SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE LEGENDS:

Figure S1 (A) Highest occupied molecular orbital and (B) Lowest free molecular orbital of compound **1**.

Figure S2 Dose-response curves of the compound **1** and aflatoxin B_1 cytotoxic response as tested with MTT assays analysed at 570 nm. (A) compound **1**; (B) aflatoxin B_1.

Table S1 Physicochemical Parameters of the Different Types of Water [x]

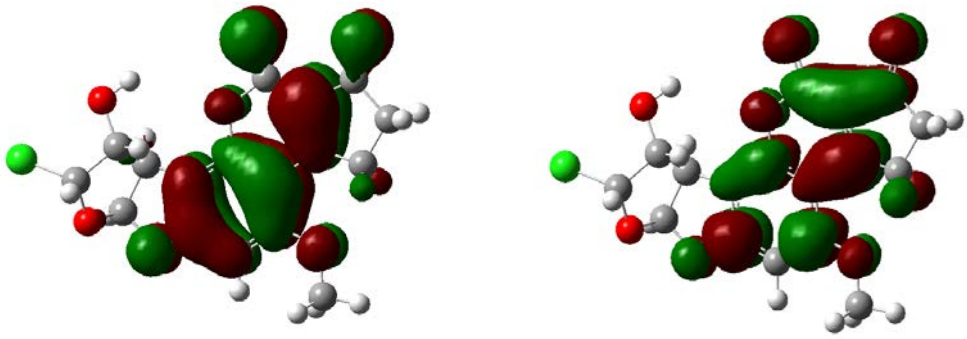
Parameter	AcidEW	NEW	AlkEW	TW	DW
pH	2.5±0. 14[a]	5.6±0.5[b]	11.6±0.2[e]	7.67±0.1[d]	6.8±0.2[c]
ORP (mv)	1117.3±25.4[a]	836.4±78.3[b]	-872.0±31.1[d]	535.9±93.0[c]	494.6±32.6[c]
DO (% sat)	114.5±25.9[a]	107.8±3.4[a]	43.8±11.0[c]	71.3±5.4[b]	50.5±7.4b[c]
EC (μs/cm)	2162.5±311.7[a]	559.7±30.5[b]	2038.5±322.8[a]	488.5±87.3[b]	9.6±1.0[c]
ACC (mg/L)	80.2±3.5 [a]	83.7±4.3 [a]	/ [b]	[ND] [y b]	ND [zb]

[x] Values represent the mean ± SD (n = 5); the observed temperature and atmospheric pressure were 23±2 ˚C and 760±3 mmHg, respectively.

[y] TW was the drinking water at China Agricultural University; the residue of chlorine was approximately 0.1 mg/L.

[z] ND, no detected chlorine via the iodometric titration method.

Different superscripts [a, b, c, d and e] indicating significant difference ($p < 0.05$) between the physicochemical properties (pH, ORP, DO, EC and ACC) of the different types of water.



(a) (b)

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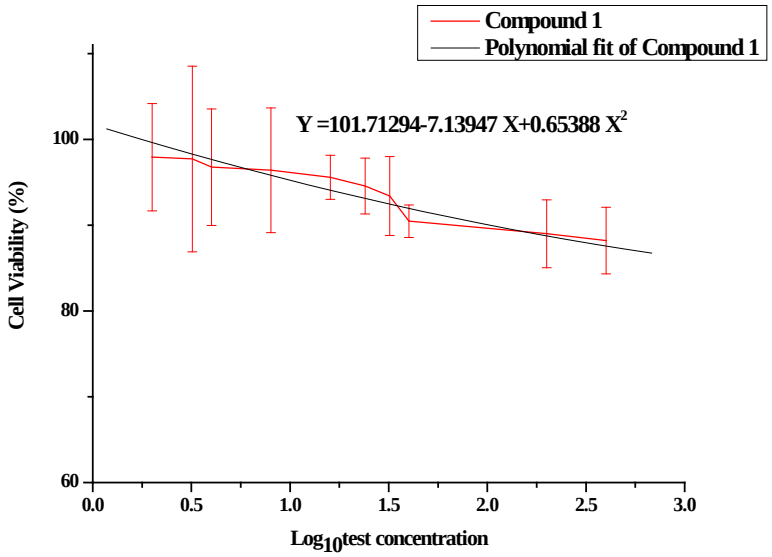
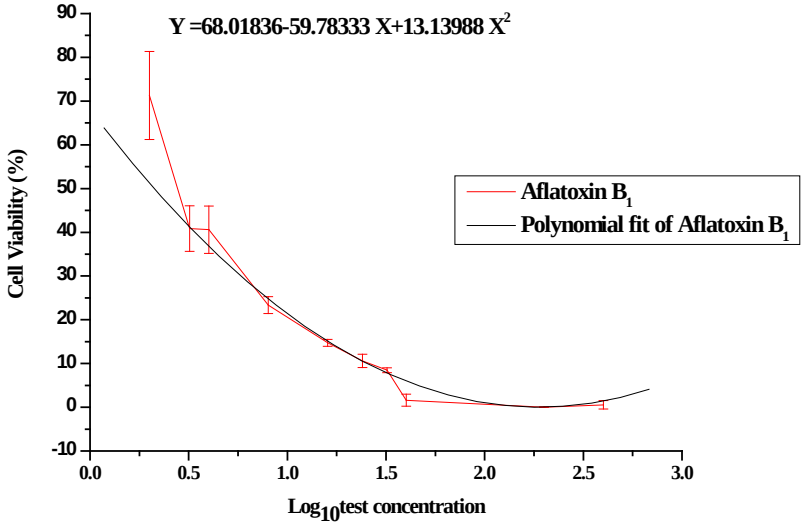


(A)



(B)

Figure S2 Ke Xiong et al.