

The impact of O-glycosylation on cyanidin interaction with erythrocytes and HMEC-1 cells. SARs - structure-activity relationship

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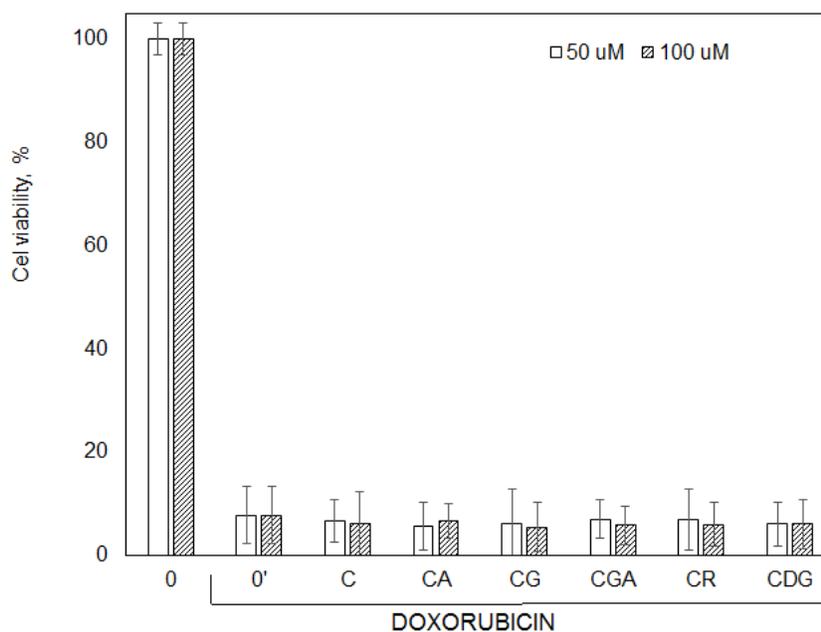


Fig. 1S The viability of HMEC-1 cells pre-treated with cyanidin and its O-glycosides for 24 h and treated with doxorubicin for next 24. Cells variability was determined using XTT assay. Cyanidin (C), cyanidin-3-*O*-arabinoside (CA), cyanidin-3-*O*-glucoside (CG) cyanidin-3-*O*-rutinoside (CR) and cyanidin-3-5-*O*-diglucoside (CDG), control (0), ethanol-treated cells (0').

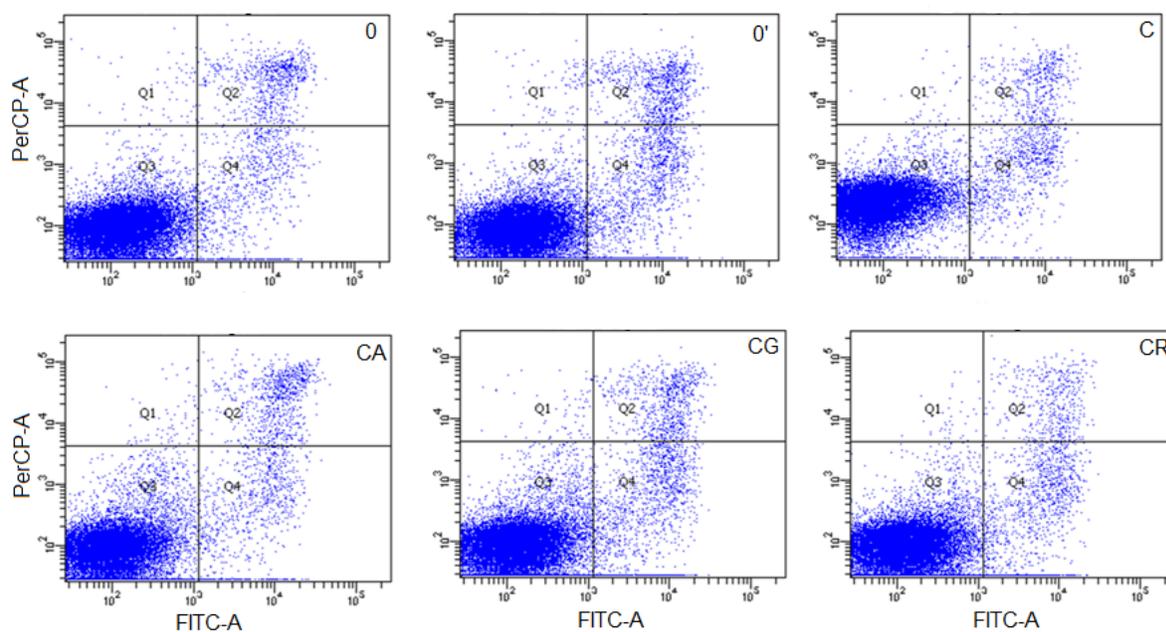


Fig. 2S An example representative flow cytometric analysis of cyanidin and its glycosides-treated HMEC-1 cells. Cells were stained with FITC Annexin V and propidium iodide (PI) after treatment with 50 μ M of the compounds for 48 h. The graphs show the number of live (Q₃), early apoptotic (Q₄), late apoptotic (Q₂) and necrotic (Q₁) stages of cell cycle. Cyanidin (C), cyanidin-3-*O*-arabinoside (CA), cyanidin-3-*O*-glucoside (CG) cyanidin-3-*O*-rutinoside (CR) and cyanidin-3-5-*O*-diglucoside (CDG), control (0), ethanol-treated cells (0').

