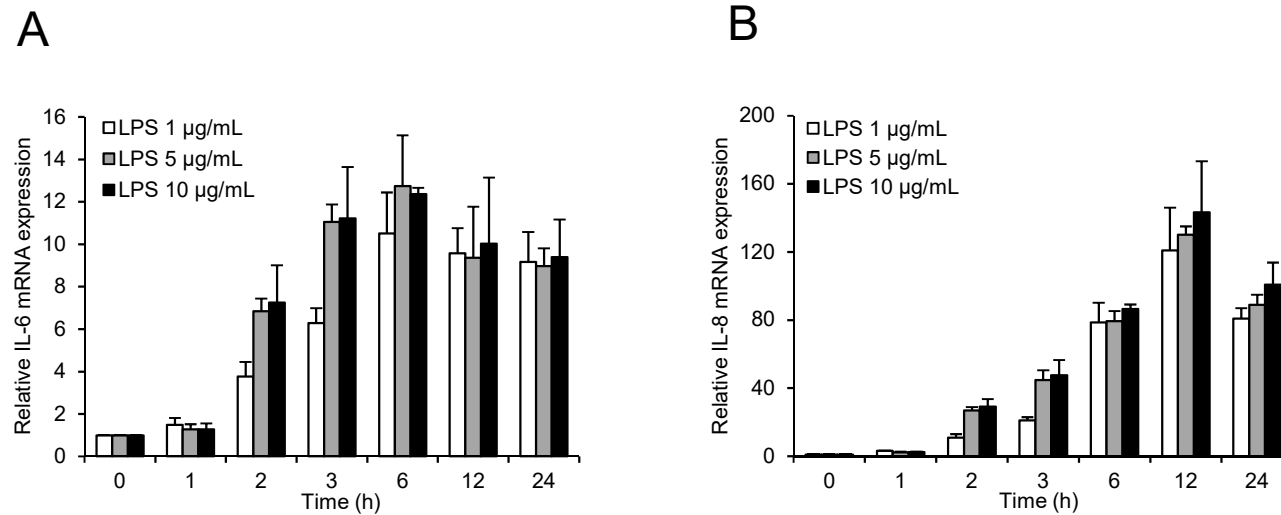
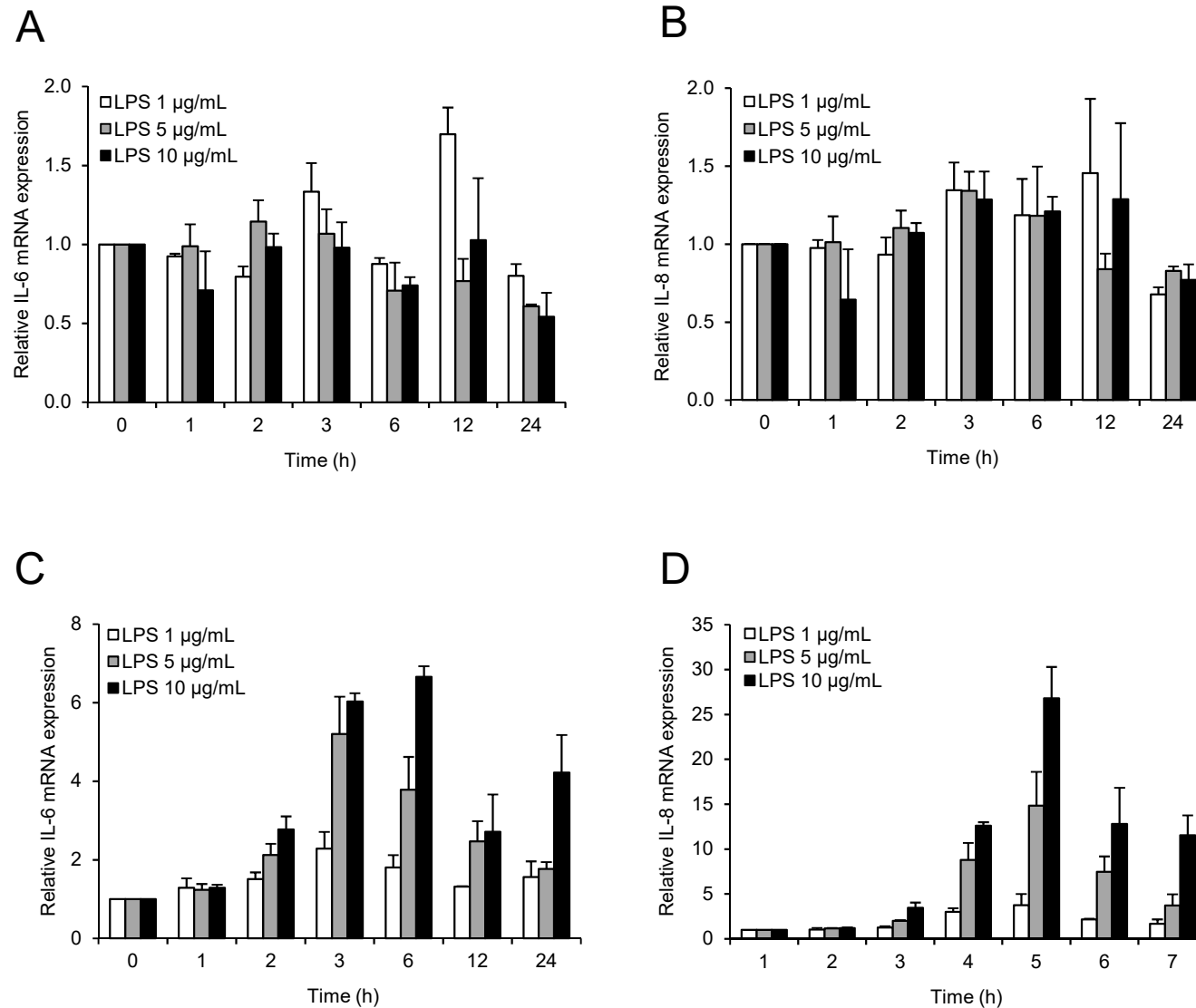


