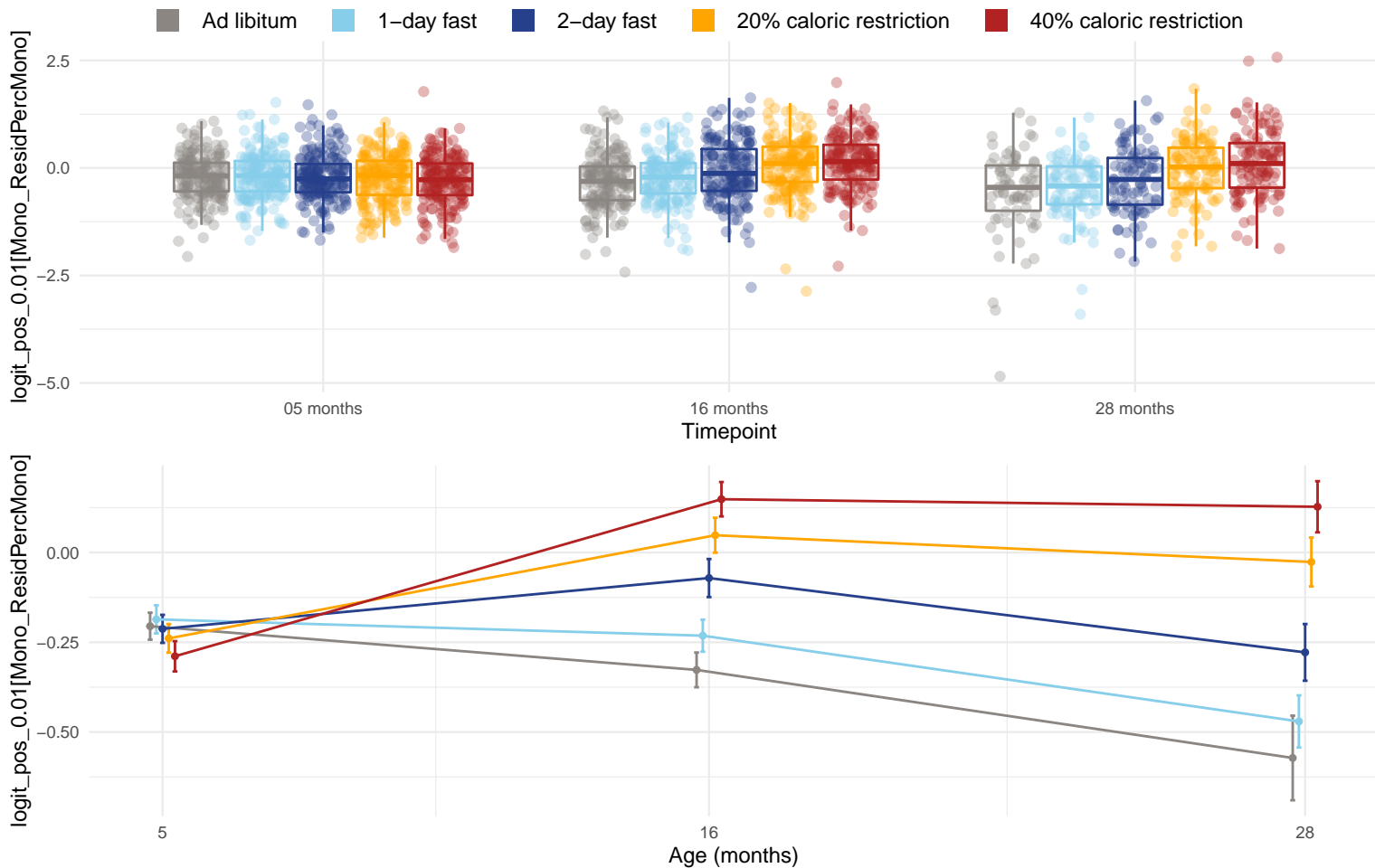


# Diet and age effects on % of monocytes that are resident monocytes (CD11C+ and CD62L-)



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 = 0.312; 16 months =  $1.33\text{e-}12$  and 28 months =  $7.3\text{e-}11$ . The diet pairs that have significantly different (Tukey p-value < 0.05) means at 16 months are AL-2D, AL-20, AL-40, 1D-20, 1D-40 and 2D-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 and 2D-40. The p-value for the direct effect of age on Mono\_ResidPercMono is 0.329. The p-value for the effect of the interaction between age and diet on Mono\_ResidPercMono is  $6.22\text{e-}28$ . The diet pairs that have significantly different (Tukey p-value < 0.05) rates of change with age are AL-2D, AL-20, AL-40, 1D-2D, 1D-20, 1D-40, 2D-40 and 20-40.