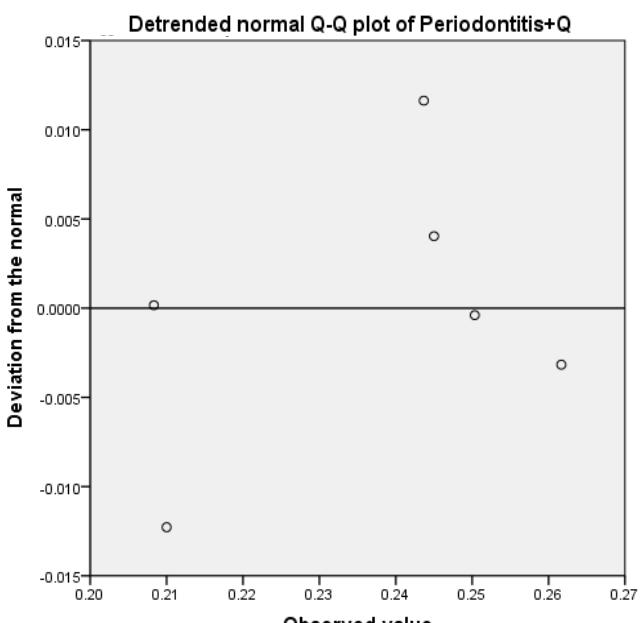
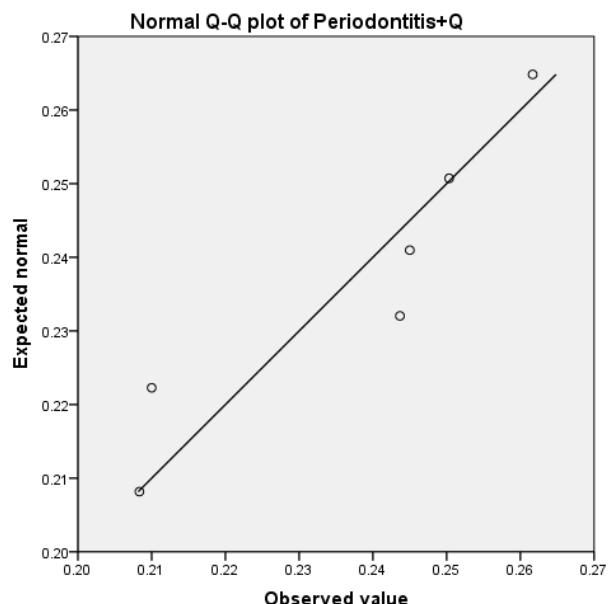
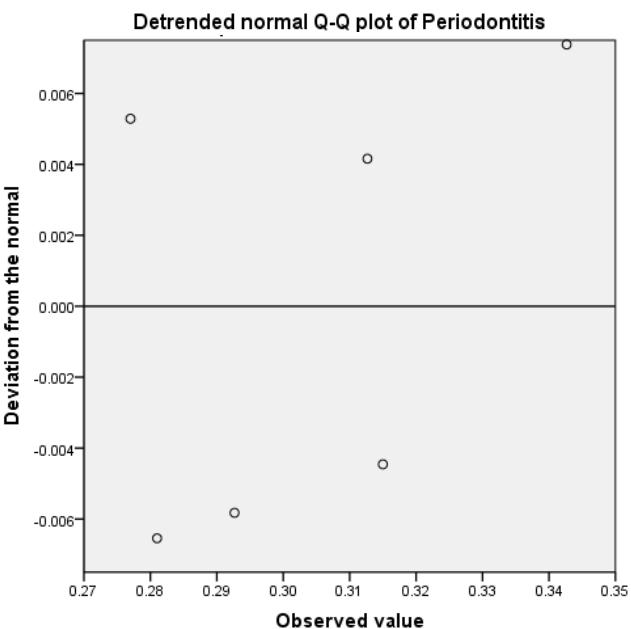
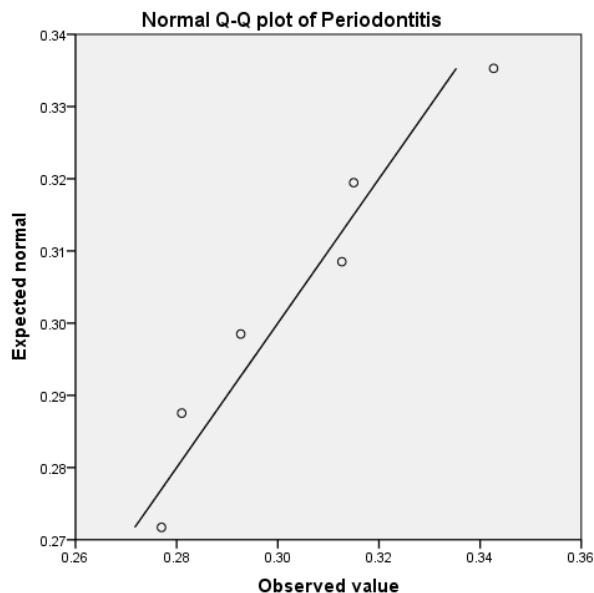
