07745	0.58	
27	18.99	254-354	7, 3', 5'-trimethoxymyricetin	$C_{18}H_{15}O_8^-$	359.07724	359.07727	0.08	

28	19.19	283	5,3'4'-trihydroxy-7-methoxyflavanone (7-methoxy-eriodictyol) (2)	C ₁₆ H ₁₃ O ₆ ⁻	301.07176	301.07187	0.36	135.04440 C ₈ H ₇ O ₂ ⁻
29	19.41	275-325	Dehidro <i>p</i> -methoxy-coumaric acid	C ₁₀ H ₁₁ O ₃ ⁻	179.07137	179.07108	-1.61	133.02882 C ₈ H ₅ O ₂ ⁻
30	19.69	254-354	3,5,4'-trihydroxy-7,8,3'-trimethoxyflavone (6)	C ₁₉ H ₁₇ O ₈ ⁻	373.09289	373.09286	-0.08	
31	19.84	281	5,4'-dihydroxy-3,7,8,3'-tetramethoxyflavone (7)	C ₁₈ H ₁₇ O ₆ ⁻	329.10306	329.10321	0.45	
32	20.07	254-354	7,3,3'-trimethoxyquercetin	C ₁₈ H ₁₅ O ₇ ⁻	343.08233	343.08258	0.72	
33	20.48	254-354	5, 4'-dihydroxy-3'7, 8-trimethoxyflavone	C ₁₇ H ₁₃ O ₈ ⁻	345.09798	345.09180	-17.90	
34	20.79	215	Trihydroxydocosaheptaenoic acid	C ₂₂ H ₃₁ O ₅ ⁻	375.21770	375.21771	0.02	
35	20.89	275-310	<i>p</i> -Coumaroyltremetone (4)	C ₂₂ H ₁₉ O ₅ ⁻	363.12380	363.12387	0.19	117.03374 C ₈ H ₅ O ⁻ ; 145.02869 C ₉ H ₅ O ₂ ⁻
36	21.12	275-324	<i>m</i> -Coumaroyoxytremetone	C ₂₂ H ₁₉ O ₅ ⁻	363.12380	363.12384	0.11	117.03370 C ₈ H ₅ O ⁻ ; 145.02867 C ₉ H ₅ O ₂ ⁻
37	21.47	275-324	Feruloyloxytremetone	C ₂₃ H ₂₁ O ₆ ⁻	393.13436	393.13452	0.40	117.03378 C ₈ H ₅ O ⁻ ; 145.02873 C ₉ H ₅ O ₂ ⁻







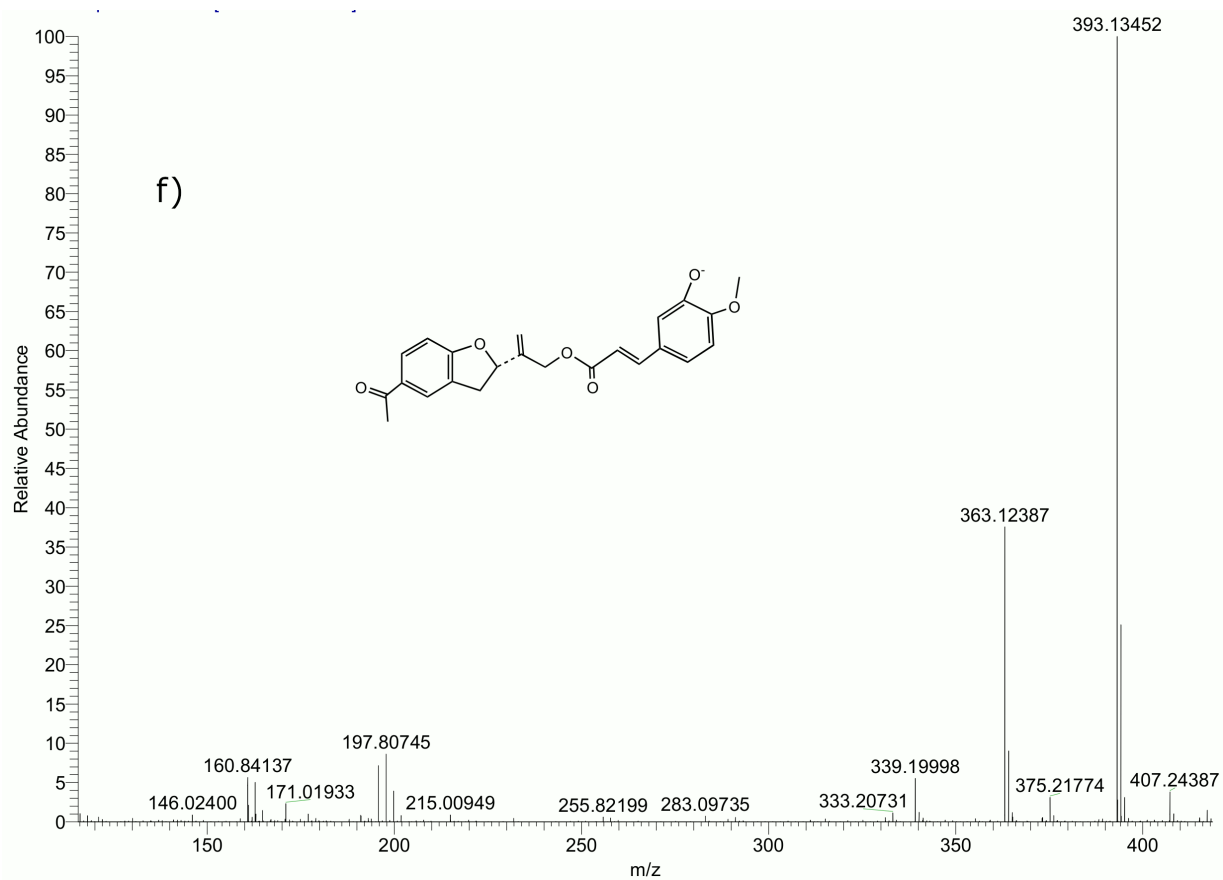


Figure S1. Structures and full MS spectra of compounds 5, 8, 9, 16, 36 and 37.