

**Table I. Clinical information of patients**

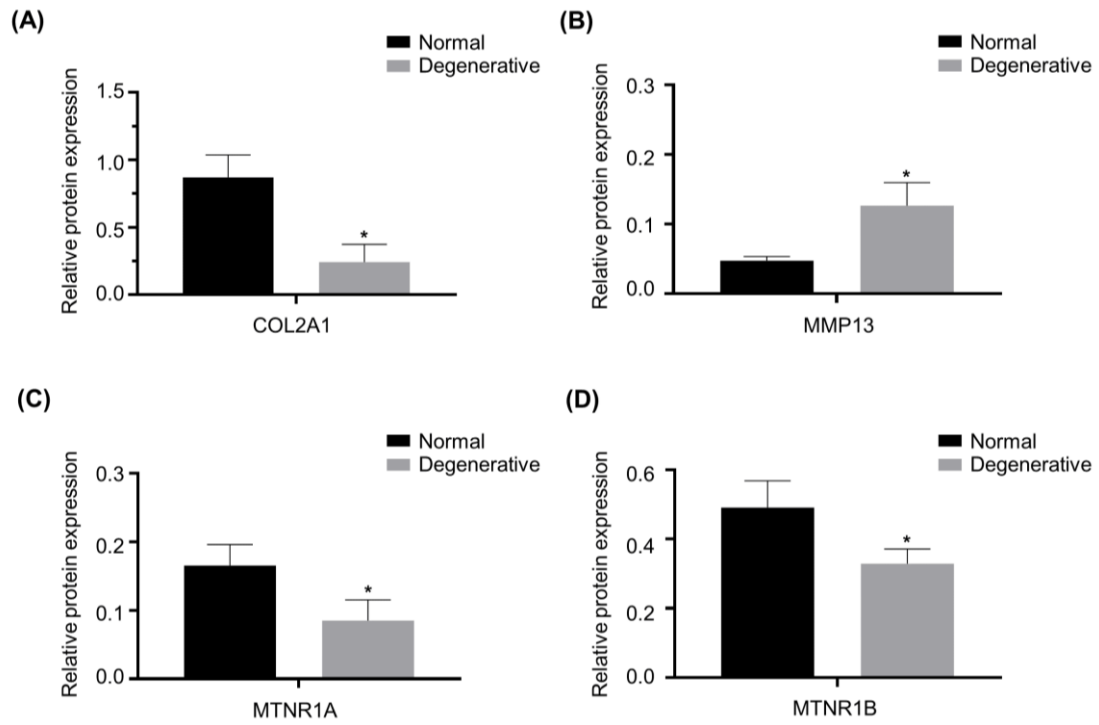
Case	Sex Age		Affected IVD level	Pfirmann
1	Male	56	L4/5	4
2	Female	56	L4/5	5
3	Female	56	L4/5	3
4	Male	54	L5/S1	5
5	Female	55	L5/S1	4
6	Male	54	L4/5	4
7	Male	50	L5/S1	5
8	Female	39	L5/S1	5
9	Female	63	L4/5	5
10	Male	60	L4/5	5
11	Male	47	L4/5	3
12	Female	53	L4/5	4
13	Male	14	L4/5	1
14	Female	15	L3/4	1
15	Male	25	L3/4	2
16	Female	16	L5/S1	2
17	Male	21	L3/4	2
18	Female	18	T12/L1	2

**Table II. All primers for reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction**

Gene	Primer sequence(5'-3')
<i>GAPDH</i>	Forward: AGAAAAACCTGCCAAATATGATGAC; Reverse: TGGGTGTCGCTGTTGAAGTC;
<i>MTNR1A</i>	Forward: ATGTTTCCTGCGTTCCTGAG; Reverse: CTAGCCTGCGTCCTCATCTT;
<i>MTNR1B</i>	Forward: GGAACGCAGGTAATTTGTTCTTG; Reverse: TTAGCGGGTAGGGGTAGAAGG;
<i>COL2A1</i>	Forward: GGCAATAGCAGGTTACGTACA Reverse: CGATAACAGTCTTGCCCCACTT
<i>ACAN</i>	Forward: TGCATTCCACGAAGCTAACCTT; Reverse: GACGCCTCGCCTTCTTGAA;
<i>MMP13</i>	Forward: ACTGAGAGGCTCCGAGAAATG; Reverse: GAACCCCGCATCTTGGCTT;
<i>ADAMTS5</i>	Forward: GAACATCGACCAACTCTACTCCG; Reverse: CAATGCCACCGAACCATCT;
<i>YAP</i>	Forward: TAGCCCTGCGTAGCCAGTTA; Reverse: TCATGCTTAGTCCACTGTCTGT;
<i>CYR61</i>	Forward: CTCGCCTTAGTCGTCACCC; Reverse: CGCCGAAGTTGCATTCCAG;
<i>CTGF</i>	Forward: CAGCATGGACGTTTCGTCTG; Reverse: AACCACGGTTTGGTCCTTGG;
<i>MMP9</i>	Forward: TGTACCGCTATGGTTACTACTCG; Reverse: GGCAGGGACAGTTGCTTCT;
<i>CCL2</i>	Forward: CAGCCAGATGCAATCAATGCC; Reverse: TGGAATCCTGAACCCACTTCT;
<i>GNAI2</i>	Forward: TACCGGGCGGTTGTCTACA; Reverse: GGGTCGGCAAAGTCGATCTG;
<i>TNF-<math>\alpha</math></i>	Forward: CCTCTCTCTAATCAGCCCTCTG; Reverse: GAGGACCTGGGAGTAGATGAG;
<i>IL-1<math>\beta</math></i>	Forward: ATGATGGCTTATTACAGTGGCAA; Reverse: GTCGGAGATTTCGTAGCTGGA;

