

Supplementary Materials

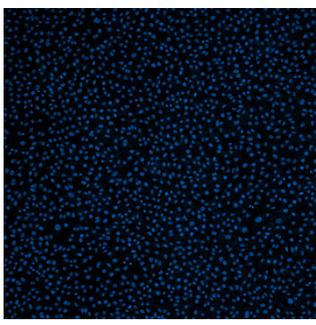
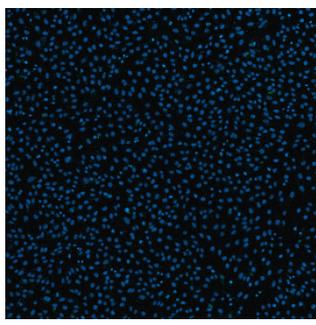
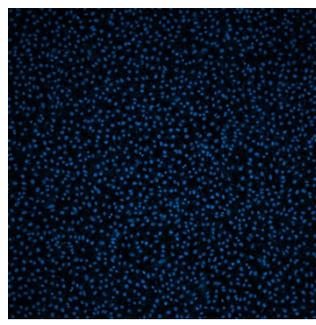
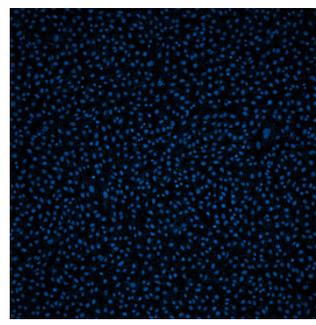
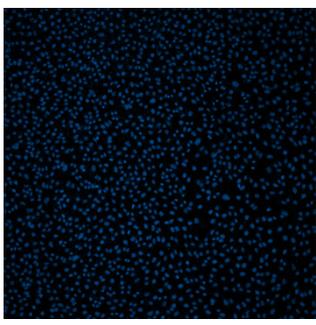
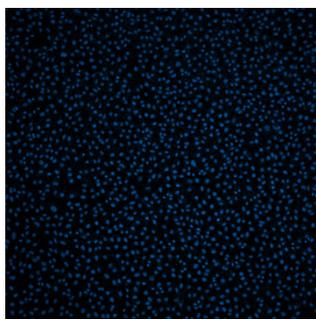
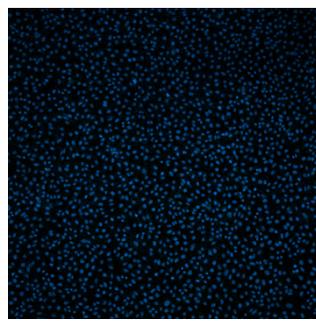
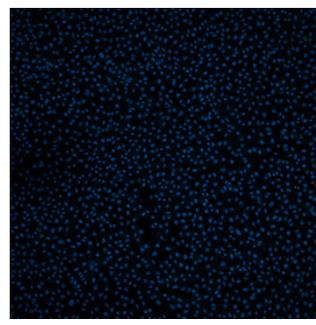
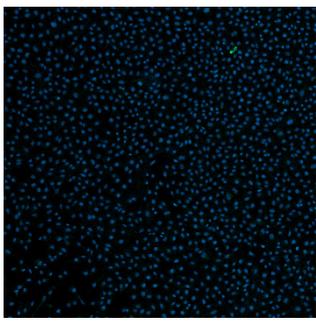
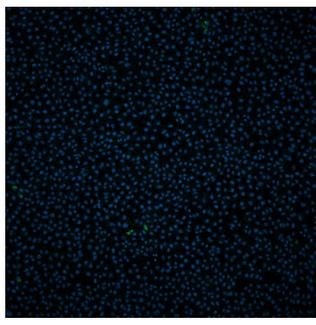
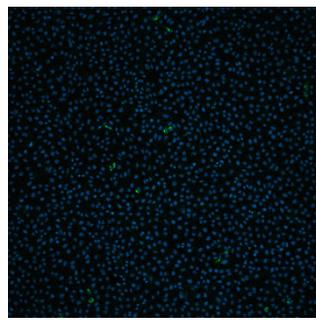
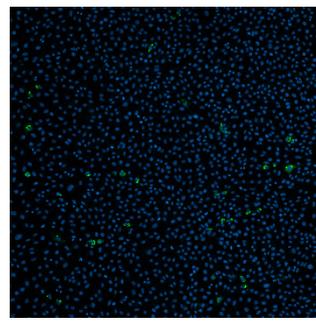
			
Mock	+ HAZV + Oximacro 100 µg/mL	+ HAZV + Oximacro 50 µg/mL	+ HAZV + Oximacro 25 µg/mL
			
+ HAZV + Oximacro 12.5 µg/mL	+ HAZV + Oximacro 6.25 µg/mL	+ HAZV + Oximacro 3.125 µg/mL	+ HAZV + Oximacro 1.56 µg/mL
			
+ HAZV + Oximacro 0.8 µg/mL	+ HAZV + 0.4 Oximacro µg/mL	+ HAZV + Oximacro 0.2 µg/mL	+ HAZV - Oximacro

Figure S1. Cranberry extract inhibits HAZV infection. Vero cells were treated with the cranberry extract at different concentrations throughout all the experiment, the infection was conducted with HAZV at a MOI of 0.005 FFU/cell.