Supplemental Figure S1



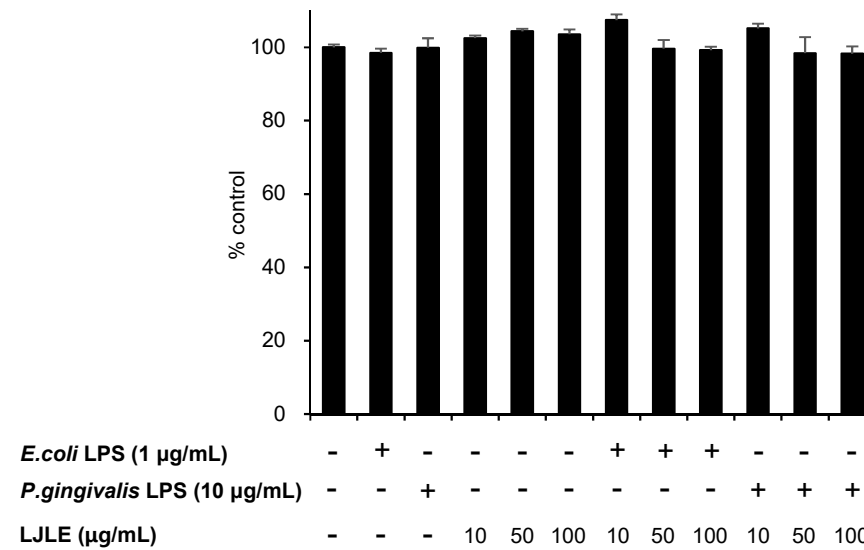
Supplementary Figure 1. Proinflammatory cytokine expression in human PDLFs stimulated with *Escherichia coli* lipopolysaccharide (LPS; 1, 5, and 10 µg/mL) for varying times (0, 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, and 24 h). (A) IL-6 and (B) IL-8 mRNA expression in *E. coli* LPS-stimulated human PDLFs.

