

Supplementary 1. Dose response curves Figures S1–S3

## **Ferroptosis-Inhibitory Difference between Chebulagic Acid and Chebulinic Acid Indicates Beneficial Role of HHDP**

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**Note:** This Supporting information provides the original data of **Table 1** in the main text. All data marked with an asterisk (\*) are mentioned in **Table 1** in the main text.

# 1. PTIO•-inhibition assay

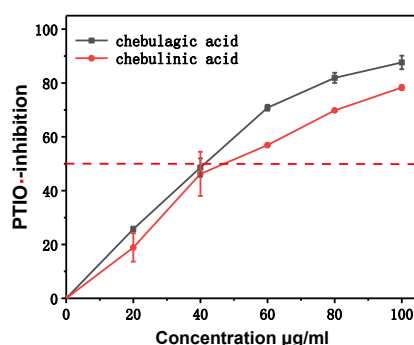


Figure S1a: The dose response curves of chebulagic acid and chebulinic acid in PTIO•-inhibition assay (pH7.4). Each value is expressed as mean  $\pm$  SD (n = 3).

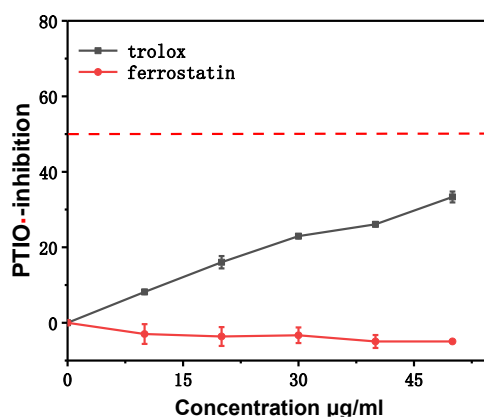


Figure S1b: The dose response curves of Trolox, and Ferrostatin-1 in PTIO•-inhibition assay (pH7.4). Each value is expressed as mean  $\pm$  SD (n = 3).

Table S1. The comparison of IC<sub>50</sub> values of chebulagic acid, chebulinic acid, and positive controls in PTIO•-inhibition assay (pH7.4).

	Mean $\pm$ SD $\mu$ g/mL	Mean $\pm$ SD $\mu$ M
chebulagic acid	43.5 $\pm$ 1.6	40.1 $\pm$ 1.5*
chebulinic acid	54.0 $\pm$ 4.7	56.4 $\pm$ 5.0*
Trolox	77.7 $\pm$ 3.7	310.3 $\pm$ 14.8*
Ferrostatin-1	n.d.	n.d.*

IC<sub>50</sub> value was defined as the concentration of 50% superoxide anion radical inhibition, and calculated by linear regression which was analyzed by Origin 6.0 professional software. All data marked with an asterisk (\*) are mentioned in **Table 1** in the main text.

## 2. $Fe^{3+}$ -reducing antioxidant power (FRAP) assay

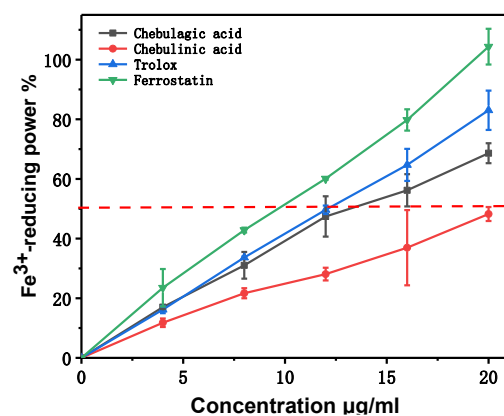


Figure S2: The dose response curves of chebulagic acid, chebulinic acid, Trolox, and Ferrostatin-1 in FRAP assays. Each value is expressed as mean  $\pm$  SD (n = 3).

Table S2. The comparison of  $IC_{50}$  values of chebulagic acid, chebulinic acid, and positive controls in FRAP assay.

