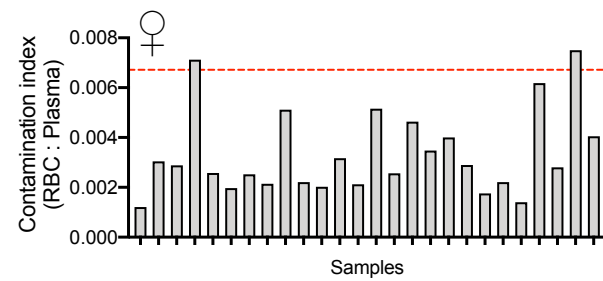
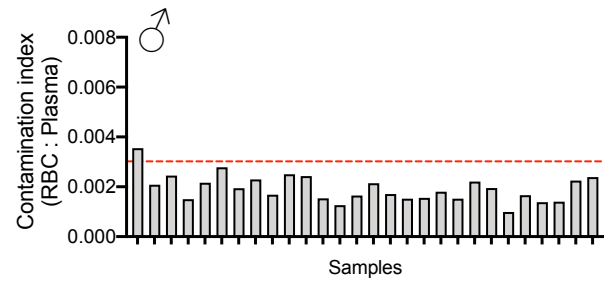
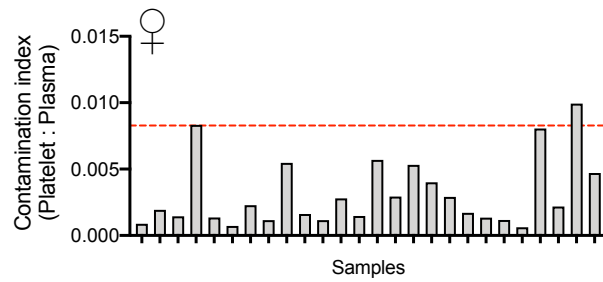
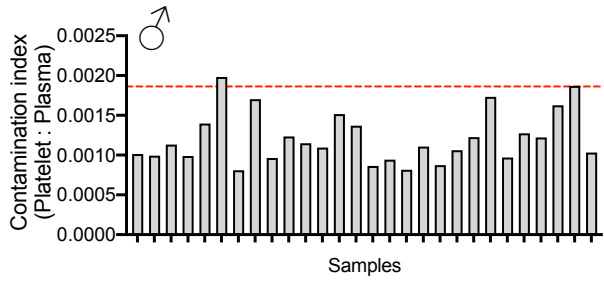


Figure S1: Assessment of individual sample quality.

A



B



C

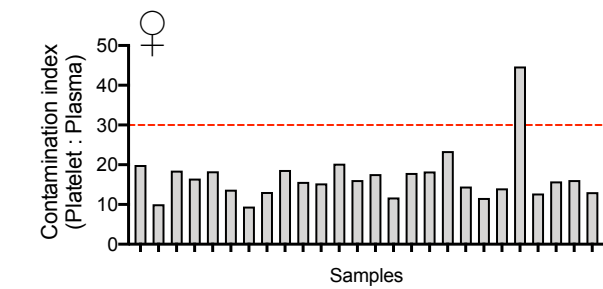
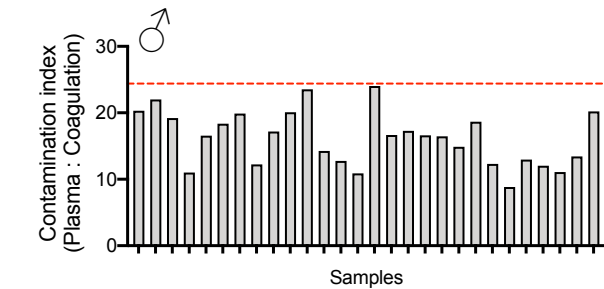


Figure S2: Volcano plots to assess quality bias in two-group comparisons.

