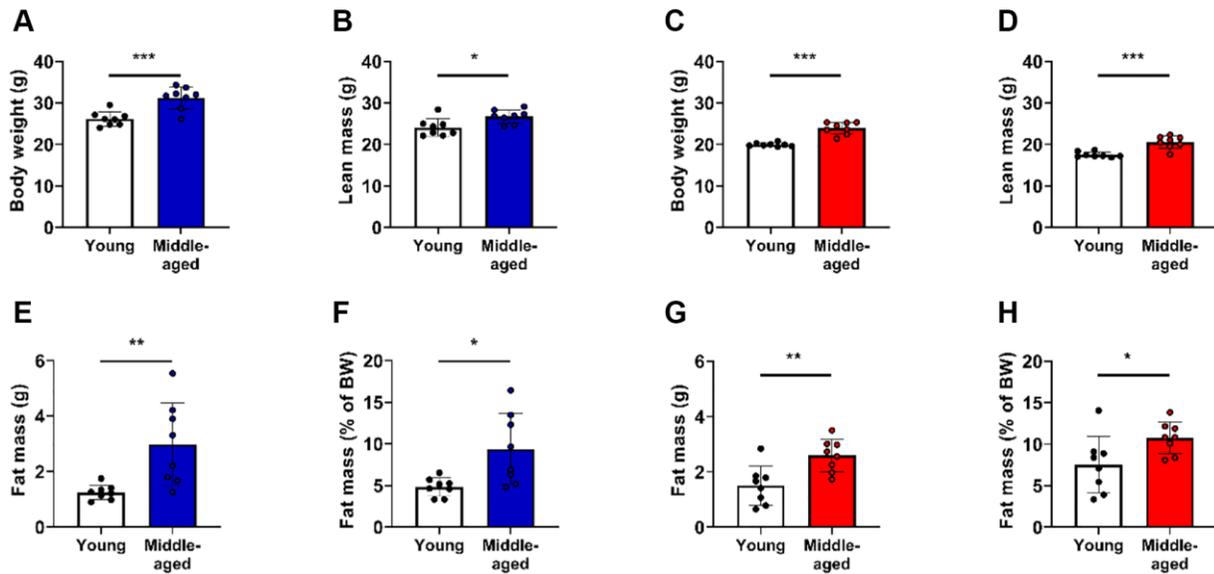


SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

Males

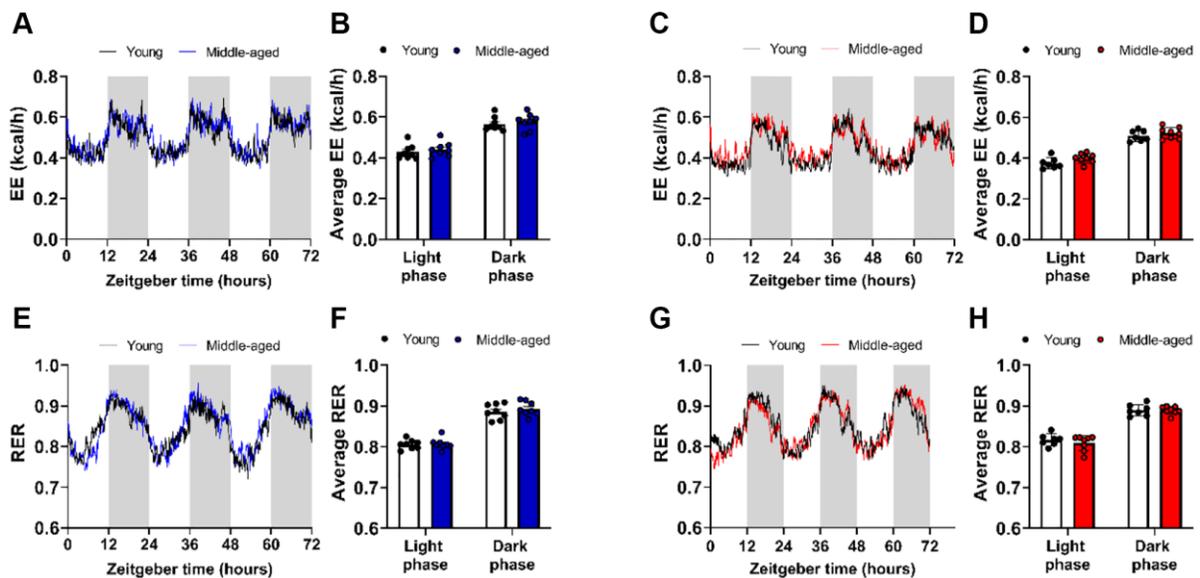
Females



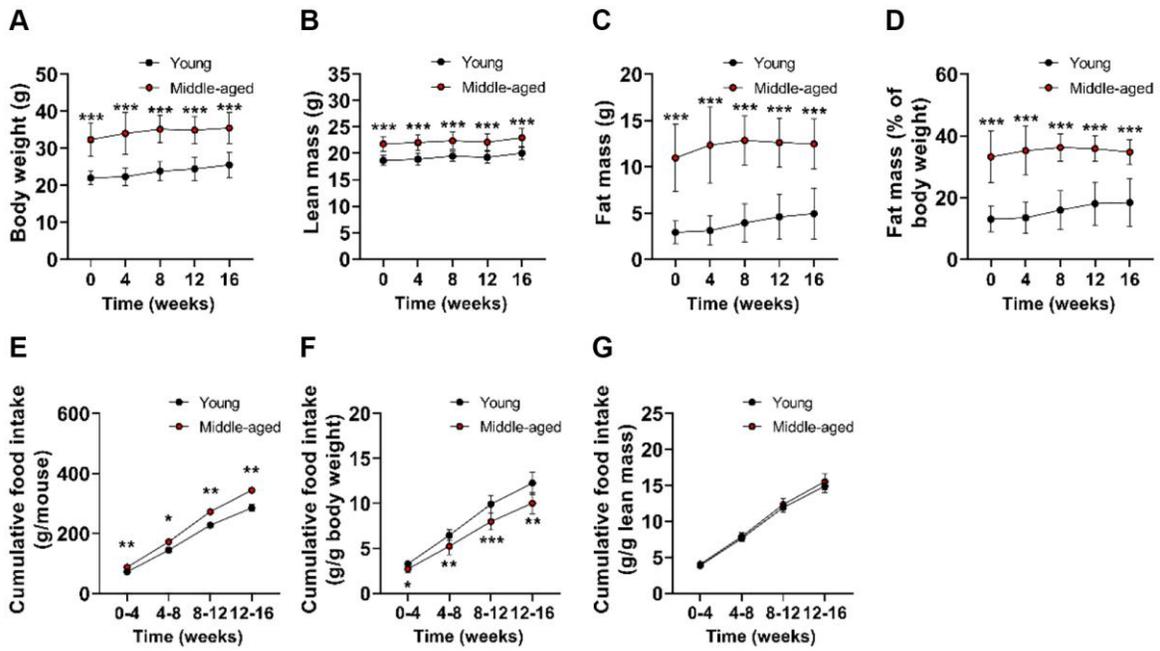
Supplementary Figure 1. Body composition and aging. Young (12 weeks old) and middle-aged (52 weeks old) male (left panels in blue) and female (right panels in red) C57BL/6J mice were compared ($n = 8$ mice/group). (A, C) body weight, (B, D) lean mass, and (E, G) fat mass from which (F, H) the percentage of fat mass relative to body weight (BW) was calculated. Bar graphs represent means \pm SD. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$, according to unpaired t -test.

