

Vasorelaxant Effect of *Boesenbergia rotunda* and its Active Ingredients on an Isolated Coronary Artery

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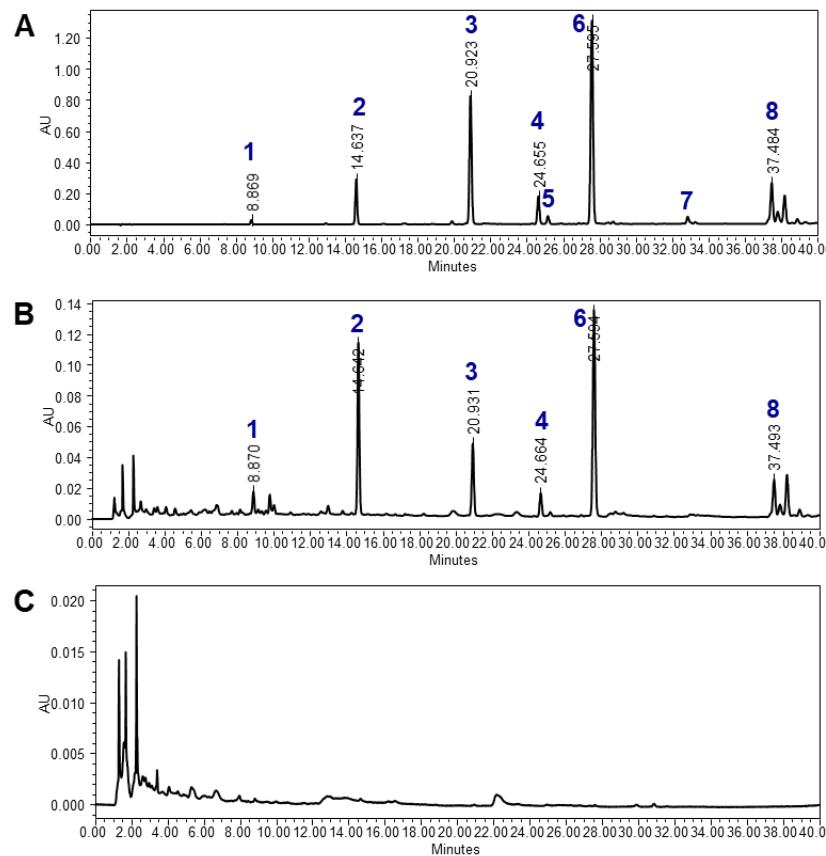
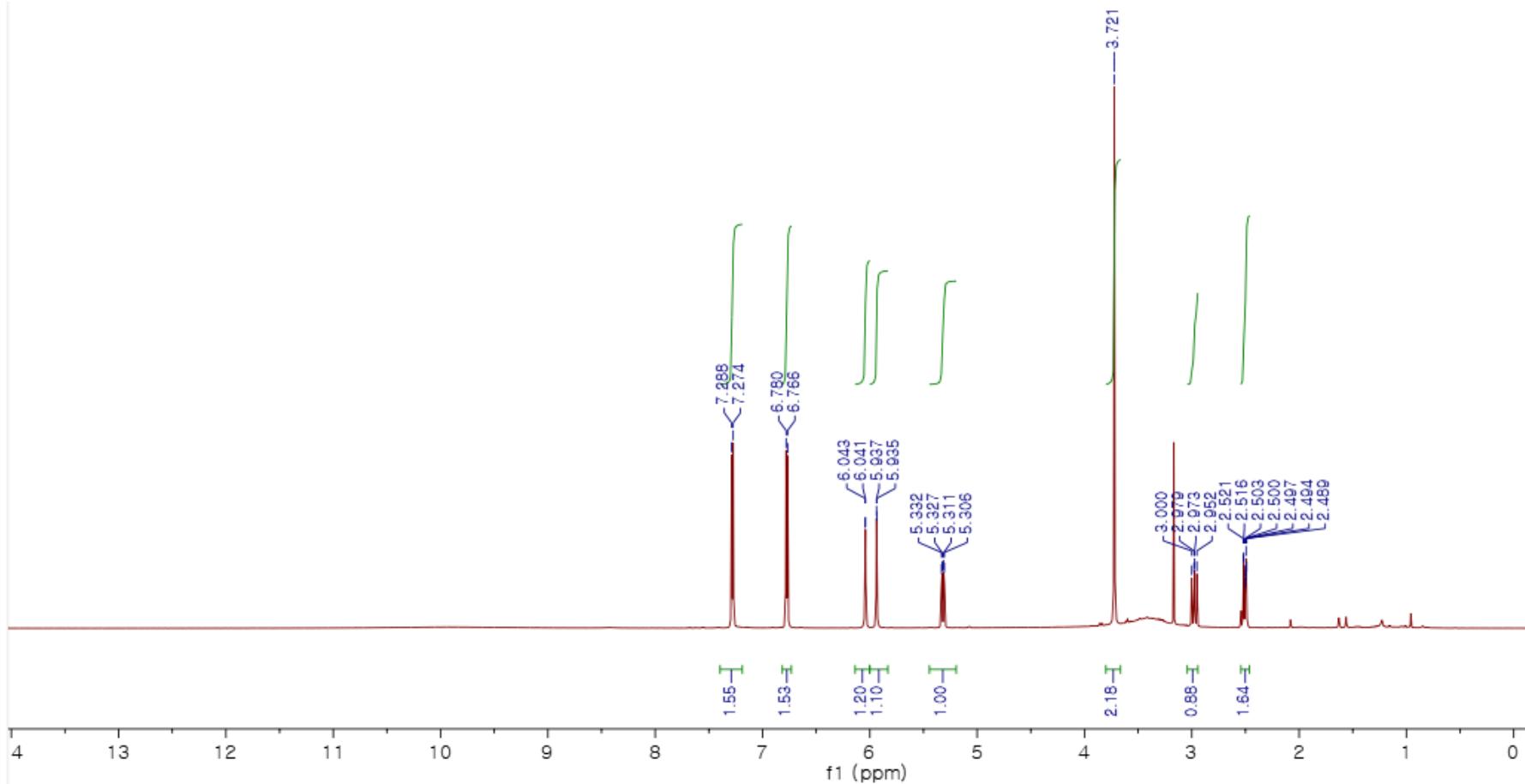


Figure S1. Comparison of HPLC profiles for three fractions derived from the vasoactive MeOH extract of *Boesenbergia rotunda* rhizomes (BRE). The chromatograms of EtOAc (A), *n*-BuOH (B) and aqueous layer (C) were reported in the following condition; a linear gradient solvent system of acetonitrile and 0.1% HCOOH-containing water, ranging from 20% to 90% acetonitrile, for 40 min followed by an isocratic elution with 100% acetonitrile for 10 min, SunFire C18 (5 μ m, 4.6 \times 150 mm, Waters) column, 1.0 mL/min of flow rate, and detection under 300 nm; naringenin 5-methyl ether (**1**), alpinetin (**2**), pinocembrin (**3**), cardamonin (**4**), pinostrobin chalcone (**5**), pinostrobin (**6**), 4-hydroxypanduratin A (**7**) and panduratin A (**8**).

