

# *Dioscorea nipponica* Makino rhizome extract and its active compound dioscin protect against neuroinflammation and scopolamine-induced memory deficits

Shofiul Azam <sup>1#</sup>, Yon-Suk Kim <sup>2#</sup>, Md Jakaria <sup>1,4</sup>, Ye-Ji Yu <sup>1</sup>, Jaeyong Ahn <sup>1</sup>, In-Su Kim <sup>1,3</sup>,  
Dong-Kug Choi <sup>1,3\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Applied Life Sciences, Graduate School, BK21 Program, Konkuk University, Chungju 27478, South Korea

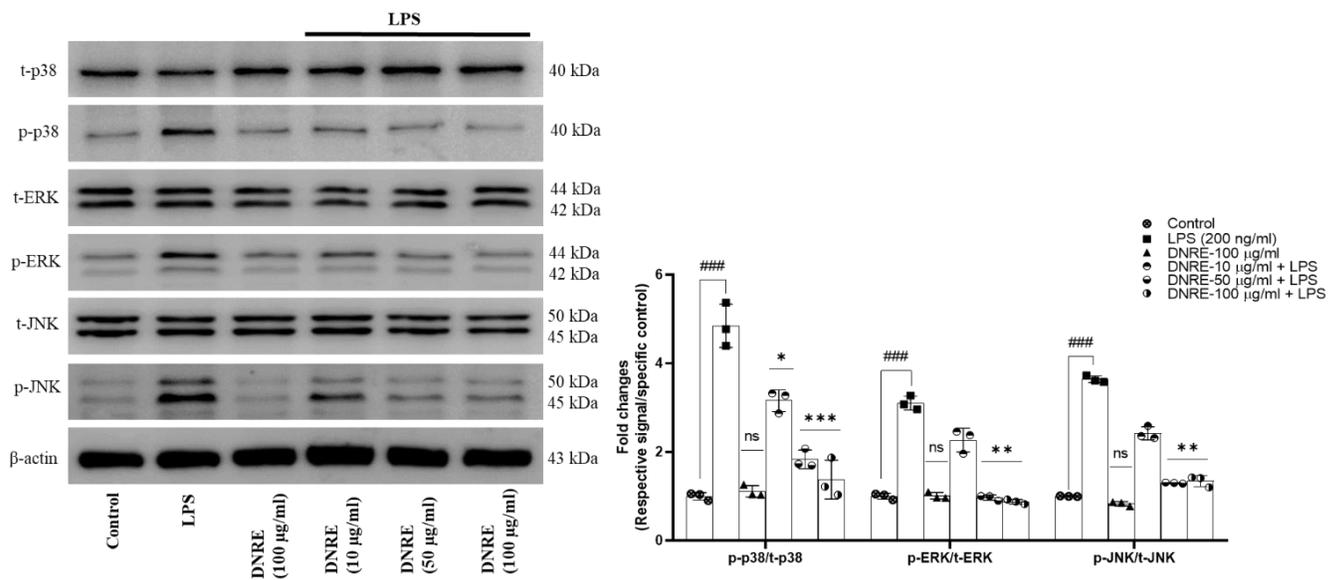
<sup>2</sup>BKplus GLOCAL education program of nutraceuticals development, Konkuk University, Chungju 27478, South Korea

<sup>3</sup>Department of Biotechnology, College of Biomedical and Health Science, and Research Institute of Inflammatory Disease (RID), Konkuk University, Chungju 27478, South Korea

