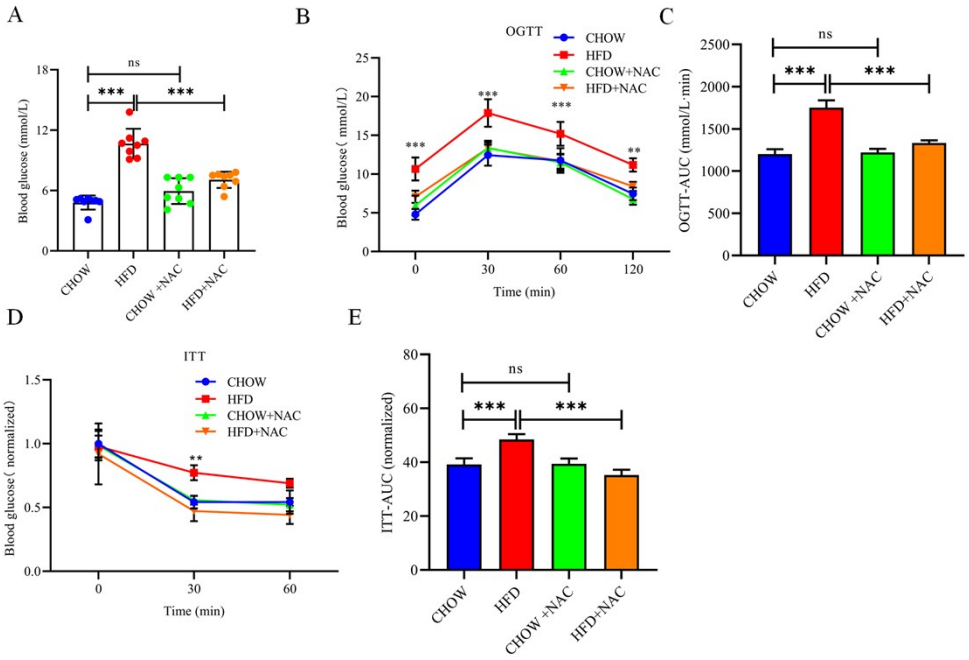
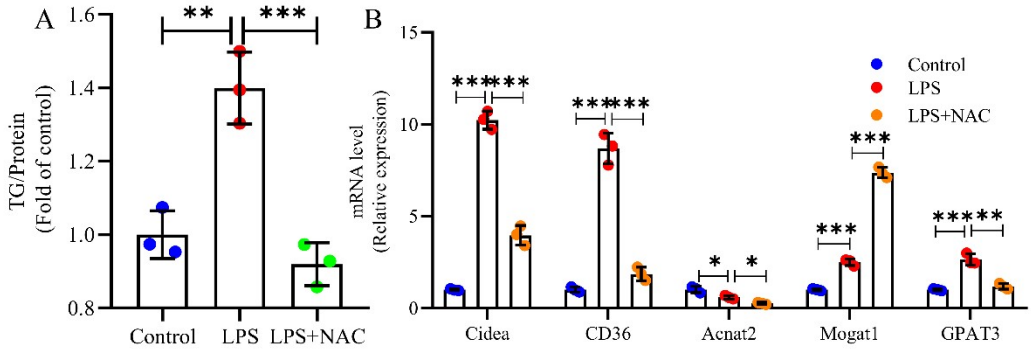


Suppl. Fig. 1 NAC improves hyperglycemia and hyperinsulinemia of C57BL/6 mice induced by HFD. (A) Blood glucose after 12 h fasting of mice. (B) Oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT). Mice were fasted for 12 h and gavaged. (C) Area under the curve (AUC) from A. (D) Insulin tolerance test (ITT). Mice were fasted for 4 h and injected. (E) Area under the curve (AUC) from D. n = 8 per group. CHOW, a chow diet; HFD, high-fat diet; NAC, N-acetylcysteine. $^{**}P < 0.01$, $^{***}P < 0.001$ *versus* the HFD group; ns, not significant.



Suppl. Fig. 2 Suppressive effect of NAC on LPS-induced high levels of TG in AML12 cells. (A) TG level. (B) qRT-PCR showing the expressions of Cidea, CD36, Acnat2, Mogat1, and GPAT3 in AML12 cells induced by LPS. n = 3 per group. TG, triglyceride; LPS, lipopolysaccharide; NAC, N-acetylcysteine. $^{*}P < 0.05$, $^{**}P < 0.01$, $^{***}P < 0.001$ *versus* the LPS group.