

Supplemental figure 1

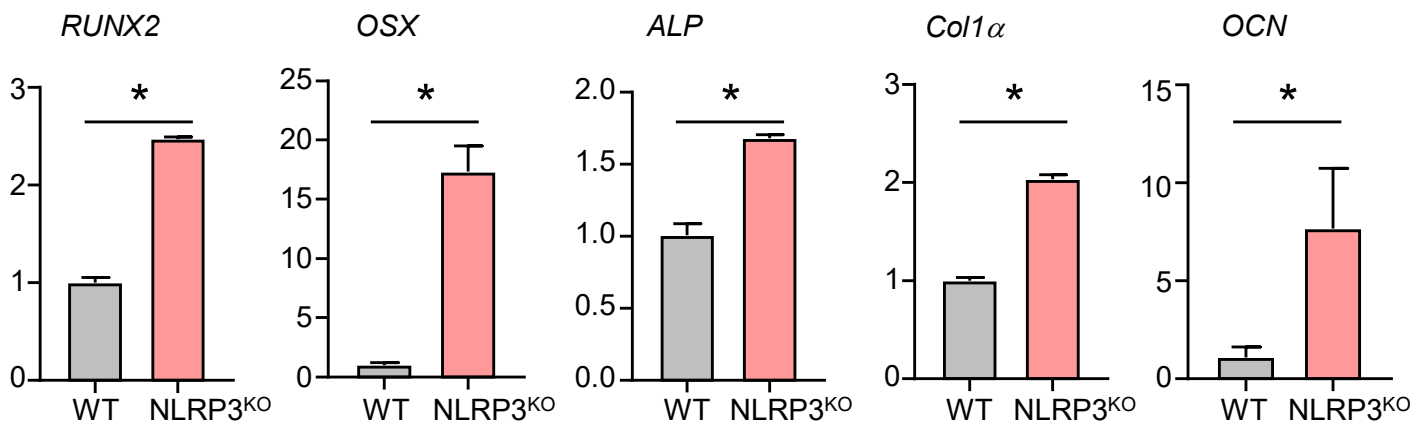


Figure S1. NLRP3 deficiency increases the expression levels of osteoblast-related genes

Mandibular bone marrow cells from 2-month-old NLRP3^{KO} mice and their WT littermates were cultured in osteoblast induction medium for 7 days. The relative gene expression levels of *RUNX2*, *OSX*, *ALP*, *Col1α*, and *OCN* were determined by qPCR. Values are mean \pm SEM. Two-tailed unpaired Student's t-test was performed. * $P < 0.05$ in the indicated groups.

