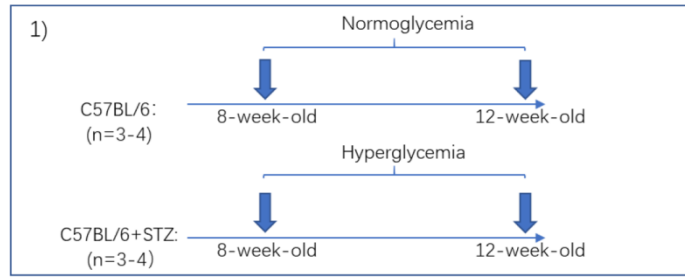
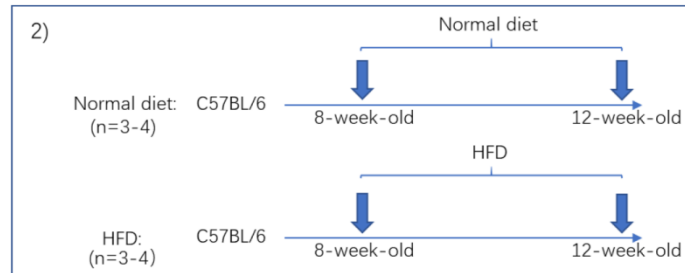


SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

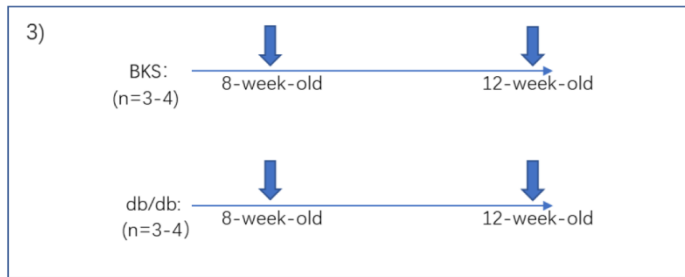
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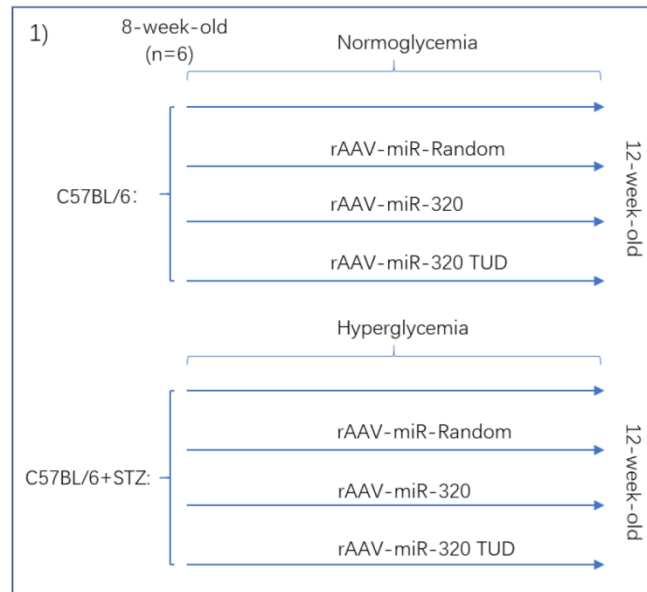
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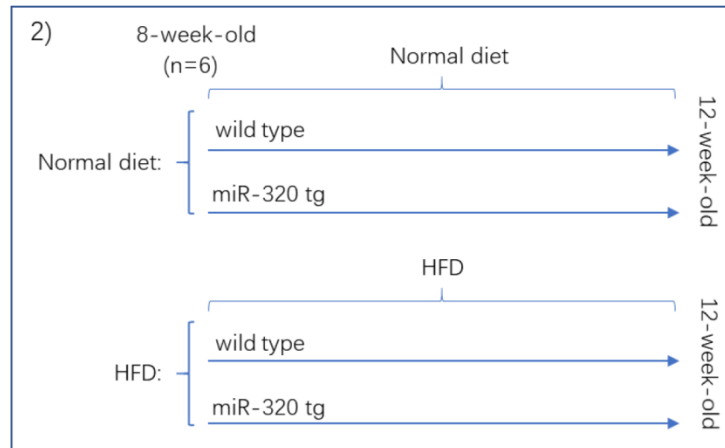
