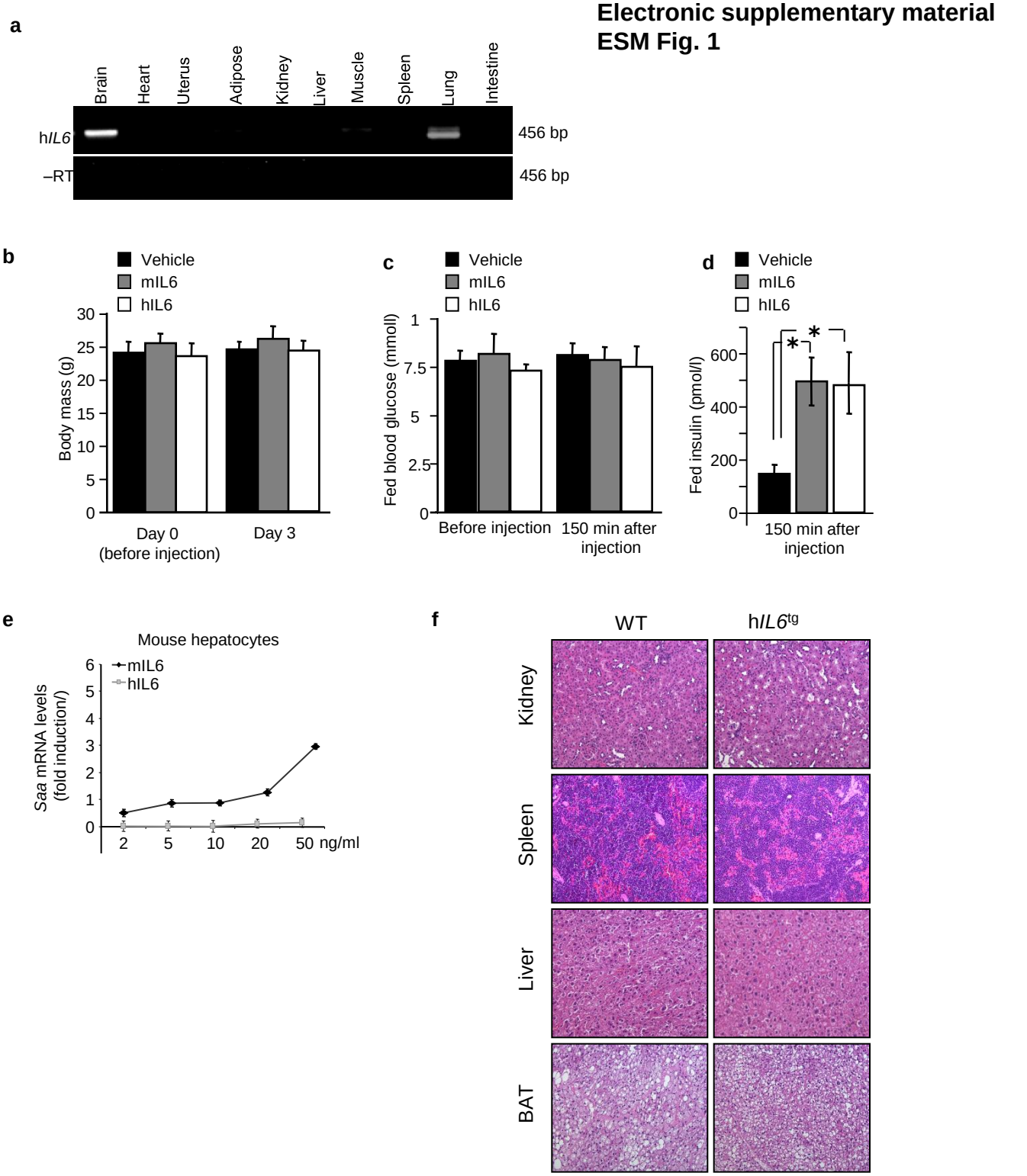
Electronic supplementary material
ESM Fig. 1



ESM Fig. 1 **a** *IL6* transgene was expressed predominantly in brain and lung, as shown by RT-PCR analysis of h*IL6* transgene expression. **b–d** C57BL/6J mice were injected i.p. for 3 days with m*Il6* (50 ng, grey bars), h*IL6* (50 ng, white bars) or vehicle (black bars), and average body weights (**b**), fed blood glucose levels before and 150 min after injection (**c**), and fed serum insulin levels 150 min after the injection (**d**) measured. Data are average±SEM for n=10 animals per group; *p<0.05, **p<0.01. **e** Serum amyloid A expression was significantly induced in mIL6-stimulated (black symbols) hepatocytes compared with hepatocytes stimulated by h*IL6* (grey). Mouse primary hepatocytes were stimulated with 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 ng/ml mIL6 or hIL6 for 16 h. Quantitative RT-PCR was used to study mRNA expression of *Saa* after *IL6* stimulation. **f** h*IL6*^{tg} mice displayed no evidence of inflammatory or immunological disturbances, as seen in histological haematoxylin and eosin staining of kidney, spleen, liver and brown adipose tissue (BAT) isolated from the wild-type (WT) and h*IL6*^{tg} mice (n=4 from each genotype)