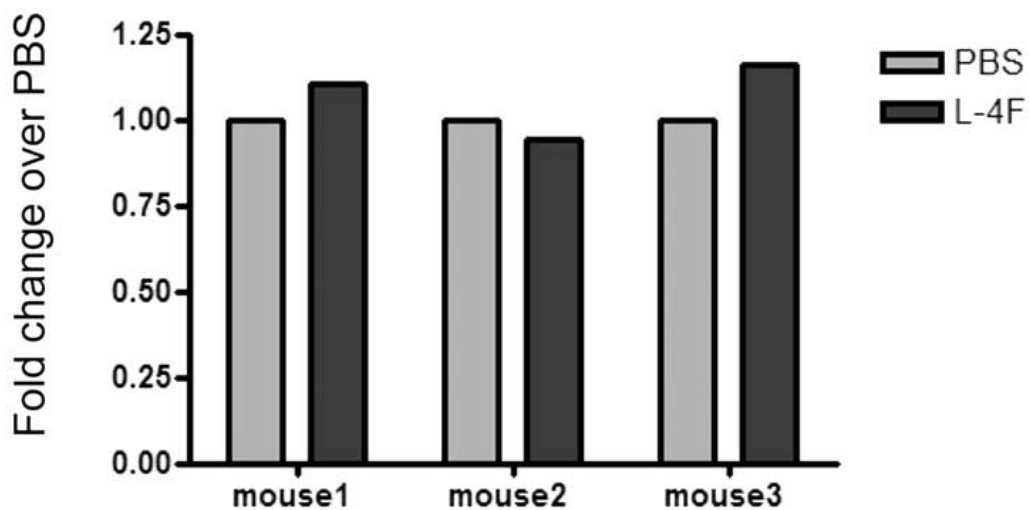
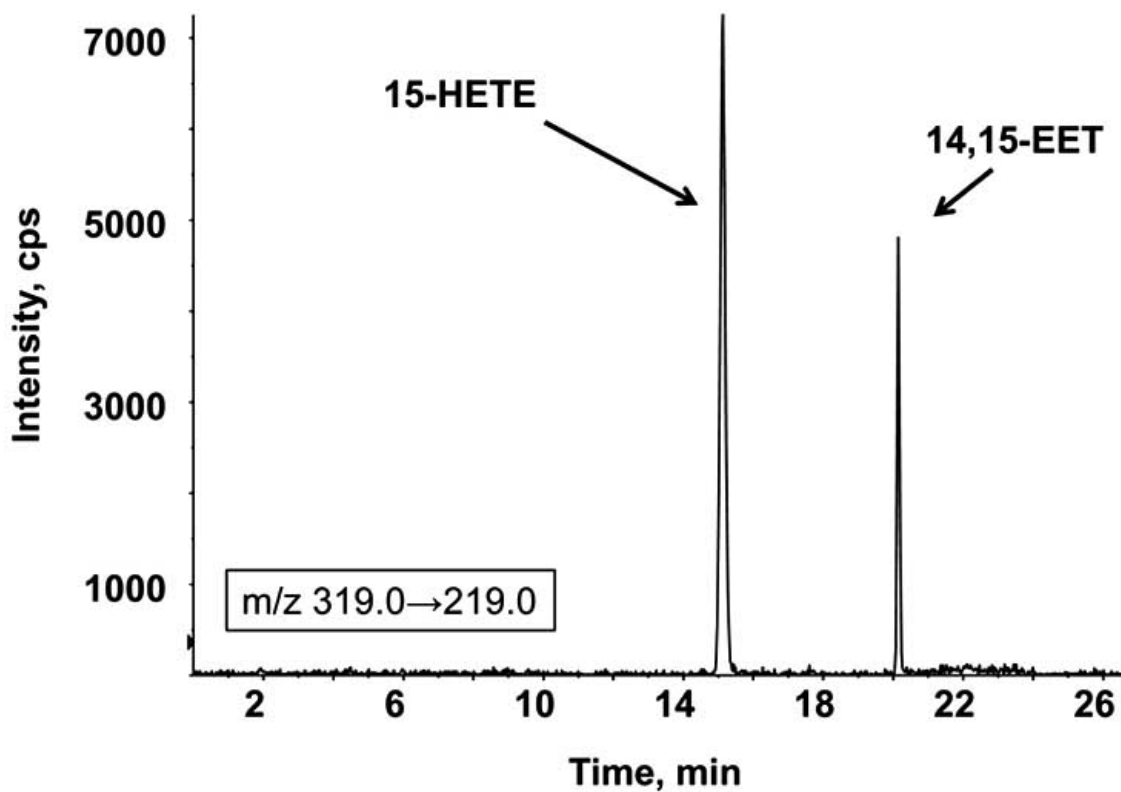


