1 Supporting Information

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Edible and high biocompatible nanodots from natural plants for treatment of stress gastric ulcers

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22 Supplementary Tables

Table S1. The inhibition rate of medicines and semi-carbonized nanodots (SCNDs) againstgastric ulcer.

Group	Charred herbs (source of SCNDs)	Crude herbs	Inhibition rate of crude herbs	Inhibition rate of SCNDs
Normal	_			
OME	_	_	_	36.2%
Ranitidine	_	_	_	81.2%
SCNDs-1	charred Atractylodes Macrocephala	Atractylodes Macrocephala	14.23%	95.6%
SCNDs-2	Licorice charcoal	Licorice	23.2%	78.9%
SCNDs-3	Rhubarb charcoal	Rhubarb	13%	55.9%
SCNDs-4	charred Arteisia frigida	Arteisia frigida	0	58.9%
SCNDs-5	Nodus Nelumbinis Rhizomatis Charcoal	Nodus Nelumbinis Rhizomatis	0	89.5%
SCNDs-6	Sophora flavescens charcoal	Sophora flavescens	0	60.0%
SCNDs-7	Charred Portunus trituberculatus shells	Portunus trituberculatus shells	6.3%	47.6%

25 Note: Different groups of rats were administrated orally by the listed medicines and SCNDs.

26 Omeprazole (OME) and Ranitidine are the commonly used first-line drugs. Each kind of SCNDs is

27 extracted from the corresponding charred herb prepared by fire processing of crude herb. Both

28 inhibition rates of SCNDs and crude herbs against gastric ulcer of rats are listed.

Group	Proportion of the	inhibition Ulcer		Protective	
	ulcer area (%)	rate (%)	index	index	
Normal	0	100	0	1	
Model	19.05±4.29###	0	33.86±4.93 ^{###}	0	
Control	3.579±0.7012***	81.21	10.50±2.57***	0.69	
L	3.697±1.150***	80.59	10.63±3.29***	0.69	
М	0.8399±0.1617***	95.59	3.125±0.99***	0.91	
Н	0.8537±0.2780***	95.52	3.571±1.097***	0.89	

31 Table S2. Effects of SCNDs-1 on gastric mucosa in rats with stress ulcer.

32 Note: Data are expressed as mean \pm SD with n=6 ($x \pm s$, n=6). ***P < 0.001 vs model group. ###P33 < 0.001 vs normal group.

Compounds	Index	VIP	Fold Change (FC)	Log ₂ FC	Туре
L-Homocitrulline	MEDN047	1.84	0.45	-1.15	down
N-Phenylacetylglycine	MEDN061	1.38	0.36	-1.48	down
Dulcitol	MEDN120	1.49	0.44	-1.18	down
D-Sorbitol	MEDN213	1.65	0.43	-1.23	down
D-Glucose	MEDN220	1.77	0.36	-1.49	down
D-Arabinose	MEDN228	1.90	0.35	-1.52	down
D-Glucoronic Acid	MEDN237	1.34	0.41	-1.28	down
2-Hydroxyisocaproic Acid	MEDN284	1.05	0.46	-1.13	down
3-Hydroxypropanoic Acid	MEDN293	1.85	0.30	-1.74	down
Hippuric Acid	MEDN317	1.81	0.08	-3.74	down
L-3-Phenyllactic Acid	MEDN324	1.62	0.30	-1.75	down
Phenyllactate (Pla)	MEDN338	1.54	0.42	-1.25	down
13-HOTrE [13S-hydroxy- 9Z,11E,15Z-octadecatrienoic acid]	MEDN375	1.37	0.48	-1.05	down
Oxoadipic Acid	MEDN470	2.11	3.02	1.60	up
Formononetin	MEDN625	1.26	0.24	-2.05	down
Isopropyl myristate	MEDN673	1.68	3.61	1.85	up
N-(2-Methylbenzoyl)glycine	MEDN720	1.39	0.34	-1.57	down
(±)17-HDHA [(±)17-hydroxy- 4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,15E,19Z- docosahexaenoic acid]	MEDN754	1.38	0.28	-1.85	down
14(S)-HDHA [14S-hydroxy- 4Z,7Z,10Z,12E,16Z,19Z- docosahexaenoic acid]	MEDN769	1.51	0.43	-1.20	down
Xylose	MEDN813	1.87	0.48	-1.06	down
Asp-Phe	MEDP037	1.88	0.49	-1.04	down

35 **Table S3**. Metabolites with significant difference.

