



Fig. S4 The relative content of phosphatidylethanolamine (PE) molecular species in liver lipids of mice taking various nanoliposomal complexes. Along the abscissa axis: 1-st group – 2-month-old control mice maintained on a normal diet; 2-d group was fed PC; 3-d group was fed (PC+CEO); 4-th group was fed (PC+SC); 5-th group was fed (PC+CEO+SC); 6-th group was fed (PC+FO+SC); 7-th group was fed (PC+FO+CEO+SC) ; 8-th group – cjtrol mice aged 5 months, was fed only a standard vivarium diet of dry meals and water throughout the experiment. The content of the corresponding molecular type of PE in the liver of control 2-month-old mice (group 1) was taken as a unit. The values for PE 16:0-18:2 (a), PE 18:0-18:1 (b), PE 18:0-18:2 (c), PE 18:1-20:3 (d), and PE 18:2-18:2 (e) were 2.7×10^6 , 3×10^6 , 5.8×10^6 , 2.8×10^7 , and 1.1×10^7 (Abs. intens. [arb. units]), respectively. The data are presented as mean ($n = 6$) \pm SD and p values calculated using unpaired Mann-Whitney and Kruskal tests. The statistical significance is indicated as follows: a - $p < 0.05$ – in comparison with

the 1st group, b – $p < 0.05$ - in comparison with the 8th group; c – $p < 0.05$ - the 8th group in comparison with the 1st group.