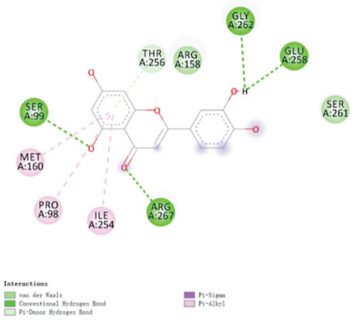
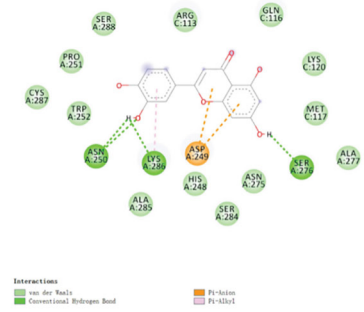
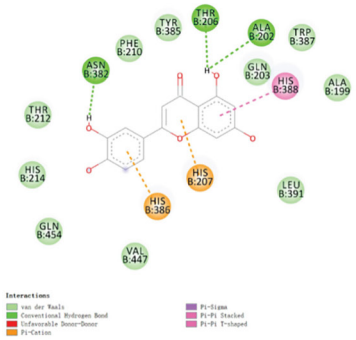
Figure S1. 2D interaction profiles of luteolin key gastric cancer-related targets. Luteolin engages in specific intermolecular interactions with 10 critical protein targets (TP53, IL6, PTGS2, CASP3, JUN, TNF, AKT1, EGFR, HIF-1A and IL1B). The ligand is shown in the center, with key amino acid residues of the target protein labeled around it. Different types of non-covalent interactions are indicated by colored dashed lines and circles: green for conventional hydrogen bonds, light green for van der Waals forces, purple for Pi-Sigma interactions, and light purple for Pi-Alkyl interactions. AKT1, AKT serine/threonine kinase 1; EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; TNF, tumor necrosis factor; TP53, tumor protein p53; HIF-1, hypoxia-inducible factor-1.



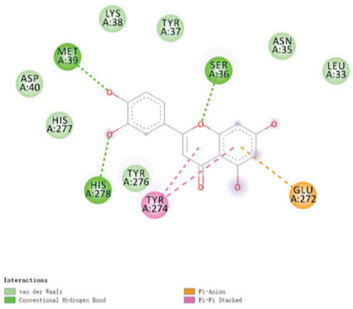
Luteolin-TP53



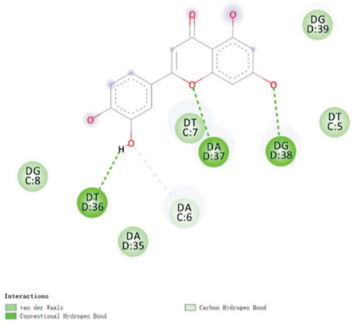
Luteolin-IL6



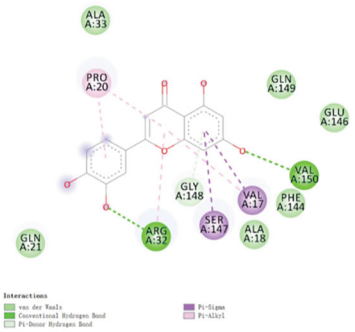
Luteolin-PTGS2



Luteolin-CASP3

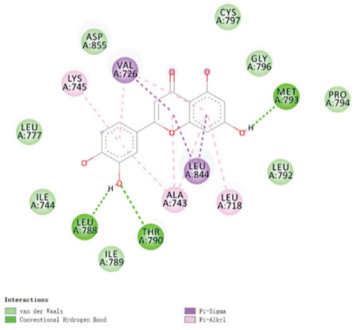


Luteolin-JUN

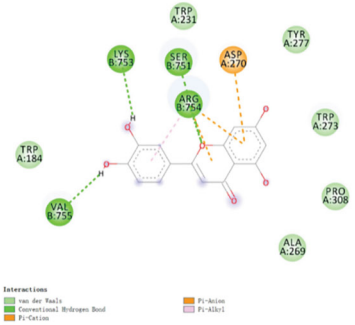


Luteolin-TNF

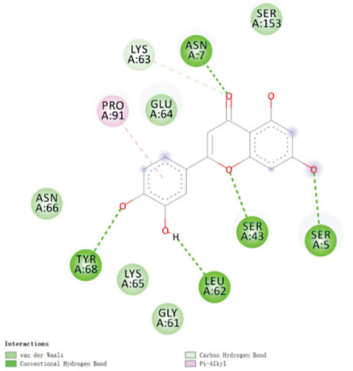
Luteolin-AKT1



Luteolin-EGFR



Luteolin-HIF1A



Luteolin-IL1B

Figure S2. Effects of luteolin quercetin or acacetin on the proliferation and viability of AGS or GES-1 cell lines, cells were treated with quercetin or acacetin (25, 50 μM) for 24 or 48 h. (A) Effect of acacetin on the proliferation viability of AGS cell line. (B) Effect of quercetin on the proliferation viability of AGS cell line. (C) Effect of luteolin on the proliferation viability of GES-1 cell line, cells were treated with luteolin (0, 5, 12.5, 25, 50 μM) for 48 h. Values are expressed as the mean ± SD (n=6). Compared with DMSO control, *P<0.05.