Supplementary materials

Ginsenoside Rg1 inhibits glucagon-induced hepatic gluconeogenesis through Akt-FoxO1 interaction

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Figure S1 Ginsenoside Rg1 reduced fasting glucose in normal mice. Fasting blood glucose in mice was detected 1 h after oral administration of Rg1. Rg1, 50 mg/kg (n=8-9/group). Data were shown as the mean ± SEM. *$p < 0.05$ *vs*. control. The difference was determined using Wilcoxon rank test.

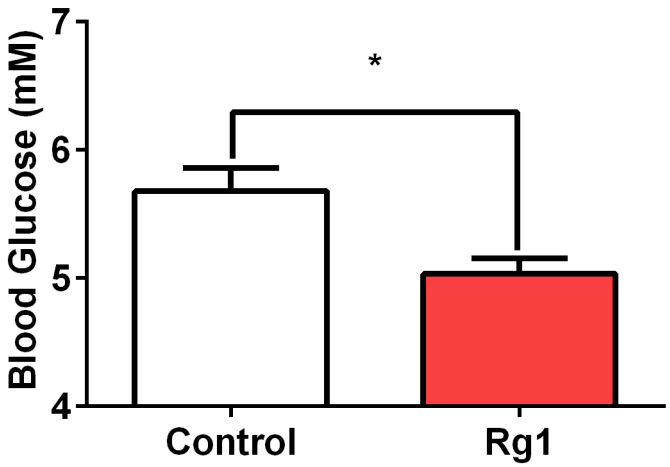

Figure S2 Ginsenoside Rg1 inhibited hepatic G6Pase and PEPCK expression in normal mice. Fasting mice administration of Rg1 for 1 h. Liver mRNA levels of G6Pase (A) and PEPCK (B) were determined by quantitative RT-PCR (n=6/group). Data were shown as the mean ± SEM **p* < 0.05 *vs*. control. The difference was determined using Wilcoxon rank test.

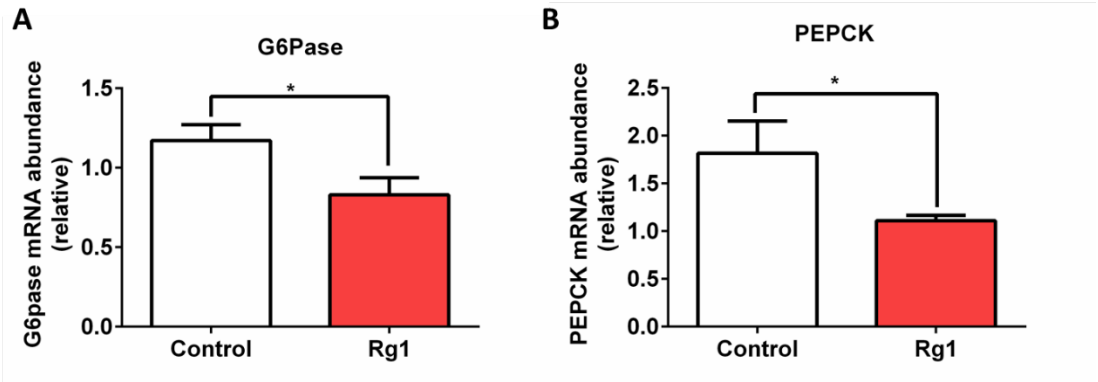

Figure S3 Ginsenoside Rg1 regulated Akt activity in normal mice. Akt phosphorylation (Ser473) and total Akt expression in the liver of normal mice after oral administration of Rg1 for 1 h. Data were shown as the mean ± SEM. $^{**}p < 0.01$ *vs*. control. The difference was determined using Wilcoxon rank test.

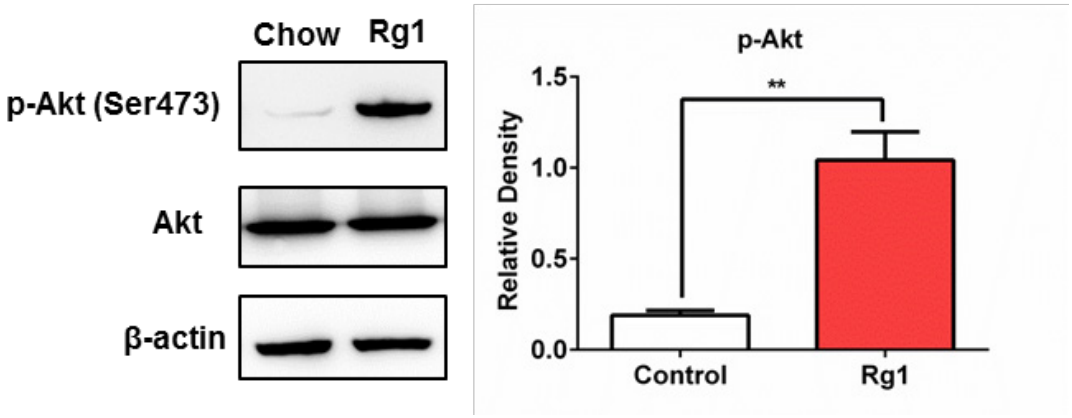

Figure S4 Ginsenoside Rg1 inhibited FoxO1 activation dependent on Akt under the glucagon stimulation. HepG2 cells were pretreated with Rg1 and followed by incubation by glucagon for 1 h. Akt phosphorylation in FoxO1 protein were determined by immunoprecipitation and western blot.