**DMD-AR-2020-000215**

# The Hypoglycemic Effect of Berberine and Berberrubine Involves Modulation of Intestinal FXR Signaling Pathway and Inhibition of Hepatic Gluconeogenesis

Runbin Sun[1], Bo Kong[2], Na Yang[4], Bei Cao[4], Dong Feng[1], Xiaoyi Yu[1], Chun Ge[1], Siqi Feng[1], Fei Fei[4], Jingqiu Huang[1], Zhenyao Lu[1], Yuan Xie[1], Chung S. Yang[3], Grace L. Guo[2], Guangji Wang[1, *] and Jiye Aa[1, *]

[1]Jiangsu Province Key Laboratory of Drug Metabolism and Pharmacokinetics, State Key Laboratory of Natural Medicines, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing, China, 210009

[2]Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Ernest Mario School of Pharmacy, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Piscataway, New Jersey, United States of America, 08854

[3]Department of Chemical Biology, Ernest Mario School of Pharmacy, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Piscataway, New Jersey, United States of America, 08854

[4]Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital, the Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing University Medical School, Nanjing, China, 210008

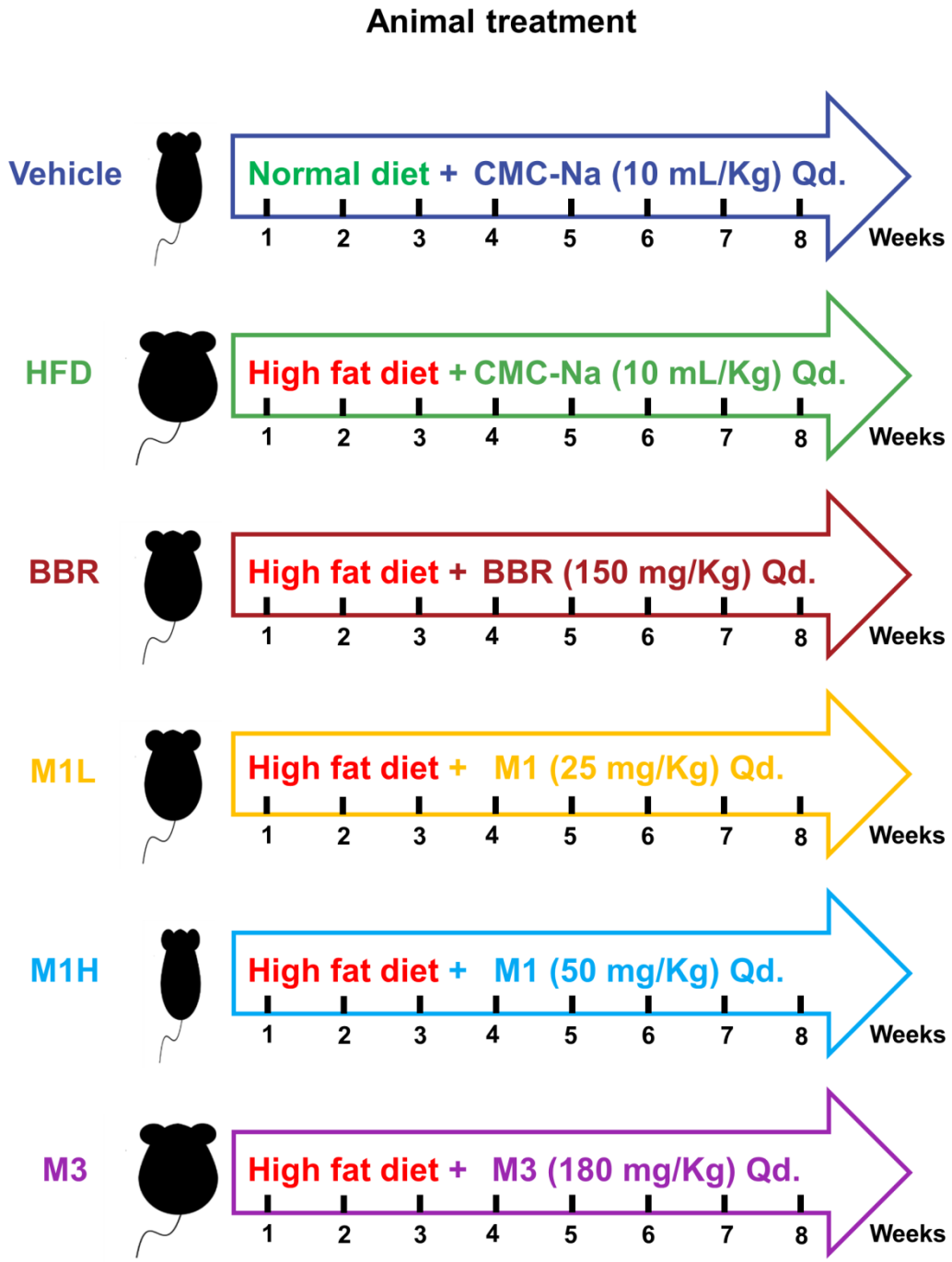


**Figure S1. An overview of the schedule of animal experiments.**

C57BL/6J mice were treated with BBR (150 mg/kg, i.g.), M1 (M1-25 group, gavaged with 25 mg/Kg of M1), M1 (M1-50 group, gavaged with 50 mg/Kg of M1) and M3 (M3-180 group, gavaged with 180 mg/Kg of M3) for 8 weeks.

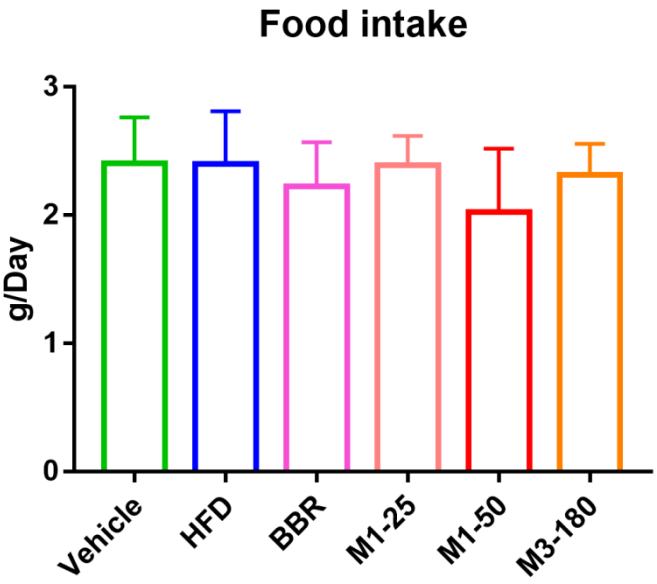


**Figure S2. The food intake of each group.**

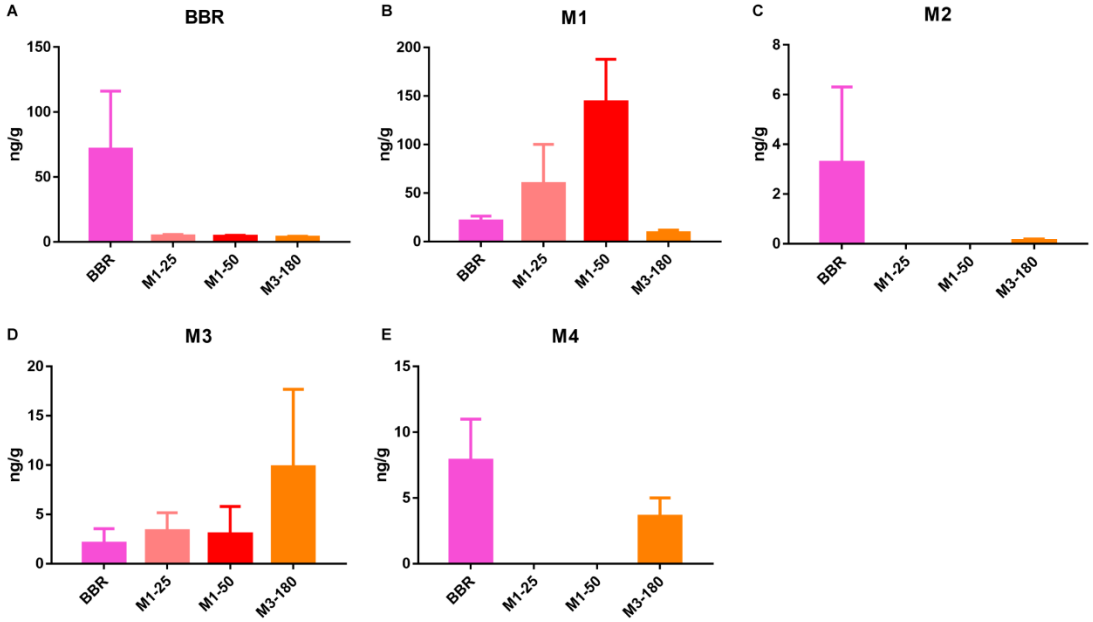


**Figure S3. The concentrations of BBR and its metabolites in the liver of mice treated with BBR, M1 and M3.**