Liu et al. Apoc2 loss-of-function zebrafish mutant as a genetic model of hyperlipidemia

Supplementary Figures

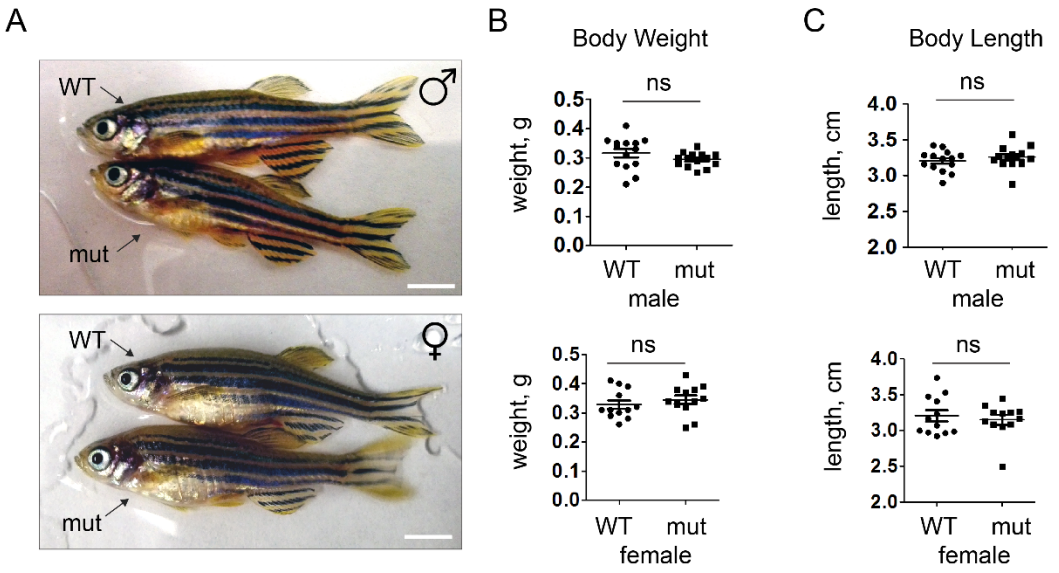

Figure S1: Body weight and size of adult WT and *apoc2* mutant zebrafish. Physical appearance (A) and body weight and length (B) of WT (n=14) and mutant (n=14), 10 month old, male and female zebrafish. Scale bar, 0.5 cm.

