Supporting Information

Inhibitory Effects of *Pterocarpus santalinus* Extract against IgE/Antigen-Sensitized Mast Cells and Atopic Dermatitis-Like Skin Lesions

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Fig. 1S The HPLC chromatogram of *P. santalinus* 50% EtOH reflux extracts (PSE). Six major compounds were found from PSE as follows: protocatechuic acid (peak A), (-)epicatechin (peak B), taxifolin (peak C), cis-piceid (peak D), santalin A (peak E), and quercetin (peak F). All compounds were identified with Q-TOF-MS/MS analysis and HPLC chromatograms of each standard.
Fig. 2S Experimental scheme. NC/Nga mice were divided into four experimental groups (n = 6 each) as follows: vehicle group [vehicle without 2,4-dinitrochlorobenzene (DNCB) treatment], DNCB group (vehicle plus DNCB treatment), 0.1% P. santalinus extracts (PSE) group (topical application of 0.1% PSE plus DNCB treatment), and 0.3% PSE group (topical application of 0.3% PSE plus DNCB treatment). All mice, except those in the vehicle group, were topically treated with 200 μL of 0.2% DNCB three times per week for 5 weeks (15 challenges in total). Mice in the 0.1% PSE and 0.3% PSE groups were concomitantly treated with PSE daily for 5 weeks.