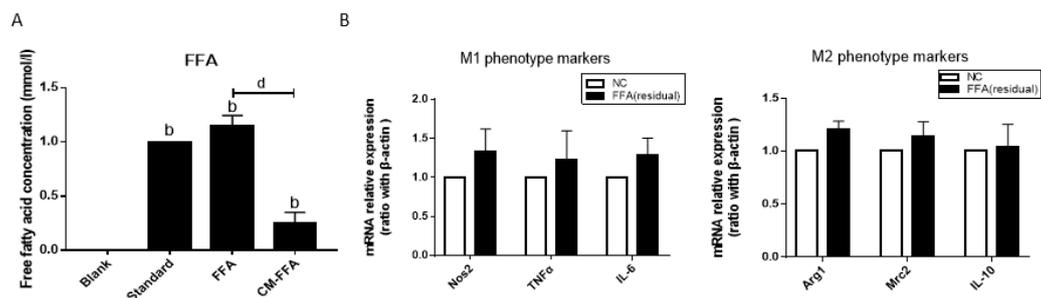
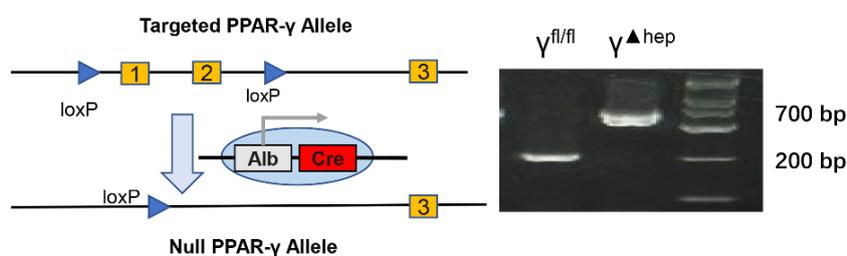


## SUPPORTING INFORMATION



**Figure S1** A: To rule out the direct effect of residual fatty acids in the lipid-laden hepatocyte supernatant (CM-FFA) on the polarization of macrophages, the concentration of residual FFAs in the lipid-laden hepatocyte supernatant (CM-FFA) was measured. The results showed that the concentration of residual FFAs in the lipid-laden hepatocyte supernatant (CM-FFA) after 24 h was very low, only 0.22 mmol/L; B: M1/M2 marker gene mRNA expression in macrophages incubated with FFAs (residual) for 24 h. This low concentration of FFAs had minimal or no significant direct effect on macrophage polarization. Values are expressed as the mean  $\pm$  standard error of the mean (SEM), <sup>b</sup> $P < 0.01$  versus blank; <sup>d</sup> $P < 0.01$  comparison of the designated two groups; NC: normal control; Nos: nitric oxide synthase; TNF $\alpha$ : tumor necrosis factor  $\alpha$ ; IL: interleukin; Arg1: arginine-1; Mrc2: macrophage mannose receptor 2.



**Figure S2** Hepatocyte-specific PPAR- $\gamma$  knockout mice were generated using clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeat (CRISPR)/Cas9. Schematic representation of the targeted PPAR- $\gamma$  allele, null PPAR- $\gamma$  locus, and Alb-Cre recombinase constructs and PCR analysis of genomic liver DNA isolated from control, loxP-targeted Ppar- $\gamma$  gene ( $\gamma^{fl/fl}$ , 200 bp) and  $\gamma^{\Delta hep}$  (700 bp) mice. A 100-bp DNA ladder was used as a size standard.