

## Supplementation of *Madhuca longifolia* Seed oil augments diclofenac-induced organ toxicities: A biochemical and histopathological approach

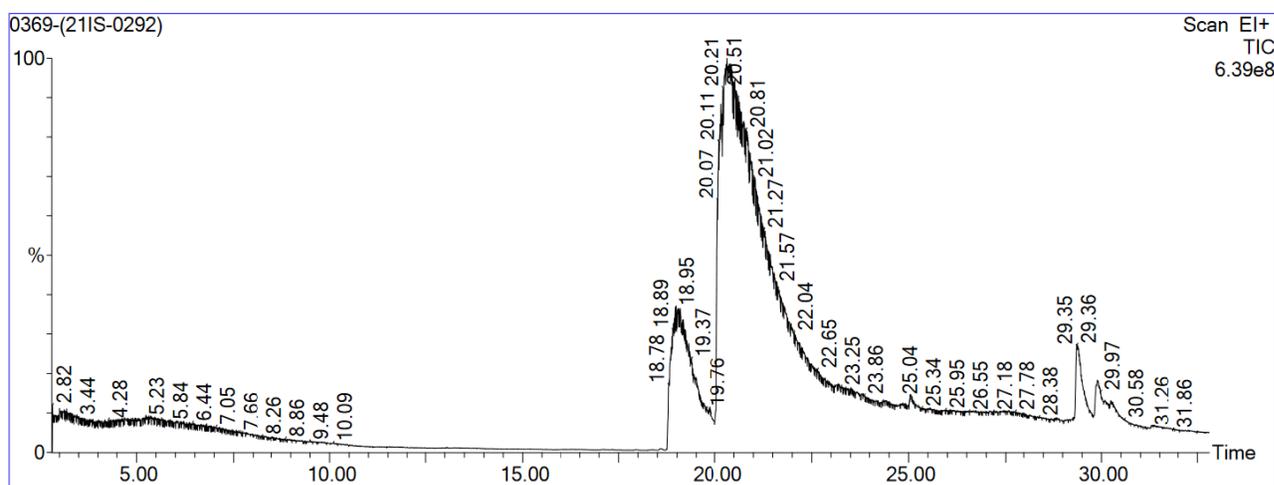
Jerine Peter Simon<sup>1</sup>, Sangeetha Nithiyandam<sup>1</sup>, Ramkumar Katturajan<sup>1</sup>, Manisha Parthasarathy<sup>1</sup>, Arunraj Namachivayam<sup>1</sup>, Deepak Hiraganahalli Bhaskarmurthy<sup>1</sup>, Vidya R<sup>2</sup> & Sabina Evan Prince<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Biosciences and Technology; & <sup>2</sup>VIT School of Agricultural innovations and Advance Learning (VAIAL), VIT, Vellore-632 014, Tamil Nadu, India

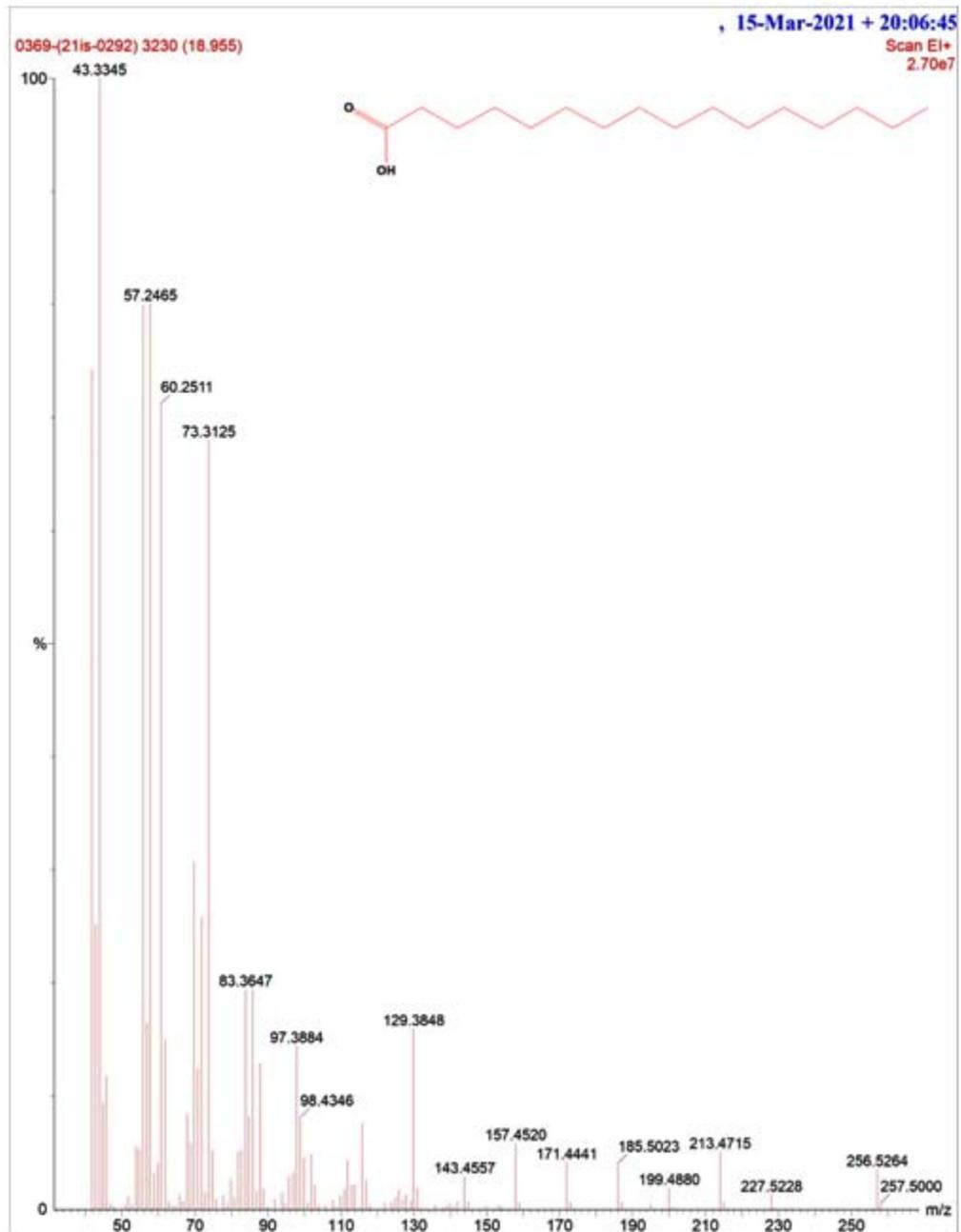
Received 22 December 2022; revised 28 January 2023

