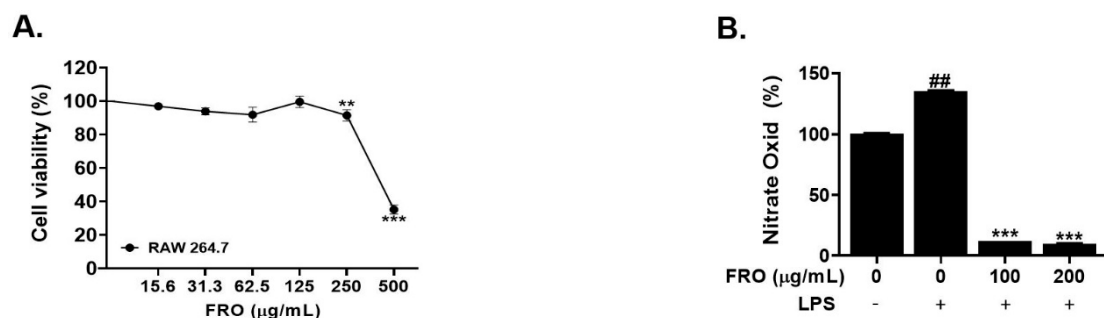
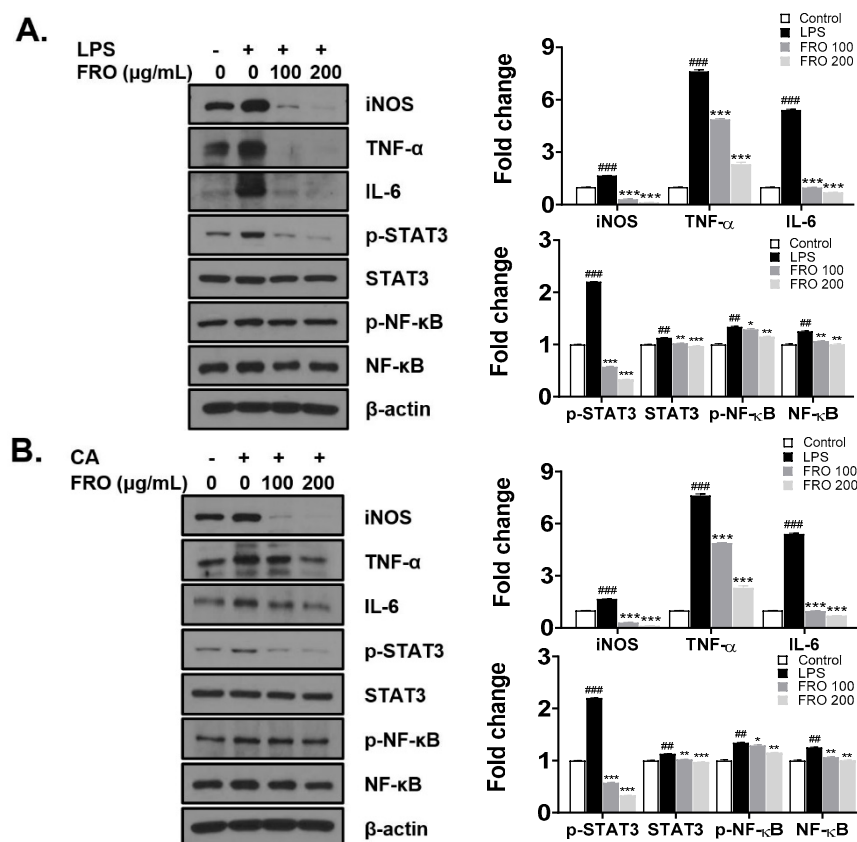


# Supplementary Materials: Efficacy of FRO on acne vulgaris pathogenesis

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**Figure S1.** Inhibitory effect of FRO on NO production in LPS-treated Raw 264.7 cells. (A) RAW 264.7 cells were treated with indicated concentrations of FRO for 24 h ( $n = 3$ ). MTS assay was used to measure cell viability. The results are presented as the mean  $\pm$  SD of three independent experiments; \*\* $p < 0.01$  and \*\*\* $p < 0.001$  versus control groups. (B) RAW 264.7 cells were treated with FRO (0, 100, and 200  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ) for 24 h ( $n = 3$ ). The nitric oxide (NO) production was evaluated using the Griess method. The results are presented as the mean  $\pm$  SD of three independent experiments; ## $p < 0.01$  (control versus LPS- treated control group) and \*\*\* $p < 0.001$  versus the LPS-treated control group.



**Figure S2.** Anti-inflammatory effect of FRO in (A) LPS- or (B) CA-treated RAW 264.7 cells. The cells were treated with FRO for 24h ( $n = 3$ ). Cell lysates were subjected to western blotting to analyze the expression of iNOS, TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-6, p-STAT3, STAT3, p-NF- $\kappa$ B, NF- $\kappa$ B, and  $\beta$ -actin. The results are presented as the mean  $\pm$  SD of three independent experiments. ## $p < 0.01$ , ### $p < 0.001$  (control vs. LPS- or CA-treated control group).

or CA- induced control group),  $*p < 0.05$ ,  $**p < 0.01$ , and  $***p < 0.001$  versus the LPS- or CA- induced control group.