Supplementary Materials for

Hyaluronic Acid-Green Tea Catechin Conjugates as a Potential Therapeutic Agent for Rheumatoid Arthritis

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Fig. S1. Fluorescence emission spectrum of (A) HA-EGCG-AF and (B) HA-EGCG-Cy7.5 conjugates in deionized water (1 mg mL⁻¹). HA-EGCG conjugates without fluorescence labeling were also tested for comparison. The arrows indicate the wavelength maximum of fluorescence emission.



Fig. S2. Stern–Volmer plots for the quenching of BSA fluorescence upon addition of increasing amounts of EGCG or HA-EGCG conjugates. F_0 and F are the fluorescence intensities of BSA ($\lambda_{ex} = 280$ nm, $\lambda_{em} = 341$ nm) in the absence and presence of the quencher (EGCG or HA-EGCG conjugates), respectively.



Fig. S3. Time course of H_2O_2 production by EGCG and HA-EGCG conjugates in 10 mM PBS (pH 7.4) at 37 °C (n = 2, mean \pm SD). The concentration of EGCG was fixed at 100 μ M. A physical mixture containing equivalent amounts of EGCG and HA was also tested for comparison.



Fig. S4. Time course of H_2O_2 production by HA-EGCG conjugates in 10 mM PBS (pH 7.4) at 37 °C or deionized water (pH 5.8) at 25 °C (n = 2, mean \pm SD). The concentration of EGCG was fixed at 100 μ M.



Fig. S5. Viability of FLS after 24 h treatment of TNF α -stimulated FLS with EGCG or HA-EGCG conjugates in (A) RPMI medium and (B) BSA-supplemented RPMI medium (n = 2, mean \pm SD). Catalase (100 units mL⁻¹) was added into both media at the beginning of cultivation. Ctrl-: negative control (unstimulated FLS), Ctrl+: positive control (TNF α -stimulated FLS).



Fig. S6. IL-6 mRNA expression levels of TNF α -stimulated FLS treated with or without HA-EGCG conjugates (equivalent to 50 μ M of EGCG). The data are presented as mean \pm SD (n = 3). *P < 0.05 versus TNF α -stimulated FLS.



Fig. S7. Effect of HA alone on (A) IL-6 production and (B) Viability of FLS (n = 2, mean \pm SD). FLS were treated with varying concentrations of HA for 24 h in RPMI medium containing TNF α (10 ng mL⁻¹) and catalase (100 units mL⁻¹). The concentrations of HA (0.77, 1.54 and 3.07 mg mL⁻¹) correspond to those of HA-EGCG conjugates containing 50, 100 and 200 μ M of EGCG, respectively.



Fig. S8. Time course of relative body weight changes in healthy rats (n = 2), CIA rats with no treatment (n = 4), and CIA rats treated with HA-EGCG conjugates $(n = 7, mean \pm SEM)$.