

Article

# Cytotoxic, Anti-hemolytic, and Antioxidant Activities of *Ruta chalepensis* L. (Rutaceae) Extract, Fractions, and Isolated Compounds

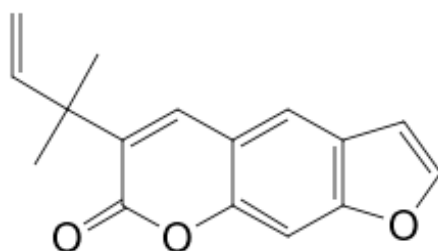
## Spectroscopic Data

### Summary

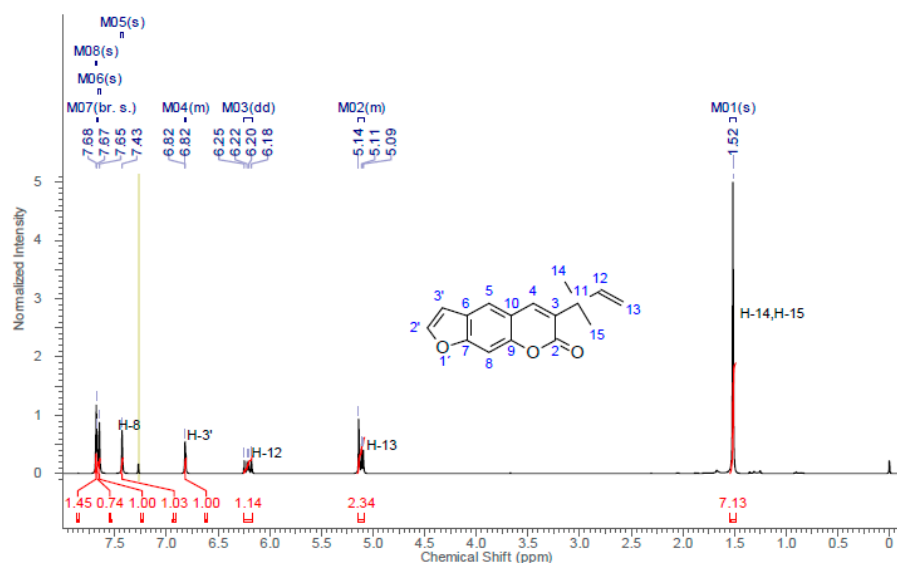
This research reported the previous isolation of chalepensis (CHL; Figure 1.1) in DOI: 10.3390/molecules191221044 [1], rutamarin (RTM; Figure 2.1) in DOI: 10.3390/molecules26123684 [2], and graveoline (GRV; Figure 3.1) in DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1596528 [3], whose identification was based on spectroscopic/spectrometric analysis obtained by a Bruker Spectrometer (Model Advance DPX400, 9.4 Teslas; Bruker Corporation, Billerica, MA, USA) and in comparison with bibliographic data; all structures were matched on the PubChem website (<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>).

## Spectroscopic Data

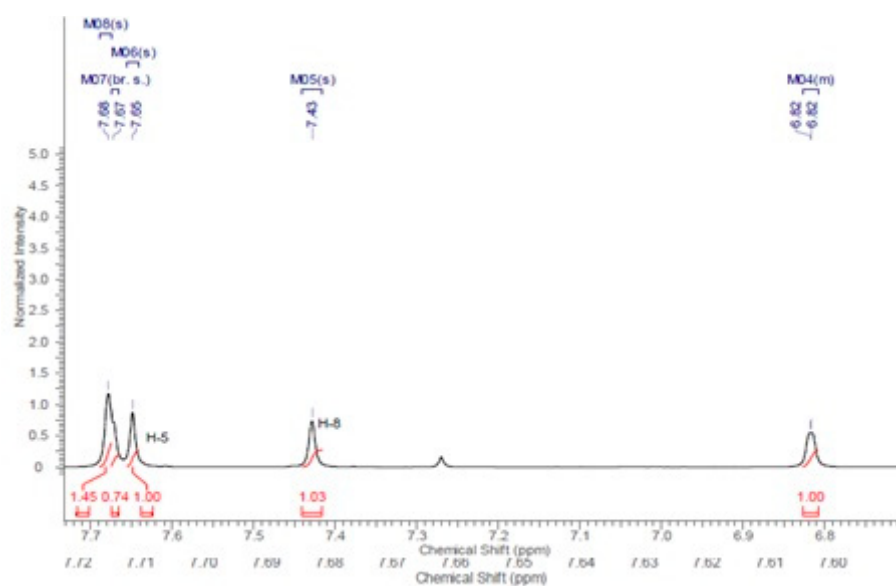
### Chalepensis (CHL)



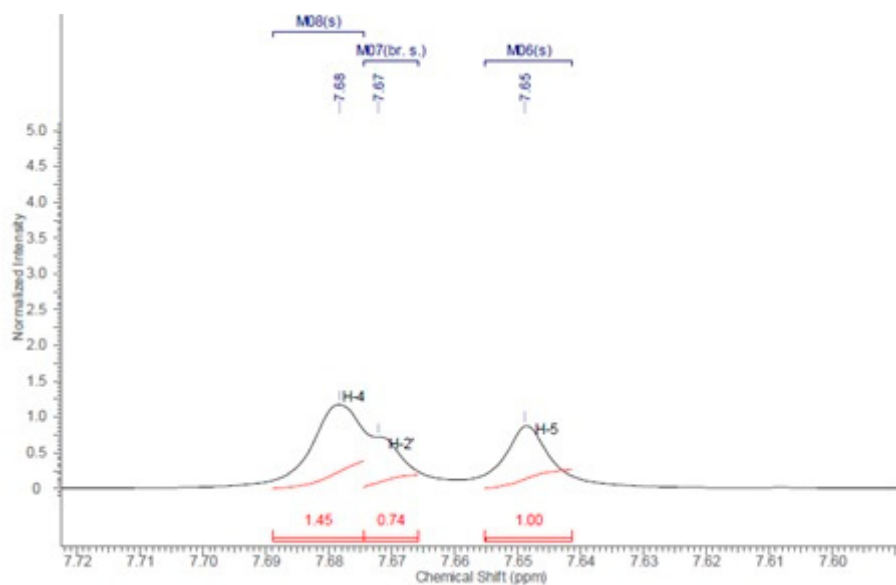
**Figure S1.1.** Structure of chalepensis (CHL). PubChem CID = 128834 (<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/Chalepensis>).



**Figure S1.2.1.** <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of CHL (Deuteriochloroform (CDCl<sub>3</sub>), 400 MHz).



**Figure S1.2.2.** <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of CHL (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz). Expansion in the area from 7.7 - 6.7 ppm.



**Figure S1.2.3.** <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of CHL (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz). Expansion in the area from 7.72 - 7.60 ppm.

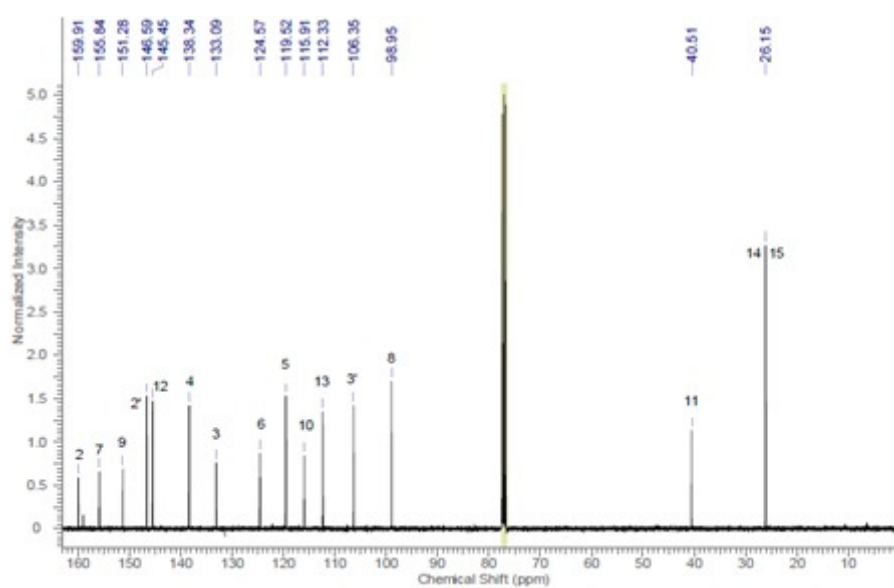


Figure S1.3. <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectrum of CHL (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz).

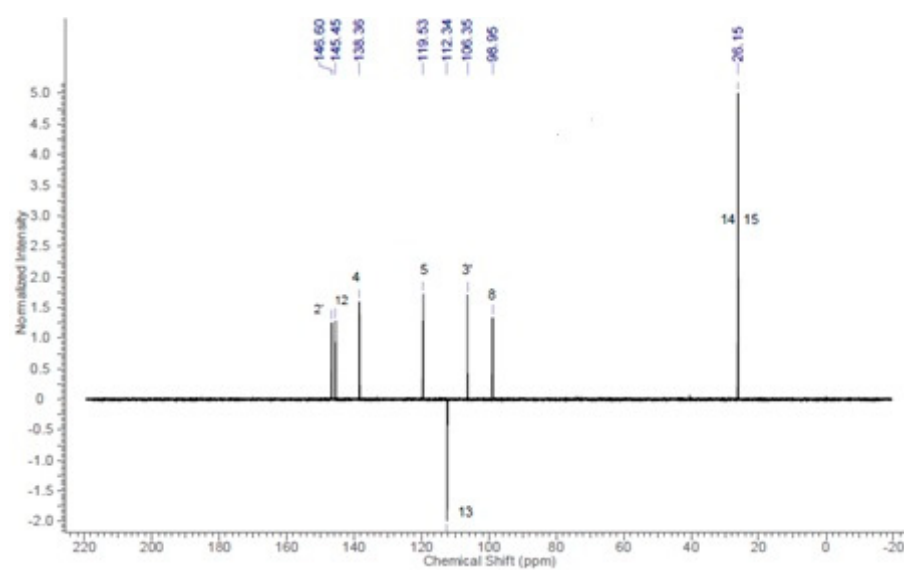
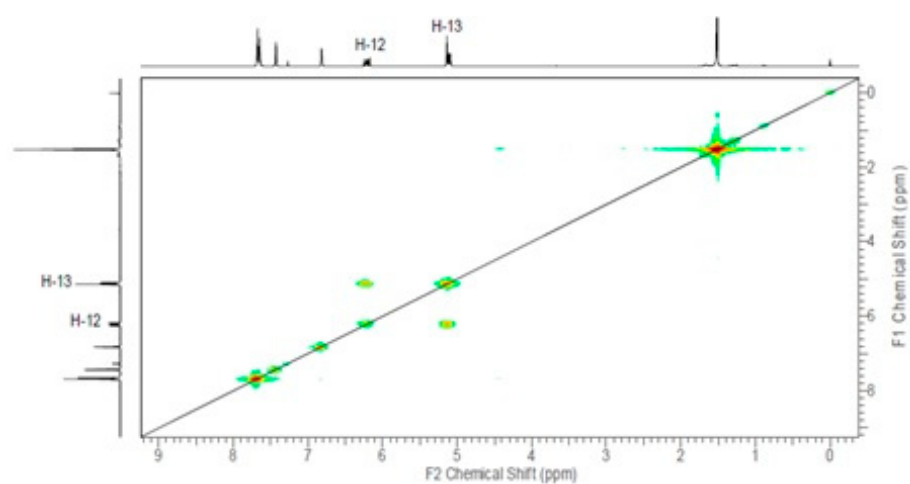
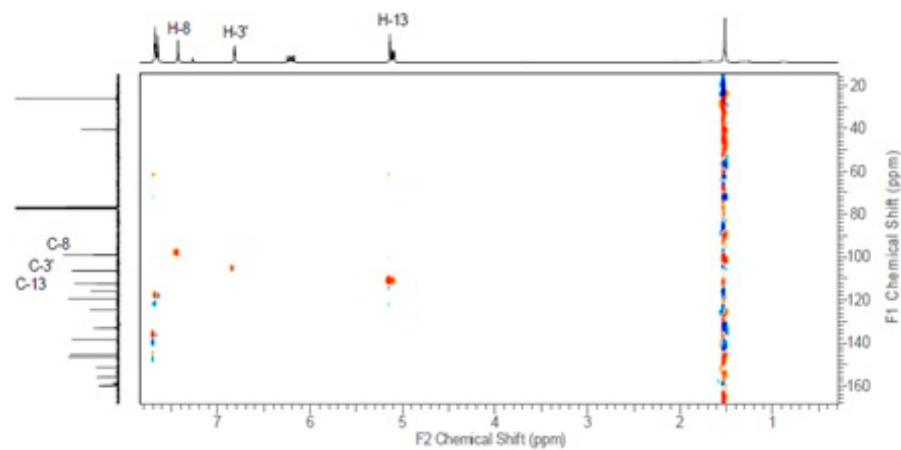


