

	Lean Controls	Obese	Obese DM2	Normal Range
Subjects in Group	6	7	11	
Age (years)	39.1 ± 9.8	36.4 ± 9.8	47.0 ± 11.9	
Body mass index (kg/m²)	22.6 ± 3.5	49.1 ± 6.9 †	47.2 ± 7.0 †	18.5-29.9
Fasting Glucose (mmol/L)	4.6 ± 0.8	5.3 ± 0.4	7.7 ± 0.4 *	< 6.1
Fasting Insulin (pmol/L)	62.5 ± 38.8	166.7 ± 113.2*	345.9 ± 235.4*	60
Cholesterol (mmol/L)	4.6 ± 0.7	5.7 ± 0.3 *	4.5 ± 0.9	3-5
Triglycerides (mmol/L)	0.7 ± 0.2	2.1 ± 0.7	1.6 ± 1.0	1.1-1.7

Supplementary Table 1. Characteristics of study subjects

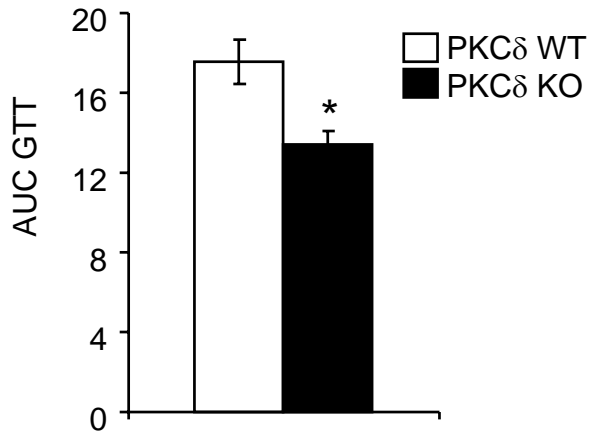
Mean ± SD; * p<0.05 , † p<0.005 vs. lean controls. To convert to mg/dL divide:

glucose by 0.0555, cholesterol by 0.0259 and triglycerides by 0.0113. To convert

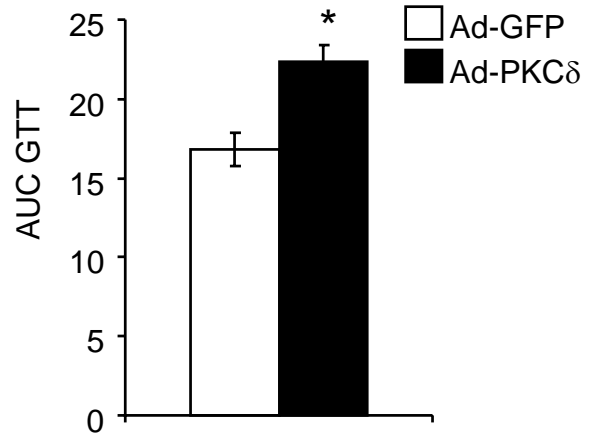
insulin to mU/L divide by 6.945.

Supplemental Figure 1

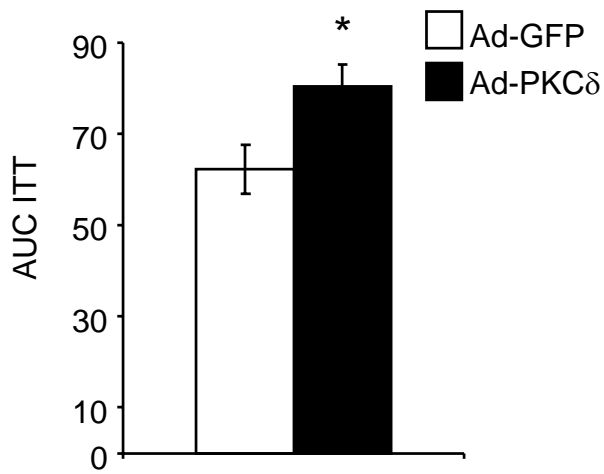
A.



