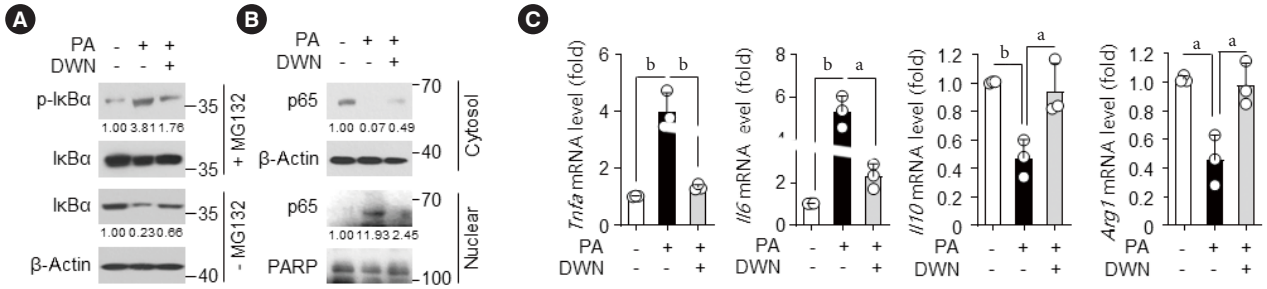


**Supplementary Fig. 4.** DWN12088 attenuates palmitic acid-induced increased inflammatory response by inhibiting nuclear factor-κB (NF-κB) signaling cascades in peritoneal macrophages. (A, B) Peritoneal macrophages were treated with 250 μM palmitic acid (PA) alone or in combination with 10 μM DWN12088 (DWN) in the presence or absence of MG132 (1 μM) for 24 hours. (A) Phosphorylation and degradation of nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells inhibitor, alpha (IκBα) and (B) translocation of NF-κB p65 were confirmed by immunoblotting. (C) Relative mRNA levels of pro- and anti-inflammatory genes were measured using real-time quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction ($n=3$). Statistical significance was calculated using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) (C) followed by the Holm-Sidak *post hoc* test. All data are shown as the mean±standard deviation. PARP, poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase; Tnfa, tumor necrosis factor-α; Il6, interleukin 6; Arg1, arginase 1. [a]$P<0.01$, [b]$P<0.001$.