

Fig. 1. A high-frequency, high-resolution ultrasound imaging system was used to detect the progression of liver damage (steatohepatitis) during the study period (Week 8). The MCD-fed mice appeared to have irregular liver surfaces and increased echogenicity, indicating fatty infiltration.

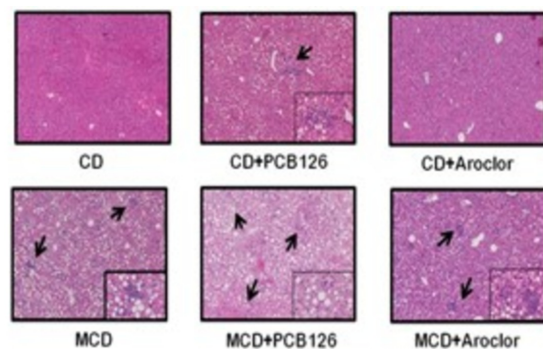


Fig. 2. H&E staining of hepatic sections established the occurrence of steatosis, and inflammatory foci in the MCD groups as well as in the PCB-126 exposed group on CD.

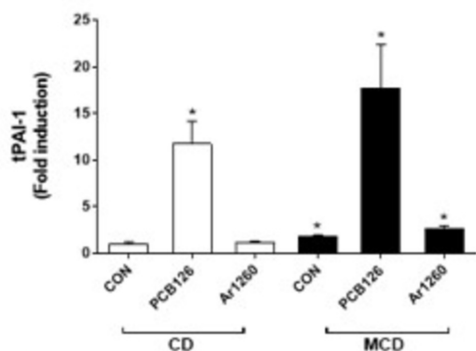


Fig. 3. The hepatic mRNA expression for the serine protease inhibitor tPAI-1 was measured using real time PCR. Values are represented as mean \pm SEM, $p < 0.05$.

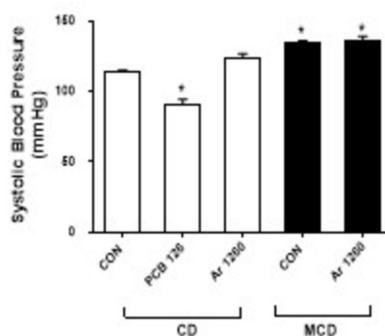


Fig. 4. The systolic blood pressure was measured using the tail-cuff method. Values are represented as mean \pm SEM, $p < 0.05$.