

Supporting Information

Sabrina Adorasio ¹, Laura Giamperi ², Anahi Elena Ada Bucchini ², Domenico Vittorio Delfino ^{1,3,*} and Maria Carla Marcotullio ^{4,*}

1 Foligno Nursing School, Department of Medicine, University of Perugia, 06034 Foligno, Italy; adorisosabrina@libero.it

2 Department of Biomolecular Sciences, Section of Biochemistry and Biotechnology, University of Urbino , 61029 Urbino, Italy; laura.giamperi@uniurb.it (L.G.), elena.buchinianahi@uniurb.it (A.E.A.B.)

3 Department of Medicine, Section of Pharmacology, University of Perugia, 06132 Perugia, Italy

4 Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Università degli Studi di Perugia, 06123 Perugia, Italy

* Correspondence: domenico.delfino@unipg.it (D.V.D.), mariacarla.marcotullio@unipg.it (M.C.M.); Tel.: +39-075-585-8186 (D.V.D.), Tel.: +39-075-585-5100 (M.C.M.)

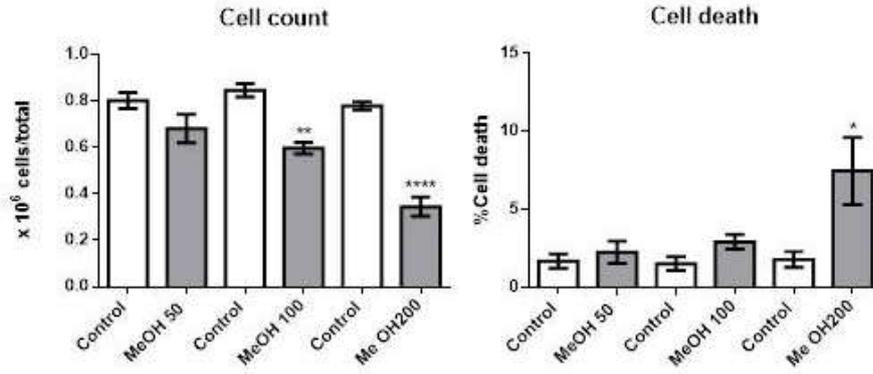
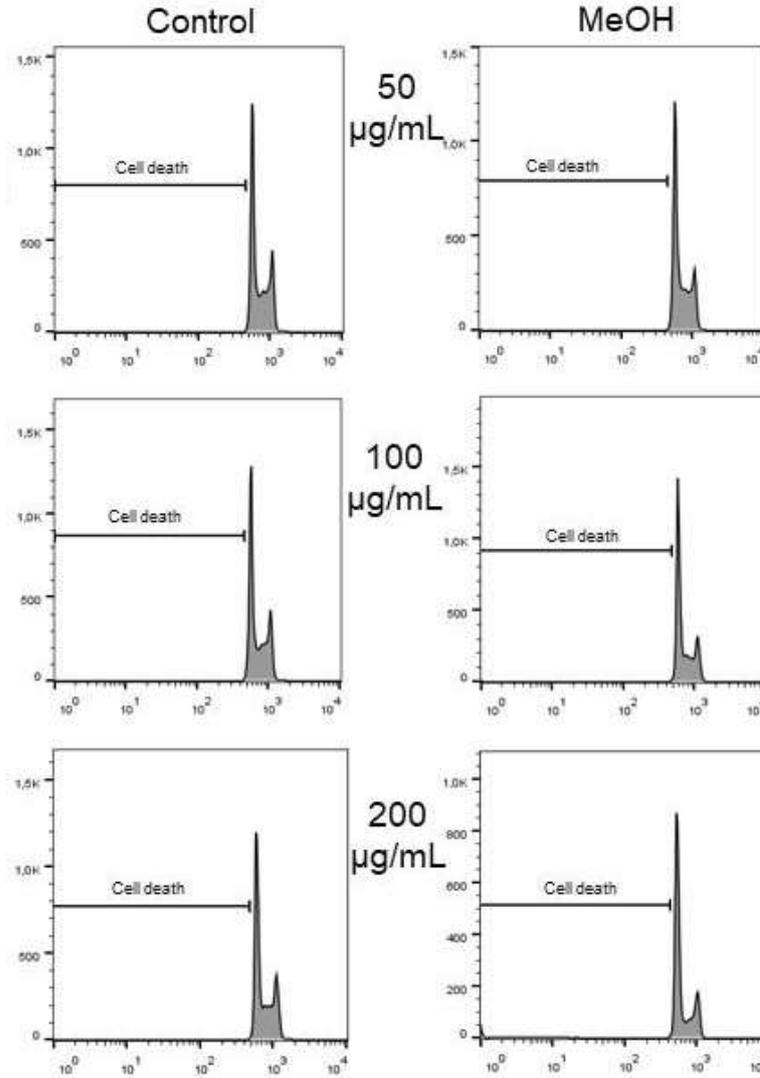
A**B**

Figure S1. Effects of methanol extract (M) of *L. crithmoides* on OCI-AML3 cell number and apoptotic cell death. **A.** Bars represent the cell number (left panel) or the percentage of apoptotic cells after 24 h of treatment with control vehicle (Control) or 50 (MeOH 50), 100 (MeOH 100) or 200 (MeOH 200) $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ of the methanol extract (M). **B.** Flow cytometry analyses of a representative experiment. Data from three independent experiments are reported as mean \pm SEM. * < 0.05; ** < 0,01; *** < 0,001.

