

	Steatosis	Hepatic Inflammation	Fibrosis	Body weight	Insulin resistance	Notes
Methionine-choline deficient diet (MCD)	Detectable at 1 wk, becomes severe.	Detectable by 3 wk, becomes severe.	Detectable by 6 wk.	Significant weight loss.	Hepatic.	Male Wistar rat and C57BL6 mice most responsive.
Choline deficient amino acid diet (CDAA)	Moderate, less than MCD at same time point.	Moderate, less than MCD at same time point.	Variable, less severe than MCD. May take longer vs. MCD.	Significant increase vs. MCD.	Whole body.	
High fat diets (HFD; 45-60 kcal% fat)	Milder than MCD or CDAA.	Variable. Depends on diet, time and animal model.	Variable. Depends on diet, time and animal model.	Significant increase in weight and fat mass vs. other diets.	Hepatic and peripheral.	Male C57BL6 mice, male Sprague-Dawley, Wistar rats most common.
High fat + cholesterol (~1%) and cholate (~0.5%)	Equal to HFD lacking cholesterol and cholate.	More inflammation vs. HFD.	Yes, comparisons to other diets difficult.	May have small weight loss.	Hepatic.	
High Fructose diets (60-70 kcal%)	Yes, can be greater than HFD.	Yes, can be greater than HFD.	Variable, comparisons to other diets difficult.	Do not become obese.	Hepatic and peripheral.	Rats more commonly used than mice.
VHF, CD, low methionine diet	Greater than CDAA at same time point.	Yes.	Mild at 6 wk. Severe by 12 wk.	No weight loss. Maintains within 10% of initial body weight.	?	C57BL6 more responsive than A/J mice.

**There is substantial variability in the published literature. It is important to note that the NASH phenotype will be highly dependent on diet formula, length of study, species, strain and gender of the animal model.**