Supplementary

To illustrate the effect of pre-treatment with DMF (quantified in figure 2B), hepatoxicity of 0.6 mM PA was also assayed by live imaging followed by PI staining in culture.

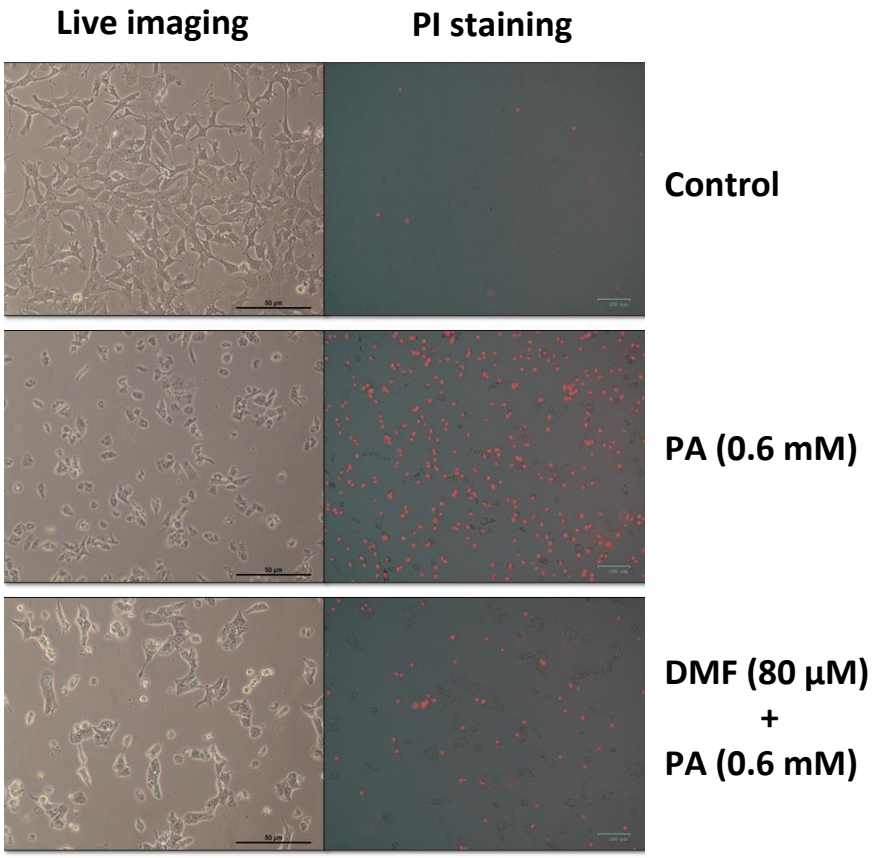
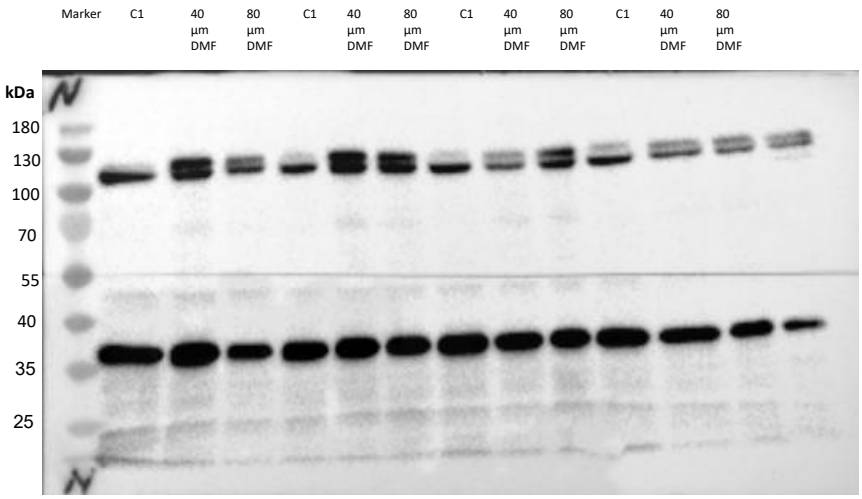


Figure S1: Light microscope live imaging of AML12 **(left)** and PI staining of AML12 **(right)** pre-treated with 80 µM DMF for 6 hours before 0.6 mM palmitic acid for a total of 24 hours. Red-stained cells: dead/damaged cells; non-stained cells: normal cells.

Original images of Western blot membranes (related to figure 5A, B)



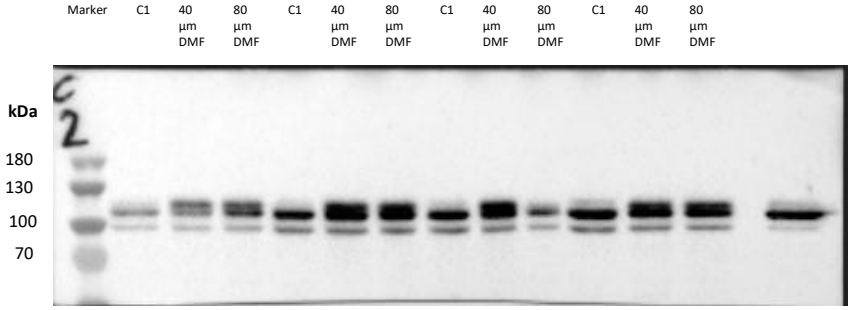
Membrane 1 (N): include only the nuclear phase

The upper lanes indicate the Nrf2, the lower lanes indicate TATA-binding protein (TBP)
lanes 1,4,7,10: Control (DMSO)

Lane 2,5,8,11: 40 µm DMF

Lane 3,6,9,12: 80 µm DMF

Lane 13: sample contain equal amounts of the nuclear and the cytosolic fractions as a positive control



Membrane 2 (C) – upper part: include only the Cytosolic phase

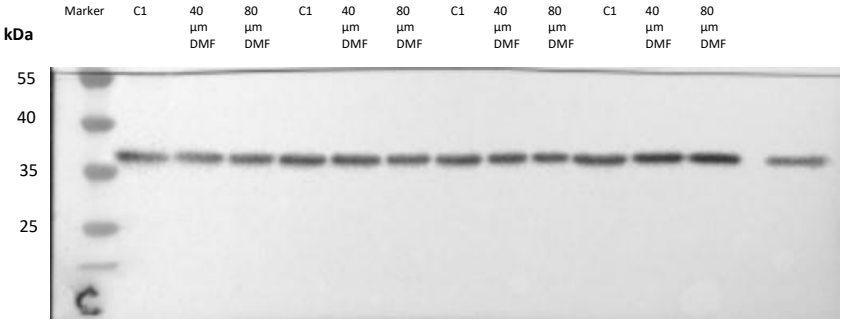
The lanes indicate the Nrf2

lanes 1,4,7,10: Control (DMSO)

Lane 2,5,8,11: 40 µm DMF

Lane 3,6,9,12: 80 µm DMF

Lane 13: sample contain equal amounts of the nuclear and the cytosolic fractions as a positive control



Membrane 2 (C) – lower part: include only the Cytosolic phase

The lanes indicate the GAPDH

lanes 1,4,7,10: Control (DMSO)

Lane 2,5,8,11: 40 µm DMF

Lane 3,6,9,12: 80 µm DMF

Lane 13: sample contain equal amounts of the nuclear and the cytosolic fractions as a positive control