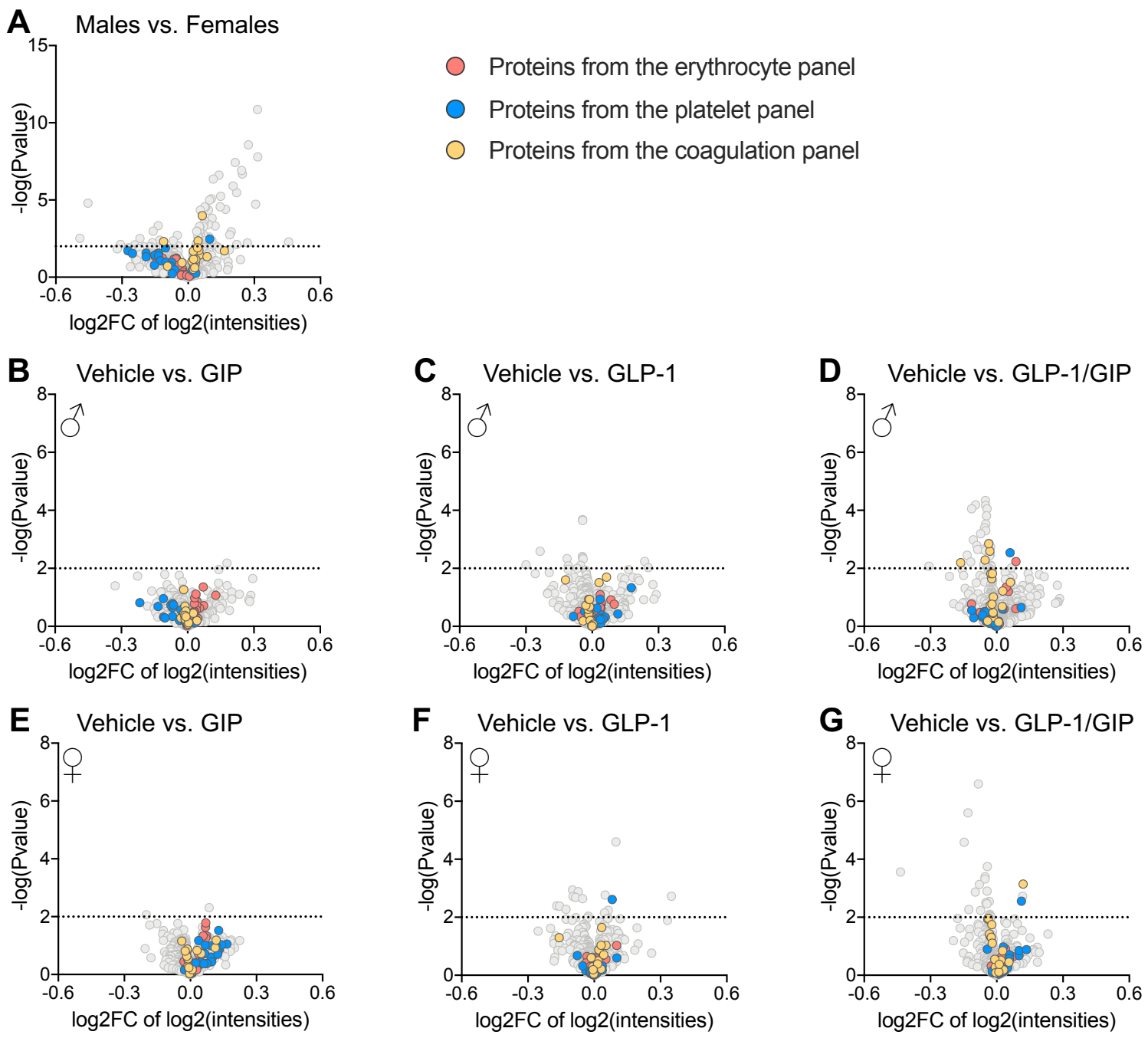


Figure S3: Global correlation map of all identified proteins.

