



**Fig. S5** The relative content of lisophosphatidylcholine (LPC) molecular species in the 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 – control 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 LPC in the liver of control 2-month-old mice (group 1) was used as a reference unit. The values for LPC 16:0 (a), LPC 18:0 (b), LPC 18:1 (c), and LPC 18:2 (d) were  $5.7 \times 10^6$ ,  $3.4 \times 10^6$ ,  $1.7 \times 10^6$ , and  $1.6 \times 10^6$  (Abs. intens. [arb. units]), respectively. The data are presented as mean ( $n = 6$ )  $\pm$  SD and p values were calculated using unpaired Mann-Whitney and Kruskal tests. The statistical significance is indicated as follows: a -  $p < 0.05$  – in comparison with the 1<sup>st</sup> group, b –  $p < 0.05$  - in comparison with the 8<sup>th</sup> group; and c –  $p < 0.05$  – the 8<sup>th</sup> group in comparison with the 1<sup>st</sup> group.