Supplementary Figure Legends

Supplementary Figure 1. Schematic diagram of *Sasa corena* Nakai (SCN) preparation

Supplementary Figure 2. Inhibition of COX-2 expression by *Sasa corena* Nakai, *Phyllostachys nigra var. henonis stapf, Phyllostachys pubescens,* and *Phyllostachys bambusoides* in LPS-activated RAW 264.7 cells.

A, The effect of varying concentrations of *Sasa corena* Nakai, *Phyllostachys nigra var. henonis stapf, Phyllostachys pubescens,* and *Phyllostachys bambusoides* on LPS-induced COX-2 inhibition. Cells were treated with 25-100 μg/mL MeOH extracts of bamboo leaves for 1 h and incubated with LPS (1 μg/mL) for 12 h. The cell lysates were subjected to immunoblotting to determine COX-2 protein levels.

Supplementary Figure 3. Cell viability assay in RAW264.7 cells.

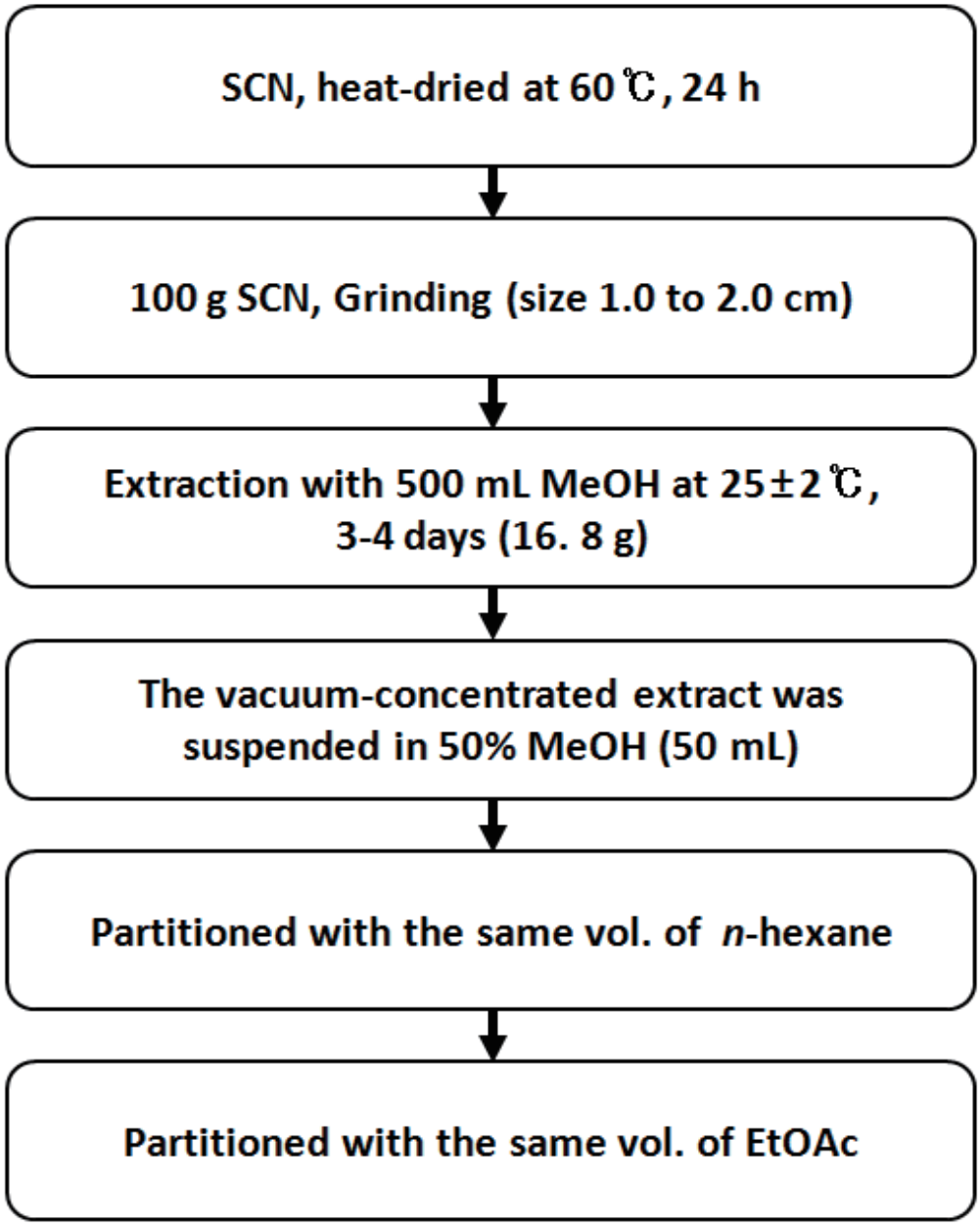
MTT Assay. ***A-D,*** RAW 264.7 cells were treated with 3.13-50 μM compounds of SCN (orientin, isoorientin, vitexin, or luteolin) for 24 h. Data represent the mean ± S.D. of three separate experiments.

