

Untargeted metabolomic analysis combined with multivariate statistics reveal distinct metabolic changes in GPR40 agonists-treated animals related to bile acid metabolism

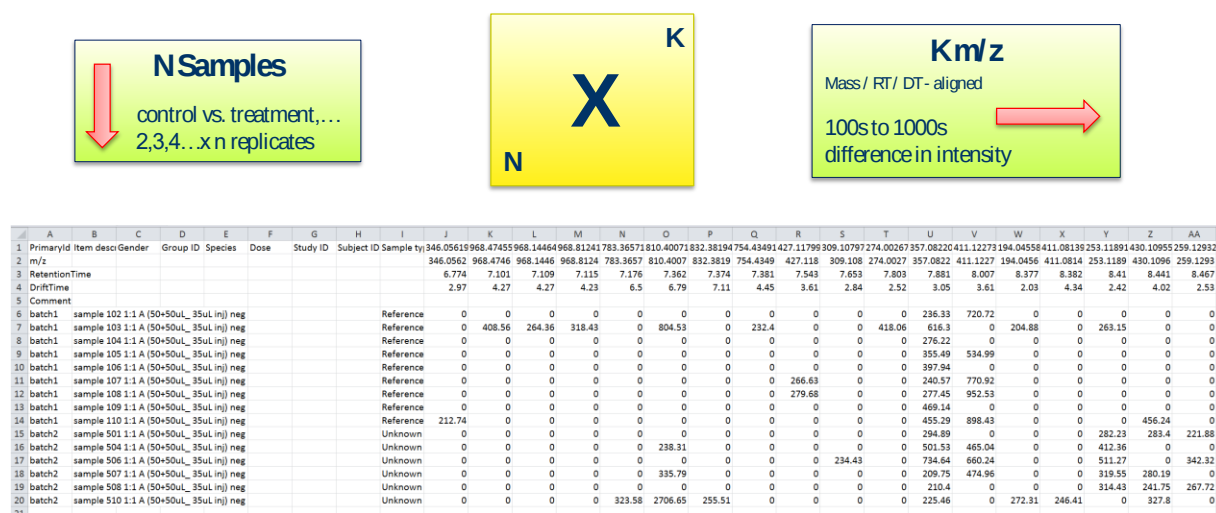
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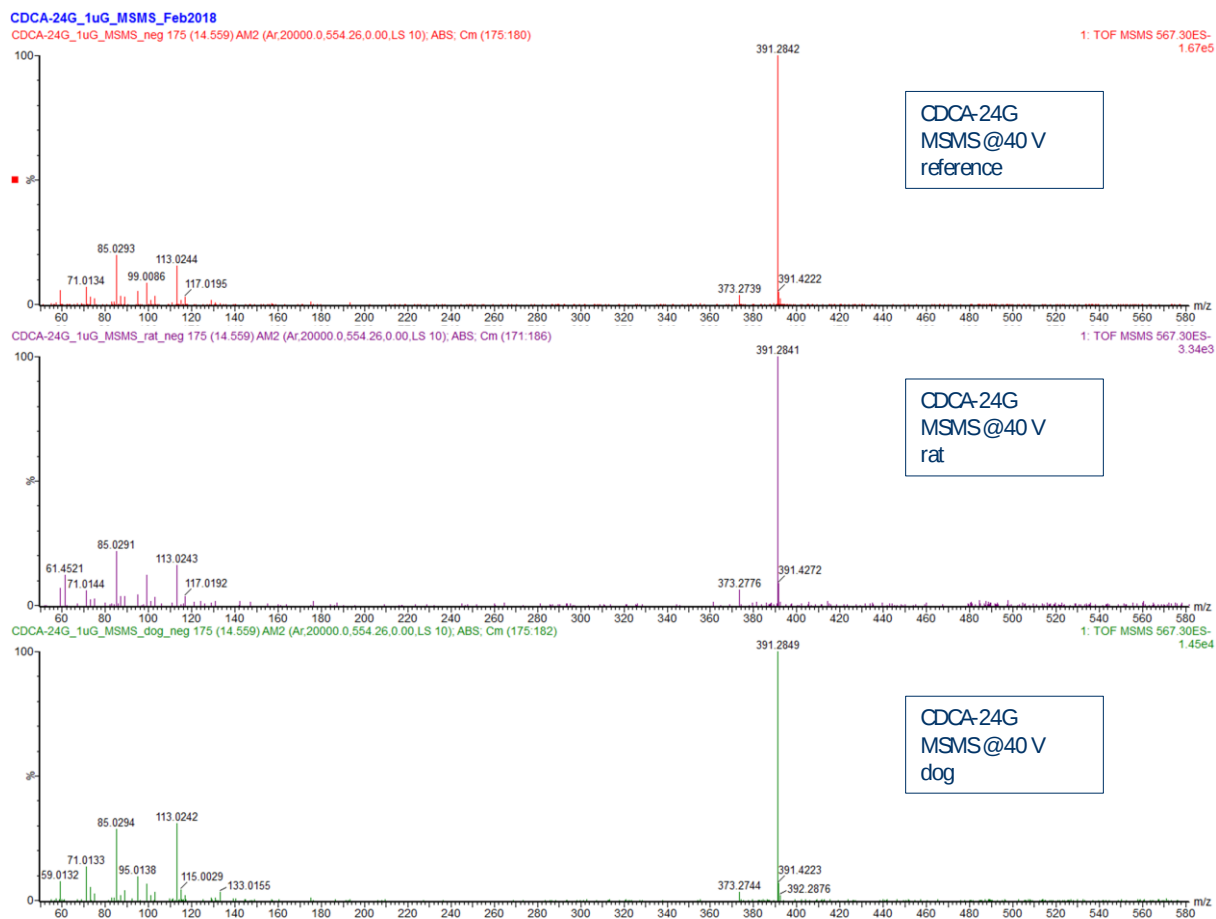
