Supporting Information

Cybulski et al. 10.1073/pnas.0811321106

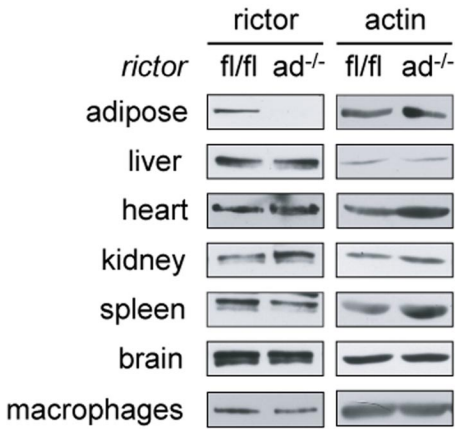

Fig. S1. Immunoblot showing specific knockout of *rictor* in adipose tissue but not in other tissue examined.

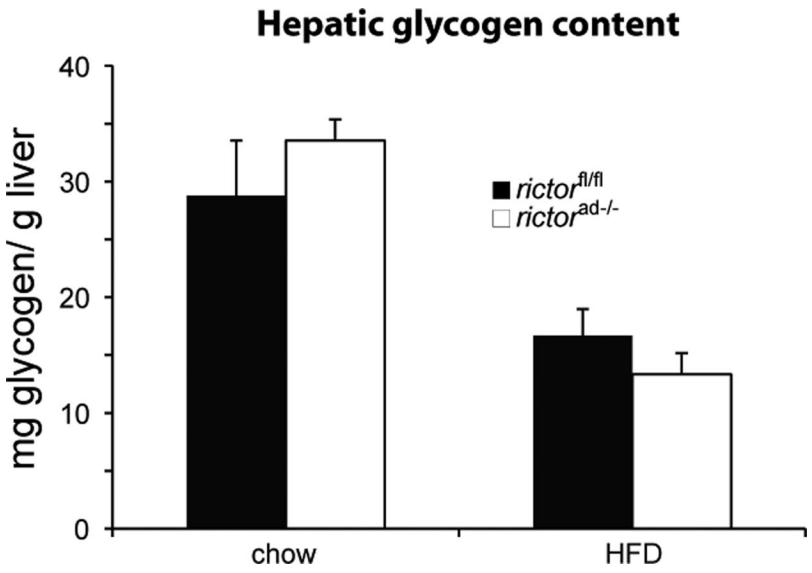

Fig. S2. Quantification of hepatic glycogen content in rictor$^{ad-/-}$ and rictor$^{fl/fl}$ mice fed a chow diet ($n = 4$ per group) or an HFD for 10 weeks ($n = 10$ per group). A small piece of frozen liver tissue was dissolved at 95 °C for 30 min in 0.3 mL 0.5 M KOH. A total of 25 μL of 6% Na_2SO_4 and 750 μL 100% MeOH were added to cooled samples. Samples were incubated for 1 h at −80 °C and centrifuged at 14,000 rpm at 4 °C for 5 min. A total of 200 μL of 2 mg/mL amyloglucosidase in 0.2 M sodium acetate buffer (pH 4.9) was added to the pellet for 60 min of incubation at 37 °C. For glucose assays, 10 μL of sample was used (GAHK-20 Kit; Sigma). Glycogen standard curve was prepared using glycogen (G1767; Sigma) dissolved in 0.5 M KOH.

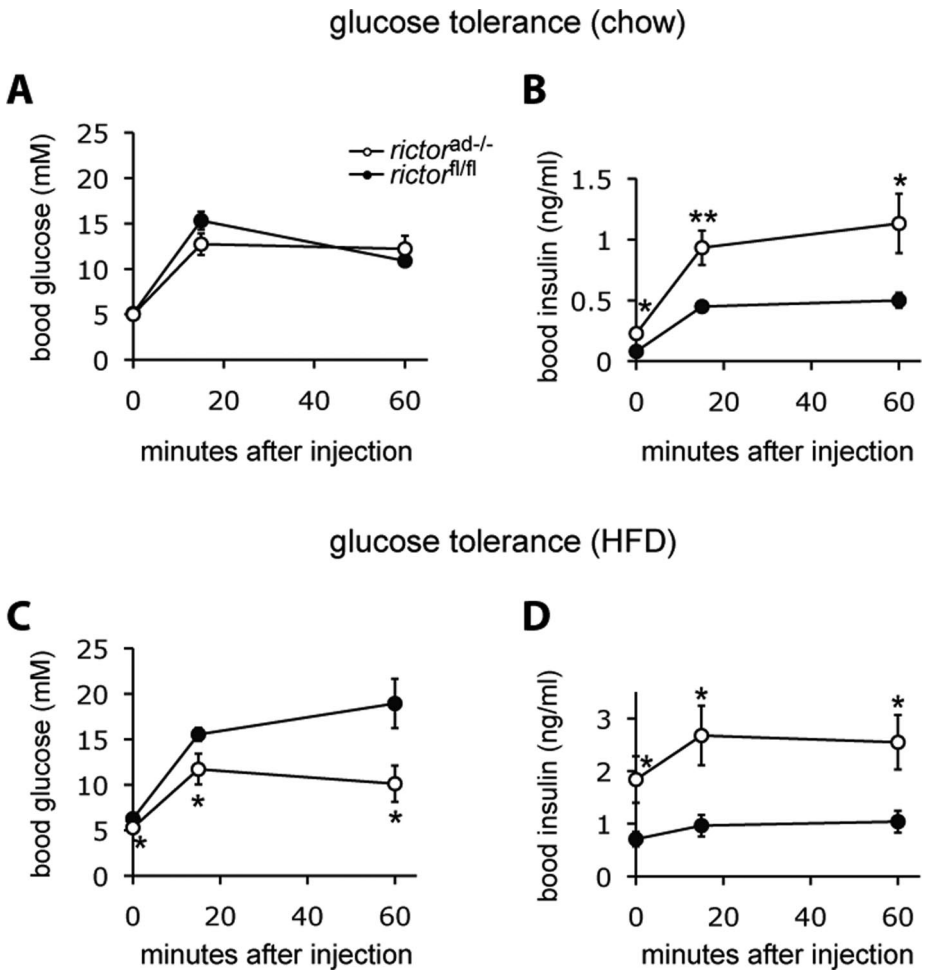

Fig. S3. Glucose tolerance test in mice fed a chow diet (*A* and *B*) or HFD for 10 weeks (*C* and *D*). Mice were injected with glucose (2 g/kg, i.p.), and blood glucose (*A* and *C*) and insulin (*B* and *D*) were simultaneously measured at the indicated time points. $*P < 0.05$, $**P < 0.01$, $rictor^{ad-/-}$ vs. $rictor^{fl/fl}$. $n = 9–10$ per group.