

Comprehensive evaluation of the quality of *Tripterygium* glycosides tablets based on multi-component quantification combined with in vitro biological assay

Yadan Wang ¹, Zhong Dai ¹, Jiangong Yan ², Xianfu Wu ^{1,3,*}, and Shuangcheng Ma ^{1,*}

¹ National Institutes for Food and Drug Control, Beijing 102629, China

² Traditional Chinese Medicine Processing Technology Innovation Center of Hebei Province, Hebei University of Chinese Medicine, Shijiazhuang 050200, China

³ State Key Laboratory of Bioactive Substance and Function of Natural Medicines, Institute of Materia

Medica, Chinese Academy of Medical Science and Peking Union Medical College, Beijing 100050, China

* Correspondence: wuxf99@163.com (X.W.); masc@nifdc.org.cn (S.M.); Tel.: +86-10-5385-2026 (X.W.);
+86-10-5385-2076 (S.M.)

Supplementary data

| | |
|--|----|
| Figure S1: Representative SIM chromatograms for investigated diterpenoids and triterpenoids in TGTs (S2) using acetonitrile-water as mobile phase..... | 3 |
| Figure S2: Representative SIM chromatograms for investigated diterpenoids and triterpenoids in TGTs (S2) using acetonitrile-0.1% formic acid aqueous solution as mobile phase..... | 4 |
| Figure S3: Representative MRM chromatograms for investigated alkanoids in TGTs (S2) using acetonitrile-water as mobile phase..... | 5 |
| Figure S4: Representative MRM chromatograms for investigated alkanoids in TGTs (S2) using acetonitrile--0.1% formic acid aqueous solution as mobile phase..... | 6 |
| Figure S5: The fragment profiles of triptolide with different collision energy..... | 7 |
| Figure S6: The fragment profiles of triptolide with 35 eV of collision energy in two injections..... | 7 |
| Figure S7: The main fragmentation patterns of the alkaloids..... | 8 |
| Figure S8: The NO inhibition curves of 10 batches of <i>Tripterygium</i> glycosides tablets (TGTs, S1–S10)..... | 9 |
| Figure S9: The cytotoxicity curves against RAW 264.7 cells of 10 batches of TGTs (S1–S10)..... | 10 |
| Figure S10: The NO inhibition curves of 14 target compounds..... | 11 |
| Figure S11: The cytotoxicity curves against RAW 264.7 cells of 14 target compounds..... | 12 |
| Figure S12: The NO inhibition curve of S6 added with triptolide (10 µg/tablet) | 13 |
| Figure S13: The cytotoxicity curve against RAW 264.7 cells of S6 added with triptolide (10 µg/tablet)..... | 13 |
| Table S1: Predicted absorption and metabolism parameters for investigated compounds by SwissADME tool..... | 14 |

