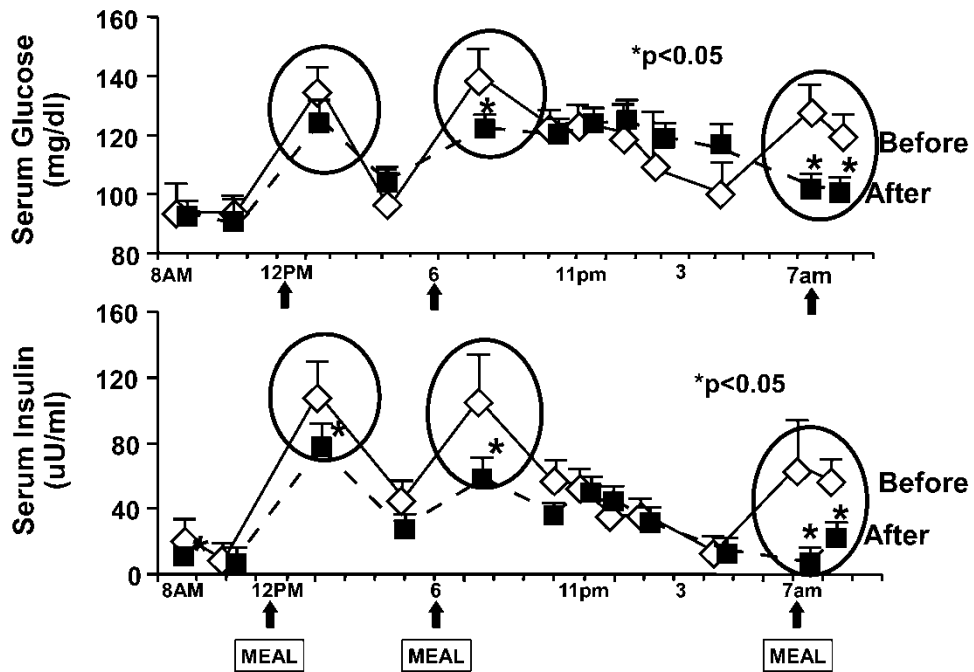
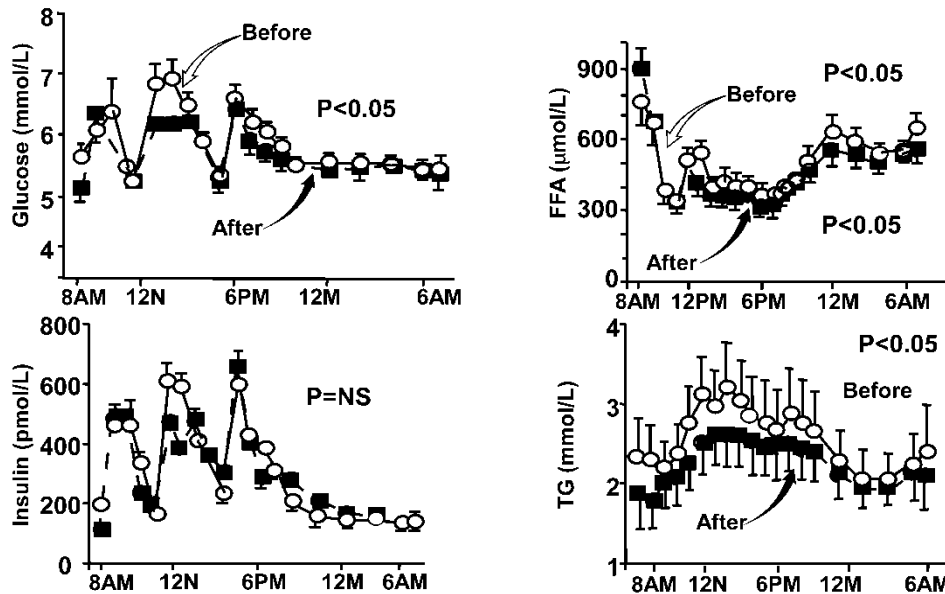


SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Figure 1. Serum glucose and insulin concentrations following standardized meals in obese non-diabetic hyperinsulinemic subjects before and after bromocriptine treatment (reference #38)

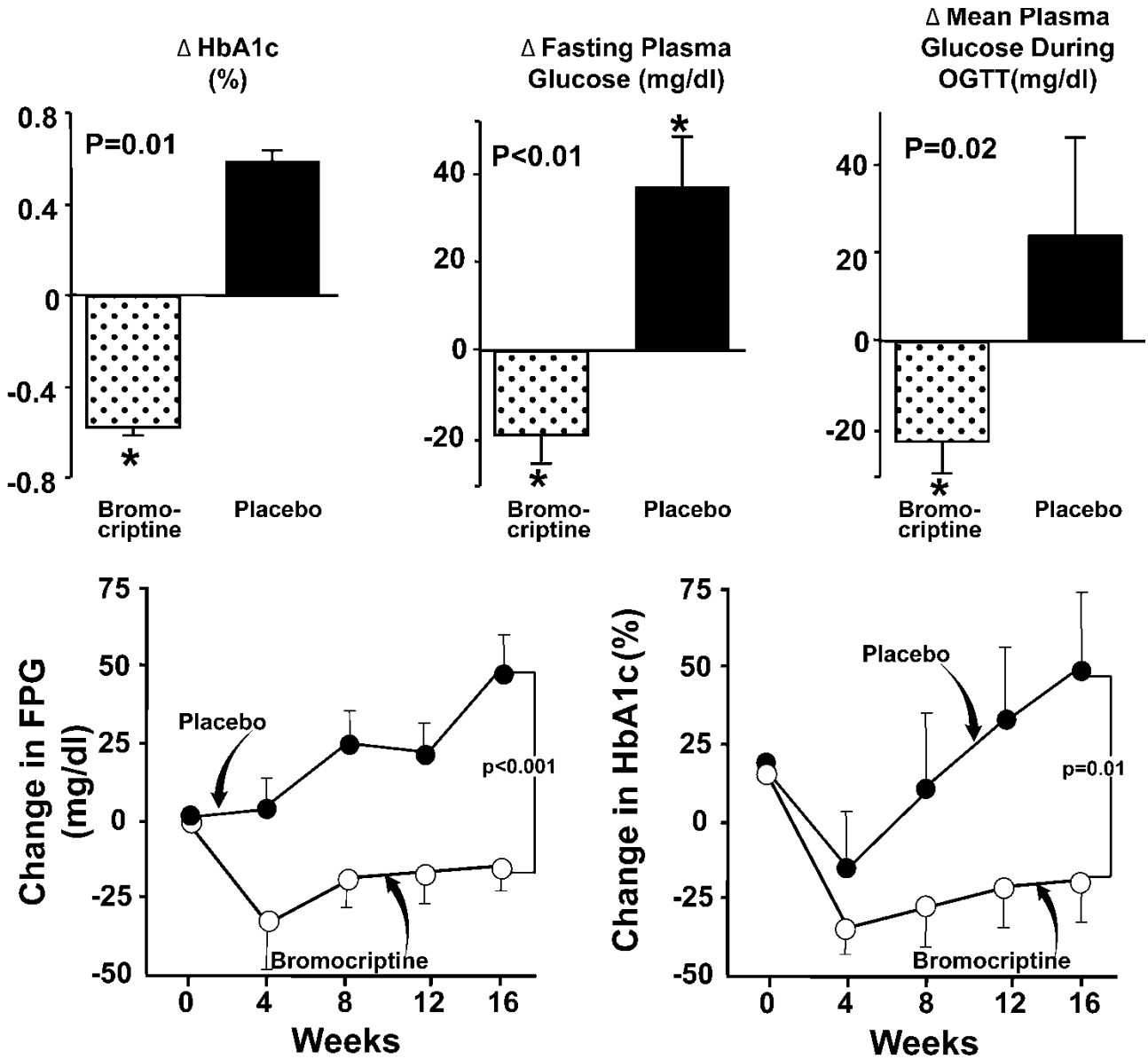


Supplementary Figure 2. Plasma glucose, insulin, free fatty acid (FFA), and triglyceride (TG) concentrations in obese non-diabetic women before and after bromocriptine treatment (reference #31)

