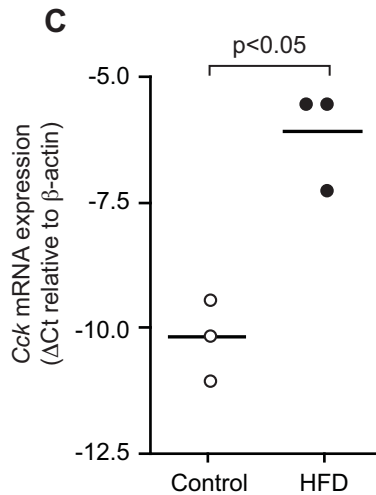
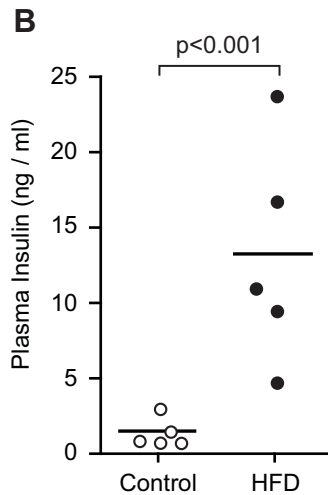
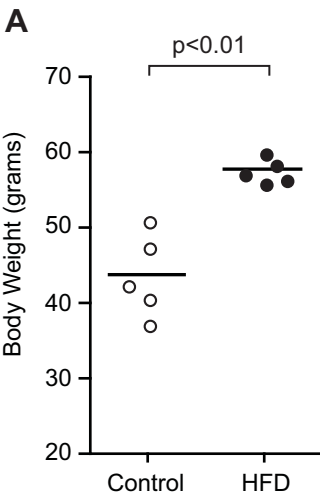
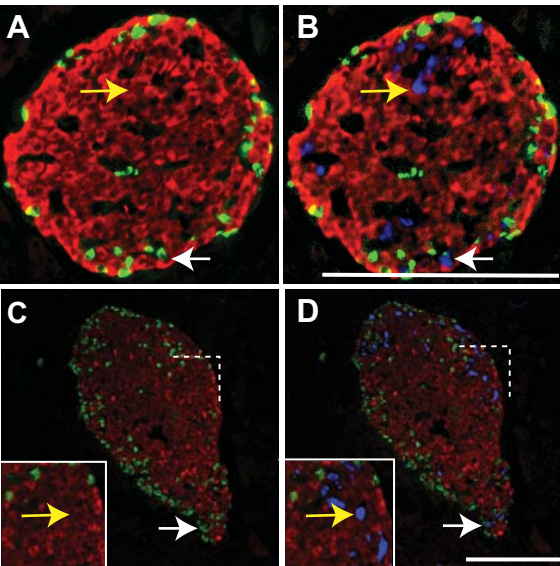


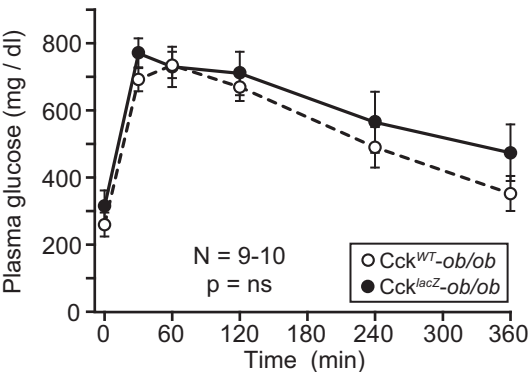
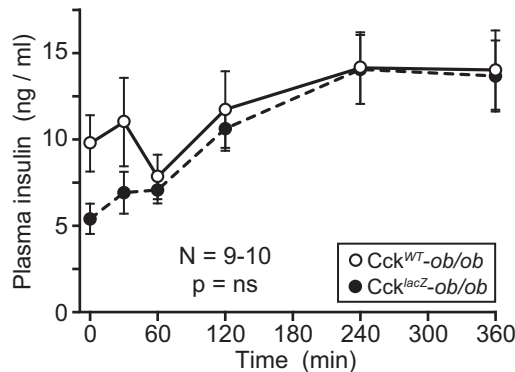
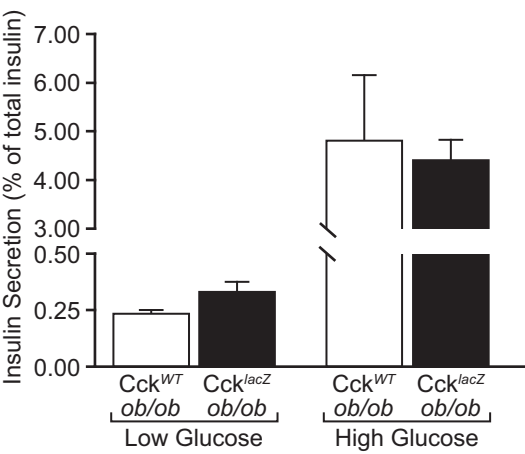
1 **Supplementary Figure 1. High fat diet induced obesity increased islet *Cck* expression.** BTBR mice
2 were placed on 60% saturated fat (HFD) or semi-purified (control) diet for 33 weeks at the time of
3 weaning. Body weight (A) and fasting plasma insulin (B) levels increased with diet-induced obesity
4 (N=5). (C) *Cck* mRNA abundance was measured by quantitative RT-PCR with Taqman probes and
5 normalized to β -actin levels (N=3). Plasma insulin levels were \log_{10} transformed. All comparisons were
6 made by Student's unpaired t-tests.

7 **Supplementary Figure 2. CCK is expressed in α - and β -cells of obese mice.** Immunofluorescence
8 imaging of insulin (red) and glucagon (green) in a representative islet from two *Cck^{lacZ/+}-ob/ob* mice (A,
9 C). X-gal staining (blue) was subsequently performed and imaged on identical sections and overlaid
10 with immunofluorescence images (B, D). White arrows indicate X-gal positive α -cells and yellow arrows
11 indicated X-gal positive β -cells.

12 **Supplementary Figure 3. Loss of CCK does not affect glucose tolerance, insulin secretion, or insulin**
13 **sensitivity.** Glucose (A) and insulin (B) curves on overnight fasted 10 week old male *Cck^{WT}-ob/ob* (N=9)
14 and *Cck^{lacZ}-ob/ob* mice (N=10) after IP-GTT. (C) Glucose-stimulated insulin secretion of statically
15 incubated 14 week old female *Cck^{WT}-ob/ob* (N=4) and *Cck^{lacZ}-ob/ob* (N=5) islets. Comparisons were
16 made by Student's unpaired t-test. (D) ITT on fed 14 week old male and female *Cck^{WT}-ob/ob* (N=15) and
17 *Cck^{lacZ}-ob/ob* (N=13) mice. GTT and ITT data were analyzed using a mixed model approach. Sex,
18 genotype, and starting values were used as covariate adjustments. ITT data was also analyzed by the
19 trapezoidal area under the curve method. No significant differences were detected between genotypes
20 using either method.





A**B****C****D**