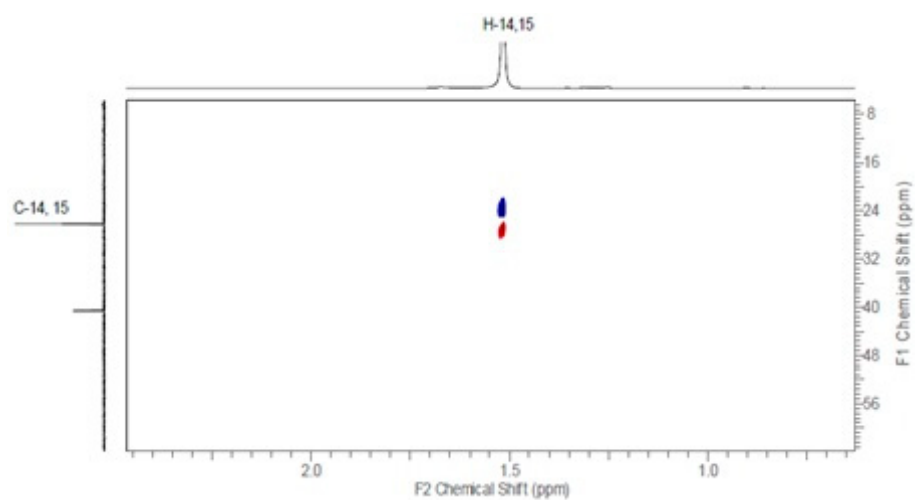
Figure S1.4. DEPT-135 spectrum of CHL (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz).



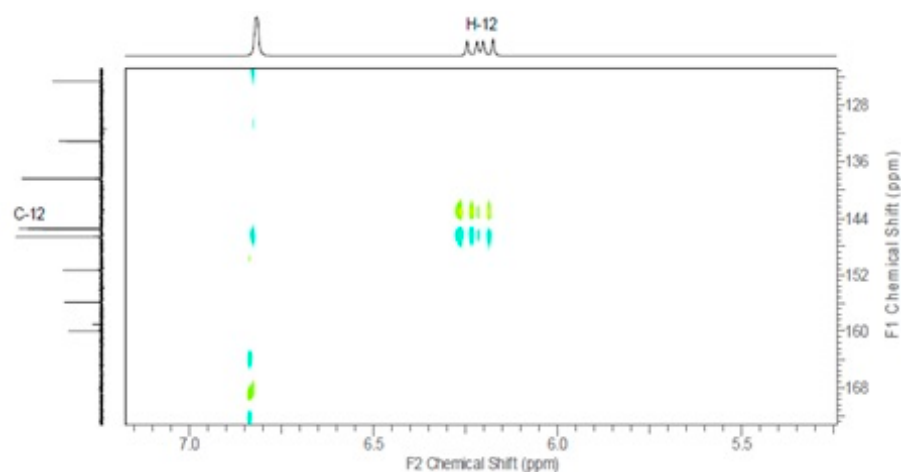
**Figure S1.5.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  COSY spectrum of CHL ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz).



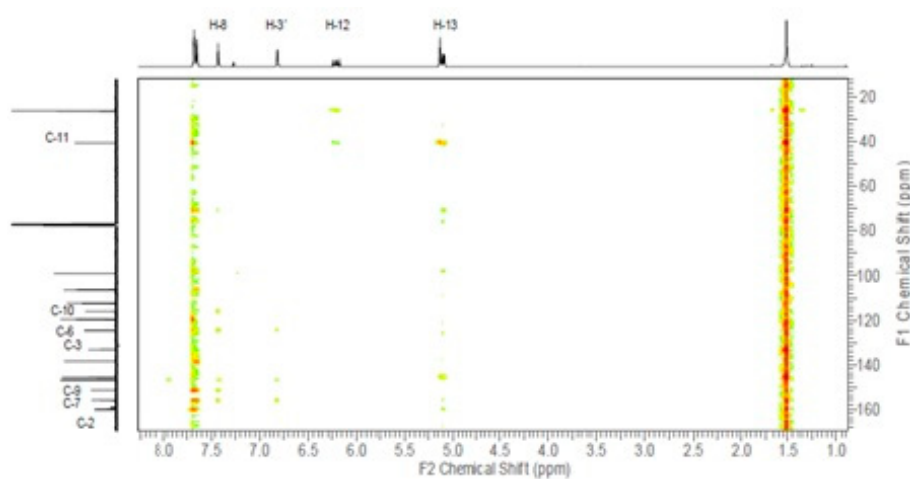
**Figure S1.6.1.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$ -HSQC spectrum of CHL ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 100 MHz).



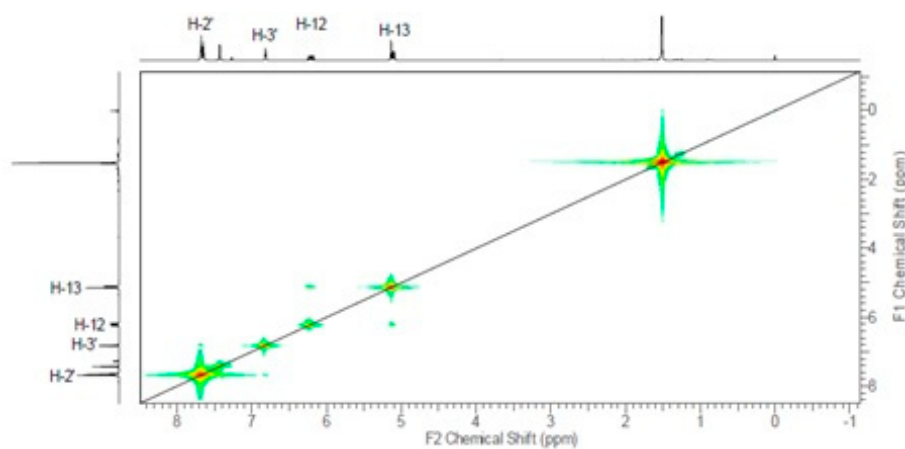
**Figure S1.6.2.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$ -HSQC spectrum of CHL ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 100 MHz). Expansion of the area  $^1\text{H}$ : 0.5 - 2.7 ppm,  $^{13}\text{C}$ : 6.0 - 64 ppm.



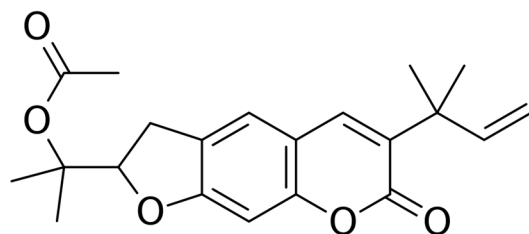
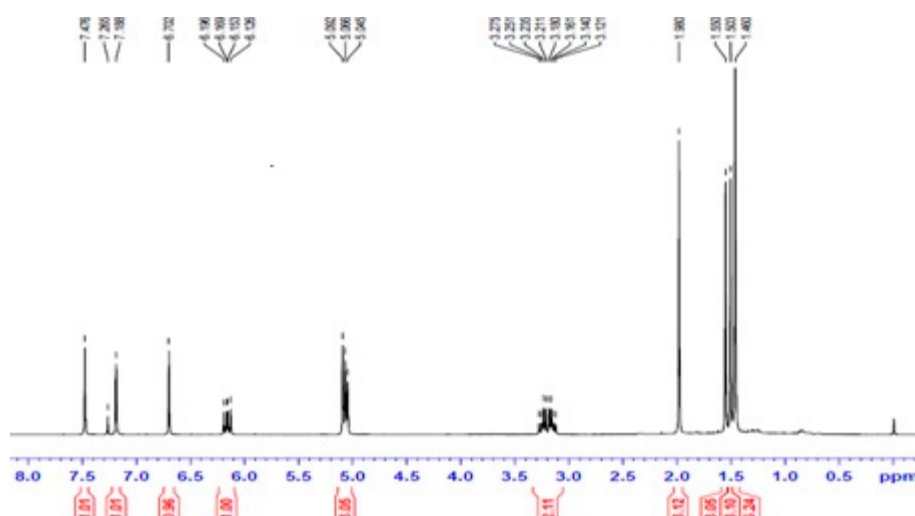
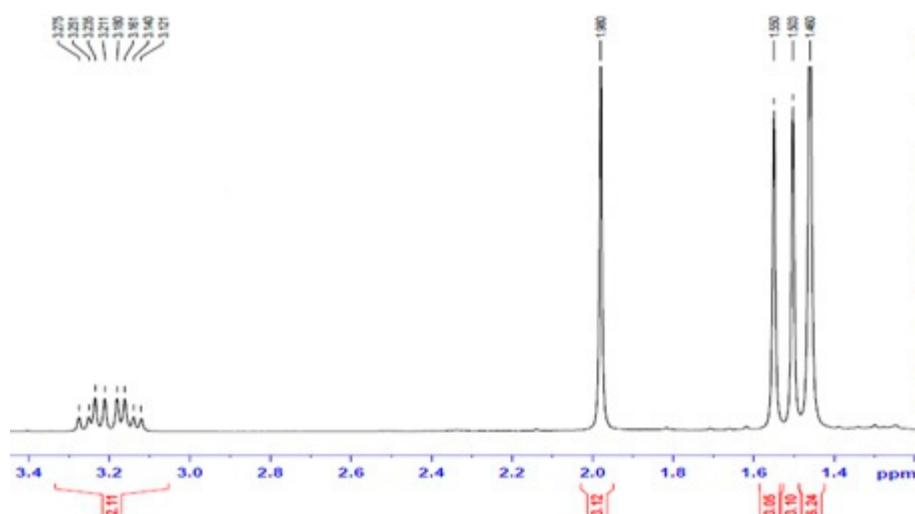
**Figure S1.6.3.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$ -HSQC spectrum of CHL ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 100 MHz). Expansion of the area  $^1\text{H}$ : 5.3 - 7.1 ppm,  $^{13}\text{C}$ : 123 - 172 ppm.

