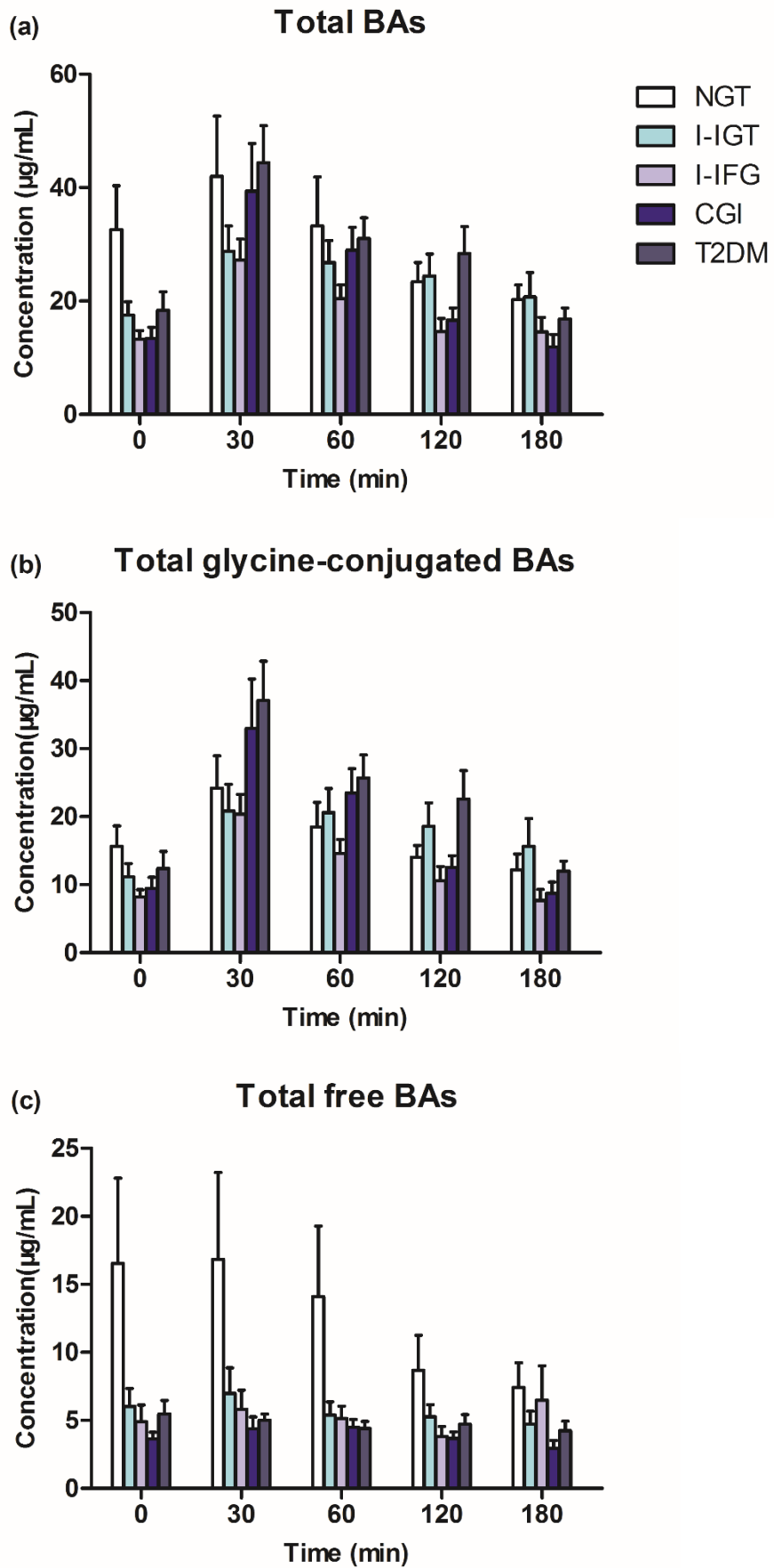


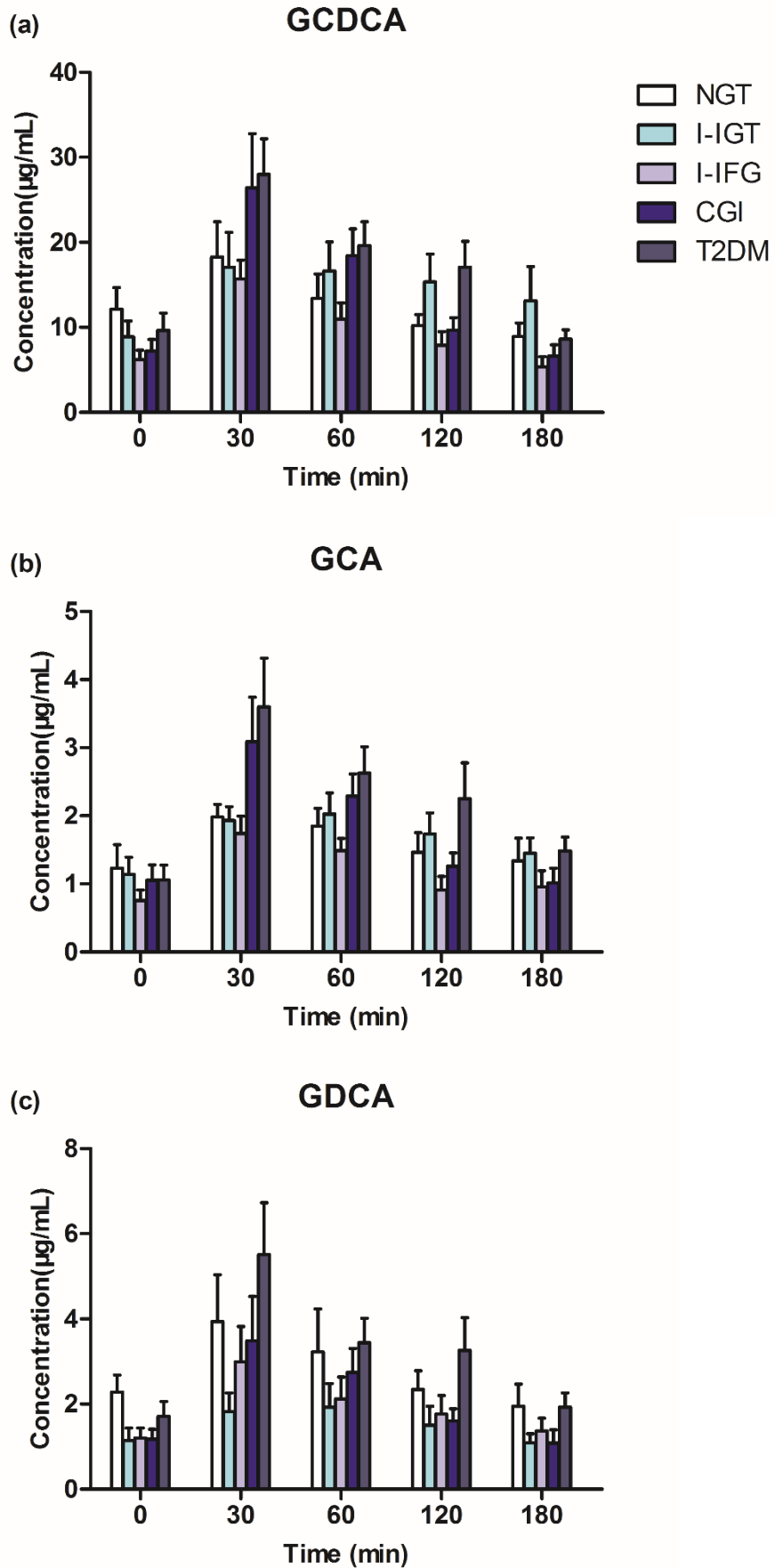
**Lowered fasting chenodeoxycholic acid correlated with the decrease of fibroblast growth factor 19 in Chinese subjects with impaired fasting glucose**

Jing Zhang<sup>1</sup>, Huating Li<sup>1</sup>, Hu Zhou<sup>2</sup>, Li Fang<sup>2</sup>, Jingjing Xu<sup>2</sup>,  
Han Yan<sup>1</sup>, Shuqin Chen<sup>1</sup>, Qianqian Song<sup>1</sup>, Yinan Zhang<sup>6</sup>, Aimin Xu<sup>4,5</sup>,  
Qichen Fang<sup>1\*</sup>, Yang Ye<sup>2,3\*</sup>, Weiping Jia<sup>1\*</sup>

