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Supplementary Material: *Reproduction, Fertility and Development*

Supplementary Material

Andrographolide disrupts meiotic maturation by blocking cytoskeletal reorganisation and decreases the fertilisation potential of mouse oocytes

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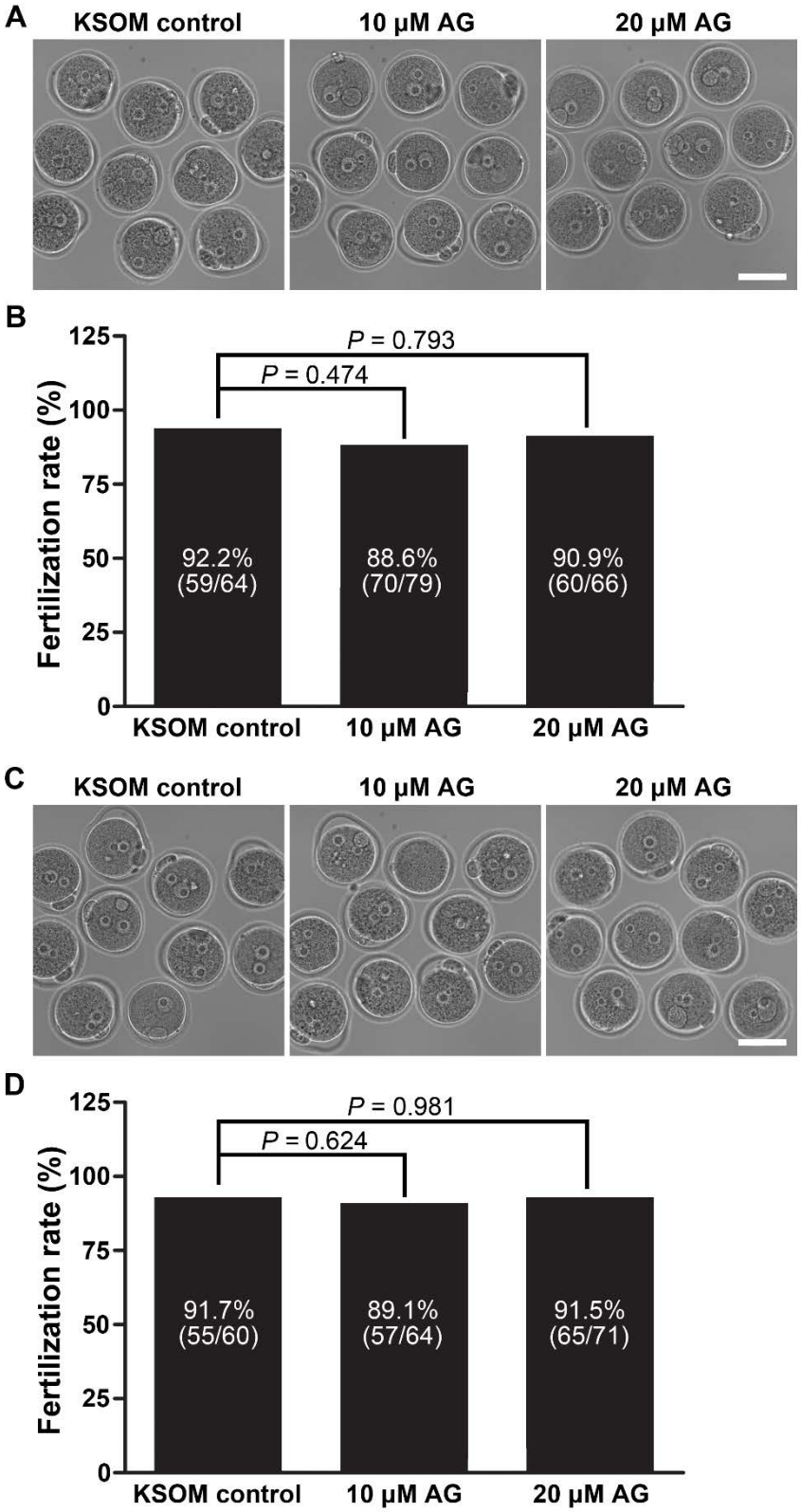

Fig S1. Effects of AG treatment on mouse *in vivo* matured oocyte fertilisation

(A) Representative phase-contrast images of oocytes treated with or without AG

for 2 h before ICSI. Fertilization was assessed 6 h later. Scale bar: 100 μm. (B) Bar graph represents the oocyte fertilization rate in each of the treatment groups (KOSM control group, $n = 64$; 5 μM AG group, $n = 79$; 10 μM AG group, $n = 66$; n = oocyte number). (C) Representative phase-contrast images of oocytes treated with or without AG for 2 h after ICSI. Fertilisation was assessed 6 h later. Scale bar: 100 μm. (D) Bar graph represents the oocyte fertilization rate in each of the treatment groups (KOSM control group, $n = 60$; 5 μM AG group, $n = 64$; 10 μM AG group, $n = 71$; n = oocyte number). Data obtained from three independent experiments were pooled and were analysed with chi-squared tests.