Table S1. Baseline characteristics of analyzed participants (*, p < 0.05; **, p < 0.01; ***, p < 0.001)

	Placebo (n = 43)	Cysteine peptides (n = 45)	p value
Age (mean±SD)	47.5±5.8	47.5±7.8	0.987
Female, n (%)	27 (63%)	27 (60%)	0.791
Skin photo types (II, III)	2.3±0.4	2.3±0.5	0.731
MED (mJ/cm ²) (mean±SD)	33.8±4.2	33.9±4.8	0.566
L*value (mean±SD) 7days after 1.5MED irradiation	60.8±2.7	61.3±2.4	0.32
Melanin indices (mean±SD) 7days after 1.5MED irradiation	152.3±46.6	148.6±39.7	0.686

Table S2. Vital signs and physical measurements at pre- and post-intake (*, p < 0.05)

	Measurement		Number		<i>p</i> value	
	point	Group	of cases	Average ±SD	Between groups	Within a group
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	Pre-intake	Cysteine peptides	45	125.4 ± 12.6	0.769	-
		Placebo	45	126.2 ± 12.5		-
	Post-intake	Cysteine peptides	45	126.6 ± 11.9	0.267	0.313
		Placebo	43	123.7 ± 12.7		0.068
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	Pre-intake	Cysteine peptides	45	81.4 ± 9.0	0.875	-
		Placebo	45	81.1 ± 9.8		-
	Post-intake	Cysteine peptides	45	81.8 ± 8.1	0.422	0.632
		Placebo	43	80.3 ± 9.3		0.393
Pulse (bpm)	Pre-intake	Cysteine peptides	45	72.8 ± 9.5	0.313	-
		Placebo	45	74.8 ± 9.5		-
	Post-intake	Cysteine peptides	45	70.8 ± 9.3	0.718	0.076
		Placebo	43	71.5 ± 9.8		* 0.010
Body weight (kg)	Pre-intake	Cysteine peptides	45	61.6 ± 11.2	0.292	-
		Placebo	45	59.2 ± 10.3		-
	Post-intake	Cysteine peptides	45	61.5 ± 11.2	0.353	0.521
		Placebo	43	59.3 ± 10.5		0.856
BMI (kg/m²)	Pre-intake	Cysteine peptides	45	22.5 ± 3.0	0.812	-
		Placebo	45	22.4 ± 3.1		-
	Post-intake	Cysteine peptides	45	22.5 ± 3.0	0.773	0.620
		Placebo	43	22.3 ± 3.0		0.916

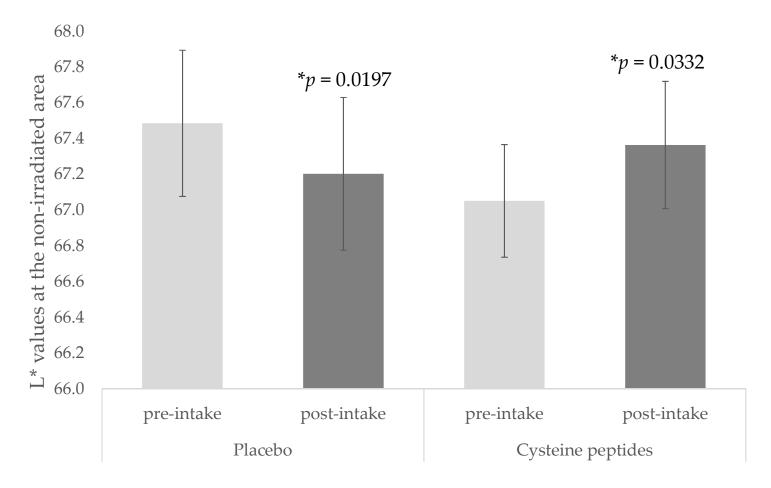


Figure S1. Changes in L* values at the non-irradiated area over 5 weeks were significantly different in both groups, but in the opposite manner. The change in L* value in the cysteine peptides group significantly increased (*p = 0.0332 by Student's paired t-test), indicating that the skin became brighter after 5 weeks of cysteine peptides intake. The L* value in the placebo group significantly decreased (*p = 0.0197 by Student's paired t-test), indicating that the skin became darker after 5 weeks of placebo intake.

^{*,} p < 0.05; **, p < 0.01; ***, p < 0.001 by unpaired t- test. Error bars indicate the standard errors.

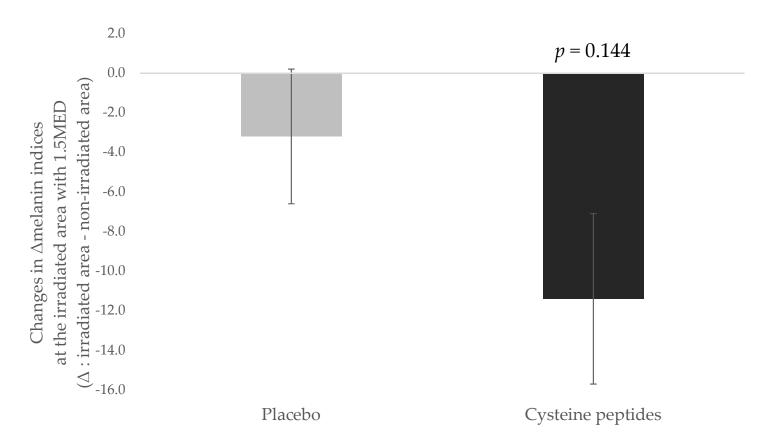


Figure S2. Five-week oral supplementation of cysteine peptides suppressed the pigmentation at the UV-B irradiated area, however, the changes in Δ melanin indices was not significantly different between the groups . Changes from baseline in Δ melanin index at 7 days after irradiation with 1.5MED in the placebo group (gray) and cysteine peptides group (black) were indicated. Δ melanin index was calculated by the difference between irradiated area and non-irradiated area. *, p < 0.05; **, p < 0.01; ***, p < 0.001 by unpaired t- test. Error bars indicate the standard errors.

