Supporting Information

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Chemical Composition and Antihypertensive Effect *of Phoenix roebelenii* Using Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibition in vitro and in vivo

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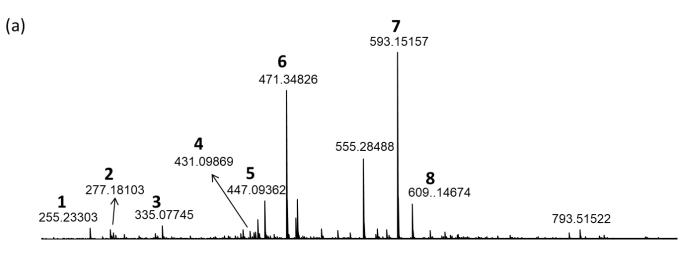
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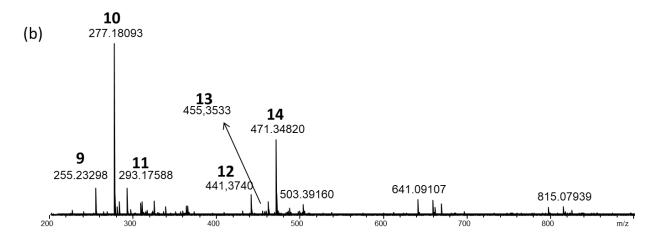
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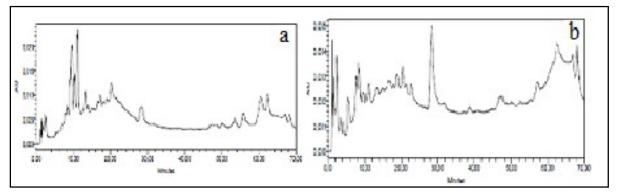
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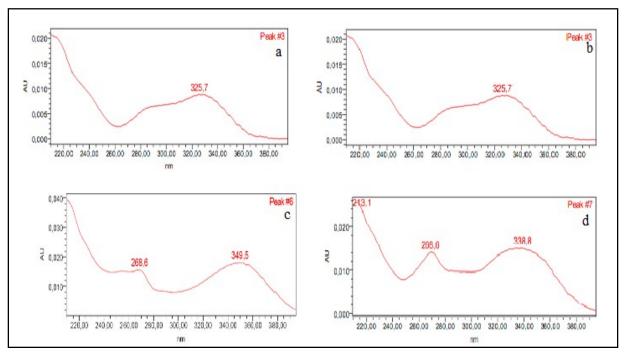
S1: ESI(-)FT-ICR mass spectrum of ethanolic extract from leaves of *P. roebelenii*. Numbers are related with the assigned compounds describe in Table 1



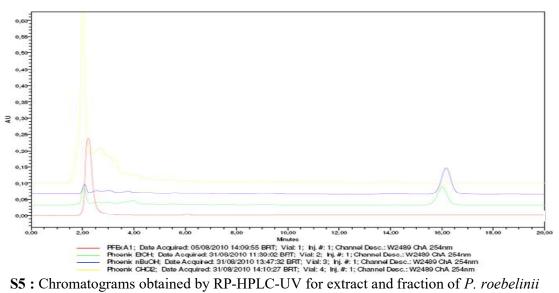
S2 ESI(-)FT-ICR mass spectrum of dichlorometanic fraction from of leaves of P. roebelenii . Numbers are related with the assigned compounds describe in Table 2.



S3: Chromatograms obtained by RP-HPLC-UV for leaflets (A) and petioles (B) of *P. roebelenii*.



S4: UV Spectrum, on-line, for the major peaks from EtOH leaflet *P. roebelinii* chromatogram.



leaflets

S6 : HPLC characterization

A Waters 1515 system (USA) composed of binary pump, UV/VIS detector (model 2489), and manual sampler and Breeze software for data processing were employed. The analyses were performed on a XBridgeTM C-18 column (150 x 4.6 mm i.d., 3.5 μ m, Waters) in combination with XBridgeTM C-18 guard column (20 x 4.6 mm i.d., 3.5 μ m, Waters), at a room temperature and flow rate of 0.80 mL.min⁻¹. UV detection was performed at 254 nm and 365 nm. An isocratic elution of MeOH: H₂O (95:0.5, 1% phosphoric acid, pH 4.0) was

employed. Solvents used were of HPLC grade (Merck, Germany), water was ultrapure (18.2 Ω) and were degassed by sonication before use. Standards and samples were dissolved in MeOH to concentrations of 2 and 10 mg.mL⁻¹, respectively, for standards (rutin, epigalocathequin, pirogalol) and EPA. After centrifugation at 8.400g for 5 min, the sample solutions (20 µL) were manually injected onto the apparatus. Standard stock solution of rutin was prepared by dissolving 10 mg of rutin in methanol, yielding 10 mL of a concentration 1.00 mg.ml⁻¹. Series of dilutions were prepared to yield 10 mL of standard solutions containing 1.95, 3.90, 7.80, 15.6, 31.3, 62.5, 125.0 and 250 mg.ml⁻¹ of rutin, respectively.