Supporting Information

Effect of Fructose and 3,5-Diiodothyronine (3,5-T₂) on Lipid Accumulation and Insulin Signaling in Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD)-Like Rat Primary Hepatocytes

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Fig. 1S Effect of Oleic Acid, Fructose, Oleic Acid plus Fructose and 3,5-Diodothyronine on lipid accumulation. Rat primary hepatocytes were treated for 24 h with oleic acid (OA), fructose (Fruct.), oleic acid plus fructose and oleic acid plus 3,5-diiodothyronine (3,5-T$_2$), and then analysed as described in Materials and Methods. Photos represent single experiments from a pool reported as histogram in Figs. 1 and 3 [original magnification 20X].
Fig. 2S Effect of Oleic Acid, Fructose and Oleic Acid plus Fructose on TBARS content. Rat primary hepatocytes were treated for 24 h with oleic acid (OA), fructose (Fruct.) and oleic acid plus fructose and then analyzed as described in Materials and Methods. Data represent mean ± SEM of at least four different experiments performed in duplicate. *p<0.01 compared to Ctrl.
Fig. 3S Effect of 3,5-T₂, Oleic Acid and Oleic Acid plus Fructose and 3,5-T₂ on cell viability. Rat primary hepatocytes were treated for 24 h with 3,5-T₂, oleic acid (OA), and oleic acid plus fructose plus 3,5-T₂, and then analysed as described in Materials and Methods. Data represent mean ± SEM of at least four different experiments performed in duplicate. *p<0.01, **p<0.001 compared to Ctrl.
Fig. 4B Effect of Oleic Acid on phosphorylation of Akt at Ser473 residue. Rat primary hepatocytes were treated for 24 h with oleic acid (OA) and then probed for Akt-P(Ser473). Western Blot was performed according to the procedure described in Materials and Methods. Data represent at least three different experiments performed in duplicate.