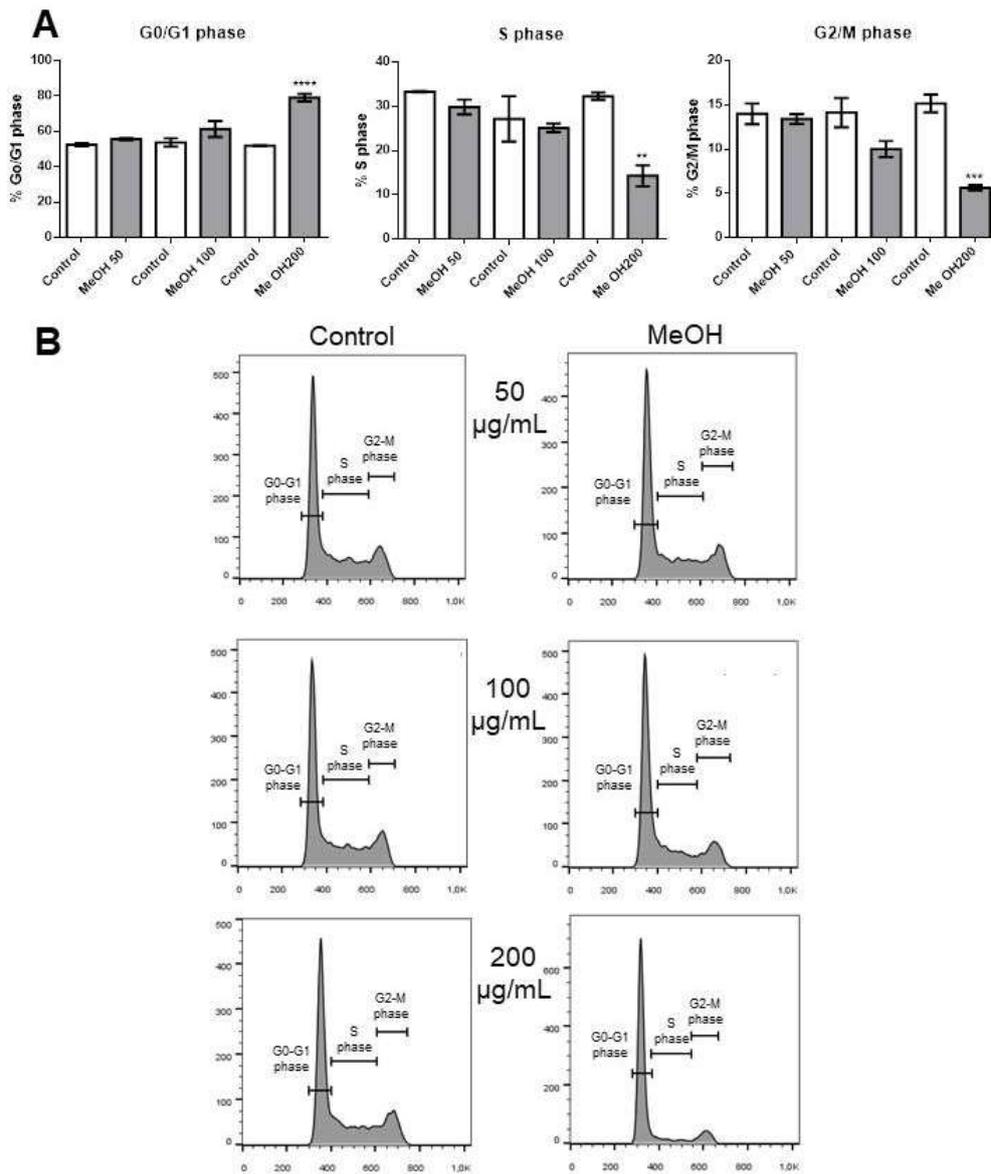


Figure S2. Effects of methanol extract (M) of *L. crithmoides* on OCI-AML3 cell cycle progression. **A.** Bars represent the percentage of cells in G0/G1 (left panel), S (middle panel), or G2/M (right panel) phases after 24 h of treatment with control vehicle (Control) or 50 (MeOH 50), 100 (MeOH 100) or 200 (MeOH 200) $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ of the methanol extract (M). **B.** Flow cytometry analyses of a representative experiment. Data from three independent experiments are reported as mean \pm SEM. ** < 0,01; *** < 0,001.