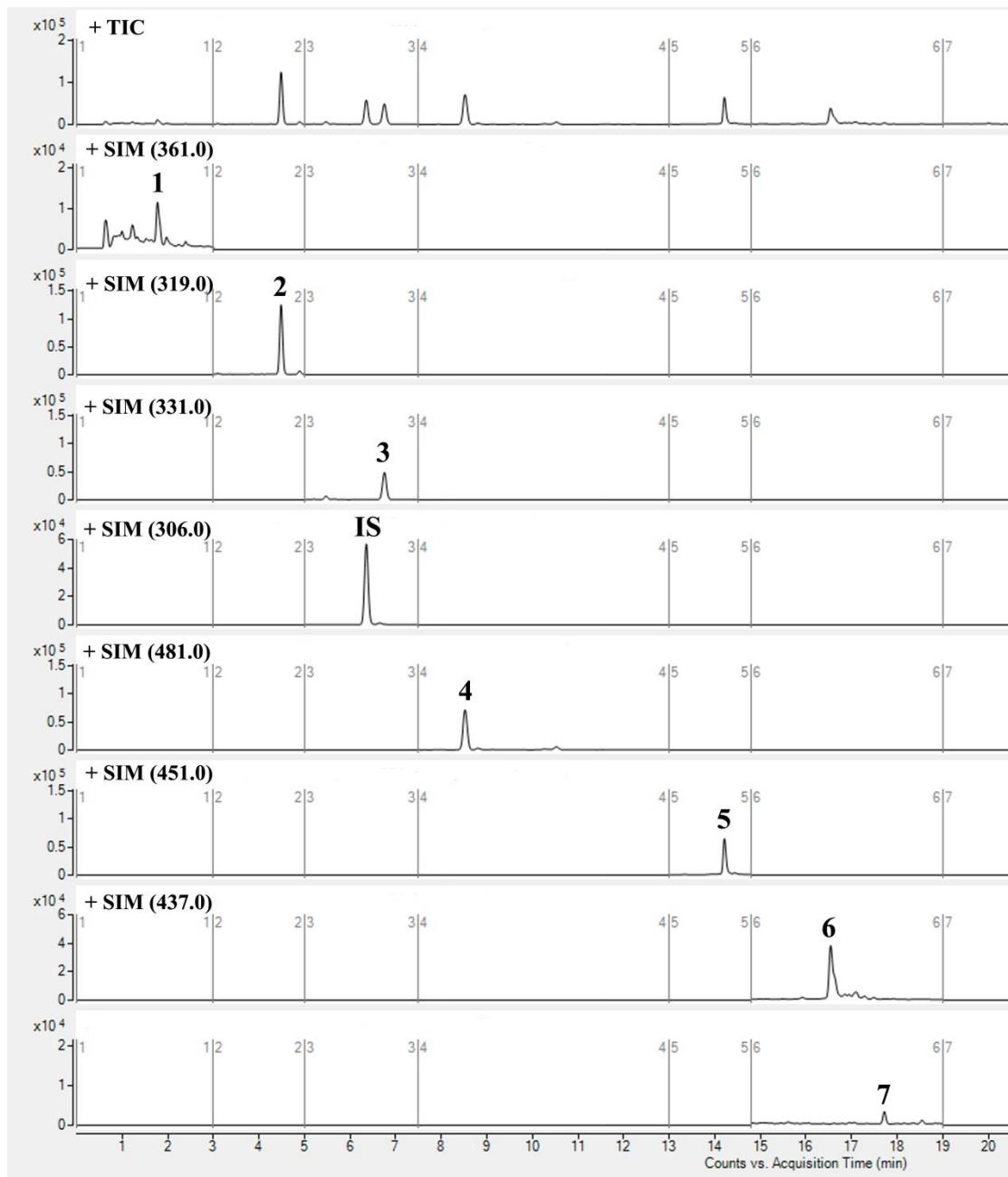


Figure S1. Representative SIM chromatograms for investigated diterpenoids and triterpenoids in TGTs (S2) using acetonitrile-water as mobile phase

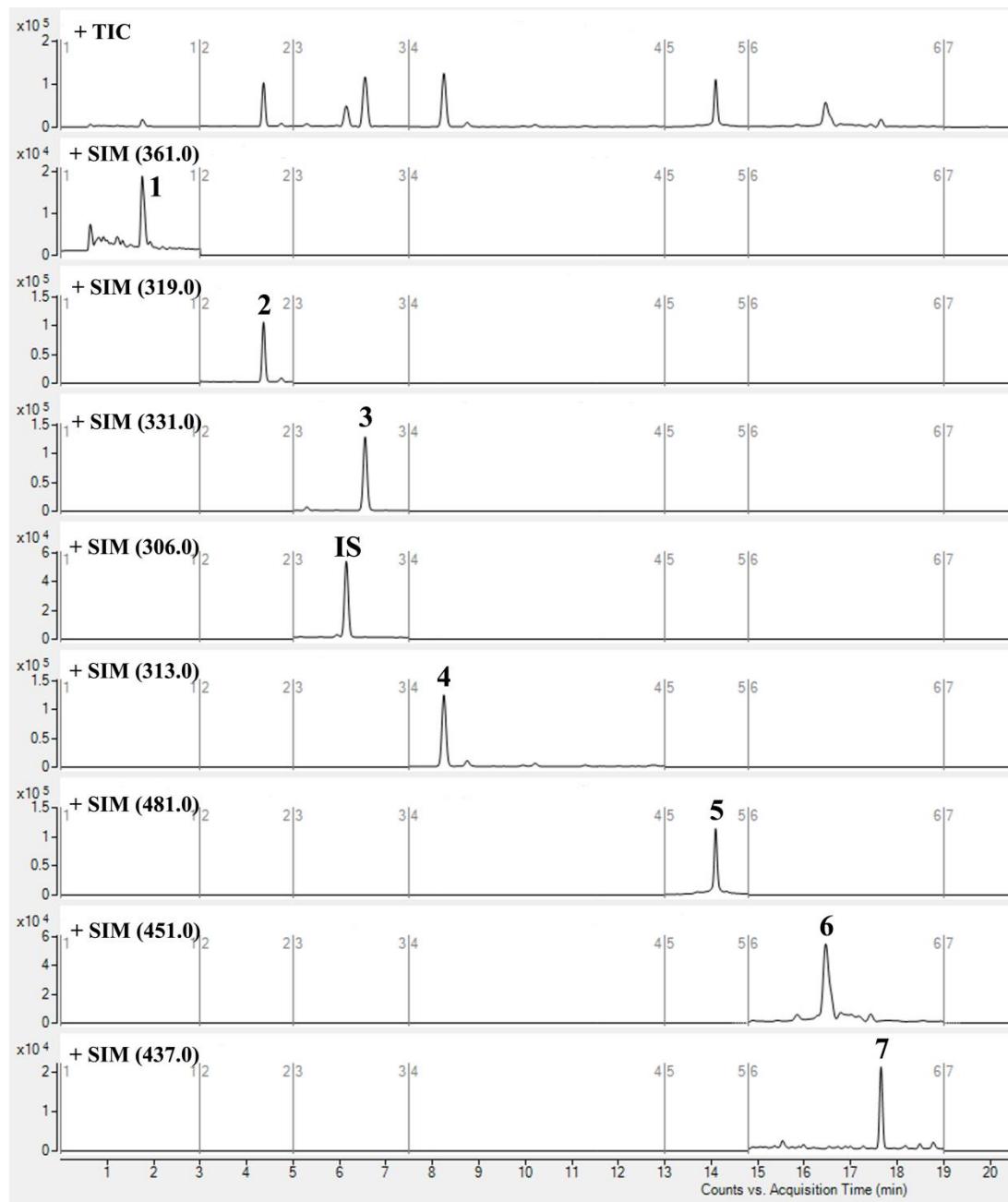


Figure S2. Representative SIM chromatograms for investigated diterpenoids and triterpenoids in TGTs (S2) using acetonitrile-0.1% formic acid aqueous solution as mobile phase

