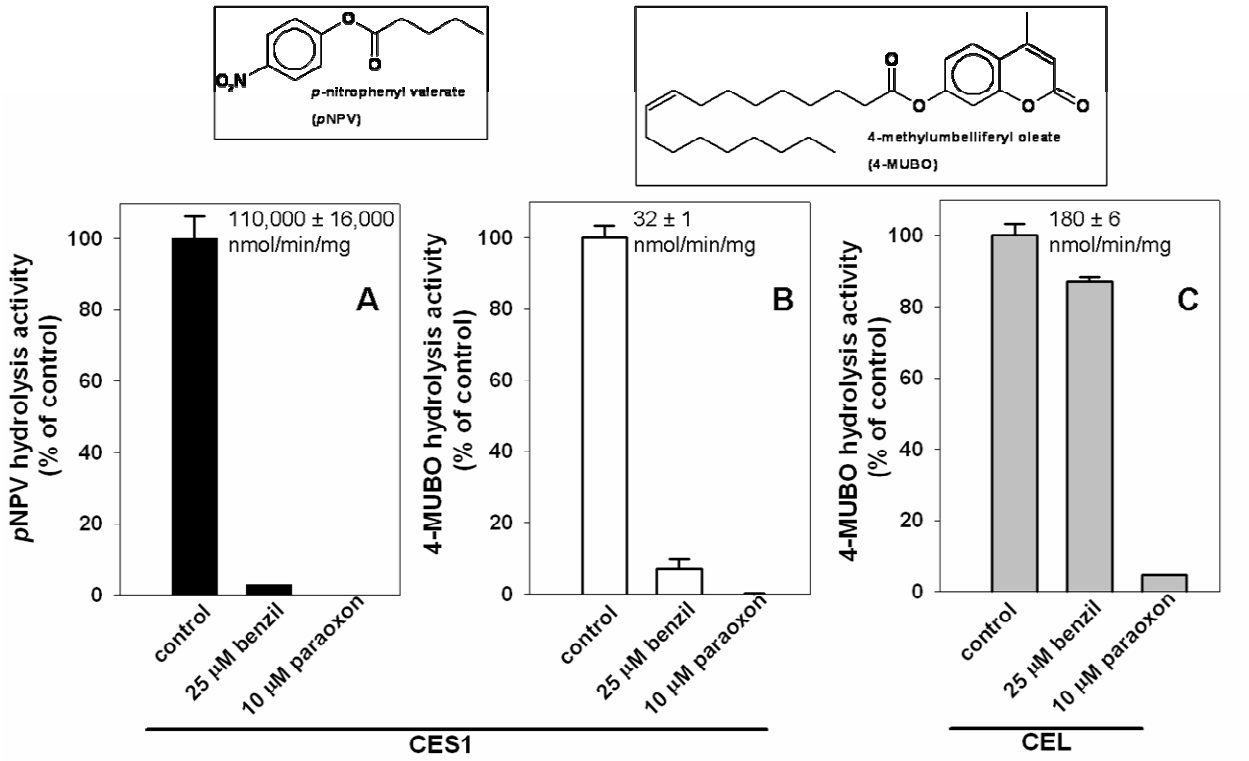
Supplementary Data for: "Inhibition of carboxylesterase 1 is associated with enhanced cholesteryl ester retention in human THP-1 monocytes/macrophages." Crow et al., *Biochim Biophys Acta.*

Supplementary Figure 1. Benzil inhibits recombinant CES1 hydrolytic activity, but not bile-salt stimulated porcine pancreatic lipase (CEL). Benzil, at a concentration of 25 μM, markedly inhibits recombinant CES1 activity when using *para*-nitrophenyl valerate (*p*NPV) (**A**) and 4-methylumbelliferyl oleate (4-MUBO) (**B**) as substrates. However, benzil does not inhibit the hydrolytic activity of a representative lipase, CEL, toward 4-methylumbelliferyl oleate (**C**). The non-specific inhibitor paraoxon effectively inhibited both recombinant CES1 and CEL enzymes (**A-C**). The specific activities for each enzyme in the absence of inhibitor (*control*) are given next to the control bar. Chemical structures of the substrates *p*NPV and 4-MUBO are shown above the graphs. The data are expressed as percent of control, which was set to 100%, and represent the mean ± SD (n =3 experiments).

Supplementary Figure 2. Benzil and paraoxon inhibit the esterolytic activity of THP-1 cell lysate using *para*-nitrophenyl valerate (*p*NPV) as substrate (*left*), but not its lipolytic activity using 4-MUBO as substrate (*right*). The data are expressed as percent of control, which was set to 100%, and represent the mean ± SD (n =3 experiments). The specific activity of THP-1 cell lysates toward pNPV and 4-MUBO were 46±2 and 1.0±0.1 nmol/min/mg protein, respectively.

Supplementary Figures:

Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Figure 2