## Supplementary material

### Histological analysis

Histological parameters (joint inflammation and cartilage damage) were scored in a blinded manner by two independent observers. Inflammation, defined as influx of inflammatory cells into synovium and joint cavity, was arbitrarily scored on a scale from 0 (no inflammation) to 3 (most observed inflammation). Cartilage destruction was assessed as PG depletion, scored arbitrarily from 0 (no absence of PG) to 3 (complete absence of PG), and chondrocyte death, represented as the percentage of cartilage area containing empty *lacunae* with respect to the total area.

### Flow cytometric analysis

Alexa Fluor 647-labelled mouse anti-FcγR I (BD Pharmingen), Alexa Fluor 647-labelled rat anti-FcγR IIb (clone K9.361), PE-labelled rat anti-mouse FcγR III (R&D Systems) or APC-labeled Armenian hamster anti-FcγR IV (Biolegend). In addition, cells were labelled with Sytox Blue (Thermo Fisher Scientific) as viability dye to discriminate between live and dead cells. Samples were acquired using a Gallios flow cytometer, data were analysed with Kaluza Analysis Software (Beckman Coulter Life Sciences) and values were presented as mean fluorescence intensity (MFI).

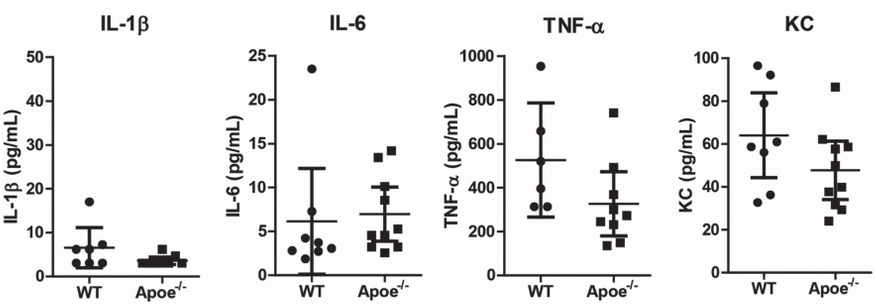


**Fig. S1.** Serum levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines are comparable in WT and *Apoe*$^{-/-}$ arthritic mice**.** The levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines were determined in the serum of WT and *Apoe*$^{-/-}$ mice at day 21 of AIA. No significant differences were found in the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines IL-1β, IL-6, TNF-α and KC as chemokine. Also IL-10, IFN-γ, MIP-1α and MCP-1 were measured, but all below the detection limit. Horizontal and vertical lines represent the mean ± 95% CI of 6–10 mice.