

Fig.3. Zerumbone alleviated D-gal-induced neuronal apoptosis and oxidative damage in vitro.

Representative Western blotting images of Bcl-2 and Bax protein in D-gal-induced SH-SY5Y cells.

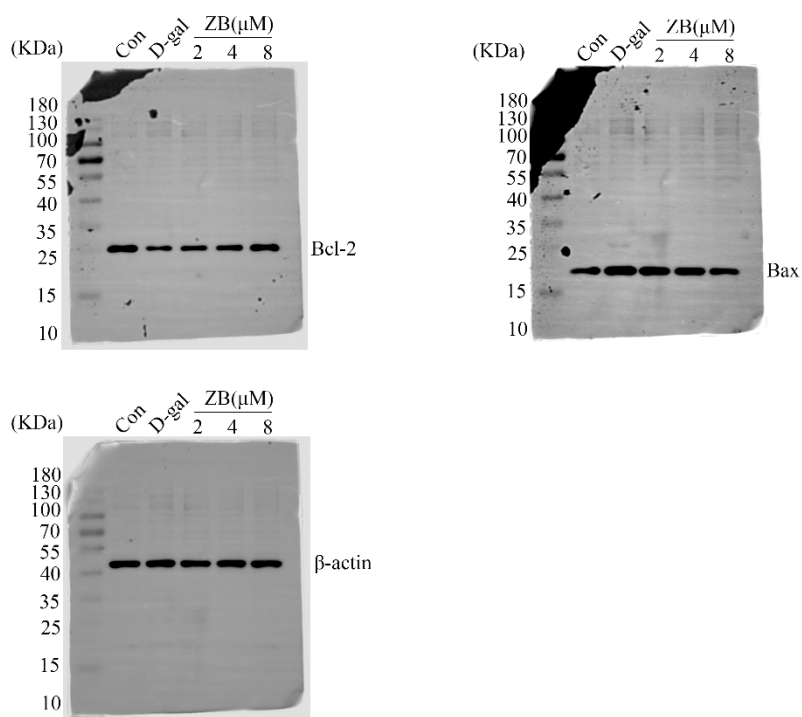
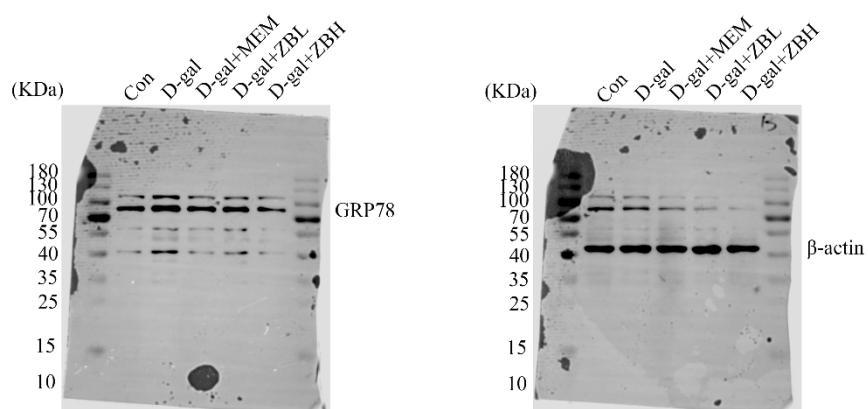
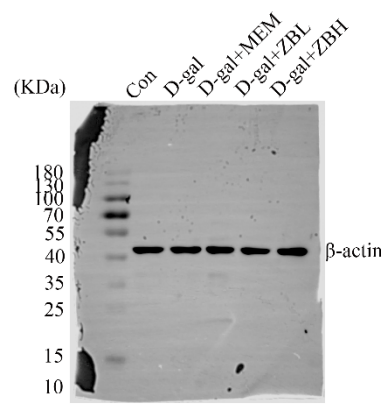
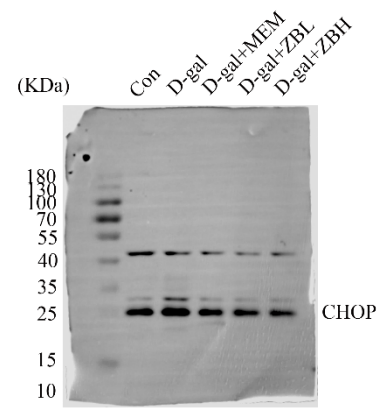
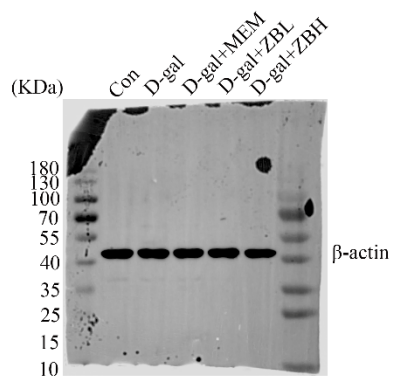
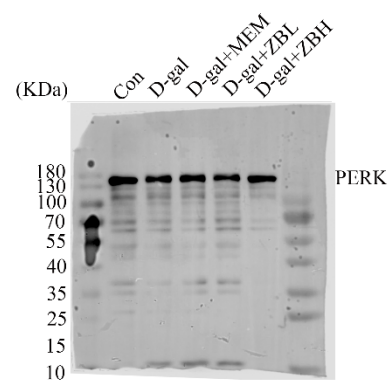
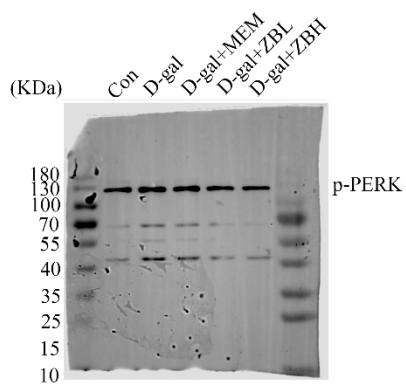


