

**Caffeic Acid Phenethyl Ester Inhibits Alpha-Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone-Induced
Melanin Synthesis through Suppressing Transactivation Activity of Microphthalmia-
Associated Transcription Factor**

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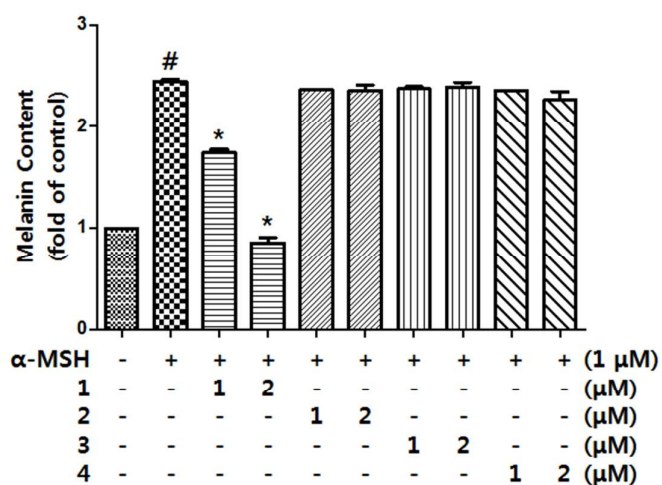
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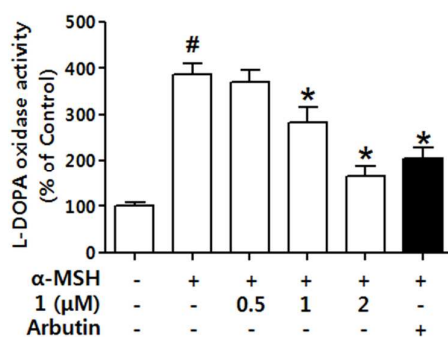
S1. Caffeic acid (**2**), phenethyl alcohol (**3**), and phenethyl cinnamate (**4**) did not significantly inhibit melanin synthesis.

S2. Caffeic acid phenethyl ester (**1**) inhibits the intracellular activity of tyrosinase.

S3. The sequences of promoter region of *TRP-1* and *TRP-2* genes were presented.



S1. Caffeic acid (**2**), phenethyl alcohol (**3**), and phenethyl cinnamate (**4**) did not significantly inhibit melanin synthesis. B16-F10 cells were cultured with α -MSH (1 μ M) and/or **2-4** (at the indicated concentrations) for 72 h in phenol red-free DMEM. Caffeic acid phenethyl ester (**1**) was used for comparison. The cells were lysed with 1 M NaOH and were analyzed by spectrophotometry at 400 nm for estimating melanin contents (# $p < 0.05$ in comparison with the control group and * $p < 0.05$ in comparison with the α -MSH group).



S2. Caffeic acid phenethyl ester (**1**) inhibits the intracellular activity of tyrosinase. B16-F10 cells were cultured with α -MSH (1 μ M) and/or **1** (at the indicated concentrations) for 72 h.

The cells were lysed and equal amount (30 µg) of cell lysate was used for examining L-DOPA oxidase activity. Arbutin (100 µM) was used as a positive control purpose (# $p < 0.05$ in comparison with the control group and * $p < 0.05$ in comparison with the α -MSH group).



S3. The sequences of promoter region of *TRP-1* and *TRP-2* genes were presented. (A) The sequence 180 bp upstream to 60 bp downstream of the mouse *TRP-1* transcription site (+1) was represented. (B) The sequence 240 bp upstream to 60 bp downstream of the mouse *TRP-2* transcription site (+1) was shown. Primer sequences used for ChIP assay of MITF are indicated by bolded characters. M-box, the MITF binding site, is boxed and labeled.