Supplemental material for:

High-resolution imaging of dietary lipids in cells and tissues by NanoSIMS analysis

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Supplementary Figures

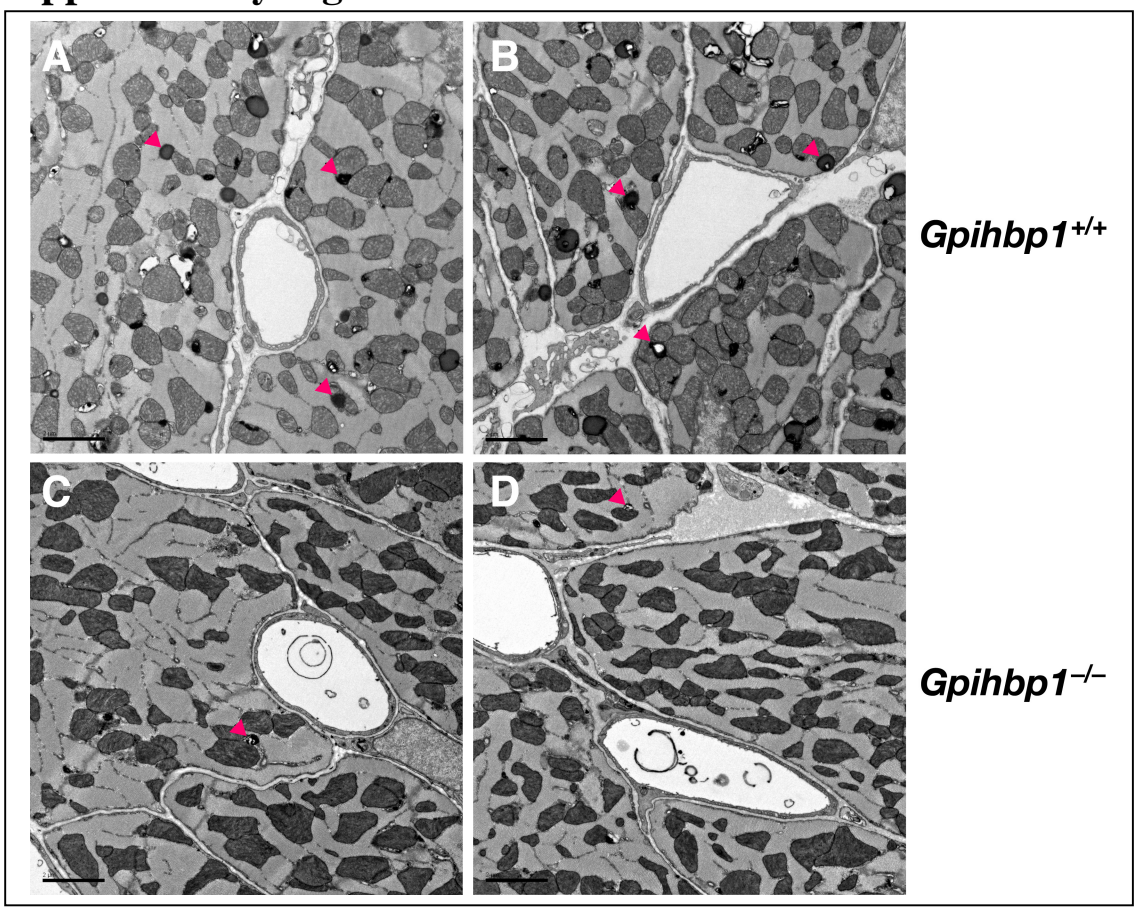

Figure S1. Transmission electron micrographs of hearts from *Gpihbp1*$^{+/+}$ and *Gpihbp1*$^{-/-}$ mice. (A–B) Numerous cytoplasmic lipid droplets (arrowheads) are detected throughout the myocardium of a wild-type (*Gpihbp1*$^{+/+}$) mouse. (C–D) There are far fewer cytosolic lipid droplets in cardiomyocytes of *Gpihbp1*$^{-/-}$ mice. Scale bar, 2 μm.

