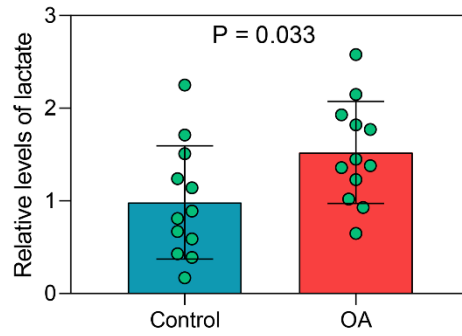
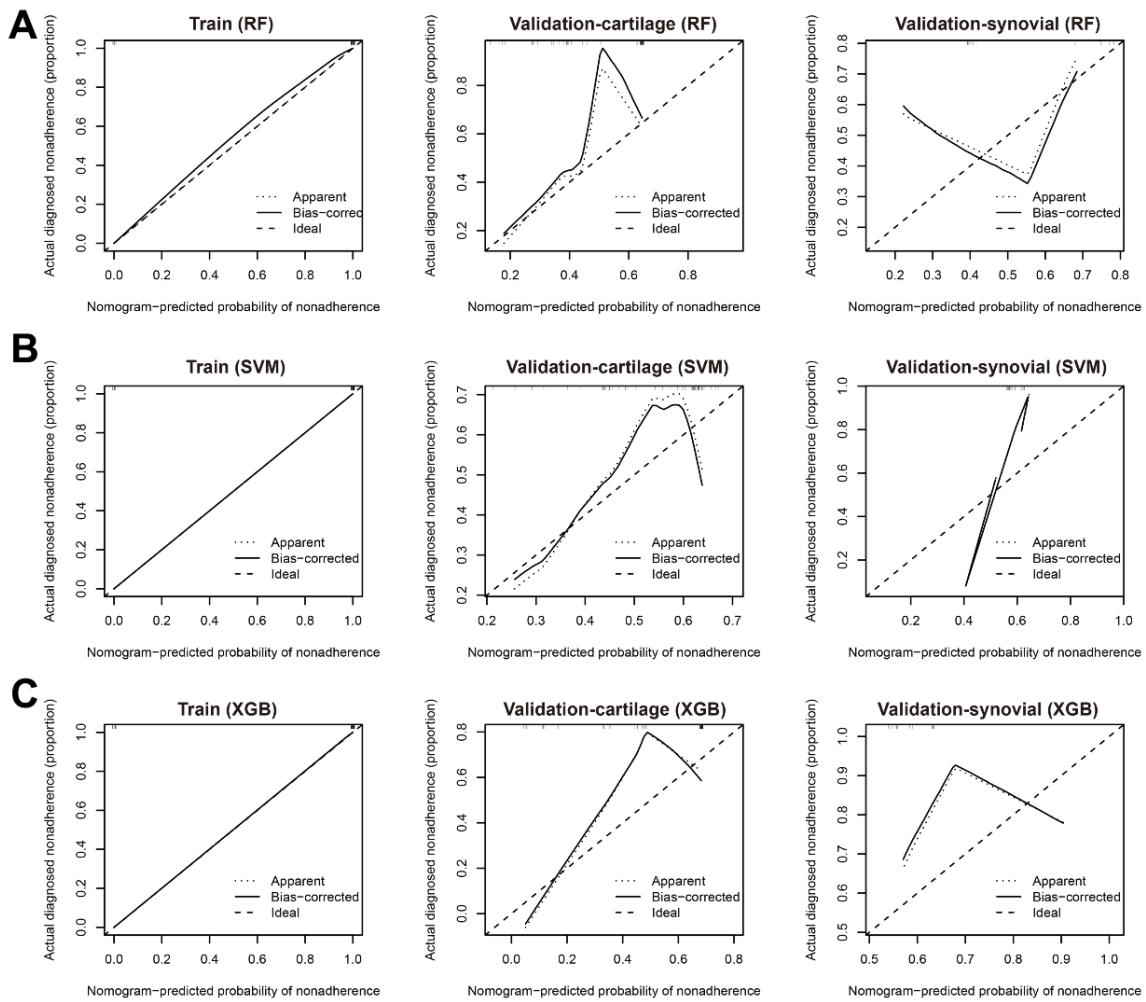


