

Supplementary table

Table S1. Clinical information of the participants (mean \pm SD).

Participants, n=35	Osteoarthritis=19	Rheumatoid arthritis=16	p value
Age (yeas)	54.16 \pm 6.212	53.13 \pm 7.051	0.648
Weight (kg)	62.58 \pm 6.203	65.06 \pm 5.859	0.235
BMI (kg/m ²)	24.68 \pm 0.938	24.34 \pm 0.726	0.244
Smoking status (Yes/No)	1/18	1/15	0.815
Drinking status (Yes/No)	2/17	2/14	0.721
Diabetes type II (Yes/No)	4/15	3/13	0.976
Hypertension (Yes/No)	3/16	4/12	0.755
Number of medications	1 \pm 0.21	0.95 \pm 0.19	0.659
Sex (Male/Female)	11/8	3/13	/
Disease duration (month)	13	18	/
DAS28 scores	/	4.5 \pm 0.3	/

Supplementary figures and legends

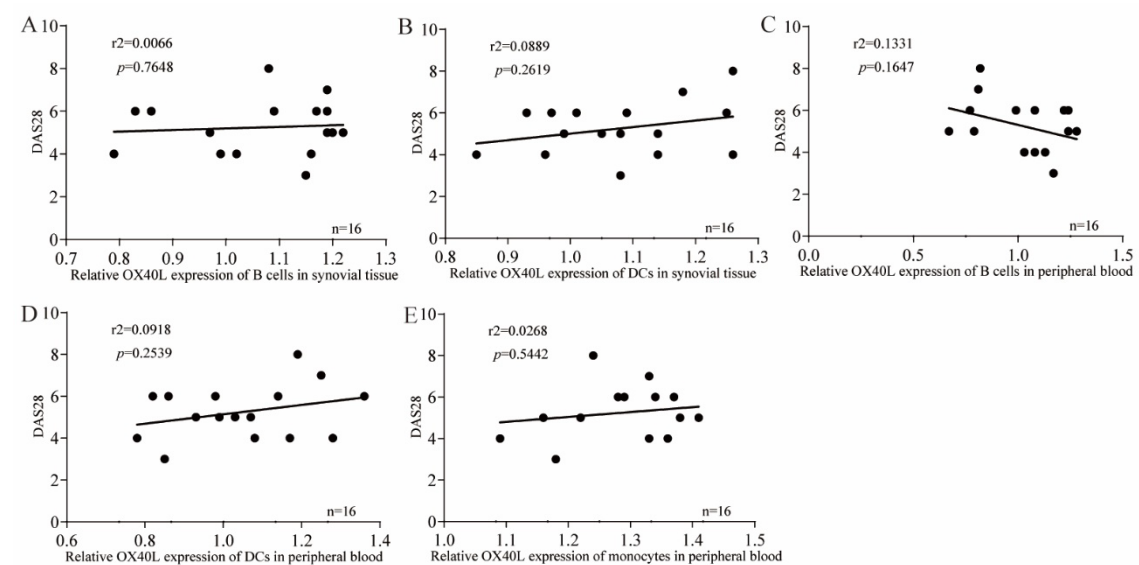


Figure S1. Correlation analysis between B cells or dendritic cells and DAS28. (A)

Correlation analysis of OX40L level of CD19⁺ B cells in the synovial tissues with DAS28 in RA patients. (B) Correlation analysis of OX40L level of CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ DCs in the synovial tissues with DAS28 in RA patients. (C) Correlation analysis of OX40L level of CD19⁺ B cells in the peripheral blood with DAS28 in RA patients. (D) Correlation analysis of OX40L level of CD11c⁺ DCs in the peripheral blood with DAS28 in RA patients. (E) Correlation analysis of OX40L level of CD14⁺ monocytes in the peripheral blood with DAS28 in RA patients. $P < 0.05$ represents that the vertical coordinate is correlated with the horizontal coordinate, otherwise there is no correlation (Linear regression was used).

