

# Anti-Inflammatory and Anti-Oxidant Activity of Hidrox<sup>®</sup> in Rotenone-Induced Parkinson's Disease in Mice

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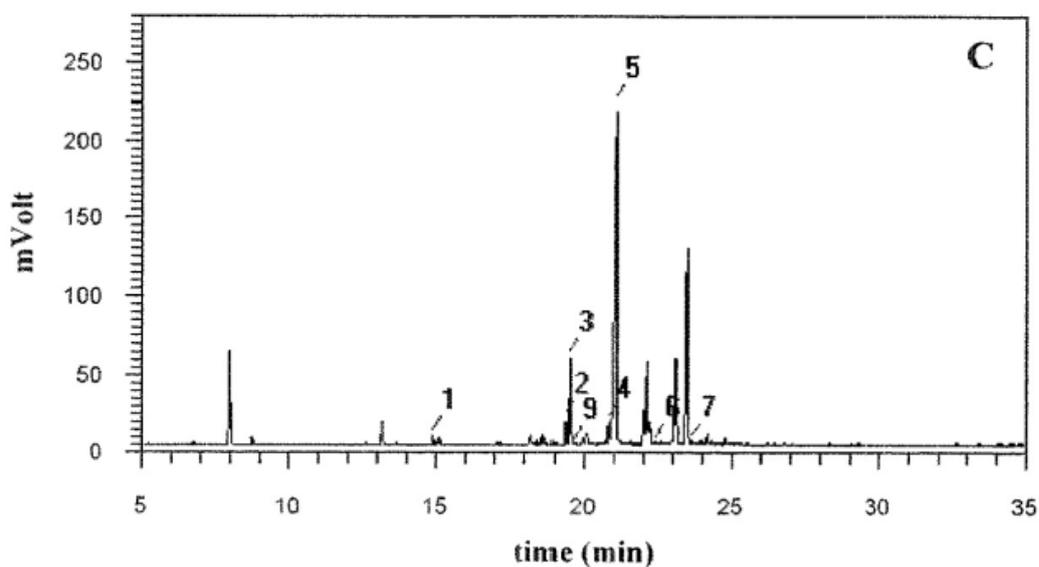


Figure S1. Gas chromatography mass spectrometry (GC-MS) analysis and phenolic compound identification, by spectrum matching and library searching in the NIST/EPS/NIH Mass Spectral Library Database, of HD. Peaks: 1, tyrosol; 2, vanilic acid; 3, hydroxytyrosol; 4, 3,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid; 5, citric acid (hydrolysis acid to obtain HD from OVW, olive aqueous vegetation water); 6, syringic acid; 7, gallic acid; 8, caffeic acid (trace); 9, 3-hydroxy,4-methoxyphenylacetic acid; 10, gentisic acid (trace)

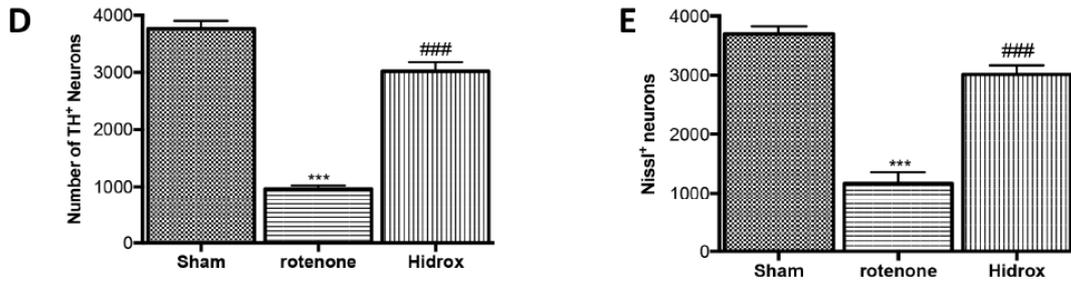
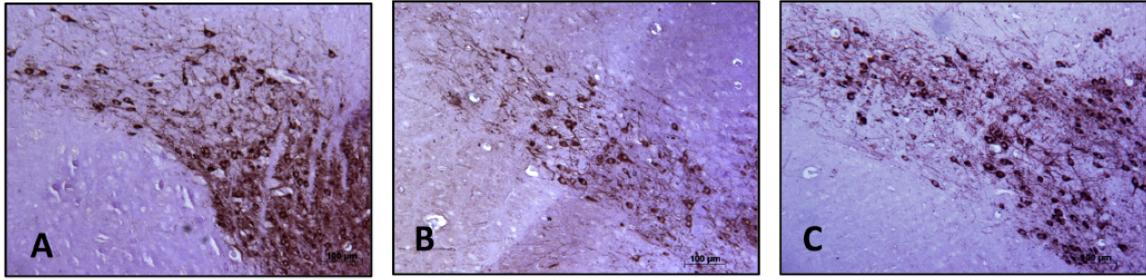


