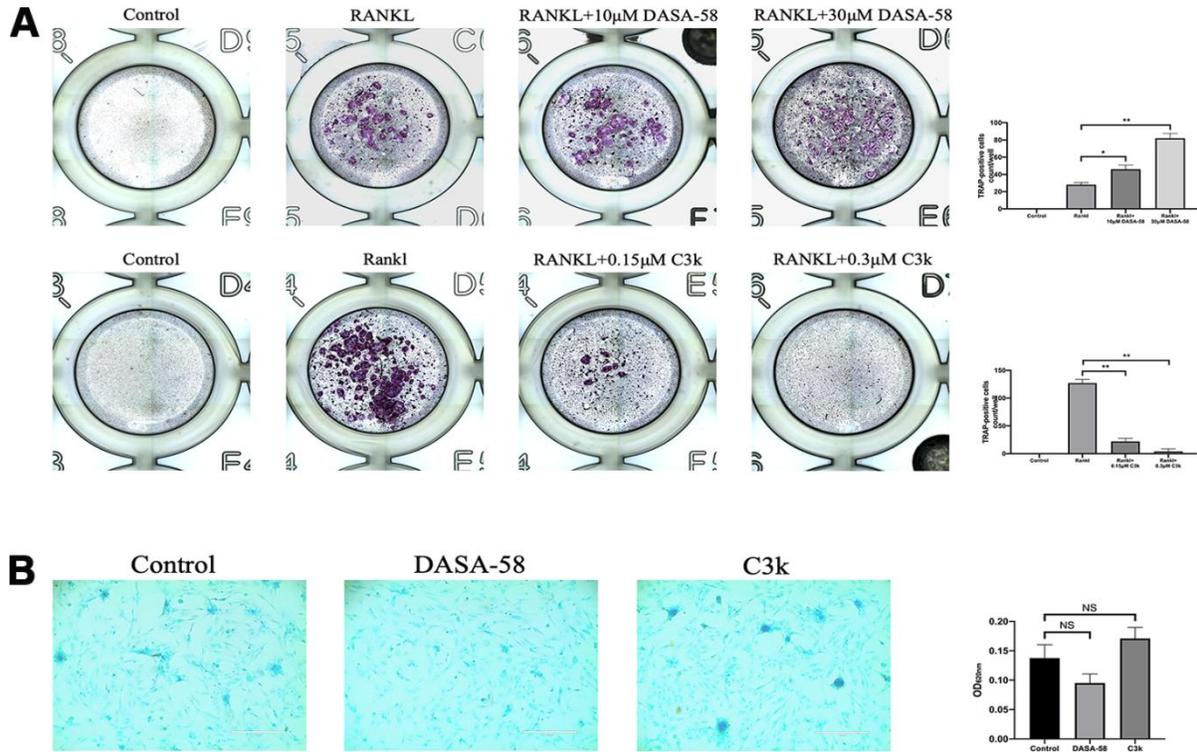


SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE



Supplementary Figure 1. Effects of DASA-58 and C3k on osteoclastogenesis and chondrogenesis. (A) After seeded in 96-well plates, bone marrow derived macrophages (BMMs) were cultured with α -MEM culture medium and 30 ng/mL macrophage colony stimulating factor (M-CSF). BMMs were treated with 50 ng/mL receptor activator of nuclear factor- κ B ligand (RANKL), 50 ng/mL RANKL+10 μ M DASA-58, 50 ng/mL RANKL+30 μ M DASA-58, 100 ng/mL RANKL, 100 ng/mL RANKL+0.15 μ M C3k and 100 ng/mL RANKL+0.3 μ M C3k respectively. Purple-stained multinucleated giant cells are osteoclasts. As can be seen from the figure, RANKL induced BMMs to form macrophages, while DASA-58 at 10 μ M and 30 μ M promotes RANKL-induced osteoclast differentiation, among them, the effect of 30 μ M DASA-58 is stronger than 10 μ M DASA-58. C3k of 0.15 μ M and 0.3 μ M significantly inhibited RANKL-induced osteoclast formation. In particular, the formation of osteoclasts was hardly seen in the 0.3 μ M C3k group. (B) BMSCs were planted in 24-well plates, then cultured with chondrogenic medium and treated with DASA-58 (30 μ M) or C3k (0.15 μ M), respectively. After two weeks, alcian blue staining was performed and the absorbance at 620 nm was detected for quantitative analysis. The influence of DASA-58 and C3k on chondrogenic differentiation of BMSCs were not statistically significant compared with the Control group.