

Figure S1. Flow cytometry analysis of MSC surface markers in CD146+PDLCs

Second passages of CD146+PDLCs after isolation by immunomagnetic beads were detected for MSC markers expression, including (a) CD105, (b) CD90, CD73, and (c) CD34, CD11b, CD19, CD45, HLA-DR.

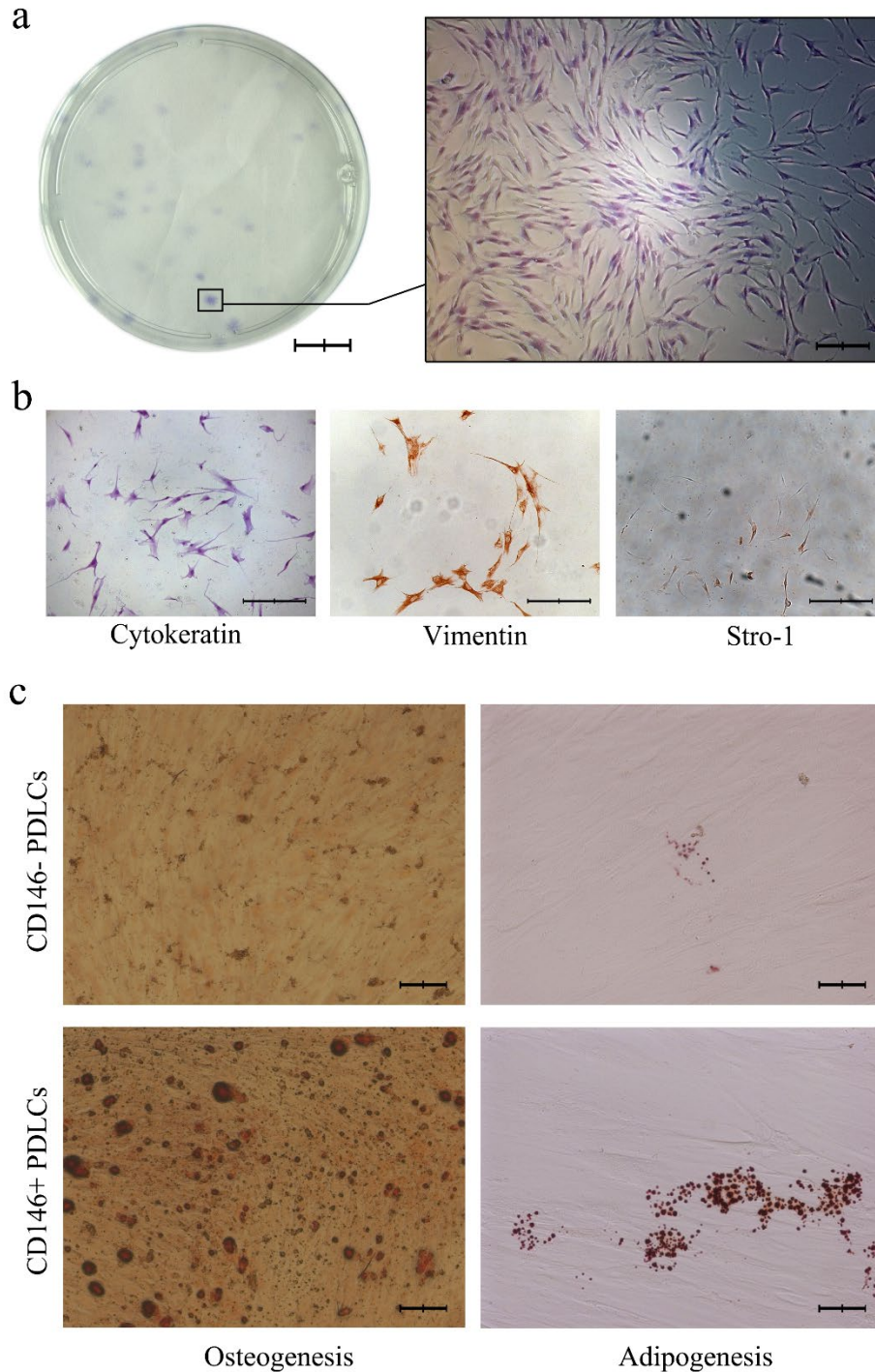


Figure S2. CD146 positive periodontal ligament cells exhibit characteristics of mesenchymal stem cells

(a) Colony-forming assay of CD146+PDLCs. CD146+PDLCs were seeded on culture dish (150 cells per dish) and cultured for another 14 days. Toluidine blue staining was performed to detect colonies. (Left) gross appearance; (Right) cell morphology under a microscope (100X, scale bar represents 200 μ m).