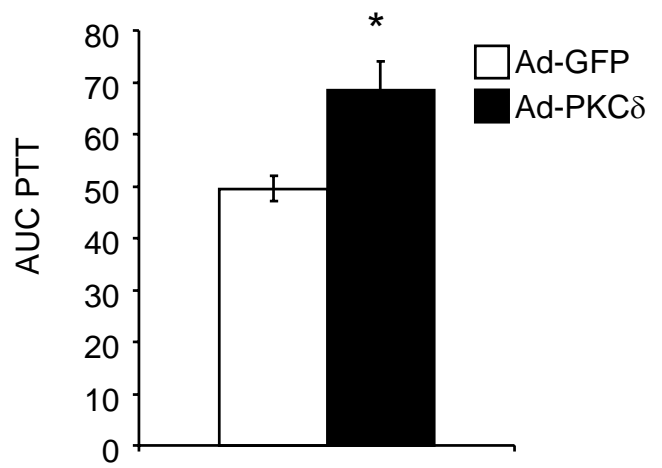
B.



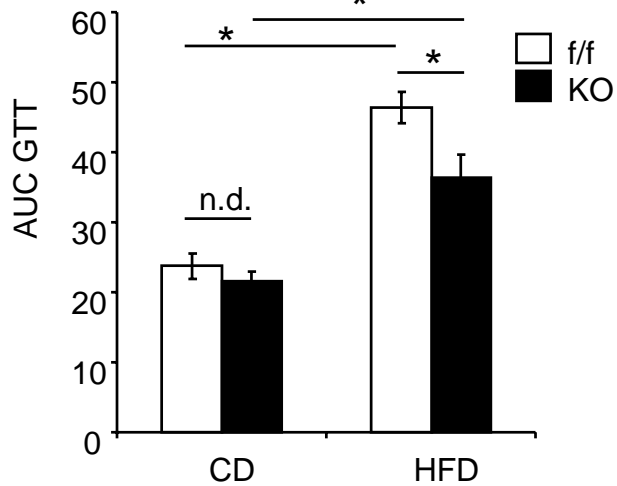
C.



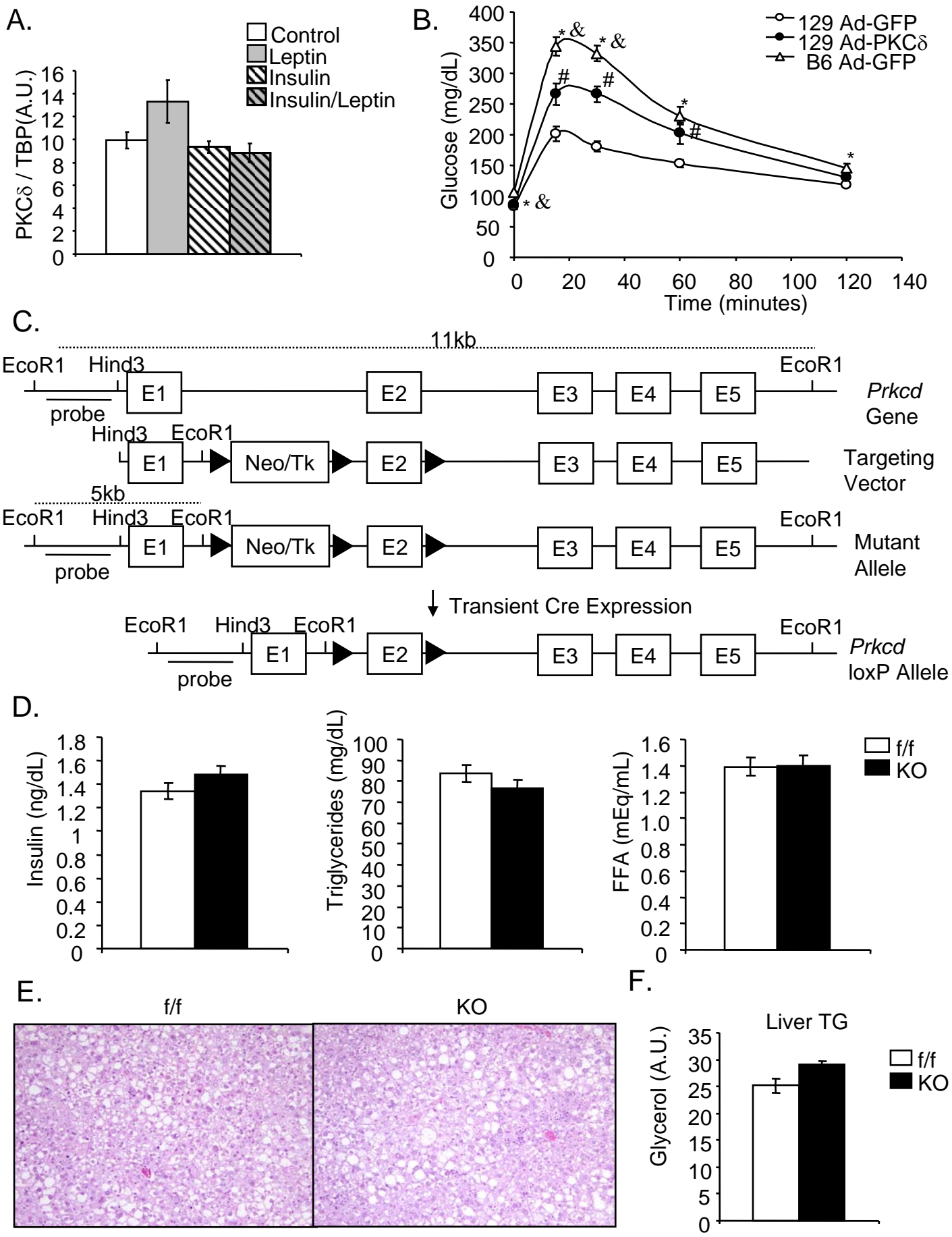
D.



