Supporting Information

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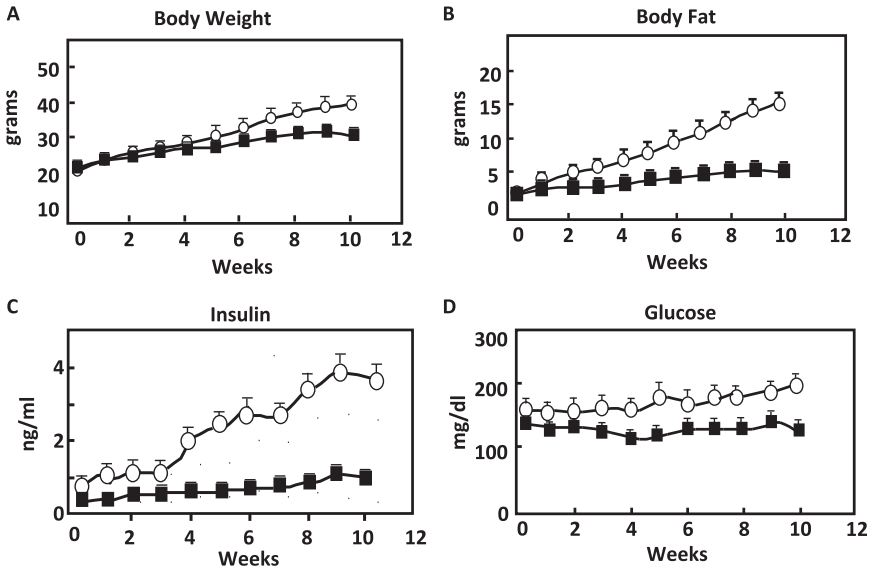

Fig. S1. Comparison of glucagon receptor ($GcgR^{+/+}$) (white symbols) and $GcgR^{-/-}$ mice (black symbols) on a 60% fat diet plus 10% sucrose supplementation for 12 wk. (*A*) Body weight. (*B*) Body fat. (*C*) Insulin. (*D*) Glucose. $n = 6$ in each group. Error bars are SEM.

Table S1. Sequences of SYBR Green PCR primers used in this study

mRNA	Accession no.	Forward primer	Reverse primer
SREBP-1c	NM_011480	GGCACTAAGTGCCCTCAACCT	TGCGCAGGAGATGCTATCTCCA
Preproglucagon	NM_008100.3	GATCATTCCCAGCTTCCCAG	CTGGTAAAGGTCCCTTCAGC
Preproinsulin	NM_008386.3	GGGGAGCGTGGCTTCTTCTA	GGGGACAGAATTCAGTGGCA
36B4	NM_007475	GGACCCGAGAAGACCTCCTT	TCCAGGCTTTGGGCATCACC
GAPDH	NM_008084.2	CAAGGTCATCCATGACAACTTTG	GGCCATCCACAGTCTTCTGG

SREBP1c, sterol response element binding protein.

Table S2. Blood glucose levels for $GcgR^{-/-}$ mice treated with Adv-β-galactosidase

Week				
0	1	2	3	4
102.4 ± 10.0	110 ± 8.51	104 ± 7.90	107 ± 9.70	101 ± 9.11

Treatment of Ad-β-galactosidase cDNA does not change levels of glucose in $GcgR^{-/-}$ mice. $n = 5$. Blood glucose concentrations are mg/100 mL.