Tcf21 marks visceral adipose mesenchymal progenitors and functions as a rate-limiting factor during visceral adipose tissue development

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SUMMARY

Distinct locations of different white adipose depots suggest anatomy-specific developmental regulation, a relatively understudied concept. Here, we report a population of *Tcf21* lineage cells (*Tcf21* LCs) present exclusively in visceral adipose tissue (VAT) that dynamically contributes to VAT development and expansion. During development, the *Tcf21* lineage gives rise to adipocytes. In adult mice, *Tcf21* LCs transform into a fibrotic or quiescent state. Multiomics analyses show consistent gene expression and chromatin accessibility changes in *Tcf21* LC, based on which we constructed a gene-regulatory network governing *Tcf21* LC activities. Furthermore, single-cell RNA sequencing (scRNA-seq) identifies the heterogeneity of *Tcf21* LCs. Loss of *Tcf21* promotes the adipogenesis and developmental progress of *Tcf21* LCs, leading to improved metabolic health

in the context of diet-induced obesity. Mechanistic studies show that the inhibitory effect of *Tcf21* on adipogenesis is at least partially mediated via *Dlk1* expression accentuation.

Graphical abstract
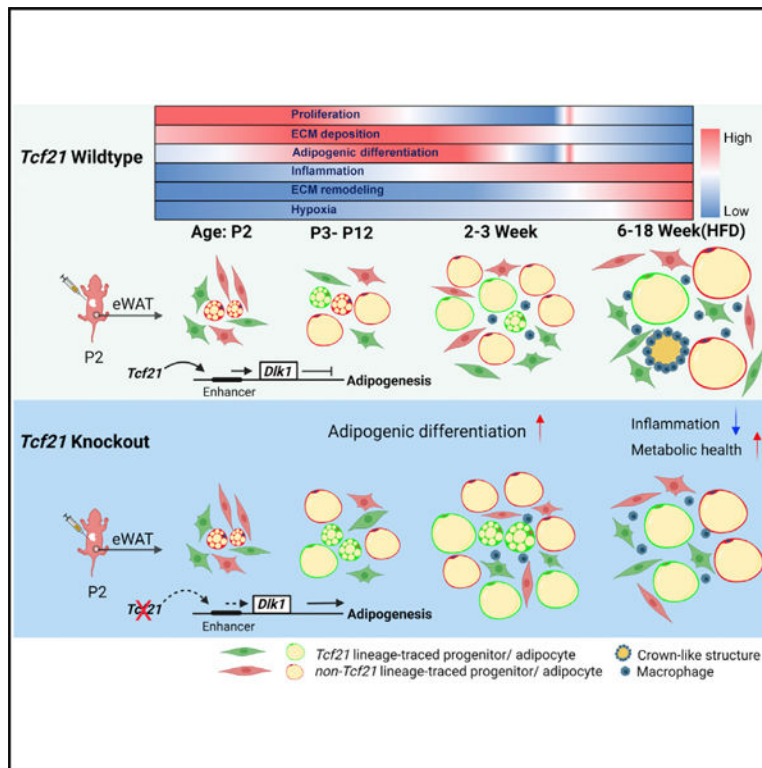
In brief

Liu et al. report that *Tcf21*, a VAT-specific gene, is exclusive to MPCs. *Tcf21* LCs directly contribute to VAT development but have limited adipogenesis in adults because of transcriptional and chromatin accessibility changes. Loss of *Tcf21* promotes visceral adipogenesis by reducing *Dlk1* expression, improving the metabolic health of obese mice.

INTRODUCTION

White adipose tissue (WAT) is the primary energy reserve and an essential endocrine organ. However, excessive WAT accumulation is a leading cause of obesity and type 2 diabetes. During development and growth, mesenchymal progenitor cells (MPCs) differentiate into white adipocytes before undergoing hypertrophy.[1,2] Compared with adipocyte hypertrophy, which can lead to adipocyte hypoxia and death, inflammation, and insulin resistance,[3–5] adipocyte hyperplasia is typically associated with improved AT function.[6,7]

