**Supplementary Table 2. Additional study related procedures**

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| **Procedure** | **Description** |
| **DEXA scanning** | Body composition was determined in approximately 18 h fasted animals by use of dual energy x-ray absorptiometry scanning (DEXA-scanning) (Hologic Explorer, Santax Medico, Aarhus, Denmark). The scanning was performed on pigs in ventral recumbency with the front and hind limbs stretched backwards. During the procedure they were anaesthetized i.m. with 0.07 ml/kg of a mixture containing 125 mg zolazepam and 125 mg tiletamin (Zoletil®50 Vet., ChemVet, Denmark), ketamin (1.25 ml Ketaminol® Vet. 100 mg/ml, Intervet, Denmark), xylacin (6.5 ml Rompun Vet, 20 mg/ml, Bayer A/S, Denmark) and buthorphanol (2.5 ml Torbugesic®, 10 mg/ml, Scanvet, Denmark). The analysis of body composition was performed using the Whole Body Analysis protocol in the scanner software package, which estimates the body fat percentage of the scanned individual. |
| **Implantation of central-venous catheters** | Central-venous catheters were implanted in general anaesthesia as described above under DEXA scanning, supplemented with inhalation anaesthesia with isoflurane if needed. In Study 1, 3, BQC151201, BQC160601, BQC170201 and BQC170801, a central venous catheter (BD Careflow 3Fr 200mm, Argon Medical, Texas, USA) was implanted in the jugular vein via an ear vein using a minimally invasive technique. The catheter was fixed using a speciel plate and steel piercings or tape. After implantation of the catheter and the piercings and on the following 1-2 days, the pigs were treated with 0.02 ml/kg Metacam® (Meloxicam, 20 mg/ml, Glostrup). In study BQC120302, a central venous silicone catheter was surgically implanted in the jugular vein and subcutaneously tunneled to the back of the neck, where it was externalised and placed in a pocket that was sutured to the skin of the pig. The pigs were given pre- and post-operative antibiotics and analgesics for 3 days following the surgery |