Supporting Information to:

**Inhibitory Constituents of Lipopolysaccharide-Induced Nitric Oxide Production in BV2 Microglia isolated from *Amomum tsao-ko***

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Fig. 1S. $^1$H-NMR (400 MHz, CD$_3$OD) spectrum of compound 1.

Fig. 2S. $^{13}$C-NMR (100 MHz, CD$_3$OD) spectrum of compound 1.
Fig 3S. HMBC spectrum of compound 1.
Fig. 4S. $^1$H-NMR (300 MHz, CD$_3$OD) spectrum of compound 2.

Fig. 5S. $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CD$_3$OD) spectrum of compound 2.
Fig. 6S. HMBC spectrum of compound 2.
**Fig. 7S.** Effect of the methanolic extract and the fractions of *A. tsao-ko* on LPS-induced NO production in BV2 microglia

BV2 cells were washed with phenol red-free DMEM and incubated with test samples (50 µg/mL) for 1 hr. The cultures were then stimulated with 100 ng/mL of LPS for 24 h. After incubation, NO production was measured by the Griess reaction and sodium nitrite was used as the standard. Nitrite concentrations of control and LPS-treated cultures were 5.04 ± 0.82 and 67.34 ± 1.80 µM, respectively. The solid bar shows relative NO production (%) which was calculated as 100 × (nitrite concentration of LPS + sample-treated – nitrite concentration of control)/(nitrite concentration of LPS-treated – nitrite concentration of control). LPS-stimulated value differs significantly from control at a level of p < 0.001. Results differ significantly from the LPS-treated, ** p < 0.01 and *** p < 0.001, respectively. The hatched bar shows the cell viability relative to control cultures. All values are expressed as the means ± S.D. (n = 3).