

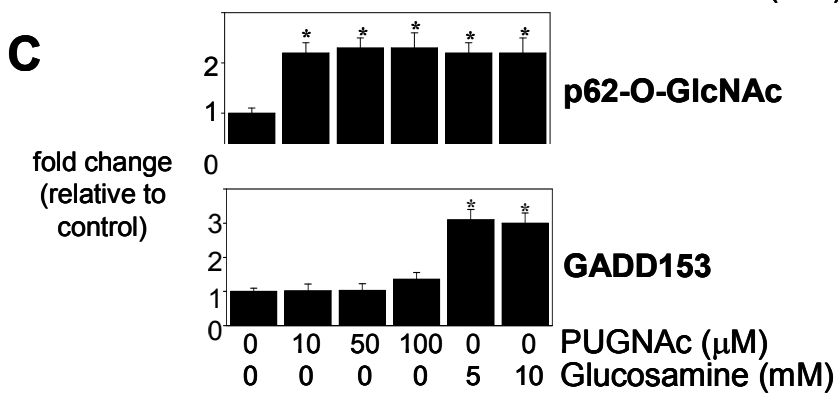
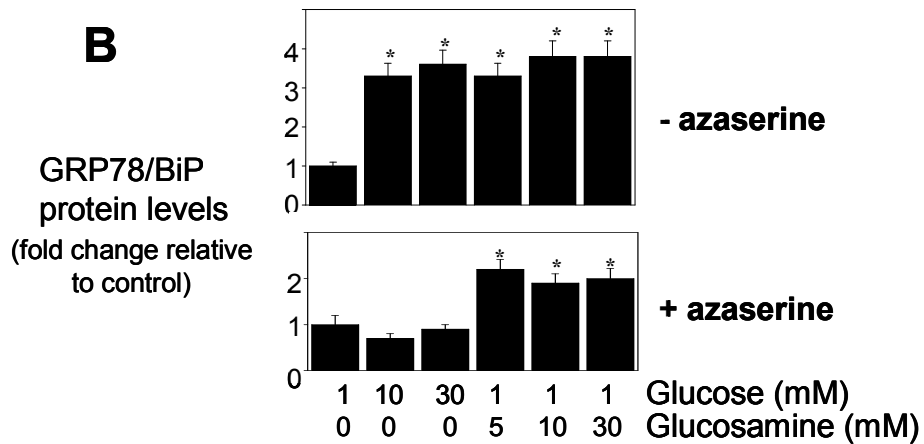
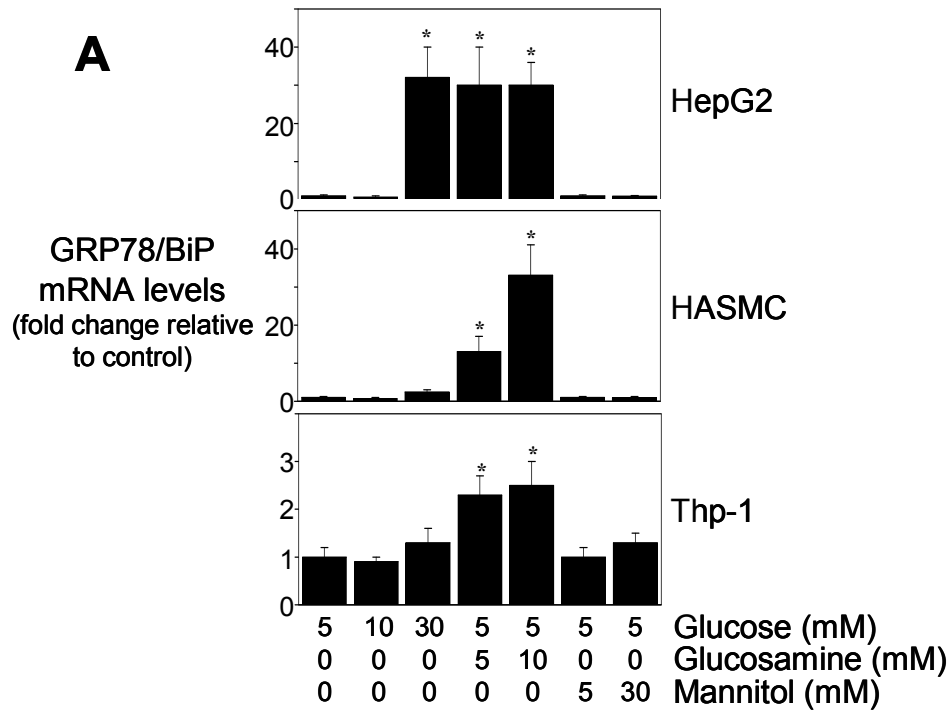
Appendix

Supplementary Figure I. Glucose and glucosamine induce an ER stress response.

