

Figure S1. Cytoprotective effects of SP on dRib-induced cytotoxicity in osteoblastic cells. (A) Cell viability in response to various concentrations of SP. (B) Cell viability in response to various concentrations of dRib. (C) Osteoblasts were treated with SP in the absence or presence of 15 mM dRib for 48 h and cell viability was measured. (D) Cells were treated with SP in the absence or presence of 15 mM dRib for 48 h and LDH levels were measured. * $P < 0.05$ vs. untreated cells; # $P < 0.05$ vs. cells treated with dRib alone. SP, spironolactone; dRib, 2-deoxy-D-ribose; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase.

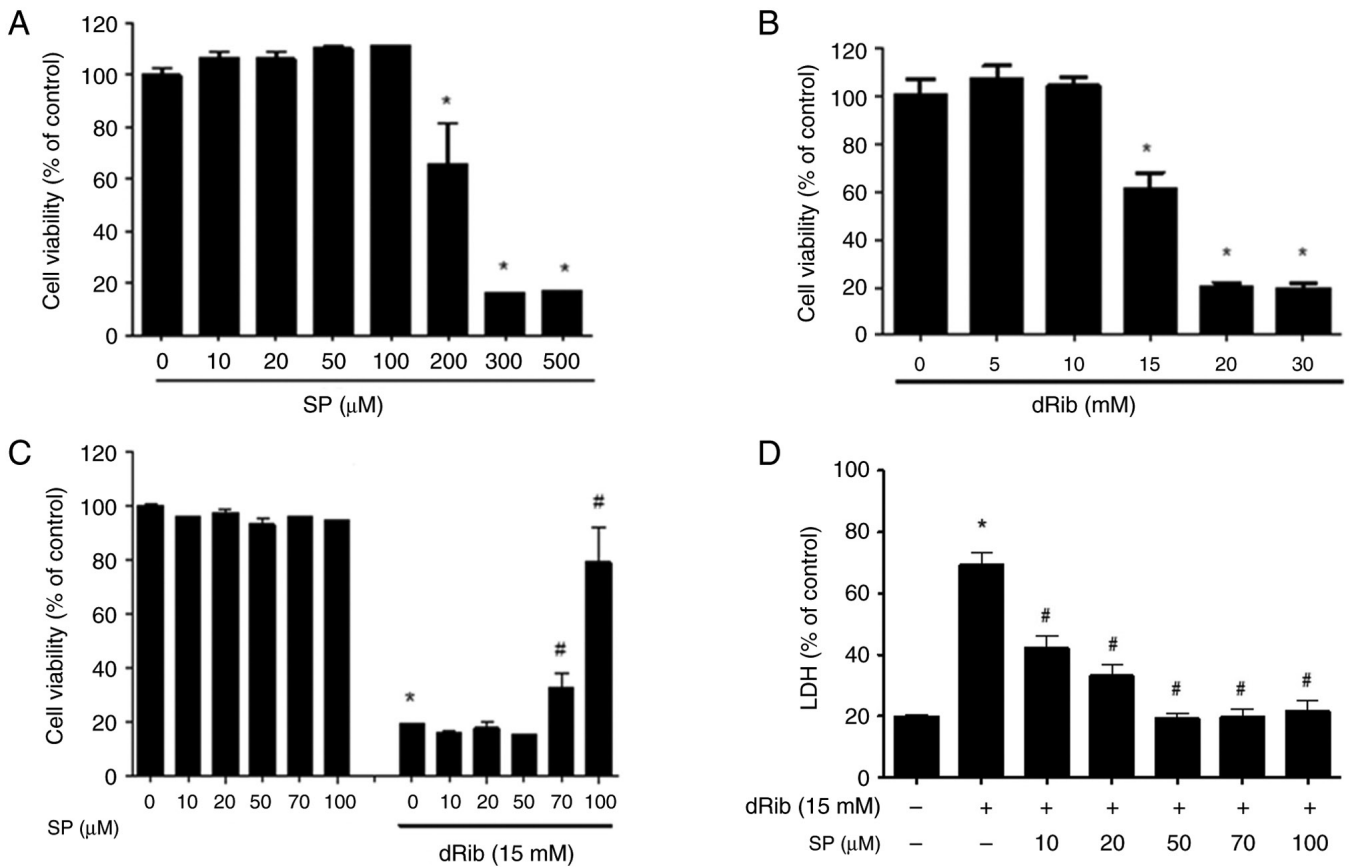


Figure S2. Effect of SP on the dRib-induced morphology of MC3T3-E1 osteoblast cells. (A) Control, (B) SP (100 μ M), (C) dRib (15 mM), (D) SP (100 μ M) + dRib (15 mM). Inverted microscopy, magnification, x100. SP, spironolactone; dRib, 2-deoxy-D-ribose.

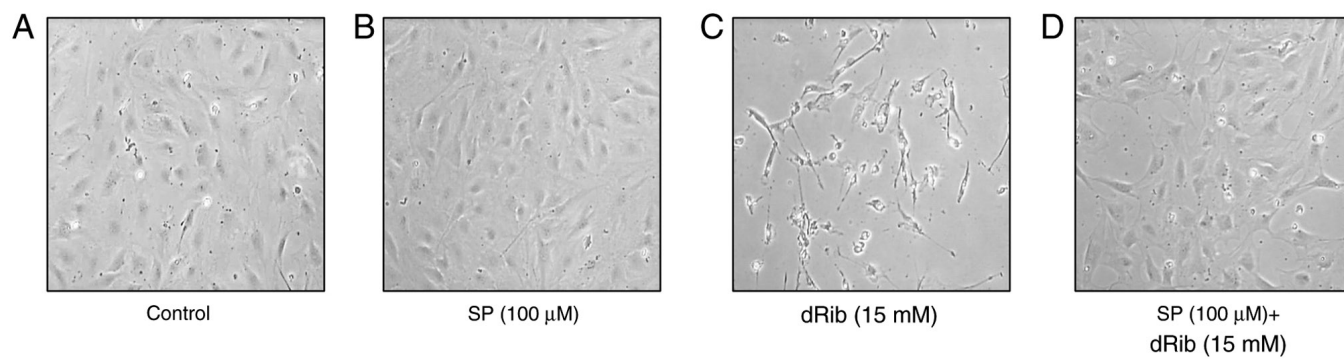


Figure S3. RNA isolation and reverse transcription-quantitative PCR. The mRNA expression levels of ALP, collagen, and osteocalcin were measured in cells treated with dRib (15 mM) in the presence or absence of spironolactone (100 μ M). Gene expression levels are presented as fold changes relative to the control group. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM from independent *in vitro* experiments. #P<0.05 vs. untreated cells; *P<0.05 vs. cells treated with dRib alone. SP, spironolactone; dRib, 2-deoxy-D-ribose; ALP, alkaline phosphatase.

