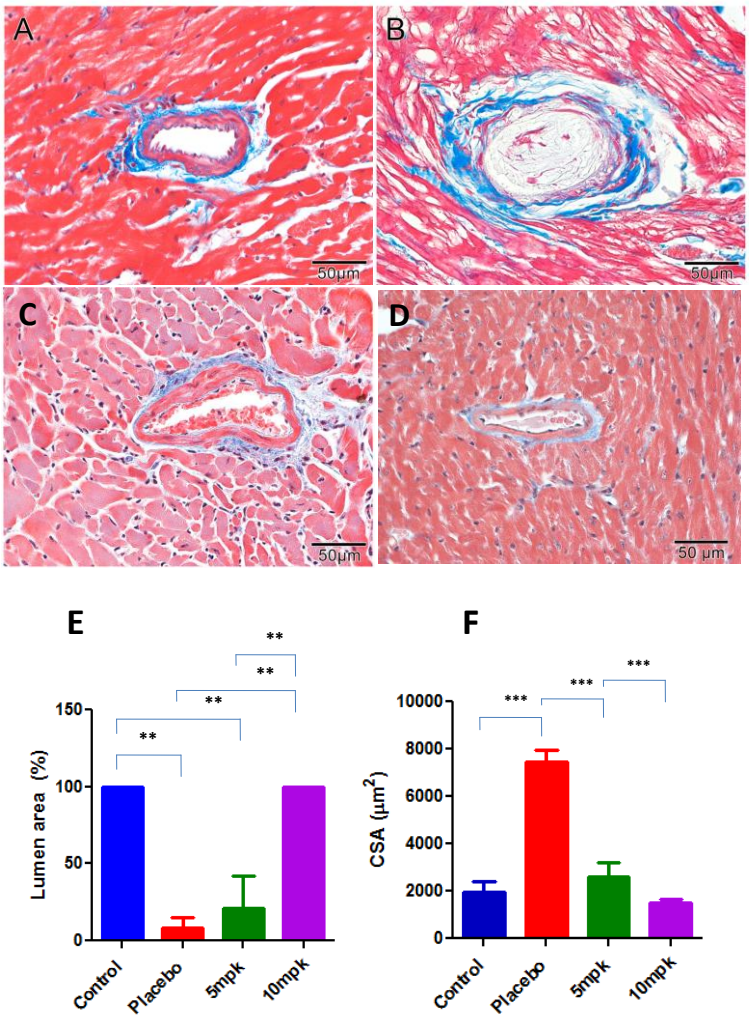
SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Supplemental Table 1. Primers used in the present study.

Gene	Forward primer (5′ -3′)	Reverse primer (5′ -3′)
LDLR	**CAGACTGCAAGGACAAGTCA**	**GAG CCA TCT GCA CAC TGG AA**
VLDLR	**CCACAGCAGTATCAGAAGTC**	**GCCATCACTAAGAGC AAGAG**
LPL	**AGTGTTTGTGAAATGCCATGA CA**	**CGGATGCTTTCTTCTCTTGTTTG**
APOA1	**GTGGCTCTGGTCTTCCTGAC**	**ACGGTTGAACCCAGAGTGTC**
CD36	**GCC AAG CTA TTG CGA CAT GA**	**AGA ATC TCA ATG TCC GAG ACT**
SREBP1	**CCG TGG GCT GAG GAA GGA**	**TGT GTA CTT GCC CAT GGC A**
SREBP2	**CATCCCTTGGGCCAGAAGTT**	**TCCTTGGCTGCTGACTTGATC**
Abca1	**AACAGTTTGTGGCCCTTTTG**	**AGTTCCAGGCTGGGGTACTT**
HMGR	**TCTGGCAGTCAGTGGGAACTATT**	**CCTCGTCCTTCGATCCAATTT**
CYP7A1	**CAGTGAAGGTCATGCTGGAG**	**CGCAATGAAGAAGGTGACAA**
SR-BI	**TCCCTCATCAAGCAGCAGGT**	**TTCCACATCCCGAAGGACA**

Supplemental Figure 1.



Supplemental Figure 1. Histopathological analysis showing Masson's Trichrome stained left coronary artery (LCA) of control ApoE-/- mouse on a chow diet (A), Apo E-/- on high fat high cholesterol (HFHC) diet plus vehicle (Placebo) (B), Apo E-/- on HFHC diet plus treatment with 5 (C)and 10mpk of D-DPMP (D) respectively. Quantification of the cross sectional area of LCA (E). The placebo mice (E) show a significant increase in the cross sectional area (CSA), loss of smooth muscle cells, perivascular fibrosis, damaged wall, thrombosis and occlusion as compared to control and treated mice. The 5 and 10 mpk of D-DPMP treated mice show and dose dependent decline in cross sectional area and not significantly different to control mice.