

Supplementary File S1. Histopathological assessments

The liver tissues from four mice in each group were fixed in 4% neutral formaldehyde for the histopathological analysis. The liver tissues were treated with a series of gradient ethanol dehydration, transparency, embedding, and section, and hematoxylin-eosin staining was performed according to the previous study [3]. Furthermore, the degree of liver injury was scored using a semi-quantitative score (SQS) system, according to the previous study [3], as follows: Grade 0 showed no marked pathological change. Grade 1 showed the presence of hepatocyte degeneration with small rare of foci of necrosis. Grade 2 showed the small area of mild centrilobular necrosis around the central vein. Grade 3 showed the area of mild centrilobular necrosis that is severer than Grade 2. Grade 4 showed the centrilobular necrosis that is severer than Grade 3.

Supplementary Table S1. Primer sequences of the quantitative real-time PCR.

Gene name	Gene accession number	Direction	Primer sequence (5'to 3')
<i>NF-kB</i>	NM_008689	forward	5'- GCTGCCAAAGAAGGACACGACA -3'
		reverse	5'-GGCAGGCTATTGCTCATCACAG -3'
<i>Nrf2</i>	NM_010902	forward	5'- CAGCATAGAGCAGGACATGGAG -3'
		reverse	5'- GAACAGCGGTAGTATCAGCCAG -3'
<i>HO-1</i>	NM_010442	forward	5'- CACTCTGGAGATGACACCTGAG -3'
		reverse	5'- GTG TTCCTCTGTCAGCATCACC -3'

			5'-
		forward	CATTGCTGACAGGATGCAGAAGG -
<i>β-actin</i>	NM_007393		3'
			5'- TGCTGGAAGGTGGACAGTGAGG
		reverse	-3'
