

Addition of grapes to both a standard and a high-fat Western pattern diet modifies hepatic and urinary metabolite profiles in the mouse

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SUPPLEMENTARY FILES

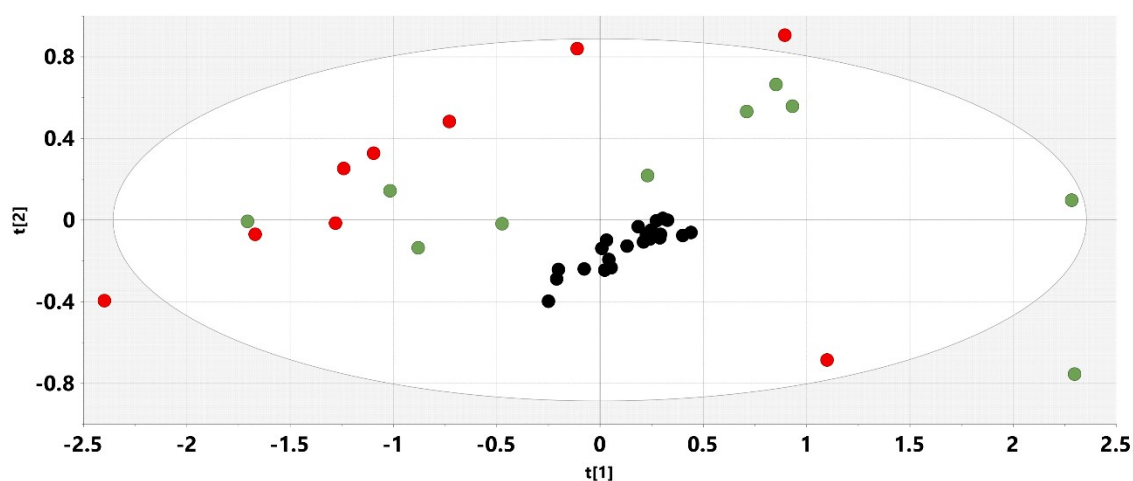


Figure S1. Principal components analysis (PCA) for STD vs. STDGP (see Fig. 1) showing GC samples (black), standard diet (STD; green) and standard diet plus grape powder (STDGP; red).

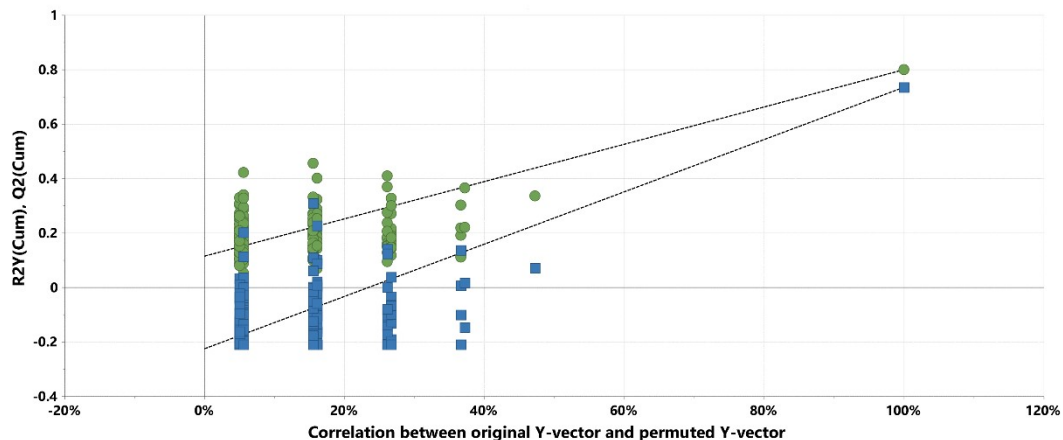


Figure S2. Validation of the PLS-DA model for Fig. 1 (STD vs. STDGP urine) using leave-one-out cross-validation with 200 permutations.

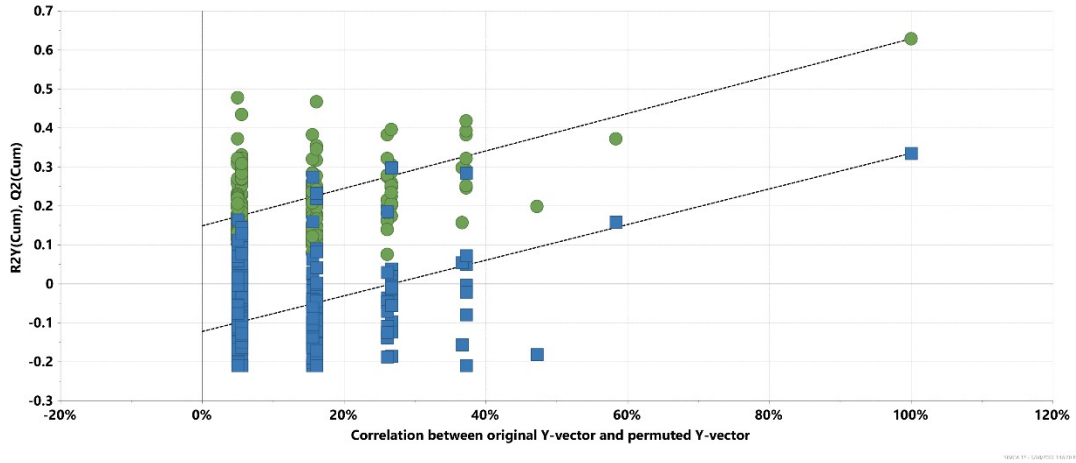


Figure S3. Validation of the PLS-DA model for Fig. 4 (STD vs. STDGP liver) using leave-one-out cross-validation with 200 permutations.

