

MicroRNA as Possible Mediators of the Synergistic Effect of Celecoxib and Glucosamine Sulfate in Human Osteoarthritic Chondrocyte Exposed to IL-1 β

Supplementary material

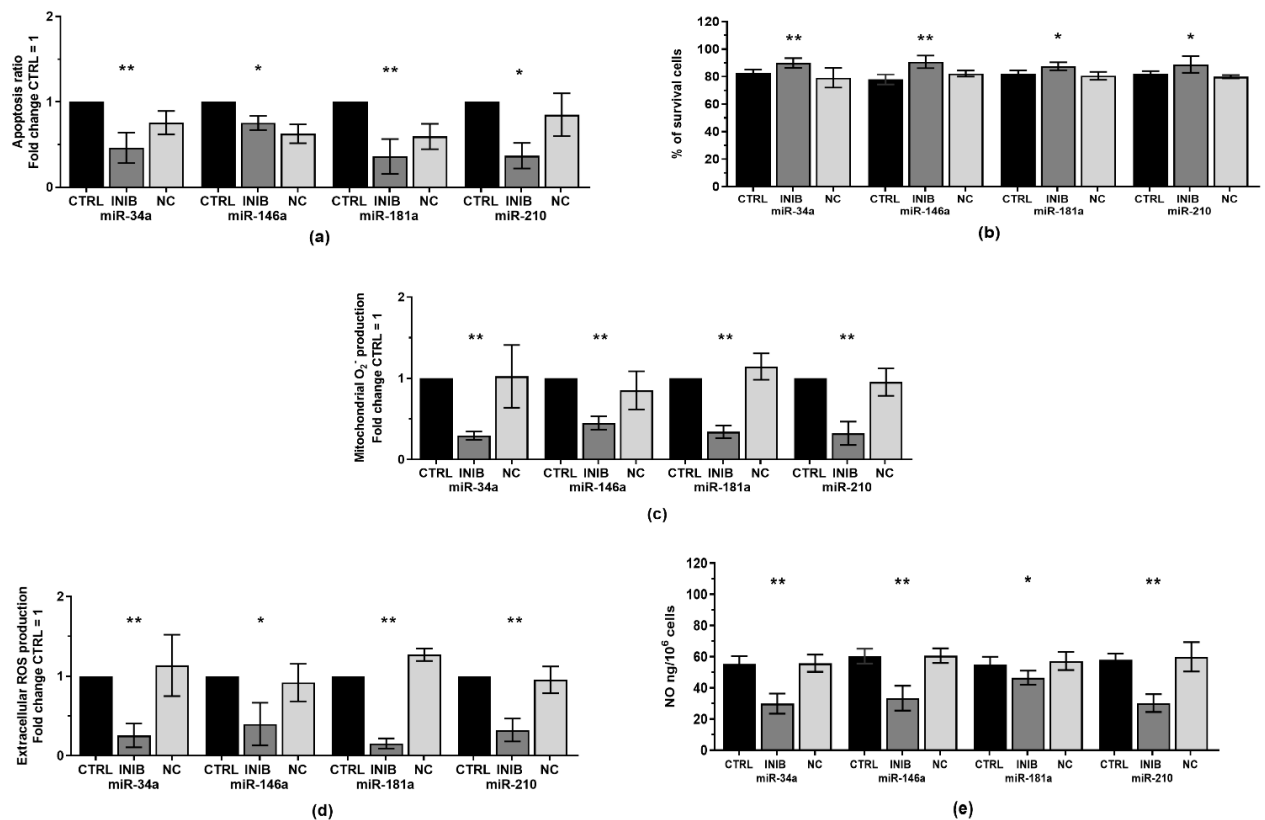


Figure S1. Efficacy of miRNA silencing on apoptosis, viability, and redox balance. Chondrocytes were evaluated at control (CTRL) condition, after 24 h of transient transfection with miR-34a, miR-146a, miR-181a, and miR-210 inhibitors (50 nM) or NC (5 nM). **(a,c,d)** Apoptosis detection and reactive oxygen species (ROS) production by flow cytometry. The results were expressed as fold change of the value of interest respect to CTRL, reported equal to 1. **(b)** Viability by MTT assay **(e)** Nitric oxide (NO) release by Griess method. Data were represented as mean \pm standard deviation. * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01 versus CTRL or NC.

Table S1. List of primers for quantitative real time PCR.

Target Genes	Cat. No. (Qiagen)
<i>BCL2</i>	QT00000721
<i>NRF2</i>	QT00027384
<i>miR-34a</i>	MS00003318
<i>miR-140</i>	MS00003319
<i>miR-146a</i>	MS00003535
<i>miR-155</i>	MS00008778
<i>miR-181a</i>	MS00006692
<i>miR-210</i>	MS00006782
<i>miR-375</i>	MS00003741
<i>miR-let7e</i>	MS00031801
<i>ACTB</i>	QT00095431
<i>SNORD-25</i>	MS00014007

Abbreviations: BCL2 = B-cell lymphoma 2, NRF2 = nuclear factor erythroid 2 like 2, miRNA = microRNAs, ACTB = Actin Beta, SNORD-25 = Small Nucleolar RNA, C/D Box 25.