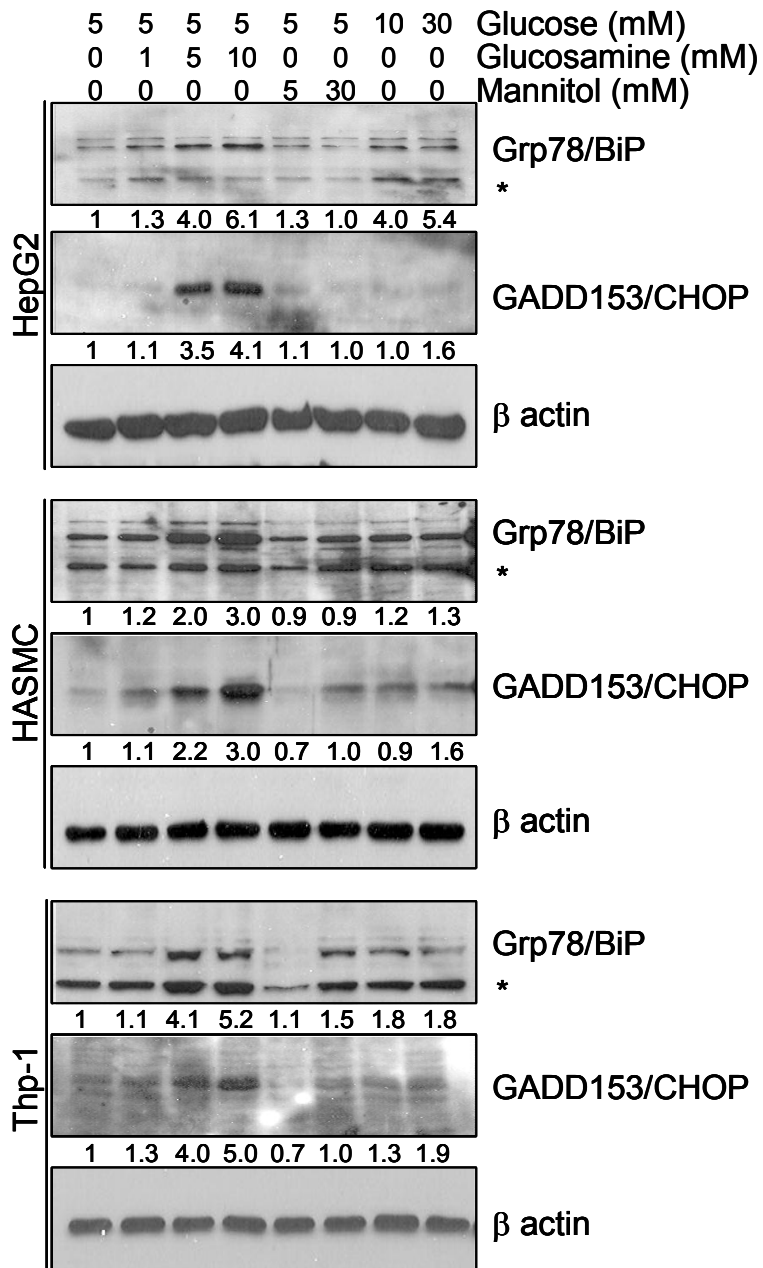
Quantification of the Northern blots and immunoblots from Figure 1. The data represent average band intensities after normalization to loading controls \pm SD of three experiments. *, $P < 0.05$ relative to untreated controls.

