

Supplementary data

The effect of silymarin flavonolignans and their sulfated conjugates on platelet aggregation and blood vessels *ex vivo*

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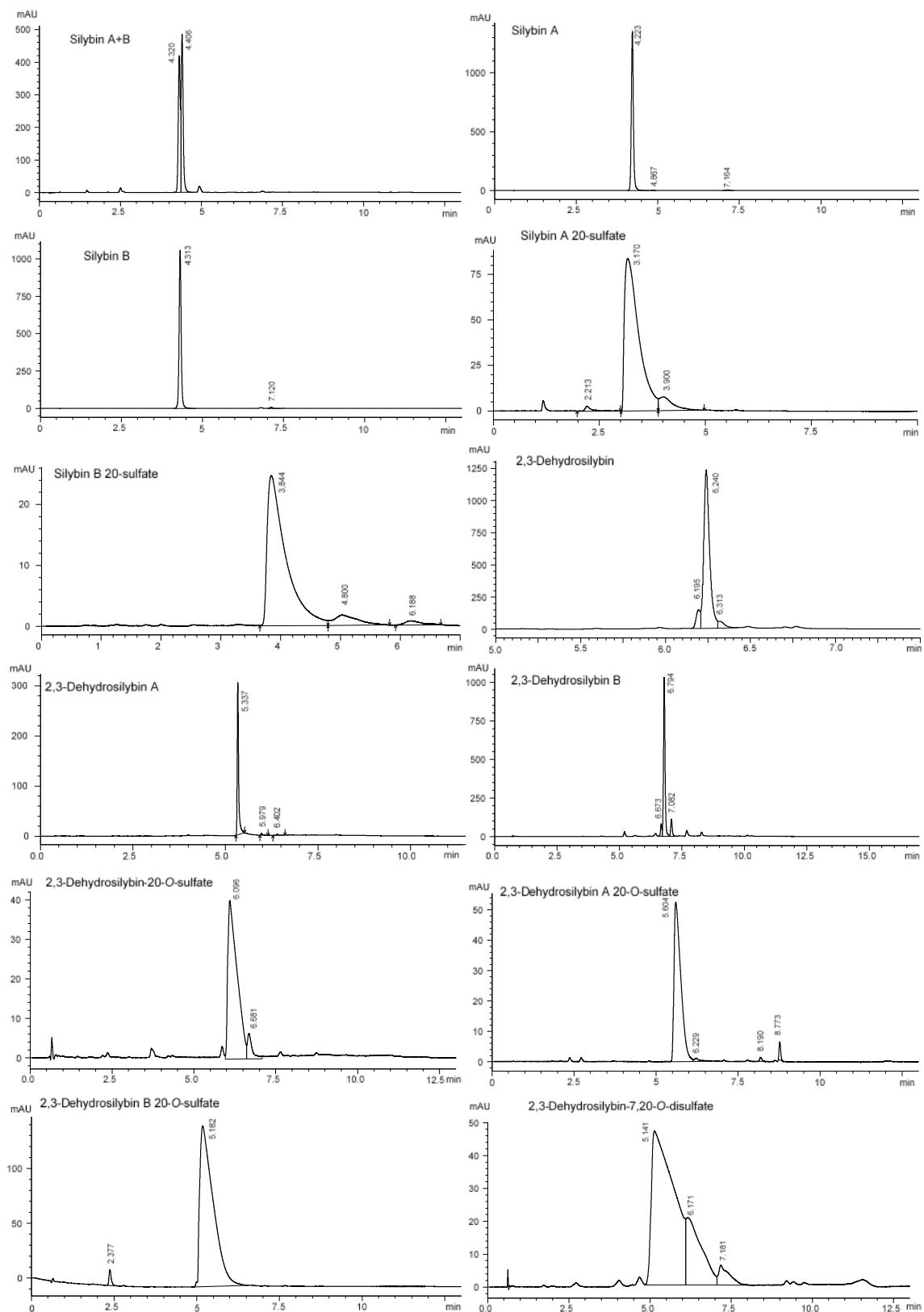
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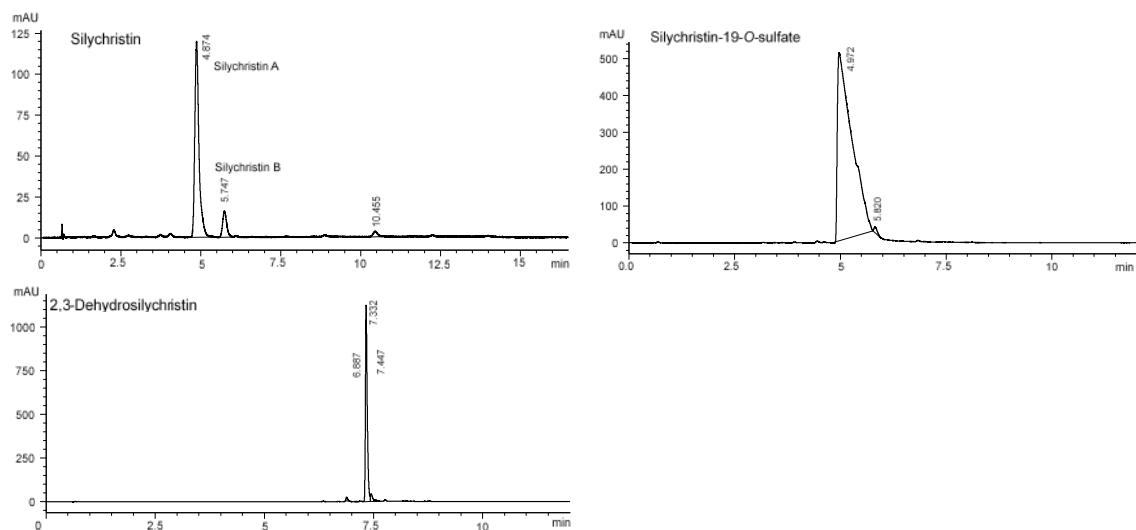