Visceral WAT (VAT) is generally considered more strongly correlated with insulin resistance than subcutaneous WAT (SAT),[8,9] rendering VAT a promising therapeutic target. Although SAT and VAT adipogenesis share a core regulatory network,[10,11] depot-specific development and expansion have been reported.[2,12–15] Moreover, one comparative study identified depot-

specific genes, including the VAT-specific *Tcf21*.[13] *Tcf21* encodes the basic-helix-loop-helix (bHLH) transcription factor 21 (Tcf21), which is a maker of fibroblasts and similar cells in select visceral organs.[16–19]

We recently characterized the differentiation of *Tcf21* lineage cardiac fibroblasts after myocardial infarction.[20,21] However, very little is known about *Tcf21* lineage cells (*Tcf21* LCs) in VAT. *Tcf21* expression manipulation in VAT-derived stromal vascular cells (SVCs) *in vitro* alters the expression of some extracellular matrix (ECM) remodeling-related genes.[22] Nevertheless, the contribution of *Tcf21* lineage to VAT development and expansion, and the functional role of *Tcf21* in these processes, have not been studied to our knowledge.

Because global *Tcf21* knockout mice die perinatally,[16–18] studying the function of *Tcf21* in VAT, which primarily develops after birth, is extremely challenging.[1,15] Here, using lineage tracing (LT) and an inducible cell-type-specific *Tcf21* knockout mouse line, coupled with gain-of-function and mechanistic analyses, we show the depot-specific contribution of *Tcf21* LCs to VAT development and expansion and report an inhibitory role of *Tcf21* in the adipogenesis and developmental progress of *Tcf21* LCs.

RESULTS

Tcf21 LCs give rise to visceral adipocytes

To explore the identity of *Tcf21* LCs, we generated $Tcf21^{MCM/+}$; $R26^{tdTomato}$;$Pdgfra^{eGFP}$ mice in which *Tcf21* LCs express cytoplasmic tdTomato upon tamoxifen (TM) treatment, and *Pdgfra*+ cells express nuclear eGFP (Figure 1A). These mice were exposed to TM at 2 months of age (Figure 1B). Fibroblast-like tdTomato+ cells were readily identifiable in VAT (epididymal VAT [eVAT] shown as a representative) 1 week after TM injection (Figures 1B–1D). Very few tdTomato+ cells were identified in inguinal SAT (iSAT) (Figure 1C). Mesothelial and interstitial *Tcf21* LCs were identified in VAT, most of which expressed *Pdgfra*-eGFP, suggesting MPC identity (Figures 1C–1E). tdTomato was also observed in a few newly differentiated *Pdgfra*-eGFP+ adipocytes but not in mature adipocytes (Figure 1D), indicating that *Tcf21* expression is lost during adipogenesis. Interestingly, no difference in *Tcf21* expression, proliferation, or adipogenic efficiency was identified between tdTomato+;*Pdgfra*-eGFP+ and tdTomato−;*Pdgfra*-eGFP+ cells (Figures S1A and S1B). This suggests that *Tcf21* is expressed in all VAT but not SAT Pdgfra+ MPCs, which was further supported by re-analysis of recently published single-cell RNA sequencing (scRNA-seq) datasets (Figures S1C and S1D).[23,24] Moreover, *Tcf21* was specific to Pdgfra+ MPCs versus other reported VAT progenitor markers, such as *Ly6a* (Sca1) and *WT1*, which were also expressed in Pdgfra− cells (Figure S1C).[12]

To study the contribution of *Tcf21* LCs to VAT development, we generated $Tcf21^{MCM/+}$;$R26^{eGFP/mTmG}$ LT (*Tcf21* LT) mice (Figure 1F). Upon TM treatment, *Tcf21* LCs constitutively express cytoplasmic and membrane GFP in these mice. *Tcf21* LT mice were treated with TM on embryonic day 11.5 (E11.5) or post-natal day 2 (P2) and P4. P28 eVAT displayed many GFP+ adipocytes (Figures 1G, 1H, and 1K). GFP+ adipocytes were also observed in mesenteric VAT (mVAT) and perirenal VAT (prVAT) but not in iSAT, retroperitoneal AT (rtAT), or pericardial AT (pcAT), indicating that *Tcf21* LCs include

adipogenic progenitors and exclusively contribute to VAT development (Figures 1H and S1E). TM induction of $Tcf21^{MCM/+}$; $R26^{tdTomato}$; $Pdgfra^{eGFP}$ mice at E11.5 or P2 and P4 showed the same results (Figure S1F). To study the adipogenic activity of $Tcf21$ LCs in adult mice, $Tcf21$ LT mice were treated with TM at P2 and P4 or 6 weeks and subjected to 12 weeks of high-fat diet (HFD) feeding. Compared with mice treated with TM at P2 and P4, far fewer GFP$^+$ adipocytes were observed in eVAT of mice treated with TM at 6 weeks despite similar labeling efficiencies, suggesting less robust adipogenesis of $Tcf21$ LCs in adult mice (Figures 1I–1K, S1G, and S1H).