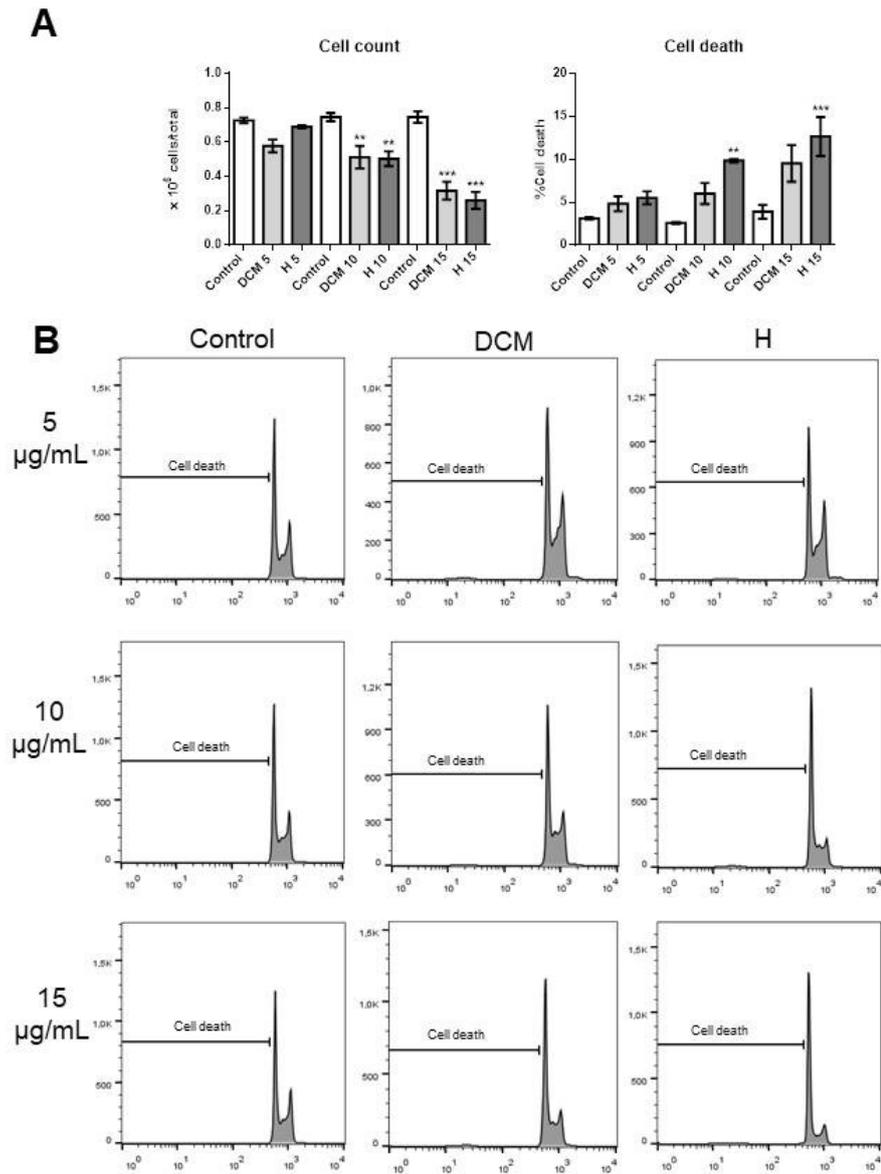


Figure S3. Effects of DCM or H extracts of *L. crithmoides* on OCI-AML3 cell number and apoptotic cell death. **A.** Bars represent the cell number (left panel) or the percentage of apoptotic cells after 24 h of treatment with control vehicle (Control) or 5 (DCM 5; H 5), 10 (DCM 10; H 10) or 15 (DCM 15; H 15) $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of the DCM or H extracts, respectively. **B.** Flow cytometry analyses of a representative experiment. Data from three independent experiments are reported as mean \pm SEM. * < 0.05 ; ** < 0.01 ; *** < 0.001 .

