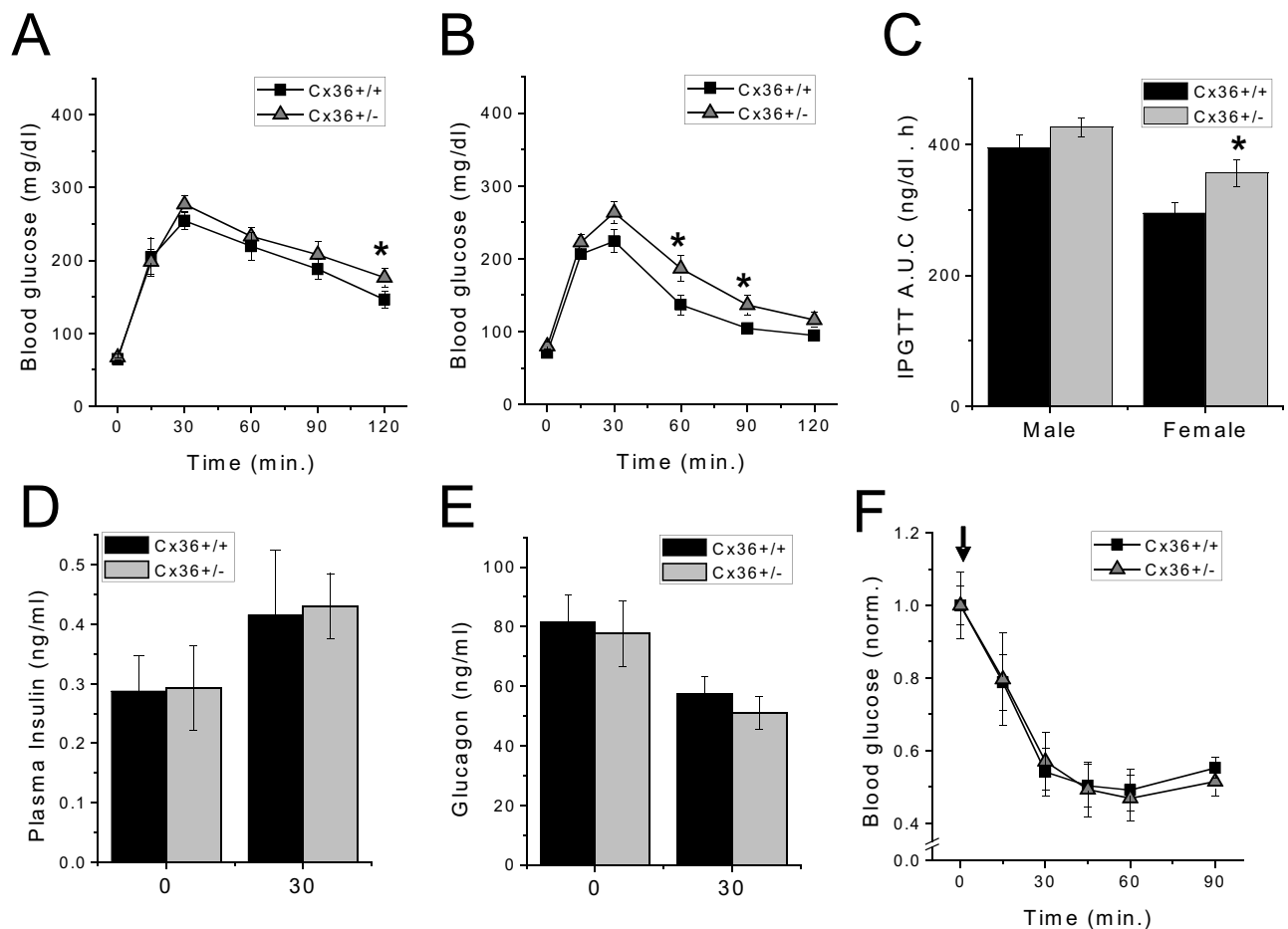


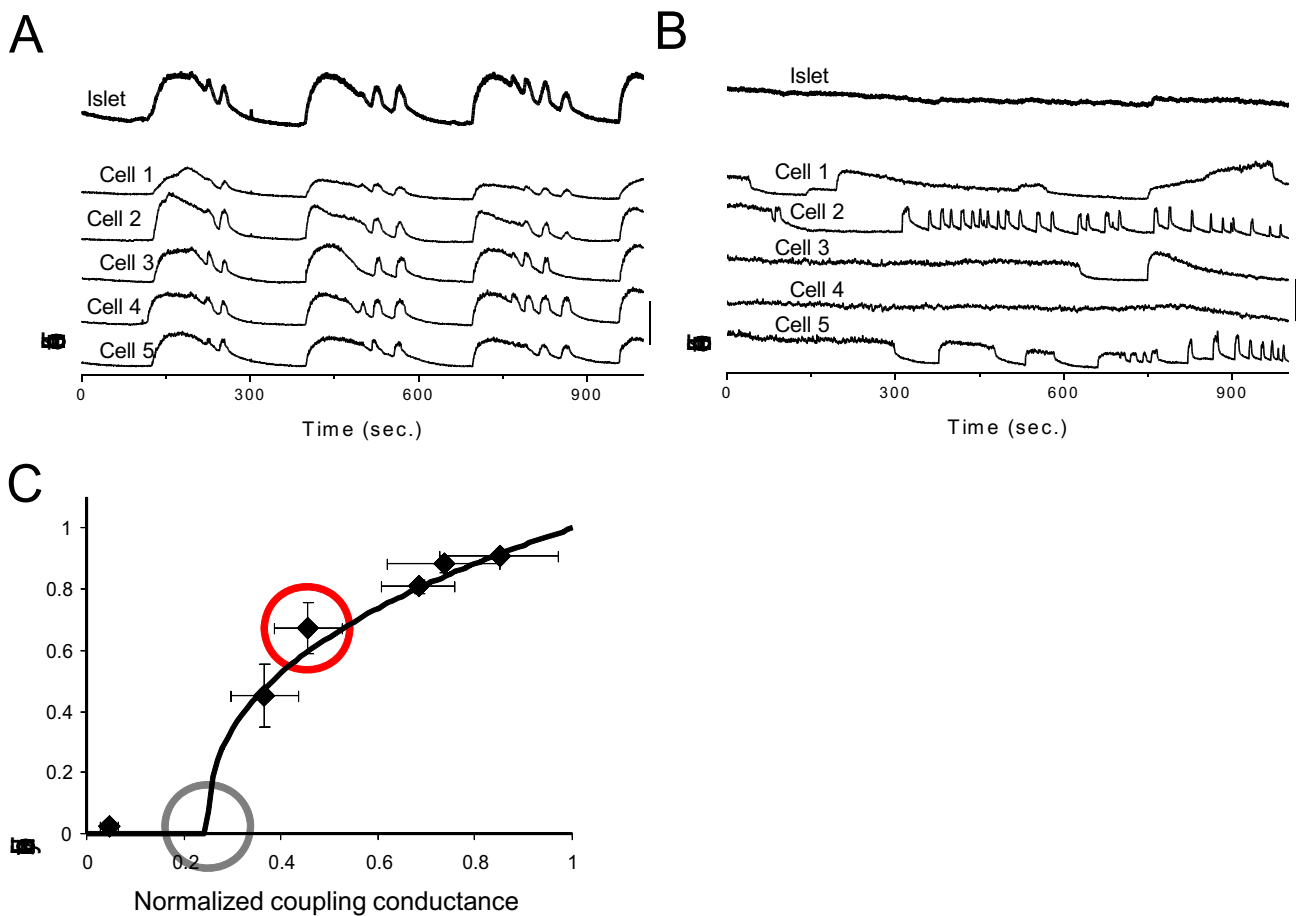
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Figure 1. Phenotype of Cx36^{+/-} mice. **A)** Intra-peritoneal glucose tolerance test on male Cx36^{+/+} mice (solid squares) and Cx36^{+/-} mice (grey triangles), each of 16 weeks age, following 2g/kg b.w. IP glucose injection. n=6 littermate mice in each group. **B)** Intra-peritoneal glucose tolerance test on female mice of 16 weeks age, as in A. n=8 littermate mice in each group. **C)** Area under the curve of the glucose excursions during IPGTT in A and B. **D)** Plasma insulin measurements in male mice aged 16 weeks before (0) and 30 minutes after 3g/kg b.w. IP glucose injection (black bars Cx36^{+/+} mice, grey bars Cx36^{+/-} mice). n=8 littermate mice in each group. **E)** Plasma glucagon measurements in male mice aged 16 weeks, before and 30 minutes after IP glucose injection, as in D. n=7 littermate mice in each group. **F)** Insulin tolerance test following 0.075U/kg IP insulin injection. n=10 littermate mice in each group. * indicates significant difference (p<0.05, 2-tailed student's t-test) at each time point comparing measurements in Cx36^{+/+} and Cx36^{+/-} mice.