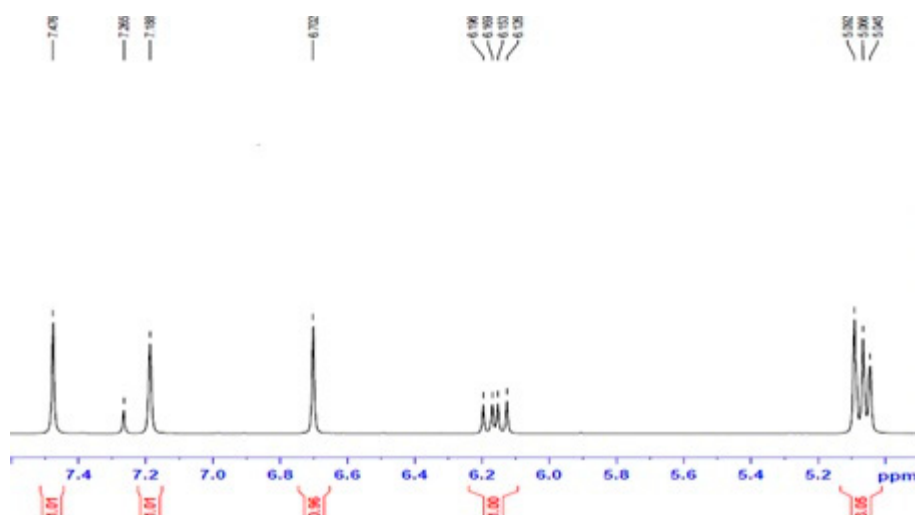


**Figure S1.7.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$ -HMBC spectrum of CHL ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 100 MHz).

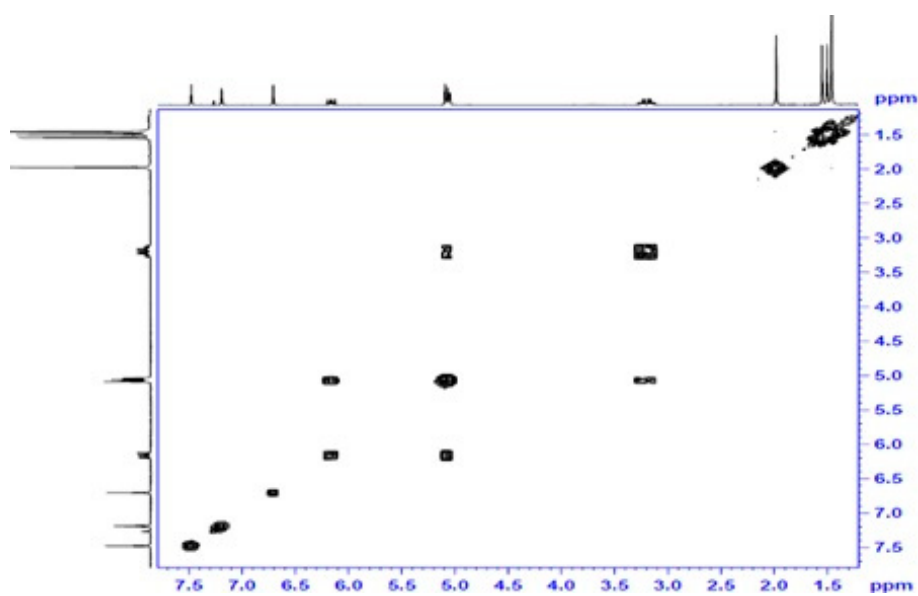


**Figure S1.8.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$ -NOESY spectrum of CHL ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz).

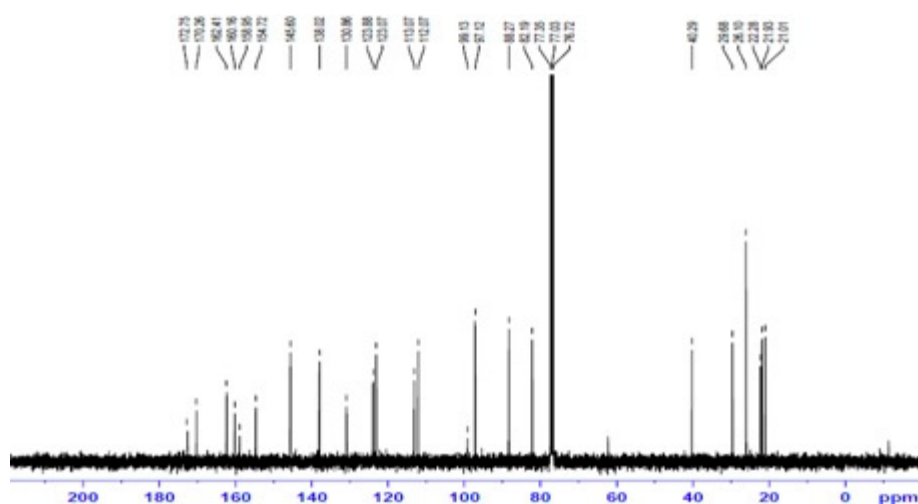
**Rutamarin (RTM)****Figure S2.1.** Structure of rutamarin (RTM). PubChem CID = 26948 (<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/26948>).**Figure S2.2.1.**  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of RTM ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz).**Figure S2.2.2.**  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of RTM ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz). Expansion in the area from 1.2 - 3.4 ppm.



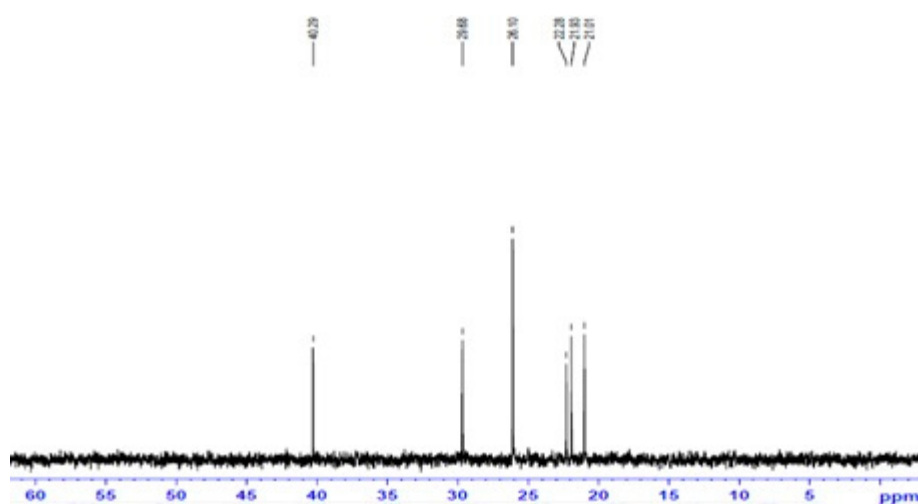
**Figure S2.2.3.**  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of RTM ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz). Expansion in the area from 4.8 - 7.6 ppm.



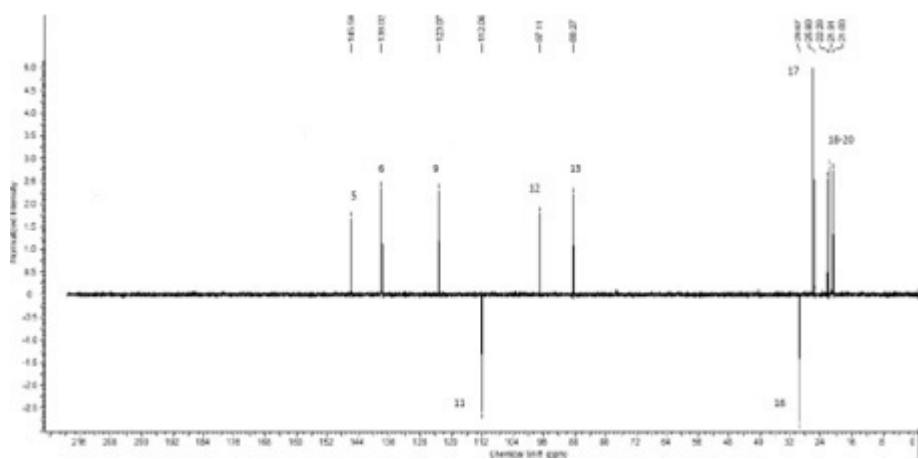
**Figure S2.3.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  COSY spectrum of RTM ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz).



**Figure S2.4.1.**  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum of RTM ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 100 MHz).

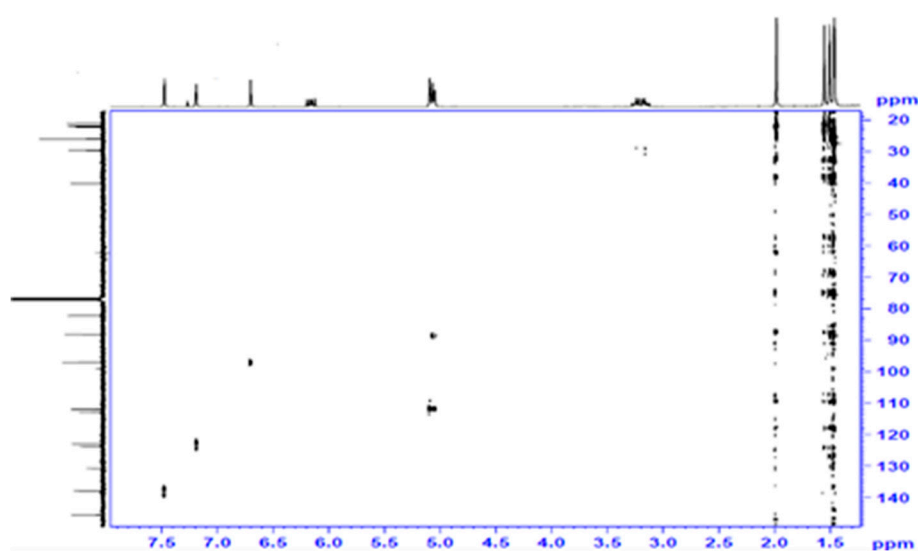


**Figure S2.4.2.**  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum of RTM ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 100 MHz). Expansion in the area from 0.5 - 60 ppm.

