

Supplemental file 2. RT-qPCR checklist providing relevant information on the used protocols.	
Sample/Template	details
Source	Cultured human osteoarthritic chondrocytes, isolated enzymatically from clinical specimens of patients undergoing total knee replacement surgery.
Method of preservation	No preservation; Total RNA was extracted directly from PBS washed micromass pellets or cell monolayers.
Storage time (if appropriate)	RNA was stored at -80°C and reverse transcribed into cDNA within one month. cDNA was stored at -80°C and analyzed within 1 year.
Handling	----
Extraction method	Column based extraction method (innuPREP RNA Mini Kit (Analytik Jena, Germany)).
RNA: DNA-free	All primer pairs used are intron-spanning primers. Each RNA sample was examined for purity and quantity using the NanoDrop 1000. 'Minus RT controls' were prepared from random RNA samples.
Concentration	Each RNA sample was examined for purity and quantity using the NanoDrop 1000.
RNA: integrity	The process used for RNA isolation is periodically verified by checking the RNA integrity of samples using microfluidics (Bioanalyzer).
Inhibition-free	Not all samples were tested for the absence of inhibitors. However, a representative set of samples was used to control for the absence of inhibitors using dilution series of target genes.
Assay optimisation/validation	
Accession numbers	
<i>IL1B</i>	NM_000576
<i>COL2A1</i>	NM_001844
<i>COL1A1</i>	NM_000088
<i>ACAN</i>	NM_001135
<i>SOX9</i>	NM_000346
<i>TIMP1</i>	NM_003254
<i>TIMP2</i>	NM_003255
<i>TIMP3</i>	NM_000362
<i>SDHA</i>	NM_004168
<i>MMP1</i>	NM_002421
<i>MMP3</i>	NM_002422
<i>MMP13</i>	NM_002427
<i>LGALS1</i>	NM_002305
<i>LGALS3</i>	NM_002306
<i>LGALS8</i>	NM_006499
Amplicon details	
<i>IL1B</i>	132 bp
<i>COL2A1</i>	377 bp
<i>COL1A1</i>	179 bp
<i>ACAN</i>	194 bp
<i>SOX9</i>	180 bp
<i>TIMP1</i>	195 bp
<i>TIMP2</i>	153bp
<i>TIMP3</i>	164 bp
<i>SDHA</i>	86 bp
<i>MMP1</i>	144 bp
<i>MMP3</i>	184 bp
<i>MMP13</i>	77 bp
<i>LGALS1</i>	125 bp
<i>LGALS3</i>	165 bp
<i>LGALS8</i>	91 bp
Primer sequence	
	<b>forward</b>
<i>IL1B</i>	CTTATTACAGTGGCAATGAGGATG
<i>COL2A1</i>	TGGTGGAGCAGCAAG
<i>COL1A1</i>	CACTGGTGATGCTGGTCTG
<i>ACAN</i>	ACTGGCGAGCACTGTAAC
<i>SOX9</i>	CAGTACCCGCACTTGACACA
<i>TIMP1</i>	AATCCGACCTCGTCATCAG
<i>TIMP2</i>	GTAGTGATCAGGGCCAAAGC
<i>TIMP3</i>	GTACCGAGGCTTCACCAAGA
<i>SDHA</i>	TGGGAACAAGAGGGCATCTG
<i>MMP1</i>	CTGGAATTGGCCACAAGTT
<i>MMP3</i>	GGTGTGGAGTTCTGTATGTTG
<i>MMP13</i>	GTGGTGATGAAGATGATT
<i>LGALS1</i>	ATGGCTTGTGGTCTGGTC
<i>LGALS3</i>	GTGCCTATAACTGCCTTTG
<i>LGALS8</i>	AACCTGACGGCACTTAGC
	<b>reverse</b>
<i>IL1B</i>	AGTGGTGGTCGGAGATTTCG
<i>COL2A1</i>	GGGAGGGCGTGGGCTCTTCG
<i>COL1A1</i>	CGAGGTCACGGTCACGAAC
<i>ACAN</i>	TCTTGGGCATTGTTGTTGAC
<i>SOX9</i>	CCCGTCTTCACCGACTTCC
<i>TIMP1</i>	GTTGTGGGACCTGTGGGAAGT
<i>TIMP2</i>	GGGGGCGGTGTAGATAAACT
<i>TIMP3</i>	ACCTCTCCACGAAGTTGCAC
