

## Supplementary Material

### Expressions of lipoprotein receptors and cholesterol efflux regulatory proteins during luteolysis in bovine corpus luteum

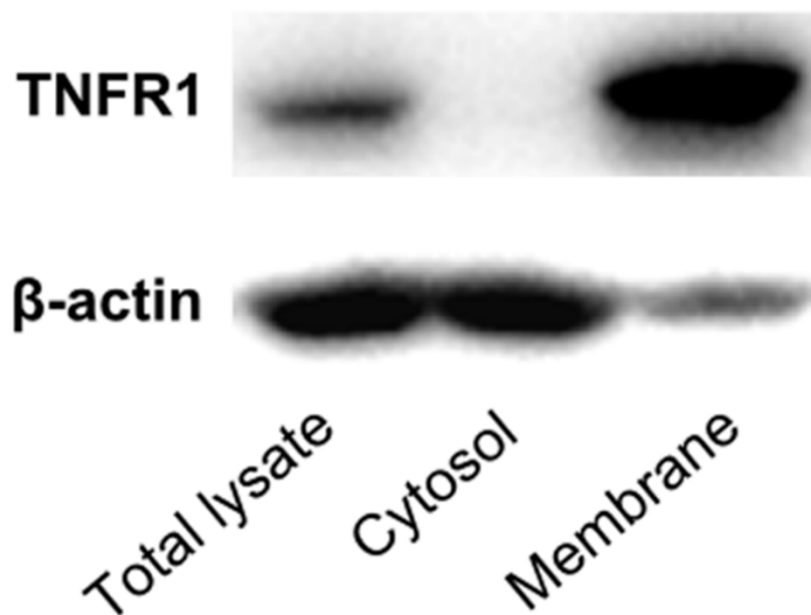
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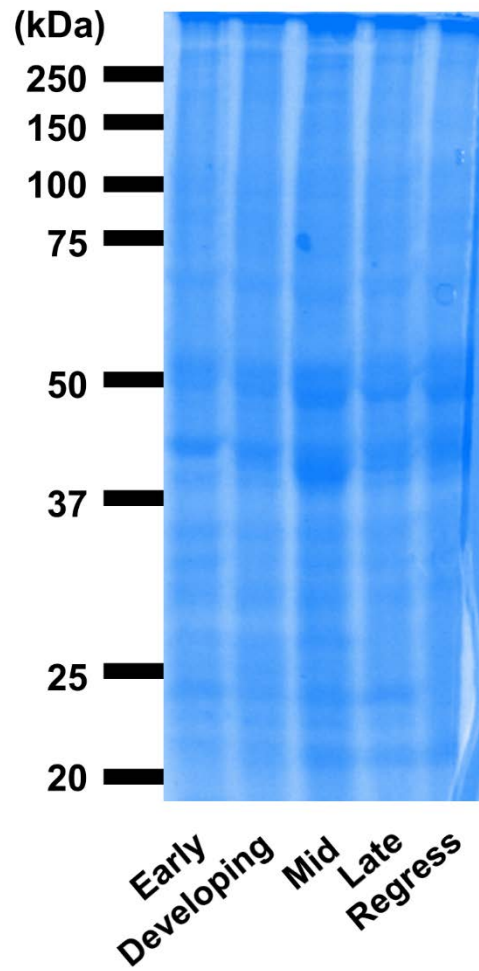
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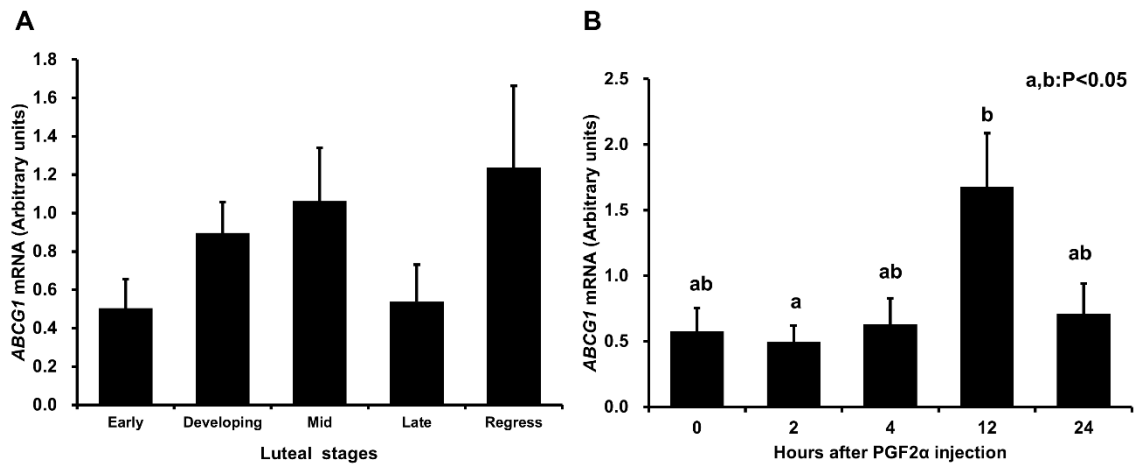
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**Fig. S1.** Confirmation of subcellular localization of mid bovine CL. The mid CL was fractionated into the membrane and cytoplasmic fractions. Staining for  $\beta$ -actin and TNFR1 was used to access the purity of the cytoplasm and membrane proteins, respectively. Then we used the membrane protein for western blotting in bovine CL in luteal phases.



**Fig. S2.** Representative image of SDS-PAGE separating membrane proteins in bovine CL tissue. Molecular weight markers (kDa) are indicated on the left. Thirty micrograms of proteins were loaded in each lane. CBB stain.



**Fig. S3.** Changes in the relative amounts of ABCG1 mRNA determined by quantitative RT-PCR in bovine CL tissue throughout the estrous cycle (A). Data is shown as mean  $\pm$  SEM (n=7) and is expressed as the relative ratio of ABCG1 mRNA to ACTB mRNA. Different superscript letters indicate significant differences ( $P < 0.05$ ), as determined by ANOVA followed by Tukey-Kramer multiple comparison test. Effect of prostaglandin F<sub>2</sub> $\alpha$  on the expression of ABCG1 mRNA determined by quantitative RT-PCR in bovine CL tissue (B). Holstein cows were injected intramuscularly with a PGF<sub>2</sub> $\alpha$  (n=4-6 per time point) or were not injected (Control, n=5) on day 10 of the estrous cycle. Data is shown as mean  $\pm$  SEM and is expressed as the relative ratio of ABCG1 mRNA to ACTB mRNA. Different superscript letters indicate significant differences ( $P < 0.05$ ) between the time points of the PGF<sub>2</sub> $\alpha$  injected and control groups as determined by ANOVA followed by Tukey-Kramer multiple comparison test.