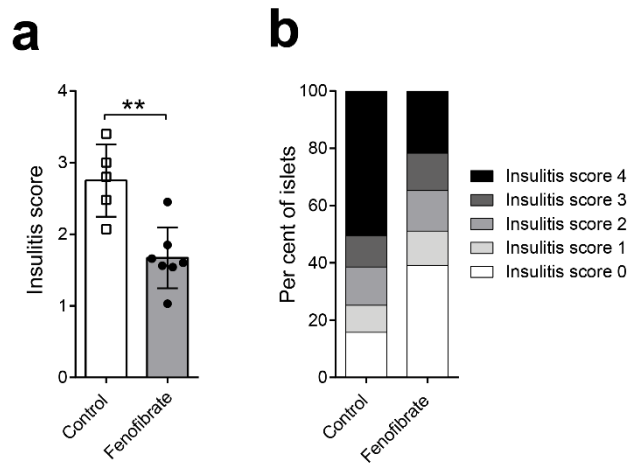
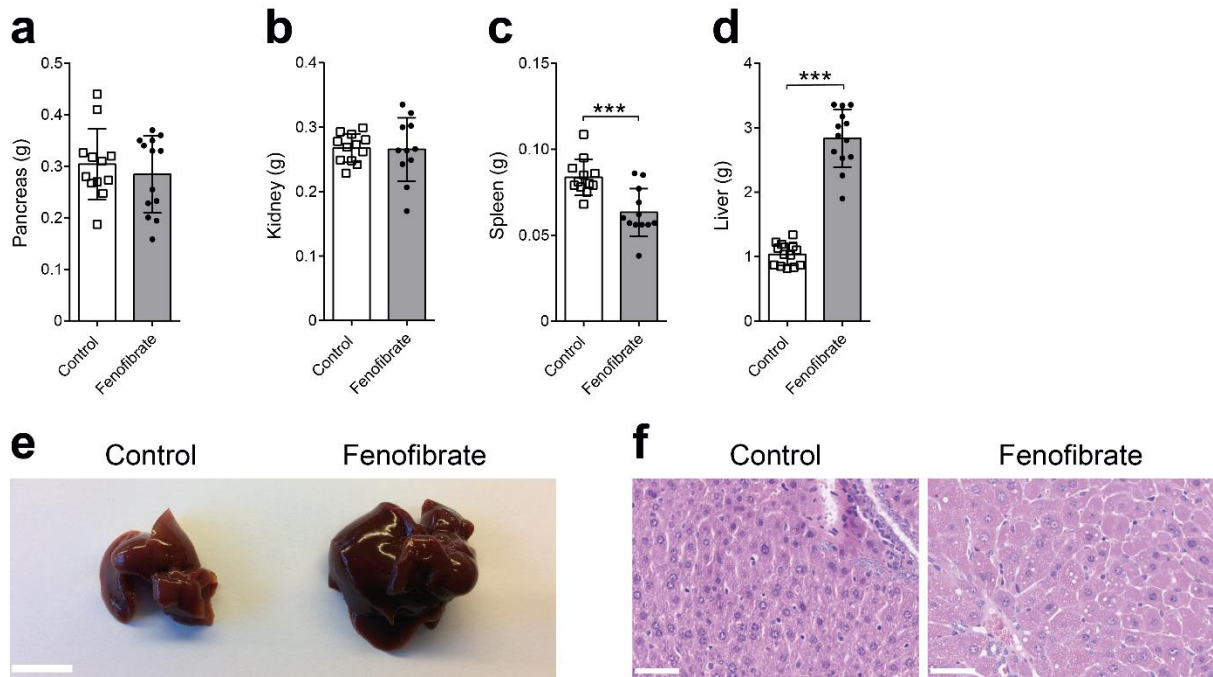


