

***Supplementary information***

For the manuscript entitled:

In Vivo Anti-inflammatory Potential of Viscozyme<sup>®</sup>-Treated Jujube Fruit

Includes

- 1) Supplementary Materials and Methods
- 2) Supplementary Figures: Fig. S1–3
- 3) Supplementary Tables: Table S1–2

## ***1) Supplementary Materials and Methods***

### **Determination of free radical scavenging capability and ferric-reducing antioxidant power**

The antioxidant activities of NHJE and HJE were determined by the assays of 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) radical scavenging activity and ferric-reducing antioxidant power (FRAP) as previously described [1-3].  $\alpha$ -tocopherol was used as a positive control.

### **Cell viability assay**

cells were dispensed into a 96-well plate at a density of  $5 \times 10^3$  cells/well, treated with jujube extract at the designated concentrations for 24 h, and assayed using the Cell Counting Kit (CCK-8; Dojindo Laboratories, Kumamoto, Japan) as previously described [2].

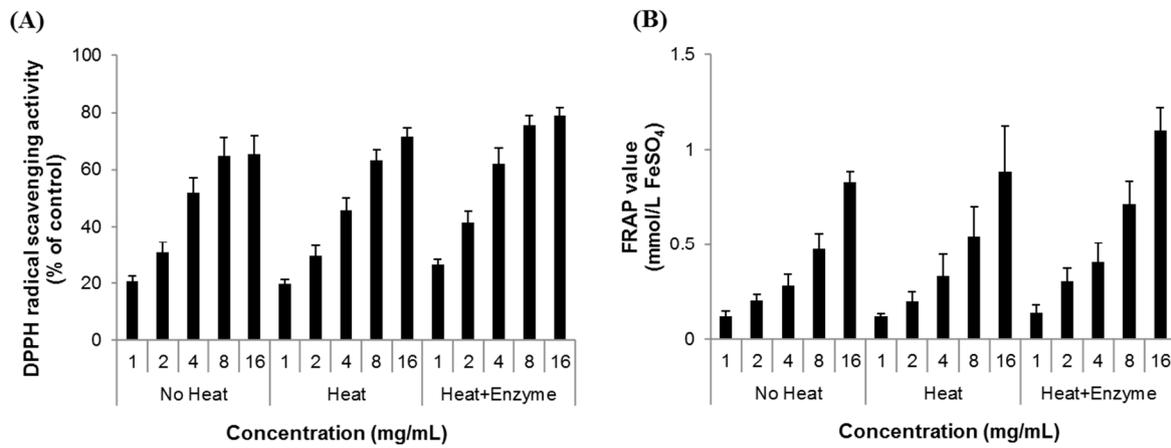
### **Measurement of reduced glutathione level**

The lung tissue homogenates were used for analysis of the ratio of reduced glutathione (GSH) over oxidized glutathione (GSSG) level using glutathione detection kits (Cat # ADI-900-160; Enzo Life Sciences, Farmingdale, NY, USA). The analysis was performed according to the manufacture's instructions. Values were normalized to the quantity of total proteins.

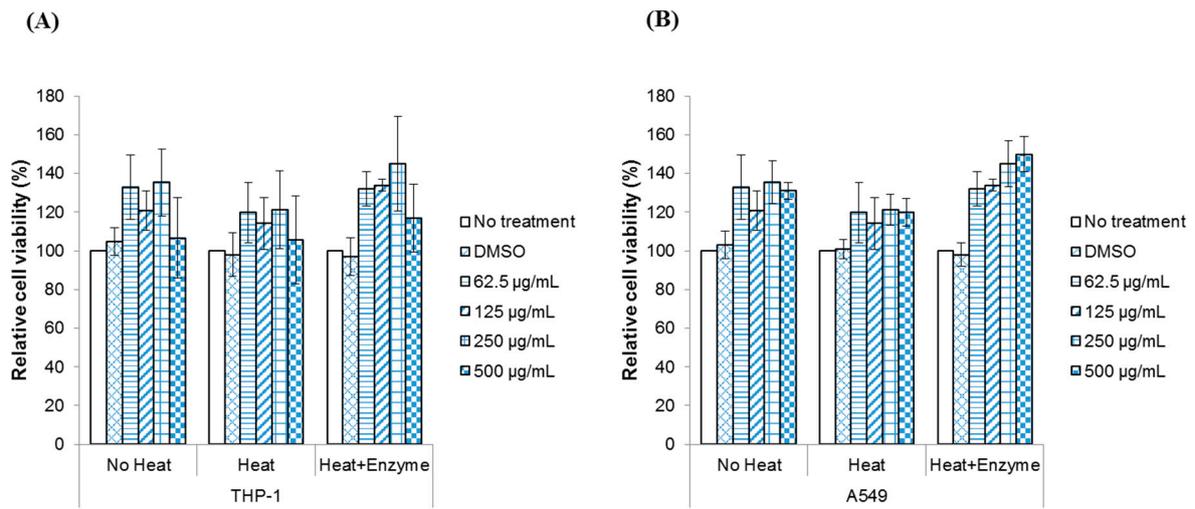
## **References**

1. Ozgen, M.; Reese, R.N.; Tulio, A.Z.; Scheerens, J.C.; Miller, A.R. Modified 2, 2-azino-bis-3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid (ABTS) method to measure antioxidant capacity of selected small fruits and comparison to ferric reducing antioxidant power (FRAP) and 2, 2'-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) methods. *J. Agric. Food Chem.* **2006**, *54*, 1151-1157.
2. Woo, Y.; Lee, H.; Jeong, Y.S.; Shin, G.Y.; Oh, J.G.; Kim, J.S.; Oh, J. Antioxidant Potential of Selected Korean Edible Plant Extracts. *BioMed Res. Int.* **2017**.
3. Benzie, I.F.; Strain, J.J. The ferric reducing ability of plasma (FRAP) as a measure of "antioxidant power": the FRAP assay. *Anal. Biochem.* **1996**, *239*, 70-76.