(b) Immunohistochemical staining for cytokeratin, vimentin, and Stro-1 of CD146+PDLCs. (Left) negative staining for cytokeratin (hematoxylin staining); (Middle) positive staining for vimentin; (Right) some cells were positive for Stro-1, whereas other cells were negative for Stro-1. Scale bar represents 200 μ m.

200 μ m.

(c) Osteogenic and adipogenic induction of both CD146-PDLCs and CD146+PDLCs. PDLCs were cultured under osteogenic or adipogenic conditions for 21 or 14 days; (Left) mineralized nodules were detected under osteogenic conditions using alizarin red staining; (Right) lipid clusters were stained with oil red O; Scale bars in pictures represent 200 μ m.

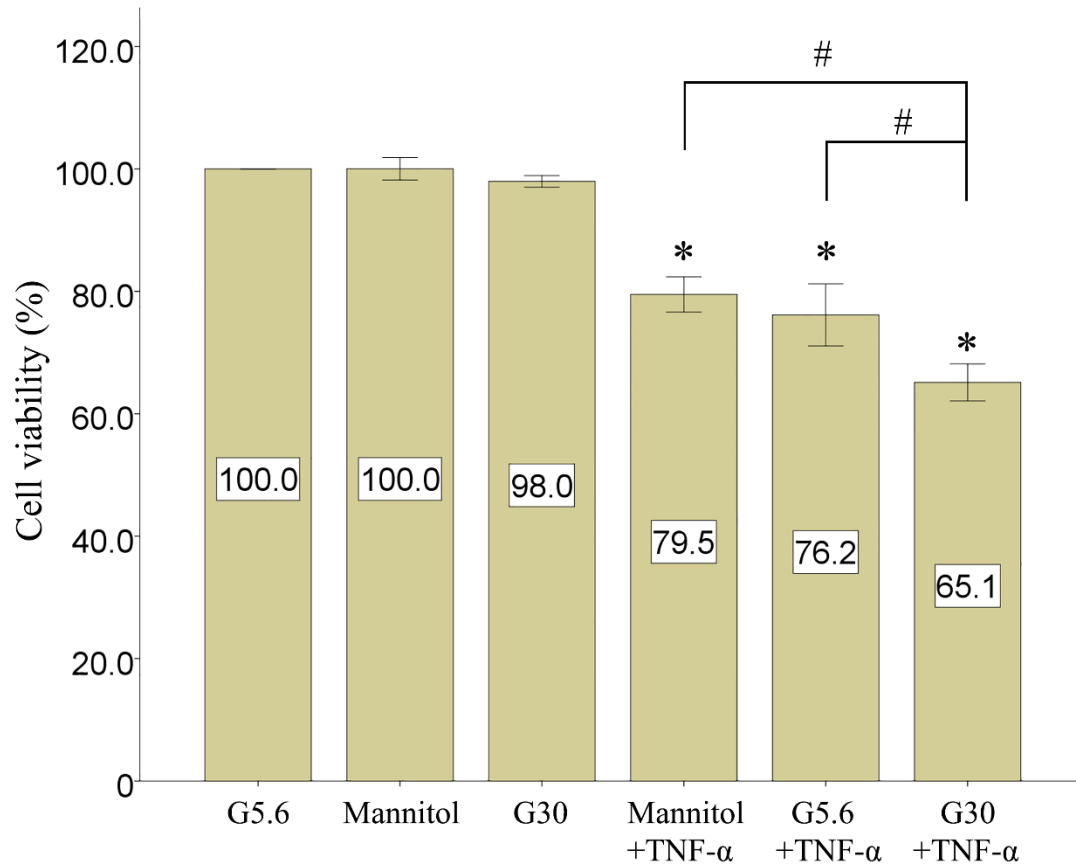


Fig S3. Influence of osmotic pressure on cell viability of PDLSCs (day 6) .

