

## Supplementary Materials

### Effects of hydrogen sulfide on carbohydrate metabolism in obese type 2 diabetic rats

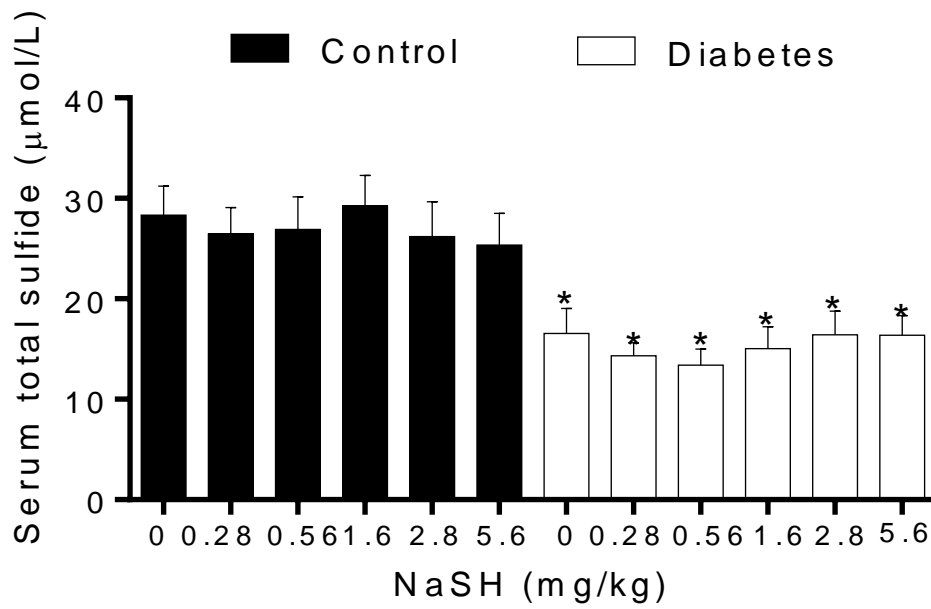
Sevda Gheibi<sup>1</sup>, Sajad Jeddi<sup>1</sup>, Khosrow Kashfi<sup>2,\*</sup>, Asghar Ghasemi<sup>1,\*</sup>

*1. Endocrine Physiology Research Center, Research institute for Endocrine Sciences, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

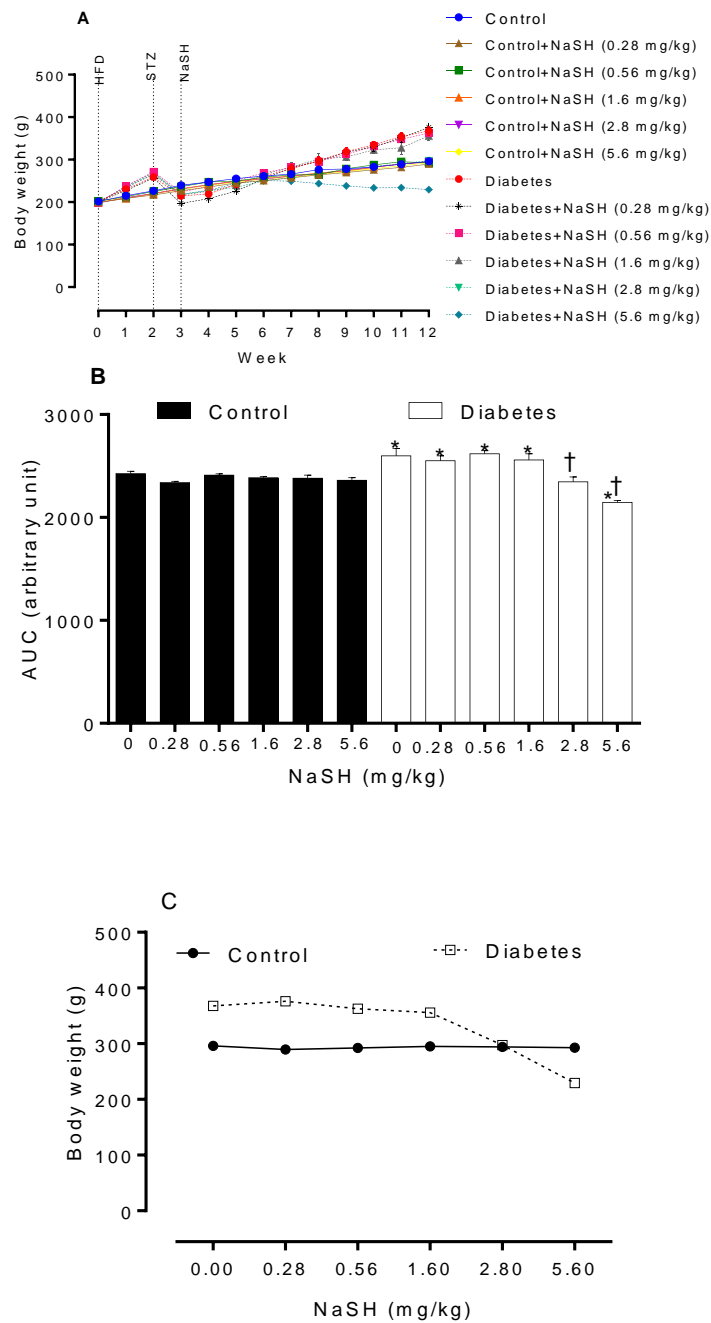
*2. Department of Molecular, Cellular and Biomedical Sciences, Sophie Davis School of Biomedical Education, City University of New York School of Medicine, New York, USA*

E-mail address: [Ghasemi@endocrine.ac.ir](mailto:Ghasemi@endocrine.ac.ir)