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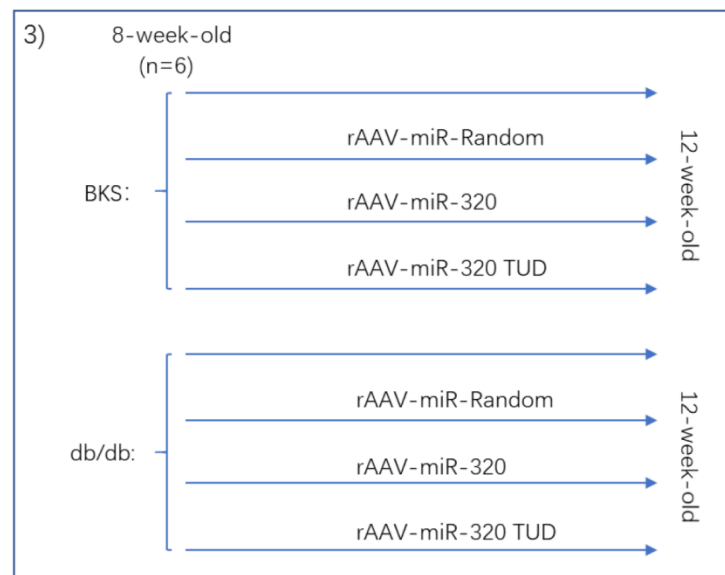
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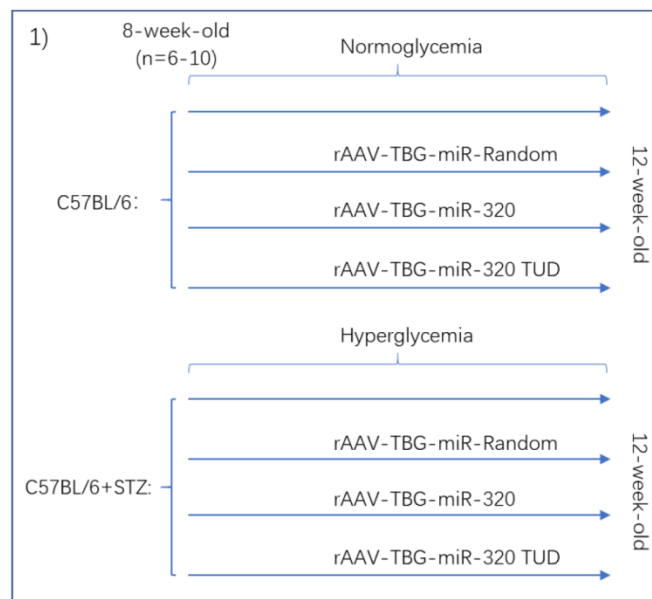
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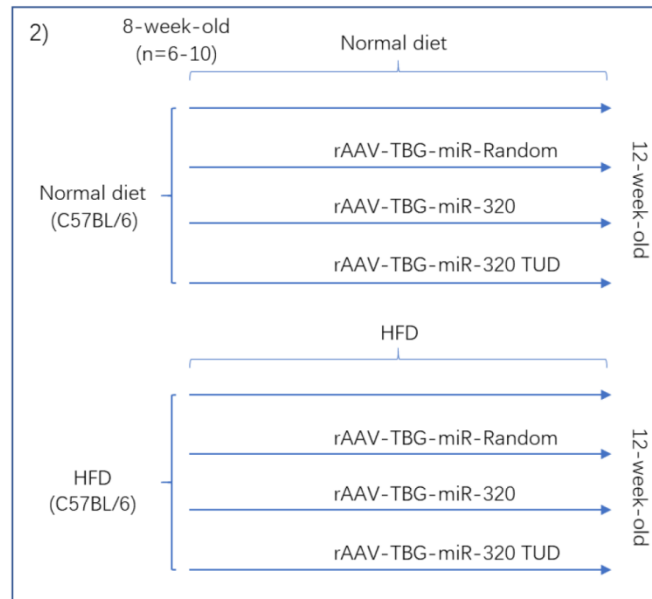
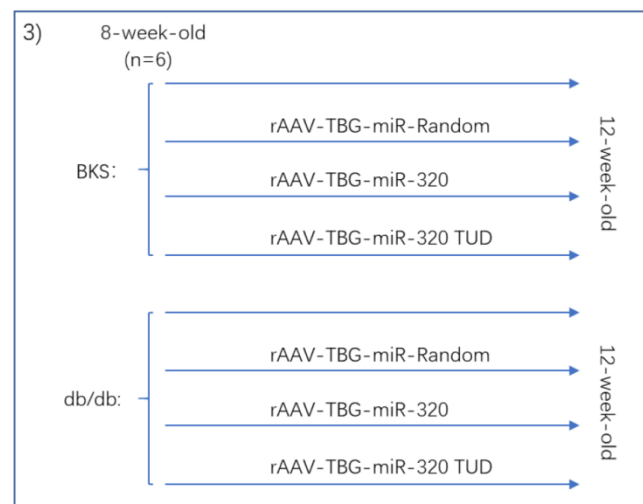


