

Supplementary Material for

A Comparative Study on Improving Streptozotocin-Induced Type 2 Diabetes in Rats by Hydrosol, Extract and Nanoemulsion Prepared from Cinnamon Leaves

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Materials

Reagents

Standards of compounds including neochlorogenic acid (5-O-caffeoylquinic acid) and hyperoside (quercetin-3-O-galactoside) were procured from Chendu Biopurity Phytochemicals (Chengdu, China), while 4-hydroxybenzoic acid, trans-cinnamic acid, cinnamaldehyde and caffeic acid were from Chem Service Inc. (West Chester, PA, USA). Rutin (quercetin-3-O-rutinoside), quercetin, isoquercetin (quercetin-3-O-glucoside), kaempferol, kaempferol-3- β -D-glucopyranoside, p-coumaric acid and eugenol were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA), while coumarin was from Accustandard Co. (St. New Haven, CT, USA).

The HPLC-grade solvents including acetone, methanol and ethanol were obtained from Merck Co. (Darmstadt, Germany), while 99% ethanol and dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) were from Sigma-Aldrich. Glacial acetic acid (99.7%) was from Thermo Fisher Scientific (San Jose, CA, USA) and deionized water was made using a Milli-Q water purification system from Millipore Co. (Bedford, MA, USA). Tween 80 was purchased from Yu-Pa Co. (Taipei, Taiwan), while soybean oil was from a local supermarket (Taipei, Taiwan). Both PEG 400 and potassium dihydrogen phosphate were from Sigma-Aldrich.

Instrumentation

The ultra-performance LC system (UPLC) coupled with a TQS triple quadrupole MS/MS system (ACQUITY) was from Waters (Milford, MA, USA). The ultrasonicator (model DC400H) was from Hsiah Scientific Co. (Taipei, Taiwan), while the centrifuge (5810R) was from Eppendorf Co. (Harpur, NY, USA). The microcentrifuge (Heraeus Fresco 21) was from Thermo Fisher Scientific Co. (San Jose, CA, USA). The nanoparticle size and zeta potential analyzer (SZ-100) was from Horiba Scientific Co. (Kyoto, Japan). The dynamic light scattering instrument (90 Plus Particle Size Analyzer) was from Brookhaven Instruments Co. (Holtsville, NY, USA). The transmission electron microscope (TEM), model JEM-1400, was from JEOL Co. (Tokyo, Japan). The rotary evaporator (N1200A) was from Eyela Co. (Tokyo, Japan). The low-temperature circulation water tank (B402L) was from Firstek Co. (Taipei, Taiwan).

Table S1. The linear regression equation and coefficient of determination (R^2) obtained from the calibration curves prepared for 15 standard bioactive compounds.^a

Compound	Linear range (ng/g)	Linear regression equation	R^2
Quercetin	10-500	$y=36.839x+210.85$	0.9944
Coumarin	10-500	$y=1714.5x+120303$	0.9893
Quercetin-3- <i>O</i> -galactoside	10-500	$y=722.88x+4522.1$	0.9950
Quercetin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	10-500	$y=722.88x+4522.1$	0.9950
Rutin	10-500	$y=668.31x-650.36$	0.9983
Caffeic acid	10-500	$y=727.73x+1531.9$	0.9968
Benzoic acid	10-500	$y=114.77x+10532$	0.9969
5- <i>O</i> -Caffeoylquinic acid	10-500	$y=106.26x-314.69$	0.9930
Cinnamyl alcohol	10-500	$y=215.24x+3493.4$	0.9964
<i>p</i> -Coumaric acid	10-500	$y=1061.6x+54869$	0.9931
Kaempferol 3- β -D-glucopyranoside	10-500	$y=656.66x+625.15$	0.9987
Eugenol	10-500	$y=40.686x+178.22$	0.9979
Kaempferol	10-500	$y=3008.5x+7850$	0.9998
Cinnamaldehyde	10-500	$y=165.25x-211.54$	0.9969
<i>trans</i> -Cinnamic acid	10-500	$y=283.46x+2120.5$	0.9966

^aCalibration curves were prepared from the mean of triplicate analyses of each standard concentration by UPLC-MS/MS.