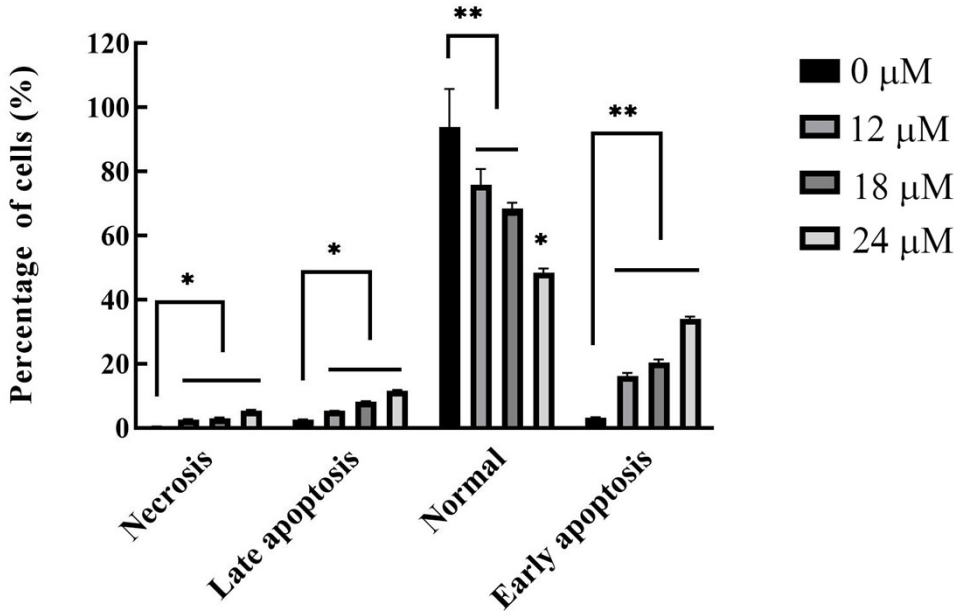
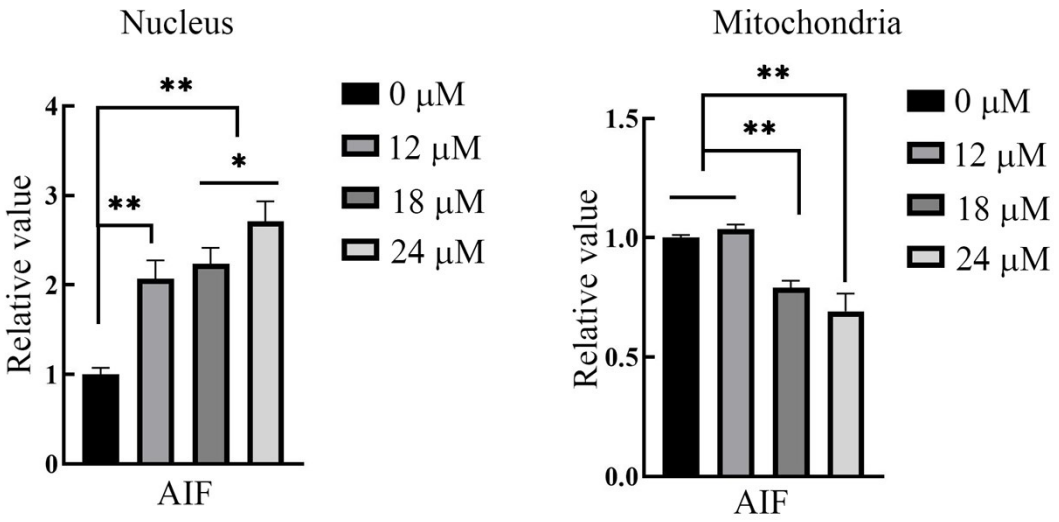
Supplementary Fig. 1



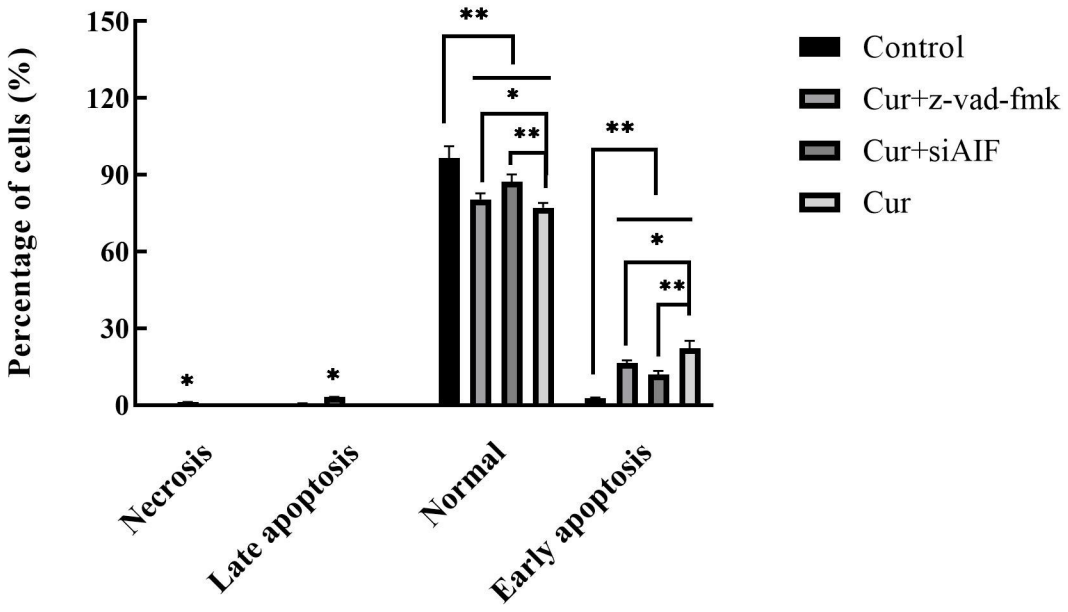
Supplementary Fig. 1. Assessment of apoptosis induced by curcumin using flow cytometry with Annexin V-fluorescein isothiocyanate (V-FITC)/PI staining. The bar graph illustrates the quantification of apoptosis cells. Data are showed as mean ± S.D. (n = 3). *P<0.05 and **P<0.01 compared with control group.

