Supplemental Figures

Bilirubin nanoparticles reduce hepatic steatosis by fat utilization and production ketone β-hydroxybutyrate

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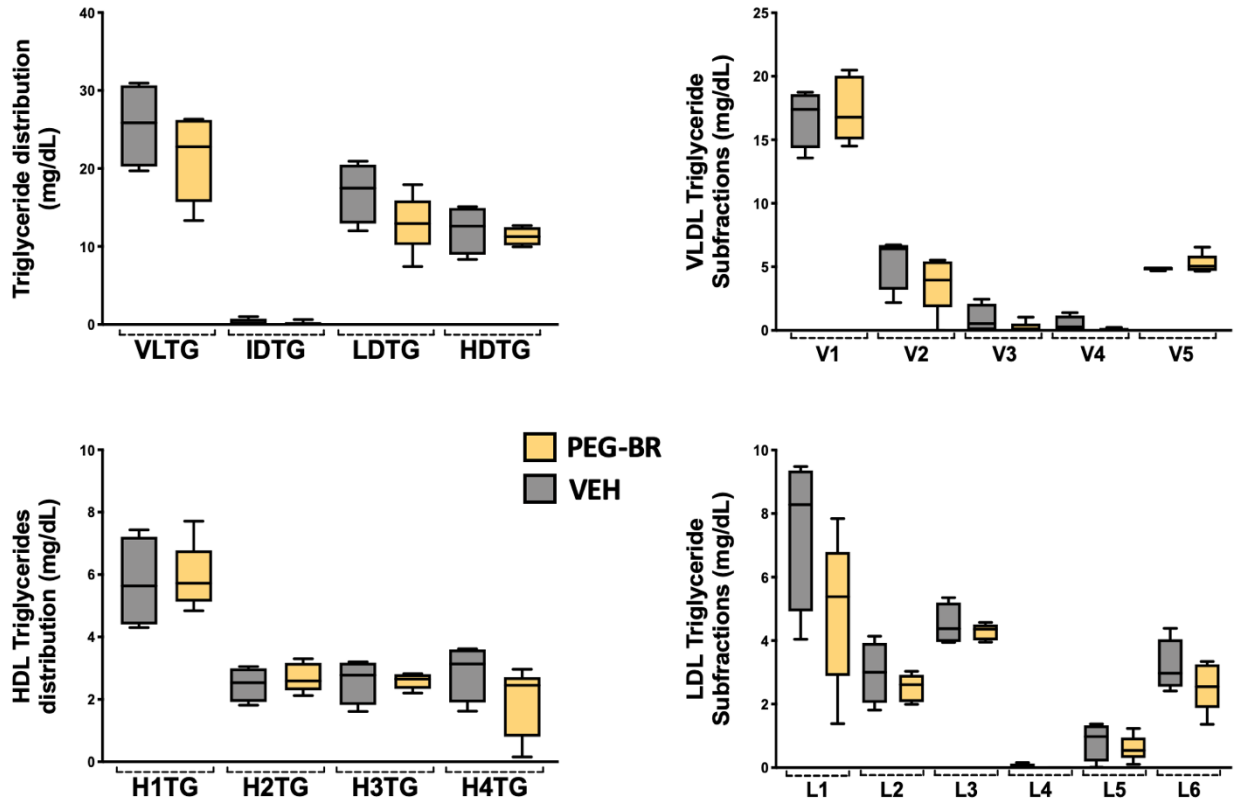
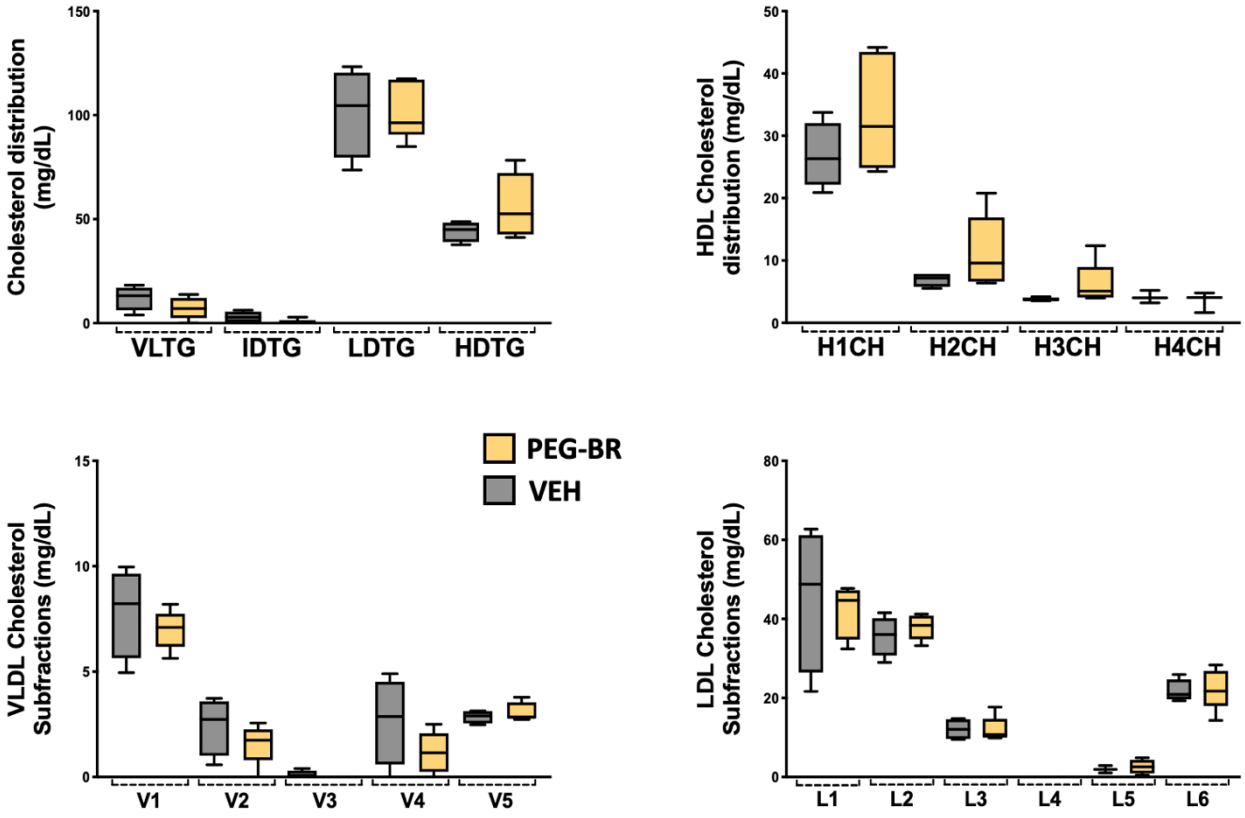
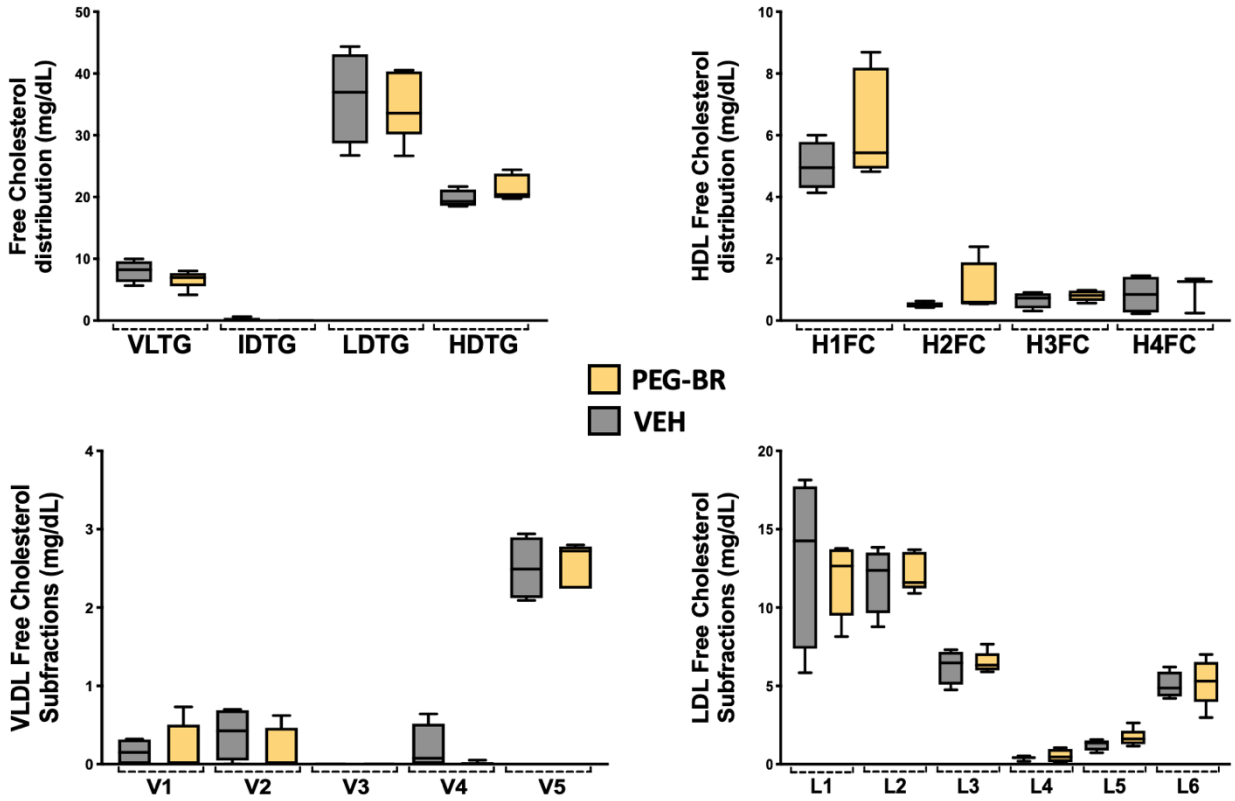


