

Supplementary Figure 1

Figure 1A

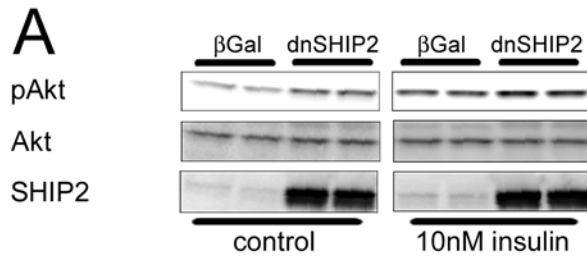


Figure 1B

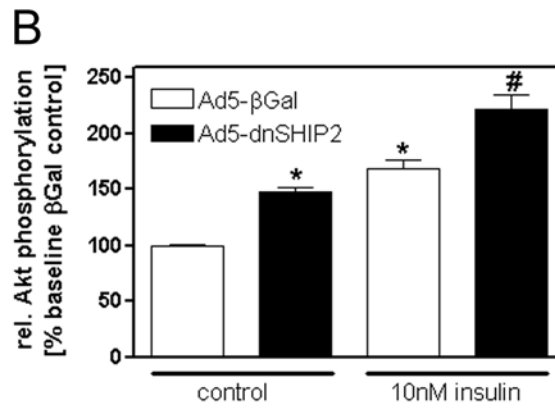
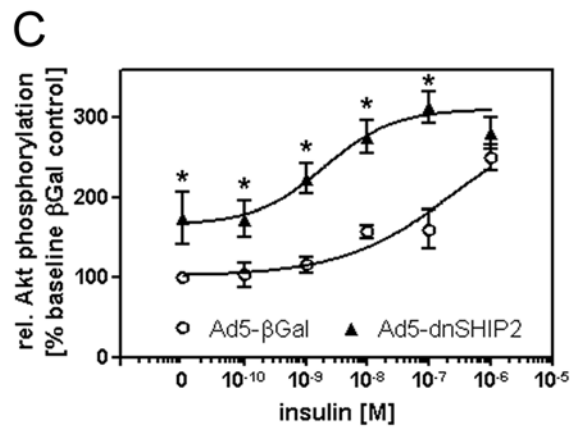


Figure 1C



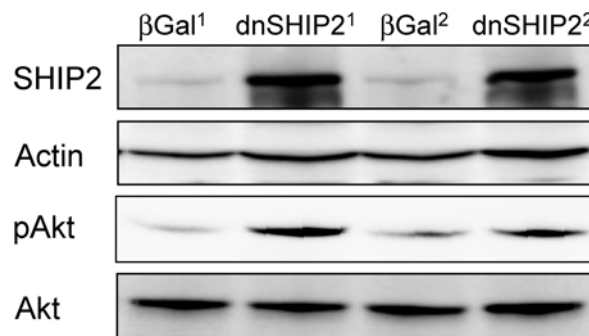
Supplementary Figure 1 SHIP2 inhibition increases basal and insulin-induced Akt phosphorylation in C3A hepatoma cells.

C3A cells were infected with adenoviruses expressing β Gal or dnSHIP2 at an MOI of 25. Cells were preincubated without serum for 16 h and incubated with 10 nM insulin or without insulin for 15 min. (A) Cell lysates were subjected to immunoblot analysis with anti-SHIP2, anti-Akt or anti-phospho-(Ser⁴⁷³)-specific Akt antibodies. (B) The graph shows the densitometric analysis of three independent experiments. Values represent means \pm SEM. *P<0.05 vs. β Gal control without insulin, #P<0.05 vs. β Gal control with 10 nM insulin. (C) Cells were fixed and subjected to Fast Activated Cell-based ELISA (FACE) to determine the amount of phospho-(Ser⁴⁷³) Akt relative to the cell number. Results are means of three independent experiments. *P<0.05 vs. β Gal control at the respective concentration of insulin.

Supplementary Figure 2

Supplementary Figure 2

A SHIP2 expression/ Akt phosphorylation



Supplementary Figure 2 SHIP2 inhibition improves Akt phosphorylation in the liver of KKA^y-mice in the prandial state.

KKA^y mice were injected with Ad5- β Gal or Ad5-dnSHIP2 via the tail vein at day 1 and fed *ad libitum*. At day 5, the animals were euthanized. Liver tissue was homogenized and lysates were subjected to immunoblot analysis using anti-SHIP2, anti-actin, anti-Akt and anti-phospho-(Ser⁴⁷³)-specific Akt antibodies.