PDLSCs were cultured under different conditions (G5.6, G30, Mannitol, Mannitol+TNF- α , G5.6+TNF- α , and G30+TNF- α). For the mannitol treatment group, cells were incubated in medium containing 5.6mM D-glucose and 24.4mM mannitol. Cell viability was detected by CCK-8 assay on day 6. Data are expressed as means \pm standard deviations. This assay was replicated 3 times using PDLSCs obtained from 3 different individuals. *P<0.05 versus the control group (G5.6), #p<0.05 versus G30+TNF- α group.

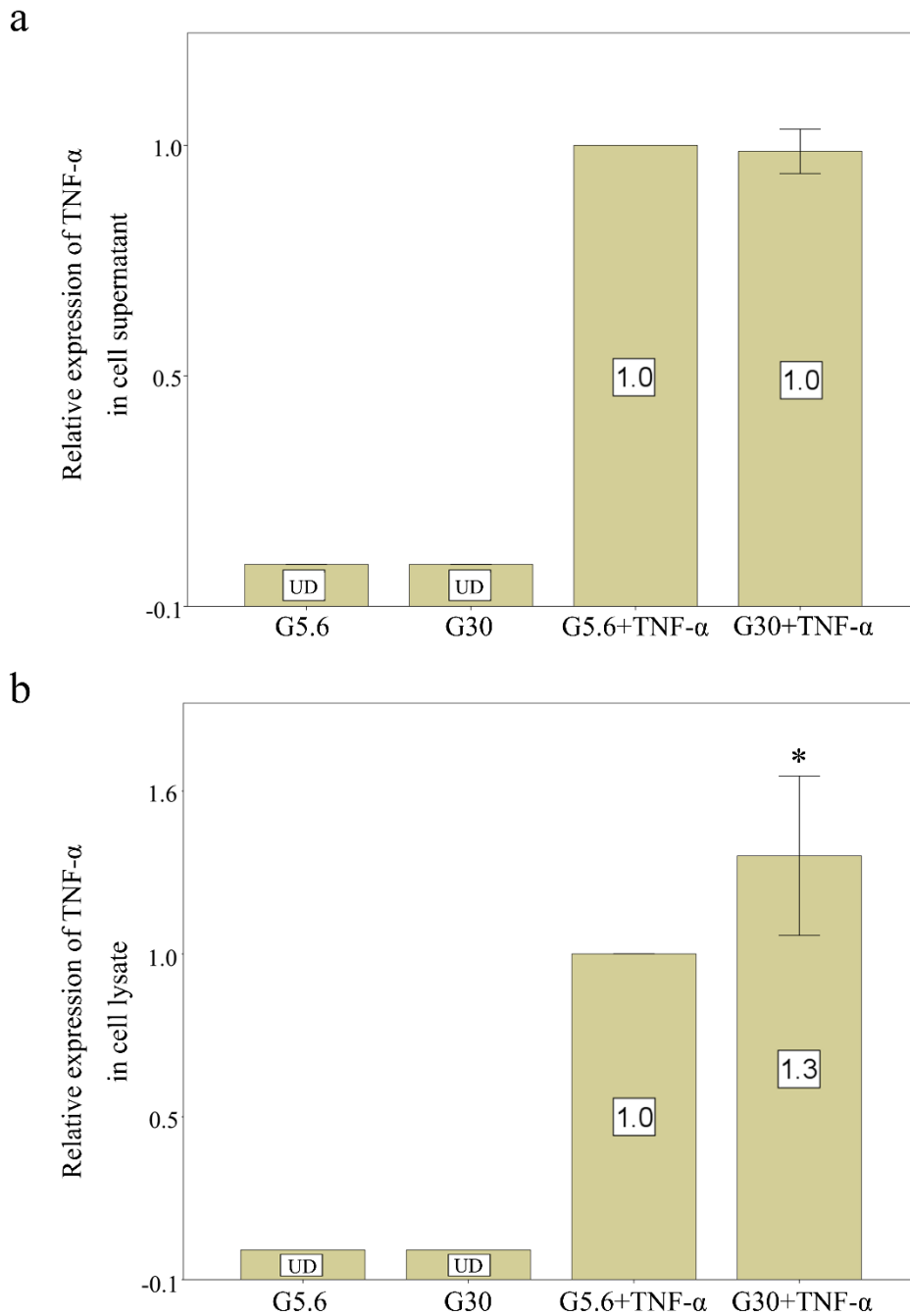


Figure S4. Detection of TNF- α in cell supernatant and cell lysate after treatment with high glucose and TNF- α on day 2

