**Table S4.** The absolute amount of NEFA in mice faeces from different dietary groups.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Fatty acid \* | Absolute amount of NEFA (µg /1 g of faeces) |
| POo | IPOo | SOY |
| 16 : 0 | 5.52 | 3.83 | 0.91 |
| 18 : 0 | 1.03 | 0.75 | 0.49 |
| 18 : 1*n*-9 | 1.95 | 1.81 | 0.94 |
| 18 : 2*n*-6 | 0.92 | 0.97 | 3.97 |
| Total NEFA | 9.42a  | 7.36b  | 6.31b  |

POo, palm olein; IPOo, chemical interesterified palm olein; SOY, soybean.

a,b Mean values within a row with unlike superscript letters were significant different (P < 0.05)

\* The analyses were done on major fatty acids (more than 5g/100 g total fatty acids in the composition).

*Method*

Extracted NEFA from faeces was transferred into 2 mL auto-sampler vial. Into this vial, 0.5 mL of N,N-Bis(trimethylsilyl)trifluoroacetamide (BSTFA) solution (4.5 mL of BSTFA in 10 mL dichloromethane) was added accurately by using a micropipette. The vial, capped tightly with a screw cap and septum was shaken well and then heated for four hours at 60 - 70 °C for silyllation process. For the calibration curve, the standard fatty acids (0.1 mg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 7 mg, and 10 mg in 10 mL dichloromethane) were prepared in the same manner prior to GC injection.

The sample (1 µL) was injected into GC (Shidmadzu, GC-2010A series) equipped with a flame ionisation detector and a BPX5 capillary column of 30 m x 0.25 mm i.d. An initial temperature (100 °C) was held for 1 minute, and subsequently was increased to 360 °C at the rate of 10 °C per minute. The column was held at the final temperature for 15 minutes. The oven, injector and the detector ports were set at 100, 245 and 370 °C, respectively. The carrier gas was helium with column flow rate at 2.0 mL min-1.