

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Attenuated mTOR signaling and enhanced autophagy in adipocytes from obese patients with type 2 diabetes

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Supplemental Table S1

Clinical characteristics of subjects. BMI, body mass index; TG, fasting plasma concentration of triacylglycerol; ratio of plasma LDL and HDL bound cholesterol; QUICKI, quantitative insulin sensitivity check index (13); nd, not determined.

Age years	BMI kg/m ²	Sex	TG mM	LDL/HDL cholesterol	Insulin sensitivity QUICKI
45	39.5	m	nd	nd	0.341
51	43.7	f	1.0	2.7	0.289
35	48.8	m	1.6	5.2	0.301
46	39.1	f	1.4	2.8	0.343
60	26.8	f	1.4	2.8	0.306
62	24.4	f	0.73	1.9	0.478
43	26.5	f	1.3	1.8	0.298
51	29.0	f	0.90	2.1	0.327
40	26.7	f	0.83	2.8	0.352
40	47.7	f	1.1	2.5	0.306
49	26.0	f	0.38	2.3	0.441
71	37.6	f	0.95	1.4	0.419
21	31.2	f	1.3	2.0	0.394
43	26.7	f	2.4	3.0	0.389
58	44.0	f	nd	nd	0.313
57	25.9	f	1.0	3.9	0.366
53	22.3	f	2.9	2.3	0.329
79	28.1	f	1.1	3.5	0.360
66	27.1	f	1.1	1.8	0.285
31	27.3	f	6.0	nd	0.282
37	22.3	f	0.82	1.3	0.341
70	28.9	f	1.3	1.7	0.308
70	27.9	f	1.6	2.6	0.318
76	25.1	f	2.4	1.8	0.305
67	39.7	f	1.6	2.2	0.316
74	41.0	f	1.1	4.0	0.327

Supplemental Figure S1

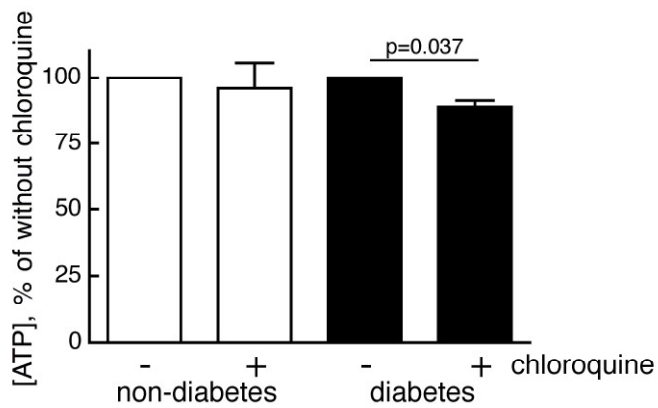


Figure S1. Dependence of cellular ATP concentration on autophagy in type 2 diabetes. Adipocytes, from 7 non-diabetic subjects (open bars; age 46-80, average 57.4 yr; BMI 22.9-31.2, average 32.7 kg/m²) or 7 diabetic patients (filled bars; age 32-80, average 54.6 yr; BMI 27.5-45.4, average 38.1 kg/m²), were incubated with (+) or without (-) 5 μ M chloroquine, as indicated, in triplicate, for 18 h. Cells were then lysed and the amount of ATP determined with a luciferase based assay. Results are given as the concentration of ATP in percent of controls without chloroquine. Mean \pm SE.