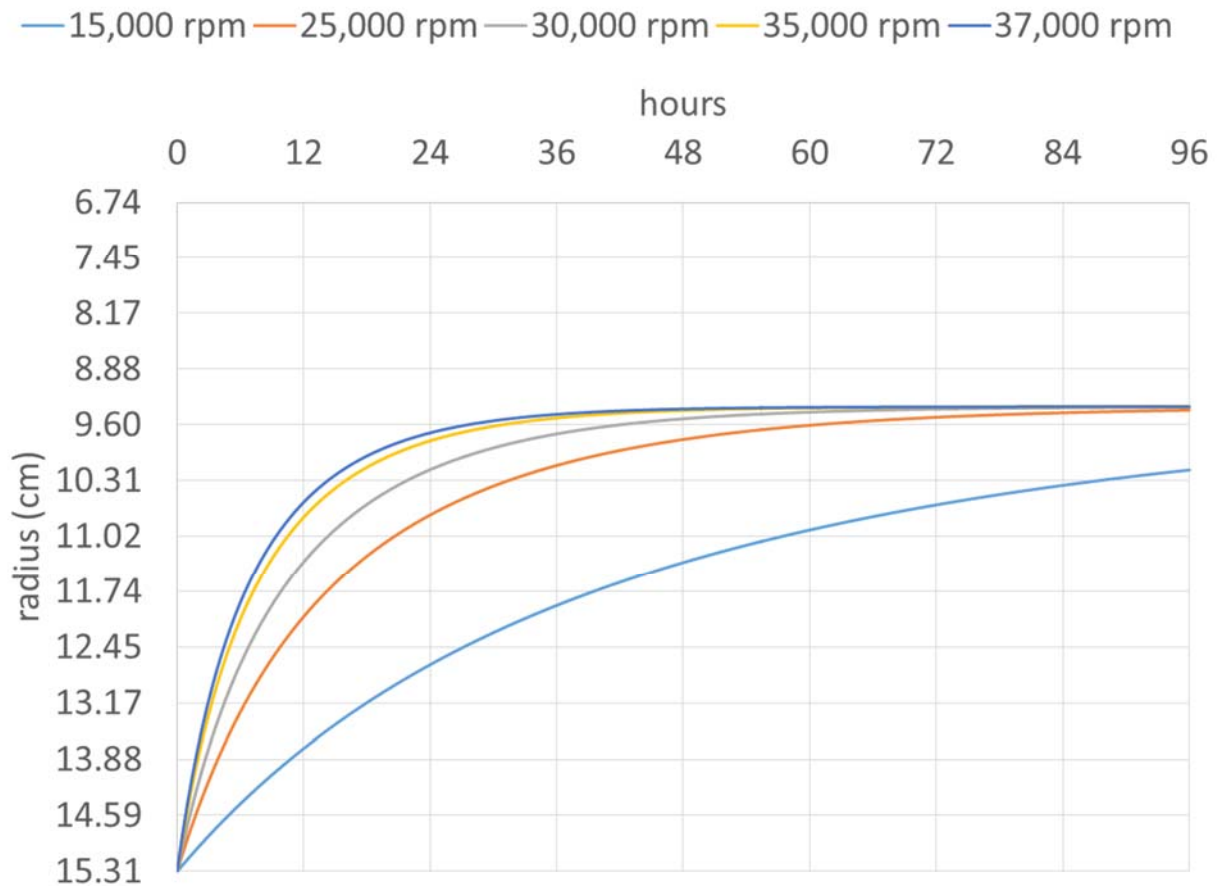


Supplemental Figure I: Flotation of LDL within a 1.0063-1.10 g/ml density gradient



The centrifuge behavior of VLDL, LDL, HDL, and various plasma proteins were estimated as a function of rotor speed. Briefly, a sample placed at the bottom of a 1.0063 – 1.10 g/ml gradient at 18°C in a SW-41 rotor was used for these estimations. Assuming the shape of the gradient was linear, the apparent S-rate was estimated for each component as it traveled through the density gradient (at 5 min. intervals). VLDL was estimated to reach the tube top at 15,000 rpm within 3 h. HDL, IgG, and albumin were not expected to undergo flotation in this gradient. It was LDL which was predicted to migrate to the mid-portion of the tube. The panel displays the estimated movement of the material as a function of time and rotor speed. The predicted flotation patterns of the different plasma components suggest these conditions would allow for separation of VLDL and LDL from the denser plasma components. Adjustment of the steepness of the gradient or the rotor speed results in faster flotation of LDL.