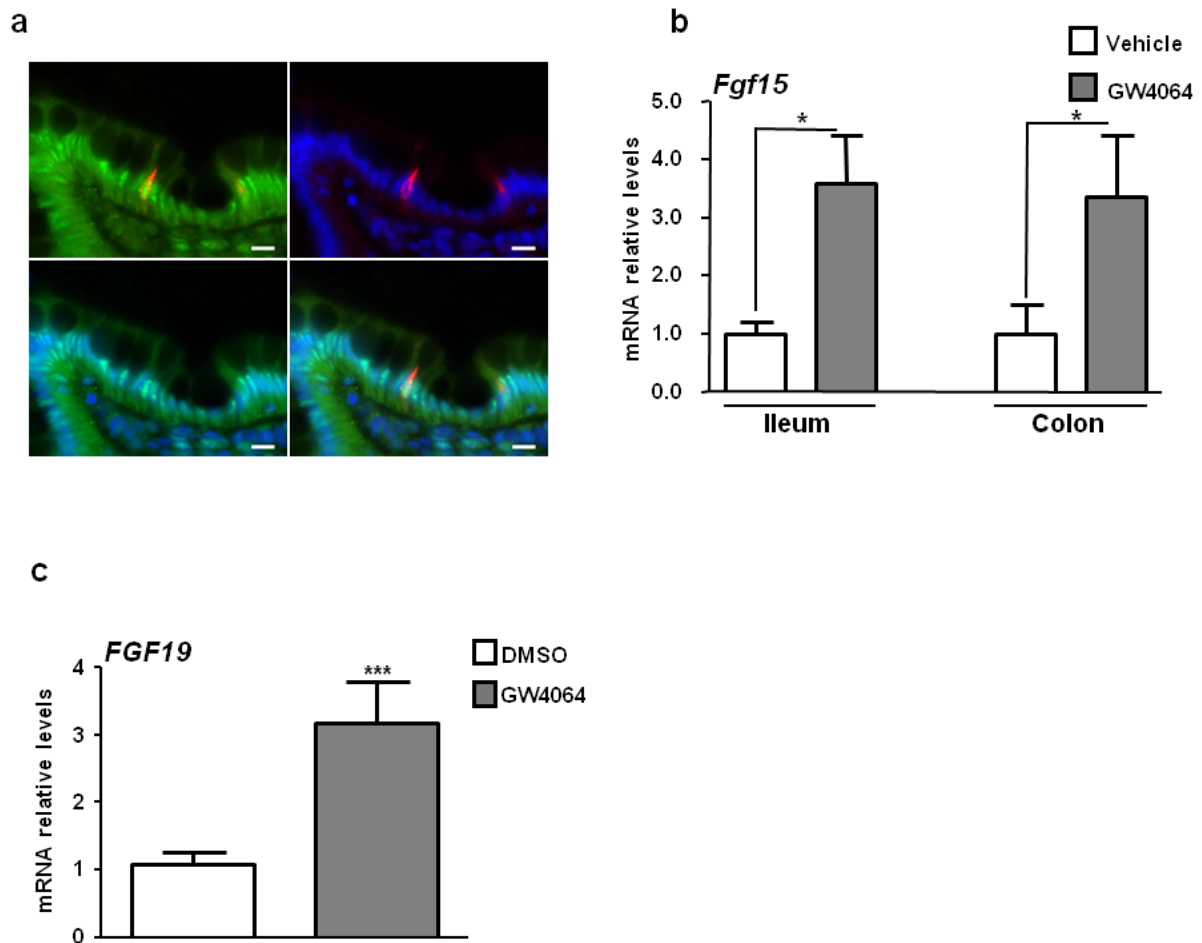


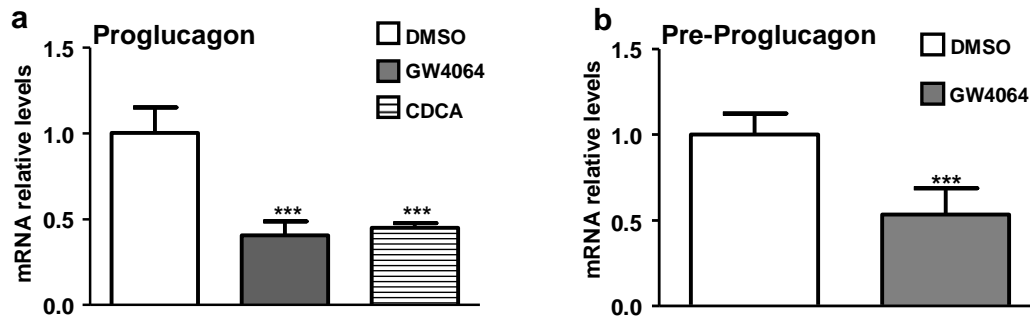
Supplementary Figures

Supplementary figure 1



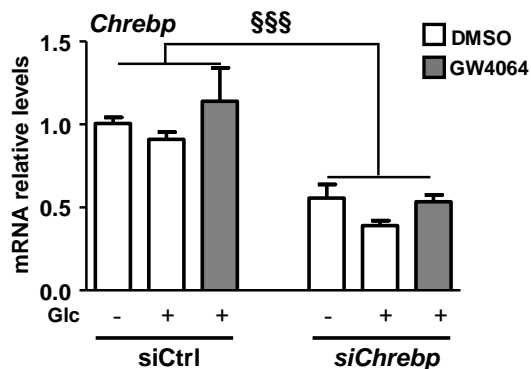
Supplementary figure 1. (a) Twelve μm -thick slices from human colonic biopsies were incubated with antibodies against FXR (in green) and GLP-1 (in red). Nuclei are in blue. This experiment is representative of 3 different FXR/GLP-1 immunostainings. Scale bar represents 100 μm . Magnification 63X. (b) *Fgf15* qPCR on cDNA from ileum and colon of 8-week old WT mice treated by gavage for 5 days with GW4064 (30 mg/kg, n=5 mice/group). (c) *FGF19* qPCR on cDNA of human jejunal biopsies from 4 normoglycemic patients *ex vivo* treated for 16h with GW4064 ($5 \mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$) (n=3/group). Data are represented as mean \pm SD. Student t test, * $P \leq 0.05$ & *** $P \leq 0.001$.

