

Supplementary Figure 1: No changes in plasma lipids Lrat-Mpc2^{-/-} mice are protected from NASH-inducing diet. At about 8 weeks of age, littermate wild-type (WT) and Lrat-Mpc2^{-/-} (KO) mice were placed on either a low-fat diet (LFD) or a NASH-inducing diet (high in fat, fructose, and cholesterol; HFC) for a period of 12 weeks. To exacerbate NASH progression, we treated mice with a one-time dose of carbon tetrachloride after four weeks on diet. (A) Analysis of plasma triglycerides (TG), total cholesterol (TC), and non-esterified fatty acids (NEFA) expressed as mean \pm SEM (n=7-11/group). (B) Histological scoring of H&E-stained liver sections assessing steatosis,

macrosteatosis, lobular inflammation, and NAFLD activity score expressed as mean \pm SEM (n=6-7/group).

Supplementary Figure 2: Lean mass is similar between wild-type and Lrat-Mpc2^{-/-} mice in thermoneutral housing. At about 8 weeks of age, littermate wild-type (WT) and Lrat-Mpc2^{-/-} (KO) mice were placed in thermoneutral housing (30°C) for 20 weeks. Analysis of lean mass determined by EchoMRI, represented as total mass and percent body weight. All data expressed as mean \pm SEM (n=5-9/group).