Supporting information

Table S1. Primers used for ChIP-qPCR.

	Forward	Reverse
iNOS	GGACTTGGGACCAGAAAGAGGTG	GCCATCCAGAGAGTTGTTTTTGC
MMP3	AAAATAGAGTAGCAGAGGCAGGTA	AGAGTGGTGGCAGTGATGTGAA
MMP13	CAACCATGGGGCTCAATCCT	CTTACGTGGCGACTTTTTCTTTTC

Table S2. Primers used for quantitative RT-PCR.

Gene	Forward	Reverse
iNOS	TGGCCATGGAACATCCCAAA	AGGATGTTGTAGCGCTGGAC
MMP3	TGGGCCAGGGATTAATGGAG	CCGAGTCAGGTCTGTGAGTG
MMP13	AGGAGCATGGCGACTTCTAC	AGACCTAAGGAGTGGCCGAA
SOX9	GGAAGTCGGTGAAGAACGGG	CCTTGAAGATGGCGTTGGGG
Col2a1	TGACACTGGGACTGTCCTCT	TCTCCGAAGGGGATCTCAGG
Aggrecan	CAGTCGAAACAGCCACCTCC	TCTGTCTCCTTGCAGGTCCC
18S rRNA	GTAACCCGTTGAACCCCATT	CCATCCAATCGGTAGTAGCG

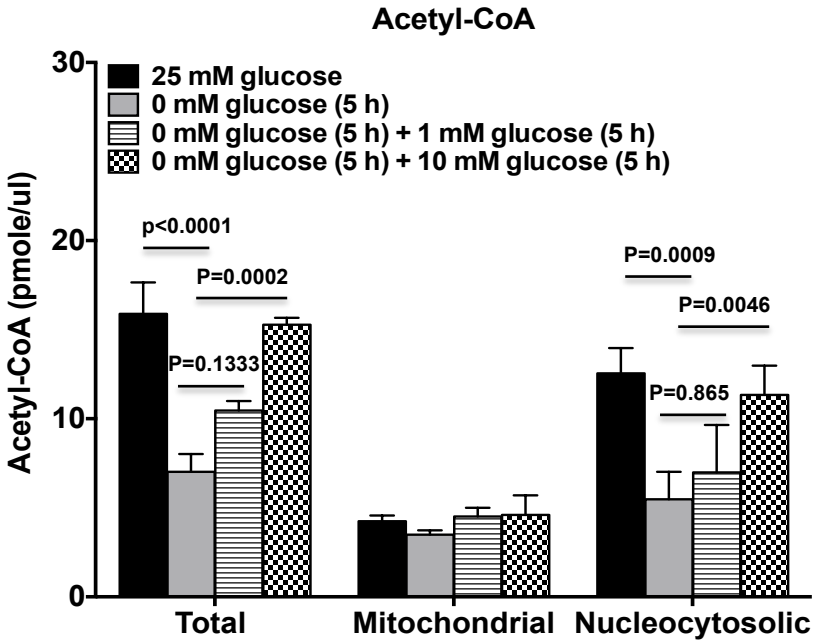

Figure S1. Effect of glucose concentration on acetyl-CoA generation in chondrocytes. Cultured primary human knee chondrocytes in DMEM media containing 25 mM glucose were subjected to glucose starvation in DMEM media without glucose for 5 hours, and then placed back in the DMEM media containing 1 or 10 mM glucose for 5 hours. The amounts of total and compartmental (mitochondrial and nucleocytosolic) acetyl-CoA were determined. Two-way *ANOVA* followed by Bonferroni's *post hoc* test was used for statistical data analysis. P values represent comparisons of the mean±SD.