Table S1. Mouse-specific primer sequences used in RT-qPCR

Genes	Forward	Reverse
GAPDH	5’-TTTGTCAAGCTCATTTCCTGGTATG-3’	5’-TGGGATAGGGCCTCTCTTGC-3’
iNOS	5’-CGGCAA ACATGACTTCAGGC-3’	5’-GCACATCAAAGCGGCCATAG-3’
IL-6	5’-TACTCGGCAAACCTAGTGCG-3’	5’-GTGTCCCAACATTCATATTGTCAGT-3’
TNF-α	5’-GGGGATTATGGCTCAGGGTC-3’	5’-CGAGGCTCCAGTGAATTCGG-3’
IL-1ß	5’-TGAAGGGCTGCTTCCAAACCTTTGACC-3’	5’-TGTCCATTGAGGTGGAGAGCTTTCAGC-3’
COX-2	5’-CAGGAAATCCTTGCTGTTCC-3’	5’-TGGGCAAAGAATGCAAACATC-3’
ABCA1	5’-CCCAGAGCAAAAAGGGACTC-3’	5’-GGTCATCATCACTTTGGTCCTTG-3’
ABCG1	5’-CAAGACCCTTTTGAAAGGGATCTC-3’	5’-GCCAGAATATTCATGAGTGTGGAC-3’
SRB1	5’-GCAAATTTGGCCTGTTTGTT-3’	5’-GATCTTGCTGAGTCCGTTCC-3’
SRA1	5’-TTAAAGGTGATCGGGGACAAA-3’	5’-CAACCAGTCGAACTGTCTTAAG-3’
CD36	5’-CAAGCTCCTTGGCATGGTAGA-3’	5’-TGGATTTGCAAGCACAATATGAA-3’

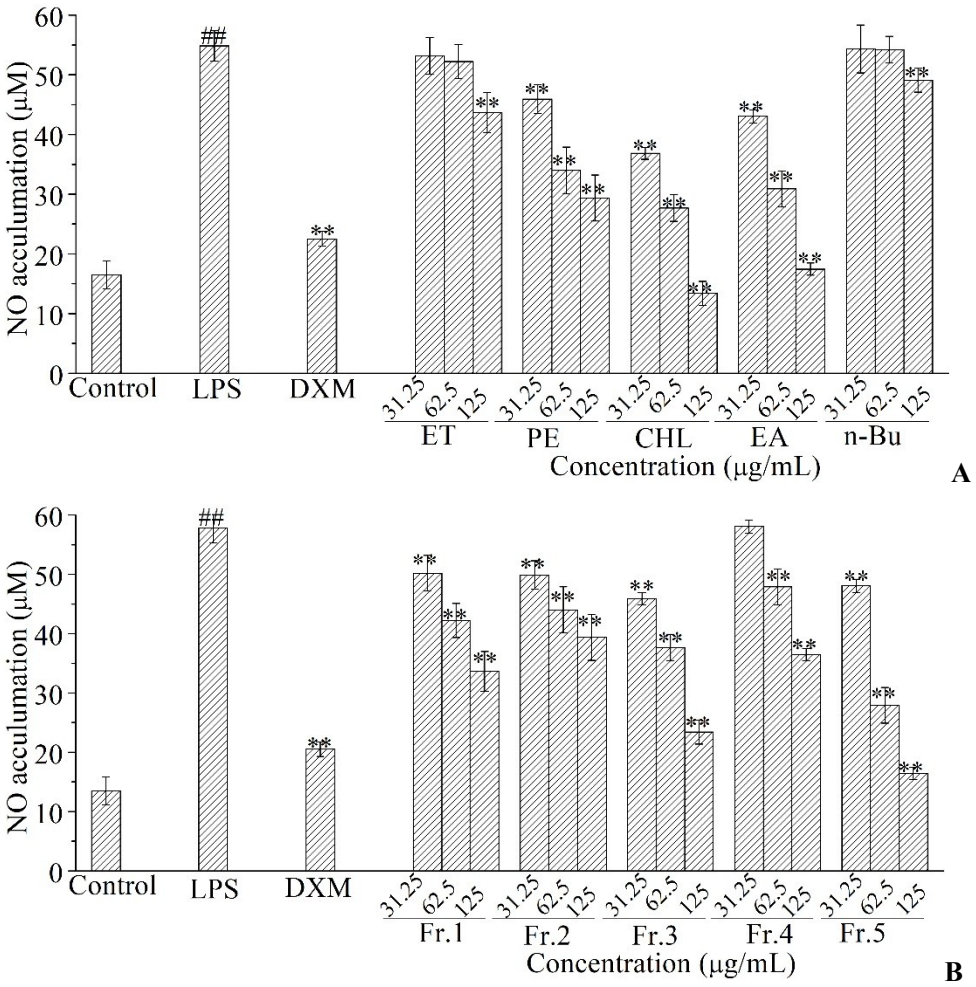

Fig S1. Effects of different extracts (A) and fractions (B) from blossoms of *Citrus aurantium* Linn variant *amara* Engl. on LPS-induced production of NO in RAW264.7 cells. ET, PE, CHL, EA, n-Bu, Fr.1, Fr.2, Fr.3, Fr.4 and Fr.5 represented 80% ethanol extract, petroleum ether fraction, chloroform fraction, ethyl acetate fraction, n-butanol fraction, Fraction 1, Fraction 2, Fraction 3, Fraction 4 and Fraction 5, respectively. All experiments were run at least in triplicate, and data showed mean ± SD. $^{*}p < 0.05$ and $^{**}p < 0.01$ compared with the LPS-induced group. $^{\#\#}p < 0.01$ compared with the control group.