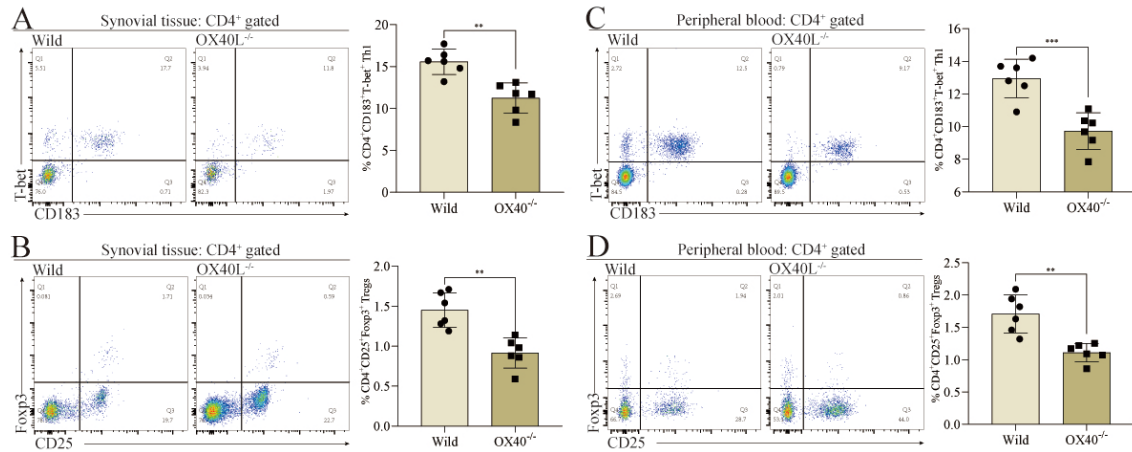


Figure S2. The proportion of Th1 or Tregs in CD4⁺ T cells. (A) The proportion of CD183⁺T-bet⁺ Th1 in CD4⁺ T cells in the synovial tissues of wild and OX40L^{-/-} mice. (B) The proportion of CD25⁺Foxp3⁺ Tregs in CD4⁺ T cells in the synovial tissues of wild and OX40L^{-/-} mice. (C) The proportion of CD183⁺T-bet⁺ Th1 in CD4⁺ T cells in the peripheral blood of wild and OX40L^{-/-} mice. (D) The proportion of CD25⁺Foxp3⁺ Tregs in CD4⁺ T cells in the peripheral blood of wild and OX40L^{-/-} mice. ** $P < 0.01$ and *** $P < 0.001$ represent a significant difference between wild group and OX40L^{-/-} group. Data represent mean \pm SD (unpaired t test was used).