Supplementary figure 2



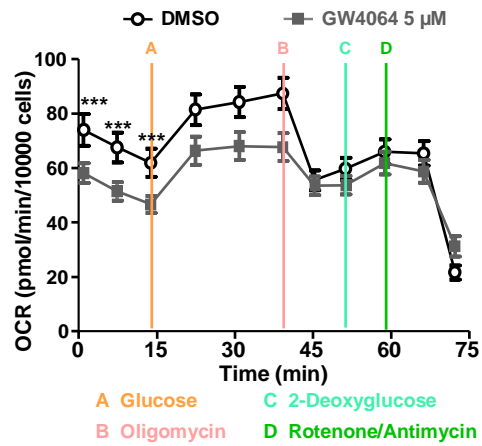
Supplementary figure 2. (a) Proglucagon qPCR on cDNA from GLUTag cells treated for 24h with GW4064 ($10 \mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$) or CDCA ($100 \mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$) ($n=3$; representative of 4 different experiments). Data are represented as mean \pm SD. One-Way ANOVA followed by Tukey's post-hoc test. *** $P \leq 0.001$ vs DMSO. (b) Proglucagon pre-mRNA quantification on cDNA from GLUTag cells treated for 24h with GW4064 ($5 \mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$) ($n=3$; representative of 4 different experiments). Data are represented as mean \pm SD. Student t test, *** $P \leq 0.001$.