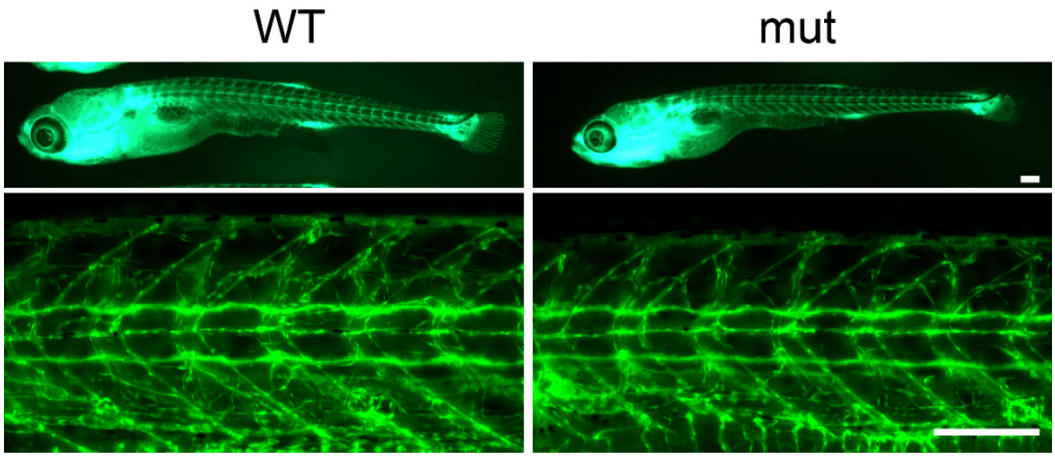

Figure S2: Angiogenesis in *fli1:EGFP* WT and *apoc2* mutant zebrafish at 14 dpf

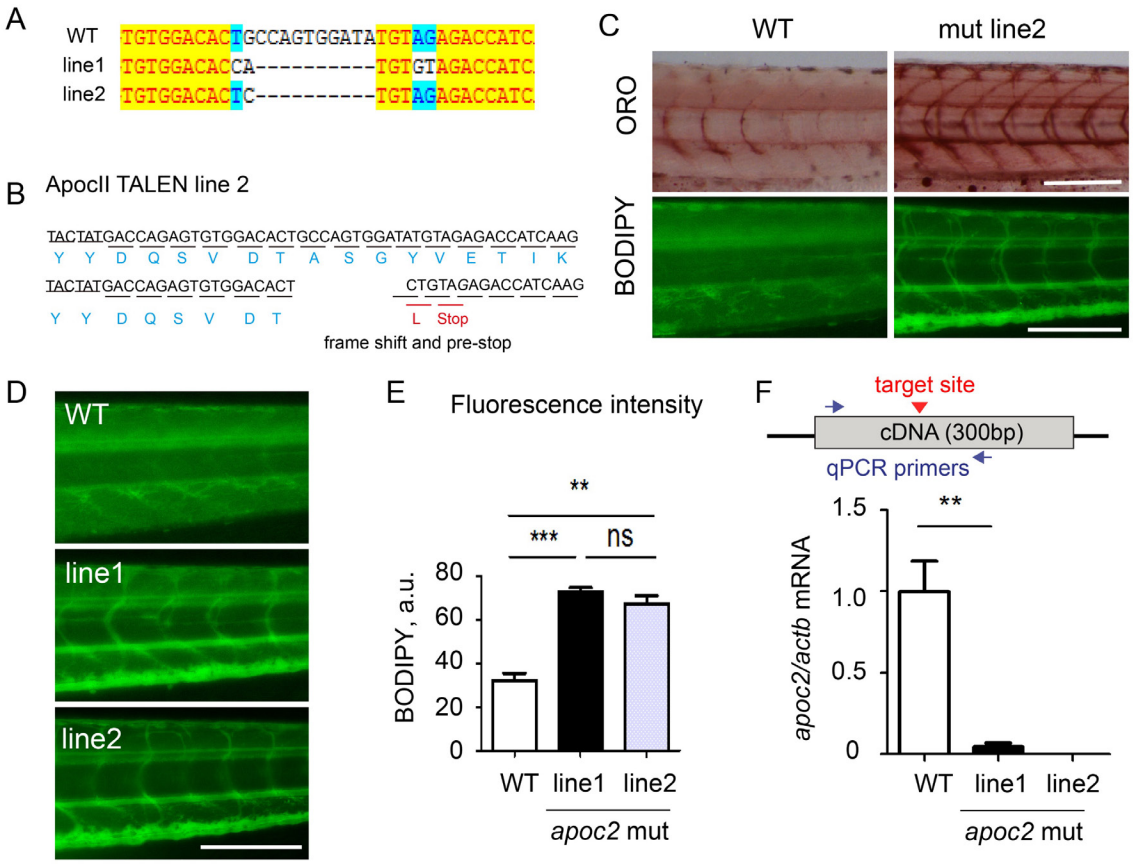

Figure S3: Additional *apoc2* mutant zebrafish line

(A) Sequence results of the *apoc2* genomic DNA from the mutant line 1 (shown in Fig. 1) and the additional line 2. (B) Mutation in line 2 introduced a stop codon in the *apoc2* gene. (C) BODIPY and ORO staining of WT and line 2 *apoc2* mutant at 6 dpf. Scale bar, 200 μm. (D) BODIPY staining of WT and line 1 and line apoc2 mutant larvae at 6 dpf. Scale bar, 200 μm. (E) Quantification of BODIPY staining results shown in panel D. Mean±SEM; n=3 in each group; ***, $p<0.001$; **, $p<0.01$. (F) The diagram shows the position of qPCR primers relative to the mutation target site. *apoc2* mRNA expression (qPCR) in whole body homogenates of 5.5 dpf WT, mutant line 1 and mutant line 2 larvae. Mean±SEM; n=3 in each group; **, $p<0.01$. (Part of this graph is also shown in Fig. 1G.)