### Supplementary data

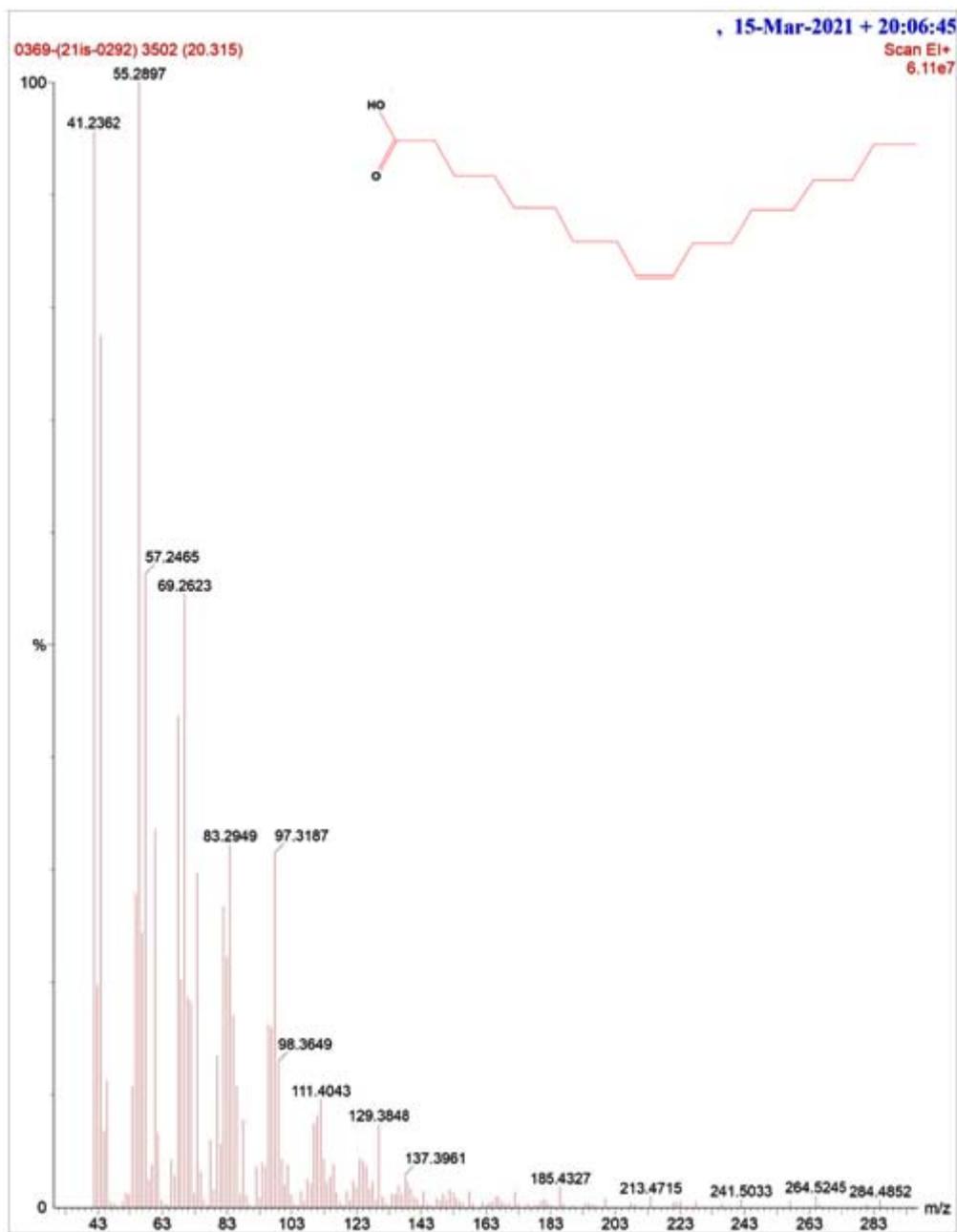
Suppl. Table 1 — Organic compounds in <i>Madhuca longifolia</i> seed oil					
Peak	Compounds	RT	Height	Area	Area %
1	N-Hexadecanoic Acid	18.955	208,135,408	29,511,018.0	3.517
2	Oleic Acid	20.315	568,681,152	636,179,392	75.826
3	Beta-Amyrone	29.364	119,631,520	21,319,932.0	2.541



