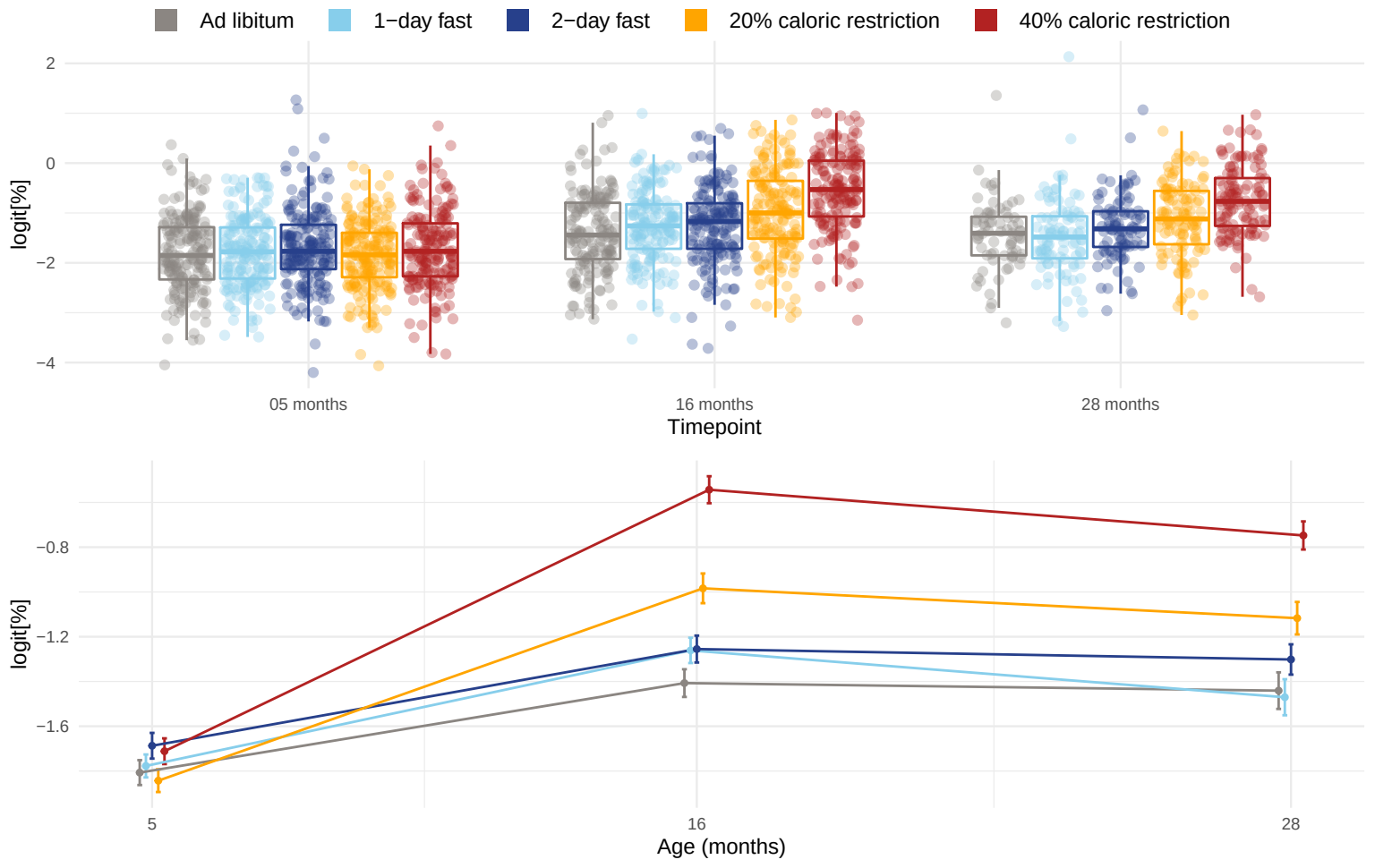
Diet and age effects on % of natural killer cells that are CD11B− and CD11C−



Only the following timepoints were used when testing for direct diet and age−diet interaction effects (all timepoints were used when testing for direct age effects): 05 months, 16 months and 28 months. The effects of age, diet, and the age−diet interaction were estimated using mixed linear models and the significance of the effects were assessed with an approximate F−test using the Kenward and Roger (1997) approach. The p−values for the diet effect at each timepoint are: 05 months = 0.469; 16 months = 3.79e−29 and 28 months = 2.89e−14. The diet pairs that have significantly different (Tukey p−value < 0.05) means at 16 months are AL−20, AL−40, 1D−40, 2D−40 and 20−40. The diet pairs that have significantly different (Tukey p−value < 0.05) means at 28 months are AL−20, AL−40, 1D−20, 1D−40, 2D−40 and 20−40. The p−value for the direct effect of age on NK_CD11BnegCD11CnegPercNK is 4.74e−06. The p−value for the effect of the interaction between age and diet on NK_CD11BnegCD11CnegPercNK is 3.44e−18. The diet pairs that have significantly different (Tukey p−value < 0.05) rates of change with age are AL−20, AL−40, 1D−20, 1D−40, 2D−20, 2D−40 and 20−40.