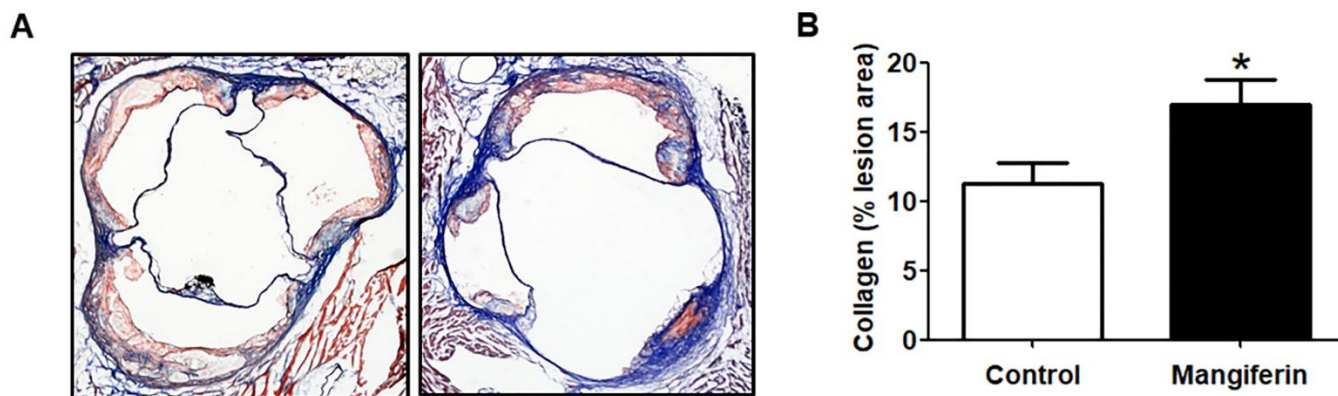
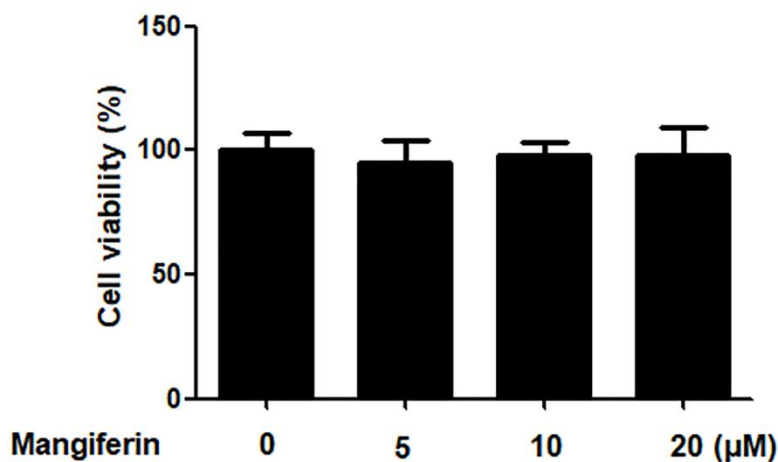