	Mean $\pm$ SD $\mu$ g/mL	Mean $\pm$ SD $\mu$ M
chebulagic acid	13.9 $\pm$ 1.2	14.4 $\pm$ 0.1*
Tannic acid	21.4 $\pm$ 2.2	12.8 $\pm$ 1.1*
Trolox	12.2 $\pm$ 0.6	48.7 $\pm$ 2.5*
Ferrostatin-1	9.5 $\pm$ 0.4	36.3 $\pm$ 1.5*

$IC_{50}$  value was defined as the concentration of 50% superoxide anion radical inhibition, and calculated by linear regression which was analyzed by Origin 6.0 professional software. All data marked with an asterisk (\*) are mentioned in **Table 1** in the main text.

### 3. DPPH•-inhibition assay

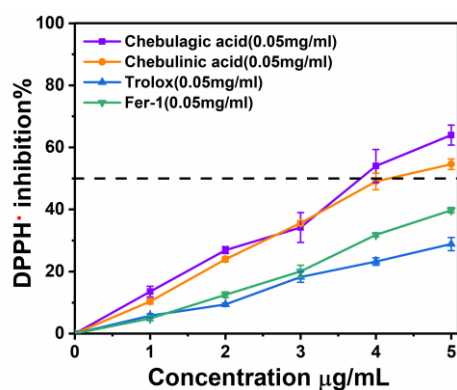


Figure S3: The dose response curves of chebulagic acid, chebulinic acid, Trolox, and Fer-1 in DPPH•-inhibition assay. Each value is expressed as mean  $\pm$  SD (n = 3).

Table S3. The comparison of IC<sub>50</sub> values of chebulagic acid, chebulinic acid and positive control in DPPH•-inhibition assay.

	Mean $\pm$ SD $\mu$ g/mL	Mean $\pm$ SD $\mu$ M
Chebulagic acid	3.8 $\pm$ 0.1	4.0 $\pm$ 0.1*
Chebulinic acid	4.3 $\pm$ 0.4	4.5 $\pm$ 0.4*
Trolox	8.7 $\pm$ 1.2	34.9 $\pm$ 4.9*
Fer-1	6.2 $\pm$ 0.2	23.5 $\pm$ 0.7*

IC<sub>50</sub> value was defined as the concentration of 50% superoxide anion radical inhibition and calculated by linear regression which was analyzed by Origin 6.0 professional software. Fer-1, Ferrostatin-1. All data marked with an asterisk (\*) are mentioned in **Table 1** in the main text.

#### 4. ABTS•-inhibition assay

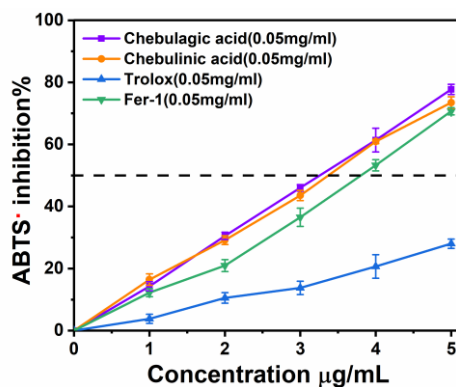


Figure S4: The dose response curves of chebulagic acid, chebulinic acid, Trolox, and Fer-1 in ABTS•-inhibition assay. Each value is expressed as mean  $\pm$  SD (n = 3).

Table S4. The comparison of IC<sub>50</sub> values of chebulagic acid, chebulinic acid and positive control in ABTS•-inhibition assay.

	Mean $\pm$ SD $\mu$ g/mL	Mean $\pm$ SD $\mu$ M
Chebulagic acid	3.3 $\pm$ 0.0	3.4 $\pm$ 0.0*
Chebulinic acid	3.4 $\pm$ 0.1	3.5 $\pm$ 0.1*
Trolox	8.9 $\pm$ 0.2	35.7 $\pm$ 0.8*
Fer-1	3.9 $\pm$ 0.2	14.9 $\pm$ 0.8*

IC<sub>50</sub> value was defined as the concentration of 50% superoxide anion radical inhibition and calculated by linear regression which was analyzed by Origin 6.0 professional software. Fer-1, Ferrostatin-1. All data marked with an asterisk (\*) are mentioned in **Table 1** in the main text.