

Topical Application of Cha-Koji, the Green Tea Leaves Fermented with *Aspergillus Luchuensis* var *Kawachii* Kitahara, Promotes Acute Cutaneous Wound Healing in Mice

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Table S1. Primers used in this study

Name	Direction	Sequence 5' to 3'
<i>TGF-β1</i>	forward	TACGGCAGTGGCTGAACCAA
	reverse	CGGTTTCATGTCATGGATGGTG
<i>IL-6</i>	forward	GCTACCAAACCTGGATATAATCAGGA
	reverse	CCAGGTAGCTATGGTACTCCAGAA
<i>HSPA5</i>	forward	GAACACTGTGGTACCCACCAAGAA
	reverse	TCCAGTCAGATCAAATGTACCCAGA
<i>XBPI</i>	forward	TCCCATGGACTCTGACACTGTTG
	reverse	TGGGTAGACCTCTGGGAGTTCCT
<i>CHOP</i>	forward	AGTGCATCTTCATACACCACCACA
	reverse	CAGATCCTCATACCAGGCTTCCA
<i>HPRT</i>	forward	TTGTTGTTGGATATGCCCTTGACTA
	reverse	AGGCAGATGGCCACAGGACTA

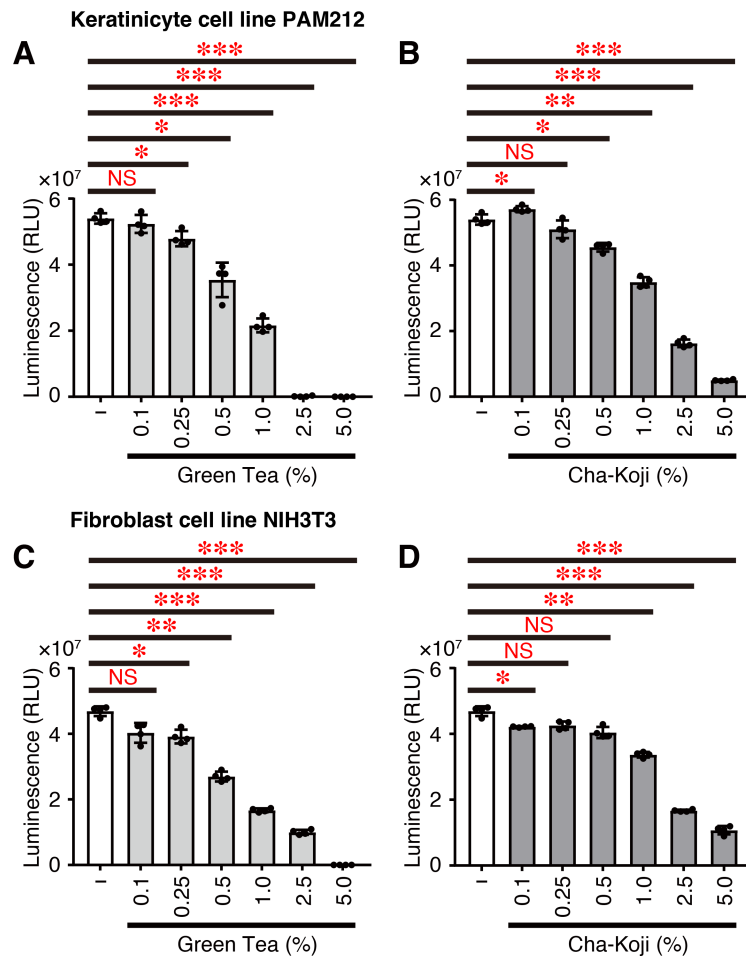


Figure S1. Autoclave-sterilized supernatant of Cha-Koji or green tea suppresses cell proliferation. Keratinocyte cell line PAM212 cells (**A,B**) and fibroblast cell line NIH3T3 cells (**C,D**) were cultured in the presence or absence of Cha-Koji (**B,D**) or green tea (**A,C**) (0, 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 1.0, 2.5 and 5.0%) for 48 h. Cell proliferative activity was determined using the CellTiter-Glo 2.0 Cell Viability Assay. Data are shown as mean \pm SD ($n = 4$) and are representative of three independent experiments. P -values were determined by one-way analysis of variance with Tukey's multiple comparison test. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$. NS, not significant.