The G Protein-Coupled Bile Acid Receptor, TGR5, Stimulates Gallbladder Filling
Tingting Li, Sam R. Holmstrom, Serkan Kir, Michihisa Umetani, Daniel R. Schmidt,
Steven A. Kliewer, and David J. Mangelsdorf

Supplemental Figure Legends

**Supplemental Figure 1.** Cyp27a1 mRNA levels were measured by qPCR in liver from male WT and Tgr5<sup>−/−</sup> mice fed with chow or 0.2% cholic acid (CA) diet for 2 weeks (n = 4–5/group). All data are the mean ± SEM.

**Supplemental Figure 2.** Comparison of serum CCK concentrations. Serum was collected from both male WT and Tgr5<sup>−/−</sup> mice 30 minutes after intraperitoneal injection of INT-777 (60 mg/kg) or DMSO. CCK concentration was measured using an EIA kit (EK-069-04, Phoenix Inc) (n = 5–6/group). All data are the mean ± SEM.

**Supplemental Figure 3.** Intracellular cAMP concentration was measured in female mouse gallbladder tissue treated ex vivo with DMSO or LCA (10 µM) for 15 minutes. All data are the mean ± SEM. *P < 0.05.
The bar graph shows the serum CCK (ng/ml) levels in WT and Tgr5−/− mice treated with DMSO or INT-777. The y-axis represents the serum CCK levels, ranging from 0 to 0.3 ng/ml. The x-axis indicates the genotypes: WT and Tgr5−/−. The bars for INT-777 treatment are consistently higher than those for DMSO in both genotypes.