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| Supplementary Table 2. Average time spent in physical activity1 |
| Parameter | **Control diet**(n=10) | **Higher-protein diet**(n=10) | **ANOVA** |
|  | Active | Δ | Active | Δ | *P* value |
| Sedentary time (min/d) | 431 ± 29 | 104 ± 31\* | 383 ± 31 | 139 ± 34\* | D: *P*=0.18**A: *P*=0.002**DxA: *P*=0.27 |
| Light activity(min/d) | 211 ± 27 | -43 ± 28 | 271 ± 37  | -87 ± 37 | D: *P*=0.08A: *P*=0.056DxA: *P*=0.17 |
| Moderate activity(min/d) | 67 ± 11 | -51 ± 11\* | 57 ± 14 | -43 ± 13\* | D: *P*=0.31**A: *P*=0.001**DxA: *P*=0.54 |
| Vigorous activity(min/d) | 11 ± 2 | -10 ± 2\* | 9 ± 2 | -9 ± 2\* | D: *P*=0.50**A: *P*<0.0001**DxA: *P*=0.58 |
| All values are means ± SEM. *\*P*<0.05 vs Active (within condition). 1Time spent in physical activity was computed over a 12-hour period of accelerometer wear time using Freedson Adult (1998) cut points. Two-way ANOVA with activity and diet as factors was used for statistical comparisons. Post hoc comparisons with Tukey correction were run when a significant main effect was observed. D, diet; A, physical activity; DxA, diet x physical activity interaction. Δ, delta change (Inactive – Active). Bold values indicate statistical significance.  |

**Supplementary DATA**

**Metabolic implications of diet and energy intake during physical inactivity**

*Nathan C. Winn1, Ryan Pettit-Mee1,Lauren K. Walsh1, Robert M. Restaino2, Sean T. Ready1, Jaume Padilla1,3,4, Jill A. Kanaley1*

*1Department of Nutrition and Exercise Physiology, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO.*

*2Department of Medical Pharmacology and Physiology, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO.*

*3Dalton Cardiovascular Research Center, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO.*

*4Department of Child Health, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO.*