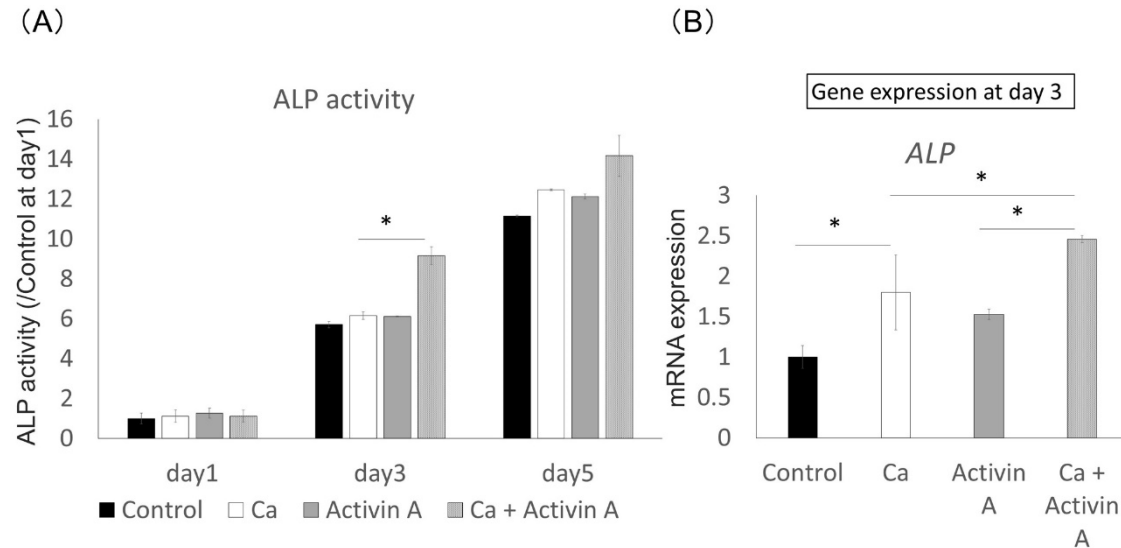
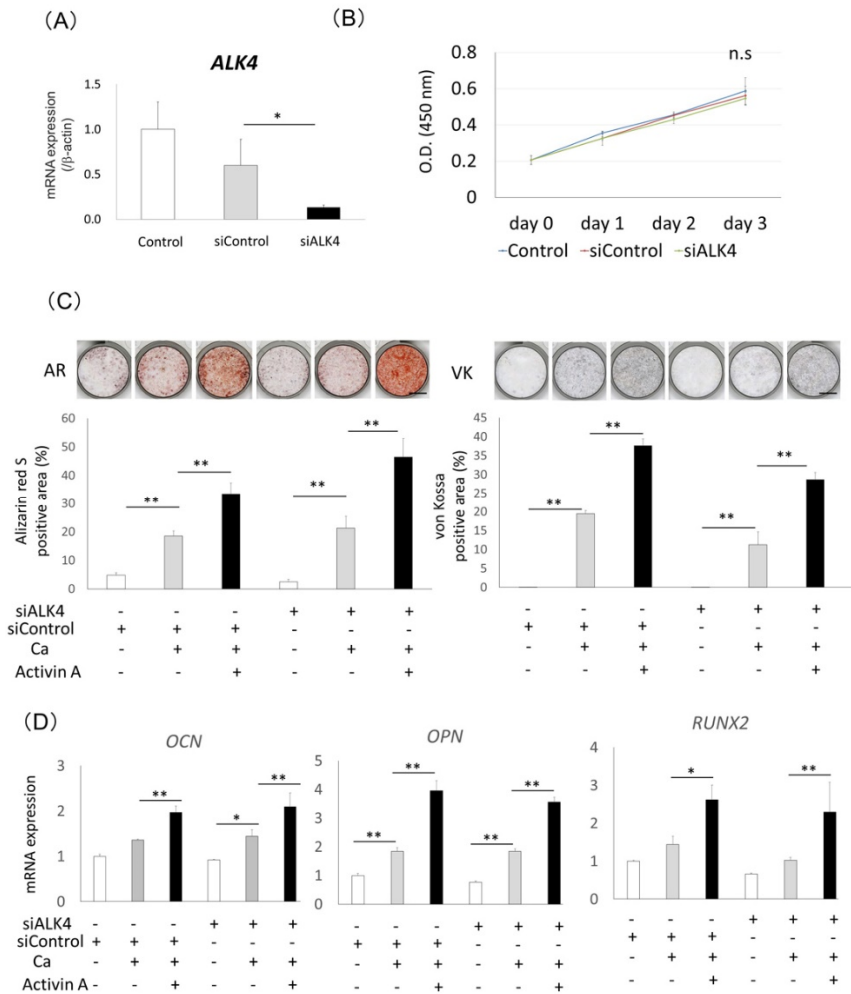


