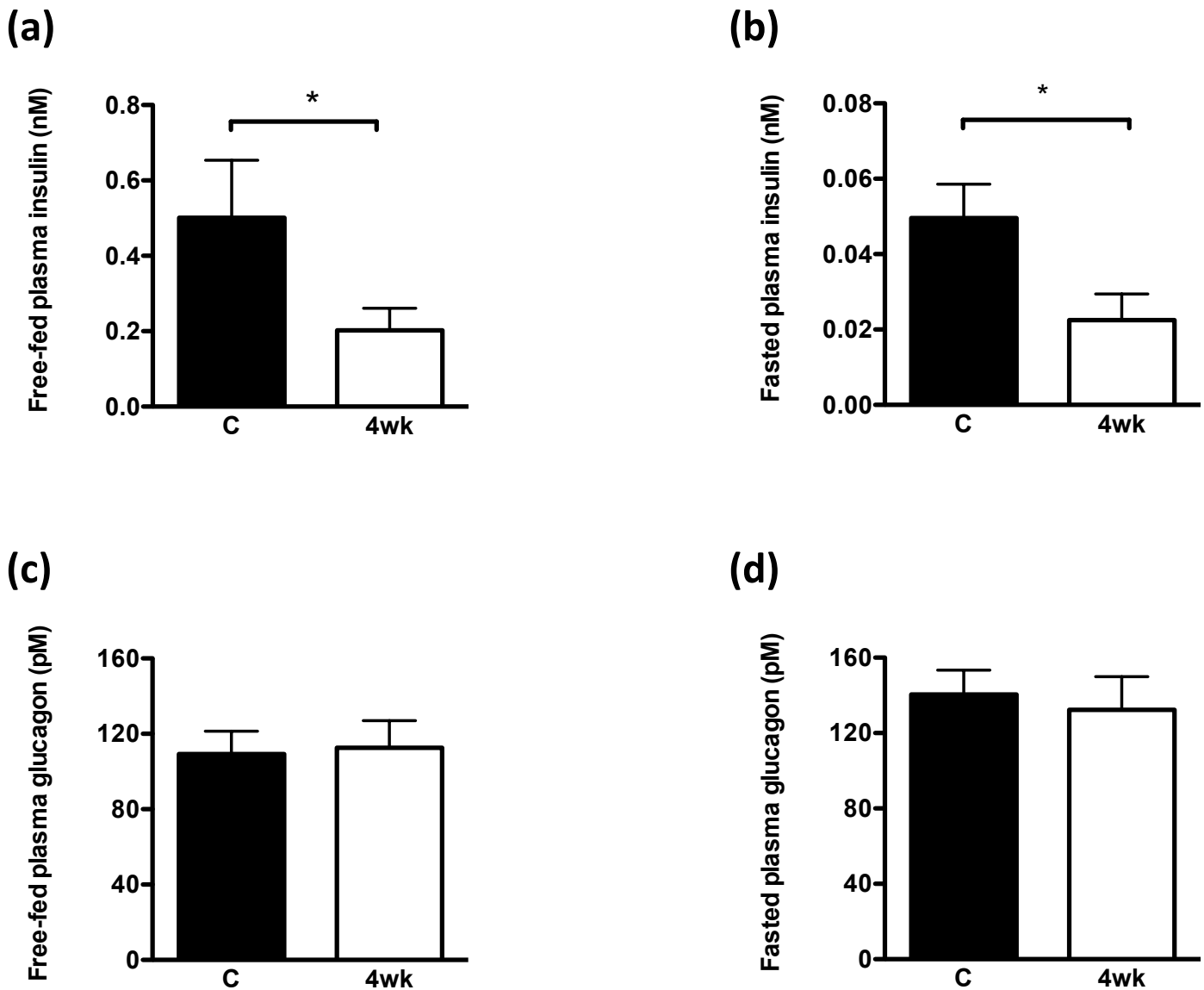


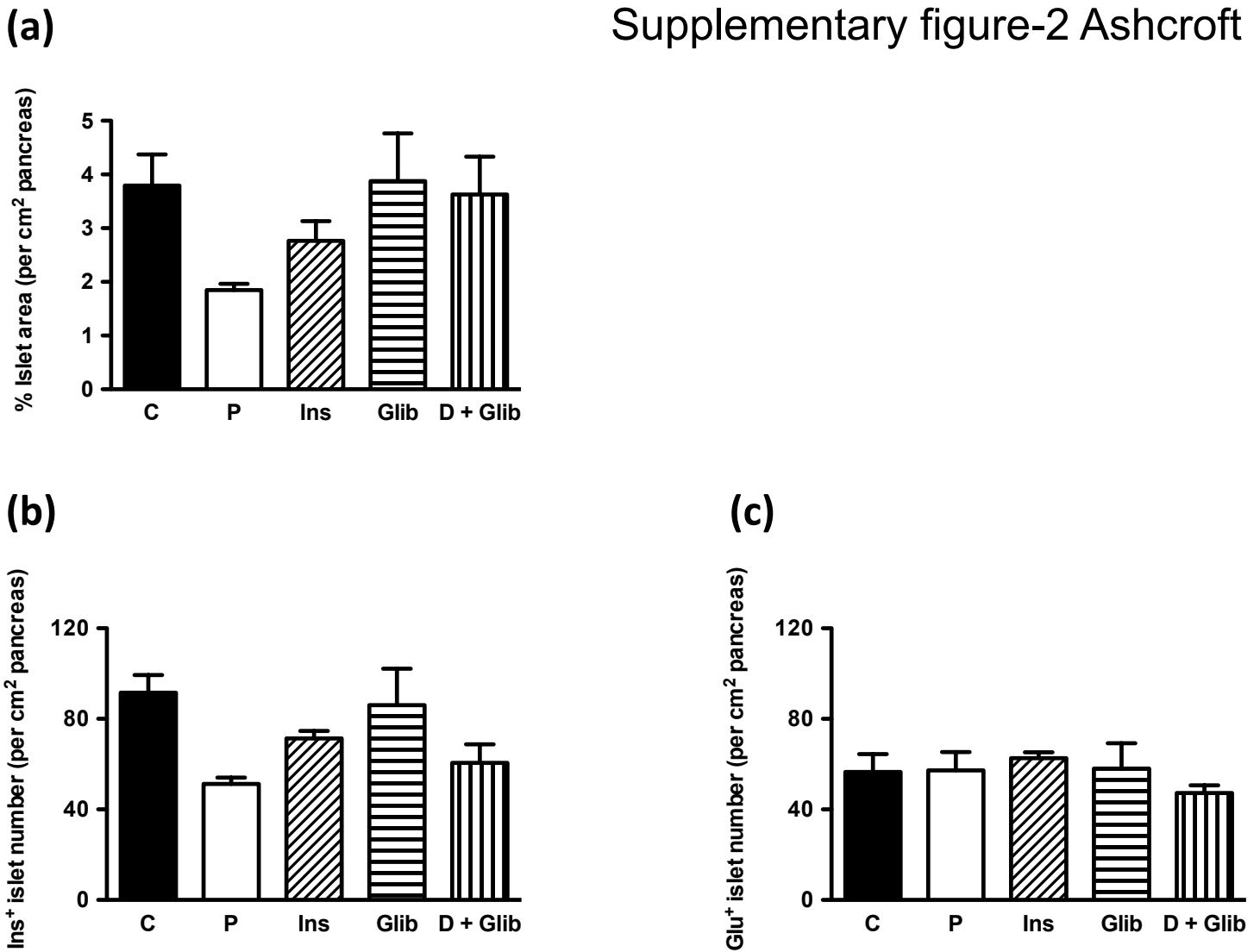
Supplementary figure-1 Ashcroft



Supplementary figure 1: Plasma insulin and glucagon levels following gene induction

a,b. Mean±SEM free-fed (**a**) and fasted (**b**) plasma insulin levels for control mice (C, n=8-10) and 4-week-diabetic β V59M mice (4wk, n=6-9). **c,d.** Mean±SEM free-fed (**C**) and fasted (**D**) plasma glucagon levels for control mice (C, n=8-10) and 4-week-diabetic β V59M mice (4wk, n=6-9). * $P < 0.05$; Mann-Whitney test.