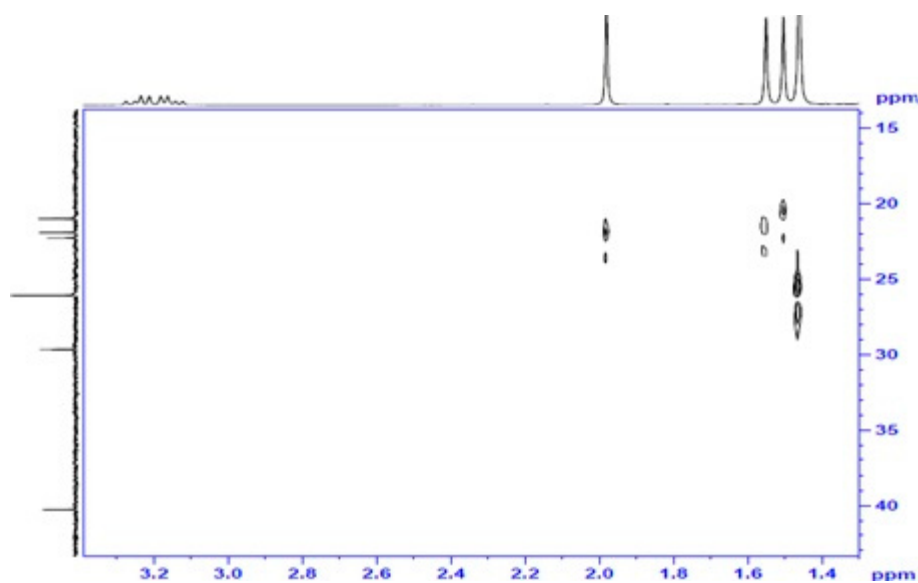


**Figure S2.5.** DEPT 135,  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum of RTM ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 100 MHz).

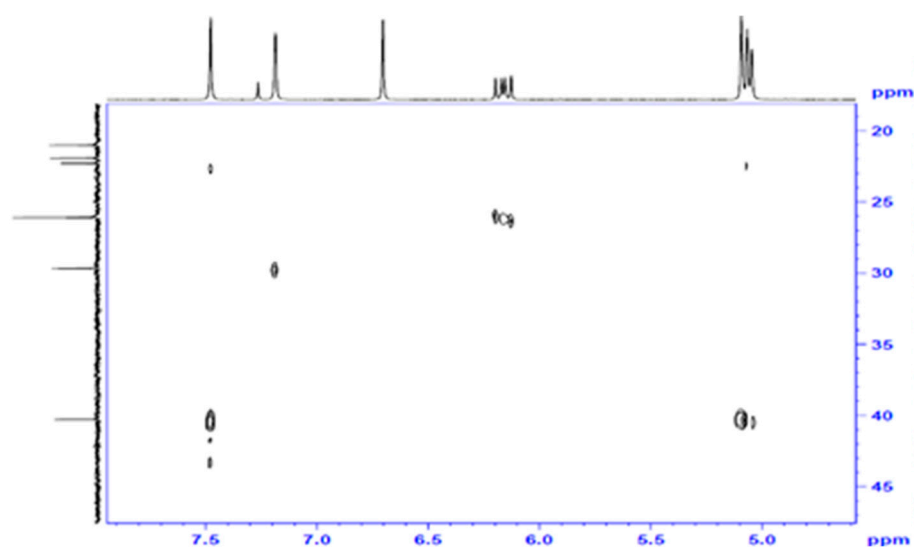




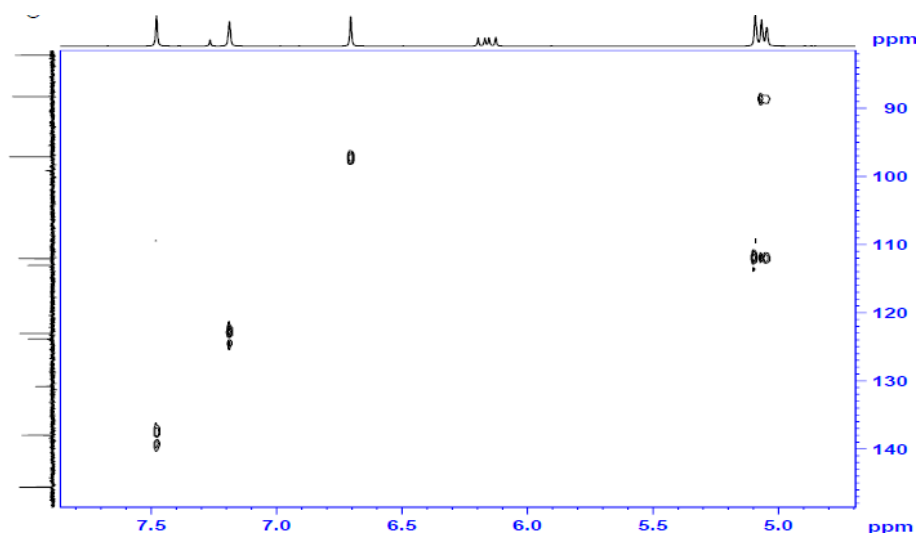
**Figure S2.5.1.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$ -HSQC spectrum of RTM ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz).



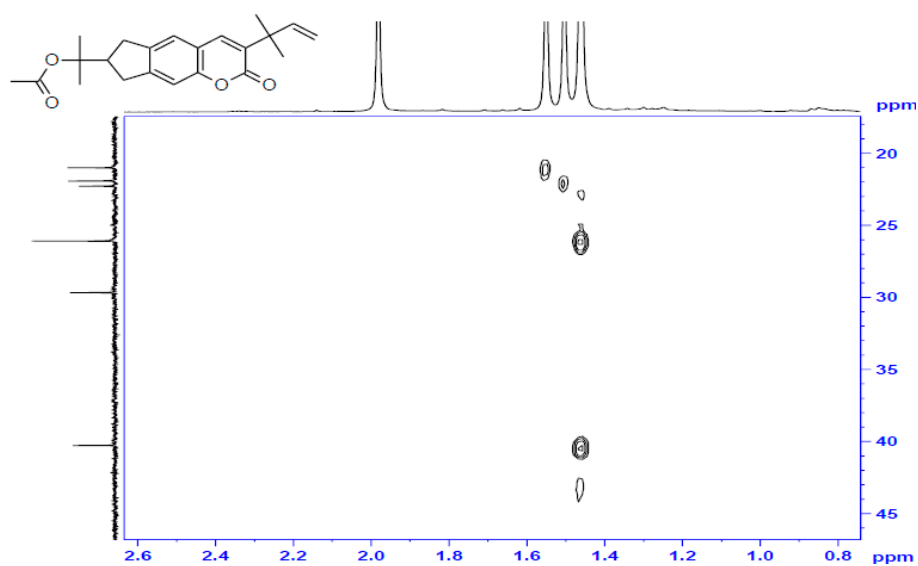
**Figure S2.5.2.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$ -HSQC spectrum of RTM ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz). Expansion of the area  $^1\text{H}$ : 1.3 - 3.4 ppm,  $^{13}\text{C}$ : 15 - 45 ppm.



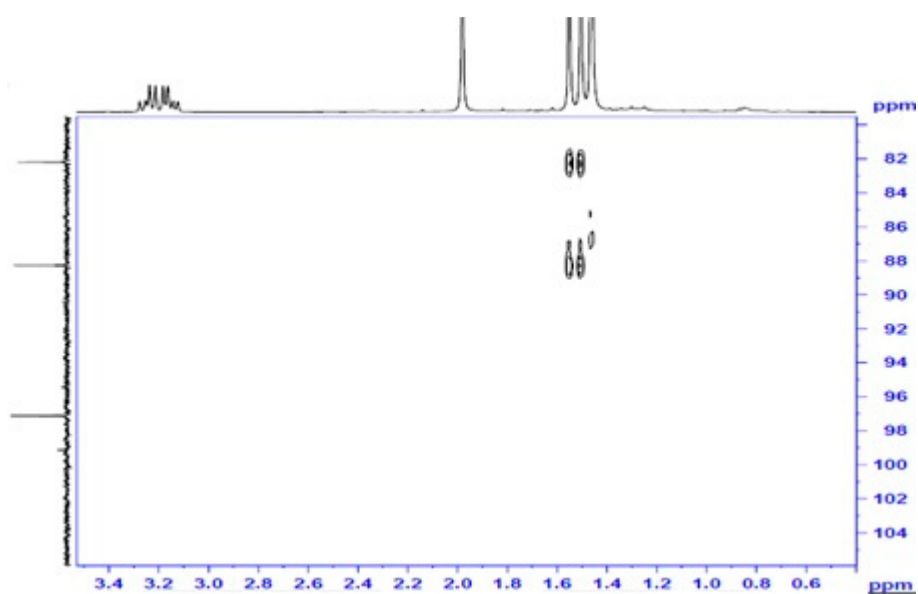
**Figure S2.5.3.** <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>13</sup>C-HSQC spectrum of RTM (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz). Expansion of the area <sup>1</sup>H: 4.6 - 8.0 ppm, <sup>13</sup>C: 20 - 47 ppm.



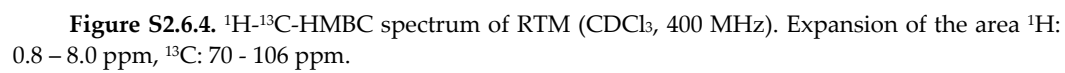
**Figure S2.5.4.** <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>13</sup>C-HSQC spectrum of RTM (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz). Expansion of the area <sup>1</sup>H: 4.6 - 8.0 ppm, <sup>13</sup>C: 80 - 150 ppm.

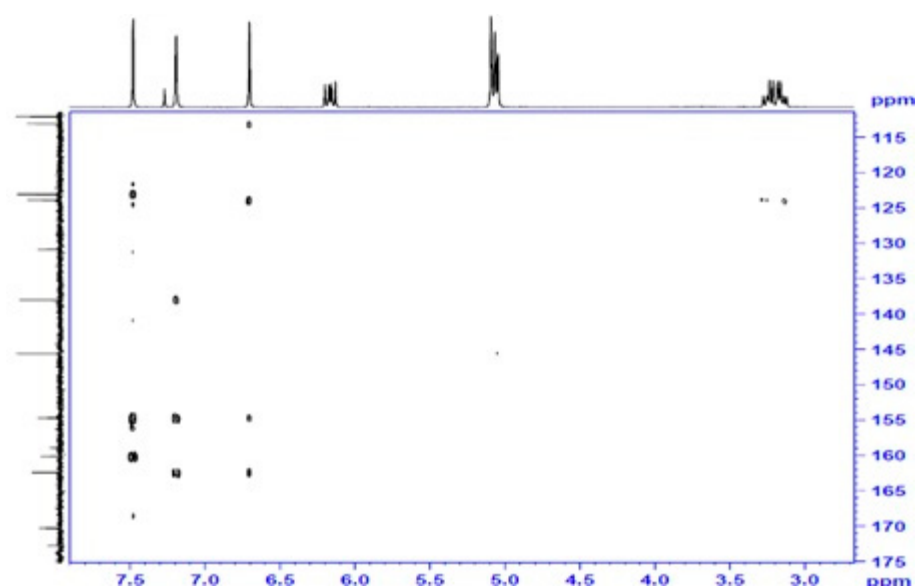


**Figure S2.6.1.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$ -HMBC spectrum of RTM ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz). Expansion of the area  $^1\text{H}$ : 0.8–2.6 ppm,  $^{13}\text{C}$ : 18–46 ppm.



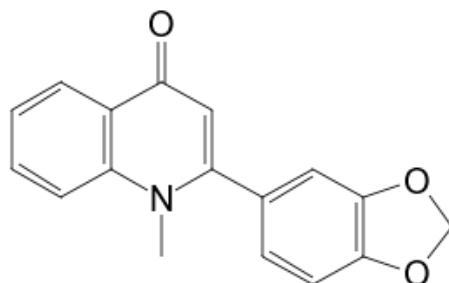
**Figure S2.6.2.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$ -HMBC spectrum of RTM ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz). Expansion of the area  $^1\text{H}$ : 0.4–3.5 ppm,  $^{13}\text{C}$ : 80–106 ppm.





