

## *Supplemental Data to Drug metabolism and Disposition*

### **Low cerebral exposure cannot hinder the neuroprotective effects of panax notoginsenosides**

Haofeng Li, Jingcheng Xiao, Xinuo Li, Huimin Chen, Dian Kang, Yuhao Shao, Boyu Shen, Zhangpei Zhu, Xiaoxi Yin, Lin Xie, Guangji Wang, Yan Liang

*Key Lab of Drug Metabolism & Pharmacokinetics, State Key Laboratory of Natural Medicines, China Pharmaceutical University, Tongjiaxiang 24, Nanjing 210009, China*

## **Legends of Supplemental Tables**

**Table S1** Primer sequences used for RT-PCR of rat GABAA and GABAB receptor subunits.

**Table S2** Optimized MRM parameters (collision energy (CE), Q1 Pre Bias and Q3 Pre Bias) of notoginsenoside Re, Rb1, Rg1, Rb2, Rd, R1 and internal standard.

**Table S3** The concentration ration of brain to plasma in conventional and I/R rats.

## Legends of Supplemental Tables

**Figure S1** Sequence number of intestinal flora in control, I/R, I/R + PNE, PGF, PGF + I/R and PGF + I/R + PNE rats at each level of classification (Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus and Species).

**Figure S2** Relative abundance of the dominant bacterial in the rat intestinal microflora. (A) Relative abundance of the dominant bacterial at phylum level. (B) Relative abundance of the dominant bacterial at class level. (C) Relative abundance of the dominant bacterial at order level.

**Supplemental Table 1** Primer sequences used for RT-PCR of rat GABAA and GABAB receptor subunits

| Target                | Primer                   | Sequence 5'–3'           | Annealing (°C) |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| GAPDH                 | GA-F                     | ATTGTCAGCAATGCATCCTG     | 60             |
|                       | GA-R                     | ATGGACTGTGGTCATGAGCC     |                |
| GABA-A <sub>α2</sub>  | A <sub>α2</sub> -F       | ACAAGAAGCCAGAGAACAAGCCAG | 60             |
|                       | A <sub>α2</sub> -R       | GAGGTCTACTGGTAAGCTCTACCA |                |
| GABA-A <sub>β2</sub>  | A <sub>β2</sub> -F       | TGAGATGGCCACATCAGAAGC    | 60             |
|                       | A <sub>β2</sub> -R       | TCATGGGAGGCTGGAGTTTAGTTC |                |
| GABA-A <sub>γ2</sub>  | A <sub>γ2</sub> -F       | TGTGAGCAACCGGAAACCAAGCAA | 60             |
|                       | A <sub>γ2</sub> -R       | CGTGTGATTCAGCGAATAAGACCC |                |
| GABA-B <sub>R1b</sub> | GABA-B <sub>R1b</sub> -F | CGCTGCCTCTTCTGCTGGTG     | 60             |
|                       | GABA-B <sub>R1b</sub> -R | GTCACACTTGCTGTCTGGT      |                |
| GABA-B <sub>R2</sub>  | GABA-B <sub>R2</sub> -F  | CGGAGGTGAGCGTGCGTCTG     | 60             |
|                       | GABA-B <sub>R2</sub> -R  | CGGAGGTGAGCGTGCGTCTG     |                |

GAPDH was used as reference gene.

