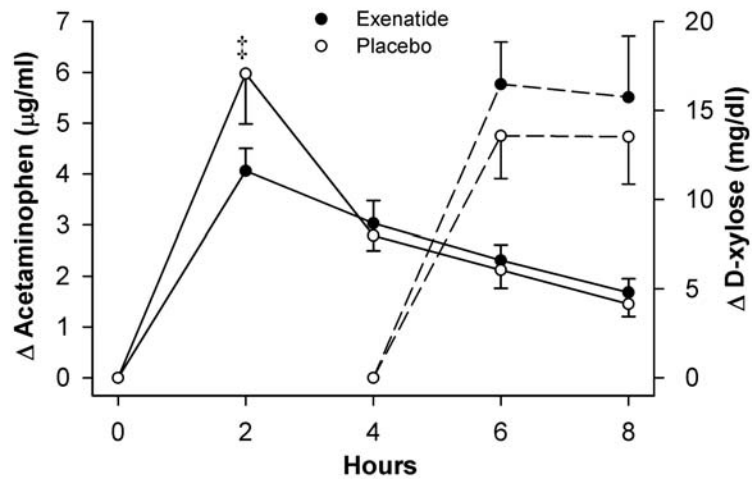


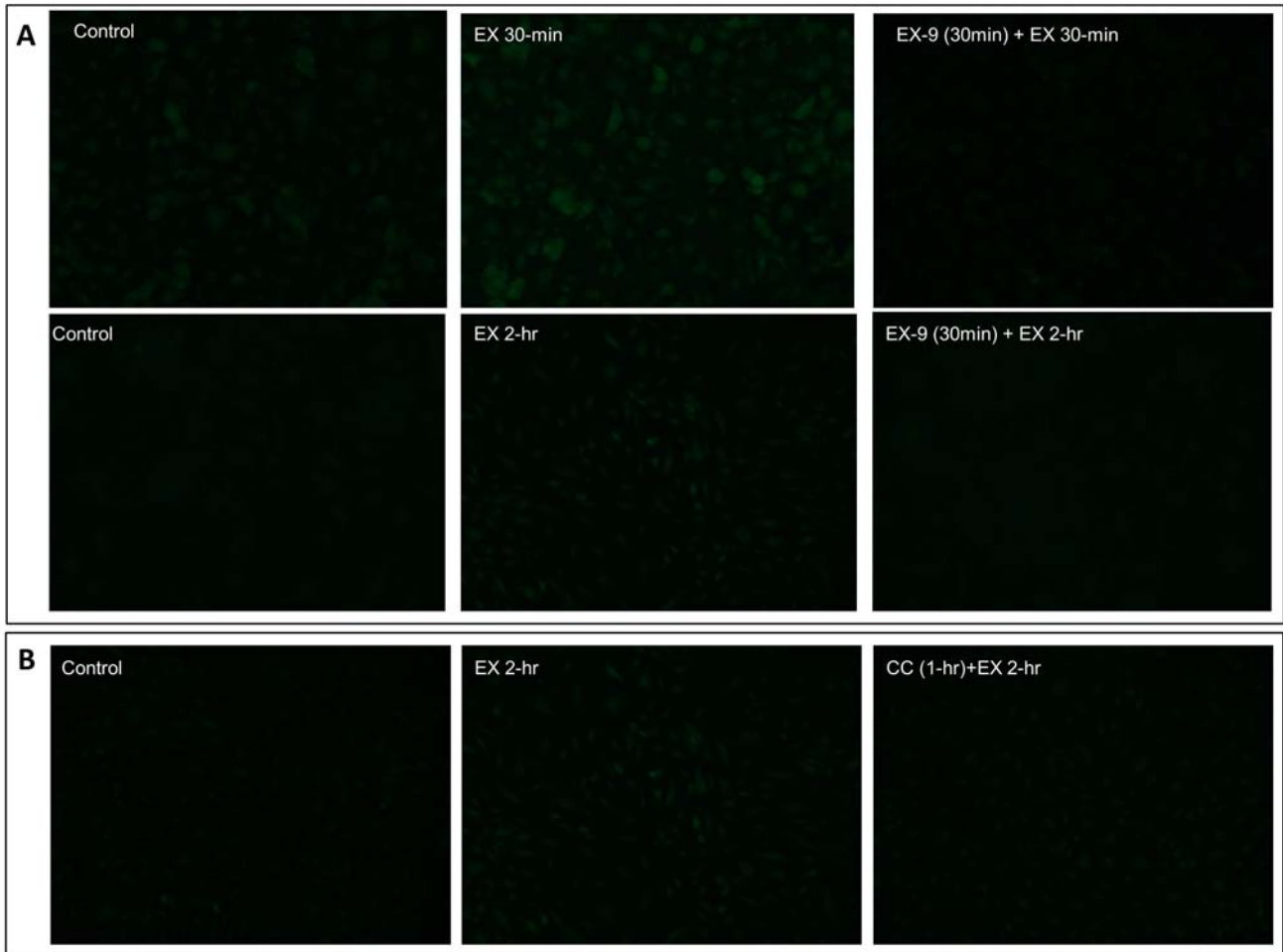
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Figure 1. The effect of exenatide or placebo injection on plasma acetaminophen (solid line) and D-xylose (dashed line) concentrations. Immediately after basal blood sampling (time 0), study drug was injected and participants ingested a breakfast meal containing 650 mg acetaminophen and 4 hours later a lunch meal containing 35 grams of D-xylose. Data are means \pm S.E.; $\ddagger p < 0.05$ drug*time interaction by repeated measures ANCOVA adjusted for treatment sequence.



