

Supporting Information

A 3D-printed molybdenum-containing scaffold exerts dual pro-osteogenic and anti-osteoclastogenic effects to facilitate alveolar bone repair

Running title: A molybdenum-containing scaffold for bone repair

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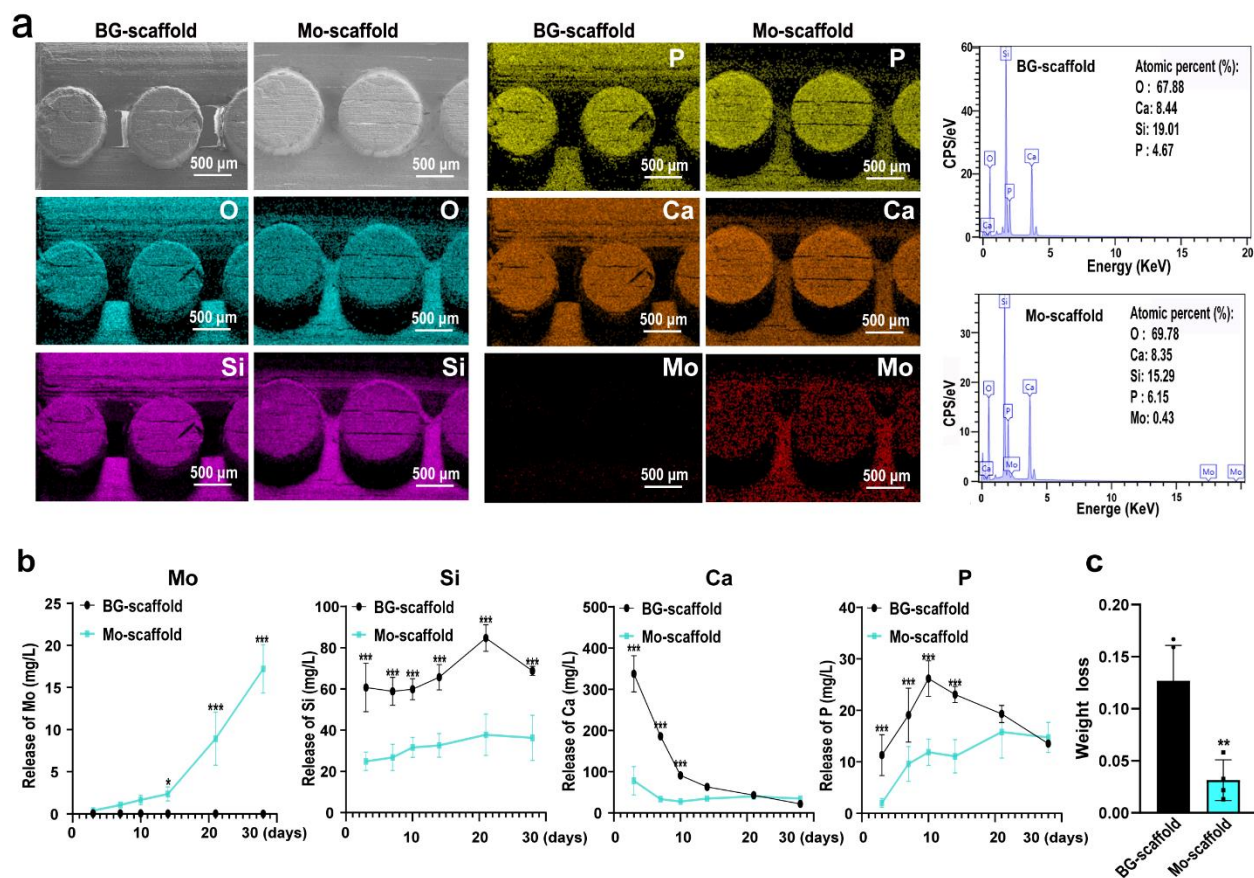


Fig. S1. The presence of specific elements and the degradation behavior of the 3D-printed bioactive glass ceramic scaffolds with or without molybdenum (BG- or Mo-scaffolds). (a) Energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) mapping and ion analysis showing that O, Si, P, and Ca were present in both scaffolds, but only Mo was present in the Mo scaffold. (b) Cumulative ion release profiles of Mo, Si, Ca or P ions from BG- and Mo-scaffolds immersed in Tris-HCl solution ($n = 5$). (c) Weight loss of BG- and Mo-scaffolds immersed in Tris-HCl solution for 28 days ($n = 4$). The data are shown as the mean $\pm$ SD; $*p < 0.05$, $**p < 0.01$ and $***p < 0.001$ indicate significant differences between BG- and Mo-scaffolds at the same testing time point or between the indicated columns.