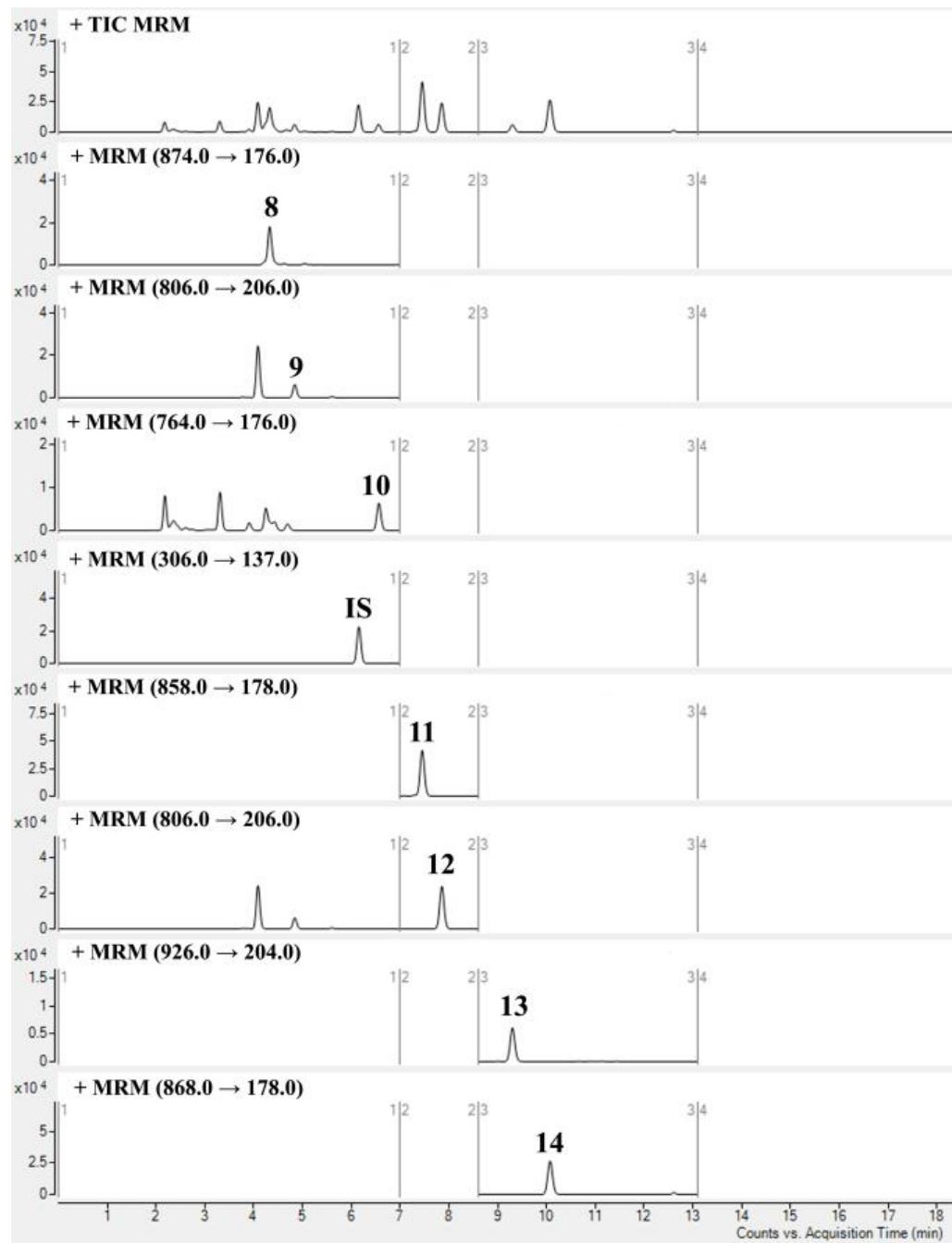


Figure S3. Representative MRM chromatograms for investigated alkanoids in TGTs (S2) using acetonitrile-water as mobile phase