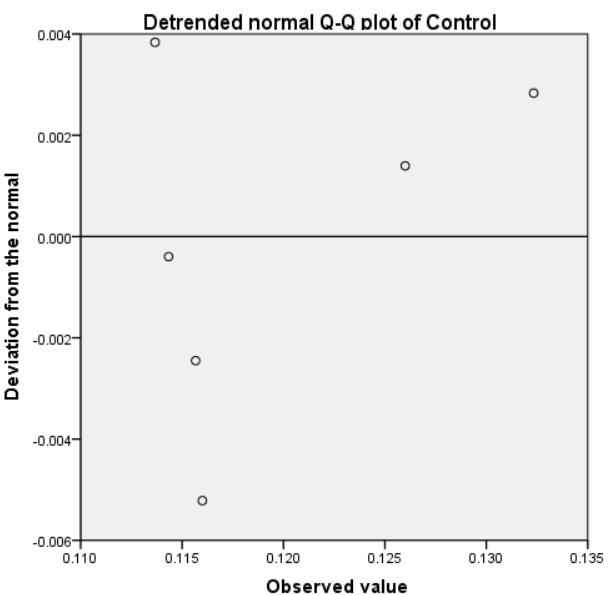
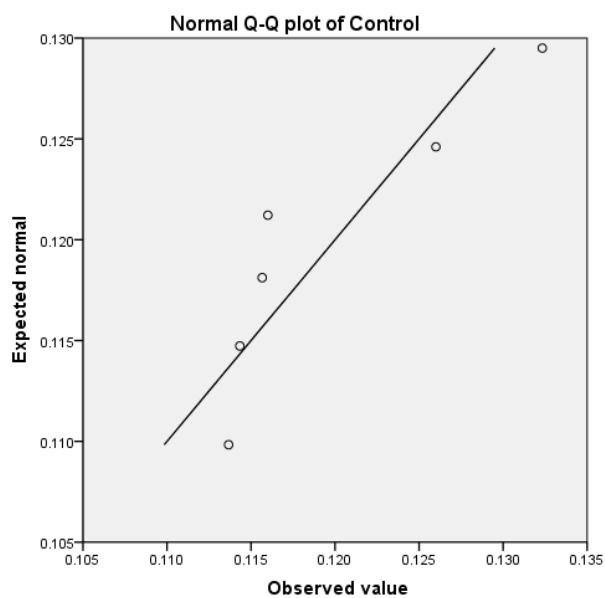
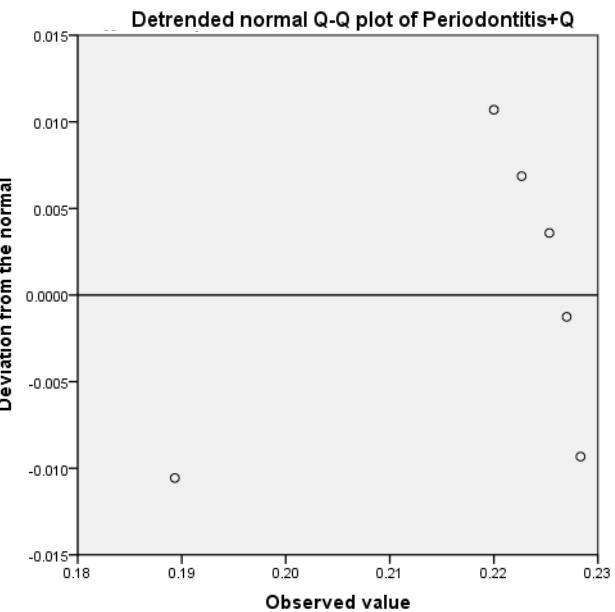
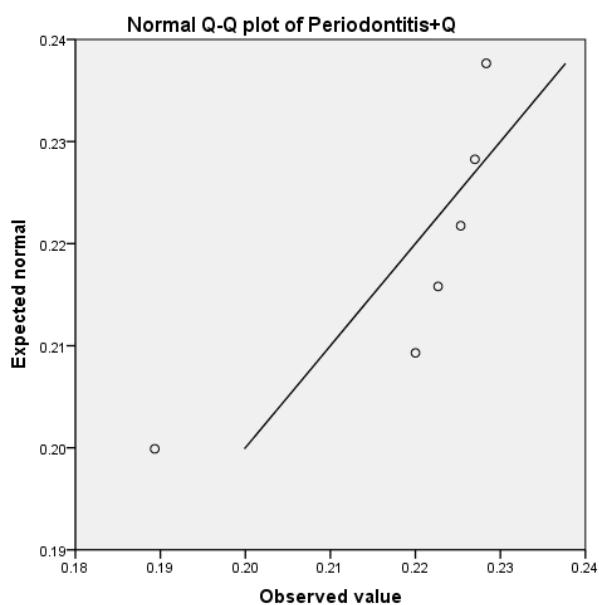
