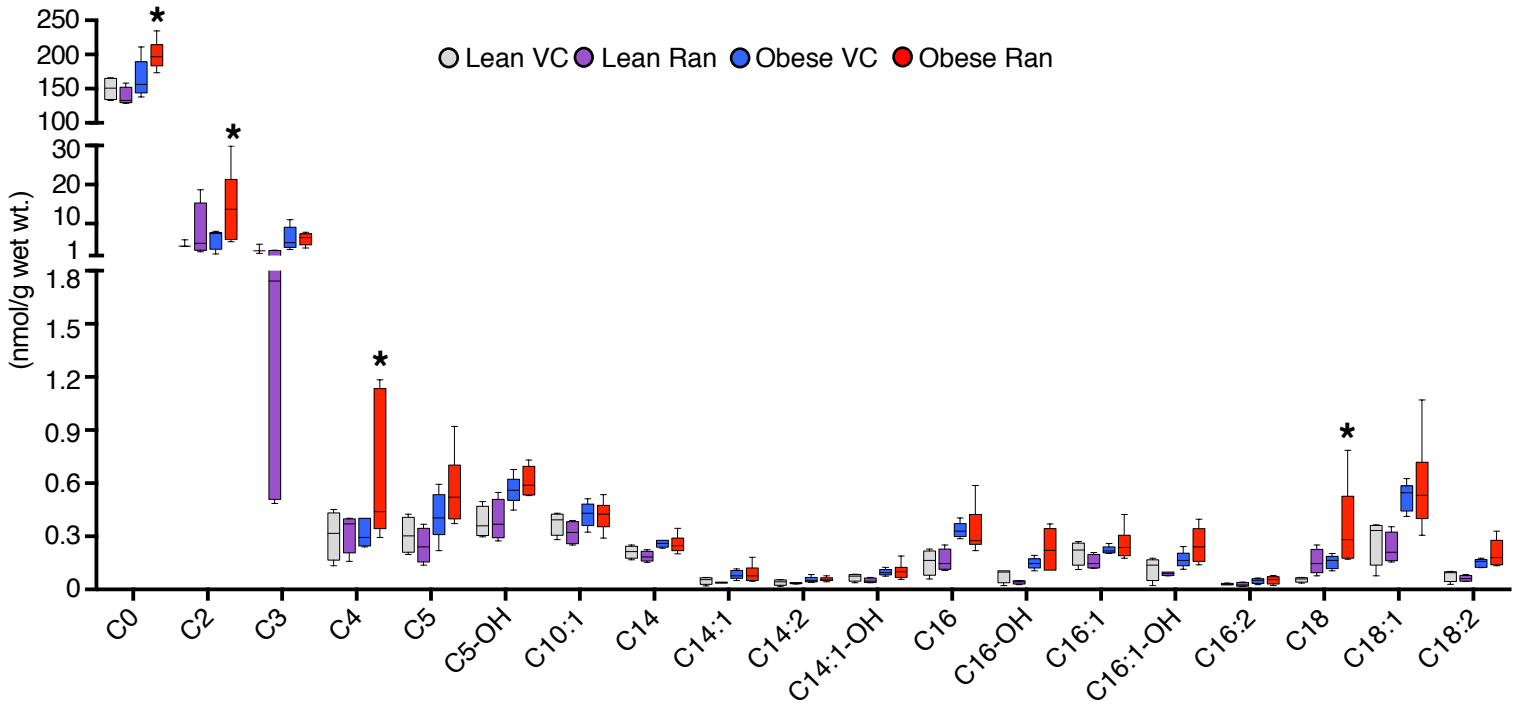


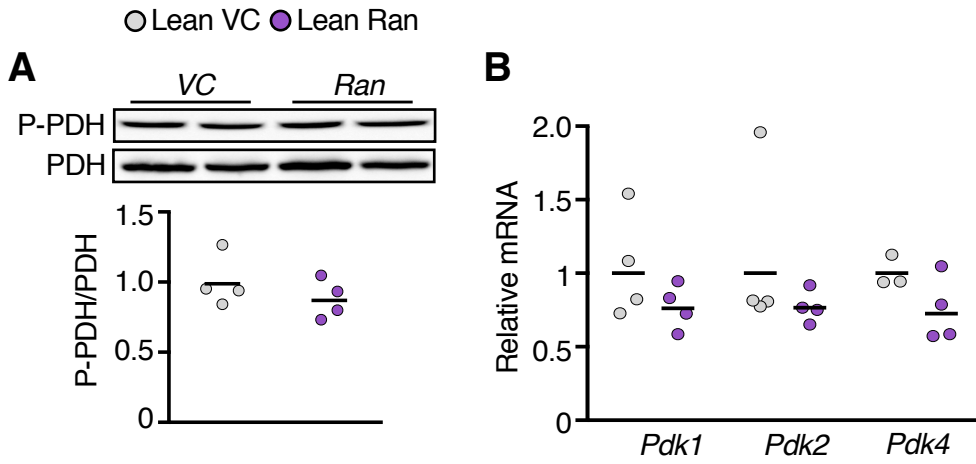
## Supplemental Figure 1



### Supplemental Figure 1. Hepatic acylcarnitine levels in lean and obese mice.

Acylcarnitine levels in liver samples harvested from lean and obese mice treated with either vehicle control (VC) or ranolazine (Ran) ( $n = 4 - 6$ ). Values represent means  $\pm$  SEM. Differences were determined using a two-way ANOVA, followed by a Bonferroni post-hoc analysis. \* $P < 0.05$ , Significantly different from VC counterpart.

