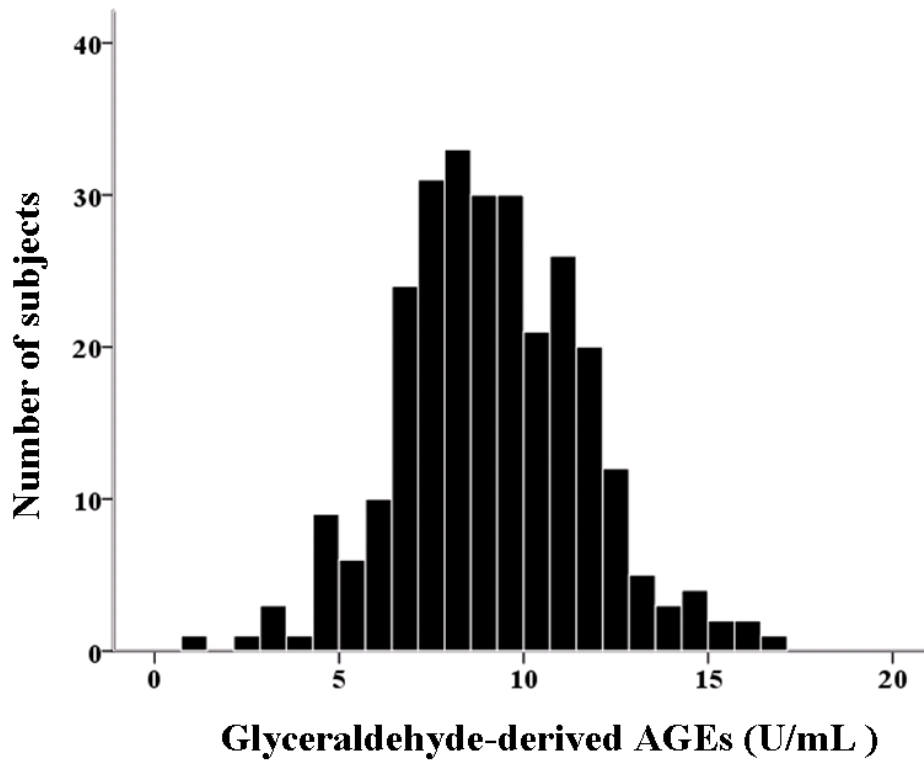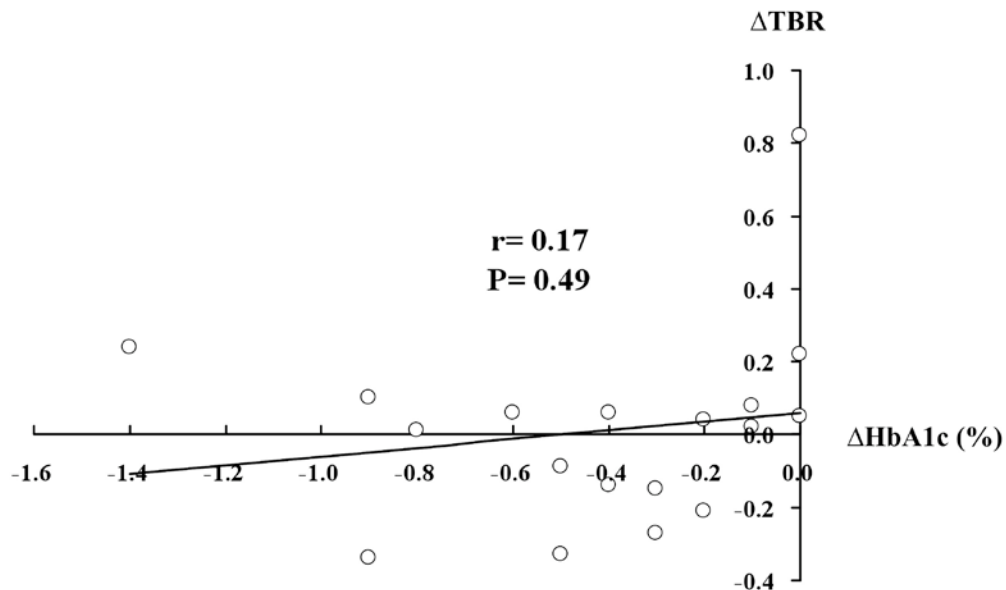SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Figure 1. Distribution of serum levels of AGEs in our subjects.
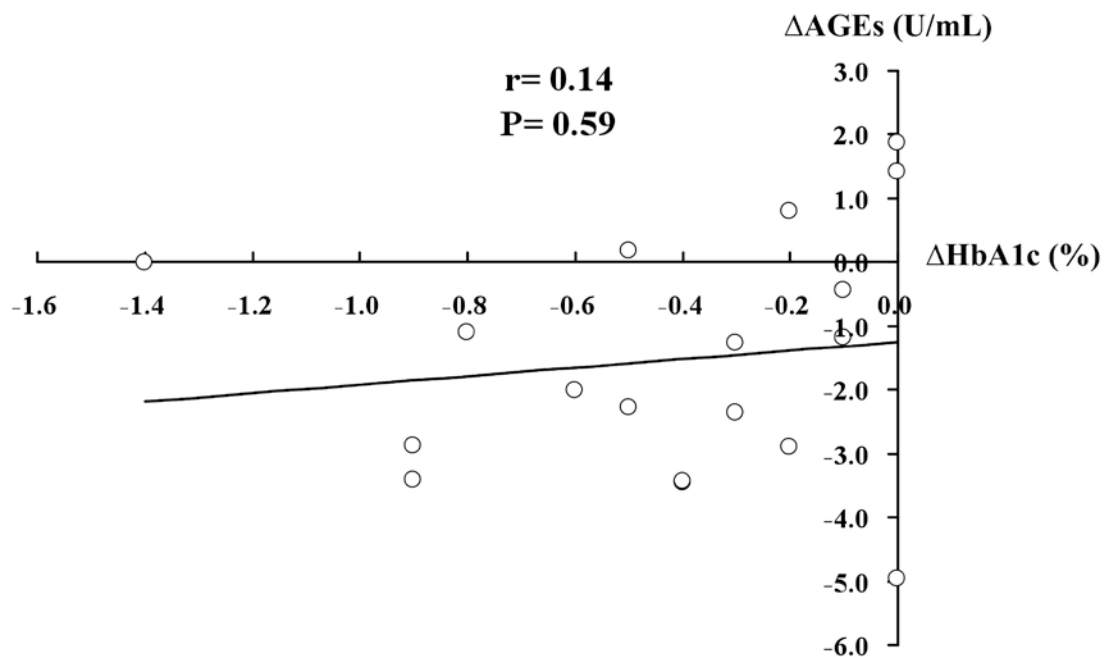