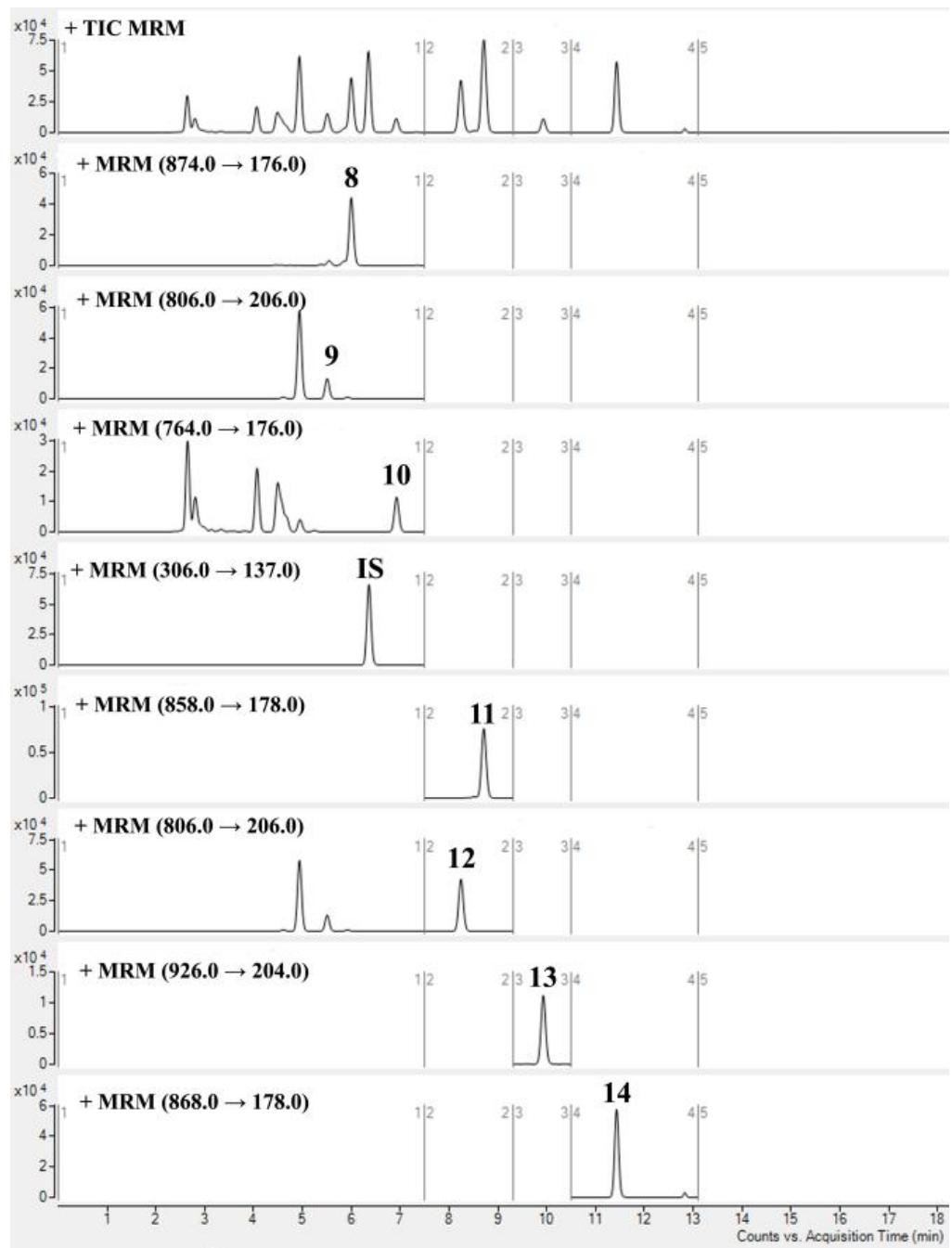


Figure S4. Representative MRM chromatograms for investigated alkanoids in TGTs (S2) using acetonitrile-0.1% formic acid aqueous solution as mobile phase

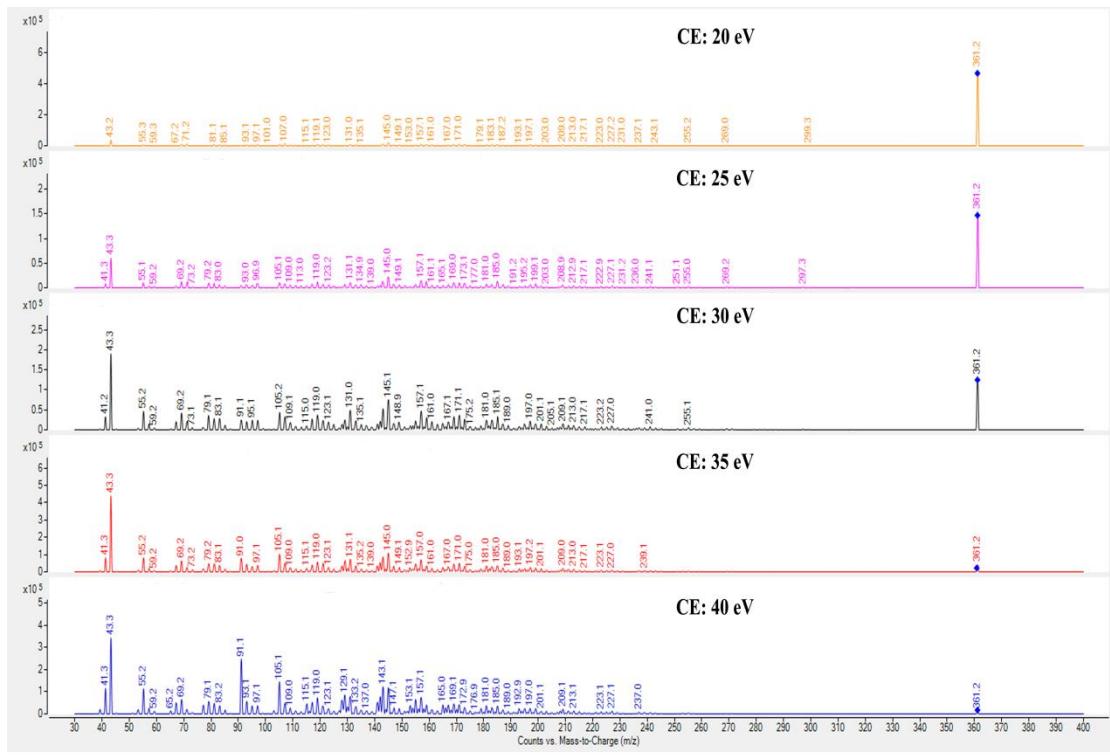
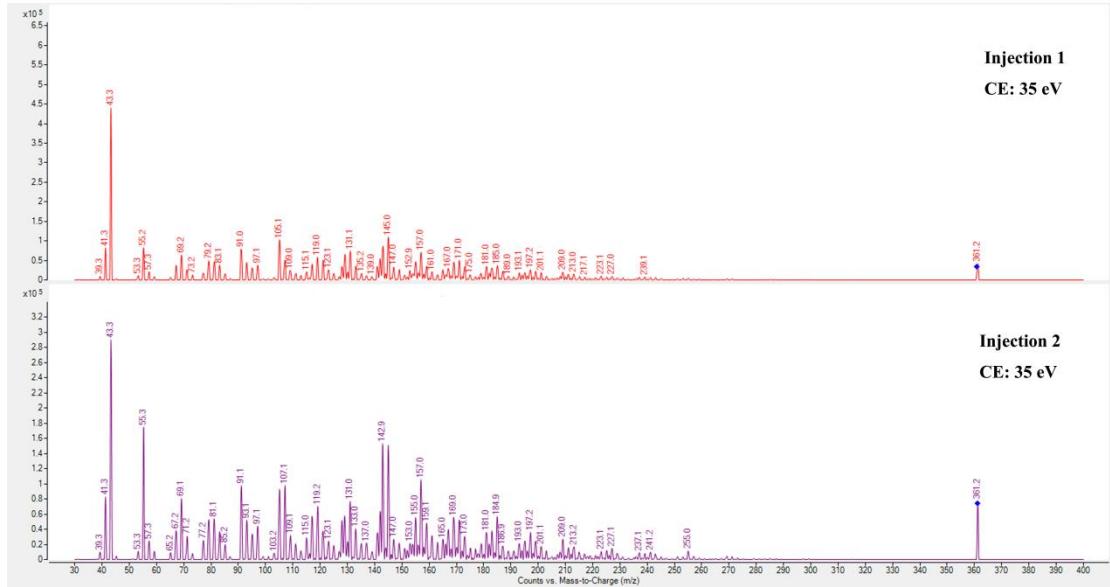


