

Figure S2.

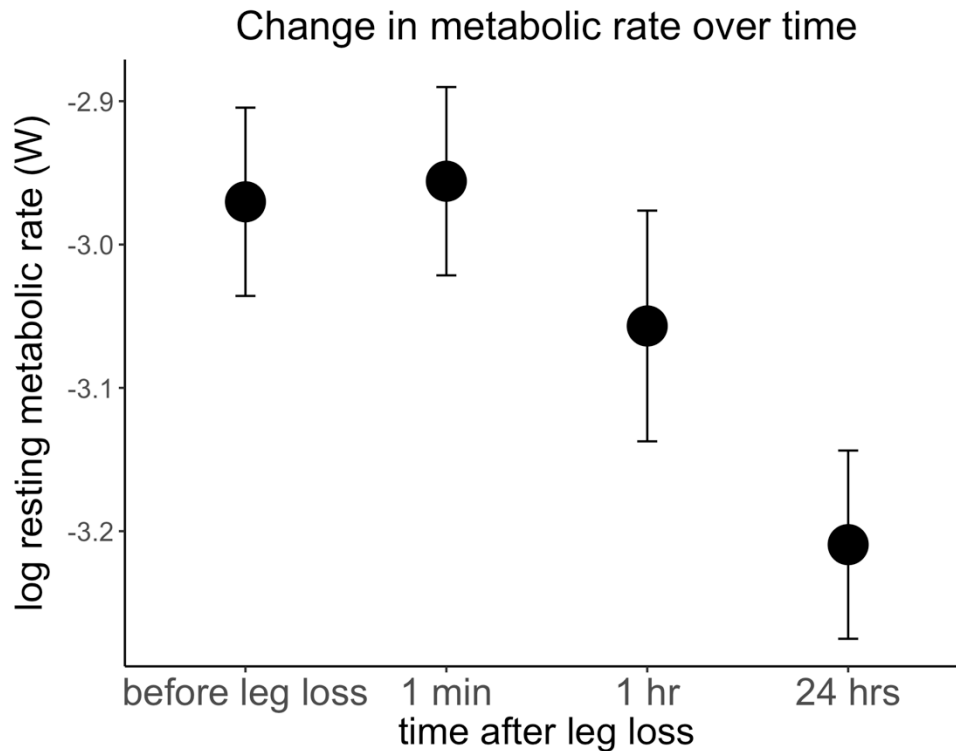


Figure S2. The maximum resting metabolic rate was measured before leg loss, 1 minute after, 1 hour after and 24 hours after leg loss in a subset of males. The graph displays the metabolic rate and how this decreased after 24 hours. Resting Metabolic rate (y-axis) is body-mass corrected (i.e. least-square means of the linear regression of body mass with metabolic rate). Comparisons between pre-leg removal RMR and 24hr RMR reveal significant drop in RMR in males (GLM: $\text{Walds } \chi^2 = 3.14$, $\text{df} = 3,39$, $p = 0.035$; error bars display standard errors).

Methods S2

To examine a possible short-term stress response of leg loss, we measured the maximum metabolic rate over discrete time periods. For a subset of males, we used flow-through respirometry to measure the resting metabolic rate before leg loss, immediately after leg loss, 1 hr after leg loss and finally 24 hours after leg loss. We constructed a GLM with \log_{10} resting metabolic as the response variable and treatment (before leg loss, 1 min, 1 hr and 24 hours after leg loss) as explanatory variables. We found a significant effect of treatment on \log_{10} metabolic rate only 24 hours after leg loss (Figure 3 & S2; $\text{Walds } \chi^2 = 3.14$, $\text{df} = 3,38$, $p = 0.035$).