To better understand $Tcf21$ LC activity during eVAT development, $Tcf21$ LT mice treated with TM at P2 and P4 were sampled at P5, P7, P12, and 3 weeks (Figures 1L). At P5, GFP was expressed in many MPCs and some differentiating multilocular adipocytes (Figures 1M and S1I). At P7 and P12, the proportion of GFP$^+$ adipocytes was elevated; however, the overall percentage of GFP$^+$ adipocytes remained relatively low (Figures 1M, 1N, S1J, and S1K). By 3 weeks, a much larger fraction of adipocytes was of the $Tcf21$ lineage, suggesting that $Tcf21$ LC adipogenesis peaks between P12 and 3 weeks (Figures 1N and S1L). To study $Tcf21$ LC proliferation, $Tcf21$ LT mice were treated with 5-ethynyl-2'-deoxyuridine (EdU) at P12 or P21, followed by sample collection after 4 h. More EdU$^+$ $Tcf21$ LCs were present on P12, indicating robust $Tcf21$ LC proliferation before adipogenesis peaks (Figure 1O).

Multiomics analyses identify the mechanisms governing *Tcf21* LC activities

The dynamic activities of $Tcf21$ LCs during VAT growth and expansion prompted us to study the associated gene expression changes. Wild-type (WT) $Tcf21$ LT mice were treated with TM on P2 and P4. eVAT $Tcf21$ LCs isolated at P12, 3 weeks, and 6 months without HFD and after 1 week or 12 weeks with HFD from 6 weeks were subjected to bulk RNA-seq. Principal-component analysis (PCA) and t-distributed stochastic neighbor embedding (t-SNE) analyses show treatment-dependent clustering (Figures S2A and S2B). A total of 5,006 differentially expressed genes (DEGs) were identified (Figure 2A; Table S1).

Gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA) revealed biological processes (BPs) enriched in individual treatment groups (Figures 2B–2E and S2C–S2H). BPs related to "proliferation" and "negative regulation of fat cell differentiation" were enriched at P12 versus all other groups, together with higher expression of pro-mitotic genes such as $Chp2$ and $Mki67$ and anti-adipogenic genes such as $Dlk1$ and $Sirt1$ (Figures 2B and S2I). "Fat cell differentiation" and pro-adipogenic genes such as $Adipoq$ and $Rxra$ were enriched at 3 weeks versus 12 weeks HFD and 6 months (Figures 2C and S2I). This supports the observed activities of $Tcf21$ LCs during eVAT development. Furthermore, "fat cell differentiation" and related genes were enriched at 1 week HFD versus 12 weeks HFD and 6 months (Figures 2D and S2I), and proliferation-related terms and genes were enriched at 1 week HFD versus 3 weeks and 6 months (Figures 2D and S2I). This suggests activation of proliferation and adipogenesis in $Tcf21$ LCs of adult mice shortly after HFD. However, "negative regulation of cell population proliferation" and anti-mitotic genes such as $Bmp7$ and $Fbxo4$ were enriched at 1 week HFD versus all other groups, suggesting co-activation of mechanisms preventing exponential proliferation of $Tcf21$ LCs following HFD challenge (Figures 2D and S2I).