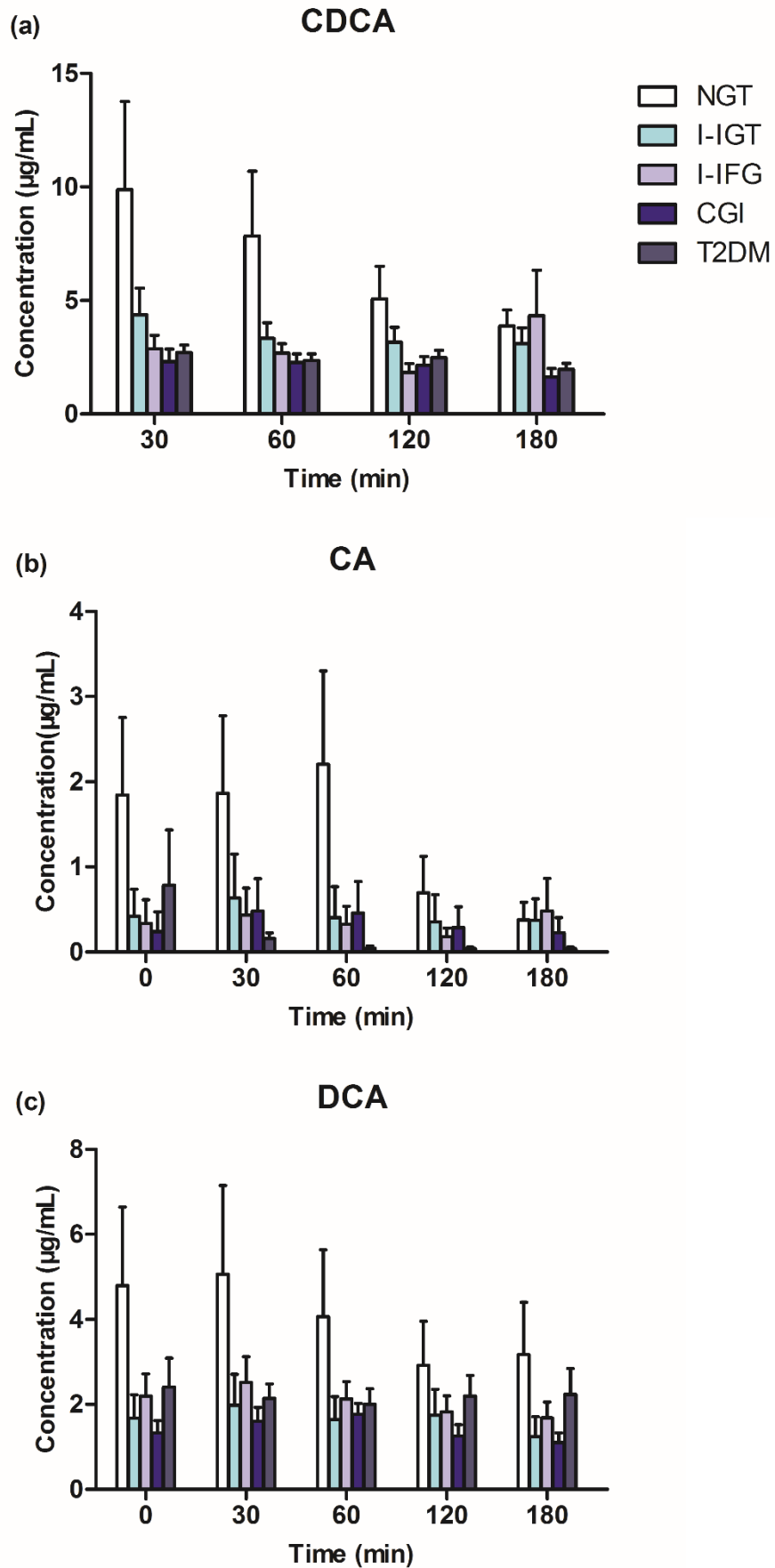
Supplementary Fig. S1 Total BAs in different glucometabolic status during OGTT.



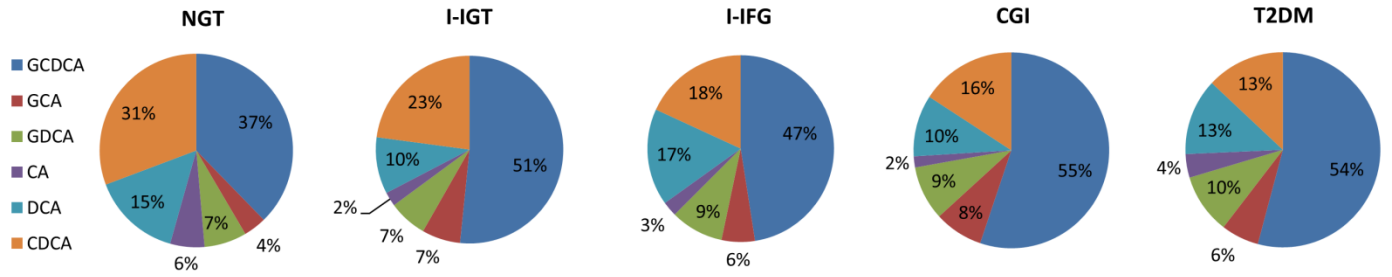
Supplementary Fig. S2 Glycine-conjugated BAs in different glucometabolic status during OGTT.



Supplementary Fig. S3 Free BAs in different glucometabolic status during OGTT.



**Supplementary Fig. S4 Proportions of fasting BAs in subjects with different glucose tolerance state (n=65).**



Supplementary Fig. S5 CDCA increases the effect of FGF19 in HepG2 cells. HepG2 cells were stimulated for 24h with 100  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  of CDCA in the presence or absence of 10  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  of FXR antagonist GS. Total RNA was prepared and FGF19 (a), PGC-1 $\alpha$  (b) and G6Pase (c) mRNA was analyzed. Data are mean  $\pm$  SEM, n=3. \* $P < 0.05$ .

