Additional file 1

Rosiglitazone ameliorates palmitic acid-induced cytotoxicity in TM4 Sertoli cells

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Supplementary Results

Supplementary Figures

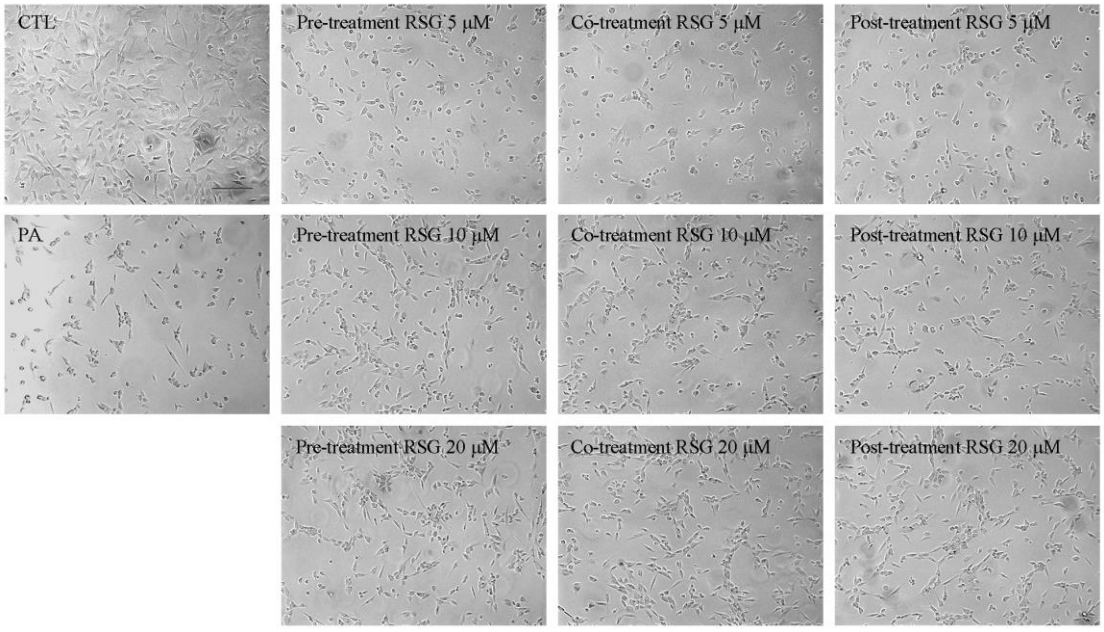

Figure S1. Dose- and time-dependent analysis of the effect of RSG on PA-induced cytotoxicity (cell morphological observations). TM4 cells were treated with RSG at the indicated concentrations 2 h before (Pre-treatment), simultaneously with (Co-treatment), or 2 h after (Post-treatment) the beginning of PA treatment; all of the cells were treated with PA for 24 h except for the cells in the control group. Images were captured following cell treatments using a microscope. Scale bar, 200 μm. RSG, rosiglitazone; PA, palmitic acid.

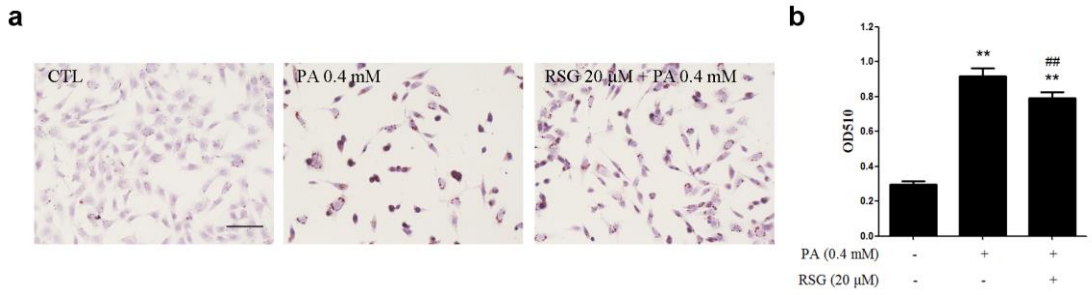

Figure S2. Post-treatment with RSG alleviates PA-induced lipid accumulation in TM4 cells. (**a**) ORO staining of TM4 cells. Cells were treated with 0.4 mM PA for 2 h, and then treated with both 0.4 mM PA and 20 μM RSG for 24 h. Scale bar, 100 μm. (**b**) Quantification of neutral lipids in cells stained with ORO. Data are presented as the mean ± standard deviation of three independently prepared samples, each with three measurements. $^{**}P<0.01$ vs. control group; $^{\#\#}P<0.01$ vs. 0.4 mM-PA group. RSG, rosiglitazone; PA, palmitic acid; ORO, oil red O.