

# **Biglycan expression and its function in human ligamentum flavum**

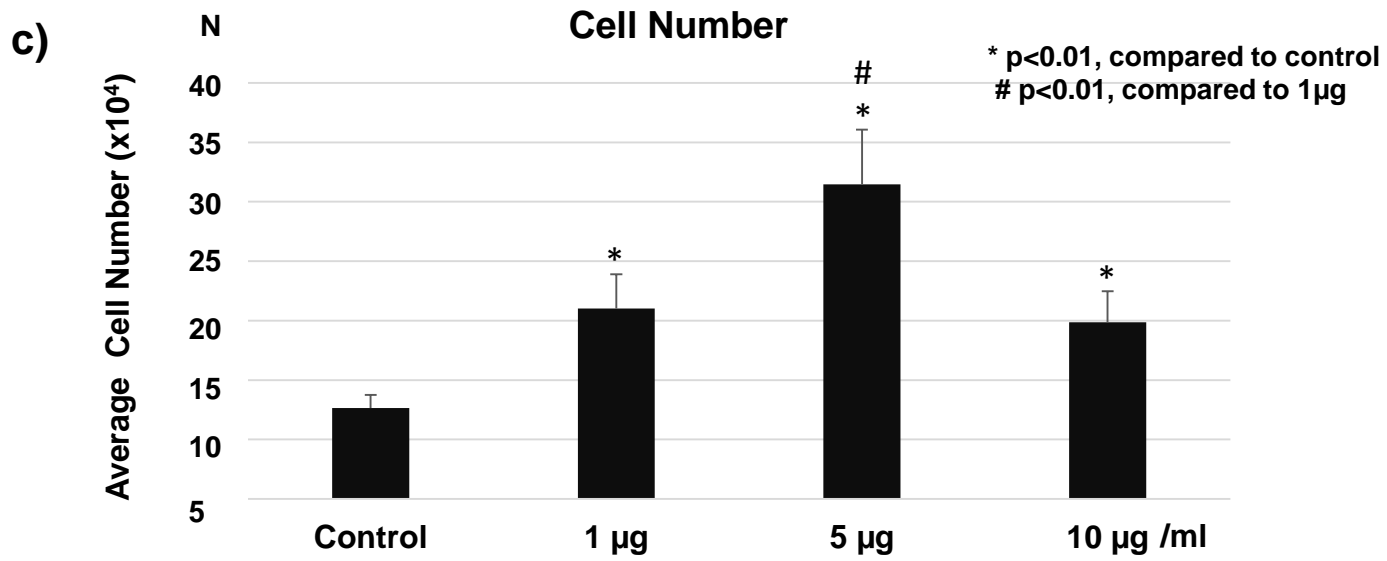
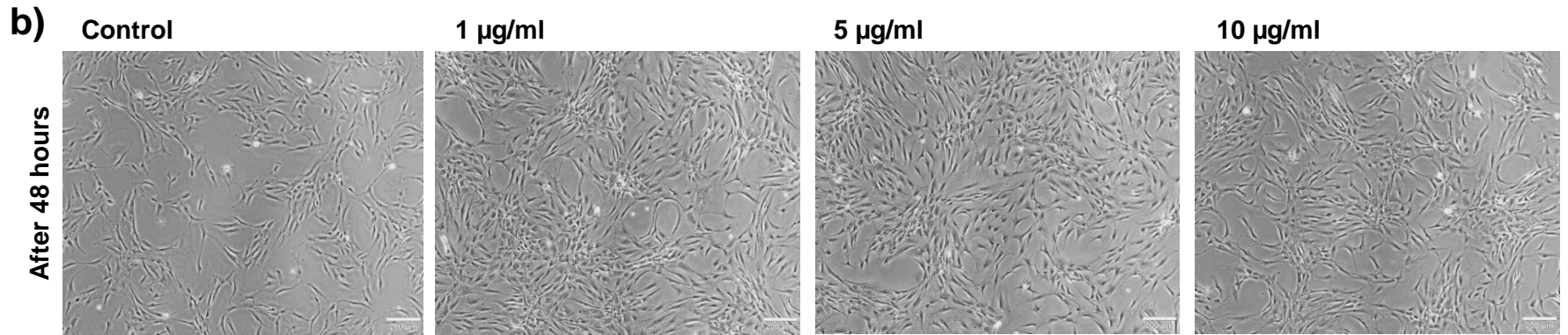
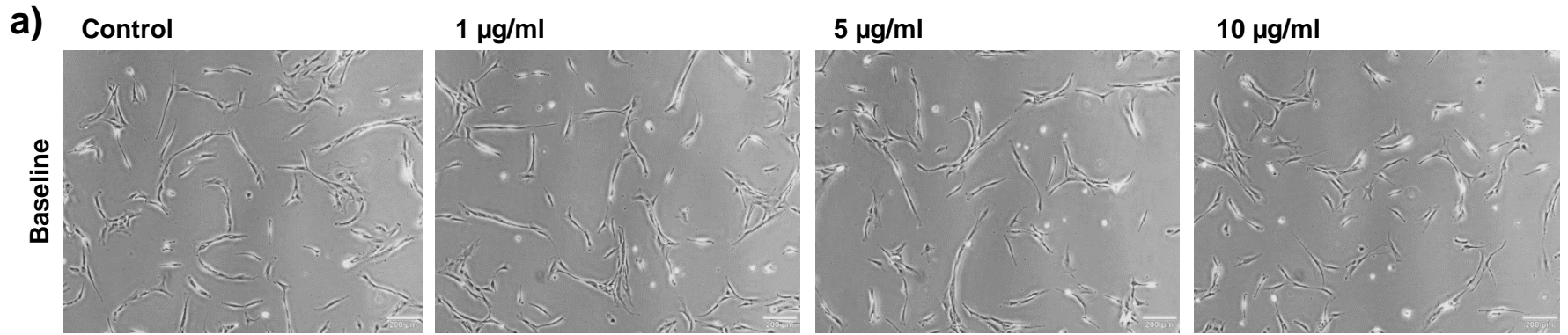
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**Supplementary Information**

