Porcine placenta hydrolysates regulate calcium disturbance in MC3T3-E1 osteoblastic cells

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Supplementary Figure 1. Protective effects of PPHs on Tg-induced cell death in MC3T3-E1 osteoblastic cells. (A) MC3T3-E1 cells were exposed to PPHs (0, 25, 50, or 100 μg/mL) alone for 24 h and cell viability was assessed by trypan blue dye exclusion. (B) Cells were exposed to Tg (0, 0.025, 0.05, or 0.1 μM) alone for 24 h and cell viability was assessed by trypan blue dye exclusion**.** (C) PPHs was applied to the MC3T3-E1 cells at 0, 25, 50, or 100 μg/mL in the absence or presence of 0.1 μM Tg for 24 h, and cell survival was assessed by trypan blue dye exclusion. (D) Cells were exposed to Tg in the absence or presence of PPHs for 0, 12, 24, 36, or 48 h, and cell viability was assessed by trypan blue dye exclusion**.** $^{*}p < 0.05$, significantly different from the Tg-treated condition. Tg, thapsigargin; PPHs, porcine placenta hydrolysates

Supplementary Figure 1