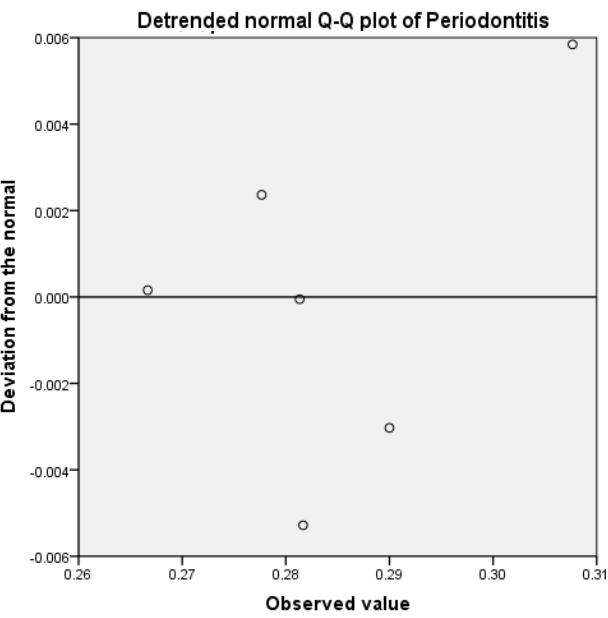
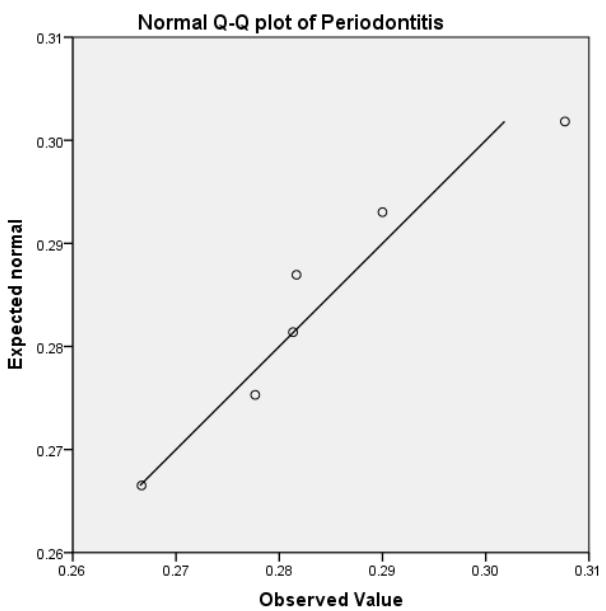
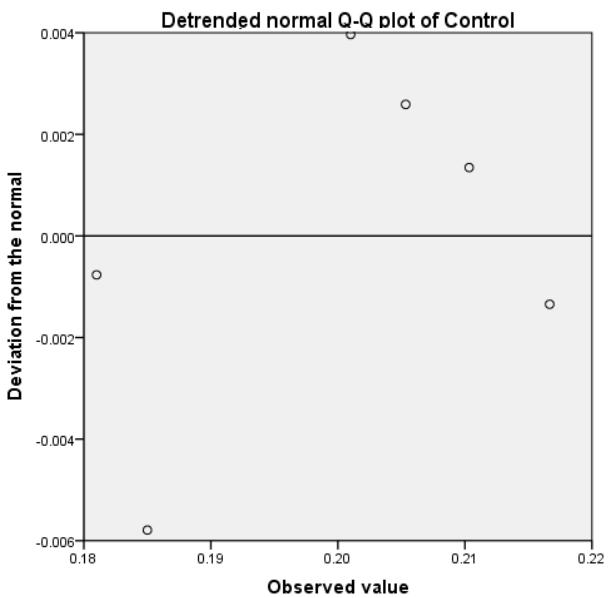
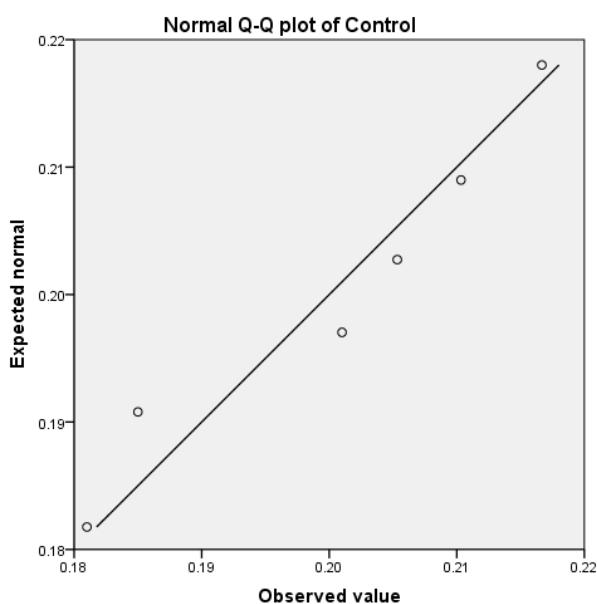