Supplementary figure 3



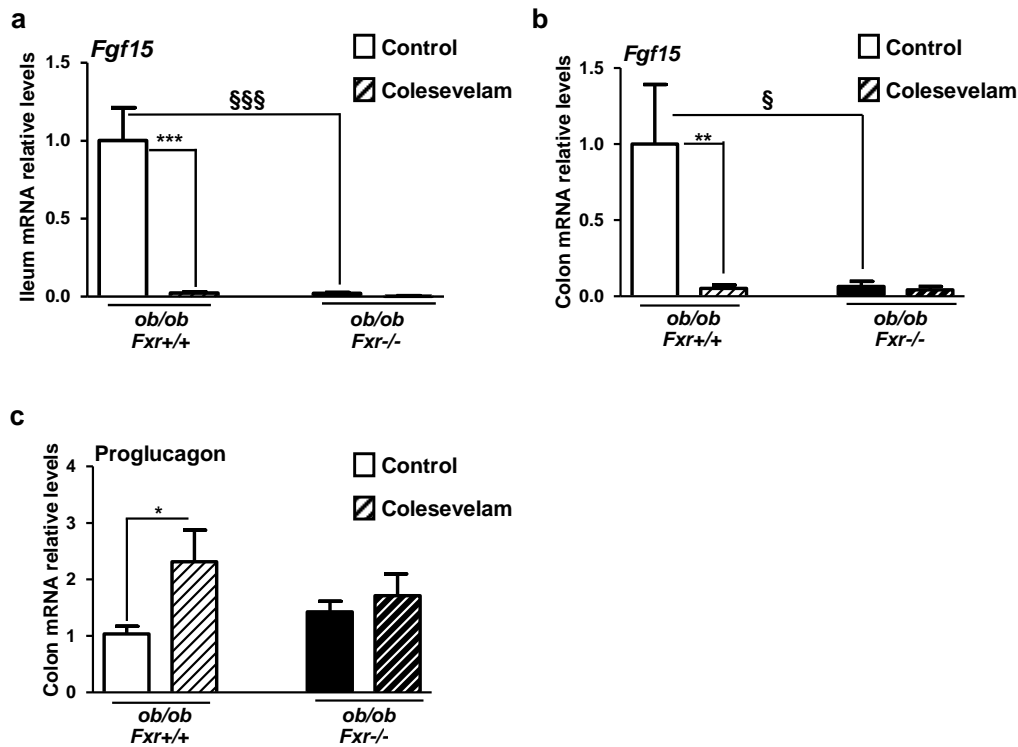
Supplementary figure 3. *Chrebp* qPCR on cDNA from GLUTag cells electroporated with a siCtrl or siChrebp, starved for 12h with lactate (10mmol L^{-1}) and then incubated for 24h in lactate 10mmol L^{-1} (Glc -) or glucose 5.6mmol L^{-1} (Glc +) media supplemented with DMSO or GW4064 ($5 \mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$) ($n=3$; representative of 4 different experiments). Data are represented as mean \pm SD. Two-Way ANOVA analysis followed by Bonferroni's posthoc test. §§§ $P \leq 0.001$: effect of siChrebp in each treatment condition.

Supplementary figure 4



Supplementary figure 4. Oxygen consumption rate (OCR) after successive injection of glucose (10 mmol L^{-1}), oligomycin ($1 \mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$), 2-deoxyglucose (100 mmol L^{-1}) and rotenone ($1 \mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$) / antimycin A ($1 \mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$) on GLUTag cells incubated 24h with DMSO or GW4064 ($5 \mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$) ($n=3$; representative of 4 different experiments). Data are represented as mean \pm SD. Two-Way ANOVA analysis followed by Bonferroni's posthoc test. *** $P \leq 0.001$: effect of GW4064 on OCR from $t=0$ min to $t=15$ min.

Supplementary figure 5



Supplementary figure 5. *Fgf15* qPCR on cDNA from ileum (a) or from colon (b) of 8 week-old *Fxr+/+*, *Fxr-/-* male mice on an *ob/ob* background fed for 2 weeks with a diet enriched or not with 2% colesevelam (n=6-7 mice/group). Data are represented as mean +/- SEM. (c) Proglucagon qPCR on cDNA from colon of 8 week-old *Fxr+/+*, *Fxr-/-* male mice on an *ob/ob* background fed for 2 weeks with a diet enriched or not with 2% colesevelam (n=6-7 mice/group). Data are represented as mean +/- SEM. Two-Way ANOVA analysis followed by Bonferroni's posthoc test. * $P \leq 0.05$, ** $P \leq 0.01$ and *** $P \leq 0.001$: effect of Colesevelam treatment on gene expression in each genotype. § $P \leq 0.05$ and §§§ $P \leq 0.001$: effect of FXR-deficiency on gene expression in each treatment condition.