

TWO-GENERATION EXPOSURE TO A HIGH-FAT DIET INDUCES THE CHANGE OF SALTY TASTE PREFERENCE IN RATS

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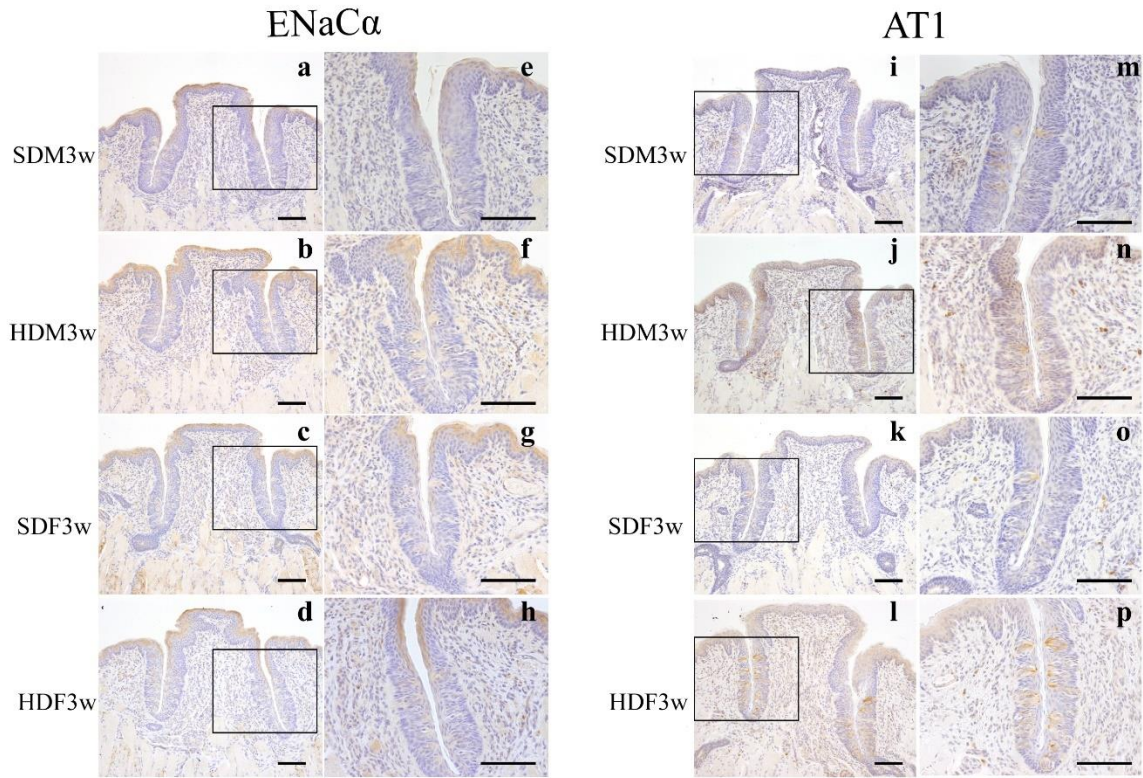
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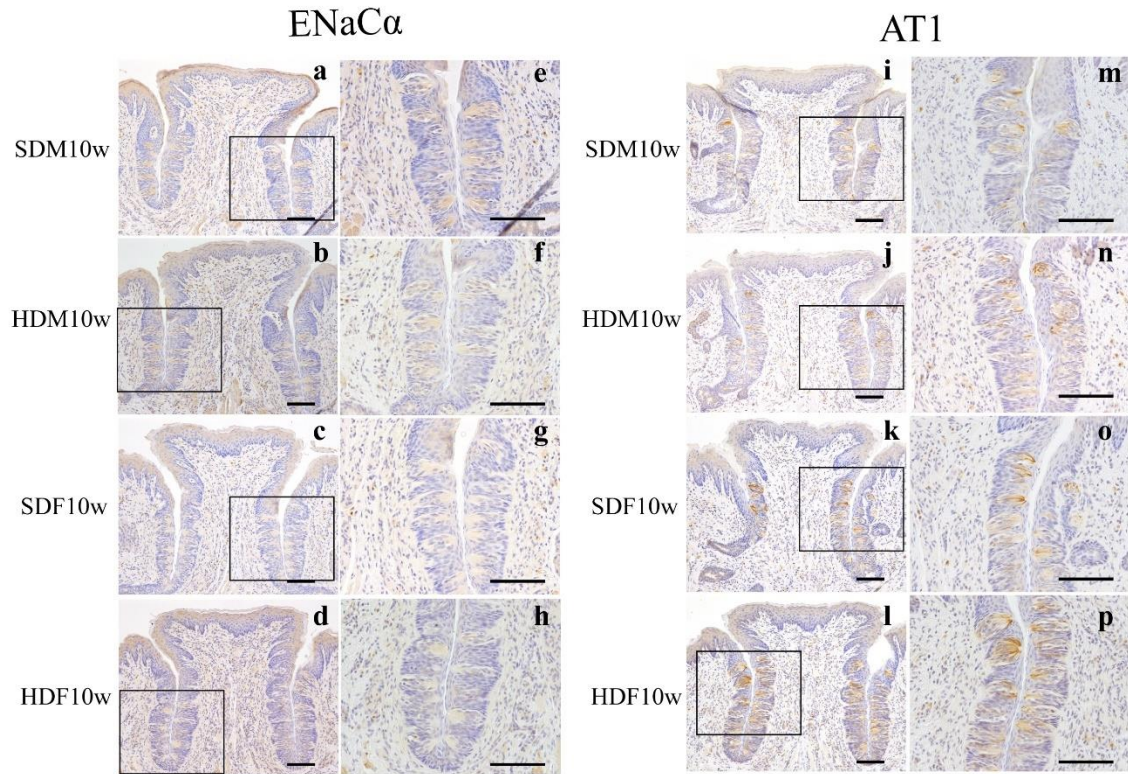
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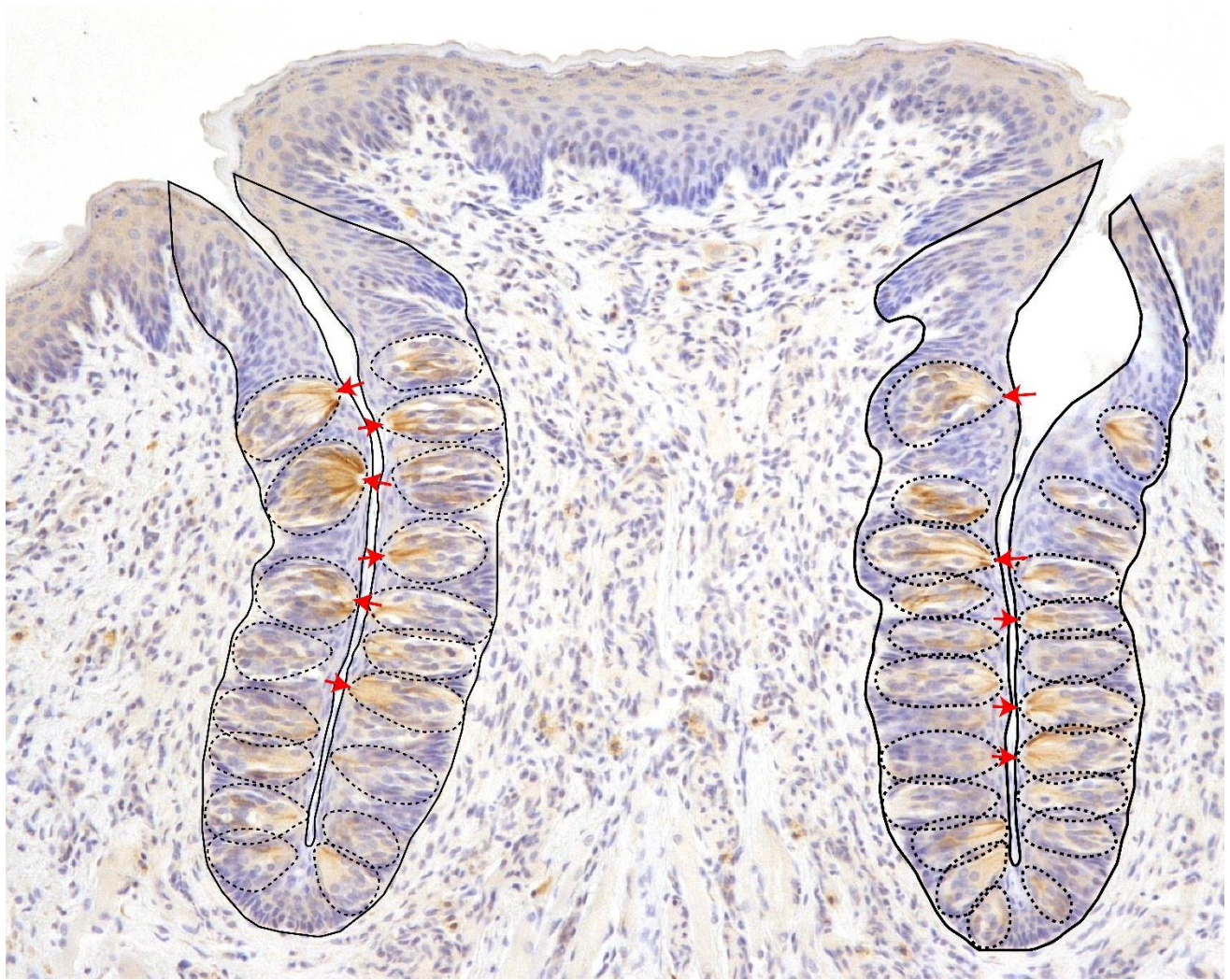
Supplementary Materials



