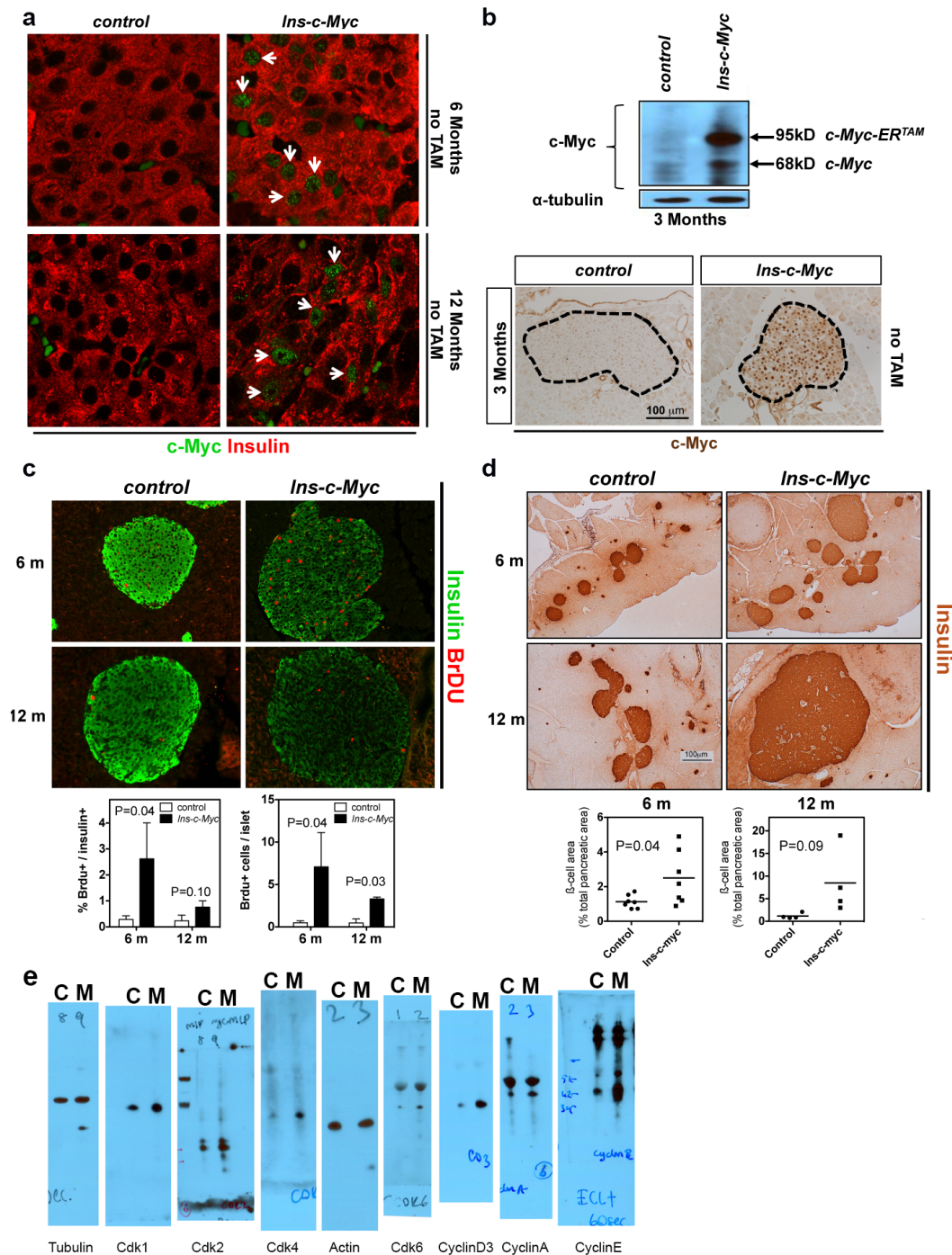
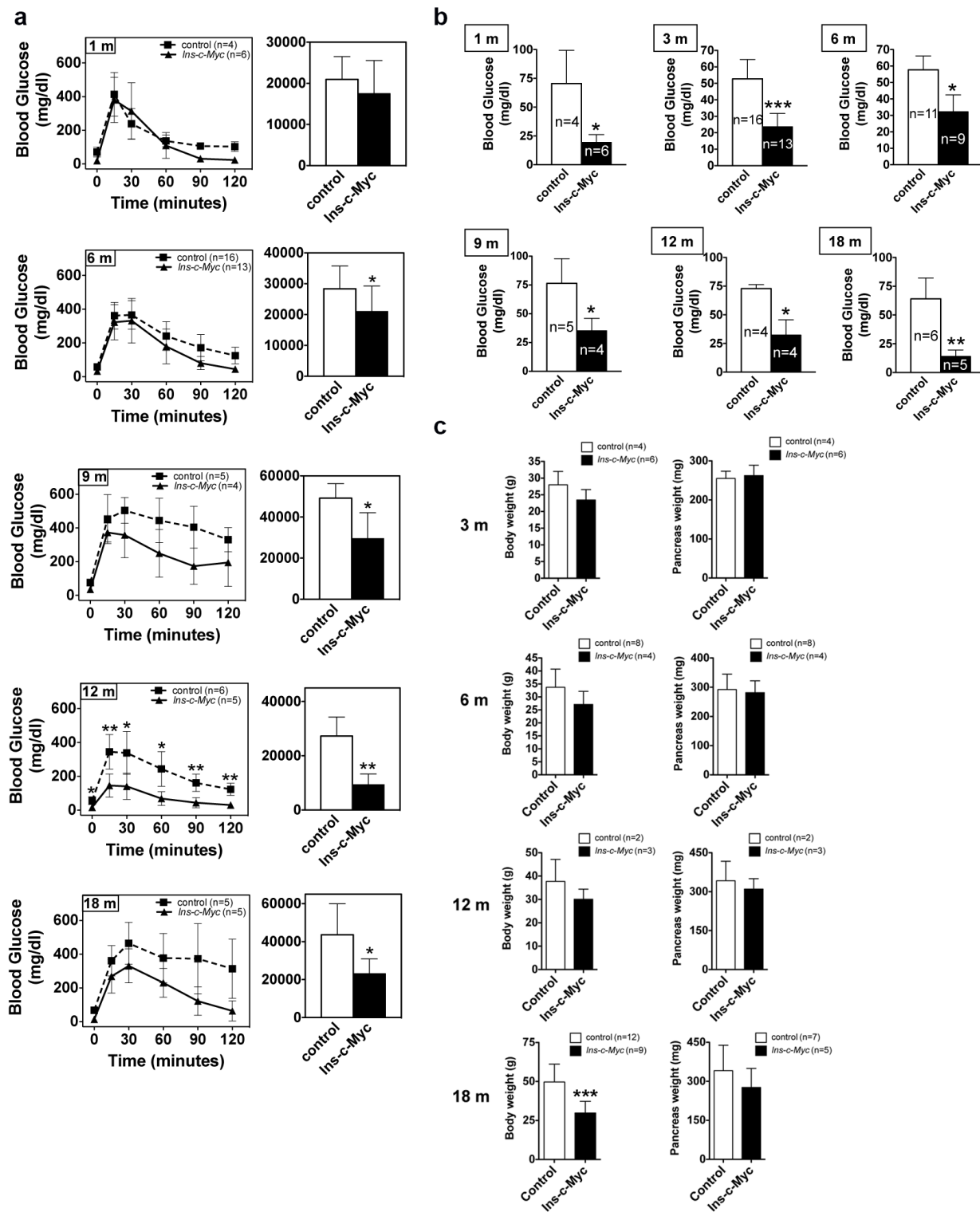


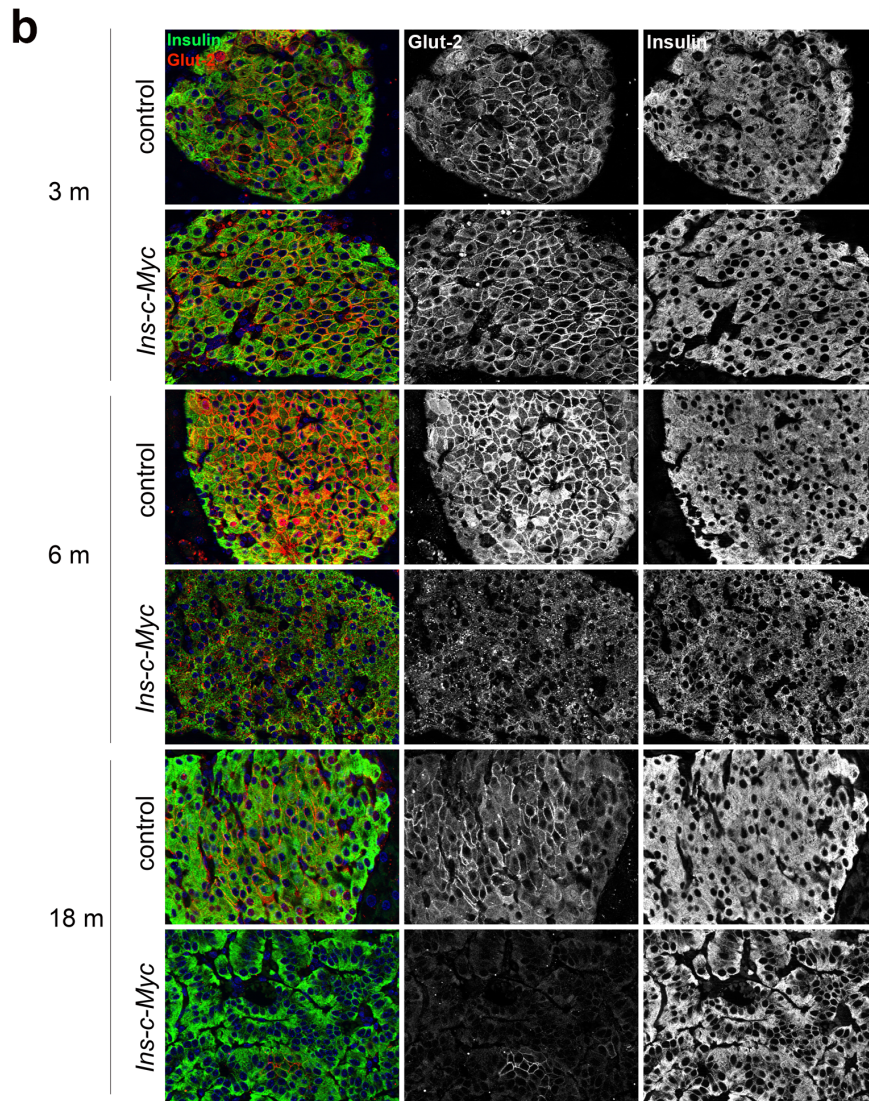
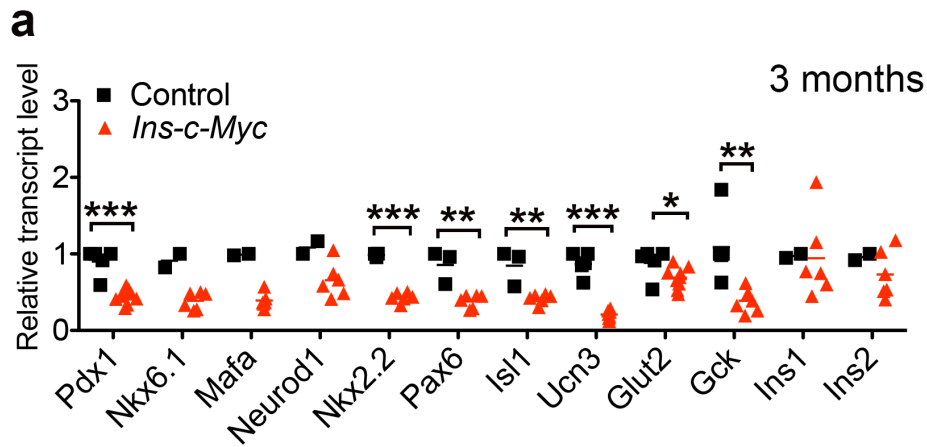
Supplementary Figure 1. Inhibition of c-Myc activity. **a.** INS-1 cells treated with Myci (40µM) show reduced cellular density after three days of treatment. $n=8$ for each condition. $***p < 0.0005$, Student's t test. **b.** Transfection of INS-1 cell with siMyc for five days leads to a reduction in c-Myc expression by RNA quantification. $n=6$ per condition. $***p < 0.0005$, Student's t test. **c.