## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

## Effect on Adipose Tissue of Diabetic Mice Supplemented with *n-3* Fatty Acids Extracted from Microalgae

Laura E. Gutiérrez-Pliego<sup>1</sup>, Beatriz E. Martínez-Carrillo<sup>1</sup>, Aldo A. Reséndiz-Albor<sup>2</sup> and Roxana Valdés-Ramos<sup>1, \*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Medicine, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México. Paseo Tollocan y Venustiano Carranza s/n, Col. Moderna de la Cruz, 50180 Toluca, Mex. Mexico; <sup>2</sup>Laboratory of Mucosal Immunity, Research and Graduate Section, Superior School of Medicine, Instituto Politécnico Nacional. Av. Plan de San Luis s/n, Col. Casco de Santo Tomás, Miguel Hidalgo 11350. Ciudad de Mexico. Mexico

Supplementary Table 1. Nutrient composition of study groups' diet.

	RC	MD	LY	СО
Protein, %	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9
Starch, %	31.9	31.9	31.9	31.9
Glucose, %	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
Fiber (crude), %	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10
Cholesterol, ppm	200	200	200	200
EPA + DHA, %	0.2	2.0	0.2	0.2
Metabolizable Energy, kcal/g	3.02	3.07	3.02	3.02
Additional energy from supplement, kcal/mg	0	0	0.09	0.09

RC, LY & CO consumed Rodent Laboratory Chow 5001 from Purina [3.02 kcal/g]. Lyofilized n-3 fatty acids from microalgae were delivered by oral gavage and doses were adjusted by weight at 1mg/g for the LY group. Coconut oil was delivered by oral gavage and doses were adjusted by weight at 1mg/g for the CO group.MD consumed Rodent Laboratory Chow 5001 from Purina [3.02 kcal/g] modified with 2.0% n-3 EPA & DHA meaning 10x of the original content.