Legends for Supplementary Figures

Supplementary Figure 1. Human MC degranulation in response to NT or SP is decreased by the PI3K inhibitor LY294002, luteolin and methoxyluteolin. LAD2 MC (0.5x10^6 cells) were pre-treated with the mTOR inhibitors (rapamycin, Rap and Torin1, 0.2 µM, 24 h), the upstream PI3K inhibitor (LY294002, 50 µM, 2 h) or the natural flavonoids (luteolin, Lut methoxyluteolin, Methlut, 50 µM, 2 h), then stimulated with A) NT (10 µM) or B) the positive control trigger SP (1 µM) for 30 min. β-hexosaminidase release was measured to assess pre-stored mediator release via degranulation. All conditions were performed in triplicates for each data set and were repeated three times (n=3), with results presented as mean ± SD. Significance of comparisons were made for stimulated cells and those with inhibitors/flavonoids, as denoted by the horizontal lines (p<0.0001) and also among each of the inhibitors/flavonoids treatments shown by the horizontal brackets and by corresponding p<0.05 (*), p<0.001 (**) and p<0.0001 (**).

Supplementary Figure 2. Methoxyluteolin more potently than luteolin inhibits NT-stimulated pro-inflammatory mediator release from human MC. LAD2 MC (0.5 x10^6 cells) were pre-treated the flavonoids [luteolin (Lut) and methoxyluteolin (Methlut), 1-50 µM] for 30 min, then stimulated with NT (10 µM) for 24 h to measure release of (A) TNF, (B) CXCL8 and (C) VEGF by ELISA. All inhibitors were dissolved in water or DMSO with final concentration < 0.1 %. All conditions were performed in triplicates for each data set and were repeated three times (n=3), with results presented as mean ± SD. Significance of comparisons were made for stimulated cells and those with flavonoids, as denoted by the horizontal lines (p<0.0001) and also among each of the inhibitors treatments shown by the vertical brackets and by corresponding p<0.05 (*) and p<0.001 (**).
Supplementary Figures

Supplementary Figure 1
Supplementary Figure 2