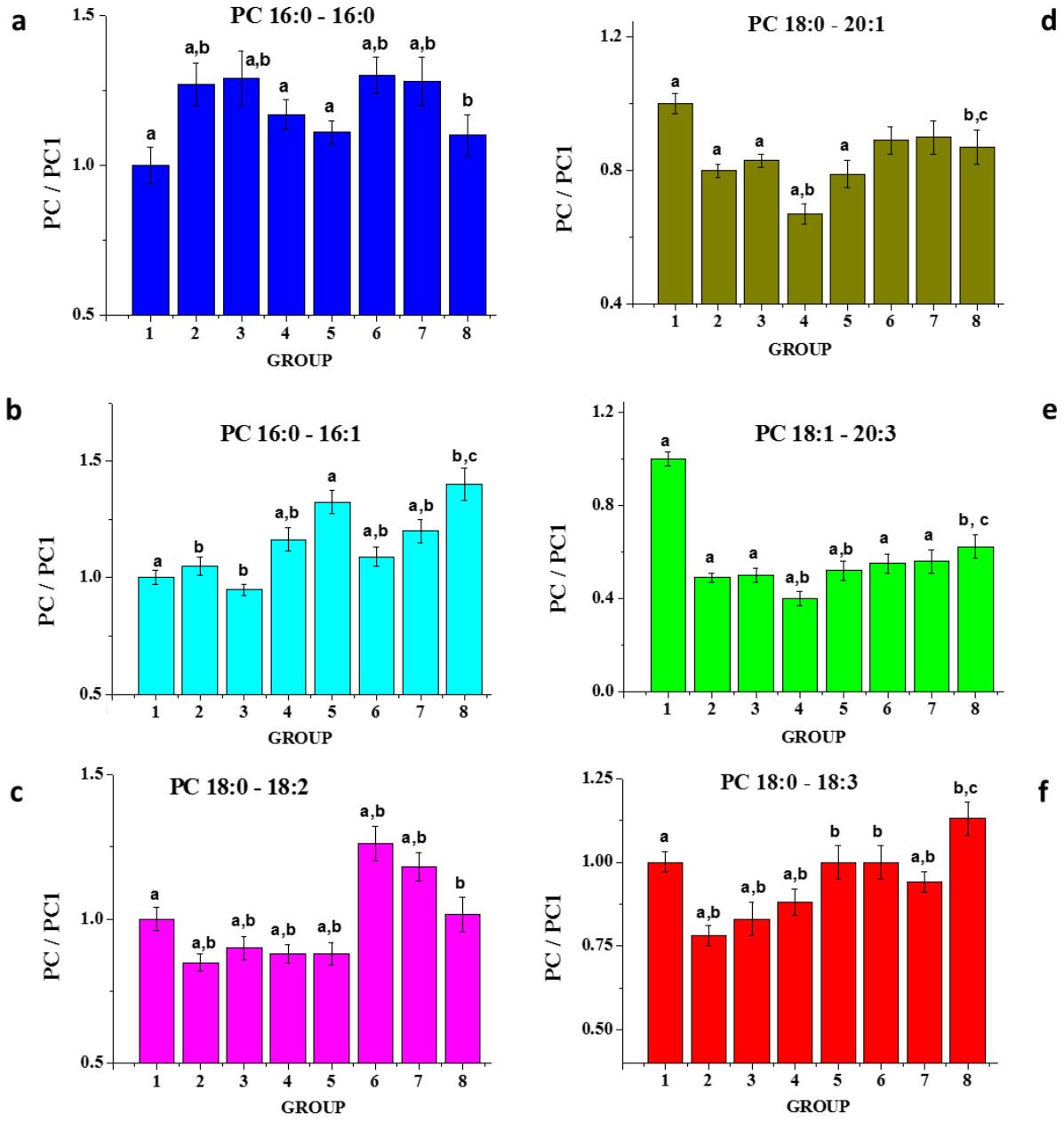

Fig. S2 The relative content of phosphatidylcholine (PC) molecular species in liver lipids of mice taking various nanoliposomal complexes. Along the abscissa axis: 1-st group – 2-month-old control mice maintained on a normal diet; 2-d group was fed PC; 3-d group was fed (PC+CEO); 4-th group was fed (PC+SC); 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 – cjntrol 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 PC in the liver of control 2-month-old mice (group 1) was taken as a unit. The values for PC 16:0-16:0 (a), PC 16:0-16:1 (b) PC 18:0-18:2 (c), PC 18:0-20:1 (d), PC 18:1-20:3 (e), and PC 18:0-18:3 (f) were 5.2×10^7, 8.5×10^5, 2.3×10^7, 1.2×10^7 , 7×10^6, and 3.7×10^6 (Abs. intens. [arb. units]), respectively. The data are presented as mean (n = 6) ± 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, and c – $p<0.05$ - the 8th group in comparison with the 1st group.