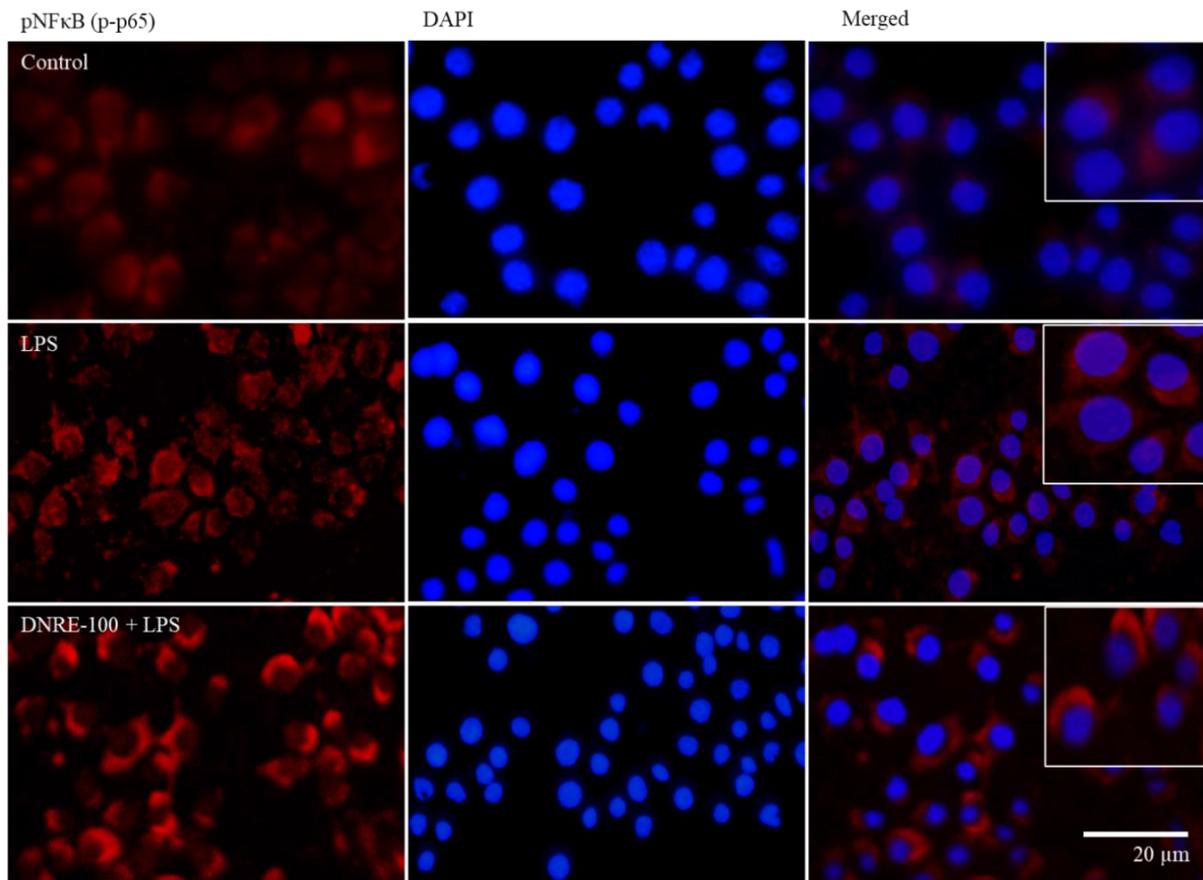
<sup>4</sup>Melbourne Dementia Research Centre, The Florey Institute of Neuroscience and Mental Health, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC 3052, Australia

#Both authors have contributed equally

\*Correspondence: choidk@kku.ac.kr; Tel.: +82-43-840-3610; Fax: +82-43-840-3872



**Supplementary Figure S1: DNRE effects on MAPK signalling.** Protein expression of mediators of MAPK signalling in LPS treated BV-2 cells with or without DNRE and densitometric calculation using ImageJ. ns-not significant compared with non-treated; ## $p < 0.01$ , ### $p < 0.001$  compared with non-treated; \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$  compared LPS vs LPS+DNRE.



**Supplementary Figure S2:** BV-2 cells were treated with or without LPS and DNRE for 24 h. Cells were stained with anti-phosphorylated NFκB (p-p65). Images were taken using Nikon fluorescence imaging system (scale bar = 20 μm).