Figure S1. HPLC chromatograms of the compounds tested

HPLC gradient method: Chromolith RP-18e (100 x 3 mm) column equipped with Chromolith RP-18e guard cartridge (5 x 4.6 mm), mobile phase A=5% acetonitrile in water, 0.1% HCOOH; mobile phase B= 80% acetonitrile in water, 0.1% HCOOH; gradient: 0-5 min 0-25 % B, 5-8 min 25-60 % B, 8-10 min 60 % B, 10-11 min 60-0 %B, 12 min stop. Flow rate was 1.2 mL/min, temperature 25 °C.

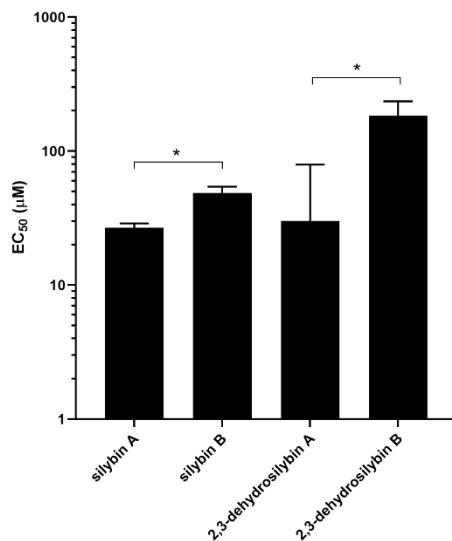


Figure S2. Comparison of *ex vivo* vasorelaxant effects of stereomers

Silybin A and 2,3-dehydrosilybin A were compared with respective B stereomers on intact rat aortic rings precontracted with phenylephrine. The EC_{50} values of both diastereomers A were significantly lower than the EC_{50} values of corresponding diastereomers B. Number of used rings: 4 (for silybin A and silybin B), 6 (2,3-dehydrosilybin A) and 3 (2,3-dehydrosilybin B). * $p < 0.05$.