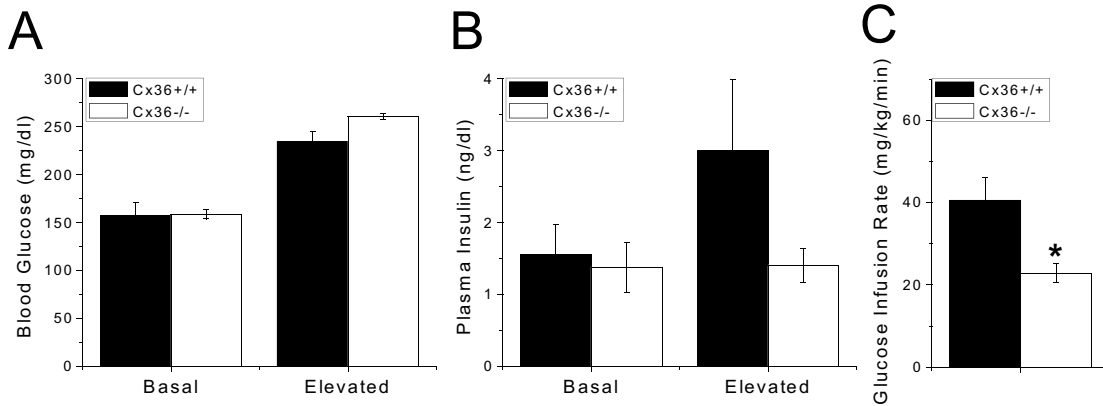
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Figure 2. A) Time course of $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ in a representative $Cx36^{+/+}$ islet stimulated with 11mM glucose, as shown through Fluo4 fluorescence. Data is displayed as the fluorescence intensity averaged over the whole islet (top, bold), and a number of cells within the islet studied. **B)** As in A for a representative $Cx36^{-/-}$ islet stimulated with 11mM glucose. Vertical scale bar in A,B indicates a 100% increase in Fluo4 fluorescence. **C).** Variation in the synchronization of calcium oscillations (% of cells that are synchronized) versus the level of gap junction coupling conductance (normalized), modified from that in [Benninger et al. *BiophysJ* (2008) **95** p5048]. Filled diamonds indicate experimental data (mean \pm s.e.m.); solid line indicates prediction derived from multicellular model of islet electrical activity [Benninger et al. *BiophysJ* (2008) **95** p5048]. Circled in red is the coordination of $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ oscillations ($\sim 70\%$) upon a $\sim 50\%$ loss of gap junction conductance (islets of $Cx36^{+/+}$ mice). Circled in grey is coordination in $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ oscillations ($\sim 0\%$) upon a loss of $\sim 75\%$ gap junction conductance (model prediction); showing a much greater reduction in synchronization and similar to that in the absence of any gap junction conductance (e.g. in $Cx36^{-/-}$ mice).