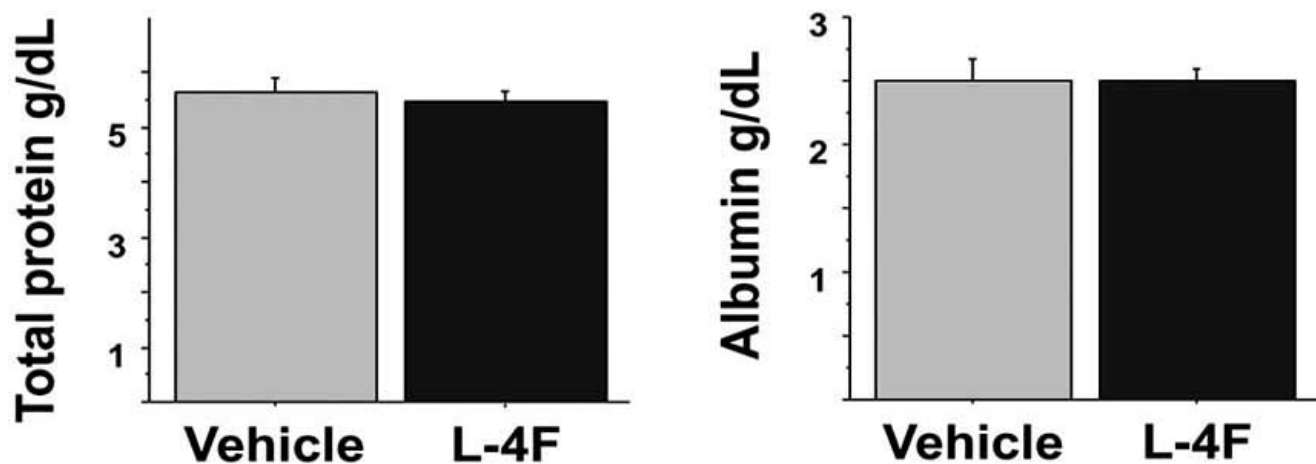
SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL



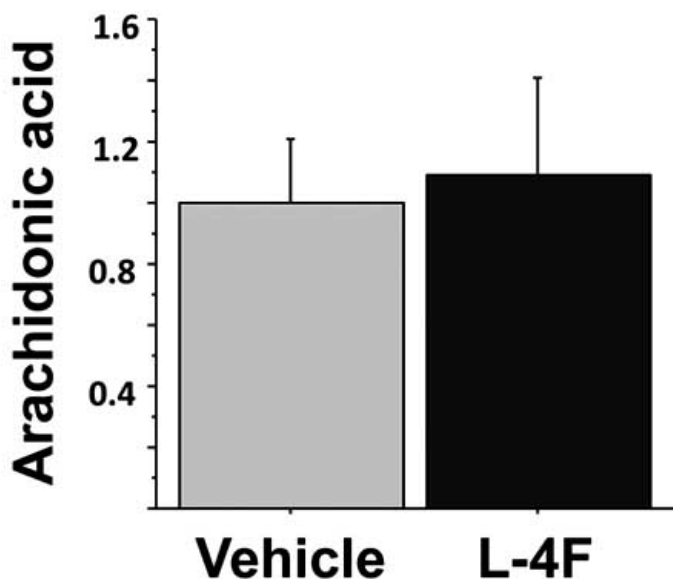
Supplemental Fig. (1). Effect of L-4F on 15(S)-HETE ELISA. Plasma samples (145 μ l) isolated from apoE null mice (n=3) were incubated with either PBS alone (PBS) or PBS containing a final concentration of 70 μ g/ml of L-4F (L-4F) for 60 minutes at 37°C under argon and analyzed for 15(S)-HETE ELISA. The values obtained from each mouse are shown as fold change over PBS alone, which was represented as 1.