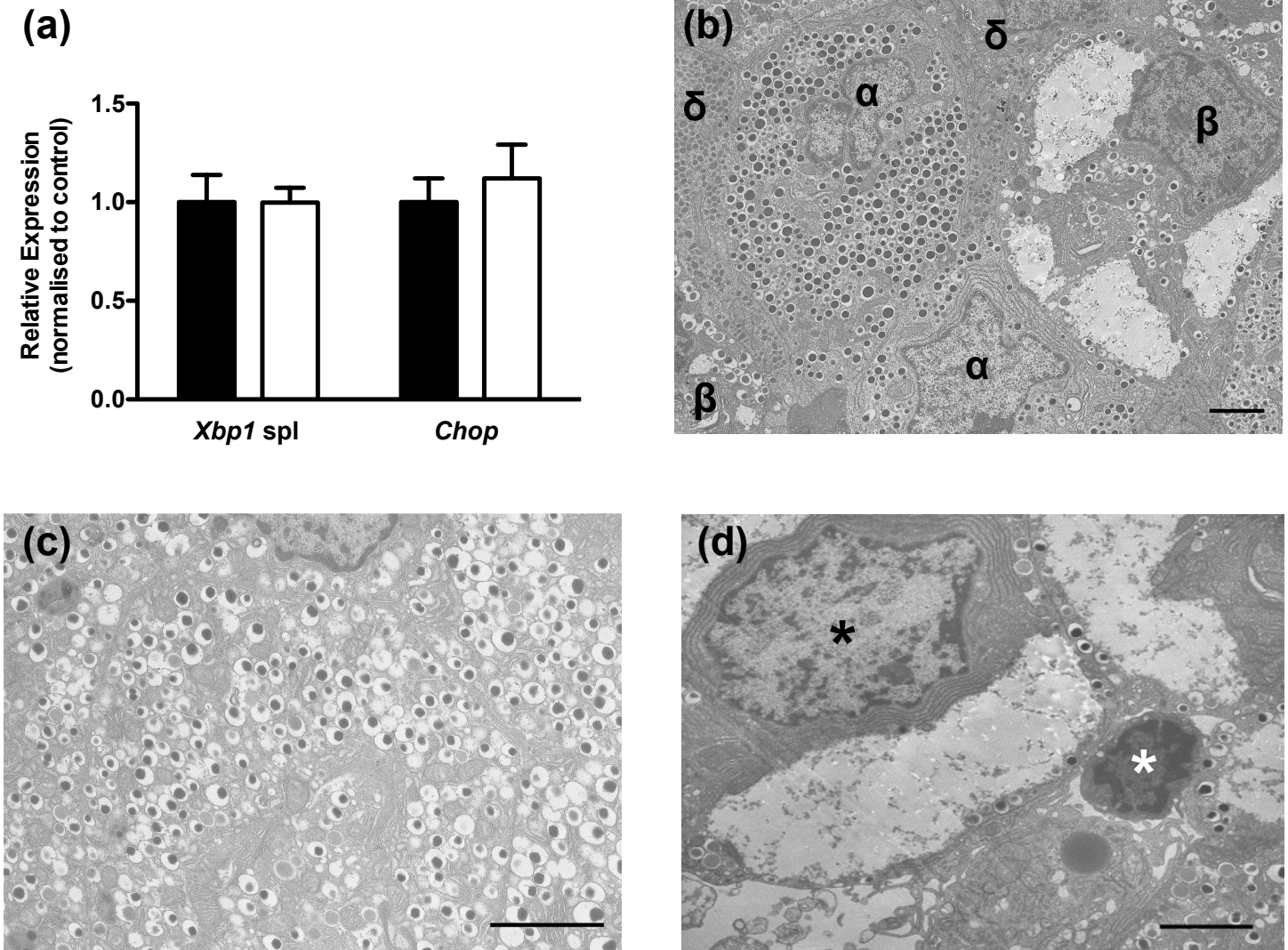
Supplementary figure-2 Ashcroft



Supplementary figure 2: Chronic hyperglycaemia does not alter islet density

Islet area per cm² of pancreas (**a**) and number of insulin-positive (**b**) and glucagon-positive (**c**) islets (mean±SEM of 3-6 mice per genotype; $P>0.05$ compared to placebo; One-way ANOVA). After gene induction and elevation of blood glucose (< 20 mM) β V59M mice were implanted for 4 weeks with either placebo (P), insulin (Ins) or glibenclamide (Glib) pellets, or were implanted with glibenclamide pellets following 4 weeks of hyperglycaemia (P+Glib).

