

Electronic Supplementary Information for:

Exploring the Anti-Chagas Activity of *Zanthoxylum chiloperone*'s Seedlings Through Metabolomics and Protein–Ligand Docking

Table S1. Protocols for seedlings production.

Protocol 1: <i>Z. chiloperone</i> seeds sown in the month of October 2016			
Substrate	Number of seeds sown	Number of germinated seeds	Germination (%)
Bovine manure	200	9	4.5
Mulch	200	4	2%
Commercial fertilizer	200	10	5 %
Sawdust	200	3	1.5 %
Rice husk	200	0	0 %
Washed sand	200	13	6.5 %
Total	1200	39	3.25 %
Protocol 2: <i>Z. chiloperone</i> seeds sown in the month of January 2017			
Substrate	Number of seeds sown	Number of germinated seeds	Germination (%)
Washed sand	200	13	6.5 %
Washed sand	200	0	0 %
Manure	200	2	1 %
Manure	200	5	2.5 %
Commercial fertilizer	200	1	0.5 %
Commercial fertilizer and manure (50:50)	200	2	1 %

Total	1200	23	1.9 %
Protocol 3: <i>Z. chiloperone</i> seeds sown in the month of January 2017			
Substrate	Number of seeds sown	Number of germinated seeds	Germination (%)
Washed sand	300	2	0.6 %
Washed sand	300	6	2 %
Total	600	8	1.3 %

Note: The difference between the three protocols is the number of seeds planted and the planting season.

Table S2. Cytotoxicity evaluation of 12,18 and 24-month-old (ZC12, ZC18 and ZC24 respectively) *Z. chiloperone* seedling extracts.

Percentage \pm SD of mouse peritoneal macrophage lysis.				
Conc. Extract 100 μ/mL	Conc. Extract 50 μ/mL	Conc. Extract 25 μ/mL	Control Pos.*	Control Neg.*
Cytotoxicity evaluation of extracts of 12-month-old <i>Z. chiloperone</i> seedlings (ZC12)				
Alive* : 97 \pm 1	A* : 100	A*:100	A* : 0	A* : 100
Dead*3 \pm 1	D* : 0	D* : 0	D* : 100	D* : 0
Cytotoxicity evaluation of extracts of 18-month-old <i>Z. chiloperone</i> seedlings (ZC18)				
Alive* : 96 \pm 1	A* : 99	A*:99	A* : 1	A* : 99
Dead*4 \pm 1	D* : 1	D* : 1	D* : 99	D* : 1
Cytotoxicity evaluation of extracts of 24-month-old <i>Z. chiloperone</i> seedlings (ZC24)				
Alive* : 97 \pm 1	A* : 99	A*:99	A* : 1	A* : 98
Dead*3 \pm 1	D* : 1	D* : 1	D* : 99	D* : 2

Control Neg* : Macrophage + RPMI medium Control Pos* : Macrophage + DMSO A : alive D : dead

Table S3. Tentatively identified compounds derivation protocol scripting and their retention indices (RI) as examples of metabolites present in *Z. chiloperone* seedlings.

Class	Compound	Experimental RI	Library RI
Alcohols	1-Dodecanol [#]	1567.3	1559.6
	1-Tridecanol [#]	1664.3	1661.4
	1-Tetradecanol [#]	1762.3	1760
	1-Pentadecanol [#]	1860.7	1856.4
	1-Hexadecanol [#]	1958.4	1955.1
	1-Heptadecanol [#]	2050.7	2054
	1-Pentacosanol [#]	2822.1	2826
	1-Triacontanol [#]	3330.4	3333.9
Aldehydes	Nonanal	1107.6	1106
	Benzaldehyde	984.42	980
	Decanal	1221.7	1227
	Syringaldehyde [#]	1759.7	N/A
n-Alkanes [*]	C10-30	N/A	N/A
Amides	Neoherculin	2277.0	N/A
Amino acids	Serine [#]	1355.7	1368
	Proline [#]	1292.9	1293.8
	Alanine [#]	1098.2	1095.3
	Tyrosine [#]	1934.3	1928.5
Aromatic	<i>o</i> -Cymene	1023.5	1023