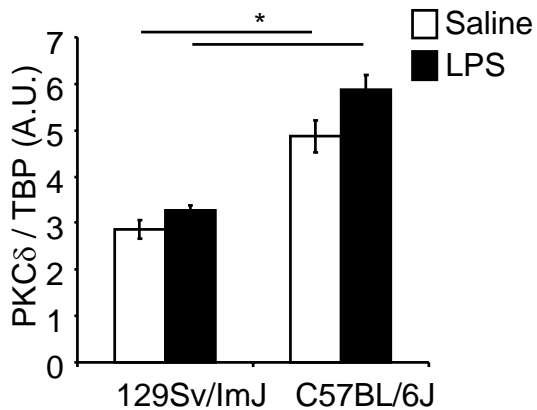
E.



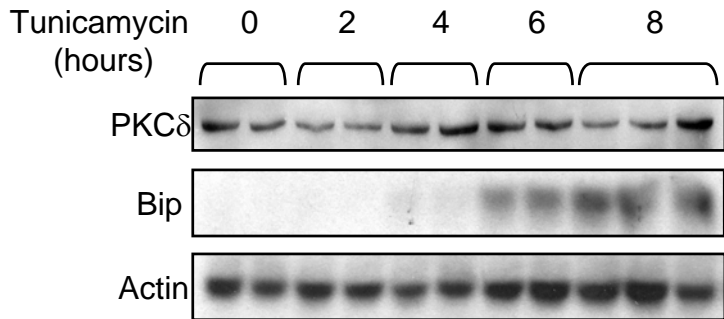
Supplemental Figure 2



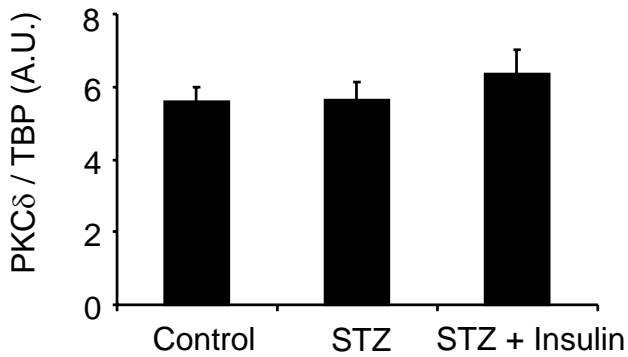
A.



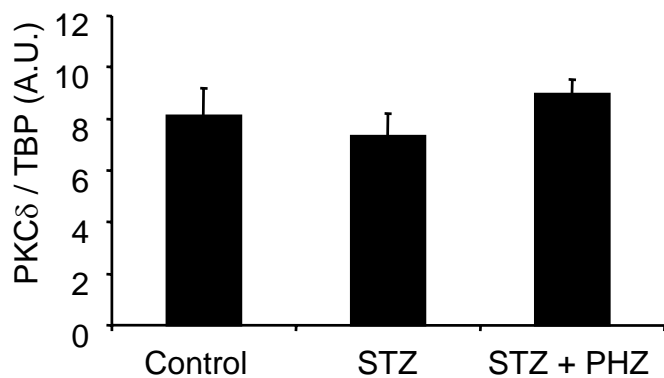
B.