GAPDH, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; MTNR1A, melatonin receptor 1A; MTNR1B, melatonin receptor 1B; COL2A1, collagen type II ; ACAN, aggrecan; MMP13, matrix metalloproteinase 13; ADAMTS5, a disintegrin and metalloproteinase with thrombospondin motifs 5; YAP, yes-associated protein; CYR61, cysteine rich angiogenic inducer 61; CTGF, connective tissue growth factor;  $\text{I}\kappa\text{B}\alpha$ ,  $\text{NF}\kappa\text{B}$  inhibitor alpha; MMP9, matrix metalloproteinase 9; CCL2, C-C motif chemokine ligand 2; GNAI2, G protein subunit alpha i2; TNF- $\alpha$ , tumor

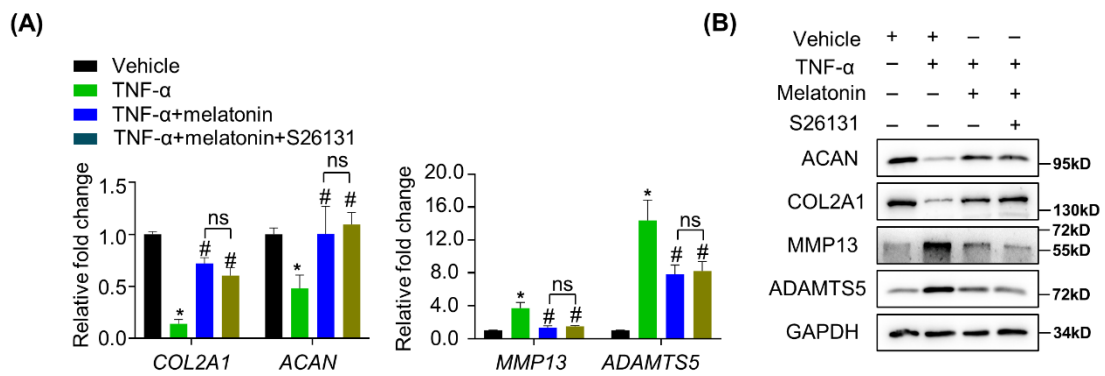
necrosis factor- $\alpha$ ; IL-1 $\beta$ , interleukin-1 $\beta$ .



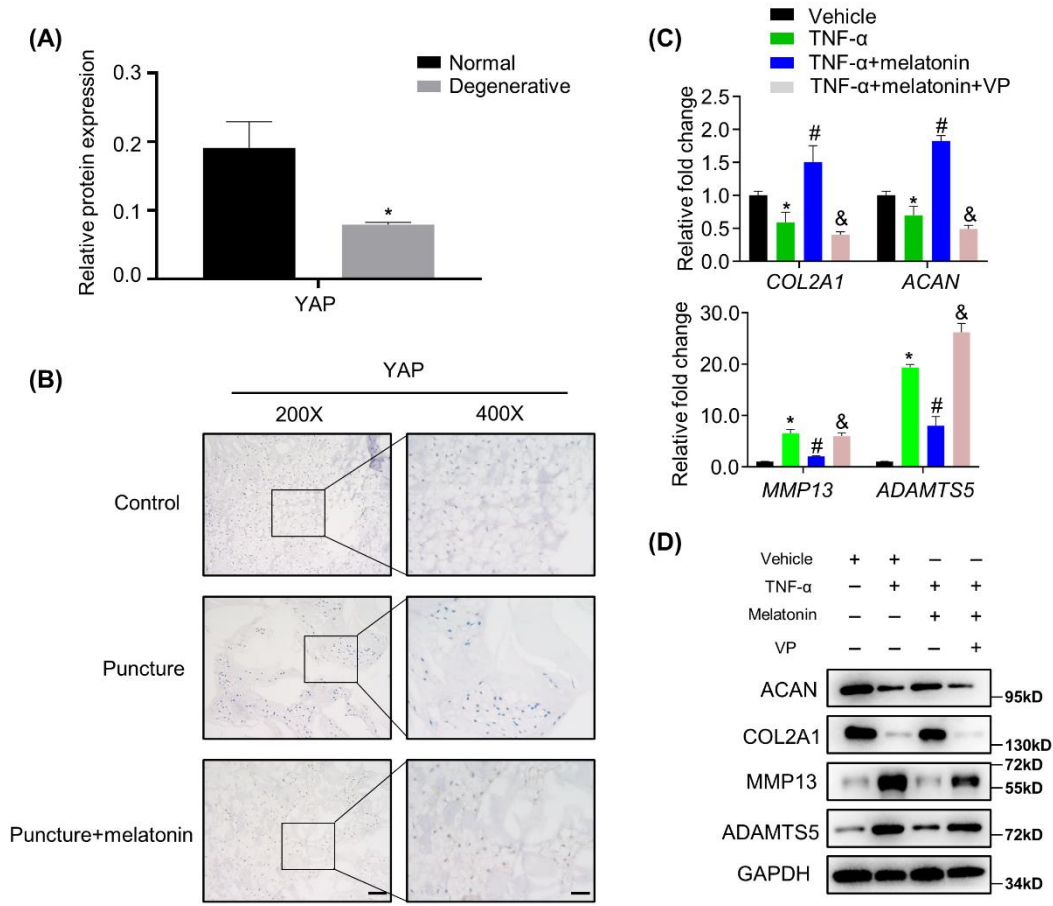
**Supplementary Figure 1. Quantification of protein expression in human NP**