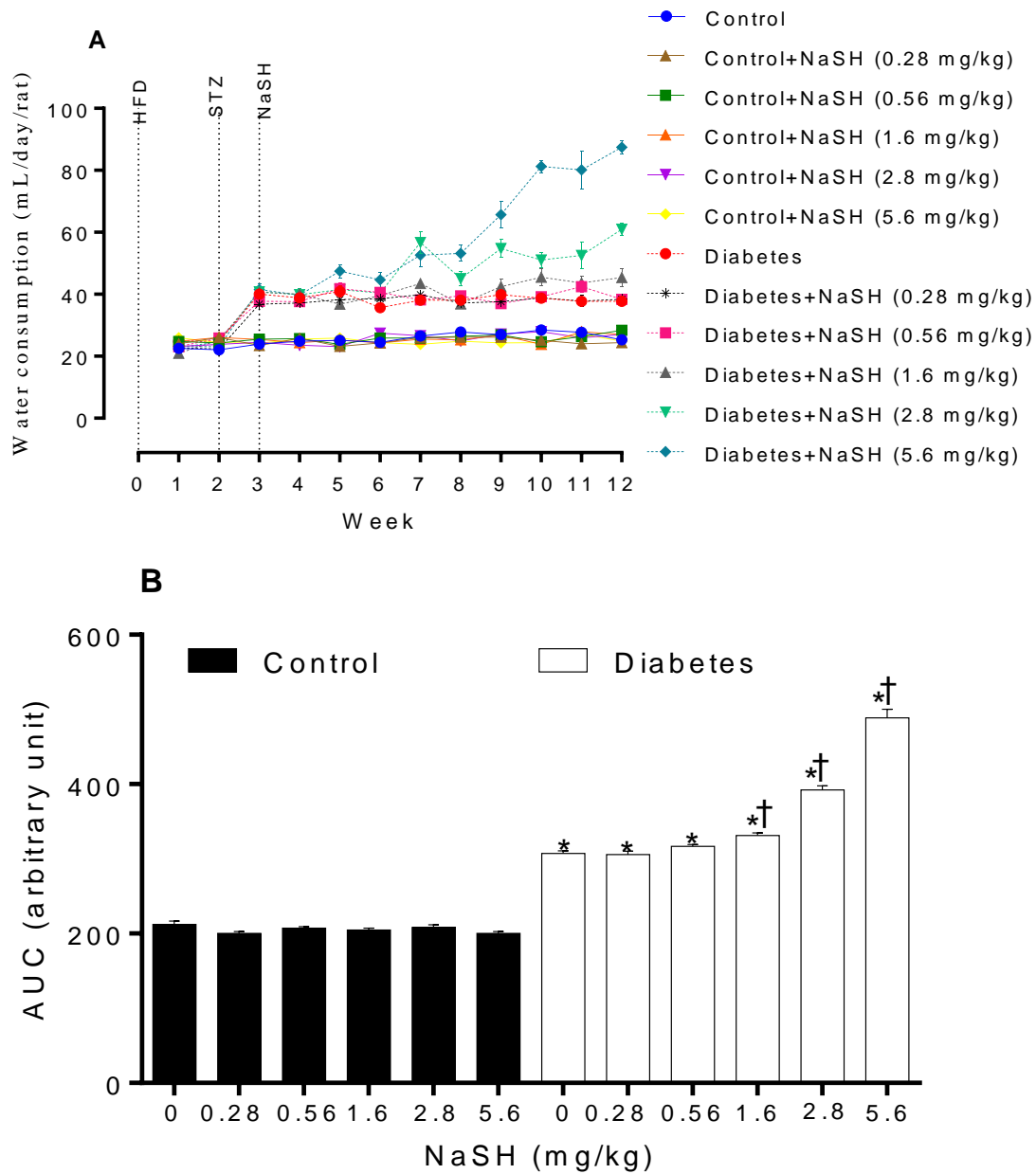
Email: [kashfi@med.cuny.edu](mailto:kashfi@med.cuny.edu)



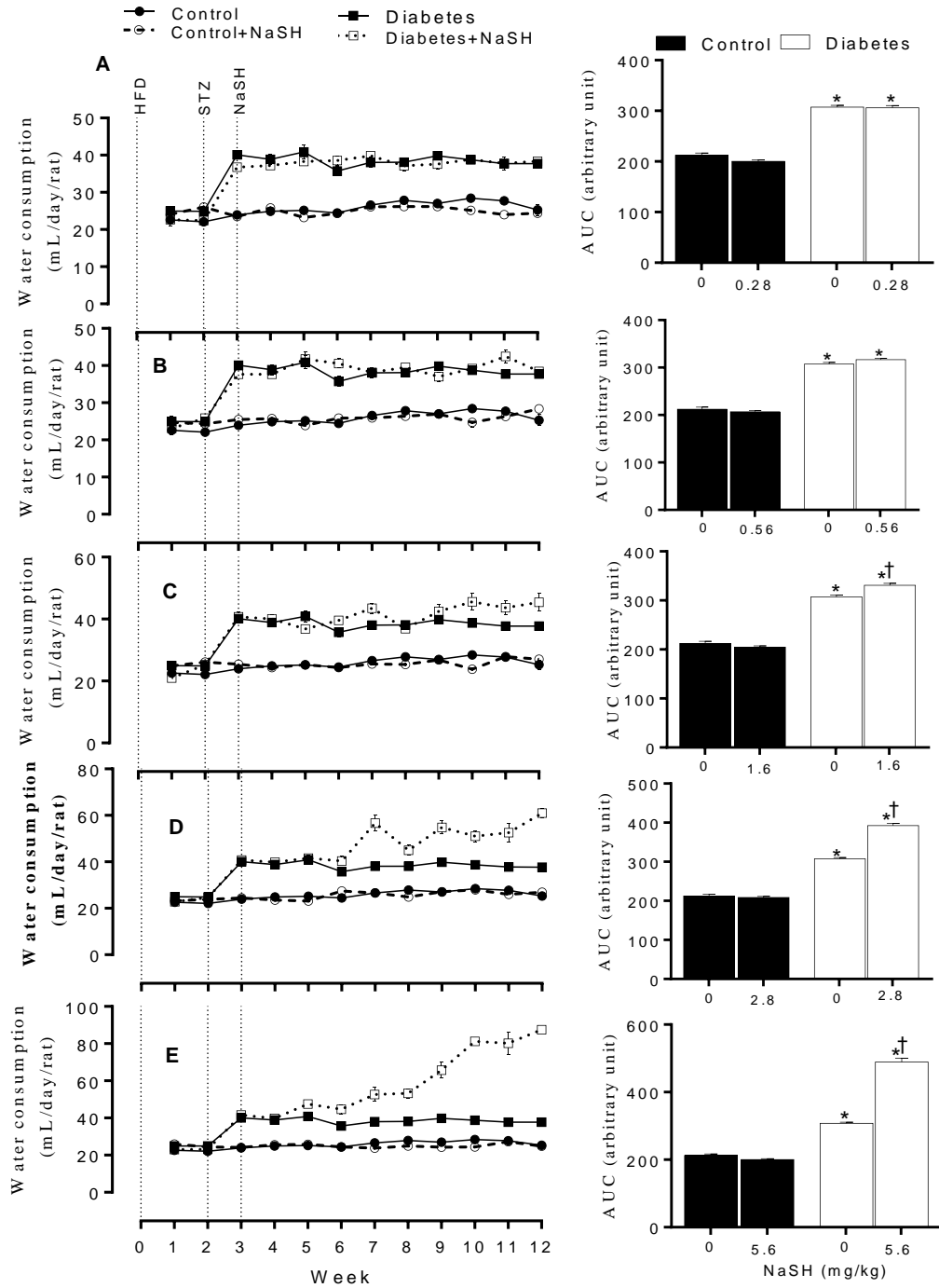
**Figure S1.** Serum total sulfide levels before NaSH administration. \*Significantly different compared to non-treated control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). Values are mean  $\pm$  SEM ( $n = 10$ ).