Figure S5. The fragment profiles of triptolide with different collision energy



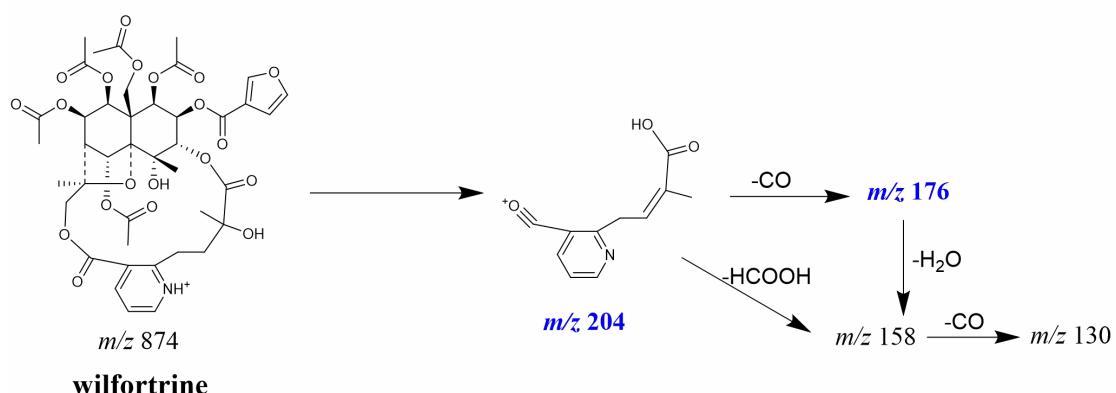
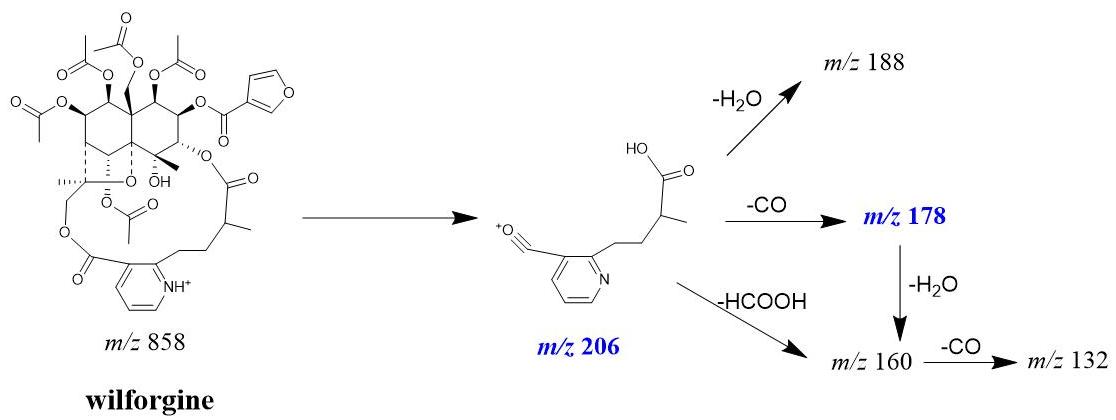


