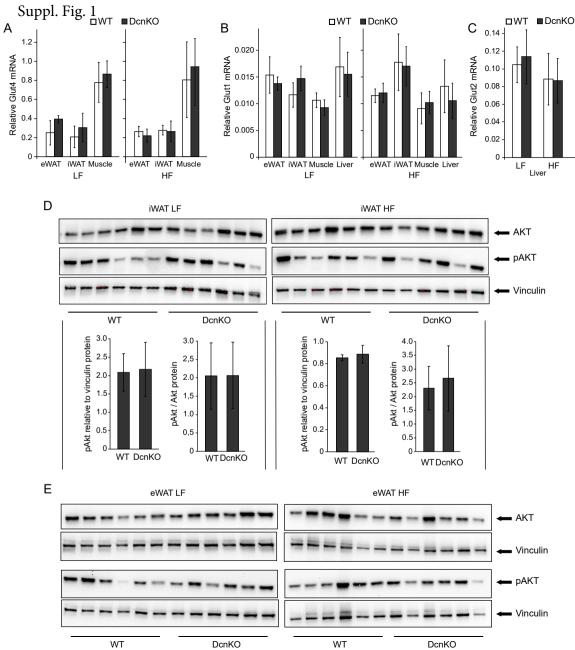
Absence of the proteoglycan decorin reduces glucose tolerance in overfed male mice

Jessica Svärd^{1,2}, Therese H Røst^{1,2,*}, Camilla E N Sommervoll^{1,2,*}, Christine Haugen^{1,2,}, Oddrun A Gudbrandsen³, Anne E Mellgren^{3,4}, Eyvind Rødahl^{3,4}, Johan Fernø^{1,2}, Simon N Dankel^{1,2}, Jørn V Sagen^{1,2} and Gunnar Mellgren^{1,2‡}

 ¹ KG Jebsen Center for Diabetes Research, Department of Clinical Science, University of Bergen, N-5020 Bergen, Norway,
² Hormone Laboratory, Haukeland University Hospital, N-5021 Bergen, Norway,
³Department of Clinical Medicine, University of Bergen, Norway,

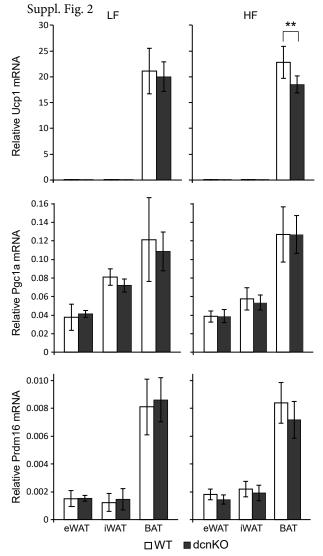
⁴Department of Ophthalmology, Haukeland University Hospital, Bergen, Norway

[‡]Corresponding author: gunnar.mellgren@uib.no, *These authors contributed equally.



WT

DcnKO



Supplemental Figure Legends

Supplemental Figure 1. Gene expression of glucose transporters and protein levels of Akt pathway. *Glut4* mRNA in adipose tissue and skeletal muscle was measured by qPCR (A), *Glut1* mRNA in adipose tissue, skeletal muscle and liver was measured by qPCR (B) and *Glut2* mRNA in liver was measured by qPCR, all calculated relative to the reference gene Rps13 (C). Protein levels of Akt pathway in iWAT and eWAT from WT and *Dcn*KO mice fed LF or HF diet.

Supplemental Figure 2. Adipose tissue expression of Ucp1, Pgc1a and Prdm16. mRNA expression levels of *Ucp1*, *Pgc1a and Prdm16* in different adipose tissues were measured by qPCR and calculated relative to the reference gene *Rps13*. iWAT, inguinal white adipose tissue; eWAT, epididymal white adipose tissue; BAT, interscapular brown adipose tissue. *, p-value < 0.05; **, p-value < 0.01;