**Full unedited blots sample for respective figures-**

Fig 3

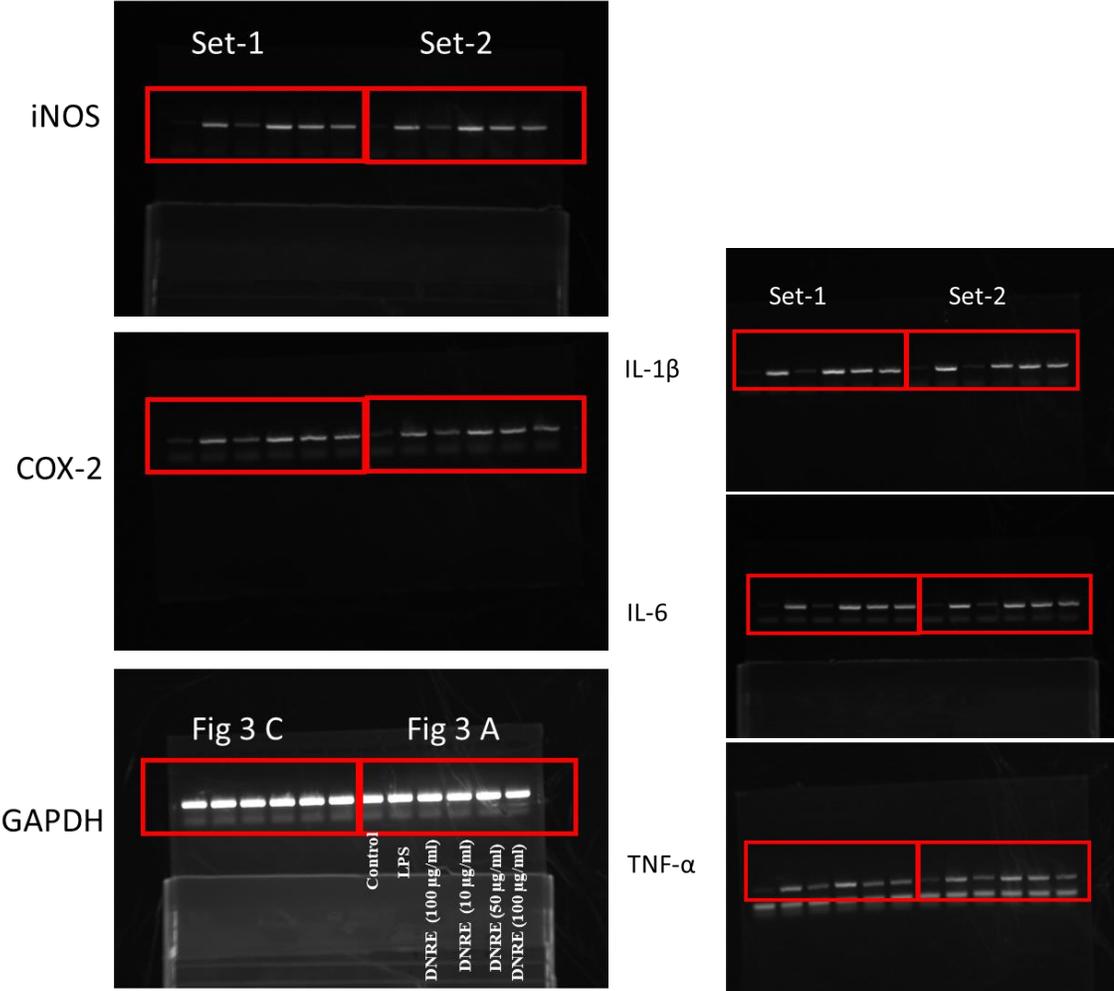


Fig 3 B

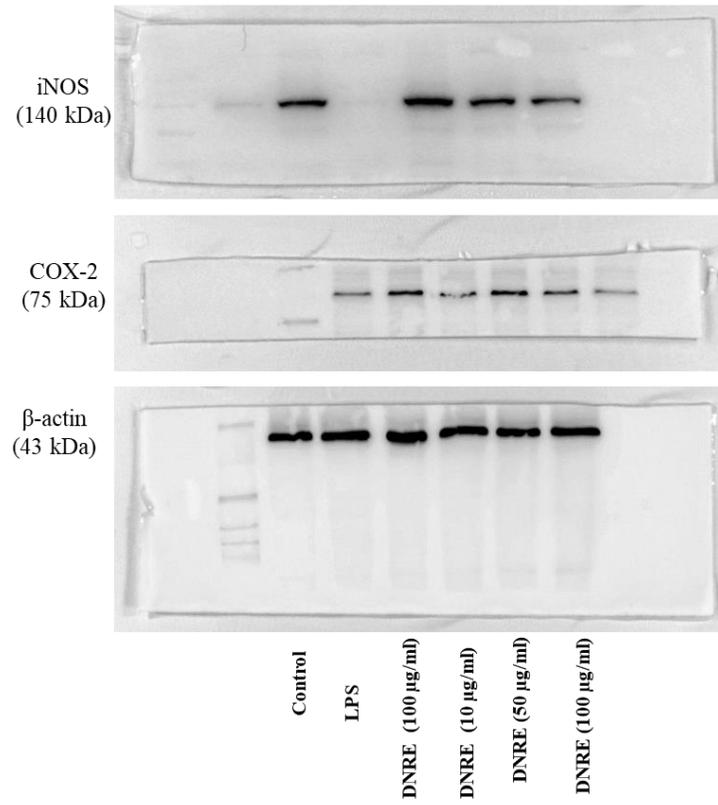


