

Supporting Information For:

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

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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)

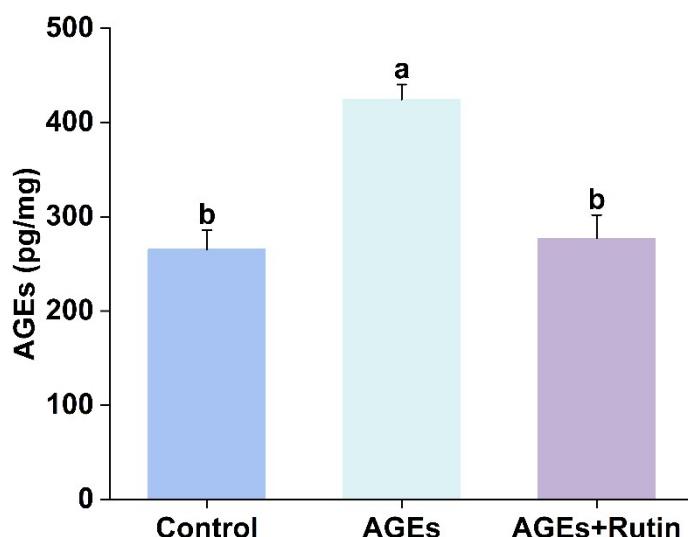


Figure S1 AGEs contents in mouse liver. Control: Mice were fed a standard AIN-93G diet. AGEs: Mice were fed a high-AGEs diet (60.38 mg/kg body weight/day). AGEs + Rutin: Mice were fed a high-AGEs diet (60.38 mg/kg body weight/day) + rutin (100 mg/kg body weight/day). Values are mean \pm SD. Different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

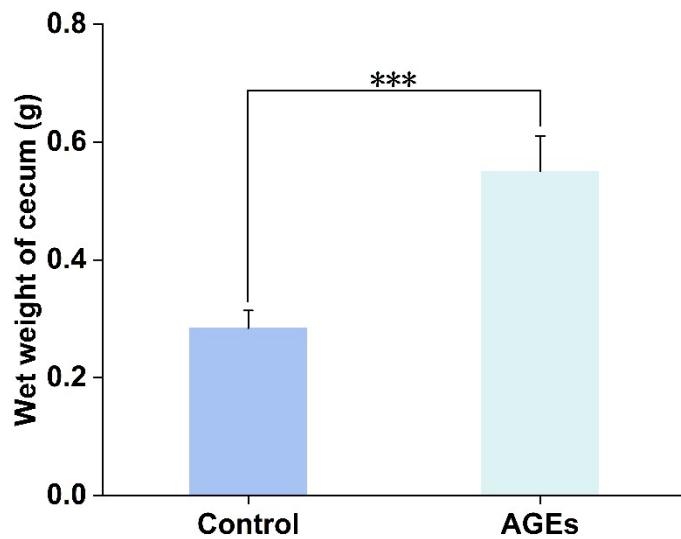


Figure S2 The effect of dietary AGEs on cecal wet weight in mice. Control: Mice were fed a standard AIN-93G diet. AGEs: Mice were fed a high-AGEs diet (60.38 mg/kg body weight/day). Data are expressed as mean \pm SD (n = 10). *** $P < 0.001$.