**Figure S2.6.5.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$ -HMBC spectrum of RTM ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz). Expansion of the area  $^1\text{H}$ : 2.5 – 8.0 ppm,  $^{13}\text{C}$ : 110 - 175 ppm.

*Graveolin (GRV)*



**Figure S3.1.** Structure of graveoline (GRV). PubChem CID = 353825 (<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/353825>).

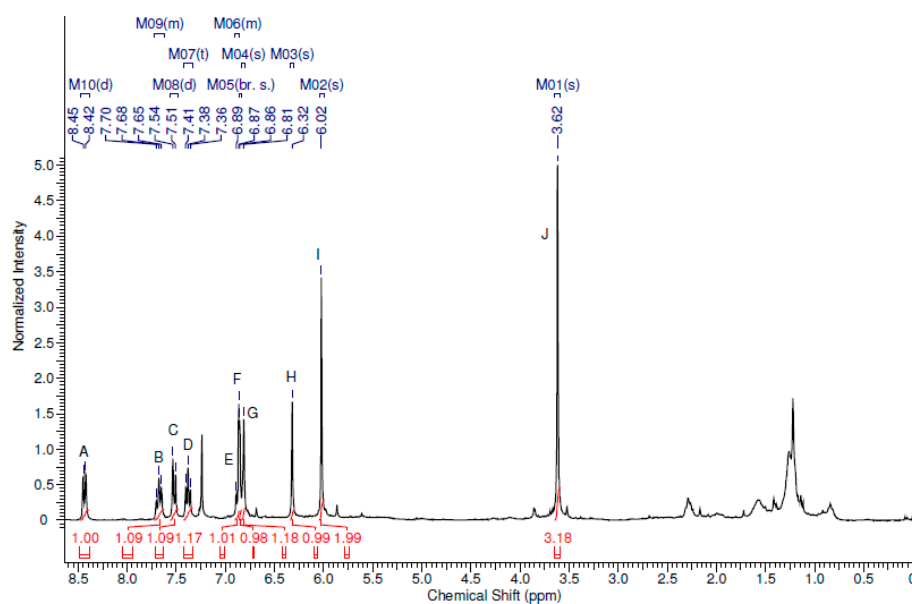


Figure S3.2.1.  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of GRV ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz).

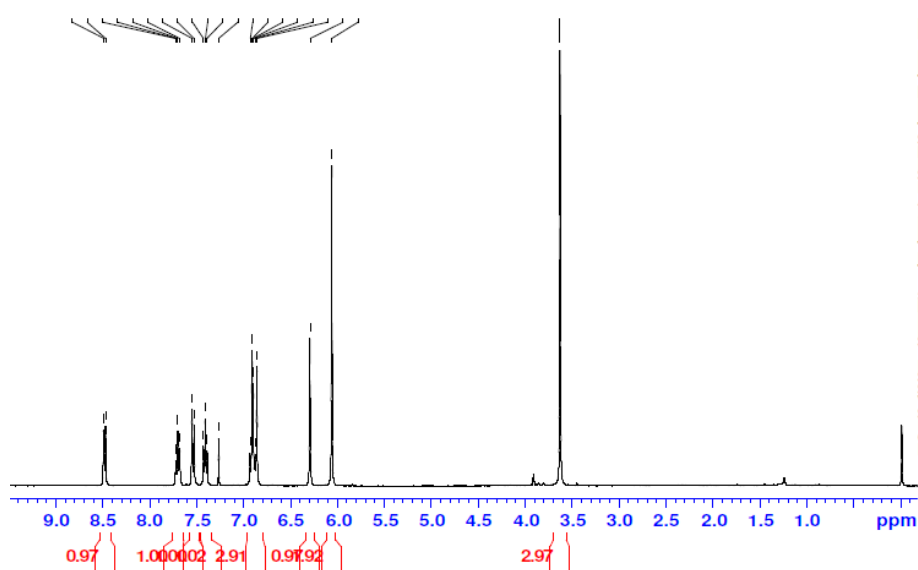
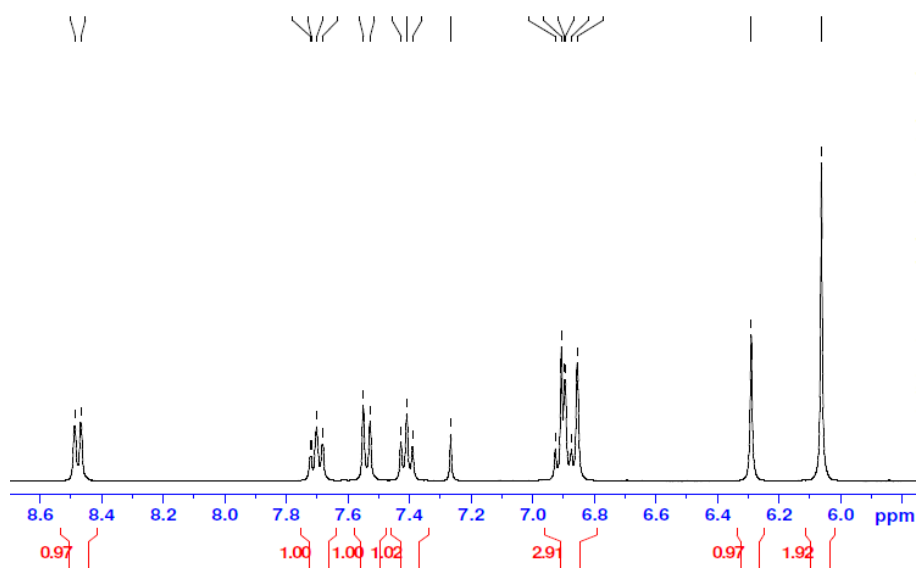
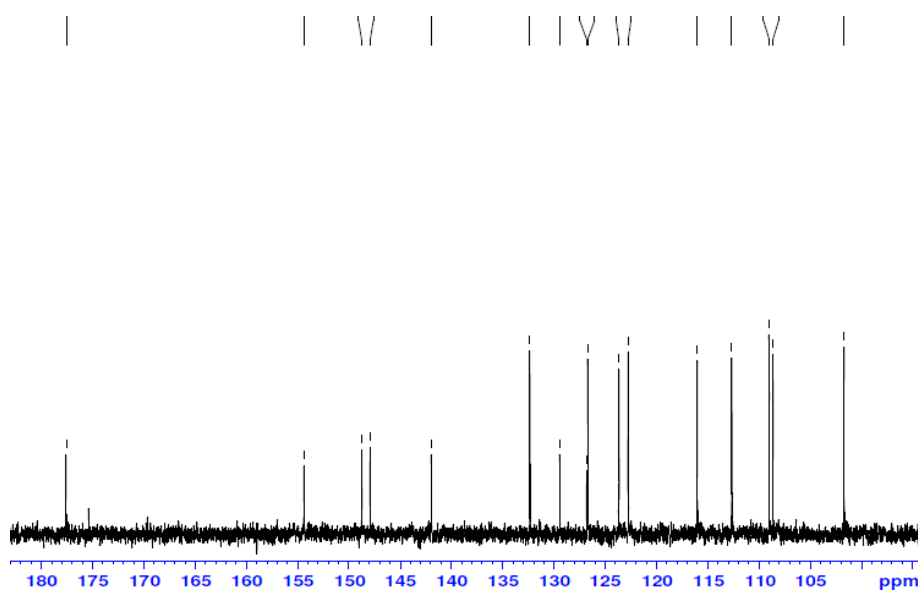


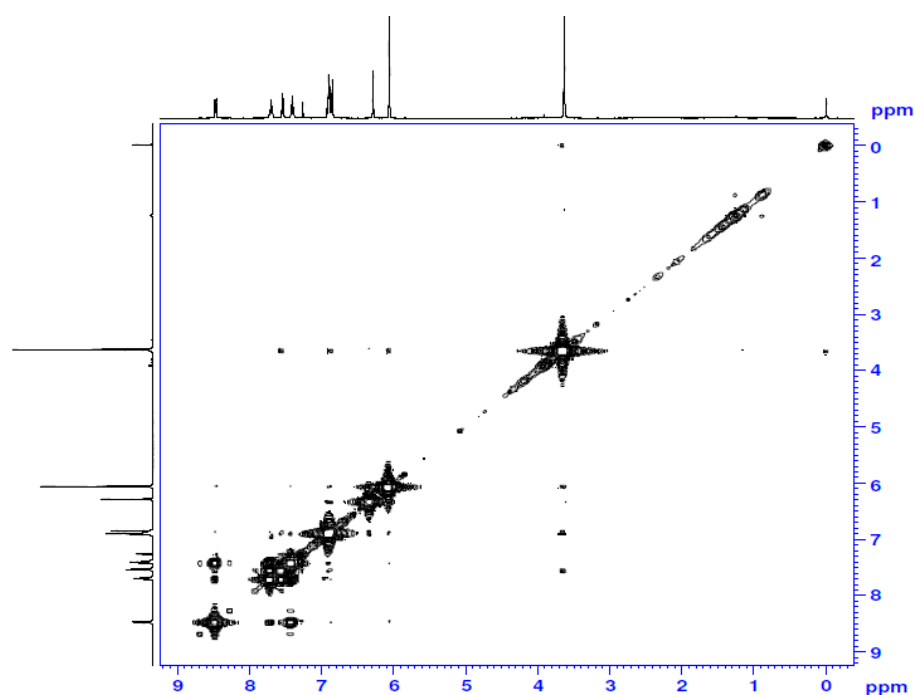
Figure S3.2.2.  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR general spectrum of GRV ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz).



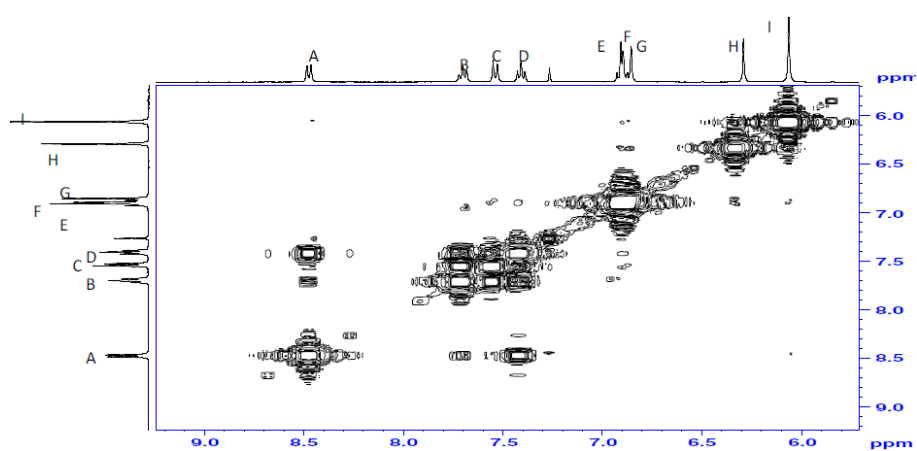
**Figure S3.2.3.**  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of GRV ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz). Expansion of the area  $^1\text{H}$ : 5.7 – 8.7 ppm.



