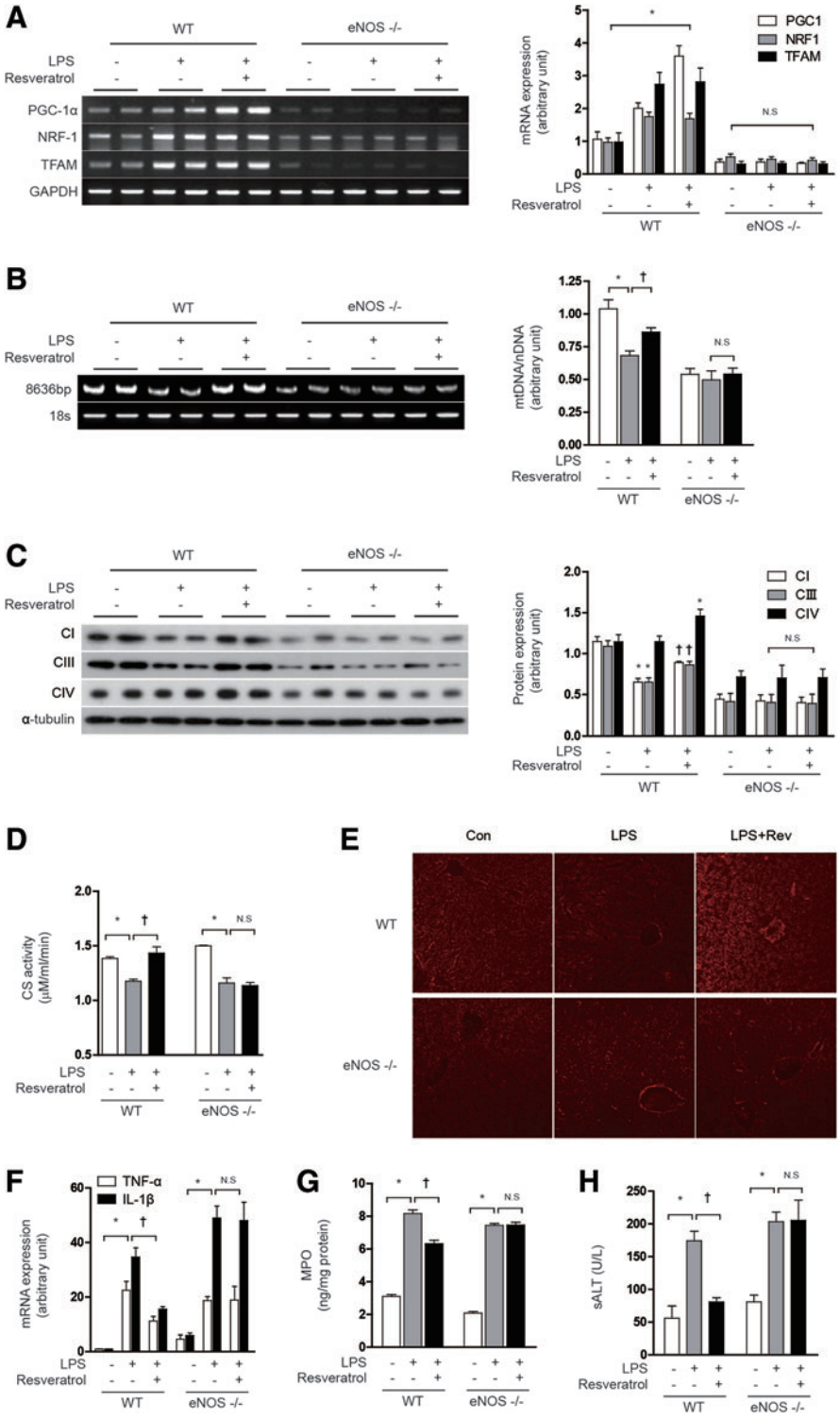

SUPPLEMENTARY FIG. S7. Resveratrol protects mice against hepatic injury by stimulation of mitochondrial biogenesis through eNOS dependent pathway. (A–H) WT and eNOS−/− mice, were injected with resveratrol in the presence of LPS treatment, with or without SnPP pretreatment as indicated. Liver tissues were excised and analyzed for mitochondrial biogenesis in mice. **(A)** Expression of PGC-1α, NRF-1, and/or TFAM mRNA were measured by RT-PCR **(B)** A long mtDNA fragment (8636 bp), the mtDNA content was measured by Expand Long Template PCR. Relative amounts of mtDNA and nDNA (18s) contents were compared. **(C)** The expression level of CI (complex I), CIII (complex III), and CIV (complex IV) protein was analyzed by western blotting **(D)** CS activity. **(E)** Mitochondrial mass was assessed by using MitoTracker Red CMXRos staining (red) in liver sections. Fluorescent-stained were analyzed by confocal microscopy. **(F)** TNFα and IL-1β gene expression was determined by real-time RT-PCR. Hepatic injury was assessed by determining liver tissue myeloperoxidase (MPO) levels **(G)** and serum levels of ALT **(H)**. All experiments were performed in triplicate ($n = 5$/group), and representative data are shown. Quantitative data are expressed as mean ± SEM. $^{*}p < 0.05$ compared with the un-injected control group; $^{\dagger}p < 0.05$ relative to mice injected only with LPS; $^{\#}p < 0.05$ relative to mice injected with LPS + resveratrol. CS, citrate synthase; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; LPS, lipopolysaccharides; nDNA, nuclear DNA.