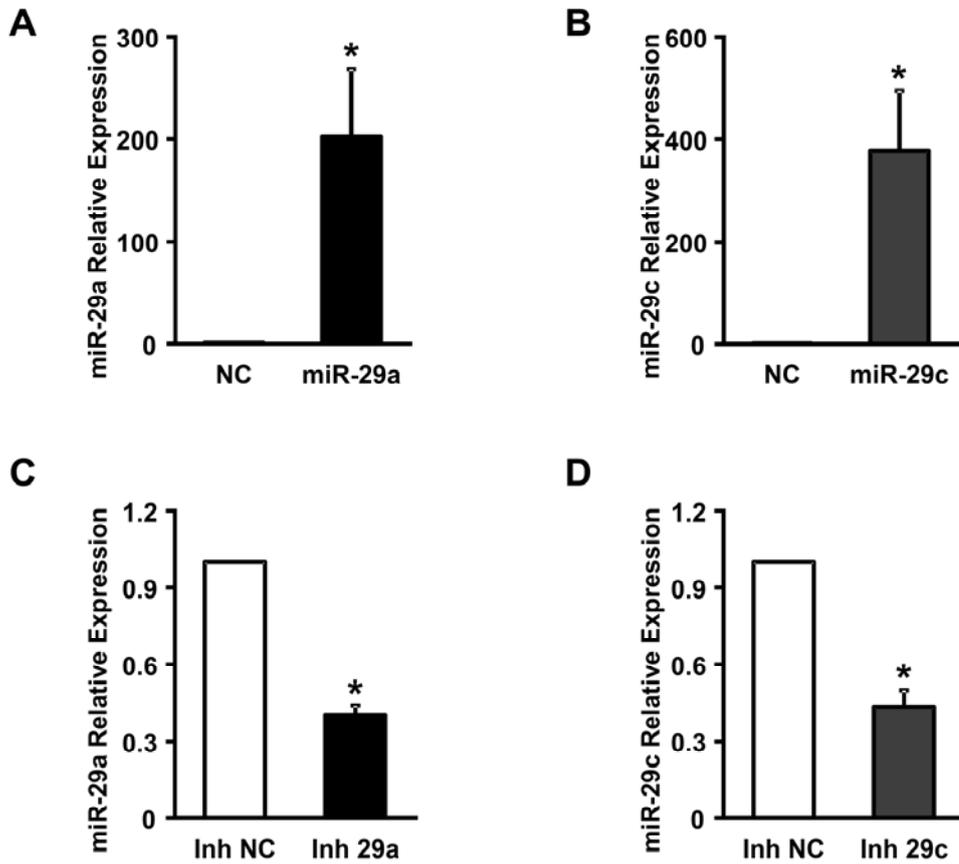


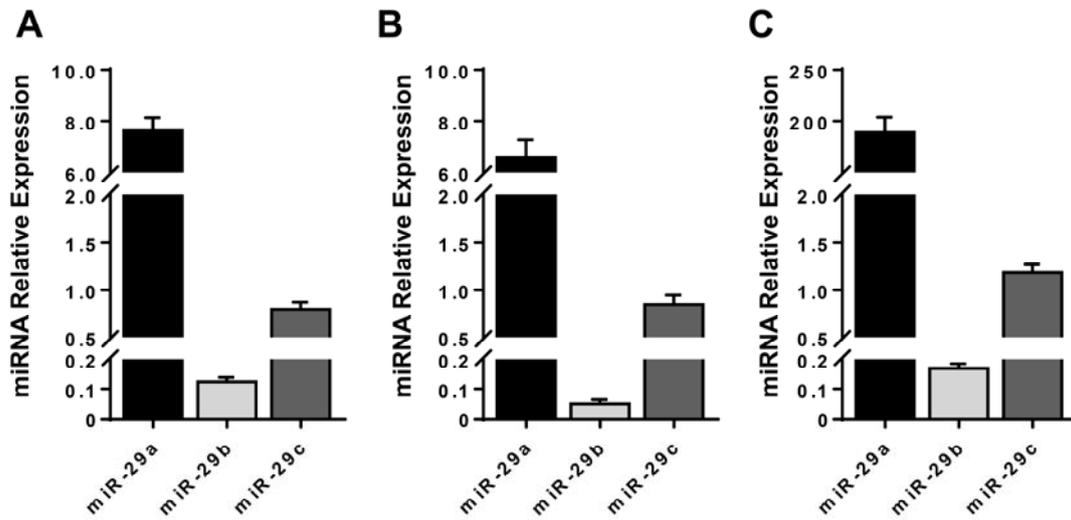
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Figure 1. Transfection efficiency in human primary skeletal muscle myotubes.** Overexpression level of (A) miR-29a and (B) miR-29c was determined by qPCR (n=6). Transfection efficiency using (C) miR-29a inhibitor or (D) miR-29c inhibitor was estimated by qPCR, reflecting the inhibition capacities (n=6). Data is presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM. \*p<0.05.



