

Palm oil-rich diet affects murine liver proteome and *S*-palmitoylome

Supplemental Materials and Methods

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2. Primers used for RT-qPCR analyses

1. Composition of RD and HPD diets according to ssniffSpezialdiäten GmbH (Soest, Germany)

Ingredient (g/100 g)	RD	HPD
Casein	20.7	25.6
Corn starch, pre-gelatinized	40.6	16.0
Maltodextrin, 10DE	17.21	17.26
Sucrose	5.0	5.0
Cellulose powder	5.0	5.5
L-Cysteine	0.25	0.30
Vitamin premixture	1.0	1.0
Mineral and trace element premix	6.0	6.0
Choline Cl (50%)	0.2	0.2
Butylated hydroxytoluene	0.01	0.01
Food dye (yellow/red)	0.03	0.03
Palm oil	-	19.1
Soybean oil	4.0	4.0
Energy (Atwater)(MJ/kg)		
total	15.2	19.2
kcal% protein	20	20
kcal% fat	10	45
kcal% carbohydrates	70	35

RD and HPD diets differed in palm oil content delivering 10 and 45 kcal% from fat, respectively. They both delivered 20 kcal% from proteins and contained the same amounts of sucrose, i.e., 5% by weight. The energy content (reaching 15.2 MJ/kg in RD and 19.2 kJ/kg in HPD) was adjusted by the different content of complex carbohydrates from pre-gelatinized corn starch. Thus, RD diet delivered 70 kcal% from carbohydrates, while HPD – 35 kcal%.

2. Primers used for RT-qPCR analyses

	sequence 5'→3'
mHPRT_F	CAGTCCCAGCGTCGTGA
mHPRT_R	GCCTCCCATCTCCTTCAT
mTBP_F	CAGAACAACAGCCTTCCACC
mTBP_R	GAGTAAGTCCTGTGCCGTAAG
mTLR4_F	GCTTACACCACCTCTCAAAC
mTLR4_R	GTCTCCACAGCCACCAGATT
mCD14_F	CCAAGCACACTCGCTCAACT
mCD14_R	ATCAGTTCCTCTCTCGCCAA
mCD36_F	CTAAATGAGACTGGGACCA
mCD36_R	ACATCACCCTCCAATCC
mTNFα_F	TGTCTCAGCCTCTTCTCATTC
mTNFα_R	TGAGGGTCTGGGCCATAGAAC
mRantes_F	GCTCCAATCTTGCAGTCGTGT
mRantes_R	CCATTTTCCCAGGACCGAGT
mIL-1β_F	CTTCAGGCAGGCAGTATCA
mIL-1β_R	AGGATGGGCTCTTCTTCAA
mMIP-2_F	CCACCAACCACCAGGCTACAGGGGC
mMIP-2_R	AGGCTCCTCCTTTCCAGGTCAGTTAG
mSMS1_F	TAGTTGGCACGCTGTACCTG
mSMS1_R	TGTTGTGCGAGCCTGTGATG
mSMS2_F	ACCCAAGACCTTATCCAACG
mSMS2_R	AGGATGAGGTTGAAGAGCG