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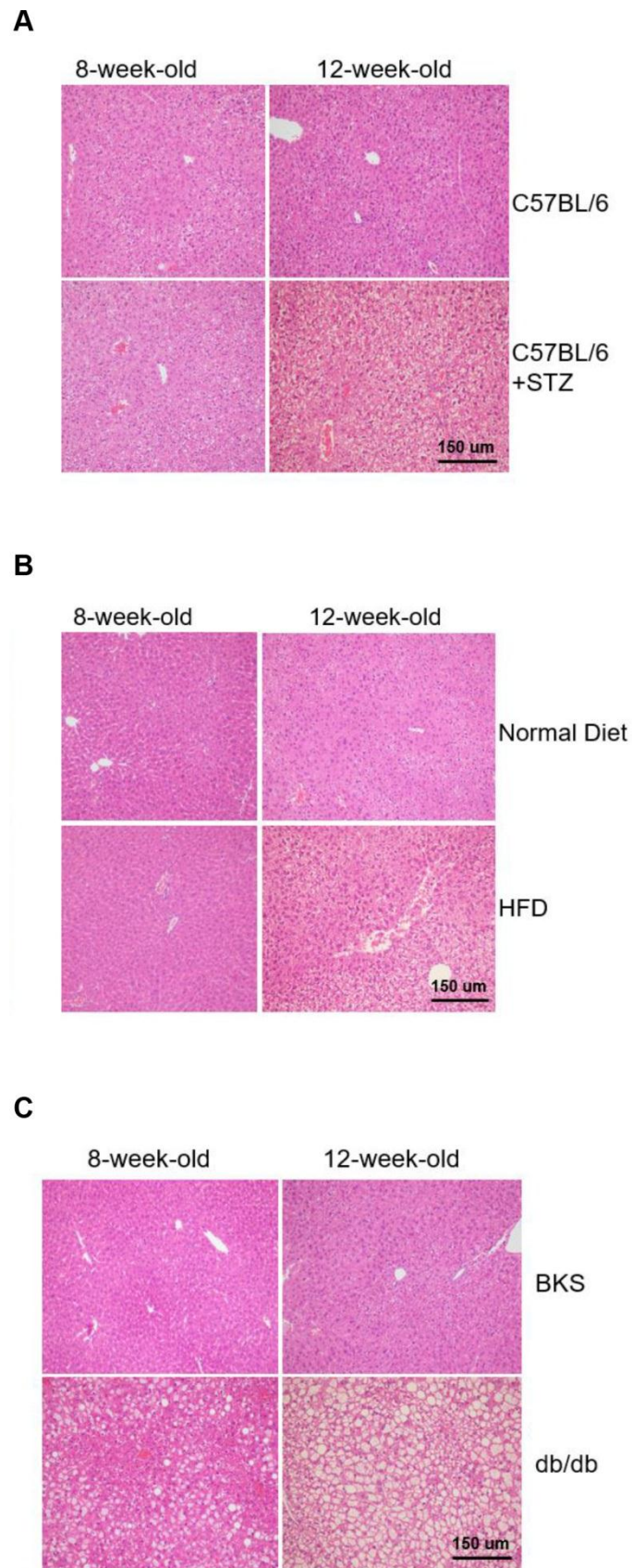


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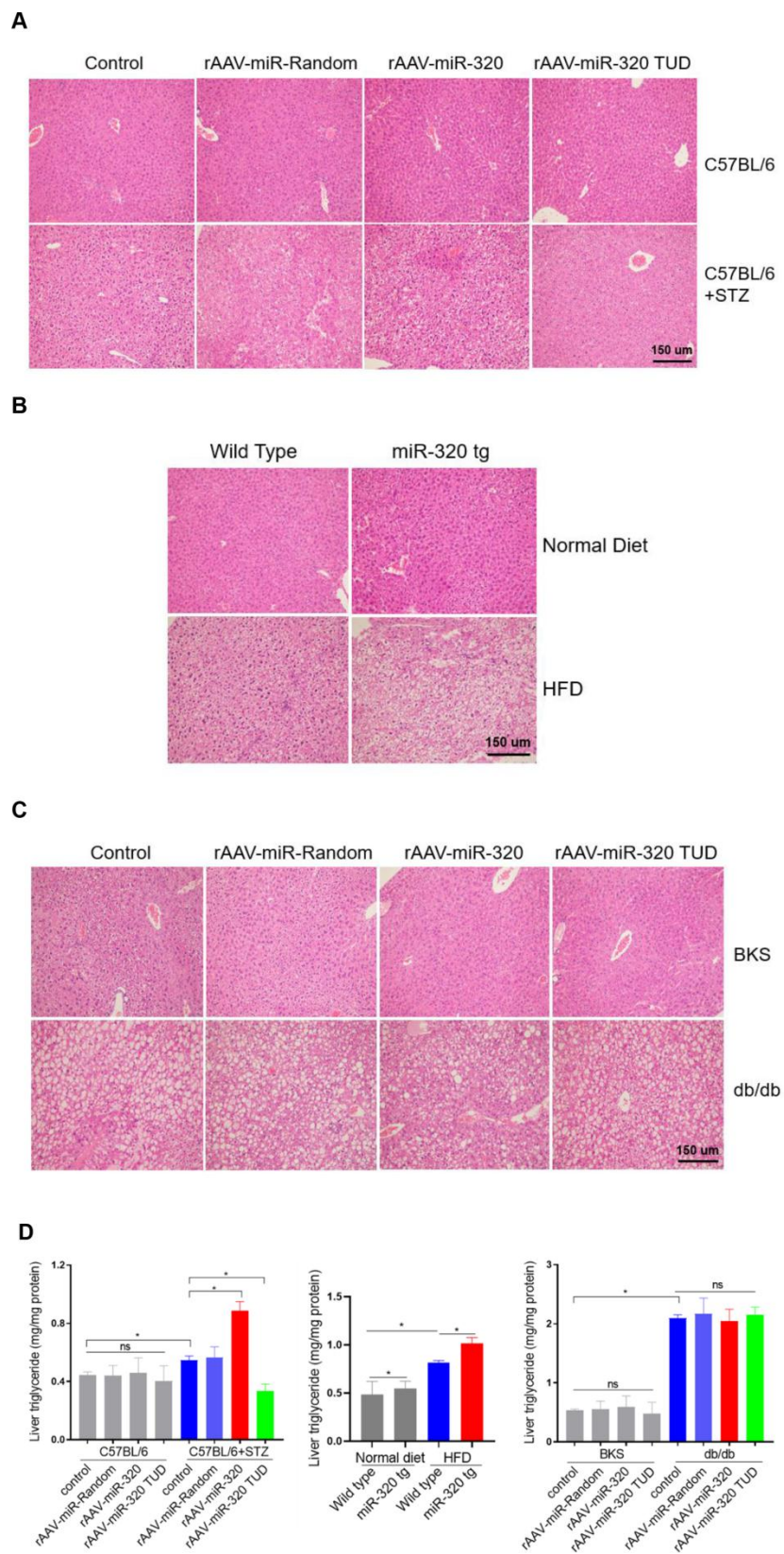


