



Supplementary Fig. 2. Hepatic characterization of asialoglycoprotein receptor 1 (ASGR1)-deficient mice fed with high-fat diet. (A, B) Aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels in the serum of mice (wild type [WT], $n=11$; *Asgr1*^{+/-}, $n=9$; *Asgr1*^{-/-}, $n=10$). (C) Liver mass to body weight ratio (WT, $n=12$; *Asgr1*^{+/-}, $n=12$; *Asgr1*^{-/-}, $n=13$). (D) H&E (Scale bar, 100 μm) and Oil Red O staining (Scale bar, 200 μm). (E, F) Biochemical index including triglyceride (TG) (WT, $n=15$; *Asgr1*^{+/-}, $n=12$; *Asgr1*^{-/-}, $n=15$) and cholesterol (WT, $n=17$; *Asgr1*^{+/-}, $n=12$; *Asgr1*^{-/-}, $n=14$) contents in liver tissues. (G) Malondialdehyde (MDA) content and (H) superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity in the liver of mice (WT, $n=9$; *Asgr1*^{+/-}, $n=7$; *Asgr1*^{-/-}, $n=10$). All data are shown as the mean \pm standard deviation. ^a $P < 0.05$, ^b $P < 0.01$, ^c $P < 0.001$, as compared to the indicated WT by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA).