

### Supplementary Materials

**Title:** Consumption of barley flour increases gut fermentation and improves glucose intolerance via the short-chain fatty acid receptor GPR43 in obese male mice

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**Supplemental Table 1: The nutrient components of barley flour.**

| (g/100g dw)                 | Barley |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Fat                         | 3.4    |
| Protein                     | 9.4    |
| Ash                         | 1.0    |
| Available carbohydrate      | 67.8   |
| Total dietary fiber         | 18.4   |
| $\beta$ -(1-3)-(1,4) Glucan | 10.1   |

Fat: Acid hydrolysis method

Protein: Kjeldahl method

Ash: Dry ashing method

Total dietary fiber: AOAC 991.43 method

$\beta$ -(1-3)-(1,4) Glucan: McCleary method (AOAC 995.16)

Available carbohydrate: (100 – (“Fat” + “Protein” + “Ash” + “Total dietary fiber”))

**Supplemental Table 2: Primer sequence for real time PCR.**

| gene symbol   | Forward                      | Reverse                         |
|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>G6pd</i>   | 5'-TACTGGCAGAGCAGGT-3'       | 5'-GATCTGGTCCTCACG-3'           |
| <i>Pepck</i>  | 5'-CCACAGCTGCTGCAGAACA-3'    | 5'-GAAGGGTCGCATGGCAAA-3'        |
| <i>Glut2</i>  | 5'-CGCAATGGTCGCCTCATT-3'     | 5'-CAGTCCTGATACACTTCGTC-3'      |
| <i>Pk</i>     | 5'-TGCAATTGGAGCCGTGGA-3'     | 5'-CCTGGGCAGAACGAGTCACA-3'      |
| <i>Gpr43</i>  | 5'-GGGATCTGGGTCACATGCTTAT-3  | 5'-ATGTCAGACAGACGGGTACCAA-3'    |
| <i>Pc1/3</i>  | 5'-AGACAGCATTACACCATCTCTA-3' | 5'-AGAACACTTCTCTGCATACCAAGGT-3' |
| <i>Pgcg</i>   | 5'-ATTGCCAAACGTCATGATGA-3'   | 5'-GGCGACTTCTTCTGGGAAGT-3'      |
| <i>NeuroD</i> | 5'-CTTGGCCAAGAACTACATCTGG-3' | 5'-CGTGTTTGAAAGAGAAGTTGCC-3'    |
| Reference     |                              |                                 |
| <i>36B4</i>   | 5'-GGCCCTGCACTCTCGCTTTC-3    | 5'-TGCCAGGACGCGCTTGT-3'         |

**Supplemental Table 3: Body weight, food intake, and food efficiency ratio in C57BL/6J mice fed the experimental diets.**

|                           | HC (C57BL/6J) | HB (C57BL/6J) | P value |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------|
| Initial weight (g)        | 20.9 ± 0.49   | 20.7 ± 0.44   | 0.84    |
| Final weight (g)          | 43.7 ± 1.47   | 42.1 ± 1.15   | 0.29    |
| Body weight gain (g/d)    | 0.26 ± 0.01   | 0.23 ± 0.01   | 0.26    |
| Food intake (g/d)         | 2.83 ± 0.06   | 2.85 ± 0.06   | 0.84    |
| Food efficiency ratio (%) | 8.99 ± 0.32   | 8.27 ± 0.46   | 0.21    |
| Liver weight (g)          | 1.52 ± 0.11   | 1.29 ± 0.04   | 0.05    |
| Cecum with contents (g)   | 0.29 ± 0.01   | 0.37 ± 0.02   | 0.0086  |
| Retroperitoneal fat (g)   | 1.06 ± 0.07   | 0.91 ± 0.06   | 0.13    |
| Epididymal fat (g)        | 2.50 ± 0.10   | 2.47 ± 0.17   | 0.91    |
| Mesenteric fat (g)        | 1.17 ± 0.14   | 0.91 ± 0.09   | 0.12    |

Data are presented as mean ± SE (n=8).

Food efficiency ratio = body weight gain / food intake × 100

Abbreviations: HC, control group; HB, barley group.