PDLSCs were treated under different conditions (G5.6, G30, G5.6+TNF- α , and G30+TNF- α) for 48h, and ELISA was performed to detect the content of TNF- α (a) in the cell supernatant and (b) in the cell lysate; The value of G5.6+TNF- α group was regarded as 1.0; UD denotes undetected (below the threshold value 5.6 pg/ml of the ELISA kit); * $p < 0.01$ versus G5.6+TNF- α group

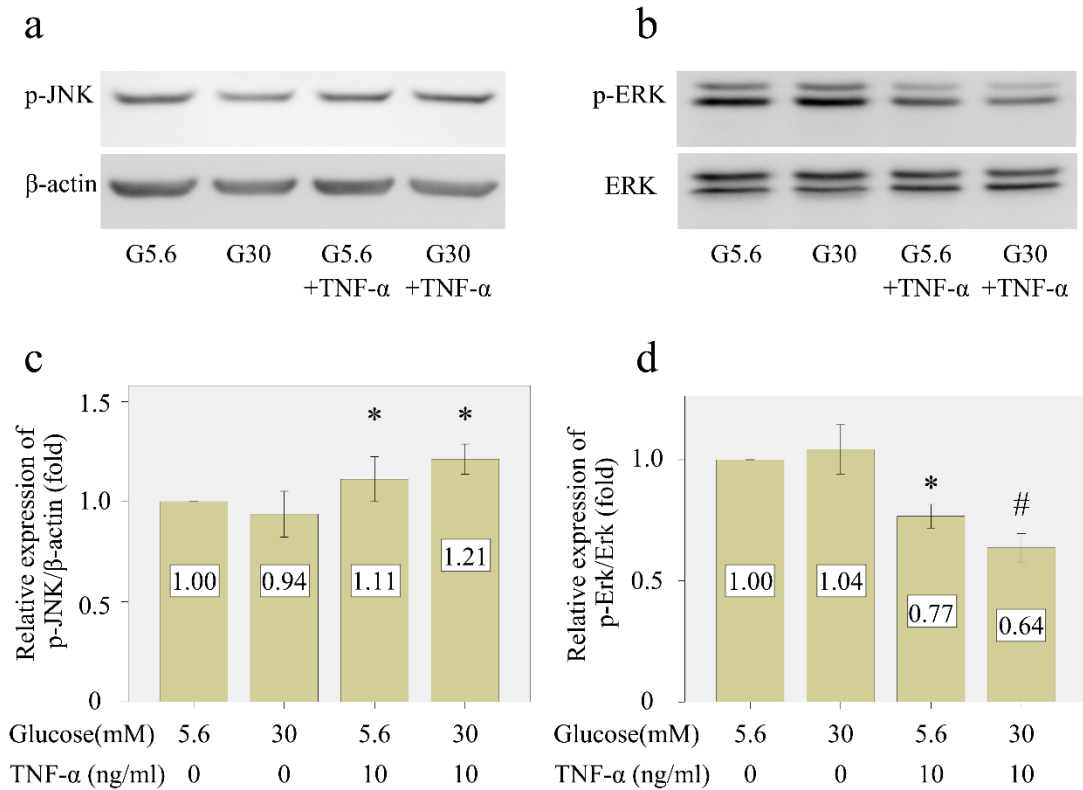


Figure S5. Protein expression of p-JNK and p-ERK1/2 in PDLSCs under high glucose and TNF- α conditions (on day 6)

PDLSCs were cultured under normal glucose or high glucose conditions in the presence or absence of TNF- α . Protein expression of phosphorylated JNK and phosphorylated ERK1/2 were detected by western blotting.

