**Figure 1. Reductions in glucose handling are exacerbated in obese individuals with elevated glucocorticoids.**

1. Cushing v control BMI B) Cushing v Control HOMA-IR C) schematic of mouse study D) ITT NCD/HFD Dex mice E) Fasting glucose NCD/HFD Dex mice F) GIR G) EGP H) Glucose turnover rate I) Glucose uptake in tissues

**Figure 2. Increased glucocorticoids lead to greater severity of hepatic steatosis in obese mice.**

1. Patient ALT B) mouse Liver TGs C) Mouse liver histology D and E) qPCR of hepatic de novo lipogenic transcripts

**Figure 3. Dexamethasone-treated reduces fat mass in obese mice.**

1. Body mass-mouse MRI B) Fat mass-mouse MRI C) Fat pad weights D) food consumption

**Figure 4. Dexamethasone-induces lipolysis *in vivo* and *in vitro*.**

1. 3T3 cell TG and morphology pictures B) 3T3 media glycerol C) 3T3 lipolytic mRNA D) 3T3 lipolytic protein E) serum NEFA and glycerol in 12 week dex mice F) 12 week transcripts

**Figure 5. Obesity exacerbates dexamethasone-induced lipolysis.**

1. HFD/NCD Dex serum lipolysis B) NCD/HFD dex mRNA lipolytic transcripts C) NCD/HFD dex lipolytic protein