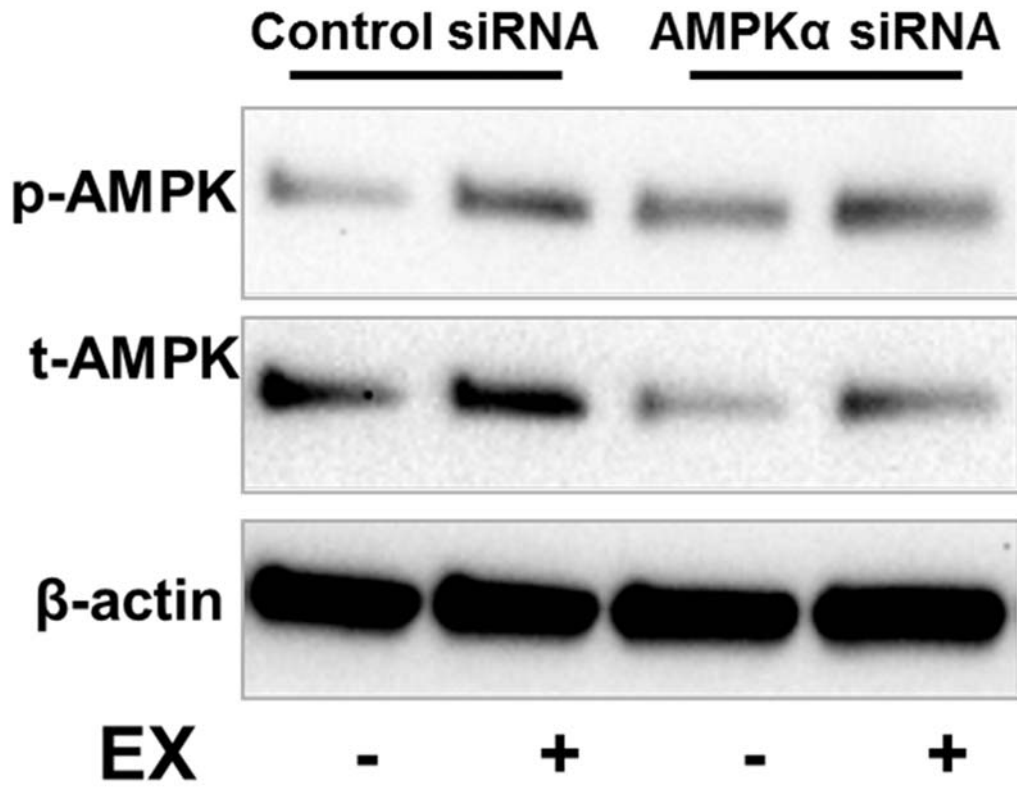
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Figure 2. Images of 4,5-diaminofluorescein-diacetate [DAF-2DA] fluorescence in human aortic endothelial cells (HAECs) treated with exendin-4 with or without pretreatment with exendin-9 (EX-9, Panel A) or compound-C (CC, Panel B). HAECs that had reached a confluence of 80% on 24-well plates were incubated with 5 μ M DAF-2DA for 15 minutes prior to the completion of the respective treatment, washed with PBS (pH=7) and fixed in 4% para-formaldehyde.



SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Figure 3. Representative band of the effect of exendin-4 on AMPK α phosphorylation in HUVECs with knocked-down AMPK α gene expression (siRNA).



SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Figure 4. Panel A: Vasodilation responses of isolated human adipose tissue arterioles to increasing doses of glucagonlike peptide 1 (GLP-1) followed by papaverine (Pap) before (Control) and after treatment with AMPK inhibitor compound C (CC, 1 μ M). Data are means \pm S.E. * p <0.05 vs. control, ‡ p <0.05 vs. GLP-1 0pM (tested in Control only). Panel B: Vasodilation responses to acetylcholine before (Control) and after exposure to high glucose for 2 hours (HG, 33mM), HG with addition of 1 mM AMPK activator 5-amino-1- β -D-ribofuranosylimidazole- 4-carboxamide (AICAR) after 1 hour (HG+AICAR), Data are means \pm S.E. * p <0.05 vs. control, † p <0.05 vs. HG.