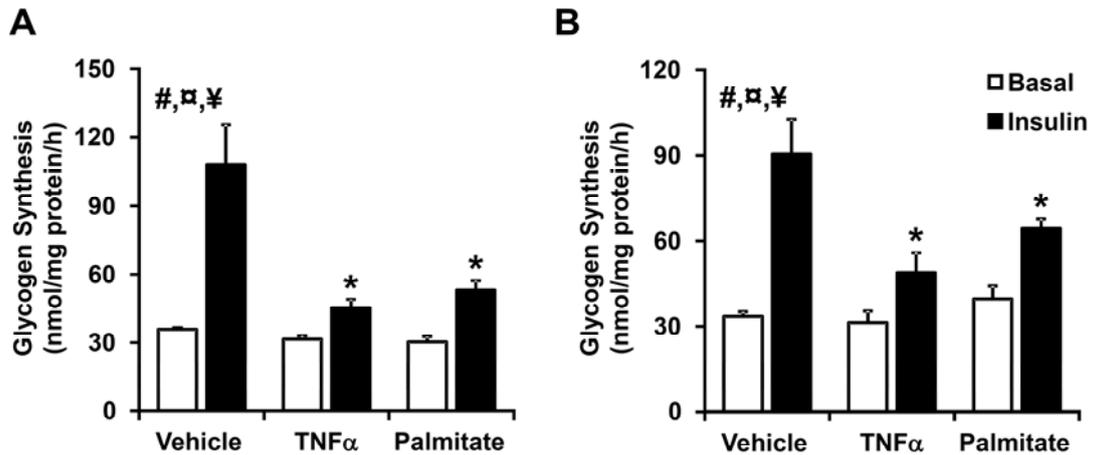
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Figure 2. Relative expression of miR-29 family members in skeletal muscle.** The relative expression of miR-29a, miR-29b and miR-29c was determined in (A) human *vastus lateralis* muscle (n=10), (B) primary human myotubes (n=6) and (C) mouse *tibialis anterior* muscle (n=10). Data is presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM.



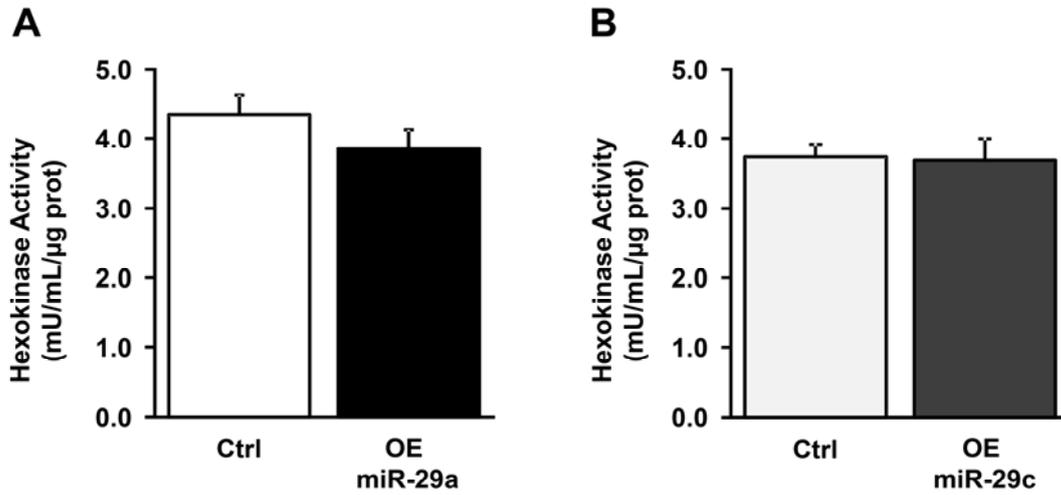
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Figure 3. Effect of exposure to either TNF $\alpha$  or palmitate on insulin-stimulated glucose incorporation into glycogen.** Primary human muscle cells were treated for with either TNF $\alpha$  or palmitate (A) 24 h (40 ng/ml TNF $\alpha$ ; 0.2 mM palmitate) or (B) 96 h (20 ng/ml TNF $\alpha$ ; 0.1 mM palmitate) and  $^{14}$ C-glucose incorporation into glycogen was assessed in the absence or presence of insulin (120 nM) (n=4). #: Transfection effect;  $\square$ : Insulin effect;  $\yen$ : Interaction. Data is presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM. \*p<0.05.



SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Figure 4. Hexokinase activity in mouse *tibialis anterior* muscle.** Hexokinase activity was assessed following overexpression of either (A) miR-29a or (B) miR-29c (n=10). Data is presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM.



SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Table 1. Primer Sequences**

Mouse primers			Human primers		
<b>mIrs1</b>	<b>Fw</b>	GCCAGAGGATCGTCAATAGC	<b>hIRS1</b>	<b>Fw</b>	TATGCCAGCATCAGTTTCCA
	<b>Rev</b>	GAGGAAGACGTGAGGTCCTG		<b>Rev</b>	GGATTTGCTGAGGTCATTTAGG
<b>mPik3r3</b>	<b>Fw</b>	GTGATGCCTCAACGAAAATG	<b>hPIK3R1</b>	<b>Fw</b>	TGGACGGCGAAGTAAAGCATT
	<b>Rev</b>	AAGTAAACGTCAGGGGCTCA		<b>Rev</b>	AGTGTGACATTGAGGGAGTCC
<b>mPik3r1</b>	<b>Fw</b>	ACGCTATCTCGCCGACTTAC	<b>hPIK3R3</b>	<b>Fw</b>	AGACTGGAGGGAGGTGATGA
	<b>Rev</b>	CAGCTGGATGCAGTCTTCAG		<b>Rev</b>	TTAGGTGGCTTTGGTGGAA
<b>mAkt2</b>	<b>Fw</b>	CGCCTCTTTGAGCTCATTCT	<b>hAKT2</b>	<b>Fw</b>	AGGCACGGGCTAAAGTGAC
	<b>Rev</b>	ATGACCTCCTTCGCATCACT		<b>Rev</b>	CTGTGTGAGCGACTTCATCCT
<b>mSlc2a4</b>	<b>Fw</b>	ACACTGGTCCTAGCTGTATTCT	<b>hGSK3b</b>	<b>Fw</b>	AGACGCTCCCTGTGATTTATGT
	<b>Rev</b>	CCAGCCACGTTGCATTGTA		<b>Rev</b>	CCGATGGCAGATTCCAAAGG
<b>mHk2</b>	<b>Fw</b>	ATGATCGCCTGCTTATTCACG	<b>hHK2</b>	<b>Fw</b>	GCACCCAGCTGTTTGACCA
	<b>Rev</b>	CGCCTAGAAATCTCCAGAAGGG		<b>Rev</b>	CAACGTCTCTGCCTTCCACT
<b>mSlc2A1</b>	<b>Fw</b>	GCAGTTCGGCTATAACACTGG	<b>hSLC2A1</b>	<b>Fw</b>	GGCCAAGAGTGTGCTAAAGAA
	<b>Rev</b>	GCGGTGGTTCATGTTTGATTG		<b>Rev</b>	ACAGCGTTGATGCCAGACAG
<b>mCd36</b>	<b>Fw</b>	ATGGGCTGTGATCGGAACTG	<b>hFABP3</b>	<b>Fw</b>	TGGAGTTCGATGAGACAACAGC
	<b>Rev</b>	TTTGCCACGTCATCTGGGTTT		<b>Rev</b>	CTCTTGCCCGTCCCATTCTG
<b>mPpargc1a</b>	<b>Fw</b>	TATGGAGTGACATAGAGTGTGCT	<b>hPPARGC1A</b>	<b>Fw</b>	TCTGAGTCTGTATGGAGTGACAT
	<b>Rev</b>	CCACTTCAATCCACCCAGAAAAG		<b>Rev</b>	CCAAGTCGTTACATCTAGTTCA
<b>mPdk4</b>	<b>Fw</b>	AGGGAGGTCGAGCTGTTCTC	<b>hPDK4</b>	<b>Fw</b>	GGAAGCATTGATCCTAACTGTGA
	<b>Rev</b>	GGAGTGTTCACTAAGCGGTCA		<b>Rev</b>	GGTGAGAAGGAACATACACGATG
<b>mTbp</b>	<b>Fw</b>	CCTTGTACCCTTCACCAATGAC	<b>hTBP</b>	<b>Fw</b>	AACAACAGCCTGCCACCTTA
	<b>Rev</b>	ACAGCCAAGATTCACGGTAGA		<b>Rev</b>	GCCATAAGGCATCATTGGAC
<b>mRplp0</b>	<b>Fw</b>	AGATTCGGGATATGCTGTTGGC	<b>hRPLP0</b>	<b>Fw</b>	AGCCCAGAACACTGGTCTC
	<b>Rev</b>	TCGGGTCTAGACCAGTGTTT		<b>Rev</b>	ACTCAGGATTTCAATGGTGCC

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Table 2. Antibodies Used**

<b>Target</b>	<b>Cat. number</b>	<b>Company</b>
Akt	9272	Cell Signaling
Phospho-Akt (Ser473)	9271	Cell Signaling
Phospho-Akt (Thr308)	4056	Cell Signaling
GSK-3 $\alpha/\beta$	5676	Cell Signaling
Phospho-GSK-3 $\alpha/\beta$ (Ser21/9)	9331	Cell Signaling
IRS1	06-248	Merck Millipore
Phospho-IRS1 (Tyr612)	44816G	Thermo Fisher Scientific

