

Electronic supplementary material

ESM Table 1 Clinical data from the autopsy study, results from which are shown in Fig. 1d

Group	No.	Age (years)	Sex	BMI (kg/m ²)	Glucose (mmol/l)	Diagnosis
Diabetic	1	70	M	24.1	12.1	Subarachnoidal haemorrhage
	2	51	M	23.2	9.86	Cerebrovascular accident
	3	79	F	24.1	Unknown	Pneumonia
	4	52	M	24.5	Unknown	Head trauma
	5	68	M	23.0	Unknown	Cardiopulmonary arrest
	1	90	F	28.6	8.9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
	2	74	F	34.1	21.9	Myocardial infarction
	3	71	M	29.1	13.34	Pulmonary embolism
	4	69	M	29.4	10.0	Lung cancer
	5	65	F	27.6	10.3	Acute pancreatitis
Control	1	50	F	19.6	7.8	Hypoxic brain damage
	2	54	M	16.7	5.0	Carcinoma
	3	78	F	20.3	6.7	Myocardial infarction
	4	58	M	24.5	7.2	Hepatitis B
	5	38	M	24.8	5.5	Myocardial infarction
	1	68	F	33.5	6.0	Mammary carcinoma
	2	77	F	29.5	5.0	Hypertension
	3	31	M	28.7	5.0	Melanoma
	4	77	F	31.6	6.5	Myocardial infarction
	5	81	M	29.1	8.9	Congestive heart failure

Pancreases were procured for histology according to regulations and good practice rules applied

at that time in Switzerland and from the National Disease Research Interchange. All patients

with type 2 diabetes mellitus had documented fasting plasma glucose >8.05 mmol/l

M, male; F, female