

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Transgenic animals and metabolic studies. Experiments were conducted on male 6 and 9 month-old *Il1r1*-deficient mice (B6.129S7-*Il1r1*^{tm1Imx}/J) and their wild-type and heterozygous littermates. Strain information, genotypes, glucose tolerance, and insulin tolerance tests described in main text.

Electrophysiology. Experiments were performed on untreated dispersed mouse islets using electrophysiological solutions and protocols described in main text.

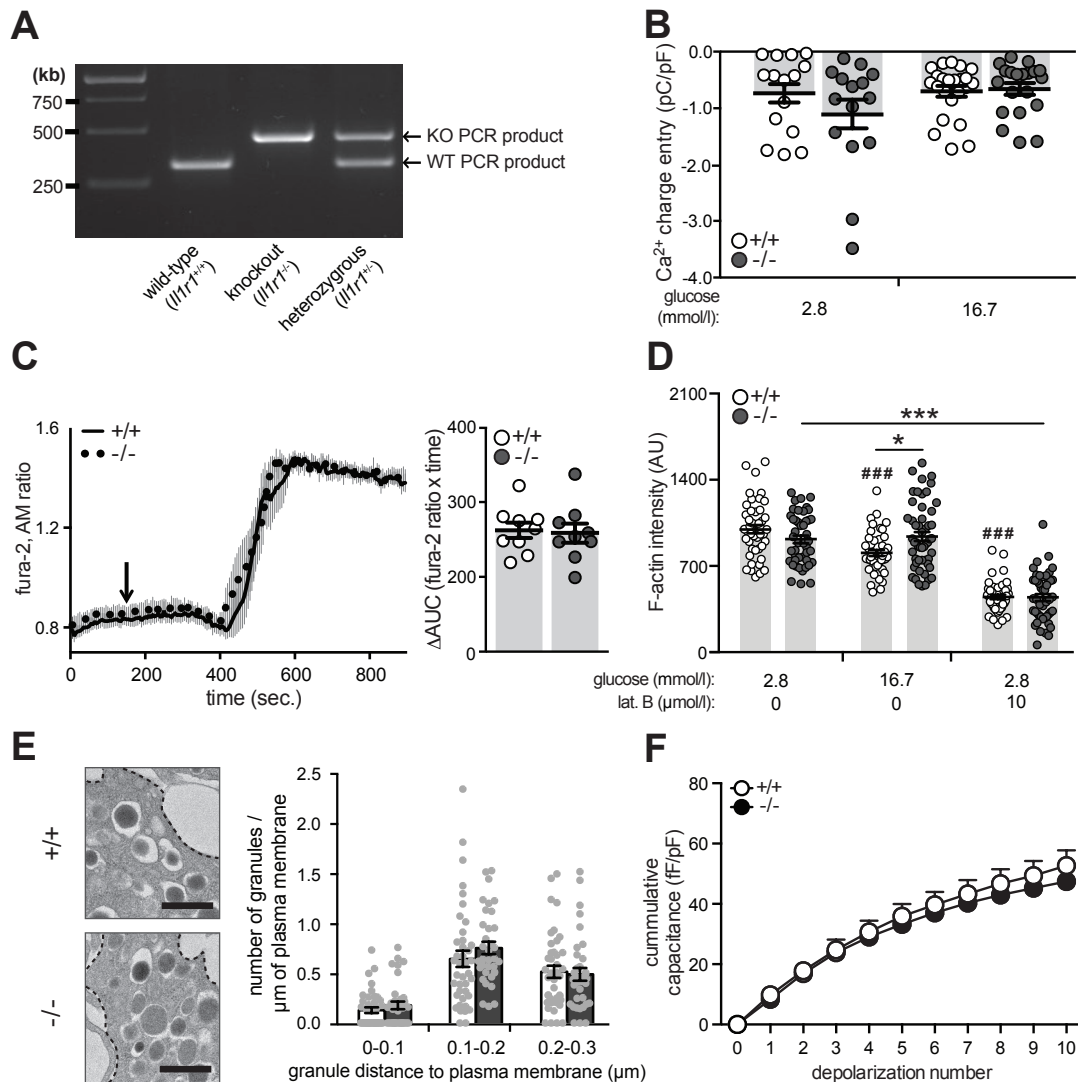
[Ca²⁺]_i measurements. Experiments were performed on untreated intact mouse islets using solutions and protocols described in main text.

