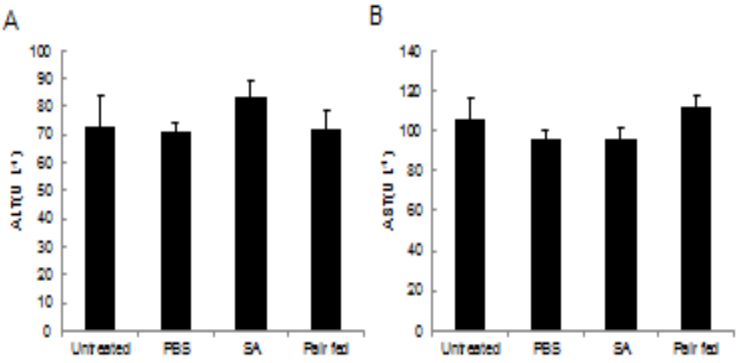
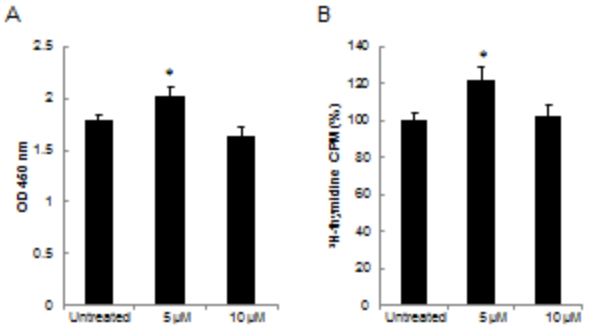
Supplement Fig. 1



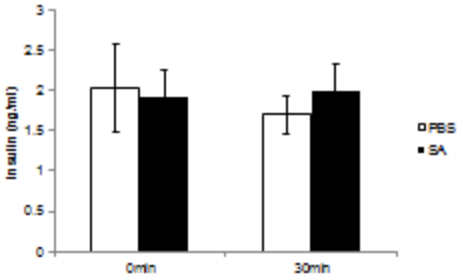

**Supplemental Fig. 1.** The concentration of ALT and AST in blood of SA-treated *db/db* mice Diabetic *db/db* mice were orally intubated with SA (10 mg $kg^{-1}$ body weight/day) or PBS. At 8 weeks of SA treatment, the concentration of (A) ALT and (B) AST in the blood was measured (n=4-7 per group).

Supplement Fig. 2




**Supplemental Fig. 2.** Proliferation induced in SA-treated mouse hepatocytes. (A) Hepatocytes isolated from C57BL/6 mice were incubated with 5 or 10 μM SA for 24 h, and cell toxicity was analyzed by CCK8 assay. (B) Hepatocytes were cultured for 24 h with 5 or 10 μM SA, and cell proliferation was measured by $^{3}$H-thymidine incorporation assay. Data are mean ± SE from three independent experiments. * $P<0.05$ compared with untreated hepatocytes.

Supplement Fig. 3




**Supplemental Fig. 3.** Glucose-stimulated insulin secretion test. After 8 weeks of SA treatment, *db/db* mice were not fed for 14 h, and then a glucose solution (2 g $kg^{-1}$ body weight) was injected intraperitoneally. Blood glucose levels were measured at 0 and 30 min after glucose injection. The concentration of serum insulin was measured by an ultrasensitive mouse insulin enzyme immunosorbent assay kit (ALPCO, Windham, NH). **Data are mean ± SE** (n=5 per group).