

Supplementary File Table S2 related to:

**Article title:** A new in-vivo zebrafish bioassay evaluating liver steatosis identifies DDE as a steatogenic endocrine disruptor, partly through SCD1 regulation.

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Hélène Le Mentec<sup>1</sup>, Emmanuelle Monniez<sup>1</sup>, Antoine Legrand<sup>1</sup>, Céline Monvoisin<sup>2</sup>,  
Dominique Lagadic-Gossmann<sup>1\*</sup>, Normand Podechard<sup>1\*#</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Univ Rennes, Inserm, EHESP, Irset (Institut de recherche en santé environnement et travail) – UMR\_S 1085, F-35000 Rennes, France

<sup>2</sup> UMR U1236-MICMAC, Immunology and Cell Therapy Lab, Rennes University Hospital, Rennes, France.

# Corresponding author:

Normand Podechard, norman.podechard@univ-rennes1.fr (ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2638-3180) ; UMR Inserm U1085 / IRSET, University of Rennes 1, Faculty of Pharmacy, 2 av. Pr. Léon Bernard, 35043 RENNES cedex, France

\* Co-last authors

**Table S2: Selected chemical treatment studies in zebrafish.** Comparison of the doses tested in the literature and those used for our studies

	Steatogenic molecules concentrations described in the literature to induce steatosis	Concentrations (μM) tested on the laboratory
<b>Amiodarone</b>	10-3.3-1.1 μM <sup>1,2</sup>	<b>1-0.1 μM</b>
<b>Valproic acid</b>	600-200-67 μM <sup>1,3</sup>	<b>60-10-1-0.1 μM</b>
<b>TCDD</b>	0.1-10 nM <sup>5</sup> 0-1000 ng/L (0-3 nM) <sup>4</sup> 0.01-100 μM <sup>6</sup>	<b>1-3 nM</b>
<b>Ethanol</b>	1-1.5-2% <sup>4,7,8</sup>	<b>1%</b>

#### References:

<sup>1</sup> Driessen M, Kienhuis AS, Pennings JL, Pronk TE, van de Brandhof EJ, Roodbergen M, Spaink HP, van de Water B, van der Ven LT. Exploring the zebrafish embryo as an alternative model for the evaluation of liver toxicity by histopathology and expression profiling. Arch Toxicol. 2013 May;87(5):807-23. doi: 10.1007/s00204-013-1039-z. Epub 2013 Apr 6. PMID: 23559145.

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