(a and c) Protein expression of p-JNK was elevated by TNF- α treatment on day 6. Data are expressed as means \pm standard deviations. All assays were replicated 3 times using PDLSCs obtained from 3 different individuals. * $p < 0.05$ versus the control group.

(b and d) Protein expression of p-ERK1/2 was depressed by TNF- α treatment on day 6, which was further inhibited under high glucose conditions. Data are expressed as means \pm standard deviations. All assays were replicated 3 times using PDLSCs obtained from 3 different individuals. * $p < 0.05$ versus the control group. # $p < 0.05$ versus G5.6+TNF- α group.

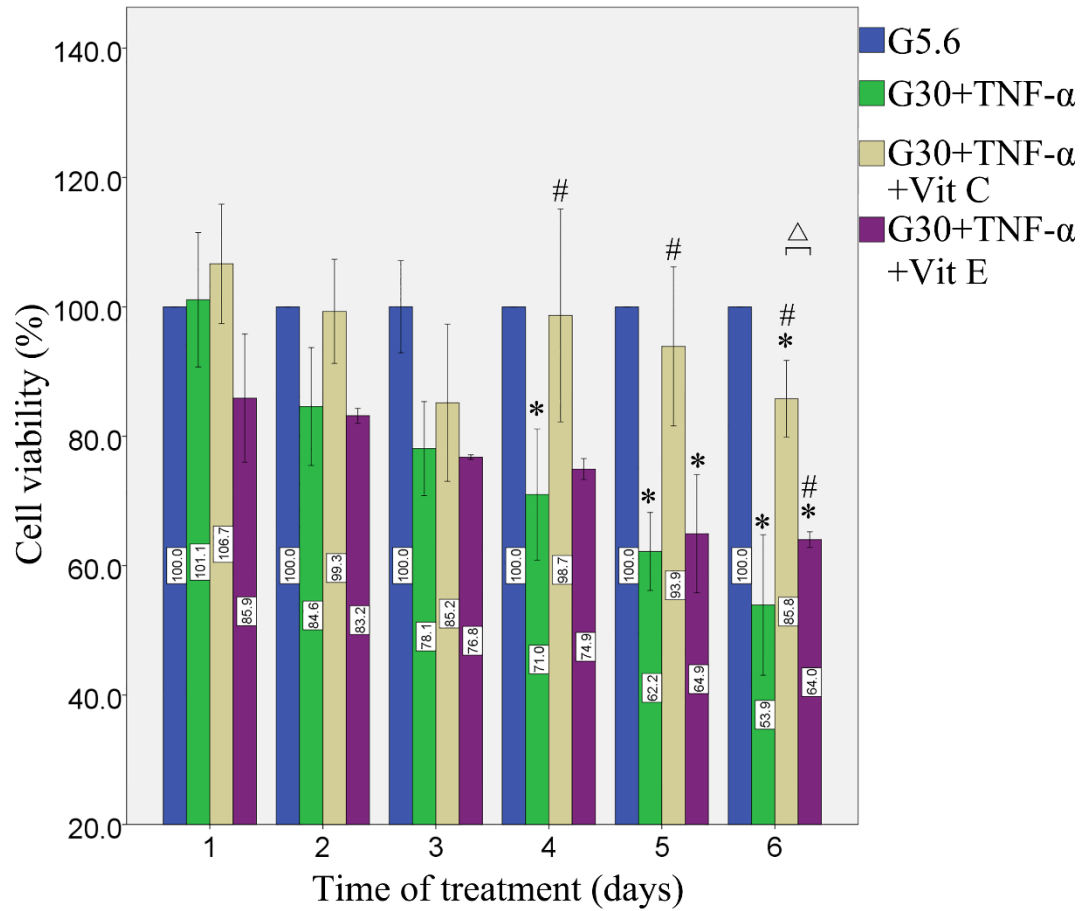


Fig S6. Vitamin C and vitamin E partially reversed the proliferative inhibition induced by high glucose and TNF- α .

