

Supporting Information Data File; Kavanagh et al. 2016

**Regulators of Mitochondrial Quality Control Differs in Subcutaneous Fat of Metabolically Healthy and Unhealthy Obese Monkeys**

Supporting Information Table S1. Characteristics of the laboratory chow diet fed to monkeys assessed as part of study.

<b>Diet Ingredient</b>	
<b>Total Protein</b>	18.2% of calories
<b>Total Fat</b>	13.1% of calories
<b>Total Carbohydrates</b>	68.7% of calories
<b>Simple sugars</b>	5.25% of calories
<b>Cholesterol</b>	0.75 ppm
<b>Saturated Fat</b>	4.02% of calories
<b>Sodium</b>	0.72 mg/kCal
<b>Crude Fiber</b>	> 6 %

## Supporting Information Table S2.

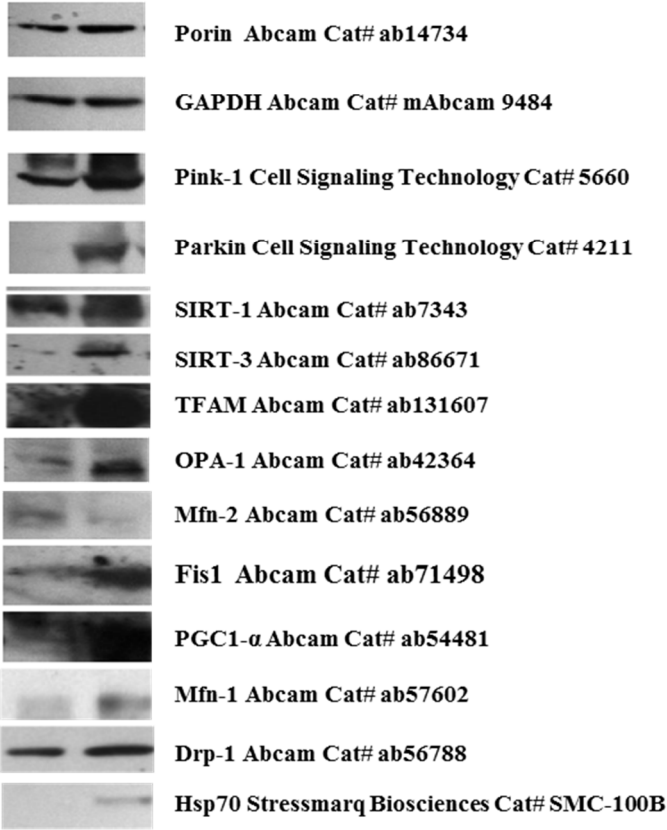
Circulating concentrations of branched chain amino acids (BCAA;  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ) in MHO and MUO vervet monkeys. Means with standard errors of the means shown in parentheses.

	Healthy Obese (n=6)	Unhealthy Obese (n=6)	p-value
Valine	152 (8.25)	165 (22.5)	0.62
Leucine	57.1 (9.18)	65.8 (15.7)	0.64
Isoleucine	108.1 (10.2)	101.0 (9.82)	0.63
Total BCAA	318 (22.1)	331 (44.6)	0.78

Supporting Information Figure S1.

Representative images and primary antibody details used to generate immunoblots from subcutaneous fat proteins from metabolically healthy and unhealthy monkeys.

**MUO MHO**



## Supporting Information Figure S2.

Representative histological images demonstrating A) fat cell size B) classically activated M1 macrophage staining by CD68 immunohistochemistry (Bar = 100  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and C) example of an alternatively activated M2 macrophage by CD163 immunohistochemistry.

