

Replacement of dietary saturated fat with unsaturated fats increases numbers of circulating endothelial progenitor cells and decreases number of microparticles: findings from the randomized, controlled DIVAS study

Article

**Accepted Version** 

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Supplemental Table 1. Effects of replacing dietary SFA with MUFA or n-6 PUFA on numbers of EPC, EMP and PMP after 16 weeks

	SFA group			MUFA group			n-6 PUFA group			Overall
·	Baseline	Week 16	Δ	Baseline	Week 16	Δ	Baseline	Week 16	Δ	
EPC, /mL blood	936 ± 83	925 ± 92	-10 ± 55 <sup>a</sup>	883 ± 73	1124 ± 95	241 ± 53 <sup>b</sup> *	956 ± 89	1044 ± 84	87 ± 68 ab	0.023
EMP, /μL blood	57.5 ± 4.3	$65.9 \pm 4.2$	$8.5 \pm 5.1^{a*}$	59.2 ± 4.2	$39.9 \pm 2.6$	$-19.3 \pm 4.4^{b*}$	$56.4 \pm 3.5$	$39.4 \pm 2.7$	$-17.0 \pm 3.5^{b}$ *	< 0.001
PMP, /μL blood	187 ± 25	$218\pm17$	$31 \pm 29^a$	213 ± 26	147 ± 15	-67 ± 27 <sup>b</sup> *	$180\pm15$	139 ± 12	$-40 \pm 17^{b}$ *	< 0.001

Data are mean  $\pm$  SE for n=59-65 subjects per group. No significant differences between diet groups were identified at baseline (week 0; one-way ANOVA). Overall between group diet effects for  $\Delta$  were derived from general linear models with baseline values for the variable of interest, BMI, age, sex and intervention diet as prognostic factors;  $P \le 0.05$  was considered significant. If significant, post-hoc analyses used Tukey correction to adjust for multiple treatments (different superscript letters within a row identify significant differences between diet groups ( $P \le 0.05$ )) and one-sample t-tests determined whether  $\Delta$  for each diet group was significantly different to zero (\* $P \le 0.05$ ). Abbreviations:  $\Delta$ : change from baseline at week 16, EMP: endothelial microparticles, EPC: endothelial progenitor cells, PMP: platelet microparticles.