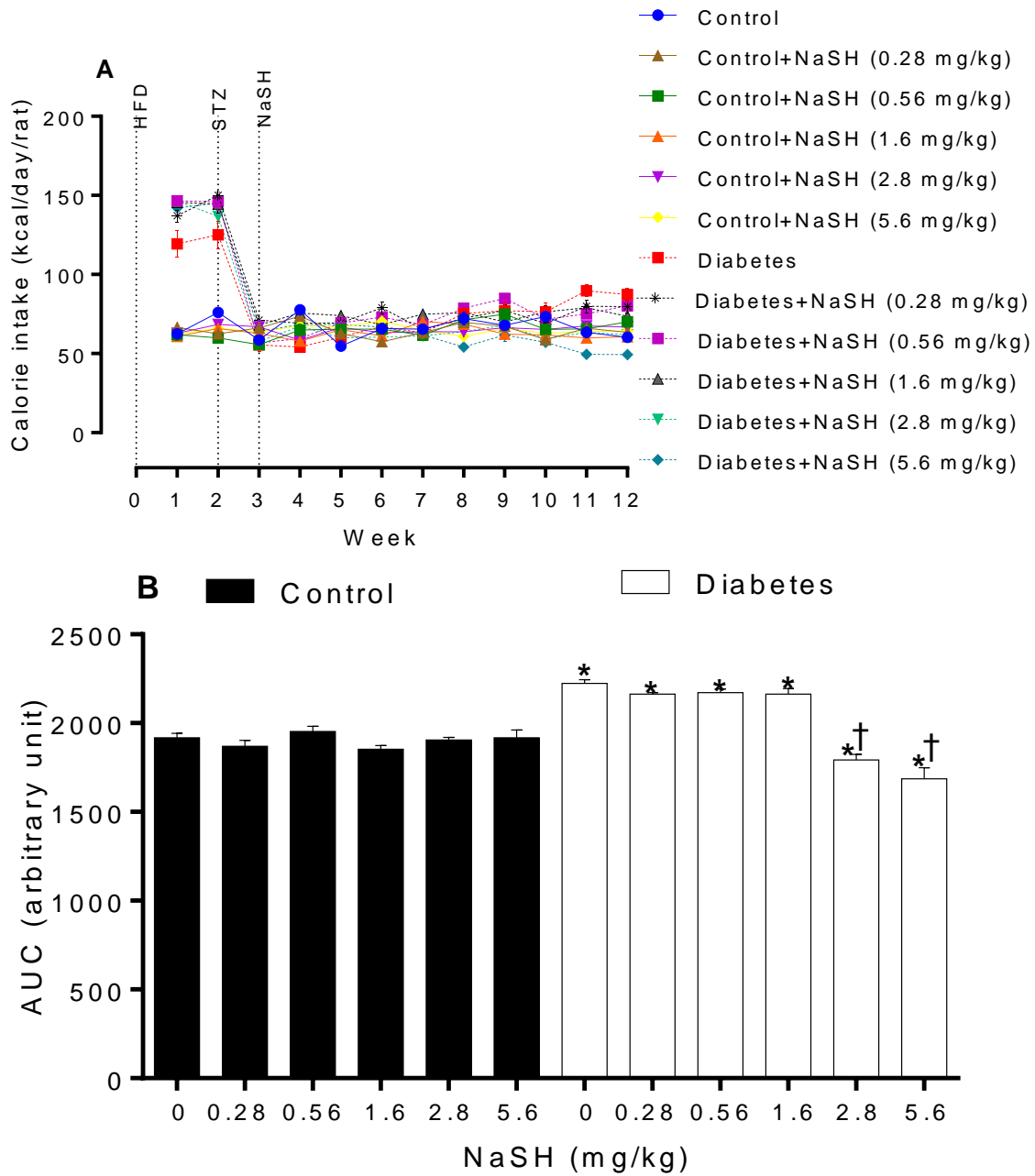
**Figure S2.** Effects of NaSH on body weight (A). Area under the curves (from week 3 to week 12) are shown in B and the relation between dose of NaSH and effect is shown in C. \* Statistically significant difference compared to untreated control group. † Statistically significant difference compared to un-treated diabetic group. Values are mean  $\pm$  SEM. (n=10). HFD, start of high fat diet; STZ, STZ injection; NaSH, start of NaSH injection.