Actin Staining. Dispersed mouse islets were plated onto untreated coverslips. Cells were pre-incubated with 2.8 mmol/L Krebs-Ringer Bicarbonate (KRB) solution for 2 hours prior to a 2-minute treatment with latrunculin B (Sigma-Aldrich, Oakville, ON; 10 μmol/l) or a 15-minute treatment with 2.8 or 16.7 mmol/l glucose-KRB, as indicated. Solution components, sample preparation, imaging, and analysis as described in main text.

Electron Microscopy. Experiments were performed on untreated intact mouse islets using solutions, protocols, and analysis software described in main text.

Insulin secretion assay. Measurements were performed at 37°C in KRB. Islet perfusion was performed at a flow rate of 100 μl/min. Islets were perfused with 2.8 mmol/l glucose for 30 minutes (as a pre-incubation step) and then with glucose and/or recombinant human IL-1β (Sigma-Aldrich, Oakville, ON; 10 ng/ml), as indicated. Solution components, sample storage, and insulin measurements described in main text.

Supplemental Figure 1:



Il1r1-deficiency impairs filamentous-actin dynamics in pancreatic β -cells.

A: Representative PCR-based genotyping using genomic DNA (from ear notches) of mice with indicated genotypes.

B: Quantification of responses following a single depolarization from -70 to 0 mV in dispersed mouse β -cells from wild-type (*+/+*) or *Il1r1*-knockout (*-/-*) mice in the presence of either 2.8 or 16.7 mmol/l glucose ($n=16, 15, 23, 20; 3$ experiments).

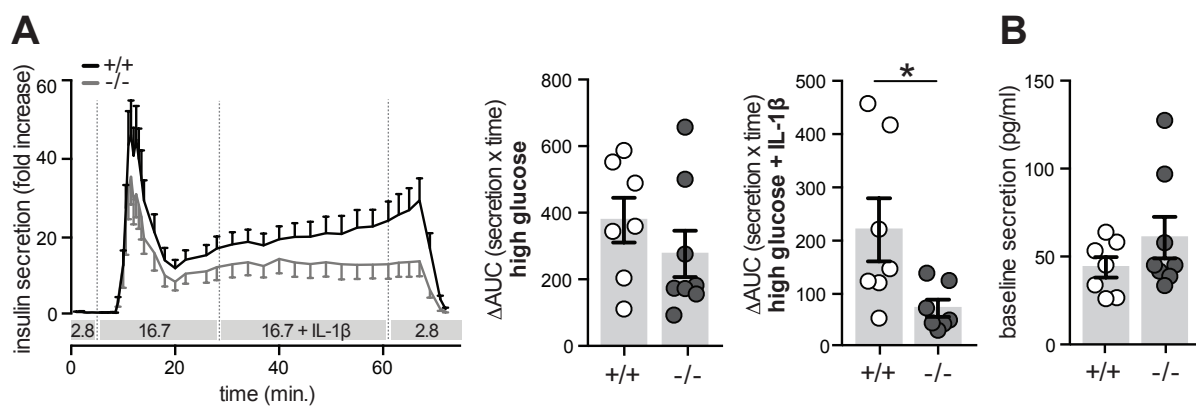
C: Responses in intracellular Ca²⁺ concentrations ([Ca²⁺]_i) from wild-type (*+/+*) or *Il1r1*-knockout (*-/-*) islets following glucose-stimulation (arrow; *left*) and change in area under the curve (Δ AUC) of [Ca²⁺]_i responses (*right*) ($n=9, 9; 3$ experiments).

D: Quantification of average peak filamentous-actin (F-actin) intensities of dispersed β -cells from wild-type (*+/+*) or *Il1r1*-knockout (*-/-*) mice treated with 2.8 or 16.7 mmol/l (10 minutes) glucose or latrunculin B (lat. B; 10 μ mol/l; 2 minutes) ($n=45, 45, 46, 53, 45, 47; 3$ experiments). Data were compared using 2-way ANOVA with Tukey post-test. * $P<0.05$, *** $P<0.005$ versus 2.8 mmol/l wild-type control; * $P<0.05$, *** $P<0.005$ as indicated.

