Supplementary Figures

Title: Herbo-mineral formulation 'Ashwashila' attenuates rheumatoid arthritis symptoms in collagen-antibody induced arthritis (CAIA) mice model

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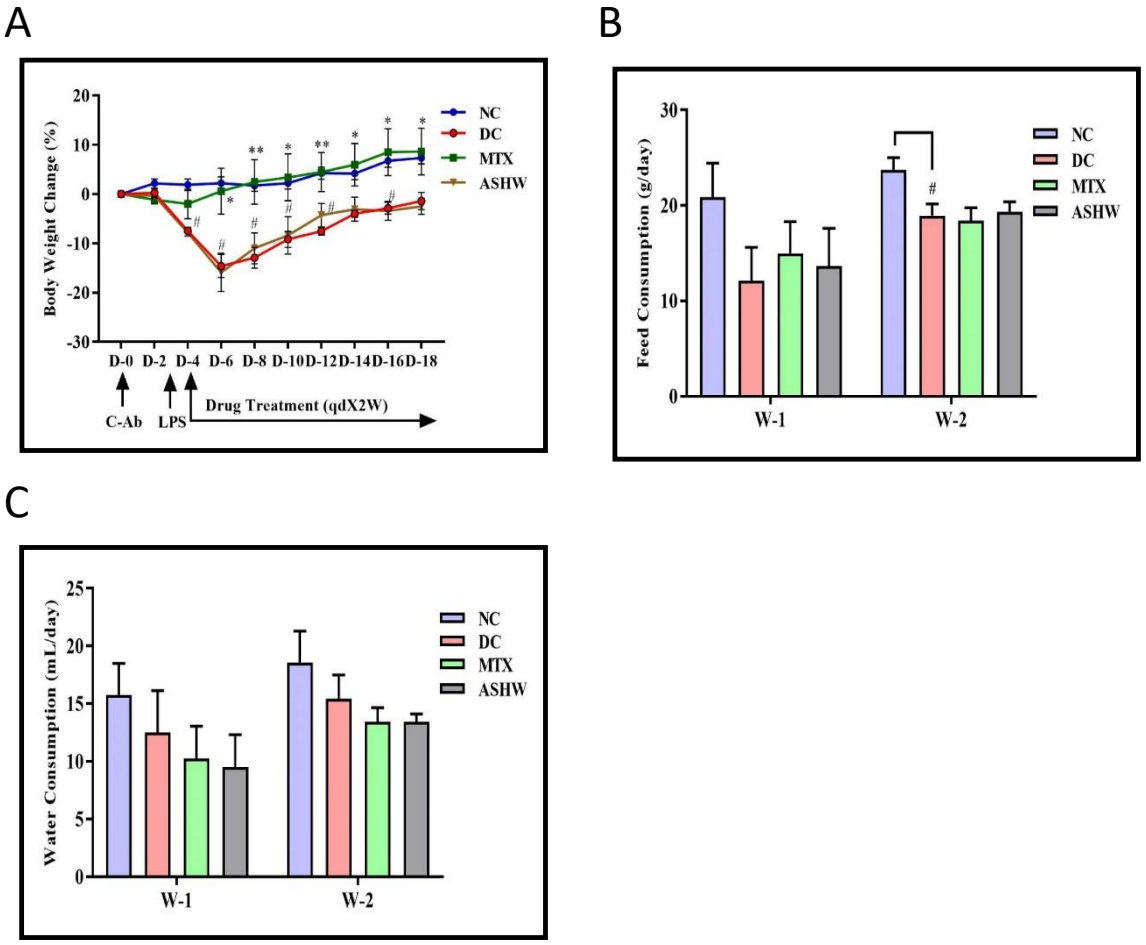
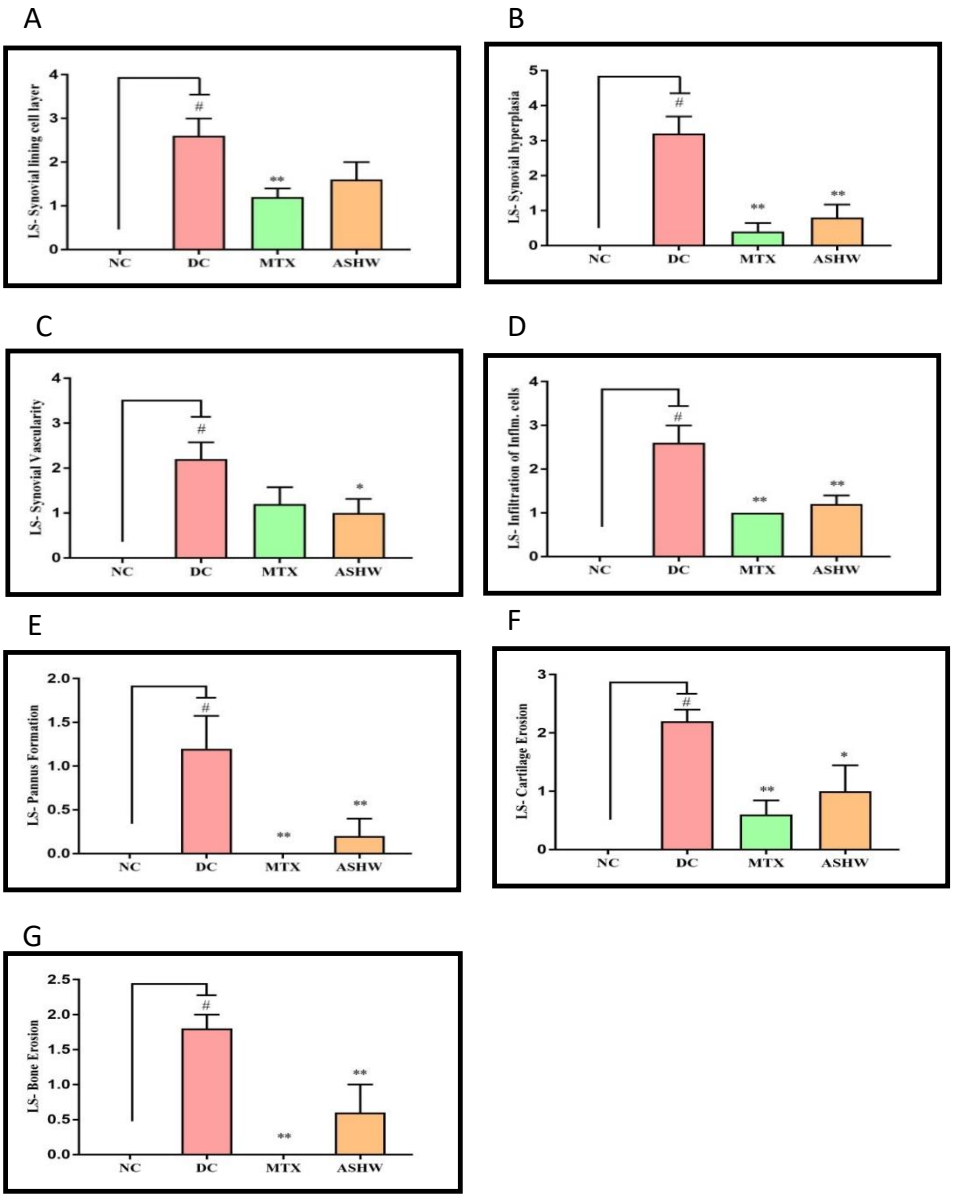
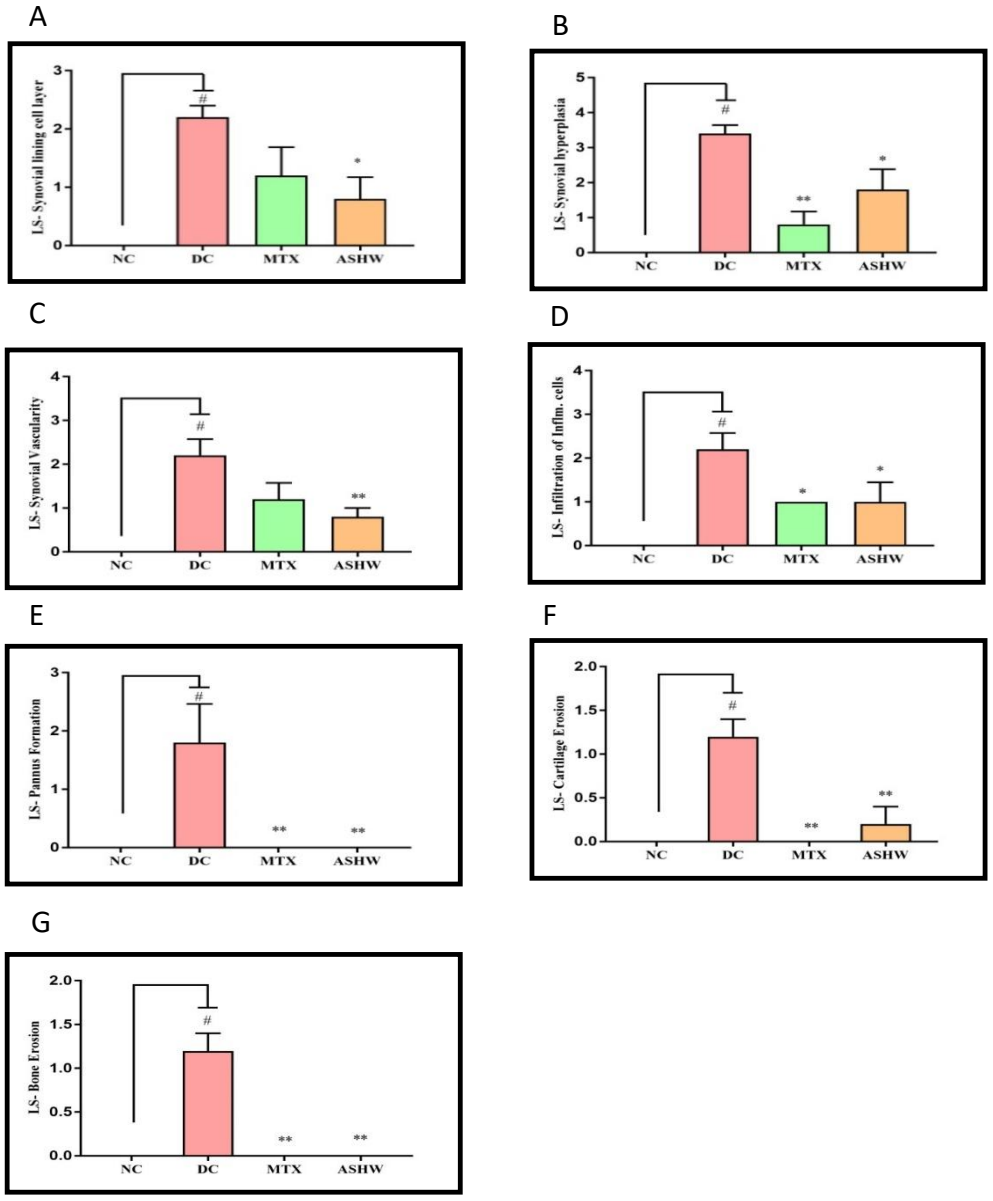