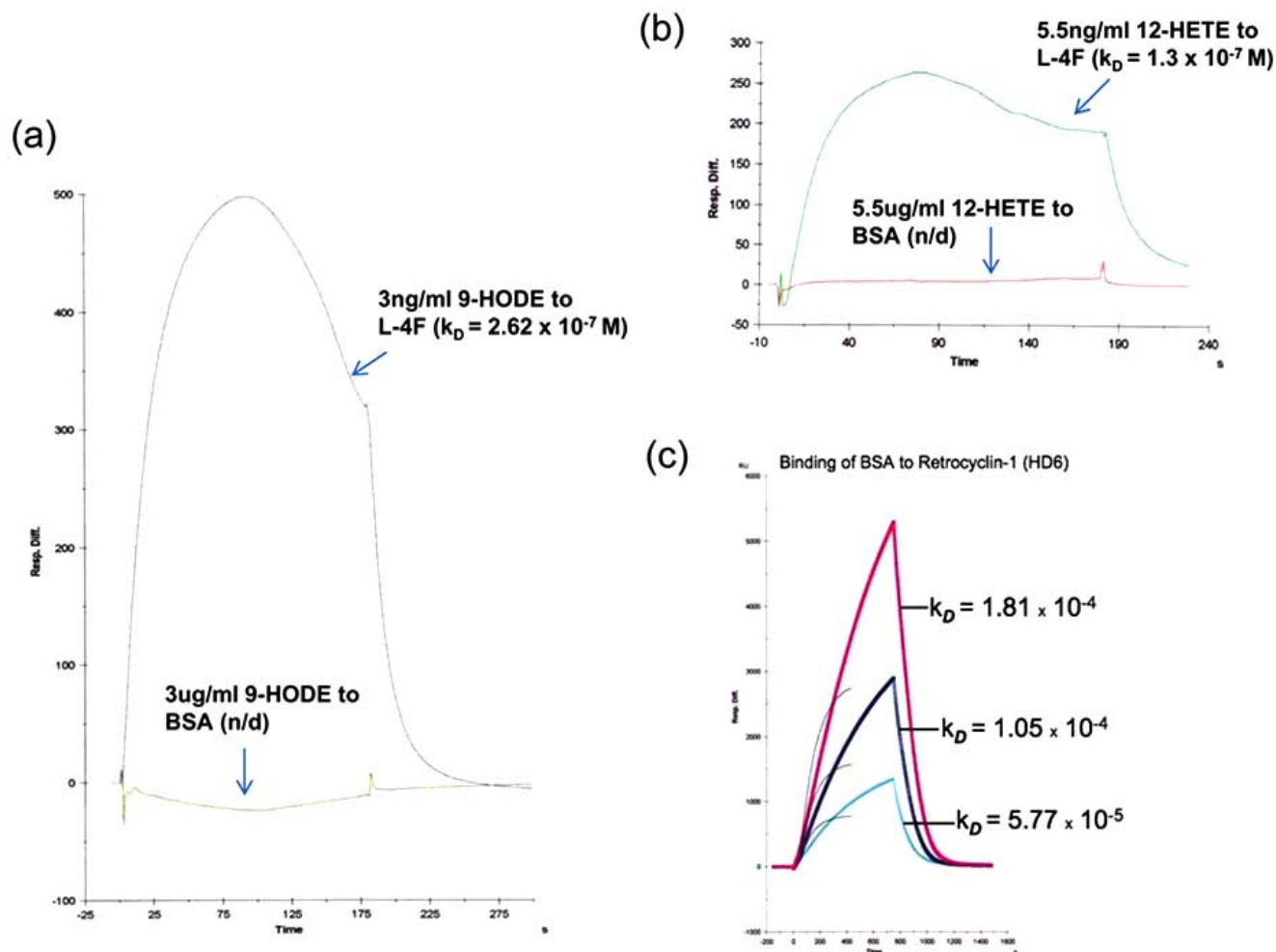
Supplemental Fig. (2). LC/MS/MS chromatogram of 15-HETE and 14,15-EET. LC/MS/MS chromatogram of m/z 319.0 \rightarrow 219.0 obtained from a mixture of 15-HETE and 14,15-EET standards.