Supplemental figure 2

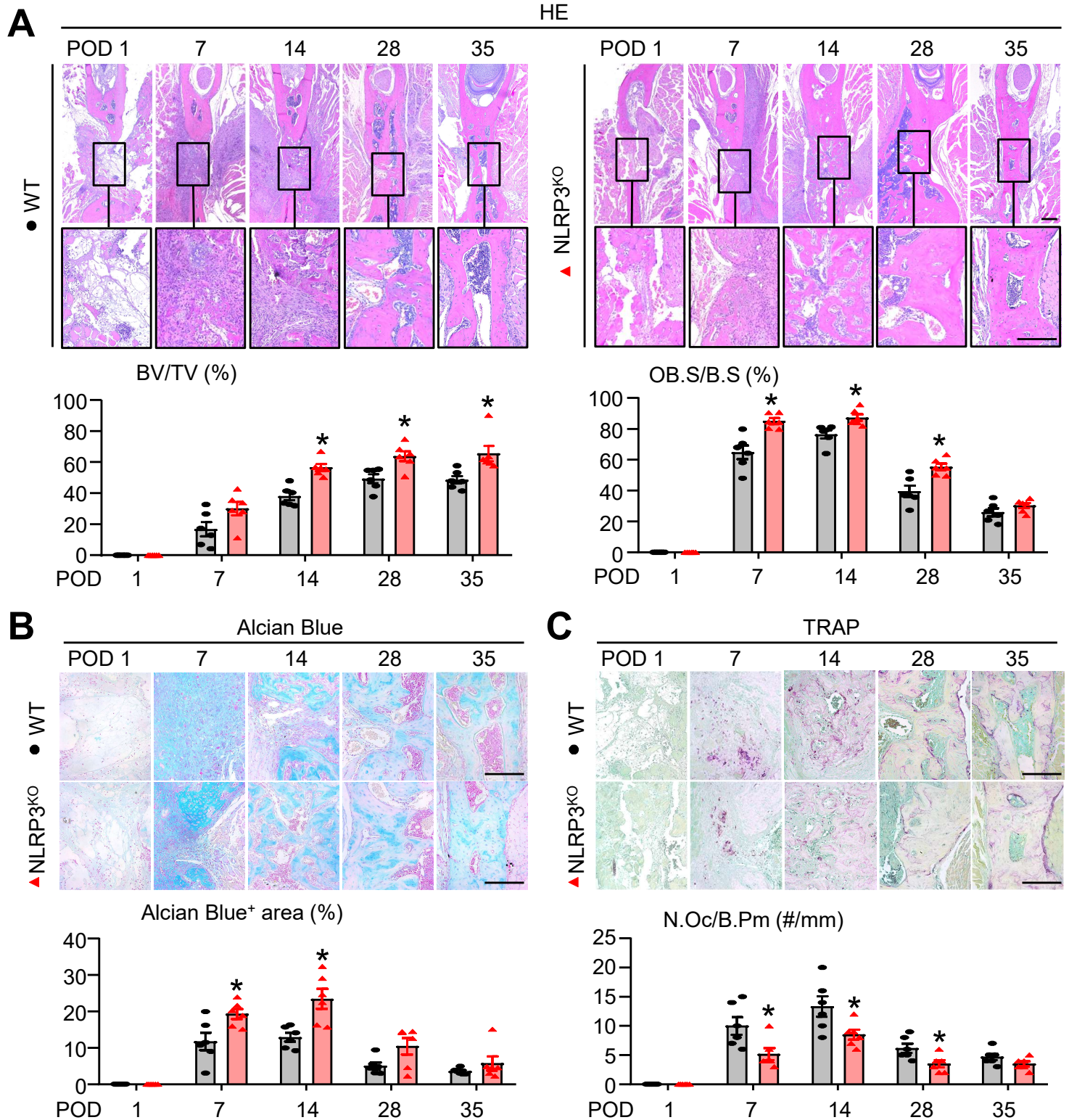


Figure S2. NLRP3 deficiency promotes mandibular healing

Two-month-old WT and NLRP3^{KO} mice received mandibular osteotomy surgery and were sacrificed at various time points during healing, N=6. (A) Representative images of H&E-stained paraffin sections. BV/TV (%) and surface of ALP-positive osteoblasts relative to bone surface (OB.S/B.S) were determined. (B) Representative images of AB-stained paraffin sections. AB-positive area were determined. (C) Representative images of TRAP-stained paraffin sections. Number of TRAP-positive osteoclasts relative to bone surface (#/mm) were determined. Scale bars, 200 μ m. Values are mean \pm SEM. Two-tailed unpaired Student's t-test was performed. * $P < 0.05$ vs. WT at the same time point.