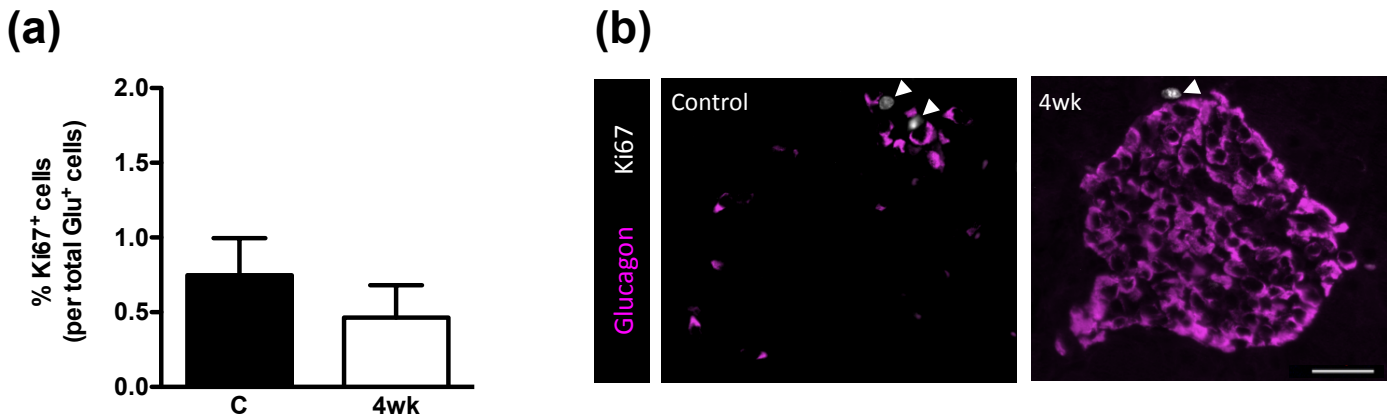
Supplementary figure-3 Ashcroft



Supplementary figure 3: Effects of immediate and long-term gene induction on β -cell ultrastructure

a. *Xbp1* spliced and *Chop* mRNA levels in islets isolated from control (black bars) and 4-week-diabetic β V59M mice (white bars) ($P > 0.05$; Mann-Whitney test; $n = 5-6$ mice per genotype). Representative electron micrographs of pancreatic sections from β V59M mice exposed to hyperglycaemia for 4 weeks (**b**) and following gene induction and 24 h of established diabetes (**c**; >20 mM glucose). Alpha (α) beta (β) and delta (δ) cells are indicated. **d.** Electron micrograph of pancreatic section from a 4-week-diabetic β V59M islet with an example of an apoptotic nucleus with condensed chromatin (white *) compared to a non-apoptotic nucleus (black *). Scale bars 2 μ m.

