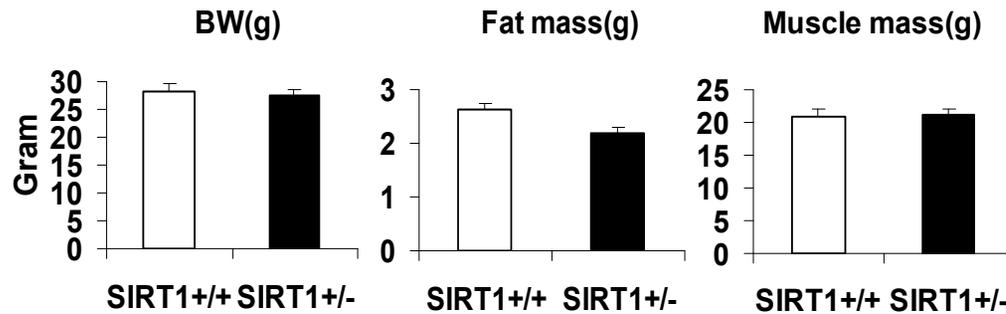
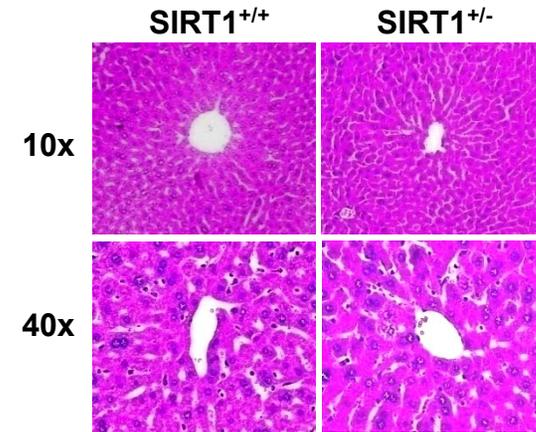


Suppl. 1 (XU) SIRT1^{+/-} transgenic mice have no hepatic steatosis on low-fat chow diet

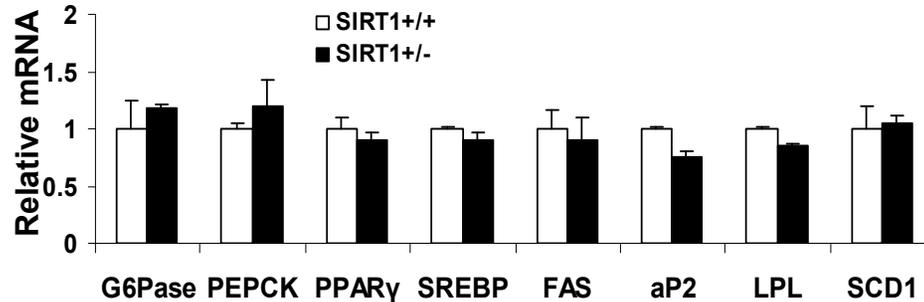
A. Body weight, fat and lean mass



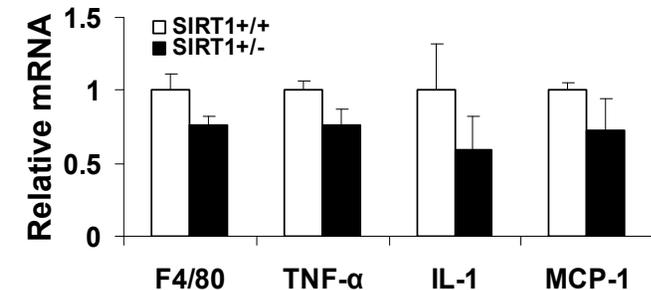
B. Liver H&E staining



C. Glucose and lipogenic genes



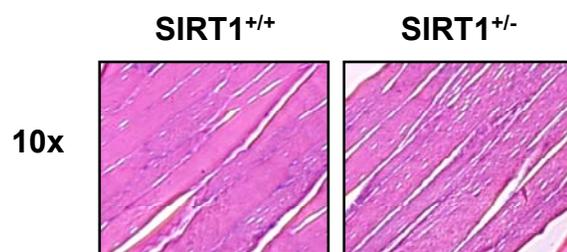
D. Inflammatory genes



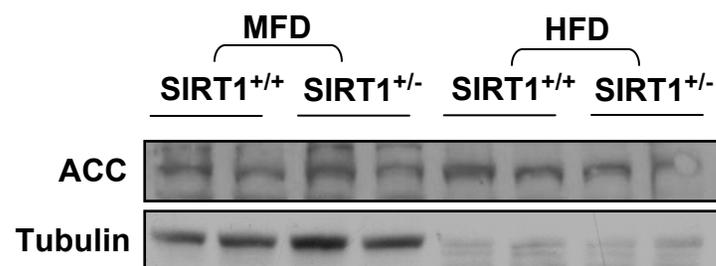
Suppl. 1 SIRT1^{+/-} transgenic mice had no hepatic steatosis on LFD. **A.** Body weight and body composition at 24 weeks on the low fat diet. **B.** Hematoxylin and eosin staining of liver. Liver was collected at 24 weeks of age on the low fat diet. The tissue was stained in H&E and pictures were taken using a microscopy with 10x or 40x object lenses, respectively. **C.** Expression of gluconeogenic and lipogenic genes in liver. mRNA was determined using qRT-PCR and normalized with 18S ribosome RNA. The fold change in mRNA is presented. **D.** Inflammatory genes. In the bar figures, values are presented as the means \pm SE (n=7).

Suppl. 2 (XU) Lipid in skeletal muscle, NF- κ B activity and ACC expression in liver

A. Muscle H&E staining



B. Protein levels in liver



Suppl. 2 A. H&E staining in muscle. Gastrocnemius muscle was examined for fat content in mice at 28 weeks of age on MFD. **B.** Protein levels in liver. Liver tissue lysate was made from mice on MFD or HFD. The lysate was examined in a Western blot for the protein signals.

Suppl. 3 Primer sequence for qRT-PCR detection of liver genes in VLDL-TG production

Apob: forward, 5'-GCCCATTTGTGGACAAGTTGATC-3', reverse, 5'-CCAGGACTTGGAGGTCTTGGA-3'

Apobec-1: forward, 5'- TCGTCCGAACACCAGATGCT-3', reverse, 5'- GGTGTCCGGCTCAGAAACTCTGT-3'

Apoe: forward, 5'- CCTGAACCGCTTCTGGGATT-3', reverse, 5'-GCTCTTCCTGGACCTGGTCA-3'

Dgat-1: forward, 5'-GGTGCCGTGACAGAGCAGAT-3', reverse, 5'-CAGTAAGGCCACAGCTGCTG-3'

Mttp: forward, 5'-CAAGCTCACGTACTCCACTGAAG-3', reverse, 5'-TCATCATCACCATCAGGATTCCT-3'

Reference:

Wiegman CH, Bandsma RH, Ouwens M, van der Sluijs FH, Havinga R, Boer T, Reijngoud DJ, Romijn JA, Kuipers F. Hepatic VLDL production in ob/ob mice is not stimulated by massive de novo lipogenesis but is less sensitive to the suppressive effects of insulin. *Diabetes* 52(5):1081-9, 2003.