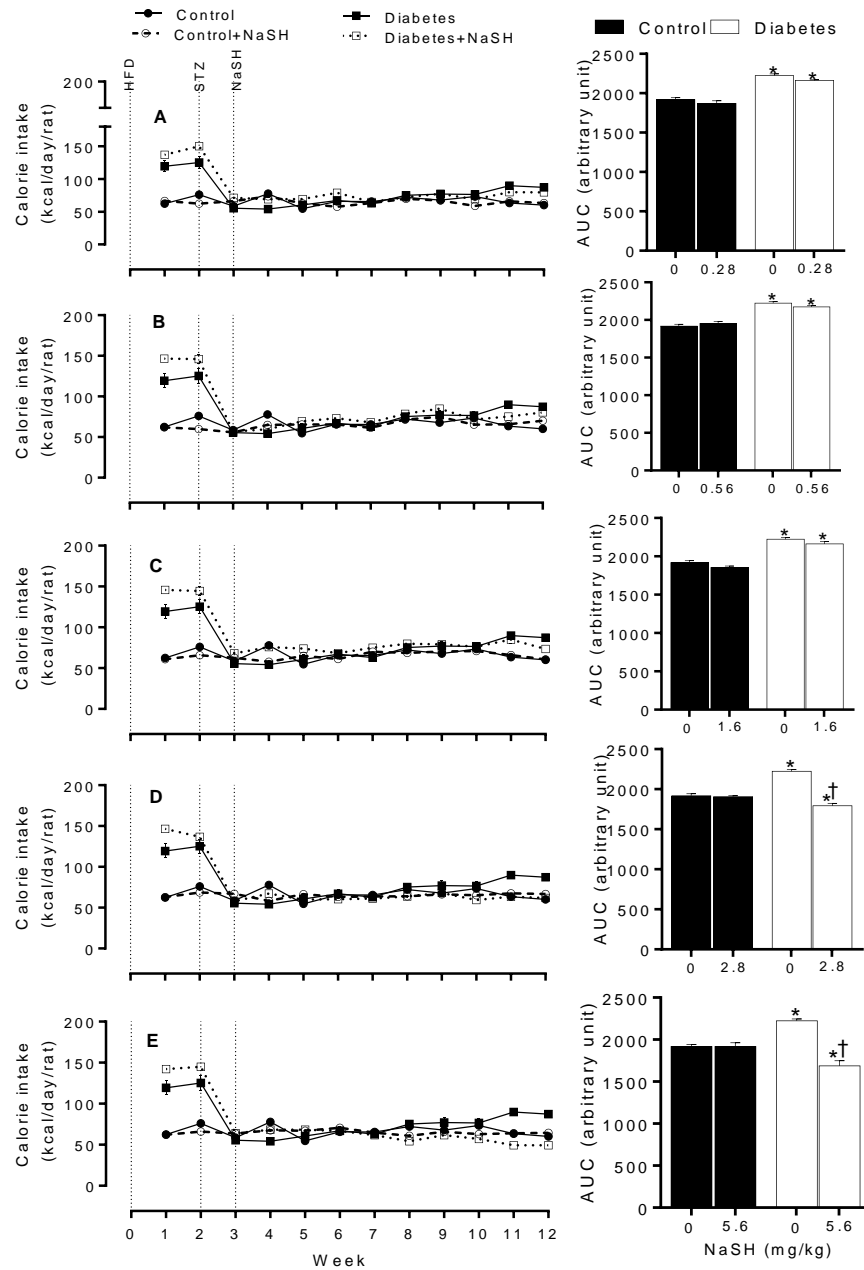
**Figure S3.** Effects of NaSH on water consumption (A). Area under the curves (from week 3 to week 12) are shown in B. \* Statistically significant difference compared to un-treated control group. † Statistically significant difference compared to un-treated diabetic group. Values are mean  $\pm$  SEM. (n=10). HFD, start of high fat diet; STZ, STZ injection; NaSH, start of NaSH injection.



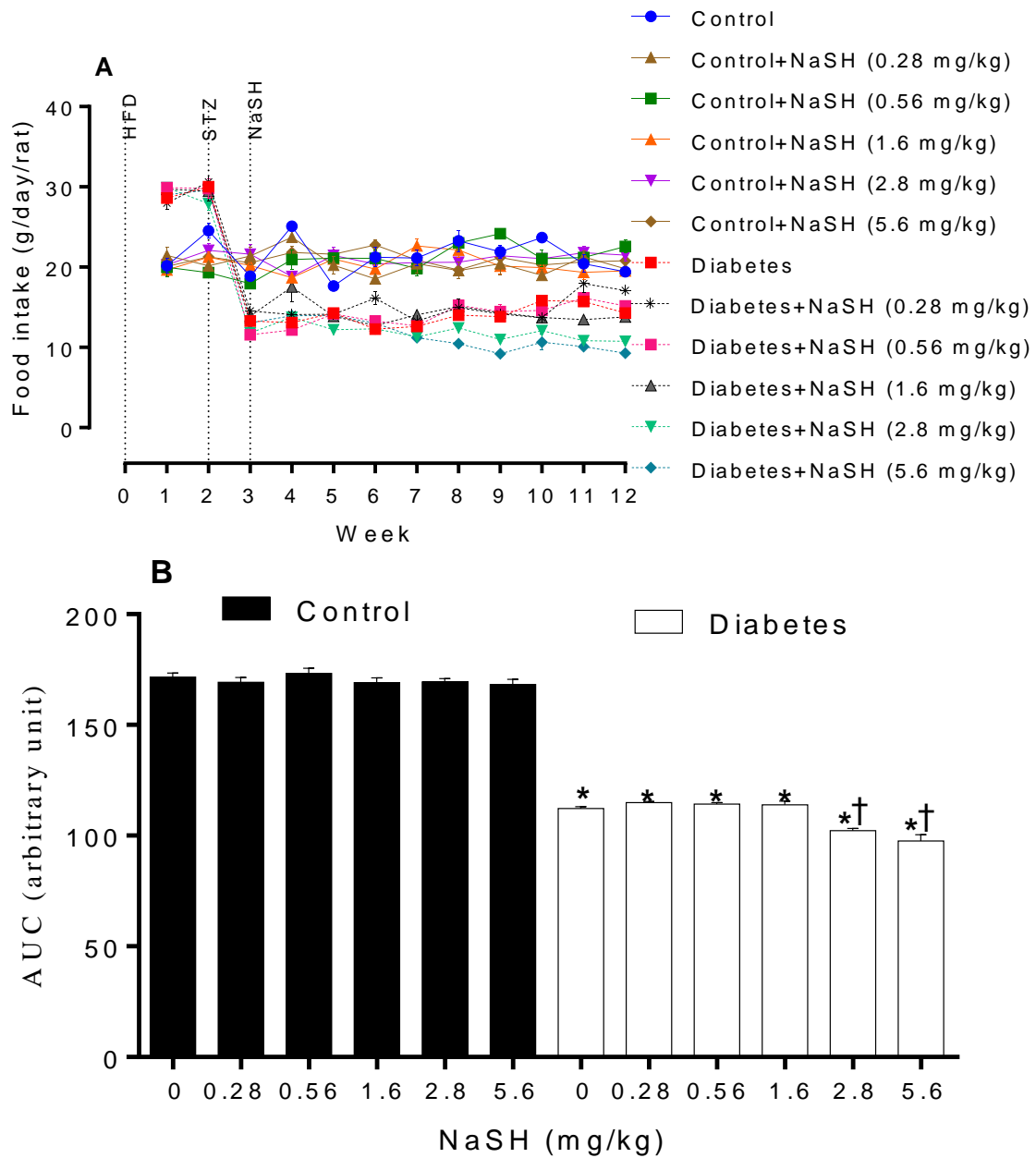
**Figure S4.** Effects of NaSH on water consumption at 0.28 (A), 0.56 (B), 1.6 (C), 2.8 (D), and 5.6 (E) mg/kg. Area under the curves (from week 3 to week 12) are shown in columns on the right. \* Statistically significant difference compared to un-treated control group. † Statistically significant difference compared to un-treated diabetic group. Values are mean  $\pm$  SEM. (n=10). HFD, start of high fat diet; STZ, STZ injection; NaSH, start of NaSH injection.



