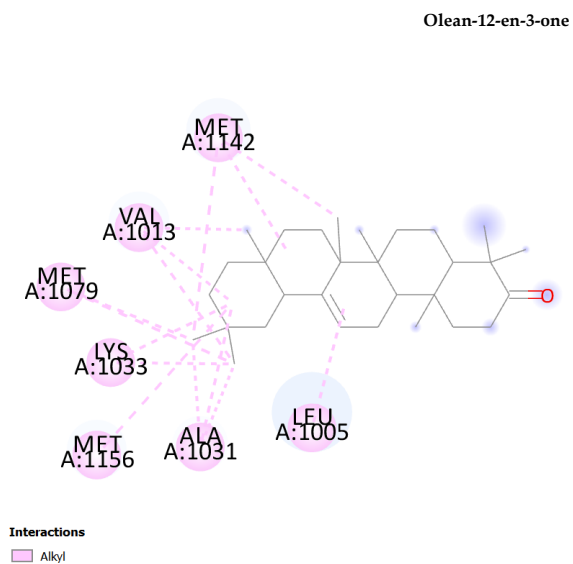
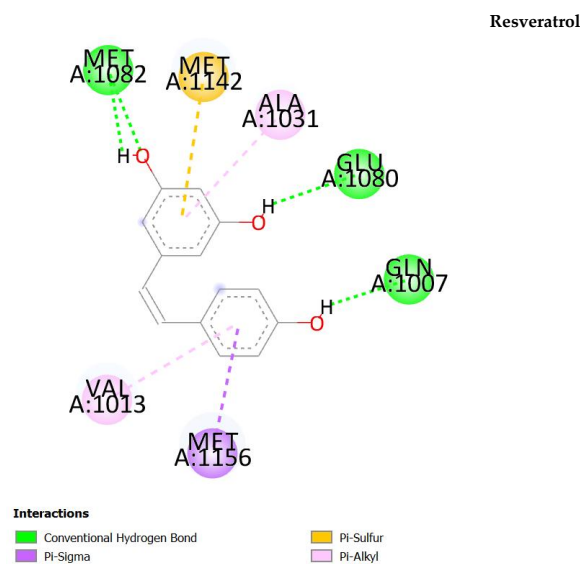
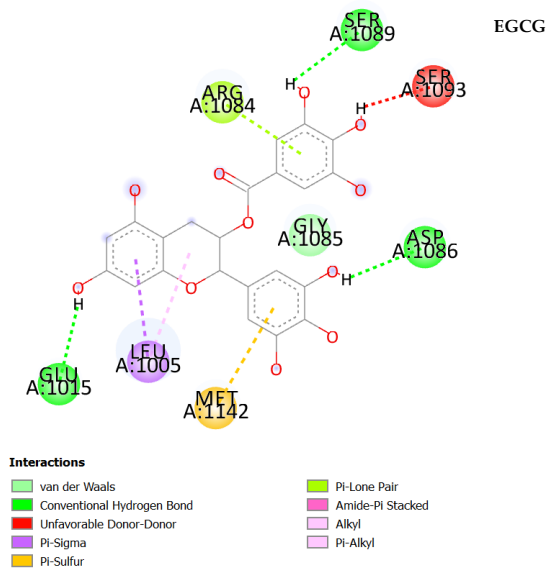
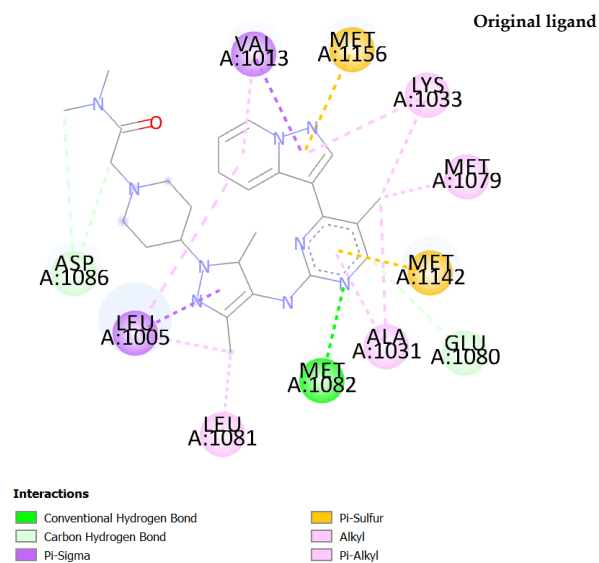


Table S1. The results of method validation between co-crystalized ligand at the original active site of IGFR (PDB ID: 5FXS)

