membranes

Supplementary Materials

Novel *O*-Methylglucoside Derivatives of Flavanone in Interaction with Model Membrane and Transferrin

Sylwia Cyboran-Mikołajczyk [1,*], Dorota Bonarska-Kujawa [1], Katarzyna Męczarska [1], Agnieszka Krawczyk-Łebek [2] and Edyta Kostrzewa-Susłow [2]

[1] Department of Physics and Biophysics, Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences, Norwida 25, 50-375 Wrocław, Poland
[2] Department of Food Chemistry and Biocatalysis, Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences, Norwida 25, 50-375 Wrocław, Poland
* Correspondence: sylwia.cyboran@upwr.edu.pl

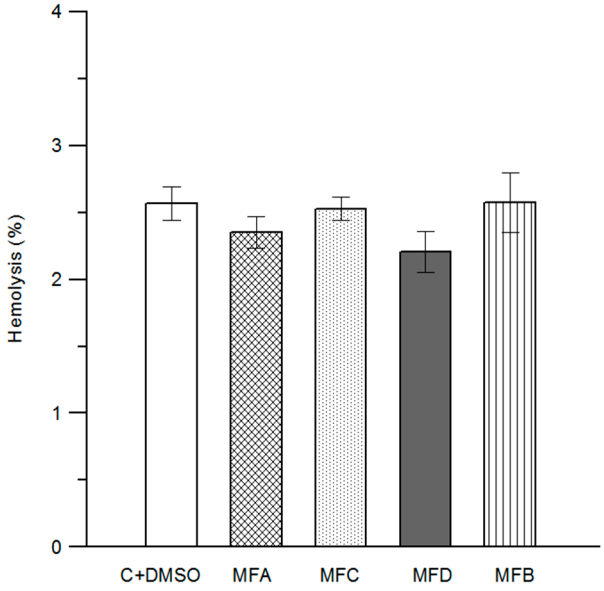

Figure S1. The percentage of hemolysis of RBC in the absence (C + DMSO) and in the presence of MFA, MFB, MFC, and MFD compounds used at 50 μM concentration. The experiment was carried out in five replicates, the results were presented as mean ± standard deviation.

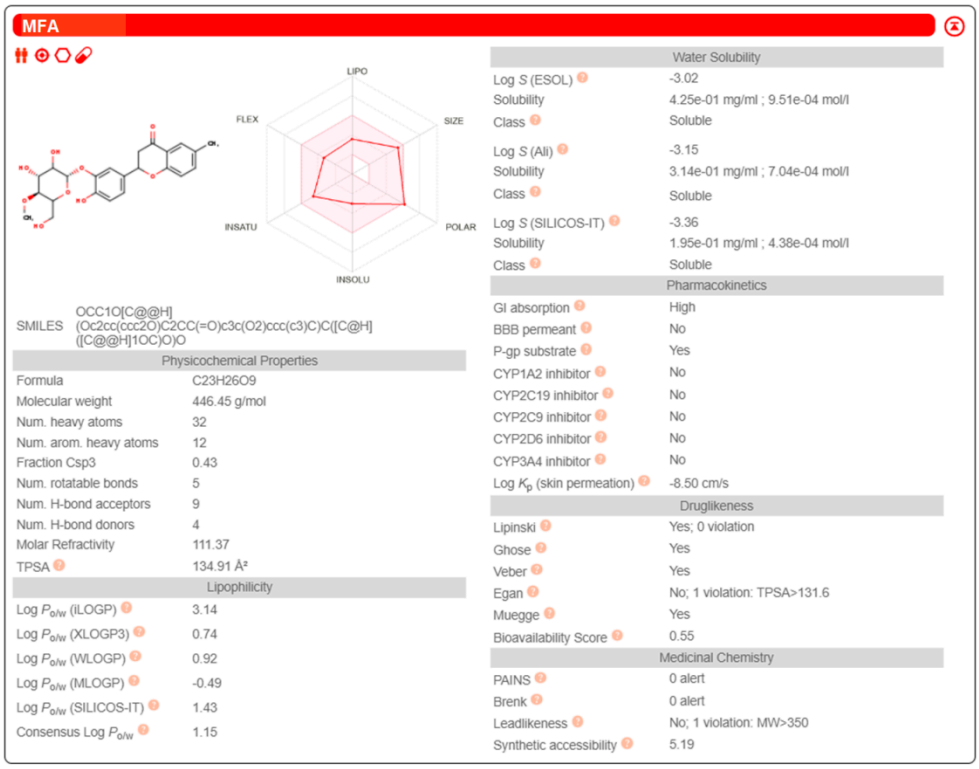

Figure S2. The physicochemical properties of 4′-hydroxy-6-methylflavanone 3′-O-β-D-(4′′-O-methyl)-glucopyranoside (MFA) compound obtained by computational simulation performed with using SwissADME based on the compounds structural formulae.