Carbohydrates	Fructose [#]	1875.0	1875
	Galactose [#]	1889.3	1897.6
	Glucose [#]	1908.4	1926
	Turanose [#]	2788.4	N/A
	Melibiose [#]	3227.9	N/A
	Maltose [#]	3322.7	N/A
	Ribitol [#]	1714.4	1710
Free Fatty Acids ^{*,#}	C6-C24	N/A	N/A
Fatty Acid Methyl Esters [*]	C6-C24	N/A	N/A
Fatty Acid Ethyl Esters	Ethyl octadecanoate	2214.8	2207
Isopropyl Esters	Isopropyl tetradecanoate	1823.7	1823
Ketones	2-Heptadecanone	1902.5	1902
	Hexahydropseudoionone	1404.4	1404
	6-Methyl-2-heptanone	967.95	965
Sterols	Campesterol [#]	3686.2	N/A
	β -Sitosterol [#]	3775.7	N/A
	Lupeol [#]	3696.7	N/A
	Stigmasterol [#]	3709.8	N/A
Terpenoids	D-Limonene	1033.5	1035
	Nerolidol [#]	1677.3	1691
	Neral	1243.2	1244

	Linalool [#]	1230.6	1227.4
	<i>trans</i> - β -Ionone	1484.5	1486
	Phytol [#]	2147.9	2162.5
	β -Eudesmol [#]	1752.8	1760
	γ -Terpinene	1061.4	1061
	Farnesyl acetone	1913.1	1913
	<i>trans</i> - β -Ocimene	1047.5	1044
	β -Caryophyllene oxide	1593.6	1581
	α -Ylangene	1352.3	1352
	β -Myrcene	993.03	993
Tocopherols	α -Tocopherol [#]	3551.7	N/A
	γ -Tocopherol [#]	3391.1	N/A
	δ -Tocopherol [#]	3275.3	N/A

* Compounds presented as a range of incrementally increasing carbon number since the homologous series was detected.

[#] PubChem and the NIST Chemistry WebBook were consulted to obtain library retention indices. Retention indices of denoted compounds listed herein may refer to their O-methyloxime and/or TMS derivatives due to the sample derivatization protocol.

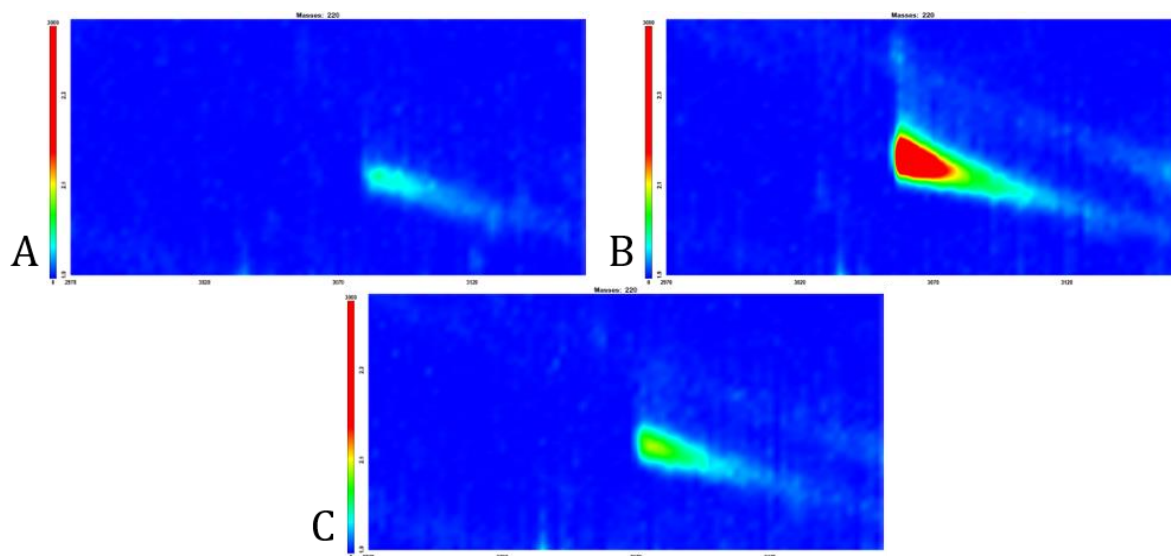


Figure S1. Chromatograms of canthin-6-one (**1**) using mass channel 220. A. ZC12, B. ZC18, C. ZC24. Horizontal axes represent first dimension retention time (s) and vertical axes represent second dimension retention time (2).