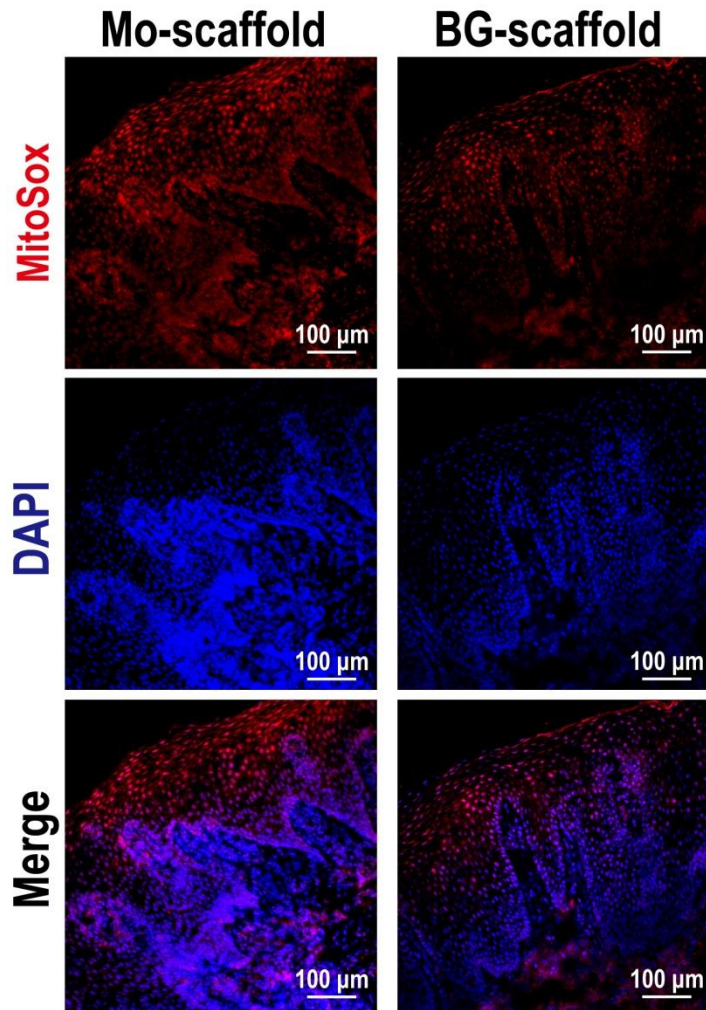


Fig. S2. Representative confocal images showing the mitochondrial ROS levels in gingiva covering BG-scaffolds or Mo-scaffolds at 2 weeks post-surgery (MitoSOX staining). Scale bar = 20 µm.

39 **Table S1.** qRT–PCR primer sequences used in the present study.

Gene	Full name	Primers	Sequences (5'-3')
<i>Runx2</i>	<i>Runt-related transcription factor-2</i>	Forward	GACTGTGGTTACCGTCATGGC
		Reverse	ACTTGGTTTTTCATAACAGCGGA
<i>ALP</i>	<i>Alkaline phosphatase</i>	Forward	CTTCTGCTGGTGGAAGGA
		Reverse	AAAACGTGGGAATGATCAGC
<i>SP7</i>	<i>SP7 transcription factor-2</i>	Forward	GGGAAAGGAGGCACAAAG
		Reverse	GTGAGGGAAGGGTGGGTAGTC
<i>NFATc1</i>	<i>Nuclear factor of activated T cells 1</i>	Forward	GCCTCGAACCCATCGAGTG
		Reverse	TCCCGGTCAGTCTTTGCTTC
<i>MMP-9</i>	<i>Matrix metalloprotein-9</i>	Forward	CGCTCATGTACCCGCTGTAT
		Reverse	CCGTGGGAGGTATAGTGGGA
<i>RANKL</i>	<i>Receptor Activator of Nuclear Factor Ligand</i>	Forward	CCGAGACTACGGCAAGTACC
		Reverse	CTGCGCTCGAAAGTACAGGA

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Table S2. Concentrations of Mo, Si, Ca and P ions in graded dilute BG- and Mo-extracted solutions. #

Dilution ratio Element	1/4		1/32		1/128	
	BG-extract	Mo-extract	BG-extract	Mo-extract	BG-extract	Mo-extract
Mo (mg/L)	0.00 ± 0.00	31.65 ± 0.57***	0.01 ± 0.01	3.75 ± 0.33***	0.00 ± 0.00	1.09 ± 0.08***
Si (mg/L)	34.60 ± 0.96	23.08 ± 0.59***	4.33 ± 0.25	2.89 ± 0.16***	1.09 ± 0.09	0.73 ± 0.03***
Ca (mg/L)	57.20 ± 3.31	80.50 ± 1.40***	58.96 ± 4.48	59.13 ± 5.12	55.95 ± 4.37	59.58 ± 2.52
P (mg/L)	25.60 ± 0.01	26.70 ± 0.14**	32.78 ± 2.34	33.25 ± 2.66	32.28 ± 2.26	34.50 ± 1.47

The data are shown as the mean ± SD ($n = 4$); ** $p < 0.01$ and *** $p < 0.001$ indicate significant differences between BG extracts and Mo extracts at the same dilution ratio.