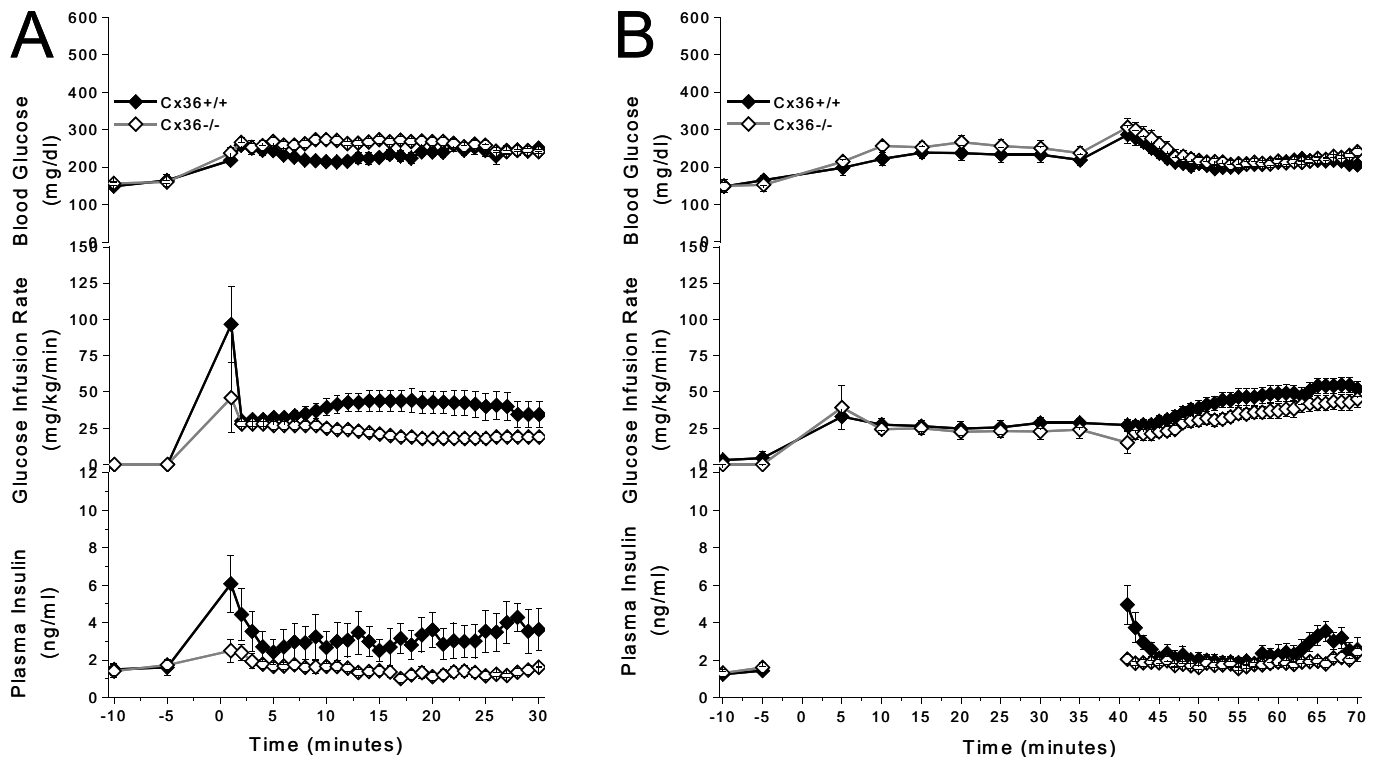


SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Figure 3. **A)** Time averaged blood glucose in male littermate Cx36^{+/+} mice (black bars) and Cx36^{-/-} mice (white bars) at 16-18 weeks of age before and during the hyperglycemic clamp, 5 minutes after the start of glucose infusion. n=5 mice from each group . **B)** Time-averaged plasma insulin levels corresponding to measurements made in A. **C)** Mean time-averaged glucose infusion rate required to establish glucose clamp A.



Supplementary Figure 4. **A)** Mean time-course of blood glucose (top), glucose infusion rate (middle) and plasma insulin (bottom) in male littermate Cx36^{+/+} mice (black bars) and Cx36^{-/-} mice (white bars) during the rapid sampling hyperglycemic clamp, for the protocol where blood is sampled immediately after the start of glucose infusion. n=5 mice from each group . **B)** Mean time-course of blood glucose (top), glucose infusion rate (middle) and plasma insulin (bottom) in male littermate Cx36^{+/+} mice (black bars) and Cx36^{-/-} mice (white bars) during the rapid sampling hyperglycemic clamp, for the protocol where blood is sampled 40 minutes after the start of glucose infusion. n=10,8 mice in Cx36^{+/+}, Cx36^{-/-} groups respectively.



SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Figure 5. A) Mean pulse analysis parameters for T40 group Cx36^{+/+} and Cx36^{-/-} mice. Average represents the mean of the mean pulse parameter for each time-course. S.D. represents the mean of the standard deviation of the pulse parameter for each time course. **B)** As in A for T0 group, Cx36^{+/+} and Cx36^{-/-} mice, with analysis starting 5 minutes after glucose infusion. * indicates significant difference p<0.05, † indicates marginally significant difference p=0.05 to 0.15.

A) Pulse parameters for insulin time course starting t=40				
Parameter (unit)	Mean of	Cx36+/+	Cx36-/-	P value
Pulse Interval (min.)	Average	4.36 ± 0.56	4.15 ± 0.56	0.79
	S.D.	1.8 ± 0.38	1.9 ± 0.23	0.71
Pulse duration (min.)	Average	3.03 ± 0.38	2.90 ± 0.47	0.83
	S.D.	1.67 ± 0.26	1.70 ± 0.21	0.89
Peak Pulse height (pMol)	Average	3.23 ± 0.71	2.32 ± 0.26	0.25
	S.D.	0.78 ± 0.14	0.51 ± 0.19	0.28
Peak Pulse height increase (%)	Average	145% ± 7%	136% ± 3%	0.24
	S.D.	43% ± 9%	23% ± 4%	0.066 †
Mean pulse height increase (%)	Average	117% ± 2%	116% ± 2%	0.72
	S.D.	11% ± 1%	10% ± 2%	0.56
Pulse Area (pMol / pulse)	Average	2.28 ± 0.41	1.16 ± 0.24	0.036 *
	S.D.	2.20 ± 0.44	1.82 ± 1.01	0.74
Pulse amplitude (pMol)	Average	0.86 ± 0.17	0.60 ± 0.09	0.19
	S.D.	0.63 ± 0.14	0.47 ± 0.18	0.50
Non-pulse component (pMol)	Average	2.29 ± 0.54	1.72 ± 0.19	0.34
	S.D.	0.57 ± 0.14	0.25 ± 0.05	0.064 †

B) Pulse parameters for insulin time course starting t=5				
Parameter (unit)	Mean of	Cx36+/+	Cx36-/-	P value
Pulse Interval (min.)	Average	4.34 ± 0.70	4.26 ± 0.45	0.92
	S.D.	2.39 ± 0.76	1.02 ± 0.48	0.17
Pulse duration (min.)	Average	2.99 ± 0.47	3.36 ± 0.48	0.60
	S.D.	1.37 ± 0.33	1.90 ± 0.59	0.46
Peak Pulse height (pMol)	Average	3.57 ± 0.98	1.56 ± 0.23	0.11
	S.D.	0.52 ± 0.17	0.29 ± 0.08	0.27
Peak Pulse height over basal (%)	Average	141% ± 9%	134% ± 6%	0.57
	S.D.	22% ± 3%	33% ± 16%	0.54
Mean pulse height over basal (%)	Average	116% ± 3%	114% ± 3%	0.60
	S.D.	8% ± 2%	10% ± 4%	0.64
Pulse Area (pMol / pulse)	Average	1.82 ± 0.32	0.92 ± 0.13	0.050 *
	S.D.	1.38 ± 0.32	0.90 ± 0.17	0.64
Pulse amplitude (pMol)	Average	0.93 ± 0.20	0.35 ± 0.05	0.045 *
	S.D.	0.43 ± 0.06	0.21 ± 0.05	0.032 *
Non-pulse component (pMol)	Average	2.72 ± 0.82	1.2 ± 0.17	0.14
	S.D.	0.48 ± 0.12	0.32 ± 0.7	0.28