Supplementary figure 1. Immunohistochemical staining of ENaC α and AT1 in the circumvallate papilla of the 3-week-old offspring. **(a-d)** Immunohistochemical staining of ENaC α in SDM3w, HDM3w, SDF3w, and HDF3w. **(e-h)** are the magnification of **(a-d)**. **(i-l)** Immunohistochemical staining of AT1 in SDM3w, HDM3w, SDF3w, and HDF3w. **(m-p)** are the magnification of **(i-l)**. Scale bars = 100 μ m



Supplementary figure 2. Immunohistochemical staining of ENaC α and AT1 in the circumvallate papilla of the 10-week-old offspring. **(a-d)** Immunohistochemical staining of ENaC α in SDM10w, HDM10w, SDF10w, and HDF10w. **(e-h)** are the magnification of **(a-d)**. **(i-l)** Immunohistochemical staining of AT1 in SDM10w, HDM10w, SDF10w, and HDF10w. **(m-p)** are the magnification of **(i-l)**. Scale bars = 100 μ m



Supplementary figure 3. The trench area and taste bud cells area in circumvallate papillae. The trench area was the epithelium area of the inner to outer trench walls. Black solid line demonstrated the left and right trench areas. The garlic-shaped taste buds embedded in the trench area (dashed line) and connected to the oral cavity via the small opening called "taste pores" (red arrow).