Supplementary Figure 2. Correlation of the changes in HbA1c level (ΔHbA1c) obtained by OHA treatment with those of TBR value (ΔTBR) (r= 0.17, P= 0.49) (A) and those of AGE level (ΔAGEs) (B) (r= 0.14, P= 0.59).

Supplementary Figure 2A

Supplementary Figure 2B

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Figure 3. Immunoreactivity of anti-glyceraldehyde-derived-AGE antibodies with various structurally identified AGEs. Immunoreactivity of anti-glyceraldehyde-derived-AGE antibodies with various structurally identified AGEs such as CML-BSA, carboxyethyllysine (CEL)-BSA, pyrraline-BSA, pentosidine-BSA, argpyrimidine-BSA, 3-deoxyglucosone imidazolone-BSA, glyoxal-lysine dimer (GOLD), methylglyoxal-lysine dimer (MOLD), and glyceraldehyde-derived pyridinium (GLAP) was examined by competitive ELISA as described previously (15). In brief, 50 µl of various AGE preparations was added to each glyceraldehyde-derived AGE-BSA-coated well as a competitor for 50 µl of anti-glyceraldehyde-derived-AGE antibodies followed by incubation for 2 hours at room temperature. Then, immunoreactivity of the antibodies with various AGE preparations was determined by competitive ELISA. Results are expressed as B/B_0, calculated as follows: (experimental optical density – background optical density)/(total optical density – background optical density).