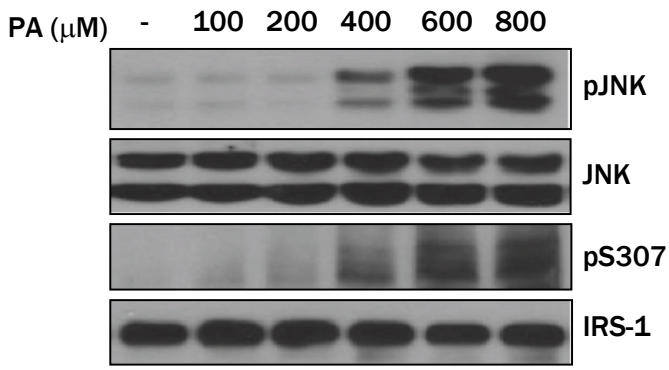
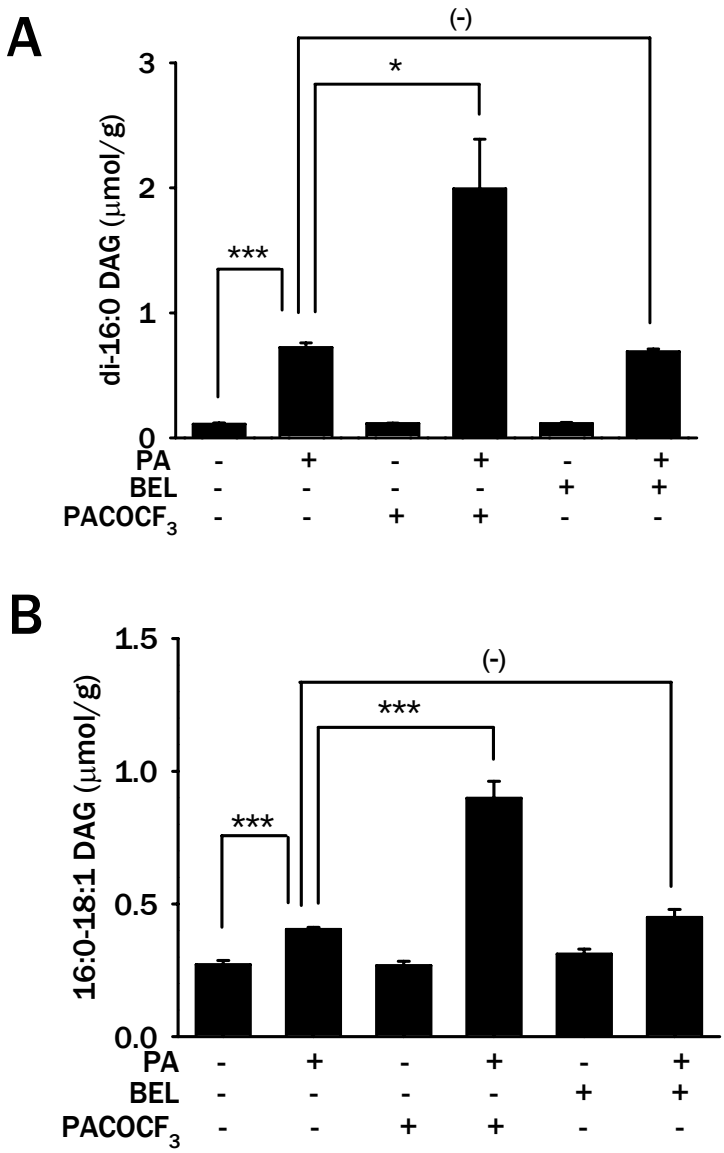


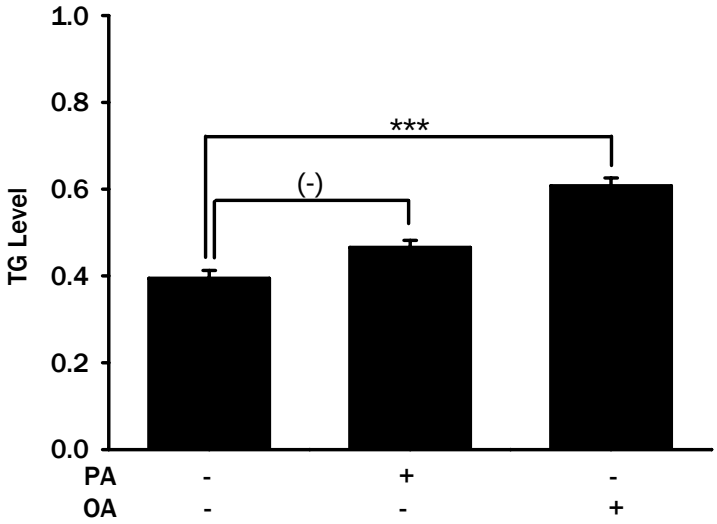
Supplemental Fig. S1

Fig. S1. PA-induced JNK activation in a dose-dependent manner. L6 myotubes were treated with 100 ~ 800 μM PA for 12 h, and phosphorylation of IRS-1 Ser307 and JNK was determined as in Fig. 1C.