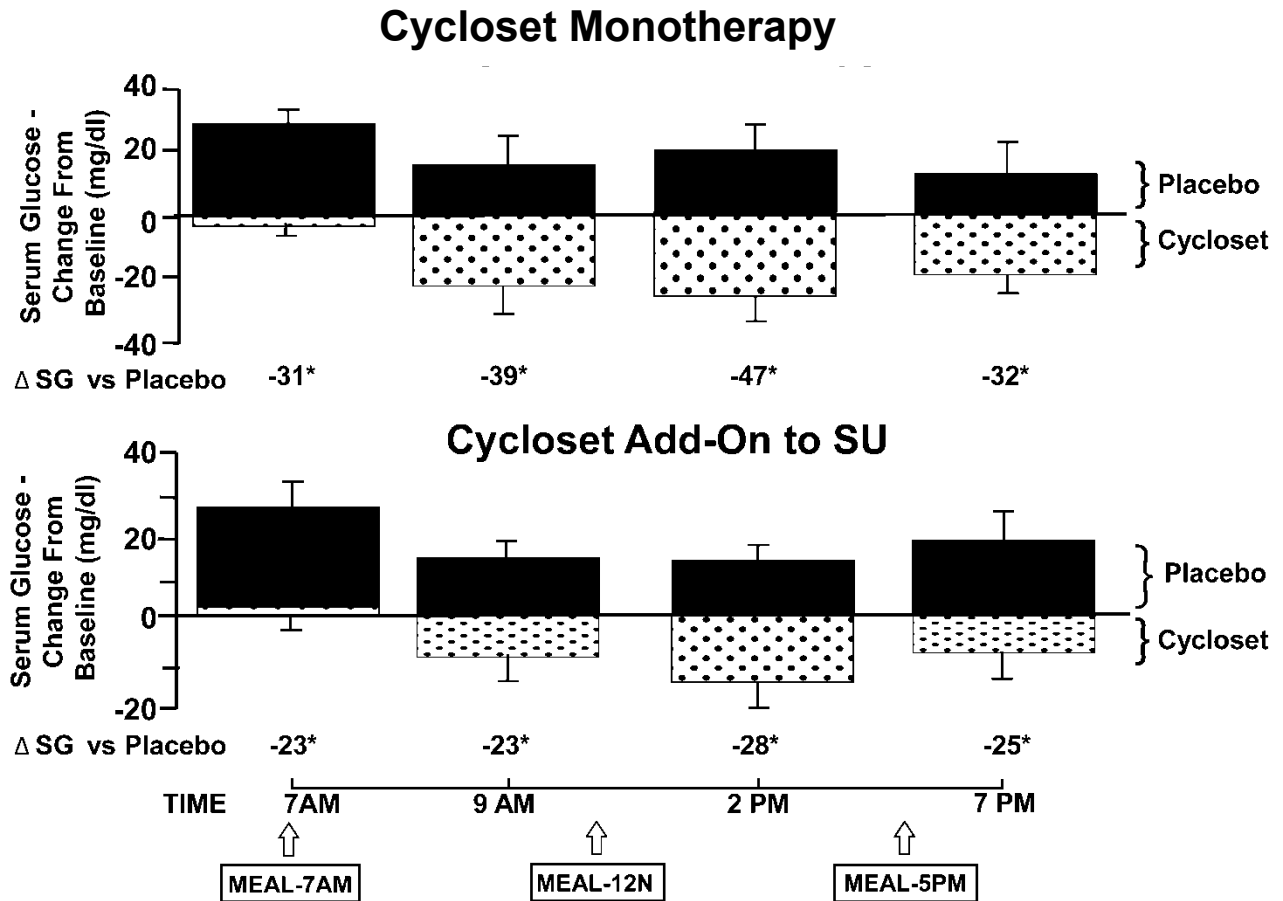


SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Figure 3. Top. Change in HbA1c, fasting serum glucose and serum glucose concentration during OGTT in type 2 diabetic subjects randomized to bromocriptine or placebo treatment for 16 weeks (reference #30) Bottom. Time course of change in fasting plasma glucose and HbA1c in type 2 diabetic patients shown in top panel above.