H**I**

Supplementary Figure 1. The different animal treatment strategies. (A–C) The effects of single metabolic disorder on NAFLD. (D–F) The effects of miR-320 on liver lipid content by rAAV9 vector in differently treated mice. (G–I) The effects of miR-320 on liver lipid content by AAV8-TBG vector in differently treated mice.

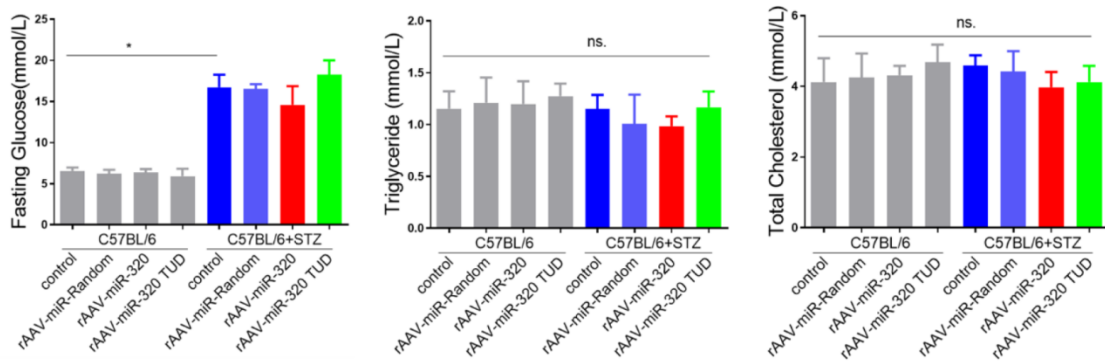
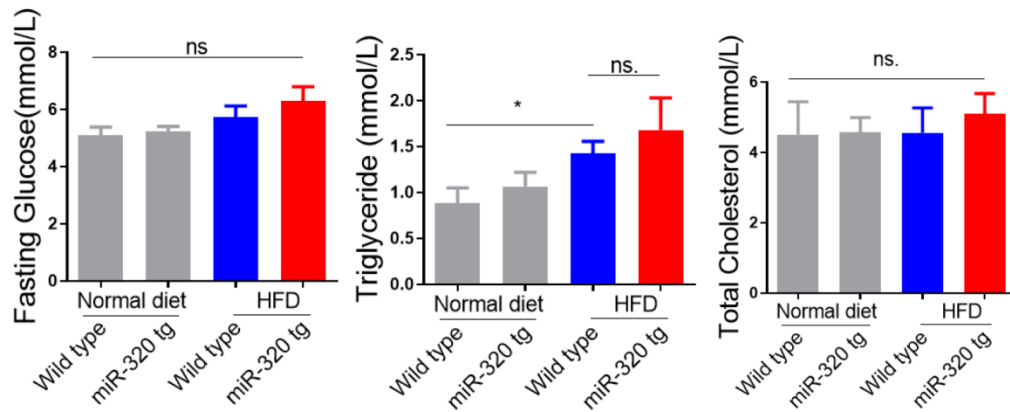
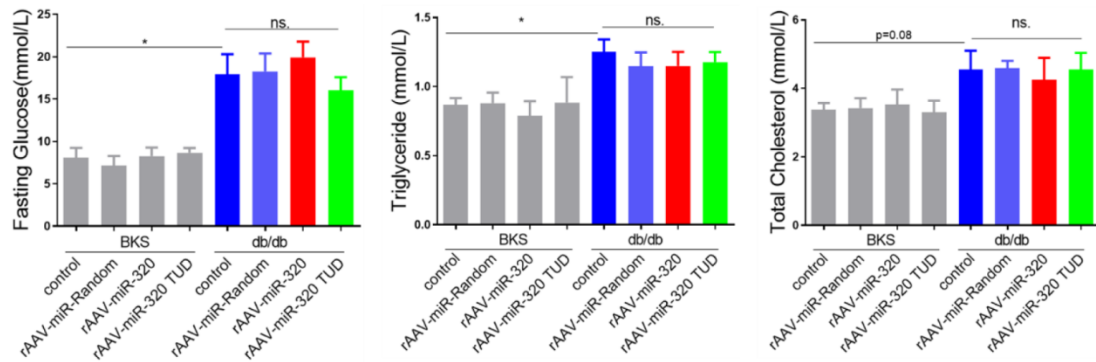


Supplementary Figure 2. HE staining in liver of differently treated mice. (A–C) Representative image of liver steatosis detected by HE staining in STZ-treated C57BL/6 mice (A), HFD-treated C57BL/6 mice (B) and db/db mice (C) at different time point.

