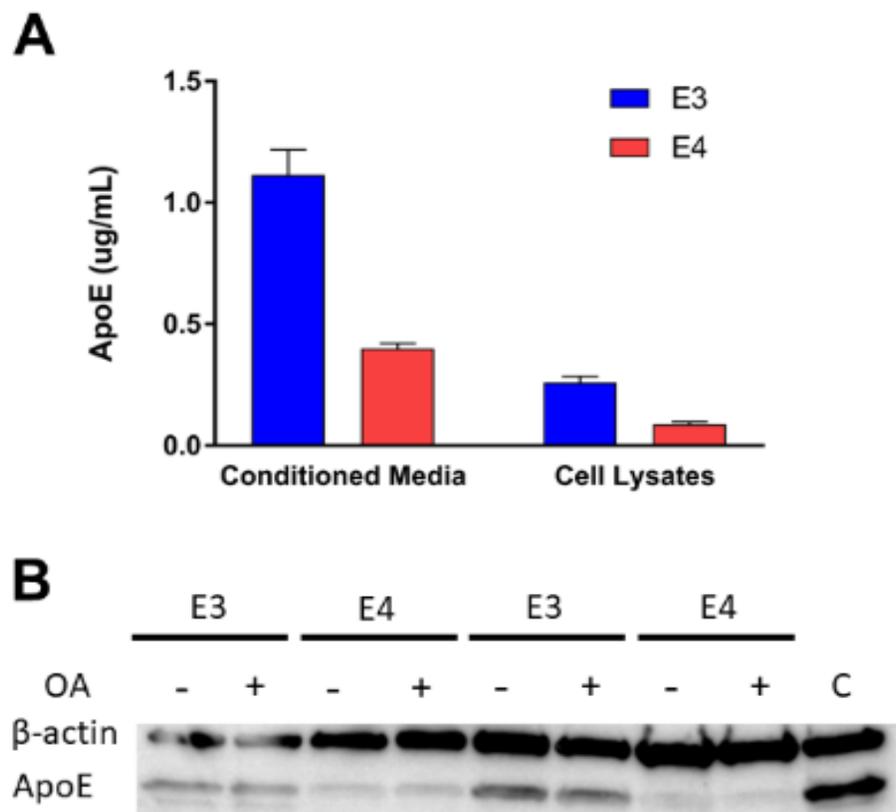
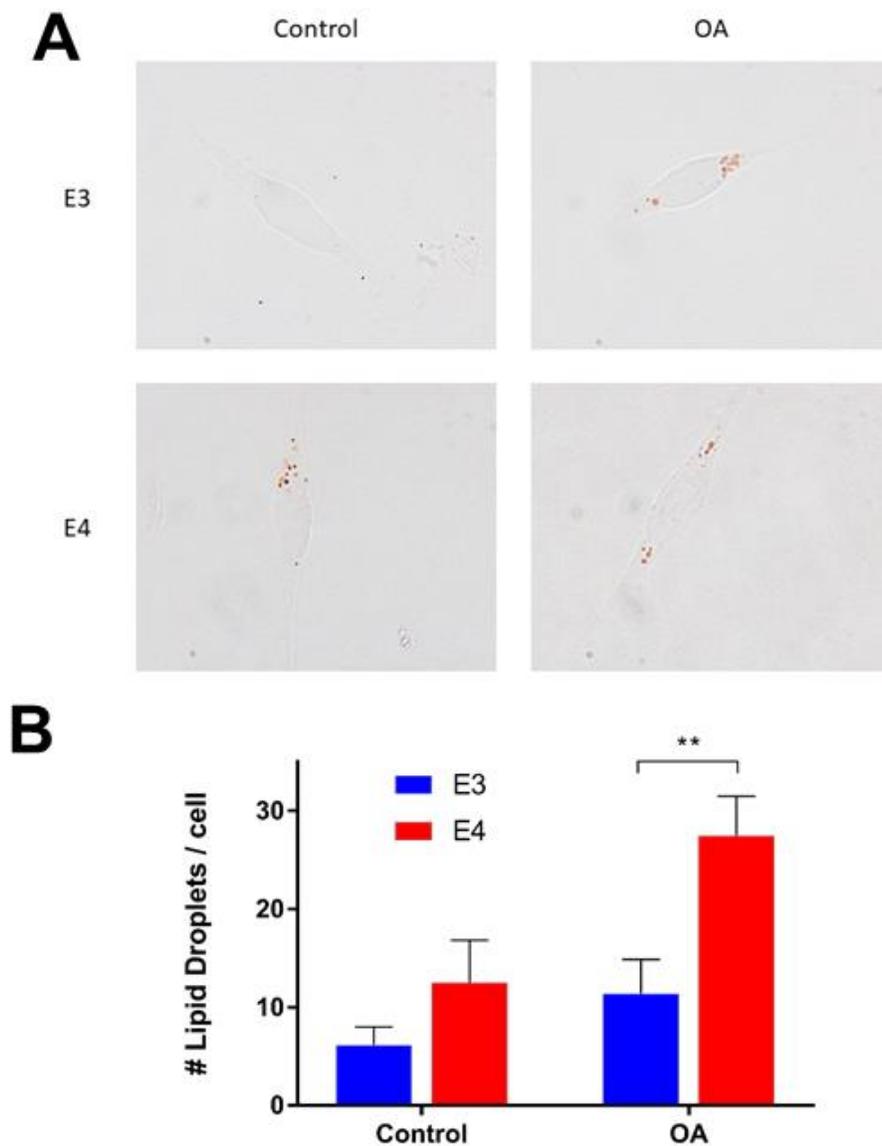


