Supplemental Figure 1: Cell density-dependent changes in hepatocyte respiration following chronic alcohol (EtOH) consumption. (**A**) The oxygen consumption rate (OCR) of primary hepatocytes isolated from control rats and plated at varying seeding densities (20,000, 40,000, or 60,000 cells/well) was measured, followed by sequential injections of oligomycin (O, 1 μg/mL), FCCP (F, 0.3 μM), and antimycin A plus rotenone (A+R, 10 μM and 1 μM respectively) to asses various parameters of mitochondrial function. (**B**) Effect of different seeding densities (20,000, 40,000, or 60,000 cells/well) of hepatocytes from EtOH-fed rats on mitochondrial function as examined following the same protocol as in (**A**). (**C**) Basal OCR of control and EtOH-fed rats as a function of cell densities. Results are mean ± SEM. n=5 for each group.

Supplemental Figure2: Chronic EtOH consumption increases cytochrome P450 2E1 (CYP2E1) protein. Whole liver homogenates (25 μg protein) from control and EtOH-fed wild type and iNOS$^{-/-}$ mice were used for analysis of CYP2E1 (**A**) and aldehyde dehydrogenase 2 (ALDH2) (**B**) expression by SDS/PAGE followed by Western blotting. The densitometry of the CYP2E1 and ALDH2 bands were quantified from each group. Results are mean ± SEM. n=6 per group. *$p<0.0005$ compared to the respective control mice.

Supplemental Figure 3: Rate of NO release by DetaNoNOate. The rate of ˙NO released by DetaNONOate (250, 500, 1000 μM) was measured in media (pH 7.4) at 37˚C using polarographic ˙NO electrode. Results are mean ± SEM. n=4 per group.