


Animal care and use statement

In the study of "Effects of sleeve gastrectomy plus trunk vagotomy compared with sleeve gastrectomy on glucose metabolism in diabetic rats", the animal protocol was designed to minimize pain or discomfort to the animals. The rats were individually housed in independently ventilated cages under constant temperature (24-26°C) and humidity (50-60%) with a 12h light/dark cycle. The rats were fed a HFD (40% of calories as fat, Huafukang Biotech Company, China) for 4 wk to induce insulin resistance, then intraperitoneally injected with 1.9% streptozotocin (STZ, Sigma, USA, 30mg/Kg) after 12h fasting to induce a diabetic state. Two weeks later, rats were selected as diabetic rats with fasting blood glucose level ≥ 7.1 mmol/L or blood glucose 2 h after gavage ≥ 11.1 mmol/L during oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT), and the rats with extreme hyperglycemia (blood glucose level > 16.7 mmol/L) were excluded from the study. The diabetic rats were divided into the SG (n = 10), SGTV (n = 10), TV (n = 10) and Sham-operated (n = 10) groups randomly and the surgical process was performed accordingly. The rats were fed a low-residue diet from 48h before surgery to 72h after surgery. Under anesthesia with 10% chloral hydrate (3ml/Kg), surgeries were performed. All rats were euthanized by chloral hydrate overdose (intraperitoneal injection, 15ml/Kg) for tissue collection. The animal protocol was reviewed and approved by the Ethics Committee on Animal Experiment of Shandong University Qilu Hospital (IACUC protocol number: DWLL-2015-014)

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