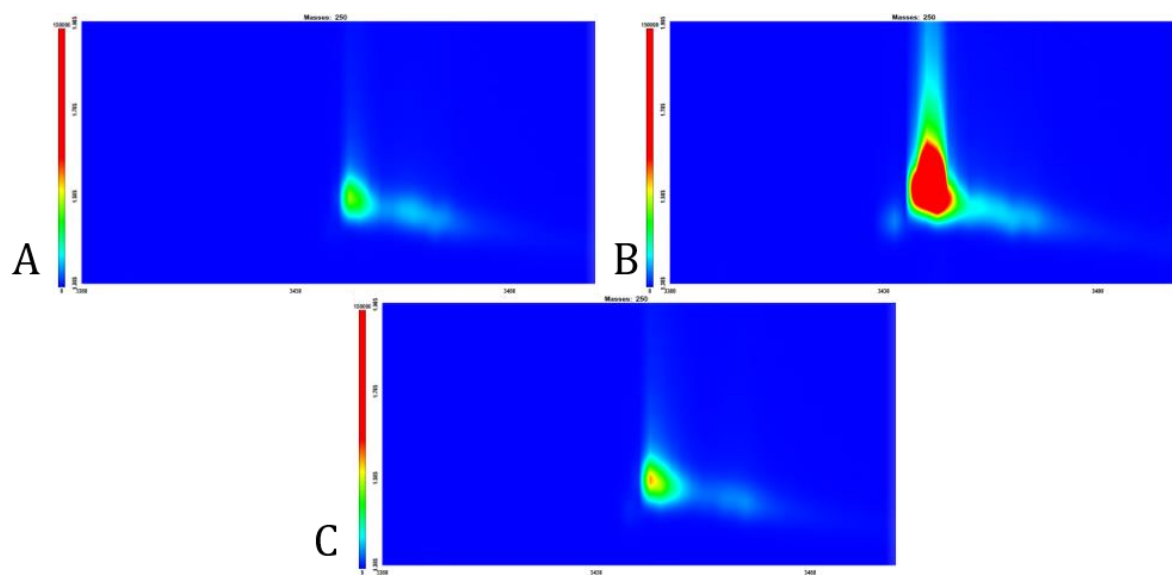


Figure S2 Chromatograms of 5-methoxy-canthin-6-one (**2**) using mass channel 250. A. ZC12, B. ZC18, C. ZC24. Horizontal axes represent first dimension retention time (s) and vertical axes represent second dimension retention time (2).

