## **Supplementary Information**

## Label-free cell phenotypic profiling identifies pharmacologically active compounds in two Traditional Chinese Medicinal plants

Xiuli Zhang<sup>a,‡</sup>, Huayun Deng<sup>b,‡</sup>, Yuansheng Xiao<sup>a</sup>, Xingya Xue<sup>a</sup>, Ann M. Ferrie<sup>b</sup>, Elizabeth Tran<sup>b</sup>, Xinmiao Liang<sup>a,\*</sup>, and Ye Fang<sup>b,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Key Laboratory of Separation Science for Analytical Chemistry, Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Dalian, Liaoning 116023, China

<sup>b</sup>Biochemical Technologies, Science and Technology Division, Corning Incorporated, Corning, New York 14831, United States of America.

<sup>‡</sup> These authors contributed equally to this work.

\* E-mail: liangxm@dicp.ac.cn (X.L.); fangy2@corning.com (Y.F.).

**Supplementary Figure S1-S5**: The DMR signals of fractions versus the DMR of YE210 after pretreatment with the active fractions in HT-29.

Supplementary Figure S6: Mass spectra of purified compound C2.

Supplementary Figure S7: 1H-NMR and 13C-NMR spectra of purified compound C2.

**Supplementary Figure S8**: LC-MS spectra with a targeted m/z of 124 of the fraction group of DYT-001 to 005.



**Supplementary Figure S1**. The real-time DMR signals of fractions of Millettia pachyloba extracts in HT29 (a-d) versus the DMR of  $1\mu$ M YE210 after one-hour pretreatment with the corresponding fractions (e-h). (a,e) fractions DYT-006, 007, 008 and 009. (b,f) fractions DYT-052, 053, 054, and 055. (c,g) fractions DYT-056, 057, 058 and 059. (d,h) fractions DYT-060, 061, 062 and 063. In (e-h) the control represents the DMR of YE210 after pretreatment with DMSO at a concentration equal to those of all fractions. Data represents mean±s.d. (n=4).



**Supplementary Figure S2**. The real-time DMR signals of fractions of Millettia pachyloba extracts in HT29 (a-d) versus the DMR of  $1\mu$ M YE210 after one-hour pretreatment with the corresponding fractions (e-h). (a,e) fractions DYT-064, 065, 066 and 067. (b,f) fractions DYT-068, 069, 070, and 071. (c,g) fractions DYT-072, 073, 074 and 075. (d,h) fractions DYT-076, 077, 078, and 079. In (e-h) the control represents the DMR of YE210 after pretreatment with DMSO at a concentration equal to those of all fractions. Data represents mean±s.d. (n=4).



**Supplementary Figure S3**. The real-time DMR signals of fractions of Millettia pachyloba extracts in HT29 (a-d) versus the DMR of  $1\mu$ M YE210 after one-hour pretreatment with the corresponding fractions (e-h). (a,e) fractions DYT-080, 081, 082 and 083. (b,f) fractions DYT-084, 085, 086, and 087. (c,g) fractions DYT-088, 089, 090 and 091. (d,h) fractions DYT-092, 093, 094, and 095. In (e-h) the control represents the DMR of YE210 after pretreatment with DMSO at a concentration equal to those of all fractions. Data represents mean±s.d. (n=4).



**Supplementary Figure S4**. The real-time DMR signals of fractions of Millettia pachyloba extracts in HT29 (a-d) versus the DMR of  $1\mu$ M YE210 after one-hour pretreatment with the corresponding fractions (e-h). (a,e) fractions DYT-096, 097, 098 and 099. (b,f) fractions DYT-100, 101, 102, and 103. (c,g) fractions DYT-104, 105, 106 and 107. (d,h) fractions DYT-108, 109, 110, and 111. In (e-h) the control represents the DMR of YE210 after pretreatment with DMSO at a concentration equal to those of all fractions. Data represents mean±s.d. (n=4).



**Supplementary Figure S5**. The real-time DMR signals of fractions of Paederia scandens extracts in HT29 (a-d) versus the DMR of  $1\mu$ M YE210 after one-hour pretreatment with the corresponding fractions (e-h). (a,e) fractions JST-007, 008, 009 and 010. (b,f) fractions JST-061, 062, 063, and 064. (c,g) fractions JST-065, 066, 067 and 068. (d,h) fractions JST-069, 070, 071, and 072. In (e-h) the control represents the DMR of YE210 after pretreatment with DMSO at a concentration equal to those of all fractions. Data represents mean±s.d. (n=4).



Supplementary Figure S6. Mass spectroscopic characterization of C2. (a) MS spectrum of C2.
(b) MS spectrum of niacin. Both were obtained using positive ESI mode with a cone voltage of 35 V. (c) The deconvolution of fragmentation path of niacin. Noticed is that m/z is slightly different from the exact mass of ionized niacin and its fragments calculated.



**Supplementary Figure S7**. 1H and 13C-NMR of **C2** in D<sub>2</sub>O.



**Supplementary Figure S8**. LC-MS analysis of the fraction group of DYT-001 to 005 using selected ion chromatography with a targeted m/z of 124 at positive ESI mode. Mobile phase A is 0.1% (v) formic acid in water and B is 0.1% (v) formic acid in acetonitrile. The gradient of separations was 0 min (5%, phase B)-15 min (95%, phase B). The flow rate was 1 ml/min.