Supplemental Figure S2



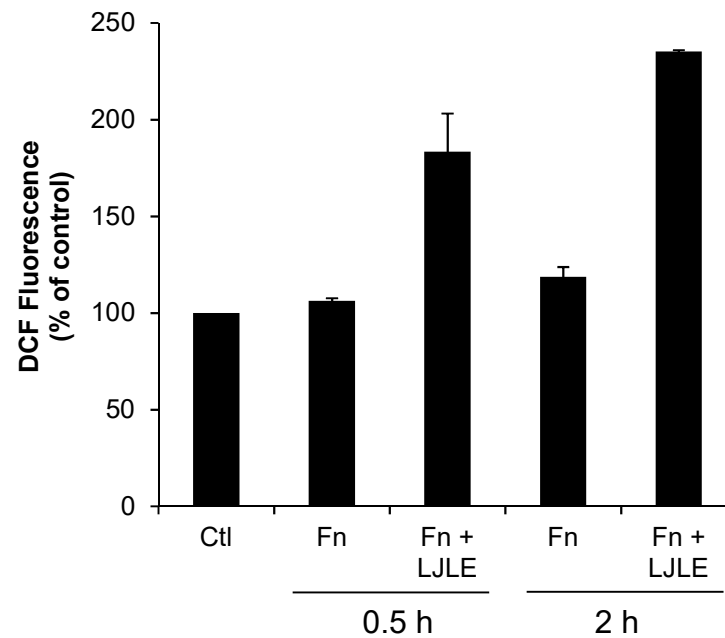
Supplementary Figure 2. Proinflammatory cytokine expression in human PDLFs stimulated with *Porphyromonas gingivalis* lipopolysaccharide (LPS) with two grades of purity (1, 5, and 10 µg/mL) for varying times (0, 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, and 24 h). IL-6 and IL-8 mRNA expression in (A and B) ultrapure and (C and D) standard *P. gingivalis* LPS-stimulated human PDLFs. Values are means $\pm$ SD