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Article

Comparative evaluation of cytotoxic and apoptotic effects of natural compounds in SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma cells in relation to their physicochemical properties

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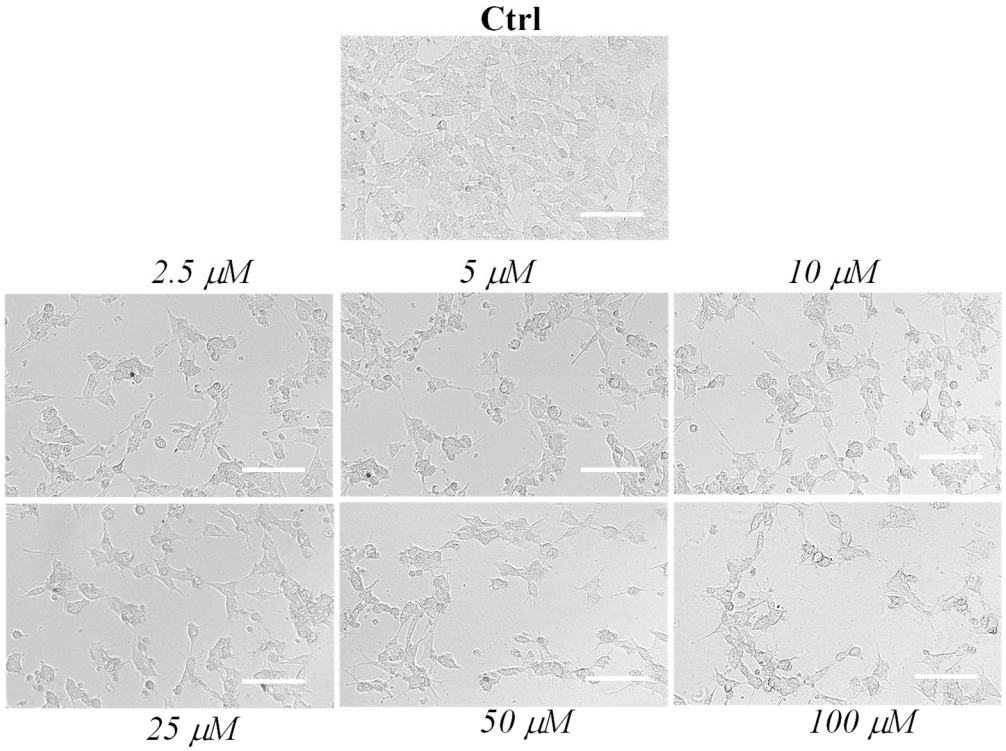


Figure S1. Representative phase contrast images of SH-SY5Y control cells (untreated, Ctrl) and cells treated for 24 h with different amounts (from 2.5 to 100 μM) of the anticancer compound gemcitabine (GEM, positive control). Bar = 100 μm.

