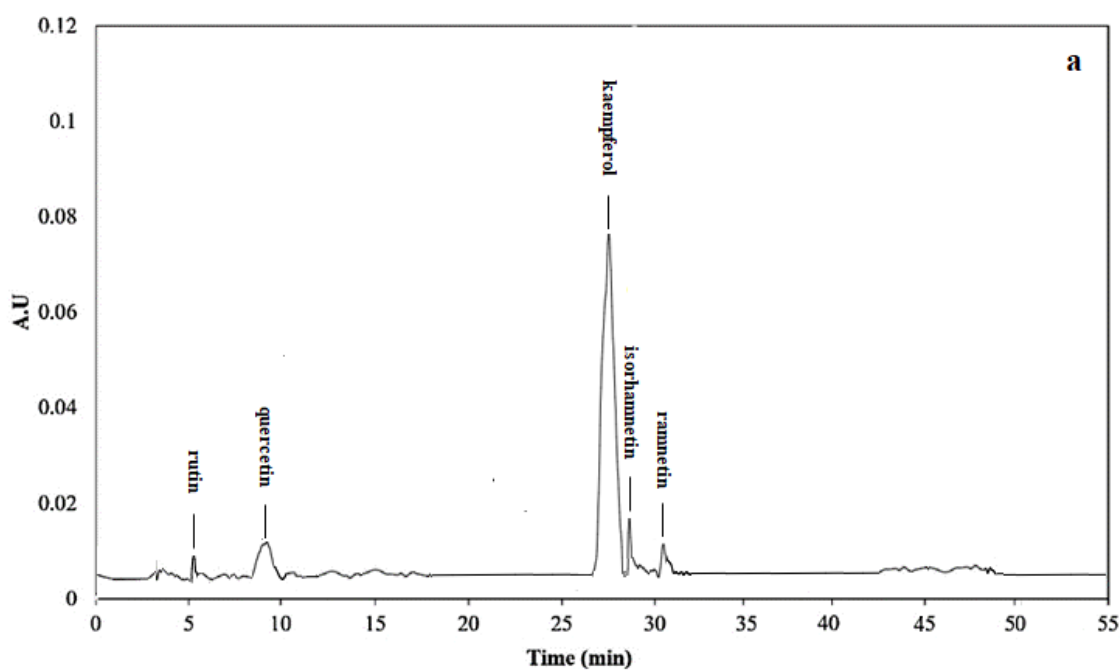
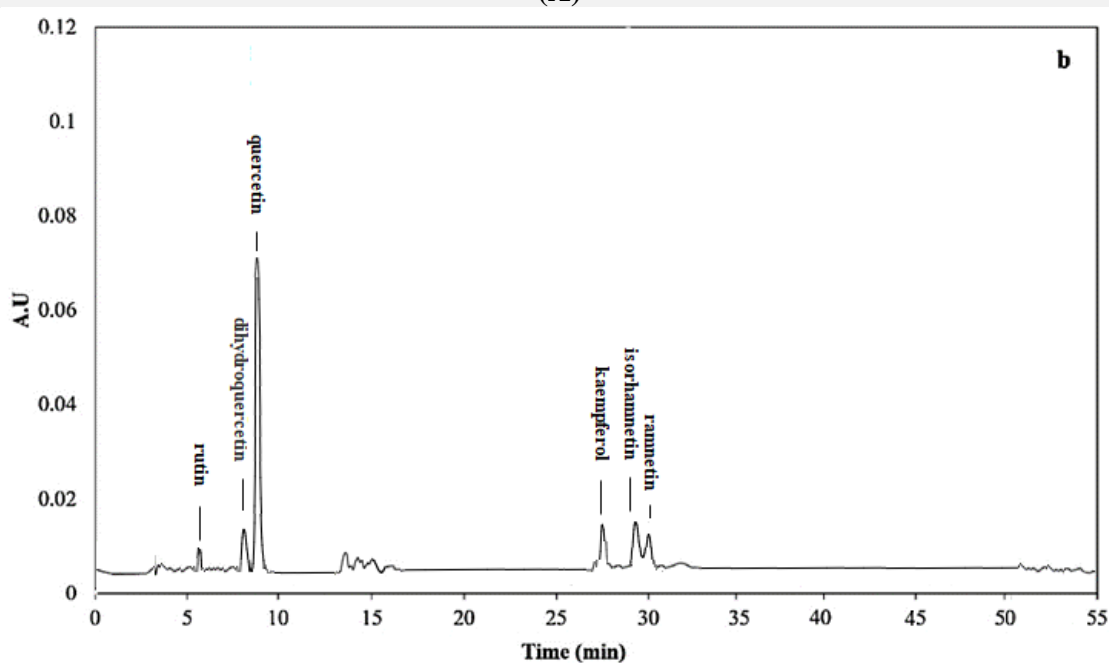


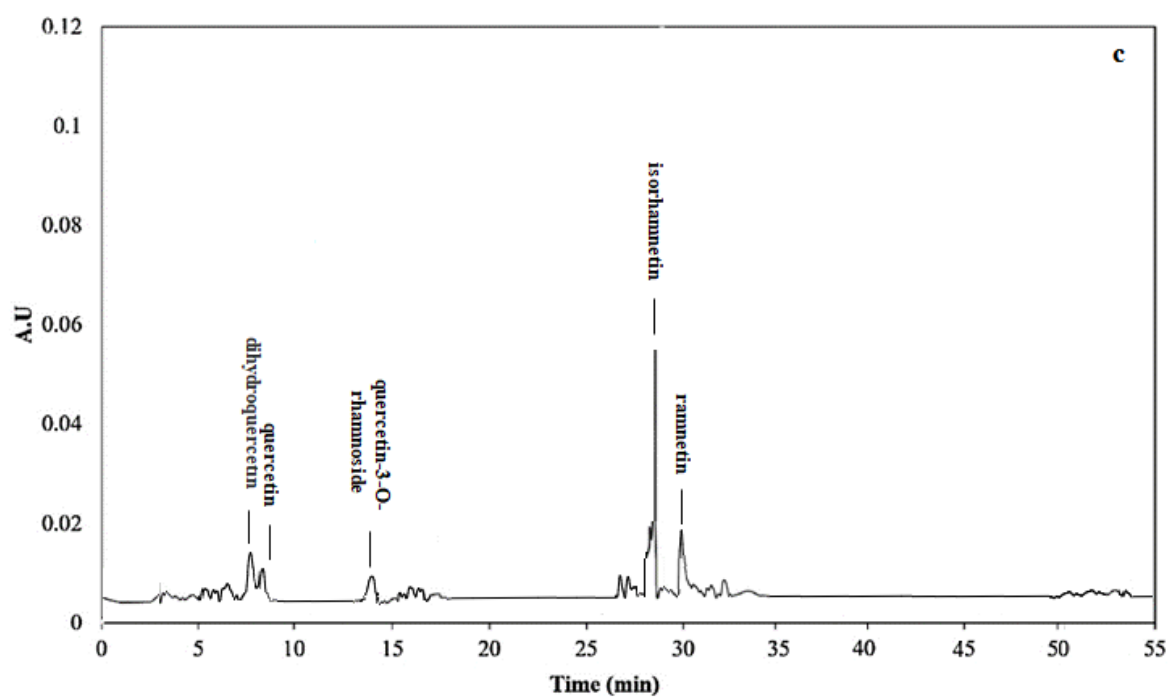
Figure S1: HPLC chromatograms of fractions. (A) Fraction 4; (B) fractions 6-8; (C) fraction 10; (D) fraction 12; (E) fraction 14; (F) fractions 16-17; (G) fractions 20-22; (H) fraction 24.



