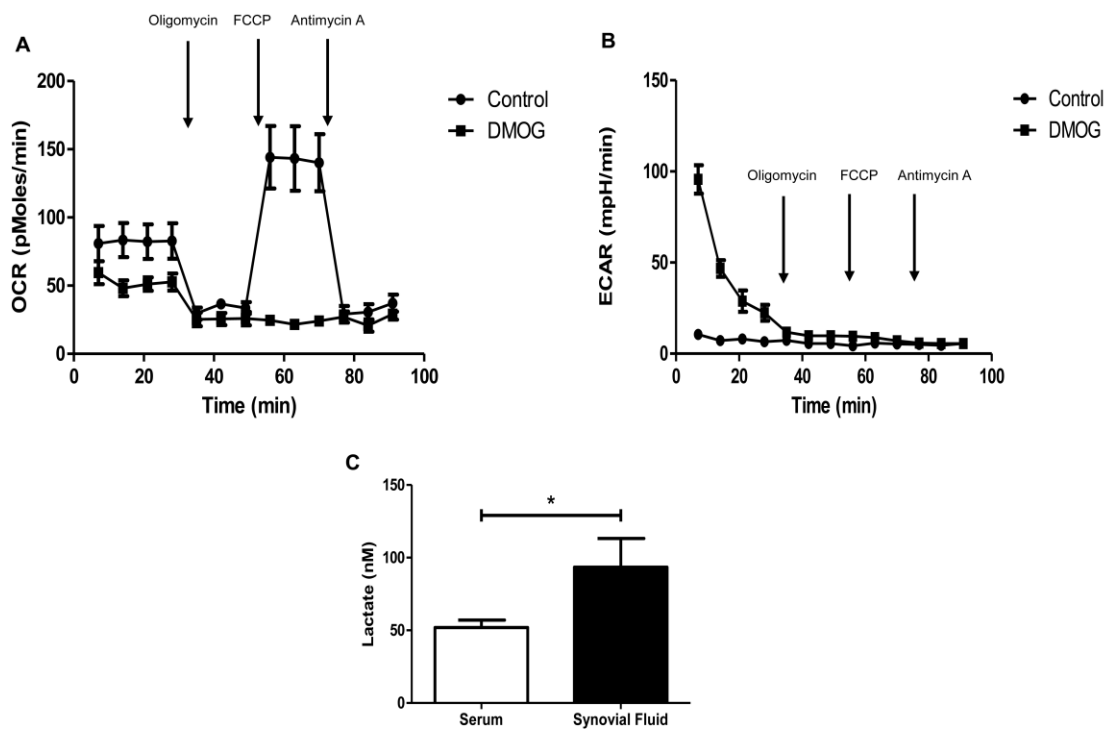


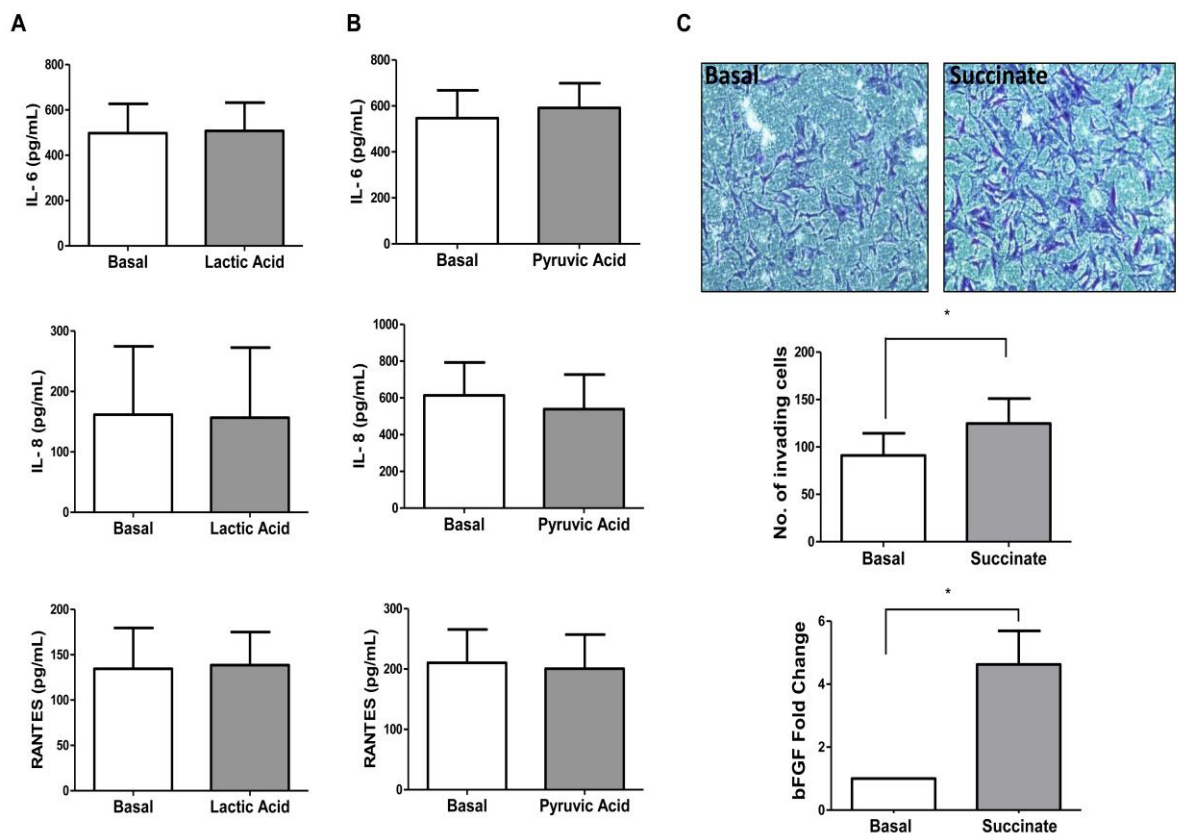
Supplemental Figures

Supplemental Figure 1: Representative OCR (A) and ECAR (B) Seahorse bioenergetics profiles before and after injections of oligomycin, FCCP and antimycin A for RASF in the presence and absence of DMOG. (C) Levels of lactate in synovial fluid were significantly elevated when compared to serum ($p < 0.05$).