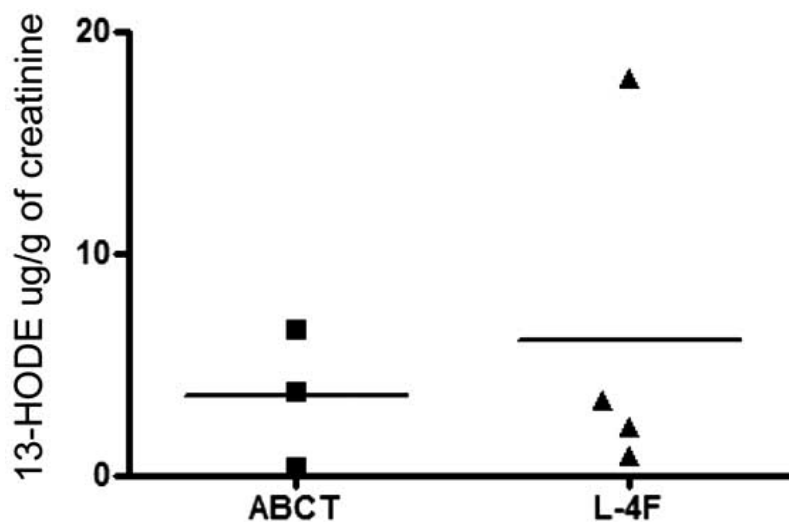
Supplemental Fig. (3). L-4F injection has no effect on serum total protein and albumin levels. ApoE null mice (n=3 for each group) were subjected to daily injection of 200 μ L of either vehicle (ABCT) or vehicle containing L-4F (1 mg/kg) for 3 days. 6 hours after last injection, serum samples were collected and total protein and albumin levels were analyzed as described in Materials and Methods.



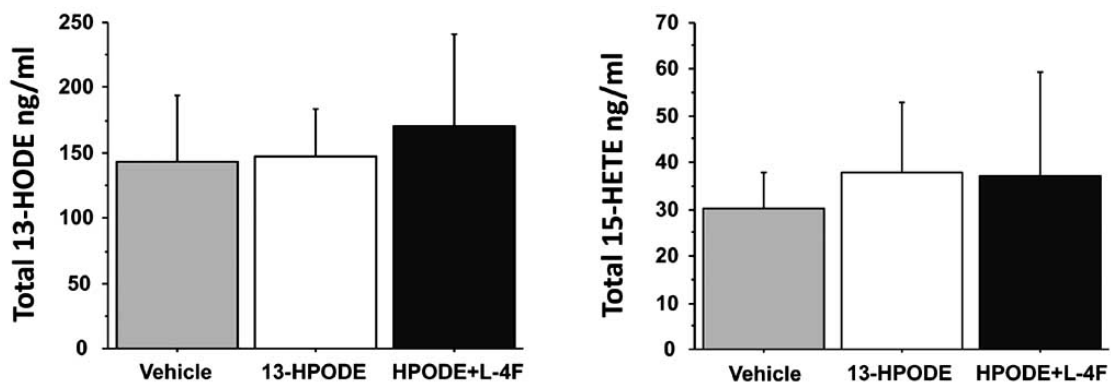
Supplemental Fig. (4). L-4F treatment has no effect on serum arachidonic acid levels. ApoE null mice (n=3 for each group) were subjected to daily injection of 200 μ L of vehicle (ABCT) or vehicle containing L-4F (1 mg/kg) for 3 days. 6 hours after last injection, serum samples were collected and arachidonic acid level was analyzed as described in Materials and Methods. The value is shown as fold change over vehicle group, which was represented as 1.



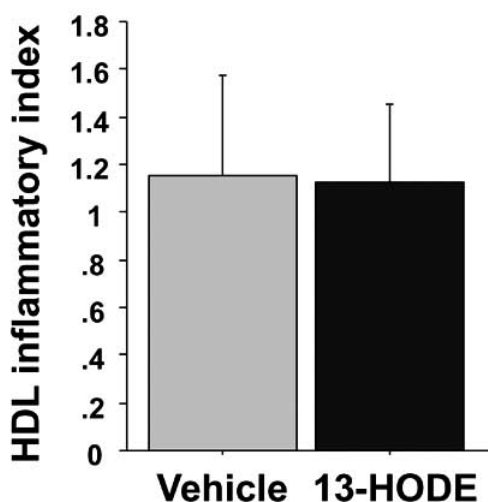
Supplemental Fig. (5). Binding characteristics of 9-HODE and 12-HETE to L-4F and albumin. The binding isotherms show 9-HODE (a) and 12-HETE (b) binding to L-4F and bovine serum albumin (BSA). (c) Retrocyclin-1 was used for positive control of BSA binding. n/d = not detectable.