Supplemental figure 3

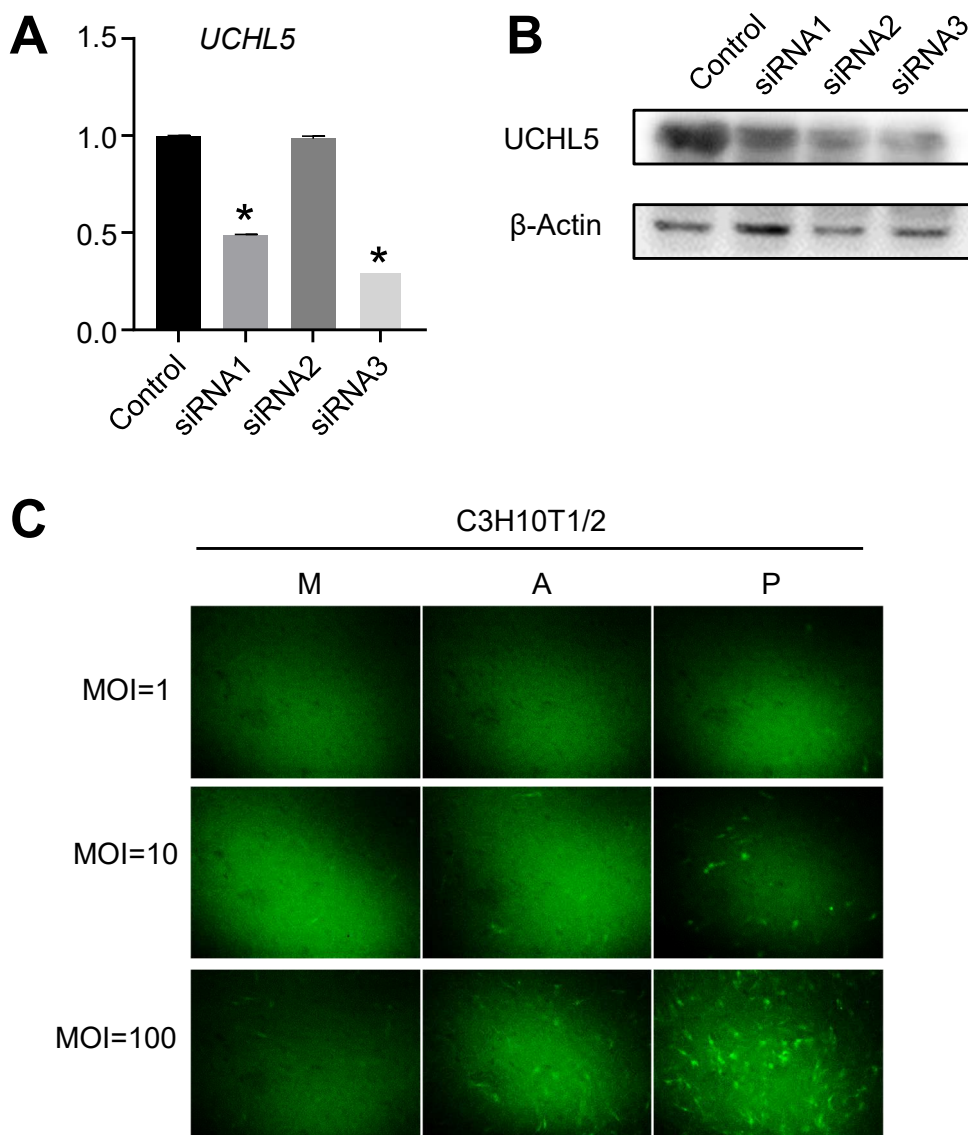


Figure S3. Efficiency testing with different transfection reagents

(A-B) C3H10T1/2 cell lines were cultured and transfected with small interfering negative control RNA (si-NC) or specific UCHL5 small interfering RNA (si-UCHL5), respectively. Transfection efficiency was measured 48 h post-transfection using qPCR (A) and Western blot (B). (C) Lentiviral infection efficiency in cells was determined with the lentiviruses expressing GFP (green-fluorescent protein) 24 h after infection. HitransG A or HitransG P was added to promote the efficient lentivirus infection of cells.

