





Supplemental Material

Supplemental Table

Supplemental Table. Phenotypes of db/db and l/l littermates derived by interbreeding db/l animals. 8-week-old animals. Data		
are mean +/- SEM. Student's unpaired t-test: **p<0.01, ***p<0.001 versus <i>db/db</i>		
Genotype	db/db	1/1
	uo/uo	τ/ τ
Female mice	265.10	10.5 . 0.54444
Body weight (g)	36.7 ± 1.8	18.5 ± 0.5***
Fertility	0/7	7/7***
Male mice		
Body weight (g)	38.5 ± 1.3	22.9 ± 0.7***
Snout-anus length (mm)	87.4 ± 0.6	90.6 ± 0.9**

Supplemental Figure Legends.

Figure S1. Food intake and measures of adiposity in male +/+ and l/l animals fed NC or HF diets. (A) Weight of perigonadal fat pads of male +/+ and l/l animals from Figure 3 at time of sacrifice. (B) Food intake for the first week of divergent diet for male l/l and +/+ animals. (C,D) Serum leptin and insulin levels from male +/+ and l/l mice from Figure 3 at 4 and 10 weeks of age. All values represent mean +/- SEM. ANOVA: p=NS; p values for trends as noted.

Figure S2. Oxygen Consumption by female +/+ and *l/l* animals. Indirect calorimetry was measured in 14 week-old female mice provided a LF or HF diet using an open-circuit Oxymax system (Columbus Instruments, Columbus, OH). Mice were individually housed in plexiglass cages. After a 48-hour acclimatization period, exhaust air was sampled for 24 hours in the fed state for the determination of O₂ extraction. Total O₂ extracted (AccO2) during Light (A) and Dark (B) phase is shown. Data are not normalized to weight, since lean body mass was equivalent for all groups. All values represent means +/- SEM. Student's unpaired t-test, p=NS for all comparisons.





