**Supporting information**

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# Chemical Composition and Cytotoxic Activity of the Essential Oils of *Cantinoa stricta* (Benth.) Harley & J.F.B. Pastore (Lamiaceae)

**Dilamara Riva Scharf [2], Edésio L. Simionatto [2], João E. Carvalho [3], Marcos J. Salvador [4], Élide P. Santos[5] and Maria Élida A. Stefanello[1*]**

[1]*Department of Chemistry, UFPR, P. O. Box 19081, Curitiba, PR, 81530-990, Brazil*

[2]*Department of Chemistry, FURB, Blumenau, SC, 89030-080, Brazil*

[3]*CPQBA, UNICAMP, Campinas, SP, 13081-970, Brazil*

[4] *Institute of Biology, DBV, PPG BTPB and BV, UNICAMP, Campinas, SP, 13083-970, Brazil*

[5]*Department of Botanic, UFPR, Curitiba, PR, 81531-990, Brazil*

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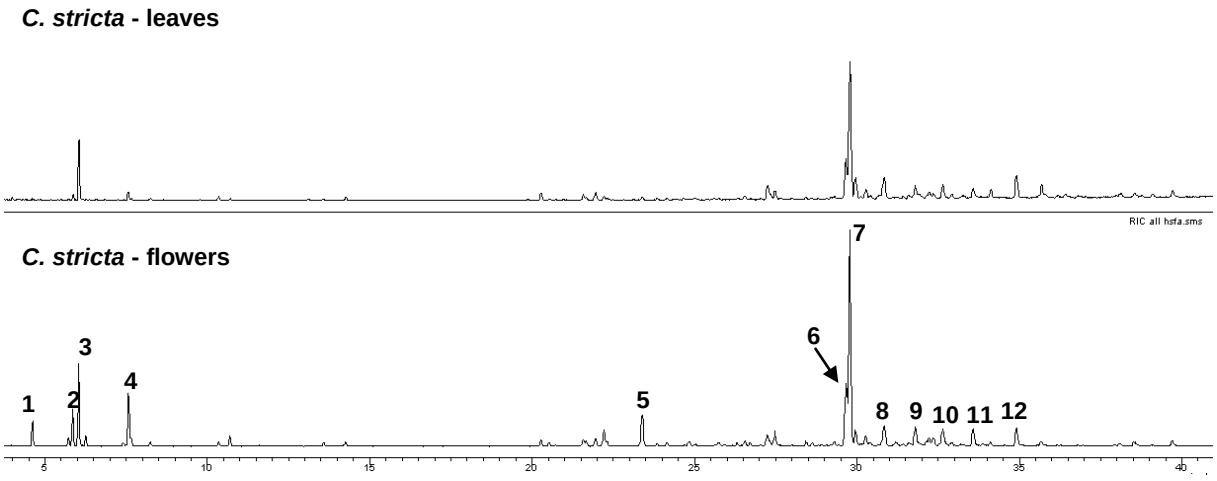
**S1:** Antiproliferative Assay

The antiproliferative activity screening of the oils was performed using U251 (glioma, CNS), UACC-62 (melanoma), MCF-7 (breast), NCI-H460 (lung, no small cells), PC-3 (prostate), K562 (leukemia) human tumor cell lines and HaCat cells. The assays followed the usual procedure. Briefly, the cells were distributed in 96-well plates (100 mL cells/well) and exposed to various concentrations of the essential oil (0.25, 2.5, 25.0 and 250.0 μg/mL) in DMSO (0.1%) at 37°C, with 5% of $CO_2$ for 48 h. The final concentration of DMSO did not affect the cell viability. A 50% trichloroacetic acid solution was added, and after incubation for 30 min at 4°C the cells were washed and dried. Cell proliferation was determined by specrophotometric quantification (at 540 nm) of the cellular protein content using sulforhodamine B. The experiments were carried, at least, in triplicate and the concentration necessary to total growth inhibition (TGI) was calculated in μg/mL. Doxorubicin was used as positive control. The data were analyzed using ANOVA and the F-test used to determine any difference among the groups.

**S2:** Typical chromatograms of the essential oils of *Cantinoa stricta*




Comparison of chromatograms of the essential oils from *C. stricta* leaves (upper) and flowers (lower). Main components in order of elution: α-pinene (**1**); β-pinene (**2**); *cis*-pinane (**3**); limonene + β-phellandrene (**4**) (co-eluted); *E*-caryophyllene (**5**); spathulenol (**6**); caryophyllene oxide (**7**); humulene epoxide (**8**); 10-*epi*-γ-eudesmol (**9**); cubenol (**10**); 14-hydroxy-*Z*-caryophyllene (**11**); 14-hydroxy-4,5-dihydrocaryophyllene (**12**).