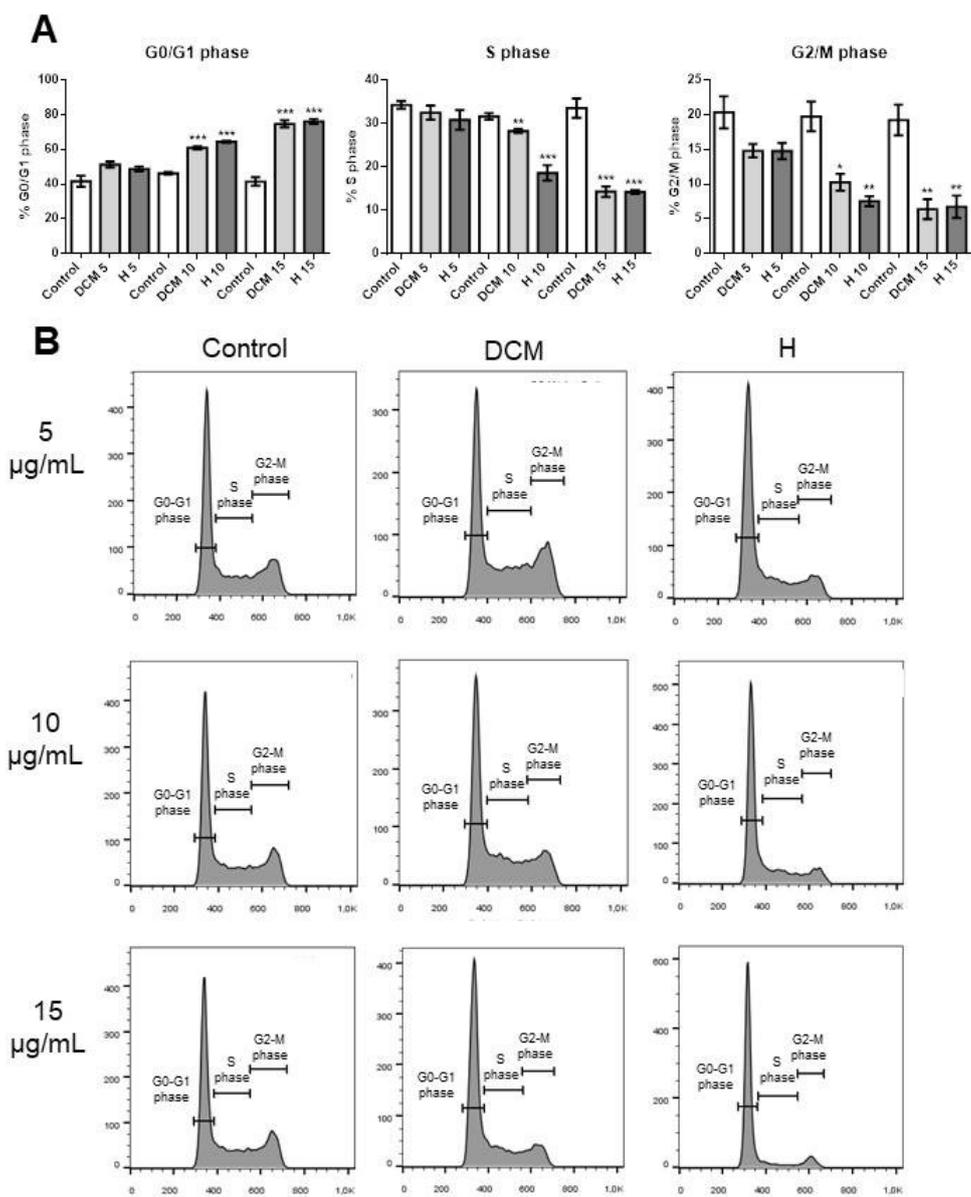


Figure S4. Effects of DCM or H extracts of *L. crithmoides* on OCI-AML3 cell cycle progression. **A.** Bars represent the percentage of cells in G0/G1 (left panel), S (middle panel), or G2/M (right panel) phases after 24 h of treatment with control vehicle (Control) or 5 (DCM 5; H 5), 10 (DCM 10; H 10) or 15 (DCM 15; H 15) $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ of the DCM or H extracts, respectively. **B.** Flow cytometry analyses of a representative experiment. Data from three independent experiments are reported as mean \pm SEM. * < 0,05, ** < 0,01; *** < 0,001.