**Supplemental Table 4: Body weight, food intake, and food efficiency ratio in GPR43-knockout mice fed the experimental diets.**

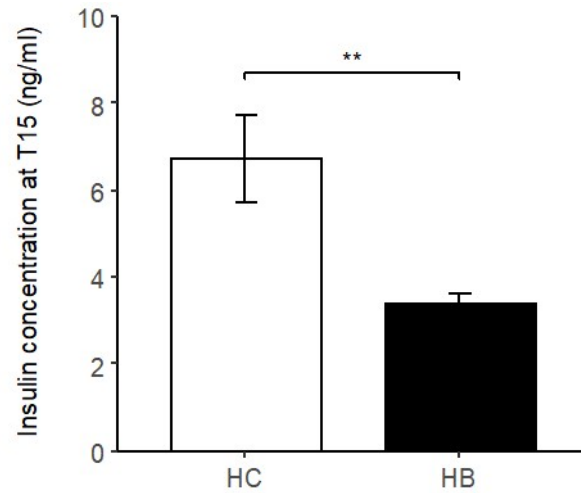
|                           | <i>gpr43(-/-)</i> HC | <i>gpr43(-/-)</i> HB | P value |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Initial weight (g)        | 22.3 ± 0.36          | 22.3 ± 0.59          | 0.95    |
| Final weight (g)          | 38.4 ± 1.50          | 36.5 ± 2.09          | 0.49    |
| Body weight gain (g/d)    | 0.16 ± 0.01          | 0.14 ± 0.01          | 0.42    |
| Food intake (g/d)         | 2.60 ± 0.14          | 2.69 ± 0.18          | 0.71    |
| Food efficiency ratio (%) | 6.31 ± 0.55          | 5.24 ± 0.69          | 0.24    |
| Liver weight (g)          | 1.51 ± 0.10          | 1.44 ± 0.13          | 0.67    |
| Cecum with contents (g)   | 0.26 ± 0.02          | 0.40 ± 0.02          | <0.0001 |
| Retroperitoneal fat (g)   | 0.91 ± 0.07          | 0.75 ± 0.10          | 0.20    |
| Epididymal fat (g)        | 1.90 ± 0.13          | 1.63 ± 0.18          | 0.22    |
| Mesenteric fat (g)        | 0.77 ± 0.10          | 0.68 ± 0.15          | 0.63    |

Data are presented as mean ± SE (n=8~10).

Food efficiency ratio = body weight gain / food intake × 100

Abbreviations: *gpr43(-/-)* HC, Gpr43-knockout mice (control group); *gpr43(-/-)* HB, Gpr43-knockout mice (barley group)

**Supplemental Figure 1**



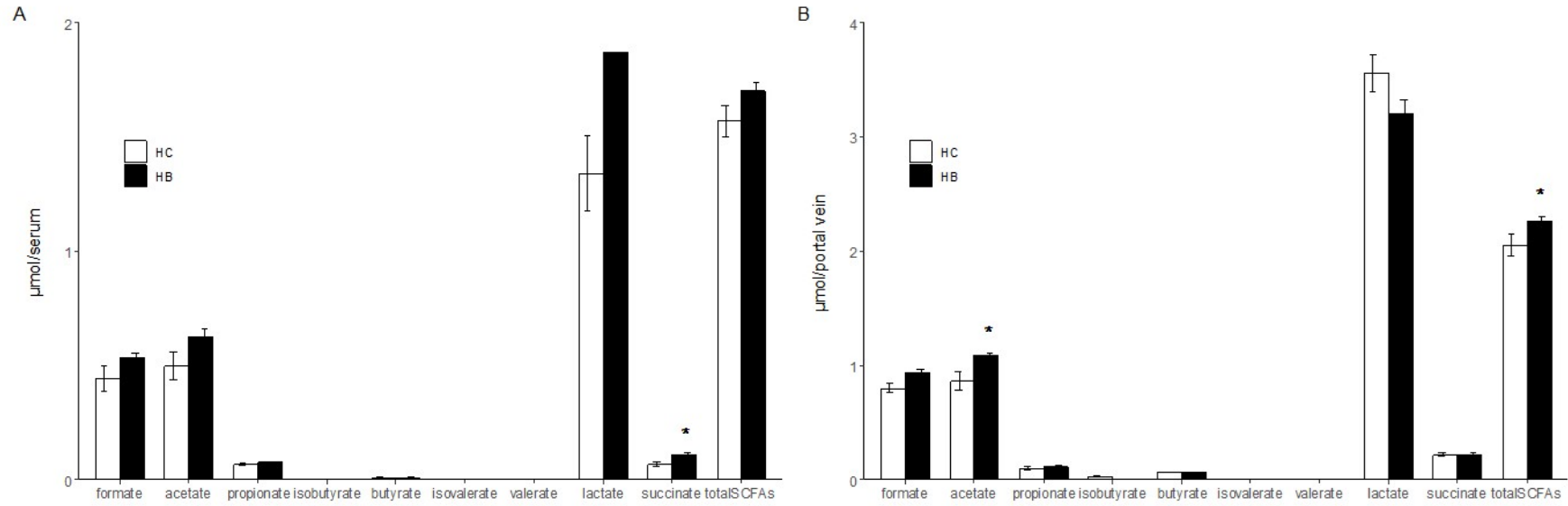
The concentration of insulin by glucose stimulated at T15.

Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SE (pooled data, n=4 by repetition).

Superscripts in the figure show significant differences between the experimental groups (\* P<0.05, \*\* P<0.01).

Abbreviations: HC, control group; HB, barley group.

## Supplemental Figure 2



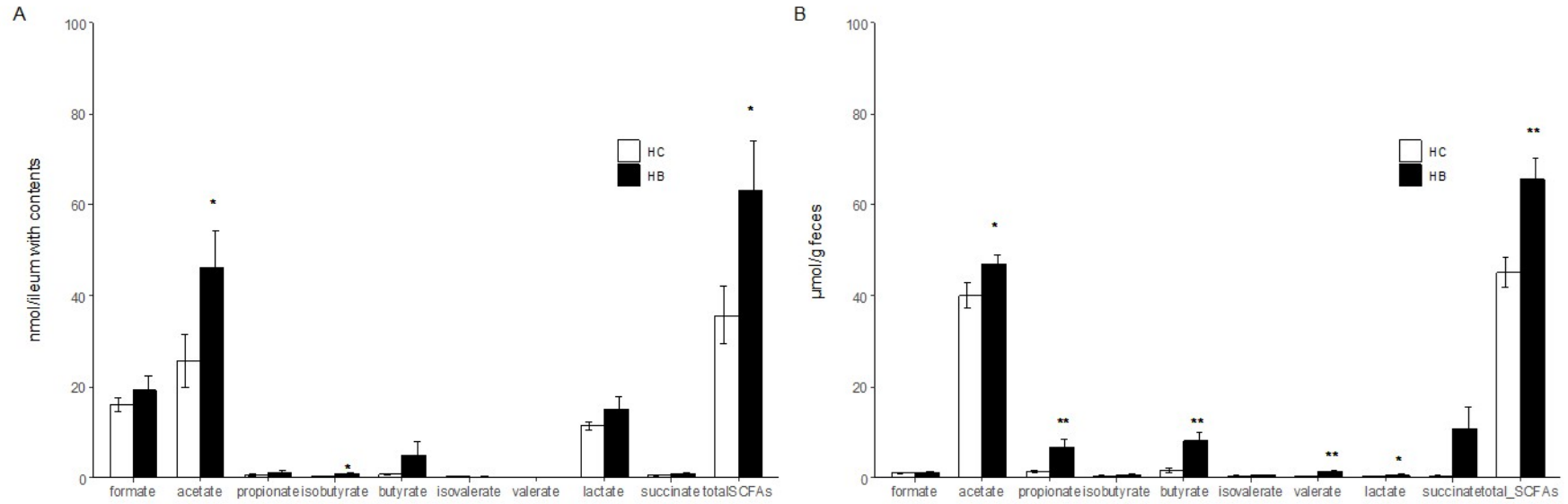
The concentration of SCFAs and organic acids in the serum (A) and portal vein (B).

Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SE (n=8).