## Supplemental Figure 2

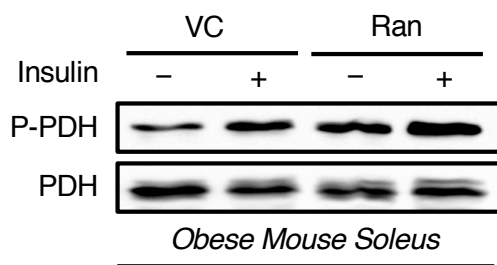


### Supplemental Figure 2. Ranolazine treatment does not affect PDH phosphorylation and *Pdk* mRNA expression in lean mice.

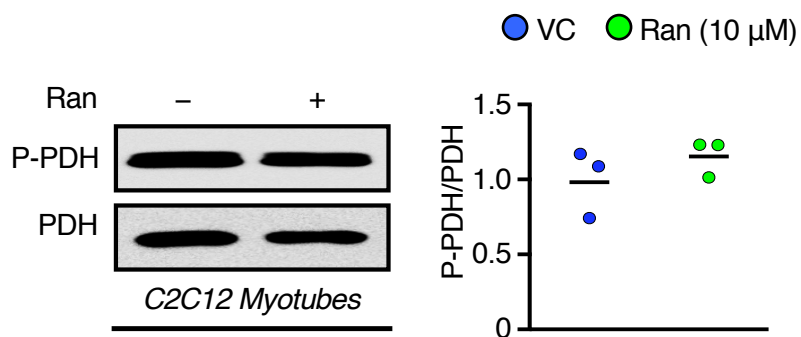
(A) PDH phosphorylation was evaluated by Western blot analysis in livers from lean mice treated with either vehicle control (VC) or ranolazine (Ran). (n = 6). (B) *Pdk* mRNA expression was measured via real-time PCR in liver RNA extracts from lean mice treated with either VC or ran (n = 4-5). Values represent mean ± SEM.

