Figure S1. Unprocessed images shown in Fig. 1B and 1C. Red boxes denote cropped images.
Figure S2. \(\alpha\)-amanitine increases glucose uptake in adipocytes without engaging the insulin signaling pathway.

\(\alpha\)-amanitine (5 \(\mu\)g/ml) or insulin (100 nM) were added to differentiated 3T3-L1 adipocytes, and cells were assayed for glucose uptake (Panel A) or analyzed by Western blotting (Panel B). In panel B, ActD (5 \(\mu\)M) was added to last wells as a reference. The blot was cut, and the resulting 6 strips were hybridized with indicated antibodies; the images of the strips were uncropped. The error bars represent standard deviations.
Figure S3. ActD and emetine suppress protein synthesis in 3T3-L1 adipocytes as measured by incorporation of puromycin. 3T3-L1 adipocytes were treated with ActD (5 μM) or emetine (Em, 20 μM) for the indicated amount of time. After that, puromycin (2 μg/ml) was added where indicated for 30 min, and cell lysates were analyzed by Western blotting with anti-puromycin antibody (left) and Ponceau S staining (right).
Figure S4. Unprocessed images shown in Fig. 5B. Red boxes denote cropped images.
Two exposures of ECL signals from ph-TBC1D4 and ph-AKT (S473) are shown.
Figure S5. Unprocessed images shown in Fig. 6. Red boxes denote cropped images.