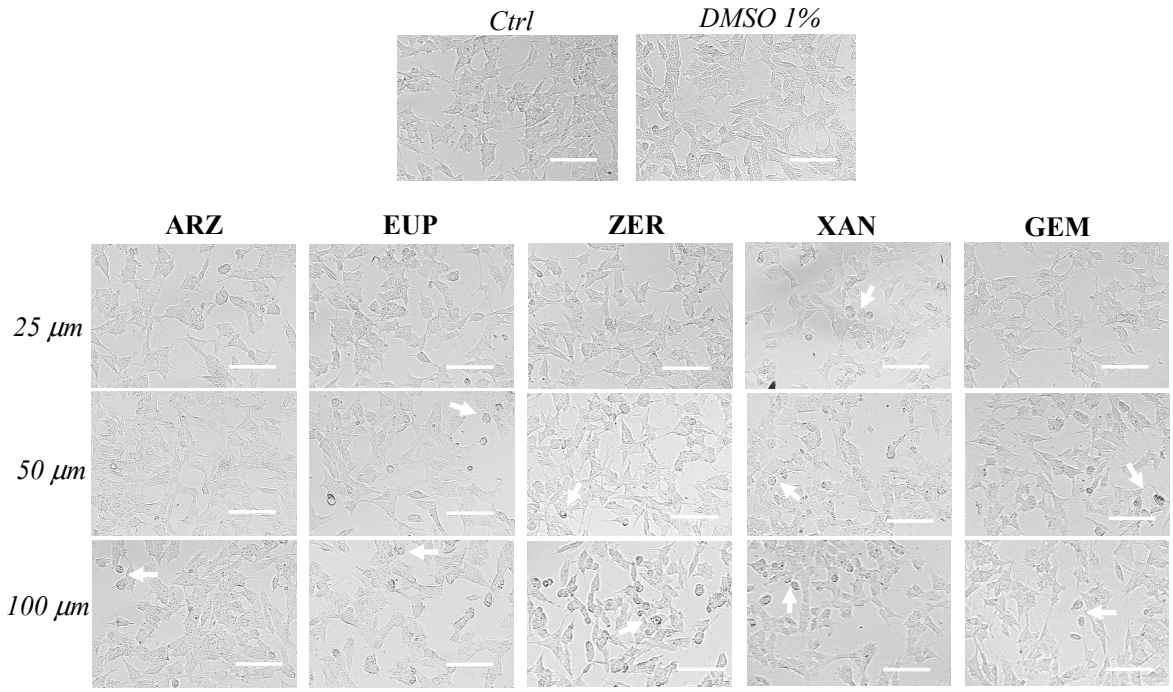


Figure S2. Representative phase contrast images of SH-SY5Y control cells (untreated, Ctrl) and cells treated for 2 h with different amounts (25, 50, and 100 μM) of arzanol (ARZ), eupatilin (EUP), zerumbone (ZER), xanthomicrol (XAN), and the anticancer compound gemcitabine (GEM, positive control). Arrows indicate rounded/granulated cells. Bar = 100 μm.