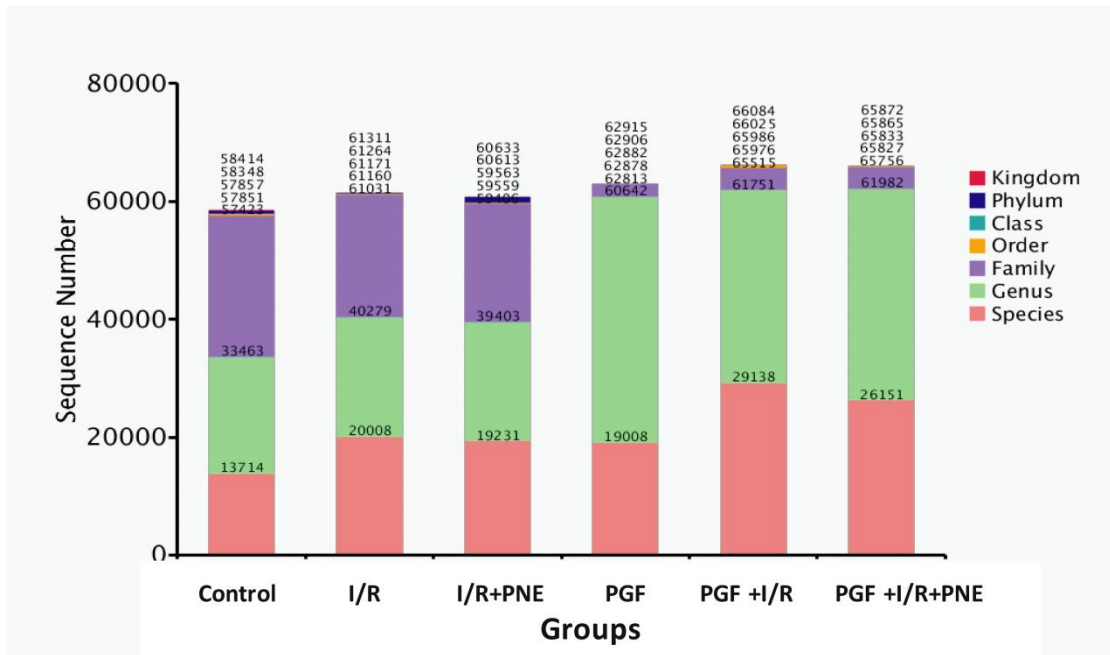
**Supplemental Table 2** Optimized MRM parameters (collision energy (CE), Q1 Pre Bias and Q3 Pre Bias) of notoginsenoside Re, Rb1, Rg1, Rb2, Rd, R1 and internal standard.

| <b>Analytes</b> | <b>Precursor<br/>(<i>m/z</i>)</b> | <b>Product<br/>(<i>m/z</i>)</b> | <b>CE<br/>(eV)</b> | <b>Q1 Pre bias<br/>(V)</b> | <b>Q3 Pre bias<br/>(V)</b> |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Re</b>       | 981.5                             | 945.2                           | 40                 | 24                         | 38                         |
| <b>Rb1</b>      | 1143.7                            | 945.6                           | 53                 | 34                         | 26                         |
| <b>Rb2</b>      | 1113.4                            | 783.4                           | 50                 | 32                         | 40                         |
| <b>Rg1</b>      | 835.6                             | 637.6                           | 31                 | 24                         | 24                         |
| <b>R1</b>       | 967.5                             | 637.3                           | 49                 | 34                         | 24                         |
| <b>Rd</b>       | 981.5                             | 945.2                           | 40                 | 24                         | 38                         |
| <b>Digoxin</b>  | 815.5                             | 799.4                           | 30                 | 24                         | 38                         |