Figure S2. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR data of naringenin 5-methyl ether (**1**)



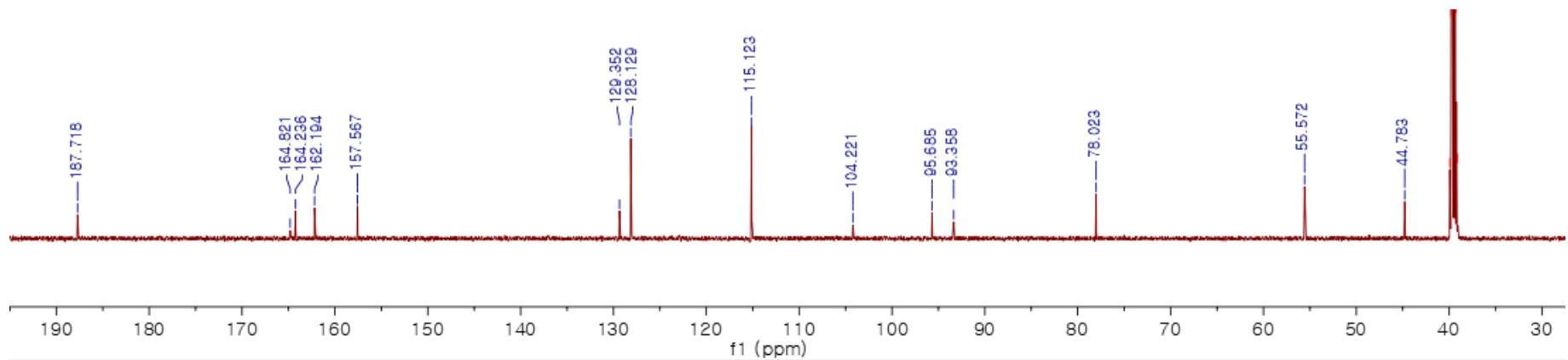
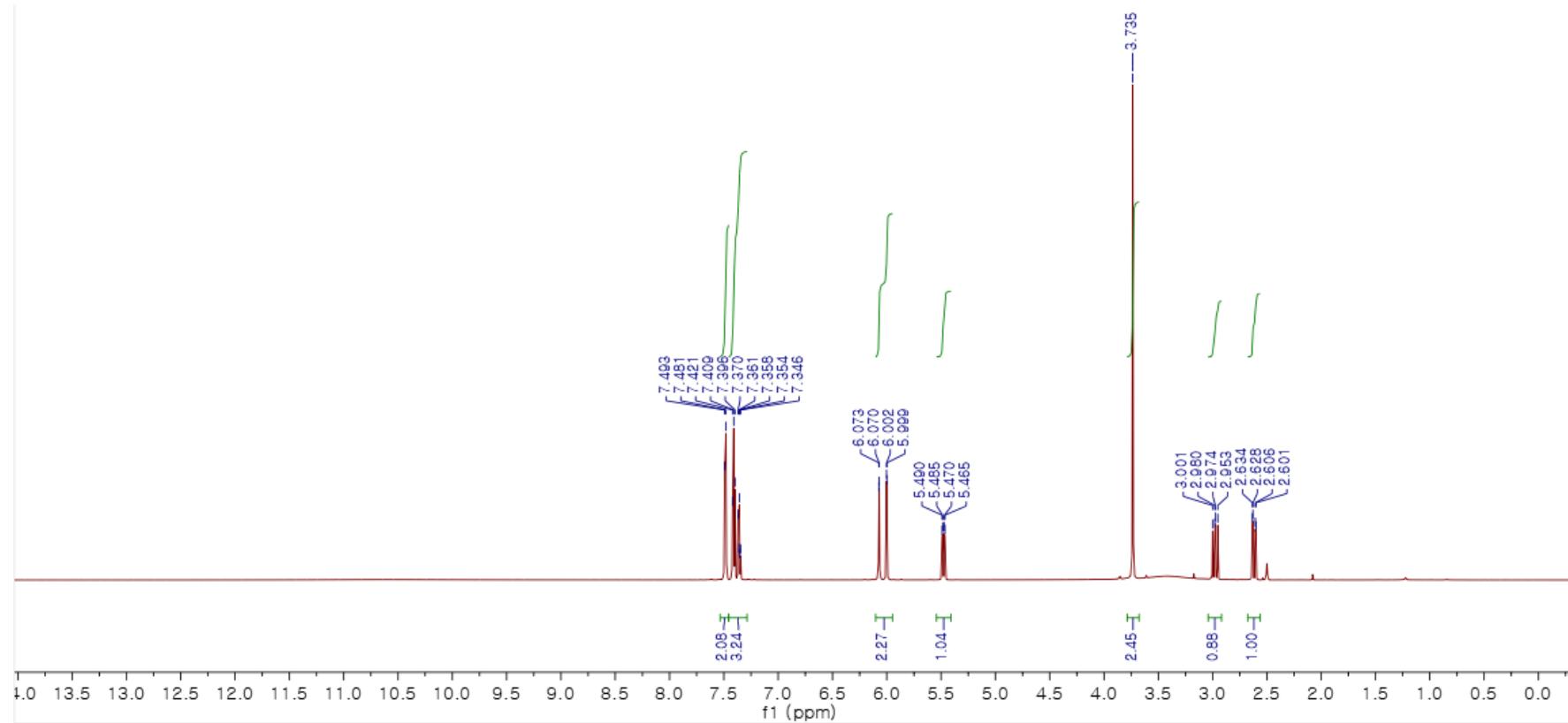


Figure S3. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR data of alpinetin (**2**)



