S1 Fig. Effects on glucose metabolism after 2-week treatment (ipITT). HF-DIO mice were allocated into three groups according to body weight and fed blood glucose. After 2-week treatment of 30 \( \mu \text{g kg}^{-1} \) exenatide or 0.081% (w/w) evogliptin, insulin tolerance was tested in 6 h-fasted mice. Twenty-four hours after the last dosing, blood glucose levels were measured at the indicated time points for 120 min following i.p. injection of insulin (0.75 units/kg; Sigma, I9278). (A) Blood glucose levels were denoted as percentages to the baseline glucose levels. (B) The area under the time-blood glucose curve was computed. Exenatide and evogliptin tended to reduce 13% \((P=0.15)\) and 11% \((P=0.093)\) of glucose AUC compared to HF-DIO control, respectively. (C) When 6 h-fasted blood glucose levels right before the insulin injection were compared between treatments, exenatide and evogliptin showed significant reductions of 29.5% and 11.9% compared to the HF-DIO control, respectively. (D) At the end of insulin tolerance test, plasma was collected in heparinized tubes containing sitagliptin to minimize the GLP-1 degradation. Evogliptin, but not exenatide, increased biologically active GLP-1 (3.7 folds vs. HF-DIO control). Exenatide treatment did not significantly alter active GLP-1 levels (-16%, \(P=0.631\)). n=8 animals/group; #, \( P < 0.05 \) vs. Lean Co.; *, \( P < 0.05 \) vs. HF-DIO Co.; $, \( P < 0.05 \) vs. exenatide by One-way ANOVA.