Figure S2. Stereological analysis in SN of rotenone-treated mice. Sham (A), rotenone-mice (B), and HD-treated mice (C), respectively, stained for stereological counting of TH-positive and cresyl violet positive neurons in sections of the SN from one hemisphere (D,E). Each data is expressed as a number of TH<sup>+</sup> and Nissl<sup>+</sup> neurons and are mean  $\pm$  SEM from 5 mice/group. \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$  vs. Sham; ###  $p < 0.001$  vs. rotenone (D,E). Scale bar 100  $\mu$ m.

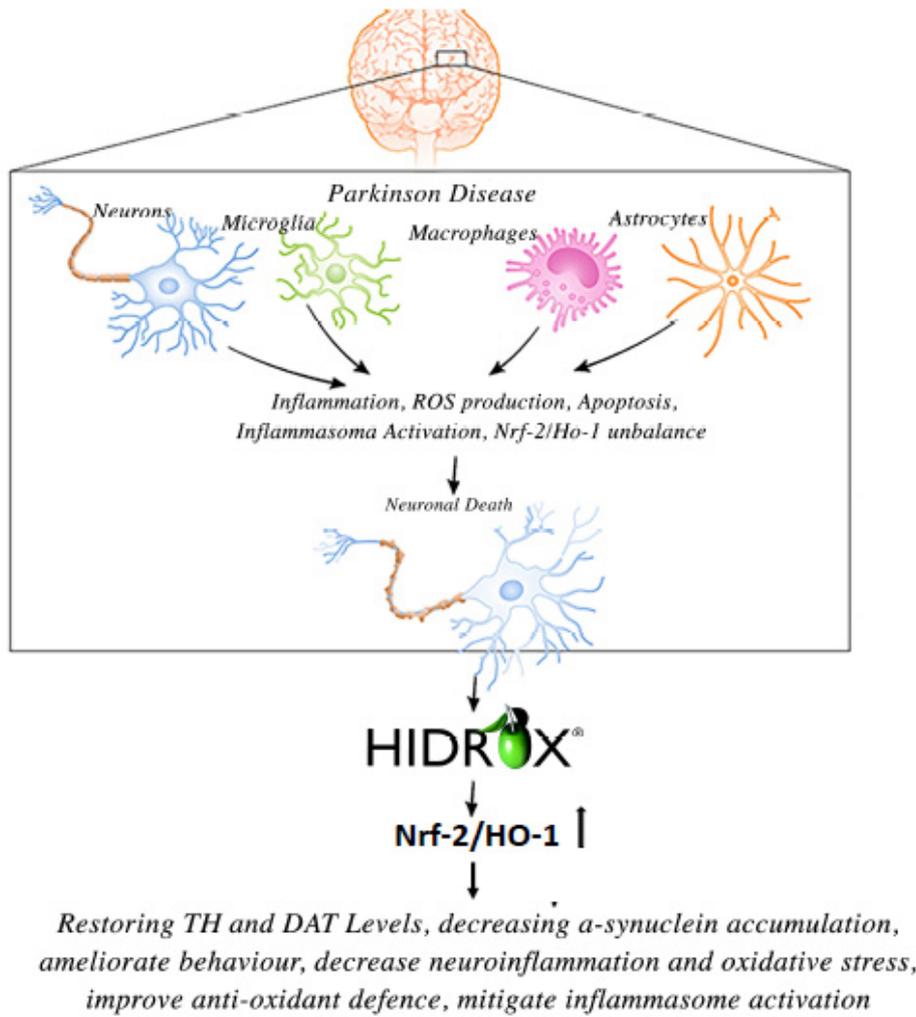


Figure S3. Processes implicated in the pathogenesis of Parkinson's and effects of Hidrox<sup>®</sup>.