# CEJ-ABC (Buccal)

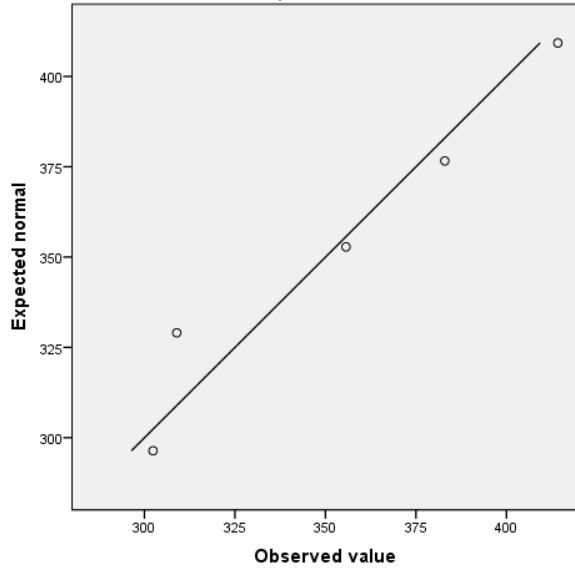


# CEJ-ABC (Palatal)

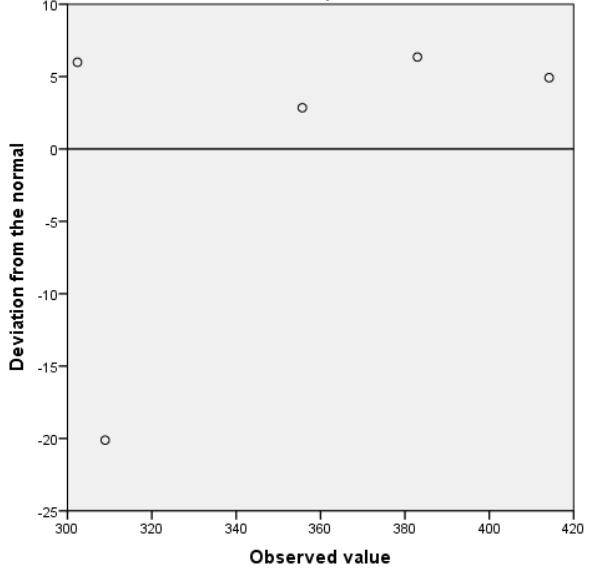


## SOD (Peripheral Blood)

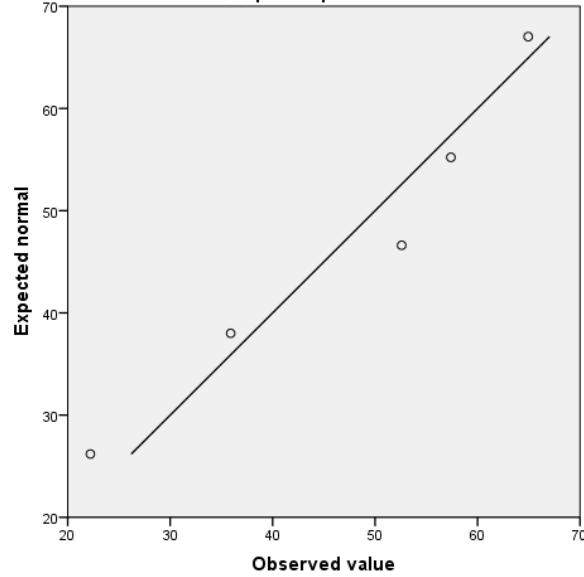
Normal Q-Q plot of Control



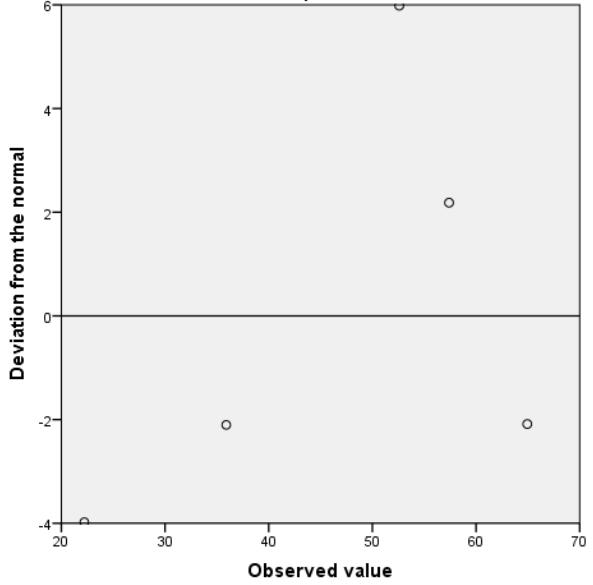
Detrended normal Q-Q plot of Control



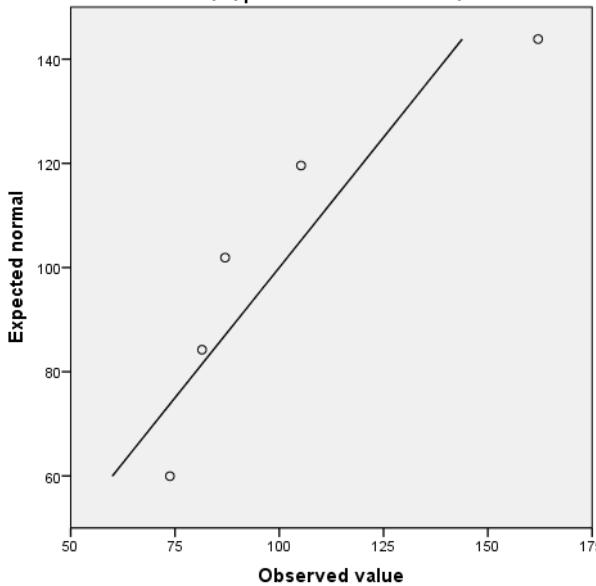
Normal Q-Q plot of periodontitis



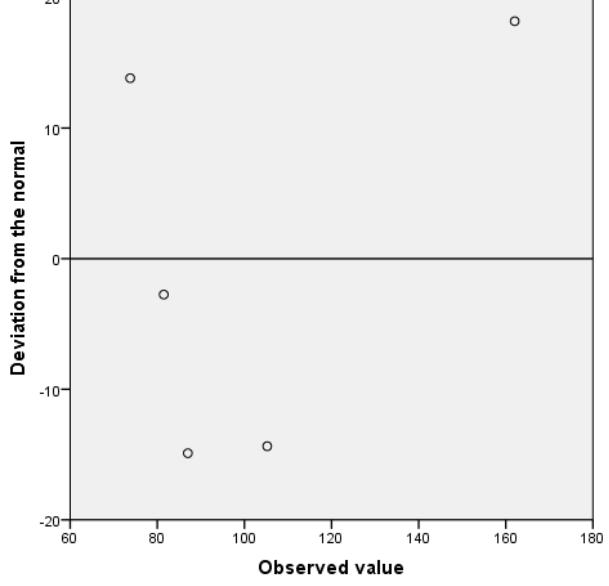
Detrended normal Q-Q plot of Periodontitis