Fig.4. Zerumbone inhibited D-gal-induced activation of PERK/CHOP pathway in vivo and in vitro

Representative Western blotting images of GRP78, p-PERK/PERK, and CHOP in D-gal-induced mice.





Representative Western blotting images of GRP78, p-PERK/PERK, and CHOP in D-gal-induced SH-SY5Y cells

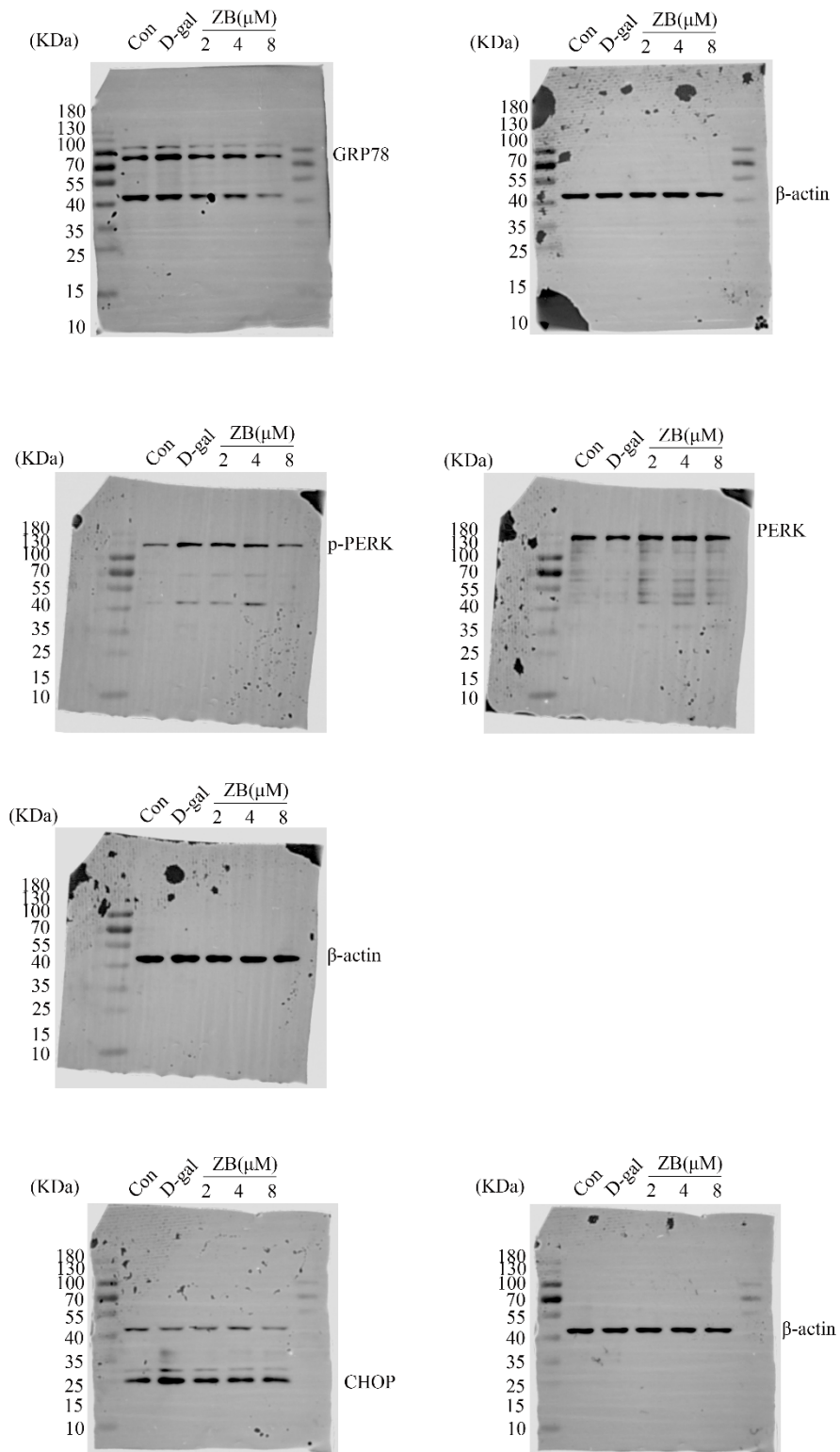
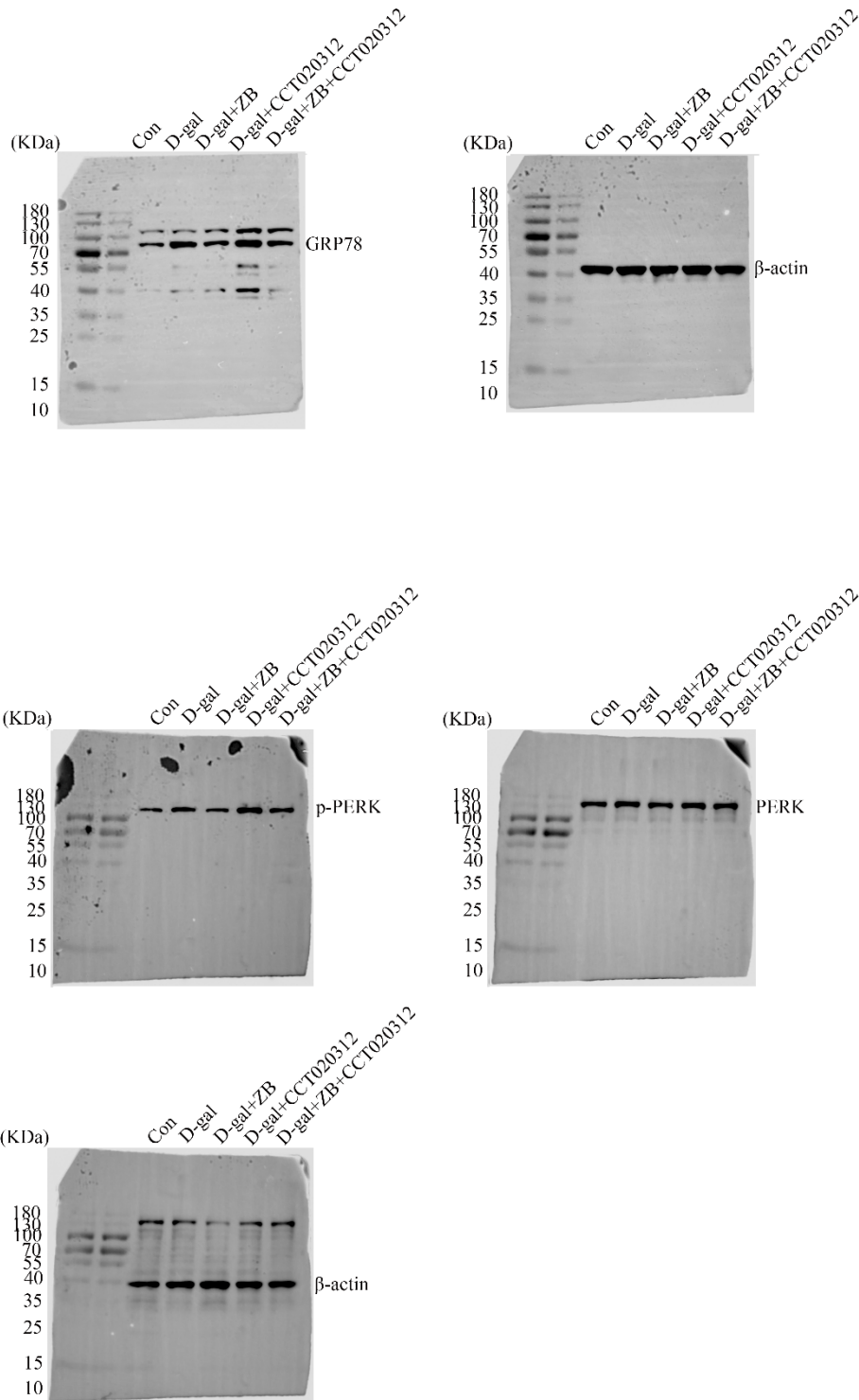
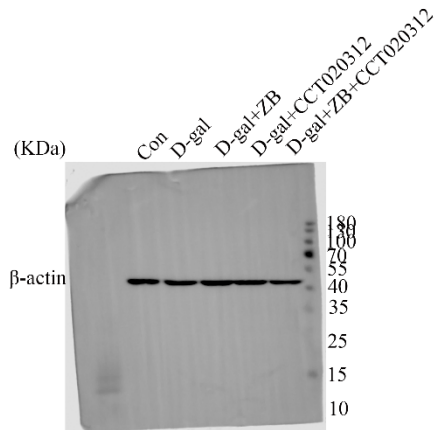
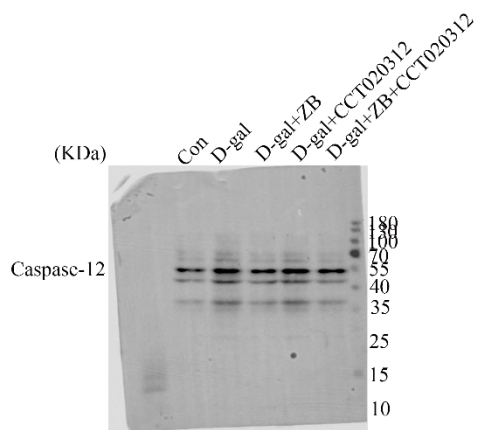
