1 Cholesterol induces lipoprotein lipase expression in a tree shrew (*Tupaia*

- 2 belangeri chinensis) model of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease
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19 Supplementary figures and legends

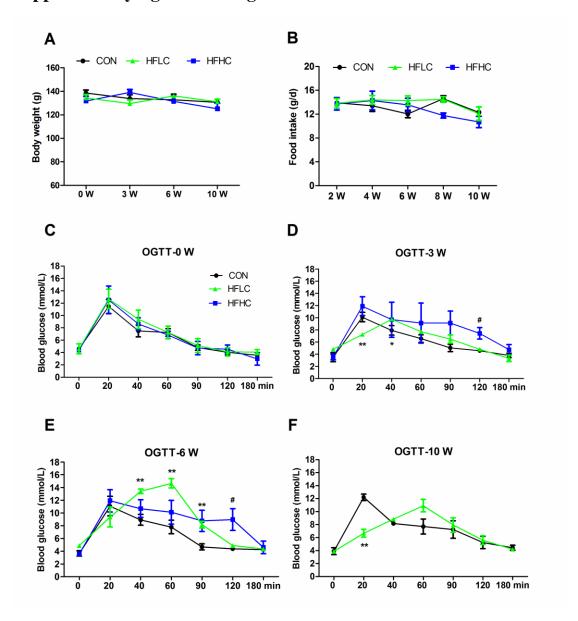


Figure S1. Body weight, food intake and oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT) in tree shrew. Compared to control diet, both HFLC and HFHC diet did not change body weight (A) and food intake (B). OGTT at 0 week (C) (n=4 for each group), 3 weeks (D) (n=4, 4, 5 for CON, HFLC and HFHC, respectively), 6 weeks (E) (n=4, 4, 3 for CON, HFLC and HFHC, respectively), and 10 week (F) (n=3, 3 for CON and HFLC, respectively). Data were presented as mean \pm SEM. Significant difference between two groups, *: P<0.05, **: P<0.01.

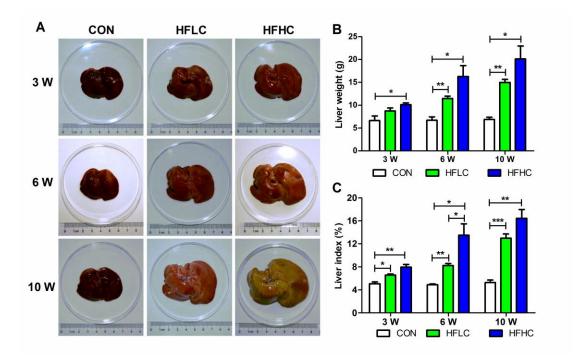


Figure S2. Liver morphology, liver weight and liver index. A: liver morphology of represented animal. Liver weight (B) and liver index (C) were significantly increased in a time-dependent manner in both HFLC and HFHC group compared to control group (CON). Data were presented as mean \pm SEM of 3-4animals. Significant difference between two groups, *: P<0.05, **: P<0.01, ***: P<0.001.

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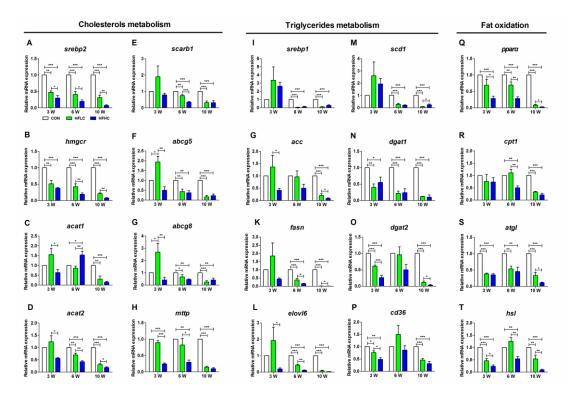


Figure S3. The mRNA expression of genes involved in cholesterol, triglycerides metabolism and fat oxidation. A-H: Relative mRNA expression of srebp2, hmgcr, acat1, acat2, scarb1, abcg5, abcg8 andmttp involved in cholesterol metabolism. I-P: Relative mRNA expression of srebp1, acc, fas, elovl6, scd1, dgat1, dgat2 and cd36 involved in triglycerides metabolism. Q-T: Relative mRNA expression of ppara, cpt1, atgl and hsl involved in fat oxidation. Data were presented as mean ± SEM of 3-4animals. Significant difference between two groups, *: P<0.05, **: P<0.01, ***: P<0.001. **Abbreviations:** SREBP: Sterol regulatory element binding protein; HMGCR: 3-hydroxy-3-methyl-glutaryl-CoA reductase; ACAT: Acyl-coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase; SCARB: Scavenger receptor class B member; ABCG: ATP-binding cassette sub-family G member; MTTP: Microsomal triglyceride transfer protein; ACC: Acetyl-CoA carboxylase; FASN: Fatty acid synthase; ELOVL6: Family member 6, elongation of long-chainfatty acids; SCD: Stearoyl-CoA desaturase; DGAT: Diacylglycerol acyltransferase; CD-36: Cluster differentiation protein-36, fatty acid translocase; CPT-1: Carnitine palmitoyltransferase-1; ATGL: Adipose triacylglycerol lipase; HSL: Hormone-sensitive lipase.

