Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for RSC Advances.
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Supplementary data

Study of pro-angiogenic activity of astilbin on human umbilical vein endothelial cells *in vitro* and zebrafish *in vivo*

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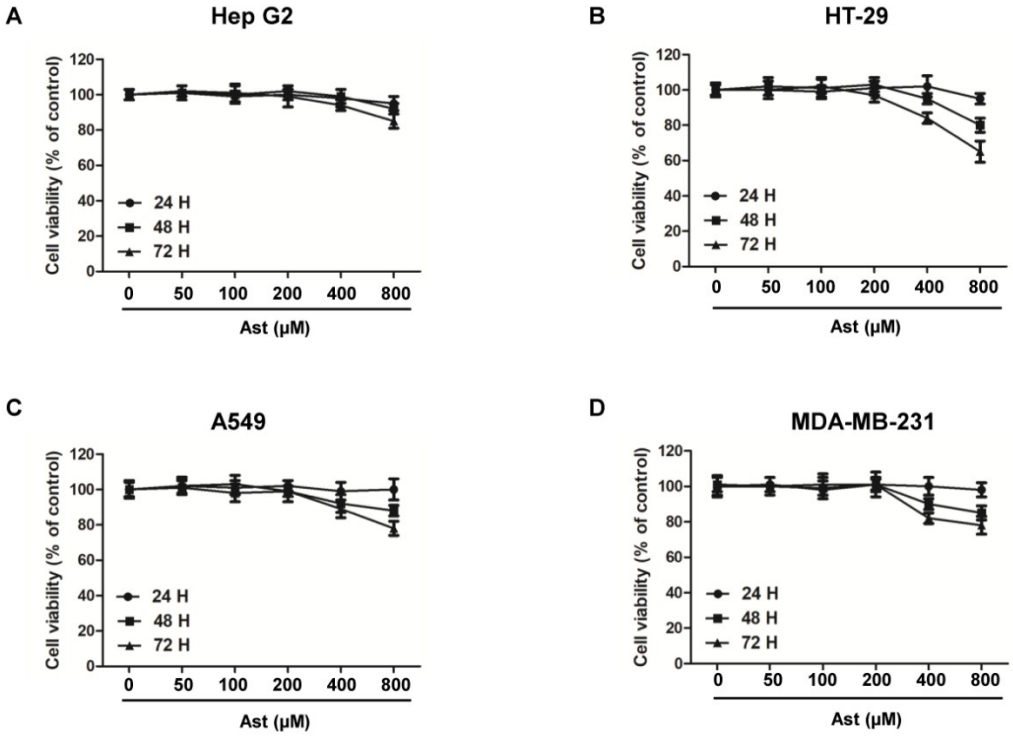

Figure S1. Effects of astilbin on cell viability of different human cancer cells. (A) Hep G2, (B) HT-29, (C) A549 and (D) MDA-MB-231 human cancer cells were treated with various concentrations of Ast (50-800 μM) in low serum media (0.5% FBS) culture for 24 h to 72 h. Then cell viability was detected by MTT assay. Data are presented as the percentage of the control group (mean ± SD of three independent experiments).

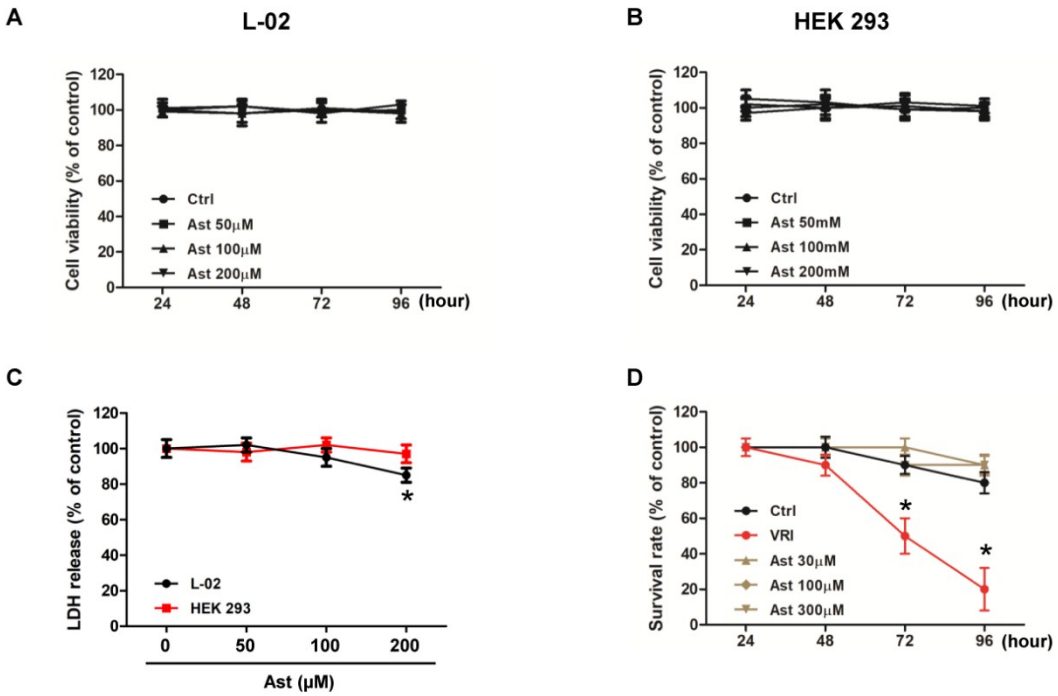

Figure S2. Toxicity assessment of astilbin in normal human cell line and zebrafish larvae. (A) L-02, human fetal hepatocytes and (B) HEK 293, human embryonic kidney cells were treated with various concentrations of Ast (50-200 μM) in the media contained 10% FBS and then cultured for 24 h to 96 h. Then cell viability was detected by MTT assay. (C) LDH assay were performed after 96 h treatment in both L-02 and HEK 293 cellS. (D) 24 hour post fertilization zebrafish embryos (n=15) were treated with various concentrations of Ast (30-300 μM) for 96 h. The survival rate in each group were recorded every 24 h. Data are presented as the percentage of the control group (mean ± SD of three independent experiments). *p<0.05 versus control group.