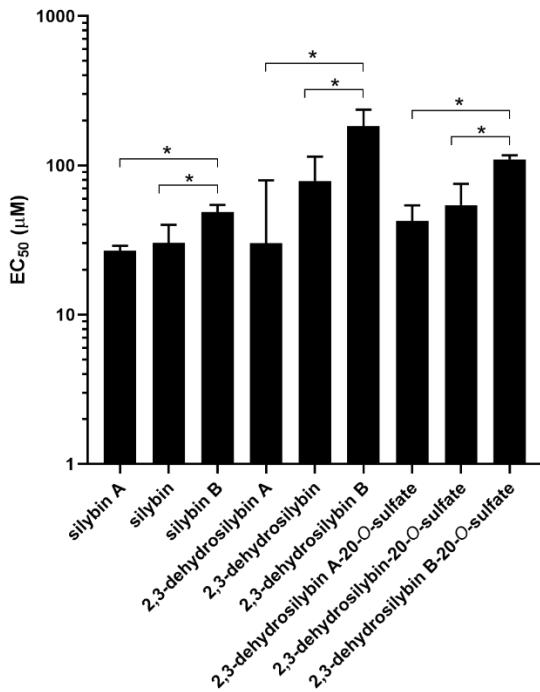


Figure S3. Vasorelaxant effects of equimolar mixture of stereomers (A+B).

The effect was studied *ex vivo* on intact rat aortic rings precontracted with phenylephrine. No potentiation or inhibition of vasorelaxant potency was observed. Number of used rings: 6 for 2,3-dehydrosilybin A, 3 for 2,3-dehydrosilybin B and 2,3-dehydrosilybin B-20-O-sulfate, 5 for 2,3-dehydrosilybin A-20-O-sulfate, and 4 for other substances. * p < 0.05.

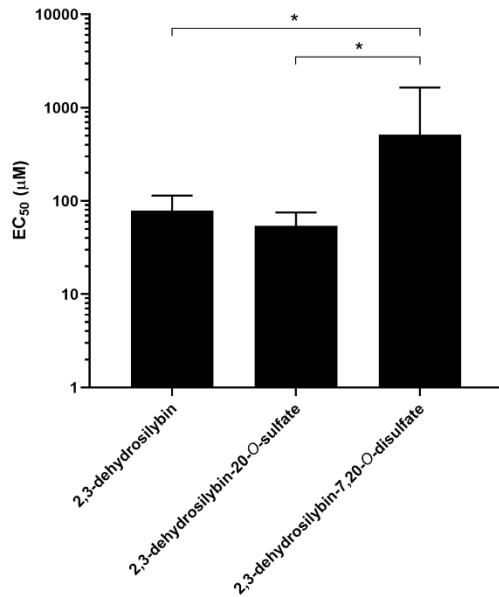


Figure S4. Comparison of *ex vivo* vasorelaxant effects of 2,3-dehydrosilybin and its conjugates.

The effect of 2,3-dehydrosilybin was compared with that of 2,3-dehydrosilybin-20-O-sulfate and 2,3-dehydrosilybin-7,20-O-disulfate on intact rat aortic rings precontracted with phenylephrine. N = 4; * p < 0.05.

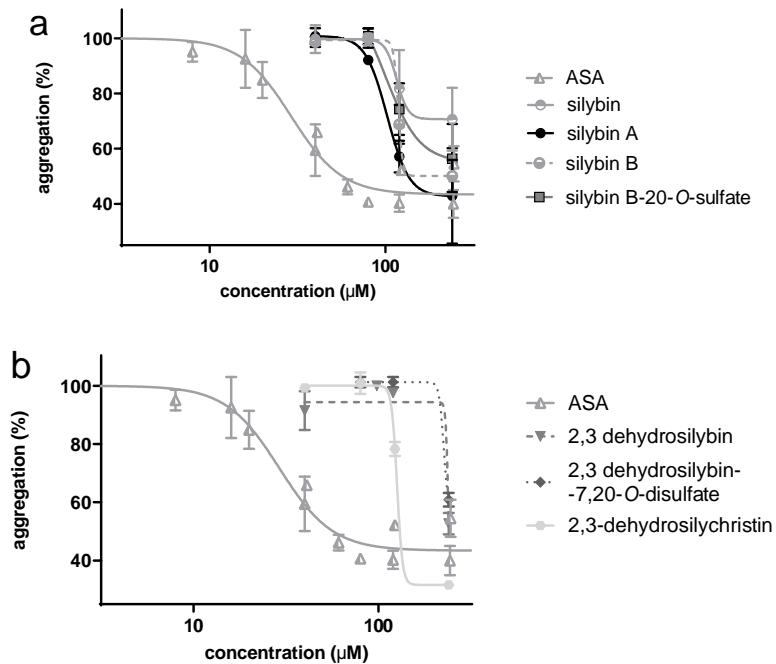


Figure S5. Effect of flavonolignans on platelet aggregation induced by collagen in whole blood.

