Supplementary Data

Protective effects of *Lindera obtusiloba* leaf extract on osteoarthritis in mouse primary chondrocytes and a medial meniscus destabilization model

Kang-Il Oh [1,2,3,†], Mun Hyoung Bae [1,2,†], Junhwan Jeong [1,2,3], Seokjin Hwang [1,2], Jonggyu Park [4], Hyun-Woo Kwon [4], Eunkuk Park [1,4,*], Seon-Yong Jeong [1,2,3,*]

[1] Department of Medical Genetics, Ajou University School of Medicine, Suwon 16499, Republic of Korea; kyl213@ajou.ac.kr (K.-I.O.); mara24@ajou.ac.kr (M.H.B.); enung7014@ajou.ac.kr (J.J.); tjrwlshh@naver.com (S.H.)
[2] Department of Biomedical Sciences, Ajou University Graduate School, Suwon 16499, Republic of Korea
[3] BK21 R&E Initiative for Advanced Precision Medicine, Department of Biomedical Sciences, Ajou University Graduate School, Suwon 16499, Republic of Korea
[4] Department of Biological Research Laboratory, Jeonbuk Institute for Food-Bioindustry, Jeonju 54810, Republic of Korea; gyu@jif.re.kr (J.P.); hwkwon@jif.re.kr (H.-W.K.)
* Correspondence: ekpark@jif.re.kr (E.P.); jeongsy@ajou.ac.kr (S.-Y.J.)
† These authors have contributed equally.

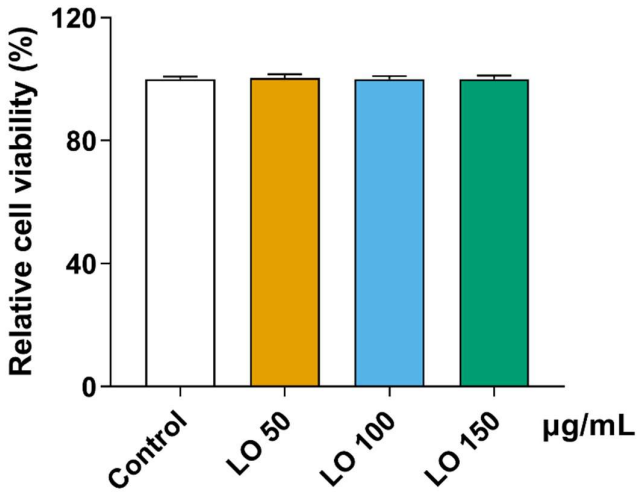


Figure S1. Effects of *Lindera obtusiloba* (LO) leaf extract on the cytotoxicity of mouse primary chondrocytes. Mouse primary cultured chondrocytes were incubated with three different concentrations of LO leaf extract (50, 100, and 150 μg/mL) for 48 h. A water-soluble tetrazolium salt assay was performed to assess cytotoxicity in mouse primary chondrocytes.

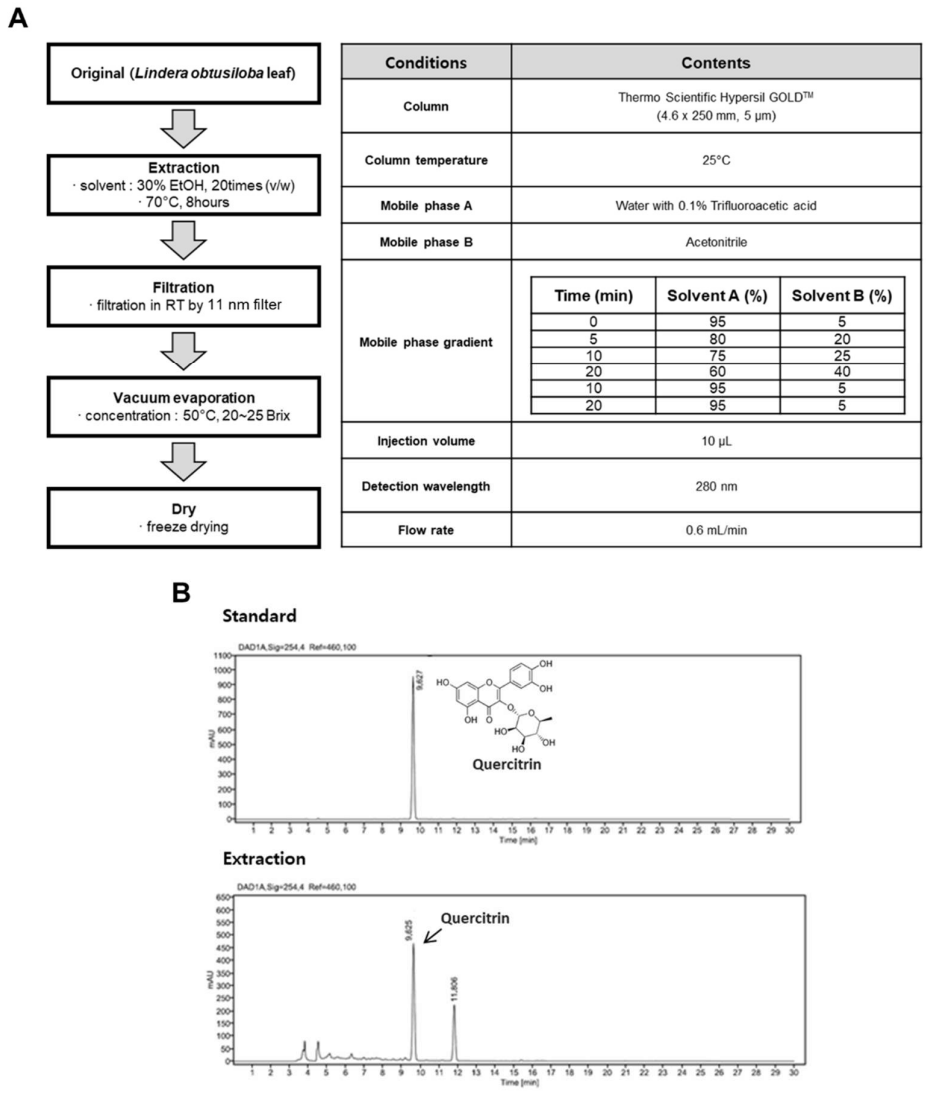


Figure S2. Isolation and identification of quercitrin from *Lindera obtusiloba* (LO) leaf extract. **(A)** Schematic representation of the extraction process and high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) conditions used for the 30% ethanol extract of LO leaves. **(B)** Detection and confirmation of quercitrin in the LO extract using HPLC analysis.

Raw Western Blotting Data

