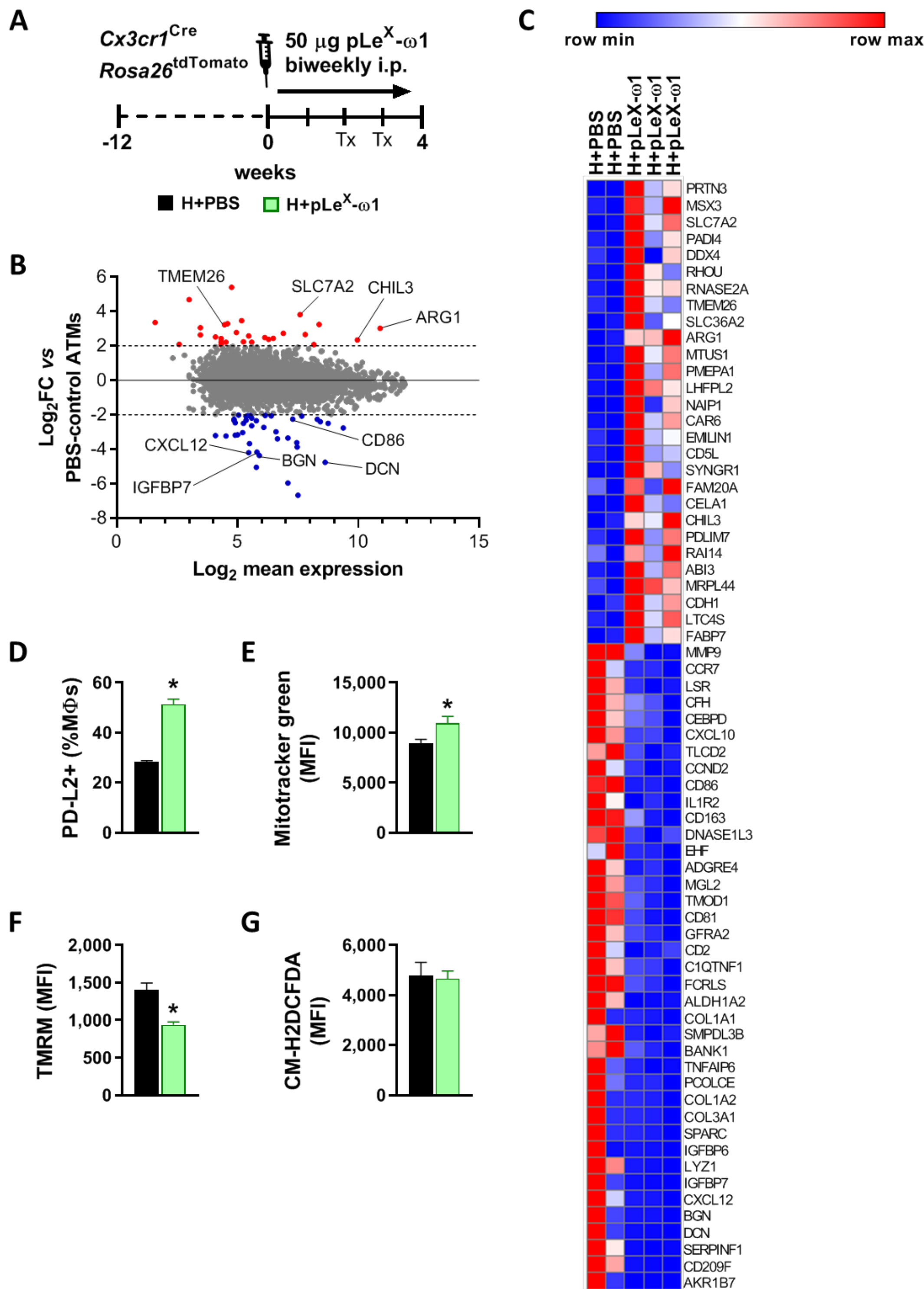

Figure S5. Adipose tissue macrophages from mice treated with pLe^{X}-ω1 display some alternatively-activated phenotypic features. *Cx3cr1*$^{\mathrm{CreER}}$ *R26*$^{\mathrm{tdTomato}}$ mice were fed a HFD for 12 weeks, and next received biweekly intraperitoneal injections of PBS or 50 µg pLe^{X}-ω1 during 4 weeks. At week 2 and 3, mice received an oral gavage with tamoxifen (Tx) to label CX3CR1^{+} cells (*A*). At the end of the experiment, adipose tissue macrophages (ATMs) from eWAT SVF were FACS-sorted and RNA was isolated and sequenced. MA plot (*B*) shows the mean gene expression in pLe^{X}-ω1 ATMs, as expressed in $\log_2$ fold change *versus* PBS-control ATMs. Upregulated genes ($\log_2$ fold change > 2) are indicated in red and downregulated genes ($\log_2$ fold change < -2) are indicated in blue. Normalized read counts of upregulated and downregulated genes are visualized in a heatmap (*C*). WT mice were fed a HFD for 12 weeks, and next received biweekly intraperitoneal injections of PBS (black bars) or 50 µg pLe^{X}-ω1 (green bars) during 4 weeks. Percentage of PD-L2^{+} macrophages (*D*) was determined. MitoTracker Green (mitochondrial mass; *E*), TMRM (mitochondrial membrane potential; *F*) and CM-H2CFDA (total ROS; *G*) fluorescence intensities were determined in PD-L2^{+} macrophages. Results are expressed as means ± SEM. * *P*<0.05 *vs* HFD (n = 2-3 mice per group in A-B, and 3-4 mice per group in C-F).