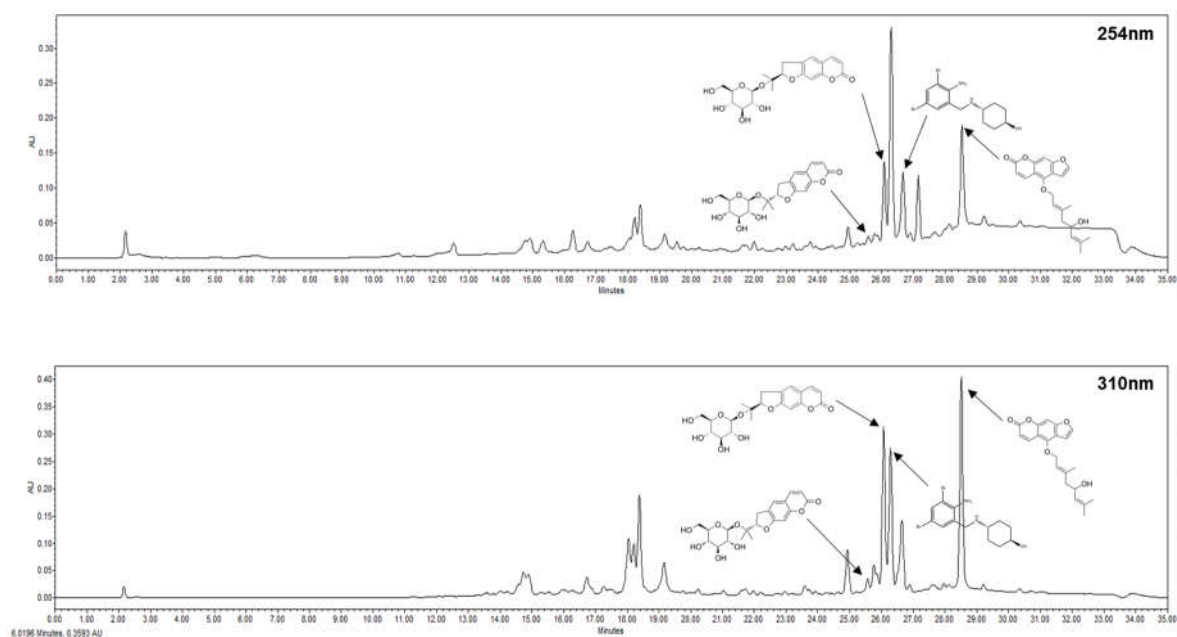


**Supplementary Figure S1.** Scheme for adipogenic differentiation of 3T3-L1 preadipocytes.

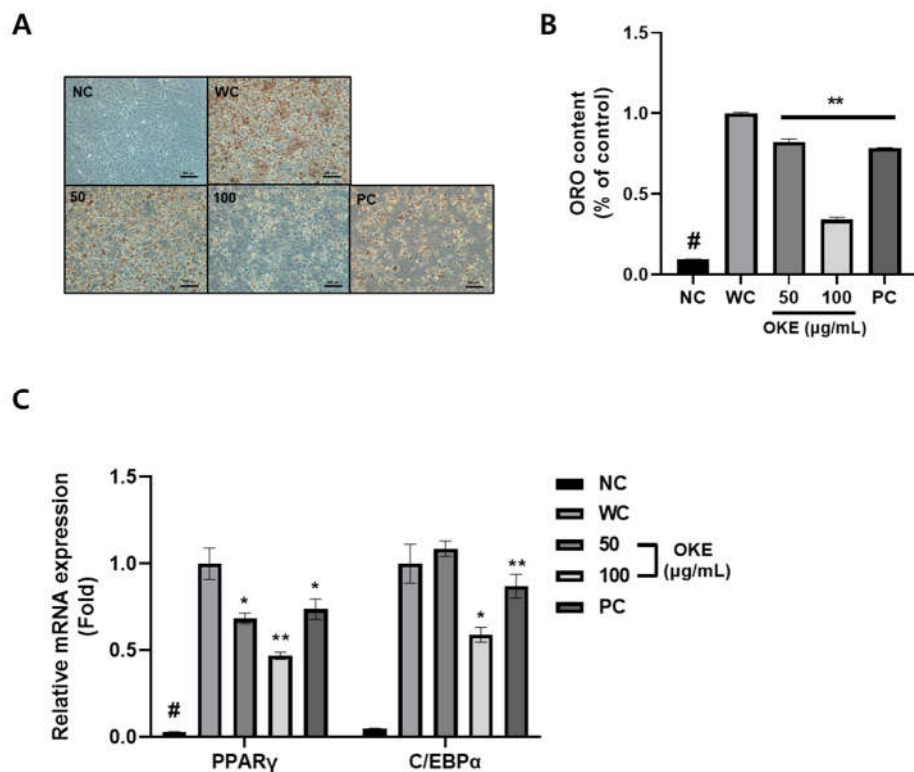
Differentiation was carried out over a total of 8 days according to the scheme, and four groups (NC; non-differentiated cell, WC; white adipocytes, 50; white adipocytes treated with 50  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  OKE, 100; white adipocytes treated with 100  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ) were divided according to the presence or absence of MDI and OKE.



