

Supplemental Materials and Methods

Isolation of Mononuclear Cells

Peripheral blood MNCs were isolated by Ficoll standard density gradient centrifugation. The upper layer containing MNCs was harvested and washed with Hanks' balanced salt solution and then with PBS, Then the MNCs precipitation were frozen in the -80°C refrigerator until used.

Total RNA Isolation and Real-Time Reverse Transcription–Polymerase Chain Reaction

Total RNA was extracted from MNCs with the RNAfast kit (Fastgen) according to manufacturer's protocol, reverse transcribed with RevertAid™ First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (Fermentas), and analyzed by quantitative RT-PCR with SYBR PrimeScript™ RT-PCR Kit (TaKaRa), All real-time chain reactions were performed on the iQ5™ Multicolor Real-Time PCR detection system (Bio-Rad). Supplemental Table II showed the sequences of gene-specific primers. The specificity and the size of the PCR products were tested by adding a melt curve at the end of the amplifications and by running on a 2% agarose gel. All values were normalized to β -actin expression.

NF- κ B and PPAR- γ DNA Binding Activity

Nuclear proteins were extracted according to the manufacturer's instructions (Pierce). The NF- κ B and PPAR- γ DNA binding activity were measured with NF- κ B p65/p50 and PPAR- γ transcription factor assay kit (Abcam) according to the manufacturers' instructions.

Western Blotting

Protein levels of MNCs were detected by western blotting as described previously [11]. Cellular proteins were extracted according to manufacturer's instructions (Santa Cruz). Equal amounts of liver protein were separated on 10% SDS-PAGE and transferred onto PVDF membrane (Millipore), which was incubated with primary antibodies against phospho-I κ B- α , p65, p50, I κ B- α , p-I κ B- α and PPAR- γ (Cell Signaling), then horseradish peroxidase-conjugated anti-rabbit or anti-mouse antibody (Abcam), and underwent chemiluminescence detection. All values were corrected by loading with β -actin and gapdh (Santa Cruz).

Supplemental Table 1. Baseline Characteristics of the Study Population

	DES group (n=18)	BMS group (n=18)	P
Sex, M/F, n/n	14/4	15/3	1.00
Age, yr	49.8±7.6	50.3±8.9	0.89
Body mass index, kg/m ²	24.3±4.1	24.5±3.9	0.82
Risk factors			
Hyperlipidaemia	9	10	1.00
Current smoker	9	7	0.74
Diabetes	3	3	1.00
ACS	12	13	1.00
NSTEMI	7	8	1.00
Systolic BP, mm Hg	131±21	135±17	0.67
Diastolic BP, mm Hg	79±11	80±10	0.86
Fasting glucose, mmol/L	5.76±0.71	5.82±0.59	0.77
HbA1c, %	6.03±1.25	6.04±0.91	0.91
Total cholesterol, mmol/L	3.74±0.62	3.69±0.52	0.67
Triglycerides, mmol/L	1.69±1.01	1.70±1.06	0.88
HDL cholesterol, mmol/L	0.89±0.18	0.86±0.19	0.80
LDL cholesterol, mmol/L	2.34±0.76	2.21±0.53	0.41
hsCRP, mg/L	3.96(1.09, 12.9)	4.11(1.06, 11.8)	0.49
Treatment after stenting			
Aspirin	18	18	1.00
Clopidogrel	18	18	1.00
β-Blocker	15	14	1.00
ACE inhibitors/ARBs	18	18	1.00
Statins	18	18	1.00
Statins dose, mg/day	20.6±1.2	22.2±1.5	0.35
Diuretics	2	1	1.00

ACS indicates acute coronary syndromes; NSTEMI, non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; BP, blood pressure; HbA1c, glycosylated hemoglobin; hs-CRP, high sensitivity C-reactive protein; ACE, angiotensin-converting enzyme; and ARB, angiotensin II type 1 receptor blocker. Statins dose was normalized to atorvastatin.

Data are reported as mean ± SD, median (interquartile range) or n.

Supplemental Table II. Primers Used in Real-Time RT-PCR

Gene	Sense Primers	Anti-Sense primers	Fragment	Annealing
			Length,	Temperature,
			bp	°C
IL-6	CACCGGGAACGAAAGAGAAG	CCCAGGGAGAAGGCAACTG	97	57
TNF- α	AAGAGTTCCCCAGGGACCTCT	CCTGGGAGTAGATGAGGTACA	233	57
MMP-9	TTTGACAGCGACAAGAAGTGG	AGGGCGAGGACCATAGAGG	195	57
IL-4	TTGCACCGTTTCCCGGTAA	CCCCTCTGGTGGTAGCGTT	189	57