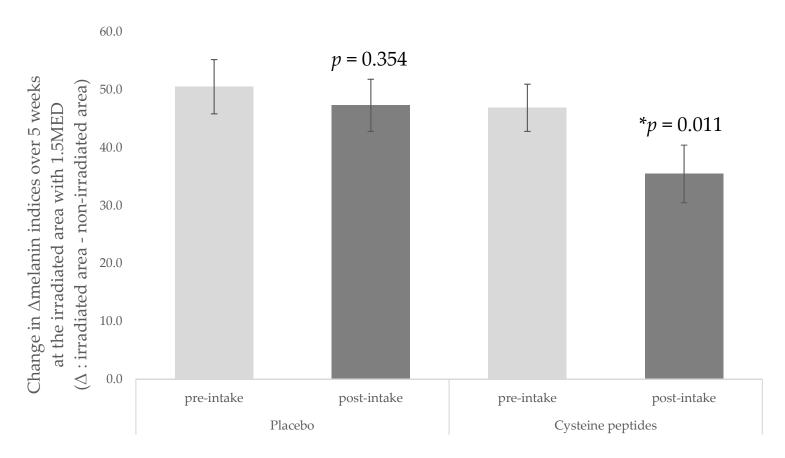


Figure S3. The Δ melanin indices at irradiated area with 1.5MED significantly decreased after 5 weeks of intervention in the cysteine peptides group (*p = 0.011 by Student's paired t-test), compared to the baseline, whereas that of placebo did not significantly changed.

^{*,} p < 0.05; **, p < 0.01; ***, p < 0.001 by unpaired t- test. Error bars indicate the standard errors.

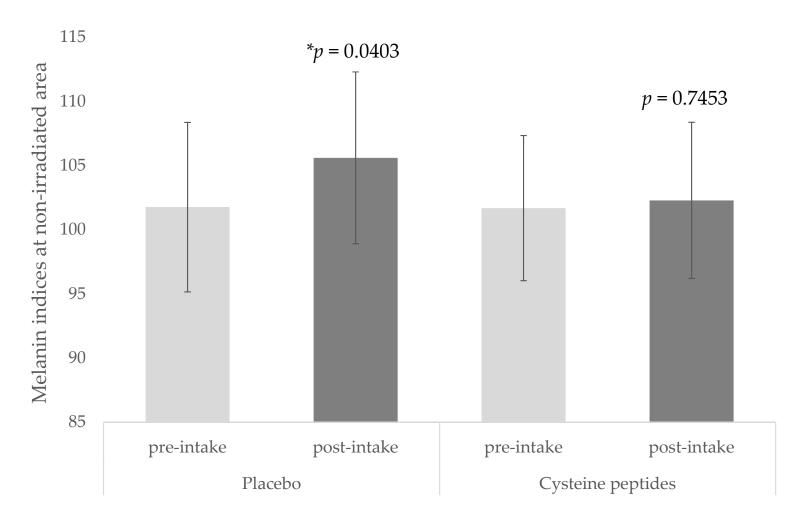


Figure S4. Changes in melanin indices at the non-irradiated area over 5 weeks in the cysteine peptides group was not significantly different although that in the placebo group significantly increased (*p = 0.0403 by Student's paired t-test). *, p < 0.05; **, p < 0.01; ***, p < 0.001 by unpaired t- test. Error bars indicate the standard errors.

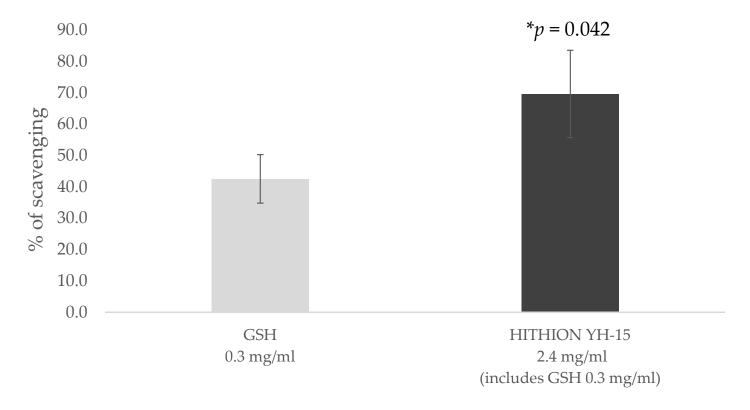


Figure S5. 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazil (DPPH) radical scavenging activity (%) of GSH and HITHION YH-15 Radical scavenging activity in HITHION YH-15 (2.4 mg/ml including 0.3 mg GSH) showed the approximately 1.6 times higher than that in GSH (0.3 mg/ml).

^{*,} p < 0.05; **, p < 0.01; ***, p < 0.001 by unpaired t- test. Error bars indicate the standard deviations.