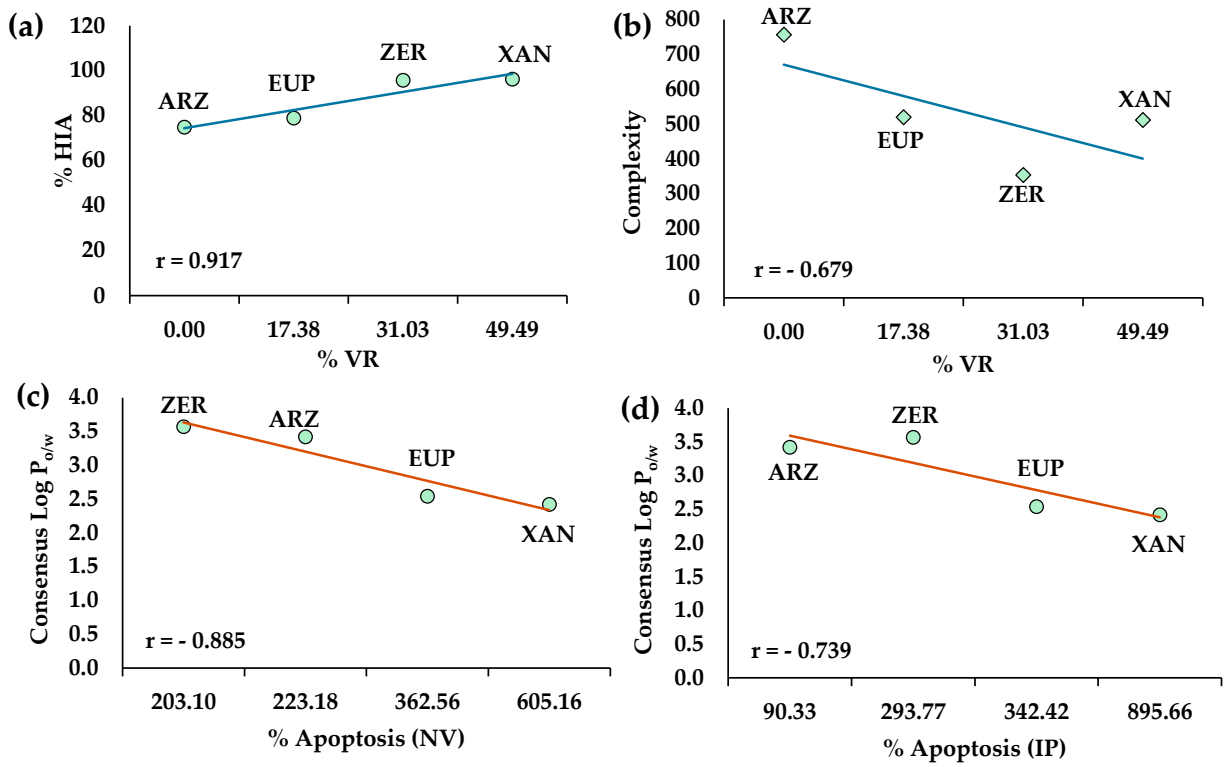


Figure S3. Linear correlation and Pearson's correlation coefficients (r) calculated for arzanol (ARZ), eupatilin (EUP), xanthomicrol (XAN), and zerumbone (ZER) at 50 µM between % viability reduction (% VR) and % human intestinal absorption (% HIA, Table 3) (**a**), % VR/complexity (**b**), % Apoptosis (NV)/Consensus Log $P_{O/W}$ (Table 3) (**c**), and % Apoptosis (IP)/Consensus Log $P_{O/W}$ (**d**).