Supplementary Figure II. Glucose and glucosamine induce an ER stress response in cell types relevant to the development of atherosclerosis. A) Immunoblot analysis of

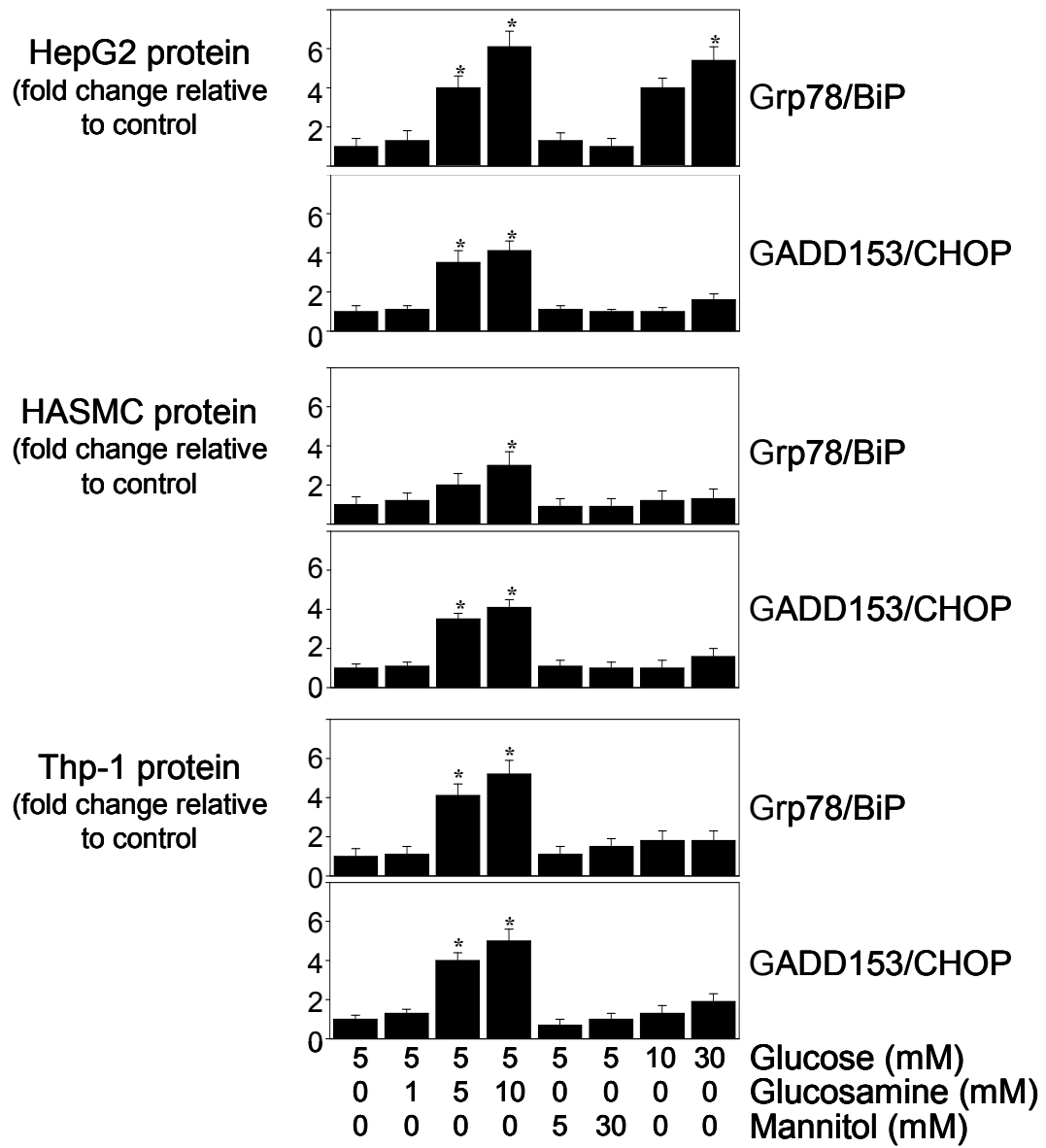
HepG2, HASMC and Thp-1 cells cultured in the presence of glucose, glucosamine or mannitol, as indicated, for 8 hours. Total protein lysates (40 μ g/lane) were separated by SDS-PAGE, transferred to nitrocellulose membranes and immunostained with antibodies against proteins that are induced by ER stress including GRP78/BiP and the transcription factor, GADD153/CHOP. As a loading control the blots were immunostained with an antibody against β actin. B) Quantification of the immunoblots in from panel A. The data represent average band intensities after normalization to loading controls \pm SD of three experiments. *, $P < 0.05$ relative to untreated controls.



Supplementary Figure I



Supplementary Figure IIA



Supplementary Figure IIB