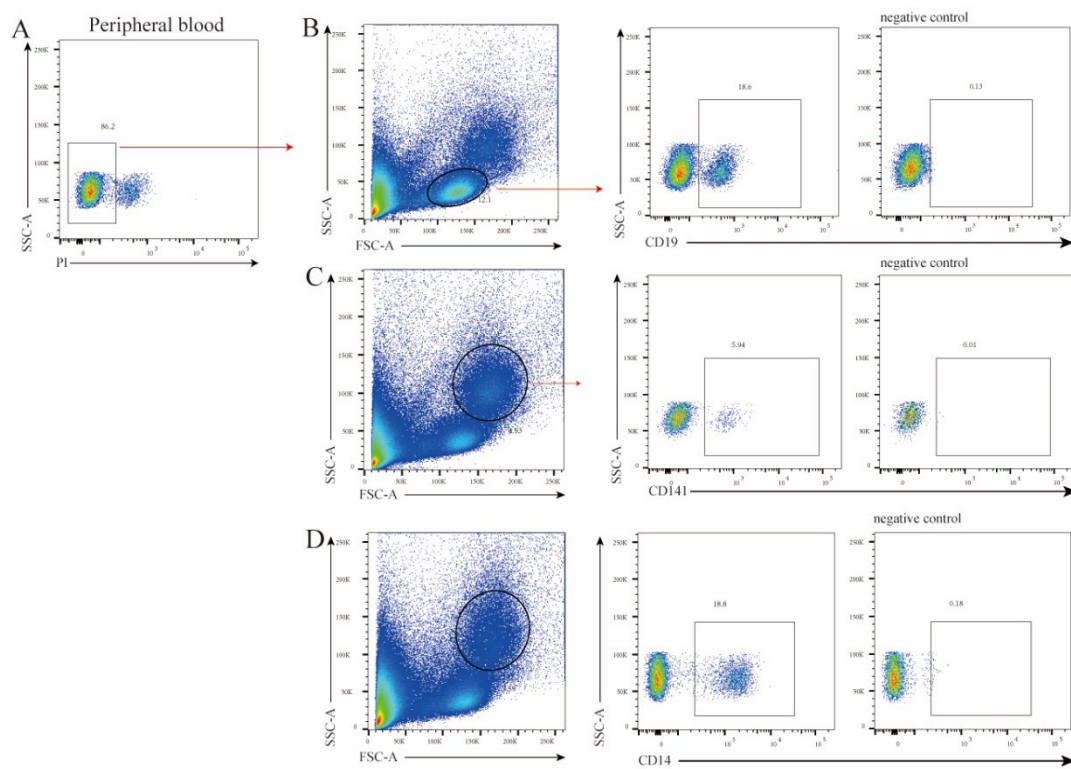


Figure S3. The gating strategy and negative control for sorting peripheral blood CD19⁺, CD141⁺, or CD14⁺ cells. (A) The live/dead cell staining for peripheral blood single cell. (B) Gating strategy and negative control for sorting CD19⁺ cells in peripheral blood. (C) Gating strategy and negative control for sorting CD141⁺ cells in peripheral blood. (D) Gating strategy and negative control for sorting CD14⁺ cells in peripheral blood.

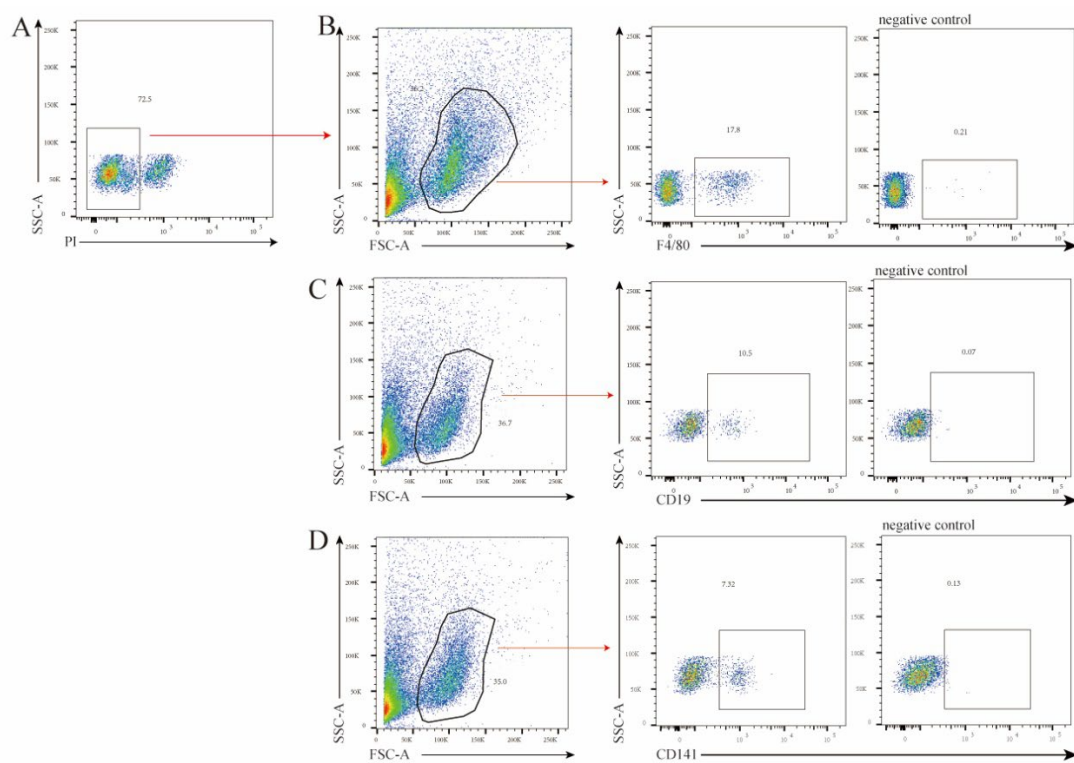


Figure S4. The gating strategy and negative control for sorting synovial tissue CD19⁺, CD141⁺, or F4/80⁺ cells. (A) The live/dead cell staining for synovial tissue single cell. (B) Gating strategy and negative control for sorting F4/80⁺ cells in synovial tissue. (C) Gating strategy and negative control for sorting CD19⁺ cells in synovial tissue. (D) Gating strategy and negative control for sorting CD141⁺ cells in synovial tissue.