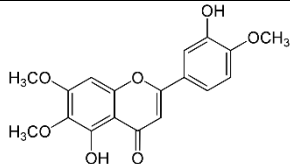
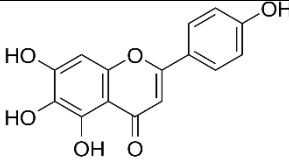


A Multilevel Study of Eupatorin and Scutellarein as Anti-Amyloid Agents in Alzheimer's Disease

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Table S1. Prediction of physicochemical properties, pharmacokinetics and druglikeness of eupatorin and scutellarein using SwissADME.

Properties	Eupatorin	Scutellarein
Structure		
Physicochemical Properties		
Molecular Formula	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ O ₇	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₆
Molecular Weight (g/mol)	344.32	286.24
Number of rotatable bonds	4	1
Number of heavy atoms	25	21
Number of aromatic heavy atoms	16	16
Fraction Csp ³	0.17	0
Number of H-bond acceptors	7	6
Number of H-bond donors	2	4
Topological Polar Surface Area (Å ²)	98.36	111.13
Lipophilicity		
Log P _{o/w}	2.53	1.81
Water solubility	Moderately soluble	Soluble
Pharmacokinetics		
Gastrointestinal absorption	High	High
Blood-Brain barrier	No	No
P-glycoprotein substrate	No	No
CYP1A2 inhibitor	Yes	Yes
CYP2C19 inhibitor	No	No
CYP2C9 inhibitor	Yes	No
CYP2D6 inhibitor	Yes	Yes
CYP3A4 inhibitor	Yes	Yes
Log K _p (skin permeation) (cm/s)	-5.99	-6.16
Druglikeness		
Lipinski	Yes; 0 violation	Yes; 0 violation
Ghose	Yes	Yes
Veber	Yes	Yes
Egan	Yes	Yes

Muegge	Yes	Yes
Bioavailability Score	0.55	0.55
Medicinal Chemistry		
Leadlikeness	Yes	Yes
Synthetic accessibility	3.43	3.04

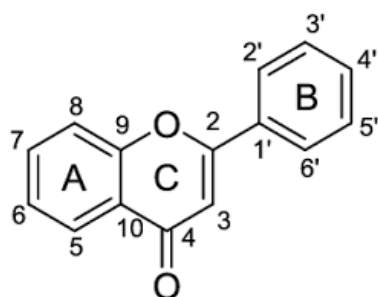


Figure S1. The flavone numbering.

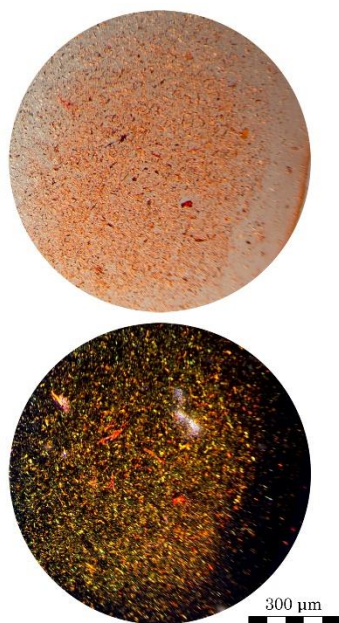


Figure S2. Photomicrographs of Congo Red-stained gels derived from the incubation of A β ₄₂ peptide as control. The Congo Red dye is bound, as seen under bright field illumination (up). Apple-green birefringence was observed under crossed polars (down).

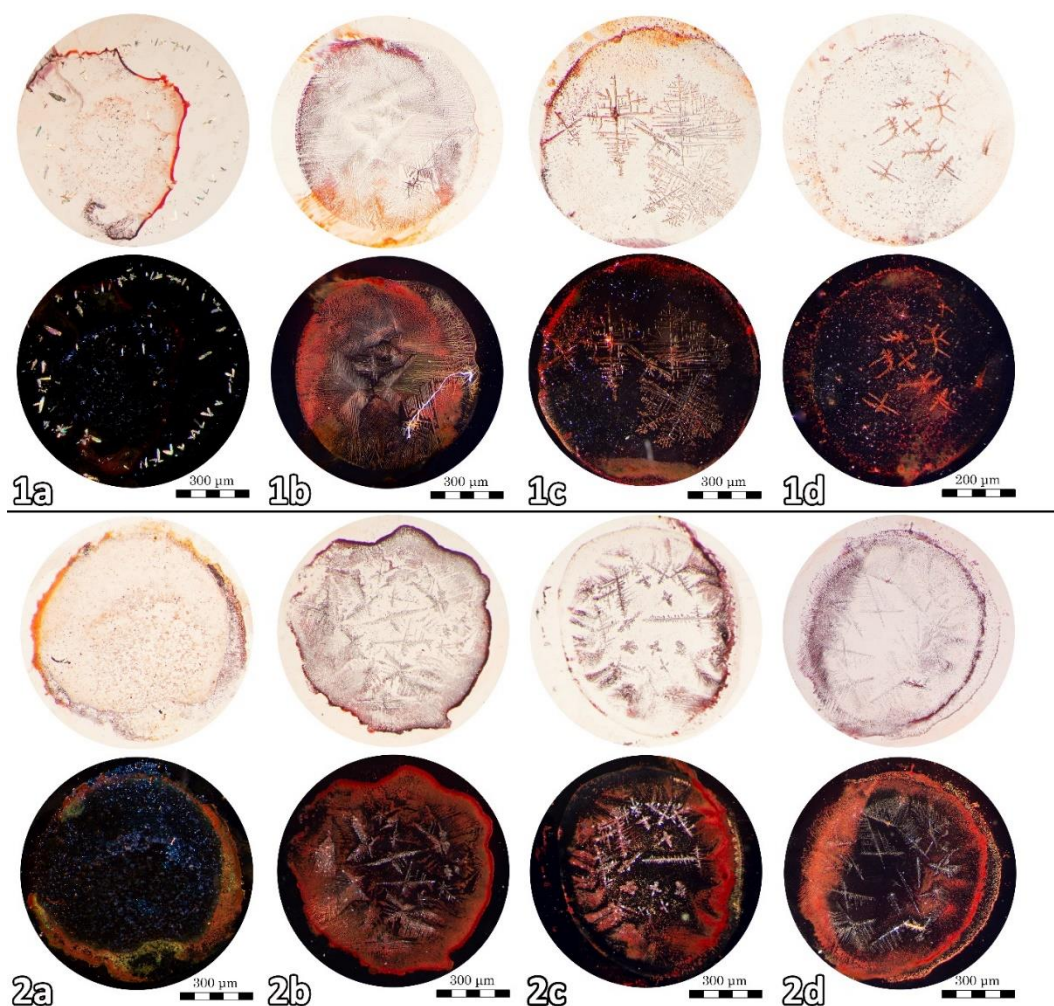


Figure S3. Photomicrographs of Congo Red-stained gels derived from the co-incubation of A β ₄₂ peptide in three ratios with the natural products, eupatorin (1:1(1b), 1:5(1c), 1:10(1d)), scutellarein (1:1(2b), 1:5(2c), 1:10(2d)). The natural products were stained separately to control that there was no birefringence (1a, 2a). The Congo Red dye is bound, as seen under bright field illumination (upper). No apple-green birefringence was observed under crossed polars in any concentration.