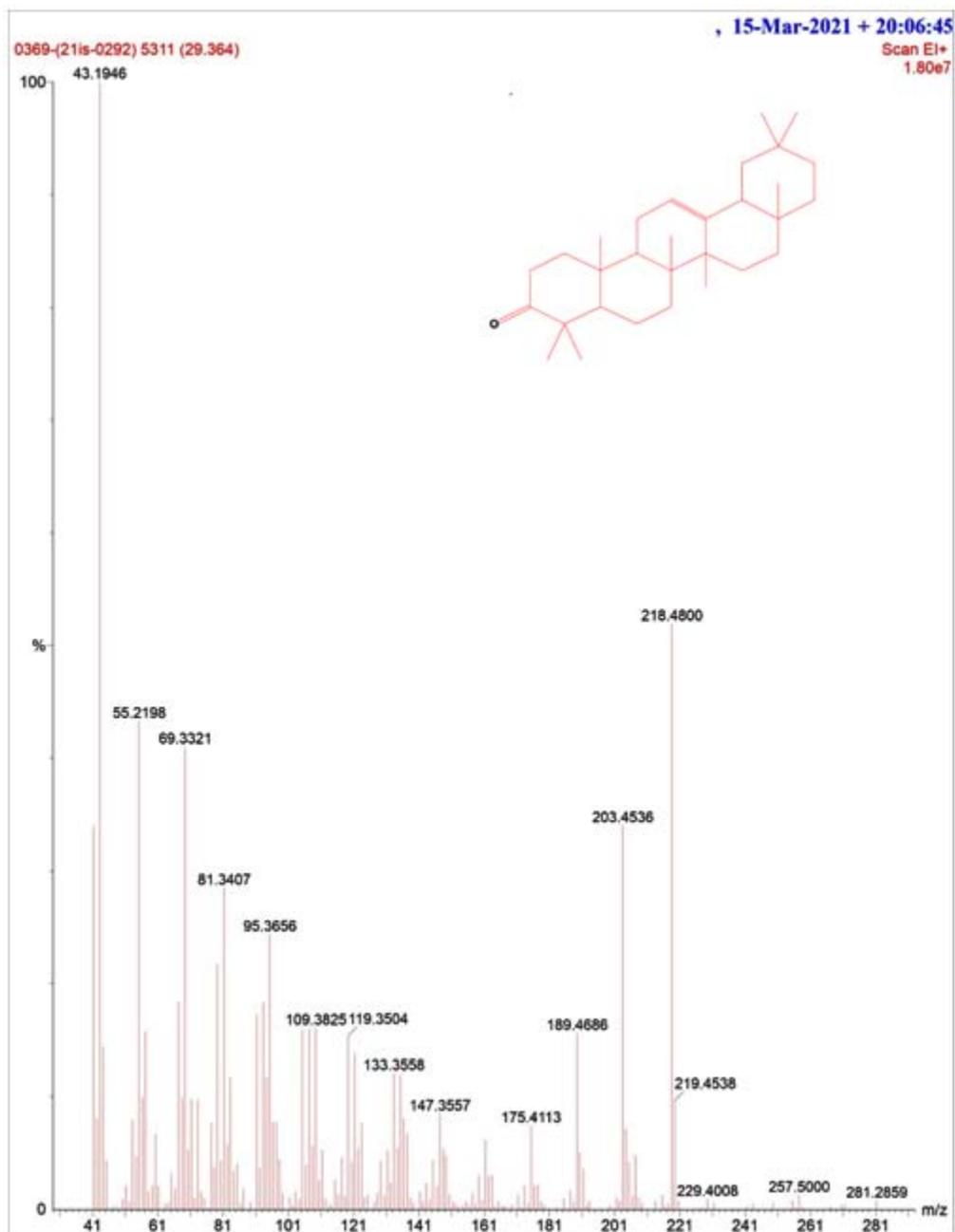
Suppl. Fig. 1 — Ion chromatogram of extract from *Madhuca longifolia* seed oil



Peak 1 — N-Hexadecanoic Acid



Peak 2 — Oleic Acid



Peak 3 — Beta-Amyrone