**S1 Figure: Schematic demonstrating the different steps by which isoprenaline and dibutyryl cyclic AMP (dcAMP) stimulate activation of lipolysis to produce release of glycerol.** In blue, endogenous cellular components, in red the 2 stimuli used in this study. Isoprenaline-stimulated activation relies upon the efficient function of the β-adrenergic receptor signalling to activation of protein kinase A. In contrast, dcAMP directly activates Protein kinase A to initiate glycerol release.

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