

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

### Toxicology evaluation of *Pfaffia glomerata* (Spreng.) Pedersen root extract in rats

**Luis Carlos Marques<sup>1\*</sup>, Suzana Maria Galvão Cavalcanti<sup>2</sup>, Elisaldo de Araújo Carlini<sup>3,†</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Fitoscience Ensino (MEI), Rua Barão do Triunfo 763, 04602-003, São Paulo, Brazil

<sup>2</sup>Center for Health Sciences, Universidade Estadual do Piauí, Brazil

<sup>3,†</sup>Federal University of São Paulo, Brazil - *In memorian*

\*Corresponding author: [luis.marques1957@gmail.com](mailto:luis.marques1957@gmail.com)

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

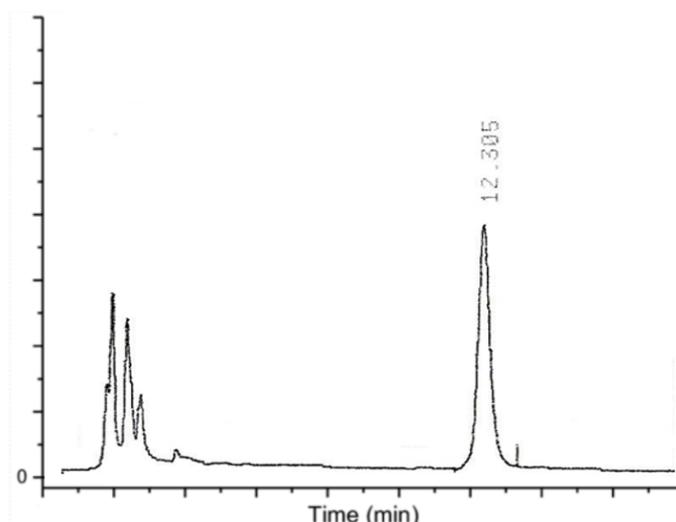
### Extract preparation and chemical quantification

The vegetable drug and the lyophilized extract were analyzed in relation to the marker  $\beta$ -ecdysone (Sigma) using a high-performance liquid chromatographer, Hewlett Packard model 1050, Merck Lichrosphere 100 (RP-18) 5  $\mu$ m column sized 250x4 mm. The conditions used were: a temperature of 27 °C, a running time of 18 min, a fluid rate of 1 ml per minute, and a mobile phase of methanol-water (40:60, v/v). The detection was performed at a wavelength of 235 nm. These assessments were carried out by the partner company Sanrisil S.A. Indústria e Comércio.

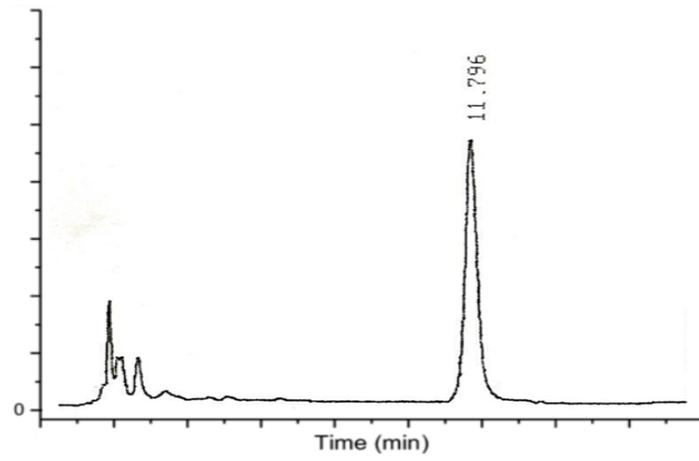
## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Chemical quantification of the drug and lyophilized extract

The chemical quantification of the drug and the lyophilized by HPLC in terms of  $\beta$ -ecdysone yielded values of 0.8% for the dry roots and 1.1% for the lyophilized extract (Retention times: 12.084 for the standard, and 12.305 and 11.796 min for the drug and the extract, respectively – Figures 1S and 2S).



**Figure 1S.** HPLC chromatogram of *Pfaffia glomerata* vegetable drug.



**Figure 2S.** HPLC chromatogram of *Pfaffia glomerata* lyophilized extract.