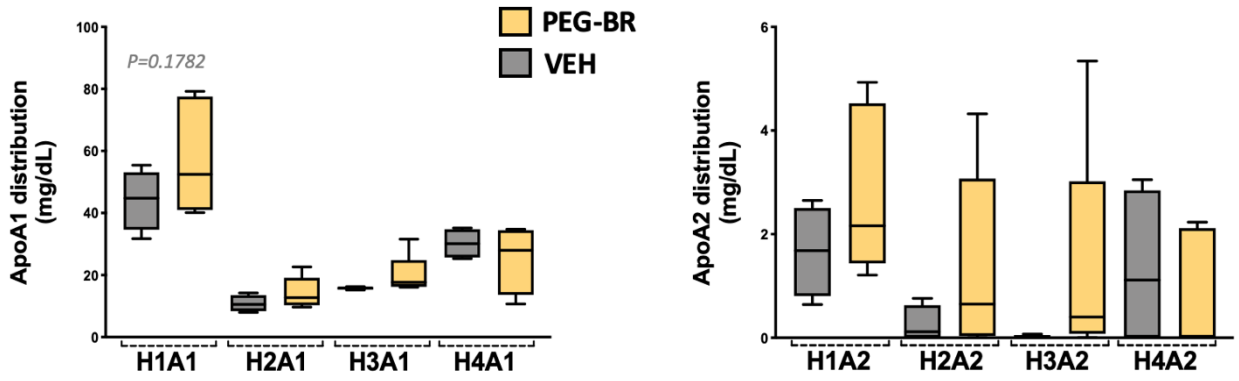
Supplemental Figure 1. Triglyceride distribution and subfractions in the plasma vehicle (VEH) and pegylated bilirubin (PEG-BR) treated mice. Triglyceride distribution (A). High-density lipoprotein (HDL) free triglyceride distribution (B). Very-low density lipoprotein (VLDL) triglyceride distribution (C). Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) triglyceride distribution (D). (VEH, n=4 and PEG-BR, n=5).



Supplemental Figure 2. Cholesterol distribution and subfractions in the plasma vehicle (VEH) and pegylated bilirubin (PEG-BR) treated mice. Cholesterol distribution (A). High-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol distribution (B). Very-low density lipoprotein (VLDL) cholesterol distribution (C). Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol distribution (D). (VEH, n=4 and PEG-BR, n=5).



Supplemental Figure 3. Free cholesterol distribution and subfractions in the plasma vehicle (VEH) and pegylated bilirubin (PEG-BR) treated mice. Free Cholesterol distribution (A). High-density lipoprotein (HDL) free cholesterol distribution (B). Very-low density lipoprotein (VLDL) free cholesterol distribution (C). Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) free cholesterol distribution (D). (VEH, n=4 and PEG-BR, n=5).



Supplemental Figure 4. Apolipoprotein A (ApoA) subfractions in the plasma vehicle (VEH) and pegylated bilirubin (PEG-BR) treated mice. Apolipoprotein A1 (ApoA1) distribution (A). Apolipoprotein A2 (ApoA2) distribution (B). (VEH, n=4 and PEG-BR, n=5).