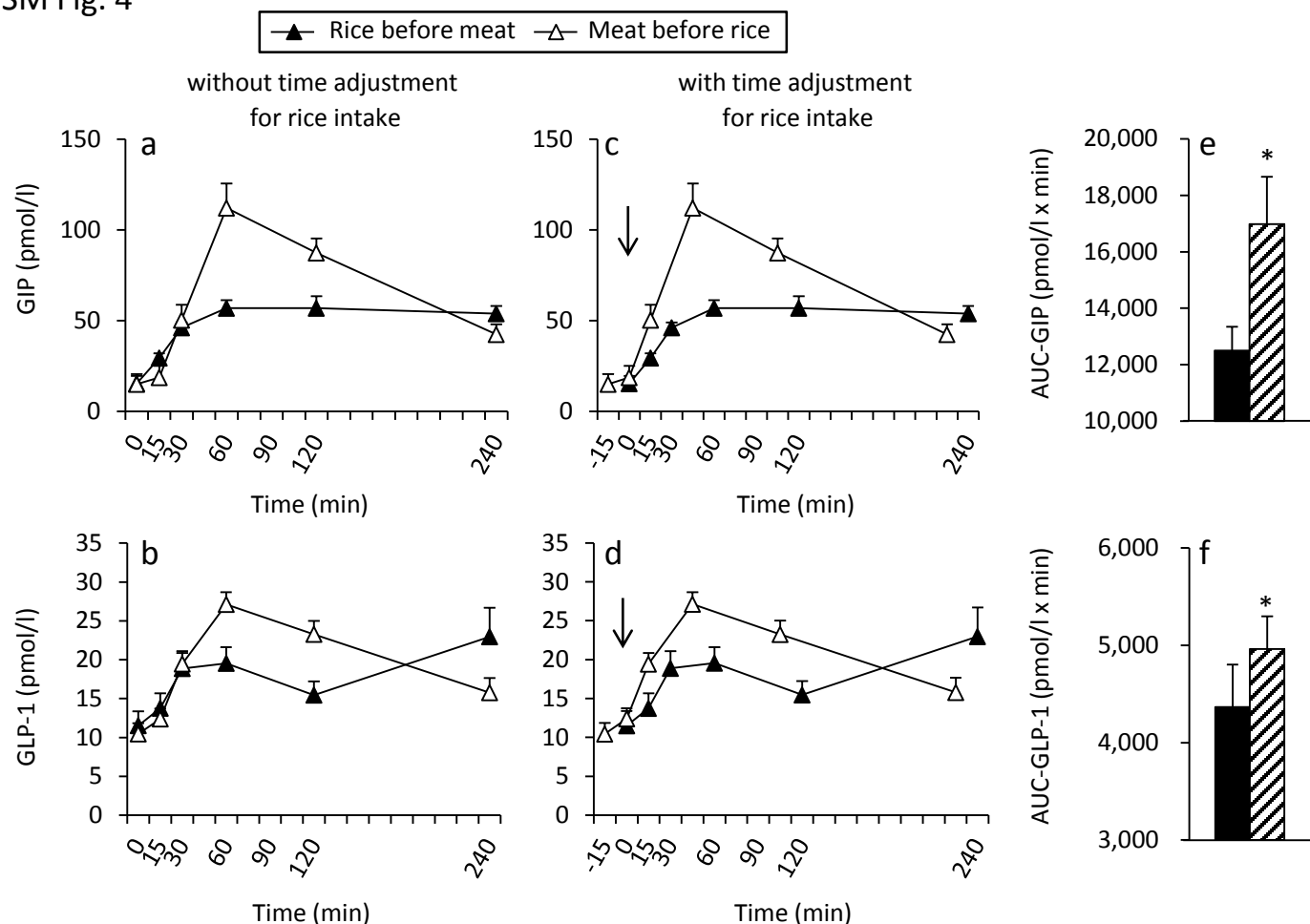


ESM Fig. 4



ESM Fig 4. Effects of meal sequence (rice before meat or meat before rice) on postprandial levels of glucose-dependent insulintropic polypeptide (GIP) and glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) in patients with type 2 diabetes. Patients with type 2 diabetes [ $n=12$ ; Age  $56.8 \pm 17.3$  year old; BMI  $25.9 \pm 6.4$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>; Estimated duration of the disease  $4.5 \pm 4.3$  years; HbA<sub>1c</sub>  $6.8 \pm 1.1\%$  ( $50.5 \pm 12.3$ mmol/mol)] were recruited and subjected to meal sequence tests on two separate mornings after overnight fasting. The patients received steamed rice (1004kJ) and grilled beef (920kJ) in two different meal sequences, rice before meat (RM) or meat before rice (MR), in a 2 way cross-over fashion. Unlike the experiment described in the main text, time for patients to receive 1<sup>st</sup> dish is defined as 0. Second dish was taken 15 min after the 1<sup>st</sup> dish. Time course curves are indicated for each measurement (RM, closed triangles; and MR, open triangles) (a-d). Area-under-the curves (AUC) for indicated measurements are indicated (RM, closed bars; and MR, hatched bars) (e,f). p values for differences due to sequence (X), time (Y), and the interaction of sequence and time (Z) were calculated by mixed effects models as follows: (a) X0.000, Y0.000, and Z0.000; and (b) X0.000, Y0.231, and Z0.000. AUCs were analyzed by Wilcoxon's rank sum test, and \* indicates  $p < 0.05$  for RM versus MR.