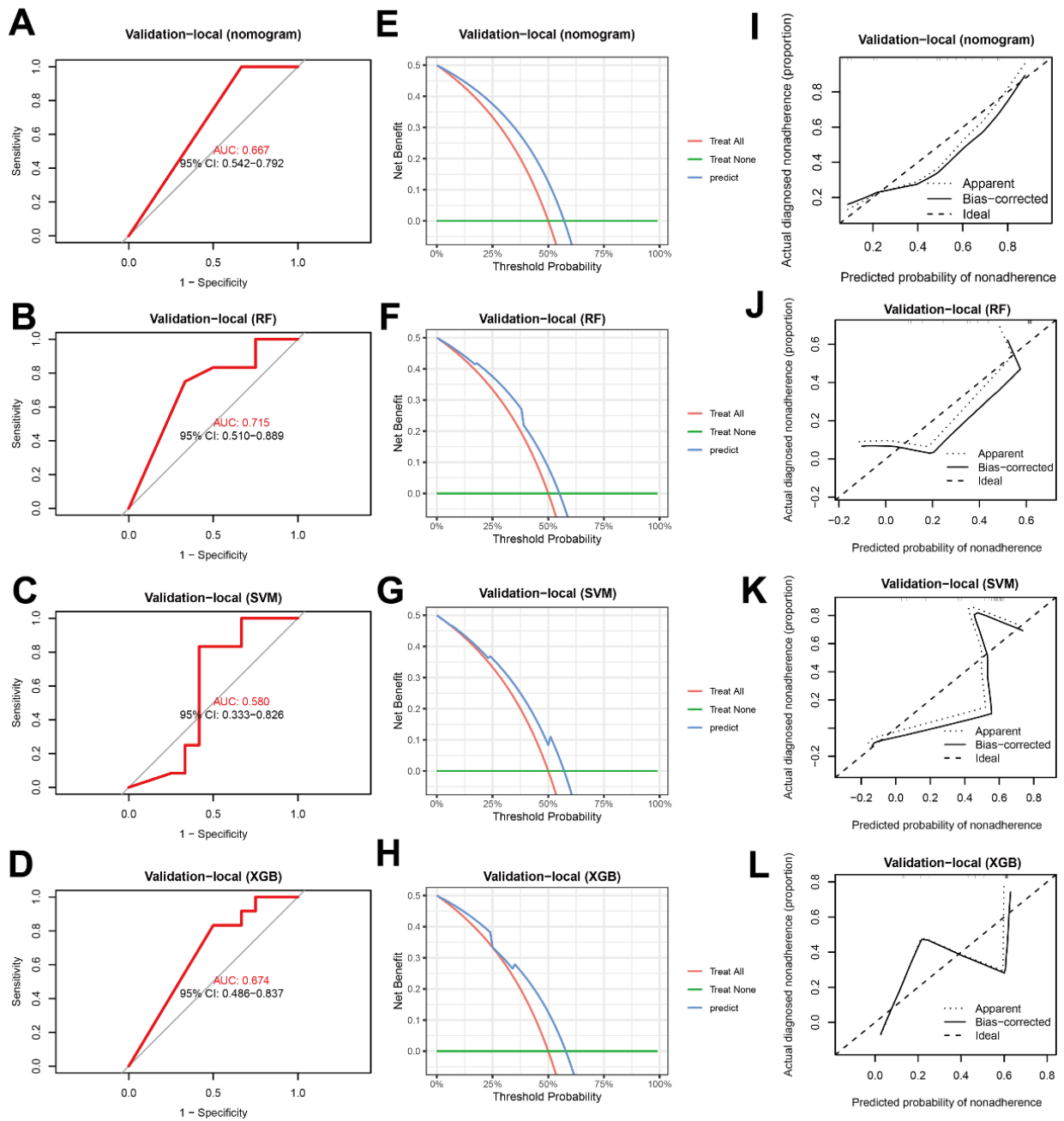
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



