

DPP-4 Inhibition Differentially Reprograms Inflammatory and Nociceptive Responses in Human Osteoarthritic Chondrocytes and Synovial Fibroblasts

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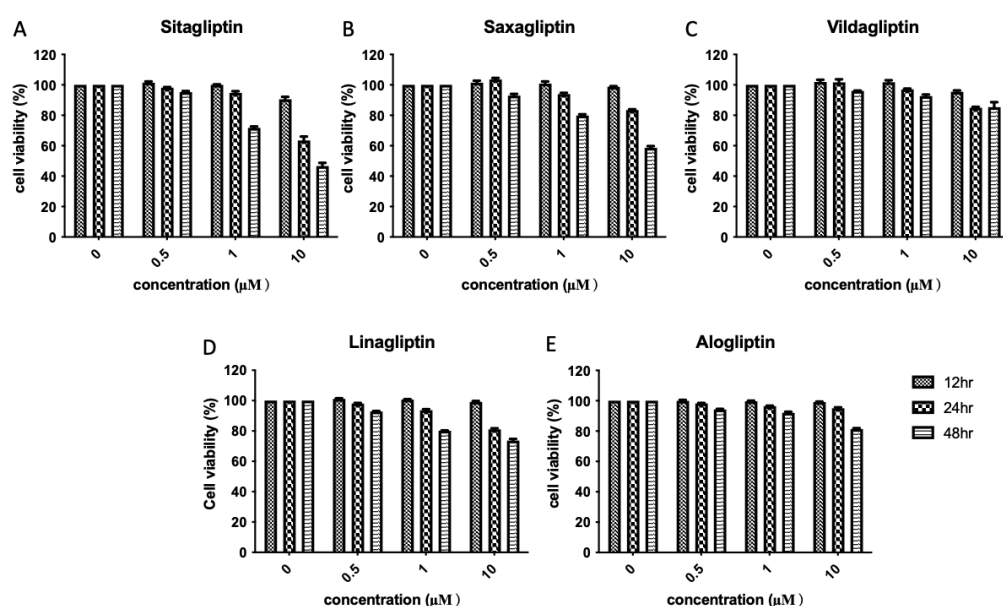
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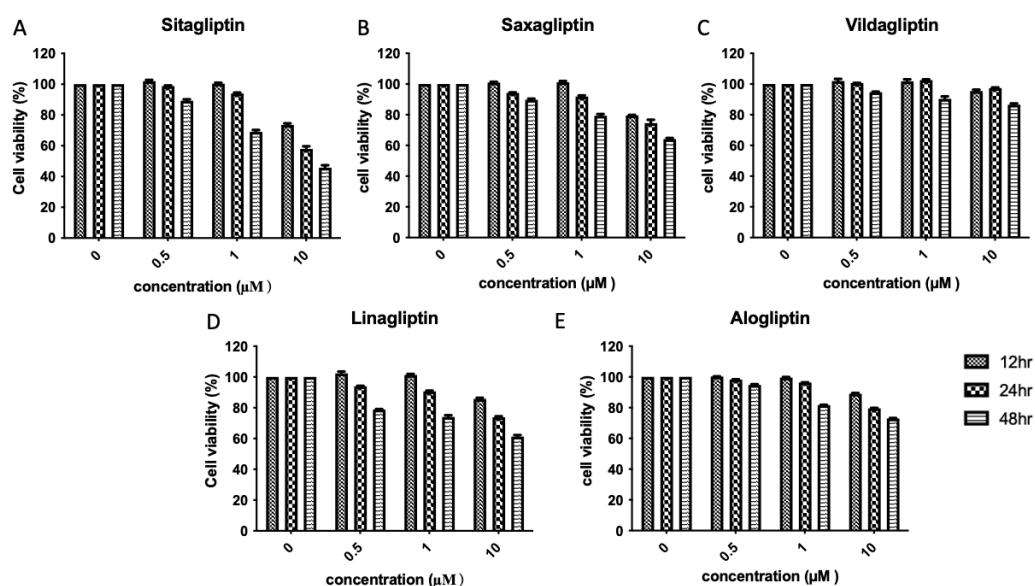
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Supplementary Fig. S1 Cytotoxicity of DPP-4 inhibitors in chondrocytes. Primary chondrocytes were treated with increasing concentrations (0–10 μM) of sitagliptin, saxagliptin, vildagliptin, linagliptin, or alogliptin for 12, 24, and 48 hours. Cell viability was determined using the CCK-8 assay and expressed as the percentage of untreated controls. Data are presented as mean ± SEM from three independent experiments. No significant cytotoxicity was observed at concentrations ≤1 μM, which was selected as the working concentration for subsequent experiments .



Supplementary Fig S2. Cytotoxicity of DPP-4 inhibitors in synovial fibroblasts.

Primary synovial fibroblasts were treated with increasing concentrations (0–10 μ M) of sitagliptin, saxagliptin, vildagliptin, linagliptin, or alogliptin for 12, 24, and 48 hours. Cell viability was determined using the CCK-8 assay and expressed as the percentage of untreated controls. Data are presented as mean $\pm$ SEM from three independent experiments. No significant cytotoxicity was observed at concentrations ≤ 1 μ M, which was selected as the working concentration for subsequent experiments.