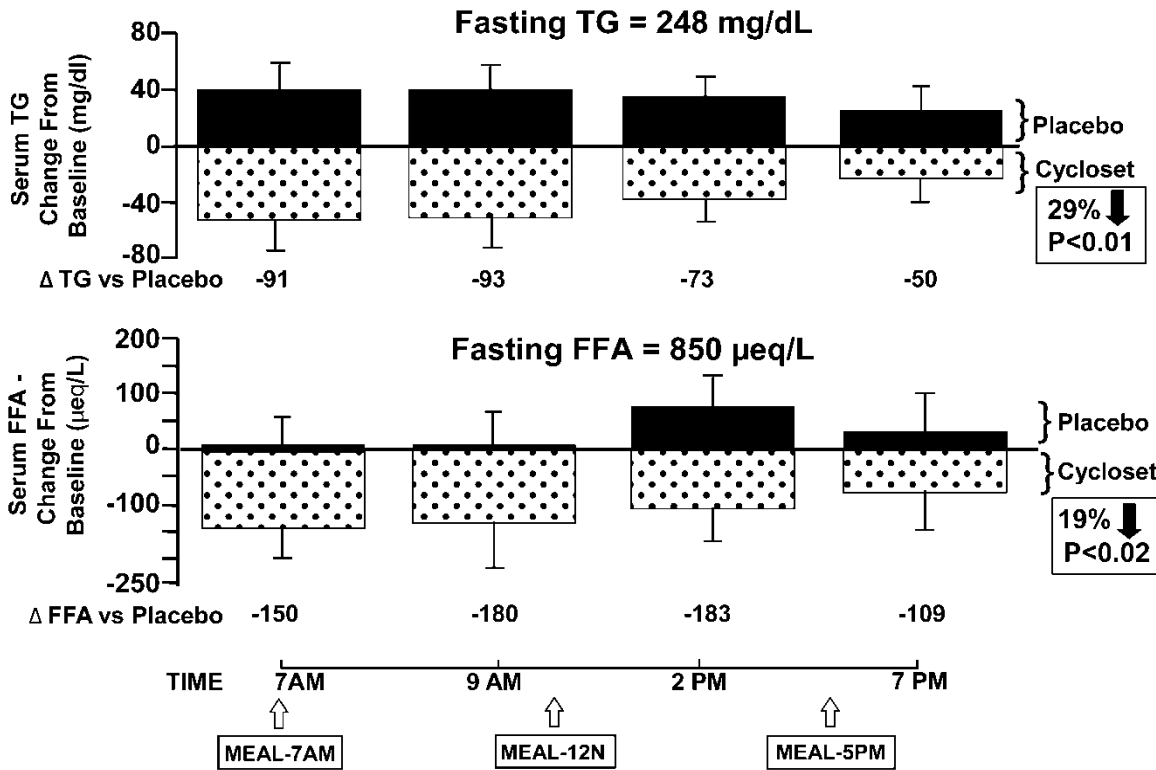


Supplementary Figure 4. Change in fasting and post-meal serum glucose concentrations in Cycloset (solid bars) and placebo-treated (solid bars) type 2 diabetic subjects after 6 months (reference #29). SG = serum glucose.



SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Figure 5. Change in fasting and postmeal serum free fatty acid (FFA) and triglyceride (TG) concentrations in Cycloset (stippled bars) and placebo-treated (solid bars) subjects after 6 months (reference #29).



Supplementary Figure 6. Change in A1c was similar when cycloset was added to type 2 diabetic patients failing any oral hypoglycemic agent (OHA), metformin ± OHA, metformin + sulfonylurea, and thiazolidinedione (TZD) ± OHA (references #42-44).