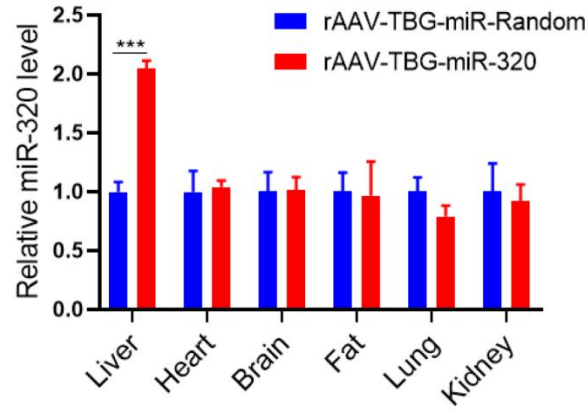
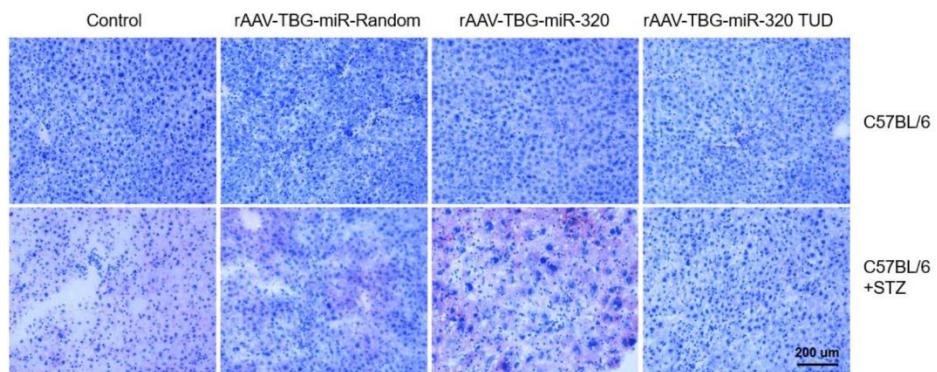
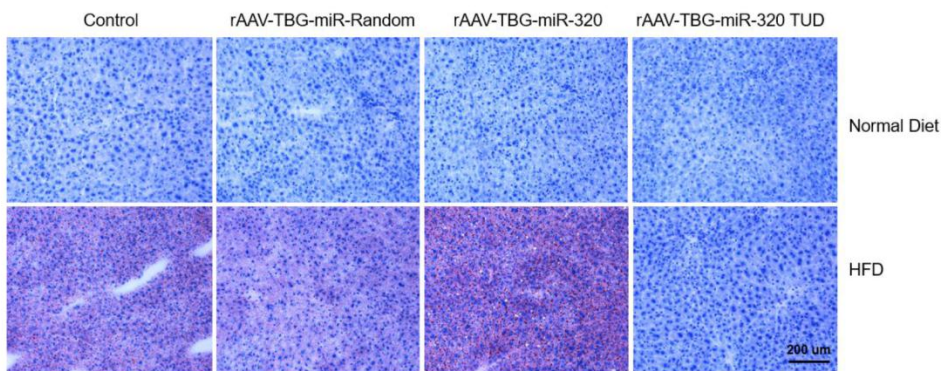
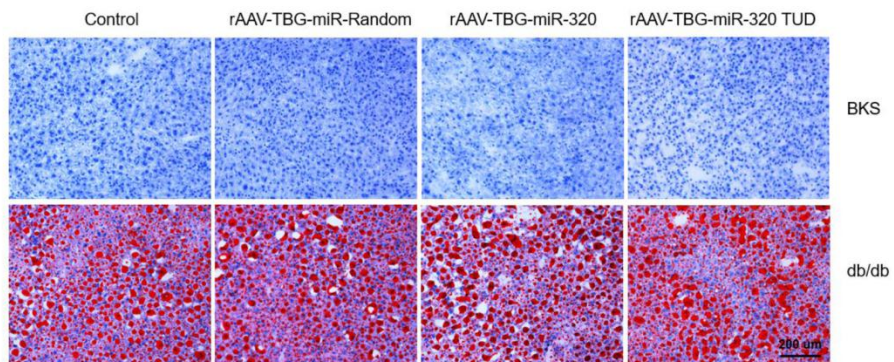


