Supplementary Figure 1. Changes in fasting glucose level (A), intraperitoneal glucose tolerance test results (B), and insulin tolerance test results (C) in mice treated with chocolate-added cocoa, sweetened milk coffee, and carbonated soda and fed either a normal chow diet or high-fat diet. *Chocolate-added cocoa vs. water; †sweetened milk coffee vs. water; ‡carbonated soda vs. water (all P < 0.05).
Supplementary Figure 2. Food (A) and water (B) consumption in mice treated with sugar-sweetened beverages and fed a normal chow diet or a high-fat diet. *P<0.05 vs. control (water); †P<0.05 vs. carbonated soda (Coca-Cola).
Supplementary Figure 3. Immunohistochemical staining of CD68 in abdominal visceral adipose tissue. The arrows indicate merged cells. DAPI, 4′,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole.
Supplementary Figure 4. Effects of the equivalent of two cans (or two packs) of sugar-sweetened beverages on phosphorylation of Akt (A, B) and GSK3β (A, C) in muscle. Values are presented as mean ± standard error of mean. *P<0.05 vs. control (water); †P<0.05 vs. carbonated soda (Coca-Cola).
Supplementary Figure 5. Effects of the equivalent of two cans (or two packs) of sugar-sweetened beverages on the expression of adiponectin, interleukin-6 (IL-6), C/EBP homologous protein (CHOP), and monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1) in abdominal visceral adipose tissue. Values are presented as relative fold change. *P<0.05 vs. control (water).
Supplementary Figure 6. Effects of the equivalent of two cans (or two packs) of sugar-sweetened beverages on the expression of C/EBP homologous protein (CHOP), glucose-regulated protein-78 (GRP78), monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1), and sterol regulatory element binding transcription factor-1c (SREBP1c) in the liver. Values are presented as relative fold change. *P < 0.05 vs. control (water); †P < 0.05 vs. carbonated soda (Coca-Cola); ‡P < 0.05 vs. sweetened milk coffee (Maxwell).