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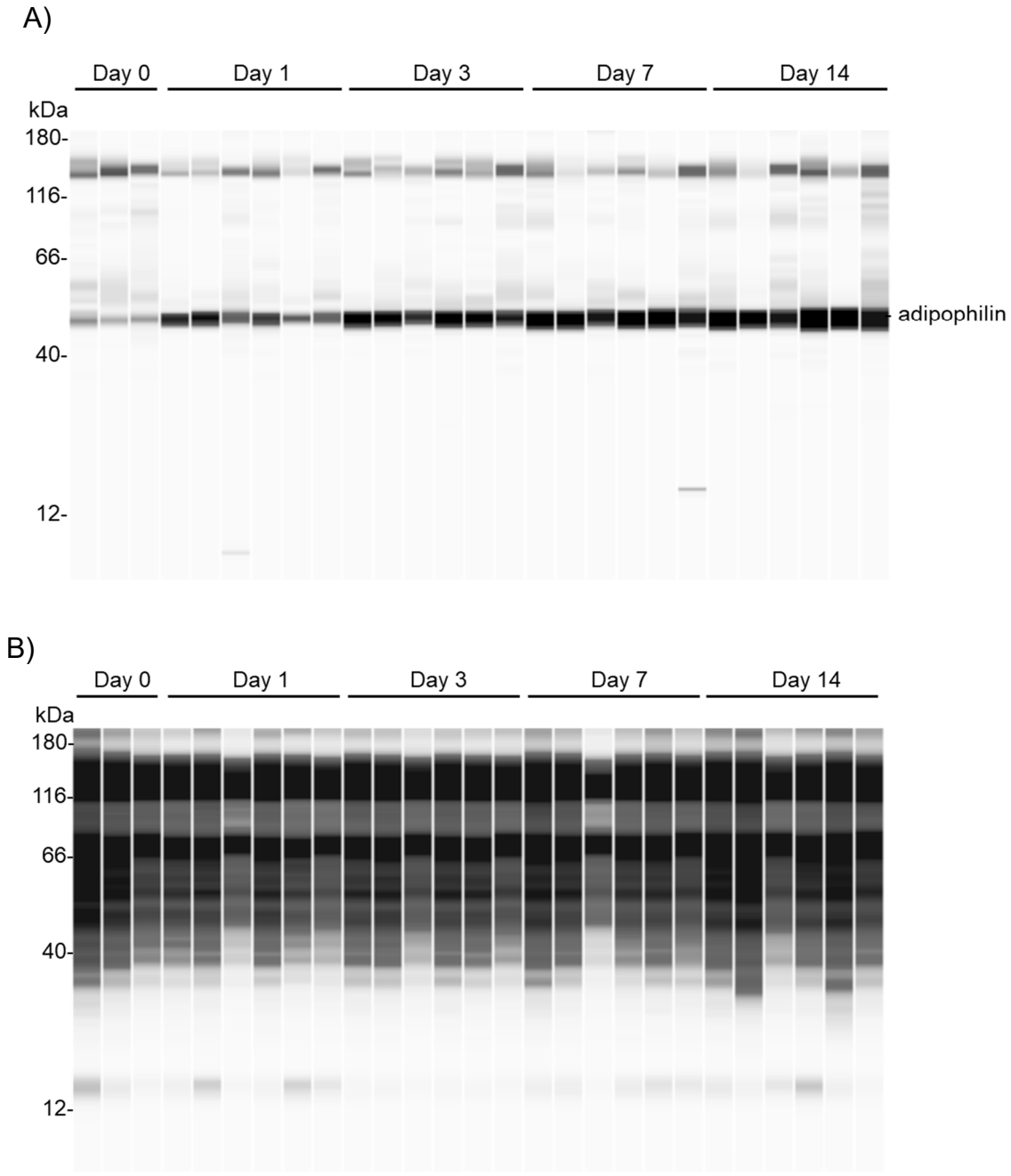

Fig. S1. (**A**) Total results of Wes immunoassay using adipophilin antibody of rat livers after feeding a high-fat, high-cholesterol diet (HFHCD). (**B**) Total protein detection in the liver samples used in the Wes immunoassay.

