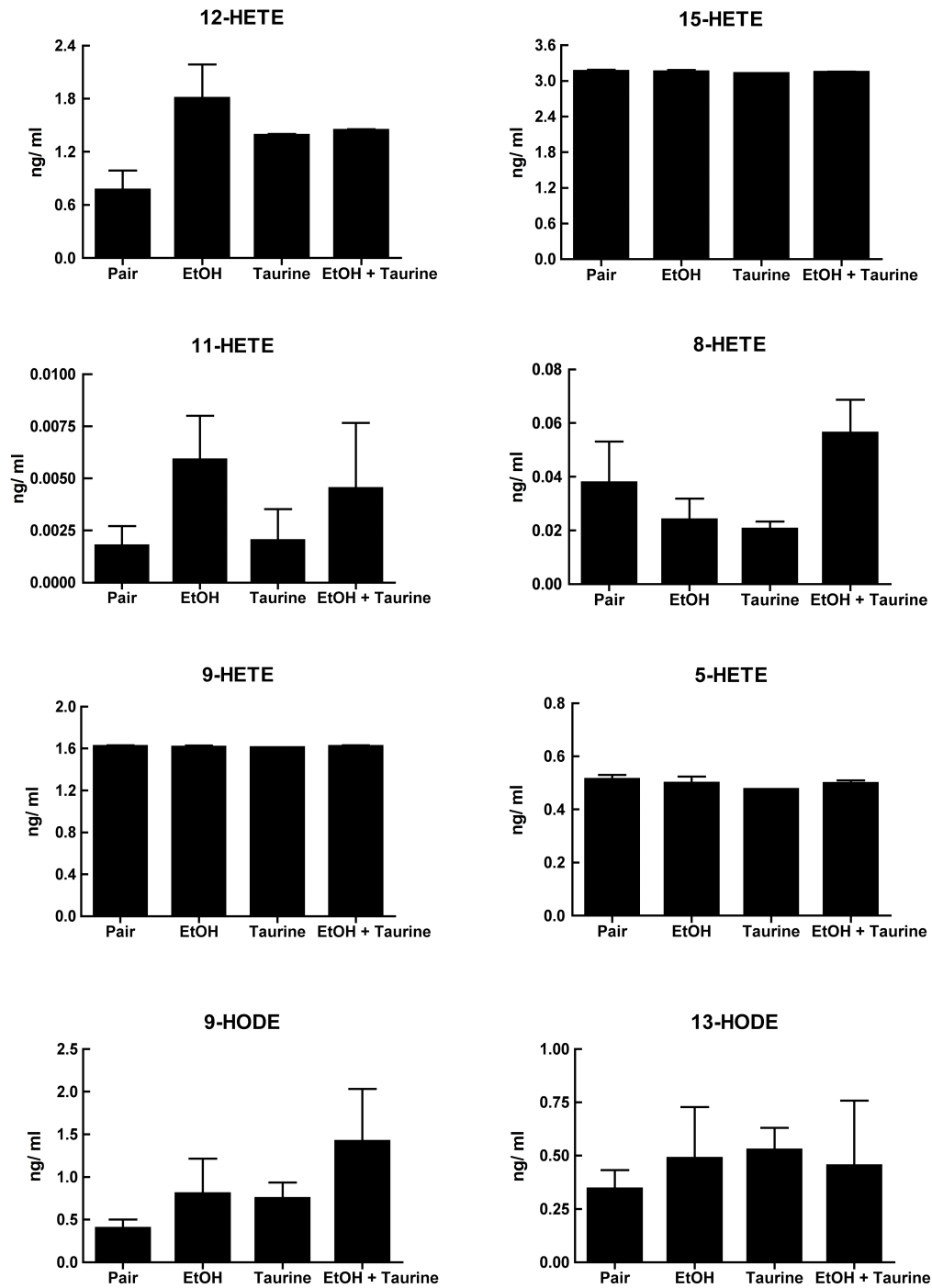
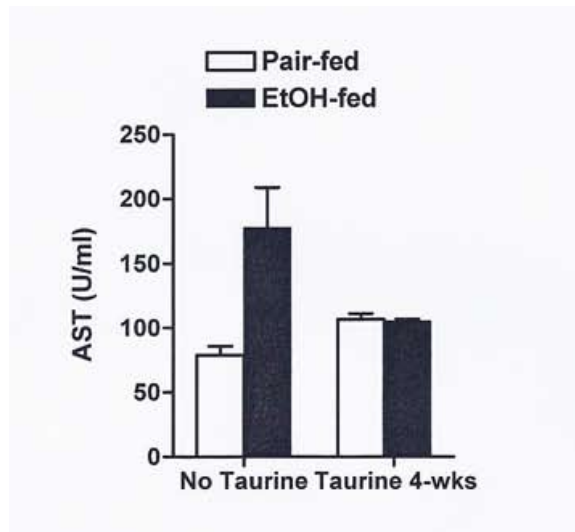


**Supplementary Figure 1. Phospholipid structure and identifying *m/z* transitions.** The structure of lysophosphatidylcholine (LPC) and its alky homolog 1-O-hexadecyl-2-hydroxy-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholine, trivial name lyso-Platelet-activating Factor (lysoPAF), are shown along with the *sn*-2 residues analyzed by mass spectrometry as detailed in “Methods.” Note that the 9(S) regio- and stereoisomer is depicted, but mass spectrometric analysis of the intact molecule did not distinguish among these isomers. Isomeric identity was established after saponification as described in “Methods.”



**Supplementary Figure 2. The pool of oxidized free fatty acids is not affected by taurine supplementation.** The free fatty acid pool was isolated from plasma of animals fed the stated diet for four weeks over an aminopropyl cartridge, reduced, and analyzed by LC/MS/MS as described in “Methods.” Free fatty acids, in contrast to those esterified in phospholipids (Fig. 1), were not affected by chronic ethanol feeding, nor did taurine reduce the accumulation of esterified hydroperoxy phospholipids by shifting them to the free pool.



**Supplementary Figure 3. Taurine supplementation reduced circulating aspartate aminotransferase.** Rats were maintained on the ethanol supplemented diet or isocalorically pair fed for four weeks. Some animals in addition received dietary taurine (30 g/L). Blood AST was assessed as described (17).