

Supplementary Table S1. The primer sequences were used for qRT-PCR

Gene name	Primer sequences (5–3')	Gene number	Length (bp)
<i>Nrf2</i>	Forward: GCCACCGCCAGGACTACAG	NM_001399226.1	84
	Reverse: AACTTGTACCGCCTCGTCTGG		
<i>NQO1</i>	Forward: CTGAAGAAGAGAGGATGGGAGGTAC	XM_036153810.1	138
	Reverse: TGCTAGAGATGACTCGGAAGGATAC		
<i>GCLC</i>	Forward: GCACATCTACCACGCAGTCAAG	NM_010295.2	129
	Reverse: ACATCGCCTCCATTTCAGTAACAAC		
<i>GCLM</i>	Forward: TGACTCACAATGACCCGAAAGAAC	NM_008129.4	117
	Reverse: AGTACCTCAGCAGCCACAGC		
<i>β-actin</i>	Forward: TATGCTCTCCCTCACGCCATCC	NM_007393.5	129
	Reverse: GTCACGCACGATTTCCCTCTCAG		

Figure S1

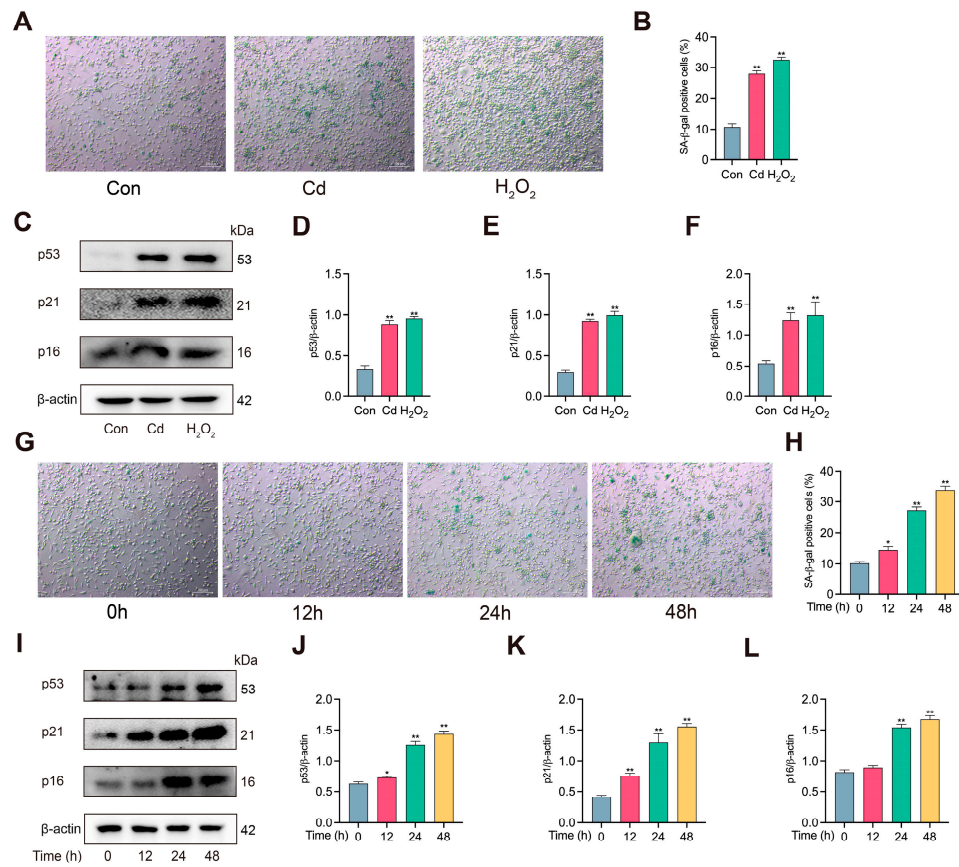


Figure S1. Cd exposure induces senescence of osteocytes. MLO-Y4 cells were treated with 6 μmol/L Cd for 24 h, or treated with 200 μmol/L H₂O₂ for 2 h and then cultured for 24 h. Cellular senescence was detected by SA-β-gal staining (A and B). Scale bar = 100 μm. The protein expression of p53, p21 and p16 was detected by western blot (C-F). MLO-Y4 cells were treated with 6 μmol/L Cd for different times. Cellular senescence was detected by SA-β-gal staining (G and H). Scale bar = 100 μm. The protein expression of p53, p21 and p16 was detected by western blot (I-L). Results are shown as the mean ± SD (n = 3). Compared with the control group, * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$.

Figure S2

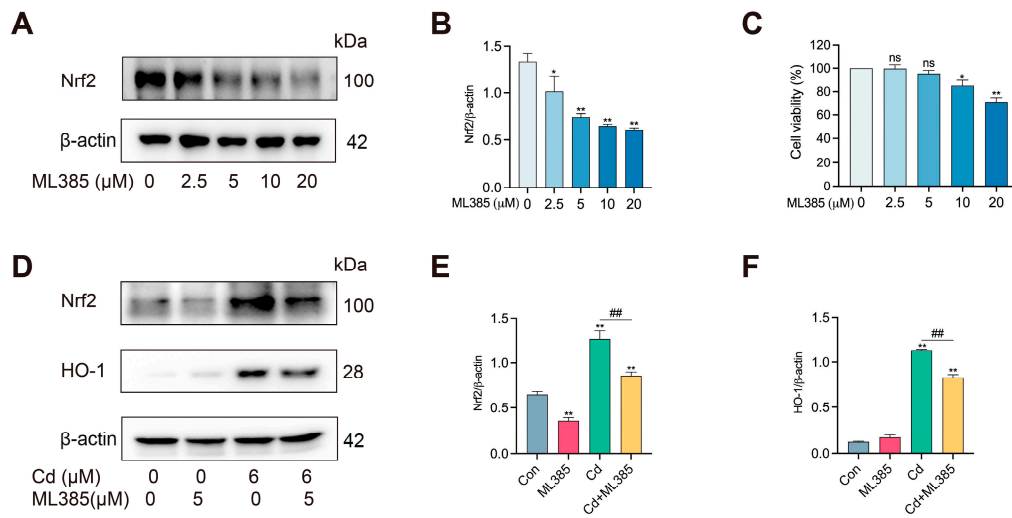


Figure S2. Effect of the Nrf2 inhibitor ML385 on Cd-induced elevation of Nrf2 activity in osteocytes. MLO-Y4 cells were treated with different concentrations of ML385 for 24 h. The protein expression of Nrf2 was detected by western blot (A and B). Cell viability was evaluated using the CCK-8 assay (C). MLO-Y4 cells were co-treated with 6 μ mol/L Cd and 5 μ mol/L ML385 for 24 h. The protein expression of Nrf2 and HO-1 was detected by western blot (D-F). Results are shown as the mean \pm SD (n = 3). Compared with the control group, * P < 0.05, ** P < 0.01. Compared with the Cd group, ### P < 0.01.