Table 1s. Oligonucleotide Primers Used for qRT-PCR [1, 2]

IL-1β	F: 5′-ACCTGCTGGTGTGTGACGTT-3′, R: 5′-TCGTTGCTTGGTTCTCCTTG-3′
IL-6	F: 5′-GAGGATACCACTCCCAACAGACC-3′, R: 5′-AAGTGCATCATCGTTGTTCATACA-3′
TNF-α	F: 5′-AGCACAGAAAGCATGATCCG-3′, R: 5′-CTGATGAGAGGGAGGCCATT-3′
β-actin	F: 5′-AAGAGAGGCATCCTCACCCT-3′, R: 5′-TACATGGCTGGGGTGTTGAA-3′

1. Y. S. Chiou, N. J. Ma, S. Sang, C. T. Ho, Y. J. Wang and M. H. Pan, *Journal of agricultural and food chemistry*, 2012, **60**, 3441-3451.
2. X. Wu, M. Song, M. Wang, J. Zheng, Z. Gao, F. Xu, G. Zhang and H. Xiao, *Molecular nutrition & food research*, 2015, **59**, 2383-2394.

Figure 1s. Representative full ^{1}H NMR spectrum region (0-10 ppm) of EAE

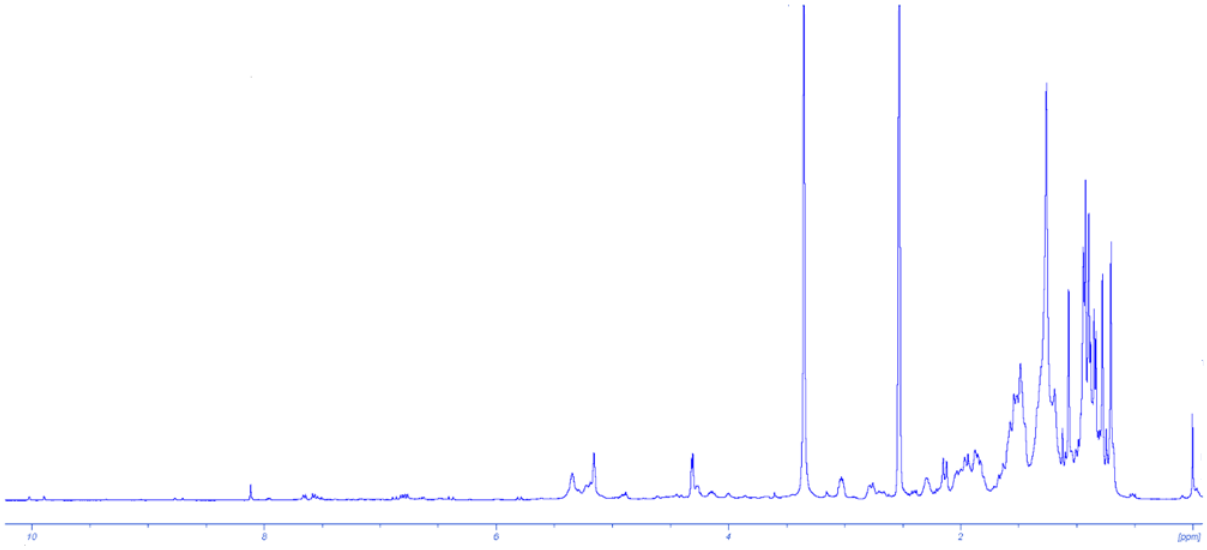

Figure 2s. LC-MS chromatogram of EAE sample at $[M-H]^-$ = m/z 601.4 in negative ion mode. Data was acquired using Waters Xevo QTOF MS and ACQUITY UPLC instrumentation. Briefly, the sample was dissolved in methanol and loaded on Waters ACQUITY UPLC BEH C18 (2.1 × 100mm) column. Mobile phase consisted of 85% methanol with 0.1% formic acid (A) and 15% water with 0.1% formic acid (B) in an isocratic program with a flow rate of 0.3 mL/min. Two major peaks eluting at 10.66 and 13.1 min were identified as *cis*- and *trans*-3-*O*-*p*-hydroxycinnamoyl ursolic acid, respectively.