Supporting Information Item 1: Horses and ponies (n = 157) used to test a glycemic pellet comprised 31 different breeds that were classified as prone to Equine Metabolic Syndrome (EMS) or not.

Breed	Number	EMS prone?	Breed (con't)	Number	EMS prone?
Appaloosa	4	Y	Icelandic Horse	13	Y
Arabian	2	N	Irish Draft	1	Y
Australian Stock Horse	2	N	Mecklenburger	1	N
Australian Riding Pony	5	Y	Miniature Horse	2	Y
Belgian Draft	1	N	Morgan	6	N
British SH	1	N	Oldenburger	2	N
Clydesdale	2	N	Percheron	2	N
Cob	8	Y	Przewalski	1	Y
Connemara Pony	2	Y	Quarter Horse	8	Y
Danish Warmblood	1	N	Shetland pony	16	Y
Fjord	2	Y	Standardbred	24	N
Friesian	2	Y	Thoroughbred	6	N
German Riding Pony	6	Y	Warmblood	1	Y
Haflinger	1	N	Welsh	14	Y
Hanoverian	16	N	Westphalian	1	N
Holsteiner	1	Y	Other	3	

Key: Y, yes; N, no



Supporting Information Item 2. Horses and ponies (A; n = 157) undergoing and oral glycemic challenge in 5 locations (Australia (B), Germany (C), Sweden (D), United Kingdom (E), USA (F)) had been receiving a diet that differed between locations but contained some form of forage (hay > forage/pasture > silage/haylage) as the principal dietary component, and possibly also concentrated feed. Access to pasture was with grazing muzzle in some individuals.



Supporting Information Item 3. A Bland-Altman plot showing the limits of agreement between the IMMULITE 200XPi and Mercodia Equine Insulin Assay for the analysis of serum insulin concentration in horses and ponies (n = 300).