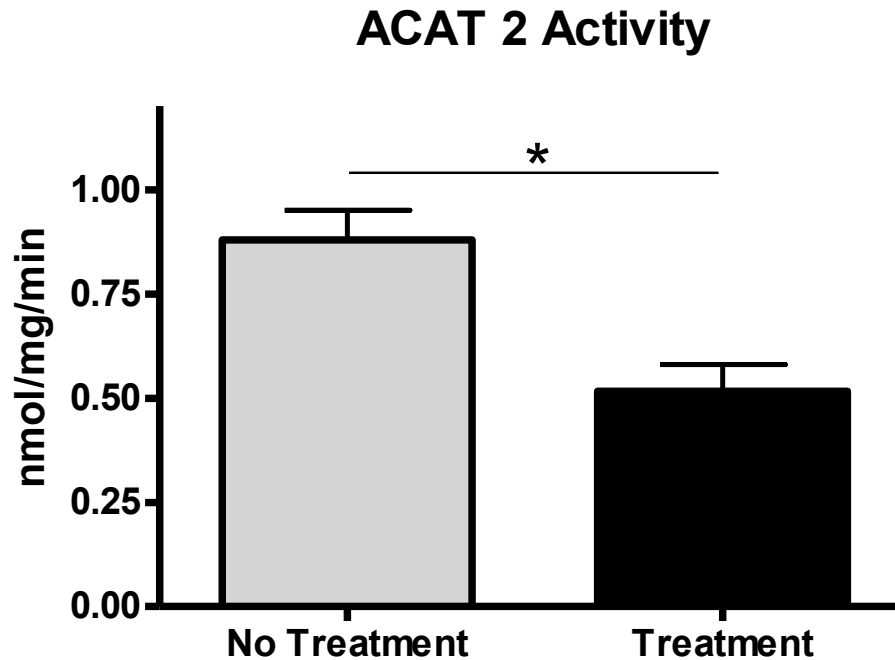
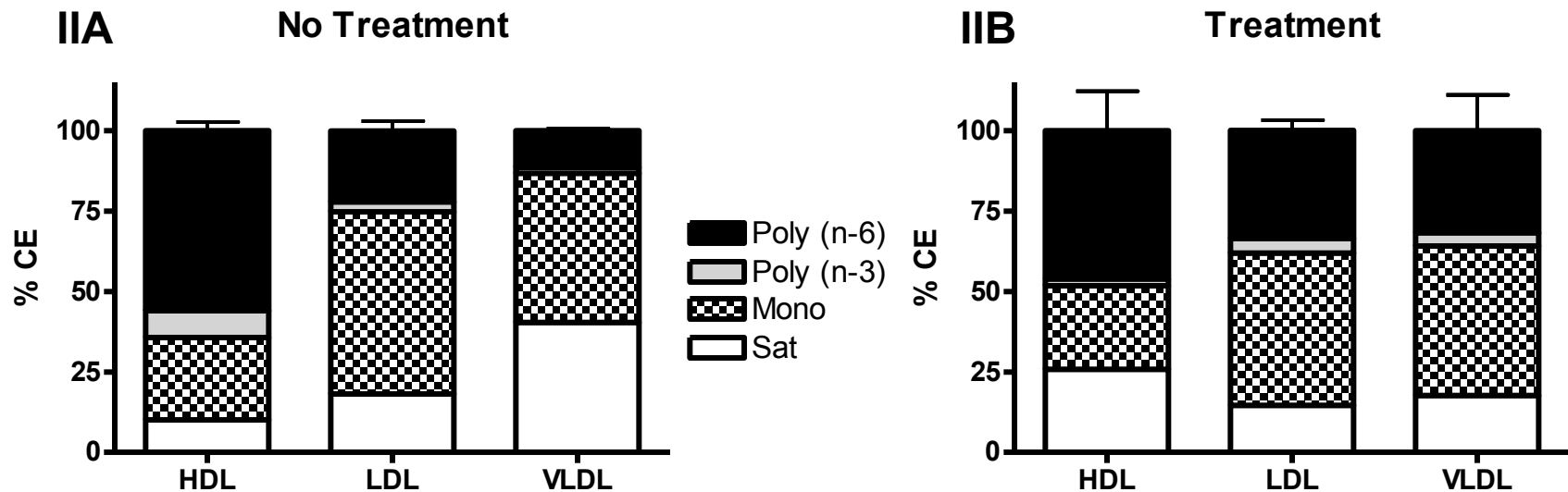


