Supporting Figure 2

A

H&E staining of WAT sections from either Chow-fed or HFD-fed mice injected with AAV-Control or AAV-PRAS40. Mason-trichrome staining of liver sections from either Chow-fed or HFD-fed mice injected with AAV-Control or AAV-PRAS40. Scale bar 150μm.

B

Immunoblots from hearts, liver and skeletal muscle (SM) from either AAV-Control or AAV-PRAS40.

C

Supporting Figure 2. H&E staining of WAT sections from either Chow-fed or HFD-fed mice injected with AAV-Control or AAV-PRAS40. Mason-trichrome staining of liver sections from either Chow-fed or HFD-fed mice injected with AAV-Control or AAV-PRAS40. Scale bar 150μm. (B) Immunoblots from hearts, liver and skeletal muscle (SM) from either AAV-Control
or AAV-PRAS40 injected animals. (C) Confocal microscopy of paraffin-embedded liver sections after AAV-PRAS40 injections stained for FLAG-tag (red), Actin (green) and nuclei (blue). Only single cells are positive for the FLAG-tag.

Supporting Figure 3. PRAS40 prevents diabetic cardiomyopathy in db/db mice. (A) Line graphs representing echocardiographic assessment of heterozygous control or db/db mice for percentage of fractional shortening (FS), ejection fraction (EF) and end-diastolic dimension (LVID), **p<0.01 vs control db/db. n=4 per het and 6 per db/db group. (B) Heart weight to tibia length ratio (HW/TL) in the indicated groups. (*p<0.01 versus control het; #p<0.01 versus control db/db).