SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

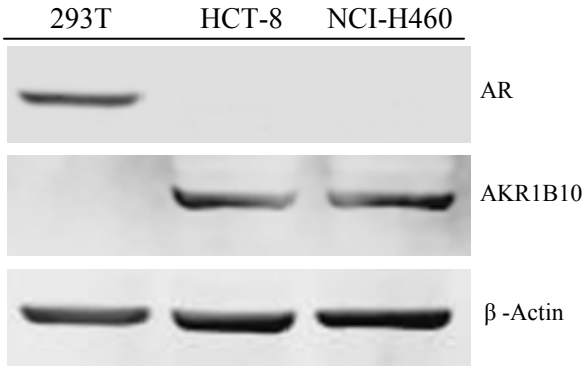
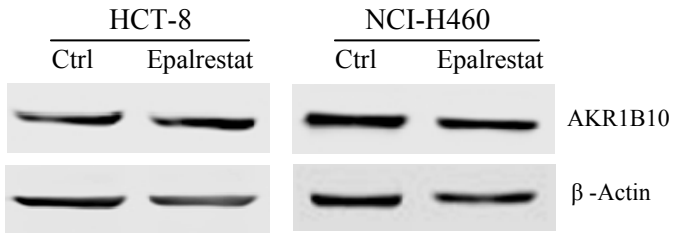


Figure 1S. AR and AKR1B10 expression. Aldose reductase (AR) and aldo-keto reductase family 1 member B10 (AKR1B10) are two proteins that are expressed in human tissues. These two proteins show more than 70% of identity of amino acid sequence and overlap of substrates. This figure demonstrates the differential expression of these two proteins in 293T (human embryonic kidney cells), HCT-8 (human colon adenocarcinoma), and NCI-H460 (human lung carcinoma) cells. Soluble proteins (50 μg each) were used for Western blot analysis as described in the Materials and Methods. Beta-actin was probed to indicate the relative amounts of loaded proteins.

A) AKR1B10 protein



B) Lipid synthesis

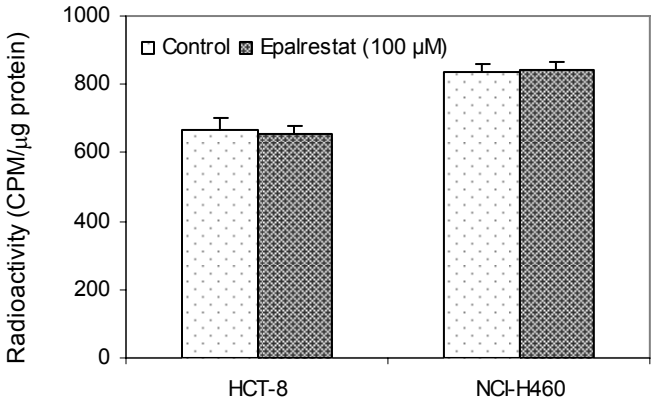


Figure 2S. Effects of epalrestat on AKR1B10 protein level and lipid synthesis. HCT-8 (human colon adenocarcinoma) and NCI-H460 (human lung carcinoma) cells were exposed to an AKR1B10 inhibitor, epalrestat (100 μM) for 24 hours, and Western blot *(A)* with 50 μg of soluble proteins each and lipid synthesis *(B)* were performed as described in the Materials and Methods. Beta-actin was probed to indicate the relative amounts of loaded proteins. Data indicate that epalrestat does not affect the AKR1B10 protein levels or lipid synthesis.