Figure S1. Effects of MFR and vitexin on osteoclast differentiation. (A) RANKL-induced osteoclasts were stained using a TRAP kit. Magnification, x100; scale bar, 200 μm. (B) TRAP levels were measured using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay reader. (C) Expression levels of NFATc1 and c-Fos were determined by western blotting. The black line is displayed to group the western blot images. (D) Protein expression levels of NFATc1 and c-Fos were normalized to β-actin. (E) Cytotoxicity was measured by MTS assay. Data were analyzed using one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's post hoc test. [a]P<0.05 vs. normal group (untreated cells); [b]P<0.05 vs. RANKL treatment group; [c]P<0.05 vs. MFR 50 μg/ml treatment group; [d]P<0.05 vs. MFR 100 μg/ml treatment group; MFR, *Melandrium firmum* Rohrbach; RANKL, receptor activator of nuclear factor-κB ligand; TRAP, tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase; NFATc1, nuclear factor of activated T-cells.