Interestingly, an increase in enrichment of select inflammation-related terms and genes, such as *Tlr4* and *Ccr7*, was observed as early as 3 weeks, peaking at 12 weeks HFD, suggesting that increased adiposity, including normal development, is associated with elevated inflammation programming in *Tcf21* LCs (Figures 2C–2E and S2I). "Negative regulation of cell population proliferation" and related genes were enriched at 6 months versus P12 and 3 weeks (Figures S2G and S2I). Moreover, "fat cell differentiation" and related genes were enriched in all other treatment groups versus 6 months (Figures S2H and S2I). This suggests a relatively quiescent state of *Tcf21* LCs in non-obese adult mice. AT fibrosis in obese individuals has been reported.[25] Fibroblasts and MPCs are essential players in fibrosis.[26] Indeed, "tissue remodeling" was enriched at 1 week HFD and 12 weeks HFD versus other groups (Figures 2D and 2E). Surprisingly, the highest expression of major fibrillar collagen genes (e.g., *Col1a1* and *Col3a1*) and basement collagen genes (e.g., *Col4a3* and *Col4a4*) was observed at P12 and 3 weeks (Figure S2I). In addition, the expression of these genes was not significantly higher at 12 weeks HFD versus 6 months (Figure S2I). This suggests that active ECM protein deposition by *Tcf21* LCs occurs during AT development but not with HFD-induced tissue remodeling. Instead, increased ECM remodeling enzyme gene expression (e.g., *Mmp12* and *Timp1*) was identified at 12 weeks HFD (Figure S2I).

To study chromatin remodeling involvement in dynamic gene expression of *Tcf21* LCs, Assay for Transposase-Accessible Chromatin using sequencing (ATAC-seq) was performed using *Tcf21* LCs isolated from 3 weeks, 1 week HFD, and 12 weeks HFD mice. Similar to our RNA-seq results, ATAC-seq PCA data showed tight treatment-dependent clustering (Figure S3A). Specifically, 56.87% of 5,006 DEGs exhibited a strong correlation between promoter accessibility (PA) and expression (Figures 2F and S3C; Table S2). Similarly, 63.29% of 1,174 differentially accessible promoters (DAPs) displayed a strong correlation between accessibility and corresponding gene expression (Figures S3B and S3E; Tables S2 and S3). This suggests an important role of PA in *Tcf21* LC gene expression regulation. Interestingly, the strongest correlations were observed in genes with generally low PA (Figures 2F and S3C). In addition, we found that DEGs with generally lower PA had lower promoter CpG densities, and DEGs with lower promoter CpG densities displayed stronger correlations between PA and expression (Figures 2F and S3D). It is possible that genes with high promoter CpG density are more heavily regulated by DNA methylation than chromatin accessibility. Accessible regions outside of promoters are enriched with distal regulatory elements such as enhancers. Among the 17,284 DA distal regions (DADs) identified, 38.54% showed strong correlations between accessibility and expression of proximal genes, suggestive of their important function in gene expression regulation (Figures 2G and S3F; Tables S3 and S4).

Interestingly, 4,286 of 5,006 DEGs had a strong correlation between expression and PA and/or between expression and the accessibility of at least one accessible distal region (ADR) (Figure 2H). Subsequent Gene Ontology (GO) enrichment analysis of these genes suggests that genes related to many BPs, such as cell-cell adhesion, insulin growth factor (IGF) signaling, and ECM assembly, are coregulated by promoter and enhancer activities (Figure 2I). However, genes related to BPs such as protein folding, inflammatory response, and proliferation are possibly more heavily regulated by promoter activities, and

genes related to BPs such as vascular smooth muscle cell (VSMC) contraction, fibroblast proliferation, and cell migration may be primarily regulated by enhancer activities (Figures 2J and 2K), cumulatively hinting at divergent mechanisms of promoter and enhancer regulation of *Tcf21* LCs.

Transcription factors (TFs) bind to target motifs to regulate gene expression. To identify TFs regulating *Tcf21* LC gene expression, a gene-regulatory network (GRN) was constructed using the top 500 DEGs, including 13 TF genes, using a newly developed approach (STAR Methods; Figure 2L; Table S5). In total, 331 of 500 DEGs were predicted to be regulated by at least 1 of the 13 TFs. Genes regulated by *Tcf21* were subjected to GO enrichment analysis. The results indicate that *Tcf21* may be an adipogenesis inhibitor (Figures S3G and S3H). Genes upregulated by 5 other highly and differentially expressed TFs (*Gata2*, *Runx1*, *Osr2*, *Klf5*, and *Plagl1*) were also subjected to GO enrichment analysis (Figures S3I–S3M). The analysis suggests that *Gata2* promotes organ growth by regulating organ morphogenesis and cell proliferation, which is consistent with its reported pro-proliferative functions.[27–29] The results also suggest that *Osr2*, a known chondrogenesis regulator,[30] has an anti-adipogenic role. Our analysis indicates that *Klf5* may regulate cell-substrate interactions and glucose import, possibly involving non-canonical Wnt signaling, a pathway with which *Klf5* interacts.[31] The data also indicate that *Runx1*, a TF upregulated during inflammation,[32] may stimulate an immune response and negatively regulate triglyceride metabolism. Moreover, *Plagl1*, known to interact with transforming growth factor β (TGF-β) signaling during retina development,[33] possibly promotes the response of *Tcf21* LCs to TGF-β.

