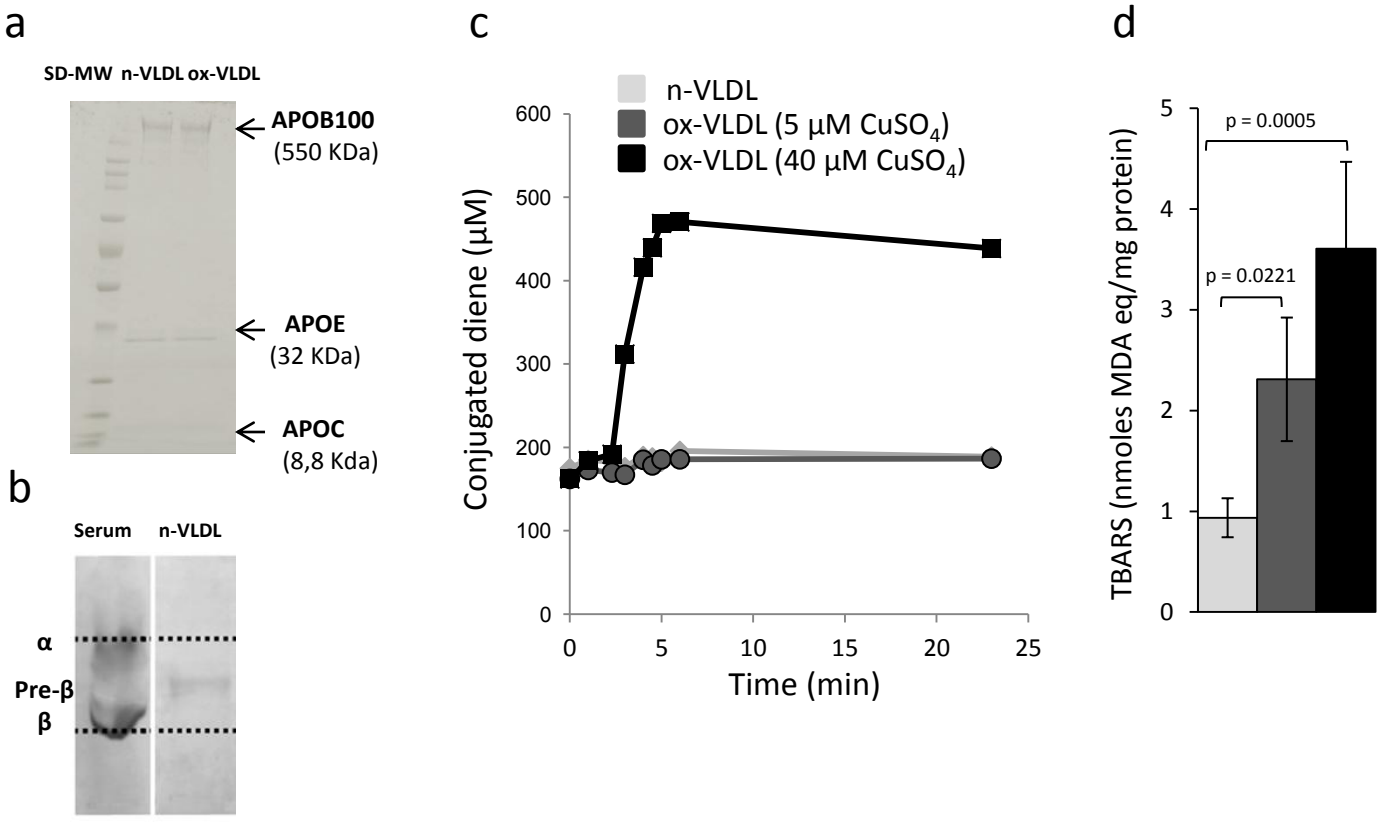

Supplementary Fig. 1

VLDL isolation and oxidation

a) Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) analysis of n-VLDL and ox-VLDL. VLDL fractions (20 µg of protein) were subjected to SDS (0.1%)-gel electrophoresis (4% to 12% gradient gel). Lane 1, molecular weight markers; lane 2, native VLDL (n-VLDL); lane 3, VLDL oxidised (ox-VLDL) 6 h at 37 °C with 40 µM $CuSO_4$. b) Lipoprotein electrophoresis on agarose gel. VLDL fractions were running on 0.6% agarose gel and stained with Sudan Black B. Lane 1, serum blood; lane 2: n-VLDL fraction. c) The oxidation kinetics of VLDL by copper concentrations from 5 µM to 40 µM. VLDL oxidation kinetics was monitored by following the conjugated diene (CD) formation (monitoring the temporal change in absorbance at 234 nm). Concentrations of CD were calculated using ε234 = 29500 $M^{-1}cm^{-1}$. d) The thiobarbituric acid-reactive substances (TBARS) levels of VLDL incubated 6 h at 37 °C in the presence and absence of 5 µM and 40 µM $CuSO_4$. The VLDL peroxidation was estimated by the method of Kosugi, Kojima, and Kikugawa. TBARS assay values are reported in malondialdehyde (MDA) equivalents. Data values are the means ± SD; n. of biological experiments = 5.