Supporting Information for:

Development of a high performance liquid chromatography method for the quantitative determination of bioactive triterpenoids in the extracts of *Antrodia camphorata*

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Fig. 1
Fig. 1 Effect of organic modifier on HPLC separation of *A. camphorata* triterpenoids. Mobile phase: A–acetonitrile (ACN); B–0.2% acetic acid (AcOH) in water (H₂O) gradient (0–60 min; A: 60–90%). (B) A-0.2% AcOH in ACN; B-CH₃OH gradient (0–60 min; A: 60–90%). (C) A-0.2% AcOH in ACN; B-H₂O gradient (0–60 min; A: 60–90%). (D) A-0.2% AcOH in ACN; B-0.2% AcOH in H₂O gradient (0–60 min; A: 60–90%). (E) A-ACN; B-0.2% AcOH in H₂O gradient (0–60 min; A: 60–90%). Flow rate: 1 mL min⁻¹.
Fig. 2

A

B
**Fig. 2** Effect of UV detection wavelength on HPLC separation of *A. camphorata* triterpenoids (peak numbers followed the compound numbers in Fig. 3.1). Mobile phase: A—acetonitrile; B—0.2% acetic acid in water gradient (gradient change 0–60 min; A: 60–90%); Flow rate: 1 mL min$^{-1}$. 

caption

Absorbance (AU) vs Retention time (min) graphs for UV detection wavelengths 253 nm and 267 nm.
Fig. 3

**A**

0.6 mL min$^{-1}$

Absorbance (AU)

Retention time (min)

**B**

0.8 mL min$^{-1}$

Absorbance (AU)

Retention time (min)
**Fig. 3** Effect of flow rate on HPLC separation of *A. camphorata* triterpenoids. Mobile phase: A—acetonitrile; B—0.2% acetic acid in water gradient (gradient change 0–60 min; A: 60–90%) at UV 248 nm.
Fig. 4

A

B
**Fig. 4** Effect of elution mode on HPLC separation of *A. camphorata* triterpenoids. (A) Isocratic elution, mobile phase: A-0.2% acetic acid (AcOH) in acetonitrile (ACN); B-0.2% acetic acid in water (isocratic elution 0–60 min A: 60–60%). Gradient elution, (B) A-ACN; B-0.2% AcOH in H₂O gradient (0–60 min; A: 40–90%). (C) A-ACN; B-0.2% AcOH in H₂O gradient (0–60 min; A: 50–90%). (D) A-ACN; B-0.2% AcOH in H₂O gradient (0–60 min; A: 60–90%).
Fig. 5.
Fig. 5. Calibration curves of *Antrodia* triterpenoids 1–10. Conditions: Mobile phase: A—acetonitrile; B—0.2% acetic acid in water gradient (change of A from 60–90% over 60 min). Flow rate: 0.8 mL min\(^{-1}\); Injection volume: 5 µL; and UV absorption maxima presented in Table 1.