### Supplemental Figure 3

**A**



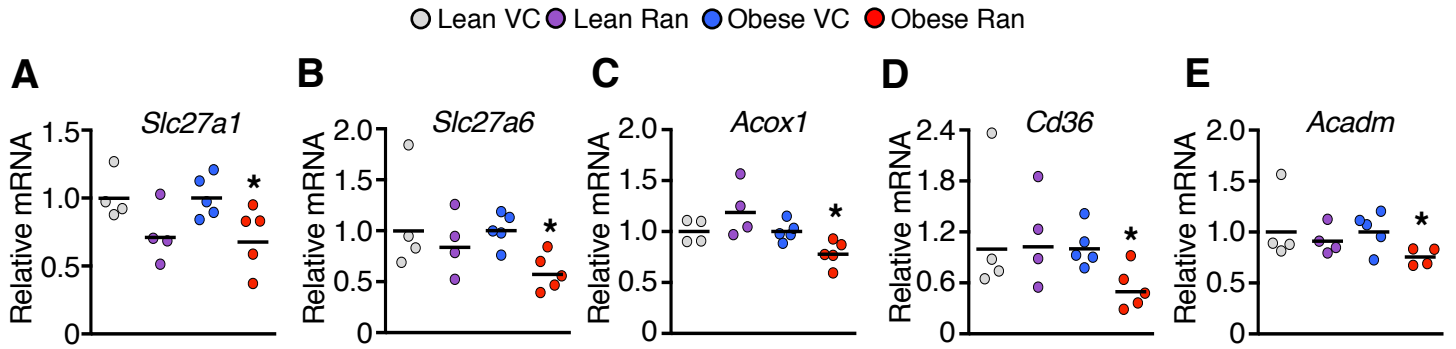
**B**



**Supplemental Figure 3. Ranolazine treatment does not affect PDH phosphorylation in skeletal muscle or C2C12 myotubes.**

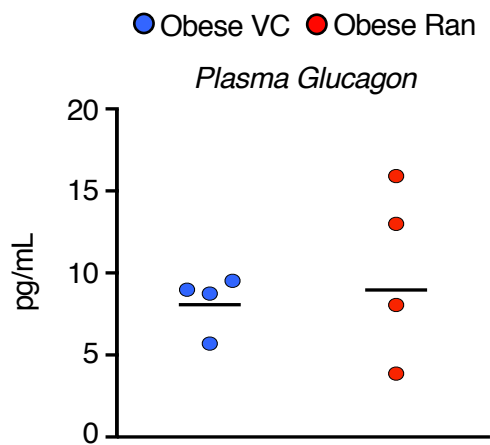
(A) PDH phosphorylation and PDH from soleus obese mice treated either with vehicle control (VC) or ranolazine (Ran) in the presence or absence of insulin (n= 4-5). (B) PDH phosphorylation and PDH from C2C12 treated with VC or Ran (10  $\mu$ M) (n=6). Values represent mean  $\pm$  SEM.

## Supplemental Figure 4



**Supplemental Figure 4. Ranolazine treatment decreases PPAR $\alpha$  target gene mRNA expression in obese mice.** Lean and obese mice treated with either vehicle control (VC) or ranolazine (Ran) for 30-days, (A) *Slc27a1* (B) *Slc27a6* (C) *Acox1* (D) *Cd36* and (E) *Acadm* (n = 4-5). Values represent means  $\pm$  SEM. Differences were determined using a two-way ANOVA, followed by a Bonferroni post-hoc analysis. \* $P < 0.05$ , Significantly different from VC counterpart.