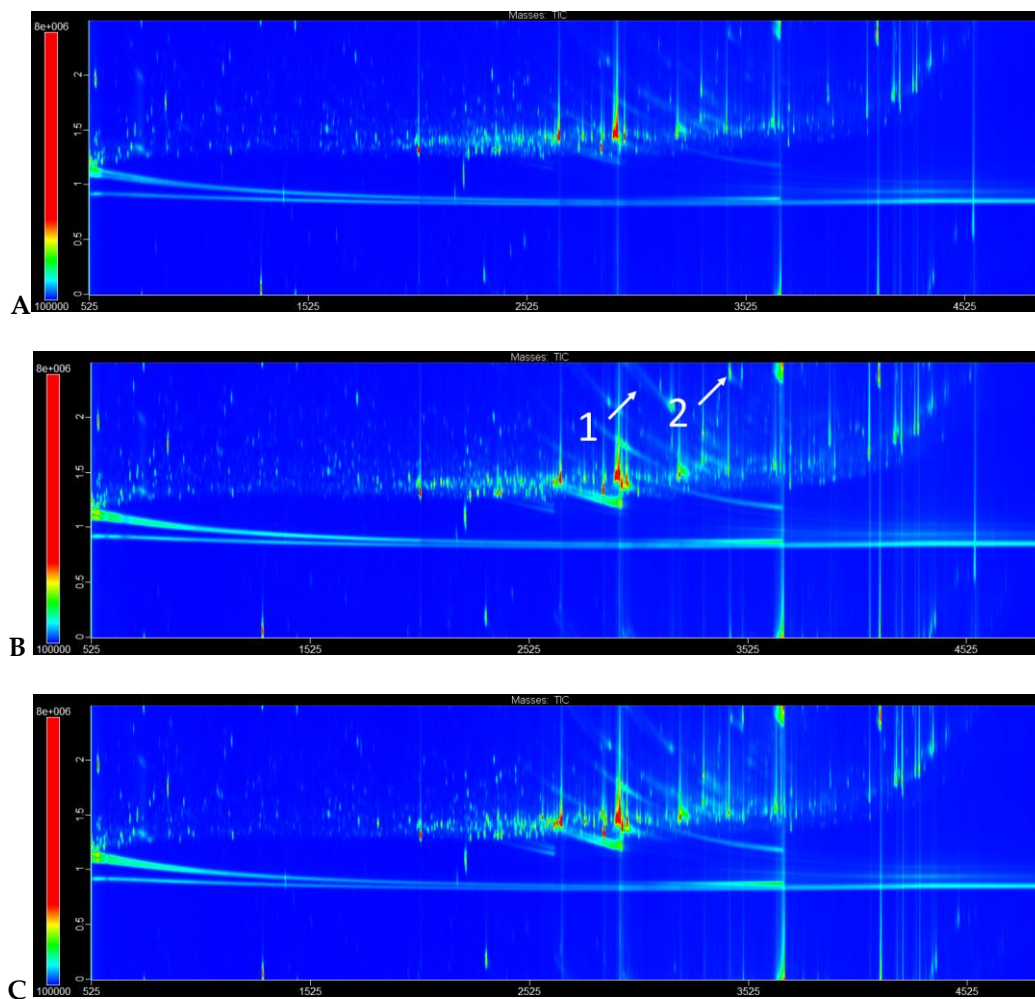


Figure 3S: GCxGC-TOFMS contour total ion chromatograms obtained from each sample using the same colour scale for z-axis. A. ZC12; B. ZC18; C. ZC24. The horizontal axes represent the first dimension retention times (s) and vertical axes represent the second dimension retention times (s). In B, alkaloids canthin-6-one (1) and 5-methoxy-canthin-6-one, 5-methoxy (2) have been labeled.

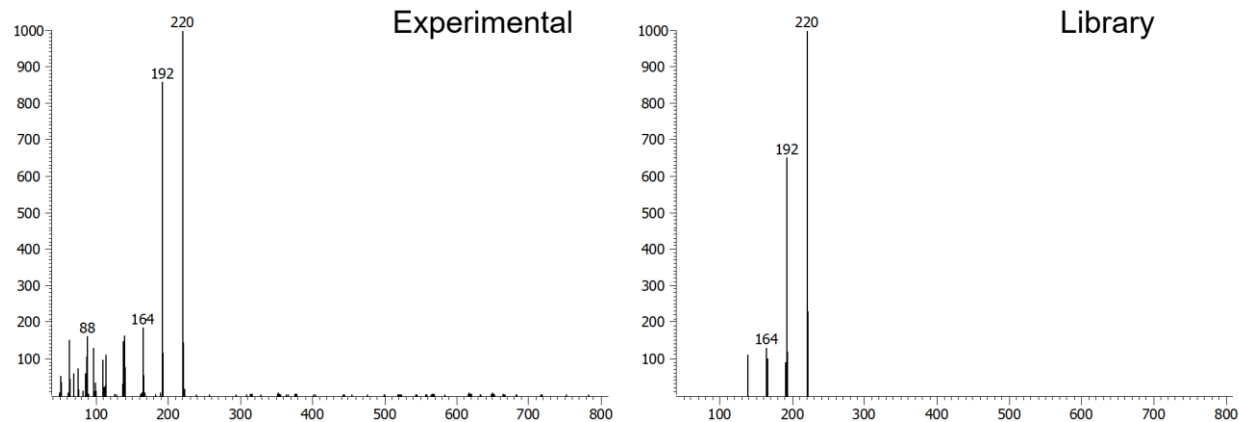


Figure S4. Experimental and library mass spectra of canthin-6-one (**1**). Vertical axis is relative abundance and horizontal axis is acquired m/z range.

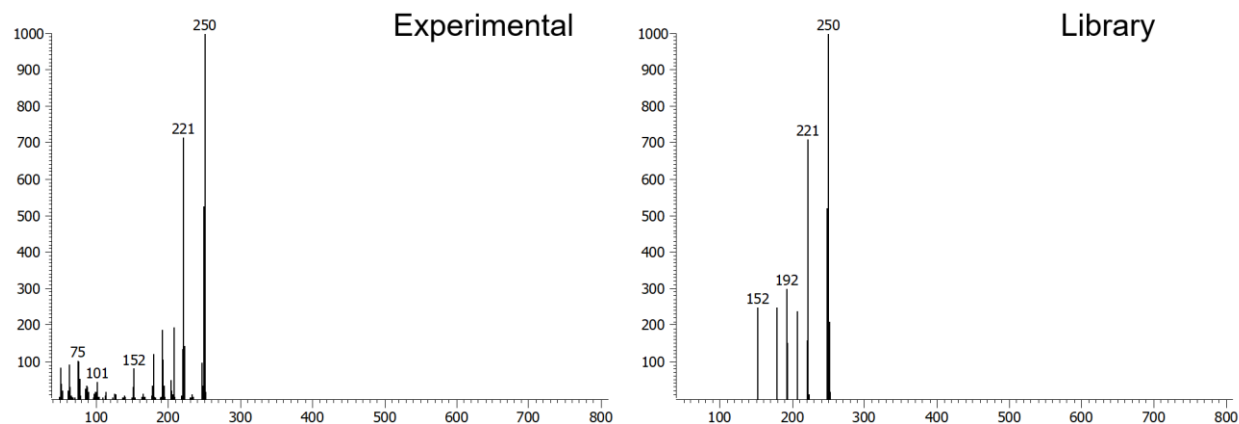


Figure S5. Experimental and library mass spectra of 5-methoxy-canthin-6-one (**2**). Vertical axis is relative abundance and horizontal axis is acquired m/z range.