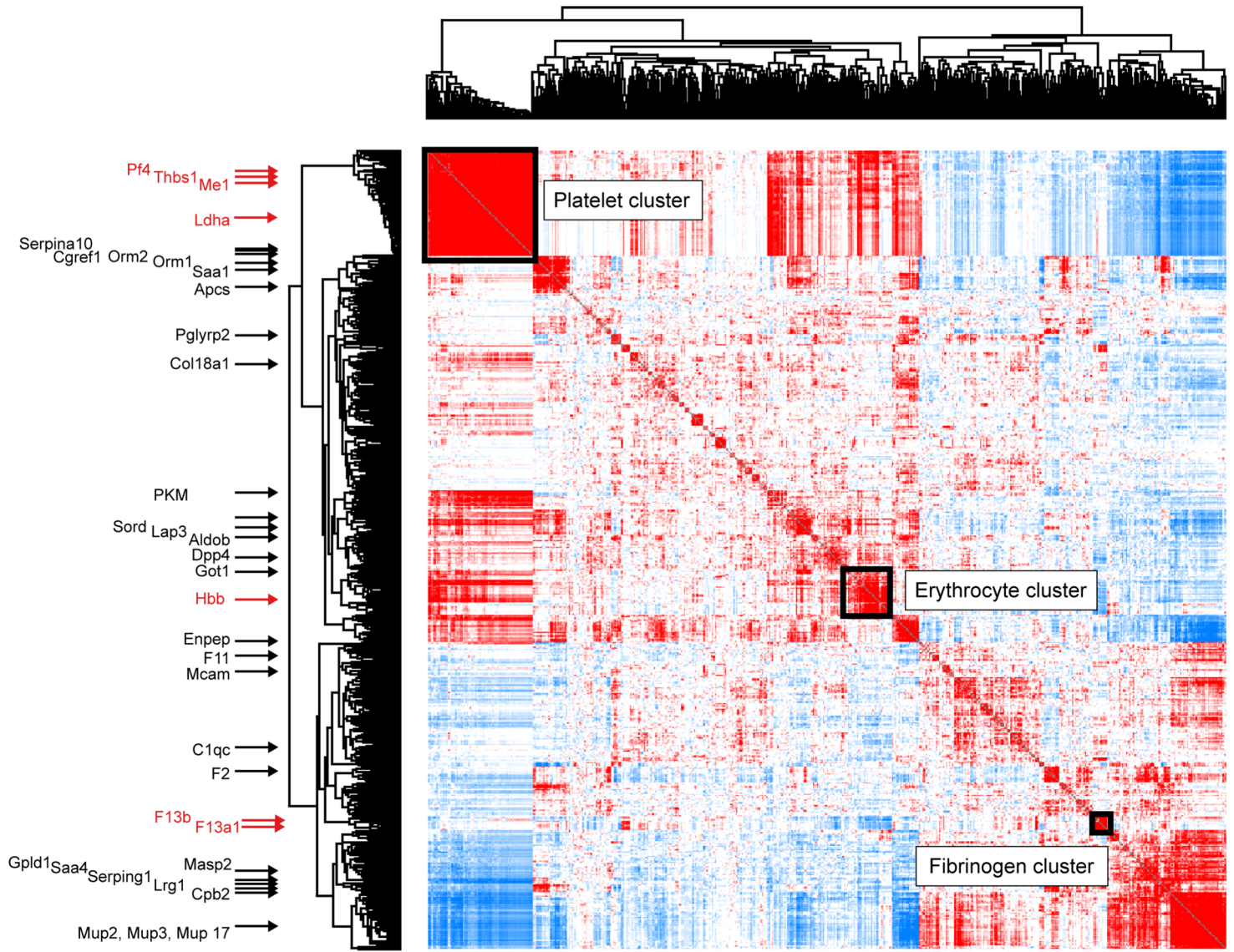


Figure S4: Body composition of body weight matched male and female mice at treatment start.

