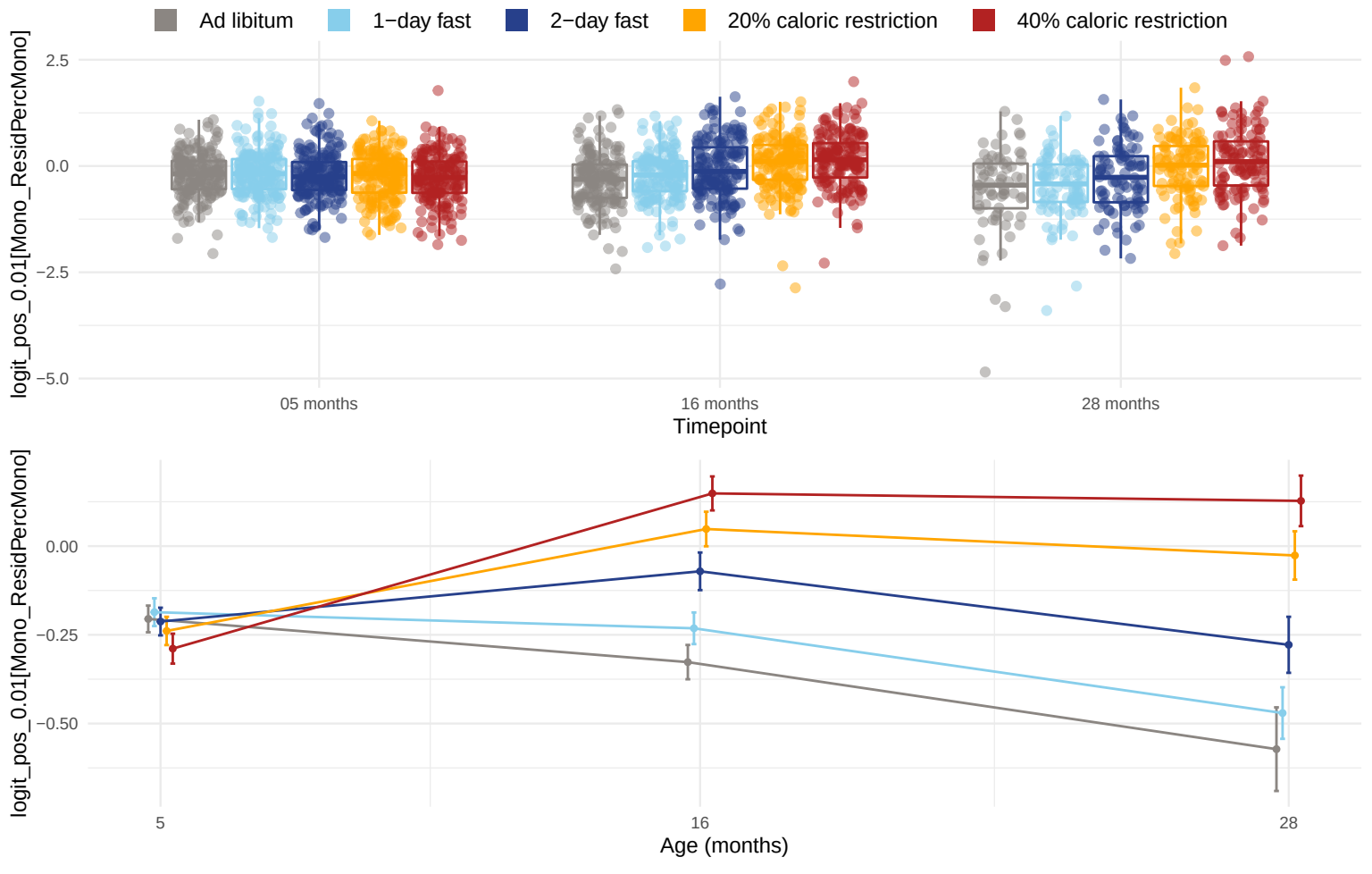
Diet and age effects on % of monocytes that are resident monocytes (CD11C+ and CD62L−)



Only the following timepoints were used when testing for diet and age effects: 05 months, 16 months and 28 months. The effects 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 = 0.32; 16 months = 1.69e−11 and 28 months = 7.3e−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 0.33. The p−value for the effect of the interaction between age and diet on Mono_ResidPercMono is 6.73e−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.