Supplementary Figure 4. Cell viability assay in 3T3-L1 preadipocytes.

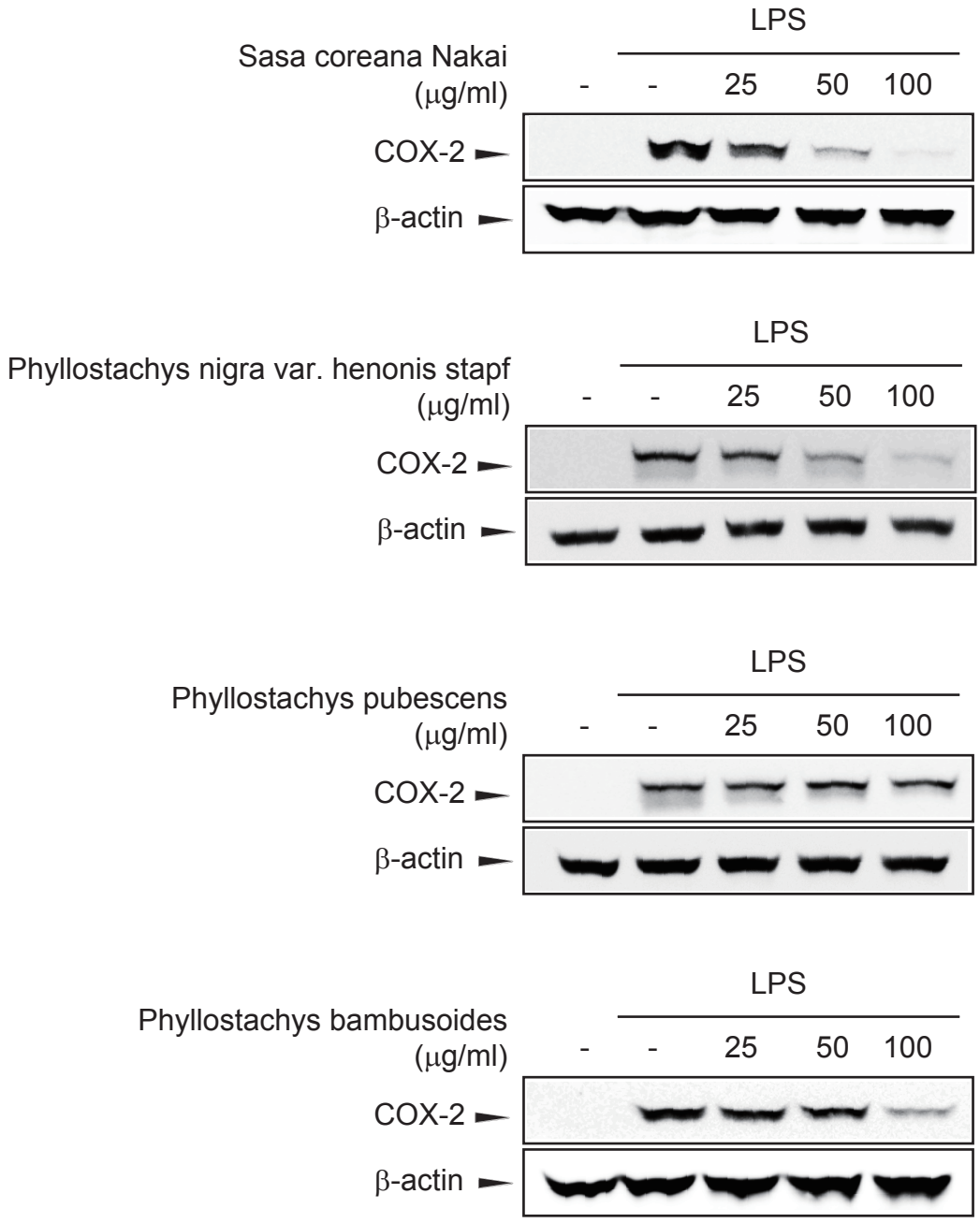
MTT Assay. ***A-D,*** 3T3-L1 preadipocytes were treated with 3.13-50 μM compounds of SCN (orientin, isoorientin, vitexin, or luteolin) for 48 h. Data represent the mean ± S.D. of three separate experiments.