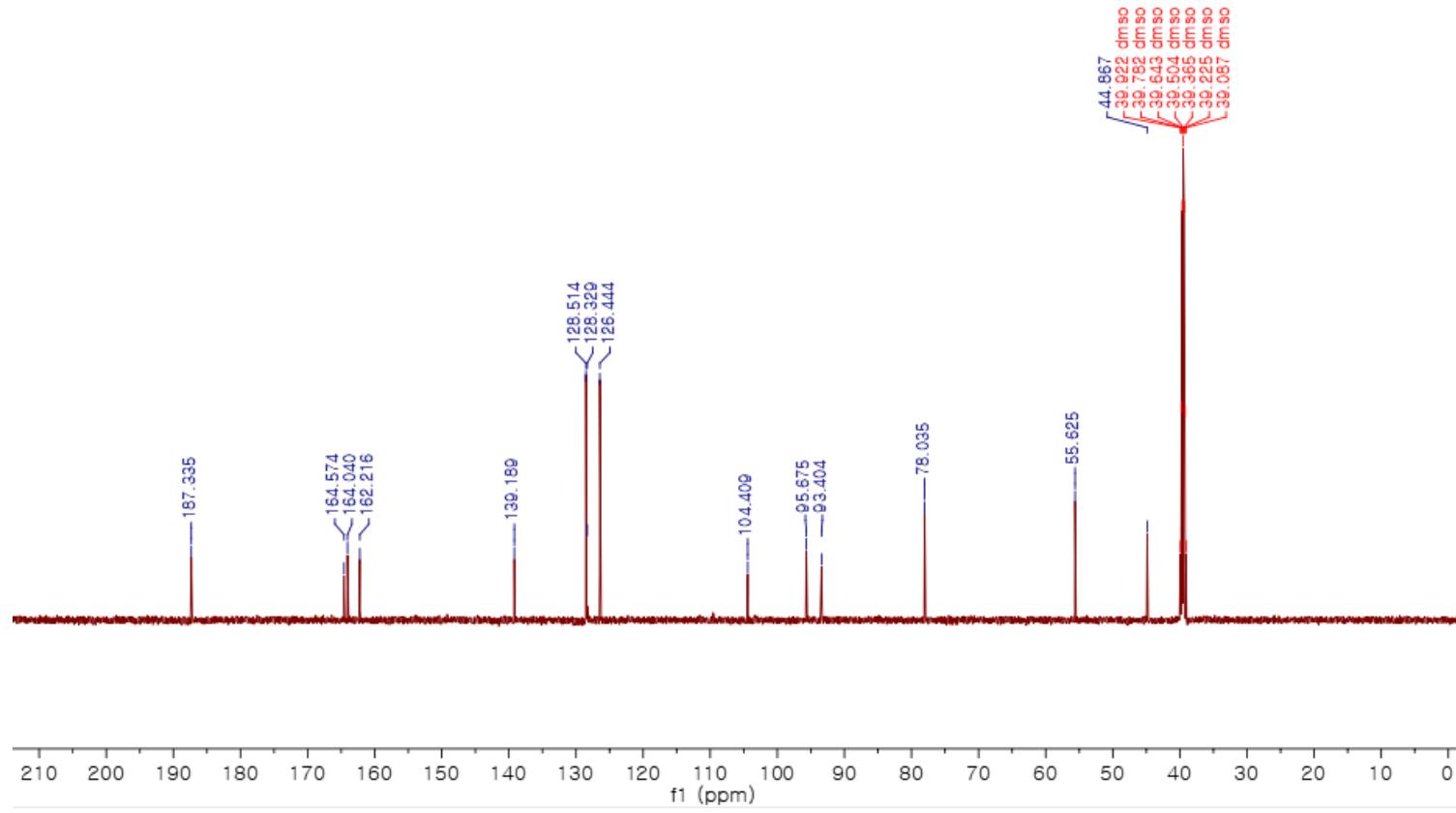
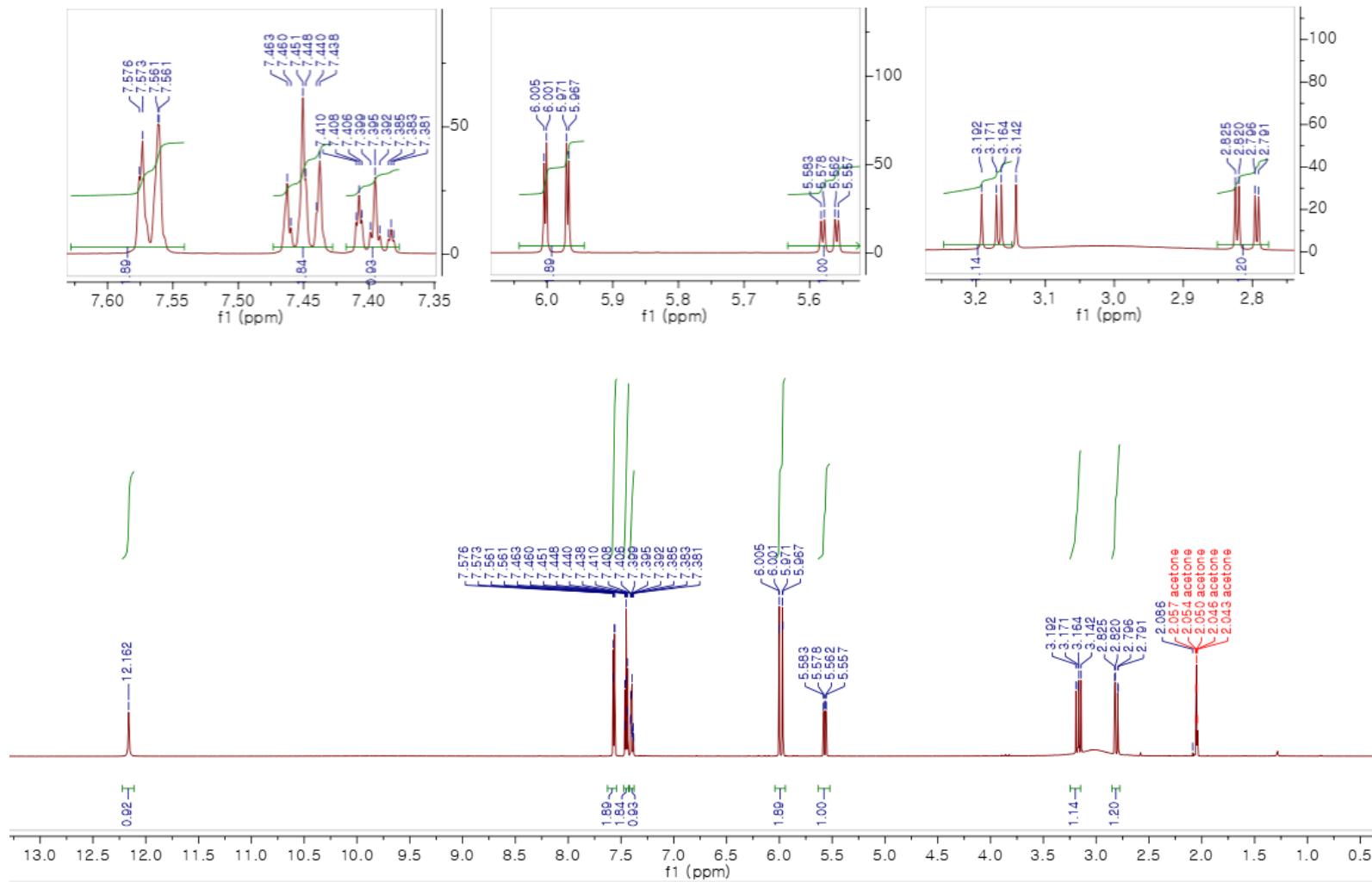