## **Figure Legends**

**Supplementary Figure S1.** Effect of BGN on the proliferation of cells from non-hypertrophied (control) LF. Cell numbers before (a) and 48 h after (b) incubation with different concentrations of BGN, and c) total cell number at 48 h for each concentration of BGN.

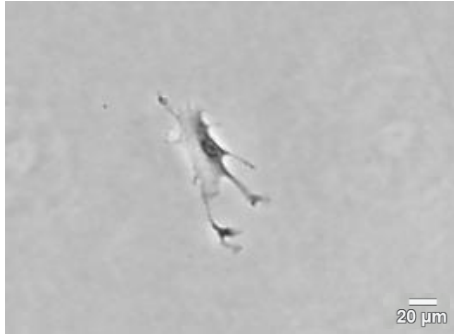


## **Figure Legends**

**Supplementary Figure S2.** a) Cell morphology, and b) average length per width ratio of cells from non-hypertrophied (control) LF upon stimulation with different BGN concentrations.

a)

Control



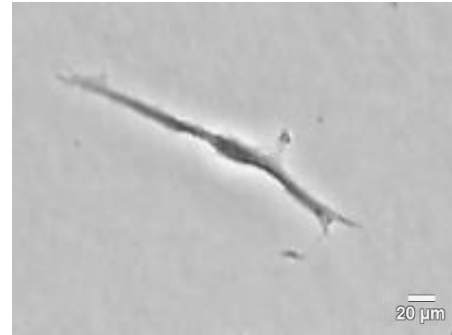
1  $\mu\text{g/ml}$



5  $\mu\text{g/ml}$

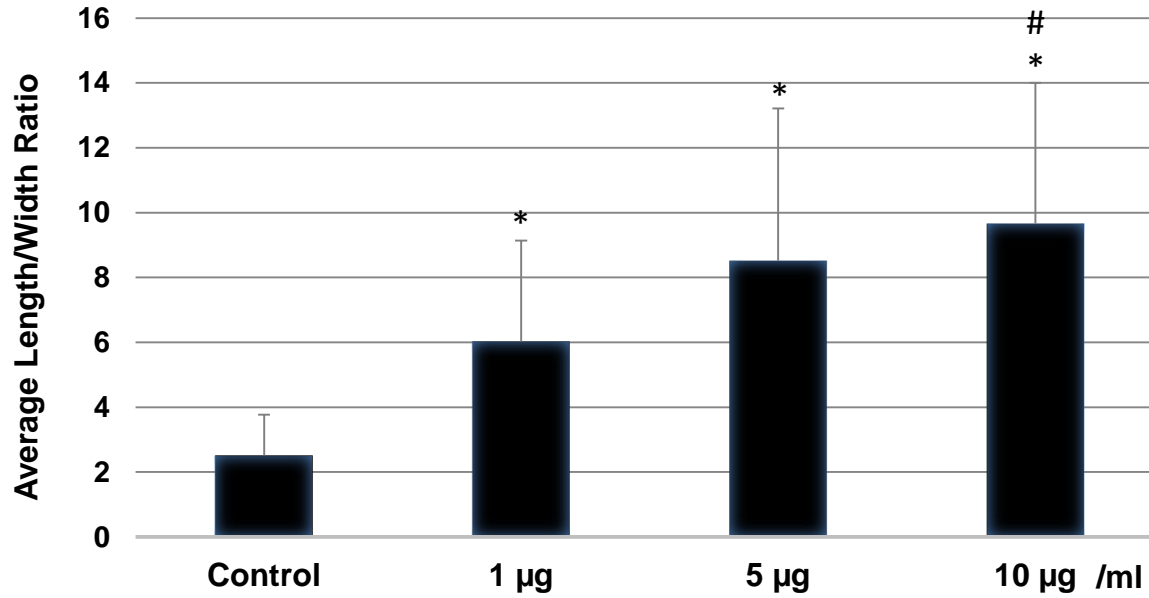


10  $\mu\text{g/ml}$



b)

### LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO



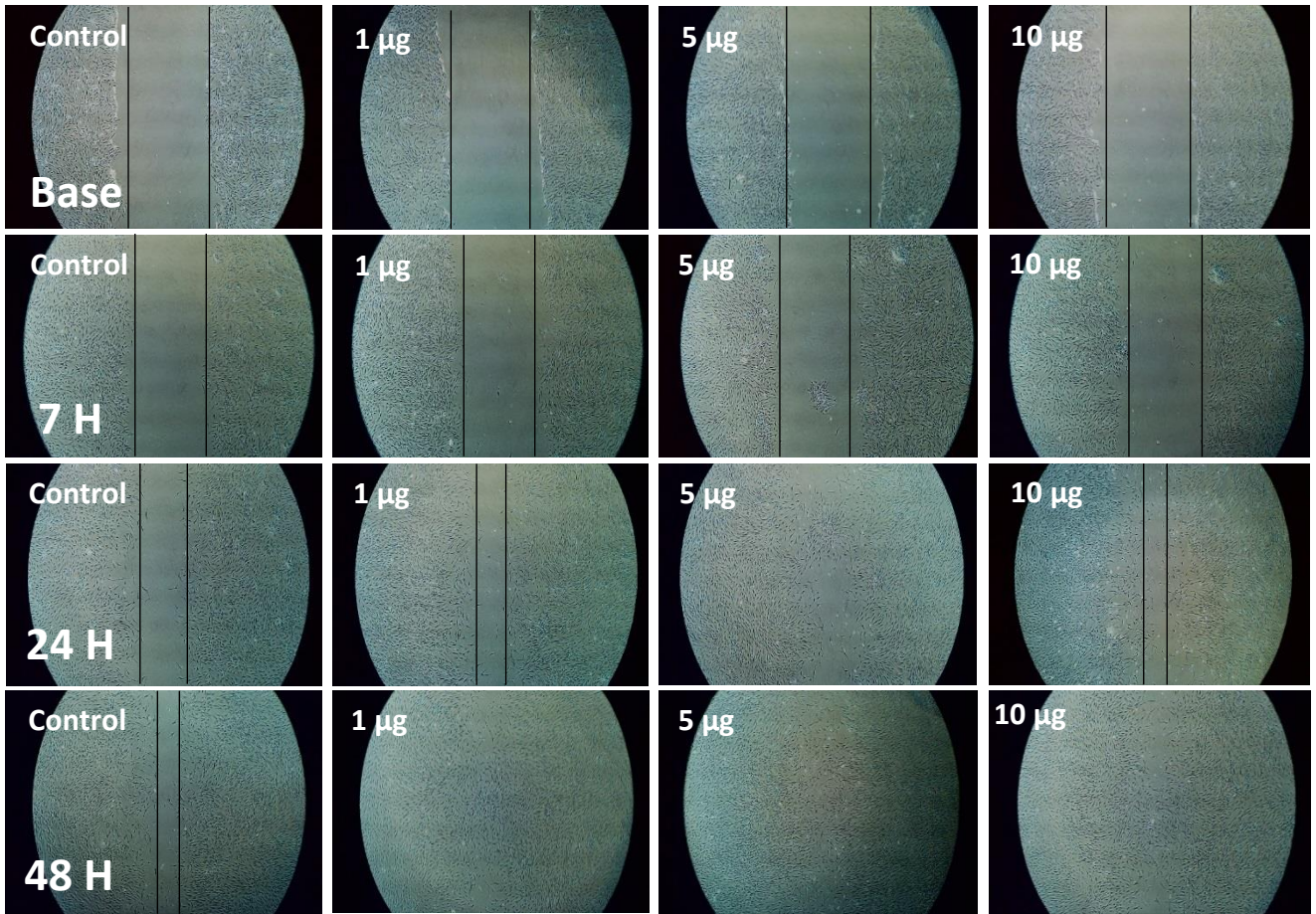
\*  $p < 0.01$ , compared to control

#  $p < 0.01$ , compared to 1  $\mu\text{g}$

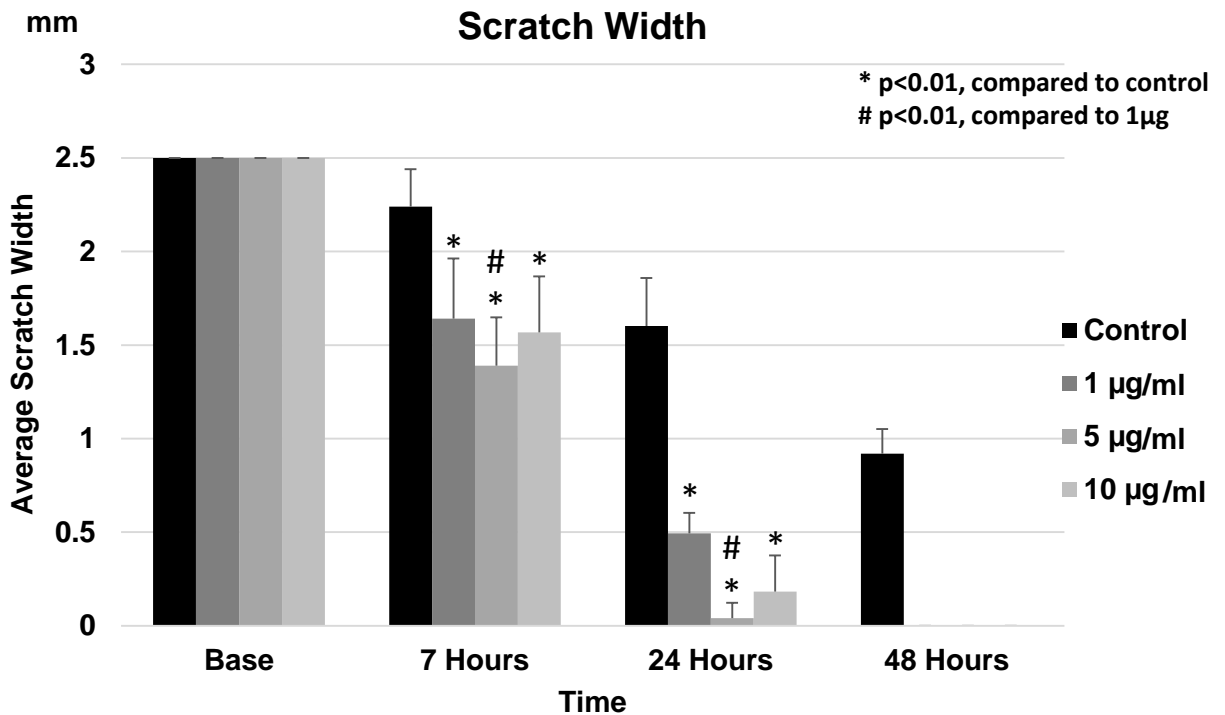
## Figure Legends

**Supplementary Figure S3.** a) Immunocytochemistry for vimentin and  $\alpha$ -SMA in the cells from non-hypertrophied (control) LF with the treatment of TGF- $\beta$ , BGN, and the combination, b) the average percentage of  $\alpha$ -SMA positive cells in each group.

a)



b)



## Figure Legends

**Supplementary Figure S4.** Effect of BGN on the migration of cells from non-hypertrophied (control) LF. (a) Scratch healing assay of LF cells at each time point after incubation with different concentrations of BGN. The black line indicates the wound borders. (b) Distance between the two wound borders for each BGN concentration at each time point.



