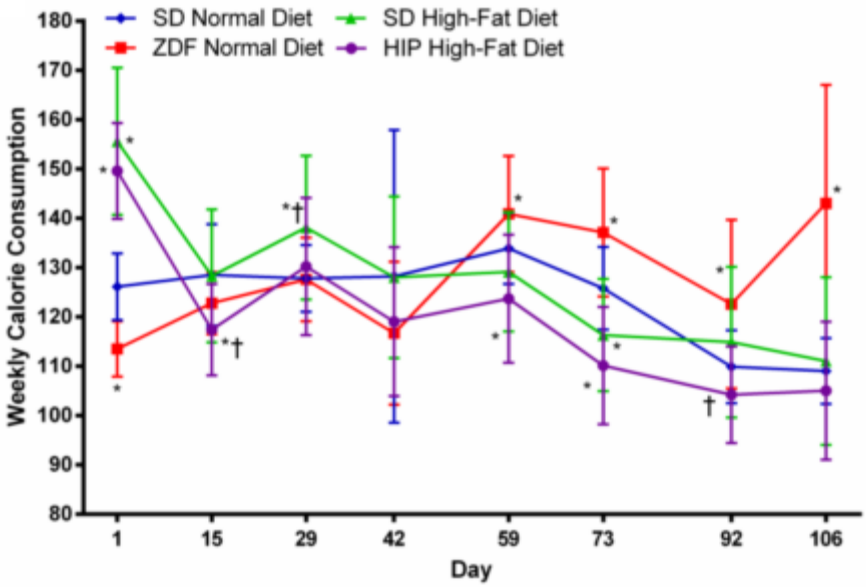
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Table 1. Qualitative urine glucose assessment

Qualitative urine glucose	Groups (n=36/group)											
	SD normal diet			ZDF normal diet			SD high-fat diet			HIP high-fat diet		
	Time points (weeks)			Time points (weeks)			Time points (weeks)			Time points (weeks)		
	0	8	17	0	8	17	0	8	17	0	8	17
Total samples/ time point	35	36	34	36	36	18	36	36	36	36	36	36
Negative	35	36	34	36	22	0	36	36	36	36	36	33
Trace	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1+ glucose	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2+ glucose	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3+ glucose	0	0	0	0	13	17	0	0	0	0	0	3

SD, Sprague-Dawley; ZDF, Zucker diabetic fatty.

Supplementary Figure 1. Food consumption (mean ± standard deviation, n=19–36). Normalized to calories consumed to account for the difference between the diets offered. On a gram basis, the nominal amount consumed by rats fed the normal diet was higher relative to the high-fat diet. Average calories consumed were initially higher in rats fed the high-fat diet ($P < 0.05$ vs. SD normal diet), but declined to levels comparable to rats eating the normal diet by the second week. Over the course of the study, food consumption was variable within each strain, trending down with time in the SD rats (SD high-fat and SD normal diet) and HIP rats and trending up in the ZDF rats ($P < 0.05$ vs. SD normal diet). *$P < 0.05$ vs. SD normal diet; †$P < 0.05$ vs SD high-fat diet. SD, Sprague-Dawley; ZDF, Zucker diabetic fatty.



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