Ligand	RMSD (Å)	Binding energy (kcal/mol)	Amino acid interaction		
			Hydrogen bond	Hydrophobic bond	Electrostatic bond
2-[4-[4-[(6Z)-5-chloranyl-6-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-ylidene-1H-pyrimidin-2-yl]amino]-3,5-dimethyl-pyrazol-1-yl]piperidin-1-yl]-N,N-dimethyl-ethanamide (crystal structure)	Not determined	Not determined	GLU1080 MET1082	LEU1005 (2) VAL1013 ALA1031 LYS1033 MET1142 LEU1081	-
2-[4-[4-[(6Z)-5-chloranyl-6-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-ylidene-1H-pyrimidin-2-yl]amino]-3,5-dimethyl-pyrazol-1-yl]piperidin-1-yl]-N,N-dimethyl-ethanamide (redocking)	2.48	-9.88	GLU1080 MET1082 ASP1086 (2)	LEU1005 (3) VAL1013 (3) ALA1031 (2) LYS1033 (2) MET1079 LEU1081	-



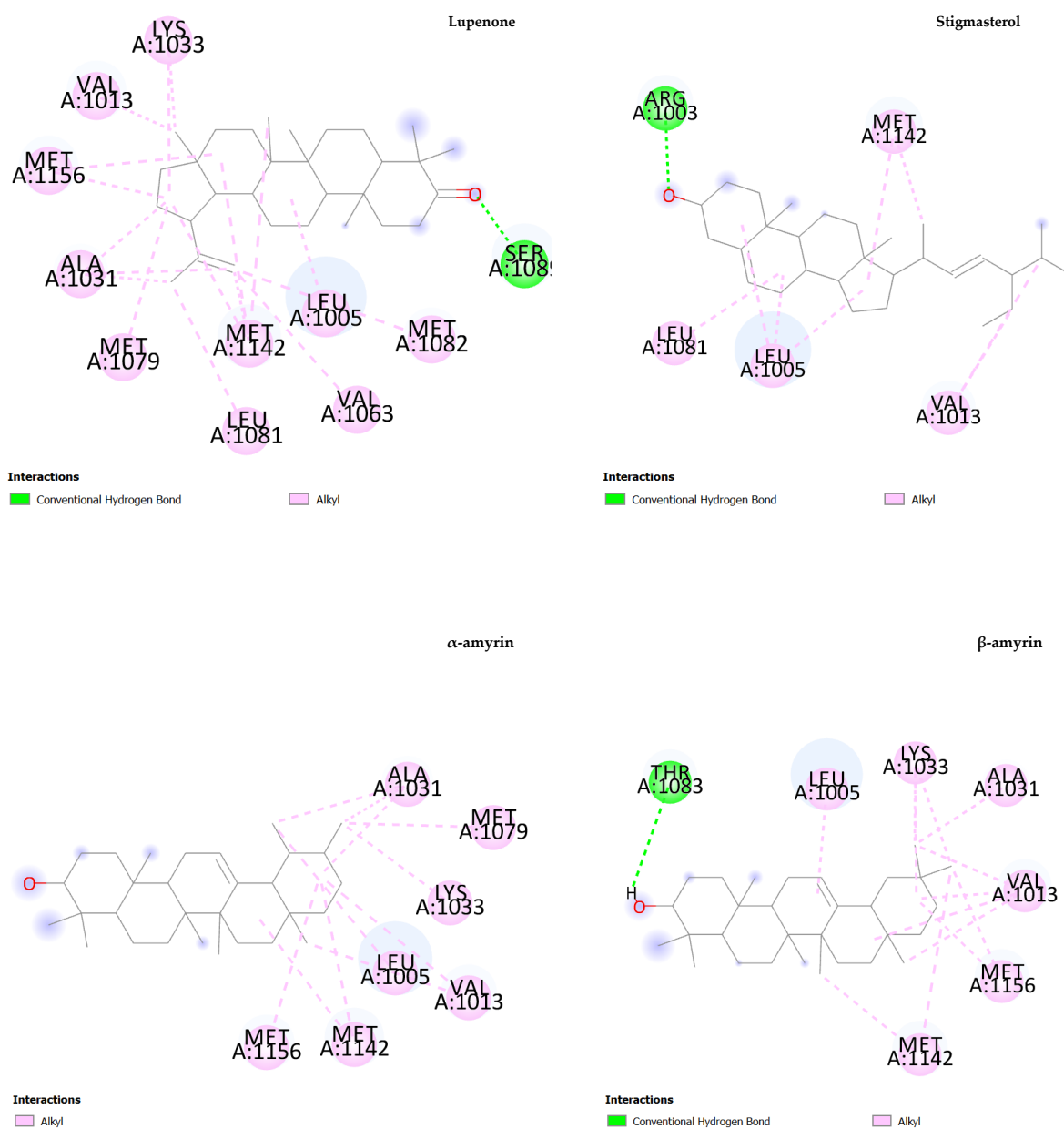


Figure S1. The results of the molecular docking study of IGFR were represented by 2D diagram of phytochemical-receptor interactions.