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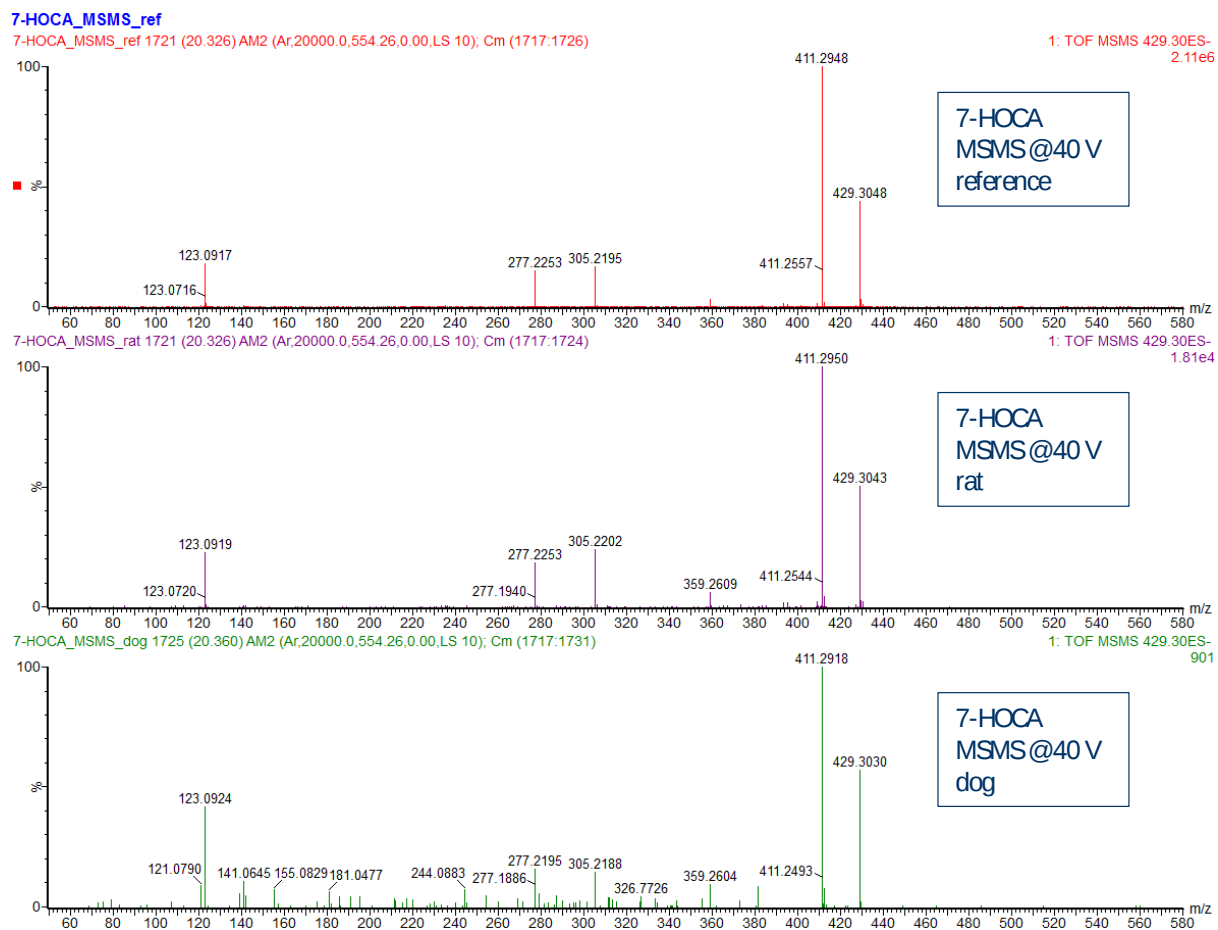
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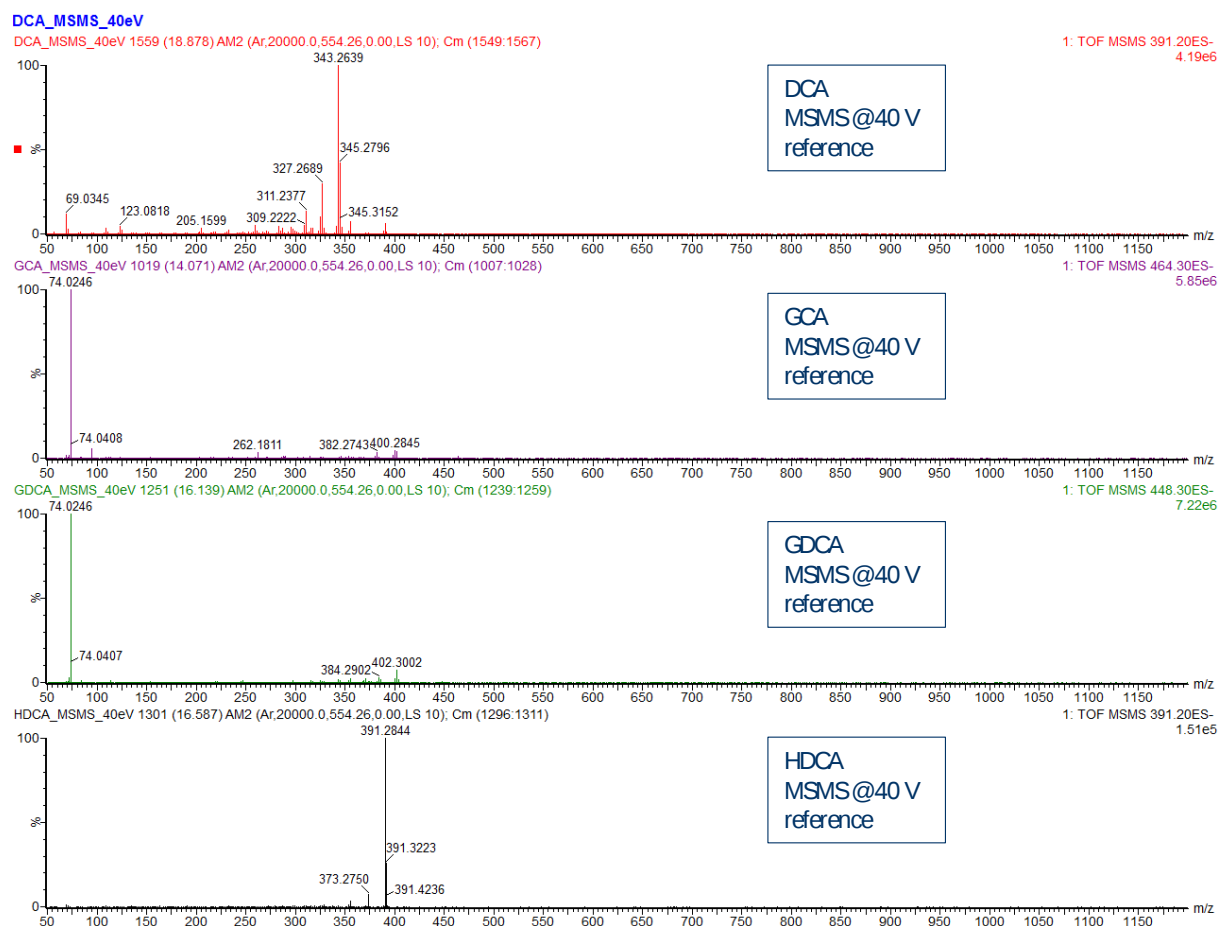
Supplementary Figure 1. A typical data sheet as example of a megavariable problem. The variables K (m/z features, in columns) are in excess compared to the observations, N (rows). In our case, the variables are singly charged precursor ions aligned by retention time (RT) and drift time (DT); one observation corresponds to one LC-MS run of a biological replicate.



