Supporting Information

Evidence for the Involvement of JAK/STAT/SOCS Pathway in the Mechanism of Tangshen Formula-Treated Diabetic Nephropathy

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Quality control of Tangshen formula

The identification and quantification of chemical markers in TSF was performed by using Shimadzu LC-20A-DAD and a Phenomenex® Luna C₁₈ column (250 mm × 4.6 mm, 5 μm). The mobile phase consisted of (A) aqueous formic acid (0.1% v/v) and (B) acetonitrile. The concentrations of solvent B in the linear gradient program were as follows: 0 min ~ 20 min (B: 3% ~ 10%); 20 min ~ 24 min (B: 10% ~ 14%); 24 min ~ 55 min (B: 14% ~ 24%); 55 min ~ 65 min (B: 24% ~ 32%); 65 min ~ 86 min (B: 32% ~ 95%); 86 min ~ 90 min (B: 95% ~ 95%). The mobile phase flow rate was 1.0 mL/min, and the column temperature was controlled at 30°C. A SHIMADZU diode array detector (DAD) was set at 280 nm to detect the constituents of TSF. Fifty-nine compounds in TSF were identified and combined with HPLC-TOF/MS and HPLC-Ion-trap/MSⁿ, including flavonoids and flavonoid glycosides, iridoid glycosides, anthraquinones, and triterpenoid saponins. The chromatogram of TSF is shown in Fig. 1S.
**Fig. 1S** The fingerprinting of Tangshen formula was detected by using Shimadzu LC-20A-DAD. 1: Gallic acid; 2: 5-hydroxymethylfurfural; 3: cistanoside A; 4: calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside; 5: neoeriocitrin; 6: narirutin; 7: naringin; 8: hesperidin; 9: neohesperidin; 10: aloeemodin diglucoside. The detection wavelength was 280 nm.