**Figure S1.** E4 astrocytes express more perilipin-2. E3 and E4 astrocytes were incubated in Advanced DMEM with or without 250  $\mu$ M oleic acid (OA) conjugated to BSA. Protein was extracted by RIPA lysis and 20 $\mu$ g was loaded for immunoblot analysis of perilipin-2 (PLIN2) with  $\beta$ -actin as a loading control.



**Figure S2.** E4 astrocytes secrete less ApoE into the media and have less intracellular ApoE. **(A)** Media and cell lysates from E3 and E4 astrocyte cell cultures were isolated. Samples were assayed for ApoE using Abcam Human ApoE ELISA kit as previously described [1]. **(B)** E3 and E4 cell lysates were separated using SDS-PAGE and immunoblotted for total human ApoE and  $\beta$ -actin as loading control.



**Figure S3.** E4 astrocytes form more lipid droplets. **(A)** E3 and E4 expressing astrocytes were lipid loaded for 24 hours in control or oleic acid supplemented media. Cells were fixed and incubated with oil red O to stain lipid droplets. **(B)** Oil red O stained LDs were quantified using image J. Values represent means +/- SEM from 8 images. Data was analyzed by t-test. \*\* $p < 0.005$

## Supplementary Methods

### Oil Red O Histology

Oil Red O staining was performed as previously described [1]. Astrocytes were plated on TissueTek chamber slides. After lipid incubation, media was aspirated and slides were washed 2X with sterile PBS. 4% PFA was added for 30 min at 37 C to fix the cells, followed by a PBS wash. 60% isopropanol was added to the chamber wells for 5 min for permeabilization. Isopropanol was aspirated and the cells were

dried. Oil red O was then added to the chamber wells for 20 min followed by 3 washes in ddH<sub>2</sub>O. Chambers were removed from the slides and then coverslips were mounted. Images were acquired at 100X on a phase contrast Nikon microscope under oil immersion.

1. Johnson, L.A.; Arbones-Mainar, J.M.; Fox, R.G.; Pendse, A.A.; Altenburg, M.K.; Kim, H.-S.; Maeda, N. Apolipoprotein e4 exaggerates diabetic dyslipidemia and atherosclerosis in mice lacking the ldl receptor. *Diabetes* **2011**, *60*, 2285–2294.