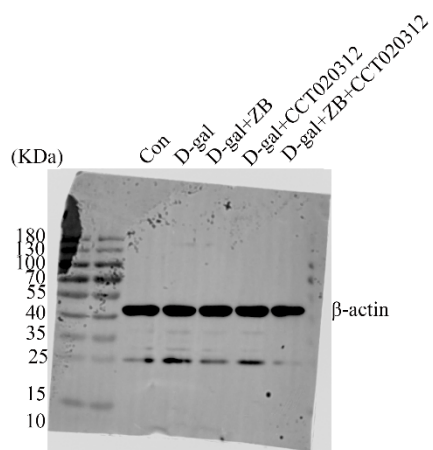
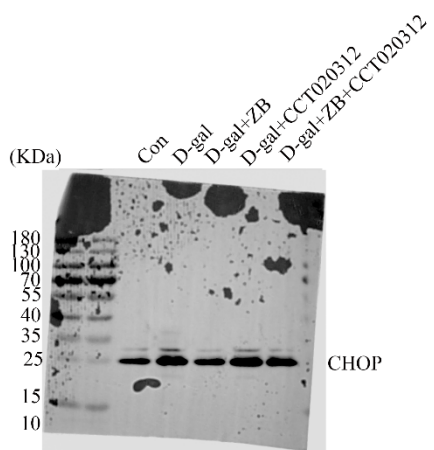
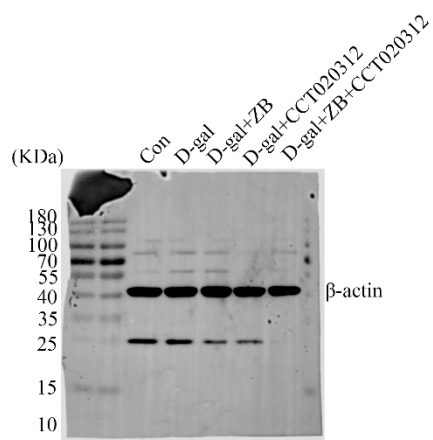
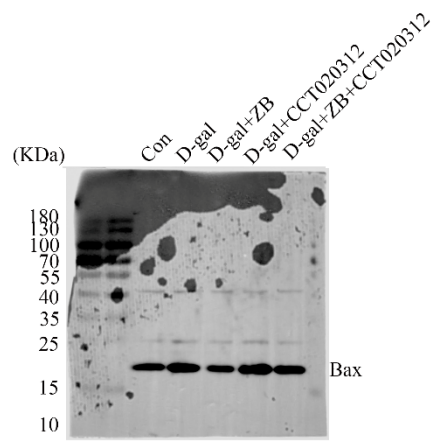
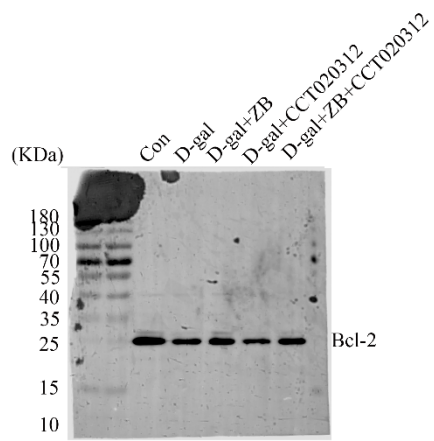