## Supplemental Figure 5

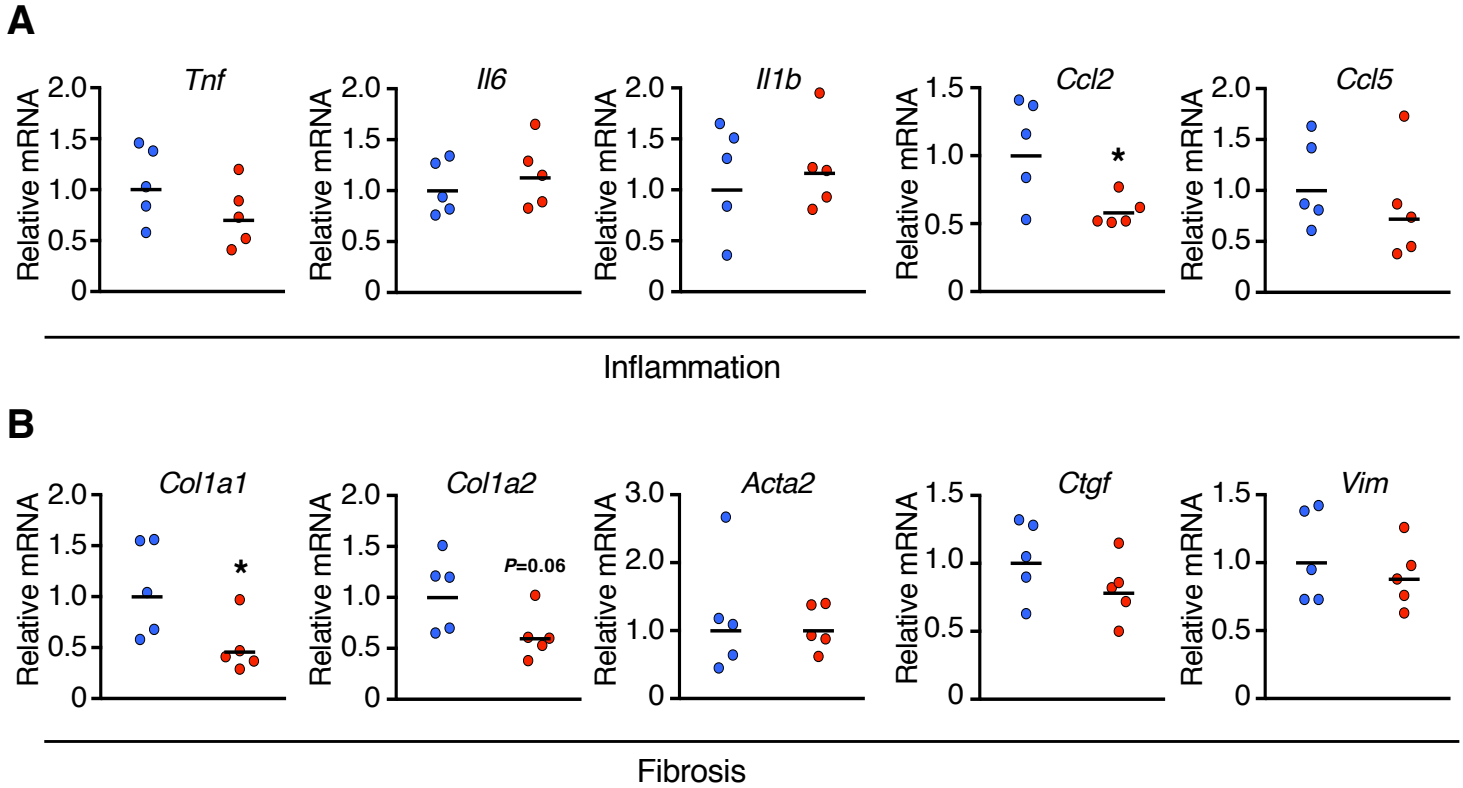


### Supplemental Figure 5. Plasma glucagon levels in obese mice.

Obese mice treated with vehicle control (VC) or ranolazine (Ran) were fasted overnight and circulating glucagon levels were measured in plasma collected from tail whole-blood prior to a pyruvate tolerance test (n = 4-5). Values represent means  $\pm$  SEM.

## Supplemental Figure 6

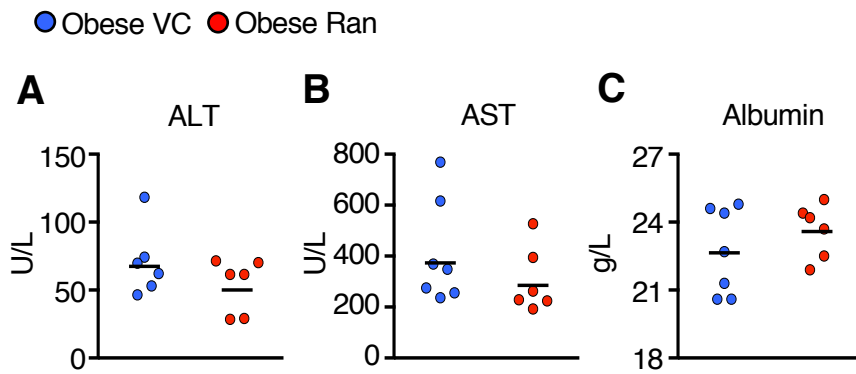
● Obese VC ● Obese Ran



### Supplemental Figure 6. Proinflammatory and profibrotic target gene mRNA expression in obese mice livers.

(A) Markers of inflammation in livers from obese mice treated with vehicle control (VC) or ranolazine (Ran) for 30-days. (B) Markers of fibrosis in livers from obese mice treated with VC or Ran for 30-days. (n = 5). Values represent means ± SEM. Differences were determined using an unpaired two-tailed Student's t-test. \* $P < 0.05$ , Significantly different from VC counterpart.