E: Representative electron micrographs of mouse β -cells from wild-type (*+/+*) or *Il1r1*-knockout (*-/-*) mice (*left*), and quantification of the number of granules per micron of plasma membrane (*right*). Experiments were performed in 2.8 mmol/l glucose. Black dashed line indicates plasma membrane. ($n=40, 35, 40, 35, 41, 35; 3$ experiments). Scale bar represents 500 nm.

F: Exocytotic responses from single wild-type (*+/+*) or *Il1r1*-knockout (*-/-*) mouse β -cells measured as an increase in cell membrane capacitance, during a train of membrane depolarizations from -70 to 0 mV in 16.7 mmol/l glucose ($n=32, 35; 3$ experiments).

Supplemental Figure 2:



Il1r1-deficiency has a minor effect on glucose-stimulated insulin secretion.

A: Insulin secretion normalized to fold increase over baseline at low glucose from wild-type (+/+) or *Il1r1*-knockout (-/-) islets exposed to 2.8 or 16.7 mmol/l glucose and treated with IL-1 β (10 ng/ml), as indicated (*left*) ($n=7, 8$ mice). Change in area under the curve (Δ AUC) of the response to high glucose (*middle*) ($n=7, 7$ mice) and to high glucose and IL-1 β (*right*) ($n=7, 8$ mice) are shown. Data were compared using a two-tailed Student's *t*-test. * $P<0.05$ as indicated.

B: Average insulin secretion during 2.8 mmol/l glucose baseline from wild-type (+/+) or *Il1r1*-knockout (-/-) islets ($n=7, 8$ mice).

Supplemental Table 1:

| Donor | Age (years) | Sex | BMI (kg/m²) | HbA_{1c} (%) | IL-1β Index | Type 2 Diabetic |
|--------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| H1744 | 56 | n/a | 16.7 | 5.9 | 1.27 | - |
| H1732 | 61 | male | 27.5 | 5.5 | 1.47 | - |
| H1919 | n/a | n/a | 26.7 | 5.9 | 1.73 | - |
| R066 | 44 | male | 32.2 | n/a | 2.33 | - |
| R067 | 60 | male | 26.0 | 5.5 | 1.09 | - |
| R072 | 54 | female | 30.8 | 6.2 | 1.95 | - |
| R073 | 74 | female | 28.3 | 5.4 | 1.81 | - |
| R140 | 49 | female | 22.0 | 5.6 | 1.03 | - |
| R141 | 56 | female | 33.2 | 5.5 | 0.99 | yes |
| R142 | 63 | female | 25.3 | 4.9 | 1.80 | - |
| R150 | 42 | male | 31.7 | 5.9 | 1.49 | - |
| R151 | 46 | female | 26.7 | 5.4 | 1.51 | - |
| R152 | 54 | female | 42.6 | 8.3 | 1.19 | yes |
| R154 | 57 | female | 40.9 | 7.2 | 1.10 | yes |
| R157 | 60 | female | 23.3 | 6.0 | 0.85 | - |
| R159 | 60 | male | 30.4 | 5.5 | 1.68 | - |
| R160 | 27 | male | 25.4 | 5.7 | 0.83 | - |

Human islet donor information.

Individual characteristics of human donors assessed in Figure 1C-E. HbA_{1c}: glycated hemoglobin. IL-1 β Index: IL-1 β potentiation index, defined as the ratio of insulin secretion induced by 16.7 mmol/l glucose in the presence of IL-1 β to the insulin secretion induced by 16.7 mmol/l glucose alone.