Fig.5. Zerumbone inhibited D-gal-induced ER stress and apoptosis by PERK-dependent pathway in vitro.

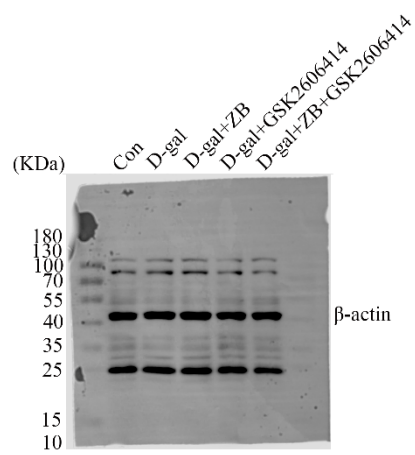
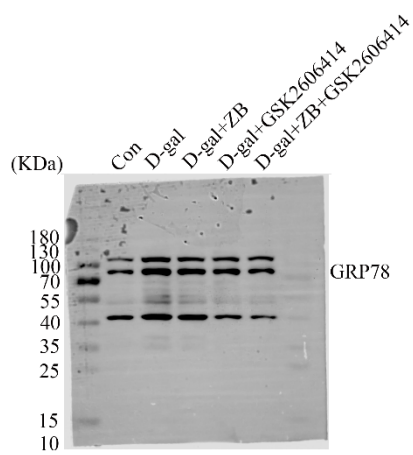
When CCT020312 (5 μ M) and ZB (8 μ M) were applied to treat cells together, representative Western blotting images of GRP78, p-PERK/PERK, CHOP, Caspase-12 and Bcl-2/Bax in D-gal-induced SH-SY5Y cells.