## Supplemental Figure 7

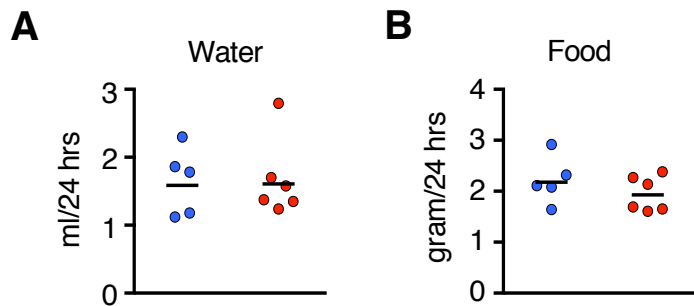


### Supplemental Figure 7. Plasma markers in obese mice.

(A) ALT (B) AST and (C) Albumin plasma levels in obese mice treated with vehicle control (VC) or ranolazine (Ran) for 30-days (n = 6-7). Values represent means  $\pm$  SEM. ALT = alanine aminotransferase, AST = aspartate aminotransferase.

## Supplemental Figure 8

● Obese VC ● Obese Ran



### Supplemental Figure 8. Water and food intake in obese mice.

(A) Water and (B) food intake in obese mice treated with vehicle control (VC) or ranolazine (Ran) for 30-days (n = 5-6). Values represent means  $\pm$  SEM.



## Supplemental Table 1. Gene expression qPCR primers

### Mouse gene primers

<b>Gene Name</b>	<b>Assay ID</b>
<i>Acadm</i>	Mm01323360_g1
<i>Acox1</i>	Mm01246834_m1
<i>Slc27a1</i>	Mm00449511_m1
<i>Slc27a6</i>	Mm01258609_m1
<i>Cd36</i>	Mm00432403_m1
<i>Pdk1</i>	Mm00554300_m1
<i>Pdk2</i>	Mm00446681_m1
<i>Pdk4</i>	Mm01166879_m1
<i>Ppia</i>	Mm02342430_g1

<b>Gene Name</b>	<b>Forward</b>	<b>Reverse</b>
<i>Tnf</i>	CATCTTCTCAAAATTCGAGTGACAA	TGGGAGTAGACAAGGTACAACCC
<i>Il6</i>	AGTTGCCTTCTTGGGACTGA	TCCACGATTTCCCAGAGAAC
<i>Il1b</i>	CCGTGGACCTTCCAGGATGA	GGGAACGTCACACACCAGCA
<i>Ccl2</i>	TACAAGAGGATCACCAGCAGC	ACCTTAGGGCAGATGCAGTT
<i>Ccl5</i>	TGCTGCTTTGCCTACCTCTC	TCTTCTCTGGGTTGGCACAC
<i>Col1a1</i>	TGCTAACGTGGTTCGTGACCGT	ACATCTTGAGGTCGCGGCATGT
<i>Col1a2</i>	TTGCTGAGGGCAACAGCAGGTT	AATGTCAAGGAACGGCAGGCCGA
<i>Acta2</i>	CCCAGACATCAGGGAGTAATGG	TCTATCGGATACTTCAGCGTCA
<i>Ctgf</i>	TGACCCCTGCGACCCACA	TACACCGACCCACCGAAGACACAG
<i>Vim</i>	AGCAGTATGAAAGCGTGGCT	AAGGGCATCCACTTCACAGG
<i>Actb</i>	GTGACGTTGACATCCGTAAAGA	GCCGGACTCATCGTACTCC

### Human gene primers

<b>Gene Name</b>	<b>Forward</b>	<b>Reverse</b>
<i>PDK1</i>	CTGTGATACGGATCAGAAACCG	TCCACCAAACAATAAAGAGTGCT
<i>PDK2</i>	ATGAAAGAGATCAACCTGCTTCC	GGCTCTGGACATACCAGCTC
<i>PDK4</i>	GGAGCATTTCTCGCGCTACA	ACAGGCAATTCTTGTCGCAA
<i>PPIA</i>	CCCACCGTGTTCTTCGACATT	GGACCCGTATGCTTTAGGATGA