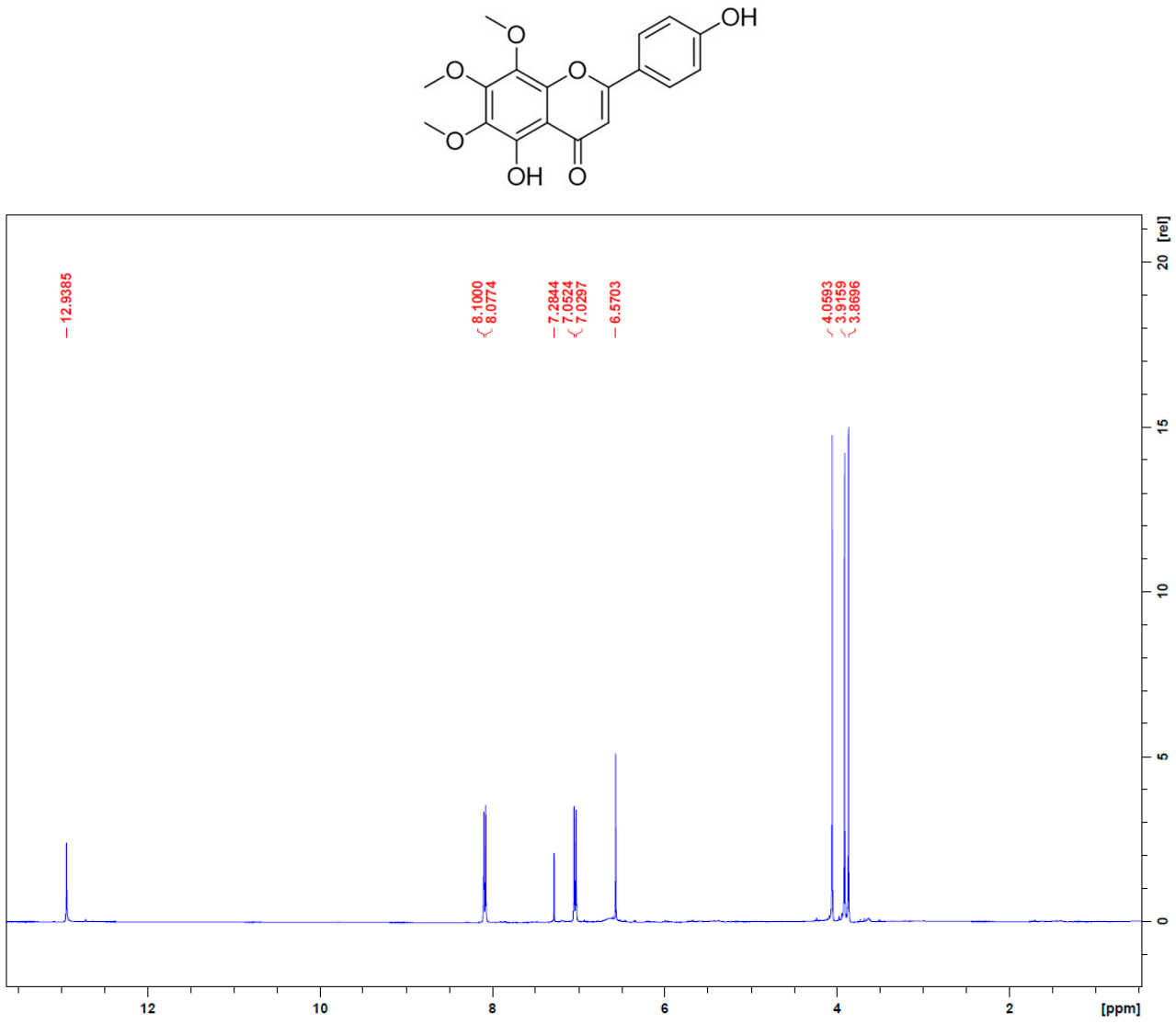


Figure S4. ^{1}H NMR of xanthomicrol (XAN) in $CDCl_3$.

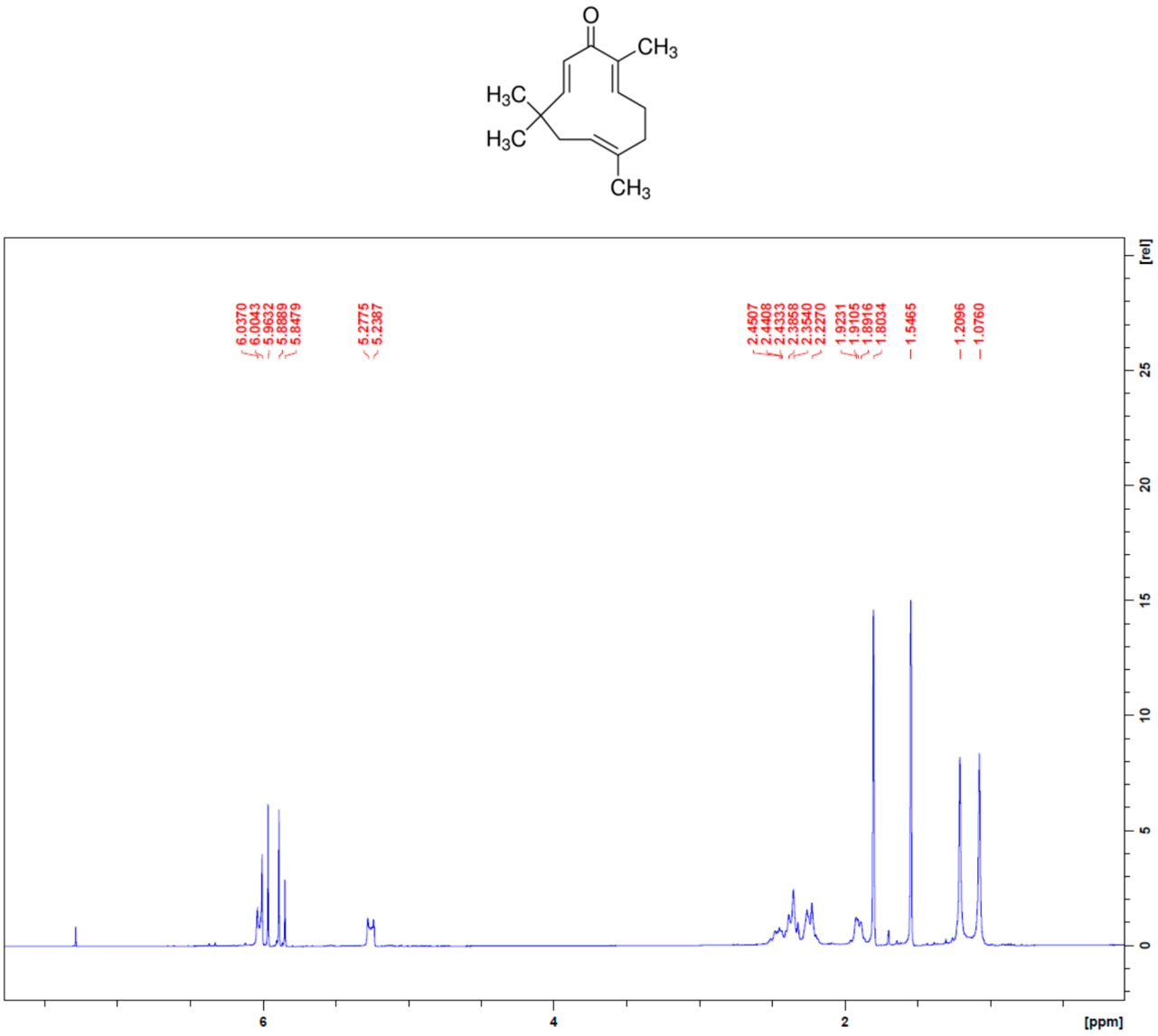


Figure S5. ^{1}H NMR of zerumbone in $CDCl_3$.