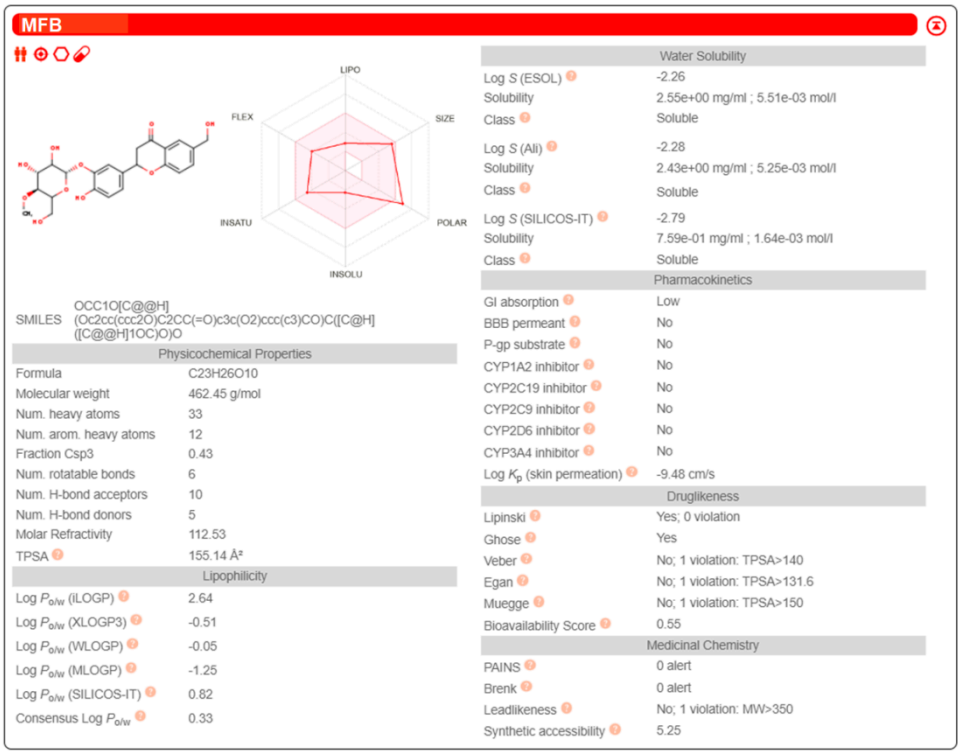

Figure S3. The physicochemical properties of 4′-hydroxy-6-hydroxymethylflavanone 3′-O-β-D-(4′′-O-methyl)-glucopyranoside (MFB) compound obtained by computational simulation performed with using SwissADME based on the compounds structural formulae.

