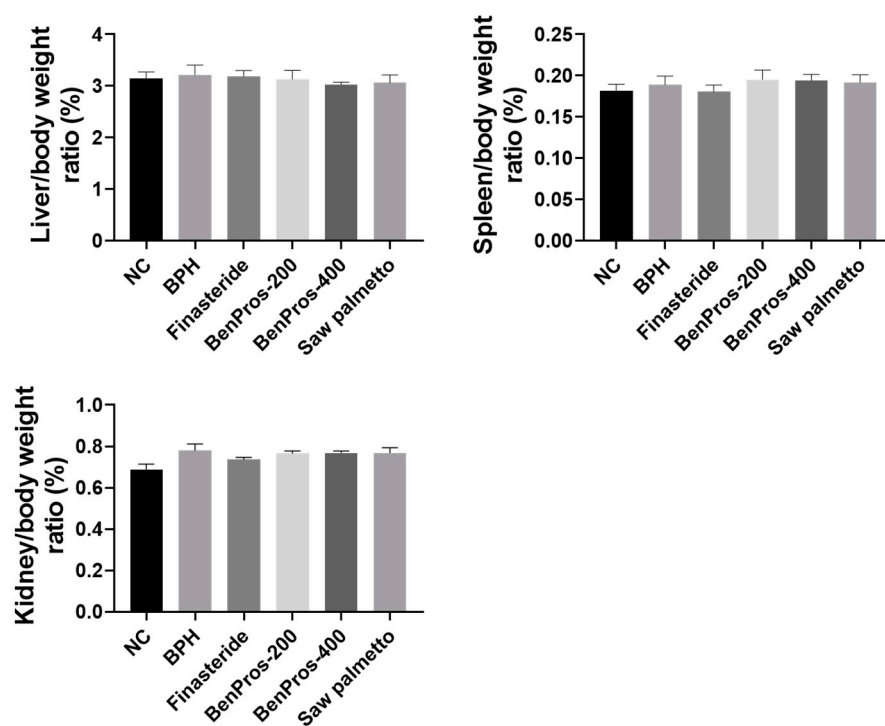


**Figure S1.** Effects of EGCG, daidzein and camellia oil on BPH related markers. (A) Representative western blots of androgen receptor, prostate-specific antigen and 5α-reductase type 2. (B) Cell viability, IL-6 and TNF-α production in LPS-stimulated RAW264.7 cells. (C) serum concentration of PSA and DHT, and prostate weight in BPH rats. Cells were pre-treated with various concentrations of EGCG and daidzein for 30 min and stimulated with testosterone (10 ng/ml) or LPS (100 ng/ml) for 24 h. BPH induced (BPH) rats were subcutaneously injected 3 mg/kg/day of TP and orally administered a daily dose of 400 mg/kg of camellia oil. Data are presented as means ± standard deviation (in vitro) or mean ± standard error of the mean (in vivo). \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$  and \*\*\* $p < 0.001$  vs. control or NC; # $p < 0.05$ , # $p < 0.01$  and ### $p < 0.001$  vs. LPS or BPH.



**Figure S2.** Effects of BenPros on organs in rat models of BPH. The organs/body weight ratio were represented as the mean of NC  $\pm$  standard error of the mean of 6 rats per group.