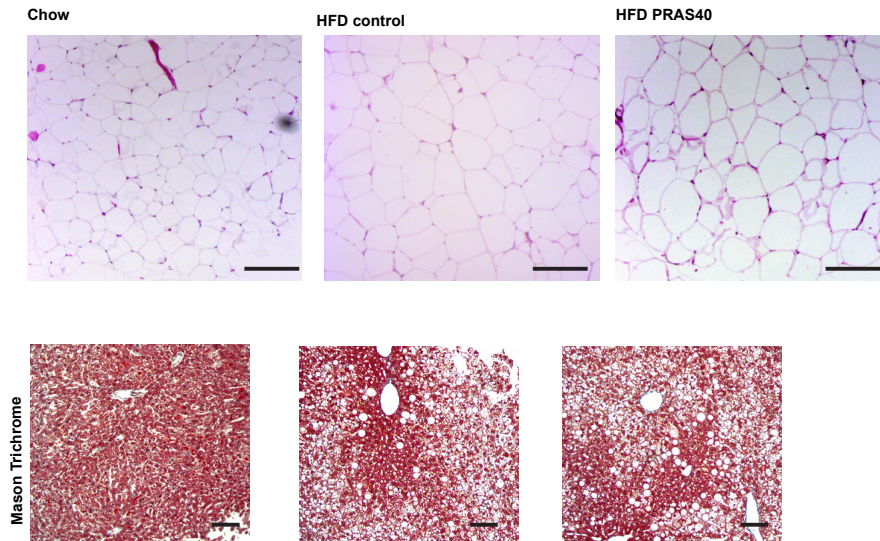
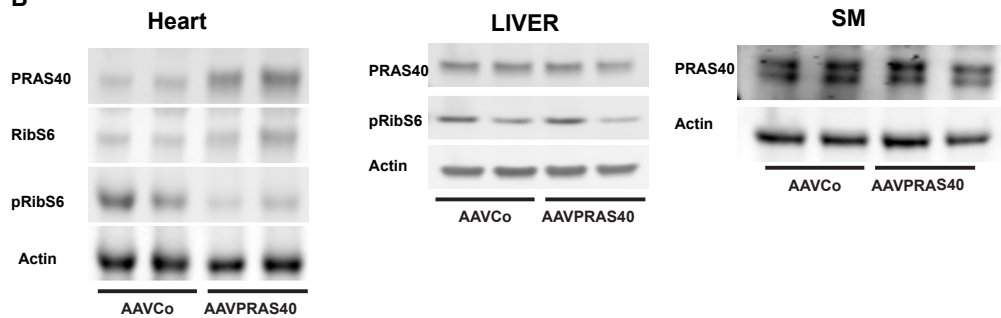