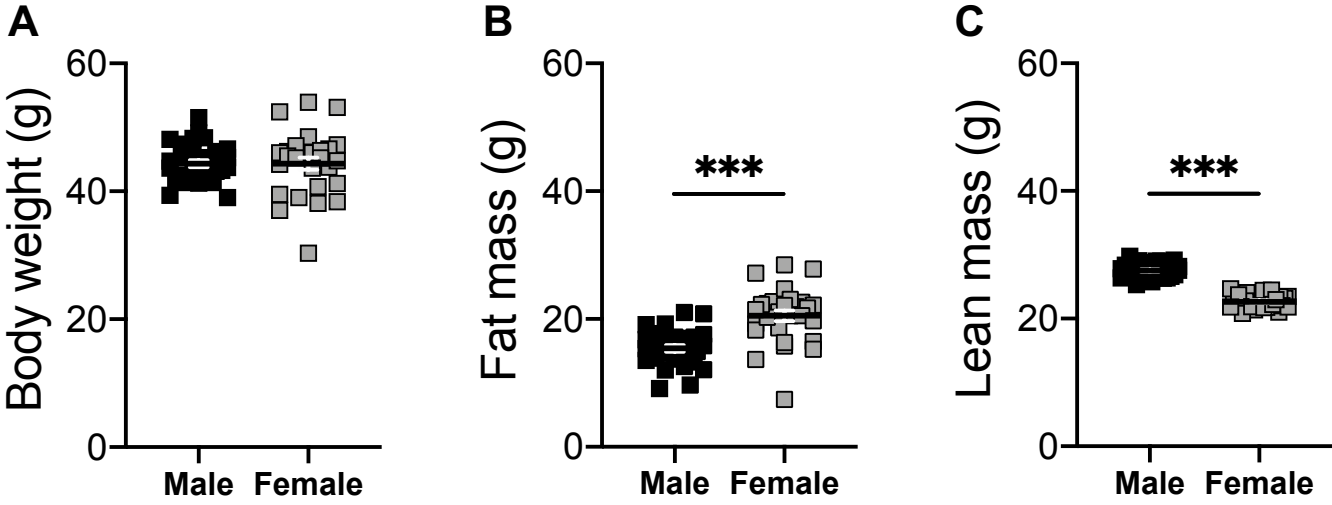
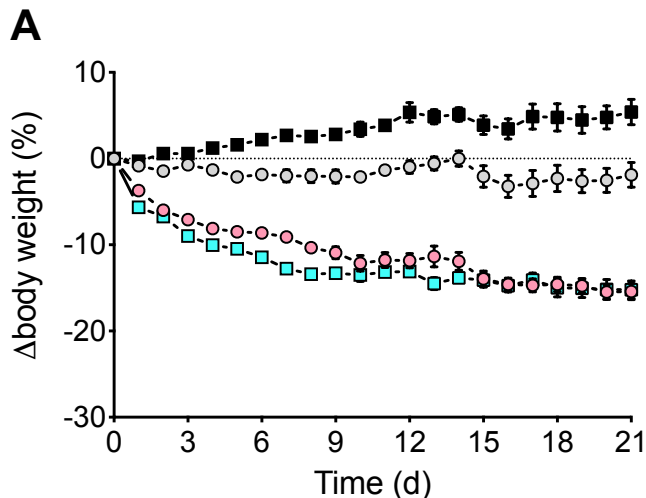


Figure S5: Compared effects of GLP-1 and GLP1/GIP co-agonist treatment on body weight in male and female mice.

F / M
○ / ■ Vehicle
● / ■ Acyl-GLP-1 (10nmol/kg)



F / M
○ / ■ Vehicle
● / ■ Acyl-GLP1/GIP (10nmol/kg)

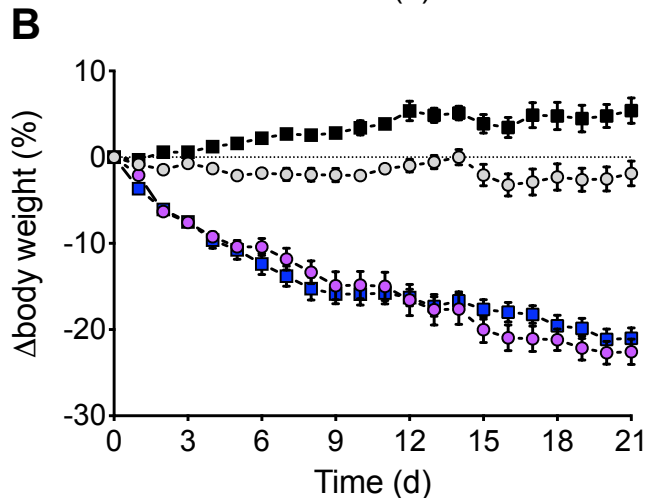


Figure S6: GLP-1/GIP treatment improves glucose homeostasis with superior potency relative to GLP-1 and GIP mono-agonists in both DIO male and female mice.