## Supplemental Figures S1-S9



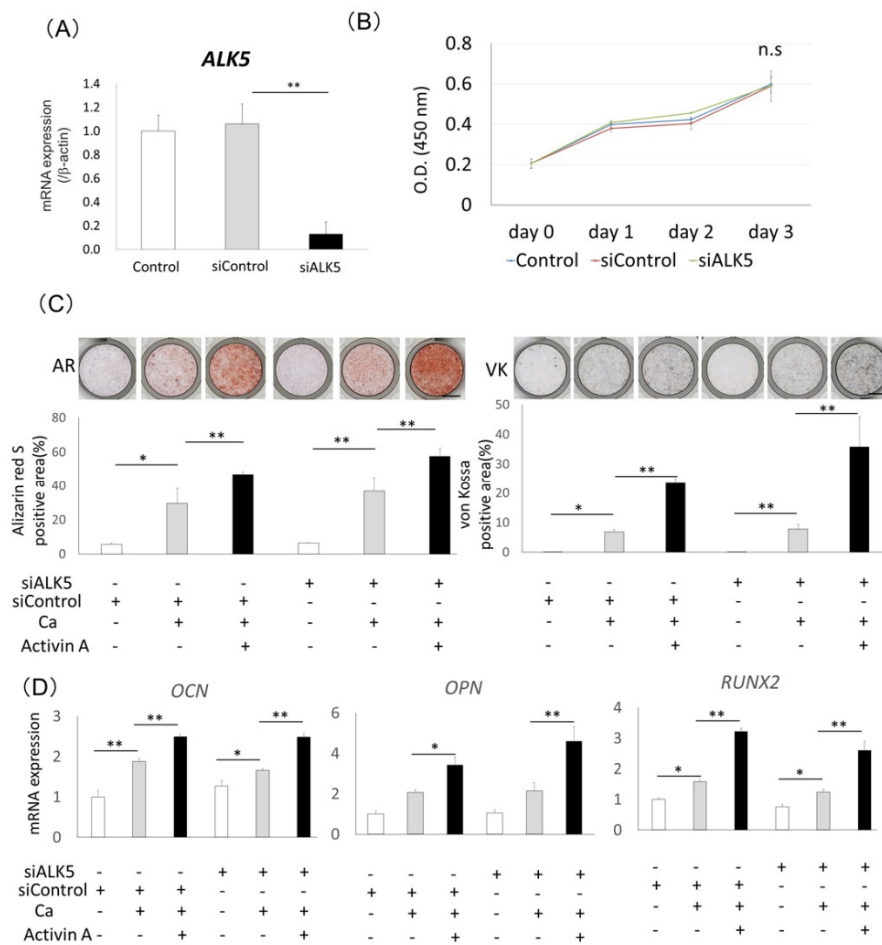
Supplemental Figure S1 ALP activity in Saos2 cells treated with Activin A

(A) Saos2 cells treated with 0.5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub> (Ca) and 100 ng/ml Activin A were cultured for 1, 3, and 5 days. ALP activity assay was performed using ALP assay kit at an absorbance of 405 nm. Untreated cells were used as the control and the value was shown as the fold-increase of the control at day1. (B) Gene expression of *ALP* in Saos2 cells treated with 0.5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub> and 100 ng/ml Activin A for 3 days was analyzed using quantitative RT-PCR. Untreated cells were used as the control. Normalization of gene expression was performed against *β-actin* expression, and the gene expression levels were shown as the fold-increase of the control. Values were the means ± SD from three independent experiments. \*P < 0.05.