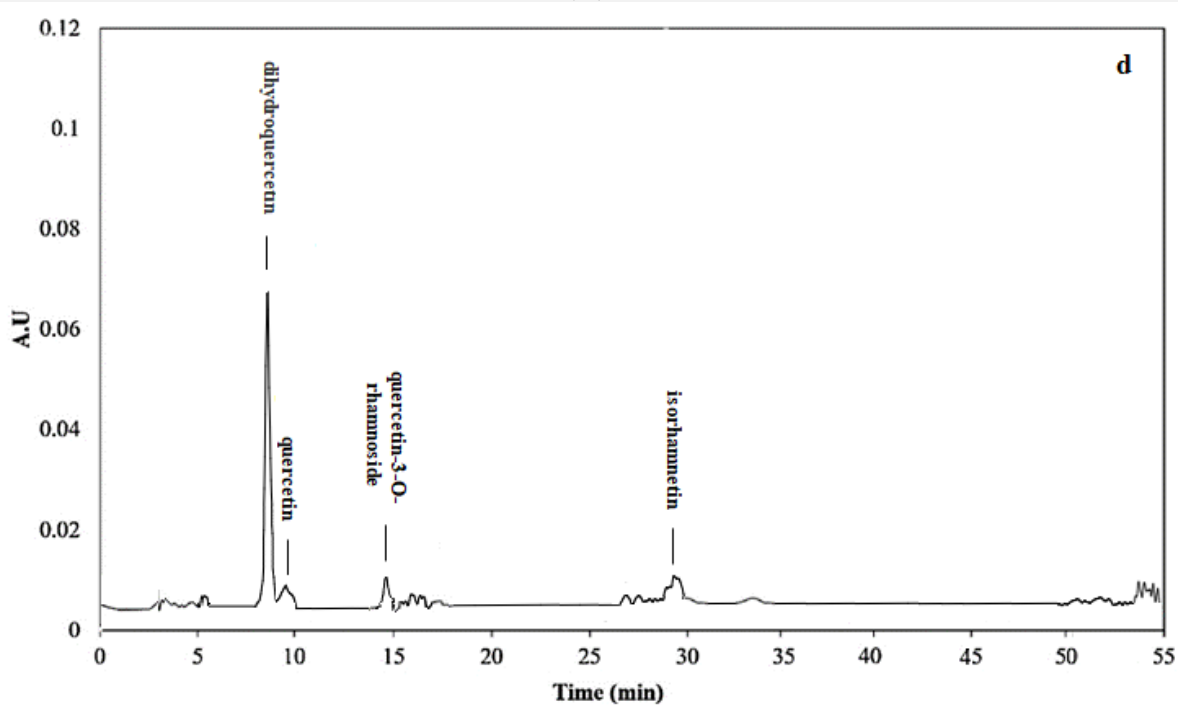
(A)



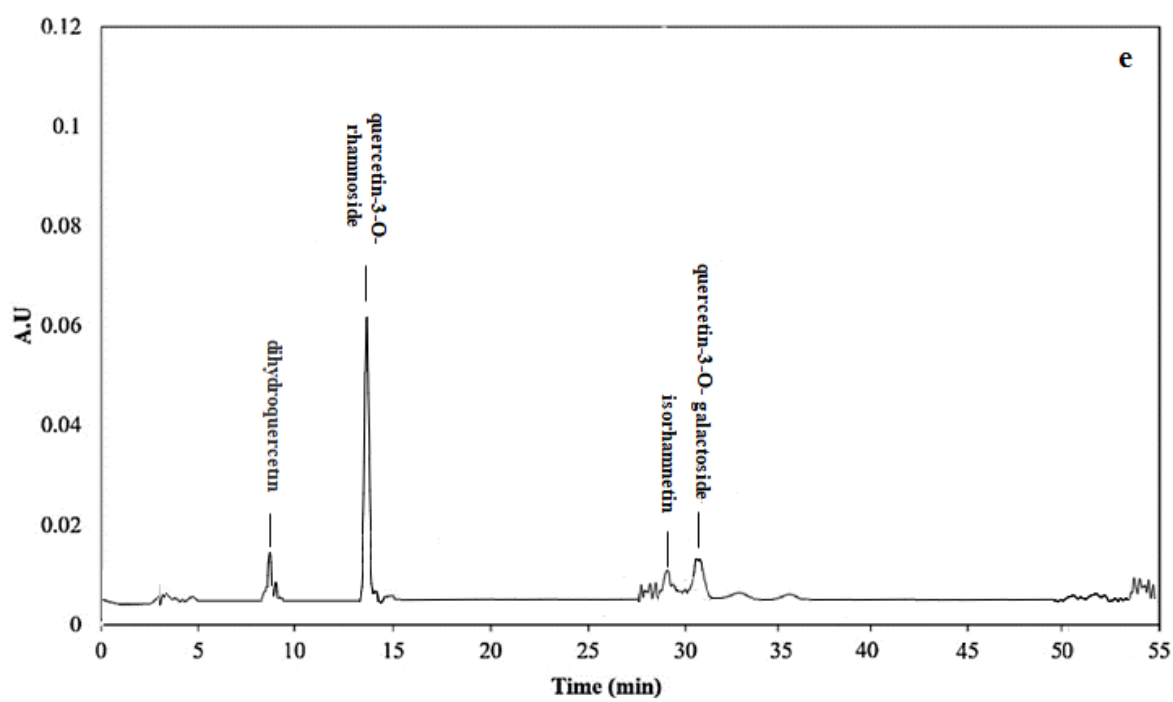
(B)