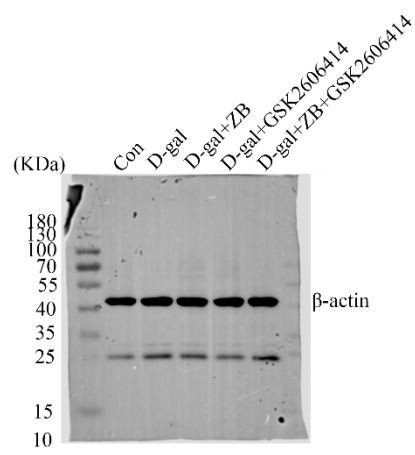
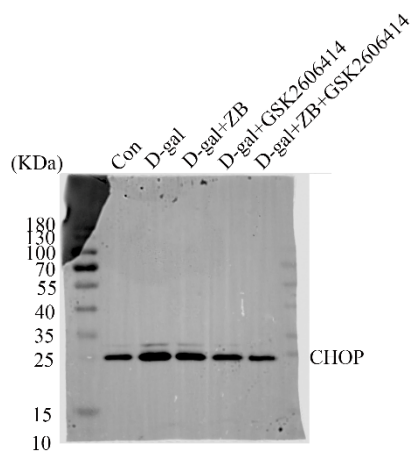
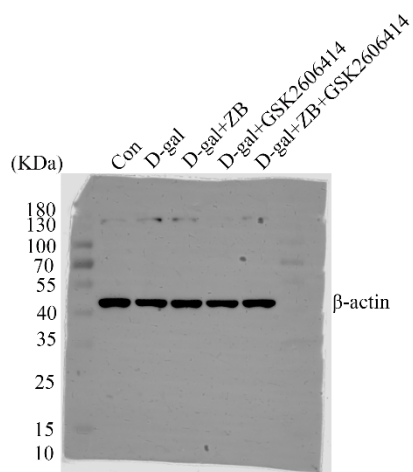
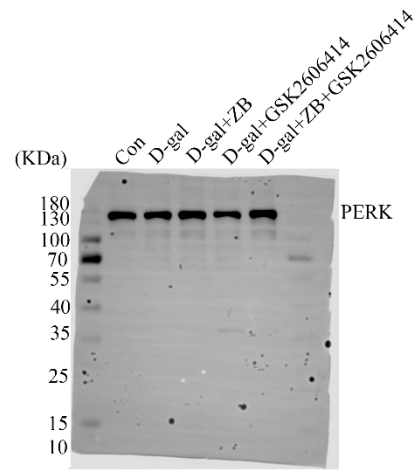
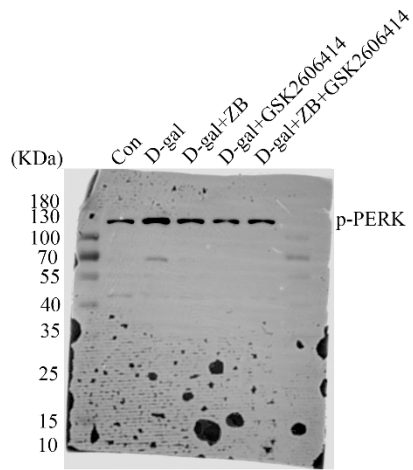






When GSK2606414 (0.25 μ M) and ZB (8 μ M) were applied to treat cells together, representative Western blotting images of GRP78, p-PERK/PERK, CHOP, Caspase-12 and Bcl-2/Bax in D-gal-induced SH-SY5Y cells.





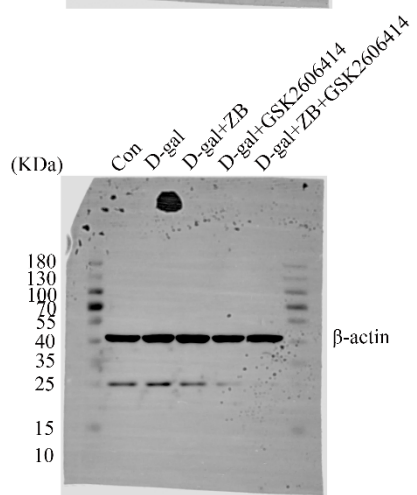
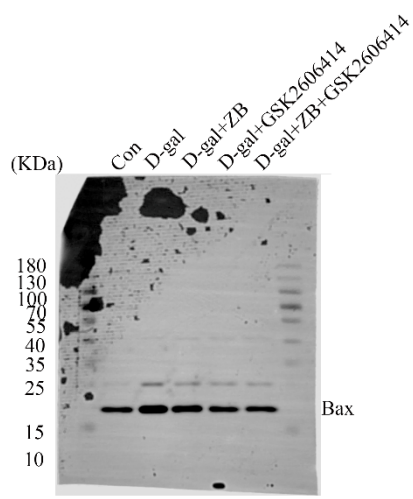
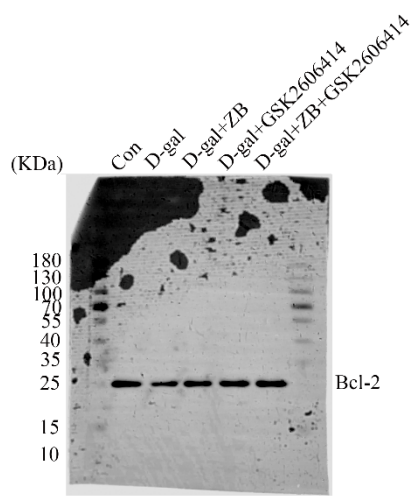
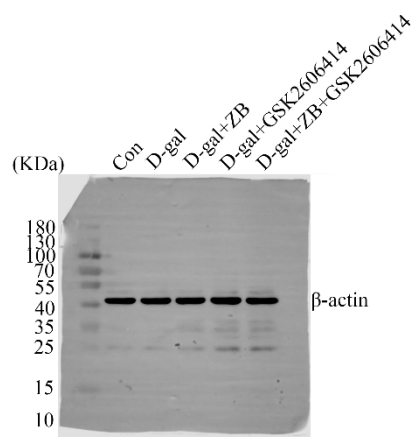
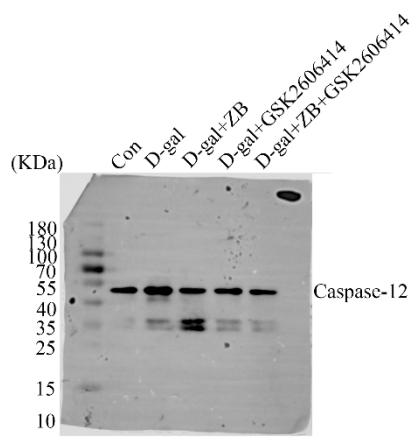