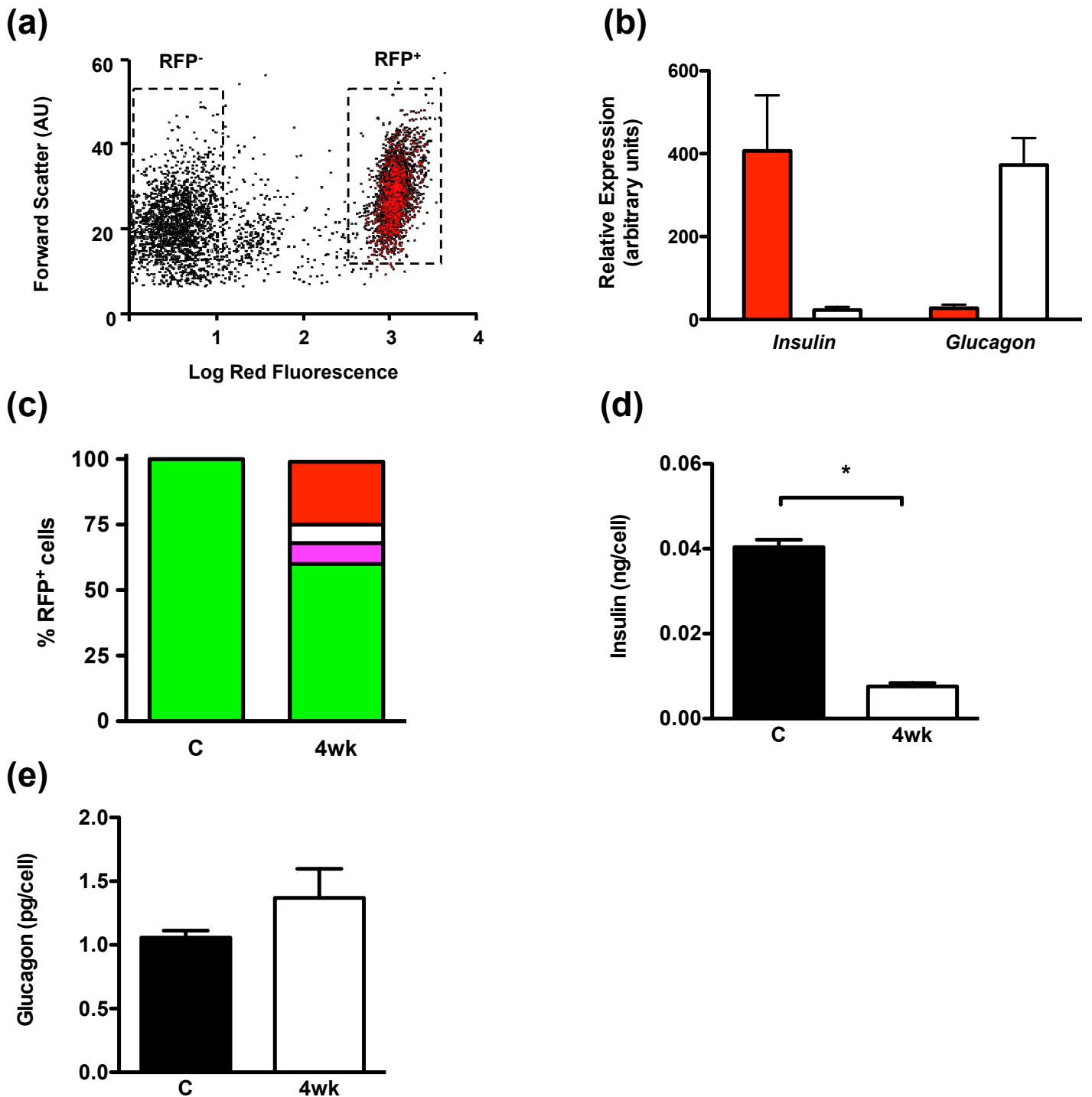
Supplementary figure-4 Ashcroft



Supplementary figure 4: Chronic hyperglycaemia does not affect α -cell proliferation

a. Percentage of cells positive for both glucagon and Ki67, expressed as a percentage of the total number of glu⁺ cells ($P > 0.05$; Mann-Whitney test; $n = 3000-5000$ glu⁺ cells; $n = 130-190$ islets; $n = 3-4$ mice per genotype). **b.** Representative example of glu⁺ cells (pink) and Ki67⁺ nuclei (white arrow head) in control and 4-week-diabetic $\beta V59M$ islets. Scale bar, 50 μ m.