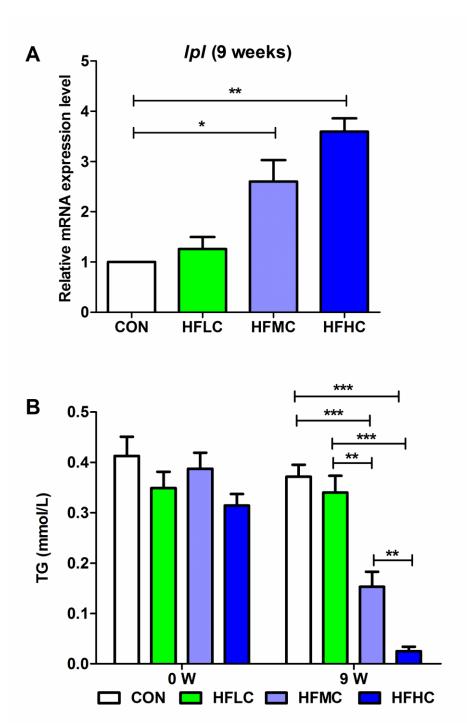


Figure S4. The mRNA expression of lpl and plasma TG level. A: The mRNA expression of hepatic lpl among different diet groups at 9 weeks. HFMC: high fat (20.2%), medium cholesterol (0.5%) diet (#D12107C). B: Plasma TG level in different diet groups at 9 weeks. Data were presented as mean \pm SEM of 3-4 animals for hepatic lpl, 6-8 animals for plasma TG, respectively. Significant difference between two groups, **: P<0.01, ***: P<0.001.

Supplementary table

	CON		HFHC		HFHC+P-407	
	0 W	3 W	0 W	3 W	0 W	3 W
	(n=6)	(n=6)	(n=5)	(n=5)	(n=6)	(n=3)
Body weight (g)	136.0±2.6	137.8±2.7	131.0±3.1	123.9±6.0	130.0±5.1	120.2±7.4 b*
AST(U/L)	177.8±45.6	133.0±19.4	113.2±35.5	304.6±42.6 a† d†	145.7±32.3	55.3±43.8 c†
ALT(U/L)	127.8±25.8	109.8±17.1	140.6±70.3	409.4±84.8 a† d*	124.7±38.4	45.33±2.4 c†
TC(mmol/L)	2.03±0.14	1.71±0.09	2.03±0.09	7.80±0.51 a† d†	2.01 ±0.17	31.15±0.47 b† c† d†
TG(mmol/L)	0.44 ±0.02	0.47 ± 0.04	0.45±0.03	0.28±0.04 a* d*	0.40±0.05	4.20±0.70 b* c* d*
HDL-c(mmol/L)	1.21±0.10	0.98±0.09	1.18±0.07	2.78±0.17 a† d†	1.23±0.10	6.48±2.82 b† c* d*
LDL-c(mmol/L)	0.22±0.05	0.28±0.03	0.17±0.02	2.29±0.43 a† d†	0.19±0.03	18.77±0.58 b† c† d†
FBG(mmol/L)	4.17±0.30	4.28±0.29	4.34±0.46	4.58±0.26	4.07±0.40	5.57 ±0.24 b* d*
HbA1c(%)	4.65±0.08	4.06±0.19 d*	4.58±0.06	4.54±0.07 a*	4.25±0.17 b†	3.17±0.12 b† c† d†

Table S1. Body weight, food intake, and blood biochemical parameters of tree shrew treated with P-407. Data are presented as mean ± SEM. a, b, c: indicated a significant difference of comparison between groups at same time point (*P<0.05, †P<0.01). a: CON versus HFHC, b: CON versus HFHC+P-407, c: HFHC versus HFHC+P-407.d: indicated a significant difference of comparison in same diet group at different time point (*P<0.05, †P<0.01). d: 0 W versus 3 W.