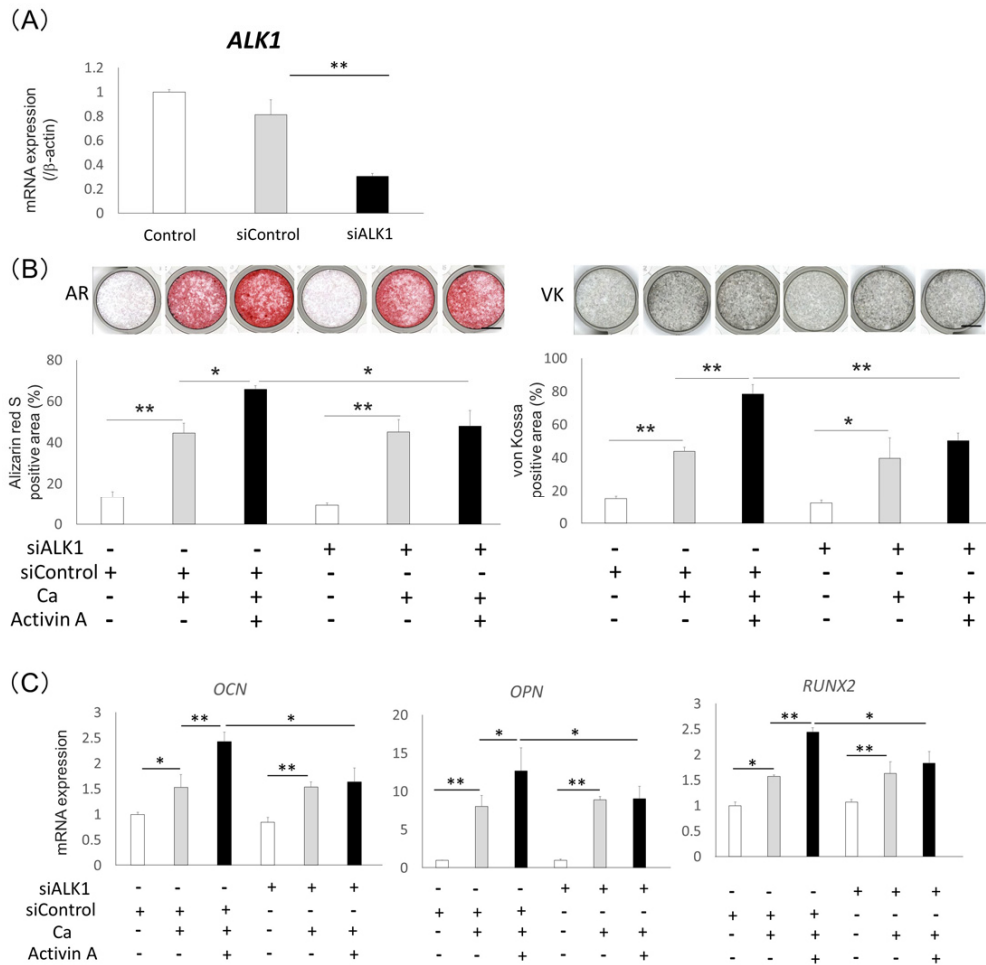
Supplemental Figure S2 Treatment with siALK4 exhibited no effect on Activin A-induced osteoblastic differentiation of Saos2 cells