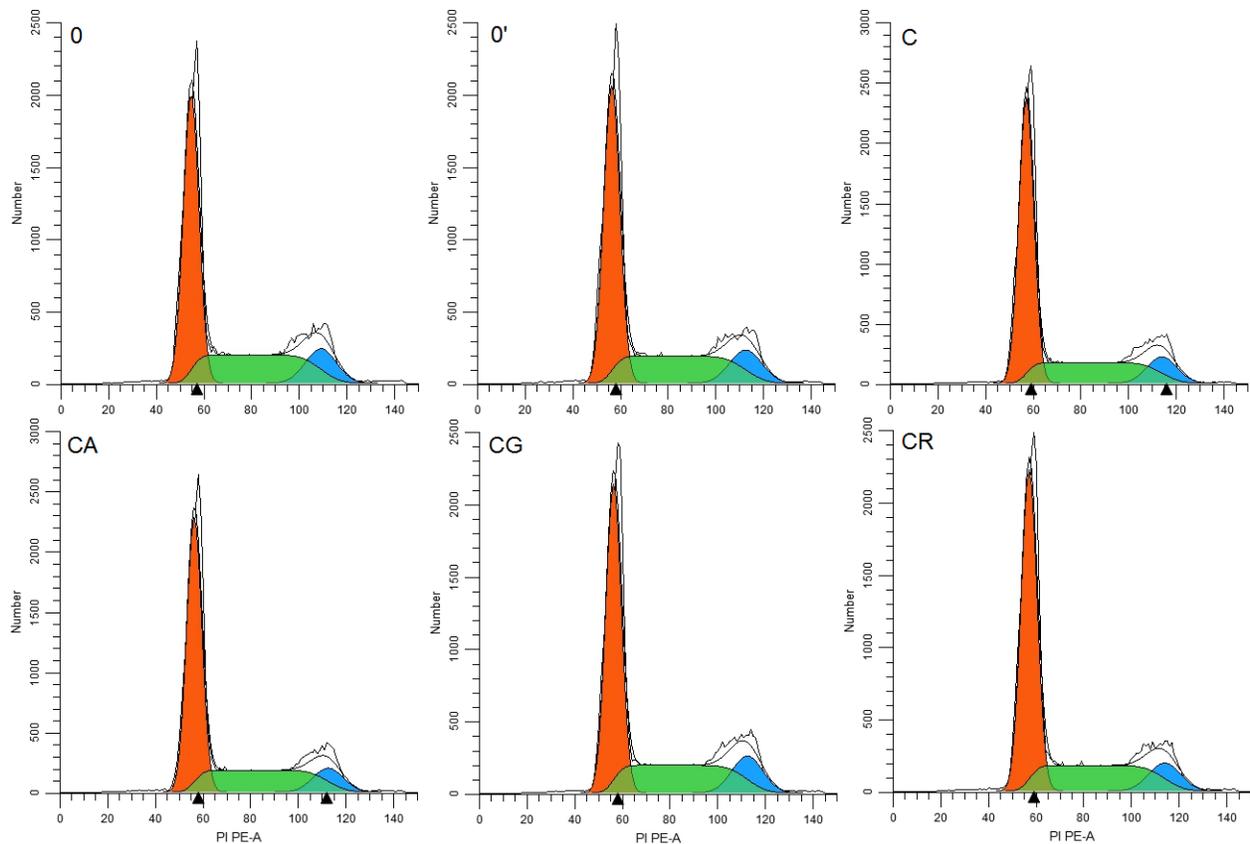


Fig. 3S An example representative flow cytometric analysis of cyanidin and its glycosides-treated HMEC-1 cells. Cells were stained with propidium iodide after treatment with 50 μ M of the compounds for 48 h. The histograms show the number of cells in G₁ (red), S (green) and G₂/M (blue) stages of cell cycle, respectively. Cyanidin (C), cyanidin-3-O-arabinoside (CA), cyanidin-3-O-glucoside (CG) cyanidin-3-O-rutinoside (CR) and cyanidin-3-5-O-diglucoside (CDG), control (0), ethanol-treated cells (0').