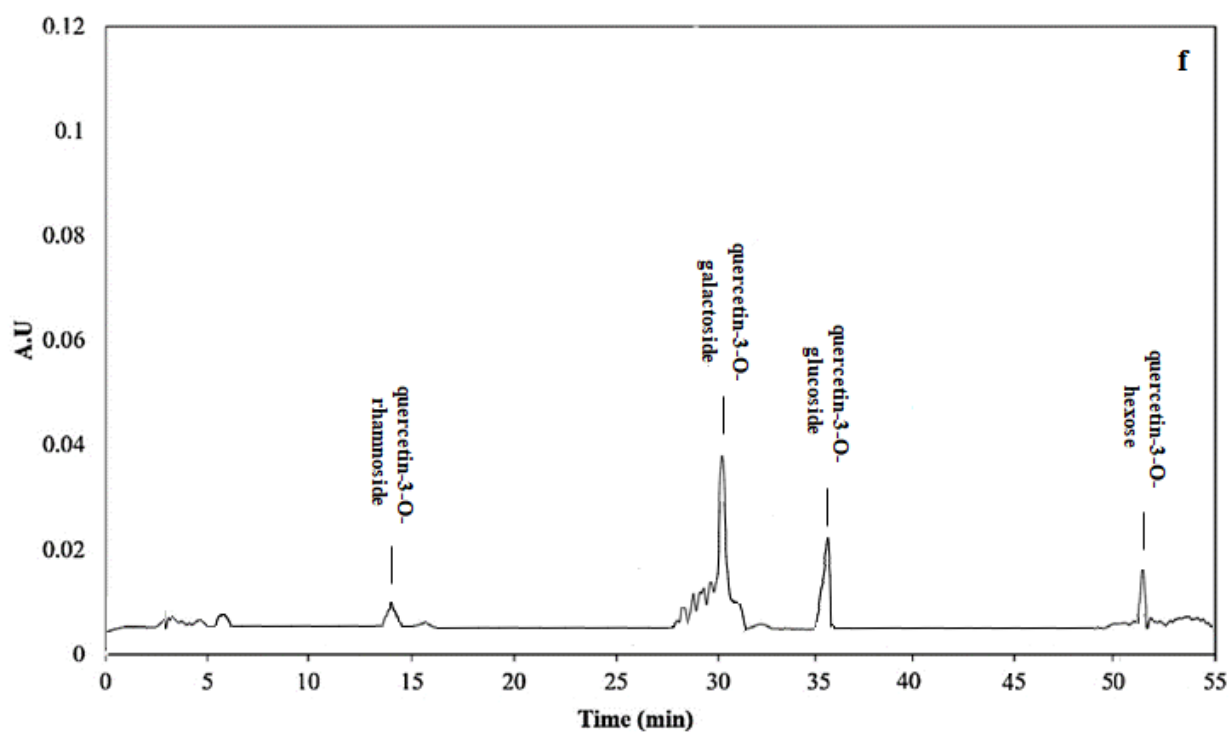
(C)



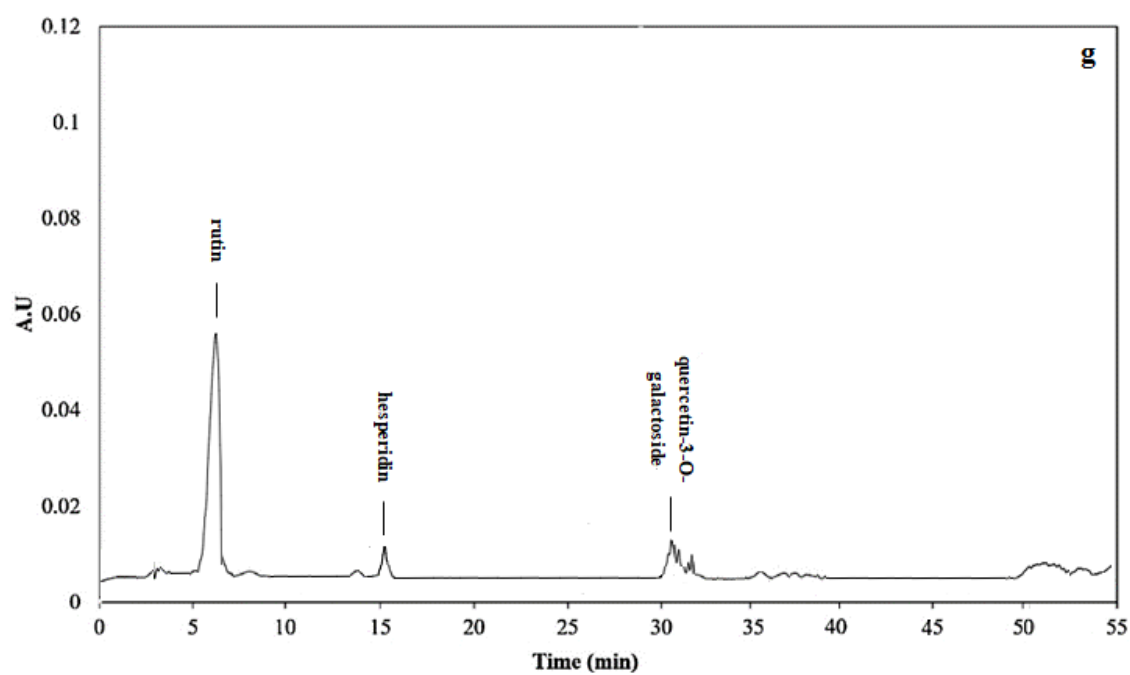
(D)



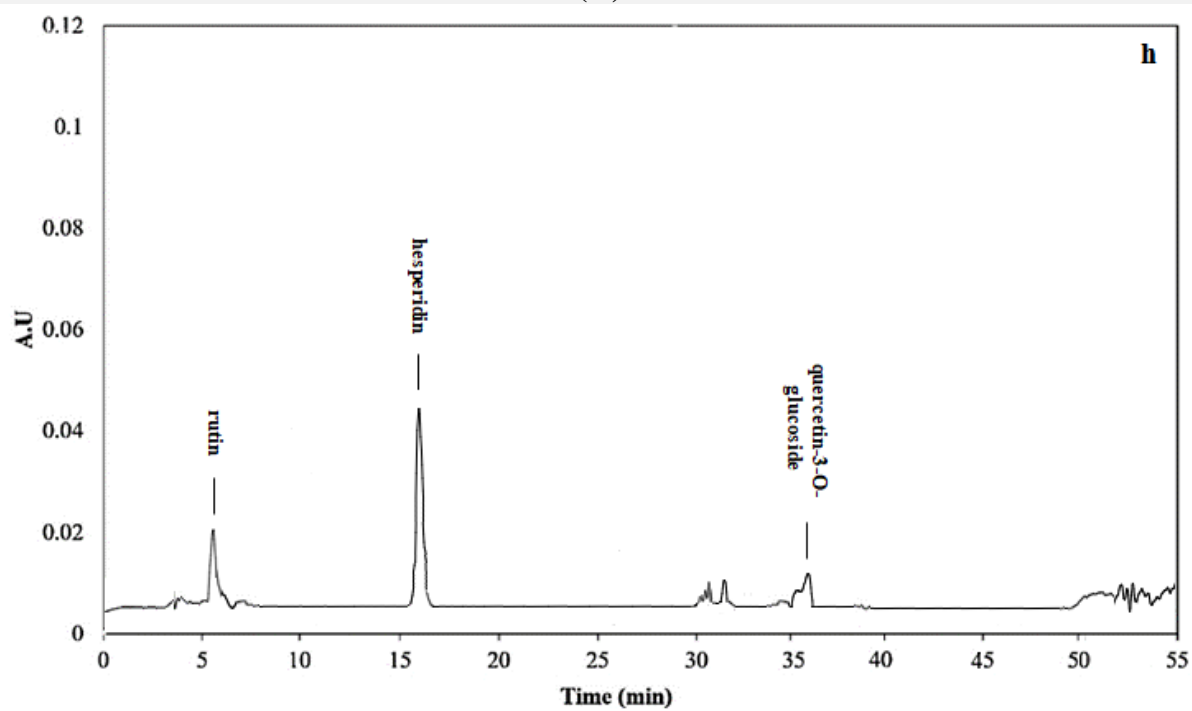
(E)



