Supporting information

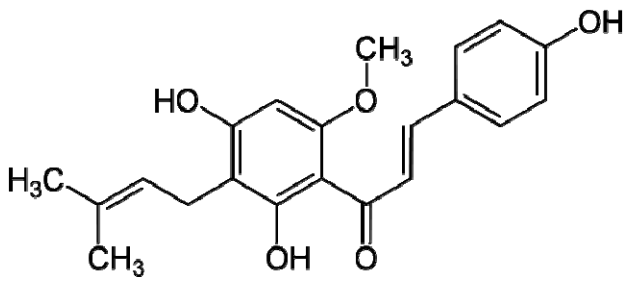

Figure S1. Chemical structure of xanthohumol.

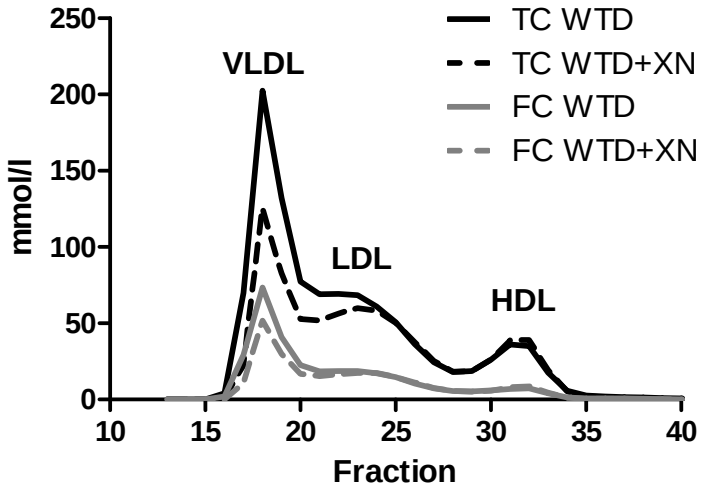

Figure S2. Decreased cholesterol concentrations in VLDL fraction of XN-fed *Ldlr-/-* mice. Lipoprotein profile of pooled plasma samples from overnight fasted *Ldlr-/-* mice (n=4) fed WTD or WTD ± XN for 4 weeks.

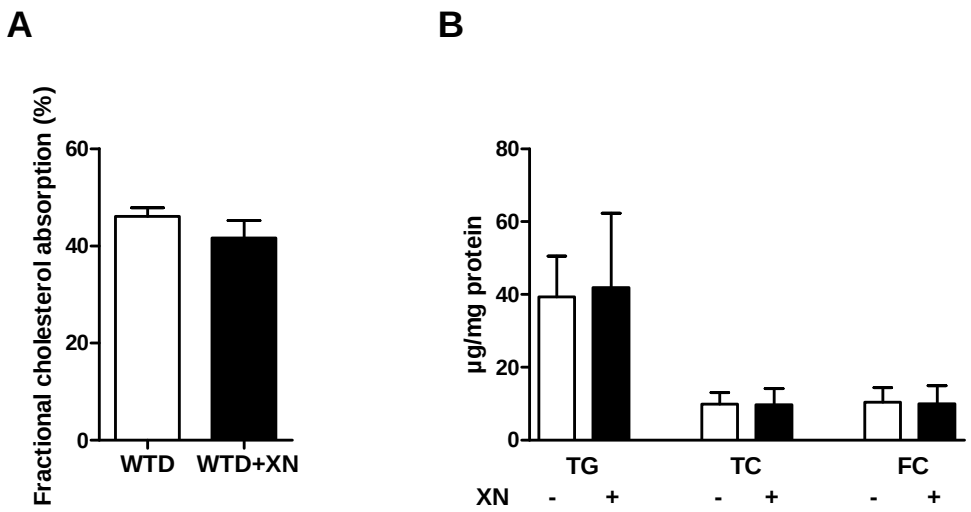

Figure S3. Unchanged fractional cholesterol absorption. (A) Fractional cholesterol absorption in *ApoE-/-* mice (n=5) fed WTD ± XN for 4 weeks. (B) Lipid levels in jejunum of *ApoE-/-* mice (n=9) fed WTD ± XN for 8 weeks.

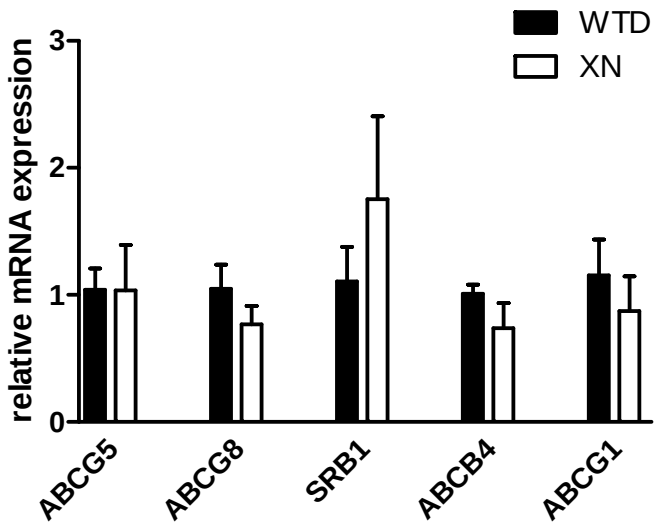

Figure S4. Quantitative real-time PCR analysis of hepatic genes involved in cholesterol transport. Female *ApoE-/-* mice were fed WTD ± XN for 8 weeks. Livers were excised and total RNA was isolated. Data are expressed as mean values (n=4) ± SD normalized to cyclophilin A.

Table S1: Reduced plasma cholesterol concentrations in XN-fed *Ldlr-/-* mice.

	WTD	WTD+XN
(mmol/l)	(n=4)	(n=4)
TC	13.2 ± 1.1	9.8 ± 0.6 *
FC	4.3 ± 0.3	3.3 ± 0.2 *
CE	8.9 ± 0.8	6.5 ± 0.5 *
TG	2.6 ± 0.1	2.3 ± 0.1

a) *Ldlr-/-* mice were fed WTD or WTD+XN for 4 weeks. Plasma was isolated from overnight fasted mice and TG, TC and FC concentrations were measured enzymatically. CE levels were calculated as CE = TC - FC.

b) Data are expressed as mean values (n=4) ± SD. *$p < 0.05$.