

Supporting Information For:

Rutin alleviates dietary advanced glycation end products (AGEs)-induced insulin resistance in mice by modulation of gut microbiota

Yi Lu^{1,#}, Lijun Chang^{2,#}, Shuangbo Liu¹, Mingfu Wang³, Yueliang Zhao^{2,*}

¹ College of Food Science and Technology, Shanghai Ocean University, Shanghai, 201306, China

² School of Public Health, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, 200025, China

³ Shenzhen Key Laboratory of Food Nutrition and Health, College of Chemistry and Environmental Engineering, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen, 518060, PR China

Yi Lu and Lijun Chang contributed equally to this work.

* To whom correspondence should be addressed:

Prof. Yueliang Zhao, School of Public Health, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Email: ylzhaol@sjtu.edu.cn

Table S1 Indicators of NAFLD activity score (NAS).

Histologic feature	Category	Score
Steatosis, %	< 5	0
	5-33	1
	34-66	2
	> 66	3
Lobular inflammation	None	0
	< 2 foci per 200 × field	1
	2-4 foci per 200 × field	2
	> 4 foci per 200 × field	3
Hepatocyte ballooning	None	0
	Few balloon cells	1
	Many balloon cells	2
Total score		NAS score (0-8)

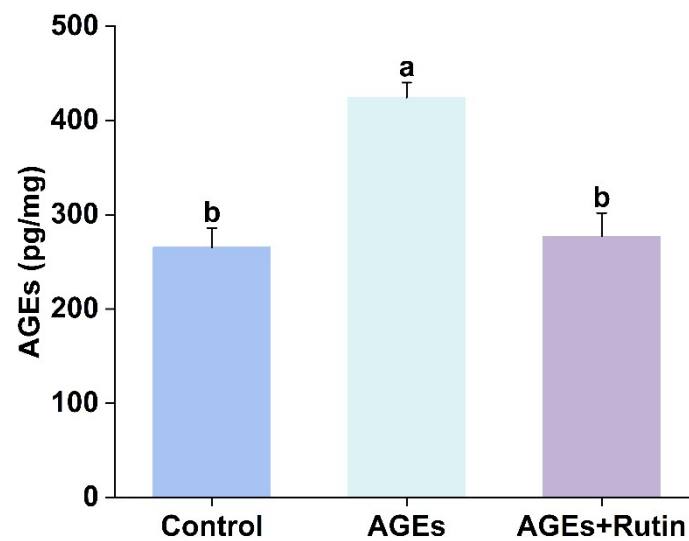


Figure S1 AGEs contents in mouse liver. Control: Mice were fed a standard AIN-93G diet. AGEs: Mice were fed a high-AGEs diet (60.38 mg/kg body weight/day). AGEs + Rutin: Mice were fed a high-AGEs diet (60.38 mg/kg body weight/day) + rutin (100 mg/kg body weight/day). Values are mean ± SD. Different superscript letters (a–b) indicate significant differences among groups ($P < 0.05$).

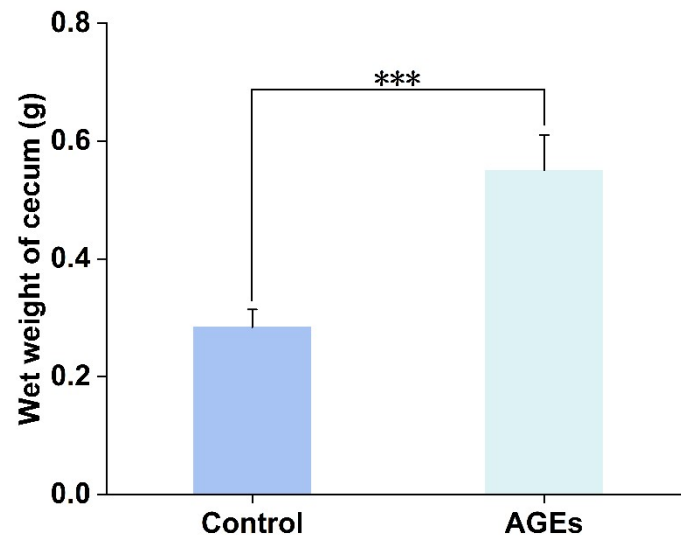


Figure S2 The effect of dietary AGEs on cecal wet weight in mice. Control: Mice were fed a standard AIN-93G diet. AGEs: Mice were fed a high-AGEs diet (60.38 mg/kg body weight/day). Data are expressed as mean \pm SD (n = 10). *** $P < 0.001$.