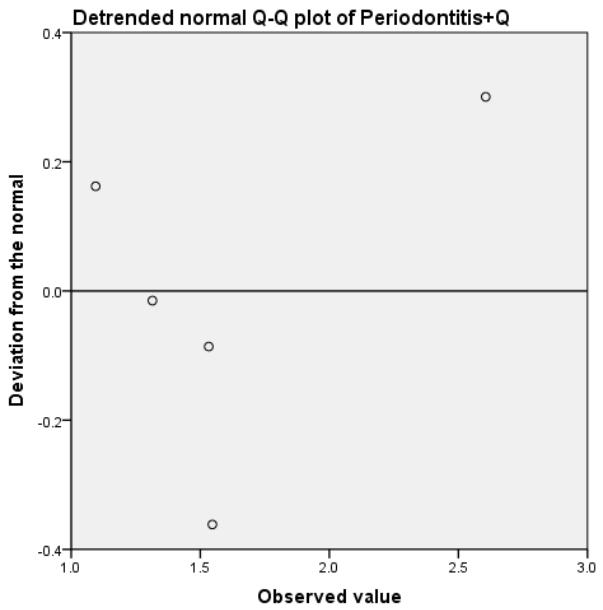
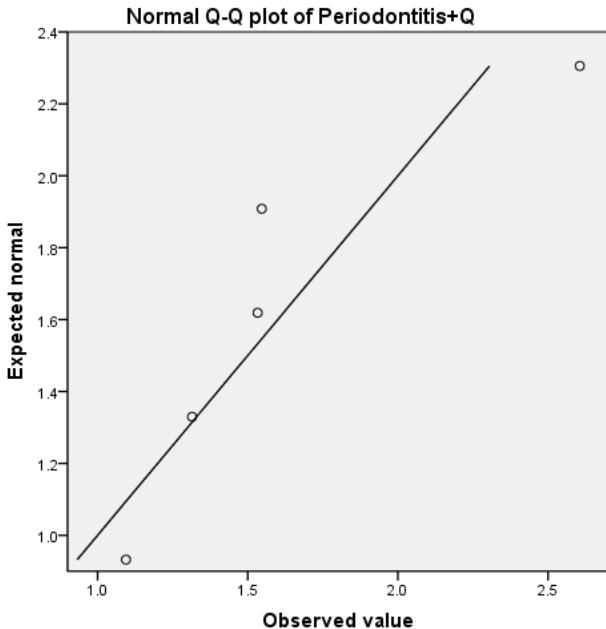
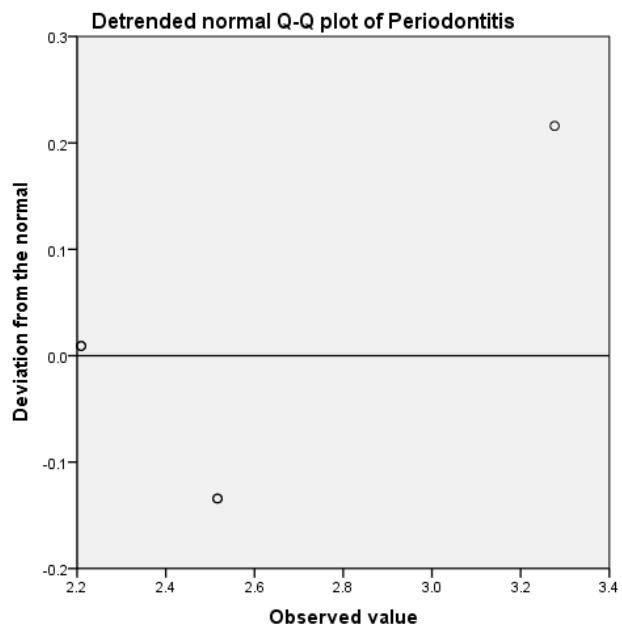
