

## Monitoring cellular responses upon fatty acid exposure by Fourier Transform infrared spectroscopy and Raman spectroscopy

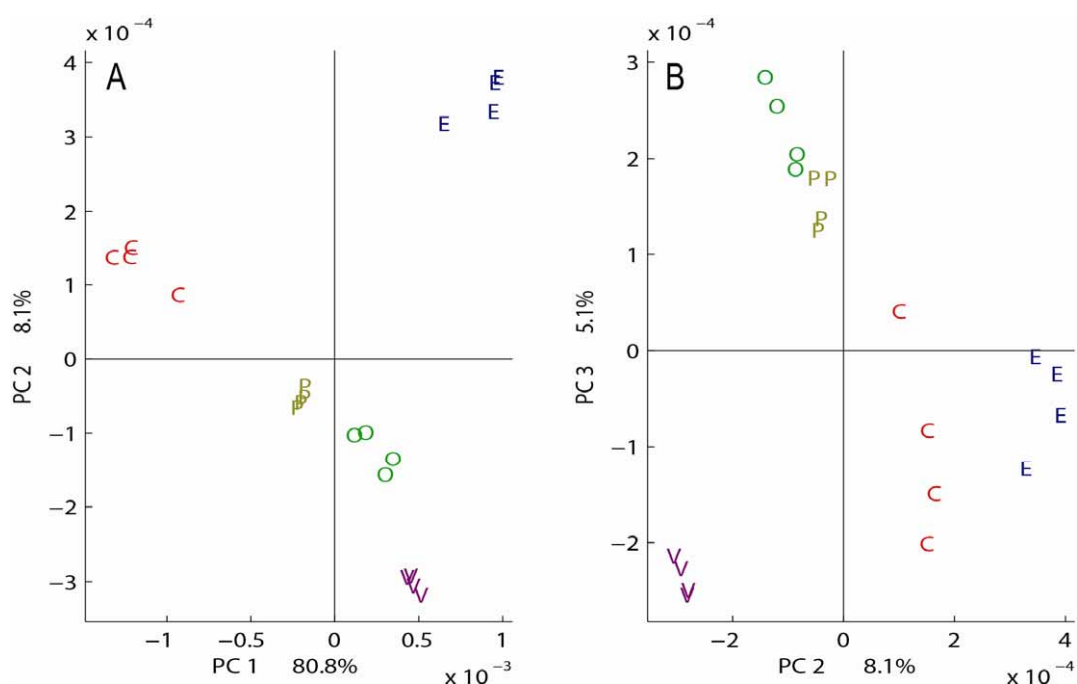
Heidi Najbjerg<sup>a</sup>, Nils Kristian Afseth<sup>b</sup>, Jette F. Young\*<sup>a</sup>, Hanne C. Bertram<sup>c</sup>, Mona E. Pedersen<sup>b</sup>,  
Stine Grimmer<sup>b</sup>, Gjermund Vogt<sup>b</sup>, Achim Kohler<sup>b,d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Food Science, Aarhus University, Blichers Allé 20, 8830 Tjele, Denmark