**tissues. WB Quantification of (A) COL2A1, (B) MMP13, (C) MTNR1A, and (D)**

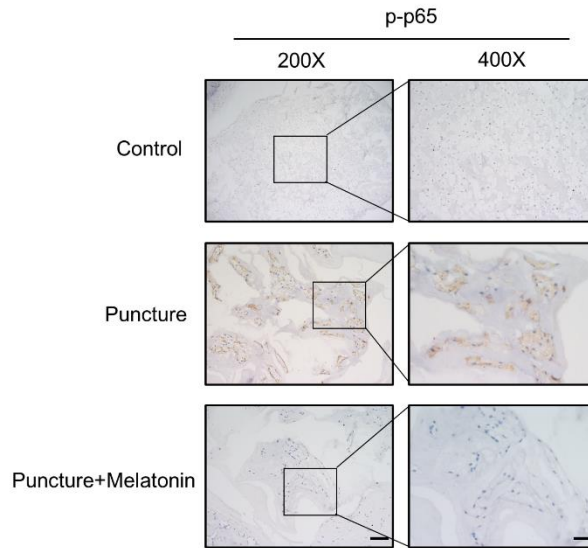
**MTNR1B in normal and degenerative human NP tissues. \* $P < 0.05$ .**



**Supplementary Figure 2. MTNR1A antagonist cannot block melatonin's protective effects on NP cells.** RT-qPCR (A) and WB (B) analyses were performed to assess the expression of COL2A1, ACAN, MMP13, and ADAMTS5 in human NP cells with or without pretreatment of MTNR1A antagonist S26131 (5  $\mu$ M) for 1 hour followed by the indicated treatment for 48 hours. \* means  $P < 0.05$  compared with the vehicle group. # means  $P < 0.05$  compared with the TNF- $\alpha$  group. Ns means not significant.



**Supplementary Figure 3. YAP mediates melatonin-induced protective effects on NP cells in the presence of TNF- $\alpha$ .** (A) WB Quantification of YAP in normal and degenerative human NP tissues. (B) The expression of YAP in rat NP tissues followed by treatment with or without puncture and melatonin were assessed by IHC. Representative images of different magnifications were displayed. Scale bars: 100  $\mu$ m and 50  $\mu$ m for 200 $\times$  and 400 $\times$  images, respectively. RT-qPCR (C) and WB (D) analyses were applied to assess the expression of COL2A1, ACAN, MMP13, and ADAMTS5 in human NP cells with or without the treatment of vehicle (ethanol), TNF- $\alpha$  (10 ng/ml), melatonin (100  $\mu$ M) and VP (2.5  $\mu$ M) for 48 hours. \* means  $P < 0.05$  compared with the vehicle group. # means  $P < 0.05$  compared with the TNF- $\alpha$  group. & means  $P < 0.05$  compared with the TNF- $\alpha$  and melatonin group.



**Supplementary Figure 4. Melatonin-mediated YAP upregulation attenuates TNF- $\alpha$ -induced NF- $\kappa$ B pathway activation by enhancing the expression of I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$  protein.**

The expression of p-p65 in rat NP tissues followed by treatment with or without puncture and melatonin was assessed by IHC. Representative images of different magnifications were displayed. Scale bars: 100  $\mu$ m and 50  $\mu$ m for 200 $\times$  and 400 $\times$  images, respectively.