(F)

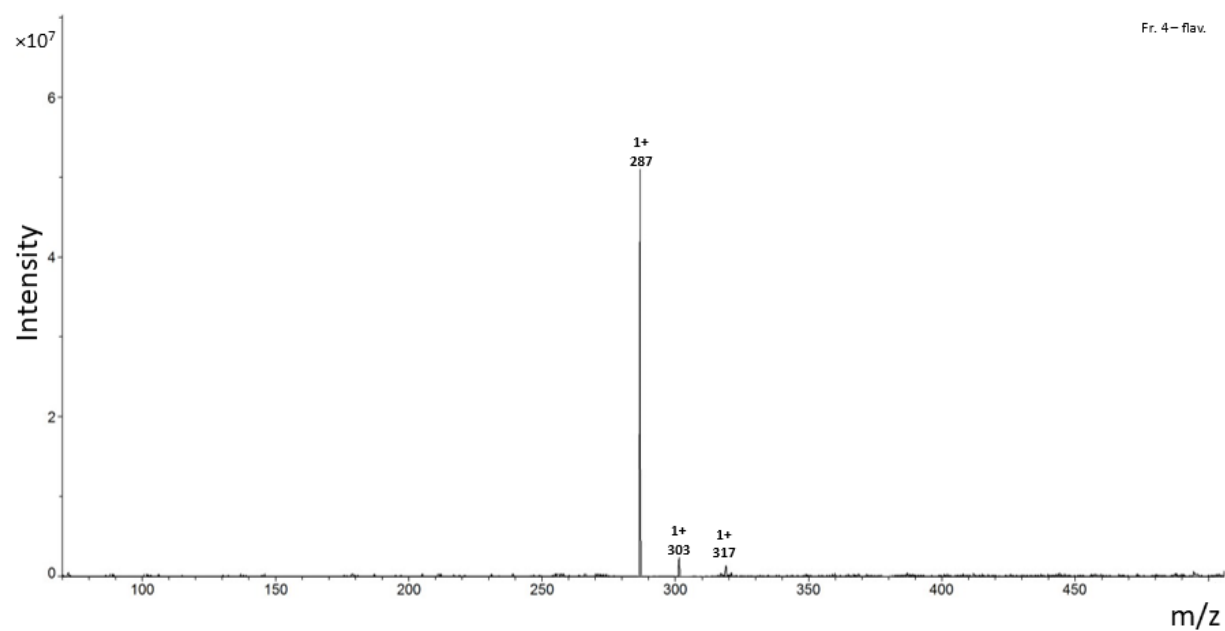


(G)

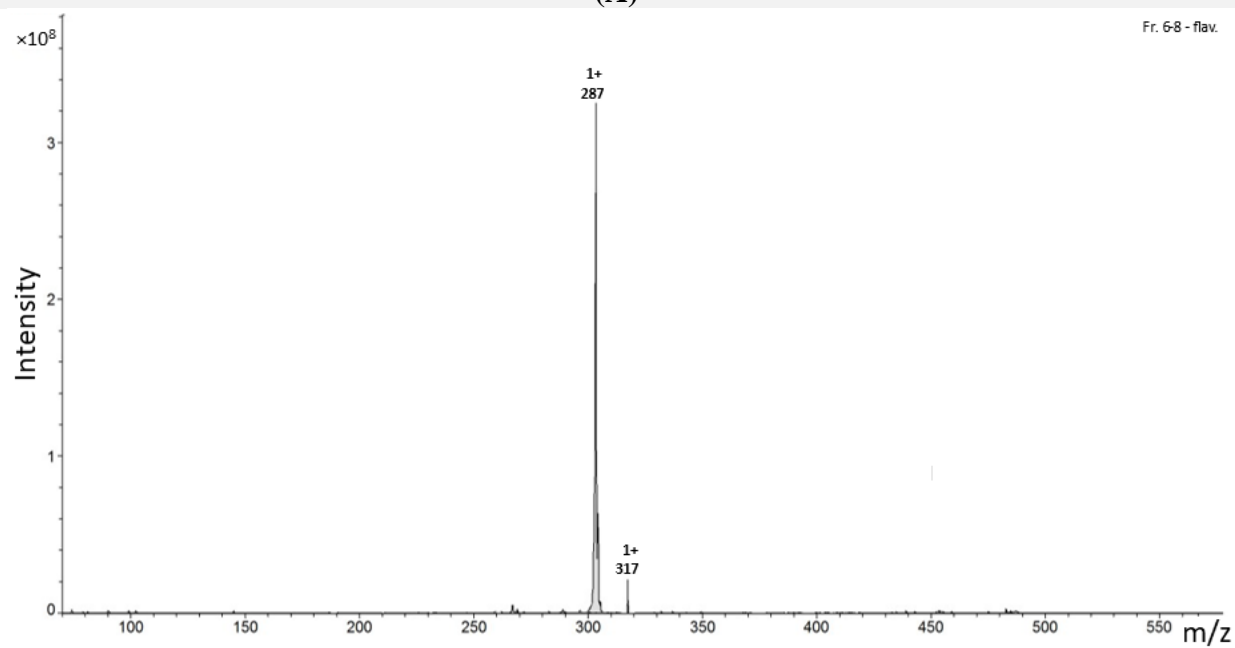


(H)

