Supporting information

Deciphering the Mechanism of the Anti-Hypertensive Effect of Isorhynchophylline by Targeting Neurotransmitters Metabolism of Hypothalamus in Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats

Yuan Li^{1,2,3}, Ruixue Yu⁴, Dan Zhang^{1,2,3}, Wenqing Yang^{1,2,3}, Qingqing Hou⁴,

Yunlun Li^{1,5*}, Haiqiang Jiang^{1,2,3*}

¹Experimental Center, Shandong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Jinan 250355, Shandong, China, ²Key Laboratory of Traditional Chinese Medicine Classical Theory, Ministry of Education, Shandong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Jinan 250355, Shandong, China, ³Shandong Provincial Key Laboratory of Traditional Chinese Medicine for Basic research, Shandong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Jinan 250355, Shandong, China, ⁴College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Shandong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Jinan 250355, Shandong, China, ⁵Traditional Chinese Medicine Clinical Research Base for Hypertension, Affiliated Hospital of Shandong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Jinan 250011, Shandong, China

Supplemental Table

Table S1 Metabolic pathways and corresponding potential biomarkers constructed via MetaboAnalyst software

Pathway Name	Match status	Р	Impact	Differential metabolites
Tyrosine metabolism	4/42	0.0049716	0.28195	epinephrine, dopamine, L-tyrosine, homovanillic acid
Histidine metabolism	3/16	0.00657	0.40983	L-glutamate, L-histidine, histamine
Alanine, aspartate and	3/28	0.036177	0.39744	L-glutamate, L-glutamine, γ-aminobutyric acid
glutamate metabolism				
D-Glutamine and	2/6	0.0375	0.5	L-glutamate, L-glutamine
D-glutamate metabolism				
Aminoacyl-tRNA	4/48	0.0083008	0	L-histidine, L-glutamine, L-tyrosine, L-glutamate
biosynthesis				
Nitrogen metabolism	2/6	0.0375	0	L-glutamate, L-glutamine