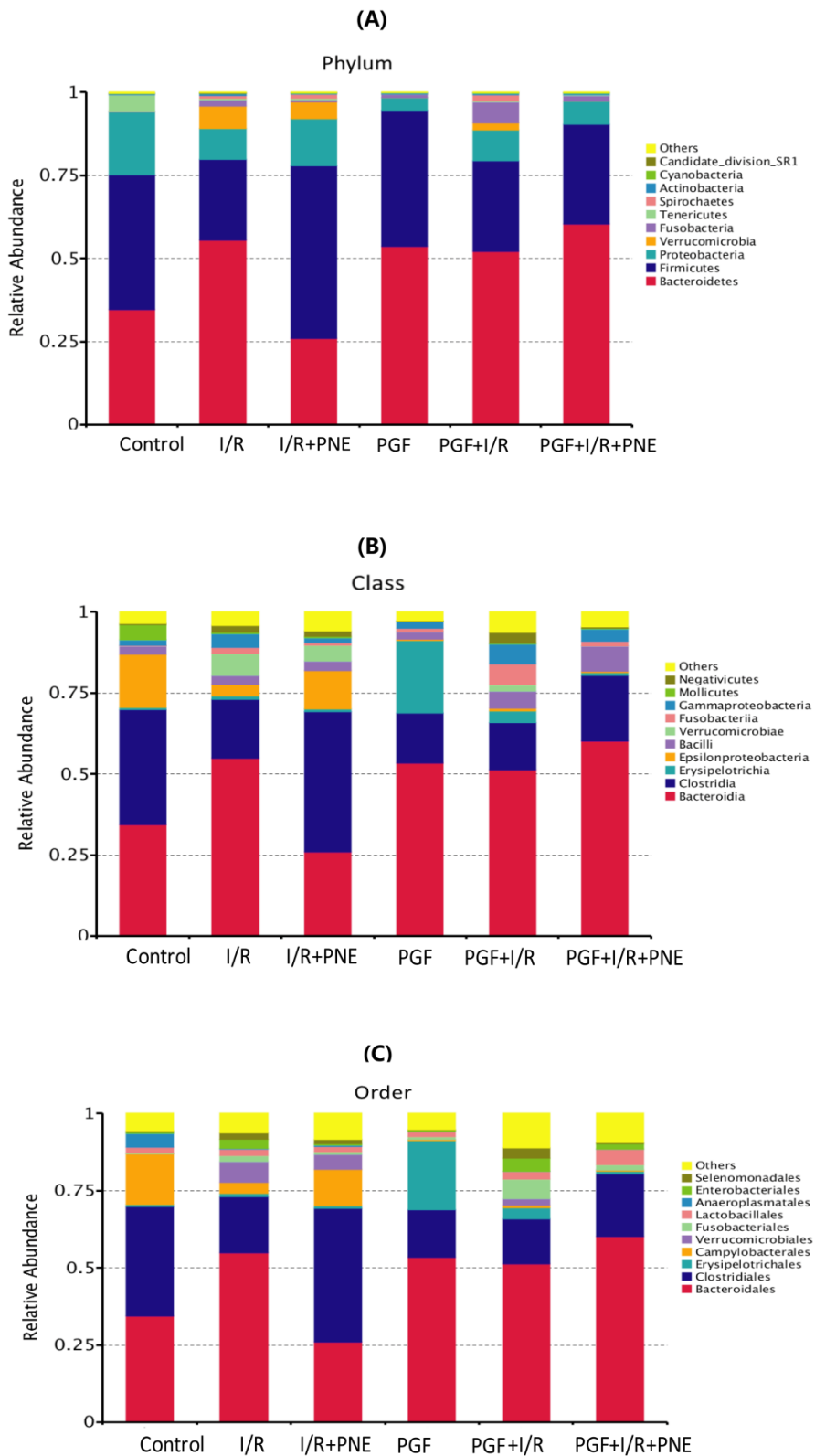
Digoxin was used as internal standard

**Supplemental Table 3** The concentration ratios of brain to plasma in conventional and I/R rats.

| Notoginsenoside | 30 min        |                | 2 h           |               | 10 h          |               |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                 | Normal        | I/R            | Normal        | I/R           | Normal        | I/R           |
| R1              | 0.2978±0.2355 | 0.4158 ±0.6880 | 0.4104±0.2030 | 0.1755±0.1957 | 0.4466±0.2281 | 0.1497±0.1320 |
| Rd              |               | 0.0000±0.0000  | 0.4322±0.4473 | 0.9833±0.1546 |               | N.A           |
| Re              |               |                | 0.4574±0.4349 | 0.9533±0.5451 |               | N.A           |
| Rg1             | 0.0858±0.1282 | 0.0045 ±0.0015 | 0.5427±0.4711 | 0.5929±0.1929 | 0.0000±0.0000 | N.A           |
| Rb1             | 0.2924±0.2118 | 0.0642 ±0.0594 | 0.1251±0.1311 | 0.0604±0.0207 | 0.0144±0.0087 | 0.0000±0.0000 |
| Rb2             | 0.0000±0.0000 | 0.0000±0.0000  | 0.1590±0.1384 | 0.1316±0.1167 | 0.0000±0.0000 | 0.0349±0.0140 |



**Supplemental Figure 1** Sequence number of intestinal flora in control, I/R, I/R + PNE, PGF, PGF + I/R and PGF + I/R + PNE rats at each level of classification (Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus and Species).



**Supplemental Figure 2** Relative abundance of the dominant bacterial in the rat intestinal microflora. (A) Relative abundance of the dominant bacterial at phylum level. (B) Relative abundance of the dominant bacterial at class level. (C) Relative abundance of the dominant bacterial at order level.