Fig 4 A

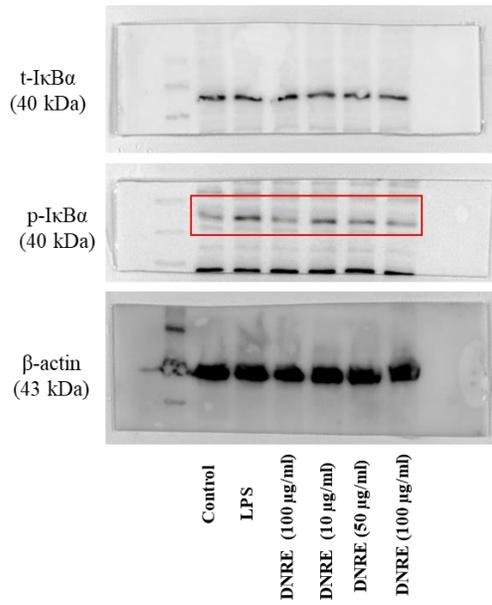


Fig 4 B

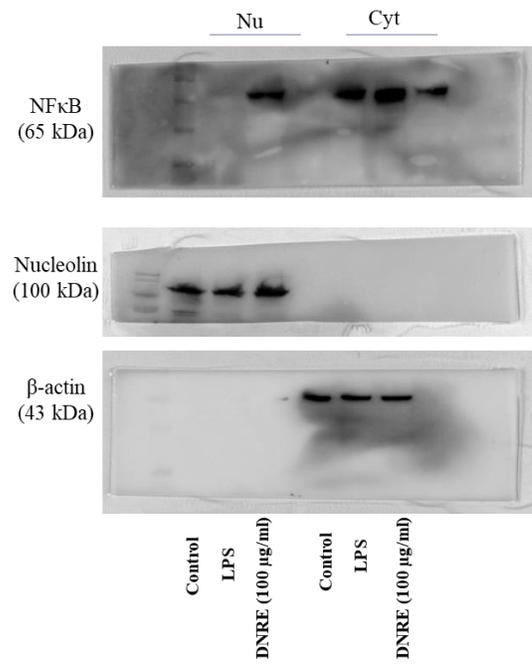


Fig 5 B

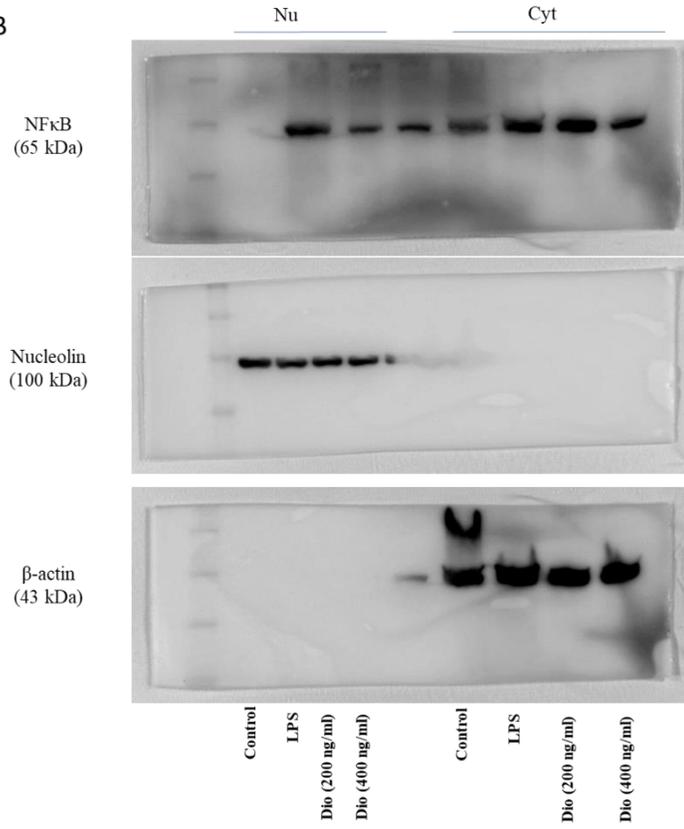