(A) Gene expression of *ALK4* in Saos2 cells treated with siALK4. Untreated cells were used as the control. Gene expression of *ALK4* was examined using quantitative RT-PCR. Gene expression levels were normalized against  $\beta$ -actin expression, and the results are shown as the fold-increase of the control. Values are the means  $\pm$  SD from three independent experiments. \* $P < 0.05$ . (B) Saos2 cells treated with siALK4 were cultured in 10%FBS/ $\alpha$ MED for 0, 1, 2, and 3 days. A proliferation assay was performed using a WST-1 proliferation assay kit at an absorbance of 450 nm. (C) Saos2 cells were cultured with 0.5 mM  $\text{CaCl}_2$  (Ca) with or without 100 ng/ml Activin A. Mineralization was visualized by Alizarin Red S staining (AR) and von Kossa staining (VK), and the staining area was quantitated. \*\* $P < 0.01$ . (D) Expression of bone-related genes (*OCN*, *OPN*, and *RUNX2*) in Saos2 cells treated with 100 ng/ml Activin A was examined by quantitative RT-PCR. Untreated cells were used as a control. The expression levels of these genes were normalized against  $\beta$ -actin expression, and the results are shown as the fold-increase of the control. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ .



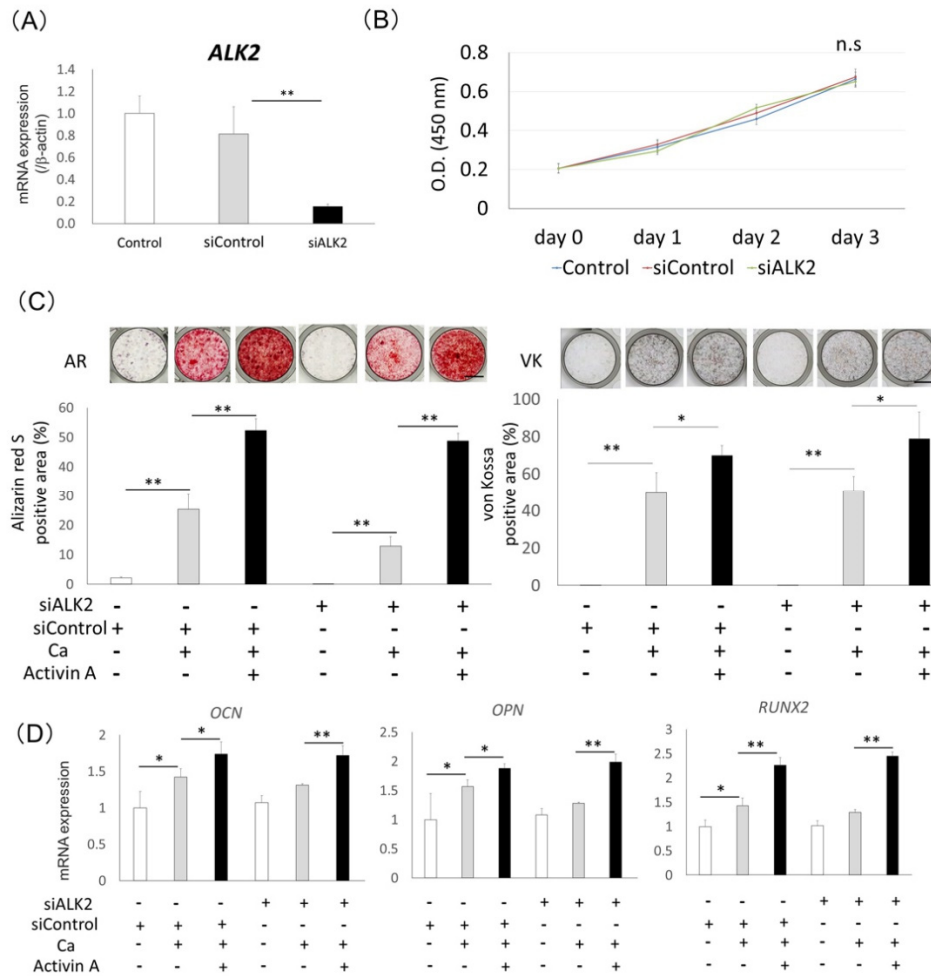
Supplemental Figure S3 Treatment with siALK5 exhibited no effect on Activin A-induced osteoblastic differentiation of Saos2 cells