Figure S4. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR data of pinocembrin (**3**)



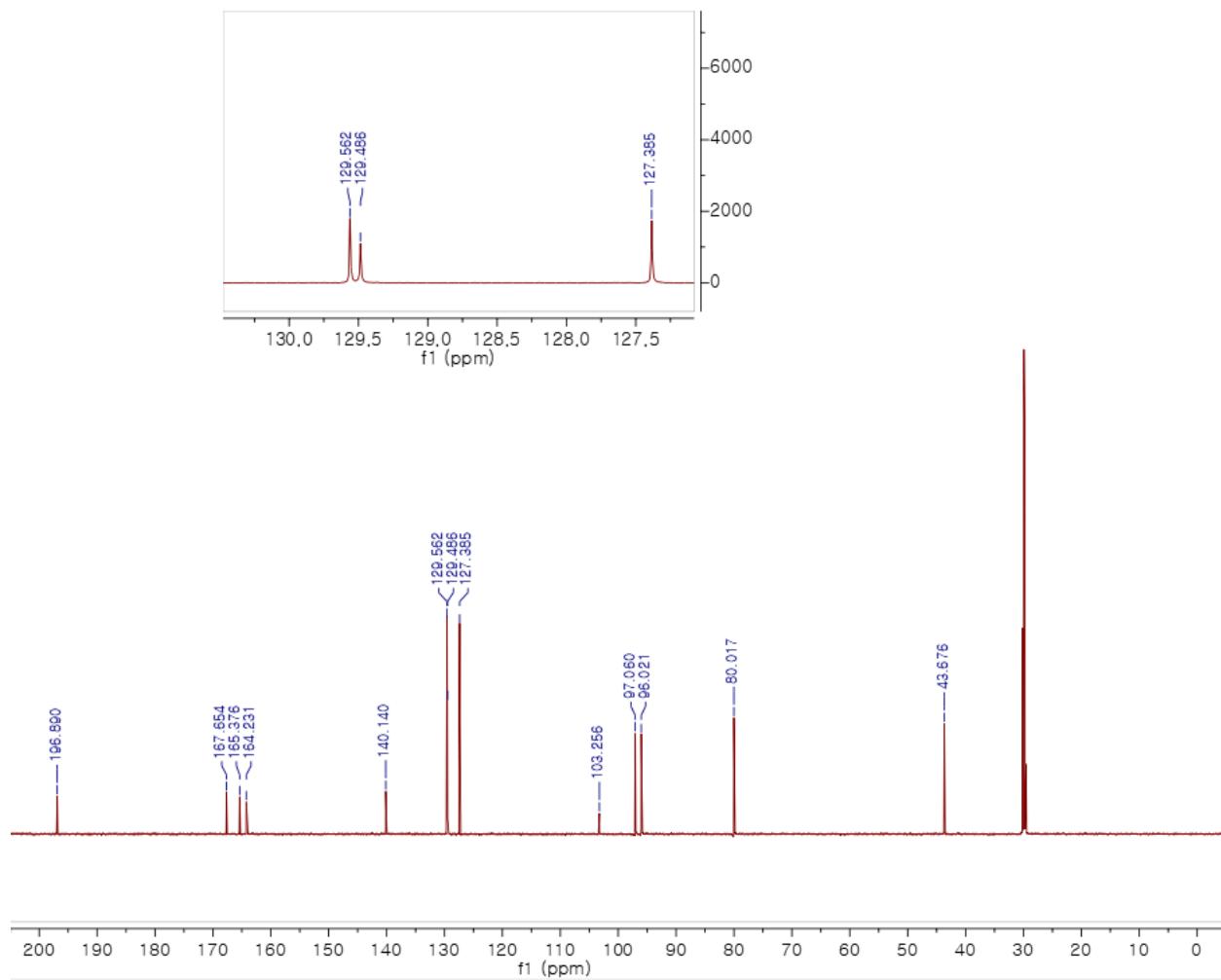
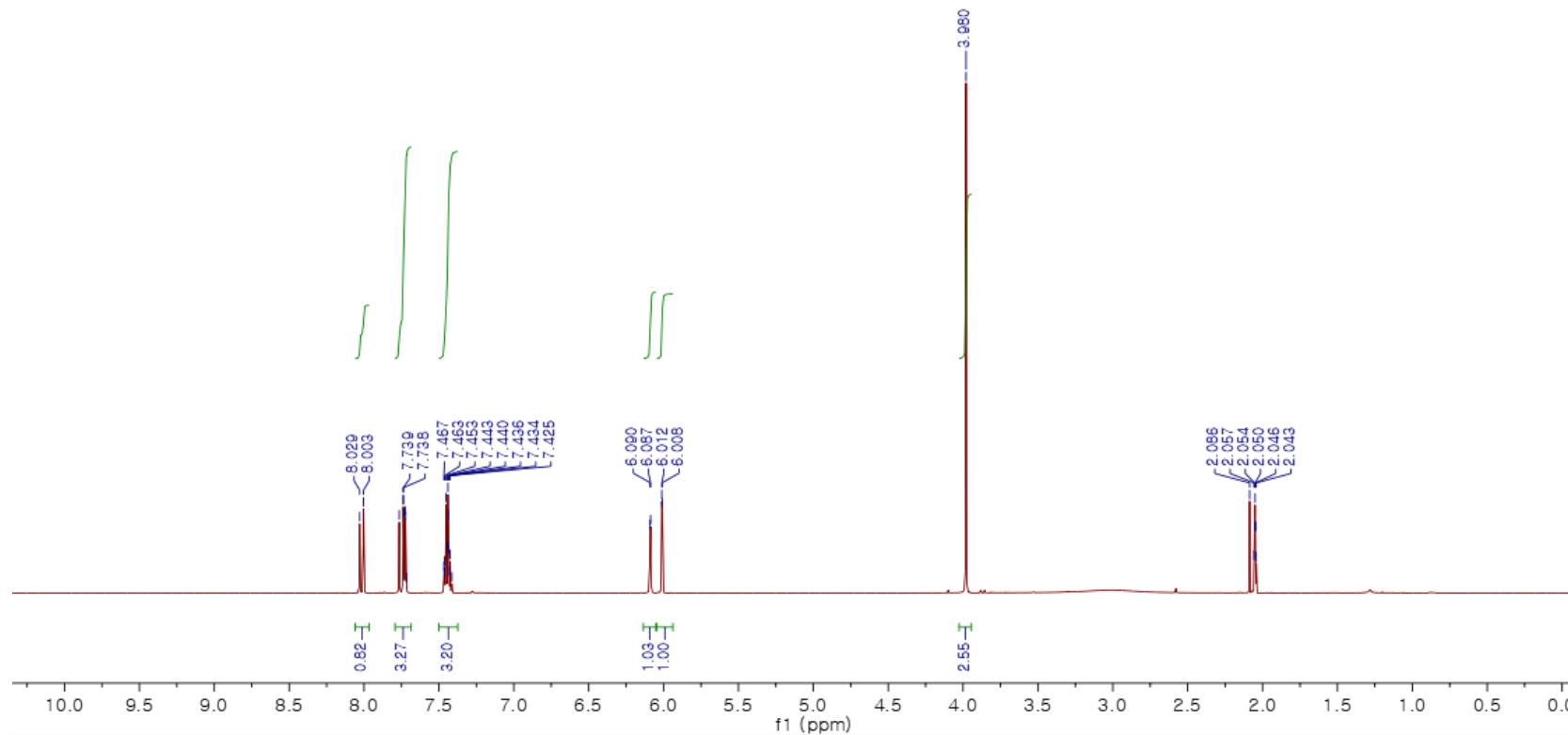


