

Supplementary Online Material

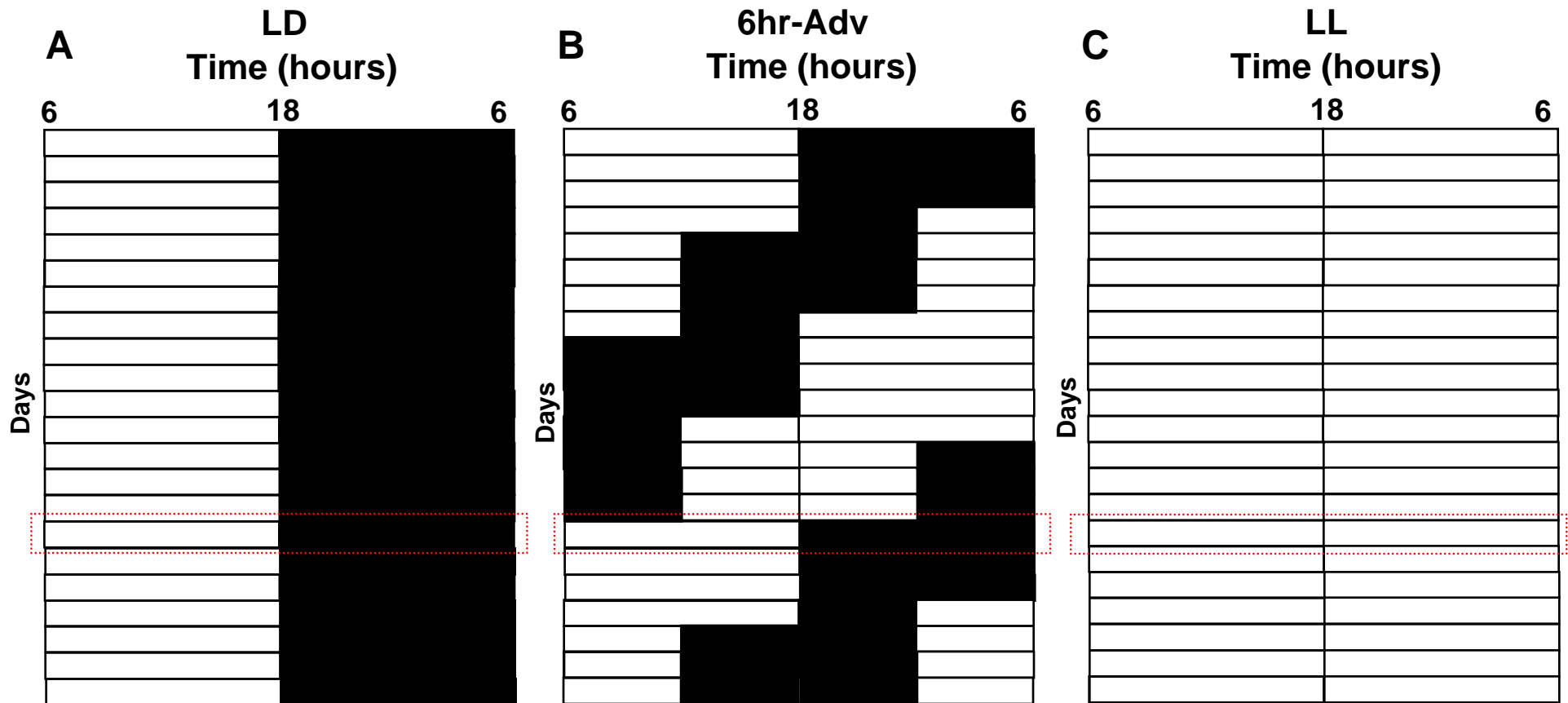
Title: Disruption of circadian rhythms accelerates development of diabetes through pancreatic beta-cell loss and dysfunction

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SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 1



Supplemental Figure 1. Schematic representation of 3 light cycle protocols employed in the study. Wild Type and diabetes-prone HIP rats were exposed to 10 weeks of either (A) normal LD cycle (lights on at 6:00hr, lights off 18:00hr) or experimental changes in the light-dark cycle produced by (B) 6h advance of the light cycle every 3 days for 10 weeks (6hr-ADV) or by (C) 24-hour constant light (LL). Red rectangle represents under what light conditions glucose, melatonin and hyperglycemic clamp studies were performed in the three light groups.