N-Isovaleroylglycine	MEDP072	1.37	0.48	-1.07	down
Phenylacetyl-L-Glutamine	MEDP077	1.13	0.31	-1.69	down
Trimethylamine N-Oxide	MEDP084	1.64	0.27	-1.89	down
4-Pyridoxic Acid	MEDP118	1.37	0.31	-1.70	down
Lactose	MEDP229	1.63	0.24	-2.08	down
2,6-Diaminooimelic Acid	MEDP285	1.66	0.44	-1.19	down
Dl-2-Aminooctanoic Acid	MEDP307	1.43	0.49	-1.04	down
2-(Dimethylamino)Guanosine	MEDP380	2.03	0.48	-1.07	down
δ-Valerolactam	MEDP541	1.11	0.19	-2.36	down
18-Hydroxycorticosterone	MEDP550	1.33	0.39	-1.35	down
(E)-2-Octen-1-ol	MEDP701	1.27	0.42	-1.26	down
Octanal	MEDP794	1.09	0.41	-1.27	down
1-Aminopropan-2-ol	MEDP831	1.59	0.28	-1.84	down

37 Supplementary Figures



39 Fig S1. Morphological characterization of SCNDs-1. (A) TEM image and (B) particle size

40 distribution.



43 Fig S2. Morphological characterization of SCNDs-2. (A) TEM image and (B) particle size





48 Fig S3. Morphological characterization of SCNDs-3. (A) TEM image and (B) particle size
49 distribution.





53 Fig S4. Morphological characterization of SCNDs-4. (A) TEM image and (B) particle size





58 Fig S5. Morphological characterization of SCNDs-5. (A) TEM image and (B) particle size

59 distribution.





63 Fig S6. Morphological characterization of SCNDs-6. (A) TEM image and (B) particle size

64 distribution.



68 **Fig S7**. **Morphological characterization of SCNDs-7**. (A) TEM image and (B) particle size 69 distribution.



73 Fig S8. XPS spectra of SCNDs-1. (A) The full-scan spectrum; (B) High-resolution C 1s; (C)

- 74 High-resolution O 1s and (D) High-resolution N 1s.
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Fig S9. Effects of different concentrations of SCNDs-1 on the viability of RAW264.7 cells. The incubation time was (A) 12 h; (B) 24 h; (C) 36 h and (D) 48 h.



84 Fig S10. Histopathological examination of the gastric mucosa in rats. (A) Normal group; (B) Model

group; (C) Ranitidine control group (Control); SCNDs-1 groups at dose of (D) low (L), (E) medium
(M), and (F) high (H).



90 Fig S11. (A) OUT Venn and (B) Species abundance at Species level of intestinal microflora of rats.

91 Rats were divided into Normal group, Model group, SCNDs-1 groups at doses of medium (M), and

92 high (H). The abundance of the species less than 0.5% are expressed as Others.



- 95 Fig S12. (A) system cluster tree and (B) beta diversity heat map of the intestinal microflora analysis
- 96 of rats



100 Fig S13. Principal component analysis (PCA) of detected blood serum metabolites in different

101 groups. (A) PCA chart; (B) PCA of 3D analysis (a. Model group; b. SCNDs-1 group).



105 Fig S14. OPLS-DA analysis of detected blood serum metabolites in different groups. (A) OPLS-

107 point indicates that the VIP value of these metabolites is greater than or equal to 1, and the green

DA score chart (a. model group; b. SCNDs-1 group); (B) OPLS-DA Scatter plot (S-plot), the red

108 point indicates that the VIP value of these metabolites is less than 1.

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111 Fig S15. Screening of differential metabolites. A. Histogram of the difference multiple; B. volcano

112 map of the difference metabolite. Green indicates down regulation, red indicates up regulation, and

113 black indicates no statistical difference. C. Clustering thermograph of differential metabolites.



116 Fig S16. Enrichment map of differential metabolite from KEGG. The color of the point corresponds

117 to the P value. The red indicates the enrichment is more significant. The size of the point represents

118 the number of different metabolites enriched.



Fig S17. The morphological characteristics of SCNDs-1 prepared under the condition of 250°C. (A)
TEM image, (B) Size distribution, (C) HRTEM image and (D) lattice spacing of SCNDs in

- 122 HRTEM.
- 123
- 124
- 125



Fig S18. The morphological characteristics of SCNDs-1 prepared under the condition of 300°C. (A)
TEM image, (B) Size distribution, (C) HRTEM image and (D) lattice spacing of SCNDs in
HRTEM.



135 Fig S19. The morphological characteristics of SCNDs-1 prepared under the condition of 400°C. (A)

TEM image, (B) Size distribution, (C) HRTEM image and (D) lattice spacing of SCNDs inHRTEM.

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142 Fig S20. The effect of SCNDs-1 prepared under different conditions on gastric ulcer model. (A)

143 Representative macroscopic photographs of stomachs; (B) Proportion of the ulcer area; (C) Ulcer

144 index. Data are expressed as mean \pm SD with n=6 ($\bar{x}\pm s$, n=6). ***P < 0.001 vs model group. ###P < 0.001

145 0.001 vs normal group.

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150 Fig S21. TEM image and size distribution of graphitic CDs.