Figure S5. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR data of cardamonin (**4**)



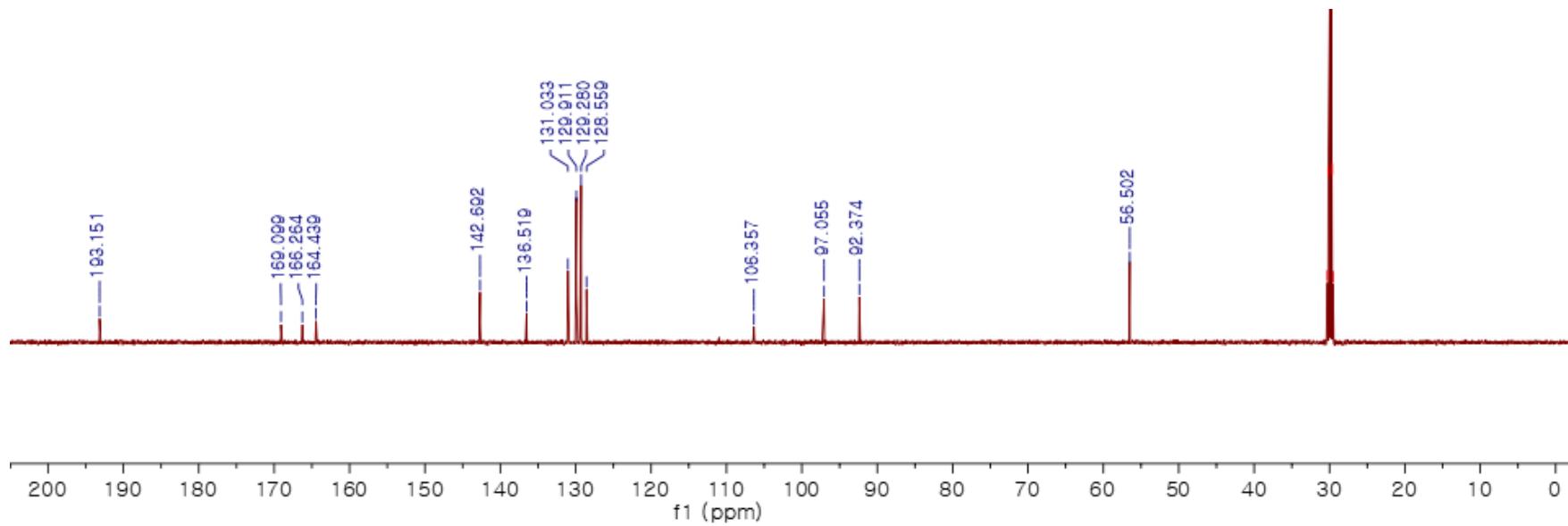
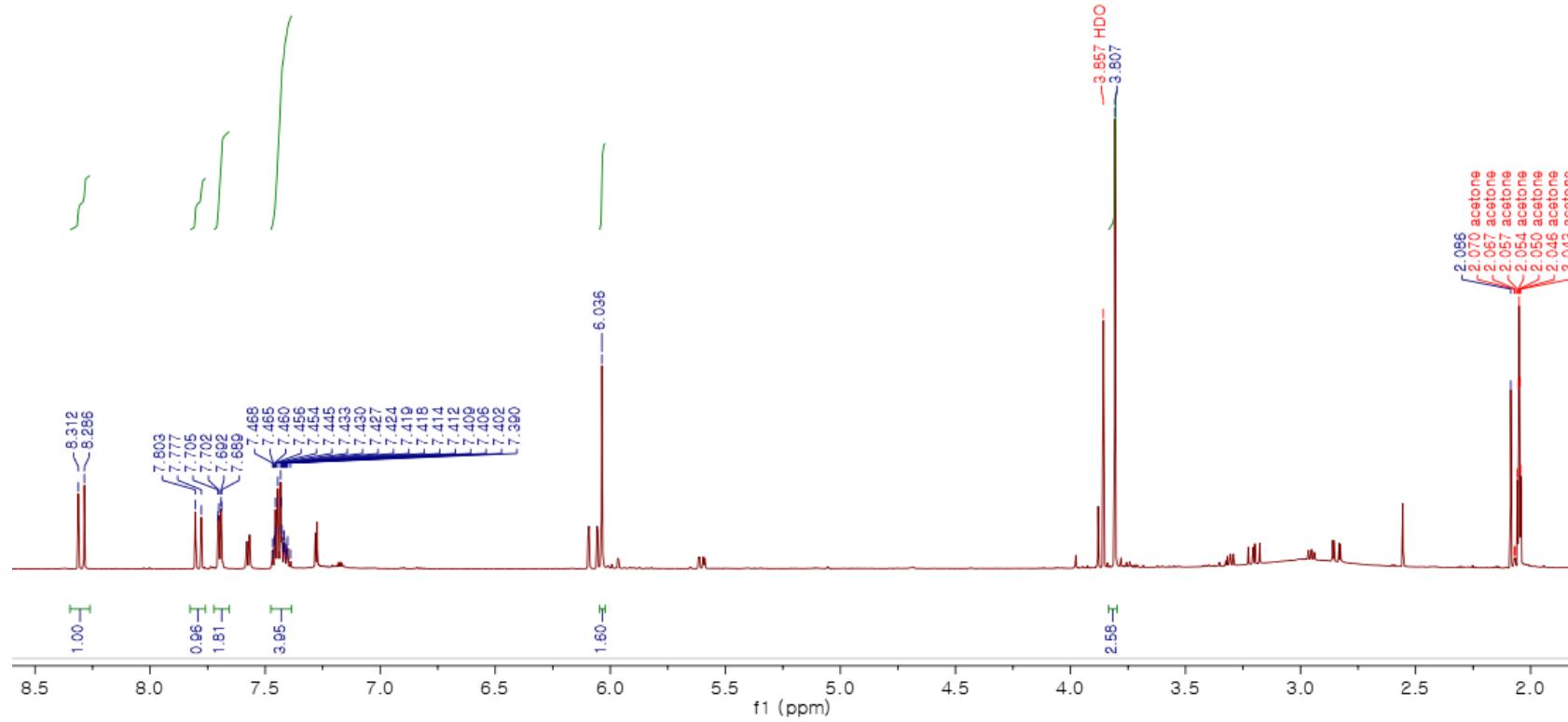