(A) Gene expression of *ALK5* in Saos2 cells treated with siALK5. Untreated cells were used as the control. Gene expression of *ALK5* was examined using quantitative RT-PCR. Gene expression levels were normalized against  $\beta$ -actin expression, and the results are shown as the fold-increase of the control. Values are the means  $\pm$  SD from three independent experiments. \*\* $P < 0.01$ . (B) Saos2 cells treated with siALK5 were cultured in 10%FBS/ $\alpha$ MEM for 0, 1, 2, and 3 days. A proliferation assay was performed using a WST-1 proliferation assay kit at an absorbance of 450 nm. (C) Saos2 cells were cultured with 0.5 mM  $\text{CaCl}_2$  (Ca) with or without 100 ng/ml Activin A. Mineralization was visualized by Alizarin Red S staining (AR) and von Kossa staining (VK), and the staining area was quantitated. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ . (D) Expression of bone-related genes (*OCN*, *OPN*, and *RUNX2*) in Saos2 cells treated with 100 ng/ml Activin A was examined by quantitative RT-PCR. Untreated cells were used as a control. The expression levels of these genes were normalized against  $\beta$ -actin expression, and the results are shown as the fold-increase of the control. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ .



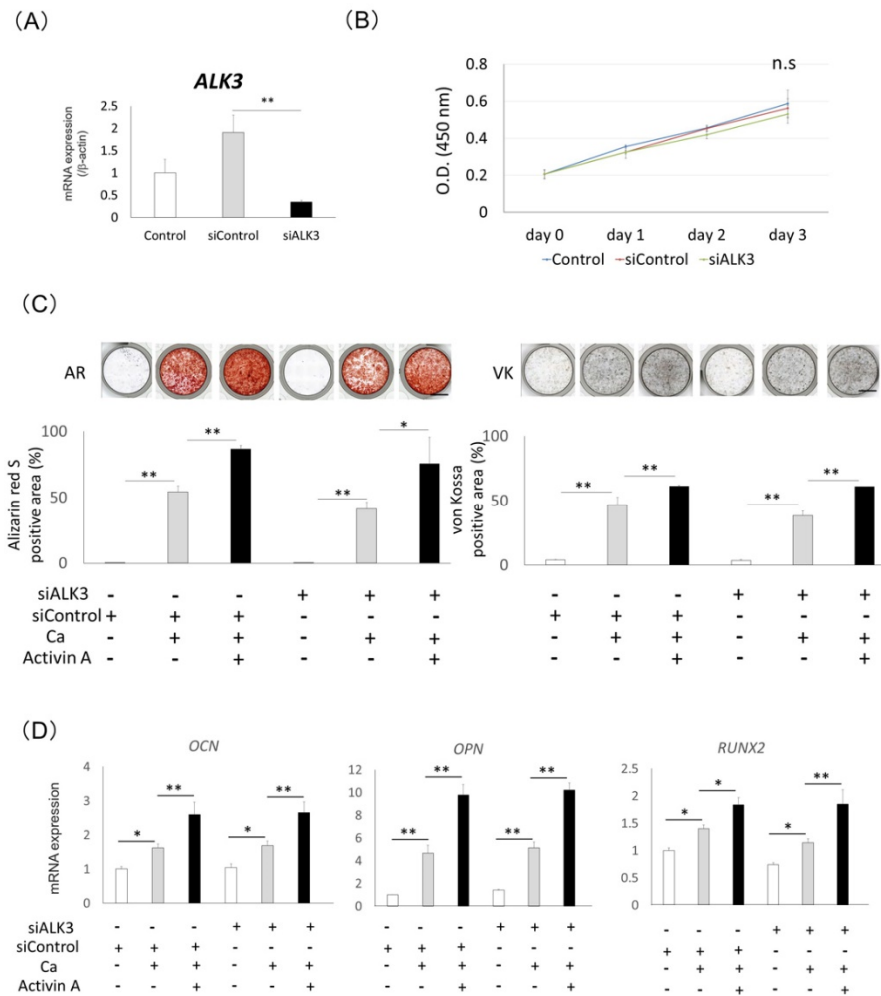
Supplemental Figure S4 Treatment with siALK1 inhibited Activin A-induced osteoblastic differentiation of NOS1 cells