of triplicate assays. Student's *t*-test was used to compare values between groups.

Supplemental Figure S3



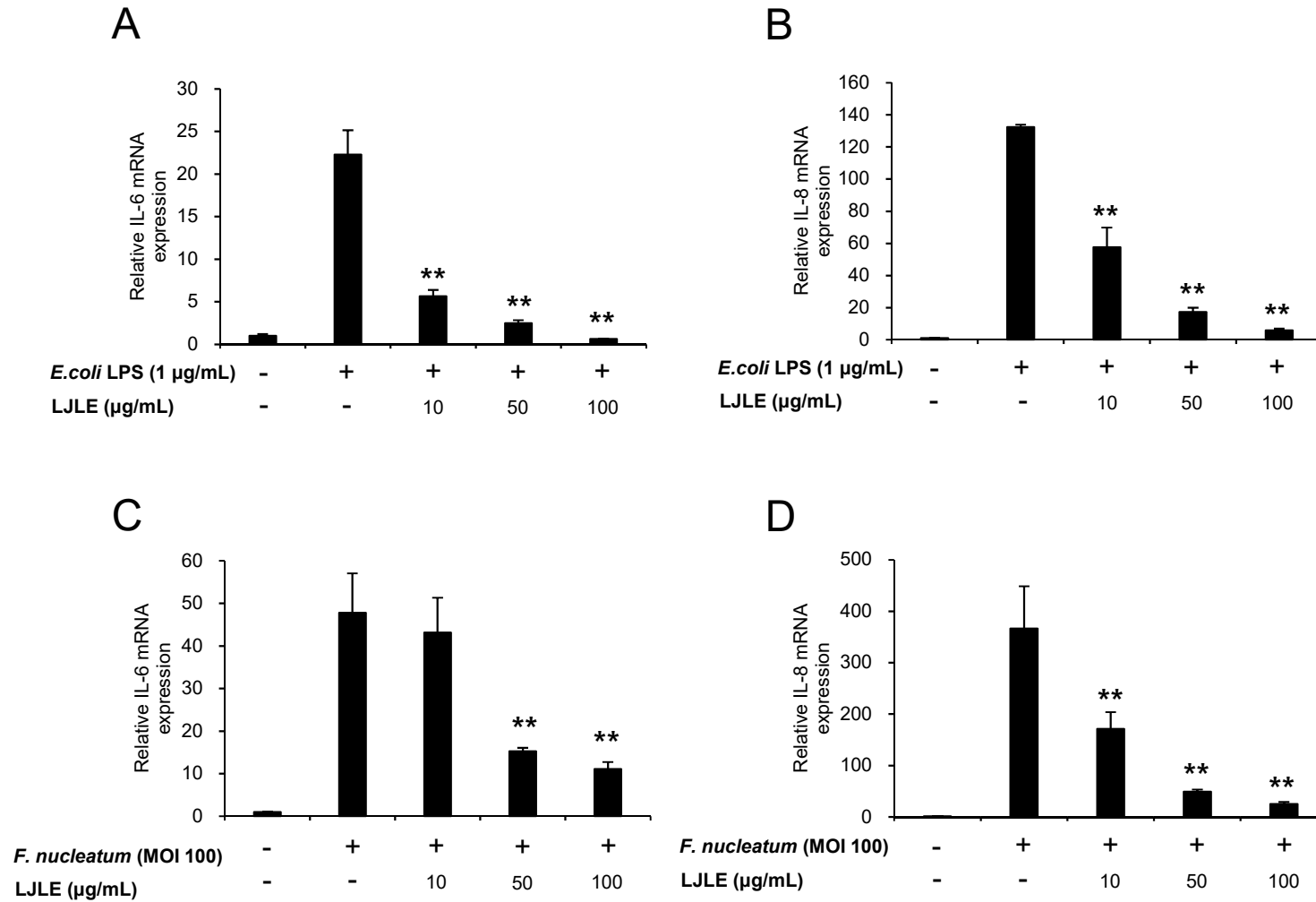
Supplementary Figure 3. Effects of LJLE on the viability of unstimulated and LPS-stimulated PDLFs. PDLFs were incubated for 12 h without (control) or with LPS in the presence of the indicated concentrations of LJLE, and the relative viable cell number was determined using the MTT method. Values are means $\pm$ SD of triplicate assays.