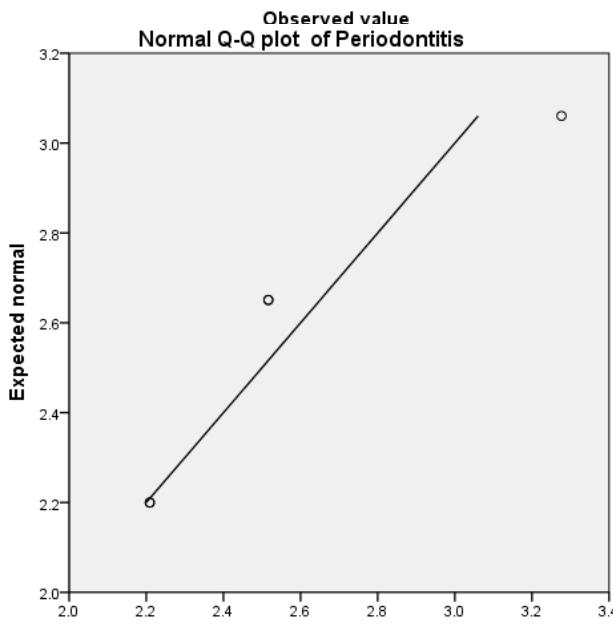
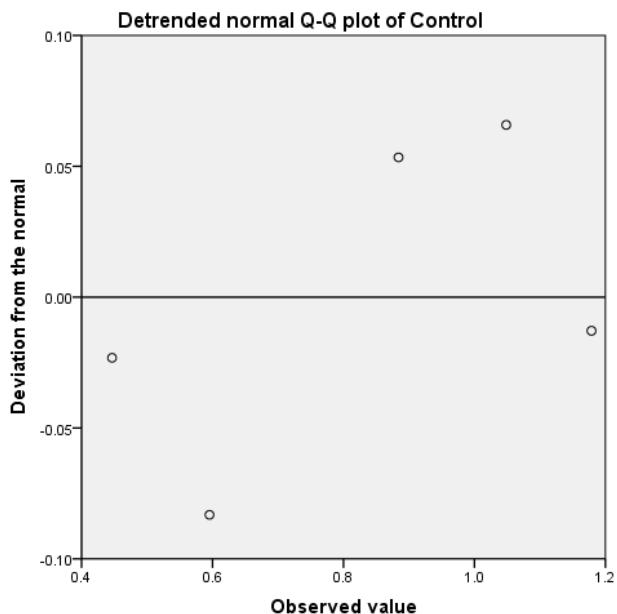
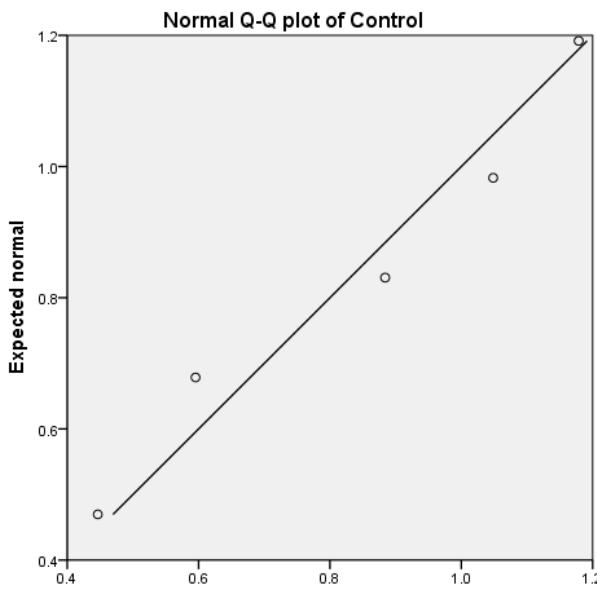
Normal Q-Q plot of Periodontitis+Q