Supplementary Fig. 2



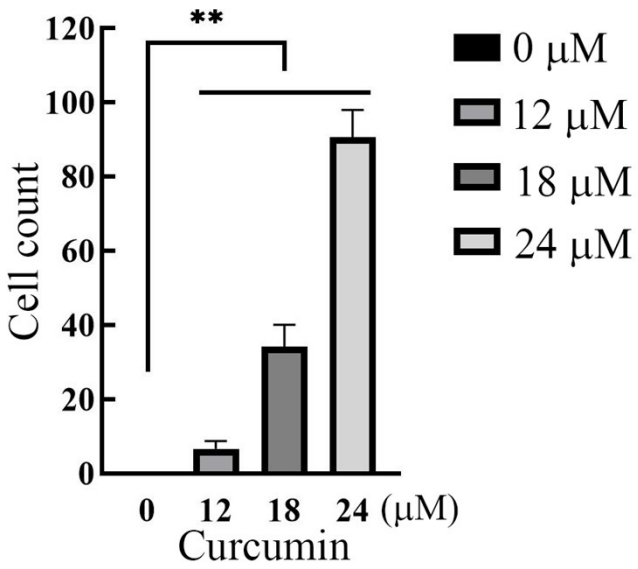
Supplementary Fig. 2. AIF released from the mitochondria to the nucleus in HaCat cells after exposure to curcumin (0 μM, 12 μM, 18 μM, 24 μM). The bar graph illustrates the quantification of AIF proteins before and after treatment with curcumin. *P<0.05 and *P<0.01 compared with control group. Values are expressed as the means ± SEM, n=3 parallel experiments in each group.

Supplementary Fig. 3



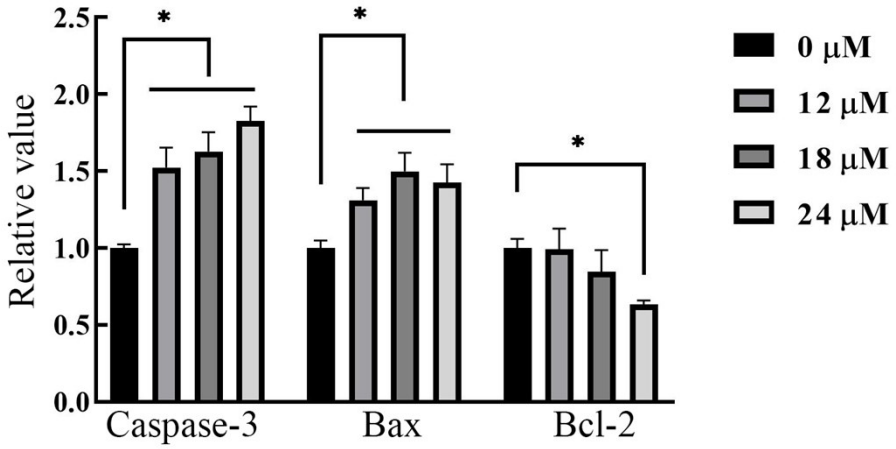
Supplementary Fig. 3. Effect of curcumin on apoptosis of HaCaT cells under different conditions. The bar graph illustrates the quantification of apoptosis cells. *P<0.05 and **P<0.01 compared with control group. The concentration of curcumin is 18 μM. Data are showed as mean ± S.D. (n = 3).

Supplementary Fig. 4



Supplementary Fig. 4. Effect of curcumin on the ΔΨm of HaCaT cells. The bar graph illustrates the quantification of low fluorescence peak. *P<0.05 and *P<0.01 compared with control group. Values are expressed as the means ± SEM, n=3 parallel experiments in each group.

Supplementary Fig. 5



Supplementary Fig. 5. Effect of curcumin on expression of the caspase 3, Bax, and Bcl-2 in HaCaT cells. The bar graph illustrates the quantification of signaling-related proteins. *P<0.05 and *P<0.01 compared with control group. Values are expressed as the means ± SEM, n=3 parallel experiments in each group.