

Supplementary documents

Phytochemical Screening and Antioxidant and Cytotoxic Effects of *Acacia macrostachya*

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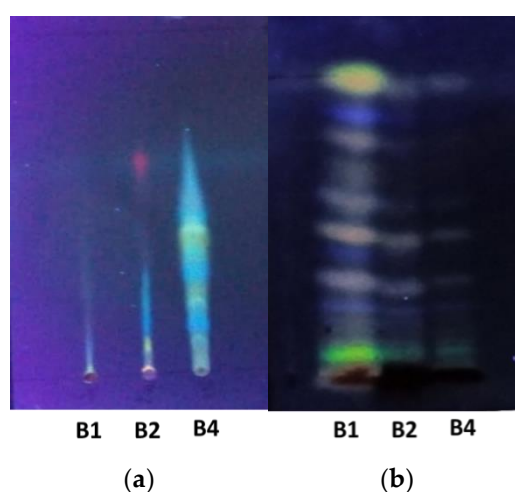


Figure S1. Qualitative phytochemical analysis by TLC. (a): Flavonoid; Mobile phase: Chloroform-Ethyl acetate (60/40 *v/v*); (b): Terpenoids/Steroids; Mobile phase: Hexane-Ethyl acetate (20/4 *v/v*). In the first plaque (a) submitted to UV light at 365 nm, the spots of flavonoids appear yellow, green, orange, or fluorescent blue. The second plate (b) revealed with the Liebermann-Burchard reagent characterize the presence of terpenoids and/or steroids in green and purple.