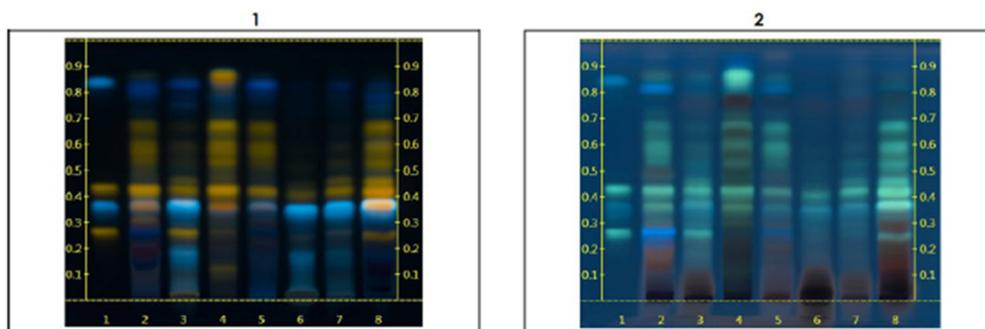


Work performed at:

Alkemist Labs

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High Performance Thin-Layer Chromatography with Photo-Documentation



Plant Part:	Fruit Juice
Sample Received:	02/14/20
Sample Packaging:	Foil Pouch
Form of Botanical:	powdered extract
Appearance:	Fine powder
Lot Number:	(CRP01-191002) → Lane 4(4µl)
Sample:	20045XPH_1
Latin Name:	<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i> Aiton [Ericaceae]
Reference Sample:	Lane 2(10µl) (LQB15918AP1), Lane 8(10µl) (LQA17018NBTC1) <i>Vaccinium</i> sp. (fruit); Lane 3(10µl) (L11409SYN) <i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i> (fruit); Lane 6(10µl) (KY06210AP1) <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> (fruit); Lane 7(10µl) (AAG18709UPL) <i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i> (fruit); held at Alkemist Labs, Garden Grove, CA.
Analyst:	A. Davis, N. Afendikova, M. Edwards, S. Kabbaj, N. Hoang, K. Tran, J. Lopez, J. Mares 131733
Sample Preparation:	1g+10mL water, sonicate/heat at 50°C for 30 min. SPE condition with 5mL Methanol, equilibrate with 5mL water, load, dry, elute with 1mL Methanol(2x)
Stationary Phase:	Silica gel 60, HPTLC plates
Mobile Phase:	ethyl acetate: Acetic acid: Water [10/0.9/0.9/2]
Detection:	(1) Natural Product + Polyethylene Glycol, 366nm (Reich, E., 2007) (2) 10% Sulfuric, 100°C, 2min, 366nm (Reich, E., 2007)
Reference Standard:	Lane 1(2µl) Chlorogenic Acid (11 1026/0, XSYN), Caffeic acid (1117/0, XSYN), Hyperoside (28 0702/0, XSYN), Rutin (A0348926, ACR), Methanol (0000206697, BDH)
Reference Source:	Method Developed by Alkemist Labs IDT-SOP-72-01

Comments & Conclusions: Lane 4 is the test sample OXIMACRO/CRANBERRY EXT (CRP01-191002) Lanes 2, 3, 6, 7, 8 are the reference samples used for comparison. This test sample, OXIMACRO/CRANBERRY EXT (CRP01-191002) is consistent with the chromatographic profile of the reference samples of *Vaccinium* sp., used above. **This test sample OXIMACRO/CRANBERRY EXT (CRP01-191002) has characteristics of a customized extract derived from *Vaccinium* sp., juice.**

Figure S2. Authentication of the cranberry extract.

Supplementary results: The cranberry extract contains a high percentage of A-Type Proanthocyanidins.

The DMAC assay on the cranberry extract showed a 376.98 mg g⁻¹ (± 0.63) total PAC content which was characterized by 57% dimeric PAC-A; 21% trimeric PAC 1A,1B; 1% pentameric PAC 3A,1B, 11% pentameric PAC 2A,2B and 1% pentameric 1A,3B. These results indicate a high content of PAC-A of the cranberry extract used for this study.