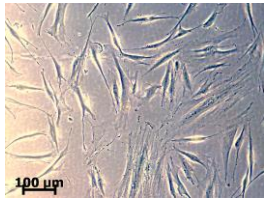
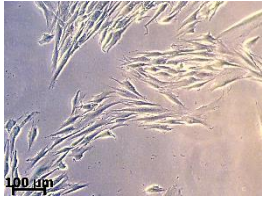


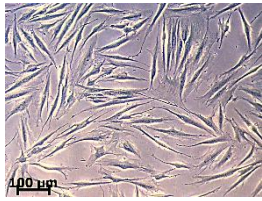
G1



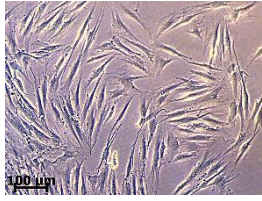
CONTROL



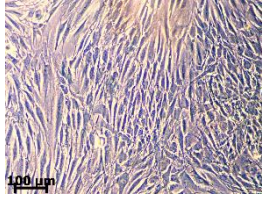
TNFa-1



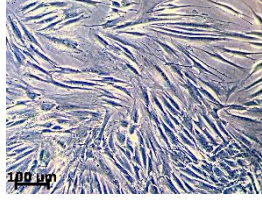
TNFa-2



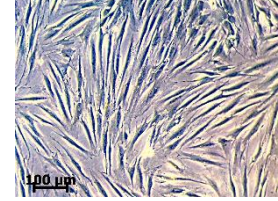
LPS-1



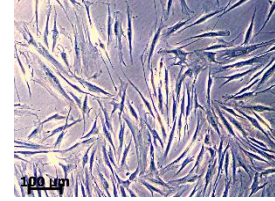
LPS-2



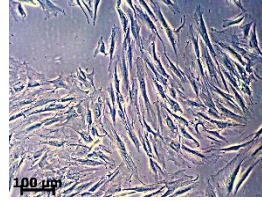
GCF-1



GCF-2

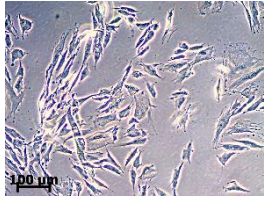


EtOH-1

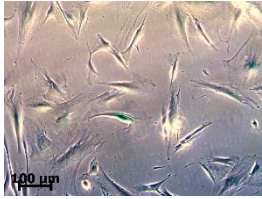


EtOH-2

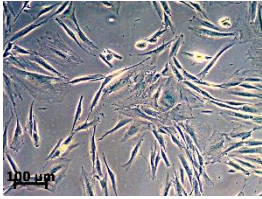
G2



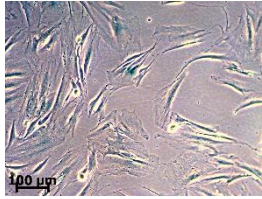
Early passage
CONTROL



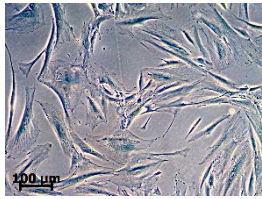
Middle passage
CONTROL



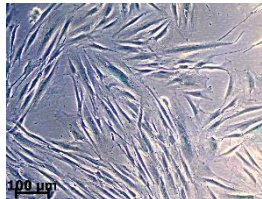
Middle passage TNFa



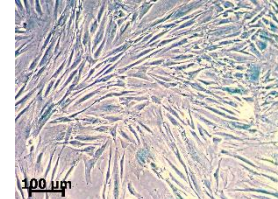
Middle passage LPS



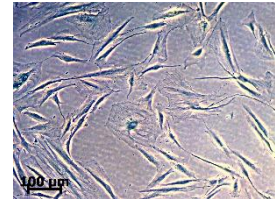
Middle passage GCF



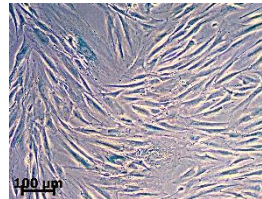
Late passage
CONTROL



Late passage TNFa

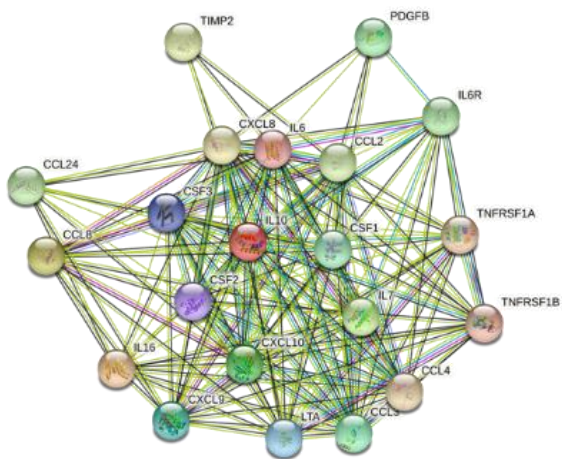


Late passage LPS

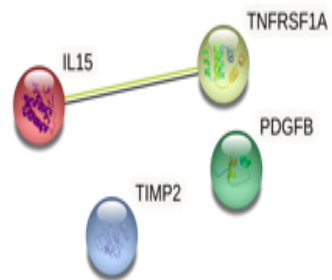


Late passage GCF

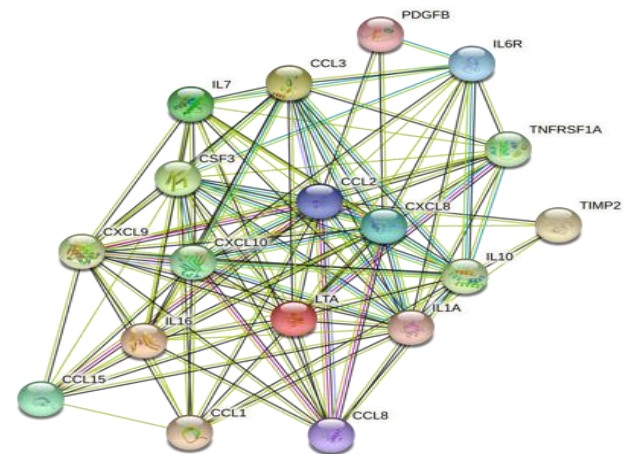
Supplementary Figure S1: Impact of long-term and short-term exposure of HGFs to several pro-inflammatory signals (TNFa, LPS, GCF) on β -galactosidase activity. Optical microscopy photographs of HGFs, exposed short-term and long-term to pro-inflammatory signals (scale bars: 100 μ m).



(a)



(b)



(c)

Supplementary Figure S2 : Interaction network of the statistically significant proteins (adj. p -value ≤ 0.05) for a) GCF, b) LPS, and c) TNFa. The line color indicates the type of interaction evidence.