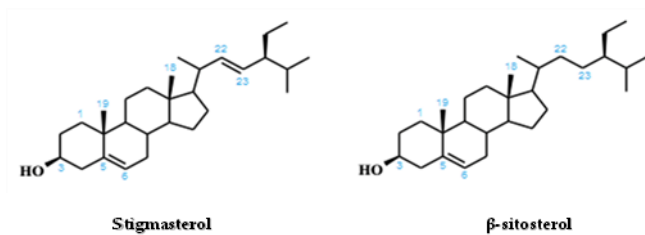


Figure S2. Structure of compound 1 (stigmasterol) and compound 2 (β -sitosterol) from fraction ACH3.

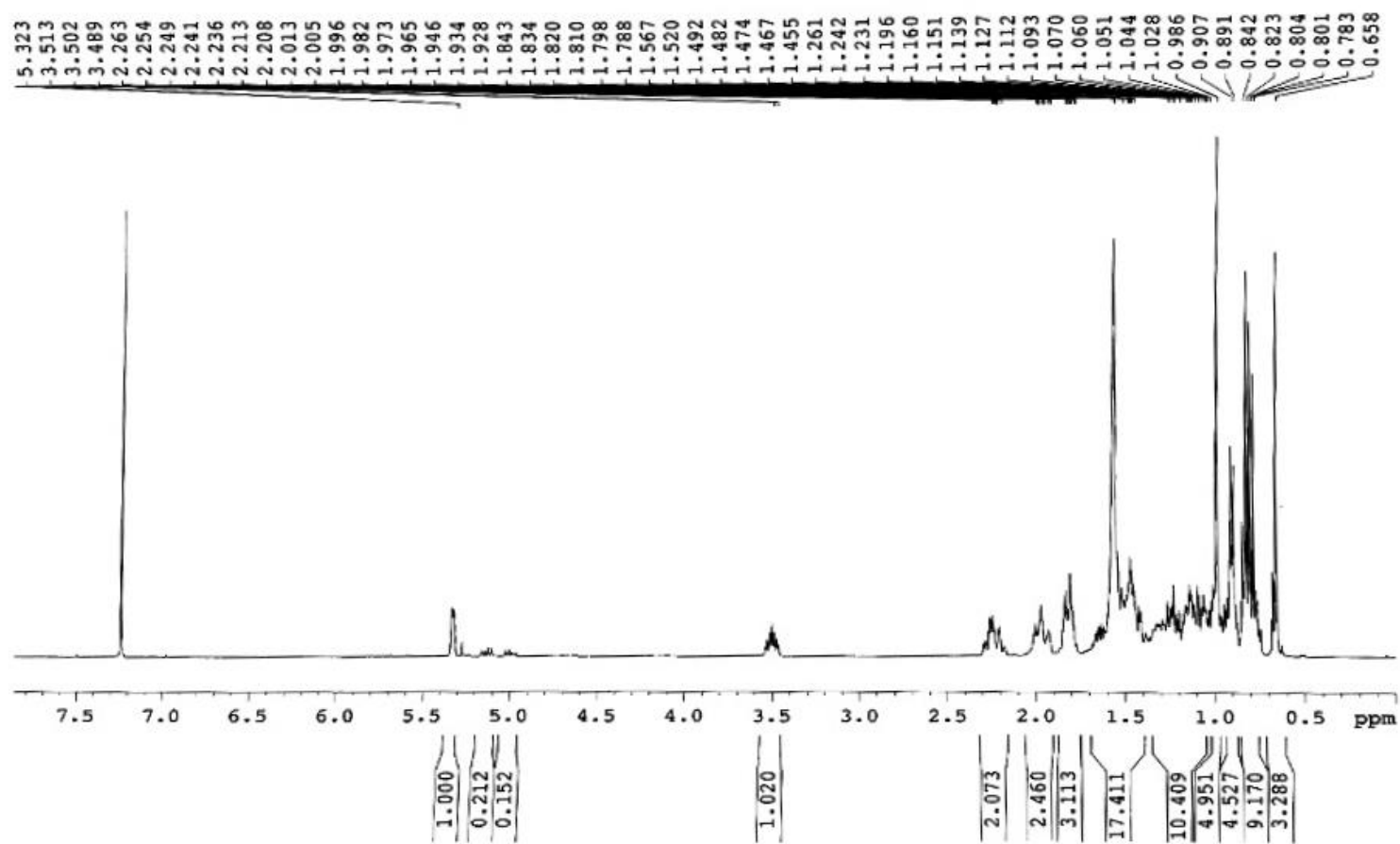


Figure S3. ¹H-NMR spectrum of a mixture of β-sitosterol and stigmasterol (compound 1 and 2) in CDCl₃

