

Supporting Information

Tchoukalova et al. 10.1073/pnas.1005259107

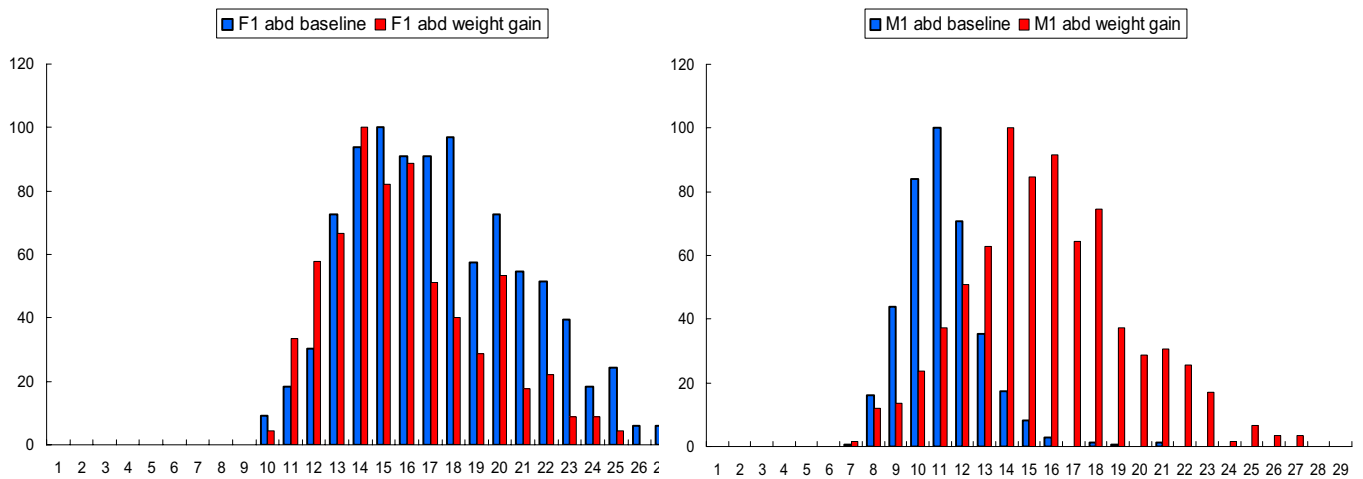


Fig. S1. Histograms of adipocyte size from (*Left*) the woman with the greatest decrease in abdominal cell size (F1) and (*Right*) the man with the greatest increase in abdominal adipocyte size (M1). The x axes represent bins with the relative number of cells. The bin width is 7 μm , and the bin with the largest number of cells is set to 100; all other bins are relative to the largest bin. To avoid counting multiple lipid droplets in immature adipocytes as individual cells, cells $<35 \mu\text{m}$ are not included.

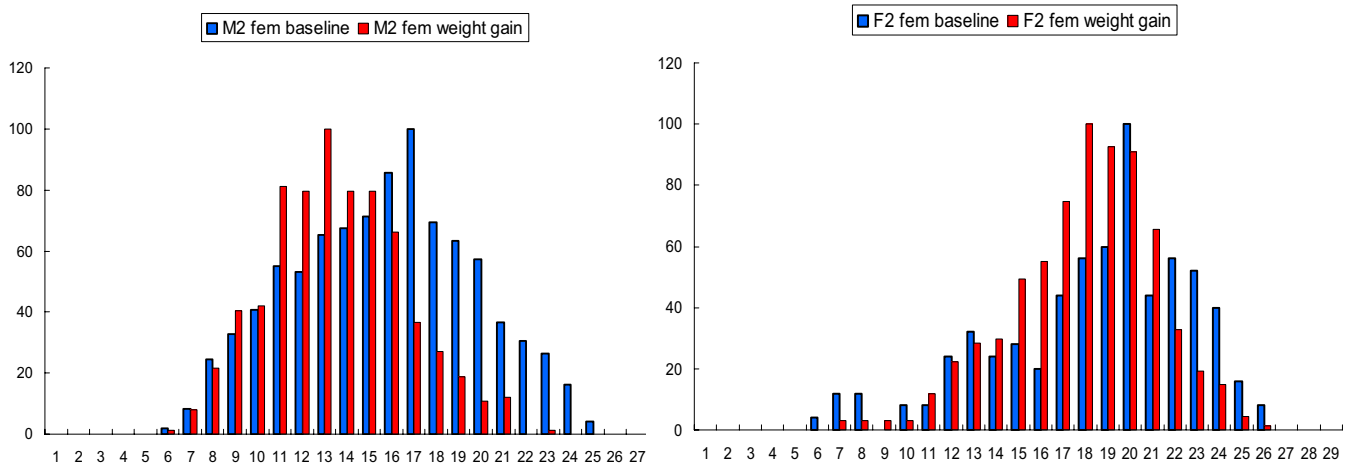


Fig. S2. Histograms of adipocyte size from (*Left*) the man (M2) and (*Right*) the woman (F2) with the greatest decreases in femoral cell size. The x axes represent bins with the relative number of cells. The bin width is 7 μm , and the bin with the largest number of cells is set to 100; all other bins are relative to the largest bin. To avoid counting multiple lipid droplets in immature adipocytes as individual cells, cells $<35 \mu\text{m}$ are not included.