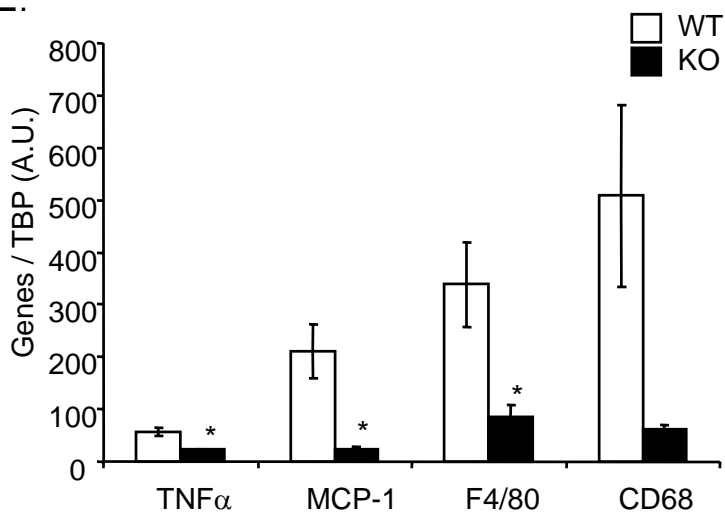
C.



D.



E.



Supplemental figures legend

Supplemental Figure 1

A) Area under curve for glucose tolerance test of wild type vs. PKC δ KO mice (n=5 per group, *: p<0.05). **B)** Glucose tolerance tests (GTT) in mice overexpressing GFP (white bars) or PKC δ (black bars) in the liver (n=13 per group, *: p<0.05). **C)** Insulin tolerance tests (ITT) in mice overexpressing GFP (white bars) or PKC δ (black bars) in the liver (n=9 per group, *: p<0.05). **D)** Pyruvate tolerance tests (PTT) in mice overexpressing GFP (white bars) or PKC δ (black bars) in the liver (n=19 per group, *: p<0.05). **E)** Glucose tolerance test of PKC δ -floxed mice injected with empty (white bars) or Cre recombinase expressing adenovirus (black bars) following 10 weeks of CD or HFD (n=6 per group, *: p<0.05).

Supplemental Figure 2

A) Expression of PKC δ mRNA was measured by qPCR using extracts of liver from leptin and/or insulin treated ob/ob mice (n=6 per group) **B)** Glucose tolerance tests (GTT) in 129 (circles) or B6 mice (triangles) overexpressing GFP (white) or PKC δ (black) in the liver (n= 4-5 per group). Significance tests between groups were as follows: &: 129AdPKC vs B6AdGFP P<0.01, *: 129AdGFP vs B6AdGFP P<0.02, #: 129AdGFP vs 129AdPKC P<0.03. **C)** Targeting strategy used to generate PKC δ conditional knock-out mice. **D)** Serum metabolites from 2 hour fasted PKC δ -floxed mice injected with empty (white bars) or Cre recombinase expressing adenovirus (black bars) following 10 weeks of HFD (n=6 per group). **E)** Histological pictures of hematoxylin and eosin liver sections

from PKC δ -floxed mice injected with empty (left panel) or Cre recombinase expressing adenovirus (right panel) following 10 weeks of HFD (n=6 per group). **F)** Hepatic triglyceride content from PKC δ -floxed mice injected with empty (white bars) or Cre recombinase expressing adenovirus (black bars) following 10 weeks of HFD (n=6 per group).

Supplemental Figure 3

A) Expression of PKC δ mRNA in liver was measured by qPCR for vehicle or LPS-treated C57BL/6J and 129SvEv mice (n=5 per group). **B)** Western-blot analysis of PKC δ , Bip and actin expression in liver of tunicamycin-treated animals. qPCR analysis of mRNA expression of PKC δ in **C)** control, streptozotocin and insulin rescued mice (n=13/11/14 per group) and **D)** control, streptozotocin and phlorizin-rescued mice (n=5/6/5 per group). **E)** Expression of inflammatory markers TNF α , MCP1, F4/80 and CD68 mRNA was measured by qPCR in visceral fat depot of WT and PKC δ KO mice (n=4 per group). All gene expression results are normalized to TBP or 18S.