scRNA-seq analysis shows *Tcf21* LC heterogeneity

To explore the cell type composition of *Tcf21* LCs, we performed scRNA-seq using *Tcf21* LCs isolated at P18, 5 weeks, 1 week HFD, and 12 weeks HFD. Pooled clustering analysis (Figures 3A, 3B, S4A, and S4B) and clustering analyses of individual age groups (Figures 3C–3F and S4C–S4F) indicate the heterogeneity of *Tcf21* LCs. In general, *Tcf21* LCs can be divided into a population expressing genes including *Dpp4*, *Cd55*, *Ly6c1*, *Sema3c*, and *Ccn3* (cluster 1 [C1] in each age group) and a larger population expressing genes including *Icam1*, *Cygb*, and *Apoe*, which can be further sub-divided depending on the age group (C2–C6 for P18, 5 weeks, and 1 week HFD; C2–C8 for 12 weeks HFD) (Figures 3B–3F and S4G–S4J).

GSEA showed that P18 C1 was enriched for "actin filament bundle assembly" and "cell-matrix adhesion" and expressed more *Postn*, a myofibroblast ECM gene,[34] suggesting stronger attachment to the surrounding matrix (Figures 3C and S4K). P18 C2 expressed high *Col4a1*, a major component of the adipocyte basement membrane, and was enriched for "negative regulation of cell-matrix adhesion," "regulation of angiogenesis," and "fatty acid transport" (Figures 3C, S4G, and S4K). This cluster was also enriched for "negative regulation of fat cell differentiation" and expressed anti-adipogenic genes such as *Dlk1* (Figures 3C, S4G, and S4K). These cells may represent a mobilized pro-angiogenic population that is halted in the "preadipocyte" state. P18 C3 was enriched for "collagen fibril organization" and expressed high levels of *Col1a1*, *Lox*, and *Timp1*, likely representing a

matrix-depositing "fibroblast" population (Figures 3C, S4G, and S4K). P18 C5 was enriched for "smooth muscle contraction" and expressed VSMC markers such as *Acta2*, *Actg2*, and *Myh11* but was negative for *Pdgfra*, suggestive of a "VSMC" population (Figures 3C, S4G, and S4K). P18 C6 was enriched for "fatty acid transport" and "fat cell differentiation" and expressed adipogenesis markers, including *Pparg*, *Cebpa*, and *Adipoq*, which may be a differentiating "adipocyte" population absent in other age groups (Figures 3C, S4G, and S4K). P18 C4 expressed elevated levels of the apolipoprotein genes *Apod* and *ApoE* and likely consists of cells regulating lipid metabolism (Figure S4G).

Interestingly, 12 weeks HFD *Tcf21* LC subpopulations were enriched for many distinct BPs relative to P18 *Tcf21* LC counterparts despite some commonly expressed genes. 12 week HFD C1 shared select marker expression with P18 C1 (Figures S4G and S4J) and was enriched for "negative regulation of growth" and "cellular response to decreased oxygen levels," suggesting hypoxia-induced activity stunting (Figure S4L). "Wound healing" was enriched in 3 related clusters at 12 weeks HFD (C2, C3, and C7), which expressed high levels of *Timp1*, *Lox*, and *Acta2*, respectively, and were likely "myofibroblast"-like populations (Figures S4J and S4L). 12 weeks HFD C8 was enriched for "inflammatory response" and "immune response," expressed inflammatory markers (e.g., *Cd68*, *Adgre1*, and *Ptprc*), and lacked *Pdgfra* expression; it resembles macrophages and likely represents an "inflammatory" population (Figures 3F, S4J, and S4L). Moreover, a less significant enrichment of inflammation-related BPs was observed in 12 weeks HFD C2, expressing *Ccl2* and *Cxcl14* (Figures 3F, S4J, and S4L). Besides, many cells at 12 weeks HFD seemed to be in a "quiescent" state, including C4 (enriched for "negative regulation of response to stimulus") and C5 (enriched for "cell-matrix adhesion") (Figure S4L). These data not only show the heterogeneity of *Tcf21* LCs but also suggest the dynamic contributions of different *Tcf21* LC subpopulations to VAT development and pathological expansion.

