Supporting Information

Effects of *Curcuma*-extracts and curcuminoids on expression of P-glycoprotein and cytochrome P450 3A4 in the intestinal cell culture model LS 180

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Determination of curcuminoids

Curcuminoid content of the extracts was determined by HPLC according the method of [1] in a Waters HPLC system (Waters 600E multisolvent delivery system, Waters in-line degasser, Waters 717plus autosampler, Waters column thermostat, and a Waters 996 Photodiode Array detector). Separation was carried out on a CC 250 / 4.6 Nucleodur C18 Pyramid 5 µm column (Macherey-Nagel) at 35°C with a flow rate of 1.75 mL/min. The mobile phases consisted of 2% v/v methanol (A), 2% v/v acetic acid (B), and acetonitril (C). A linear gradient was applied (starting with 45% of B and 50% C, running to 65% B, and 30 % C in 15 min, then continuing to 45% B and 50% C in 5 min; solvent A was kept at a constant level of 5%). Initial conditions were kept for 5 min before next injection. Detection was carried out at 425 nm and quantification of the curcuminoids was performed by the external standard method.

A sample chromatogram is displayed in the following Figure 1S:
**Figure 1S** HPLC chromatogram of a *Curcuma longa* extract (illustrated is the *Curcuma longa* extract with 70% ethanol extraction solvent): 3) bisdemethoxycurcumin, 2) demethoxycurcumin, 1) curcumin.

**References**