(A) Gene expression of *ALK1* in NOS1 cells with siALK1. Untreated cells were used as the control. Gene expression of *ALK1* was analyzed using quantitative RT-PCR. Normalization of gene expression was performed against  $\beta$ -actin expression, and the gene expression levels were shown as the fold-increase of the control. Values are the means  $\pm$  SD from three independent experiments. \*\*P < 0.01. (B) NOS1 cells were cultured with 0.5 mM  $\text{CaCl}_2$  (Ca) with or without 100 ng/ml Activin A. Mineralization of NOS1 cells was evaluated by Alizarin Red S staining (AR) and von Kossa staining (VK), and quantification of the staining area was analyzed. \*P < 0.05, \*\*P < 0.01. (C) Expression of bone-related genes (*OCN*, *OPN*, and *RUNX2*) in NOS1 cells treated with 100 ng/ml Activin A was analyzed by quantitative RT-PCR. Untreated cells were used as a control. Normalization of gene expression was performed against  $\beta$ -actin expression, and the gene expression levels were shown as the fold-increase of the control. \*P < 0.05, \*\*P < 0.01.



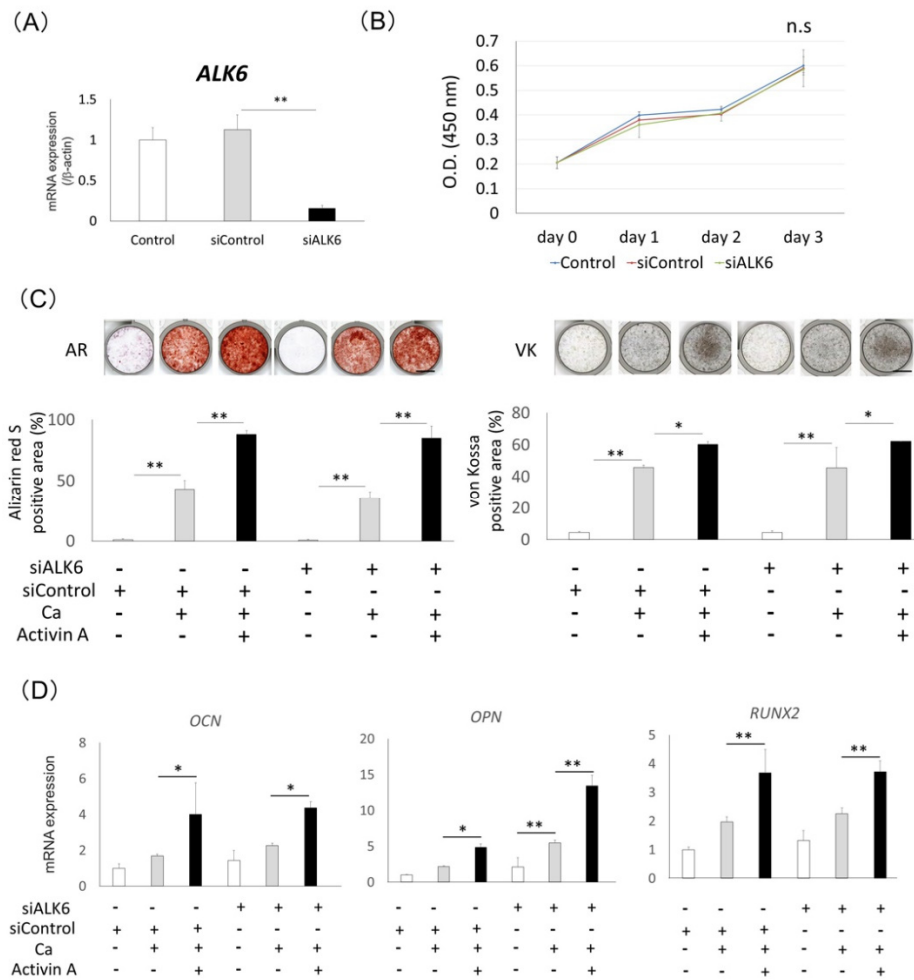
Supplemental Figure S5 Treatment with siALK2 had no effect on Activin A-induced osteoblastic differentiation of Saos2 cells

