

**IDENTIFICATION OF INTESTINAL UDP-GLUCURONOSYLTRANSFERASE INHIBITORS IN GREEN TEA
(*CAMELLIA SINENSIS*) USING A BIOCHEMOMETRIC APPROACH: APPLICATION TO RALOXIFENE AS
A TEST DRUG VIA IN VITRO TO IN VIVO EXTRAPOLATION**

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DRUG METABOLISM AND DISPOSITION

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Fig. S1. Concentration-dependent inhibition of intestinal microsomal UGT activity (4-MU glucuronidation) by purified catechins. Methanol (2%, v/v) served as vehicle control. Nicardipine (400 μ M) and silybin B (100 μ M) served as positive control UGT inhibitors ([Gufford, 2014](#)). All catechins were tested at 100 μ M. Bars and error bars denote mean \pm SD, respectively, of triplicate incubations.

Fig. S2. Dixon plots showing inhibition of raloxifene-4'-glucuronide (R4G; left) or raloxifene-6-glucuronide (R6G; right) formation by ECG (upper) and EGCG (lower). Symbols denote individual data points of duplicate incubations.

Fig. S3. Concentration-dependent inhibition of intestinal microsomal UGT activity (raloxifene glucuronidation) by purified catechins. Methanol (2%, v/v) served as vehicle control. Nicardipine (400 μ M) and silybin B (100 μ M) served as positive control UGT inhibitors ([Gufford et al., 2014](#)). All catechins were tested at 10 and 100 μ M. Bars and error bars denote mean \pm SD, respectively, of triplicate incubations. R4G, raloxifene 4'-glucuronide; R6G, raloxifene 6-glucuronide.

Supplementary Reference

Gufford BT, Chen G, Lazarus P, Graf TN, Oberlies NH and Paine MF (2014) Identification of diet-derived constituents as potent inhibitors of intestinal glucuronidation. *Drug Metab Dispos* 42:1675-1683

Fig. S1

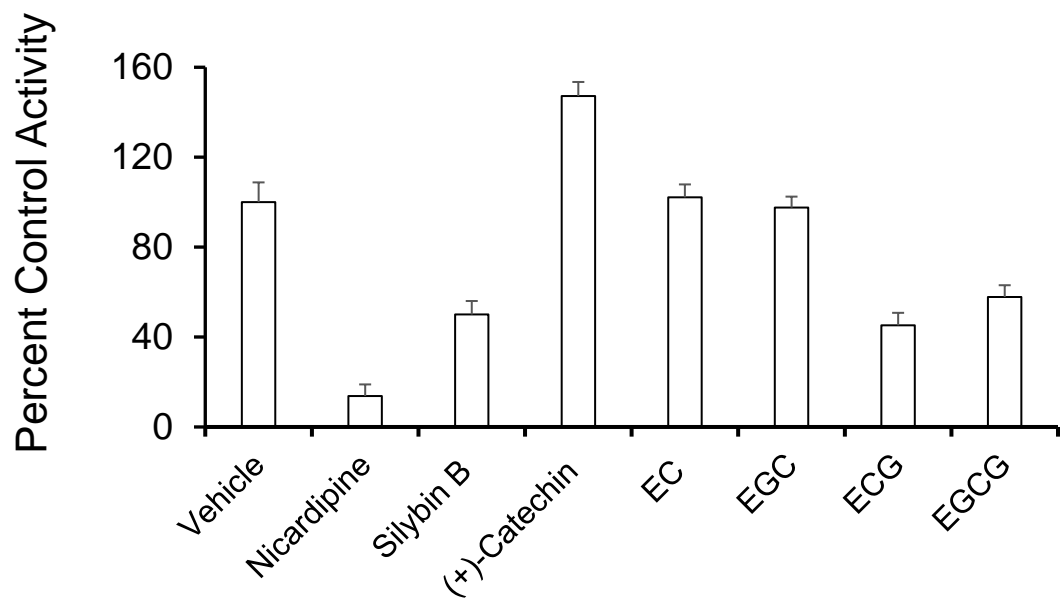


Fig. S2

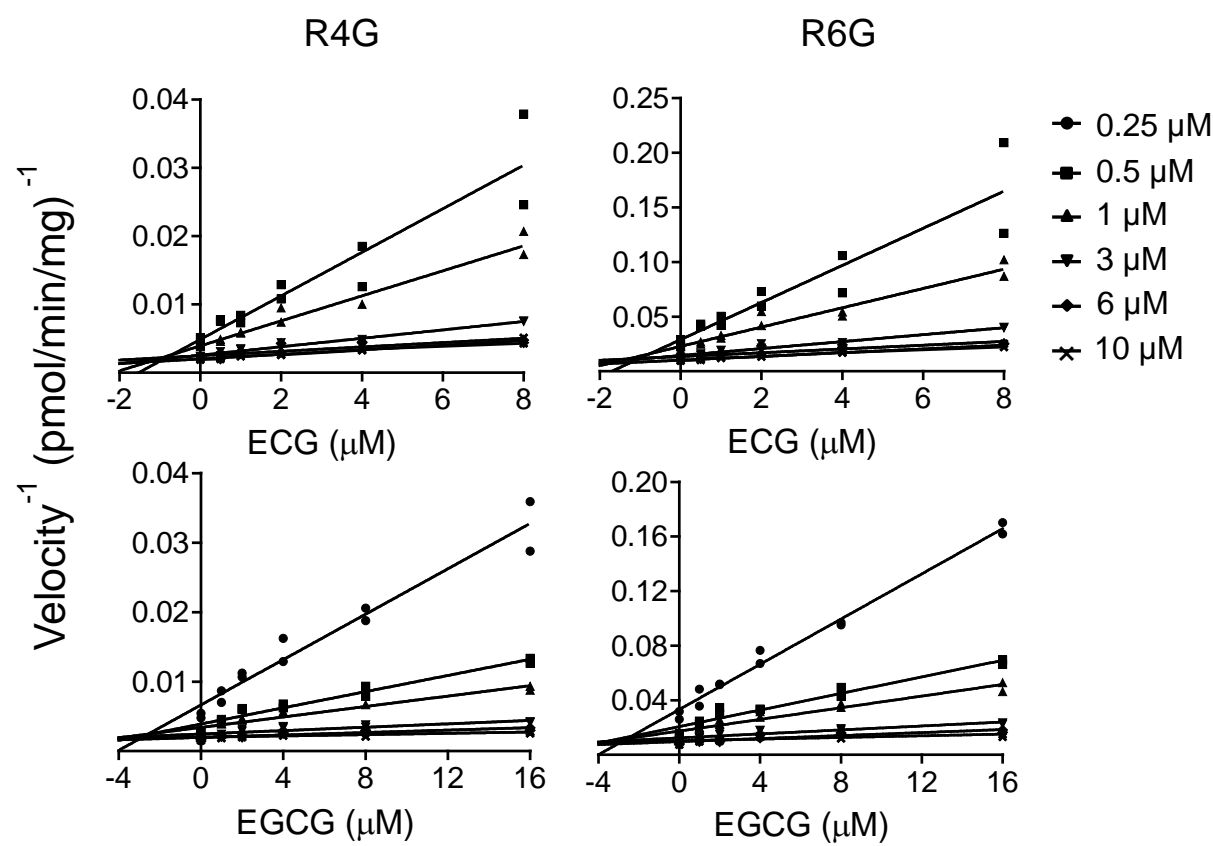


Fig. S3