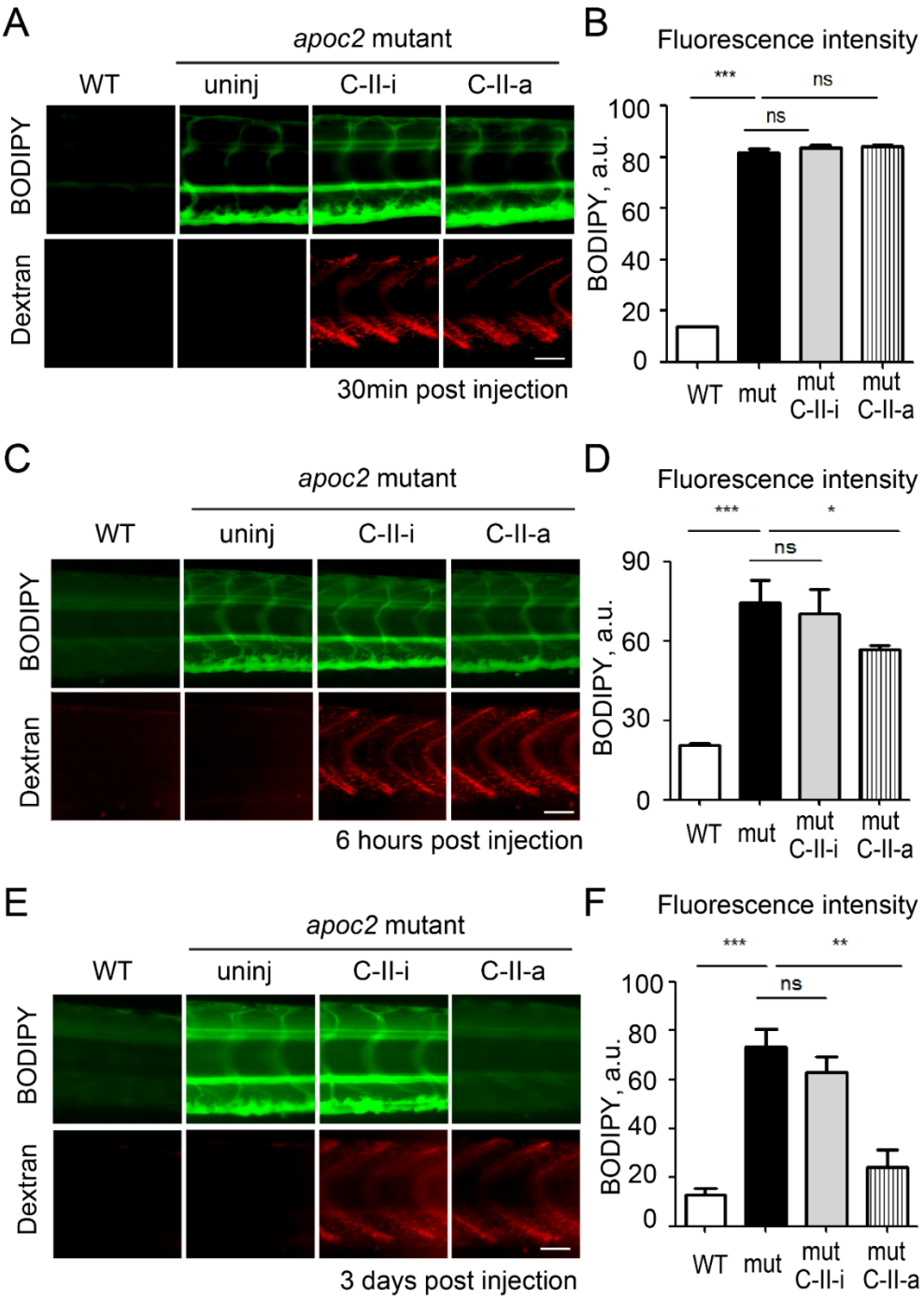

Figure S4: Injection of human apoC-II mimetic peptide: Time course
The C-II-a and C-II-i peptides were injected as in Fig. 6. (A and B) 30 minutes after injection; (C and D) 6 hours after injection; (E and F) three days after injection. Larvae were stained with BODIPY. Red dextran fluorescence indicates successful injection. Scale bar, 50 μm. (B, D and F) Quantification of BODIPY staining results. Mean±SEM; n=3; ***, $p<0.001$; **, $p<0.01$; *, $p<0.05$; ns, not significant.