<i>SDHA</i>	CCACCACTGCATCAAAATTCATG
<i>MMP1</i>	TCCTGCAGTTGAACCACTGA
<i>MMP3</i>	AGCCTGGAGAATGTAGTGG
<i>MMP13</i>	TGTAGGATGGTAGTATGAT
<i>LGALS1</i>	AGGTTGTTGCTGCTTTGC
<i>LGALS3</i>	GACTCTCTGTTGTTCTCATTG
<i>LGALS8</i>	GGATTGAAACTGAGGCACTGG
Probe sequence	no probes used
In silico	All primers were subjected to BLAST analysis
empirical	Primers were used at 100 nM
Priming conditions	For cDNA synthesis, random RT primers were used as provided by the manufacturer (High Capacity cDNA Reverse Transcription Kit (Applied Biosystems, Austria)).
PCR efficiency	qPCR efficiencies were determined using dilution series of cDNA prepared from chondrocyte mRNA. Dilution efficiencies are given below in %.
<i>IL1B</i>	95.1
<i>COL2A1</i>	92.4
<i>COL1A1</i>	89.2
<i>ACAN</i>	98.6
<i>SOX9</i>	100.0
<i>TIMP1</i>	100.3
<i>TIMP2</i>	101.9
<i>TIMP3</i>	95.9
<i>SDHA</i>	100.0
<i>MMP1</i>	93.9
<i>MMP3</i>	99.9
<i>MMP13</i>	96.7
<i>LGALS1</i>	101.6
<i>LGALS3</i>	98.3
<i>LGALS8</i>	95.5
Linear dynamic range	The dynamic range of the primers was spanning unknown targets as determined by dilution curves.
Limits of detection	LODs were not determined in this study.
Intra-assay variation	The intra-assay variation was below one Cq.
RT/PCR	
Protocols	RT: equal RNA quantities were reverse transcribed into cDNA using the High Capacity cDNA Reverse Transcription Kit (Applied Biosystems, Austria; LOT#: 00810836). qPCR: reactions were performed in 25 µl reaction mixtures containing 1 µl cDNA, 12.5 µl SensiMix SYBR Green Master Mix (Bioline, Austria; LOT#: 5M605-B060900), 100 nM primers (Metabion, Martinsried, Germany), and nuclease-free water to 25 µl, and run in duplicate on a QuantStudio3 QPCR system (Applied Biosystems).
Reagents	see above.
Duplicate RT	Replicates of the RT step were not performed in this study.
NTC	NTCs were included in each run. The absence of both amplification and melting curve peaks were mandatory for the acceptance of the run.
NAC	Minus RT controls were prepared from randomly selected RNA samples.
Positive control	Inter-run calibrators were not used.
Data analysis	
Specialist software	Data were analyzed using the QuantStudio3 software (Applied Biosystems) considering both amplification efficiencies and normalization to SDHA as reference gene.
Statistical justification	For each experiment, chondrocytes were isolated from 3-6 donors and cultured and analyzed separately. All qPCR reactions were performed in duplicate. Data were exported to IBM SPSS v25 and analyzed using the integrated statistic tools. p-values < 0.05 were considered significant.
Transparent, validated normalization	Among a selection of 6 candidate reference genes (please see doi:10.1186/1471-2199-8-13 for details on sequences and primer efficiencies), SDHA was selected as stable reference gene for experiments with primary chondrocytes under the experimental conditions of this study.