

Supporting Information

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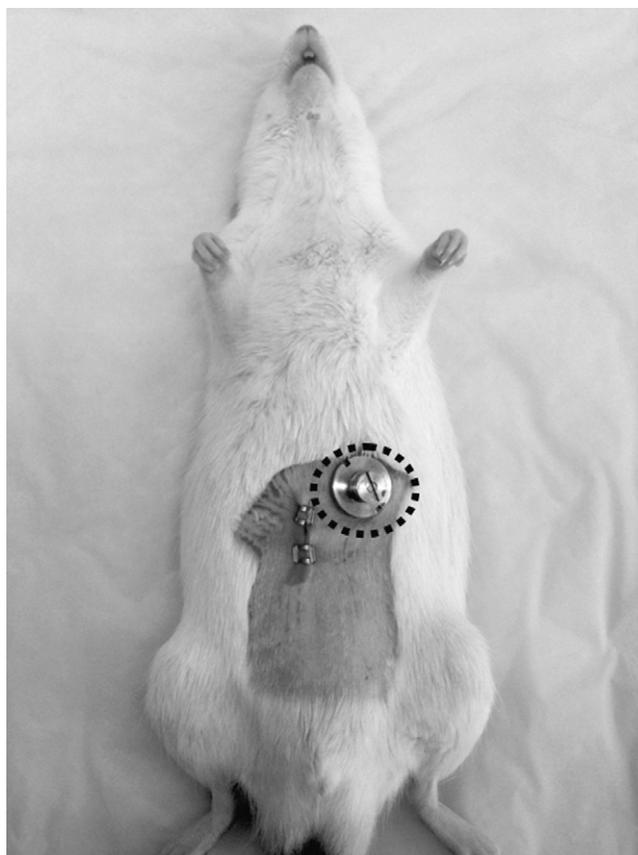


Fig. S1. Location of implanted gastric cannulae in the stomach. The dashed line indicates the borders of the stomach.

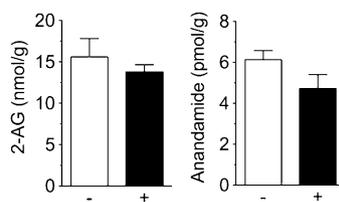


Fig. S2. Vagotomy blocks sham-fat induced mobilization of endocannabinoids in the rat jejunum. Effects of complete subdiaphragmatic vagotomy on levels of 2-AG (*Left*) and anandamide (*Right*) in the jejunum of rats sham feeding corn oil for 30 min. -, no diet presented; +, diet presented. Results are expressed as mean \pm SEM; $n = 4-5$ per condition. Unpaired t tests, two-tailed, between no diet and diet condition.

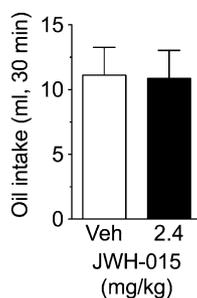


Fig. S3. Stimulating CB₂ receptors fails to affect fat sham intake. Effects of i.p. administration of JWH-015 on 30-min sham feeding of corn oil. Results are expressed as mean \pm SEM; $n = 5$. Paired Student's t test, two-tailed, versus vehicle treatment.

Table S1. Sham feeding, irrespective of test diet, fails to alter levels of oleoylethanolamide (OEA) in the jejunum

Food type	Oleoylethanolamide, pmol/g	
	No diet	Diet
Ensure	49.3 \pm 2.1	52.5 \pm 3.1
Fat	59.7 \pm 4.8	64.1 \pm 12.1
Sucrose	63.8 \pm 6.5	53.7 \pm 2.1
Protein	37.5 \pm 4.8	41.1 \pm 4.2
Fat-vagotomy	36.2 \pm 4.8	29.1 \pm 4.8

Effects of sham intake of Ensure, corn oil, sucrose, peptone, or corn oil in vagotomized animals, on jejunal OEA content. Results are expressed as mean \pm SEM; $n = 5-7$ per condition. Unpaired Student's t tests, two-tailed, between no diet and diet conditions.