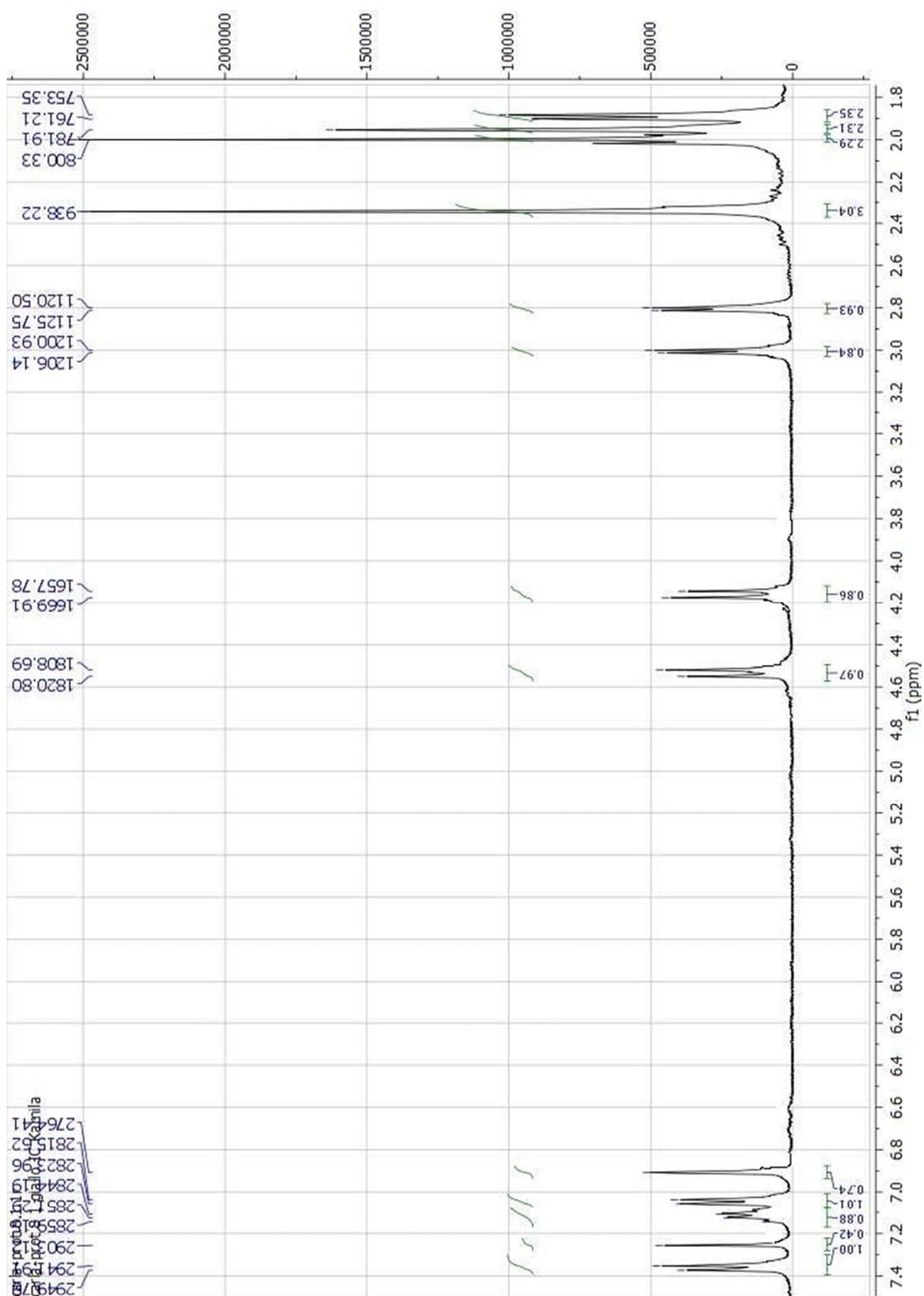


Figure S5. ¹H NMR Spectrum of compound 1.

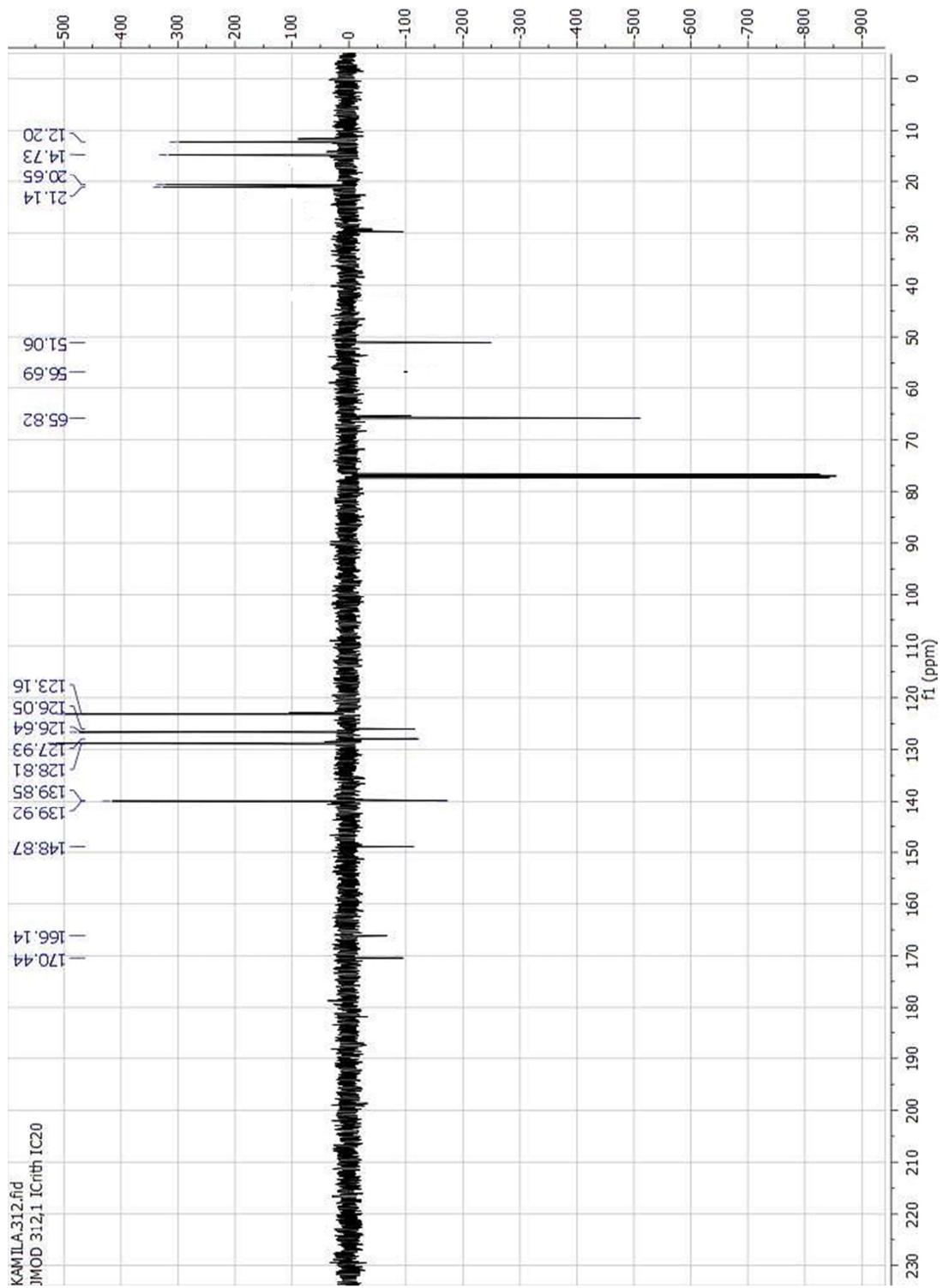


Figure S6. JMODXH spectrum of compound 1.

