

## Supplementary material

Article

# Isoflavonoid profiling and estrogen-like activity of four *Genista* species from the Greek flora

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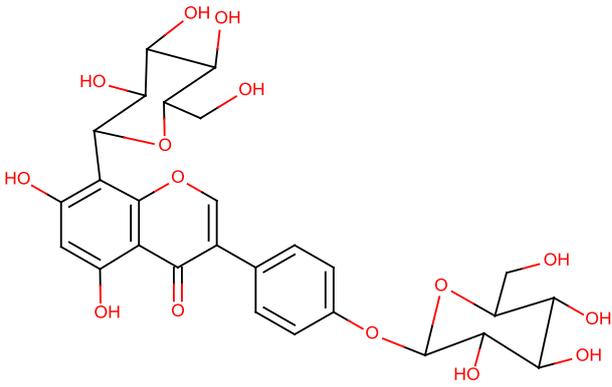
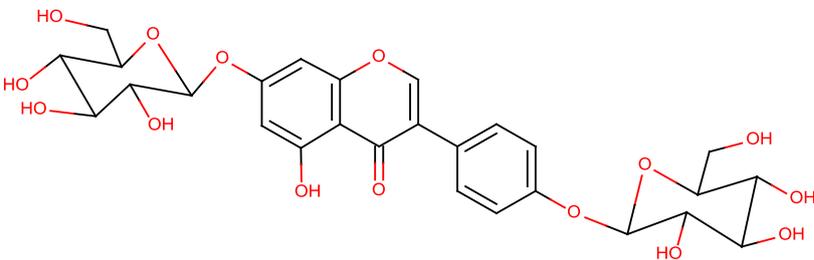
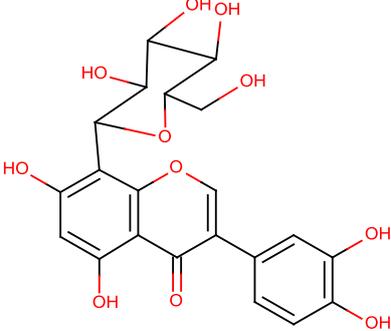
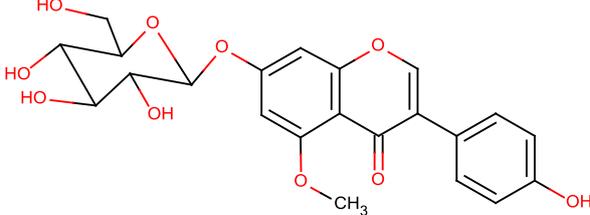
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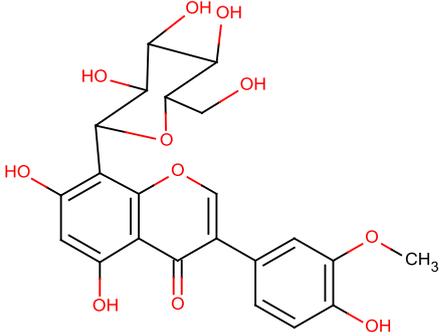
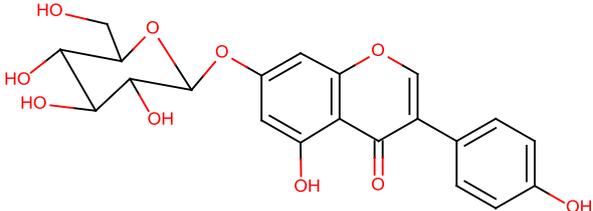
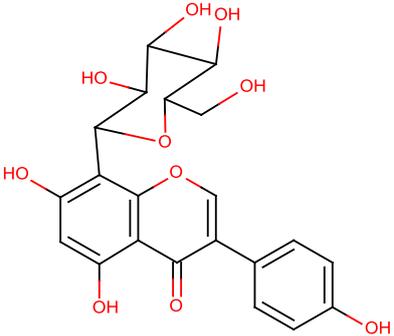
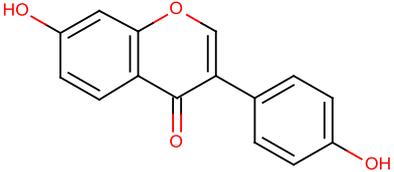
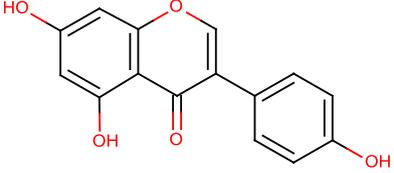
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**Abstract:** As part of our ongoing research on phytoestrogens, we investigated the phytochemical profile and estrogen-like activities of eight extracts from the aerial parts of four *Genista* species of Greek flora using estrogen-responsive cell lines. The ethyl acetate and methanolic extracts of *G. acanthoclada*, *G. depressa*, *G. hassertiana* and *G. millii* were obtained with accelerated solvent extraction and their phytochemical profiles were compared using uHPLC-HRMS. Fourteen isoflavonoids, previously isolated from *G. halacsyi*, were used as reference standards for their identification in the extracts. Thirteen isoflavonoids were detected in both extracts of *G. acanthoclada* and *G. hassertiana*, while fewer and far fewer were detected in *G. millii* and *G. depressa*, respectively. The ethyl acetate extracts of *G. hassertiana* and *G. acanthoclada* displayed 2.45- and 1.79-fold higher, respectively, estrogen-like agonist activity in Ishikawa cells compared to MCF-7 cells at pharmacologically relevant concentrations. Both these extracts, but not that of *G. depressa*, contained mono- and di-*O*- $\beta$ -D-glucosides of genistein as well as the aglycone, all three known to display full estrogen-like activity at lower-than-micromolar concentrations. The possibility of using preparations rich in *G. hassertiana* and/or *G. acanthoclada* extracts as potentially safer substitute for low-dose vaginal estrogen for menopausal symptoms is discussed.