Superscripts in the figure show significant differences between the experimental groups (\*  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*  $P < 0.01$ ).

Abbreviations: HC, control group; HB, barley group.

### Supplemental Figure 3



The concentration of SCFAs and organic acids in the ileum (A) and feces (B).

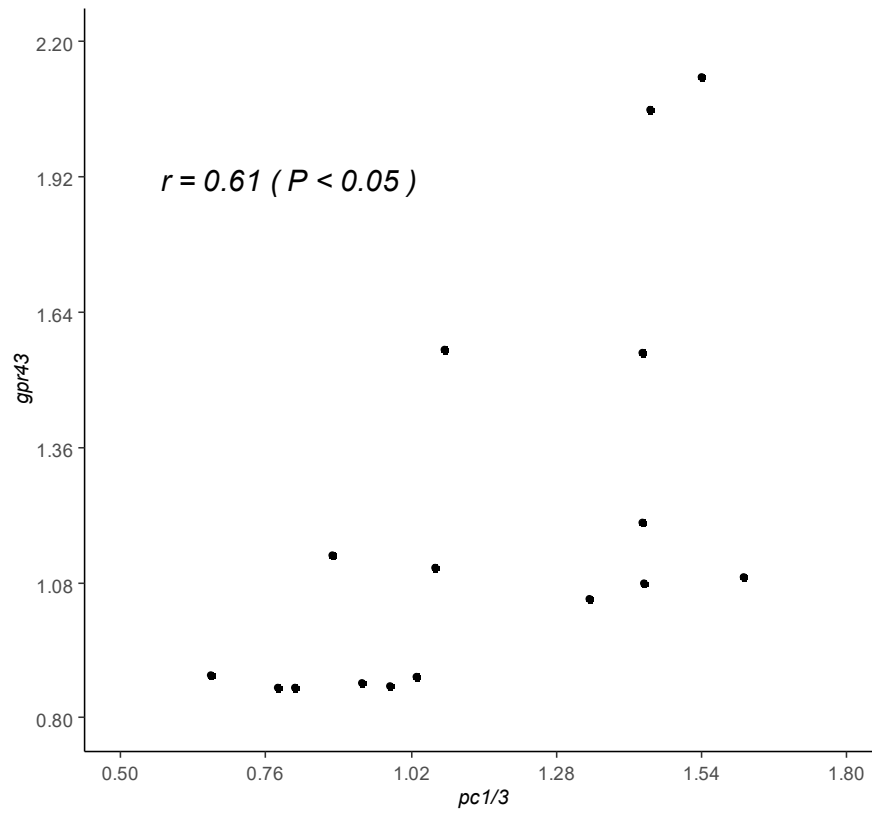
Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SE (n=8).

Superscripts in the figure show significant differences between the experimental groups (\* P<0.05, \*\* P<0.01).

Abbreviations: HC, control group; HB, barley group.



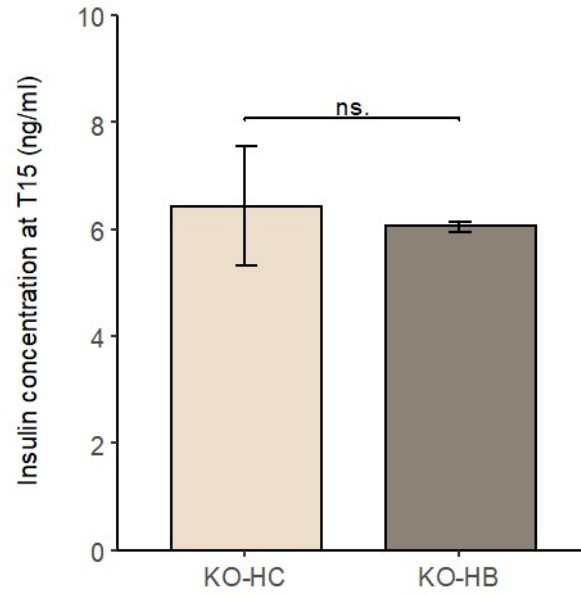
**Supplemental Figure 4**



Spearman's correlation coefficient matrix between mRNA expression of *gpr43* and *pc1/3* in ileum of the C57BL/6J mice.