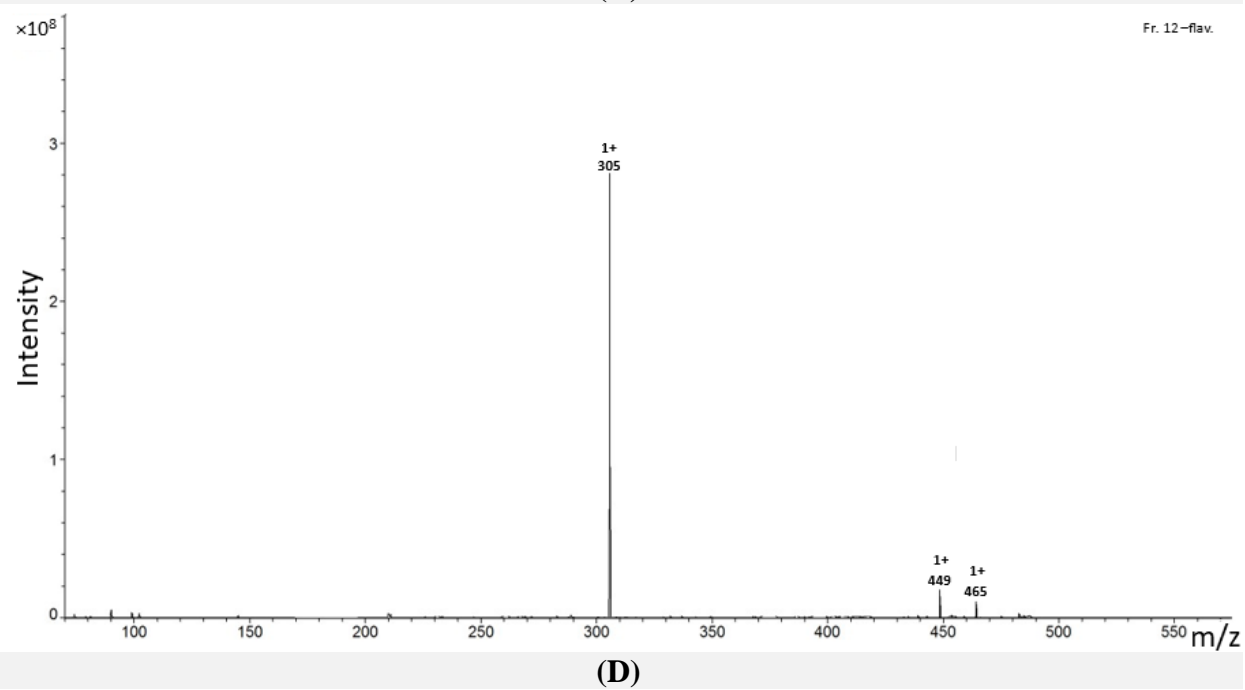
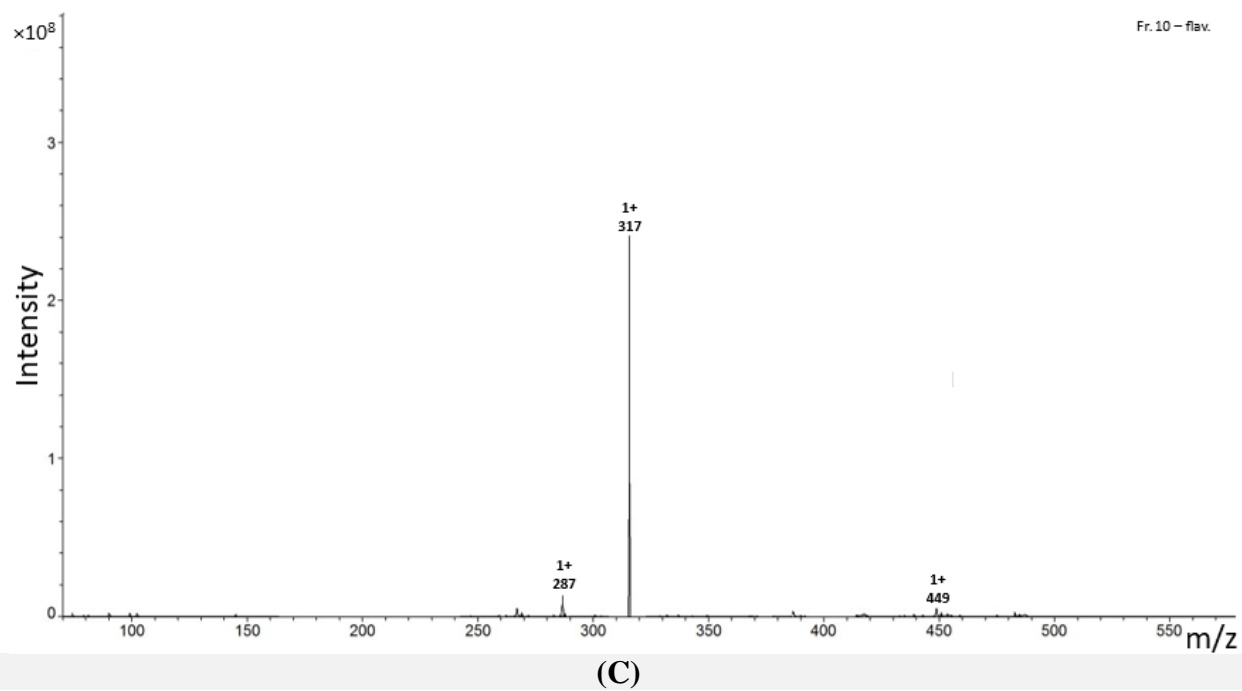
Figure S2: Electrospray ionization (ESI) mass spectra of flavonol fractions. (A) Fraction 4; (B) fractions 6-8; (C) fraction 10; (D) fraction 12; (E) fraction 14; (F) fractions 16-17; (G) fractions 20-22; (H) fraction 24.