Supplemental Figure 1

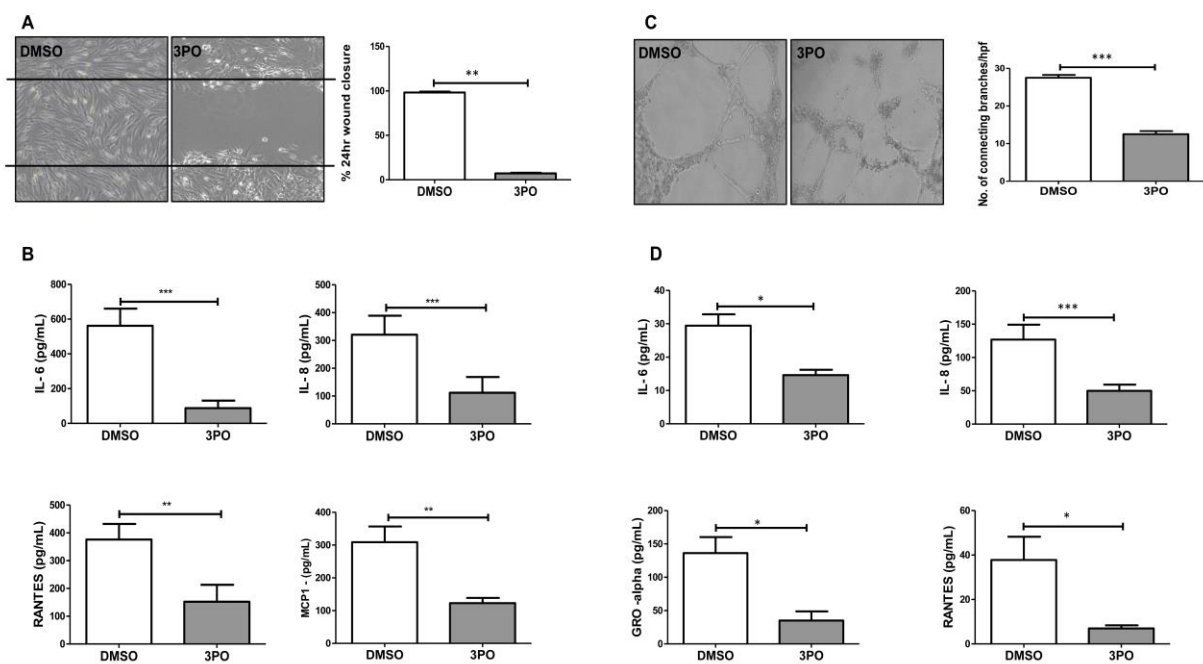
Supplemental Figure 2: (A) Quantification of IL-6, IL-8 and RANTES in RASF supernatants following 24 hrs culture with lactic acid (1mM) compared to basal. (B) Quantification of IL-6, IL-8 and RANTES in RASF supernatants following 24 hrs culture with pyruvic acid (1mM) compared to basal. (C) Quantification of RASF invasion and bFGF secretion following 24 hrs culture with succinate (5mM).



Supplemental Figure 2

Supplemental Figure 3: 3PO inhibits proinflammatory mechanisms in RASF and HMVEC cells under 3% hypoxia

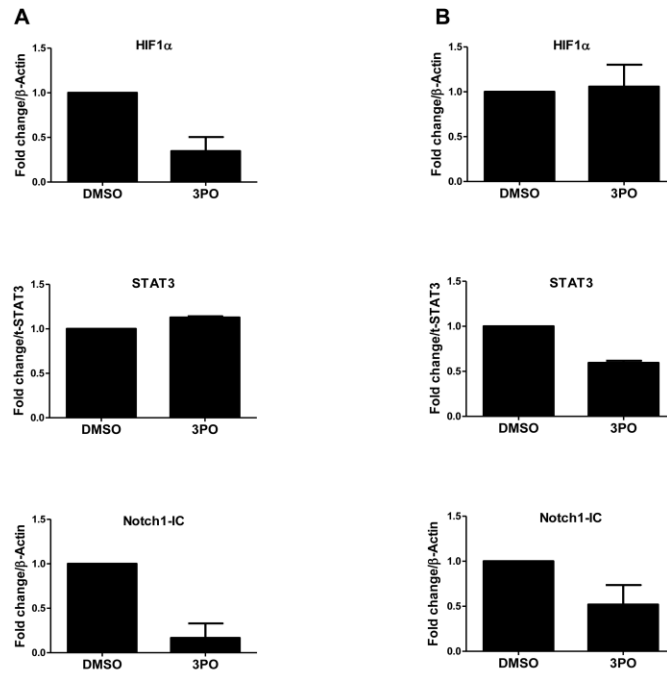
RASF (left panel) and HMVEC (right panel) were cultured under 3% hypoxia in the presence of the glycolytic inhibitor 3PO. 3PO inhibited RASF migration (A), and HMVEC angiogenic tube formation (C). Furthermore, 3PO significantly inhibited key pro-inflammatory mediators IL-6, IL-8, MCP-1, RANTES and GRO-alpha from RASF and HMVEC ($p < 0.05$) (B and D).



Supplemental Figure 3

* $p < 0.05$ statistically significant.

Supplemental Figure 4: Densitometry quantification of HIF1 α , pSTAT3 and Notch-1IC in K4IM (A) and HMVEC (B).



Supplemental Figure 4