Supplemental figure 4

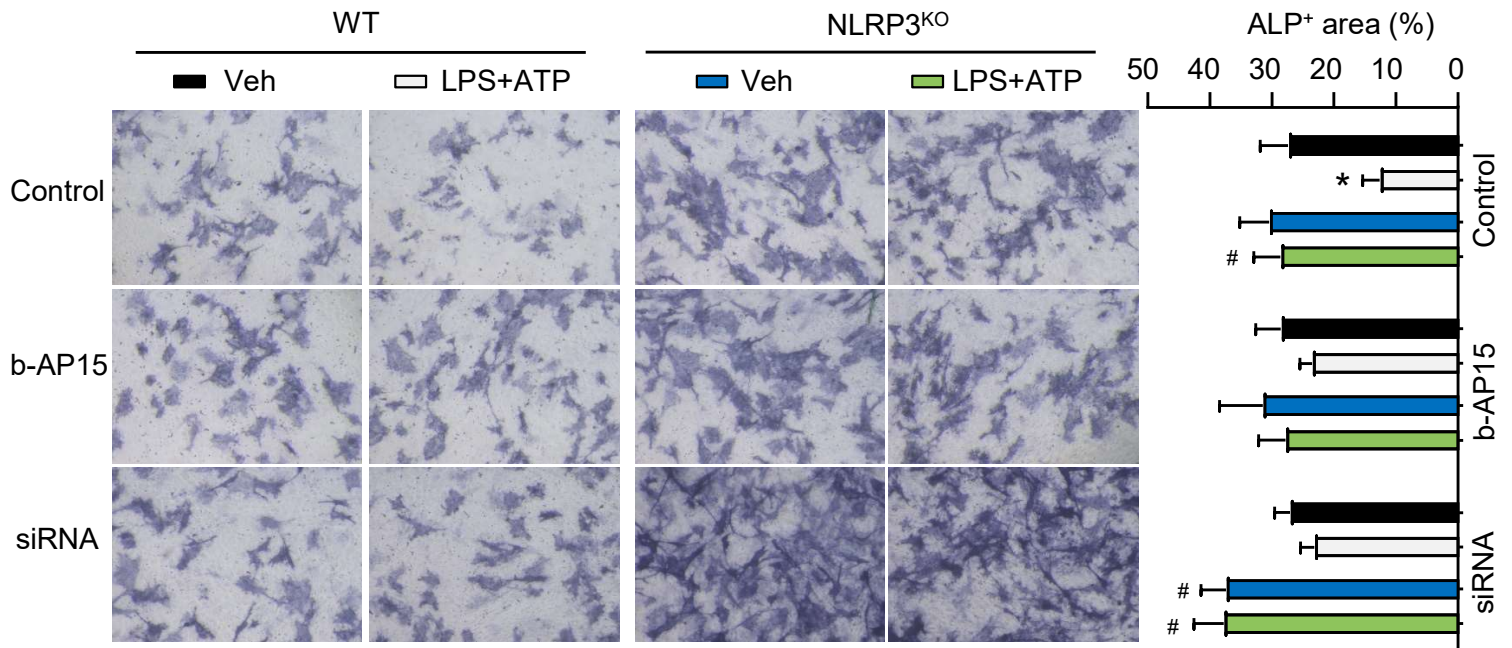


Figure S4. UCHL5 inhibition enhances OB differentiation

M-MSCs from NLRP3^{KO} mice and their WT littermates were treated with b-AP15, or transfected with si-UCHL5. Cells were stimulated with or without 10 μ g/ml LPS \pm 5mM ATP and subjected to ALP staining. ALP⁺ areas were measured. All error bars represent SEM. One-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's post-hoc multiple comparisons was performed. * $P < 0.05$ vs. control or WT without treatment, # $P < 0.05$ vs WT treated with the same reagent.

Supplemental table 1

The sequences of primers used.

Genes	Sequences
<i>GAPDH</i>	F: GGTCGGTGTGAACGGATTTG R: ATGAGCCCTTCCACAATG
<i>NLRP3</i>	F: ATTACCCGCCCCGAGAAAGG R: TCGCAGCAAAGATCCACACAG
<i>IL-1β</i>	F: AACCTGCTGGTGTGTGACGTTC R: CAGCACGAGGCTTTTTTGTGT
<i>Caspase-1</i>	F: ACAAGGCACGGGACCTATG R: TCCCAGTCAGTCCTGGAAATG
<i>OCN</i>	F: CTGACCTCACAGATGCCAAG R: GTAGCGCCGGAGTCTGTTC
<i>ALP</i>	F: CTTGCTGGTGGGAAGGAGGCAGG R: CACGTCTTCTCCACCGTGGGTC
<i>Colla</i>	F: GCTCCTCTTAGGGGCCACT R: CCACGTCTCACCATTGGGG
<i>RUNX2</i>	F: ATGCTTCATTCGCCTCACAAA R: GCACTCACTGACTCGGTTGG
<i>OSX</i>	F: ATGGCGTCCTCTCTGCTTG R: TGAAAGGTCAGCGTATGGCTT