Title

Serum and glucocorticoid-regulated kinase 2 determines drug-activated PXR to induce gluconeogenesis in human liver cells

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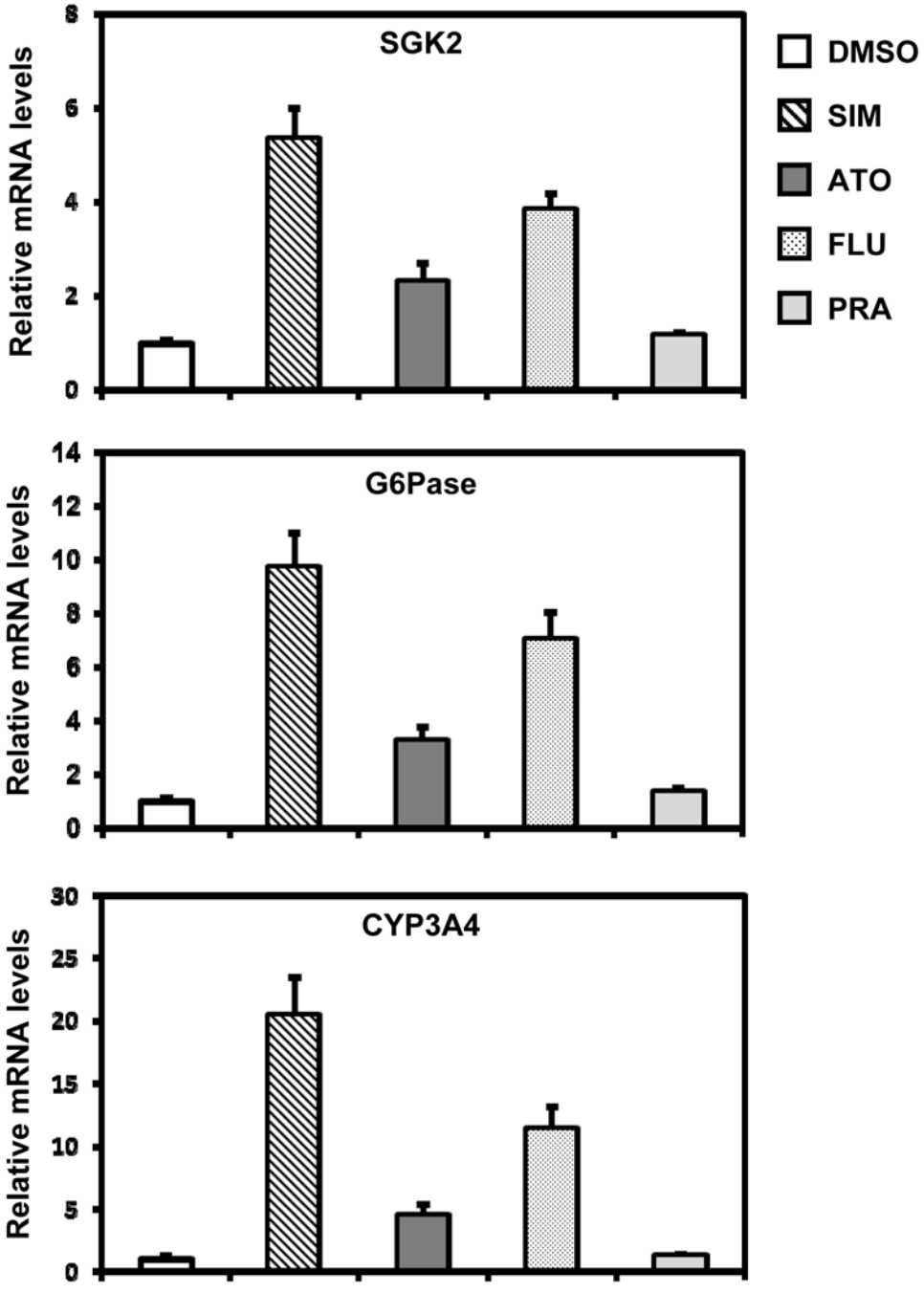
Supplemental Figure 1. Statins induce the human *SGK2* and *G6Pase* genes

ShP51 cells were treated with simvastatin (SIM, 10 μM), atorvastatin (ATO, 10 μM), fluvastatin (FLU, 10 μM), pravastatin (PRA, 10 μM) or DMSO (control) for 24 h (n=4). The relative expression of SGK2, G6Pase and CYP3A4 mRNAs were measured by qRT-PCR. These expression levels were normalized to endogenous GAPDH using the comparative Ct method. Values are scored as a fold-change relative to livers in DMSO treated cells.

Supplemental Figure 2. High dose of rifampicin decreases the *SGK2* gene in mouse liver

Rifampicin (100 mg/kg, 9 h) or vehicle was administered to mice. RNA was prepared from mouse livers. The relative expression of SGK2, G6Pase and CYP3A11 mRNAs were measured by qRT-PCR (n=3). These expression levels were normalized to endogenous GAPDH using the comparative Ct method. Values are scored as a fold-change relative to livers in DMSO treated mice. Statistical analysis was assessed by Student's t test. *$P < 0.05$; and **$P < 0.001$.

Supplemental Fig. 1.



Supplemental Fig. 2.