Supplemental Figure S1

TITLE: Lycorine suppresses RANKL-induced osteoclastogenesis in vitro and prevents ovariectomy-induced osteoporosis and titanium particle-induced osteolysis in vivo

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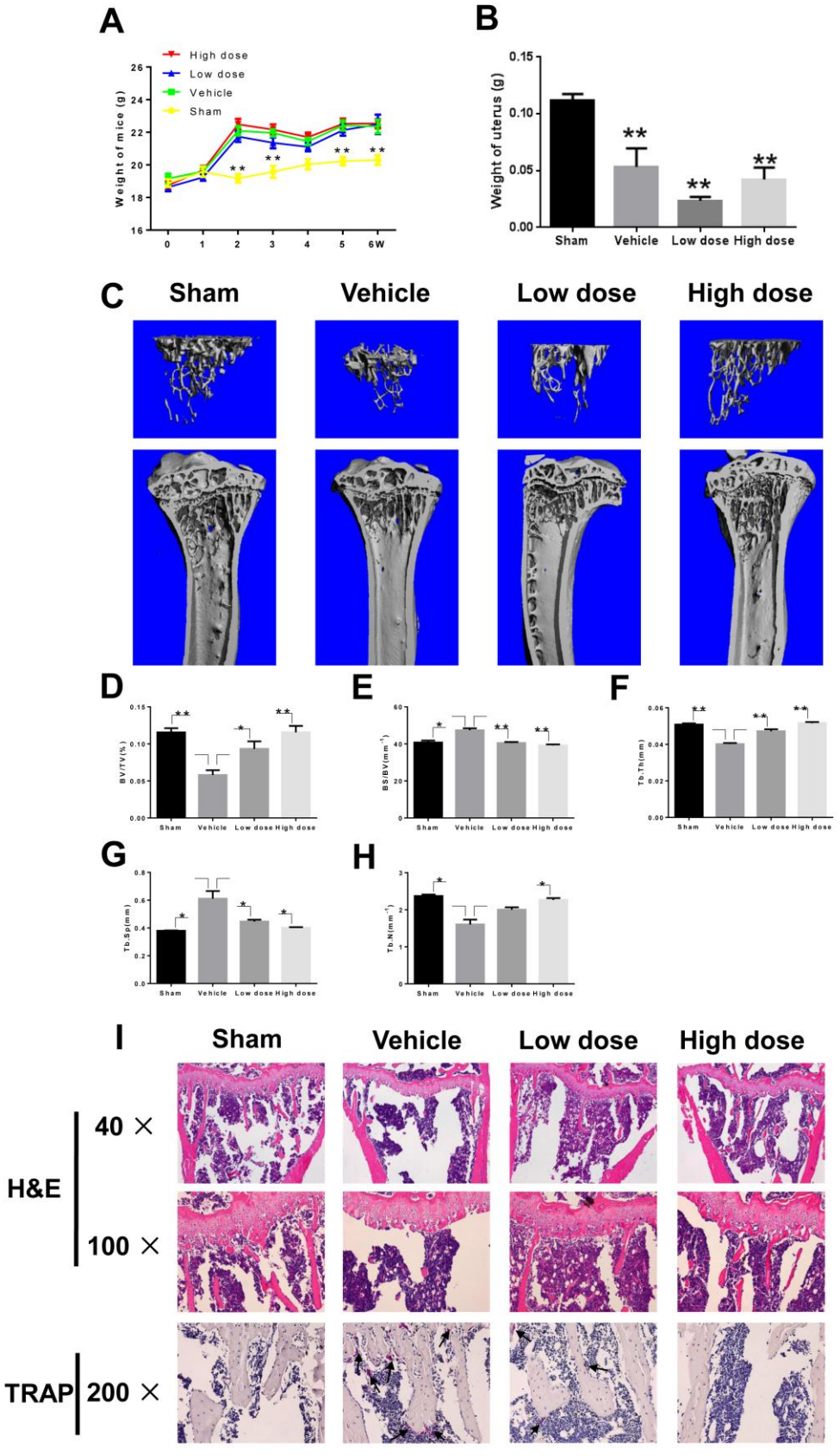
A
High dose
Low dose
Vehicle
Sham
Weight of mice (g)
26
24
22
20
18
16
0
1
2
3
4
5
6W
**
B
Weight of uterus (g)
0.15
0.10
0.05
0.00
Sham
Vehicle
Low dose
High dose
C
Sham
Vehicle
Low dose
High dose
D
BV/TV(%)
E
BS/BV(mm⁻¹)
F
Tb.Th(mm)
G
Tb.Sp(mm)
H
Tb.N(mm⁻¹)
I
Sham
Vehicle
Low dose
High dose
H&E
40 ×
100 ×
TRAP
200 ×

Fig. S1. LY effectively prevents OVX-induced bone loss *in vivo*. (A): The body weight of mice 0-6 weeks after OVX in Sham, Vehicle, Low dose and High dose groups (***P* < 0.01). (B): The weight of the mouse uteri at the time of sacrifice in all four groups (***P* < 0.01). (C): The left tibiae of all mice were scanned with a high-resolution micro-CT. (D)-(H): The calculation of the microstructural indices was performed for the micro-CT data as described in the Methods section. Microstructural indices include bone volume/tissue volume (BV/TV), bone surface/bone volume (BS/BV), trabecular separation (Tb.Sp.), trabecular thickness (Tb.Th.), and trabecular number (Tb.N.) (**P* < 0.05; ***P* < 0.01). (I): the tibiae were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde, then decalcified, embedded and sectioned as described in the Methods section. Sections of tibiae were stained with H&E (40× and 100×) and TRAP (100× and 200×).