



**Figure S8.  $\omega$ 1 glycovariants increase fibrosis gene markers and liver damage in obese mice.** Mice were fed a LFD (white bars) or a HFD for 12 weeks, and next received biweekly intraperitoneal injections of PBS (black bars) or 50  $\mu$ g pWT- $\omega$ 1 (blue bars) or pLe<sup>X</sup>- $\omega$ 1 (green bars) during 4 weeks, as described in the legend of Figure 2. The mRNA expression of fibrosis gene markers was determined (A). Sirius Red-stained sections of fixed tissues (B) were scored for fibrosis (C). Plasma alanine aminotransferase levels (D) were determined at week 4. WT and Stat6<sup>-/-</sup> mice were fed a LFD or a HFD and next received biweekly intraperitoneal injections of PBS or 50  $\mu$ g pWT/pLe<sup>X</sup>- $\omega$ 1 during 4 weeks, as described in the legend of Figure 4. Hepatic frequencies of IL-5 and IL-13-expressing CD4 T cells (E), and mRNA expression of *Il13* and fibrosis gene markers (F) were determined. Data shown are a pool of at least two independent experiments, except for E-F. Results are expressed as means  $\pm$  SEM. \*  $P < 0.05$  vs HFD, \$  $P < 0.05$  vs pWT- $\omega$ 1, #  $P < 0.05$  vs WT (n = 5-18 mice per group in A-D, and 3-5 mice per group in E-F).