**Keywords:** *Genista depressa*; *G. acanthoclada*; *G. millii*; *G. hassertiana*; isoflavones; estrogen-like activity.

**Table S1:** Structures of the identified isoflavonoids in *Genista* species extracts

 <p>The structure shows a genistein core (a flavone with hydroxyl groups at positions 5, 7, and 8) linked at the 8-position to a glucose molecule. This glucose is further linked at its 4' position to another glucose molecule. All hydroxyl groups and glycosidic linkages are highlighted in red.</p>	<p><b>Compound 1:</b> 8-C,4'-O- diglucopyranosyl genistein</p>
 <p>The structure shows a genistein core with hydroxyl groups at positions 5, 7, and 8. It is linked at the 7-position to a glucose molecule, which is in turn linked at its 4' position to another glucose molecule. All hydroxyl groups and glycosidic linkages are highlighted in red.</p>	<p><b>Compound 2:</b> 7,4'-di-O- glucopyranosyl genistein</p>
 <p>The structure shows an orobol core (a flavone with hydroxyl groups at positions 5, 7, and 8) linked at the 8-position to a glucose molecule. All hydroxyl groups and the glycosidic linkage are highlighted in red.</p>	<p><b>Compound 3:</b> 8-C- glucopyranosyl orobol</p>
 <p>The structure shows an isopruneitin core (a flavone with hydroxyl groups at positions 5, 7, and 8, and a methoxy group at position 6) linked at the 7-position to a glucose molecule. All hydroxyl groups, the methoxy group, and the glycosidic linkage are highlighted in red.</p>	<p><b>Compound 4:</b> 7-O- glucopyranosyl isopruneitin</p>

	<p>Compound 5:</p> <p>8-C-glucopyranosyl 3'-O-methylroboflavone</p>
	<p>Compound 6:</p> <p>7-O-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucopyranosyl genistein</p>
	<p>Compound 7:</p> <p>8-C-glucopyranosyl genistein</p>
	<p>Compound 8:</p> <p>Daidzein</p>
	<p>Compound 9:</p> <p>Genistein</p>

