Supplementary Materials: Curcumin Prevents Aflatoxin B_1 Hepatoxicity by Inhibition of Cytochrome P450 Isozymes in Chick Liver

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Table S1. Effects of dietary AFB_1 and CM concentrations on growth performance in chicks [1].

Item	Control	AFB_1	CM	AFB_1 + CM
Week 1–2				
Body weight gain, g/day	34.0 ± 1.4	34.9 ± 1.4	33.8 ± 2.0	33.4 ± 2.9
Feed intake, g/day	48.4 ± 8.3	46.8 ± 5.6	45.8 ± 5.5	46.1 ± 5.8
Gain/feed, g/kg	703 ± 132	767 ± 106	746 ± 83.2	734 ± 128
Week 3–4				
Body weight gain, g/day	68.3 ± 8.0	72.9 ± 8.7	68.2 ± 6.9	70.1 ± 6.3
Feed intake, g/day	116 ± 7.8	125 ± 22.9	111.9 ± 8.1	118 ± 11.6
Gain/feed, g/kg	607 ± 26.5	589 ± 27.4	609 ± 38.3	592 ± 41.3

[1] Values are expressed as means ± SD (n = 5), and means with different superscript letters differ (p < 0.05). AFB1, aflatoxin B1; CM, curcumin. Experimental details of Control and AFB1 groups are given in Sun et al. (2016) [1].

Table S2. Basal diet formulations and nutritional contents [1].

Ingredients	Percentage (%)	Nutrition Component	Content
Corn	58.2	Crude protein (%)	20.3
Wheat bran	2.0	Metabolizable energy (MJ/kg)	12.3
Soybean meal	30.0	Calcium (%)	1.0
Soybean oil	2.5	Available phosphorus (%)	0.43
Cottonseed meal	3.0	Methione (%)	0.60
$CaCO_3$	1.0	Methione+cystine (%)	0.90
CaHPO4	2.0	Lysine (%)	1.10
Salt	0.3	Trytophan (%)	0.22
L-Lysine (%)	0.15	Threonine (%)	0.69
DL-Methione (%)	0.3		
Choline chloride	0.2		
Vitamin premix [2]	0.05		
Mineral premix [3]	0.3		

[1] The 5% corn in basal diet was substituted by 5% moldy corn in AFB_1 and CM+AFB_1 group diets, respectively, which made the AFB_1 contents up to 100 ug/kg in these two diets. AFB_1, AFB_1, aflatoxin B_1; CM, curcumin. [2] Vitamin premix provided per kg of diet: retinyl acetate, 10,280 IU; cholecalciferol 2280 IU; dl-α-tocopheryl acetate, 17.12 mg; menadione, 6.82 mg; thiamin, 2.28 mg; riboflavin, 5.68 mg; pantothenic acid, 12.25 mg; pyridoxine, 2.28 mg; niacin, 22.84 mg; biotin, 0.18 mg; folic acid, 1.12 mg. [3] Mineral premix provided per kg of diet: iron, 100 mg; copper, 8 mg; manganese, 20 mg; zinc, 100 mg; iodine, 0.7 mg.

Reference

1. Sun, L.H.; Zhang, N.Y.; Zhu, M.K.; Zhao, L.; Zhou, J.C.; Qi, D.S. Prevention of Alfatoxin B1 hepatoxicity by dietary selenium is associated with inhibition of cytochrome P450 isozymes and up-regulation of six selenoprotein genes in chick liver. *J. Nutr.* **2016**, *143*, 1115–1122.