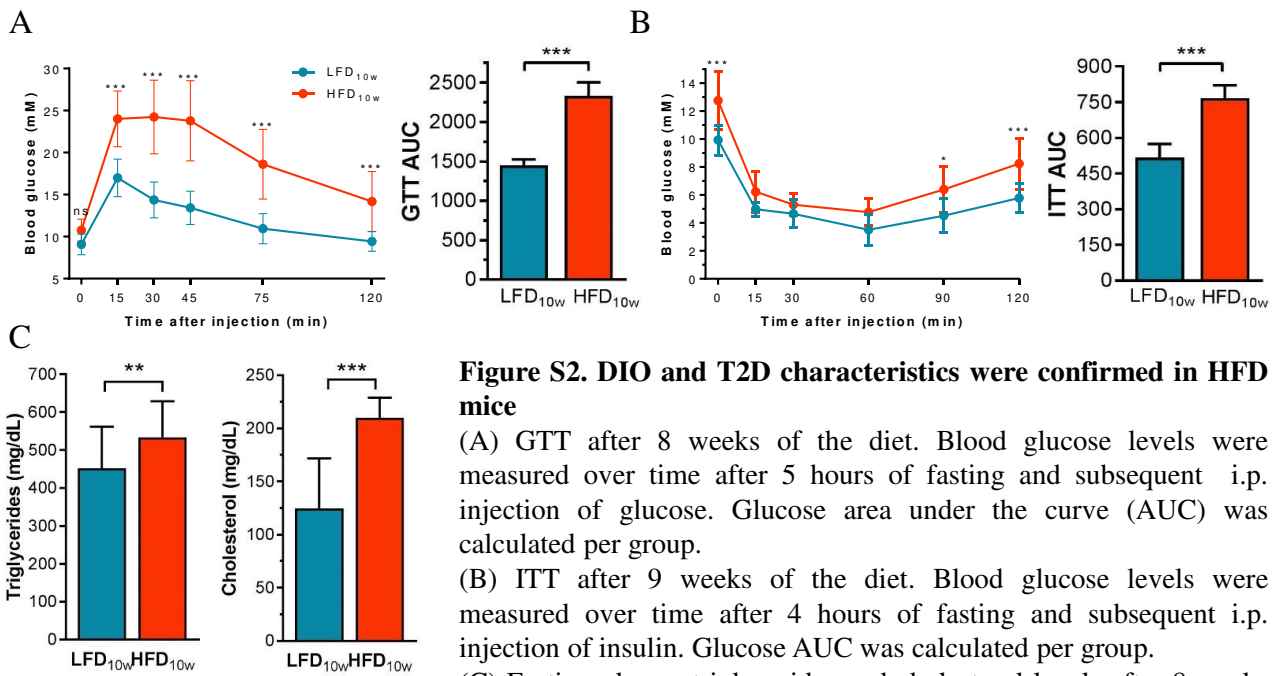


**Figure S1. Flow cytometry analysis indicated a clean PM population**

Flow cytometry staining for CD11b and F4/80 surface makers. A representative image is shown.