**Figure S5.** Effects of NaSH on calorie intake (A). Area under the curves (from week 3 to week 12) are shown in B. \* Statistically significant difference compared to un-treated control group. † Statistically significant difference compared to un-treated diabetic group. Values are mean  $\pm$  SEM. (n=10). HFD, start of high fat diet; STZ, STZ injection; NaSH, start of NaSH injection.

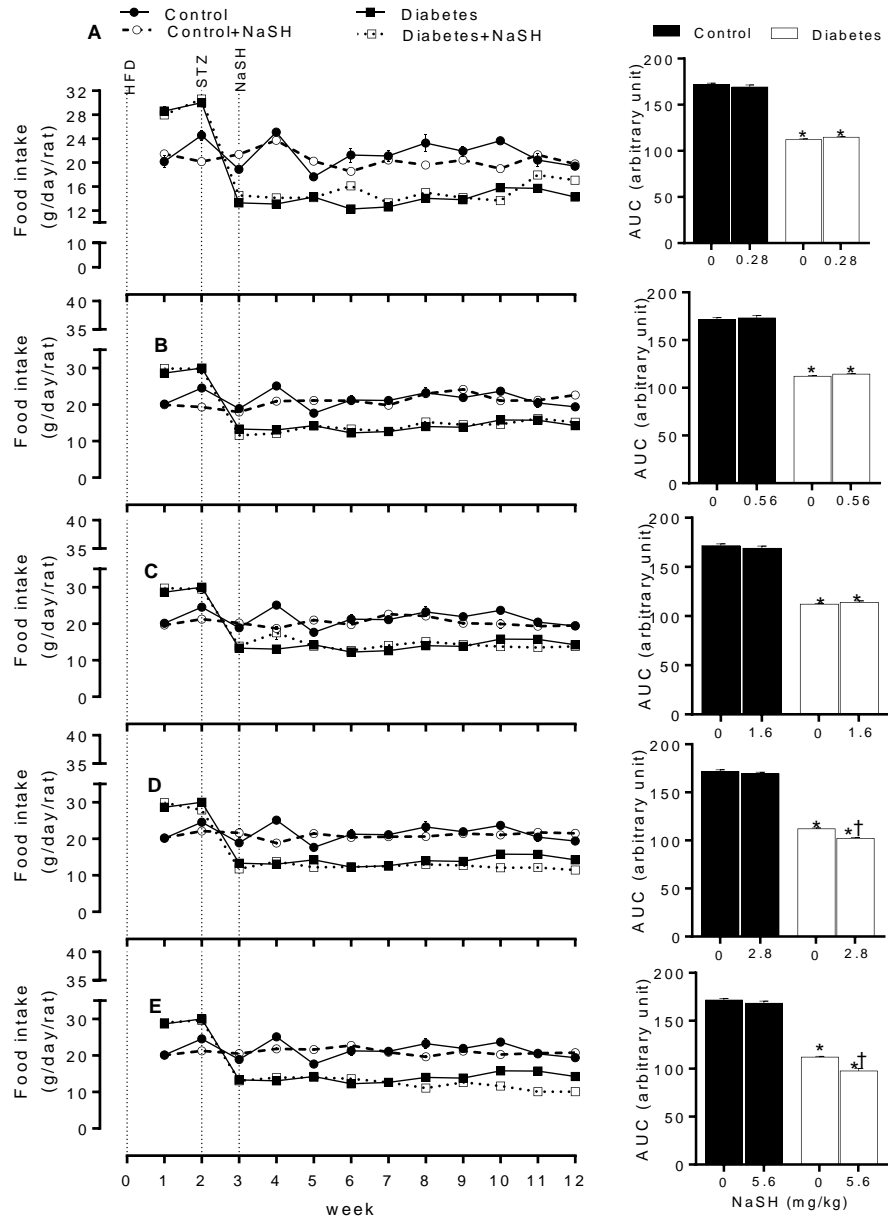


**Figure S6.** Effects of NaSH on calorie intake at 0.28 (A), 0.56 (B), 1.6 (C), 2.8 (D), and 5.6 (E) mg/kg. Area under the curves (from week 3 to week 12) are shown in columns on the right. \* Statistically significant difference compared to un-treated control group. † Statistically significant difference compared to un-treated diabetic group. Values are mean  $\pm$  SEM. (n=10). HFD, start of high fat diet; STZ, STZ injection; NaSH, start of NaSH injection.

