**Supplementary Figure 1. Shorter duration of dexamethasone treatment leads to hyperglycemia.**

Insulin tolerance tests (ITT; A) and baseline blood glucose values (B) were measured in mice following two weeks of dexamethasone (NCD n=10; HFD n=14) or vehicle (NCD n=13; HFD n=11) treatment and 10 weeks of diet. Insulin was given via IP injection at a dose of 0.75 U/g (NCD) or 1.5 U/g (HFD). Fat (C) and lean mass (D) were measured weekly via EchoMRI for the duration of the study. One week following the ITTs, blood glucose levels (E), insulin clearance rates (F), and amount of glucose uptake in gastrocnemius muscle, eWAT and iWAT (G) and heart and brown adipose tissue (H) were measured during a hyperinsulinemic euglycemic clamp in the obese mice only. For clamp experiments, insulin was infused at 8 mU/kg following a prime continuous infusion of 40mU/kg bolus. Mice were fasted for five hours prior experiments. Asterisks in between two bars of the same condition indicate a significant interaction between diet and treatment. Centered asterisks indicated statistically significant treatment effect.