Subsequent flow cytometry (FC) of *Tcf21* LCs identified Dpp4+ (C1) and Icam+ (non-C1) *Tcf21* LCs (Figure 3G). IHC showed Dpp4+ cells primarily located in the mesothelium and Icam+ cells more prevalent interstitially (Figure 3H). *Tcf21* lineage VSMC presence was also confirmed by IHC (Figure 3J). In addition, IHC and FC confirmed the presence of *Tcf21* LCs expressing CD68 and CD45 (Figures 3K and 3L). However, CD45+ *Tcf21* LCs maintained a fibroblast-like morphology and were not phagocytic, suggesting their non-macrophage identity (Figure 3L). The common niche of these *Tcf21* LCs with inflammatory cells in crown-like structures (CLSs) might cause their expression of select inflammation marker genes (Figure 3K).

Tcf21 inhibits *Tcf21* LC adipogenesis

To test the anti-adipogenic role of *Tcf21* suggested by the GRN, we used *Tcf21^fl/+* mice. *Tcf21^MCM/+*;*R26^mTmG/mTmG* and *Tcf21^fl/+*; *R26^eGFP/eGFP* mice were crossed to generate *Tcf21^MCM/+*; *R26^eGFP/mTmG* (formerly abbreviated as *Tcf21* LT; for convenience abbreviated as "WT" hereafter) and *Tcf21^MCM/fl*;*R26^eGFP/mTmG* (knockout [KO]) littermates (Figure 4A). WT and KO littermates were treated with TM on P2 and P4 before sampling at 3 weeks (Figure 4B). The eVAT weight of KO mice was greater than that of the WT despite similar body weights (BWs) and iSAT weights (Figures 4C–4F). Whole-mount

imaging of eVAT and enzymatically released adipocytes revealed a higher percentage of *Tcf21* lineage adipocytes in KO (>50%) versus WT (~40%) mice (Figures 4G–4I). The average diameter of *Tcf21* lineage adipocytes was larger in KO versus WT littermates (Figure 4J), while no difference was observed between non-*Tcf21* lineage adipocytes (Figure 4K). Size distribution analysis showed more abundant larger *Tcf21* lineage adipocytes in KO versus WT littermates (Figure 4L). These data suggest that loss of *Tcf21* promotes *Tcf21* LC adipogenesis. Moreover, *Tcf21* LC density was lower in KO versus WT eVAT (Figure 4M), likely because of stronger MPC pool depletion. To verify these results *in vitro*, *Tcf21* LCs and non-*Tcf21* LCs sorted from the eVAT of 3-week WT and KO littermates were induced for adipogenesis (Figure 4N). More robust adipogenesis was observed in *Tcf21* LCs but not non-*Tcf21* LCs from KO versus WT mice (Figure 4O). Furthermore, KO *Tcf21* LCs showed greater adipogenic efficiency than WT *Tcf21* LCs transplanted into the same recipient mice (Figure 4P). Moreover, a retrovirus-mediated gain-of-function study showed that *Tcf21* overexpression (OE) inhibited SVC adipogenesis (Figures 4Q–4R).

