Supporting Information to:

Anti-Inflammatory Activity of Phenylpropanoids and Phytoquinoids from *Illicium* Species in RBL-2H3 Cells

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Plants, Materials and Methods

Plants

Leaves of *Illicium tashiroi* Maxim. (Japanese name, *Yaeyama-shikimi*), *I. anisatum* L. (Japanese name, *Shikimi*) and *I. arborescens* Hayata (Japanese name, *Akabana-shikimi*) (Illicaceae) were collected on the Iriomote island (Japan), Mie Prefecture (Japan), and Taiwan, respectively. Voucher specimens (*I. tashiroi* Maxim; YAKU021, *I. anisatum* L; YAKU022, and *I. arborescens* Hayata; YAKU026) are preserved in the Faculty of Pharmacy, Meijo University, Japan. The plant materials of *I. tashiroi* Maxim and *I. anisatum* L. were identified by the late Dr. Hiroyuki Murata. The plant material of *I. arborescens* Hayata were identified by Dr. Chang-Sheng Kuoh. The samples were dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and were added to the culture medium to give a final DMSO concentration of 0.1% v/v. This concentration of DMSO had no significant effect on the growth of the cell line tested (data not shown).

Materials

A23187, a Ca-ionophore, was purchased from Calbiochem (La Jolla, CA, USA). All other chemicals were of analytical grade and were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich, Co. (St. Louis, MO, USA).

Cell stimulation

Cell stimulation was performed with reference to the method described by Yamashita et al. [1]. Briefly, RBL-2H3 cells were cultured in IMDM containing defined concentrations of the
test compounds for 30 min at 37 °C. The cells treated with the test compounds were stimulated with 2 µM A23187 for 30 min at 37 °C. Cell viability was evaluated by the MTT assay [2].

References