Supplemental Figure S4



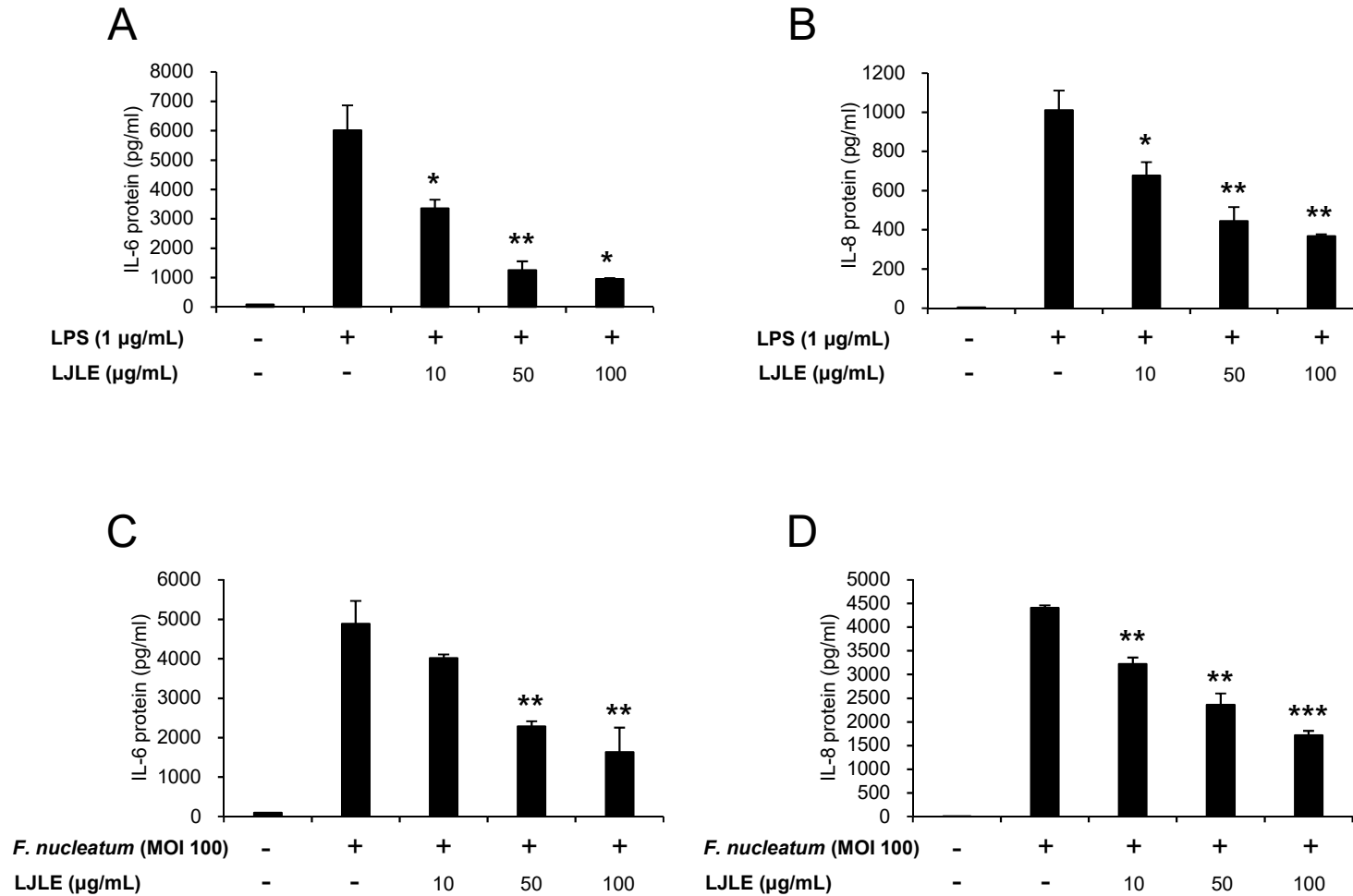
Supplementary Figure 4. Reactive oxygen species (ROS) production in *F. nucleatum*-infected human PD LFs in the absence or presence of 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ LJLE at different time points. Hydrogen peroxide level was measured in PDLFs by using dichlorofluorescein fluorescence (DCF) after 0.5 h and 2 h of infection with *F. nucleatum*. Levels of DCF fluorescence were compared with that of uninfected control (100%). Values are means $\pm$ SD of triplicate assays.

Supplemental Figure S5



Supplementary Figure 5. Posttreatment of LJLE inhibits pro-inflammatory cytokine expression in LPS or *F. nucleatum*-infected human PDLFs in a concentration-dependent manner. Human PDLFs were stimulated with *Escherichia coli* LPS or *F. nucleatum* for 2 h and then post-treated with 0, 10, 50, or 100 µg/mL LJLE for 24 h. Concentration-dependent inhibitory effect of LJLE posttreatment on IL-6 and IL-8 mRNA in (A and B) *E. coli* LPS-stimulated and (C and D) *F. nucleatum*-infected PDLFs. * $P < 0.05$ and ** $P < 0.01$ compared with LPS or *F. nucleatum* alone (unpaired two-tailed Student's *t*-test).

Supplemental Figure S6



Supplementary Figure 6. Posttreatment with LJLE inhibits pro-inflammatory cytokine secretion in LPS or *F. nucleatum*-infected human PDLFs in a concentration-dependent manner. Human PDLFs were stimulated with *E. coli* LPS or *F. nucleatum* for 2 h and then post-treated with 0, 10, 50, or 100 µg/mL LJLE for 24 h, and supernatants were analyzed using ELISA to detect interleukin (IL)-6 and IL-8 expression. Concentration-dependent inhibitor y effect of LJLE posttreatment on IL-6 and IL-8 protein in (A and B) *E. coli* LPS-stimulated PDLFs and (C and D) *F. nucleatum*-infected PDLFs. * $P < 0.05$ and ** $P < 0.01$ compared with LPS or *F. nucleatum* alone (unpaired two-tailed Student's *t*-test).