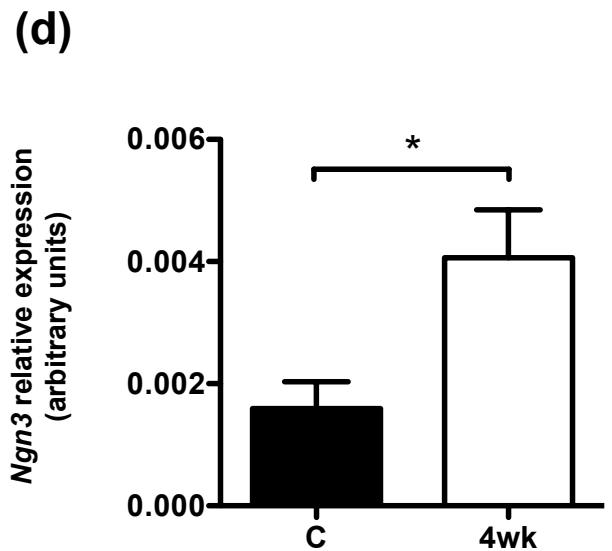
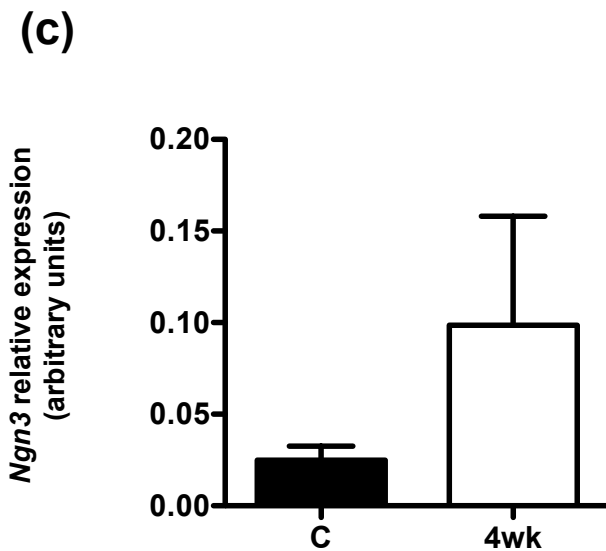
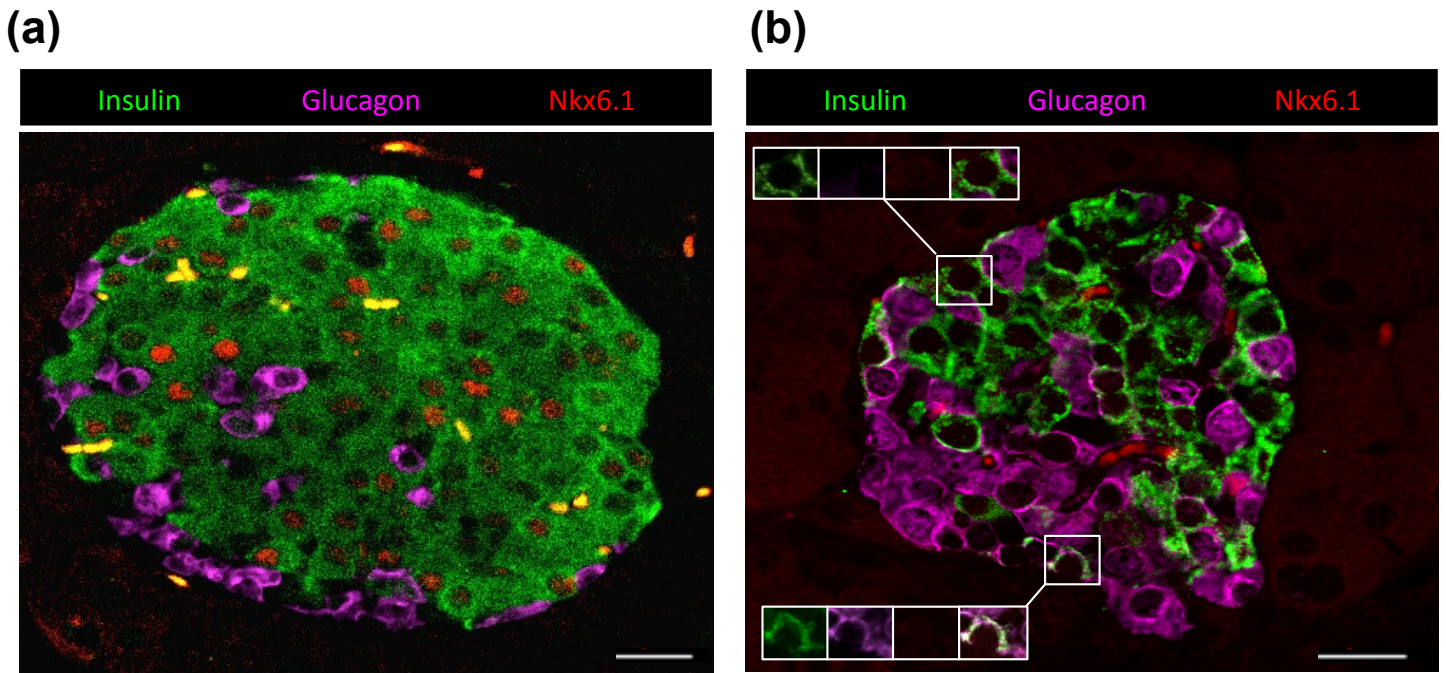
Supplementary figure-5 Ashcroft