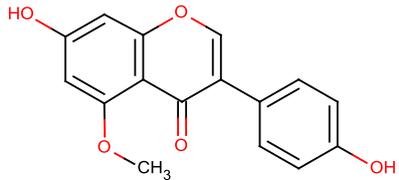
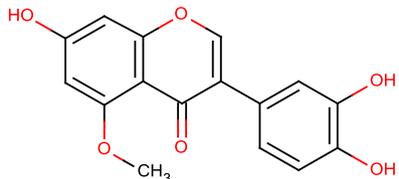
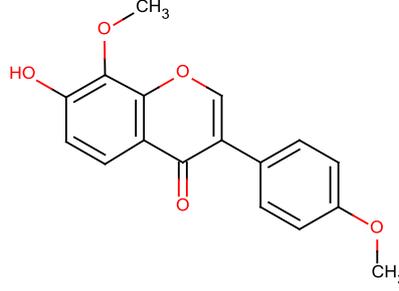
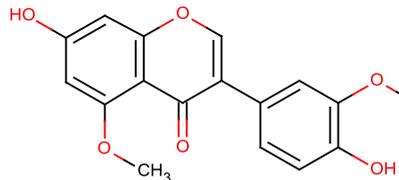
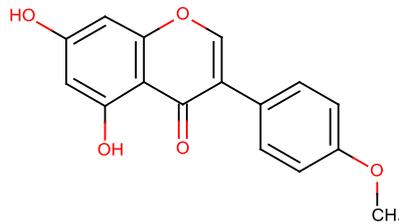
 <p>The structure shows a chromone core with a methoxy group at position 5 and a 4-hydroxyphenyl group at position 2.</p>	<p>Compound 10: Isopruneitin</p>
 <p>The structure shows a chromone core with a methoxy group at position 5 and a 3,4-dihydroxyphenyl group at position 2.</p>	<p>Compound 11: 5-O-methylrobol</p>
 <p>The structure shows a chromone core with a hydroxyl group at position 6, a methoxy group at position 8, and a 4-methoxyphenyl group at position 2.</p>	<p>Compound 12: 8-methoxyformononetin</p>
 <p>The structure shows a chromone core with a methoxy group at position 5, a hydroxyl group at position 7, and a 3-methoxyphenyl group at position 2.</p>	<p>Compound 13: 3'-methoxyisopruneitin</p>
 <p>The structure shows a chromone core with hydroxyl groups at positions 6 and 7, and a 4-methoxyphenyl group at position 2.</p>	<p>Compound 14: biochanin A</p>

Table S2: Estrogen antagonist activity of *Genista* extracts

	Alkaline phosphatase expression (Ishikawa cells) Antagonism <sup>a</sup> (% of ICI <sup>b</sup> )			Cell proliferation (MCF-7 cells) Antagonism <sup>a</sup> (% of ICI <sup>b</sup> )
	E2+Extract (1 µg/mL)	E2+Extract (0.1 µg/mL)	E2+Extract (0.01 µg/mL)	E2+Extract (1 µg/mL)
ICI182, 780	100	100	100	100
<i>G. milii</i> - EtOAc	M	M	M	M
<i>G. milii</i> - MeOH	M	M	M	M
<i>G.</i> <i>acanthoclada</i> - EtOAc	M	M	M	M
<i>G. acanthoclada</i> - MeOH	M	M	M	M
<i>G. hassertiana</i> - EtOAc	M	M	M	M
<i>G. hassertiana</i> - MeOH	M	M	M	M
<i>G. depressa</i> - EtOAc	M	M	M	M
<i>G. depressa</i> - MeOH	M	M	M	M

<sup>a</sup> % antagonism =  $(OD_{\text{vehicle}} - OD_{\text{extract}}) * 100 / (OD_{\text{vehicle}} - OD_{\text{ICI182,780}})$ . Values are Mean  $\pm$  SEM of three independent experiments carried out in triplicate. Antagonist effects were classified as full, partial or weak depending on whether suppression of cell proliferation and alkaline phosphatase expression was  $\geq 67\%$ , 34–66% and 10–33% of that of ICI182,780. Effects <10% were classified as marginal (M). Estrogen-free cells were replated with 0.1 nM estradiol

<sup>b</sup> ICI (ICI182, 780) was used at 0.1 µM