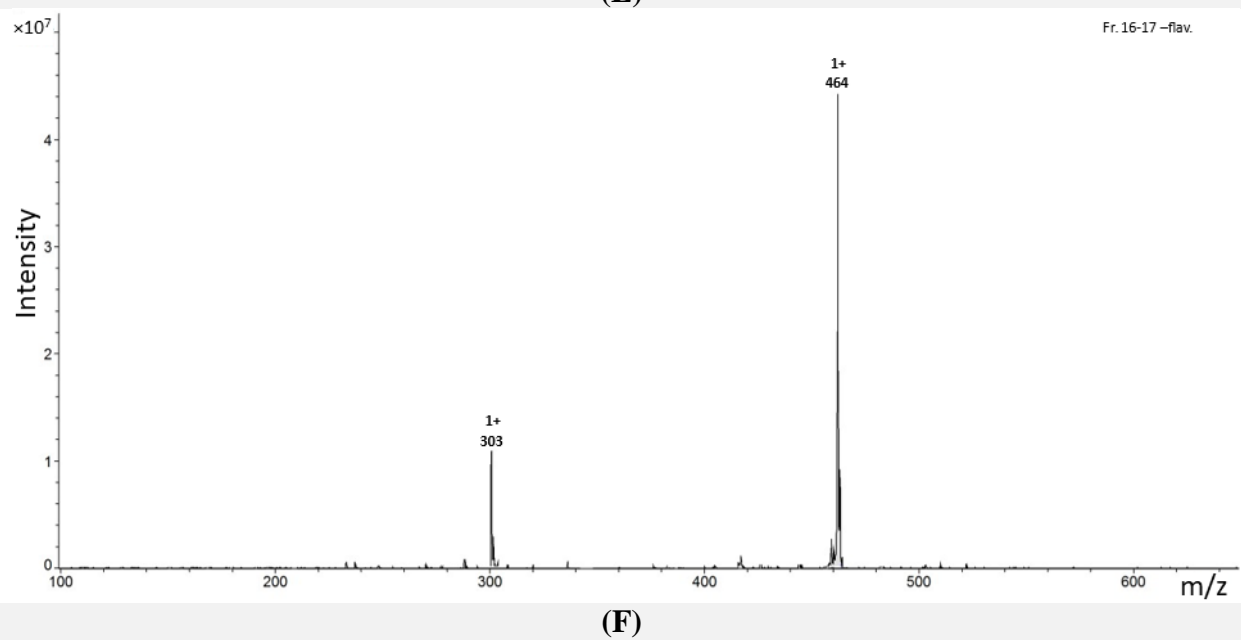
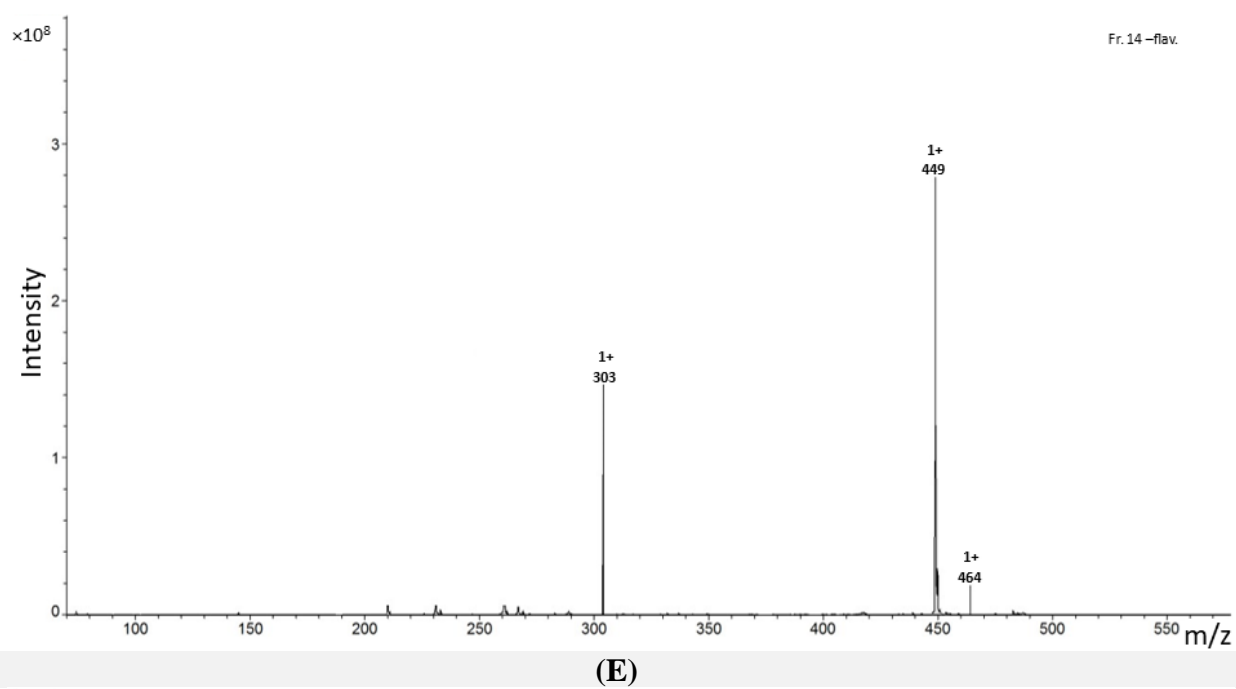


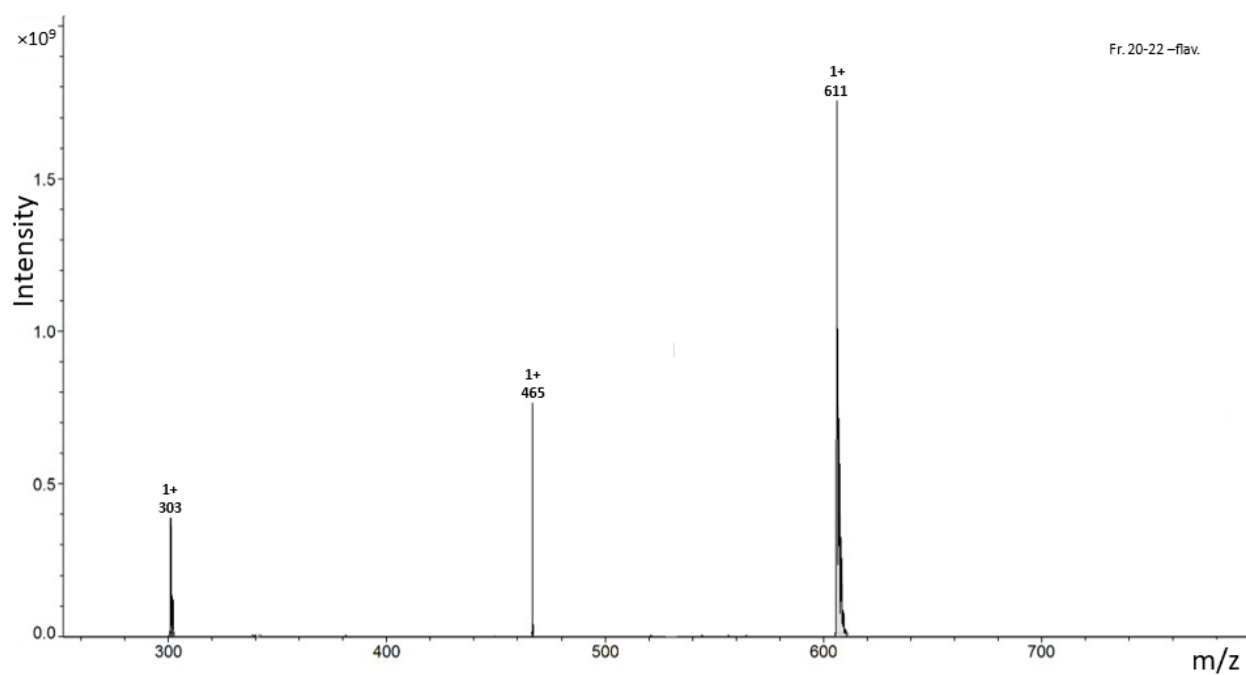
(A)