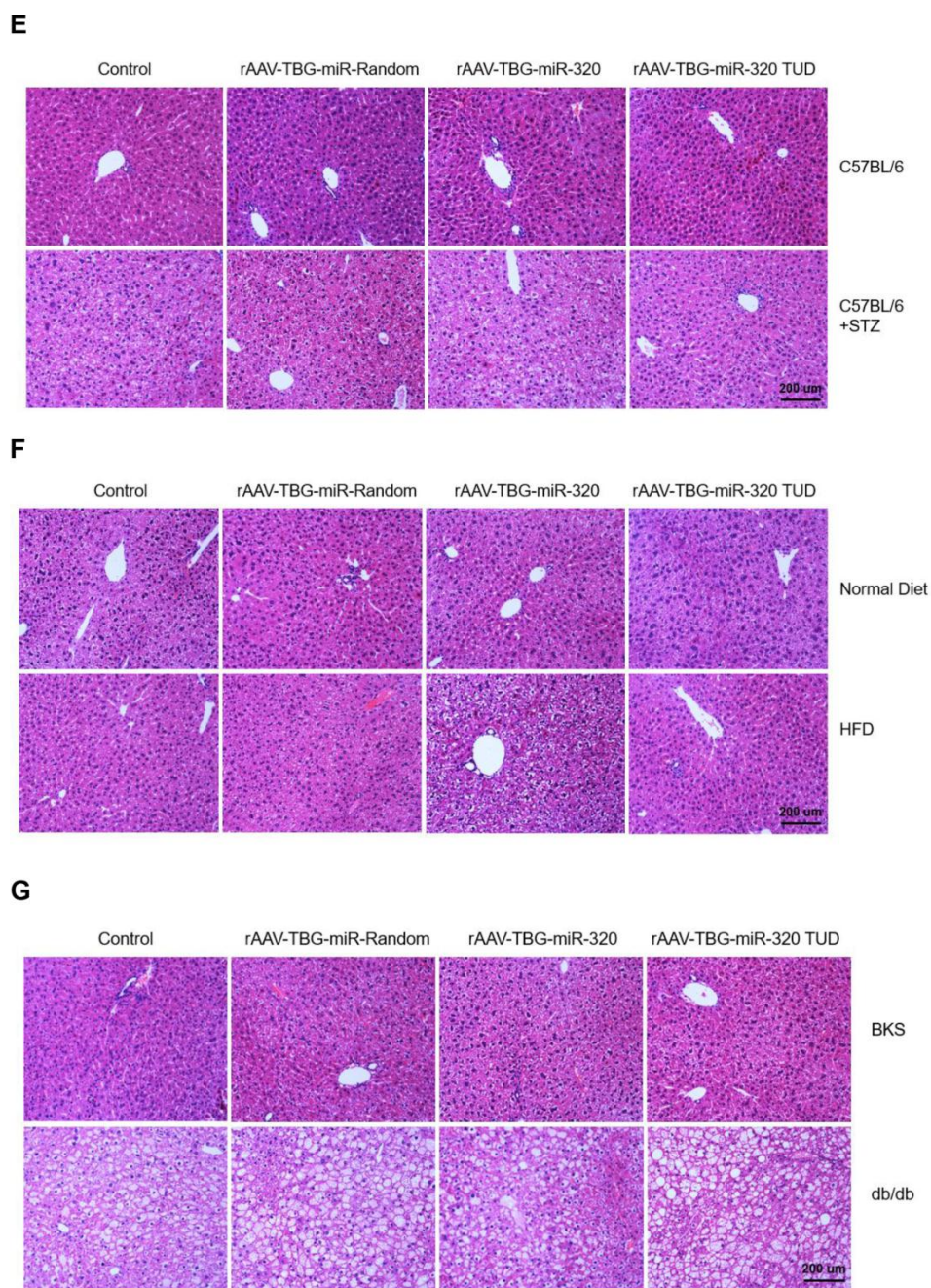
Supplementary Figure 3. MiR-320 overexpression increased hepatic steatosis and lipid content in differently treated mice.

(A) Representative image of hepatic H&E staining in STZ-treated C57BL/6 mice with various rAAV9 treatments. (B) Representative image of hepatic H&E staining in miR-320 transgenic mice treated with normal diet or HFD. (C) Representative image of hepatic H&E staining in db/db mice and BKS controls with various rAAV9 treatments. (D) Hepatic triglyceride levels in these three animal models (n=3-5, *p<0.05).