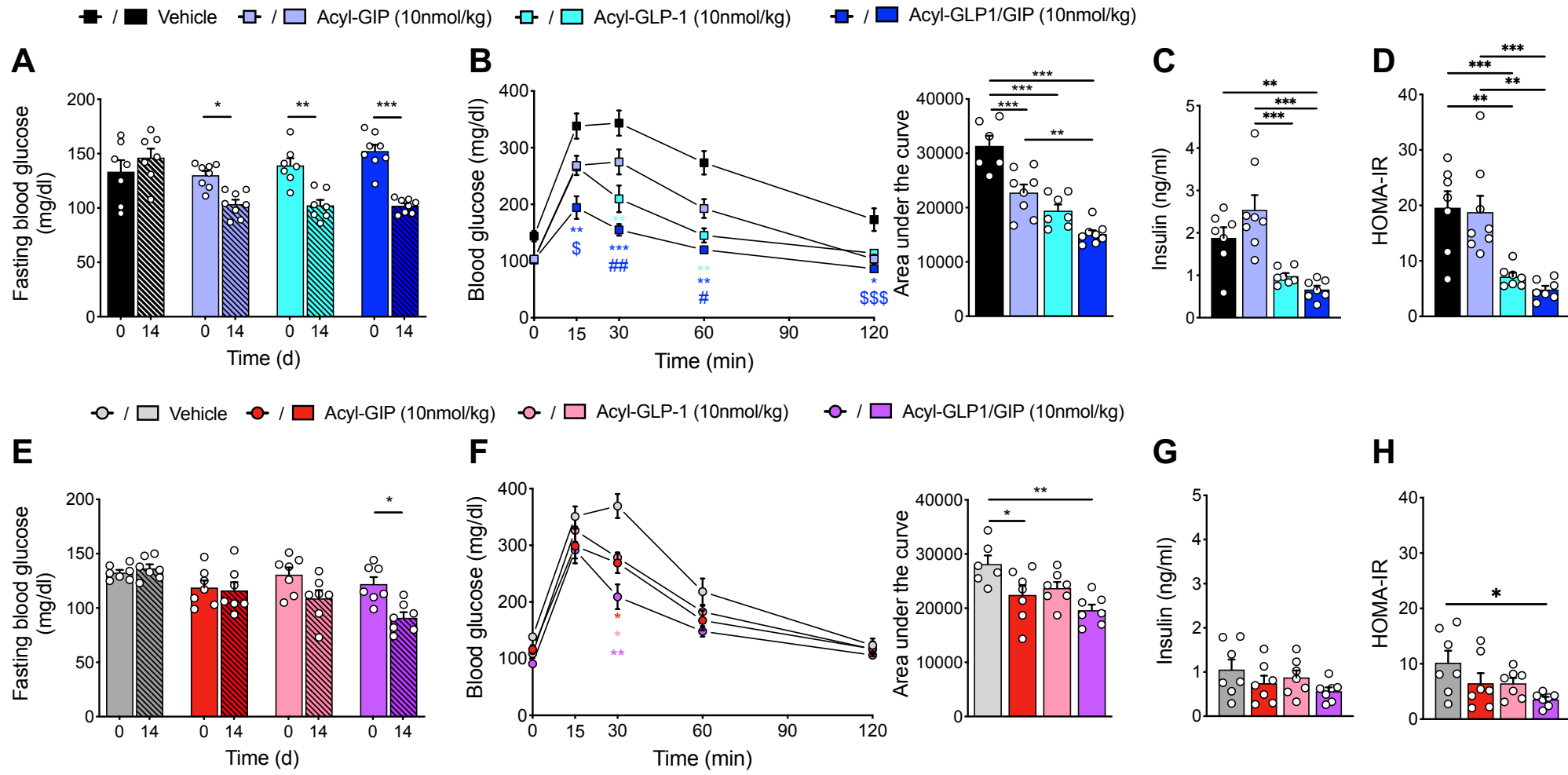


Figure S7: Effect of mono- and co-agonist treatment on hepatic gene expression in male and female mice.