**Figure S3.2.4.**  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of GRV ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 100 MHz). Expansion of the area  $^1\text{H}$ : 94 – 183 ppm.

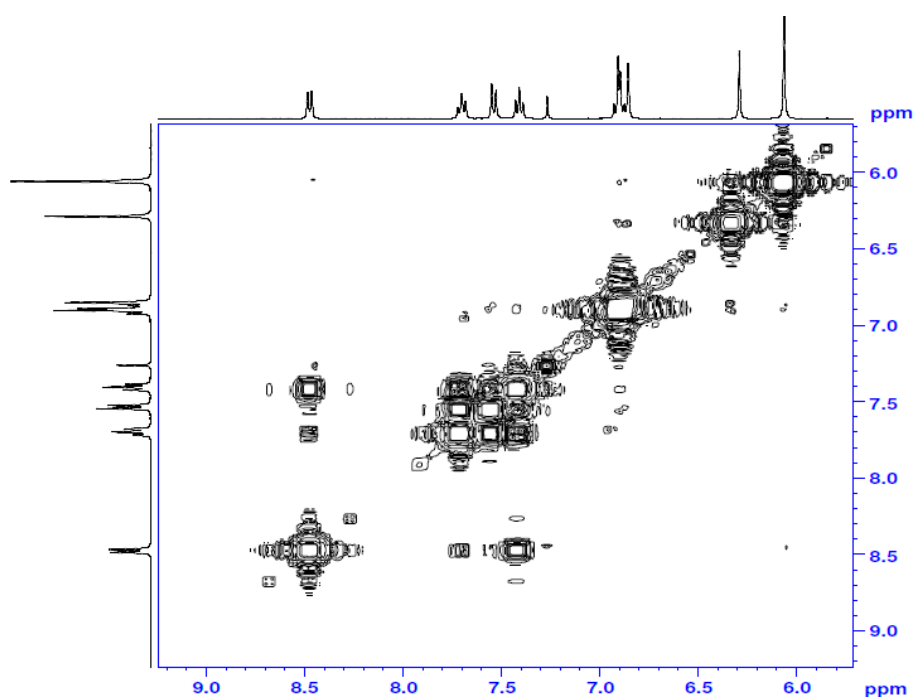


**Figure S3.3.1.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  COSY general spectrum of GRV ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz).

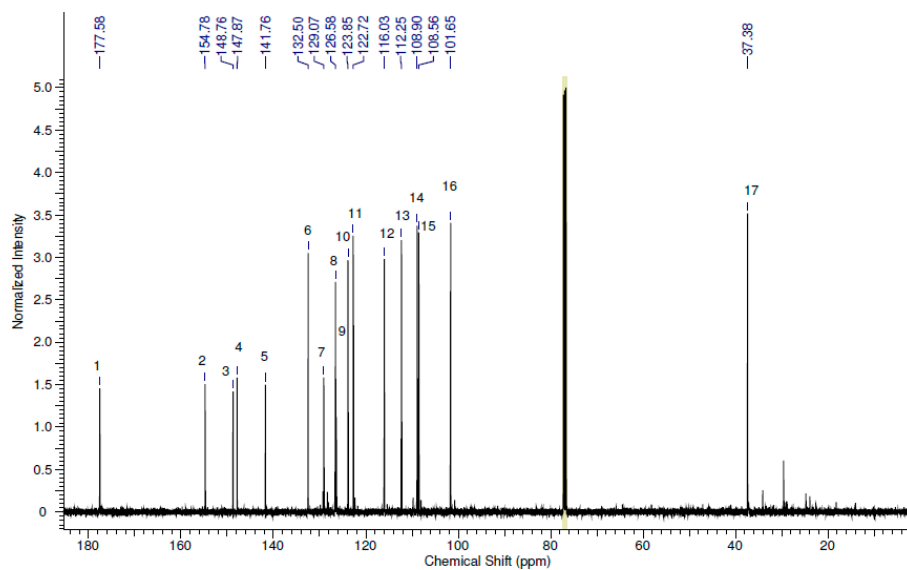


**Figure S3.3.2.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  COSY spectrum of GRV ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz). Expansion of the area  $^1\text{H}$ : 5.7 – 9.2 ppm,  $^1\text{H}$ : 5.7 – 9.2.





**Figure S3.3.3.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  COSY spectrum of GRV ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz). Expansion of the area  $^1\text{H}$ : 5.7 – 9.2 ppm,  $^1\text{H}$ : 5.7 – 9.2.



**Figure S3.4.1.**  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum of GRV ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 100 MHz).

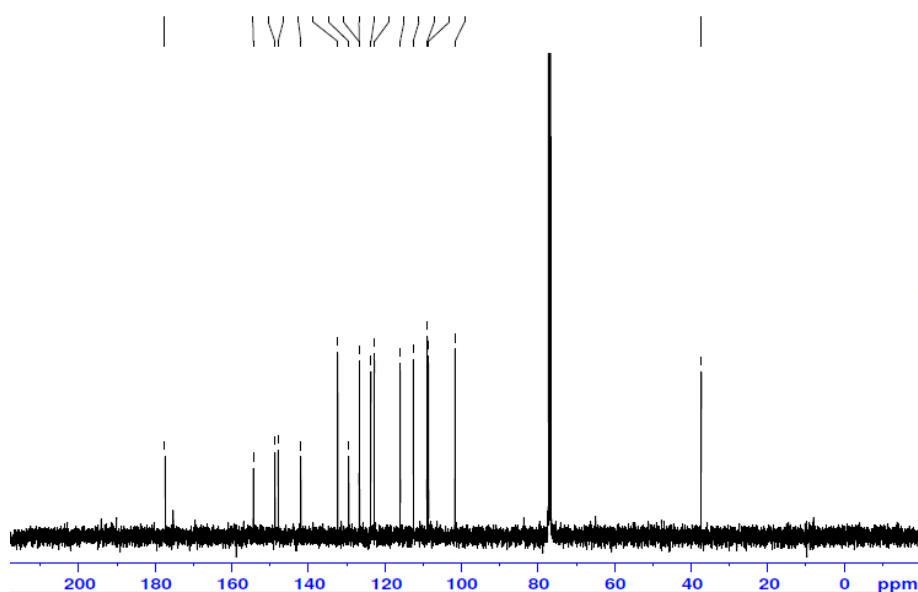


Figure S3.4.2.  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum of GRV ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 100 MHz).

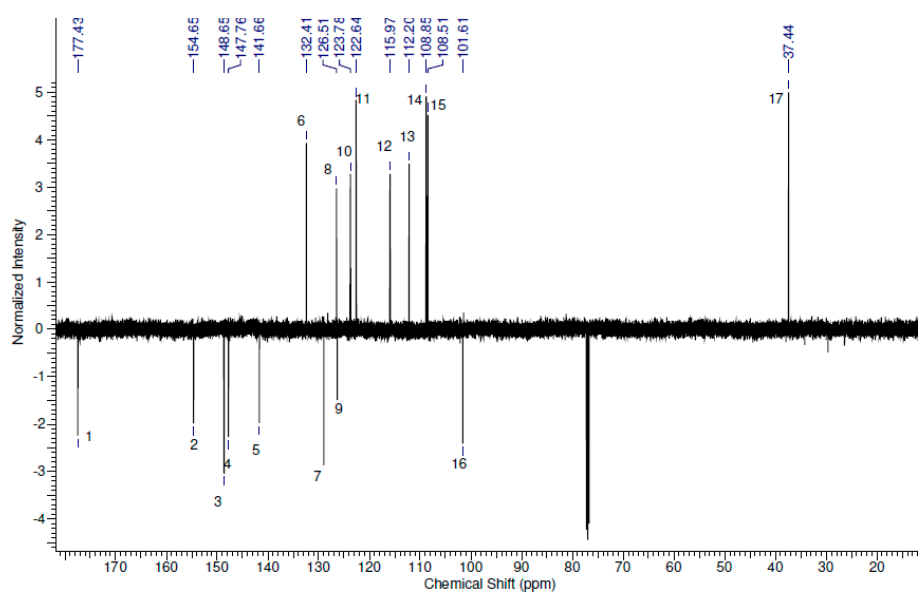
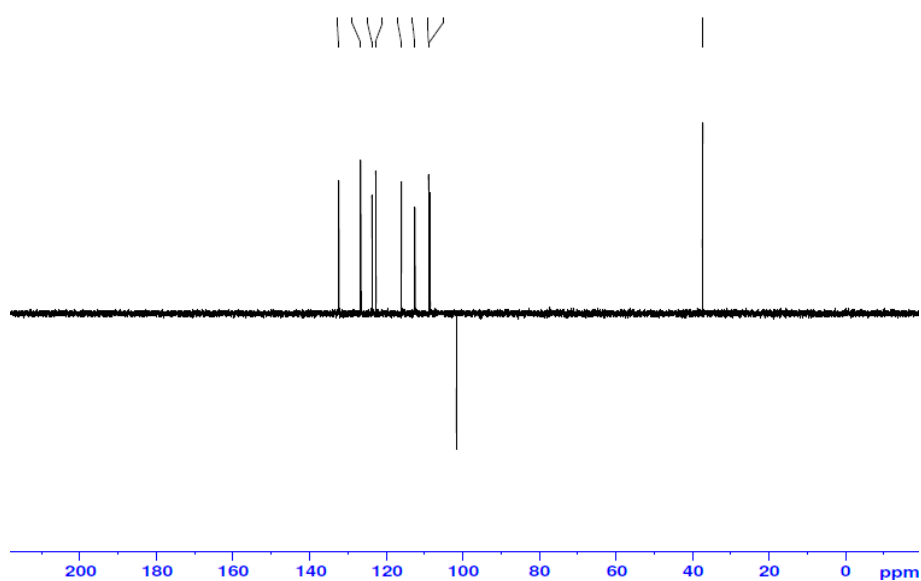
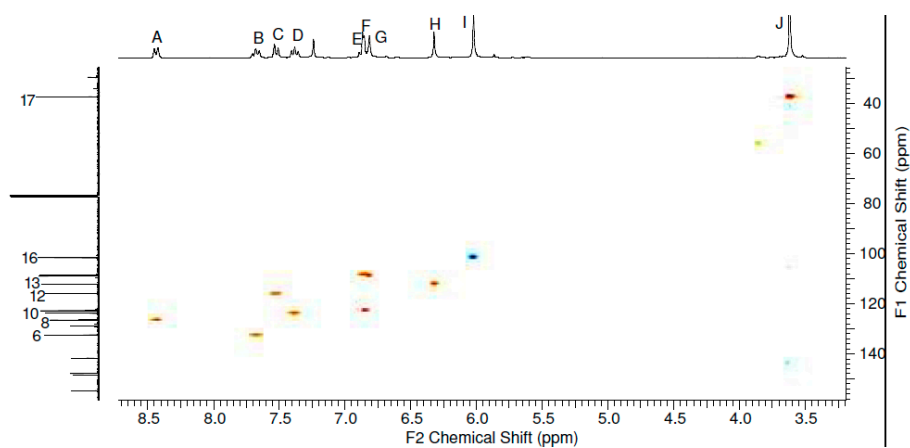


