

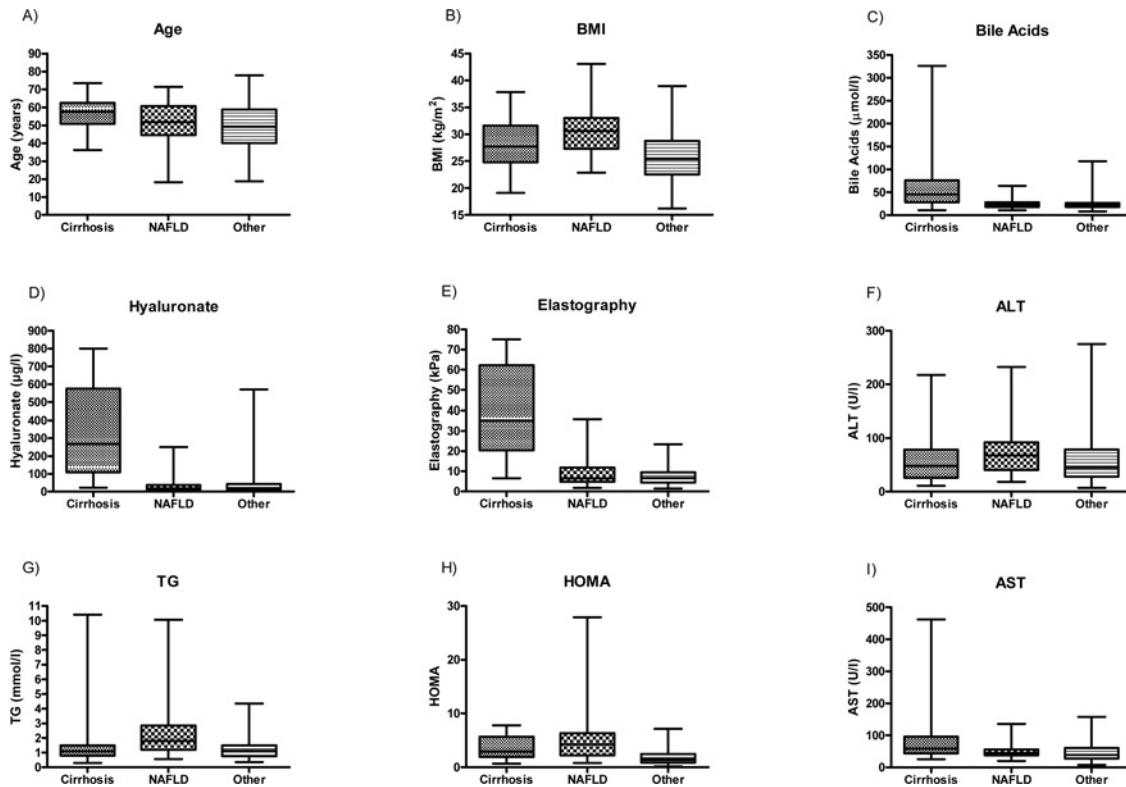


■ SUPPLEMENTARY ONLINE DATA

# Significance of serum adiponectin levels in patients with chronic liver disease

**Maria Luisa BALMER\***, **Jeannine JONELI\***, **Alain SCHOEPPER†**, **Felix STICKEL\***, **Wolfgang THORMANN\*** and **Jean-François DUFOUR\*‡**

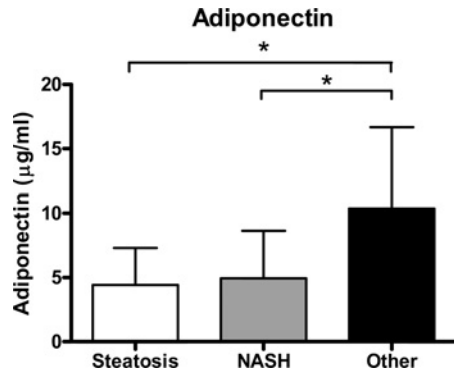
\*Institute of Clinical Pharmacology and Visceral Research, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland, †Farncombe Family Institute of Digestive Health Research, McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada, and ‡University Clinic of Visceral Surgery and Medicine, Inselspital, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland



**Figure S1** Distribution of anthropometric data and laboratory values in the three patient groups

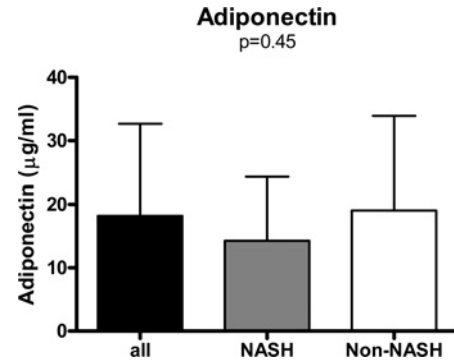
The values shown are those presented in Table 1 of the main text.

Correspondence: Professor Jean-François Dufour (email jf.dufour@ikp.unibe.ch).



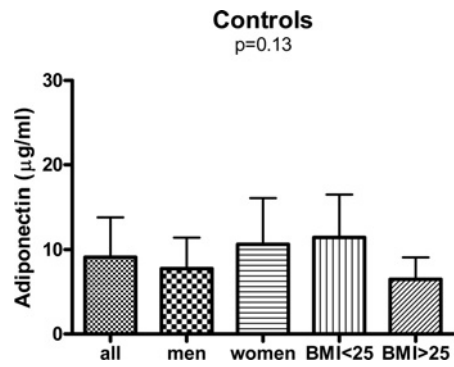
**Figure S2** Serum adiponectin levels in patients with NAFLD and other chronic liver disease

Values are presented as means + S.D. No significant difference ( $P = 0.62$ ) was observed between patients with simple steatosis ( $n = 14$ ) and NASH ( $n = 52$ ).  $*P < 0.001$ .



**Figure S4** Serum adiponectin levels in patients with liver cirrhosis stratified by its origin

Values are presented as means + S.D. all,  $n = 45$ ; NASH-related,  $n = 7$ ; Non-NASH,  $n = 38$ .



**Figure S3** Serum adiponectin levels of healthy control subjects reflecting the typical gender- and BMI-related alterations

Values are presented as means + S.D.

Received 4 January 2010/1 June 2010; accepted 4 June 2010  
 Published as Immediate Publication 4 June 2010, doi:10.1042/CS20100008