Figure S6. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR data of pinostrobin chalcone (**5**)



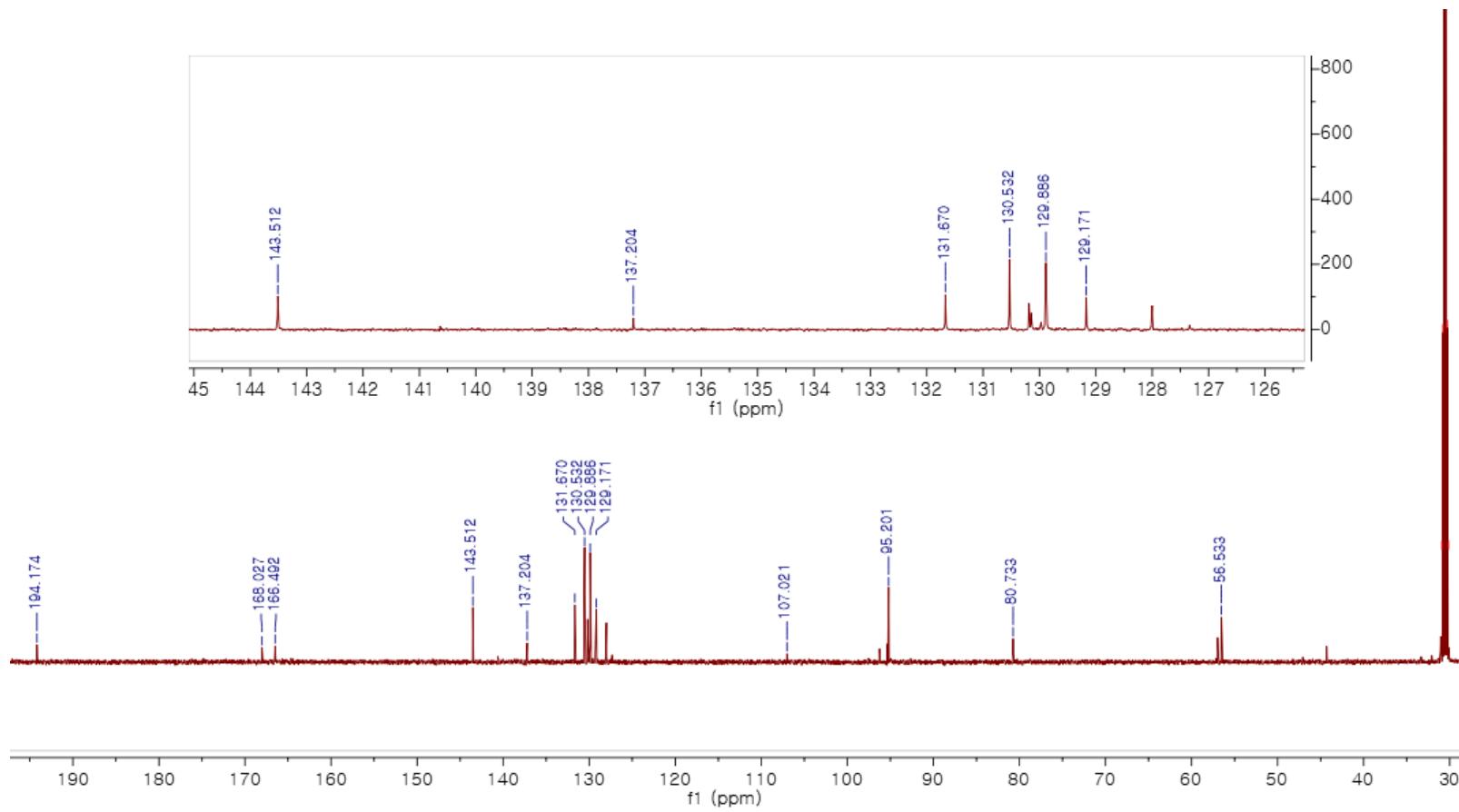
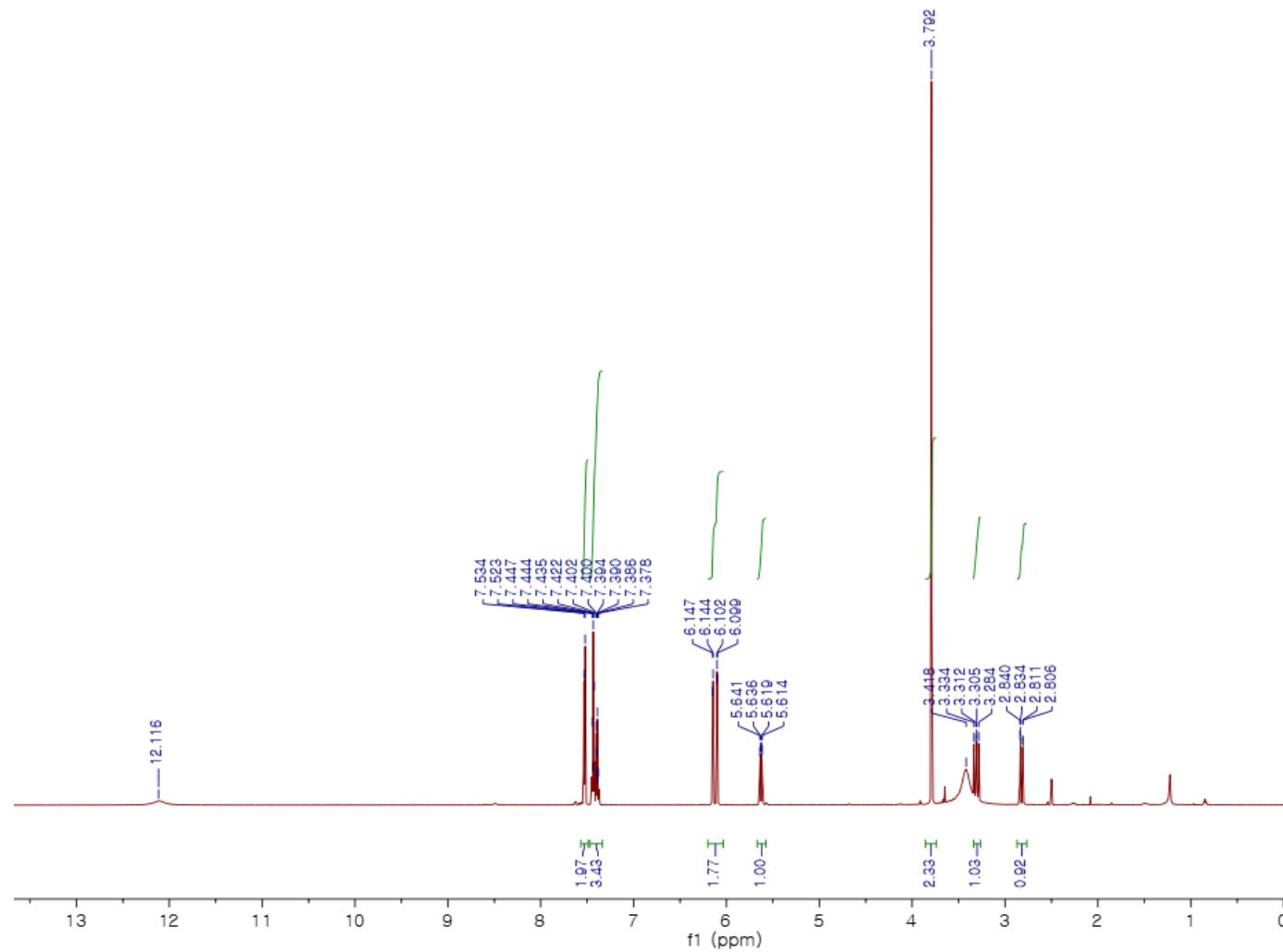


