

Supplementary Materials: High-Content Screening of a Taiwanese Indigenous Plant Extract Library Identifies *Syzygium simile* leaf Extract as an Inhibitor of Fatty Acid Uptake

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Table S1. Number of taxa of Taiwan indigenous plant extract library by major plant group.

Classification	N (%)
Ferns	140 (10.5)
Gymnosperm	12 (0.9)
Dicotyledons	1,103 (82.5)
Monocotyledons	81 (6.1)

Table S2. Skeleton classification of compounds isolated from *Syzygium* genus.

Skeleton	Number	Skeleton	Number
Flavonoids	58	Aromatic hydroxyketones	4
Galloyl glucoses	24	Phenylpropanoids	4
Triterpenoids	24	Megastigmanes	3
Phloroglucinol derivatives	11	Alkaloids	3
Chalcones	10	Chromones	3
Steroids	10	Alkanes	2
Lignans	9	Monoterpenoids	2
Benzenoids	8	Neolignan	1
Gallic acids	7	Isoflavonoid	1
Phenol glucoside gallates	7	Diterpenoid	1

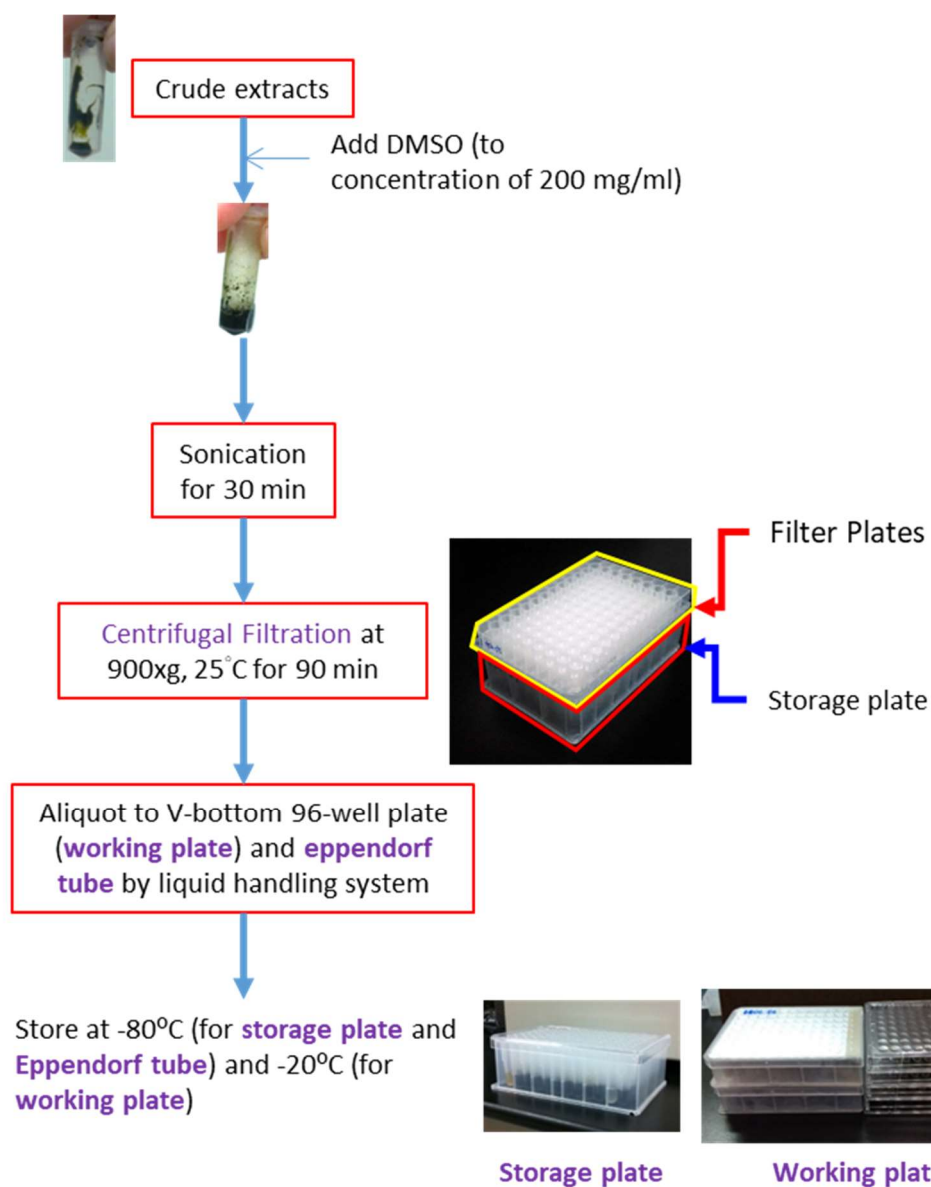
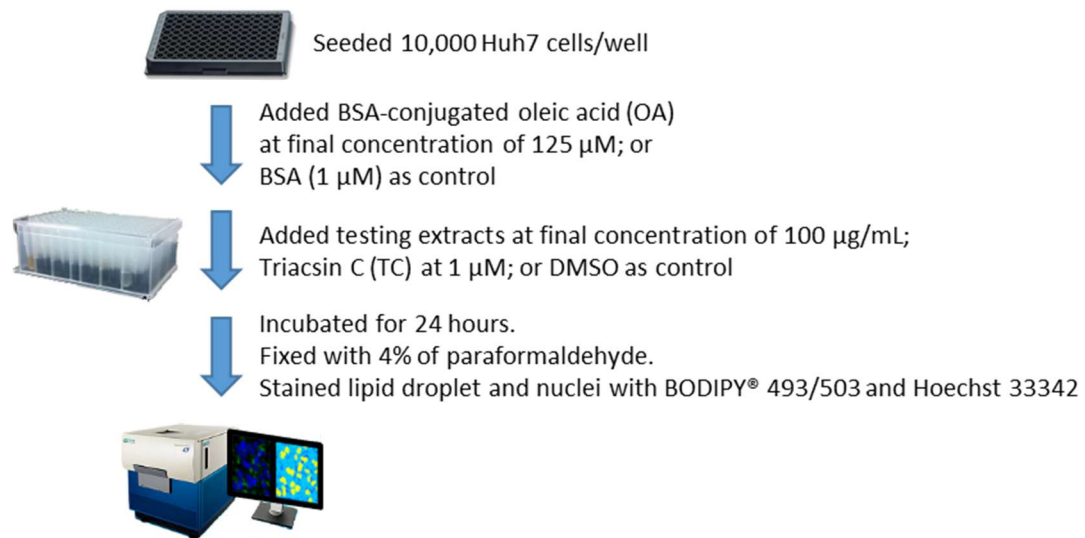