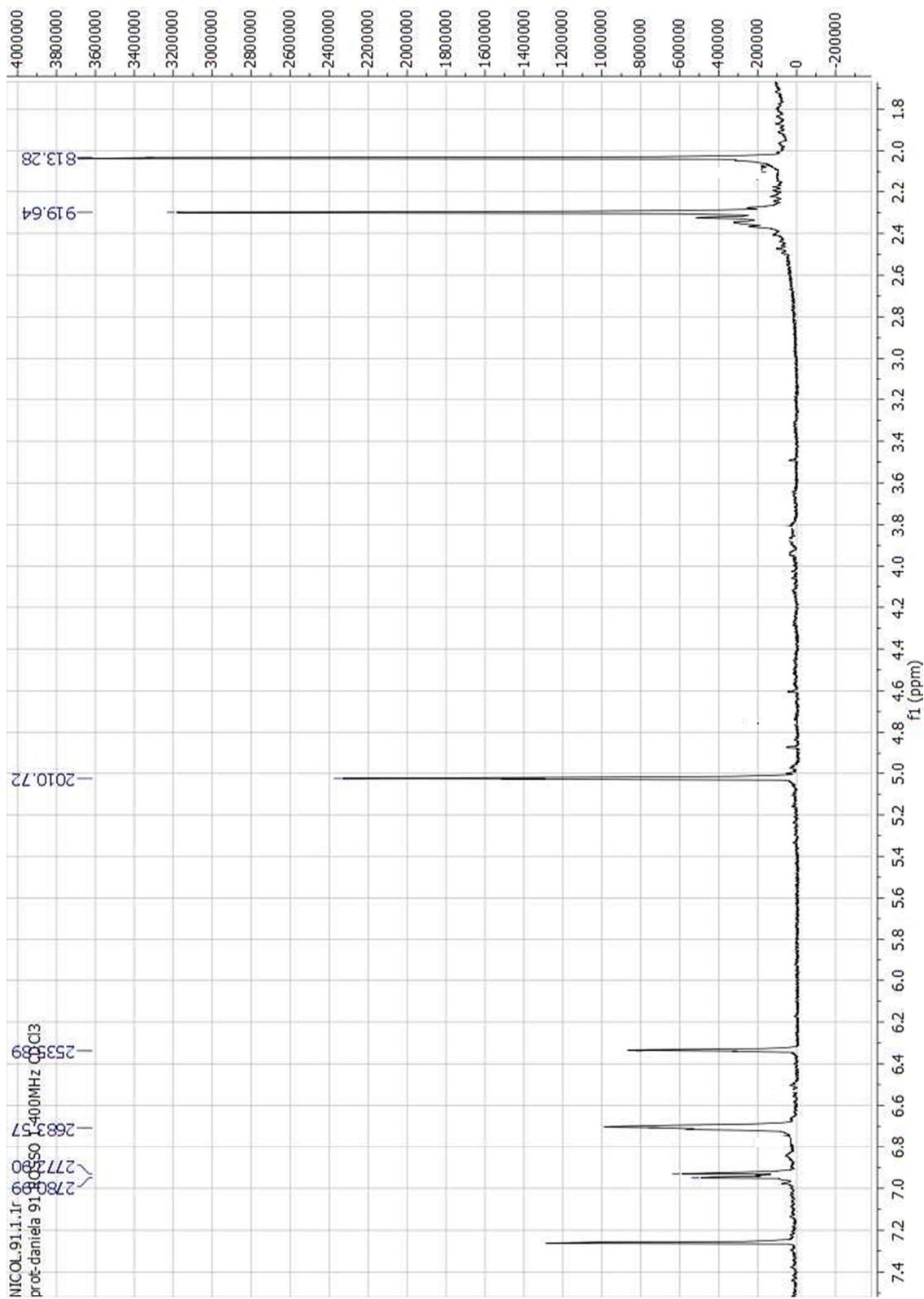


Figure S7. ^1H NMR spectrum of compound 2.

