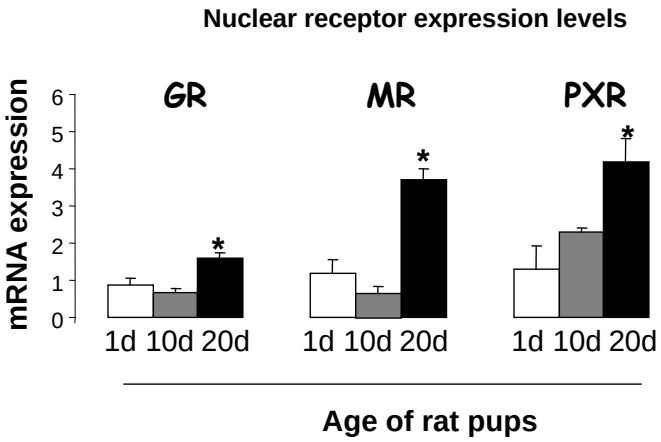
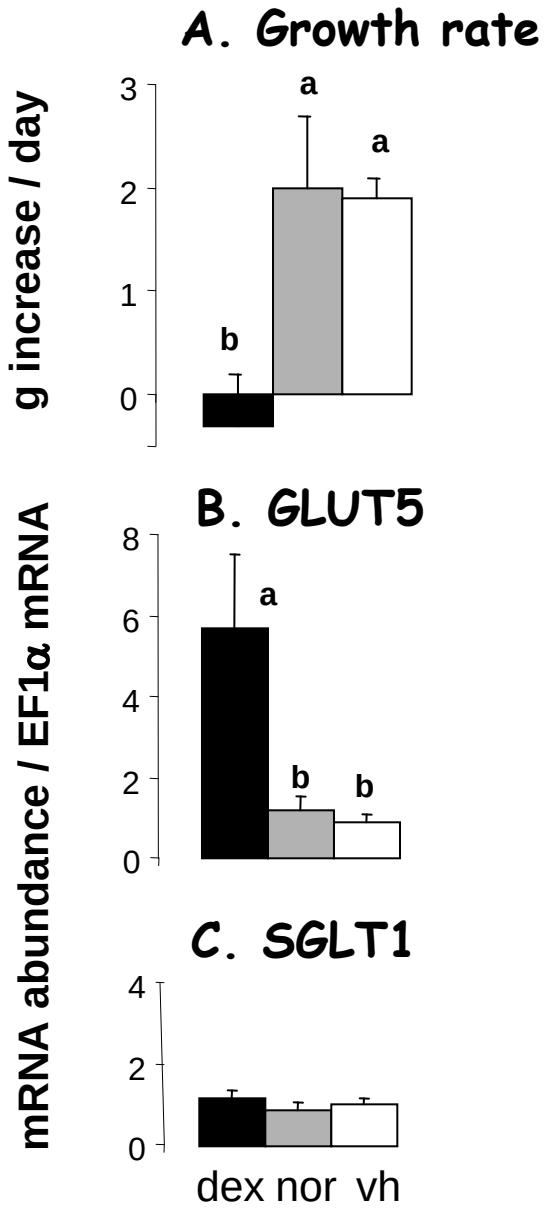
Supplemental Fig 1S



Expression of the intestinal glucocorticoid (GR), mineralocorticoïd (MR) and pregnane X (PXR) receptors in 1, 10, and 20 d old rat pups not treated with dex or perfused with fructose. Results are means ± SEM (n = 4). The mRNA abundance in 1 d old pups was designated as 100%, in order to normalize the mRNA abundance in other age groups to this value. Bars with asterisks are significantly different at $P < 0.01$.

Supplemental Fig 2S



Effect of norethindrone (Nor), a progesterone receptor (PR) agonist on growth rate, GLUT5 expression and SGLT1 expression. The same general experimental design as the one depicted in Fig 1A was followed. The rats received an injection of nor (0.063µg/g of BW) or vehicle (vh, 20% ethanol in PBS) at 7, 8 and 9 d of age. The rats of the positive control group (labeled dex) received vh injection at 7d old and then a daily injection of dex (0.1µg/g of BW) at 8 and 9 d old. All the pups were perfused for 4 h at 10d old with 100 mM fructose. **(A)** Average daily weight of pups between 7 and 10 d of age (data are means ± SEM, $n = 5$). The mRNA abundance of **(B)** GLUT5 and **(C)** SGLT1 had been measured by real time PCR using EF1a as a reference gene. Normalization procedure as in Fig. 1S. Letters indicate significant differences ($P < 0.05$); bars are means ± SEM ($n = 5$).