Fig.6 Calculation of medium efficiency equations and molecular docking

Representative Western blotting images of p-PERK/PERK in D-gal-induced SH-SY5Y cells.

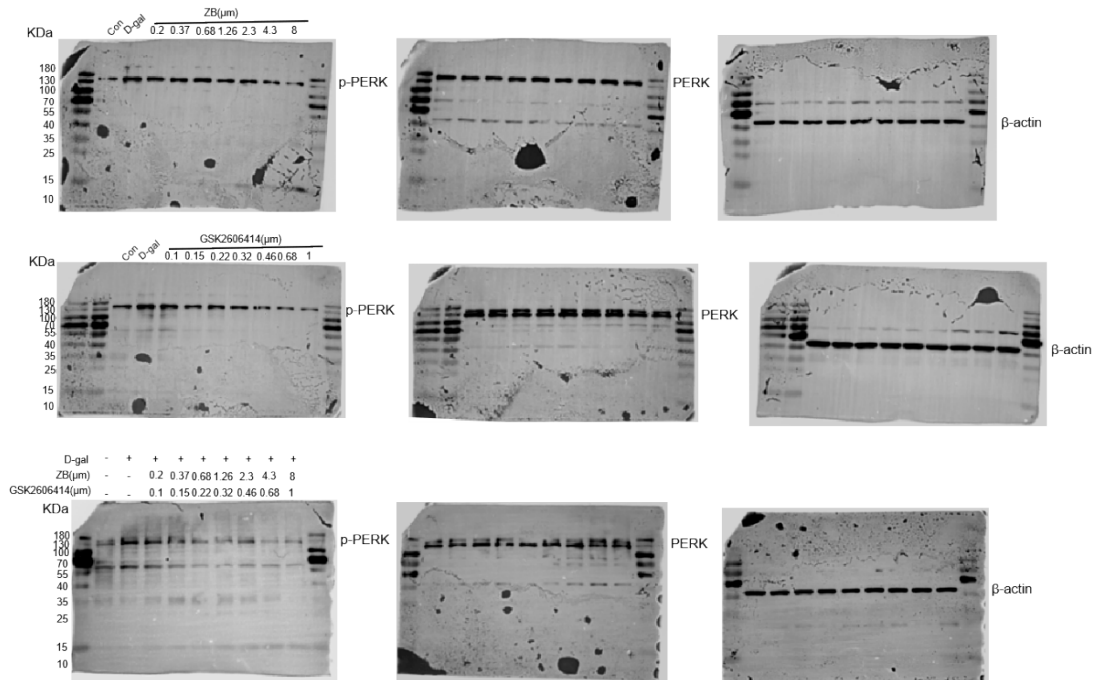


Fig.7. Zerumbone reversed tunicamycin-induced the activation of PERK/CHOP pathway and apoptosis in vitro.

Representative Western blotting images of GRP78, p-PERK/PERK, CHOP, Caspase-12 and Bcl-2/Bax in tunicamycin-induced SH-SY5Y cells.