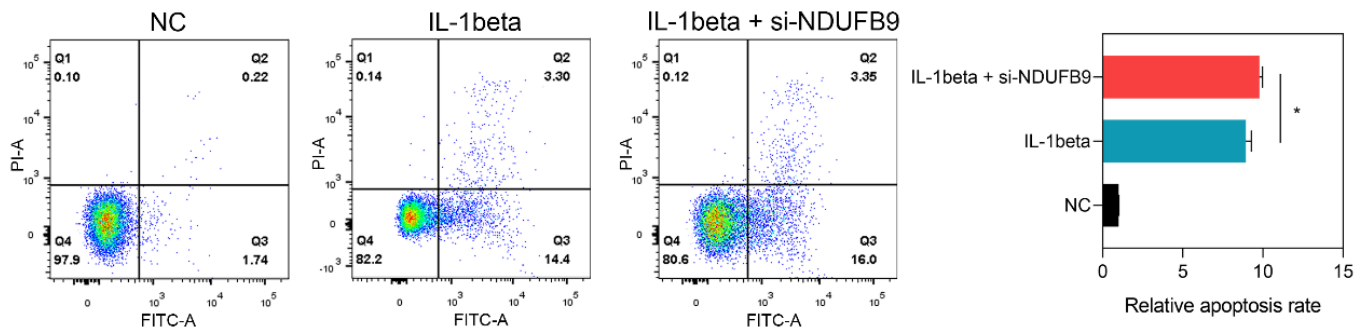
Supplementary Figure 1. The levels of lactate in the knee cartilage tissues collected from the control and OA subjects. Abbreviation: OA, osteoarthritis.



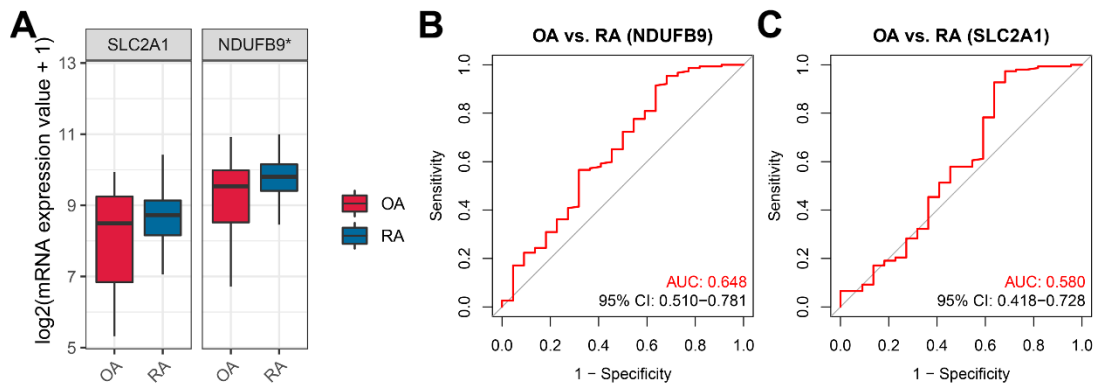
Supplementary Figure 2. The calibration analysis of the RF (A), SVM (B), and XGB (C) models. Abbreviations: RF, random forest; SVM, supporter vector machine; XGB, XGBoost.



Supplementary Figure 3. The predictive performance of the established models in the local cohort. (A–D) The ROC analysis indicates the predictive performance of the nomogram (A), RF (B), SVM (C), and XGB (D) models in the validation-local cohort. (E–H) DCA displays the net benefit under different thresholds of the nomogram (E), RF (F), SVM (G), and XGB (H) models in the local cohort. (I–L) The calibration analysis shows the predictive performance of the nomogram (I), RF (J), SVM (K), and XGB (L) models in the local cohort. Abbreviations: ROC, receiver operating characteristic; DCA, decision curve analysis; AUC, area under curve; CI, confidence interval.



Supplementary Figure 4. Flow cytometry apoptosis analysis.



Supplementary Figure 5. The ability of SLC2A1 and NDUFB9 to distinguish OA from RA. (A) The expression levels of SLC2A1 and NDUFB9 in the joint synovial tissues from 22 OA and 152 RA samples. (B, C) ROC analysis indicates the ability of NDUFB9 (B) and SLC2A1 (C) to distinguish OA from RA.