A**B****C**

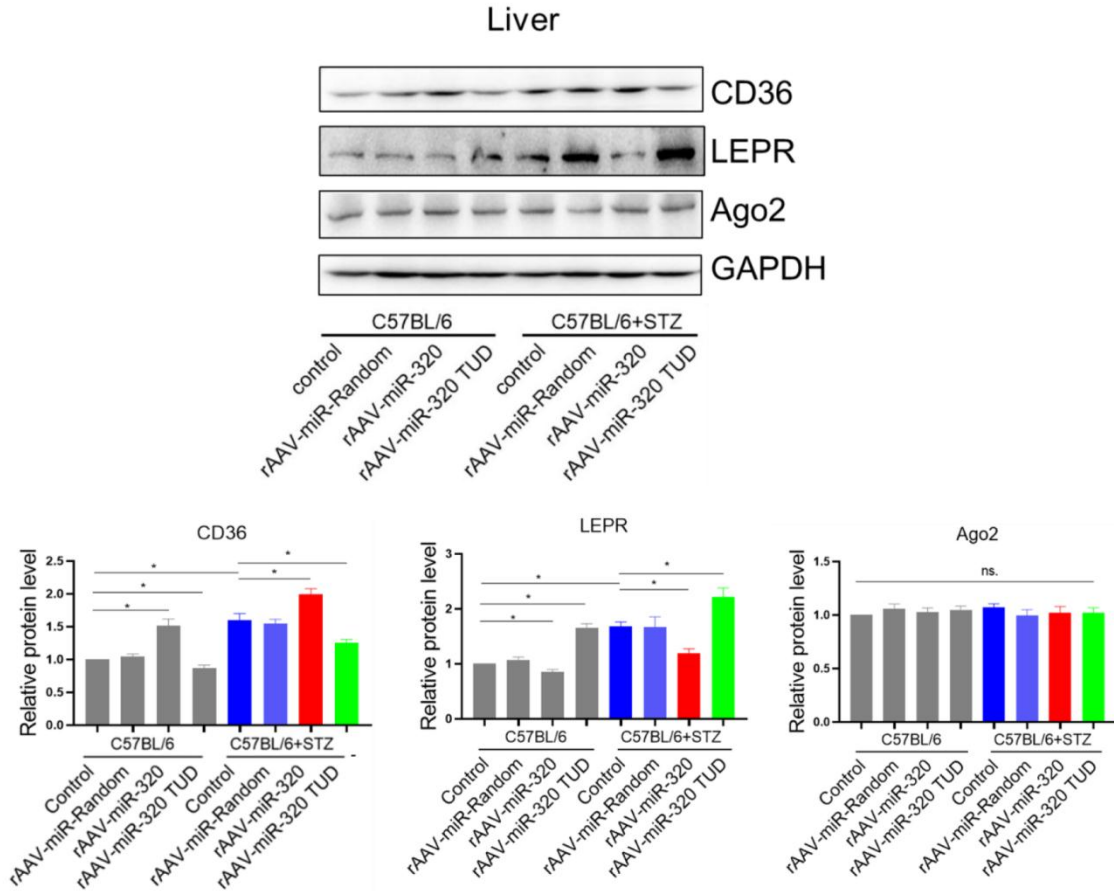
Supplementary Figure 4. Circulating glucose, TC and TG levels in differently treated mice. (A) Circulating glucose, TC and TG levels in STZ-induced C57BL/6 mice treated with rAAV-miR-320 (n=4-5, *p<0.05). **(B)** Circulating glucose, TC and TG levels in miR-320 transgenic mice treated with high fat diet (n=4-5, *p<0.05). **(C)** Circulating glucose, TC and TG levels in db/db mice treated with rAAV-miR-320 (n=4-5, *p<0.05).

A**B****C****D**

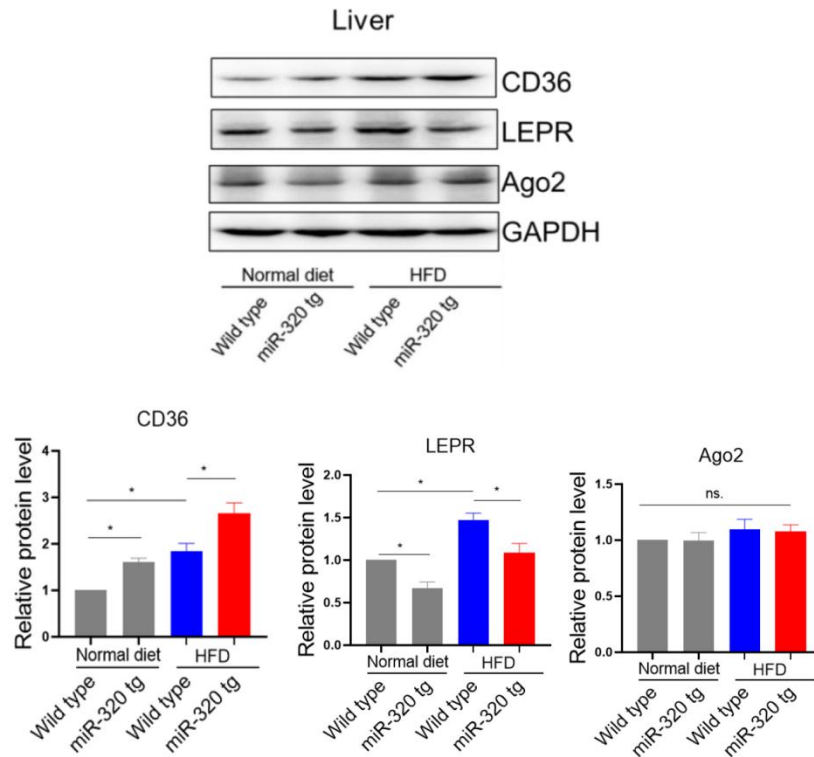


Supplementary Figure 5. MiR-320 overexpression by AAV-TBG vectors increased liver lipid content in differently treated mice. AAV8-TBG vectors were purchased from Vigene-Bioscience (Shangdong, China), and delivered to mice via tail vein injection. (A) Relative miR-320 levels of various organs in AAV8-TBG-miR-320 treated mice (n=3-4, *p<0.05). (B–D) The effects of rAAV8-TBG-miR-320 on lipid accumulation in liver determined by oil red staining in STZ-treated C57BL/6 mice (B), HFD-treated C57BL/6 mice (C), and db/db mice (D). (E–G) Representative images of hepatic H&E staining in STZ-treated C57BL/6 mice (E), HFD-treated C57BL/6 mice (F), and db/db mice (G) delivered with rAAV8-TBG-miR-320.