** siMyc transfection in INS-1 cells for five days leads to reduced c-Myc protein levels as compared to siScr. Gapdh was used as a housekeeping protein. $n=3$ per condition. Error bars indicate \pm SD. $p=0.06$, Student's t test. **d.** siMyc transfection for five days leads to a reduction in cellular density in INS-1 cells. $n=3$ per condition. $***p < 0.0005$, Student's t test. **e.** QPCR revealed reduced expression of *Ki67* and *Pcna* in siMyc-transfected samples after five days. $n=6$ per condition. $**p < 0.005$, $***p < 0.0005$, Student's t test. **f.** Western blotting shows reduced Myc expression in islets from adult (3 months old, $n=6$) versus juvenile (3 weeks old, $n=5$) wild type animals. Beta-tubulin was used as a loading control. **g.** Glucose challenge shows a trend towards mild glucose intolerance in 3-month-old animals lacking one or both alleles of c-Myc (*Ins-Cre;Myc*) as compared to controls. Error bars indicate \pm SD. **h.** QPCR analysis indicates a trend towards loss of cell cycle regulators in islets isolated from animals (3 months old) with either one (*Ins-Cre;Myc*^{+/-}) or both (*Ins-Cre;Myc*^{-/-}) alleles deleted in the β cells. $n=3$ per group. $*p < 0.05$, Student's t test.



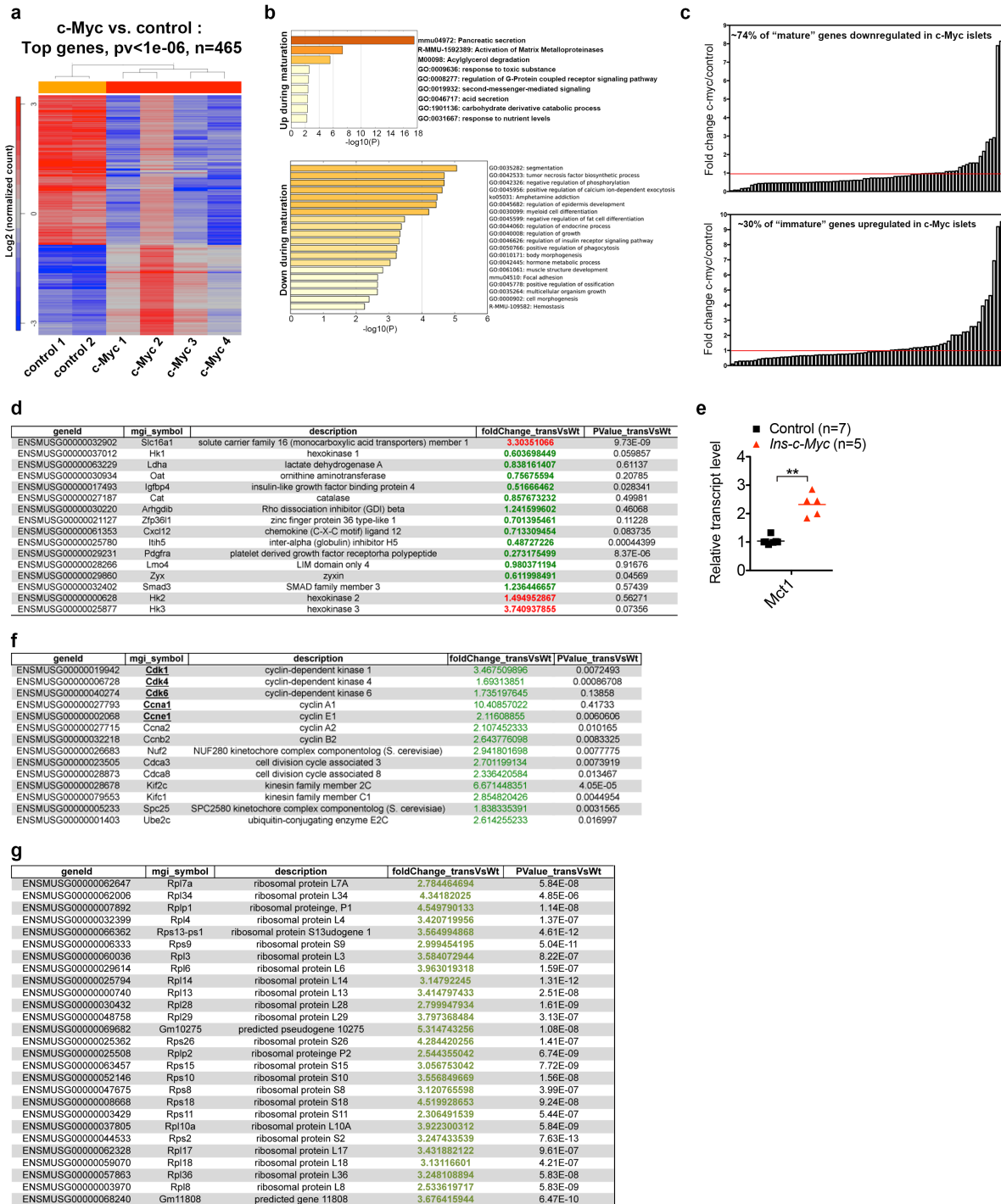
Supplementary Figure 2. **a.** Nuclear accumulation of c-Myc (green) in β cells (red) is readily detectable in animals at 6 and 12 months of age without administration of TAM. **b.** c-Myc-ER^{TAM} fusion protein is detectable by western blotting and immunostaining in islets isolated from 3-month-old transgenic mice. **c.** BrdU incorporation (shown in red) is robust in β cells (shown in green) in older *Ins-c-Myc* transgenic animals. Quantification of BrdU incorporation shows increased replicative capacity in β cells in animals as old as one year. 6 months old, control=4, transgenic=4 animals, and 12 months old, control=2, transgenic=3 animals. Error bars indicate \pm SD. *P* value calculated using Student's *t* test. **d.** A significant increase in β cell mass occurs through the life of the transgenic animals as compared to control littermates. For quantification of β cell mass, 6 months old, control=7, transgenic=7 animals, and 12 months old, control=4, transgenic=4 animals were used. *P* value calculated using Student's *t* test. **e.** Original western blots shown for cell cycle proteins (Cdk2, Cdk4, CyclinD3, CyclinA and CyclinE), loading controls Tubulin and Actin, and a representative blot shown for Cdk1.



