

**Table S1.** Ingredients, chemical composition and energy content of the control diet.

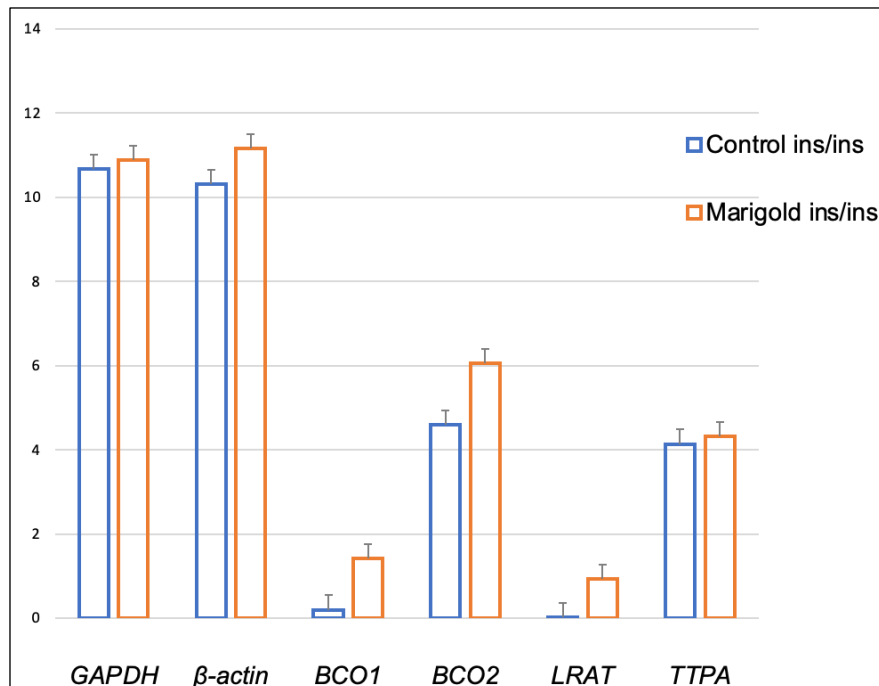
Ingredients (%)		Chemical composition and energy content	
Dried alfalfa	33.5	Dry matter (%)	89.15
Oat	17	Crude protein (%)	16.68
Wheat bran	15	Ether extract (%)	3.20
Barley	12.3	Crude ash (%)	6.74
Wheat	9	Neutral detergent fiber (%)	26.63
Soyabean meal	8	Acid detergent fiber (%)	18.57
Linseed	2	Gross energy (MJ/kg)	17.65
Mineral supplements <sup>a</sup>	1.8	Lutein (mg/kg)	21.64
Mineral–vitamin premix <sup>b</sup>	1	Zeaxanthin (mg/kg)	0.14
NaCl	0.4	β-carotene (mg/kg)	9.97
Total	100	Retinol (IU/kg)	9734
		α-tocopherol (mg/kg)	20.71

<sup>a</sup>Mineral supplements: Calcium carbonate, dicalcium phosphate, sodium hydrogen carbonate.

