Supporting Information

Attenuation of Gouty Arthritis by Emodinol in Monosodium Urate Crystal-Treated Mice

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Experimental data of emodinol

Emodinol (Fig. 1A): C$_{30}$H$_{48}$O$_5$, white amorphous powder; mp. 277-280 °C; $[\alpha]_{D}^{25}$ +10.0° (CH$_3$OH, c=0.01); EI-MS: (70 eV) m/z, [M]$^-$ 487 (100); IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}$: 3452 (OH), 2960 (CH), 1745 (CO), 1640 (C=C); UV: $\lambda_{\text{max}}$= 195 nm; $^1$H-NMR (CD$_3$OD, 500MHz) $\delta$: 5.2554 (1H, t, J=3.08Hz, H-12), 3.5065 (1H, dd, J=11.05, 4.5Hz, H-1), 3.3535 (1H, d, J=9.65Hz, H-3), 1.9846 (m, 2H, H-2), 3.6929 and 3.6805 (1H, each, AB d, J=10.8Hz, H-23), 0.7025 (3H, s,Me-24), 1.0279 (3H, s, Me-25), 0.8144 (3H, s, Me-26), 1.1807 (3H, s, Me-27), 0.9455(3H, s, Me-29); $^{13}$C-NMR (CD$_3$OD, 500MHz) $\delta$: 69.679 (C-1), 78.275 (C-3), 48.486 (C-5), 181.873 (C-28), 123.427 (C-12), 145.420 (C-13), 66.431 (C-23), 17.525 (C-25), 17.792 (C-26).
Fig. 1S

Histological analyses of ankle joints from treated or non-treated mice.

(A, control group; B, MSU crystals-treated mice; C-E, 20, 40, and 80 mg/kg emodinol-treated mice; F, colchicine-treated mice); original magnification 200×.