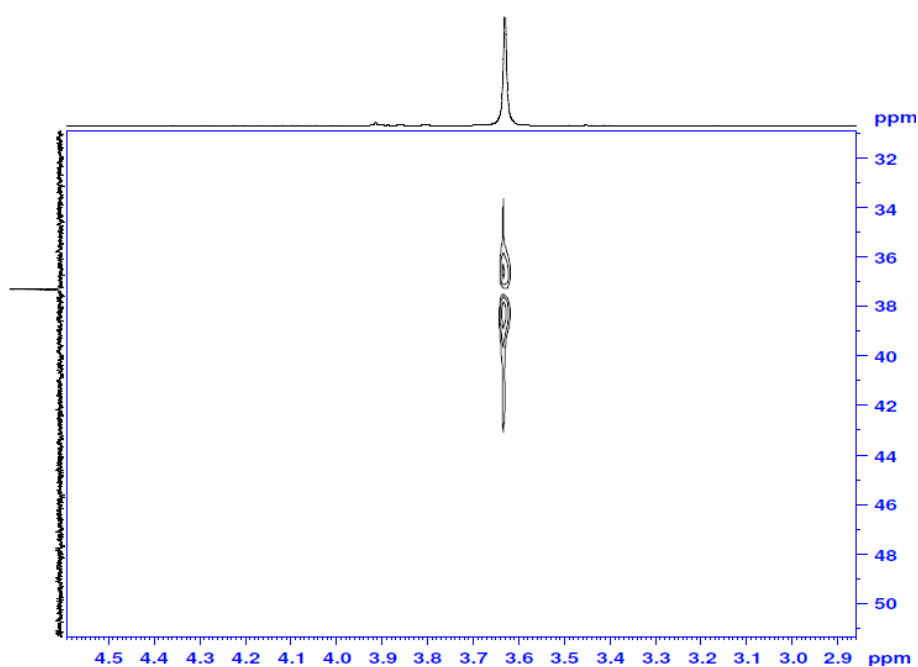
Figure S3.5. APT,  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum of GRV ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz).



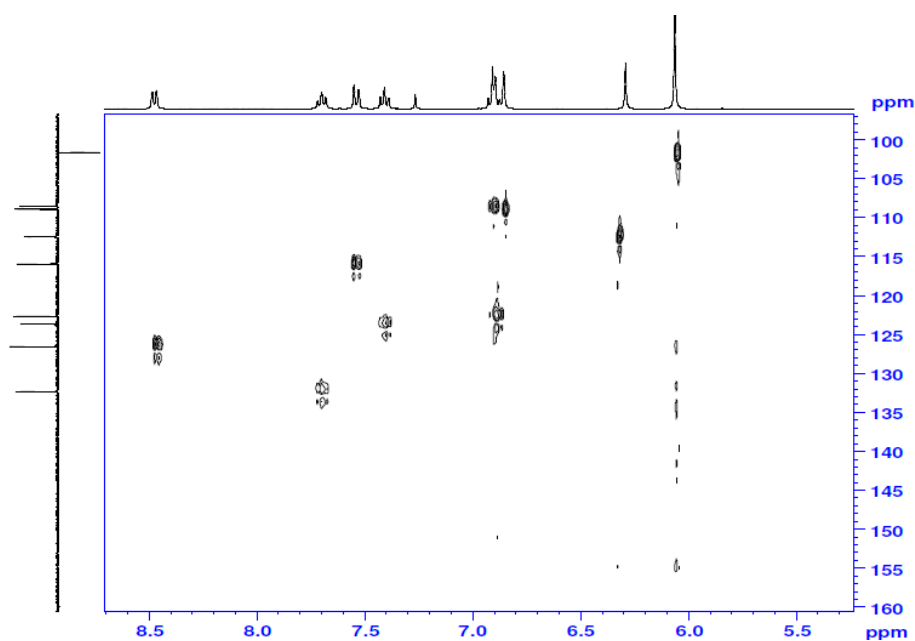
**Figure S3.6.** DEPT 135,  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum of GRV ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 100 MHz).



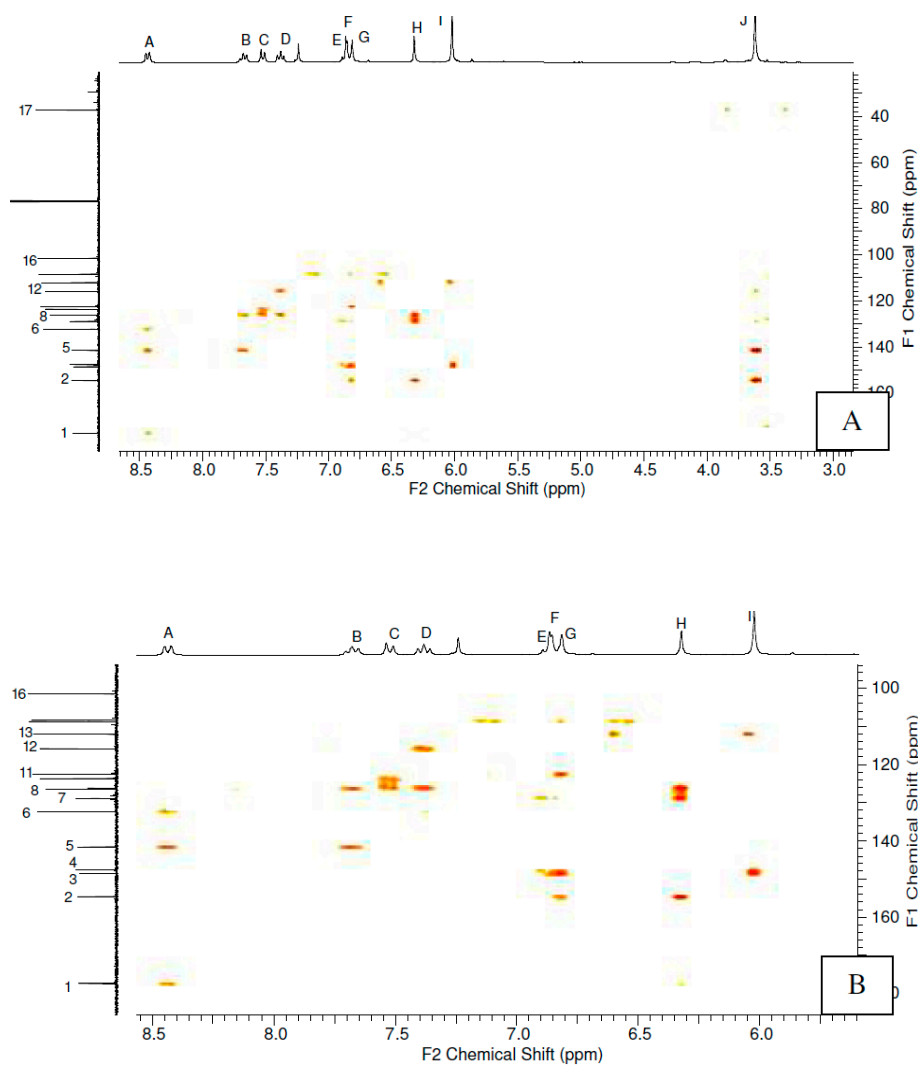
**Figure S3.7.1.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$ -HSQC spectrum of GRV ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz).



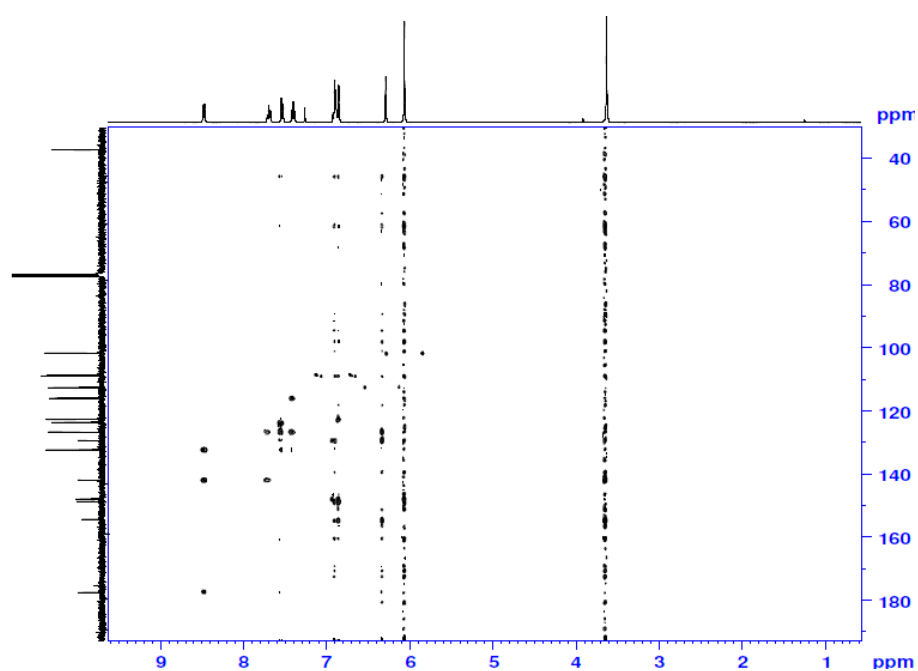
**Figure S3.7.2.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$ -HSQC spectrum of GRV ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz). Expansion of the area  $^1\text{H}$ : 2.9 - 4.6 ppm,  $^{13}\text{C}$ : 31 - 51.



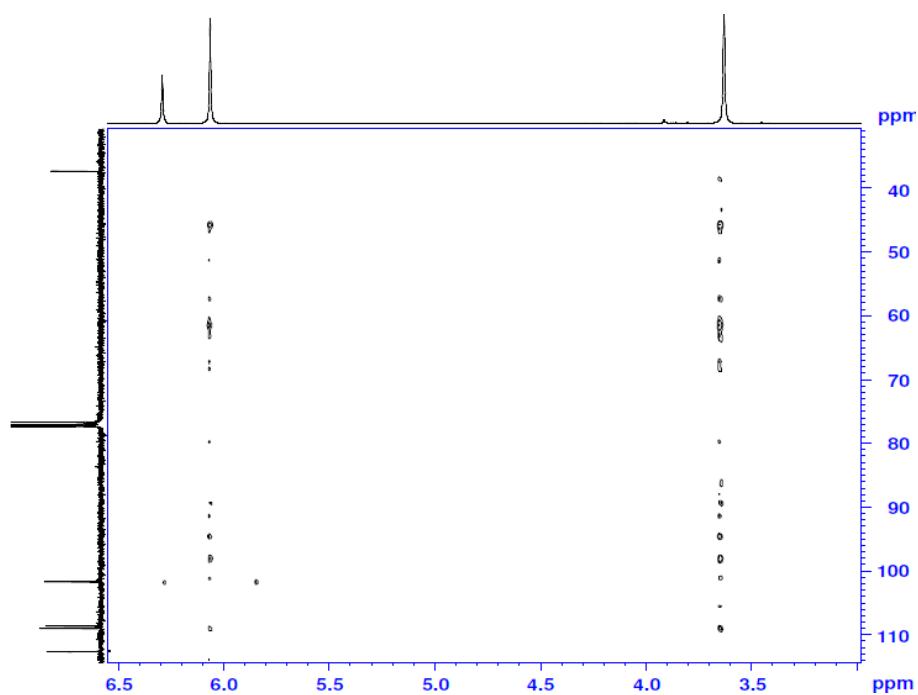
**Figure S3.7.3.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$ -HSQC spectrum of GRV ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz). Expansion of the area  $^1\text{H}$ : 5.3 - 8.7 ppm,  $^{13}\text{C}$ : 95 - 160.