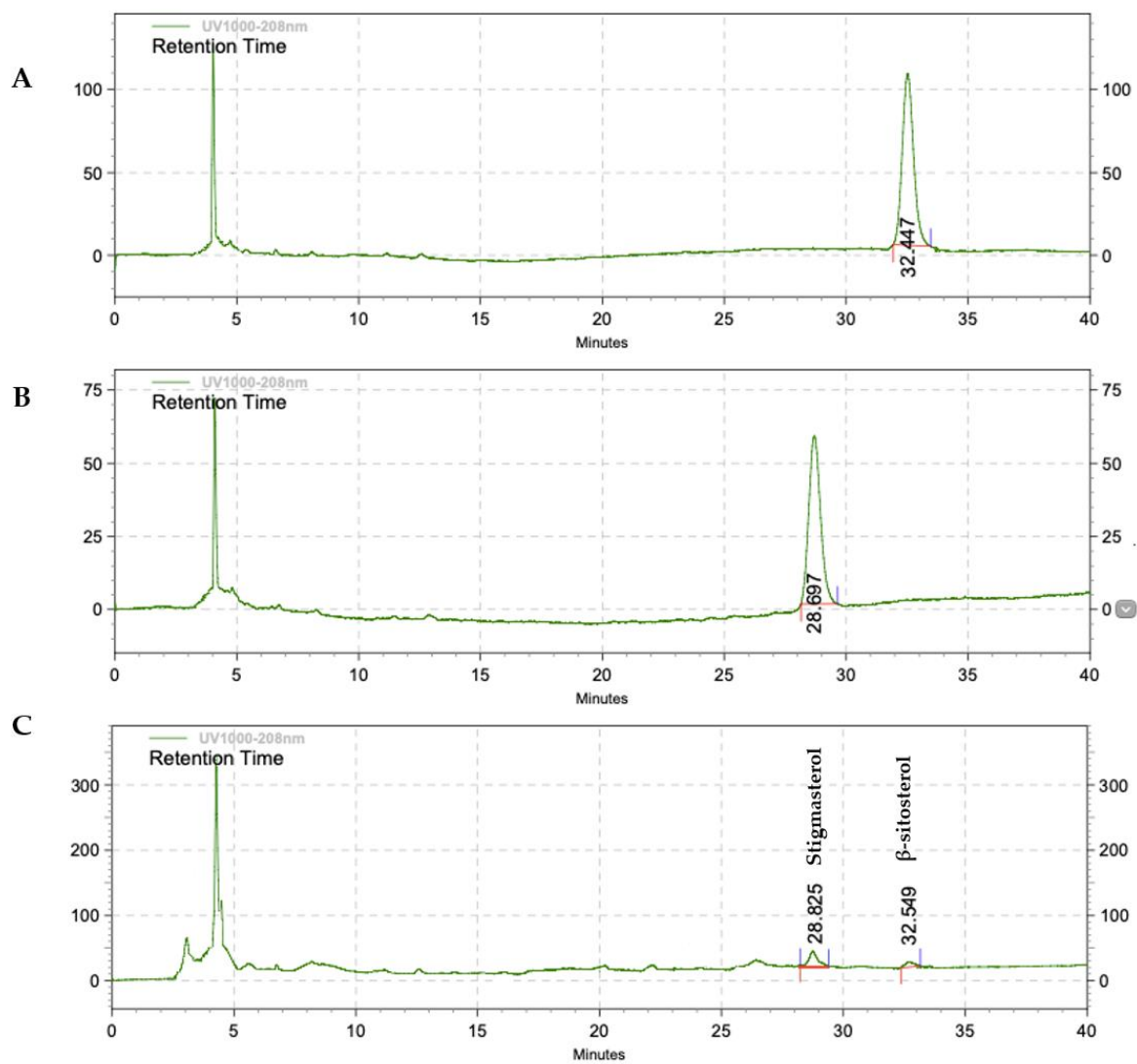


Figure S4. Reverse-phase HPLC analysis of standard β -sitosterol (A) and stigmasterol (B). The extract of ACH showing the presence of both β -sitosterol and stigmasterol (C).