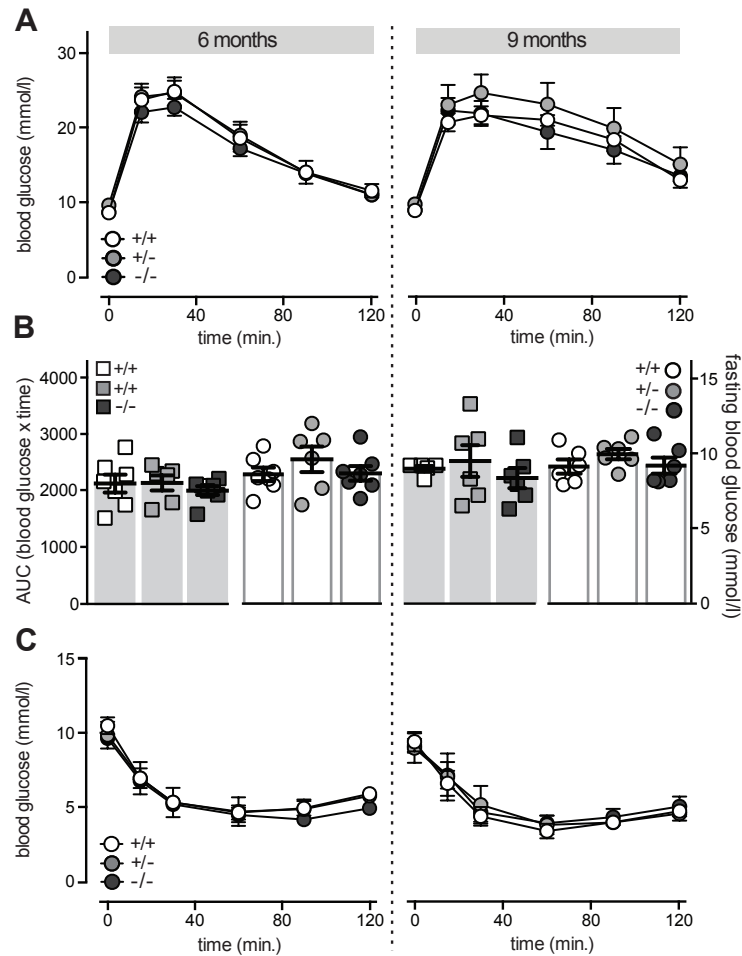
Supplemental Table 2:

| | Age (years) | BMI (kg/m²) | HbA_{1c} (%) | IL-1β Index |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| lean [<25 kg/m ²]: average SEM | 55.0 ± 3.21 | 20.7 ± 2.02 | 5.8 ± 0.12 | 1.05 ± 0.122 |
| overweight [25 – 30 kg/m ²]: average SEM | 55.2 ± 6.71 | 26.6 ± 0.414 | 5.5 ± 0.12 | 1.46 ± 0.142 |
| obese [>30 kg/m ²]: average SEM | 50.0 ± 4.24 | 31.3 ± 0.411 | 5.9 ± 0.20 | 1.86 ± 0.182 |
| obese, T2D [>30 kg/m ²]: average SEM | 55.7 ± 0.882 | 38.9 ± 2.89 | 7.0 ± 0.81 | 1.09 ± 0.058 |

Summary characteristics of human islet donors.

Mean characteristics of human donors studied in Figure 1C-E, according to BMI tertiles as indicated. HbA_{1c}: glycated hemoglobin. T2D: type 2 diabetic. IL-1 β Index: IL-1 β potentiation index, defined as the ratio of insulin secretion induced by 16.7 mmol/l glucose in the presence of IL-1 β to the insulin secretion induced by 16.7 mmol/l glucose alone.

Supplemental Figure 3:



***I1r1*-deficient mice have normal glucose tolerance.**

A: Blood glucose measurements following intraperitoneal glucose injection of 6 and 9 month wild-type (+/+), heterozygous (+/-), and *I1r1*-knockout (-/-) mice ($n=7, 6, 7; n=6, 6, 6$ mice) following a 3-hour fast.

B: Area under the curve (AUC) for glucose tolerance tests in **(A)**, indicated by squares ($n=7, 6, 7; n=5, 6, 6$) and fasting blood glucose concentrations following a 3-hour fast, indicated by circles ($n=7, 6, 7; n=6, 6, 6$ mice).

C: Blood glucose measurements following intraperitoneal insulin injections from wild-type (+/+), heterozygous (+/-), and *I1r1*-knockout mice (-/-) ($n=6, 5, 6; n=7, 7, 8$ mice) following a 3-hour fast.