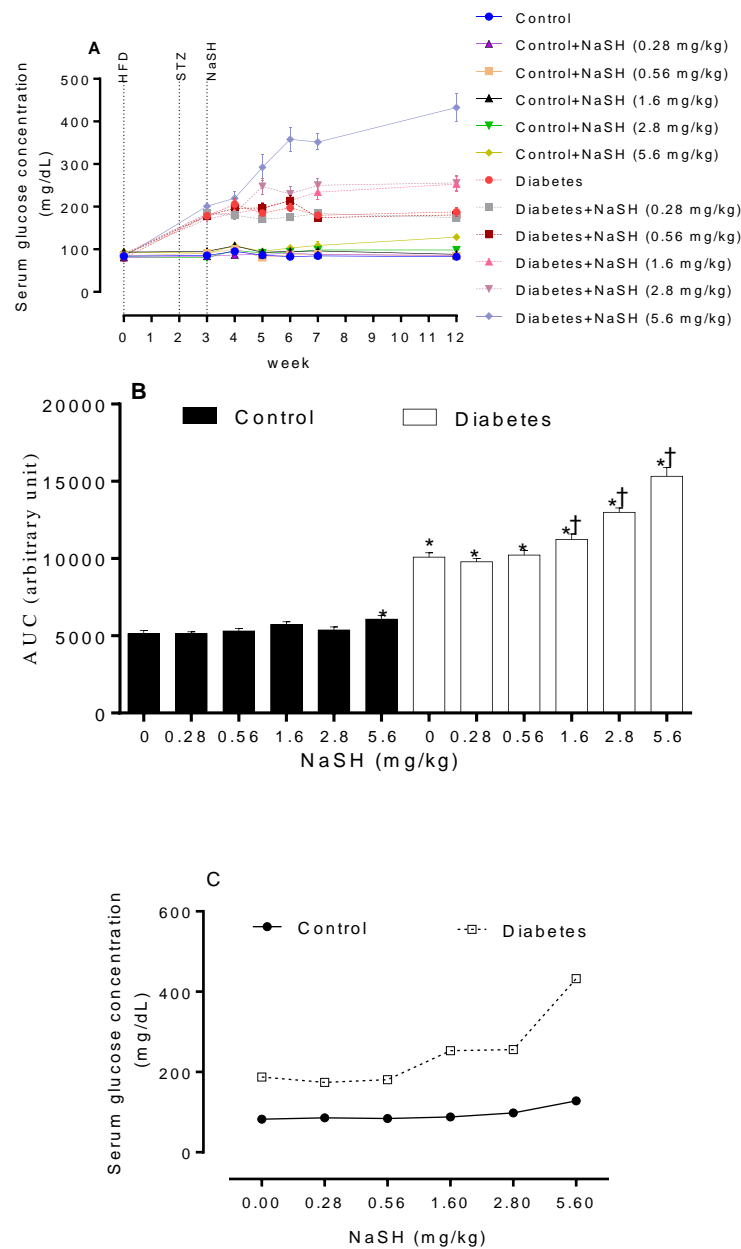


**Figure S7.** Effects of NaSH on food intake (A). Area under the curves (from week 3 to week 12) are shown in B. \* statistically significant difference compared to un-treated control group. † Statistically significant difference compared to un-treated diabetic group. Values are mean  $\pm$  SEM. (n=10). HFD, start of high fat diet; STZ, STZ injection; NaSH, start of NaSH injection.

