|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | (a) |  |
|  |  | (b) |  |

**Figure S1**: Relationship between α- (a) or β-amyrin (b) and PGE2 or proinflammatory cytokines. Correlations are presented as Pearson’s correlation coefficients (r2).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | (a) |  |
|  |  | (b) |  |

**Figure S2**: Relationship between chlorogenic acid and inflammatory mediators (a) or proinflammatory cytokines (b). Correlations are presented as Pearson’s correlation coefficients (r2).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | (a) |  |
|  |  | (b) |  |

**Figure S3**: Relationship between 4-methylcatechol and inflammatory mediators (a) or proinflammatory cytokines (b). Correlations are presented as Pearson’s correlation coefficients (r2).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | (a) |  |
|  |  | (b) |  |

**Figure S4**: Relationship between p-coumaric acid and inflammatory mediators (a) or proinflammatory cytokines (b). Correlations are presented as Pearson’s correlation coefficients (r2).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | (a) |  |
|  |  | (b) |  |

**Figure S5**: Relationship between Rutin and inflammatory mediators (a) or proinflammatory cytokines (b). Correlations are presented as Pearson’s correlation coefficients (r2).