Supplement Material

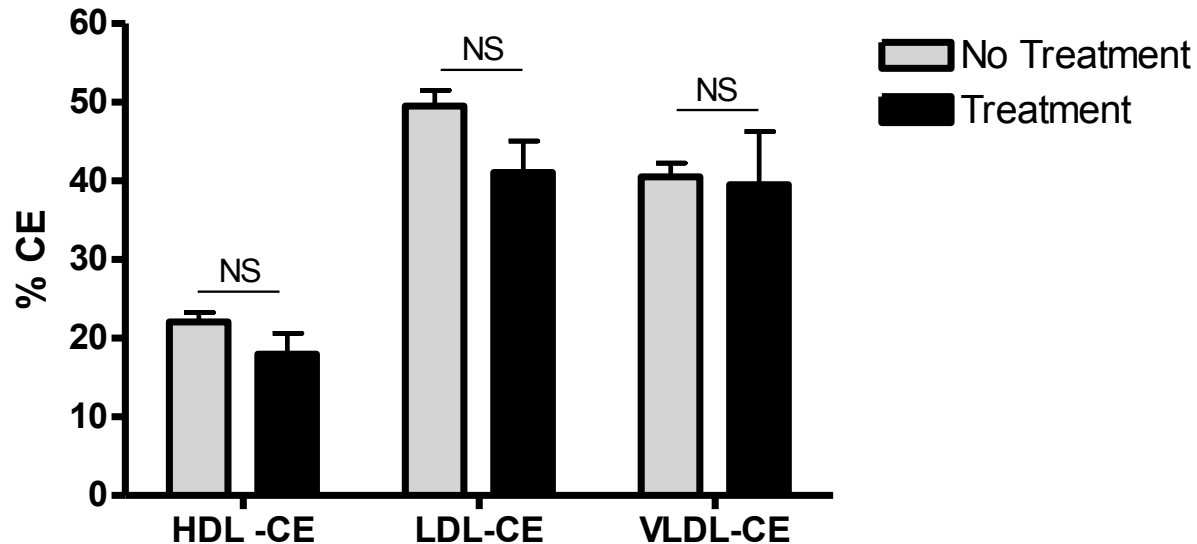


Supp. Figure I: Effect of F1394 ACAT inhibitor on ACAT 2 activity in the liver. ACAT 2 activity was assayed in microsomes isolated from liver samples of mice untreated (“No Treatment”) and treated (“Treatment”) with F1394 ACAT inhibitor. Activity is reported as nmol [¹⁴C]oleoyl-CoA per mg microsomal protein per min. N=3 for each group. Inhibition of ACAT 2 by F1394 was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$) as analyzed by two-tailed t-test. Data are expressed as Mean \pm SEM.



Supp. Figure II: Effects of ACAT inhibition on plasma cholesteryl ester content. Fatty acid methyl ester (FAME) analyses were performed on HDL-CE, LDL-CE, and VLDL-CE of mice (N=2 of 2 pooled plasma samples) not treated (A) and treated (B) with F1394 ACAT inhibitor. The bars represent the mean (\pm SEM) percentages of saturated, monounsaturated, and polyunsaturated CE in HDL, LDL, and VLDL for untreated and treated mice; the inset indicates which pattern corresponds to which type of CE.