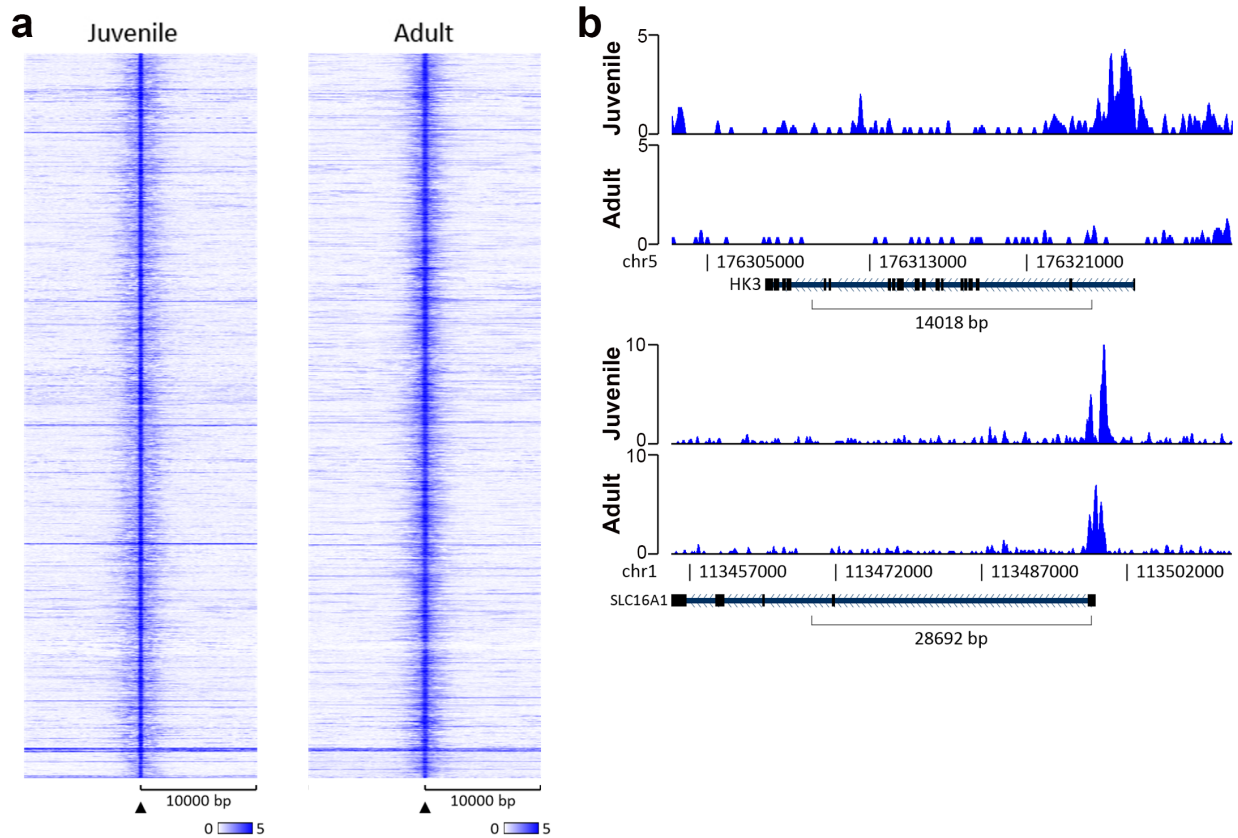
Supplementary Figure 3. a. Glucose tolerance tests on mice at the different ages noted in the figure revealed that *Ins-c-Myc* transgenic mice have improved clearance of glucose from the blood throughout their lifespan. The corresponding area under the curve is noted next to the glucose tolerance test. Error bars indicate \pm SD. * p , ≤ 0.05 , ** p , < 0.005 , Student's t test. b. Fasted blood glucose is persistently low in transgenic animals as compared to control littermates in the absence of TAM administration. Error bars indicate \pm SD. * p , ≤ 0.05 , ** p , < 0.005 , *** p , < 0.0005 , Student's t test. c. Body weight and pancreas weight measurements for *Ins-c-Myc* transgenic mice and control littermates at the times indicated. Error bars indicate \pm SD. * p , < 0.0005 , Student's t test.