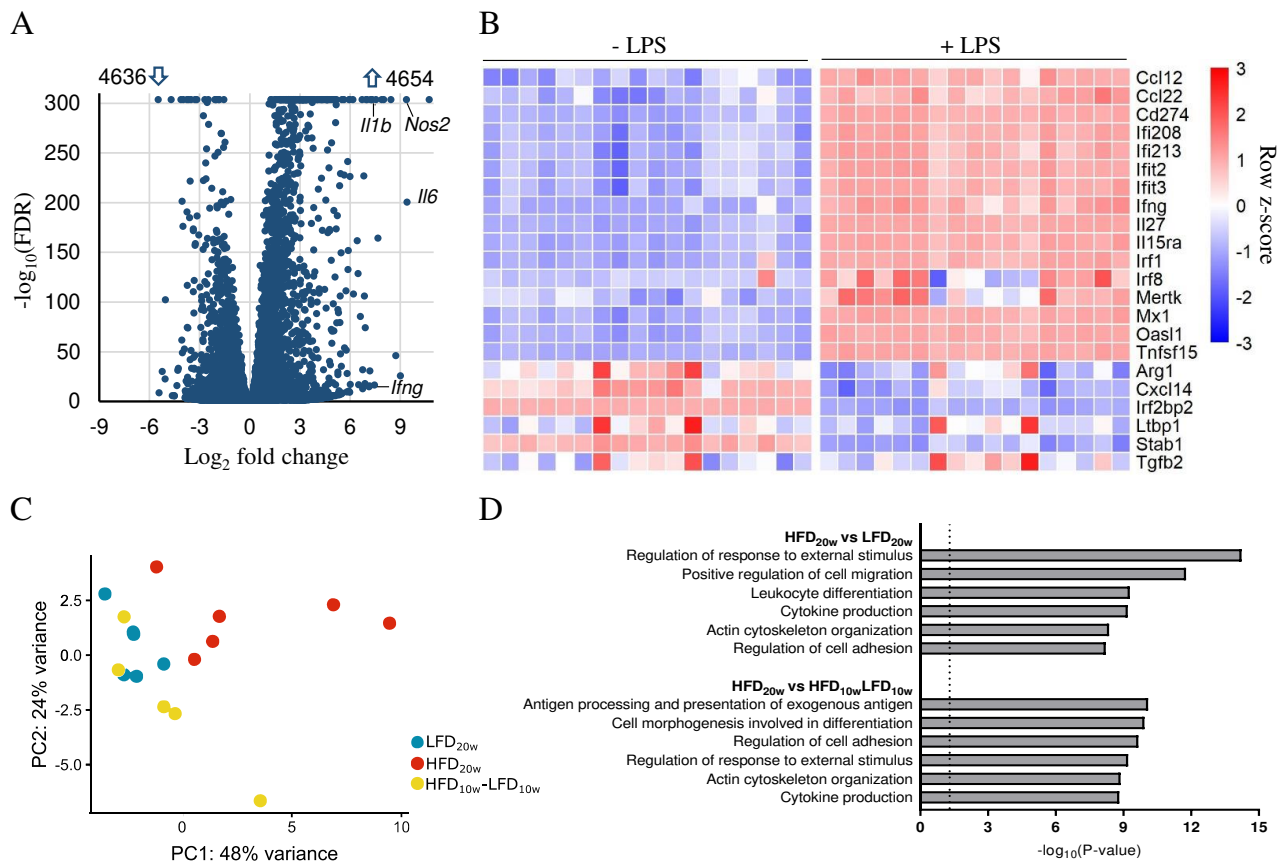
**Figure S2. DIO and T2D characteristics were confirmed in HFD mice**

(A) GTT after 8 weeks of the diet. Blood glucose levels were measured over time after 5 hours of fasting and subsequent i.p. injection of glucose. Glucose area under the curve (AUC) was calculated per group.

(B) ITT after 9 weeks of the diet. Blood glucose levels were measured over time after 4 hours of fasting and subsequent i.p. injection of insulin. Glucose AUC was calculated per group.

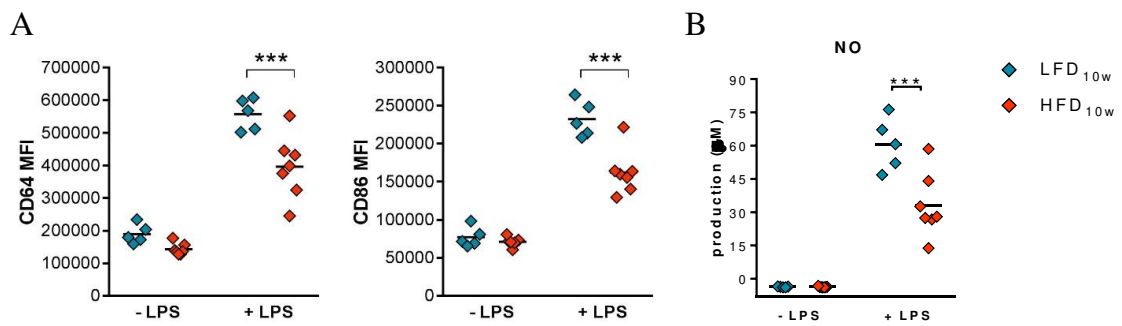
(C) Fasting plasma triglycerides and cholesterol levels after 8 weeks of the diet.

Error bars represent standard deviation (SD).



**Figure S3. Transcriptomic profiles of PMs indicated an impaired immune response caused by HFD which disappeared after weight loss**

- (A) Volcano plot of the gene expression of unstimulated vs LPS-stimulated PMs of LFD mice.
- (B) Heatmap with the row Z-score of immune response genes of RNA-seq data of PMs with and without 3h of LPS stimulation.
- (C) PCA of each unstimulated biological RNA-seq replicate of LFD, HFD, and HFD-LFD.
- (D) Top 6 pathways of Gene Ontology pathway enrichment analysis of differentially (FDR<0.05) expressed genes of each comparison of unstimulated PMs.



**Figure S4. HFD PMs were primed to a less pro-inflammatory state**

(A) Surface expression of CD64 and CD86 on PMs stimulated with and without 24 hours of LPS was determined using flow cytometry after 10 weeks of the diet.

(B) PM NO-secretion was measured using a Griess reaction after 10 weeks of the diet.