Supporting Figure 2

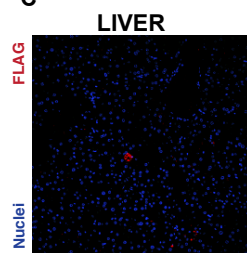
A



B



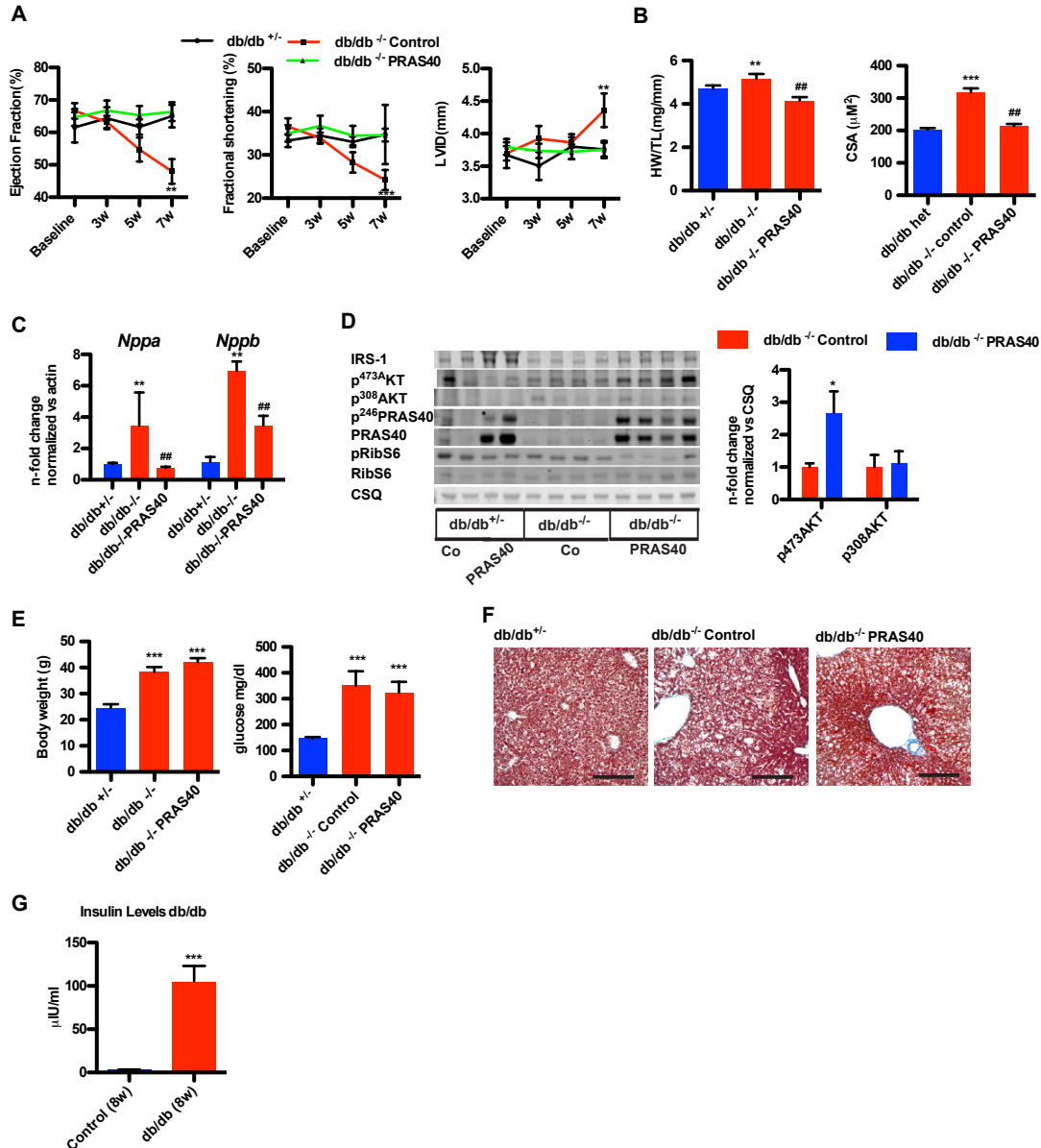
C



Supporting Figure 2. H&E staining of WAT sections from either Chow-fed or HFD-fed mice injected with AAV-Control or AAV-PRAS40. Mason-trichrome staining of liver sections from either Chow-fed or HFD-fed mice injected with AAV-Control or AAV-PRAS40. Scale bar 150 μ m. **(B)** Immunoblots from hearts, liver and skeletal muscle (SM) from either AAV-Control

or AAV-PRAS40 injected animals. (C) Confocal microscopy of paraffin-embedded liver sections after AAV-PRAS40 injections stained for FLAG-tag (red), Actin (green) and nuclei (blue). Only single cells are positive for the FLAG-tag.

Supporting Figure 3



Supporting Figure 3. PRAS40 prevents diabetic cardiomyopathy in db/db mice. (A) Line graphs representing echocardiographic assessment of heterozygous control or *db/db* mice for percentage of fractional shortening (FS), ejection fraction (EF) and end-diastolic dimension (LVID), ** $p < 0.01$ vs control *db/db*. $n = 4$ per het and 6 per *db/db* group. (B) Heart weight to tibia length ratio (HW/TL) in the indicated groups.. (** $p < 0.01$ versus control het; ## $p < 0.01$ versus