Supplementary Figure 4. **a.** QPCR analysis on islets from three-month-old *Ins-c-Myc* animals showed a reduction in the canonical β cell transcription factors including *Pdx1*, *Nkx6.1*, *Mafa*, *Neurod1*, *Nkx2.2*, *Pax6* and *Isl1*. Maturation marker *Ucn3* was also reduced in the transgenic dataset, as was the transporter *Glut-2* and the glucose sensor *Gck*. No significant changes were seen in *Ins1* and *Ins2* expression. Control samples, $n=2-5$, transgenic samples, $n=6-9$. * $p<0.05$, ** $p<0.005$, *** $p<0.0005$, Student's t test. **b.** At three months of age, immunostaining did not reveal changes in the levels of Glut-2. Over time (6 months and 18 months shown), Glut-2 staining was significantly diminished in β cells.



Supplementary Figure 5. **a.** Heat map of top differentially expressed genes (p value $< 1e-06$) between transgenic (*Ins-c-Myc*) and control islets of log2 normalized RNA-seq count data. **b.** Gene ontology (GO) analysis of genes differentially expressed in mature β cells as compared to postnatal islets (P1) from Blum et al. **c.** Analysis of genes differentially expressed in mature β cells as compared to postnatal islets (P1) reveals that the majority of “mature” genes are downregulated in c-Myc β cells. Conversely, ~30% of “immature” genes are upregulated in c-Myc β cells. **d.** Expression levels of disallowed genes in β cells with stabilized c-Myc reveal changes in *Mct1* (*Slc16a1*), *HKII* and *HKIII* (shown in red). **e.** QPCR analysis validates the increased expression of *Mct1* in *Ins-c-Myc* islets ($n=5$) relative to controls ($n=7$) at three months of age. $**p < 0.005$, Student’s t test. **f.** Expression level of cell cycle genes is consistently upregulated in c-Myc β cells. Genes validated at the protein level are in bold and underlined. **g.** A global increase in ribosomal proteins (fold change of transgenic over controls shown in green) was detected in islets isolated from *Ins-c-Myc* animals as compared to control littermates. “logFC” means log2 fold change.



Supplementary Figure 6. **a.** Chromatin immunoprecipitation data from juvenile (5 years) and adult (48 years) donors showing the overall landscape of H3K4 trimethylation. Heatmap shows enrichment of H3K4Me3 in juvenile and adult islet datasets. **b.** H3K4 trimethylation is increased in the juvenile (5 years) sample as compared to adult (48 years) at the start sites of the disallowed genes *HK3* and *MCT1*.

Supplementary Table 1. Primer sequences used for QPCR and chromatin immunoprecipitation analyses.

Mouse specific primers		Sequence
Pdx1	Forward	CGGCTGAGCAAGCTAAGGTT