Compound	Formula	MW (m/z)	RT (min)	Absorbance (nm)	Ionization	Compound Nature	Ref
Marmesinin	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>24</sub> O <sub>9</sub>	408.12	25.566	254, 310	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	Psoralen	[26]
Nodakenin	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>24</sub> O <sub>9</sub>	408.04	26.070	254, 310	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	Furanocoumarin	[23]
Ambroxol	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>18</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O	377.02	26.287	254, 310	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	Amoratic amine	[27]
Notopterol	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>22</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	354.44	28.511	254, 310	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	Furanocoumarin	[28]

**Supplementary Figure S2.** Tentative identification of components contained in OKE

Ion chromatography of OKE in positive mode by LC-MS analysis and profiling of the tentative components.



**Supplementary Figure S3.** comparison of inhibition of adipogenic differentiation and lipid accumulation between OKE and the positive control (PC).

(A, B) To compare the effects of OKE and PC (Green tea extract at 100  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ) on inhibiting adipogenic differentiation and lipid accumulation, mature adipocytes were stained using Oil-red O staining, and Oil-red O products were dissolved in isopropanol and quantified at 450 nm using a microplate reader. (C) To compare the inhibitory effects of OKE and PC on adipogenic differentiation transcription factors, the mRNA expression of Ppar $\gamma$  and C/ebp $\alpha$  in 3T3-L1 adipocytes was determined by real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). The expression of all factors was normalized to the expression level of  $\beta$ -actin. All experiments were performed in three biologically and technically independent replicates. The data are expressed as the mean  $\pm$  standard deviation. \*  $p < 0.05$  compared with the WC group; \*\*  $p < 0.01$  compared with the WC group. #  $p < 0.01$  when compared with the NC group.

**Supplementary Table S1.** primer sequences used in RT-PCR.

Gene name	Accession No.	Sequence	
<i>Ap2</i>	NM_001409513.1	Forward	5'-AAGGTGAAGAGCATAACCCT-3'
		Reverse	3'-TCACGCCTTTCATAACACATTCC-5'
<i>C/ebp<math>\alpha</math></i>	NM_001287523	Forward	5'-TTACAACAGGCCAGGTTTCC-3'
		Reverse	3'-GGCTGGCGACATACAGATCA-5'
<i>Ppary</i>	AB644275	Forward	5'-TTTTCAAGGGTGCCAGTTTC-3'
		Reverse	3'-AATCCTTGGCCCTCTGAGAT-5'
<i><math>\beta</math>-actin</i>	EF095208	Forward	5'-GACAACGGCTCCGGCATGTGCAAAG-3'
		Reverse	3'-TTCACGGTTGGCCTTAGGGTTCAG-5'

**Supplementary Table S2.** information on antibodies used in Western blot.

Gene name	Company	Product No.	IgG	Conc.
<b>Primary antibody</b>				
PPAR $\gamma$	SCBT	sc-7273	M	1:500
C/EBP $\alpha$	CST	2295S	R	1:1000
Adiponectin	Abcam	ab22554	M	1:1000
pAMPK	CST	2531S	R	1:1000
AMPK	CST	2532S	R	1:1000
GLUT4	CST	2213S	M	1:1000
$\beta$ -actin	SCBT	sc-47778	M	1:500
<b>Second antibody</b>				
Mouse	CST	7076S		1:2000
Rabbit	CST	7074S		1:3000