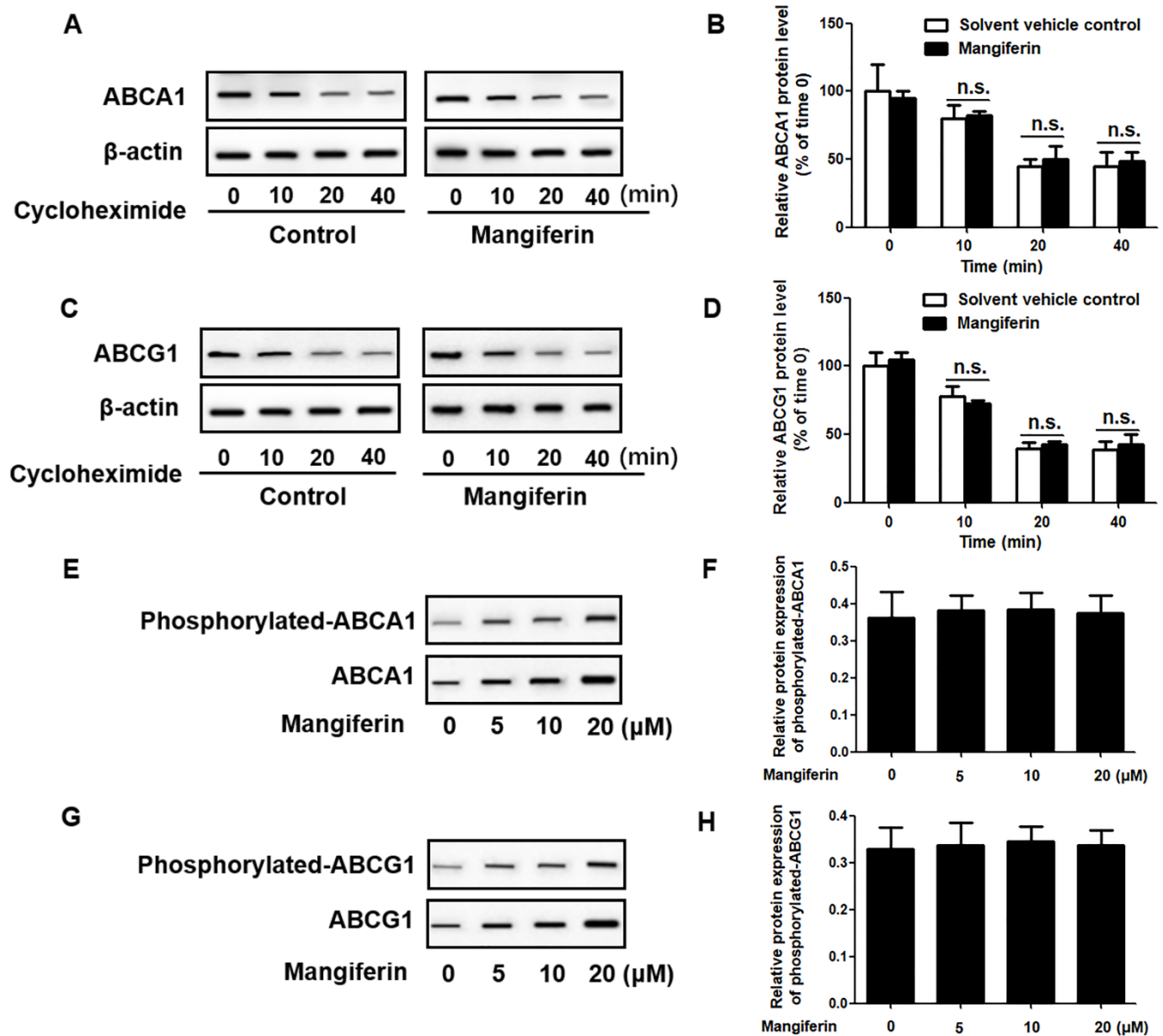
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



Supplementary Figure 1. Mangiferin increases collagen content in aortic roots of apoE^{-/-} mice. Representative microscopic images (A, B) and quantification (C) of aortic sinus lesions with Masson's trichrome staining. Original magnification: 40 \times . Values are expressed as the mean \pm SEM (n=15/group). * $P < 0.05$ vs. control group.



Supplementary Figure 2. The cytotoxic effects of mangiferin on RAW264.7 macrophage-derived foam cells. RAW264.7 macrophage-derived foam cells were exposed to different concentrations of mangiferin (0, 5, 10, and 20 μ M) for 24 h. Then, the MTT assay was used to detect cell viability. All data are the mean \pm SEM (n=3) vs. control group.



Supplementary Figure 3. Effects of mangiferin on the degradation and phosphorylation of ABCA1/G1 protein. (A–D) RAW264.7 macrophages were incubated for 24 h with 20 μM mangiferin or an equal amount of the solvent vehicle control (DMSO). Then, the cells were treated with cycloheximide (CHX; 140 μM) and lysed at different time points (0, 10, 20, and 40 min). Western blot analysis was used to monitor the decline in ABCA1/G1 protein levels upon CHX treatment in the presence or absence of mangiferin. All data are the mean ± SEM (n=3) vs. control group. (E–H) RAW264.7 macrophage-derived foam cells were exposed to different concentrations of mangiferin (0, 5, 10, and 20 μM) for 24 h. Then, western blot analysis showed the phosphorylation level of ABCA1/G1. All data are the mean ± SEM (n=3) vs. control group.