(a): Concentration-dependent curves of the most active silybins, (b): Concentration-dependent curves of the most active 2,3-dehydrosilybins and 2,3-dehydrosilychristin. ASA = acetylsalicylic acid.

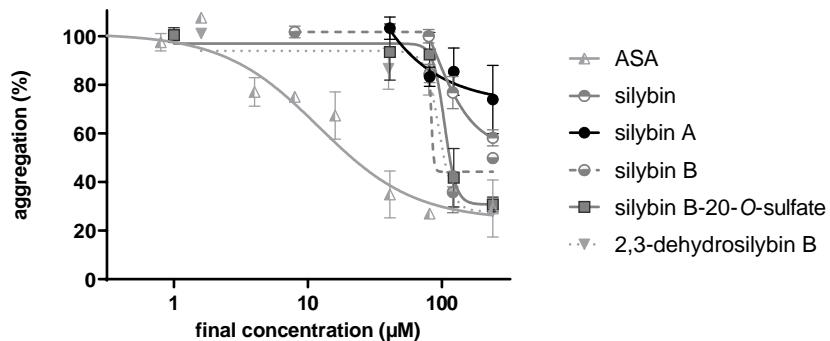


Figure S6. Effect of flavonolignans on whole blood platelet aggregation induced by arachidonic acid.

Concentration-dependent curves of selected active substances; ASA = acetylsalicylic acid.

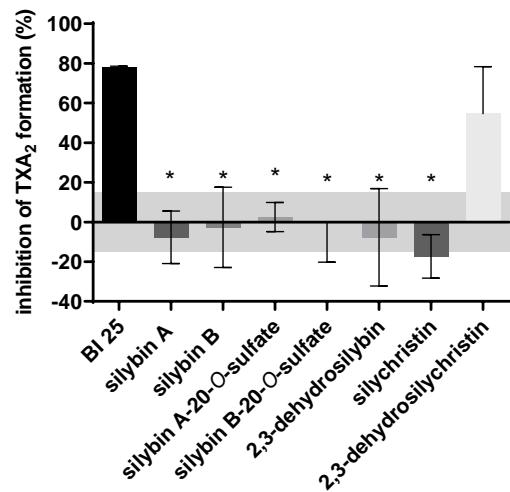


Figure S7. Comparison of tested flavonolignans and 1-benzylimidazole on thromboxane A₂ synthase activity. Compounds were tested at 100 μM while 1-benzylimidazole (BI 25) at 25 μM. Data are expressed as mean ± SD. * p < 0.01 vs. 1-benzylimidazole. Grey area means the error of the method.

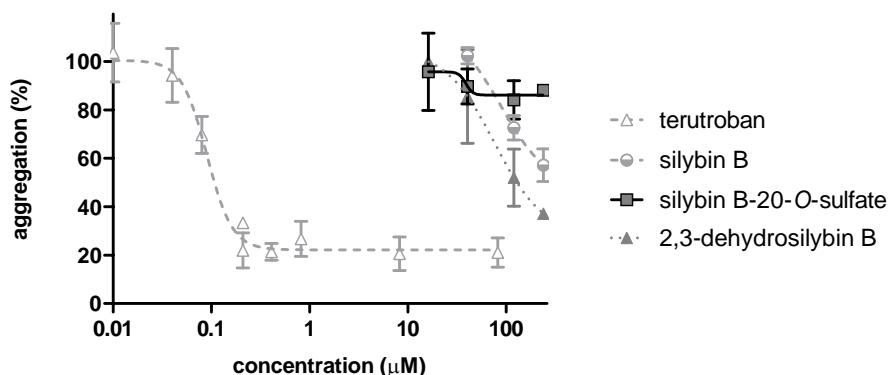


Figure S8. Effect of tested compounds on aggregation induced by the thromboxane analogue U-46619. The effect is presented as dose-dependent curves; terutroban is a standard antagonist of thromboxane receptors.

Table S1. Effect of flavonolignans on collagen induced platelet aggregation at 240 µM.

ns p \geq 0.05, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Table S2. Effect of flavonolignans on collagen induced platelet aggregation at 120 µM.

ns p≥0.05, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Table S3. Effect of flavonolignans on arachidonic acid induced platelet aggregation at 240 μ M.

ns p≥0.05, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Table S4. Effect of flavonolignans on AA induced platelet aggregation at 120 µM.

ns p \geq 0.05, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001