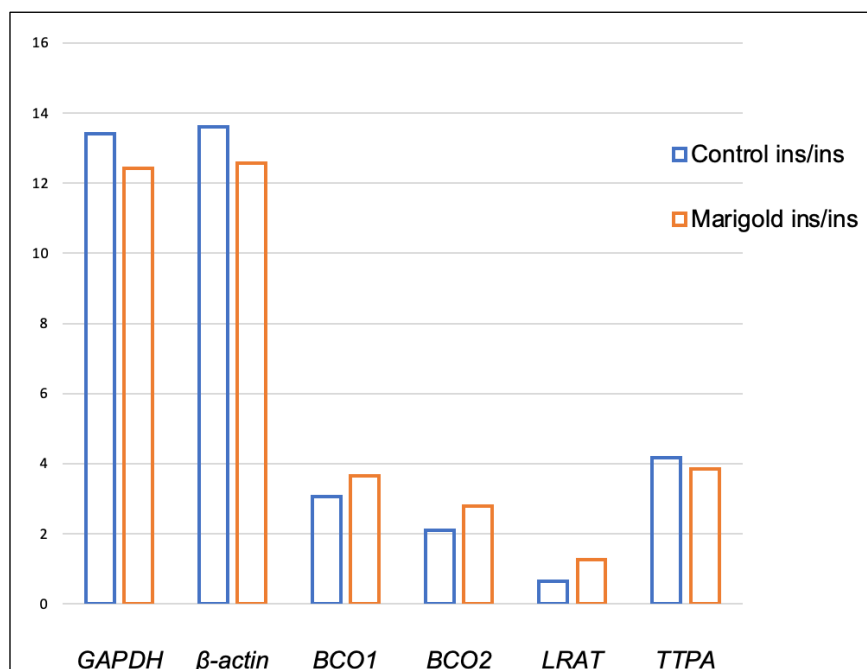
<sup>b</sup>Mineral–vitamin premix (1 kg): vitamin A: 3500000 IU, vitamin D<sub>3</sub>: 200000 IU, vitamin E: 28000 mg, vitamin K<sub>3</sub>: 200 mg, vitamin B<sub>1</sub>: 1500 mg, vitamin B<sub>2</sub>: 2800 mg, vitamin B<sub>6</sub>: 2800 mg, vitamin B<sub>12</sub>: 20000 mcg, folic acid: 200 mg, niacin: 10000 mg, biotin: 200000 mcg, calcium pantothenate: 7000 mg, choline: 30000 mg, Fe: 17000 mg, Zn: 2000 mg, Mn: 1000 mg, Cu (copper sulphate x 5H<sub>2</sub>O. 24.5%): 800 mg, Co: 1000 mg, I: 100 mg, methionine: 150 g, Ca: 150 g, P: 100 g.

**Table S2.** RT-qPCR primers.

Gene	Sequence (5′–3′)	Annealing temperature	Product length	Amplification efficiency
<i>β-actin</i>	F: CTCCCTGGAGAAGAGCTACG R: TTGAAGGTGGTCTCGTGGAT	59.18°C 60.51°C	138 bp	104%
<i>GAPDH</i>	F: TCGGAGTGAACGGATTTGGC R: GCCGTGGGTGGAATCATACT	60.67°C 59.82°C	146 bp	105%
<i>BCO1</i>	F: ACGCGACCTCAGAGACAAAT R: TGAAAACGTTTCCAGCAGCG	59.40°C 59.97°C	141 bp	102%
<i>BCO2</i>	F: GGCTGTGGTTTTTCGGCATT R: GCTCCTGGTACTGGCACA AAA	59.97°C 60.25°C	128 bp	89%
<i>LRAT</i>	F: ATGGGCCTGGCATCCTATAC R: CACAGTTGACGTGGGGAAAG	59.00°C 59.06°C	93 bp	115%
<i>TTPA</i>	F: CCCAGACATTCTTCCTCTGG R: ATGAATGGGCTCAGAAATGC	59.65°C 60.04°C	124 bp	113%



**Figure S1.** Relative *BCO1*, *BCO2*, *LRAT* and *TTPA* mRNA levels (log<sub>2</sub> abundance) in the perirenal fat of rabbits fed different diets (control diet vs. diet with the addition of Aztec marigold flower extract) having ins/ins genotype at codon 248 of the *BCO2* gene. *GAPDH* and *β-actin* were used as reference genes. Data represent the posterior means (expressed as arbitrary units)  $\pm$  SEM (standard error of the mean). No statistically significant differences were noted.



**Figure S2.** Relative *BCO1*, *BCO2*, *LRAT* and *TTPA* mRNA levels (log<sub>2</sub> abundance) in the brain of rabbits fed different diets (control diet vs. diet with the addition of Aztec marigold flower extract) having ins/ins genotype at codon 248 of the *BCO2* gene. *GAPDH* and *β-actin* were used as reference genes. Data represent the posterior means (expressed as arbitrary units)  $\pm$  SEM (standard error of the mean). No statistically significant differences were noted.