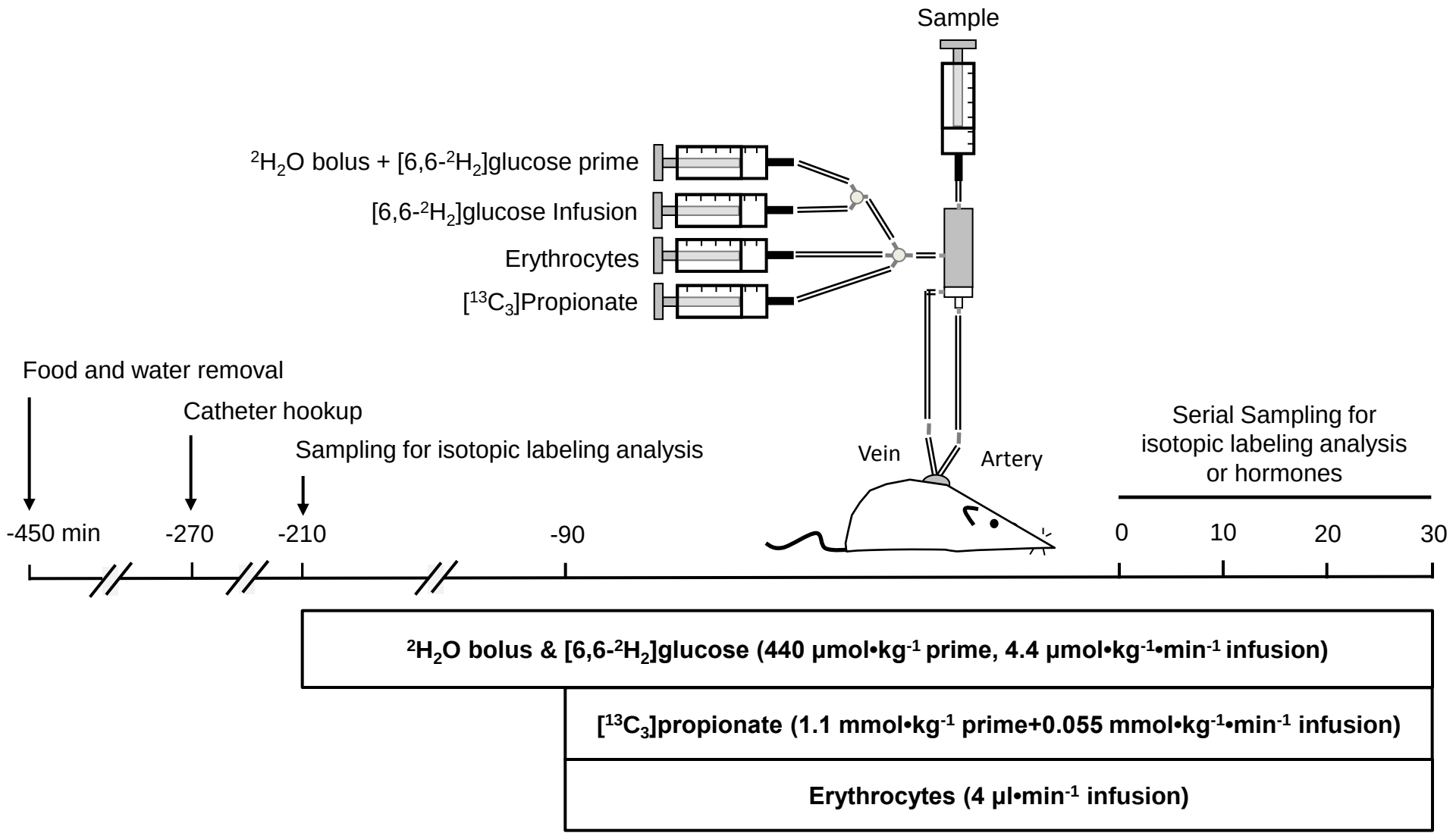

FIGURE S1. Schematic representation of experimental procedures and timeline. Stable isotope infusions were performed following seven days of recovery from arterial and jugular catheterization surgeries. At 210 minutes prior to sample acquisition for $^2H/^{13}C$ metabolic flux analysis a ^2H_2O bolus was administered into the venous circulation to enrich total body water at 4.5%. Simultaneously, a 440 µmol•kg^{-1}•min^{-1} [6,6-$^2H_2$]glucose prime was infused followed by a continuous 4.4 µmol•kg^{-1}•min^{-1} [6,6-$^2H_2$]glucose infusion. Ninety minutes prior to sampling, a 1.1 mmol•kg^{-1}•min^{-1} prime and 0.055 mmol•kg^{-1}•min^{-1} continuous infusion of [$^{13}C_3$]propionate was initiated. Donor erythrocytes were administered to prevent a decline in hematocrit. Arterial samples were obtained prior to stable isotope infusion as well as during 30-minute period 7.5-8 hours following food and water withdrawal for $^2H/^{13}C$ metabolic flux analysis of hepatic intermediary metabolism.