Synthase from Traditional Chinese Medicine Based on Virtual Screening and In Vitro Evaluation of Lipid-Lowering Effect

Yankun Chen [1], Xi Chen [1], Ganggang Luo [1], Xu Zhang [1], Fang Lu [1], Liansheng Qiao [1], Wenjing He [2], Gongyu Li [1] and Yanling Zhang [1,*]

[1] School of Chinese Material Medica, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Beijing 100102, China; 18811791975@163.com (Y.C.); chenxi_cx95@163.com (X.C.); 17801080765@163.com (G.L.); 18003381008@163.com (X.Z.); lufang1017@163.com (F.L.); b20100222012@163.com (L.Q.); lidoc2727@163.com (G.L.)

[2] College of Traditional Chinese Medicine Xinjiang Medical University, Urumqi 830054, China; wenjhe@163.com

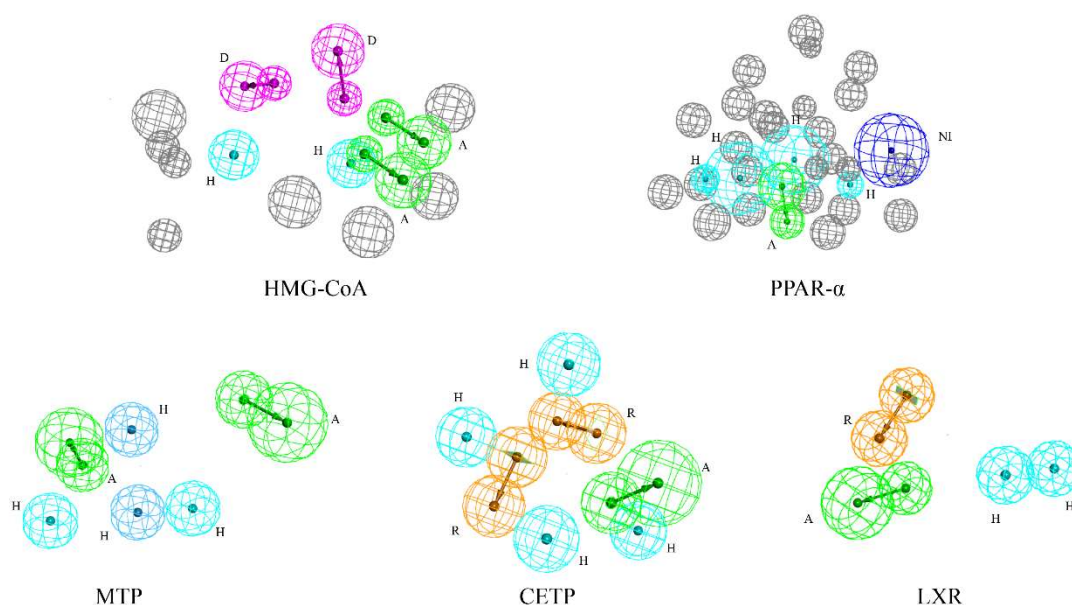* Correspondence: zhangyanling@bucm.edu.cn; Tel.: +86-10-8473-8620

Figure S1. Anti-hyperlipidemia database, including 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A (HMG-CoA), Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-α (PPAR-α), Liver X recptor β (LXRβ), Cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP), Microsomal triglyceride transfer protein (MTP), Wherein, green features represented hydrogen bond acceptor(A); pink features stood for hydrogen bond donor(D); dark blue features indicated negative ionizable group(NI); light blue features represented hydrophobic group(H); and orange features represented ring aromatic group(R).