	Reverse	GGAAGAAGCGCTCTCTTTGAAA
Nkx6.1	Forward	TCAGGTCAAGGTCTGGTTCCA
	Reverse	CGGTCTCCGAGTCCTGCTT
Neurod1	Forward	TCCGGTGCCGCTGC
	Reverse	GCGAATGGCTATCGAAAGACA
Mafa	Forward	GCTGGTATCCATGTCCGTGC
	Reverse	TGTTTCAGTCGGATGACCTCC
Ucn3	Forward	AAGCCTCTCCCACAAGTTCTA
	Reverse	GAGGTGCGTTTGGTTGTCATC
Ccna2	Forward	ACCACTGACACCTCTTGAATAT
	Reverse	GGTGATTCAAACCTGCCATCCA
Pc1/3	Forward	AGGCAGCTGGCGTGTTTG
	Reverse	GAAGCTGGTTCCGCTTGGA
c-Myc	Forward	GCTCTCCATCCTATGTTGCGG
	Reverse	TCCAAGTAACTCGGTCATCATCT
Ki67	Forward	CAAGGCGAGCCTCAAGAGATA
	Reverse	TGTGCTGTTCTACATGCCCTG
Pcna	Forward	ATGCCGTCGGGTGAATTTG
	Reverse	TCTCCAATGTGGCTAAGGTCTC
Cdk1	Forward	AGTACTTACGGTGTGGTGTAT
	Reverse	CTCGCTTTCAAGTCTGATCTTCT
Cdk2	Forward	CAAAAACAAGTTGACGGGAGAAG
	Reverse	CAGTCTCAGTGTGAGCCG
Cdk4	Forward	TCAGCACAGTTCGTGAGGTG
	Reverse	TCAGCCGTACAACATTGGGAT
Cdk6	Forward	CCTTACCTCGGTGGTCGTC
	Reverse	GAACTTCCACGAAAAGAGGGCT
Nkx2.2	Forward	AAGCATTTCAAACCGACGGA
	Reverse	CCTCAAATCCACAGATGACCAGA
Pax6	Forward	GGATCCGGAGGCTGCC
	Reverse	CCAAGCTGATTCACTCCGCT
Isl1	Forward	ATGATGGTGGTTTACAGGCTAAC
	Reverse	TCGATGCTACTTCACTGCCAG
Glut2	Forward	AGTGGGCGGAATGGTCG
	Reverse	TGCTTTGATCCTTCCAAGTTTGT
Gck	Forward	TGCCACCTACGTGCGT
	Reverse	TCCCAGGTCTAAAGGAGAGAAAGTC
Ins1	Forward	CTGCTGGCCCTGCTTGC
	Reverse	GGGTCGAGGTGGGCCTT
Ins2	Forward	CCTGCTGGCCCTGCTCTT
	Reverse	GGCTGGGTAGTGGTGGGTCTA
Mct1	Forward	TGTTAGTCGGAGCCTTCATTTT
	Reverse	CACTGGTCGTTGCACTGAATA
CyclophilinA	Forward	TCACAGAATTATTCCAGGATTCATG
	Reverse	TGCCGCCAGTGCCATT
Rat specific primers		
Pdx1	Forward	CCCAGCCGCGTTCATCT
	Reverse	CCACGCGTGAGCTTTGGT
Nkx6.1	Forward	GCGCGCCTTGCCCTGTA
	Reverse	TCTTCCCATCTTTGTCCAACAA

Mafa	Forward	AGGAGGTCATCCGACTGAAACA
	Reverse	GCGTAGCCGCGGTTCTT
Hnf4a	Forward	TGCAGGCAGAGGTCCTGTCT
	Reverse	TCGCCATTGATCCCAGAGA
Pax4	Forward	ATGCAGCAGGACGGTCTCA
	Reverse	GGCCGGCCATTCACAA
Pax6	Forward	CAGCCACCACACCTGTCT
	Reverse	GTCTGTGCGGCCAACAT
c-Myc	Forward	TGTATGTGGAGCGGCTTCTC
	Reverse	CCTGGTAAGAGGCCAGCTTC
CyclophilinA	Forward	GGTAAAGAAGGCATGAGCAT
	Reverse	GCCATTCCTGGACCCAAAA
QPCR primers for ChIP		
Pcsk1 (-1719)	Forward	CACCCAACATTGTGTTCTGG
	Reverse	GTGCATGGCATAAAGCAAGA
Pcsk1 (-5861)	Forward	ATGGTGGAAATTGCAAATGG
	Reverse	TGGGAAGTTTCCAGCTTCTG
Pdx1 (-193)	Forward	GGATCAGGCGACTGAGAGAG
	Reverse	ACTGCTCTCCTGGGGAACC
Neurod1 (-375)	Forward	GTCCGCGGAGTCTCTAACTG
	Reverse	GAACCACGTGACCTGCCTAT
Neurod1 (-3838)	Forward	CACATCAACAACCATGCACA
	Reverse	AATAAACGCTGCCAGAGCAC
Neurod1 (-4838)	Forward	GCTTGCTCTTCCCAGAATCA
	Reverse	CCAATCAATTCTCCAGCTGTT
Ins2 (-1562)	Forward	TCTCATGGGGGAGAGAAATG
	Reverse	CGTCTCCATGAGGAATGACA
Ins2 (-6387)	Forward	GCTGGGCAGGAGAGACATAG
	Reverse	AATTAGGCAGGCCTCAGGAT