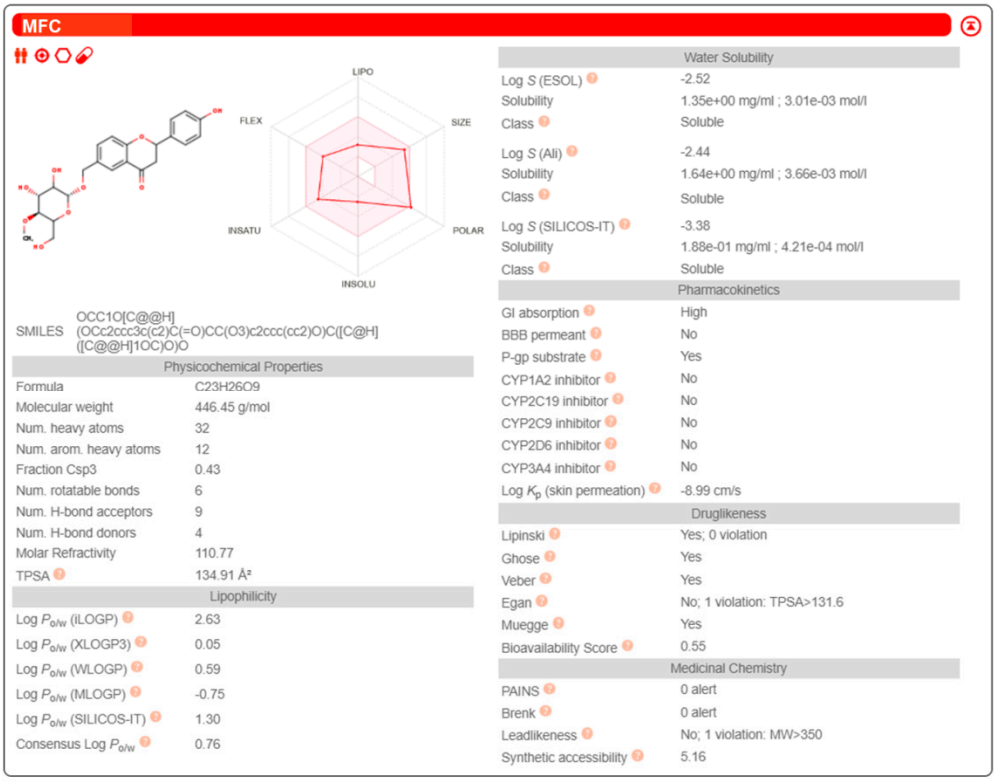

Figure S4. The physicochemical properties of 4′-hydroxyflavanone 6-methylene-O-β-D-(4′′-O-methyl)-glucopyranoside (MFC) compound obtained by computational simulation performed with using SwissADME based on the compounds structural formulae.

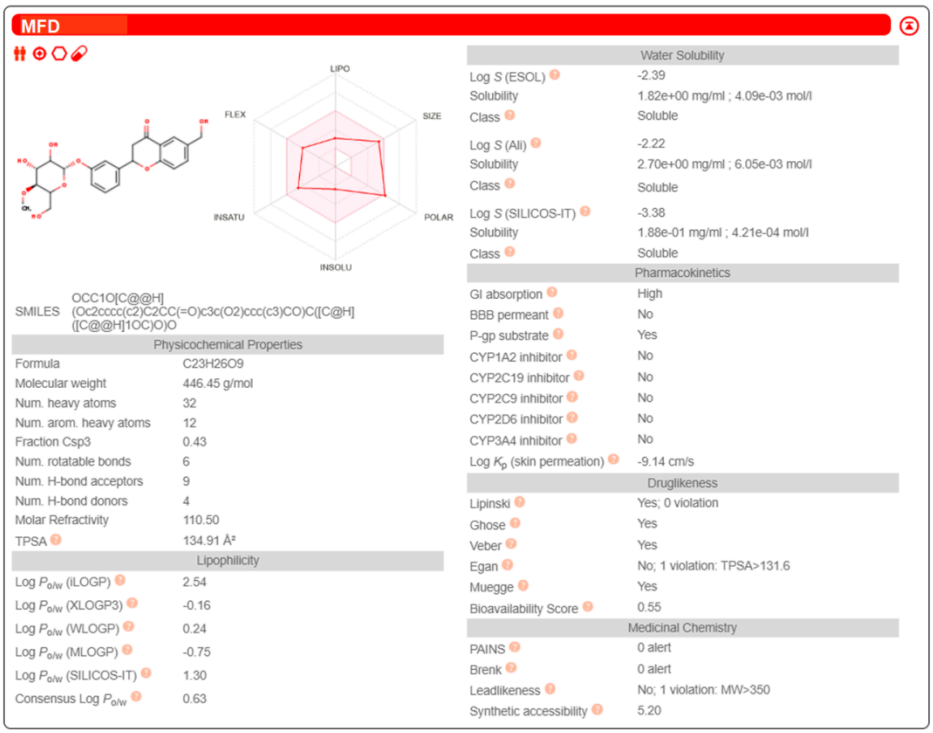

Figure S5. The physicochemical properties of 6-hydroxymethylflavanone 3′-O-β-D-(4′′-O-methyl)-glucopyranoside (MFD) compound obtained by computational simulation performed with using SwissADME based on the compounds structural formulae.