*r* value indicates Spearman's correlation coefficient.

**Supplemental Figure 5**



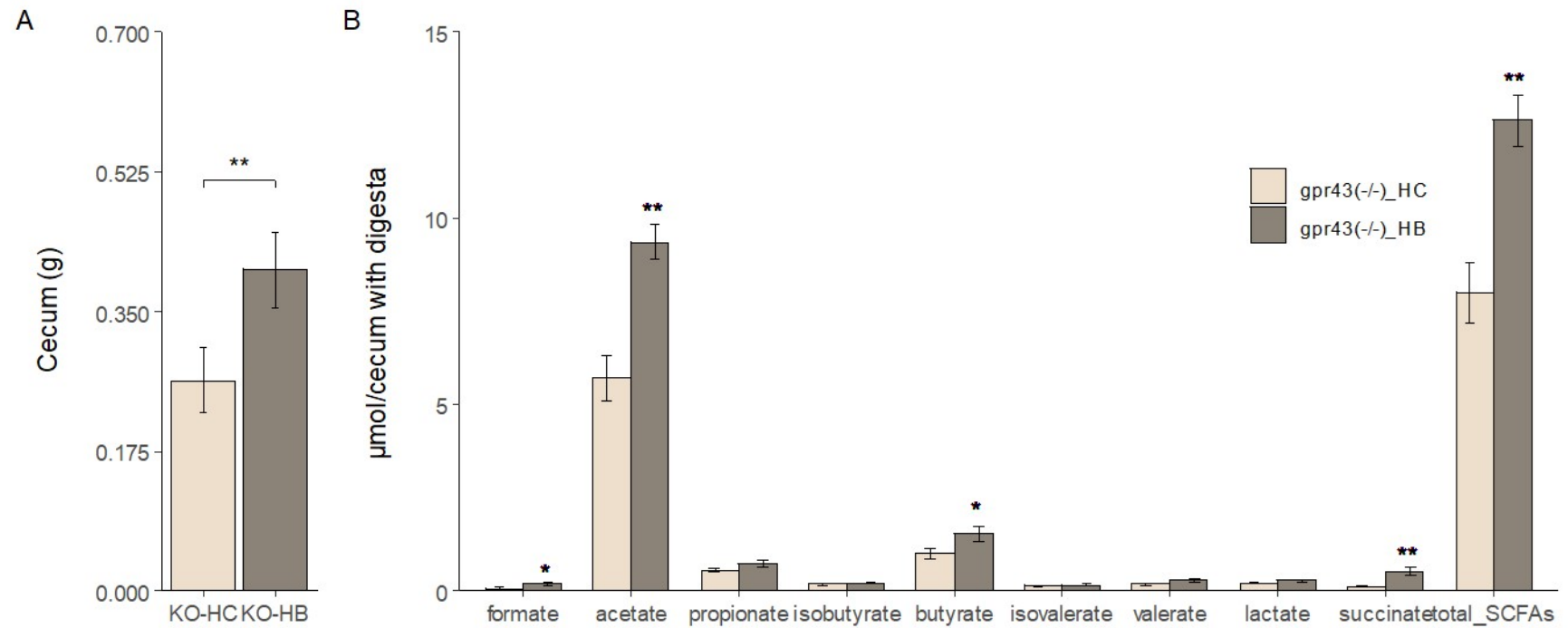
The concentration of insulin by glucose stimulated at T15.

Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SE (pooled data, n=4 by repetition).

Superscripts in the figure show significant differences between the experimental groups (\* P<0.05, \*\* P<0.01).

Abbreviations: KO-HC, gpr43-knockout mice (control group); KO-HB, gpr43-knockout mice (barley group).

Supplemental Figure 6



The weight of cecum (A) and the concentration of SCFAs and organic acids in the cecum (B) in GPR43-knockout mice.

Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SE (n=8~10).

Superscripts in the figure show significant differences between the experimental groups (\* P<0.05, \*\* P<0.01).

Abbreviations: KO-HC, gpr43-knockout mice (control group); KO-HB, gpr43-knockout mice (barley group).