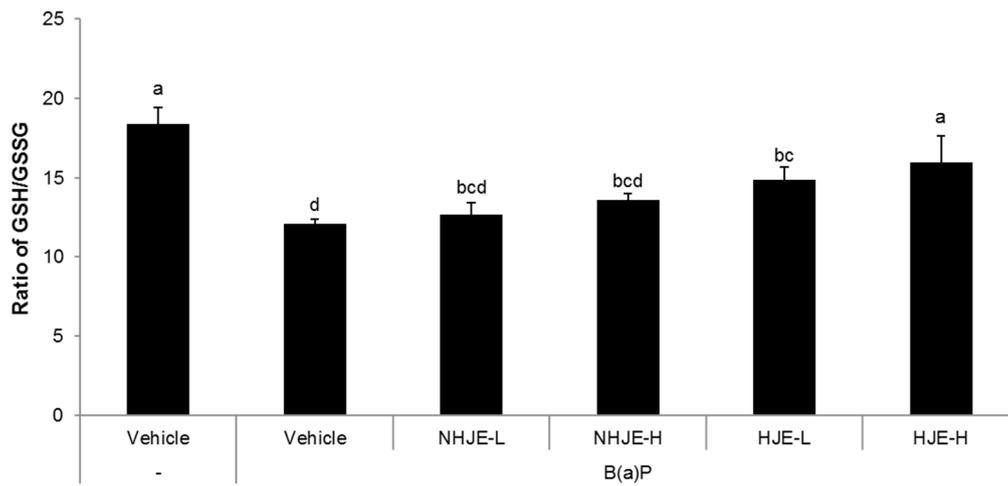
## 2) Supplementary Figures



**Supplementary Figure S1.** DPPH radical scavenging activity (A) and FRAP (B) of jujube extracts. Both extract samples (HJE and NHJE) showed a concentration-dependent antioxidant capability; in particular, HJE was more effective than NHJE. Values are presented as mean  $\pm$  SD (N = 3). NHJE, non-hydrolyzed jujube extract. HJE, hydrolyzed jujube extract.



**Supplementary Figure S2.** Cytotoxicity of jujube extracts in THP-1 human monocytes (A) and A549 human lung epithelial cells (B). Both types of cells were treated with jujube extracts at the designated concentrations. The both extracts were non-toxic at  $\leq 500 \mu\text{g/mL}$ . Values are presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM ( $n = 3$ ).



**Supplementary Figure S3.** Dietary HJE increased the ratio of reduced to oxidized glutathione (GSH/GSSG) in lung homogenates. Values are presented as mean  $\pm$  SD ( $n = 5$ ). Different alphabetical letters presented on the bars indicate statistically significant difference from each other ( $p < 0.05$ ).

### 3) Supplementary Tables

**Supplementary Table S1.** Total phenolic and flavonoid contents in jujube ethanolic extracts using various concentrations of ethanol in water<sup>1)</sup>

	Ethanol concentration of extraction solvent (v/v) in water				
	0%	20%	50%	80%	100%
Total phenolic content (mg GAE <sup>2)</sup> /g DW <sup>3)</sup>	2.01 ± 0.88 <sup>a</sup>	4.02 ± 0.19 <sup>a</sup>	6.73 ± 0.83 <sup>b</sup>	5.33 ± 1.20 <sup>b</sup>	5.88 ± 1.59 <sup>b</sup>
Total flavonoid content (mg QE <sup>4)</sup> /g DW)	2.35 ± 0.09 <sup>a</sup>	2.48 ± 0.09 <sup>a</sup>	3.61 ± 0.12 <sup>b</sup>	2.64 ± 0.12 <sup>a</sup>	2.31 ± 0.03 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>1)</sup>Values are expressed as means ± SD ( $n = 3$ ). Different alphabetical letters presented on the bars indicate statistically significant difference from each other ( $p < 0.1$ ).

<sup>2)</sup>GAE, gallic acid equivalent

<sup>3)</sup>DW, dry weight of ethanol extract

<sup>4)</sup>QE, quercetin equivalent

**Supplementary Table S2.** Total phenolic content in 50% ethanol extract of jujube hydrolyzed with various enzymes<sup>1)</sup>

Enzyme used	Total phenolic content (mg GAE <sup>2)</sup> /g DW <sup>3)</sup> )
No Enzyme	18.59 ± 10.26
Viscozyme (β-glucanase, cellulase, hemicellulase)	27.09 ± 11.64
Fungamyl (α-amylase)	14.20 ± 2.95
AMG (α-glucosidase)	15.38 ± 4.67
Viscozyme + Fungamyl	17.46 ± 3.01
Viscozyme + AMG	18.89 ± 4.86

<sup>1)</sup>Values are expressed as means ± SD ( $n = 3$ ).

<sup>2)</sup>GAE, gallic acid equivalent

<sup>3)</sup>DW, dry weight of ethanol extract