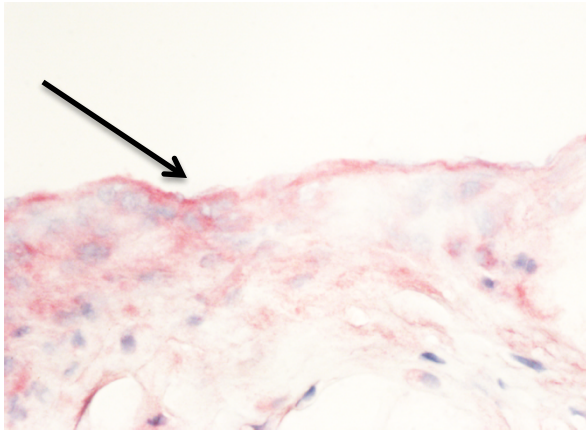
Cholesteryl Oleate



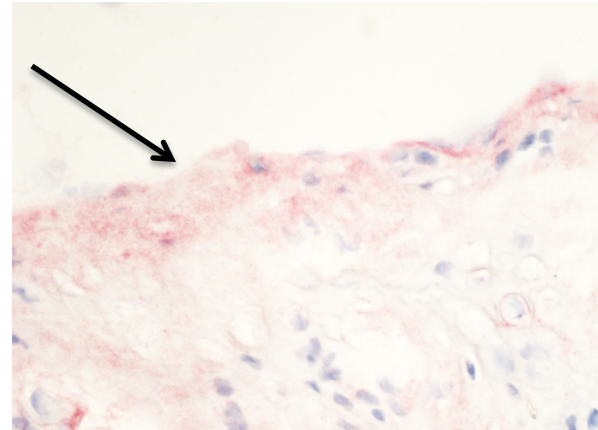
Supp. Figure III: Effects of ACAT inhibition on plasma cholesteryl oleate content. Bars represent cholesteryl oleate content as a percentage of CE in HDL, LDL, and VLDL of mice (N=2 of 2 pooled plasma samples) not treated (“No Treatment”) and treated (“Treatment”) with F1394 ACAT inhibitor. There was no significant change in plasma cholesteryl oleate content between the two groups as analyzed by two-tailed T-test. Data are expressed as Mean \pm SEM.

IVA

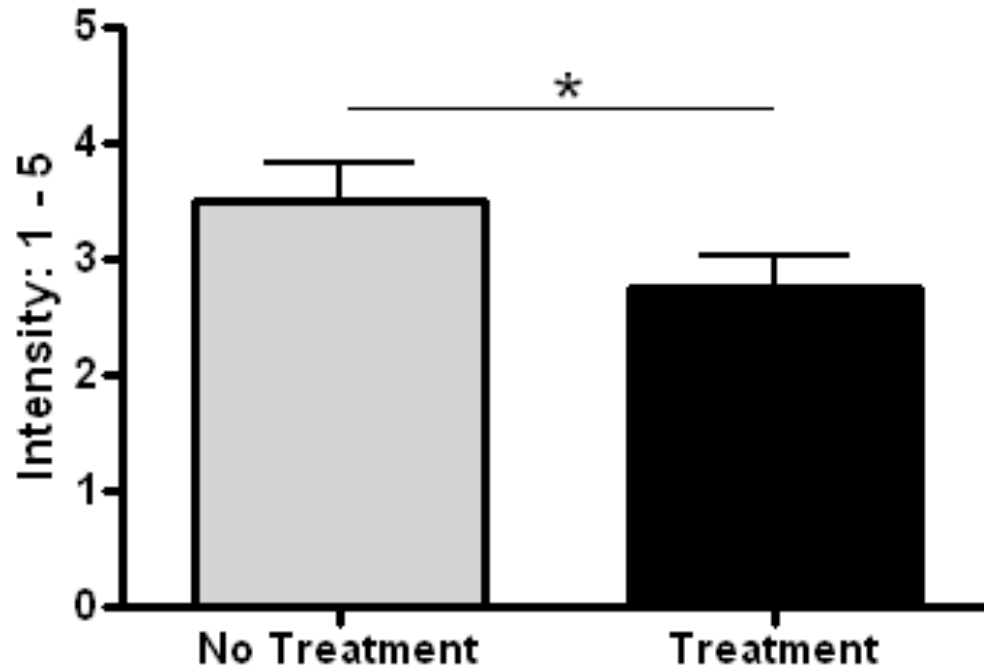
No Treatment



Treatment



IVB



Supp Figure IV. Effects of ACAT inhibition on vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 content. A) Representative sections stained for VCAM-1 visualized at 40X. Arrows indicate endothelial cell layer; note the increased staining in the no treatment section. B) Bar graph represents rated intensity of VCAM-1 endothelial cell layer staining. Four blinded observers scored the intensity of VCAM-1 staining in the endothelium from four separate sections from each mouse on a scale of 1 to 5: 1 representing the least intense, 5 representing the most. The untreated “No Treatment” and treated “Treatment” (N=5 mice for each group) endothelial stain intensities were 3.50 ± 0.32 and 2.75 ± 0.28 (mean \pm SEM), respectively. ACAT inhibition decreased VCAM-1 content in a statistically significant manner ($P < 0.05$), as analyzed by one-tailed t-test.