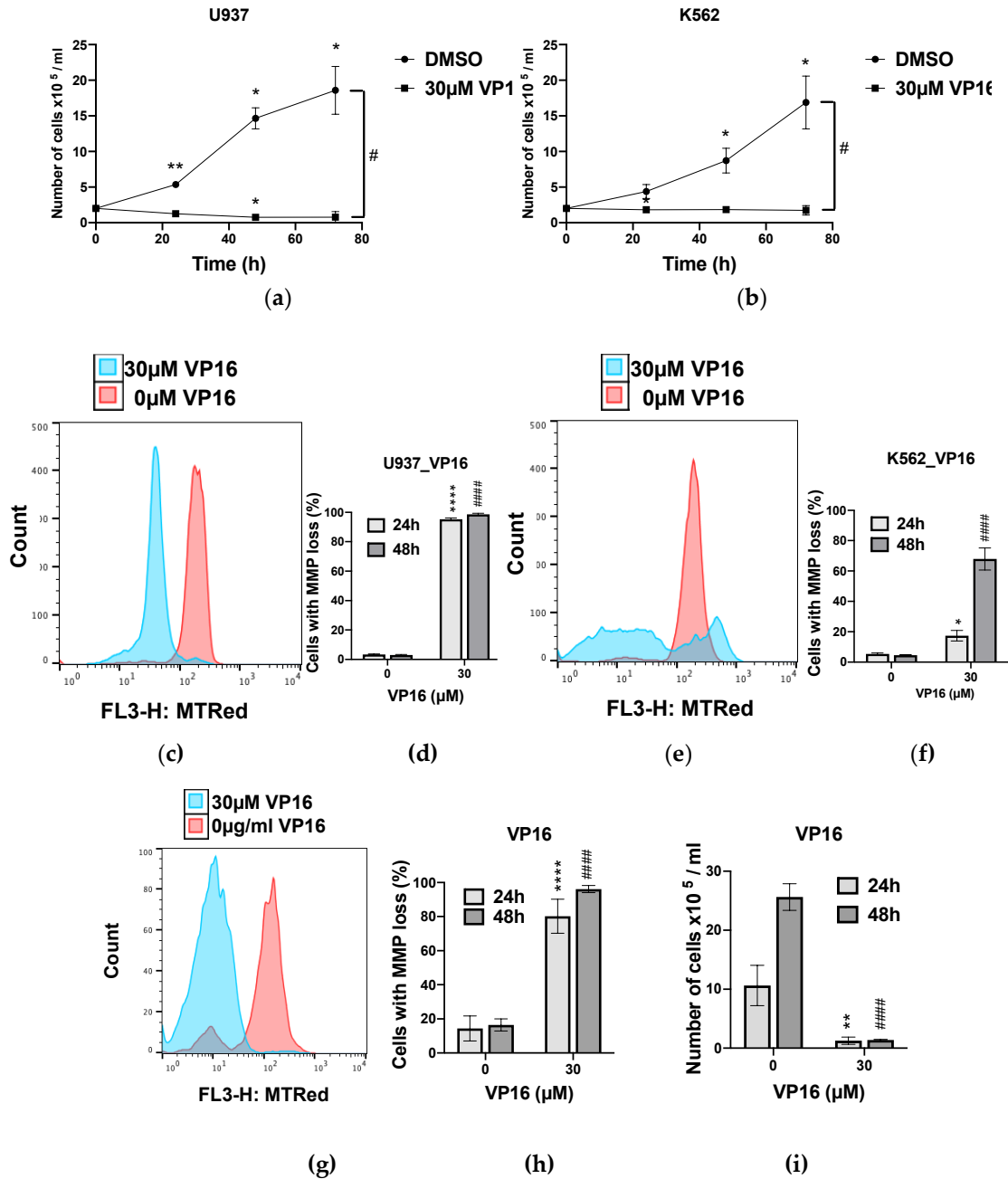
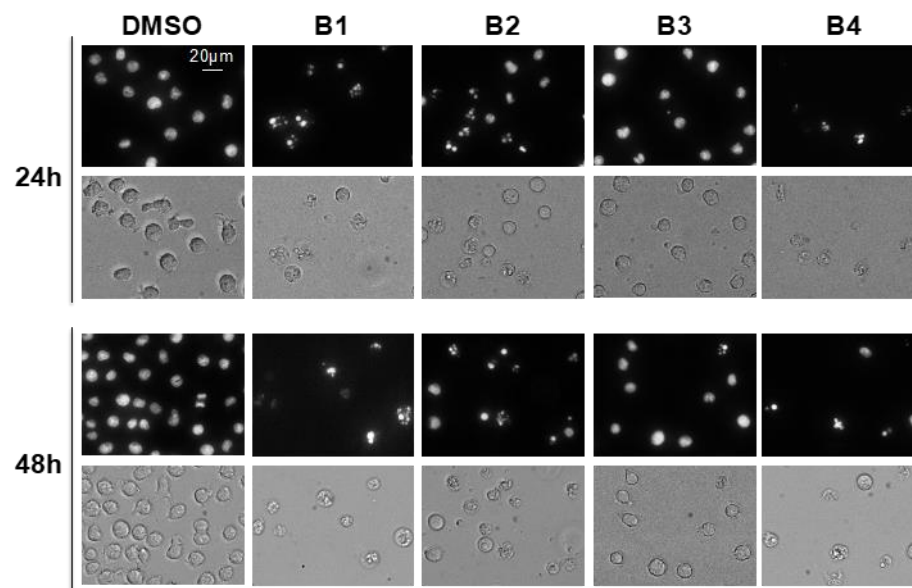
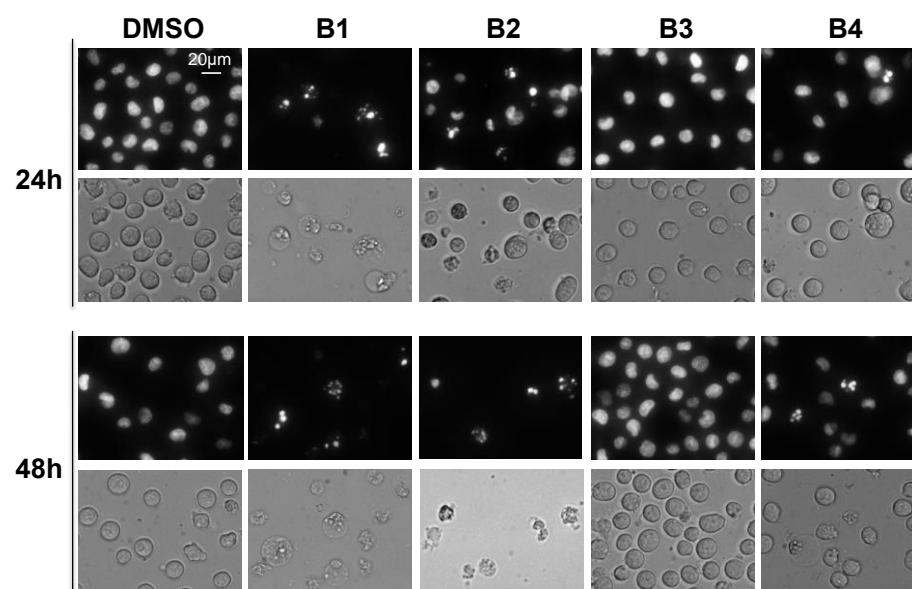


Figure S2. Effects of the positive control etoposide (VP16) on U937 (a, c, d), K562 (b, e, f) cells and proliferating PBMCs (g, h, i) by Hoechst and Mito Tracker® Red staining analysis and trypan bleu assay after 24h and 48h treatment; ANOVA Two-way; Post-hoc: Sidak *,#: $p < 0.05$; **: $p < 0.01$; ***, ####: $p < 0.0001$.



(a)



(b)

Figure S3. Apoptotic nuclear fragmentation induced by different extracts at 50 µg/mL in U937 (a) and K562 (b) cells was analyzed after Hoechst staining (one representative of three independent experiments).