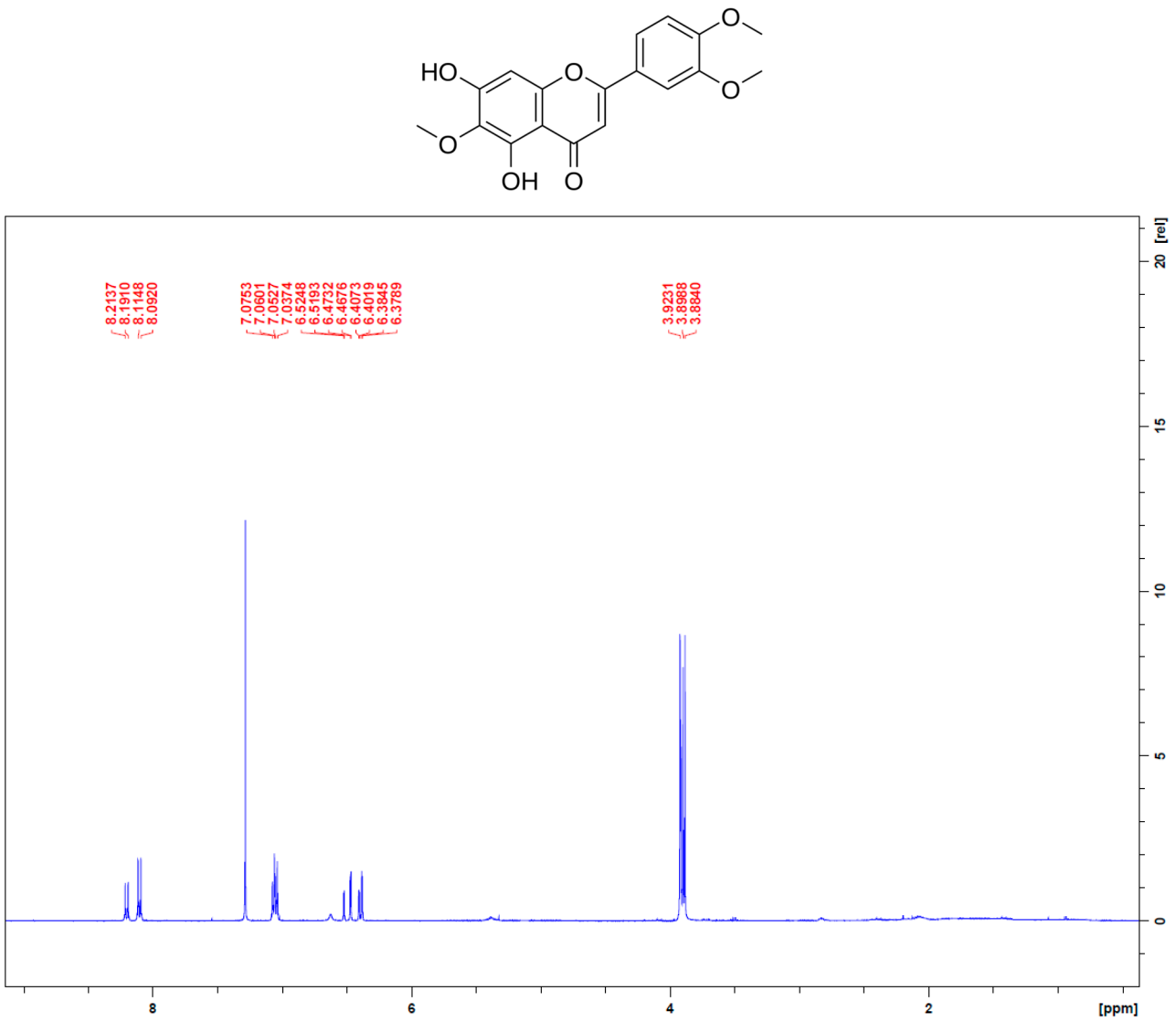
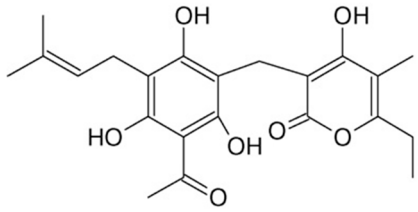


Figure S6. ^{1}H NMR of eupatilin in $CDCl_3$.