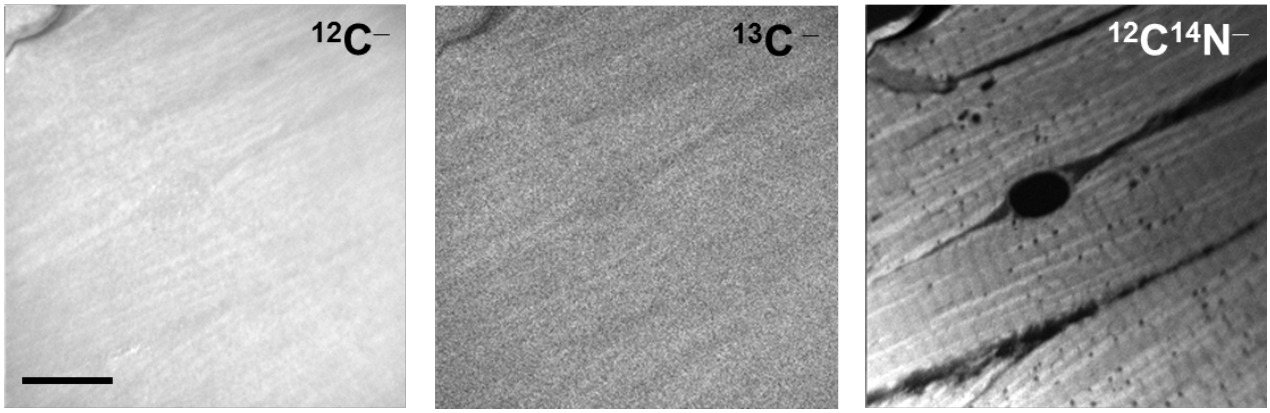

Figure S2. $^{12}C^-$, $^{13}C^-$, and $^{12}C^{14}N^-$ NanoSIMS images of the heart of a wild-type mouse that had not received any ^{13}C-lipids. Scale bar, 10 μm. Signal scales: $^{12}C^-$ (left panel), 0–3500, with 3500 being white; $^{13}C^-$ (middle panel), 0–100, with 100 being white.

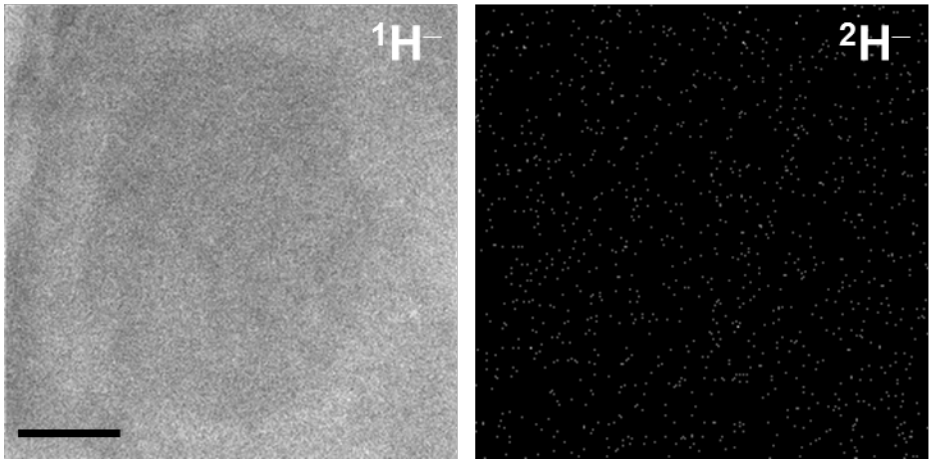

Figure S3. $^{1}H^{-}$ and $^{2}H^{-}$ NanoSIMS images of a cell that had not received any ^{2}H-lipids. Scale bar, 3 μm. Signal scales: $^{1}H^{-}$ (left panel), 0–150, with 150 being white; $^{2}H^{-}$ (right panel), 0–1, with 1 being white. Because the NanoSIMS 50 was tuned to detect $^{1}H^{-}$ and $^{2}H^{-}$, it was not possible to generate a $^{12}C^{14}N^{-}$ image.