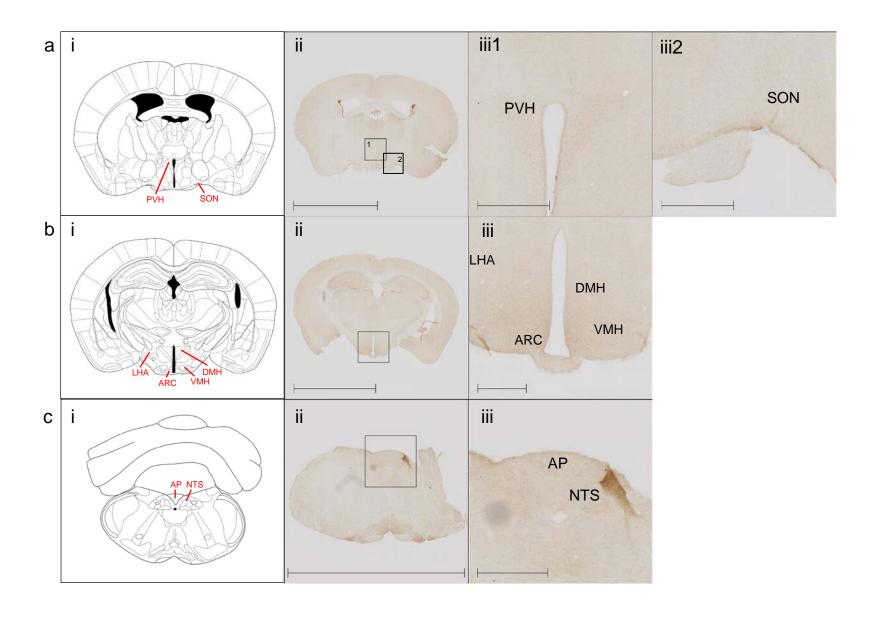


Body weight (g)

Time (h)

Time (h)

Suppl. Figure 2



Supplementary figure 1: Energy expenditure is increased by colonic L-cell stimulation. (a) Energy expenditure 1h and (b) 2h post administration of CNO in Dox-induced Tet-CrexrtTA-Insl5xDq mice. Values are group mean \pm SEM (n = 11, cross over design). * p < 0.05 by ANCOVA (a,b). (c) RER, (d) energy expenditure and (e) activity were unaffected by CNO in wild-type mice. Values are group mean \pm SEM (n = 6).

Supplementary figure 2: GFP expression was undetected in the central nervous system of Dox-induced InsI5-rtTAxGCaMP6f mice. Coronal sections from mice stained for GCaMP6f (GFP). Drawings are based on the Paxinos Mouse Brain Atlas. (a) Paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus (PVN), supraoptic nucleus (SON). (b) Lateral hypothalamic area (LHA), dorsomedial hypothalamus (DMH), ventromedial hypothalamus (VMH), arcuate nucleus (ARC). (c) Area postrema (AP), nucleus tractus solitarius (NTS). Scale bars represent 5 mm in (ii) and 500 µm in (iii). GFP-immunohistochemical staining was readily observable in the colon of these mice (not shown). Note: some small alterations were made during the preparation of coronal CNS section from the previously described method: Mice were anaesthetised with Dolethal (Vetoquinol, Towcester, UK) before being transcardially fixated with 4% PFA in PBS as described previously [21]. Tissue postfixed for 24h in 4% PFA overnight and a sucrose gradient (15% wt/vol for 6 hrs, 30% overnight) was sectioned using a freezing sliding microtome. Sections were blocked for 1 h in 5%

donkey serum, 0.3% (v/v) Tween-20 in PBS, sequentially incubated with GFP antiserum (1:1000, Abcam #5450), biotinylated donkey anti-goat IgG (1:400, Millipore) and avidin-biotin complex (Vector Laboratories Inc.) and developed using DAB (Abcam), before being dehydrated with an ethanol gradient and mounted with Pertex mounting medium (Pioneer Research Chemicals Ltd, PRC/R/750).