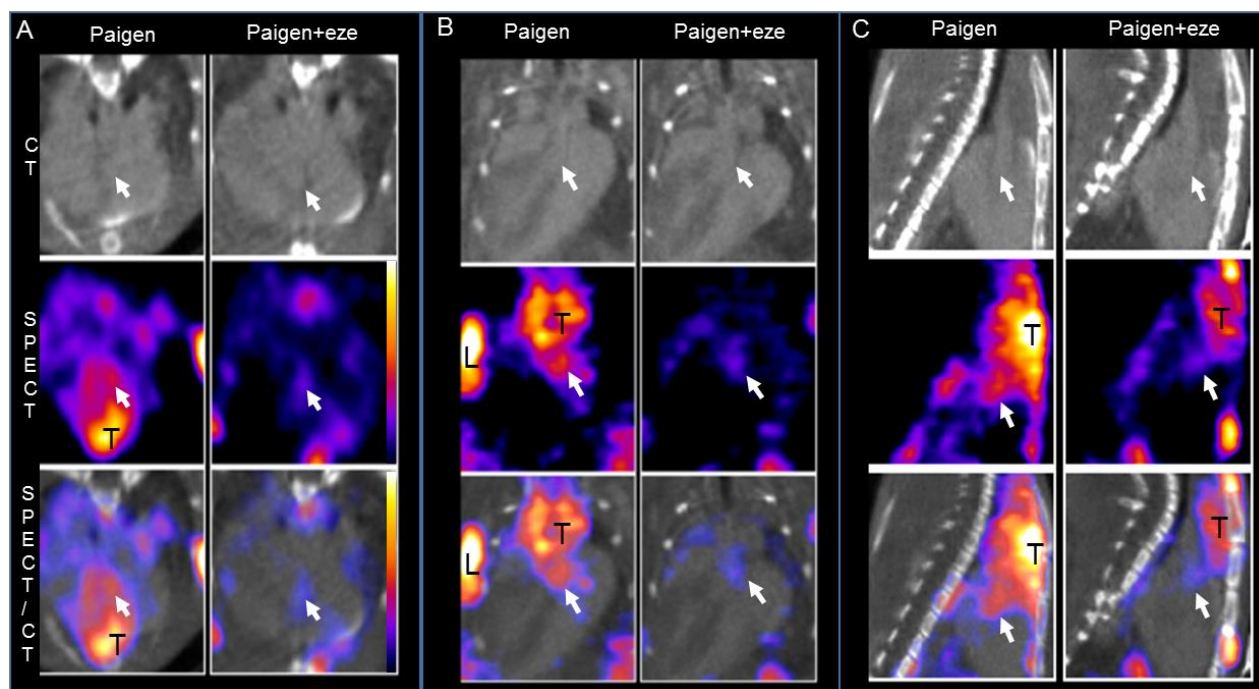


Supplemental Table 1: Effect of Diets on Total Plasma Cholesterol Levels and Body Weight

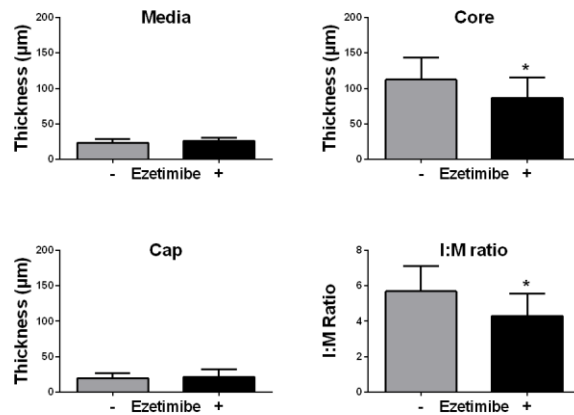
Parameter	Diet	Paigen group	Paigen+eze group	vs. Paigen group
Total plasma cholesterol (mmol/L)	Pre	7.1±0.4	7.04±0.8	-50% $P < 0.01$
	Post	29.0±3.1	14.6±2.3**	
Body weight (g)	Pre	19.1±0.4	18.9±0.9	+14% $P < 0.001$
	Post	18.4±0.5	21.0±0.2***	

** $P < 0.01$ vs. Paigen group.

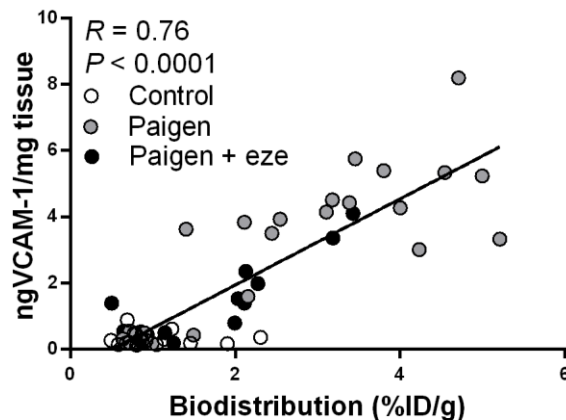
*** $P < 0.001$ vs. Paigen group.



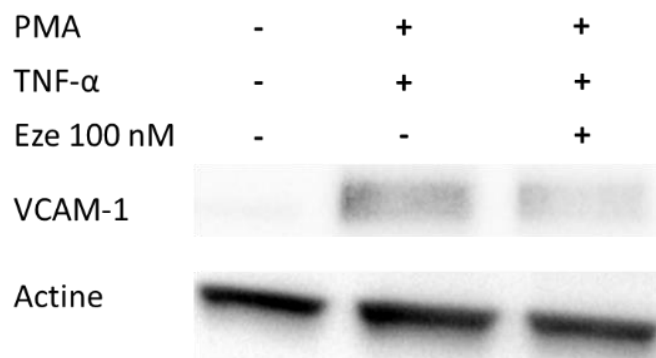
Supplemental Figure 1: In vivo SPECT/CT imaging. Transverse (A), coronal (B), and sagittal (C) views centered on ascending aorta (white arrow) of ApoE^{-/-} mice fed a Paigen diet supplemented, or not, with ezetimibe. Retroorbital injection of Hexabrix allowed us to identify ascending aorta on CT. Scale was 0.8–2.6 %ID/g. T = thymus; L = lymph node.



Supplemental Figure 2: Quantification of cap, media, and core thickness as well as intima-to-media (I:M) ratio in the cross-sectional area of aortic sinus of ApoE^{-/-} mice treated, or not, with ezetimibe. **P* < 0.05 vs. Paigen group.



Supplemental Figure 3: Pearson correlation between VCAM-1 expression and ^{99m}Tc-cAbVCAM1-5 uptake in ascending aorta, aortic arch, and abdominal aorta.



Supplemental Figure 4: Direct antiinflammatory effect of ezetimibe on VCAM-1 expression in THP-1 macrophages cells. THP-1 cells treated, or not, with 100 nM ezetimibe were induced into macrophages with PMA for 24 h and then stimulated with TNF-α for 24 h. Detection of VCAM-1 expression and α-actin was performed by western blot analysis.