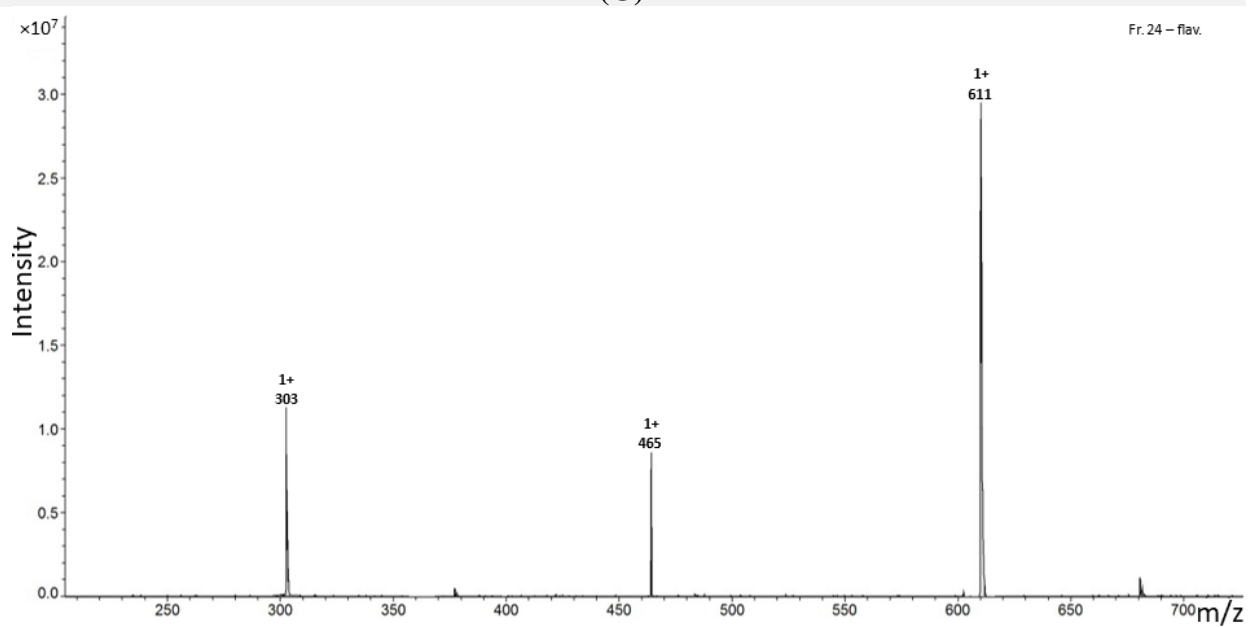
(B)





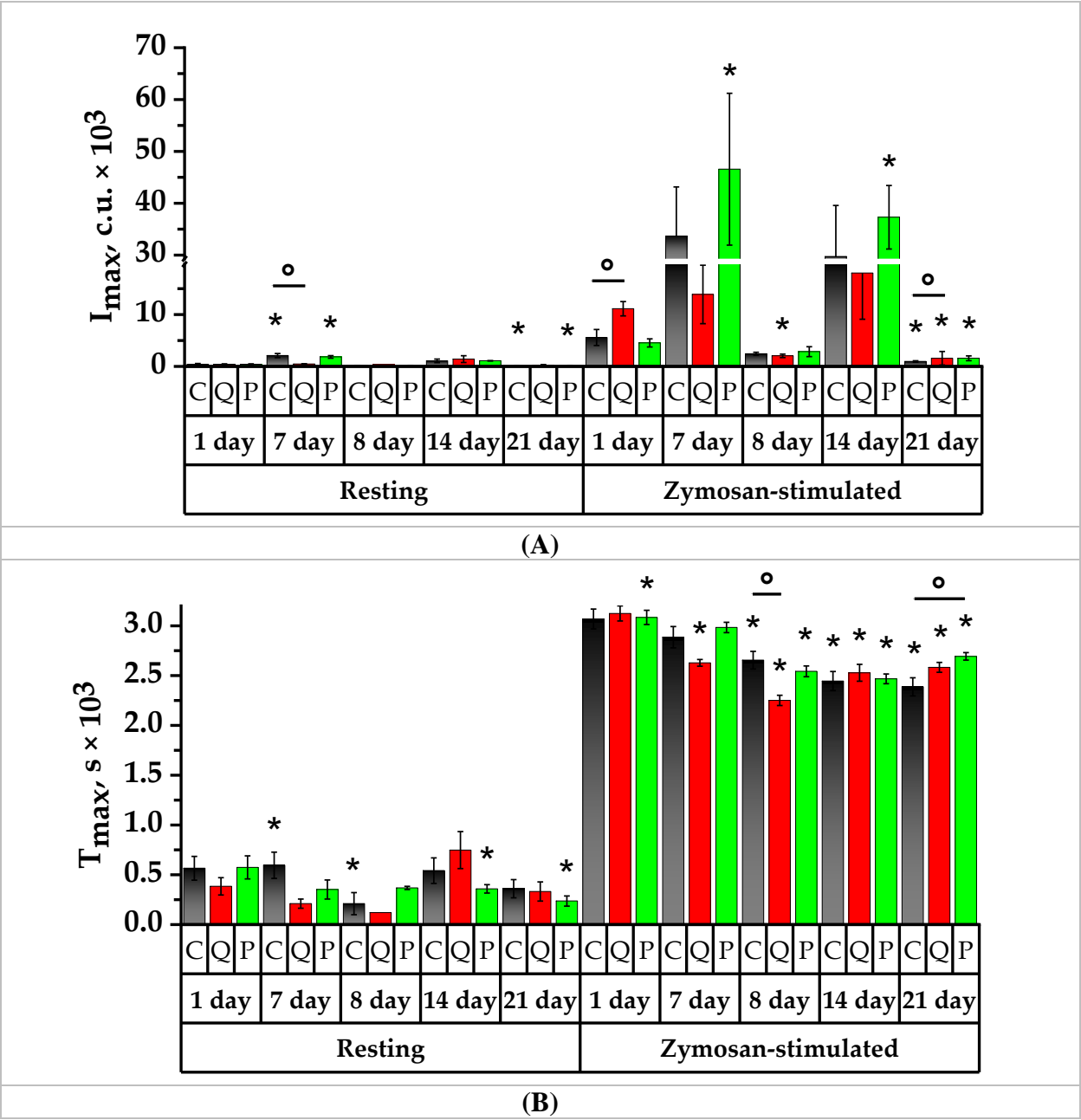


(G)



(H)

Figure S3: Values of spontaneous and zymosan-activated chemiluminescence of rat neutrophils: (A) chemiluminescence intensity (I_{\max} , c.u.), (B) the time showing peak CL (T_{\max} , s), C – slew rate of the chemiluminescence curve (Slope, c.u.). * $p < 0.05$, significance of differences compared to the first day of the experiment, ° $p < 0.05$, significance of differences between the animal groups.