(A) Gene expression of *ALK2* in Saos2 cells treated with siALK2. Untreated cells were used as the control. Gene expression of *ALK2* was examined using quantitative RT-PCR. Gene expression levels were normalized against  $\beta$ -actin expression, and the results are shown as the fold-increase of the control. Values are the means  $\pm$  SD from three independent experiments. \*\* $P < 0.01$ . (B) Saos2 cells treated with siALK2 were cultured in 10%FBS/ $\alpha$ MEM for 0, 1, 2, and 3 days. A proliferation assay was performed using a WST-1 proliferation assay kit at an absorbance of 450 nm. (C) Saos2 cells were cultured with 0.5 mM  $\text{CaCl}_2$  (Ca) with or without 100 ng/ml Activin A. Mineralization was visualized by Alizarin Red S staining (AR) and von Kossa staining (VK), and the staining area was quantitated. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ . (D) Expression of bone-related genes (*OCN*, *OPN*, and *RUNX2*) in Saos2 cells treated with 100 ng/ml Activin A was examined by quantitative RT-PCR. The expression levels of these genes were normalized against  $\beta$ -actin expression, and the results are shown as the fold-increase of the control. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ .



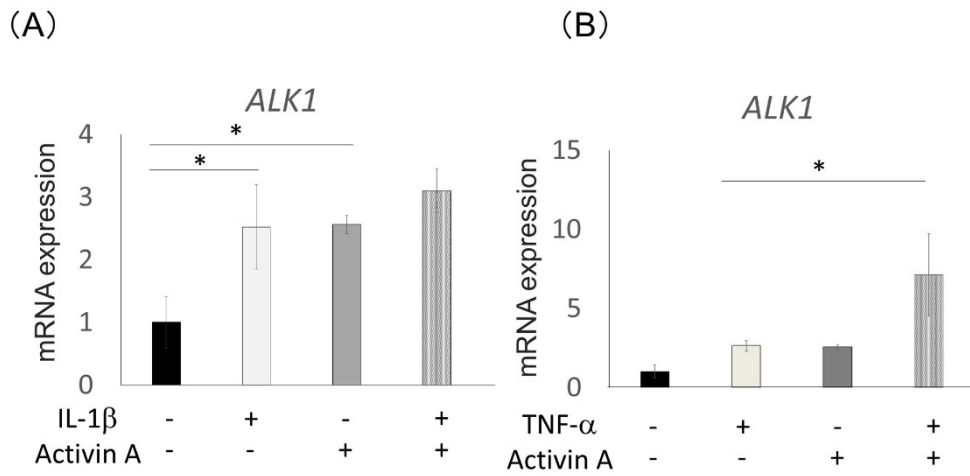
Supplemental Figure S6 Treatment with siALK3 had no effect on Activin A-induced osteoblastic differentiation of Saos2 cells

(A) Gene expression of *ALK3* in Saos2 cells treated with siALK3. Untreated cells were used as the control. Gene expression of *ALK3* was examined using quantitative RT-PCR. Gene expression levels were normalized against *β-actin* expression, and the results are shown as the fold-increase of the control. Values are the means  $\pm$  SD from three independent experiments. \*\* $P < 0.01$ . (B) Saos2 cells treated with siALK3 were cultured in 10%FBS/ $\alpha$ MEM for 0, 1, 2, and 3 days. A proliferation assay was performed using a WST-1 proliferation assay kit at an absorbance of 450 nm. (C) Saos2 cells were cultured with 0.5 mM  $\text{CaCl}_2$  (Ca) with or without 100 ng/ml Activin A. Mineralization was visualized by Alizarin Red S staining (AR) and von Kossa staining (VK), and the staining area was quantitated. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ . (D) Expression of bone-related genes (*OCN*, *OPN*, and *RUNX2*) in Saos2 cells treated with 100 ng/ml Activin A was examined by quantitative RT-PCR. Untreated cells were used as a control. The expression levels of these genes were normalized against *β-actin* expression, and the results are shown as the fold-increase of the control. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ .