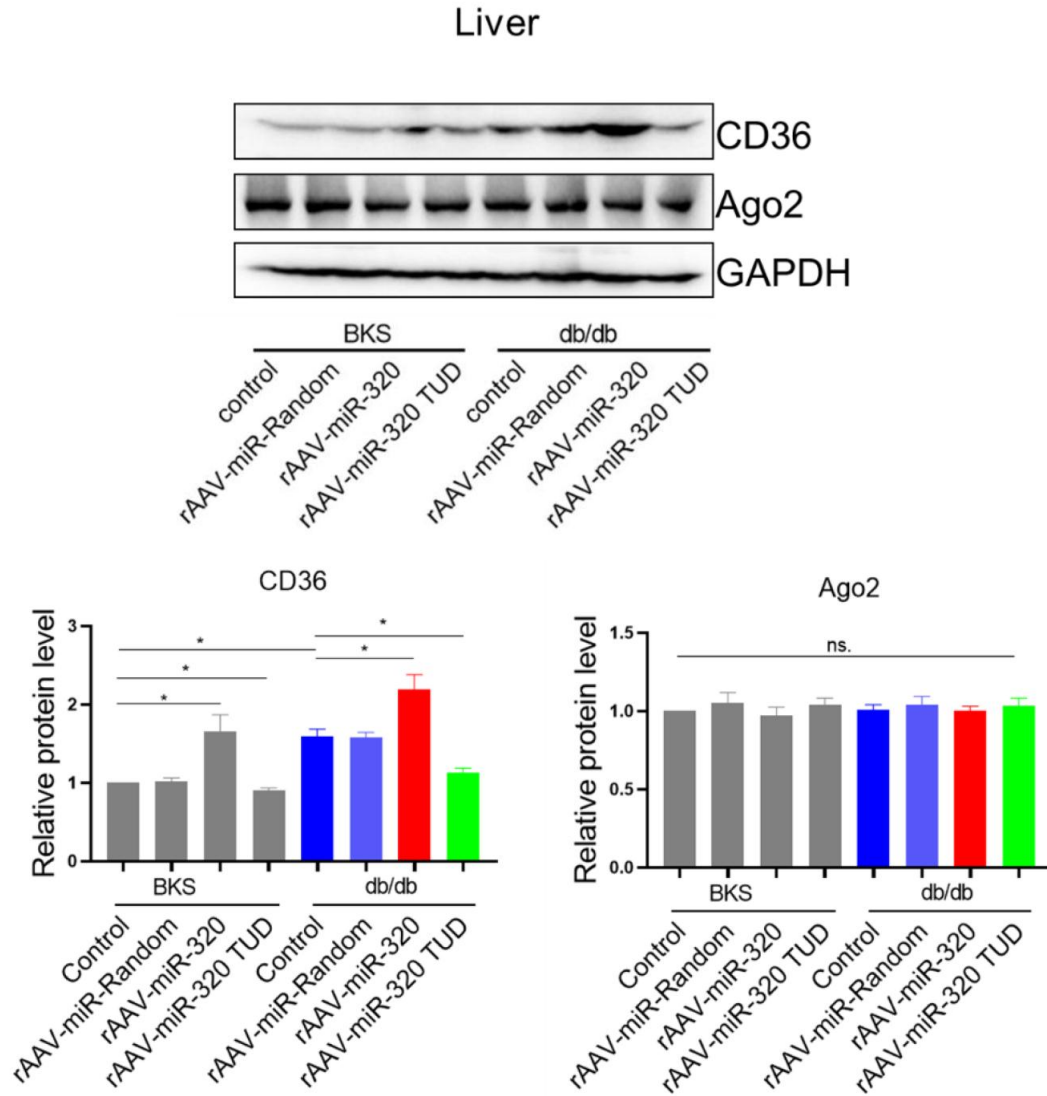
A



B



C



Supplementary Figure 6. miR-320 overexpression upregulated hepatic CD36 while reduced LEPR protein levels in vivo.

(A) The effect of rAAV9-miR-320 on the hepatic protein levels of CD36, LEPR and Ago2 in STZ-treated C57BL/6 mice (n=3, *p<0.05). (B) Hepatic protein levels of CD36, LEPR and Ago2 in miR-320 transgenic mice treated with HFD (n=3, *p<0.05). (C) The effect of rAAV9-miR-320 on the hepatic protein levels of CD36, and Ago2 in db/db mice (n=3, *p<0.05).