SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES

Table S1: Genotyping primers

Gene	Forward	Reverse	Amplicon (bp)	Annealing Temperature (^O C)
Stx1a	GCT GCA GAA GCA	CAG CCA TAC AAA	WT: 404	50.0
	AGA GAA CC	AAC CAC CA	Flox: 239	
Cre	CAA GCC TGG CTC	CGC GAA CAT CTT	390	50.0
	GAC GGC C	CAG GTT CT		
Gcg/GFP	AAT TGA GCT CAT	CTT GCC GTA GGT	210	50.0
	TTG GAC TGC C	GGC ATC G		
GFP/GFP	CTG GTA GTG GTC	GTT CAG CGT GTC	470	50.0
	GGC GAG C	CGG CGA G		

Table S2: Antibody table

Sample	Antigen	Primary Antiserum	Secondary Antiserum	
	Syntaxin1a	Rabbit anti-syn1a, 1:500	AlexaFluor488-goat anti-rabbit	
Ileal Tissue		(Abcam cat#41453)	IgG, 1:150 (Life Technologies)	
	GLP-1	Mouse anti-GLP-1, 1:400	AlexaFluro555-goat anti-mouse	
		(Abcam cat # 23472)	IgG, 1:150 (Life Technologies)	
	Syntaxin1a	Rabbit anti-syn1a, 1:1000	AlexaFluor488-goat anti-rabbit	
AMIC Culture		(Abcam cat#41453)	IgG, 1:150 (Life Technologies)	
	GLP-1	Mouse anti-GLP-1, 1:200	AlexaFluro555-goat anti-mouse	
		(Abcam cat # 23472)	IgG, 1:150 (Life Technologies)	

Transcript	Product number	Exons targeted
Gcg	Mm00801714_m1	5-6
H3f3a	Mm01612808_g1	3-4
Stx1a	Mm00444008_m1	1-2
Stx1b	Mm01275274_m1	1-2
Stx2	Mm04229900_m1	2-3
Stx3	Mm01197689_m1	6-7
Stx4	Mm00436827_m1	5-6

Table S3: qRT-PCR Primer/Probes (all from Applied Biosystems)

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

Supplemental Figure Legends

<u>Figure S1</u>: Body weight (A), small intestinal weight (B) and small intestinal weight normalized to body weight (C) in the male vs. female control and IE-syn1a KO mice shown in Figure 2. All data are shown as mean \pm SD.

<u>Figure S2</u>: Blood glucose (A), and plasma insulin (B) levels in the male vs. female control and IE-syn1a KO mice shown in Figure 3. All data are shown as mean \pm SD.

<u>Figure S3</u>: Plasma GLP-1 (A), and GIP (B) levels in the male vs. female control and IE-syn1a KO mice shown in Figure 3. All data are shown as mean \pm SD.

<u>Figure S4</u>: (**A-B**) Male C57Bl/6 mice were administered ileal AdV-RFP (control) or AdV-iCre followed by intra-ileal administration of OEA 2 d later, and determination of mucosal *Stx1a* mRNA transcript levels (**A**) and plasma GLP-1 levels (**B**; n=3-4). (**C-D**) AMIC cultures from male C57Bl/6 mice were treated with AdV-RFP (control) or AdV-iCre for 2 d, followed by 2 hr treatment with vehicle (basal), forskolin plus IBMX or OEA for 2 hr, and determination of cell *Stx1a* mRNA transcript levels (**C**) and GLP-1 content in the media and cells (**D**; n=4). All data are shown as mean \pm SD.

<u>Figure S5</u>: Body weight (A), small intestinal weight (B) and small intestinal weight normalized to body weight (C) in the male vs. female control and Venus-IE-syn1a-KO mice shown in Figure 5. All data are shown as mean \pm SD.

<u>Figure S6</u>: Blood glucose levels in the male vs. female control and Venus-IE-syn1a KO mice shown in Figure 5. All data are shown as mean \pm SD.

<u>Figure S7:</u> Representative 2-photon images of full and compound fusion events using SRB (red) and Venus (green), as visualized in the respective cells shown in Figure 6A.

<u>Supplemental Video 1</u>: Full-field view of a Venus⁺ L-cell (green) surrounded by unlabelled cells. Forskolin was added at t = 30 sec. Note the large granule size and multiple fusion events occurring in a single neighbouring cell (arrow), consistent with the known properties of mast cells. The same video is submitted in both .avi and .mp4 format.

<u>Supplemental Video 2</u>: Single granule, full fusion event at t = 577.8 sec in the membrane of a Venus⁺ L-cell. The same video is submitted in both .avi and .mp4 format.

<u>Supplemental Video 3</u>: Multi-granular, compound fusion event at t = 129.3 - 255.3 sec in the membrane of a Venus⁺ L-cell. The same video is submitted in both .avi and .mp4 format.

Diabetes



178x216mm (300 x 300 DPI)



187x136mm (300 x 300 DPI)

Diabetes



178x135mm (300 x 300 DPI)



179x130mm (300 x 300 DPI)

Diabetes



178x218mm (300 x 300 DPI)



175x65mm (300 x 300 DPI)



128x129mm (300 x 300 DPI)