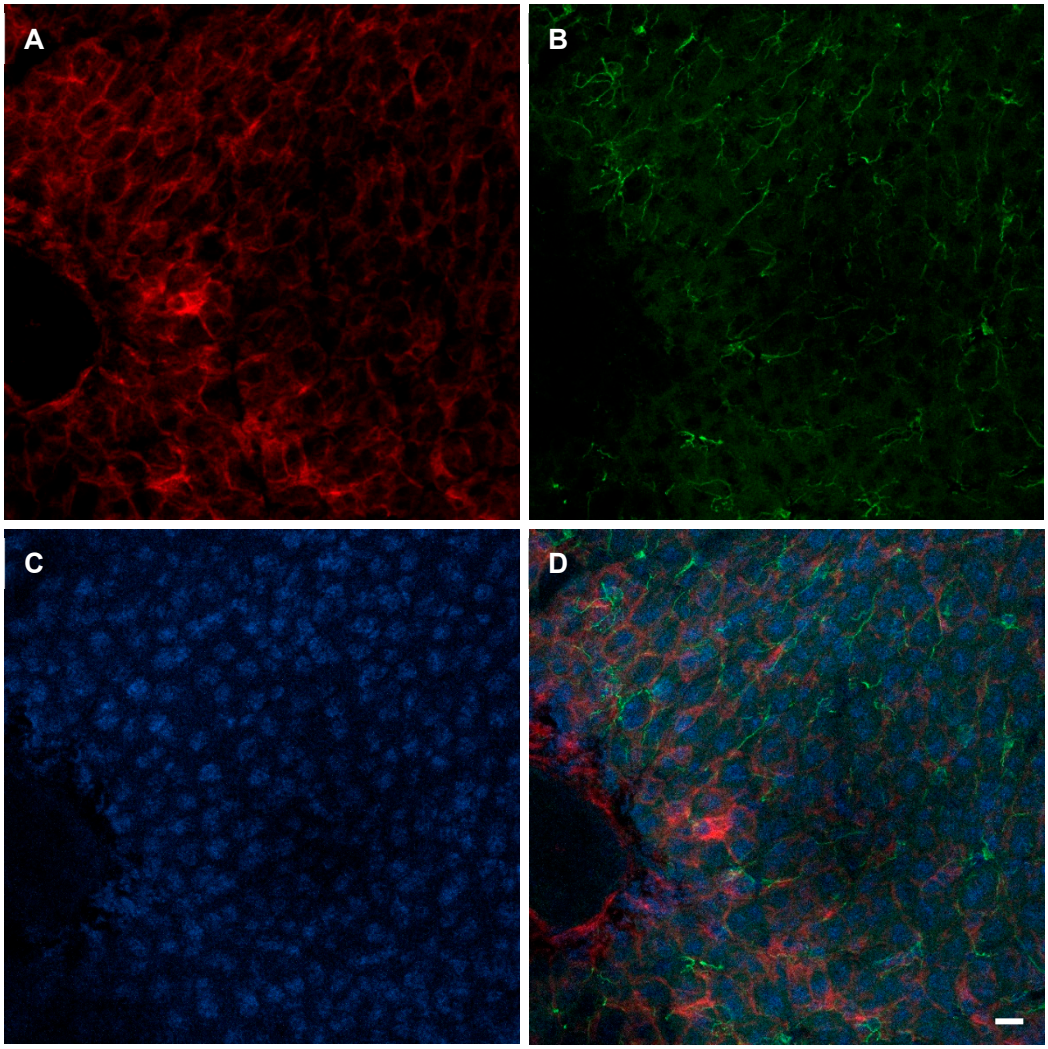

Fig. S2. Representative confocal microscope images of a rat normal liver tissue subjected to immunofluorescence reaction with anti-glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) antibody. **A**) Alexa Fluor 633 phalloidin (red) to visualize F-actin, **B**) GFAP (green) to label hepatic stellate cells, **C**) Hoechst 33342 (blue) to visualize nuclei, and **D**) merged image. Bar = 20 µm.

Methods

Immunohistochemical analysis

A portion of the livers of 8-week-old Slc: Sprague-Dawley male rats (Shimizu Laboratory Supplies, Kyoto, Japan) were excised and snap-frozen. The frozen samples were embedded in optimum-cutting-temperature compound (Tissue-Tek; Sakura Finetechnical, Tokyo, Japan) and sliced at 20 μm thickness using a cryostat (CM1950; Leica Microsystems K. K., Tokyo, Japan). The tissue slices were fixed with acetone (FUJIFILM Wako Pure Chemical Corporation, Osaka, Japan) at −20 °C for 10 min. The samples were subjected to a blocking procedure with Block Ace (UK-B80, SCETI K. K., Tokyo, Japan). Mouse monoclonal antibody for glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) (1:200; Sigma-Aldrich, Missouri, USA) was applied to the samples as the primary antibody followed by Alexa Fluor 488 goat anti–mouse IgG (1:500, Thermo Fisher Scientific, MA, USA) as the secondary antibody, with Alexa Fluor 633 phalloidin (1:500, Thermo Fisher Scientific) and Hoechst 33342 (1:500, Dojindo Laboratories, Kumamoto, Japan) used for immunostaining. After immunostaining, the specimens were mounted and visualized using a confocal laser scanning microscope (LSM 900 with Airyscan 2; Zeiss, Oberkochen, Germany).