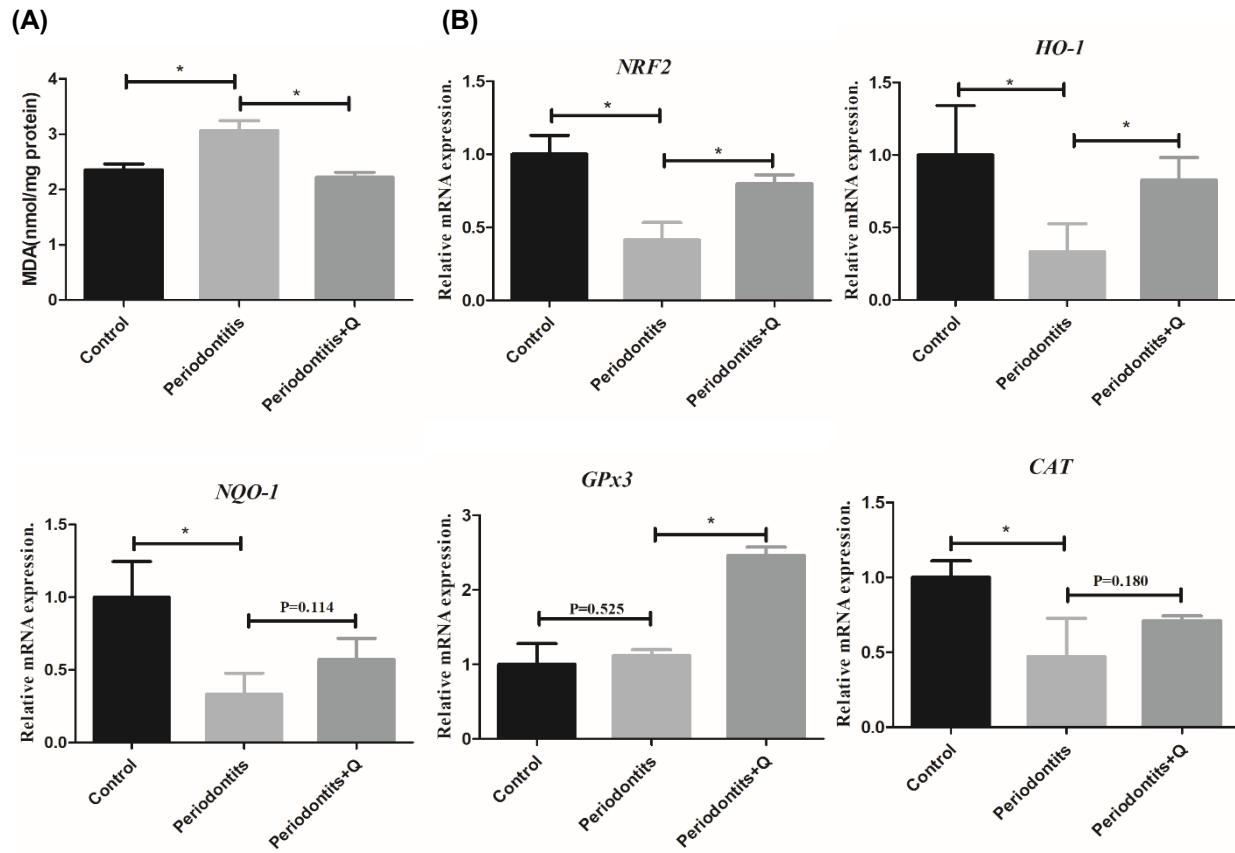


Detrended normal Q-Q plot of Periodontitis+Q

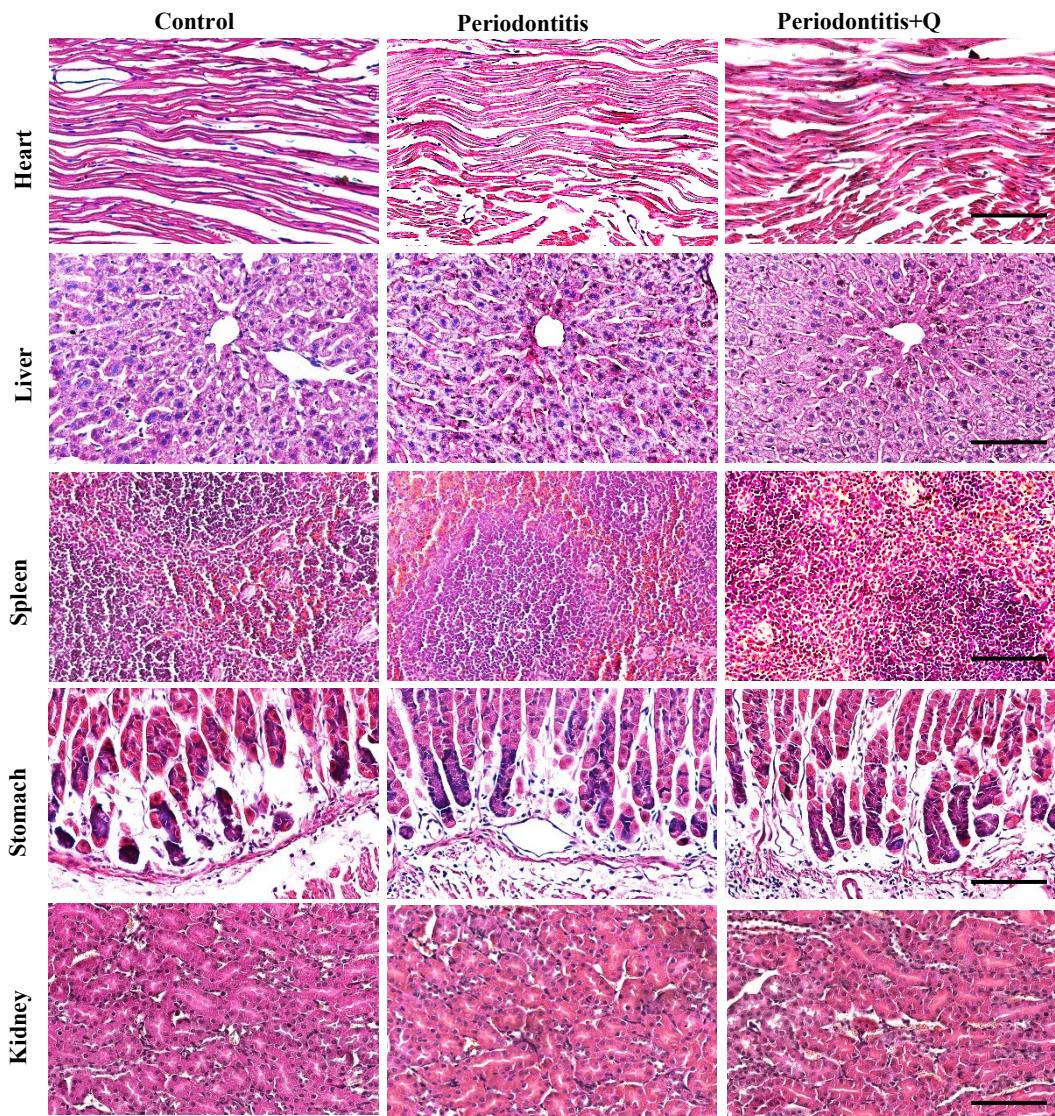


## MDA (Peripheral Blood)





**Supplemental Figure 1 Quercetin alleviates OS and promote the mRNA levels of antioxidant enzyme related genes in vivo.** (A) MDA levels in periodontal tissues. (B) mRNA expression levels of antioxidative genes (*NRF2*, *HO-1*, *NQO-1*, *GPX3* and *CAT*). All data are presented as the mean  $\pm$  SD, \* $p$  < 0.05.



**Supplemental Figure 2 Quercetin lead no tissue damage in mice.** Representative images of H&E staining of heart, liver, spleen, stomach and kidney of mice in different groups. Scale bar = 50 $\mu$ m.