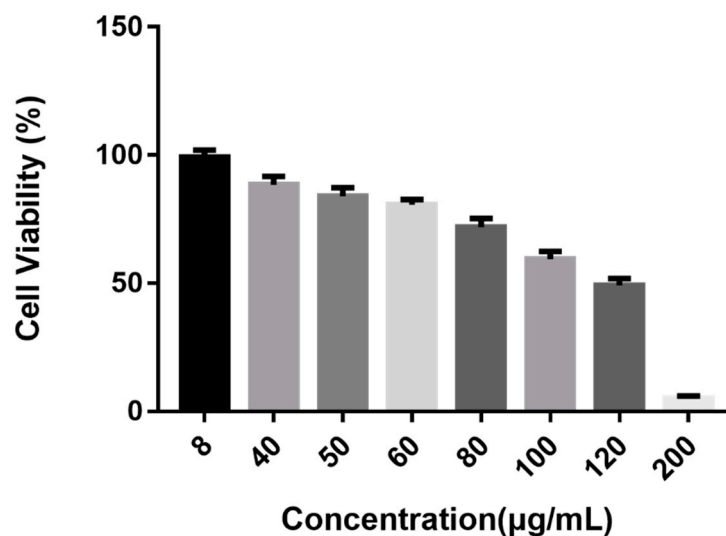
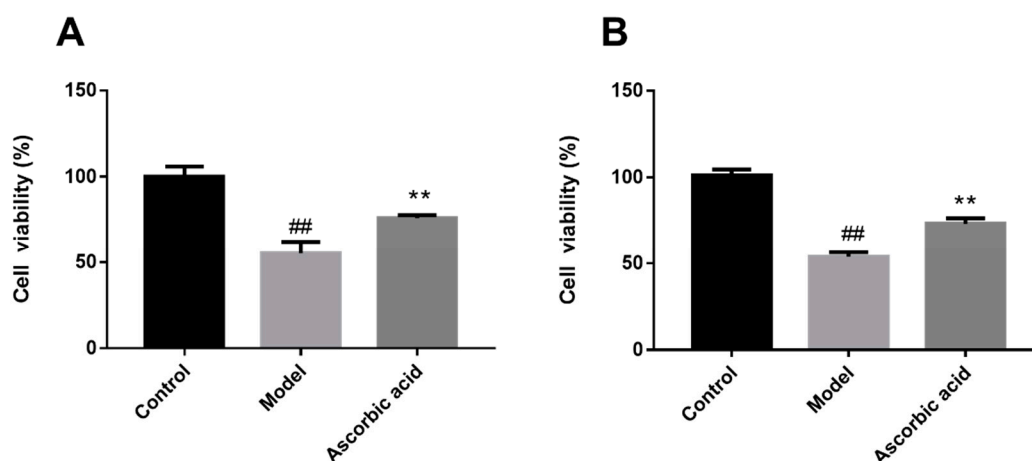


Figure S1. Effects of different concentrations of Ascorbic acid on cell viability(n=6).



According to Figure S1, ascorbic acid at a high concentration showed toxic to HSF cells. When the concentration of Ascorbic acid was 60μg/ mL, the cell viability was above 80%. Ascorbic acid at 60μg/ mL was chosen as the positive control in this study.

Figure S2. The protective effects of Ascorbic acid on UVA-induced(A) and H₂O₂-induced(B) oxidative stress damage in HSF cells.



The Model in Figure S2A was established by UVA (22 J/cm²); and the Model in Figure S2B was established by H₂O₂(1000 μmol·L⁻¹). The discussed concentration of Ascorbic acid is 60

μg/mL.

Notes: Statistical significance was determined by ANOVA test. ##, $p < 0.01$, compared with the DMEM-treated control. ** $p < 0.01$, compared with the Model.

Abbreviations: H₂O₂, hydrogen peroxide.

Ascorbic acid can protect cells from oxidative damage by UVA/H₂O₂ and improve cell viability. Ascorbic acid at 60μg/mL has a significant protective effect on cell damage.

Table S1. Reagents and dosage

Reagents	Dosage(μL)
Template	1.5
Forward Primer (10 μM)	0.4
Reverse Primer (10 μM)	0.4
2×TransStart® Top Green qPCR	10.0
Passive Reference Dye (50×)	0.4
Nuclease-free Water	7.3