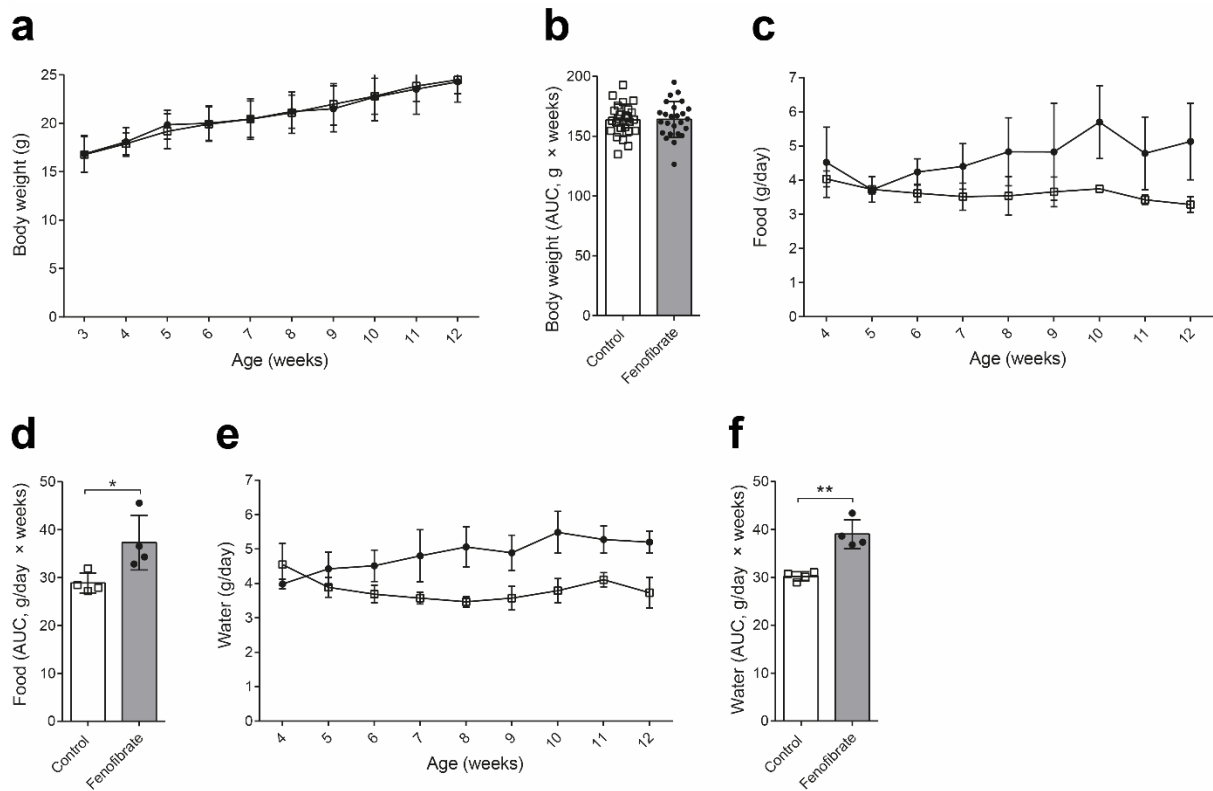
Electronic Supplementary Material



ESM Fig. 1 Fenofibrate reduces insulinitis score. **(a)** Average insulinitis score in 13-week-old NOD mice on a scale from 0 (no insulinitis) to 4 (above 50% infiltration). **(b)** Percentage distribution of insulinitis levels. Data are shown as means \pm SD; Control $n=5$, Fenofibrate $n=7$; ** $p<0.01$ by two-tailed unpaired Student's t test



ESM Fig. 2 Fenofibrate induces liver hypertrophy. Organ weight was measured in 13-week-old mice, **(a)** Pancreas, **(b)** Kidney (right + left) and **(c)** Spleen. **(e)** Image showing the size of a standard liver as found in the two groups. Scale bar 1cm. **(f)** H&E stained liver showing enlarged cells in fenofibrate-treated mice. Scale bar 50 μ m. Data are shown as means \pm SD. Control, $n=12$; fenofibrate, $n=13$ in **(a)**. Control, $n=12$; fenofibrate, $n=11$ in **(b)**. $n=12$ in **(c)**. $n=13$ in **(d)**. *** $p<0.001$ by two-tailed unpaired Student's t test



ESM Fig. 3 Fenofibrate increases food and water intake without affecting body weight. **(a)** Body weight as measured once a week in healthy NOD mice. **(b)** Body weight area under the curve (AUC) calculation. **(c)** Food intake was calculated per cage by weighing the food racks. **(d)** AUC calculation for food intake. **(e)** Water intake as calculated per cage weighing the water flasks. **(f)** AUC calculation for water intake. White squares represent control and black circles represent fenofibrate-treated mice. Data are shown as means \pm SD. $n=15$ in **(a, b)**. $n=4$ **(c, d, e, f)**. * $p<0.05$. ** $p<0.01$ by two-tailed unpaired Student's t test