Fig 7 A

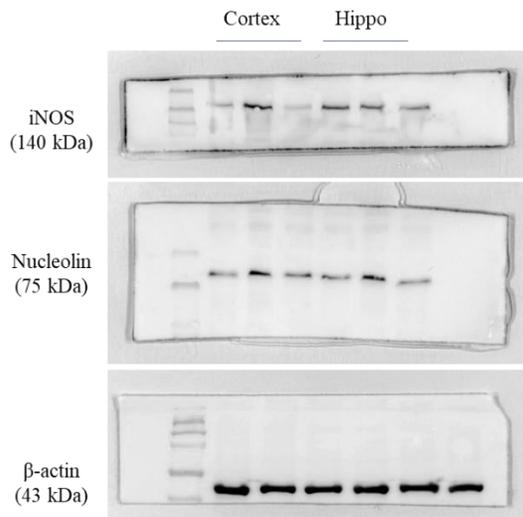
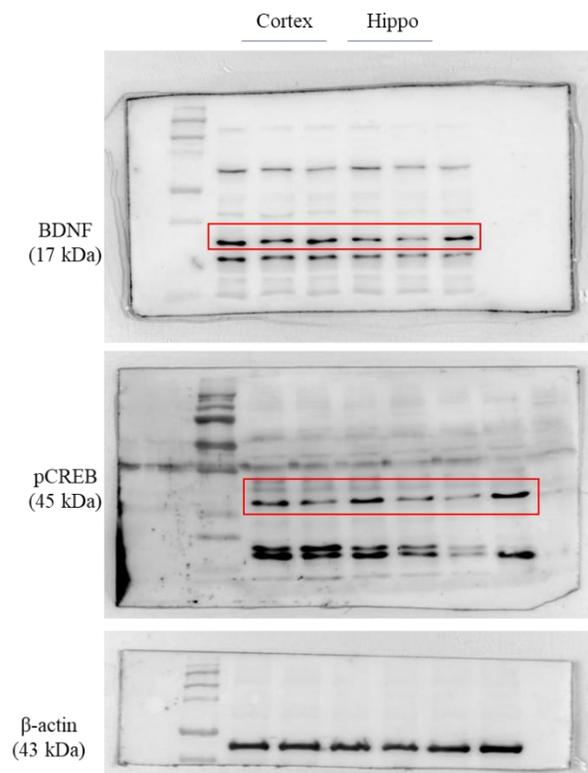


Fig 7 B



**Supplementary Figure S1**

