

Supplementary Material

**Peiling Zhao^{1,†}, Mengzhen Xu^{1,†}, Kai Gong¹,
Kaihui Lu¹, Chen Ruan², Xin Yu¹, Jiang Zhu¹,
Haixing Guan^{3,4,5,*} and Qingjun Zhu^{1,5,*}**

1 Innovative Institute of Chinese Medicine and Pharmacy, Shandong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Jinan 250355, China;

2 School of Pharmacy, Shandong University of traditional Chinese Medicine, Jinan 250355, China;

3 Experimental Center, Shandong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Jinan 250355, China;

4 Shandong Provincial Key Laboratory of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shandong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Jinan 250355, China;

5 Key Laboratory of Traditional Chinese Medicine Classical Theory, Ministry of Education, Shandong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Jinan 250355, China;

† These authors contributed equally to this work.

* Correspondence: haixingguan@163.com(H.G.) , zhuqingjunhotmail@gmail.com(Q.Z.).

Table and Figure Caption

Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectra of compound **2',4'-dimethoxychalcone**

Figure S2. ¹³C NMR spectra of compound **2',4'-dimethoxychalcone**

Figure S3. HPLC of **2',4'-dimethoxychalcone**.

Figure S4. Effect of **2',4'-dimethoxychalcone** 48h on the activity of A549 cells

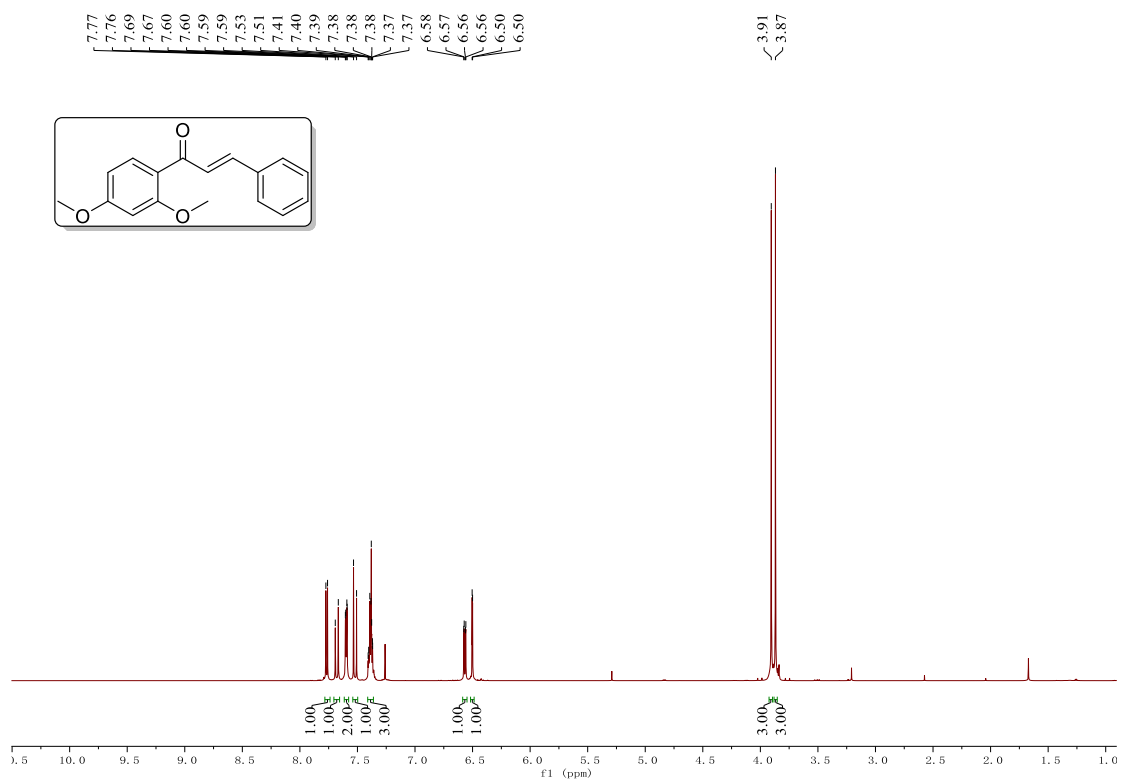


Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectra of 2',4'-dimethoxychalcone

