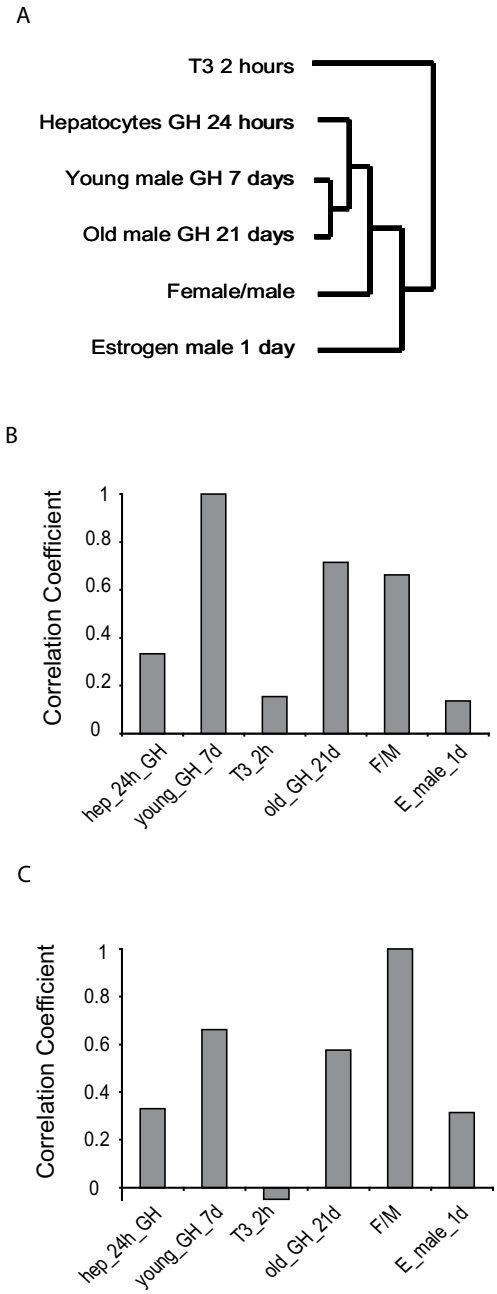

Figure 1

A comparison of all experiments included in the study. a) Hierarchical clustering of hepatic gene expression profiles using average linkage analysis and the Euclidean distance metric clusters together the *in vivo* experiments concerning GH. The included experiments were: E_male_5d: 17-α-ethinylestradiol treatment of male rats for 1 day, young_GH_7d: infusion of bovine growth hormone (bGH) in young (3 months) male rats for 7 days, old_GH_21d: infusion of human growth hormone (hGH) in old (2 years) male rats for 3 weeks, hep_GH_24h: bGH treatment of primary hepatocytes from young (2 months) male rats for 24 hours, F/M_rat: comparison of untreated female and malerat livers, and T3_2h: thyroid hormone treatment of hypothyroid mice for 2 hours. b) Correlation coefficients of the different expression profiles to the profile of young GH-treated male rats. The strongest correlation is found between GH-treated young and old male rats, and also between young males treated with GH and female rats. The *in vitro* GH-treatment of isolated primary rat hepatocytes is also similar to the *in vivo* situation. c) Correlation coefficients of the different expression profiles to the female/male comparison. The strongest correlation is found between the female profile and GH-treated young and old male rats. Estrogen treatment of male rats shows lower correlation to gender.