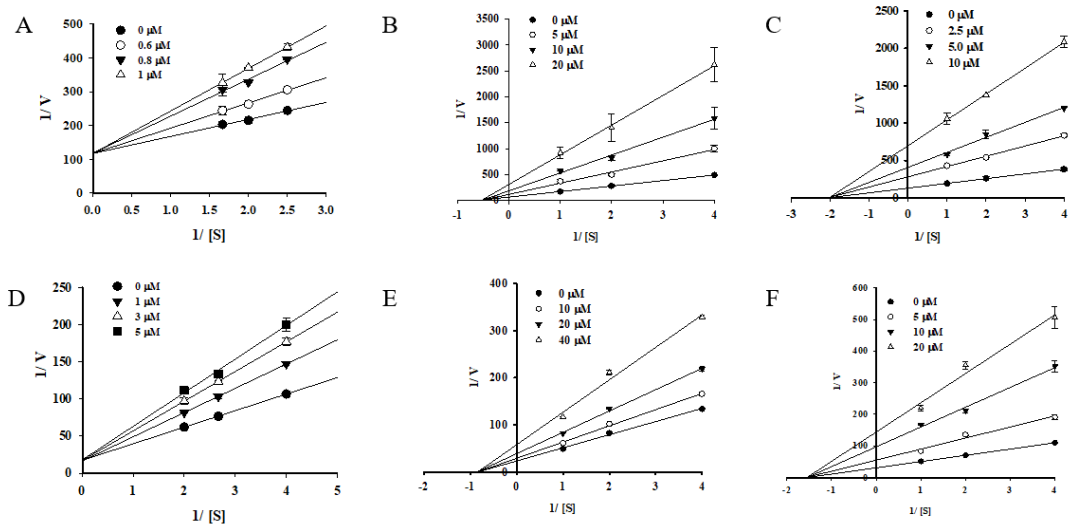
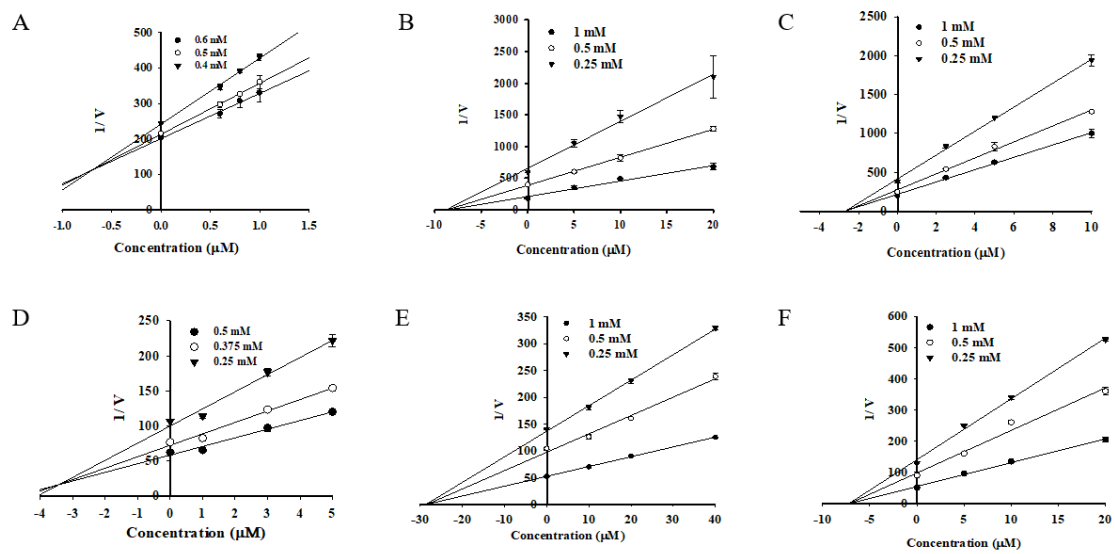


**Figure S1:** Concentration-dependent graph of tyrosinase inhibitory activity of 974-A(A), eckol (B) and phlorofucofuroeckol-A (C) along with standard kojic acid using L-tyrosine and L-DOPA as substrate. Error bars indicate standard deviation.

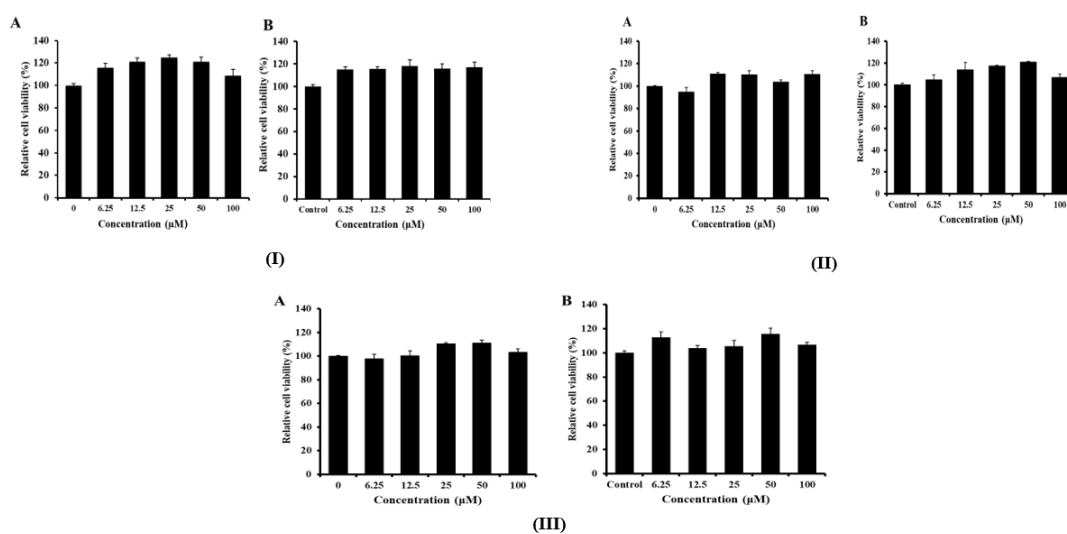
<sup>a</sup>The 50% inhibitory concentration (IC<sub>50</sub>) values (µM) were calculated from a dose inhibition curve and expressed as mean ± SD of triplicates experiments



**Figure S2:** Lineweaver-Burk plots for the inhibition of tyrosinase by 974-A, eckol and phlorofucofuroeckol-A with L-tyrosine (A, B, and C) and L-DOPA as substrates (D, E and F) respectively



**Figure S3:** Dixon plots for the inhibition of tyrosinase by 974-A, eckol and phlorofucofuroeckol-A with L-tyrosine (A, B, and C) and L-DOPA as substrates (D, E and F) respectively



**Figure S4:** Effects of 974-A (I), phlorofucofuroeckol-A (II), and eckol (III) on cell viability of B16F10 melanoma cells (A) and co-treatment with 3 μM α-MSH (B).

Cell viability was determined using the 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide (MTT) method. Cells were pretreated with the indicated concentrations (6.25, 12.5, 25, 50, and 100 μM) of test compound for 48 h. Data show the mean ± SD of triplicate experiments