PDLSCs were treated under different conditions (G5.6, G30, G5.6+TNF- α , G30+TNF- α). Vitamin C (200 μ M) and vitamin E (200 μ M) was added into culture medium 1 hour before high glucose and TNF- α treatment. Cell proliferation was detected by CCK-8 assay every 24 hours. Data are expressed as means \pm standard deviations. All assays were replicated 3 times using PDLSCs obtained from 3 different individuals. *P<0.05 versus the control group (G5.6), #p<0.05 versus G30+TNF- α group. Δ represent the difference between the G30+TNF- α +Vit C group and the G30+TNF- α +Vit E group is statistically significant (p<0.05).

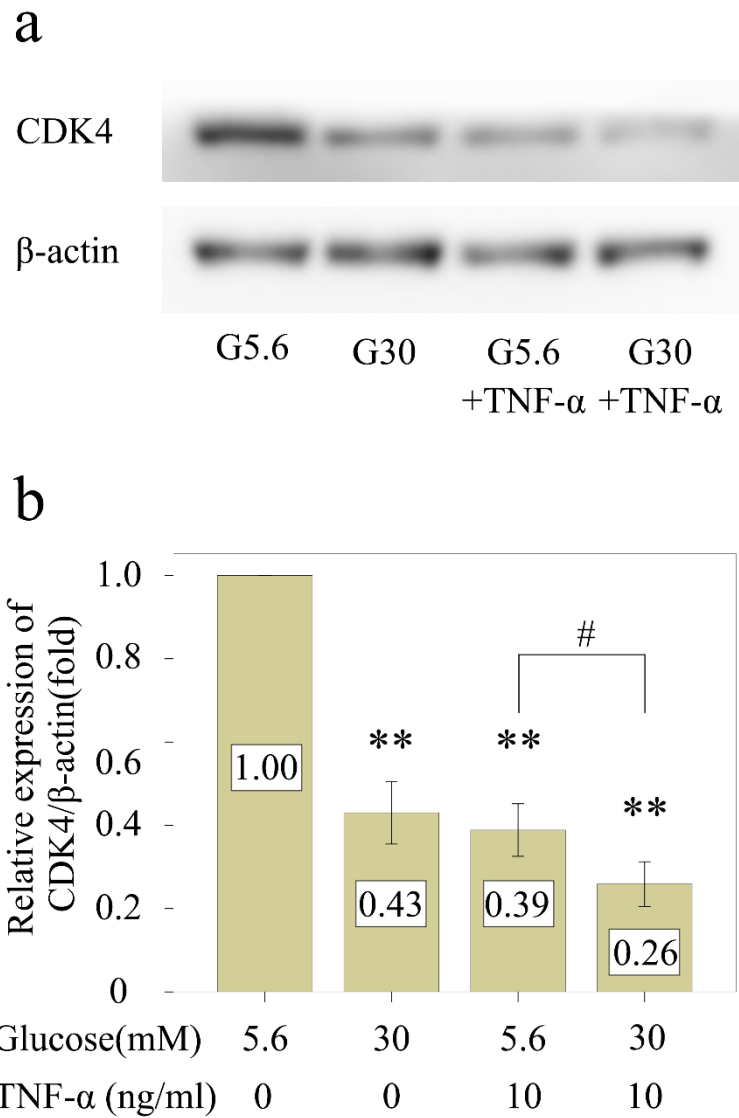


Figure S7. Protein expression of CDK4 in PDLSCs under high glucose and TNF- α conditions (on day 6)

PDLSCs were cultured under normal glucose or high glucose conditions in the presence or absence of TNF- α . Protein expression of CDK4 and β -actin were detected by western blotting. Data are expressed as means \pm standard deviations. The assay was replicated 3 times using PDLSCs obtained from 3 different individuals. ** $p < 0.01$ versus the control group. # $p < 0.05$ versus G5.6+TNF- α group.