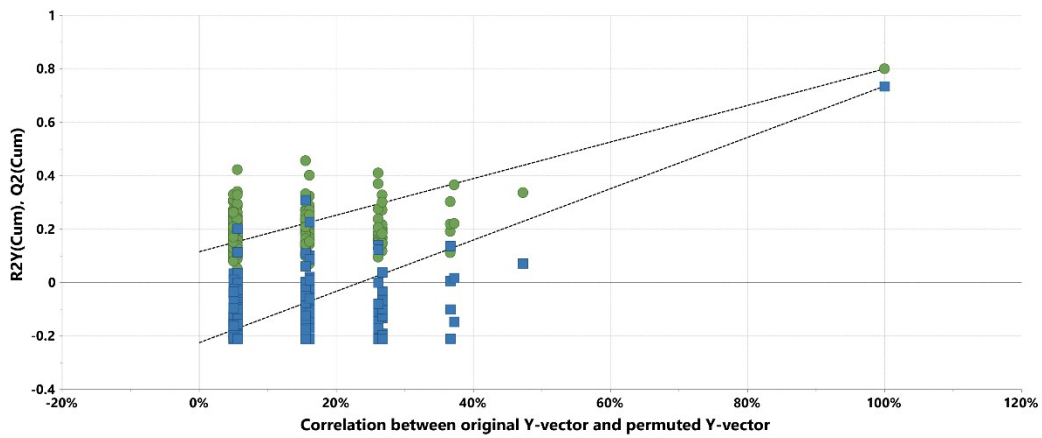


Figure S4. Validation of the PLS-DA model for Fig. 7 (HFD vs. HFDGP urine) using leave-one-out cross-validation with 200 permutations.

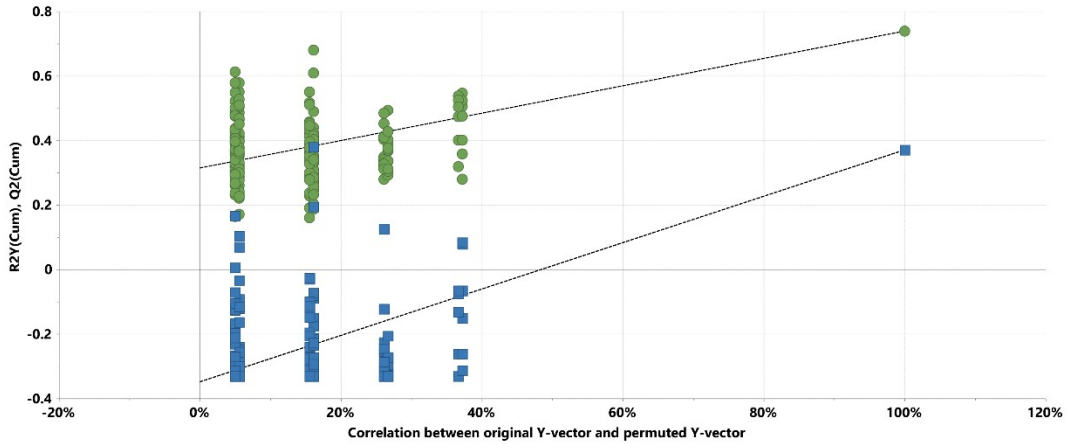


Figure S5. Validation of the PLS-DA model for Fig. 1 (HFD vs. HFDGP liver) using leave-one-out cross-validation with 200 permutations.

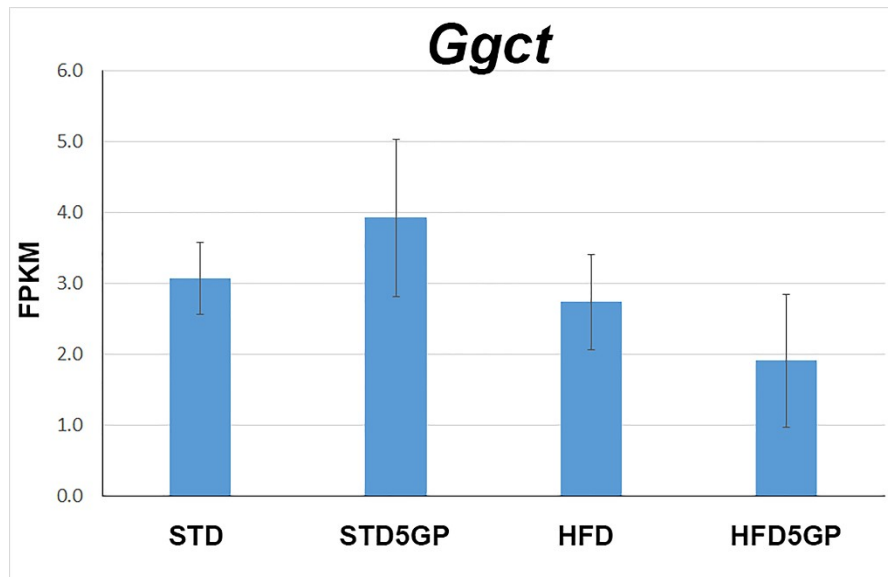


Figure S6. mRNA expression findings for *Ggct* in mouse liver from each group. Data taken from the RNAseq analysis of Dave *et al.* (2022), which studied the same mice [44]. FPKM means fragments per kilo base of transcript per million mapped fragments.