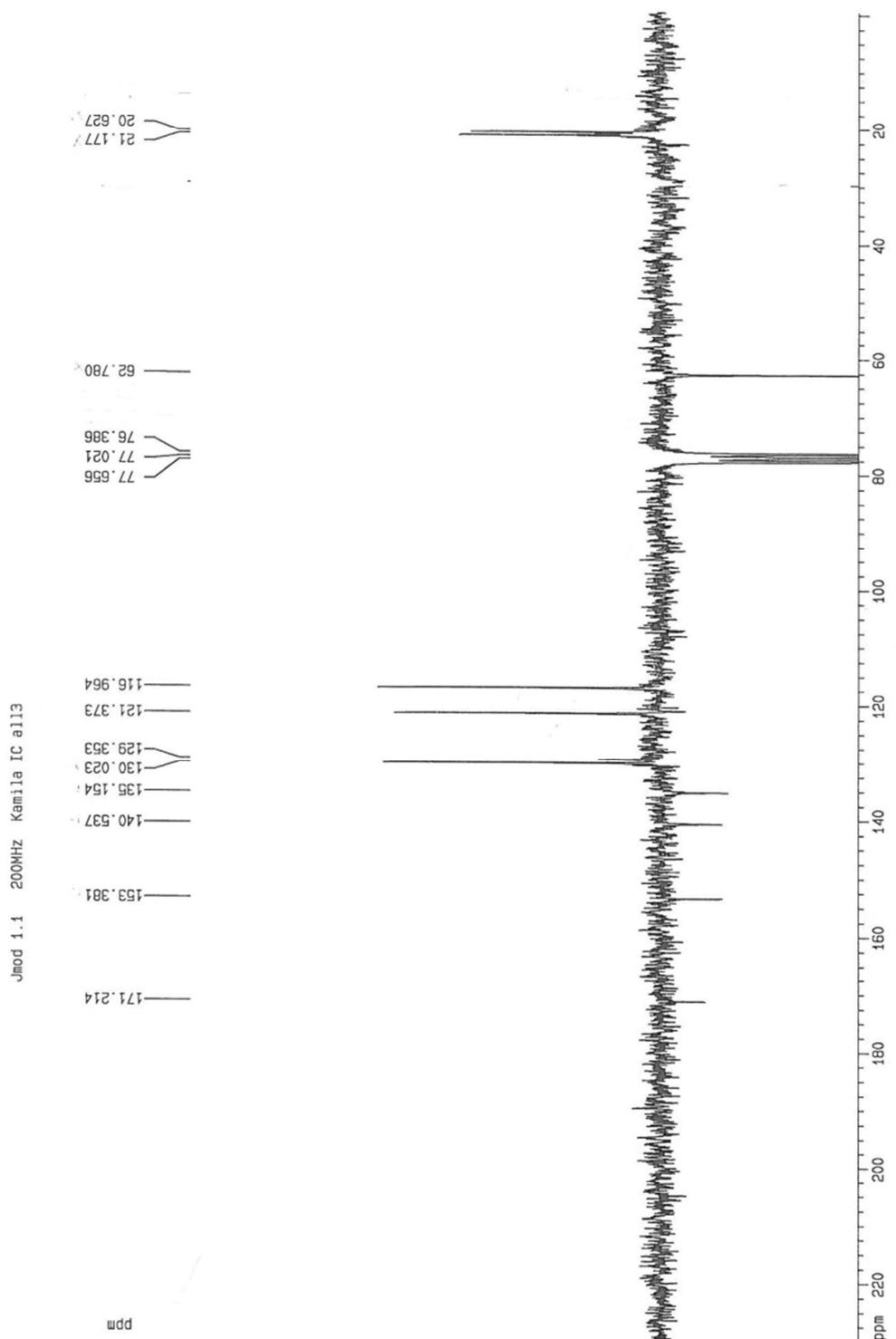


Figure S8. JMODXH spectrum of compound 2.

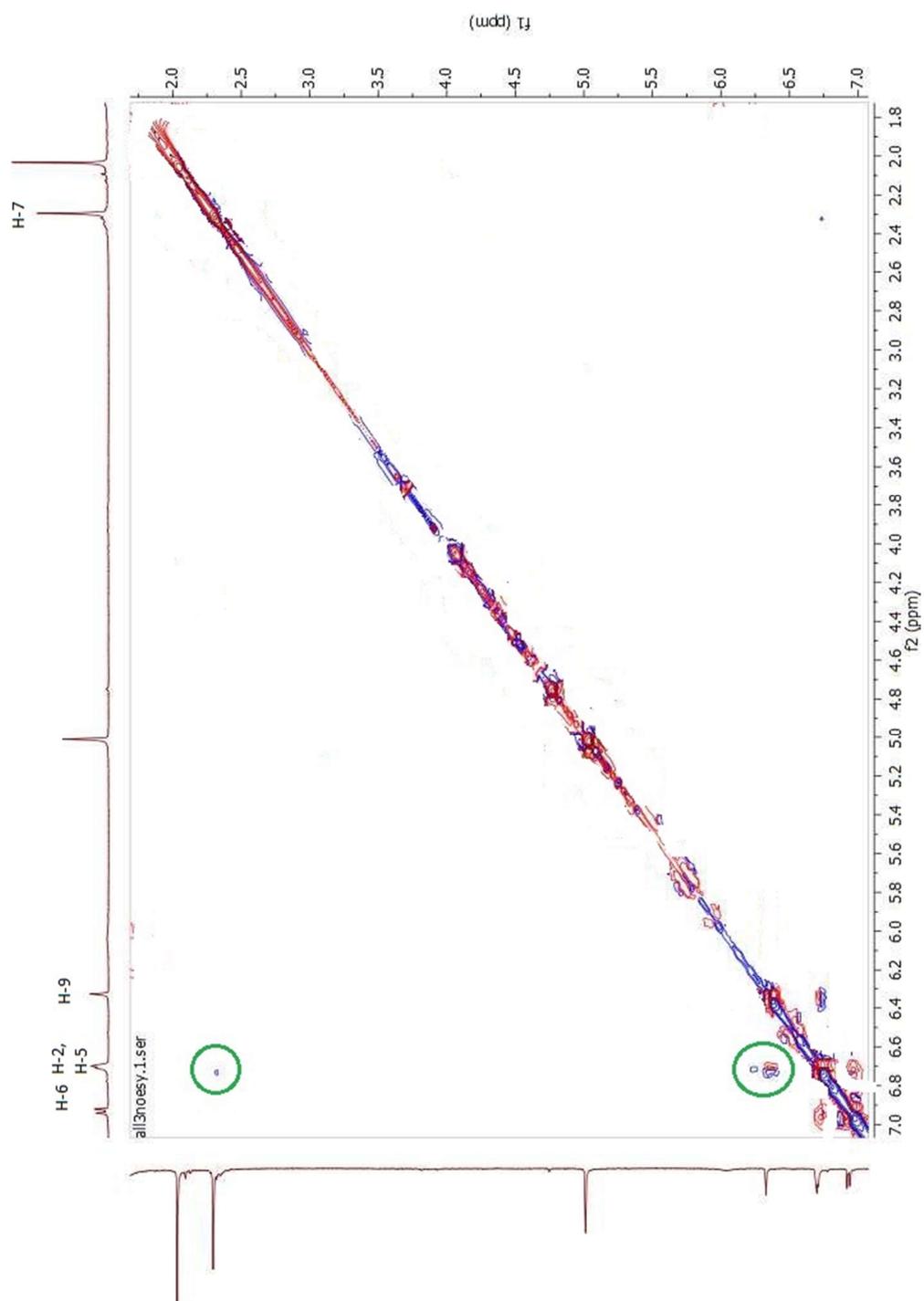


Figure S9. NOESY spectrum of compound 2.

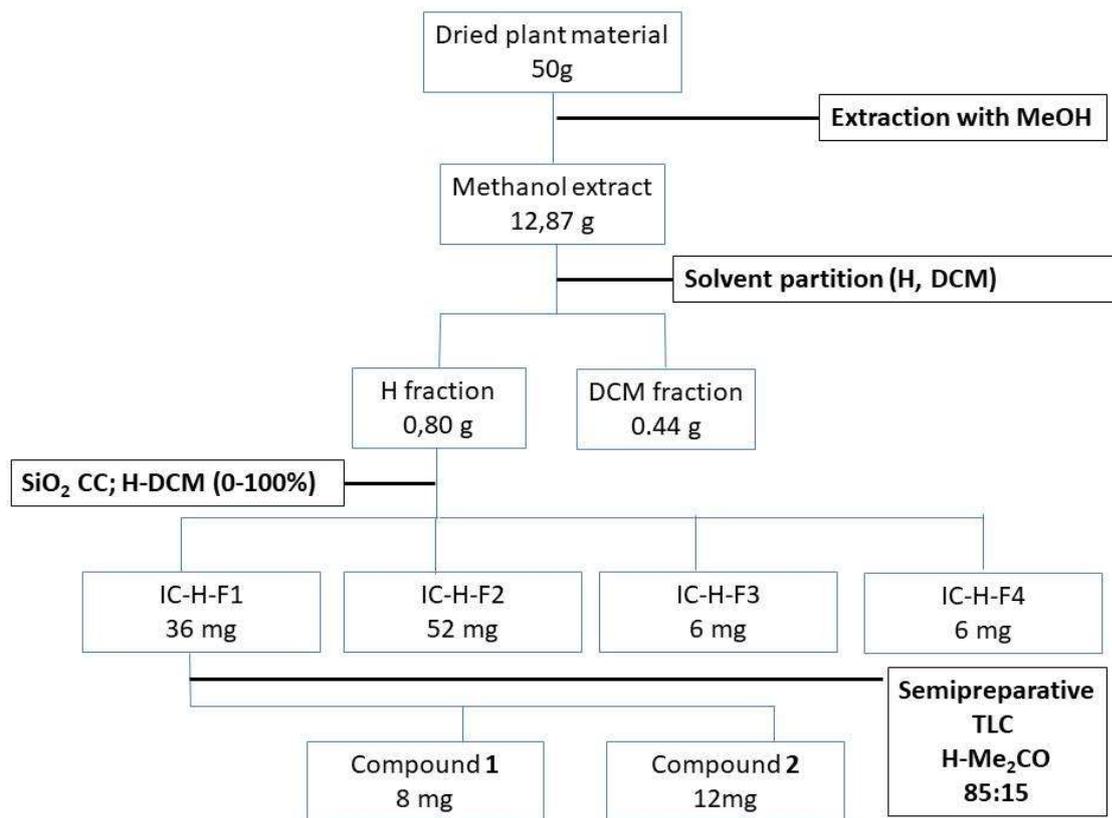


Figure S10. Flow chart of the isolation.