Figure S7. The main fragmentation patterns of the alkaloids

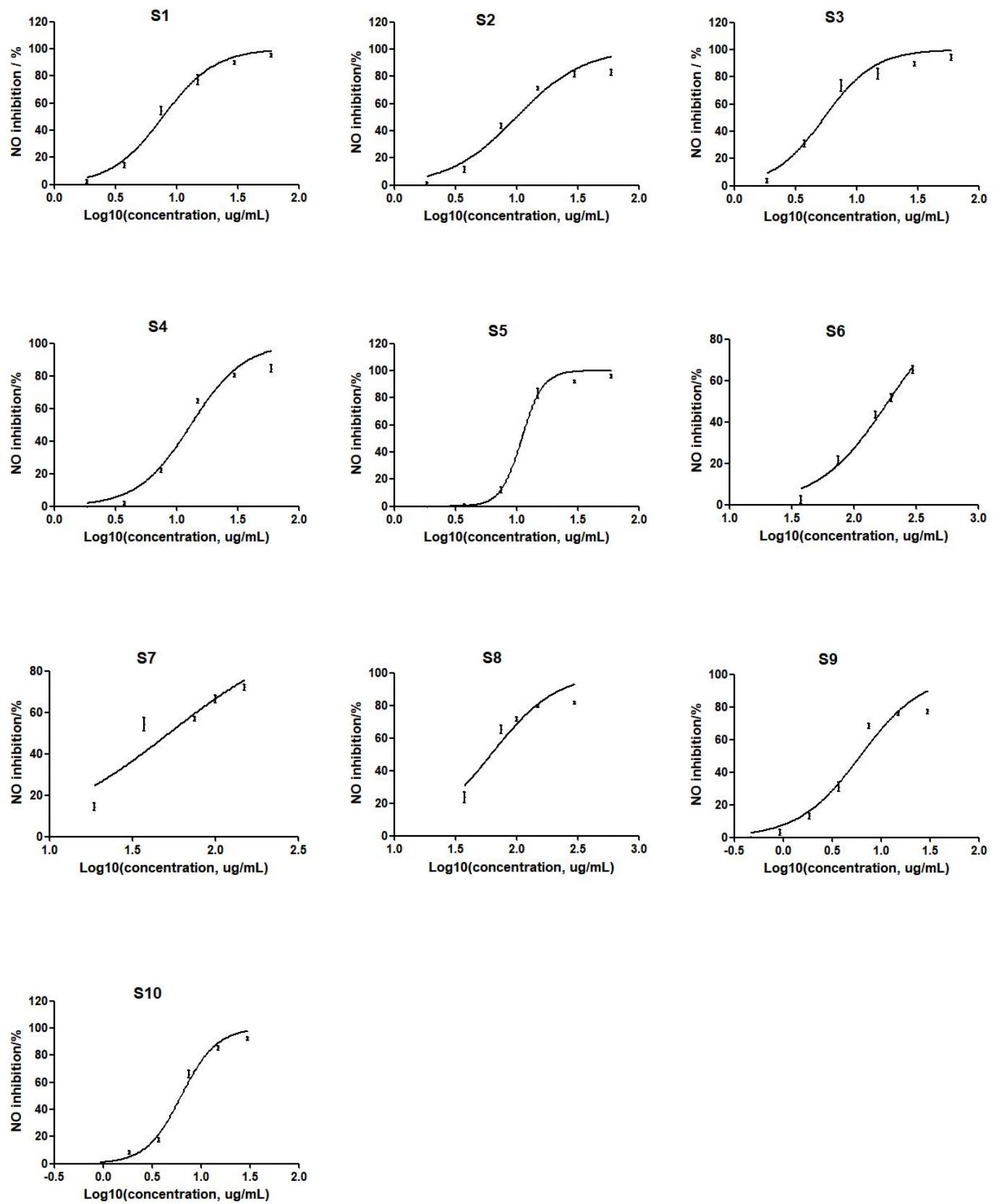


Figure S8. The NO inhibition curves of 10 batches of *Tripterygium* glycosides tablets (TGTs, S1–S10)

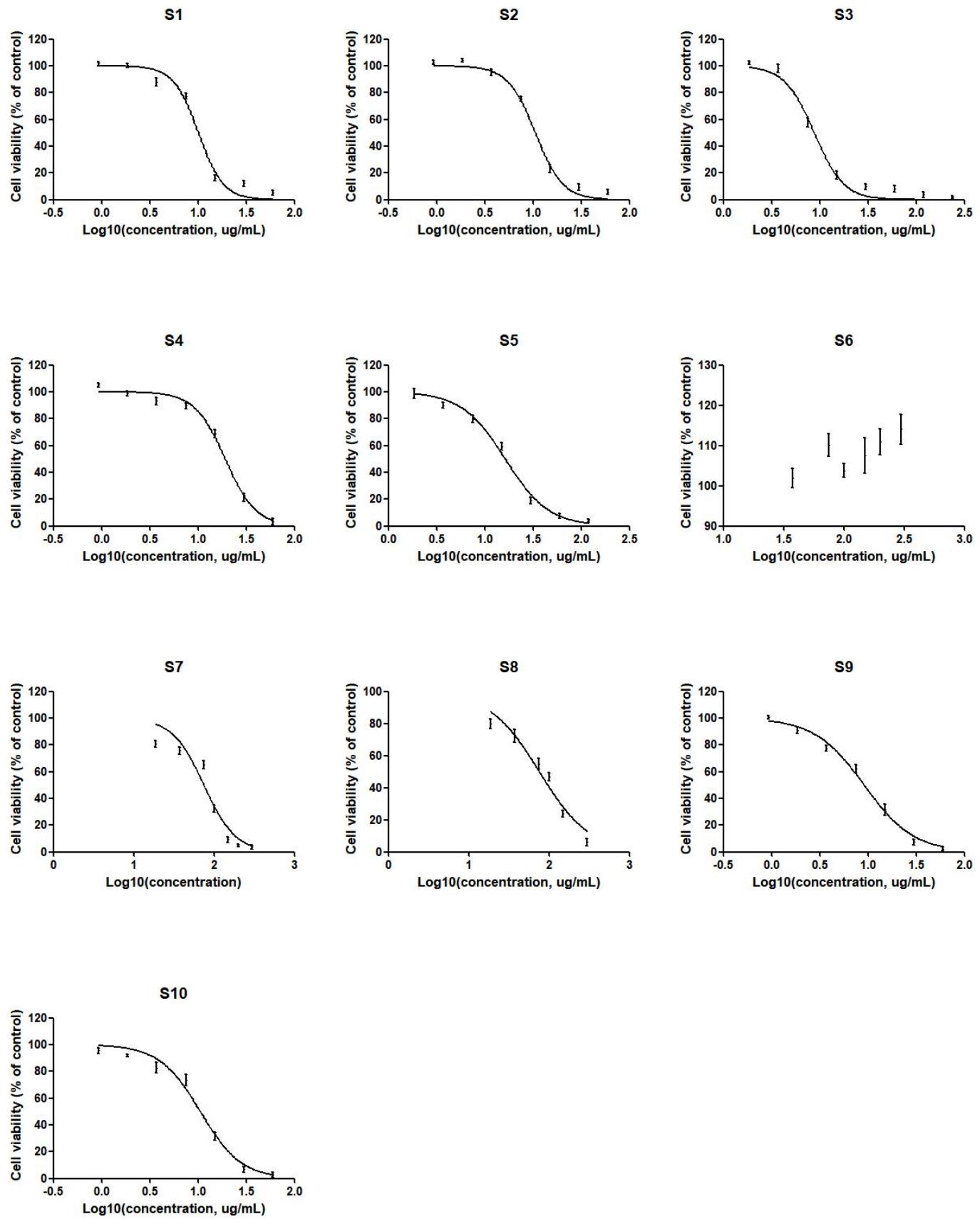


Figure S9. The cytotoxicity curves against RAW 264.7 cells of 10 batches of TGTs (S1–S10)