Figure S1. Flowchart of library construction. The dried crude extracts were dissolved in DMSO at the concentration of 200 mg/mL, sonicated for 30 min at 25 °C, and then the unsolvable residuals were removed by centrifuge filtration with the MultiScreen® Solvinert Filter Plate (0.45 µm PTFE membrane). The flow-through (dissolved extract) were collected in 96-Well MASTERBLOCK® plate. The extracts were then transferred into V-bottom 96-well plate and Eppendorf tube by a liquid handling system. The storage and working plates were sealed with foil and stored at -80 and -20 °C, respectively. After screening hit extracts in the Eppendorf tube aliquot will be used in further validating experiments.



4 Images/well were acquired and analyzed by ImageXpress Micro XLS system

Hit criteria for primary screening:

1. inhibit LD accumulation (both counts and area) > 40%
2. cell count > 60% of average cell count

141 hits were identified



Secondary screening

Extract concentration: 100 μ g/mL

Hit criteria:

1. inhibit LD accumulation > 50%
2. cell count > 60% of average cell count

20 hits were identified



Validation

Hit criteria:

1. inhibit LD accumulation in concentration dependent manner
2. inhibit LD accumulation > 50% at 50 μ g/mL

3 hits were identified

Figure S2. Flowchart of screening.

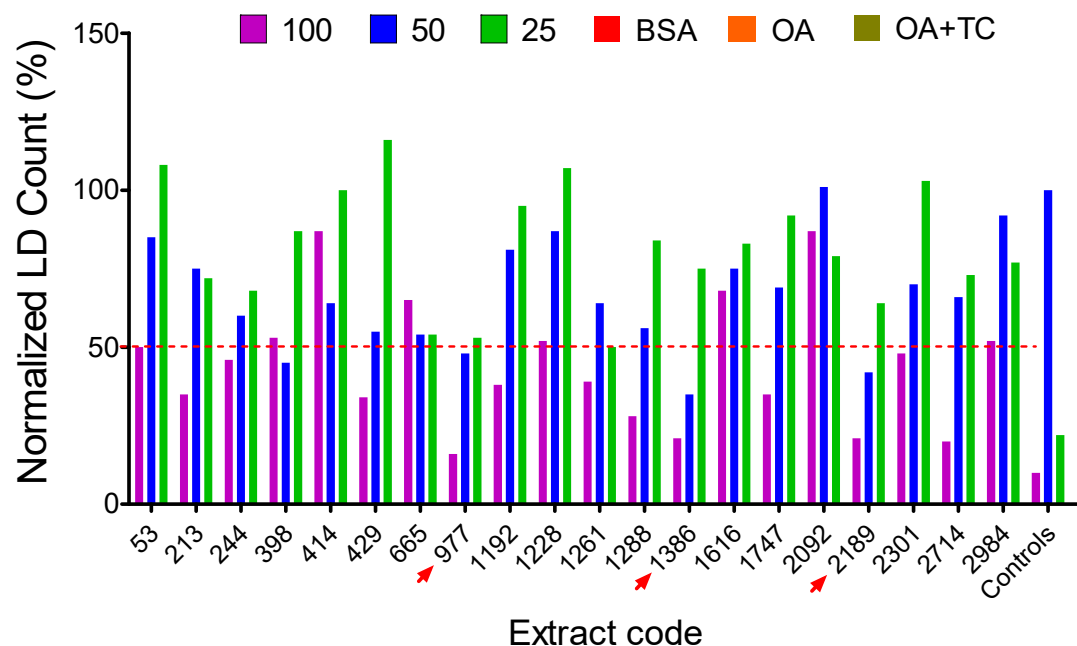


Figure S3. Results of Validation experiment. Huh7 cells were treated with BSA or 125 μ M OA in the absence or presence of SSLE at 25, 50, and 100 μ g/mL or 1 μ M TC. After 24 h, LD counts were determined as described in Materials and Methods section. Extracts that reduced LD content in concentration-dependent manner and more than 50% (below red dash line) at 50 μ g/mL were considered as the final hits for HTS (indicated by red arrow). Extract code no.977 is the methanolic extract prepared from the leaves of *Syzygium simile* (SSLE).

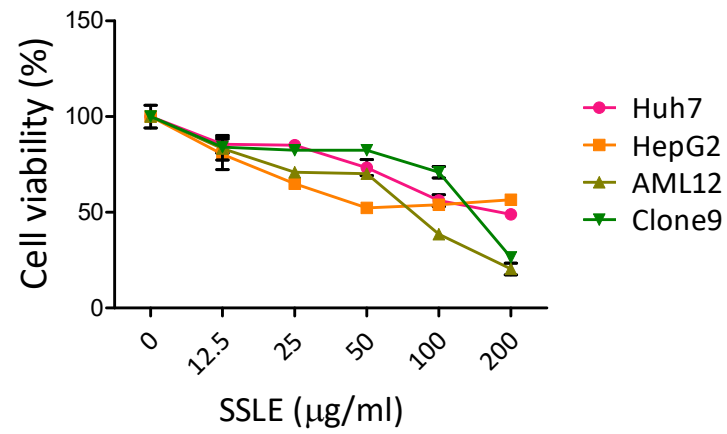


Figure S4. The cytotoxicity of SSLE in 4 hepatic cell lines. Liver cell lines from human (Huh7 and HepG2), mouse (AML12) and rat (Clone9) were used to test the cytotoxicity of SSLE. Cells were treated with a series concentration of SSLE for 72 h. Cell viability was measured by alamarBlue® reagent according to the manufacturer's protocol. The results were used to calculate half concentration for cell cytotoxicity (CC₅₀) of SSLE by using GraphPad Prism 5.01 software.

