*Scientific Reports*
*December 1st, 2015*
*SREP-15-20951B*

# Targeting arginase-II protects mice from high-fat-diet-induced hepatic steatosis through suppression of macrophage inflammation

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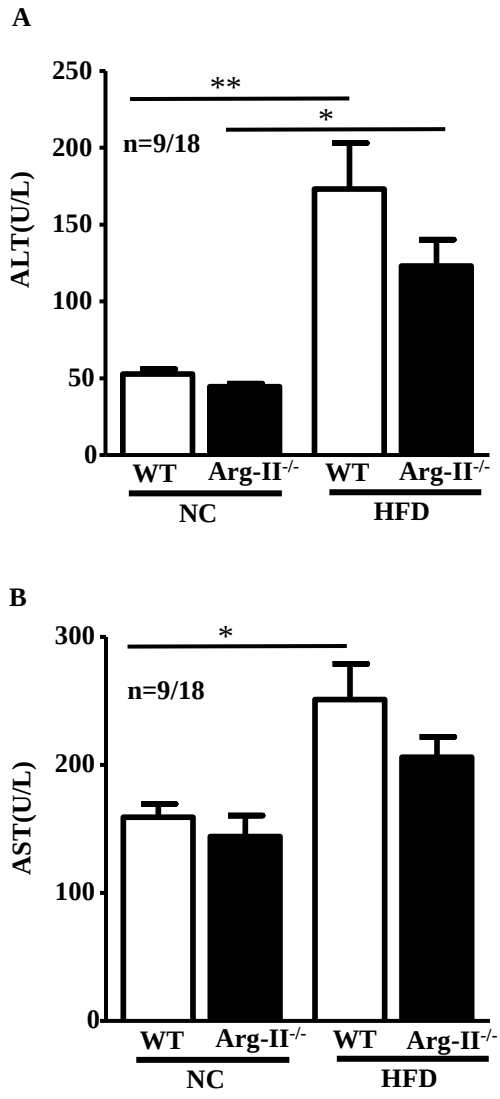


**Fig. S1. The increase in plasma ALT and AST tends to be smaller in obese Arg-II$^{-/-}$ mice as compared to obese WT mice, but does not reach statistical significance**. Liver injury was assessed by measuring plasma ALT **(A)** and AST **(B)**. n=9 (NC) and n=18 (HFD).

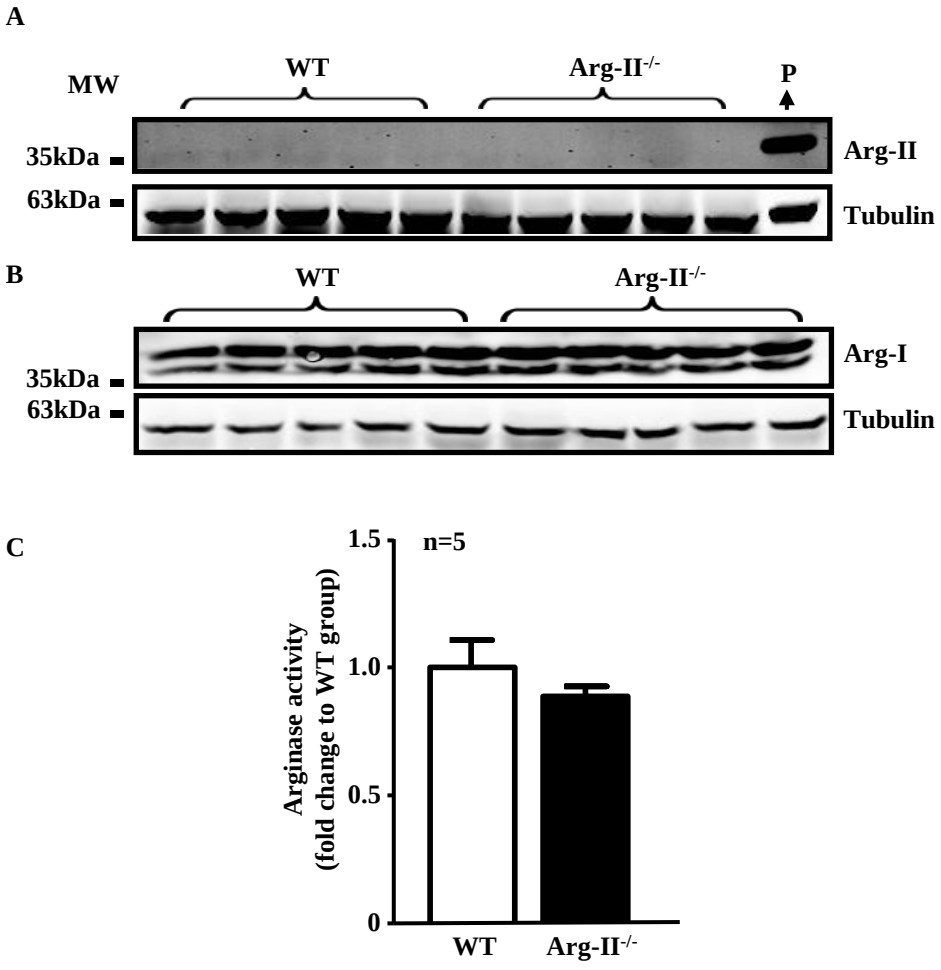


**Fig. S2. Arg-II is not detectable in liver lysates, whereas Arg-I expression and total arginase activity in liver of obese mice are not significantly affected by Arg-II-deficiency**. Liver lysates from obese WT and Arg-II$^{-/-}$ mice were prepared and subjected to immunoblotting analysis of **(A)** Arg-II expression. Mice kidney lysate was used as positive control (P). **(B)** Arg-I expression. Tubulin served as loading control. (**C**) Arginase activity assay.