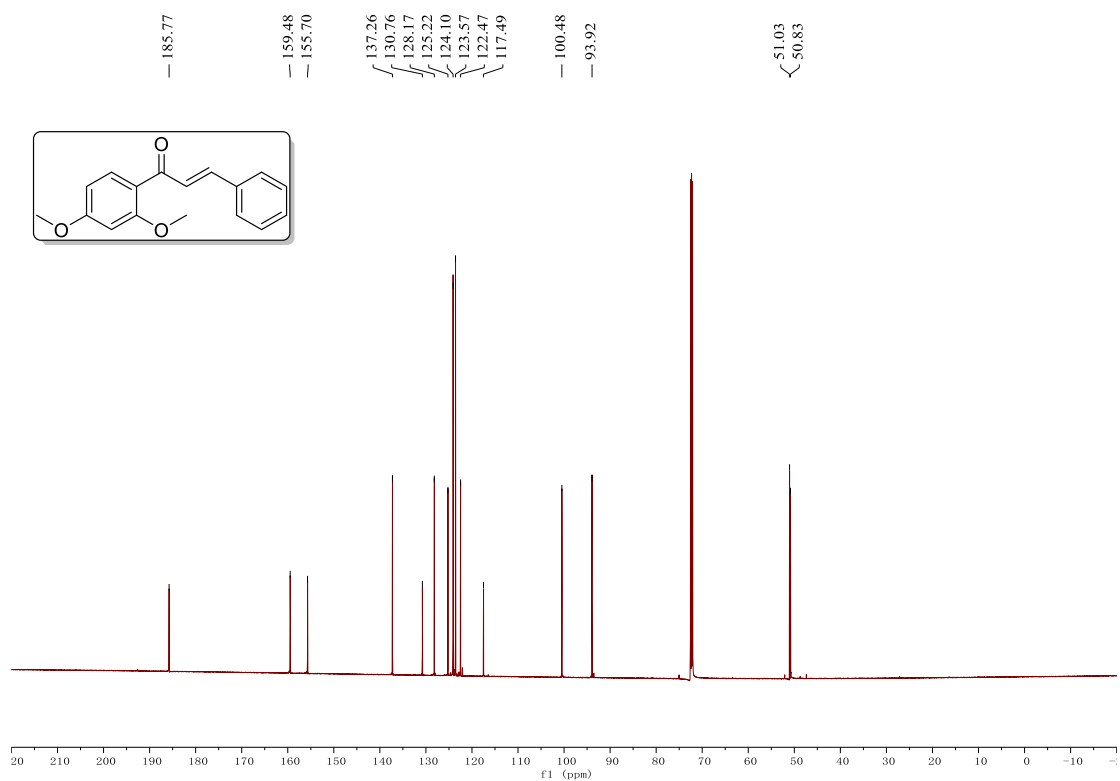


Figure S2. ¹³C NMR spectra of 2',4'-dimethoxychalcone

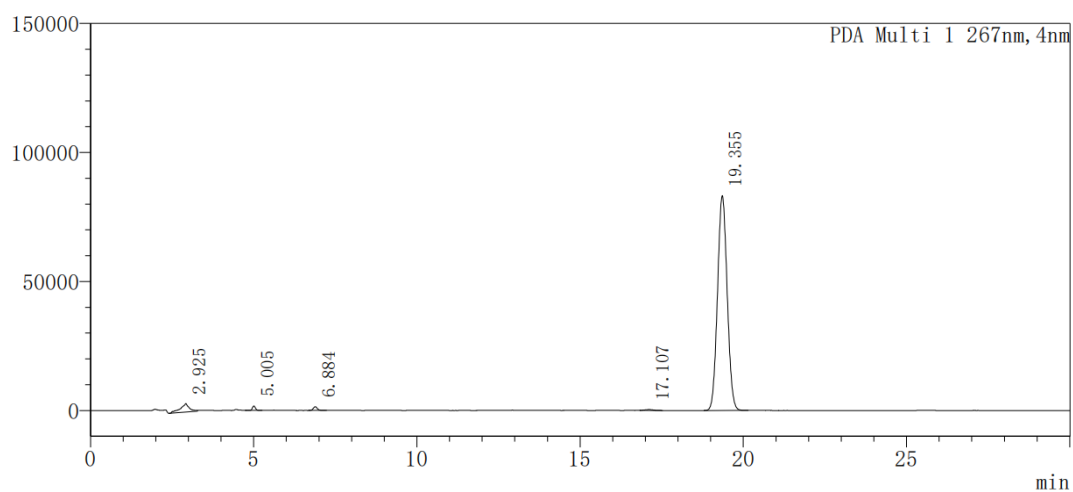


Figure S3. HPLC of 2',4'-dimethoxychalcone.

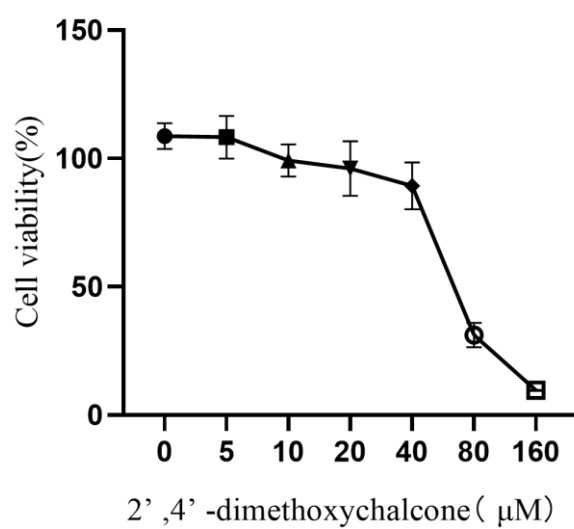


Figure S4. Effect of 2',4'-dimethoxychalcone 48h on the activity of A549 cells