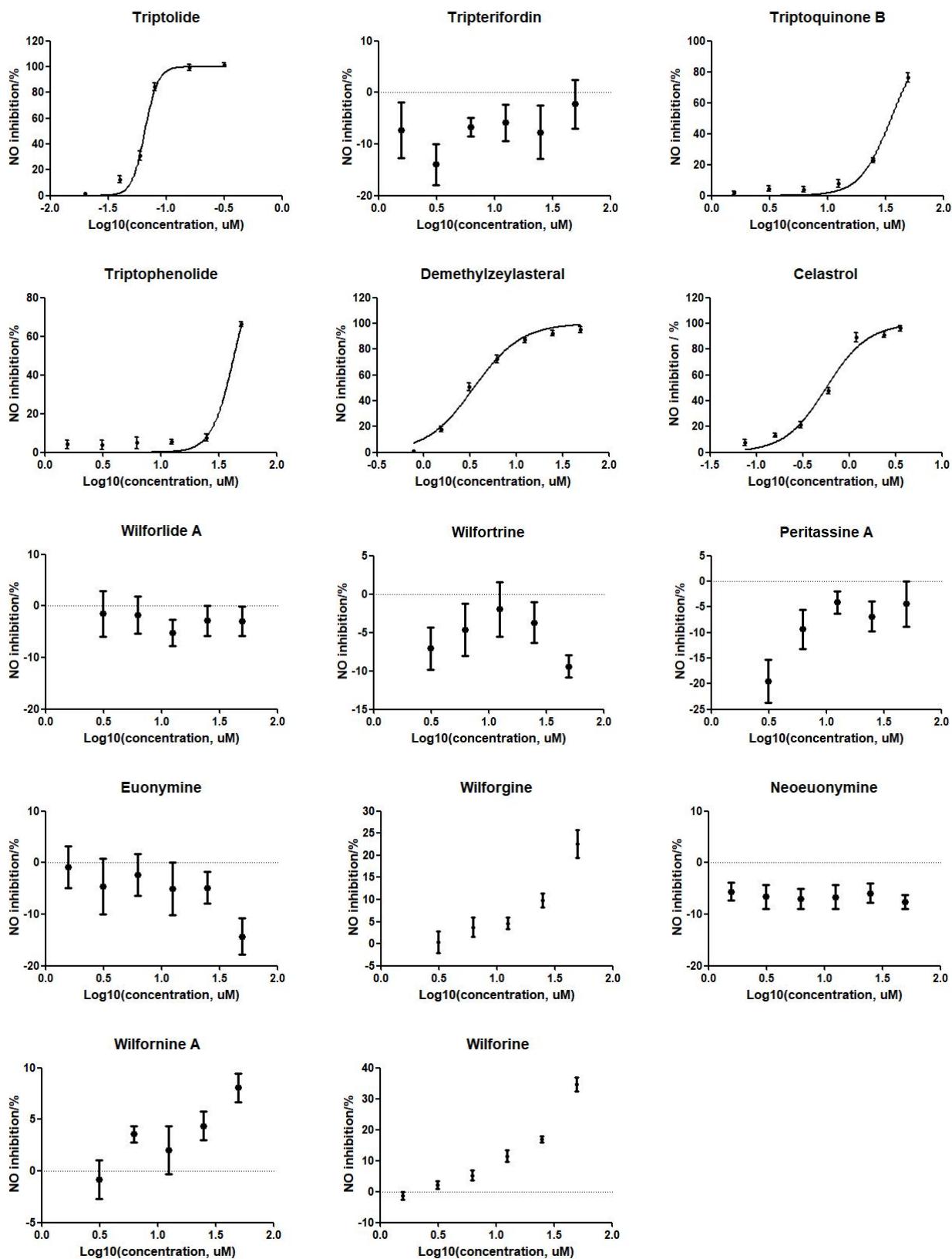


Figure S10. The NO inhibition curves of 14 target compounds

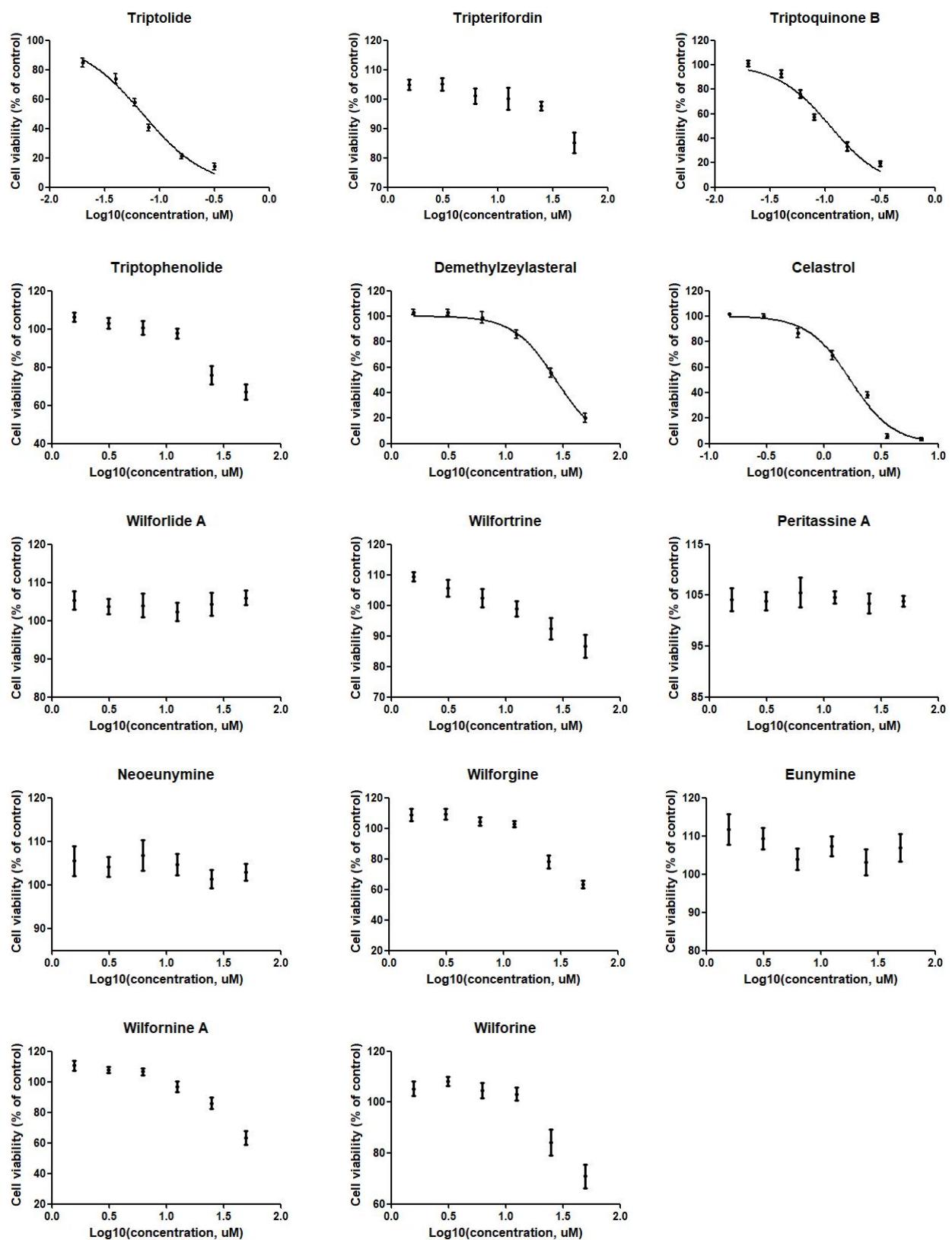


Figure S11. The cytotoxicity curves against RAW 264.7 cells of 14 target compounds

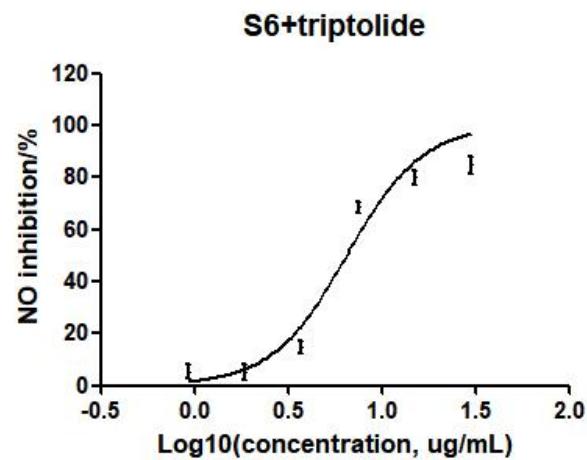


Figure S12. The NO inhibition curve of S6 added with triptolide (10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{tablet}$)

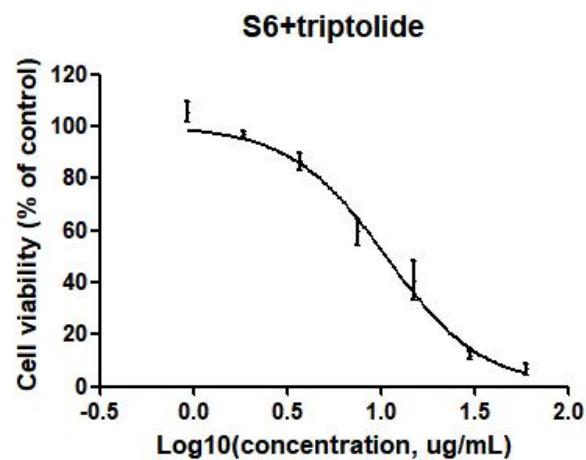


Figure S13. The cytotoxicity curve against RAW 264.7 cells of S6 added with triptolide (10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{tablet}$)

Table S1. Predicted absorption and metabolism parameters for investigated compounds by SwissADME tool

| Compound | GI absorption | BBB permeant | P-gp substrate | CYP1A2 inhibitor | CYP2C19 inhibitor | CYP2C9 inhibitor | CYP2D6 inhibitor | CYP3A4 inhibitor | Log K _p (skin permeation, cm/s) | Bioavailability Score |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--|-----------------------|
| triptolide | High | No | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | -8.34 | 0.55 |
| tripterifordin | High | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | -5.52 | 0.55 |
| triptoquinone B | High | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | -6.41 | 0.55 |
| triptophenolide | High | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | -5.33 | 0.55 |
| demethylzeylasteral | Low | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | -4.82 | 0.56 |
| celastrol | Low | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | -4.83 | 0.85 |
| wilforlide A | High | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | No | -4.15 | 0.55 |
| wilfortrine | Low | No | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | -11.42 | 0.17 |
| peritassine A | Low | No | Yes | No | No | No | Yes | No | -10.90 | 0.17 |
| neoeunymine | Low | No | Yes | No | No | No | Yes | No | -11.02 | 0.17 |
| wilforgine | Low | No | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | -10.65 | 0.17 |
| euonymine | Low | No | Yes | No | No | No | Yes | No | -10.87 | 0.17 |
| wilfornine A | Low | No | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | -10.66 | 0.17 |
| wilforine | Low | No | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | -1005 | 0.17 |