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First Approach to Unveiling the Antidiabetic Potential of *Agave Potatorum*: A -Glucosidase Inhibition and Phytochemistry

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Supplementary Information

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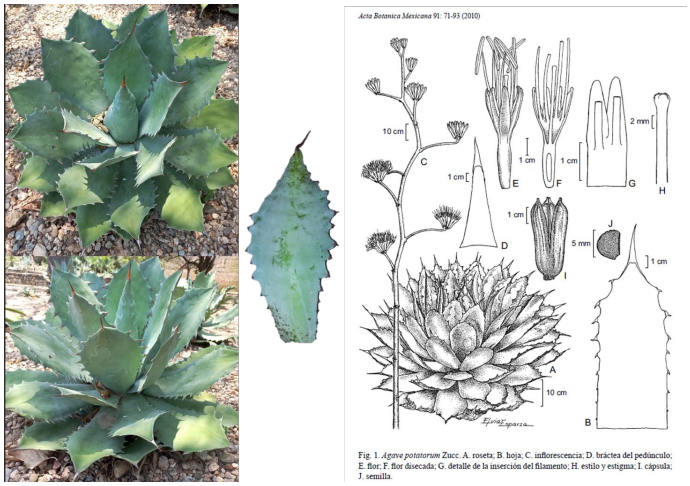

Fig. S1. Photos of *Agave potatorum* plant compared to the illustration of García-Mendoza, 2010. (García-Mendoza, A. J. Taxonomic review of the *Agave potatorum* Zucc complex. (*Agavaceae*): new taxa and neotypification. *Acta Botánica Mexicana*. **2010**, *91*, 71-93.)

Fig. S2. Cutting and drying process of *A. potatorum* Zucc. leaves from 1 to 8 years old.

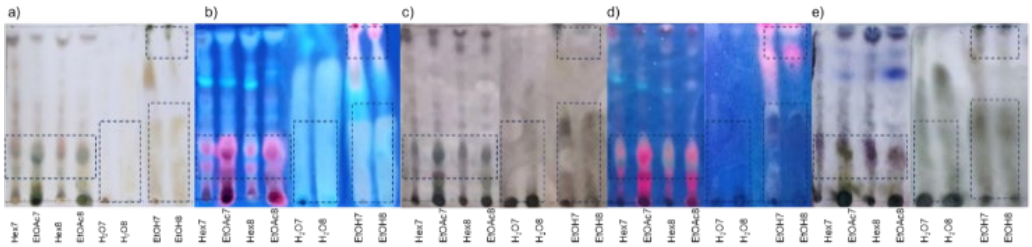

Fig. S3. Terpene compounds test on eluted extracts of 7- and 8-year-old *A. potatorum* leaves. **(a)** Liebermann-Buchard test at visible light and **(b)** 365 nm UV light; **(c)** vanillin-phosphoric acid test at visible light and **(d)** 365 nm UV light; **(e)** vanillin-sulfuric acid at visible light. Boxes indicate zones of inhibition of the extracts on α-glucosidase.

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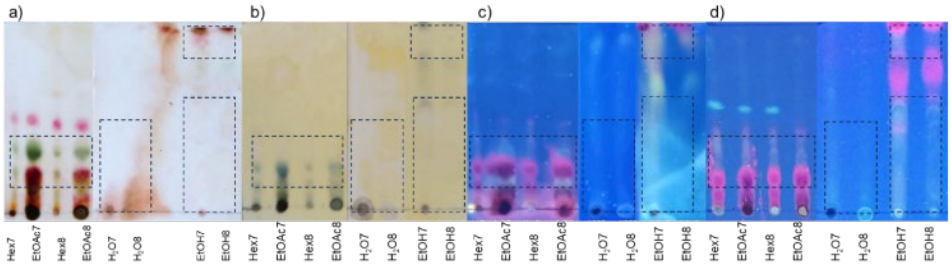

Fig. S4. Phenolic compounds tests on eluted extracts of 7- and 8-year-old *A. potatorum* leaves. At visible light **(a)** fast blue B salt and **(b)** ferric chloride ($FeCl_3$) tests, at 365 nm UV light **(c)** natural products reagent (NP-PEG), and **(d)** hydroxide potassium (KOH) tests. Boxes indicate zones of inhibition of the extracts on α-glucosidase.

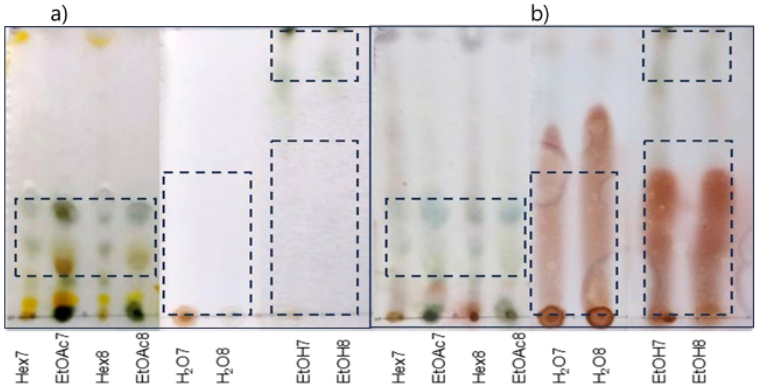

Fig. S5. Diphenylamine-aniline TLC test on eluted extracts of 7- and 8-year-old *A. potatorum* leaves sprayed with **(a)** diphenylamine solution and **(b)** with the aniline solution after heated at 80 °C for 5 minutes. Boxes indicate zones of inhibition of the extracts on α-glucosidase.

Table S1. Infusion extraction yield of *A. potatorum* leaves from 1 to 8 years old.

Age of agave (years)	Yield (%)
1	35.0
2	24.5
3	27.3
4	37.5
5	30.5
6	39.7
7	28.1
8	42.3