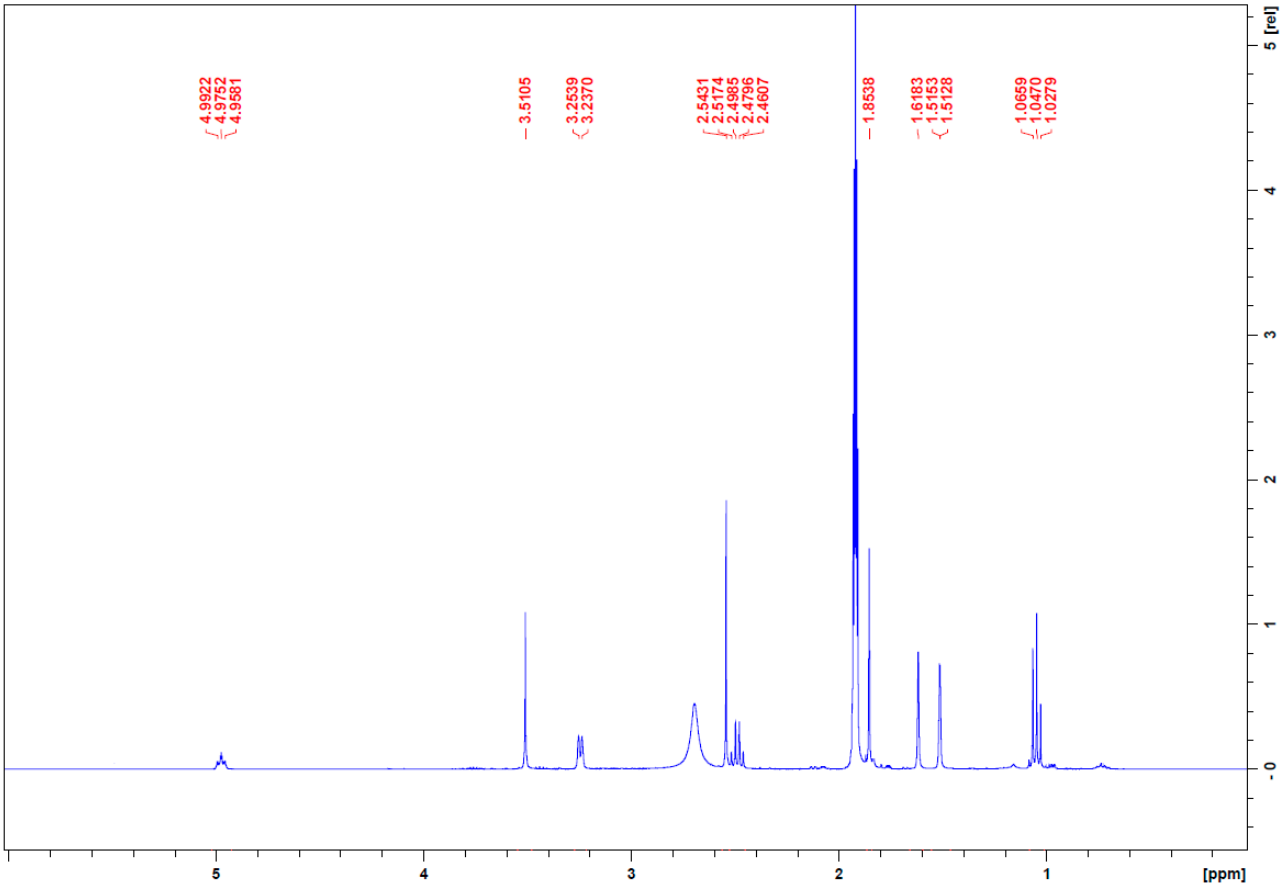


Figure S7. ^{1}H NMR of arzanol in $CDCl_3$.