Figure S7. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR data of pinostrobin (**6**)



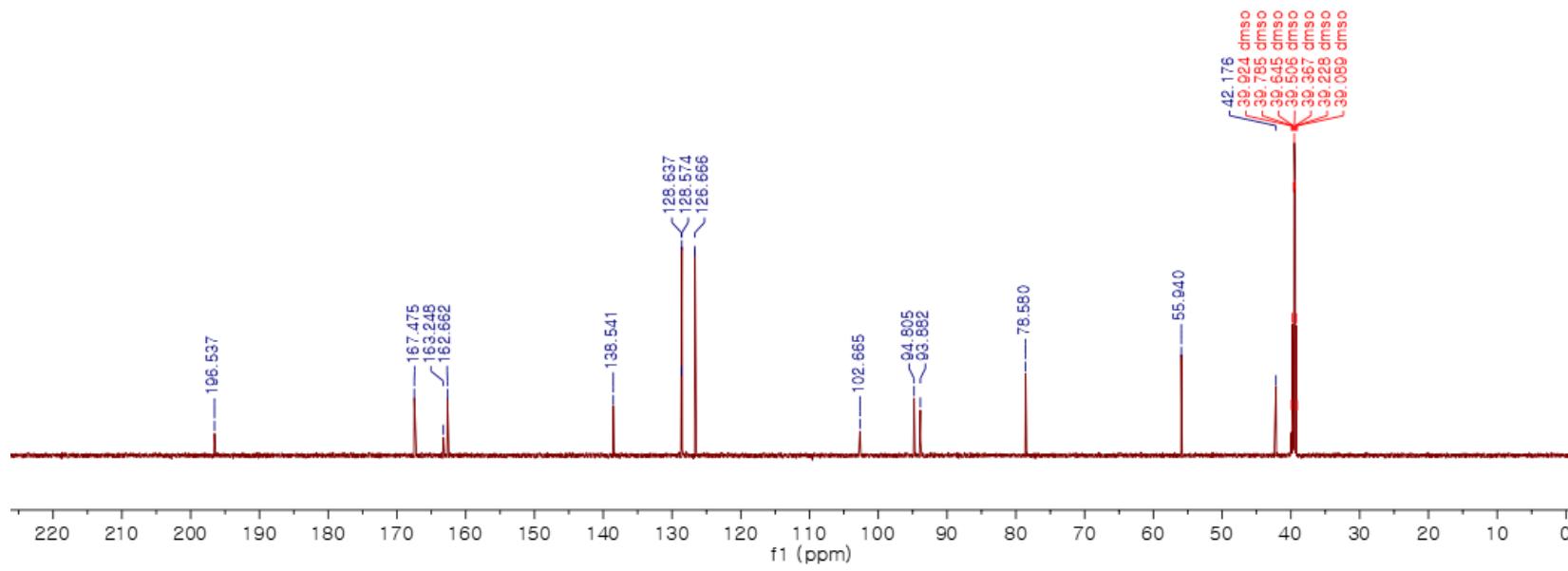
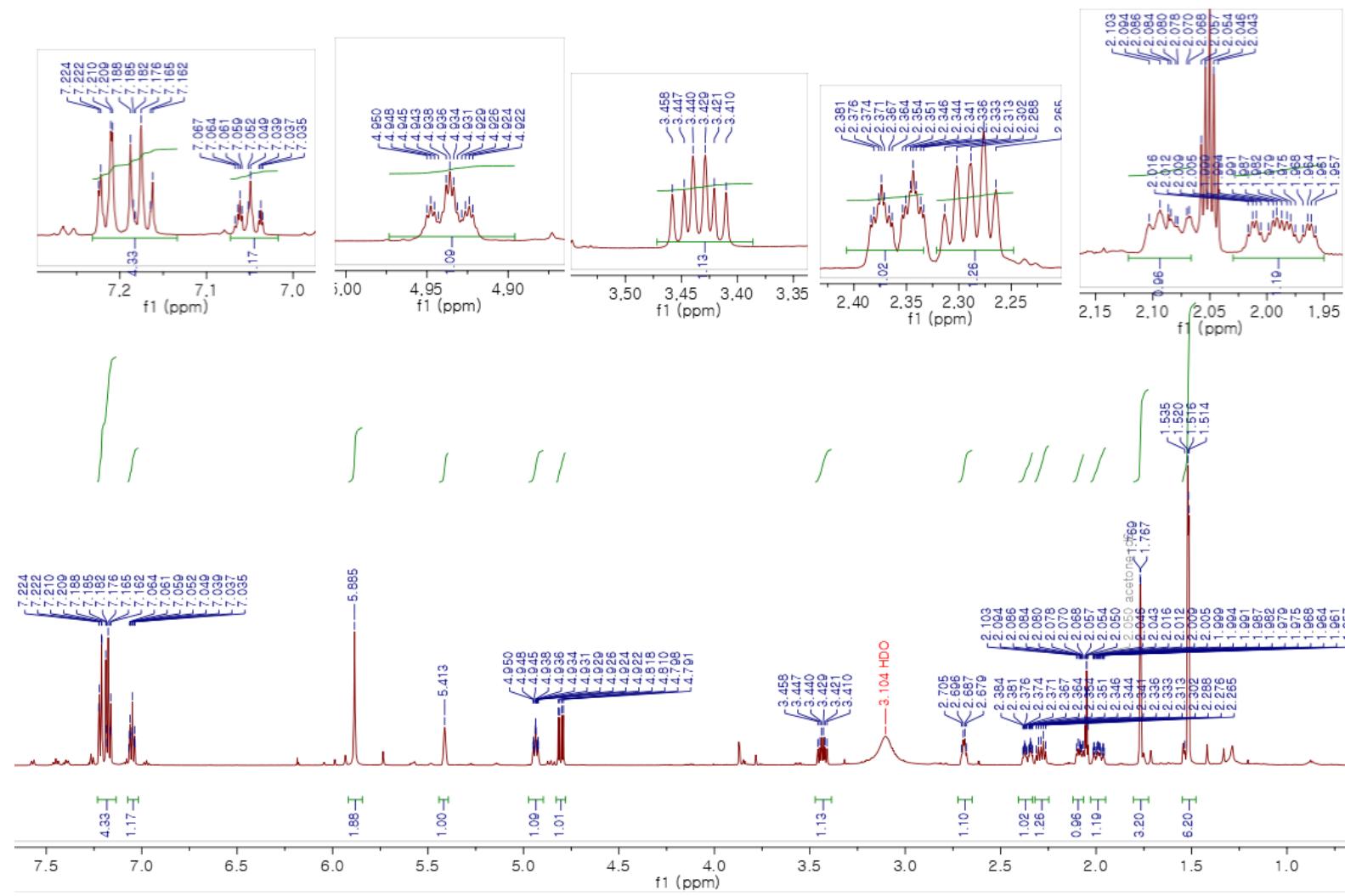