Supplemental Figure S7 Treatment with siALK6 had no effect on Activin A-induced osteoblastic differentiation of Saos2 cells

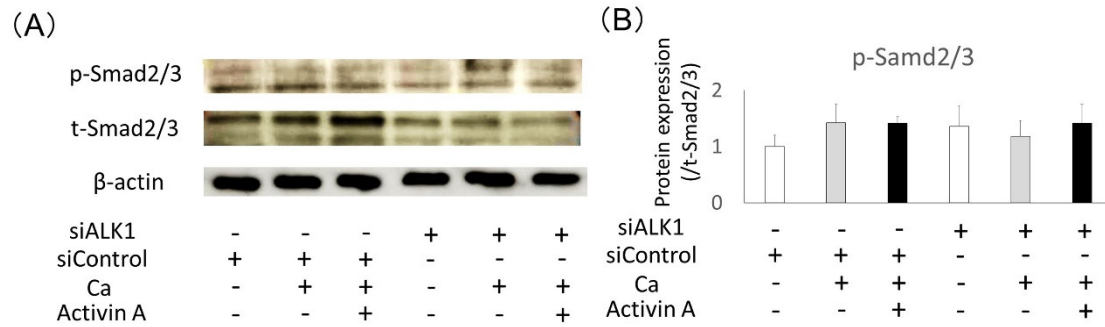
(A) Gene expression of *ALK6* in Saos2 cells treated with siALK6. Untreated cells were used as the control. Gene expression of *ALK6* was examined using quantitative RT-PCR. Gene expression levels were normalized against  $\beta$ -actin expression, and the results are shown as the fold-increase of the control. Values are the means  $\pm$  SD from three independent experiments. \*\*P < 0.01. (B) Saos2 cells treated with siALK6 were cultured in 10%FBS/ $\alpha$ MEM for 0, 1, 2, and 3 days. A proliferation assay was performed using a WST-1 proliferation assay kit at an absorbance of 450 nm. (C) Saos2 cells were cultured with 0.5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub> (Ca) with or without 100 ng/ml Activin A. Mineralization was visualized by Alizarin Red S staining (AR) and von Kossa staining (VK), and the staining area was quantitated. \*P < 0.05, \*\*P < 0.01. (D) Expression of bone-related genes (*OCN*, *OPN*, and *RUNX2*) in Saos2 cells treated with 100 ng/ml Activin A was examined by quantitative RT-PCR. Untreated cells were used as a control. The expression levels of these genes were normalized against  $\beta$ -actin expression, and the results are shown as the fold-increase of the control. \*P < 0.05, \*\*P < 0.01.



Supplemental Figure S8 The effects of Activin A on expression of *ALK1* in IL-1 $\beta$ - or TNF- $\alpha$ -treated Saos2 cells

(A, B) Gene expression of *ALK1* in Saos2 cells treated with IL-1 $\beta$ , TNF- $\alpha$ , or Activin A for 24 h was analyzed using quantitative RT-PCR. Untreated cells were used as the control. Normalization of gene expression was performed against  *$\beta$ -actin* expression, and the gene expression levels were shown as the fold-increase of the control. Values were the means  $\pm$  SD from three independent experiments. \* $P < 0.05$ .





Supplemental Figure S9 Treatment with siALK1 exhibited no effect on phosphorylation of Smad2/3 in Saos2 cells

(A) Protein expression of phospho-Smad2/3 (p-Smad2/3) and total-Smad2/3 (t-Smad2/3) was analyzed using western blotting in Saos2 cells cultured with 0.5 mM  $\text{CaCl}_2$  (Ca) with or without 100 ng/ml Activin A.  $\beta$ -actin was used as an internal standard for the control. (B) Expression levels of these proteins were normalized against t-Smad2/3 expression, and the results are shown as the fold-increase of the control. Values are the means  $\pm$  SD from three independent experiments.