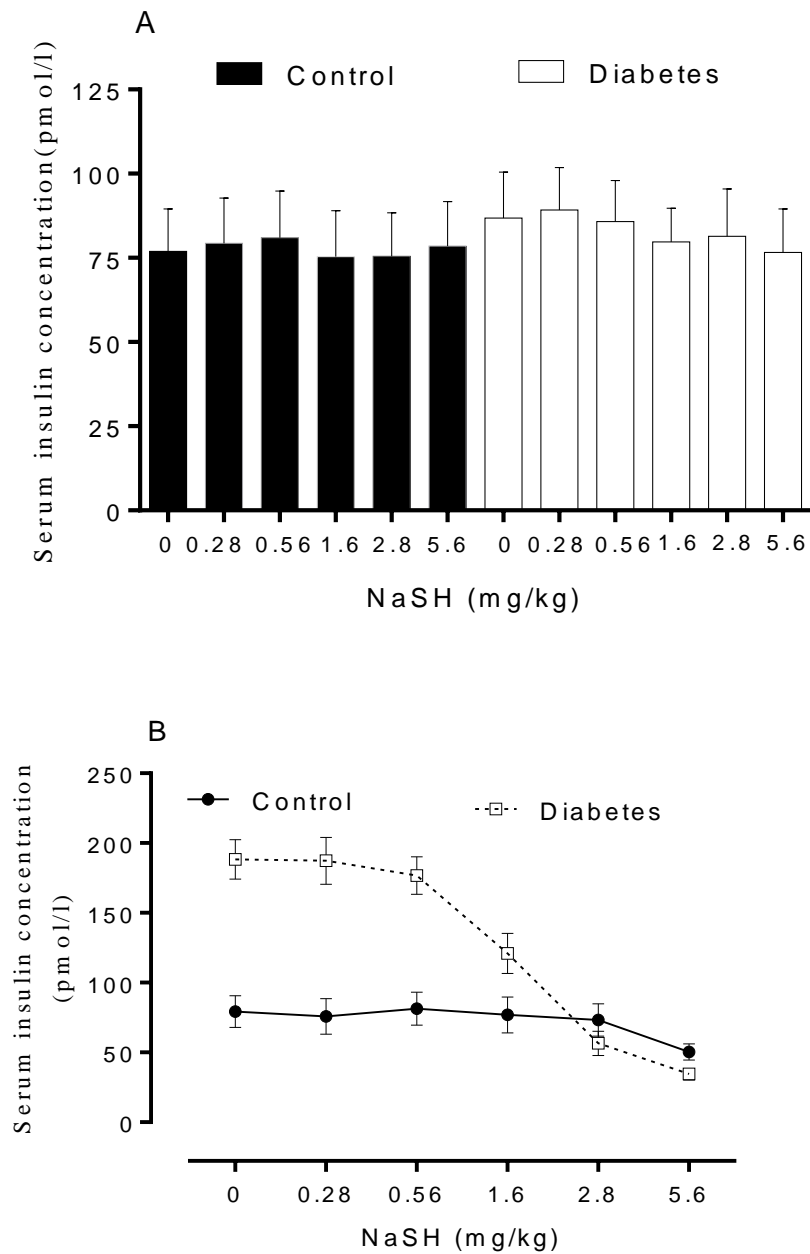




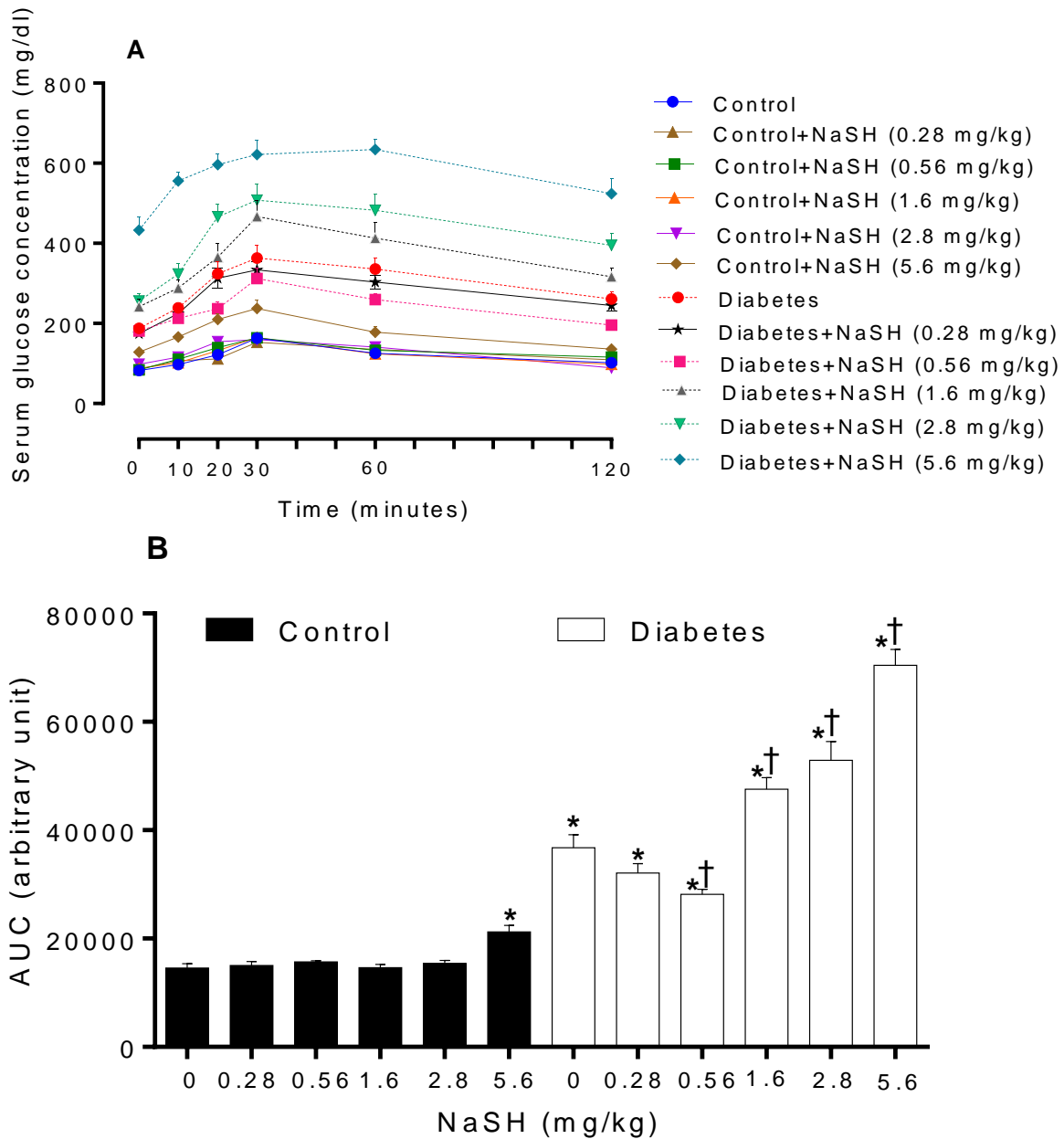
**Figure S8.** Effects of NaSH on food intake at 0.28 (A), 0.56 (B), 1.6 (C), 2.8 (D), and 5.6 (E) mg/kg. Area under the curves (from week 3 to week 12) are shown in columns on the right. \* Statistically significant difference compared to un-treated control group. † Statistically significant difference compared to un-treated diabetic group. Values are mean  $\pm$  SEM. (n=10). HFD, start of high fat diet; STZ, STZ injection; NaSH, start of NaSH injection.



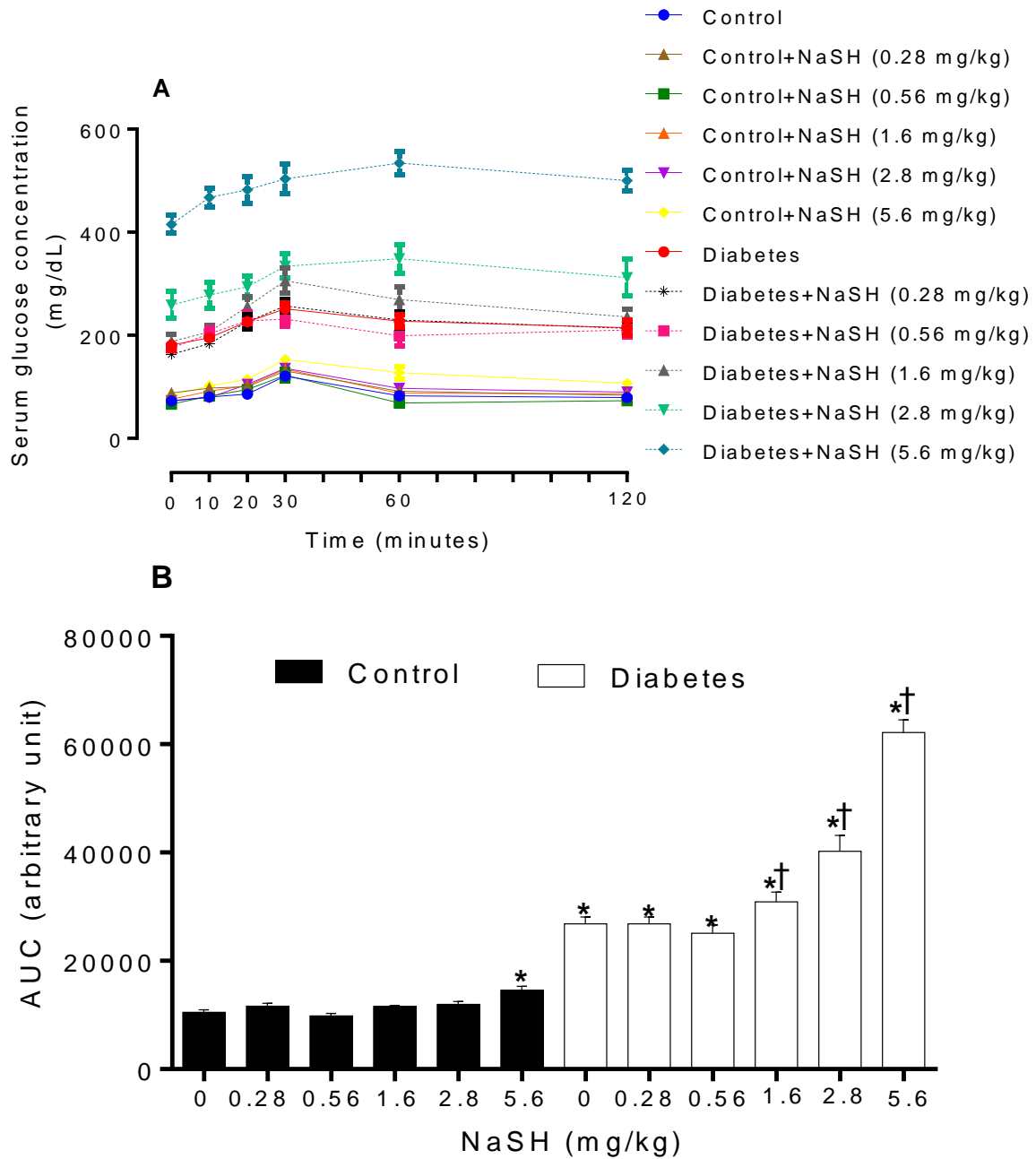
**Figure S9.** Effects of NaSH on serum glucose (A). Area under the curves (from week 3 to week 12) are shown in B and the relation between dose of NaSH and effect is shown in C. \* Statistically significant difference compared to un-treated control group. † Statistically significant difference compared to un-treated diabetic group. Values are mean  $\pm$  SEM. (n=10). HFD, start of high fat diet; STZ, STZ injection; NaSH, start of NaSH injection.