Figure S8. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR data of 4-hydroxypanduratin A (7)



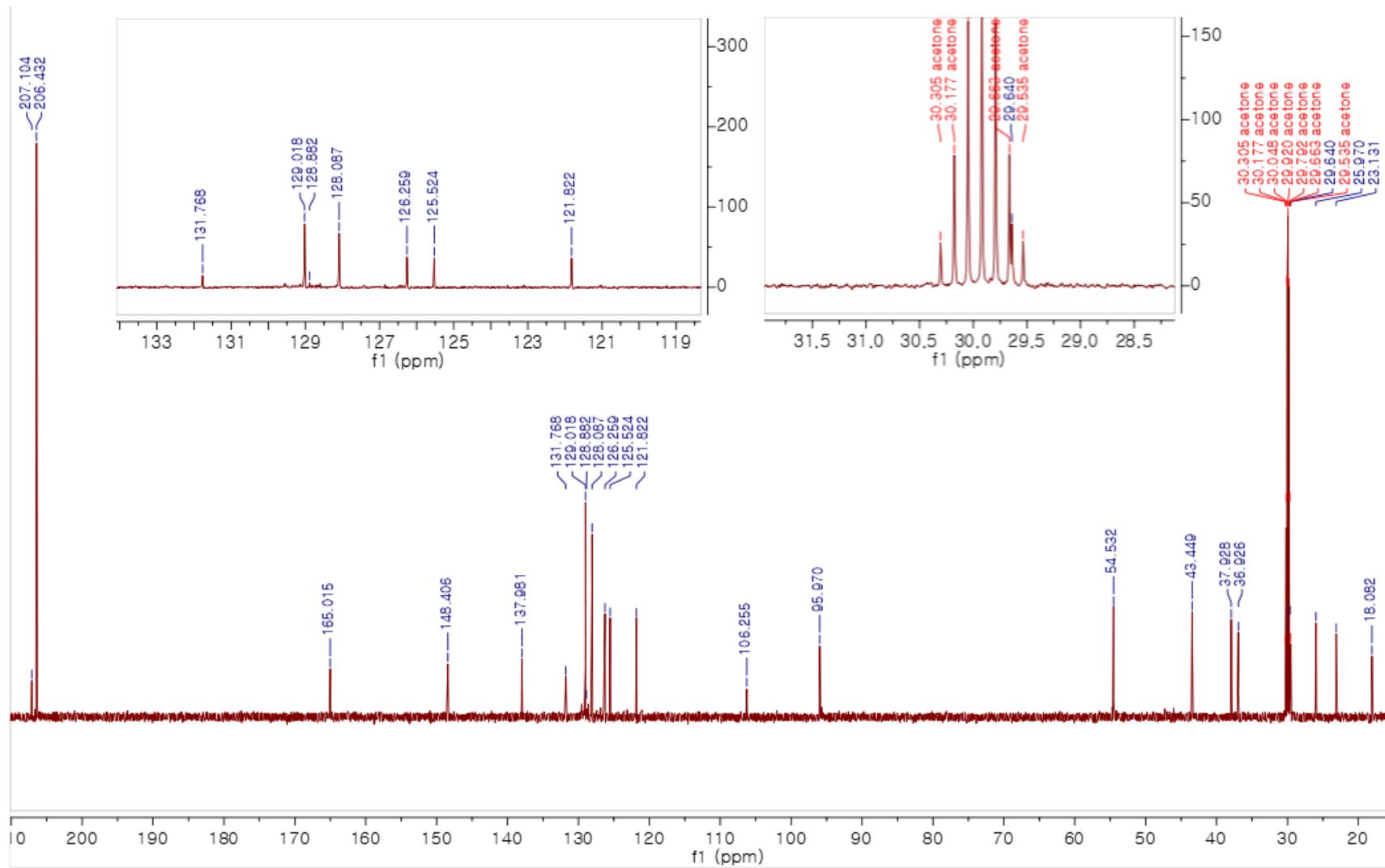


Figure S9. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR data of panduratin A (**8**)