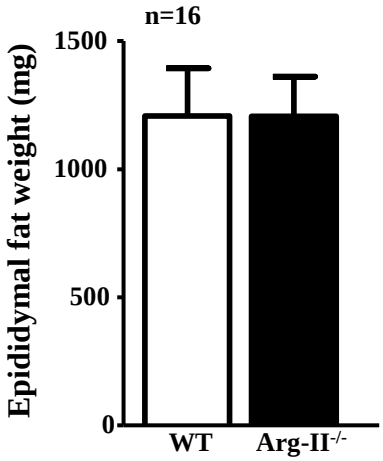


**Fig. S3. There is no significant difference in epididymal fat weight between wt and Arg-II$^{-/-}$ mice fed HFD**.

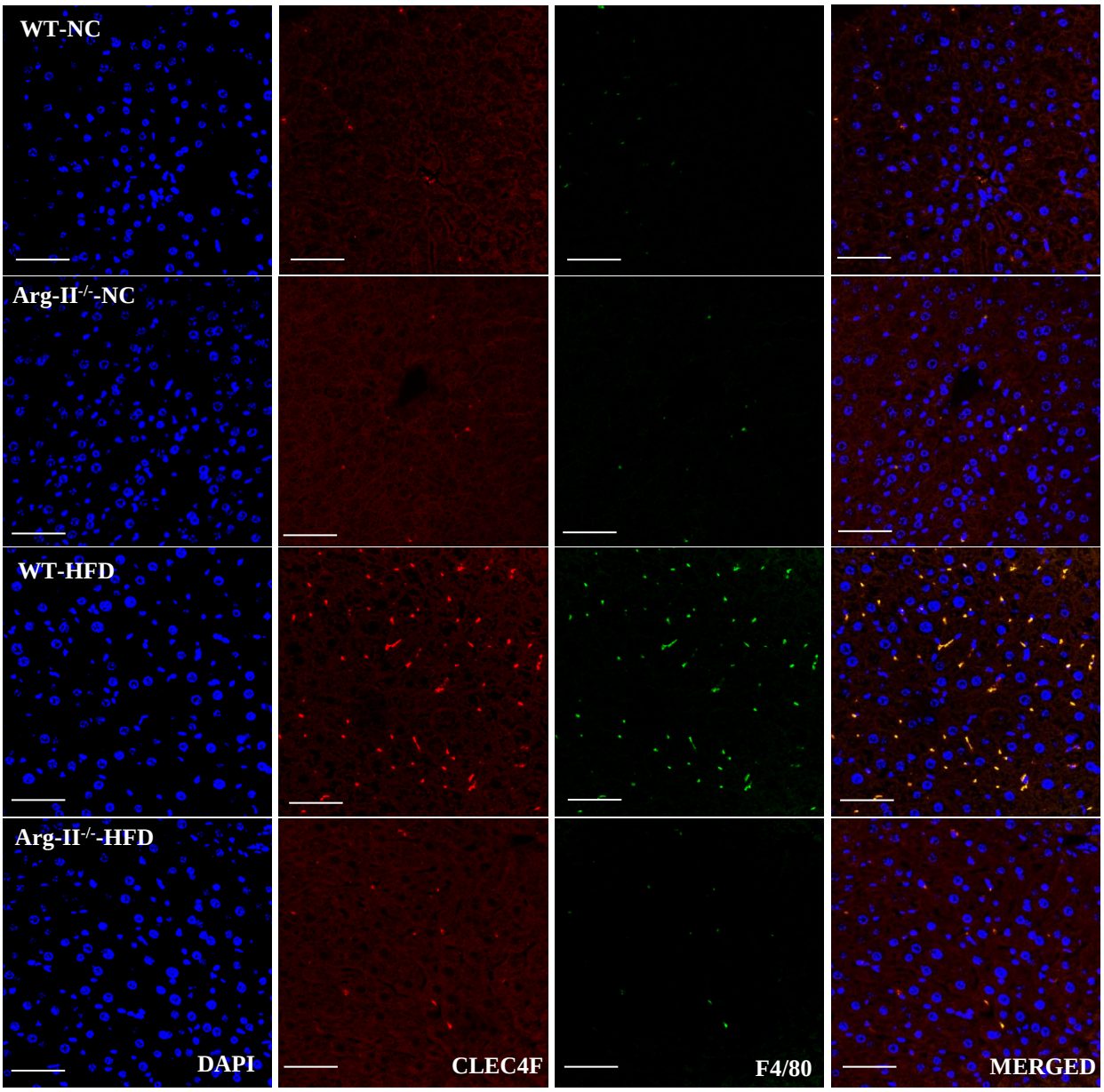


**Fig. S4. All the macrophages in liver are Kupffer cells. (A)** Liver sections from WT and Arg-II$^{-/-}$ mice fed NC or HFD were stained with pan-macrophage marker F4/80 (green) and Kupffer cell specific marker CLEC4F (red) followed by nuclei counterstaining with DAPI (blue). **(B)** Quantification of the fluorescence signals.