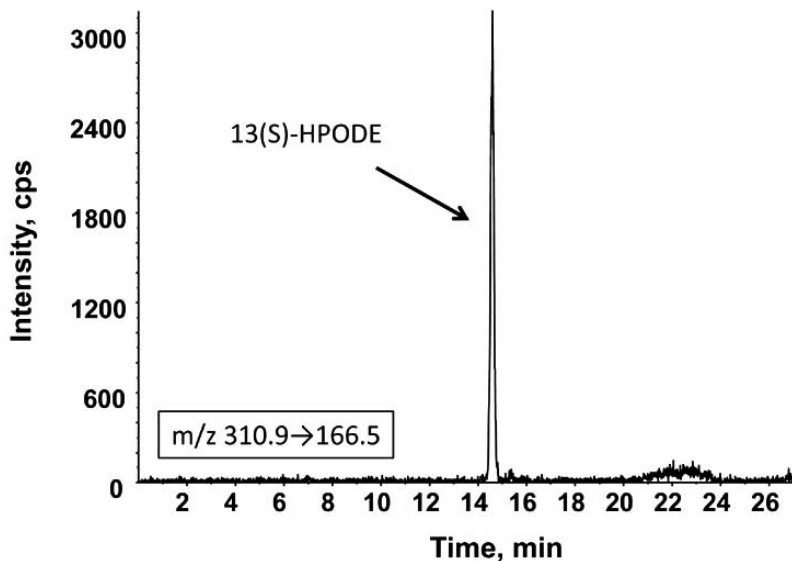
Supplemental Fig. (6). L-4F treatment does not affect excretion of 13-HODE into urine. ApoE null mice were subjected to daily injection of 200 μL of vehicle (ABCT) or vehicle containing L-4F (1 mg/kg) for 3 days, 6 hours after last injection, urine samples were collected. 13-HODE was extracted from urine using SPE columns, and measured using LC/MS/MS as described in Materials and Methods. 13-HODE values were normalized to the corresponding creatinine level in urine. (n=3 for ABCT, n=4 for L-4F).



Supplemental Fig. (7). Effect of 13(S)-HPODE and L-4F administration on plasma total 13-HODE and 15-HETE. C57BL/6J mice (n=5-6 for each group) were injected subcutaneously on the back with 200 μ L of vehicle (saline) or vehicle containing 3 μ g 13(S)-HPODE per mouse. Each mouse simultaneously received 200 μ L of vehicle (ABCT) with or without L-4F at a dose of 1 mg/kg administered intraperitoneally. 6 hours later plasma levels of total 13-HODE and 15-HETE were determined by LC/MS/MS as described in Materials and Methods.



Supplemental Fig. (8). Effect of 13(S)-HODE on HDL inflammatory properties. C57BL/6J mice were injected subcutaneously on the back with 200 μ L of vehicle (saline) or vehicle containing 3 μ g 13(S)-HODE per mouse. 6 hours after injection HDL was isolated from the mice and HDL inflammatory properties were determined by bioassay as described in Materials and Methods. (n=4 for each group).



Supplemental Fig. (9). LC/MS/MS chromatogram of 13(S)-HPODE. LC/MS/MS chromatogram of m/z 310.9 \rightarrow 166.5 obtained from 13(S)-HPODE standard.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE**Table 1. Specificity of 15(S)-HETE and 20-HETE ELISA****15(S)-HETE ELISA**

Compound	Cross-reactivity
20-HETE	<0.01%
13(S)-HODE	0.02%
5(S)-HETE	<0.01%
9(S)-HODE	<0.01%

20-HETE ELISA

Compound	Cross-reactivity
15-HETE	<0.02%
14,15-DHET	<0.02%
PGE ₂	<0.02%
Linoleic Acid	0.02%