Supplementary Information: Supplementary Figure 1: Body weight and feeding habit change in animal during onset of RA disease. A) Severe loss of body weight was detected in the disease control animals treated with Collagen antibody (C-ab) cocktail and lipopolysaccharide (LPS). No change in the loss of body weight was detected in the Balb/c mice treated with Ashwashila (ASHW). However, normalization of the body weight was observed in the methotrexate (MTX) treated animals; **B)** Diseased animals also lost their feeding habits following the onset of RA disease. No recovery in the feeding habit of the diseased animals was detected following treatment with ASHW or MTX; **C)** Reduced intake of water was detected in the diseased animals following the induction of RA disease. Treatment of the collagen antibody induced arthritis (CAIA) Balb/c mice with ASHW or MTX did not help in the recovery of water intake indicating no change in their distress levels. Values in the results are Mean ± SEM. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison t-test was used to calculate statistical difference. Student unpaired t-test was used to calculate statistical difference in comparison to MTX (p value # ≤0.05; * ≤0.05; ** ≤0.01).



Supplementary Figure 2: Individual lesion scores in H&E stained histopathological samples of ankle-joint region: A) LS-synovial lining cell layer, **B)** LS-synovial hyperplasia, **C)** LS-synovial vascularity, **D)** LS-infiltration of inflammatory cells, **E)** LS-pannus formation, **F)** LS-cartilage erosion, **G)** LS-bone erosion were found to be increased in the disease control Balb/c mice Treatments of the diseased animals with ASHW or MTX significantly reduced all the lesion scores in the knee-joints towards normal levels. Values in the results are Mean ± SEM. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison t-test was used to calculate statistical difference. Student unpaired t-test was used to calculate statistical difference in comparison to MTX (p value # ≤0.05; * ≤0.05; ** ≤0.01).



Supplementary Figure 3: Individual lesion scores in H&E stained histopathological samples of knee-joint region: A) LS-synovial lining cell layer, **B)** LS-synovial hyperplasia, **C)** LS-synovial vascularity, **D)** LS-infiltration of inflammatory cells, **E)** LS-pannus formation, **F)** LS-cartilage erosion, **G)** LS-bone erosion were found to be increased in the disease control Balb/c mice. Treatments of the diseased animals with ASHW or MTX significantly reduced all the lesion scores in the knee-joints towards normal levels. Values in the results are Mean ± SEM. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison t-test was used to calculate statistical difference. Student unpaired t-test was used to calculate statistical difference in comparison to MTX (p value # ≤0.05; * ≤0.05; ** ≤0.01).