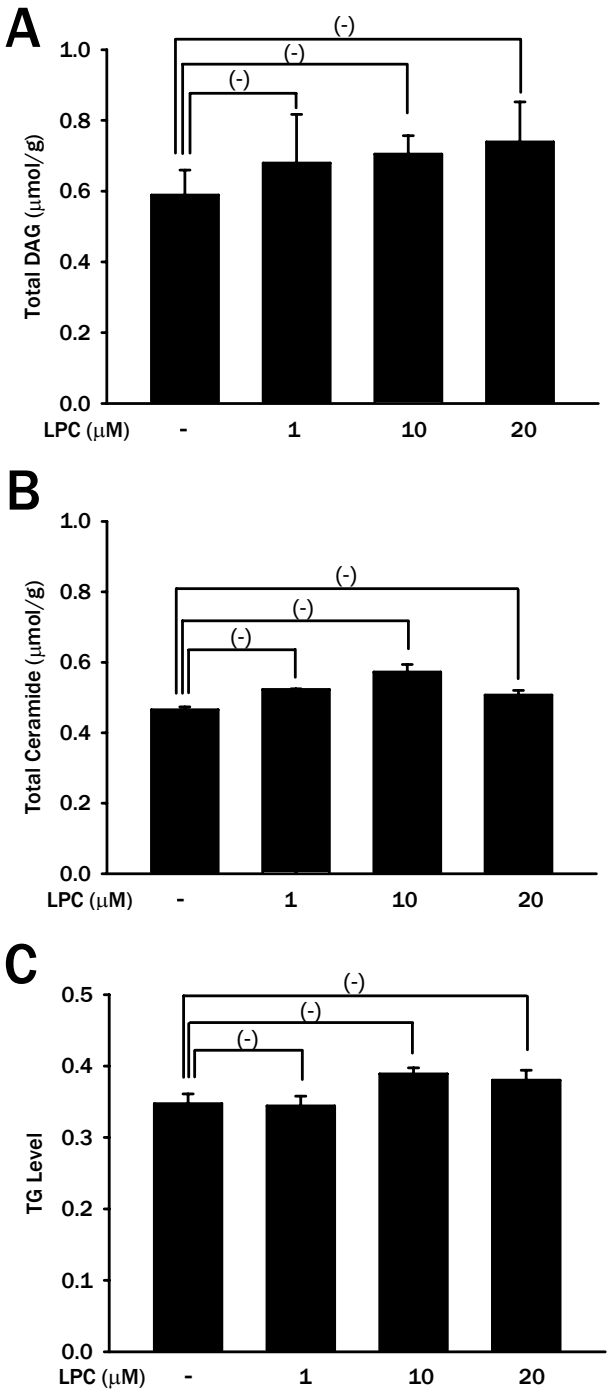
Supplemental Fig. S2

Fig. S2. Contents of specific DAG species after treatment with PA. L6 myotubes were treated with 600 μM PA with or without pretreatment with 100 μM $PACOCF_3$ or 10 μM BEL as in Fig. 4D. Intracellular contents of di-16:0 (A) and 16:0-18:1 DAG (B) were measured as described in the Materials and Methods. (*, $P < 0.05$; ***, $P < 0.005$)



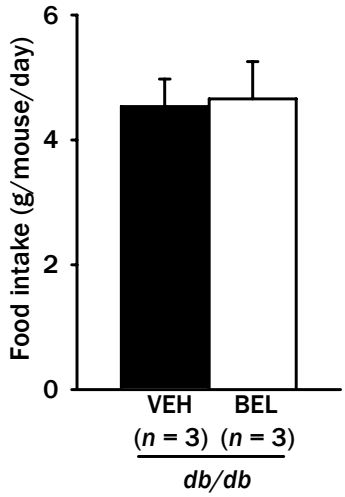
Supplemental Fig. S3

Fig. S3. TG content after treatment with FFAs. L6 myotubes were treated with 600 μM PA or 500 μM OA for 48 h. TG content was measured as described in the Materials and Methods. (***, $P < 0.005$)



Supplemental Fig. S4

Fig. S4. Contents of DAG, ceramide and TG after treatment with LPC. After treatment of L6 myotubes with LPC of the indicated concentrations for 3 h, intracellular contents of DAG (A), ceramide (B) and TG (C) were measured as described in the Materials and Methods.



Supplemental Fig. S5

Fig. S5. Effect of an iPLA$_2$β inhibitor (BEL) on the food intake of *db/db* mice. Food intake was not significantly affected by BEL treatment.