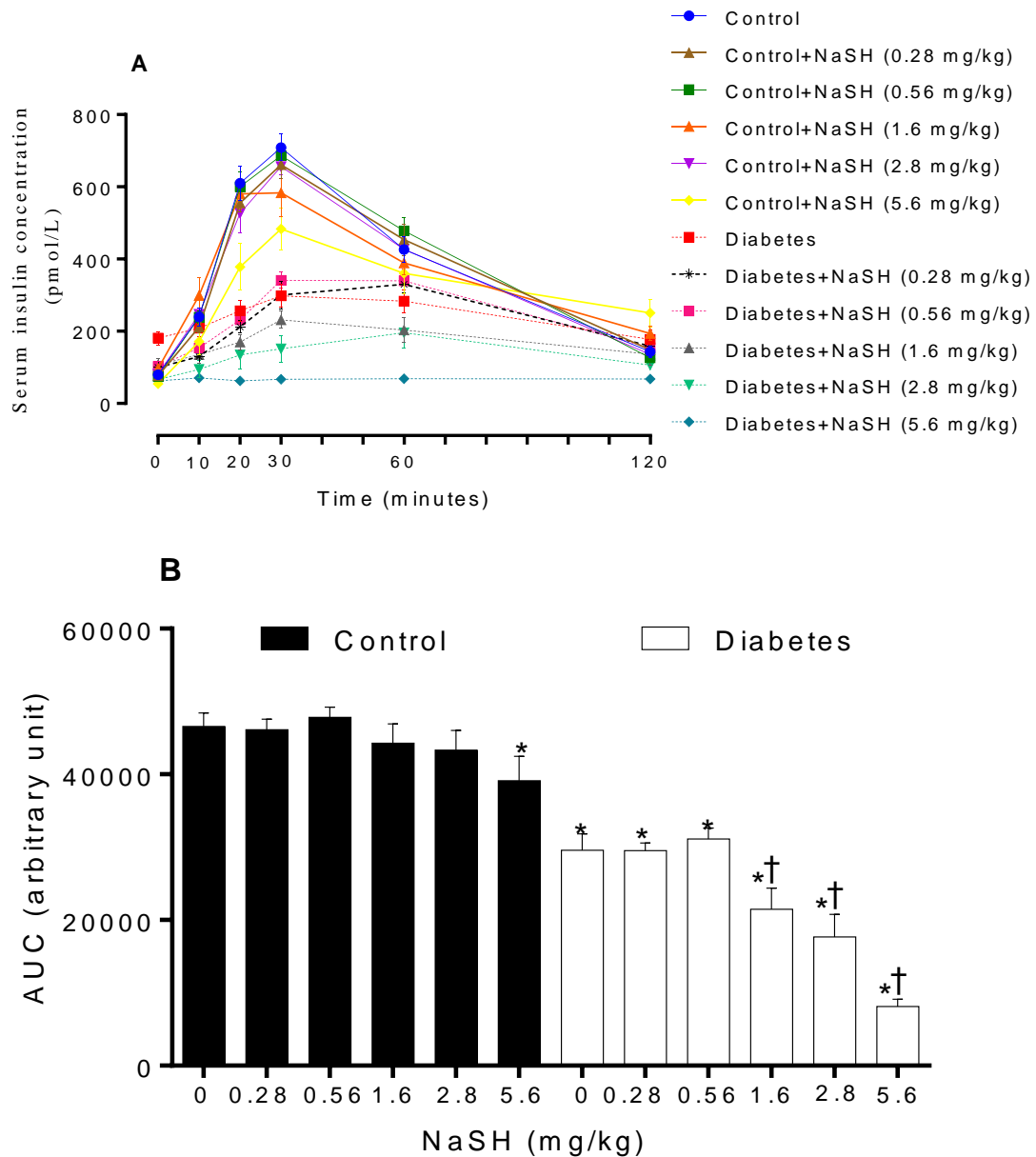
**Figure S10.** Serum insulin levels before NaSH administration (A). The relation between dose of NaSH and effect is shown in B. Values are mean  $\pm$  SEM. (n=8).



**Figure S11.** Effects of NaSH on glucose tolerance (A). Area under the curves are shown in B. \* Statistically significant difference compared to un-treated control group. † Statistically significant difference compared to un-treated diabetic group. Values are mean  $\pm$  SEM. (n=10).



**Figure S12.** Effects of NaSH on pyruvate tolerance (A). Area under the curves are shown in B. \* Statistically significant difference compared to un-treated control group. † Statistically significant difference compared to un-treated diabetic group. Values are mean  $\pm$  SEM. (n=10).



**Figure S13.** Effects of NaSH on *in vivo* insulin secretion (A). Area under the curves are shown in B. \* Statistically significant difference compared to un-treated control group. † Statistically significant difference compared to un-treated diabetic group. Values are mean  $\pm$  SEM. (n=8).