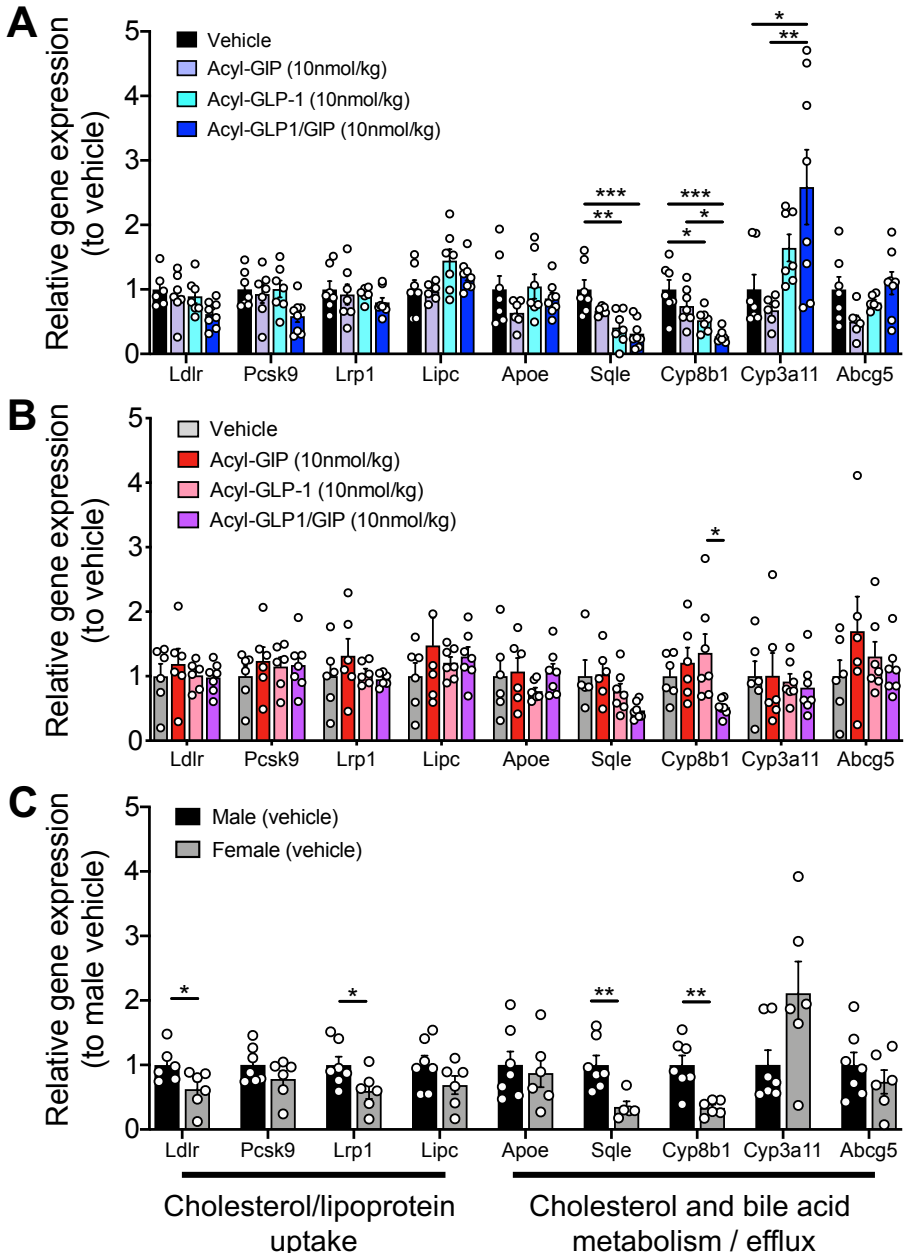


Figure S8: Plasma proteome profiling highlights sex-specific differences in circulating proteins of DIO mice.