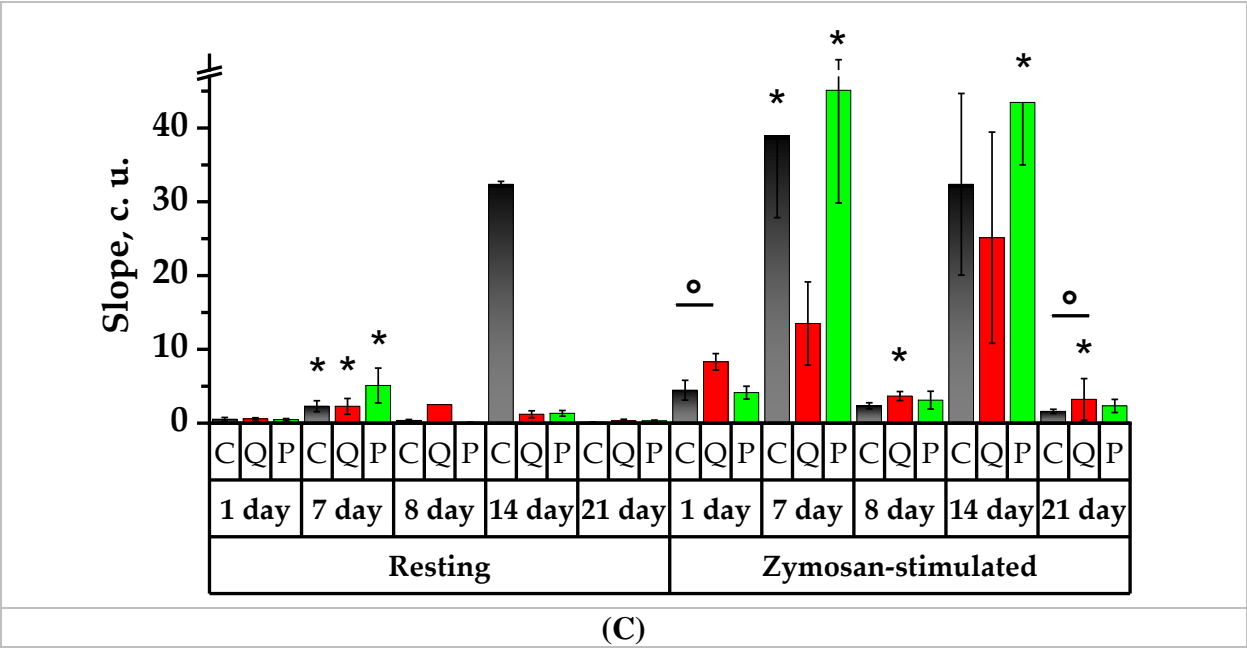
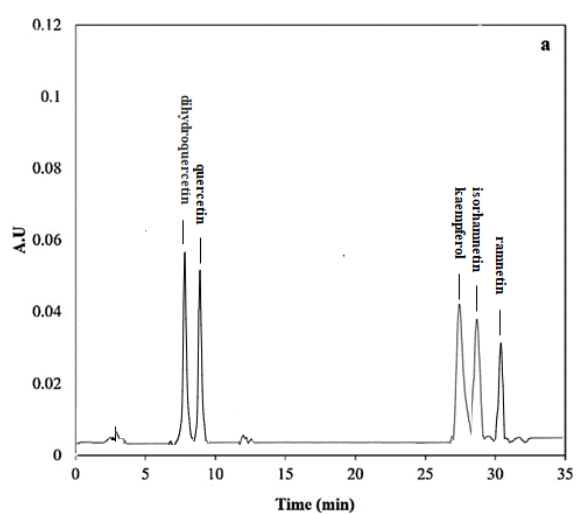
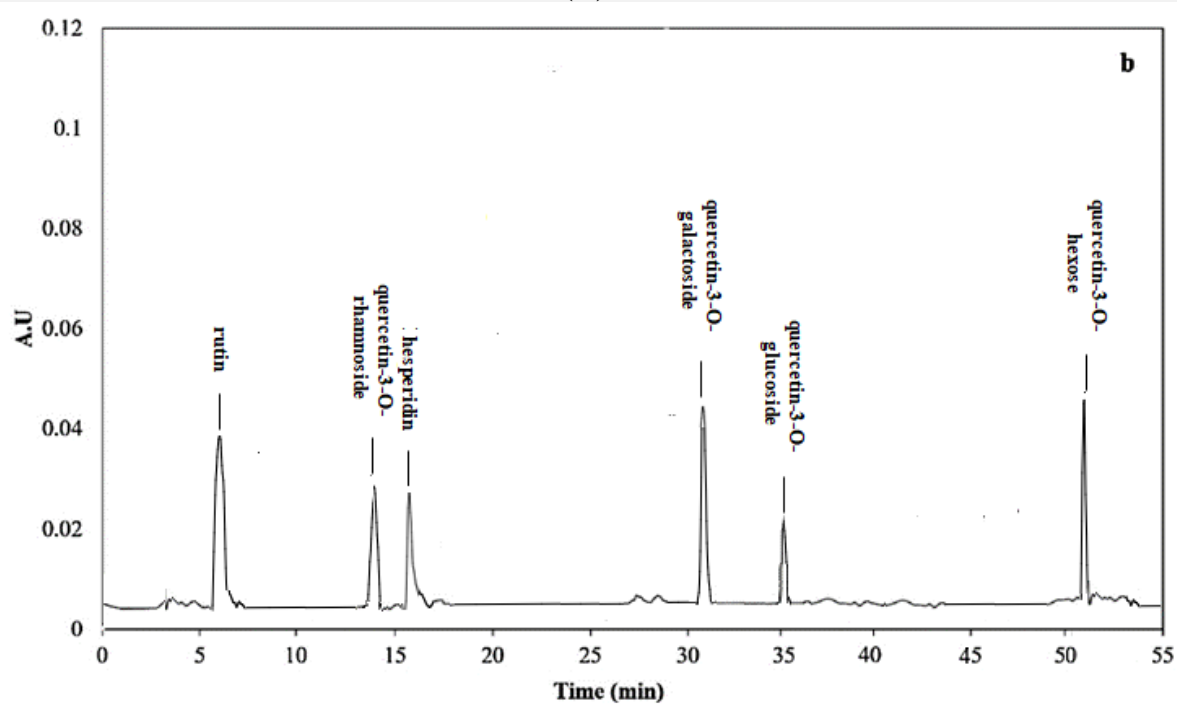


Figure S4: HPLC chromatograms of standard compounds. (A) Individual flavonols; (B) glycosidic form of flavonols.



(A)



(B)