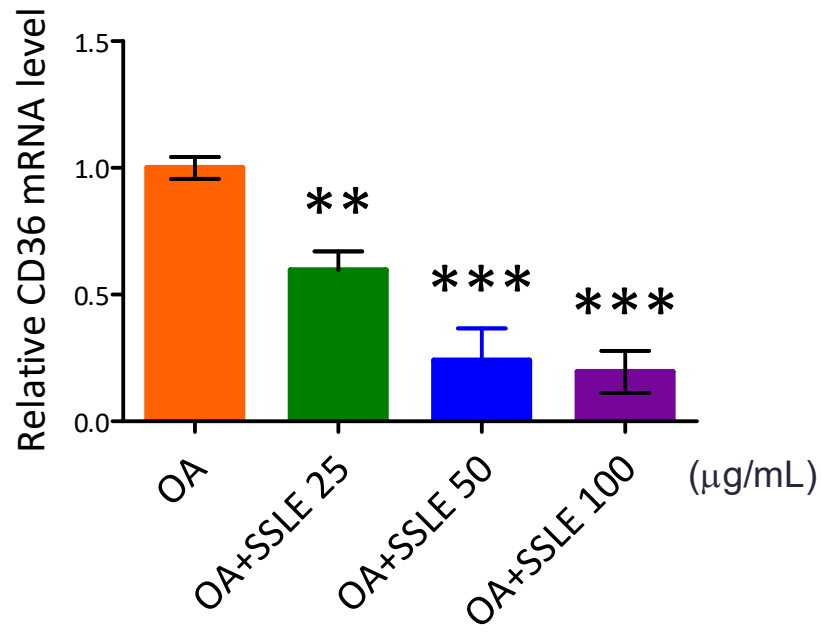


Figure S5. Dose-dependent repression of CD36 mRNA expression by SSLE. Huh7 cells were treated with 125 μ M OA in the presence or absence of SSLE at indicated concentrations for 12 h. RT-qPCR was used to determine the expression CD36 gene.

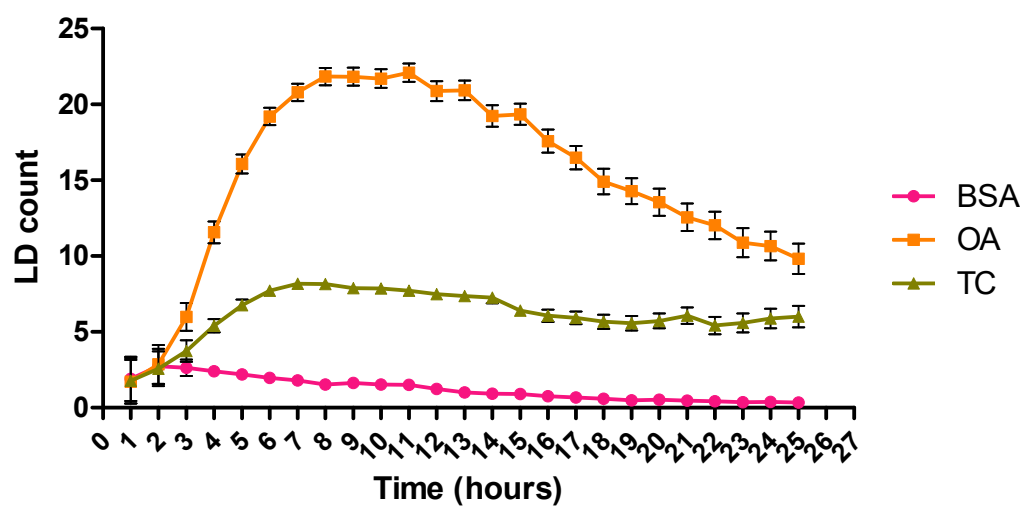


Figure S6. Kinetics of LD formation. Huh7 cells seeded in 96-well plate were treated as indicated in the presence of staining reagents. Then the time-lapse images of living cells were acquired once an hour for 25 h by ImageXpress Micro System automatically. The original videos were shown in Video S1–S3.



Figure S7. Picture of *Syzygium simile*.