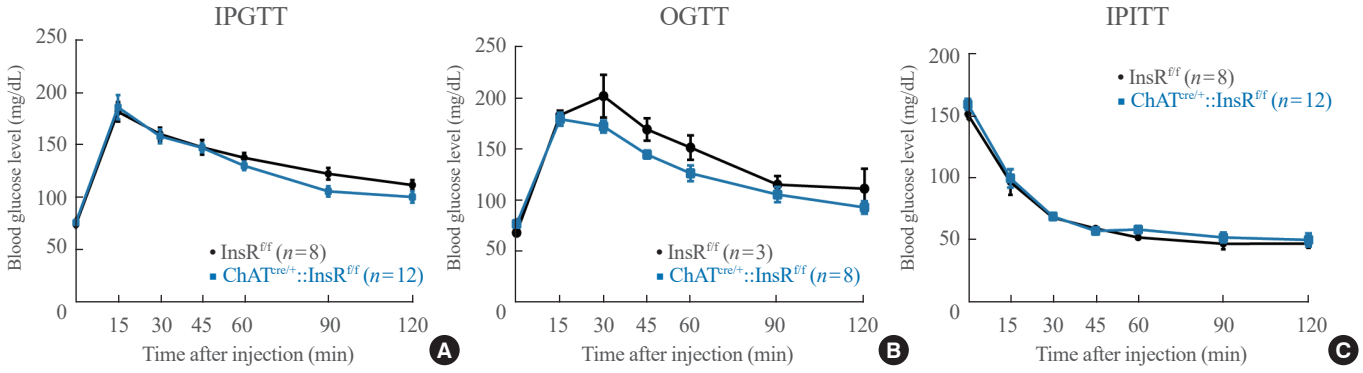

Supplemental Fig. S3. Insulin receptors expressed by the cholinergic neurons are dispensable for glucose tolerance and insulin sensitivity. (A) Graphs demonstrate results of intraperitoneal glucose tolerance tests (IPGTTs; intraperitoneal glucose, 1.25 g/kg) from insulin receptor flox (InsR$^{f/f}$) mice (n=8, black dots and lines) and ChAT$^{cre/+}$::InsR$^{f/f}$ mice (n=12, blue dots and lines). (B) Graphs demonstrate results of oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT; oral glucose, 1.25 g/kg) from InsR$^{f/f}$ mice (n=3, black dots and lines) and ChAT$^{cre/+}$::InsR$^{f/f}$ mice (n=8, blue dots and lines). (C) Graphs demonstrate results of intraperitoneal insulin tolerance test (IPITT; intraperitoneal insulin, 1 U/kg) from InsR$^{f/f}$ mice (n=8, black dots and lines) and ChAT$^{cre/+}$::InsR$^{f/f}$ mice (n=12, blue dots and lines). No statistical significance was observed by two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with Bonferroni's multiple comparisons test. ChAT, choline acetyltransferase.