

Supporting Information

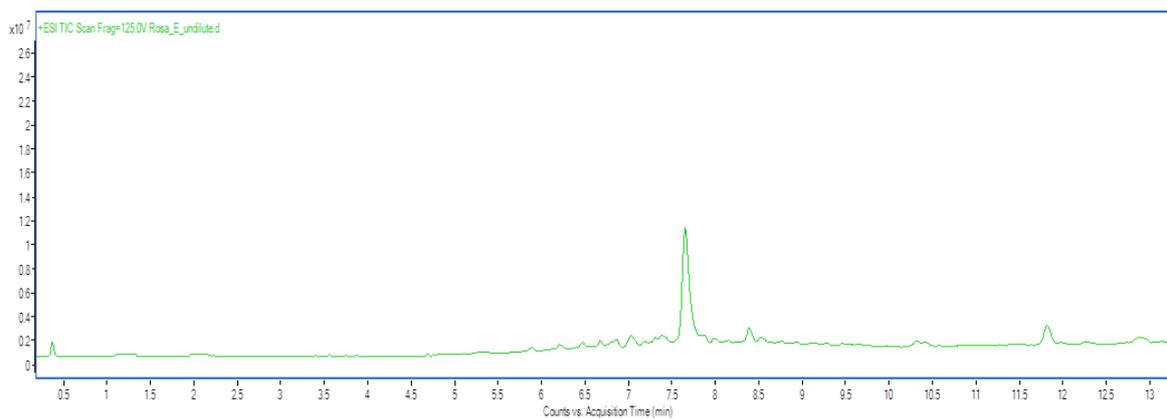
Palmatine from unexplored *Rutidea parviflora* showed cytotoxicity and induction of apoptosis in human ovarian cancer cells

Okiemute Rosa Johnson-Ajinwo ^{1,2}, Alan Richardson ¹ and Wen-Wu Li ^{1,*}

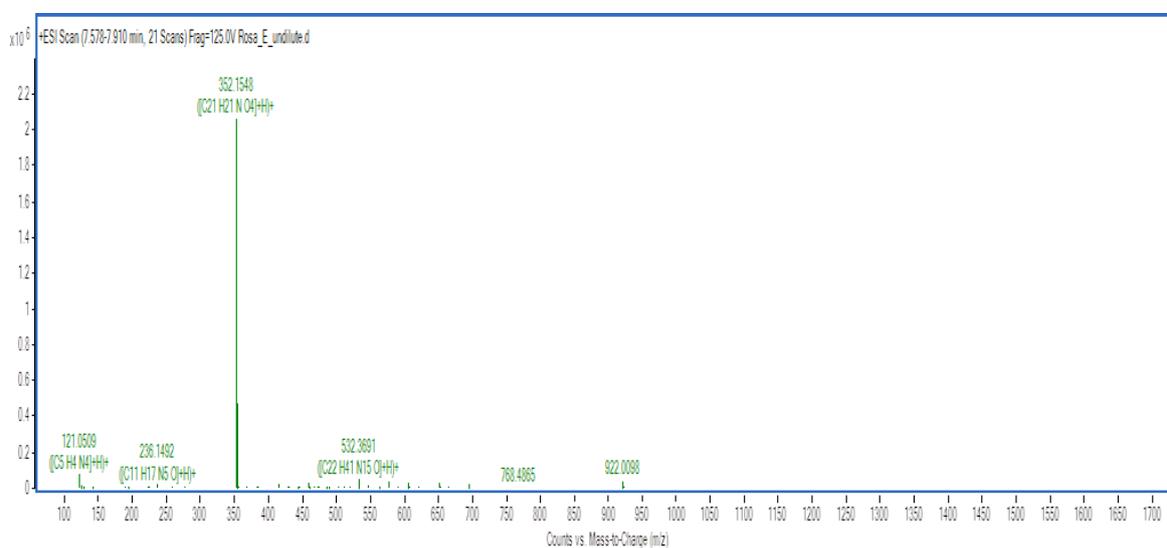
1 Guy Hilton Research Centre, School of Pharmacy and Bioengineering, Keele University, Thornburrow Drive, ST4 7QB, Stoke-on-Trent, United Kingdom

2 Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria

*Corresponding author: w.li@keele.ac.uk



(a)



(b)

Figure S1. LC-MS chromatogram (a) and MS (b) of palmatine isolated from *Rutidea parviflora*.

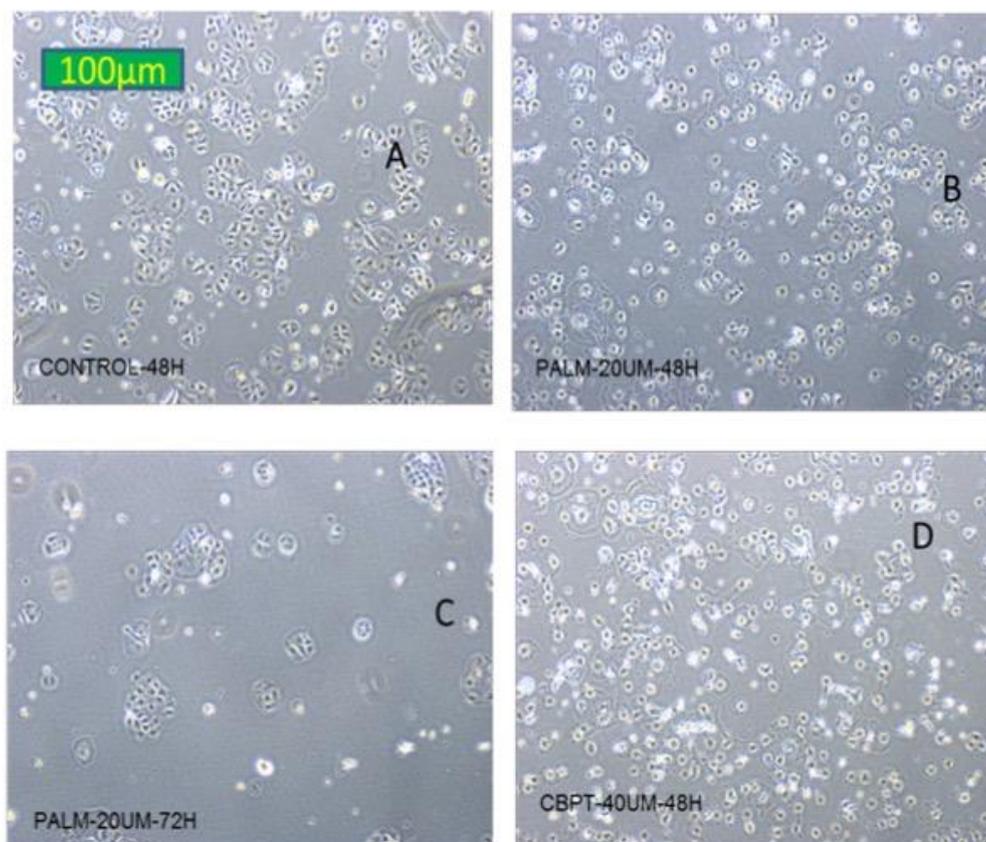


Figure S2. The effects of palmatine (20 μM) on cell morphology of OVCAR 4 cells monitored by light microscope for 48 or 72 h. The morphological changes observed in the vehicle-treated OVCAR 4 cells which were used as the control (A); OVCAR 4 cells treated with 20 μM palmatine at 48h (B); OVCAR 4 cells treated with 20 μM palmatine at 72h (C); and cells treated with 40 μM carboplatin at 48h (D). Representative images of three independent experiments were shown.