## **Supplementary Information for**

## The preparation of ginsenoside Rg5, its antitumor activity against breast cancer cells and its targeting of PI3K

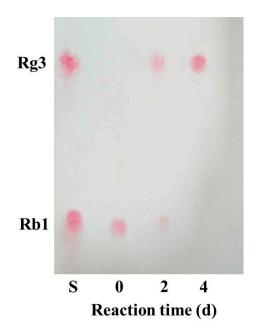
## Yannan Liu<sup>a,b,c</sup>, Daidi Fan<sup>a,b,c\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Shaanxi Key Laboratory of Degradable Biomedical Materials, School of Chemical Engineering, Northwest University, 229 North Taibai Road, Xi'an, Shaanxi 710069,China

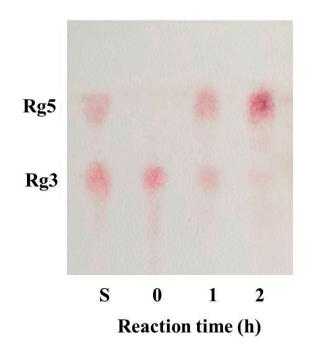
<sup>b</sup>Shaanxi R&D Center of Biomaterials and Fermentation Engineering, School of Chemical Engineering, Northwest University, 229 North Taibai Road, Xi'an, Shaanxi 710069, China

<sup>c</sup>Biotech. & Biomed. Reserch Institute, Northwest University, Taibai North Road 229, Xi'an 710069, Shaanxi, China.

Correspondence: Daidi Fan \*E-mail addresses: fandaidi@nwu.edu.cn



Supplementary Figure S1. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) analysis of time-course transformation of ginsenoside Rb1 by  $\beta$ -glucosidase. S is the mixture of ginsenoside standards.



**Supplementary Figure S2.** Thin layer chromatography (TLC) analysis of time-course transformation of ginsenoside Rg3 at 121°C with high pressure processing. S is the mixture of ginsenoside standards.

Drug	BBB (%)	PPB (%)	Chronic toxicity(%)	hERG inhibition	Developmental toxicity	Reproductive toxicity	Hepatotoxicity	AMES toxicity
Rg5	Non (82.47)	81.41	Non (73.67)	Non (75.01)	Non (98.28)	Non (91.86)	Non (71.45)	Non (91.65)

Supplementary Table S1. ADMET property evaluation