Supplementary Figure 5. Immunoblotting for MAPK phosphorylation.

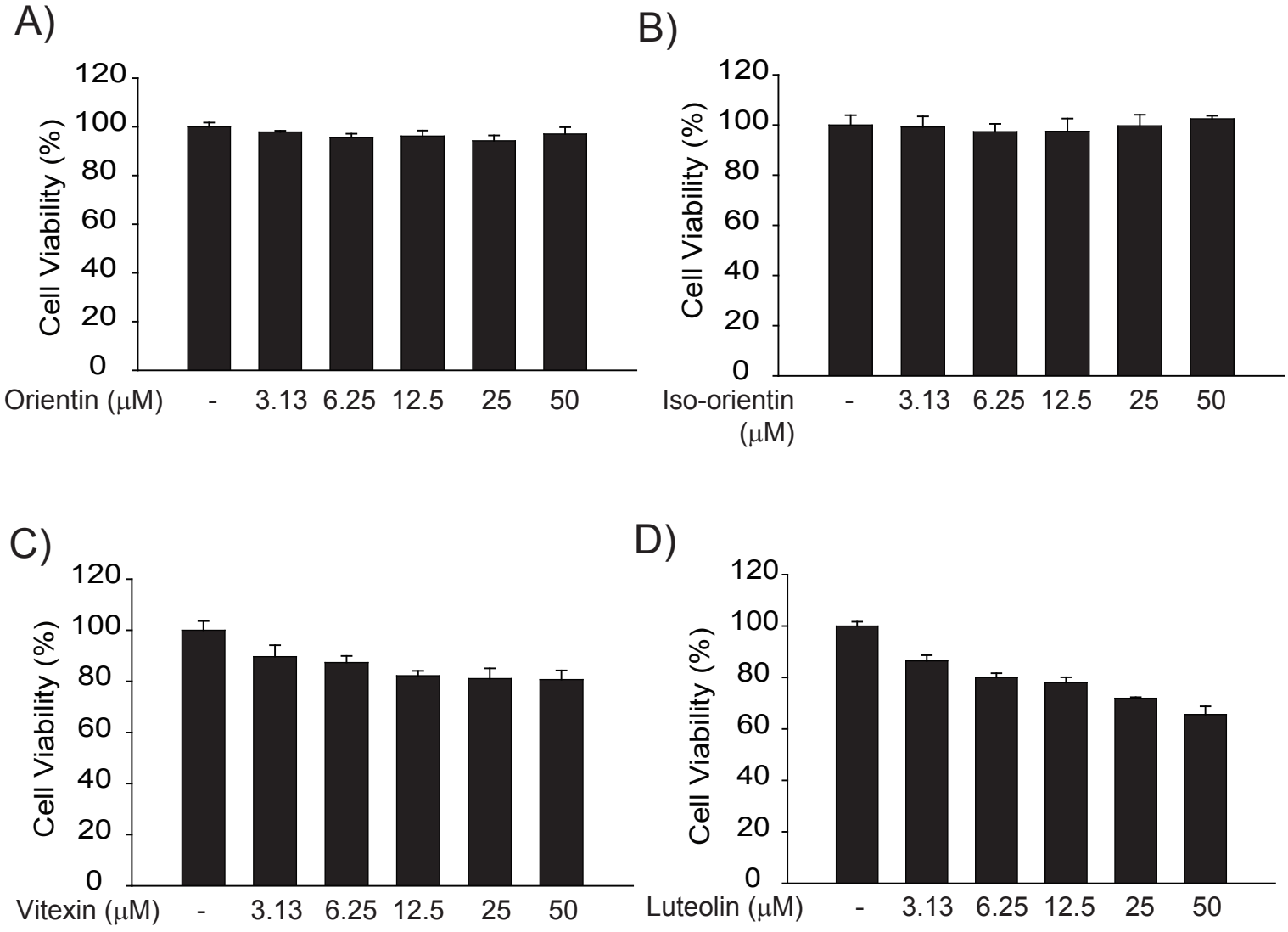
Cells were treated with 100 μg/mL of indicated bamboo leaf extract for 1 h before incubation with LPS (1 μg/mL) for 30 min. The cell lysates were immunoblotted and results were confirmed by repeated experiments.



