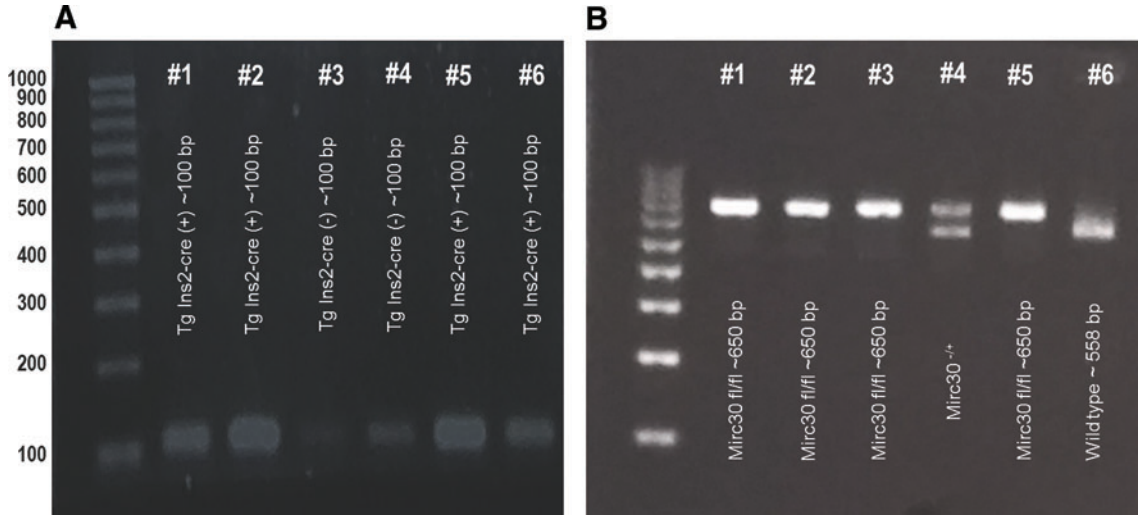

SUPPLEMENTARY FIG. S7. Generation of pancreatic β-cell-specific miR-15a/16$^{-/-}$ mice. To generate mice specifically deficient in miR-15a/16 only in the pancreatic β-cells, we crossed miR-15a/16$^{-/-}$ mice (B6.129S-Mirc30$^{tm1.1Rdf/J}$) (The Jackson Laboratory, Bar Harbor, ME) with the pancreatic β-cell-specific cre mice (B6.Cg-Tg(Ins2-cre)$^{25Mgn/J}$) (The Jackson Laboratory). Homologous recombinant was identified by PCR analysis of tail genomic DNA. **(A)** Represent the pancreatic β-cell-specific cre (Ins2-cre) allele about 100 bp in size, and **(B)** represent the miR-15a/16 deleted (Mirc30 fl/fl) allele—650 bp in size. In our studies, we only used the Ins2-cre positive and also homozygous for Mirc30 allele; that is, we only used #1, #2, and #5 animals of six animals from the figure. We used B6.Cg-Tg(Ins2-cre)$^{25Mgn/J}$ as wild-type (WT) control for our study. Screening of pancreatic β-cell-specific cre mice with the primers 5′-GCG GTC TGG CAG TAA AAA CTA TC-3′ and 5′-GTG AAA CAG CAT TGC TGT CAC TT-3′ amplifies $\sim$100 bp products from the wild-type allele. The primers 5′-TCA GTT AAC CAA TAA AAA GGT CAG C-3′ and 5′-GCC TGG GTC TCA CCA TGT AG-3′ amplify a 650-bp product from the deleted allele in the miR-15a/16 (pancreatic β-cell-specific) mice.