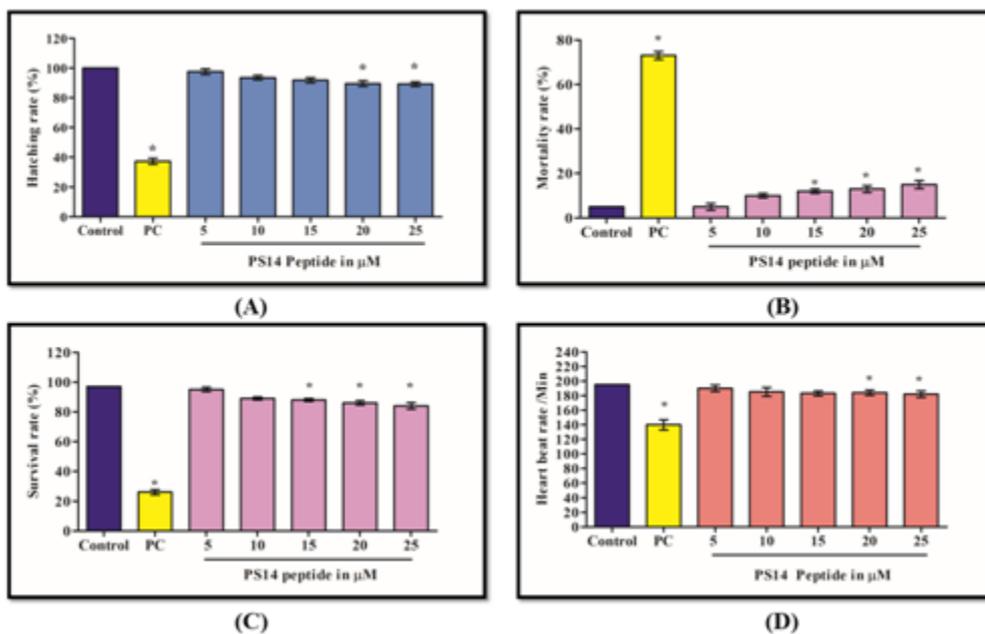
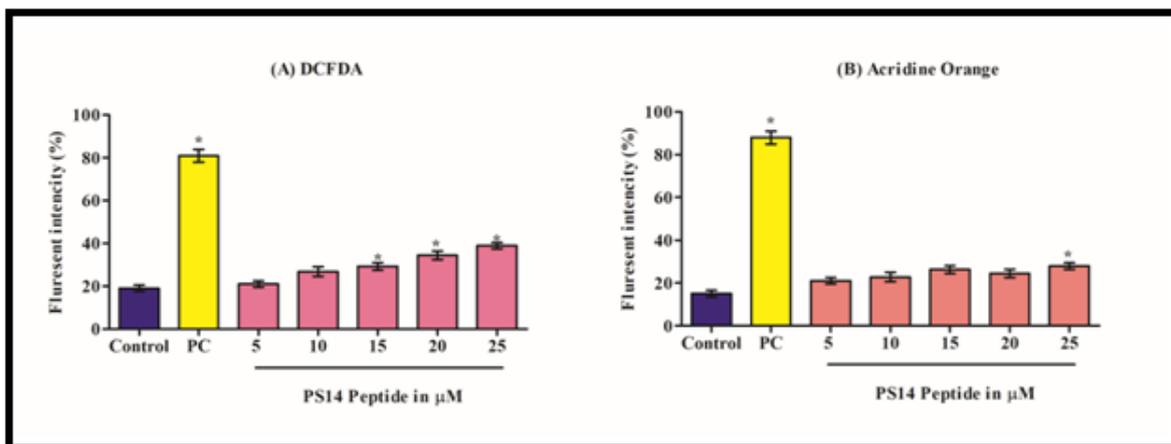


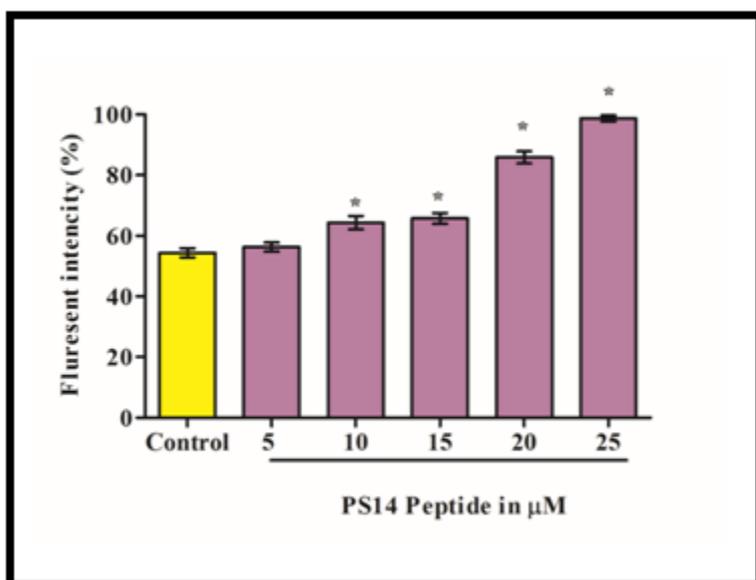
E-Suppl. Fig. S1. Bioinformatic analysis of CBD protein and its derived molecule, PS14.



E-Suppl. Fig. S2. *In-vivo* toxicity of zebrafish larvae treated with five different concentrations of PS14. The untreated individuals were considered as control and larvae treated with 1 mM of H₂O₂ was considered as positive control (PC). (A) The hatching rate was calculated at 48 hpf; (B) The mortality rate was calculated at 96 hpf; (C) The survival rate was calculated at 96 hpf; and (D) The heart rate was calculated at 72 hpf. The data was compared with the untreated control, which showed a level of significance at $p < 0.05$ that was represented by *. The data was provided as mean \pm SD of three independent experiments.



E-Suppl. Fig. S3. Quantitative measurement of the fluorescent intensity in zebrafish larvae, images processed in image J software. **(A)** DCFDA staining and **(B)** Acridine orange staining assay. Experiments were performed in triplicates and the data were expressed as mean \pm SD of three replicates. The asterix (*) represents the statistical significance at $p < 0.05$ compared to the control.



E-Suppl. Fig. S4. *In-vitro* ROS generation potential of PS14 against Hep-2 cells. The bar showed the quantitative measurement of the fluorescent intensity; images are processed in image J software. Experiments were performed in triplicate and the data were expressed as mean \pm SD. The asterix (*) represents the statistical significance at $p < 0.05$ compared to the control.