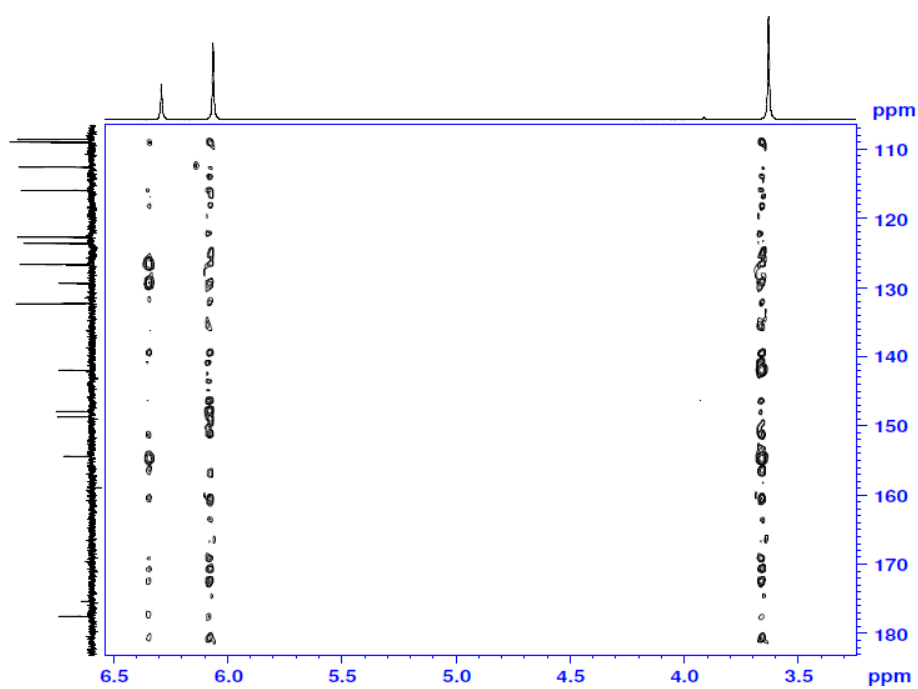
**Figure S3.8.1.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$ -HMBC spectrum of GRV ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz). A: General spectrum.; B: Expansion of the area  $^1\text{H}$ : 5.0 - 8.8 ppm,  $^{13}\text{C}$ : 90 - 185 ppm.



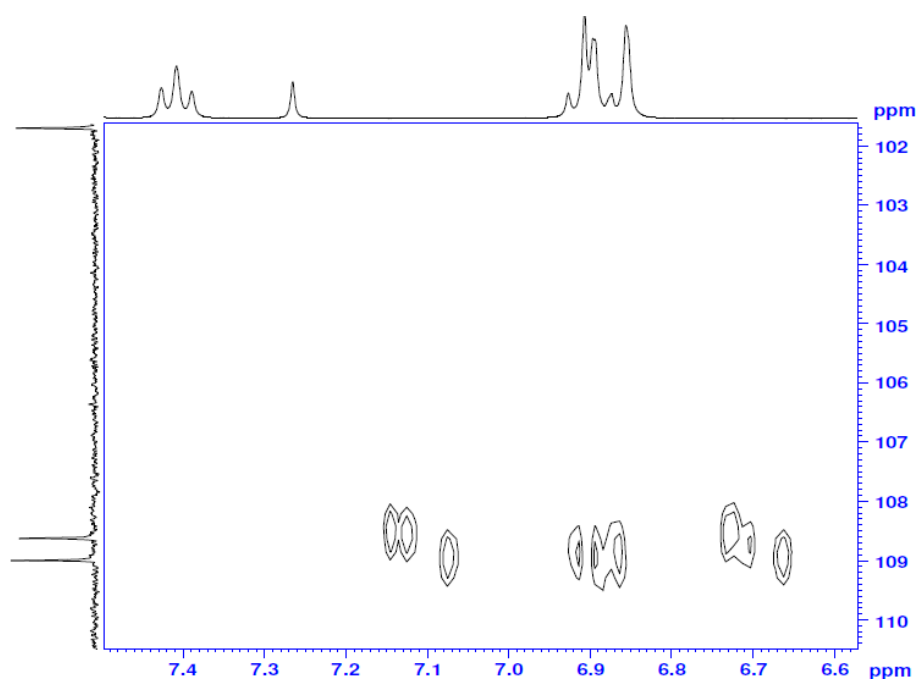
**Figure S3.8.2.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$ -HMBC general spectrum of GRV ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz).



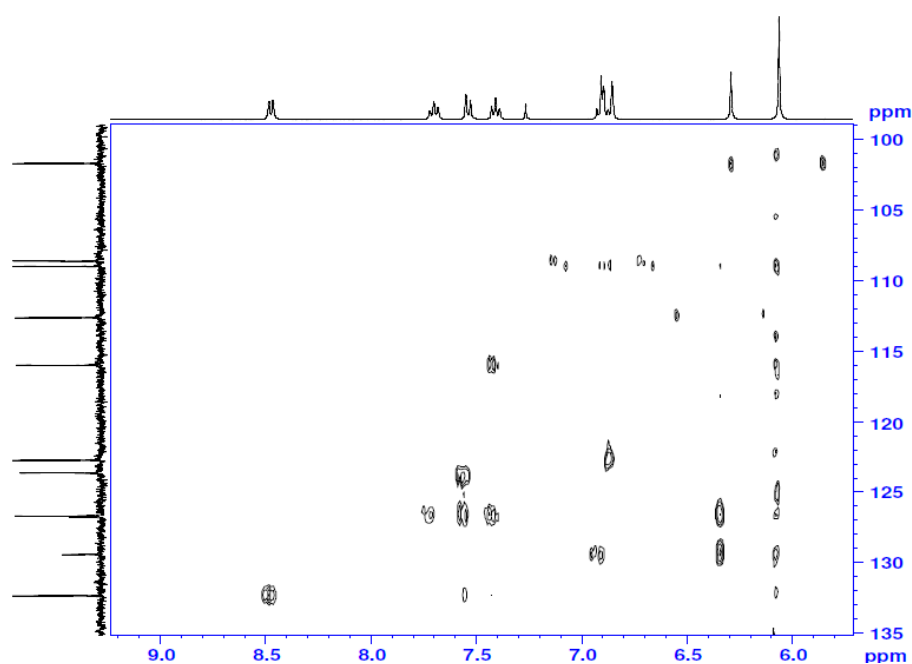
**Figure S3.8.3.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$ -HMBC spectrum of GRV ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz). Expansion of the area  $^1\text{H}$ : 3.0 - 6.6 ppm,  $^{13}\text{C}$ : 30 - 115 ppm.



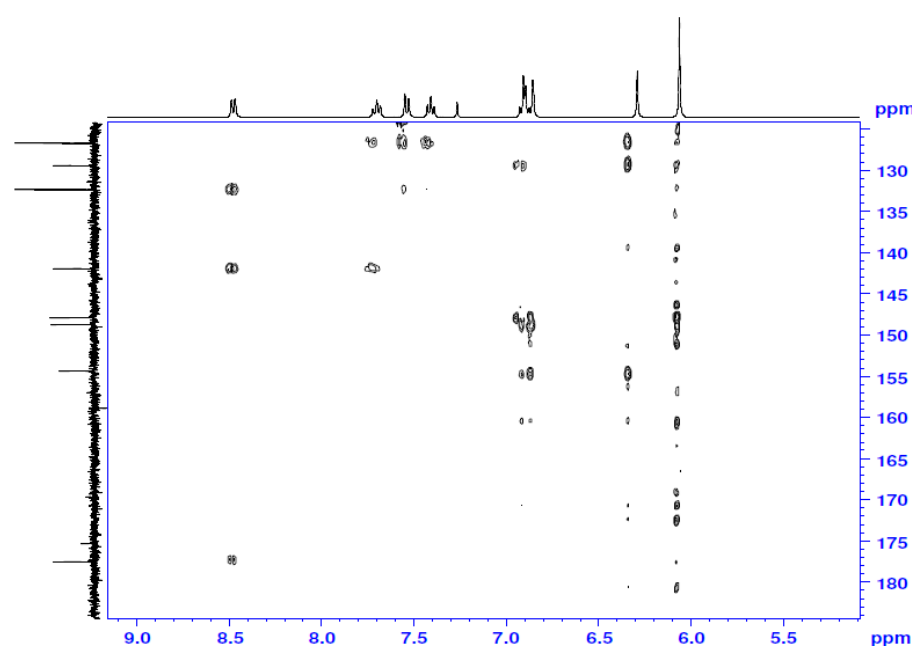
**Figure S3.8.4.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$ -HMBC spectrum of GRV ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz). Expansion of the area  $^1\text{H}$ : 3.0 - 6.6 ppm,  $^{13}\text{C}$ : 107 - 183 ppm.



**Figure S3.8.5.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$ -HMBC spectrum of GRV ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz). Expansion of the area  $^1\text{H}$ : 6.4 - 7.5 ppm,  $^{13}\text{C}$ : 99 - 115 ppm.



**Figure S3.8.6.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$ -HMBC spectrum of GRV ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz). Expansion of the area  $^1\text{H}$ : 5.7 – 9.2 ppm,  $^{13}\text{C}$ : 99 - 135 ppm.



**Figure S3.8.7.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$ -HMBC spectrum of GRV ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz). Expansion of the area  $^1\text{H}$ : 5.1 – 9.1 ppm,  $^{13}\text{C}$ : 124 - 185 ppm.

**Data Availability Statement:** The datasets generated or analyzed during the present study are available from the corresponding authors.

**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.



## References

1. Quintanilla-Licea, R.; Mata-Cárdenas, B.D.; Vargas-Villarreal, J.; Bazaldúa-Rodríguez, A.F.; Ángeles-Hernández, I.K.; Garza-González, J.N.; Hernández-García, M.E. Antiprotozoal activity against *Entamoeba histolytica* of plants used in northeast mexican traditional medicine. Bioactive compounds from *Lippia graveolens* and *Ruta chalepensis*. *Molecules* **2014**, *19*, 21044–21065, doi:10.3390/molecules191221044.
2. Bazaldúa-Rodríguez, A.F.; Quintanilla-Licea, R.; Verde-Star, M.J.; Hernández-García, M.E.; Vargas-Villarreal, J.; Garza-González, J.N. Furanocoumarins from *Ruta chalepensis* with amebicide activity. *Molecules* **2021**, *26*, 1–11, doi:10.3390/molecules26123684.
3. Quintanilla-Licea, R.; Mata-Cárdenas, B.; Vargas-Villarreal, J.; Bazaldúa-Rodríguez, A.; Verde-Star, M. Antiprotozoal activity against *Entamoeba histolytica* of furocoumarins isolated from *Ruta chalepensis*. *Planta Med.* **2016**, *81*, S1–S381, doi:10.1055/s-0036-1596528.