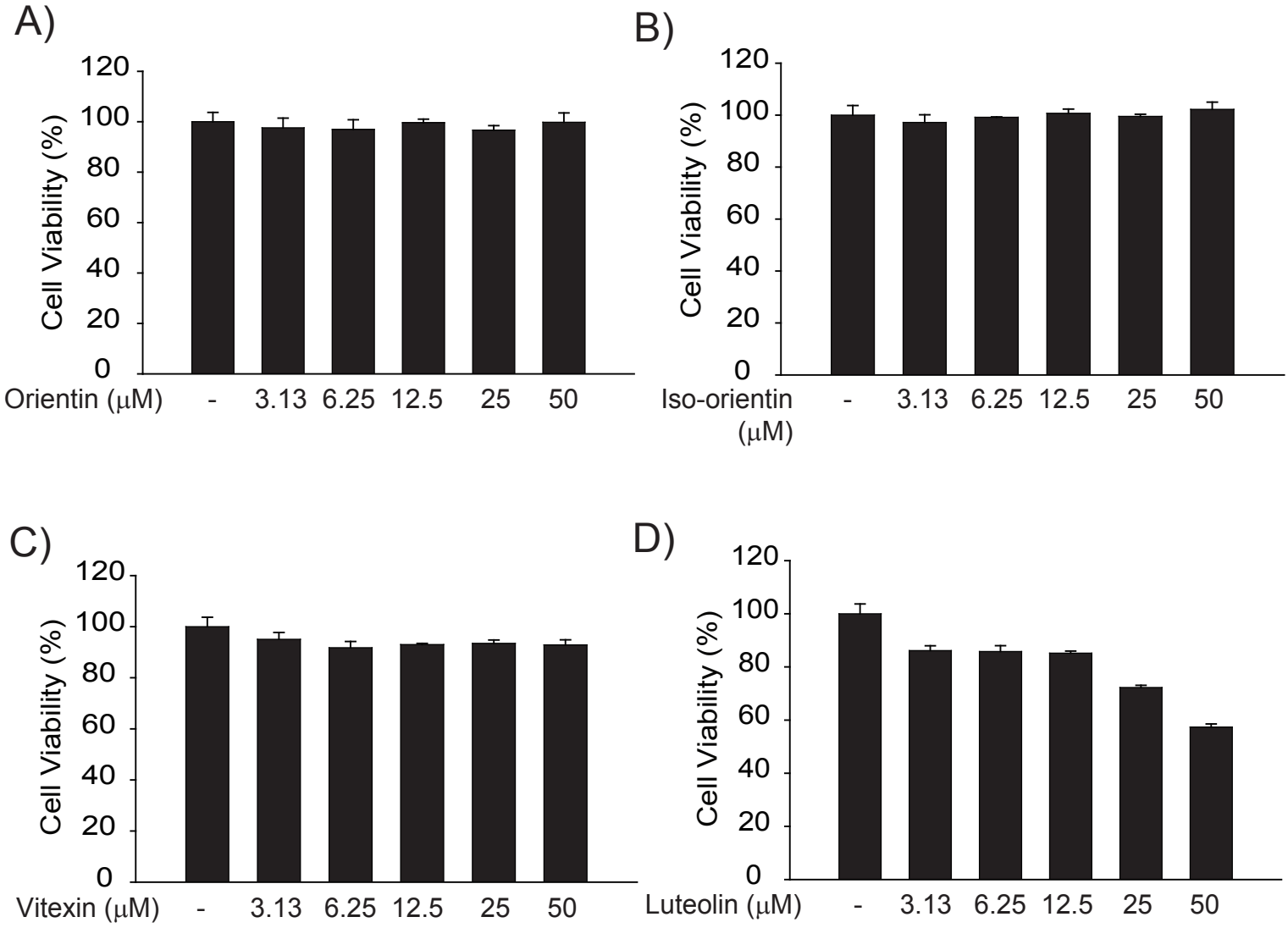
Supplemental Fig 1. (Yang et al.)