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Table 3. Quantification of Western blot analysis of primary human myotubes (A.U.)**

	Basal			Insulin		
	NC	miR-29a	miR-29c	NC	miR-29a	miR-29c
pAkt(Thr308) □	0.02 ± 0.05	0.04 ± 0.06	0.07 ± 0.08	8.61 ± 1.47	9.47 ± 1.89	7.10 ± 1.50
pAkt(Ser473) #, □, ¥	0.01 ± 0.03	0.05 ± 0.06	0.09 ± 0.03	8.91 ± 1.63	7.61 ± 1.09*	6.66 ± 0.93*
pIRS1(Tyr612) #, □, ¥	0.63 ± 0.19	0.38 ± 0.19	0.43 ± 0.17	2.90 ± 0.64	4.13 ± 1.09*	4.03 ± 0.87*
pGSK3α(Ser21) #, □, ¥	0.50 ± 0.08	0.31 ± 0.05	0.36 ± 0.06	4.42 ± 0.60	3.92 ± 0.71	2.99 ± 0.40*
pGSK3β(Ser9) #, □, ¥	0.67 ± 0.10	0.35 ± 0.07	0.42 ± 0.07	4.53 ± 0.74	3.52 ± 0.58*	3.01 ± 0.44*

Myotubes were incubated in the absence (Basal) or presence of insulin (120 nM) for 10 min and phosphorylation of components of the canonical insulin signaling cascade were assessed by Western Blot. Myotubes were transfected with 20 nM of miR-29a or miR-29c Pre-miRNA Precursors or with negative control (NC) miRNA. Results are mean ± SEM. Quantification of data reported in Fig 2E for n=8. #: Transfection effect; □: Treatment effect; ¥: Interaction. \* p<0.05 versus NC (Bonferroni *post hoc* test).

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Table 4. Quantification of Western blot analysis of primary human myotubes (A.U.)**

	NC	miR-29a	miR-29c
Akt	4.08 ± 0.13	4.25 ± 0.09	4.16 ± 0.13
IRS1	2.37 ± 0.30	1.96 ± 0.21*	1.92 ± 0.18*
GSK3 $\alpha$	4.07 ± 0.19	4.27 ± 0.20	4.16 ± 0.27
GSK3 $\beta$	4.60 ± 0.36	3.99 ± 0.33*	3.92 ± 0.35*

Myotubes were transfected with 20 nM of miR-29a or miR-29c Pre-miRNA Precursors or with negative control (NC) miRNA and protein abundance of components of the canonical insulin signaling cascade were assessed by Western Blot. Results are mean ± SEM. Quantification of data reported in Fig 2E for n=8. \* p<0.05 versus NC (paired Student's t-test).

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Table 5. Quantification of Western blot analysis of *tibialis anterior* mouse muscle (A.U.)**

	Ctrl	OE 29a	Ctrl	OE 29c
pIRS1(Tyr612)	4.81 ± 0.29	4.11 ± 0.09*	4.46 ± 0.25	3.88 ± 0.29*
IRS1	5.18 ± 0.72	4.00 ± 0.48*	4.48 ± 0.42	3.86 ± 0.37*
pAkt(Ser473)	5.39 ± 0.86	2.94 ± 0.47*	4.95 ± 0.85	3.38 ± 0.58*
pAkt(Thr308)	3.97 ± 0.57	4.10 ± 0.60	4.21 ± 0.54	4.12 ± 0.59
Akt	4.26 ± 0.25	4.07 ± 0.18	4.32 ± 0.44	4.02 ± 0.32
pGSK3α(Ser21)	3.41 ± 0.22	3.50 ± 0.28	4.14 ± 0.30	4.19 ± 0.29
pGSK3β(Ser9)	3.50 ± 0.30	3.83 ± 0.38	4.20 ± 0.26	4.14 ± 0.29
GSK3α	4.03 ± 0.18	4.30 ± 0.20	4.34 ± 0.21	3.99 ± 0.20
GSK3β	4.20 ± 0.22	4.13 ± 0.23	2.10 ± 0.12	2.07 ± 0.11

Mouse *tibialis anterior* muscle was electroporated with vectors expressing either pri-miR-29a (OE 29a) or pri-miR-29c (OE 29c) and a control vector in the contralateral leg (Ctrl). Protein phosphorylation and abundance of components of the canonical insulin signaling cascade were assessed by Western Blot. Results are mean ± SEM. Quantification of data reported in Fig. 3F for n=10. \* p<0.05 versus respective contralateral control leg (paired Student's t-test).