

Supplementary file

Table S1. Primer sequences

Genes	Forward primer (5'–3')	Reverse primer (5'–3')
<i>COL II</i>	F- CGCCACGGTCCTACAATGTC	R- GTCACCTCTGGGTCCTTGTTAC
<i>COL I</i>	F- GACATGTTTCAGCTTTGTGGACCTC	R- GGGACCCTTAGGCCATTGTGTA
<i>SOX-9</i>	F- GACGTGCAAGCTGGGAAAGT	R- CGGCAGGTATTGGTCAAATC
<i>ACAN</i>	F- CCCAACCAGCCTGACAACCT	R- CCTTCTCGTGCCAGATCATCA
<i>OCN</i>	F-GAGGGCAATAAGGTAGTGAA	R- CATAGATGCGTTTGTAGGC
<i>RUNX2</i>	F- TTCAACGATCTGAGATTTGTGGG	R- GGATGAGGAATGCGCCCTA
<i>ALP</i>	F- GAGCGTCATCCCAGTGGAG	R- TAGCGGTTACTGTAGACACCC

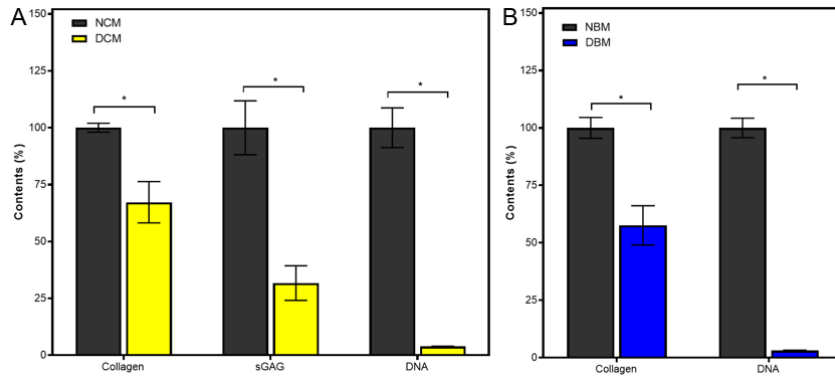


Figure S1. The collagen and glycosaminoglycans (GAGs) contents in (A) cartilage extracellular matrix and (B) bone extracellular matrix before and after decellularization (n = 3; *P < 0.05).

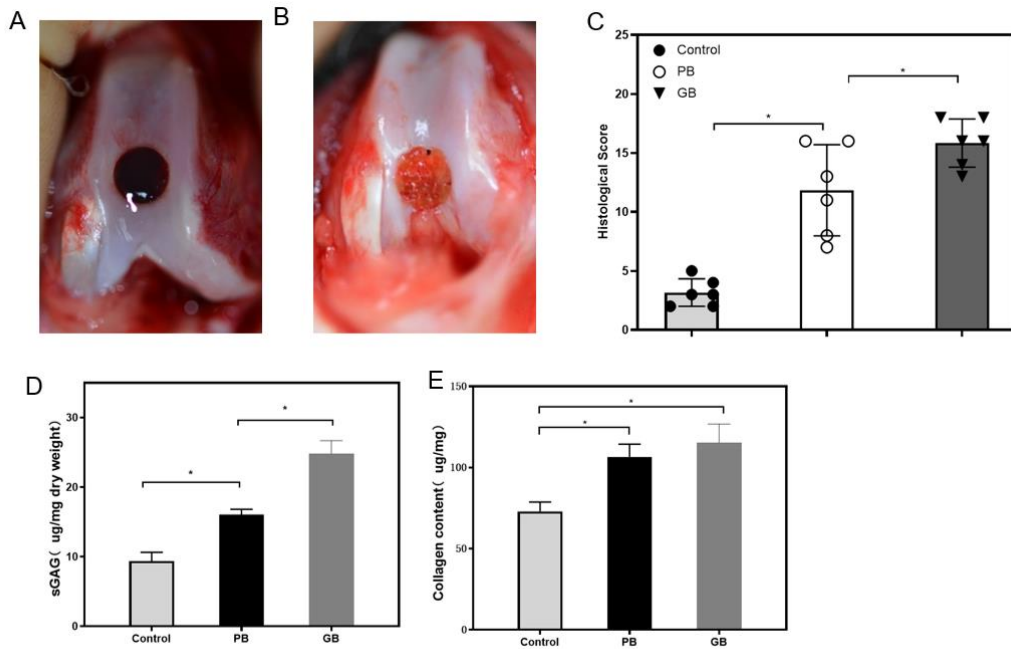


Figure S2. (A) Osteochondral defects (diameter: 4 mm, depth: 5 mm) on the patellar groove of right knee joints in rabbit model. (B) Bilayered constructs containing TGF- β 1 and BMP-2 were implanted in the osteochondral defect. (C) Histological score for repaired cartilage after 3 months of in vivo implantation. Biochemical quantification showing (D) dry weight normalized sGAG content and (E) dry weight normalized collagen content (n = 6; *P < 0.05).