Males

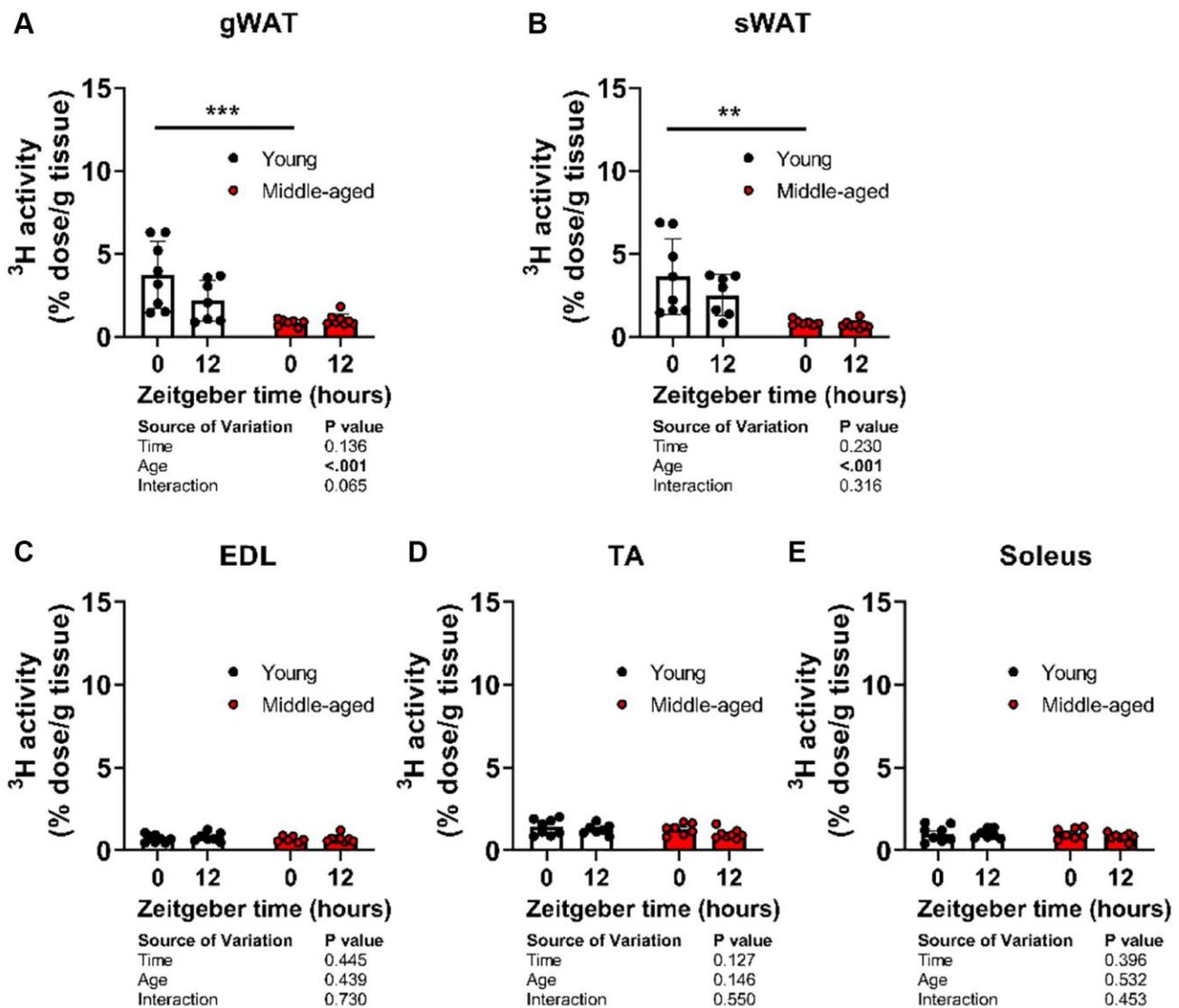
Females



Supplementary Figure 2. Energy expenditure and respiratory exchange ratio during aging. Young (12 weeks old) and middle-aged (52 weeks old) male (left panels in blue) and female (right panels in red) C57BL/6J mice ($n = 8$ mice/group) were single-housed in metabolic cages for continuous measurements of O_2 consumption and CO_2 production, from which (A–D) energy expenditure (EE) and (E–H) respiratory exchange ratio (RER) were calculated. Bar graphs represent means \pm SD. No significant differences were observed according to unpaired t -test and two-way ANOVA and following Šídák's multiple-comparison test.



Supplementary Figure 3. Body composition and aging. Young (11–15 weeks old) and middle-aged (51–55 weeks old) female APOE*3-Leiden.CETP mice ($n = 15\text{--}16$ mice/group) were followed for 16 weeks to monitor (A) body weight, (B) fat mass, and (C) lean mass. (D) Fat mass was additionally expressed as a percentage of body weight. (E) Cumulative food intake per cage was calculated per 4 weeks, and corrected for (F) body weight and (G) lean mass ($n = 16$ mice/group). Data points on curves represent means \pm SD. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$, according to two-way ANOVA and Tukey's multiple-comparison test.



Supplementary Figure 4. Triglyceride-derived fatty acid uptake by white adipose tissues and skeletal muscles during aging. Young (27–31 weeks old) and middle-aged (67–71 weeks old) female APOE*3-Leiden.CETP mice were injected with triglyceride-rich lipoprotein-like particles double-labeled with glycerol tri ^3H oleate and [^{14}C]cholesteryl oleate at *Zeitgeber* Time 0 and 12 ($n = 6-8$ mice/group/time point) to assess ^3H oleate uptake by (A) gonadal white adipose tissue (gWAT), (B) subcutaneous WAT (sWAT), (C) extensor digitorum longus (EDL), (D) tibialis anterior (TA), and (E) soleus. Bar graphs represent means \pm SD. ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$, according to two-way ANOVA and following Tukey's multiple-comparison test.