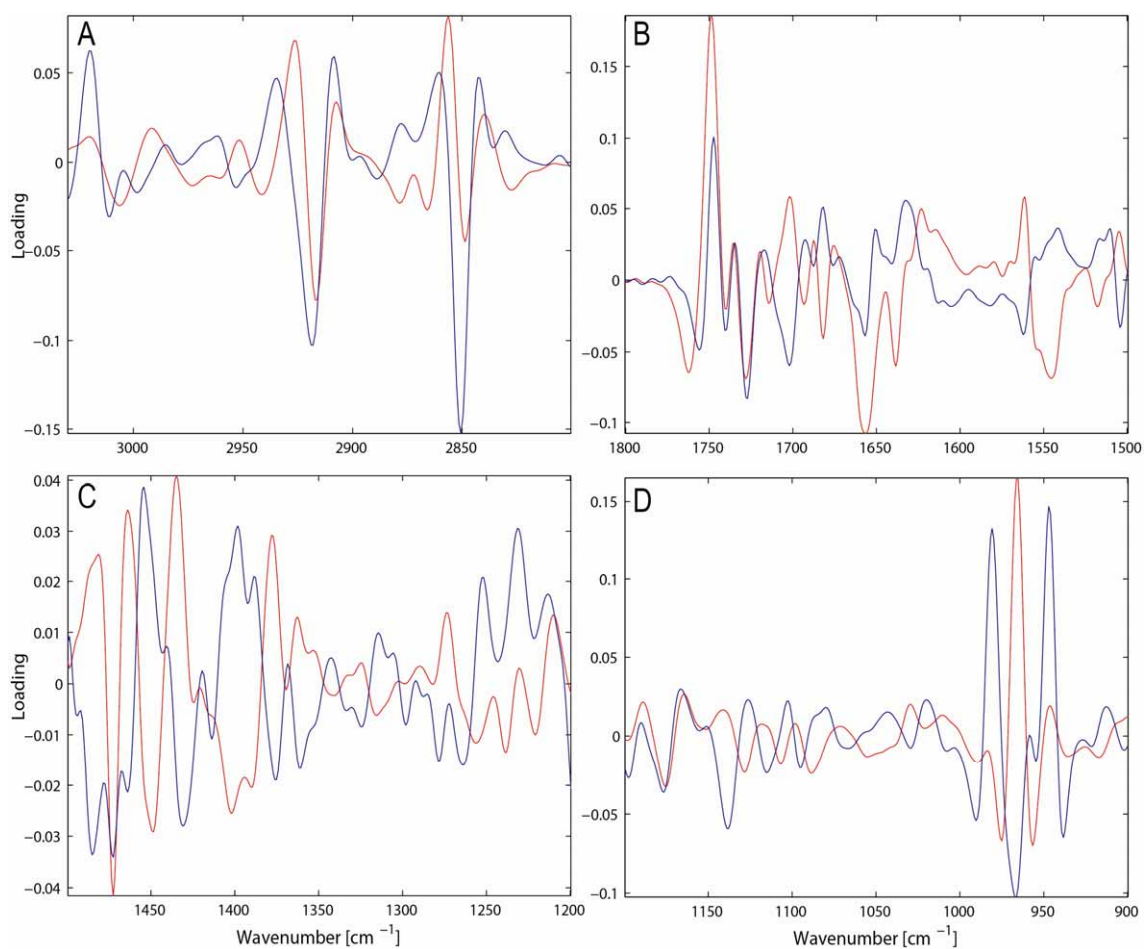
<sup>b</sup> Nofima Mat, Osloveien 1, 1430 Ås, Norway

<sup>c</sup> Department of Food Science, Aarhus University, Kirstinebjergvej 10, 5792 Aarslev, Denmark

<sup>d</sup> Centre for Integrative Genetics (CIGENE), Dept. of Mathematical Sciences and Technology, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, 1432 Ås, Norway



**Fig. S1** Principal component analysis (PCA) of FTIR spectral data of HepG2-SF cells exposed to four different fatty acids: palmitic acid (16:0), oleic acid (18:1cis-9), elaidic acid (18:1trans-9) and vaccenic acid (18:1trans-11) and control medium. A) PCA score plot showing principal component (PC) 1 and 2, explaining 80.8% and 8.1 % of the sample variance, respectively. B) PCA score plot PC 2 and 3, with PC 3 explaining 5.1 % of the sample variance. The raw spectra are pre-processed using second derivative and Extended Multiplicative Signal Correction (EMSC). Second derivative minima are multiplied by -1. C: control, P: palmitic, O: oleic, E: elaidic, V: vaccenic.



**Fig. S2** Line plot of loadings from principal component analysis (PCA) of FTIR spectral data of HepG2-SF cells exposed in three days to four different fatty acids: palmitic acid (16:0), oleic acid (18:1, cis-9), elaidic acid (18:1, trans-9) and vaccenic acid (18:1 trans-11) showing PC1 (Red) and PC2 (Blue). The line plot is divided into four regions: 3050-2800  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (A), 1800-1500  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (B), 1500-1200  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (C), 1200-900  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (D).