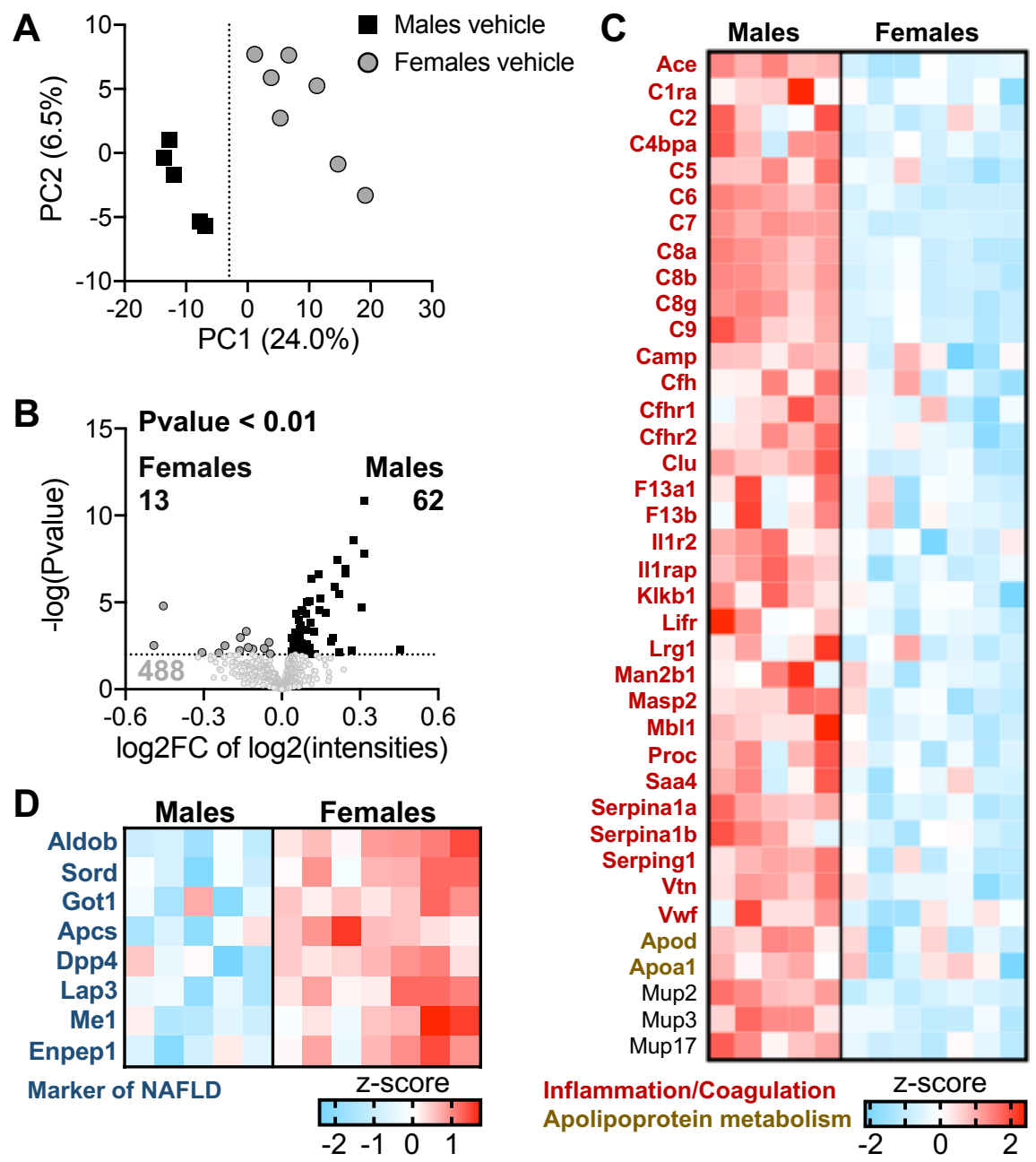


Figure S9: Overlap of plasma proteins after mono-agonist treatment in male and female DIO mice.