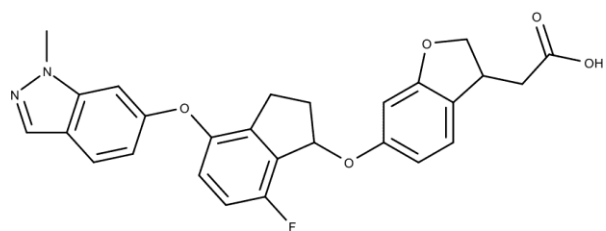
Supplementary Figure 2. MS/MS data of CDCA-24G: reference vs. signal in rat and dog



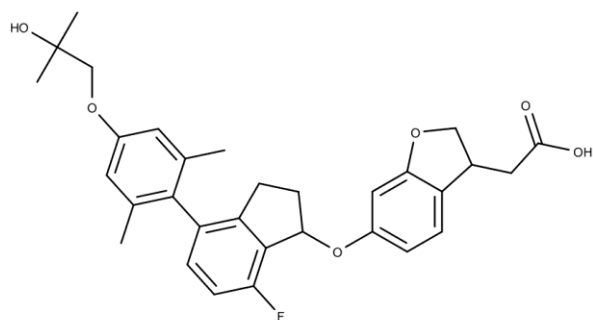
Supplementary Figure 3. MS/MS data of 7-HOCA: reference vs. signal in rat and dog



Supplementary Figure 4. MS/MS data of DCA, GCA, GDCA and HDCA (see Table 1)

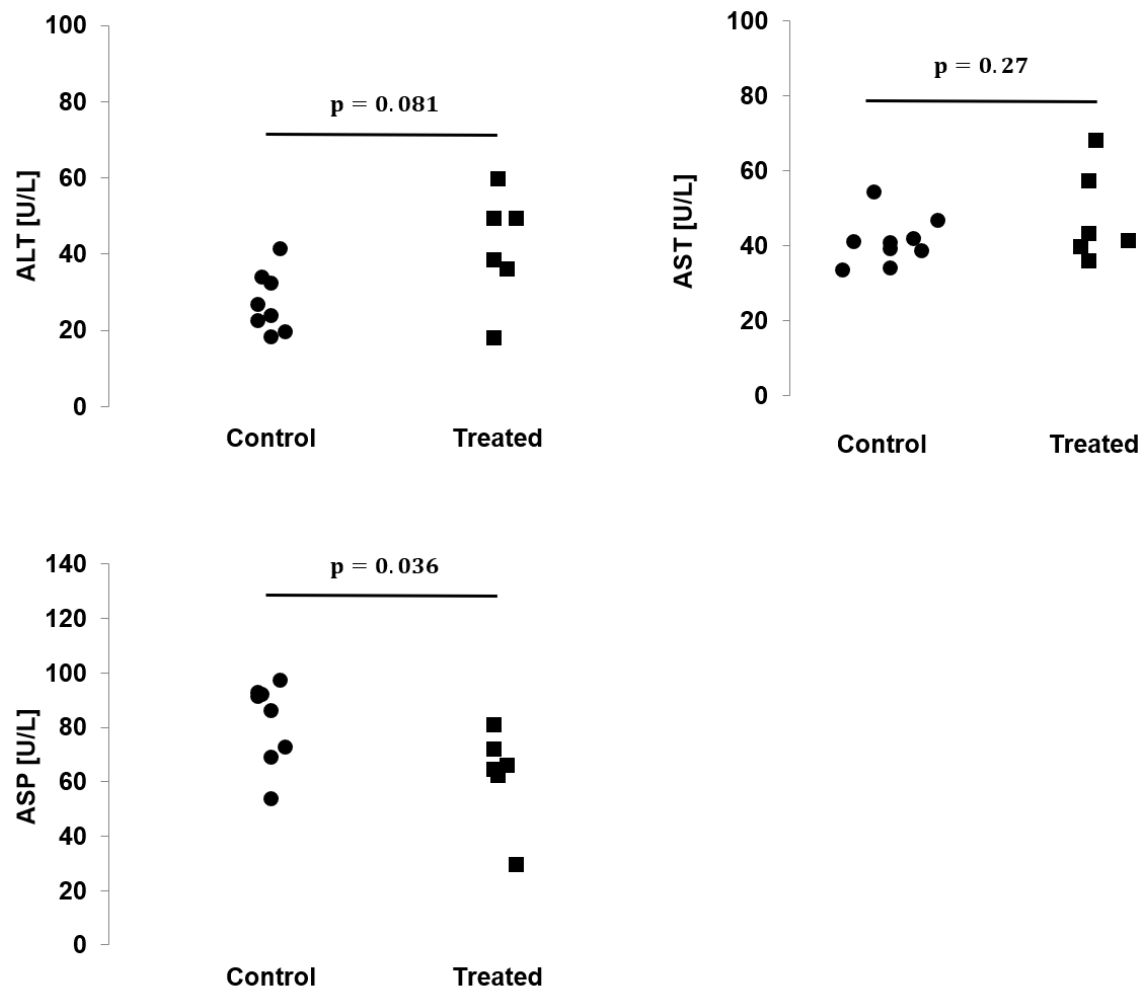


BI-1



BI-2

Supplementary Figure 5. Structures of BI-1 and BI-2



Supplementary Figure 6. ALT (panel A), AST (panel B) and ASP (panel C) enzyme levels in the control (N = 9) and treated (N = 6) mouse samples