

Figure S1. Anti-inflammatory and viability assays in RAW264.7 cell line exposed to 10 µg/ml of extracts. Dark grey represents inflammation control (induced by LPS and containing the same DMSO content as extracts); light grey represents basal NO without induction of inflammation by LPS. (a) results for the anti-inflammatory assay; (b) results for cell viability. Solvents used for preparation of the extracts: DM: dichloromethane-methanol (2:1); E: ethanol; UAE: ultrasound-assisted extraction with ethanol. The data presented is derived from three independent assays in duplicates ($n = 6$) and shown as box-and-whisker plots (5–95 percentiles). Statistical differences compared to DMSO control are indicated by asterisks. (p -value < 0.05).

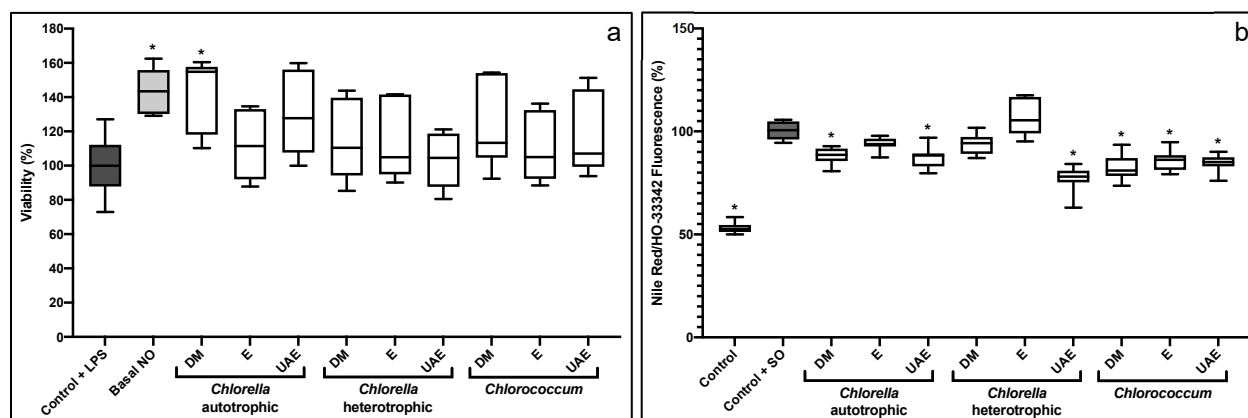


Figure S2. Anti-steatosis activity assay in fatty acid overloaded HepG2 cells and cell viability by SrB method, at 10 µg/ml extract. (a) Nile red and HO-33342 fluorescence quantification ratio expressed as percentage compared to fat-overloaded control (Control + SO); (b) HepG2 cell viability using SrB method. Light grey represents DMSO control; dark grey represents control + SO. Solvents used for preparation of the extracts: DM: dichloromethane-methanol (2:1); E: ethanol; UAE: ultrasound assisted extraction with ethanol. Data were derived from two independent assays in triplicates ($n = 6$) and shown as box-and-whisker plots (5–95 percentiles). Statistical differences compared to DMSO+SO control is indicated by asterisks ($p < 0.0001$).