Supplementary Fig. 1: Effect of isoflavones on full-length PPARα/γ activity

(A,B) HepG2 cells were transiently transfected with full-length (A) PPARα or (B) PPARγ expression vectors and the reporter vector CYP4A6-PPRE-Luc. Cells were exposed to increasing doses of (A) WY14643 and (B) pioglitazone. Cells transfected with CYP4A6-PPRE-Luc reporter vector only (□) reflect endogenous PPAR activity.

(C, D) HepG2 cells transiently transfected with full-length (C) PPARα or (D) PPARγ expression vectors and the CYP4A6-PPRE-Luc reporter vector were exposed to genistein (Gen), formononetin (For), biochanin A (Bio), calycosin (Cal), and daidzein (Dai). PPARα/γ activities (means±SEM, n=3) were expressed as percentages of WY14643 (30 µmol/L) and pioglitazone (30 µmol/L), respectively. Doses used were 0, 1, 3, 10, 30, 60, 100 µmol/L for all isoflavones, except genistein and biochanin A where the highest dose was 90 µmol/L. Values without a common letter differ, p< 0.05.