Supporting Information

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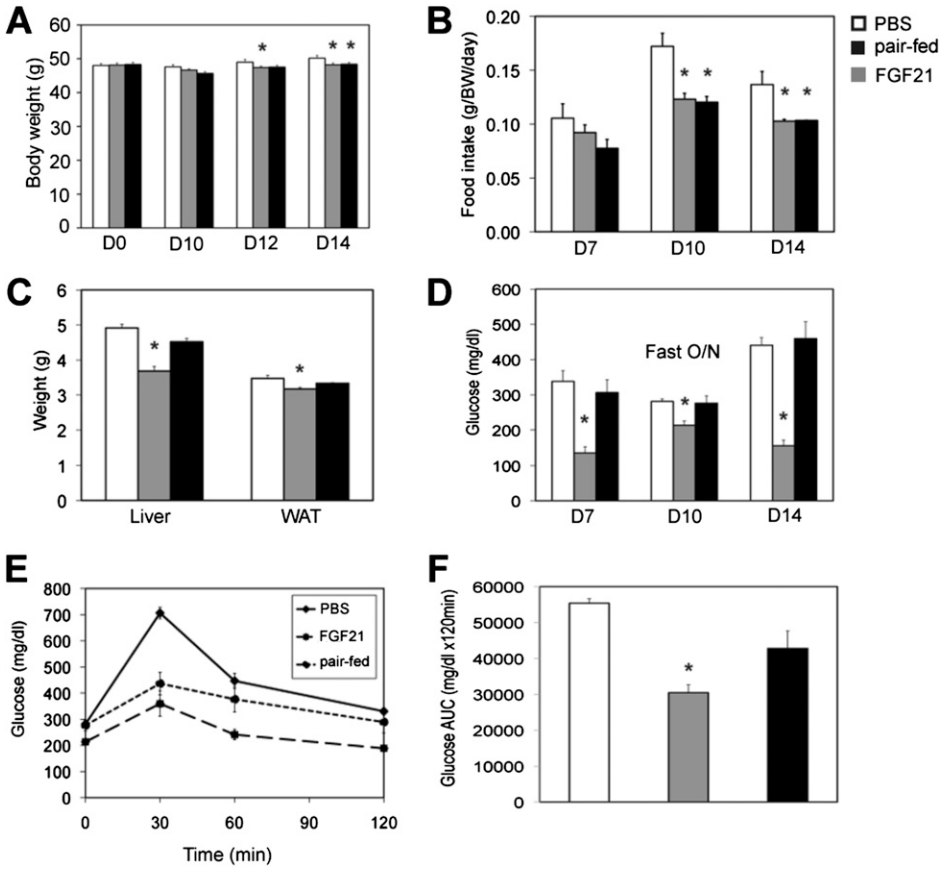

Fig. S1. For 14 d, *ob/ob* mice ($n = 8$ animals/group) were treated with PBS (white bars) or 60 μg fibroblast growth factor 21 (FGF21) (gray bars) or were paired-fed (black bars). (*A*) Body weights of *ob/ob* mice. (*B*) Daily food intake normalized to body weight in treated animals. (*C*) Liver and epididymal fat (white adipose tissue, WAT) weights in *ob/ob* mice. (*D*) Daily blood glucose levels in *ob/ob* mice. (*E*) Plasma glucose levels of PBS-treated (solid line, diamonds), FGF21-dosed (dashed line, squares), and body weight-matched (small dashed line, circles) animals during oral glucose-tolerance test (OGTT). (*F*) Glucose area under the curve (AUC) above basal during OGTT. $^*P < 0.05$ (Student's *t* test).

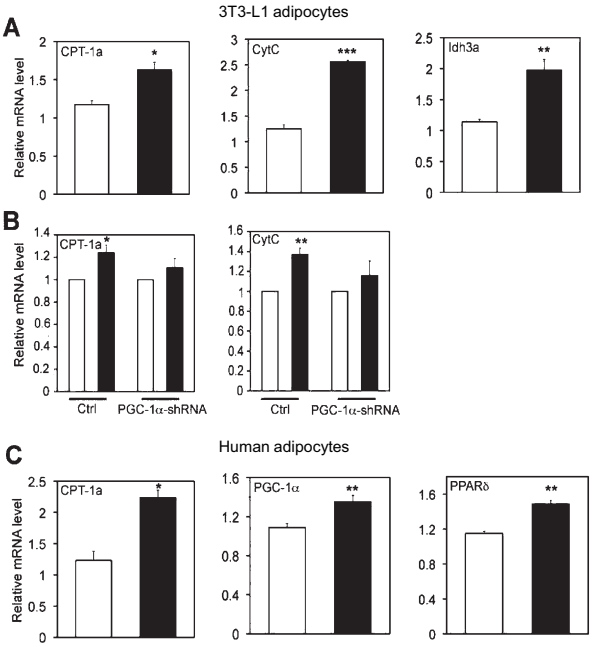

Fig. S2. Effects of FGF21 on 3T3-L1 and human adipocyte gene expression. 3T3-L1 or human adipocytes were treated with PBS or FGF21 (4.0 μg/mL) for 72 h. (*A*) Changes for gene expression were determined for *CPT-1a, CytC*, and *Idh3a* in 3T3-L1 cells. (*B*) Gene expression of *CPT-1a* and *CytC* in 3T3-L1 adipocytes transduced with adenovirus overexpressing shRNA against PGC-1a (alpha symbol). (*C*) Gene expression changes for *CPT-1a, PGC-1a* (alpha symbol), and *PPARd* (delta symbol) in human adipocytes. Data shown are from quantitative RT-PCRs, normalized to the housekeeping gene, TATA box binding protein. Data are averages of three independent experiments. $*P < 0.05$, $**P < 0.01$, $***P < 0.001$ (Student's *t* test).