Supplementary figure 5: RFP fluorescence enables FAC sorting of pancreatic β -cells

Dispersed pancreatic islet cells from β -RFP and 4-week-diabetic β V59M-RFP mice were analysed by FAC sorting. **(a)** Representative example of a β -RFP FAC sort. Red fluorescence was measured by excitation at 560 nm and emission at 585/29 nm and plotted against forward scatter in arbitrary units (AU). Boxed areas indicate cells taken for analysis. **(b)** RFP⁺ (black bars) and RFP⁻ (white bars) cells separated from β -RFP mice express insulin and glucagon respectively. **(c)** Quantification of the percentage of RFP⁺ mouse islets that express insulin (green), glucagon (pink), insulin and glucagon (white), or do not contain detectable levels of either insulin or glucagon (red) in β -RFP (C) and 4-week-diabetic β V59M-RFP mice (4wk). (n=300-400 cells; n=3-4 mice per genotype). **(d,e)** Insulin content of RFP⁺ cells **(d)** and glucagon protein content of RFP⁻ cells **(e)** from β -RFP and 4-week-diabetic β V59M-RFP mice (mean \pm SEM, $P > 0.05$; Mann-Whitney test; n=4-5 mice per genotype).

Supplementary figure-6 Ashcroft



Supplementary figure 6: Transcription factor profile of diabetic $\beta V59M$ islets.

a,b. Representative example of immunofluorescence staining for Nkx6.1 (red), insulin (green), and glucagon (pink) in a control islet. Scale bar 50 μ m. **c,d.** *Ngn3* mRNA levels in isolated islets (**c**) and FAC-sorted RFP⁺ cells (**d**) from control mice (black bars) and 4-week-diabetic $\beta V59M$ mice (white bars) (Mean \pm SEM, * $P < 0.05$; Mann-Whitney test; n=5-6 mice per genotype).