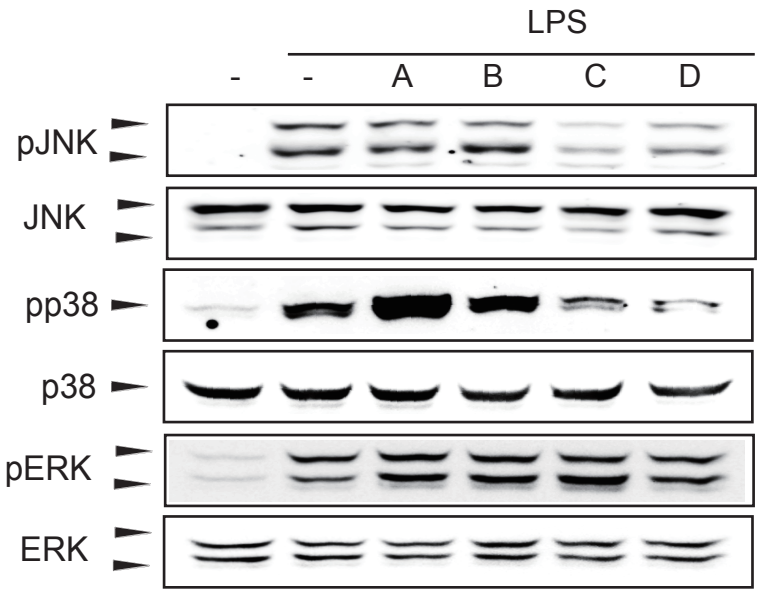
Supplemental Fig 2. (Yang et al.)



Supplemental Fig 3. (Yang et al.)



Supplemental Fig 4. (Yang et al.)



A : Phyllostachys pubescens

B : Phyllostachys bambusoides

C : Phyllostachys nigra var. henonis stapf

D : Sasa coreana Nakai

Supplemental fig 5. (Yang et al.)