Supplementary Table S1. Oligonucleotide sequences for quantitative real-time PCR. a,b

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| Primer | Sequence | Length | Accession Number |
| -actin F | 5’ CCCAGGCATTGCTGACAGG3’ | 141 | X03672 |
| -actin R | 5’ TGGAAGGTGGACAGTGAGGC3’ |
| PPAR  F | 5’ AGAACCTGCATCTCCACCTT3’ | 117 | NM\_011146 |
| PPAR  R | 5’ ACAGACTCGGCACTCAATGG3’ |
| IL-6 F | 5’ TTTCCTCTGGTCTTCTGGAG3’ | 92 | NM\_031168 |
| IL-6 R | 5’ CTGAAGGACTCTGGCTTTGT3’ |
| MCP-1 F | 5’ CTTTGAATGTGAAGTTGACCC3’ | 129 | NM\_011333 |
| MCP-1 R | 5’ AGGCATCACAGTCCGAGTC3’ |
| TNF-α F | 5’ AGGCATCACAGTCCGAGTC3’ | 137 | NM\_013693 |
| TNF-α R | 5’ AGGCATCACAGTCCGAGTC3’ |

 a F, forward; R, reverse. PCR primer pairs were designed for an optimal annealing temperature of 57.2°C and product lengths between 92 and 141 base pairs.

 b When plotting threshold cycle versus log starting quantity (pg), standard curves had slopes between -1.932 and -2.989; PCR efficiencies between 105.3 and 229.3 and R2 above 0.98 mostly.