SYBR Green Primers	
Gene	Sequence (5' to 3')
<i>Actb</i>	F: GCAGCTCCTTCGTTGCCGGT R: TACAGCCCGGGGAGCATCGT
<i>Arx</i>	F: TCCGGATACCCCACTTAGCTT R: GACGCCCTTTCCTTTAAGTG
<i>CHOP</i>	F: AGCCTGGTATGAGGATCTGCAG R: GGTCAAGAGTAGTGAAGGTTTTTGATTC
<i>Gfp</i>	F: CGGCGACGTAAACGGCCACA R: CAGCTTGCCGGTGGTGCAGA
<i>Glucagon</i>	F: ACCTGGACTCCCGCCGTGC R: TCGCCTTCCTCGGCCTTTCACCAGCC
<i>Glut2</i>	F: TCTTCACGG CTGTCTCTGTG R: AATCATCCCGTTAGGAACA
<i>Hprt1</i>	F: CCGGCAGCGTTTCTGAGCCA R: GCTCGCGGCAAAAAGCGGTC
<i>Hspa8</i>	F: CAGCGCAGCTGGGCCTACAC R: TAGCTTGCGTGGTGC GGTT
<i>Insulin</i>	F: GCATCCSGTAACCCCCAGCCC R: CAGGGCCAGCAGGGGTAGGA
<i>MafA</i>	F: CAGCAGCGGCACATTCTG R: GCCCGCCA ACTTCTCGTAT
<i>MafB</i>	F: AGGACCTGTACTGGATGGC R: CACTACGGAAGCCGTCGAAG
<i>Ngn3</i>	F: TCTCAAGCATCTCGCCTCTTC R: ACAGCAAGGGTACCGATGAGA
<i>Nkx6.1</i>	F: AGAGAGCAGGCTTGGCCTATTC R: GTCGTCAGAGTTCGGGTCCAG
<i>Pax6</i>	F: AAACAAACGCCCTAGCTCTCC R: CCGCCCTTGGTTAAAGTCCTC
<i>Pdx1</i>	F: CAGTGGGCAGGAGGTGCTTA R: GCCCGGGTGTAGGCAGTAC
<i>Xbp1 spliced</i>	F: CTGAGTCCGAATCAGGTGCAG R: GTCCATGGGAAGATGTTCTGG

Supplementary Table 1: SYBR green primer sequences for the indicated genes.

Antibody	Concentration	Source
<i>Guinea pig anti-insulin</i>	1:500	Made in house
<i>Mouse anti-glucagon</i>	1:500	Sigma (2645)
<i>Mouse anti-Pdx1</i>	1:50	DHDB (F6A11)
<i>Rabbit anti-Ki67</i>	1:50	Thermo Scientific (RM 9106S1)
<i>Rabbit anti-dsRed</i>	1:100	Clontech (632496)
<i>Anti-guinea pig HRP</i>	1:50	Dako (P0141)
<i>Anti-guinea pig Alexa 633</i>	1:200	Molecular Probes (A21105)
<i>Anti-guinea pig Texas red</i>	1:50	Vector Laboratories (TI-7000)
<i>Anti-mouse Alexa 633</i>	1:500	Molecular Probes (A-21046)
<i>Anti-mouse Cy3</i>	1:500	Jackson Laboratories
<i>Anti-mouse Alexa 488</i>	1:200	Jackson Laboratories
<i>Anti-mouse HRP</i>	1:50	Vector Laboratories (PI-2000)
<i>Anti-rabbit Alexa 568</i>	1:200	Molecular Probes (A11037)
<i>Streptavidin Alexa 488</i>	1:500	Molecular Probes (S11223)
<i>Rabbit-anti MafA</i>	1:50	Bethyl Laboratories
<i>Rabbit anti-MafB</i>	1:25	Bethyl Laboratories
<i>Rabbit anti-Glut2</i>	1:15	Santa Cruz (sc-9117)
<i>Rabbit anti-glucagon</i>	1:1000	Abcam (ab92517)
<i>Mouse-anti-Nkx6.1</i>	1:50	DHDB (F55A12-c)

Supplementary Table 2: Antibodies.

Taqman Primers	
Gene	Sequence (5' to 3')
<i>Arx</i>	Mm00545903_m1 (Applied Biosystems)
<i>Beta actin</i>	Mm00607939_s1 (Applied Biosystems)
<i>Glucagon</i>	Mm01269055_m1 (Applied Biosystems)
<i>Glut2</i>	Mm00446224_m1 (applied Biosystems)
<i>Insulin</i>	Primer 1: AACCCACCCAGGCTTTTGTC Primer 2: CTTCTCCCAGCTCCAGTTGTTC Probe: GGCTCTCTACCTGGTGTGTGGGGAGCGT
<i>MafA</i>	Mm00845209_s1 (Applied Biosystems)
<i>MafB</i>	Mm00627481_s1 (Applied Biosystems)
<i>Ngn3</i>	Mm00437606_s1 (Applied Biosystems)
<i>Nkx6.1</i>	Mm00454962_m1 (Applied Biosystems)
<i>Pdx1</i>	Mm00435565_m1 (Applied Biosystems)

Supplementary Table 3: Taqman primer sequences for the indicated genes.