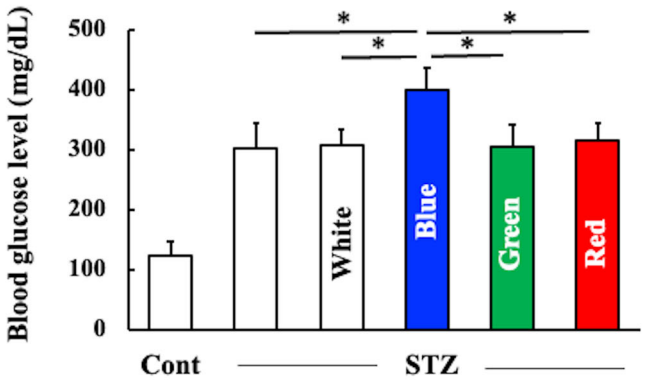
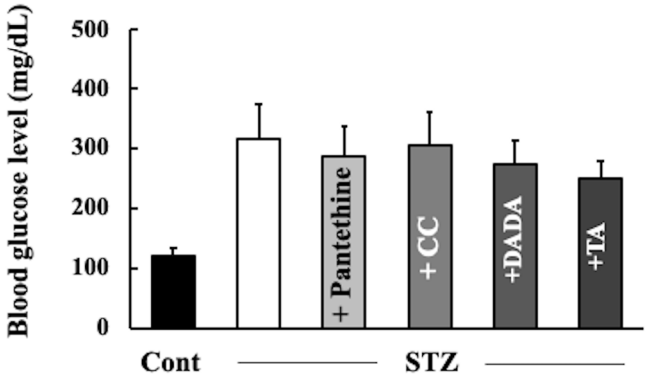


Suppl. Fig. 1. Effects of LED light irradiation of various wavelengths on STZ-induced type 1 diabetes model mice. Blood glucose levels increased only in mice exposed to blue light.
LED blue light (wavelength: 380–500 nm, peak emission: 479 nm, 40 kJ/m^2)
LED green light (wavelength: 500–560 nm, peak emission: 538 nm, 40 kJ/m^2)
LED red light (wavelength: 600–700 nm, peak emission: 629 nm, 40 kJ/m^2)
LED white light (12 kJ/m^2)
The values are expressed as means ± SD for five animals. Statistical significance was was evaluated by comparing with the STZ group. * $p < 0.05$.



Suppl. Fig. 2. Effects of pantethine, CC, DATA, and TA administration on STZ-induced type 1 diabetes model mice. Administration of pantthin, CC, DATA, and TA had no effect on STZ-induced type 1 diabetes.
CC; Carbasochrome. DADA; Diisopropylamine dichloroacetate. TA; Tranexamic acid.
The values are expressed as means ± SD for five animals.