Neonatal *Tcf21* deletion improves obese mouse metabolic health

To study the impact of *Tcf21* deletion on obese mouse metabolic health, 6-week WT and KO male mice treated with TM at P2 and P4 were subjected to 12 weeks HFD. Higher glucose tolerance and a trend toward higher insulin tolerance were observed in KO mice (Figures 5A and 5B). No differences between WT and KO in BW, eVAT weight, or eVAT weight/BW ratio were observed (Figures 5C–5E). The *Tcf21* lineage adipocyte fraction remained higher in KO versus WT mice after HFD treatment (Figures 5F–5H). Interestingly, unlike young mice, *Tcf21* lineage and non-*Tcf21* lineage eVAT adipocytes were smaller in KO versus WT mice (Figures 5I and 5J). Enhanced *Tcf21* lineage adipocyte hyperplasia during development likely underpins the smaller VAT adipocyte size in KO versus WT mice after HFD challenge because no differences in lipid metabolism and thermogenesis gene expression in eVAT adipocytes were identified between from WT and KO mice (Figure 5K). Excess adipocyte hypertrophy can be associated with adipocyte apoptosis, which promotes CLS formation. As expected, more abundant CLSs were observed in WT versus KO eVAT (Figure 5L).

Loss of *Tcf21* alters *Tcf21* LC gene expression and chromatin accessibility

To explore the role of *Tcf21* in gene expression regulation in *Tcf21* LCs, we performed bulk RNA-seq on *Tcf21* LCs from eVAT of KO mice that were littermates of some WT mice sequenced in earlier experiments (3 weeks, 1 week HFD, and 12 weeks HFD). Interestingly, compared with WT littermate counterparts, cells of KO mice clustered closer to cells of the next age group in PCA, suggesting advanced development (Figure 6A). Because of the more robust adipogenic activity of *Tcf21* LCs and higher *Tcf21* expression at 3 weeks (Figure 6B), *Tcf21* LCs of 3-week WT and KO mice were compared, identifying 651 DEGs (376 upregulated in WT and 275 upregulated in KO mice) (Figure 6C). Consistent with this, KO 3-week *Tcf21* LC gene expression clustered closer to that of WT 1 week HFD relative to WT 3-week *Tcf21* LCs, further suggesting that *Tcf21* deletion promotes *Tcf21* LC developmental progress. Moreover, DEGs upregulated in WT *Tcf21* LCs included those regulating cell adhesion, proliferation, and transcription and, more importantly, genes

inhibiting adipogenesis (Figure 6D). DEGs downregulated in WT *Tcf21* LCs included those regulating ECM remodeling and promoting responses to stimuli (Figure 6E).

KO 3-week *Tcf21* LCs were also subjected to ATAC-seq. Similar to the RNA-seq data, KO 3-week *Tcf21* LCs clustered closer to WT 1 week HFD *Tcf21* LCs in PC1 of PCA, which accounted for 71% of differences (Figure 6F). The log2 fold change (LFC) of PA and ADR for the 631 DEGs (20 mitochondrial genes were removed) were calculated (Figures 6G and 6H). In total, 433 DEGs had corresponding differences in at least 1 ADR, while only 57 DEGs had corresponding PA differences (Figure 6I; Table S6). In addition, significant Tcf21 motif enrichment in ADR (Figure 6J), but not in promoters, was observed. Moreover, Tcf21 motif enrichment in ADR was less pronounced in KO versus WT 3-week *Tcf21* LCs. However, both were more pronounced than that in WT 12 weeks HFD *Tcf21* LCs, showing a positive correlation between Tcf21 motif enrichment and *Tcf21* expression (Figure 6J). This suggests that Tcf21 mainly targets enhancers, and differential enhancer activity likely mediates differential gene expression between WT and KO *Tcf21* LCs. To identify direct *Tcf21* target genes from the 631 DEGs, a *Tcf21*-regulated GRN was constructed (Figure 6K; Table S7). Forty positively and 25 negatively regulated genes by *Tcf21* were identified, including 2 TF genes, *Nr1h4* and *Rest*.

Tcf21 inhibits VAT MPC adipogenesis at least partially by promoting *Dlk1* expression

To identify genes through which *Tcf21* inhibits adipogenesis, 65 direct *Tcf21* target genes were screened, identifying *Dlk1*, a negative regulator of adipogenesis.[35,36] *Dlk1* was also a core enrichment gene for the BP "negative regulation of fat cell differentiation," which was enriched in WT versus KO 3-week *Tcf21* LCs (Figure 6D) and in *Tcf21*-targeted genes, as predicted by a GRN constructed using WT *Tcf21* LC data (Figure S3G). *Dlk1* was also expressed in a halted *Tcf21* lineage preadipocyte population (Figures 6D, S4G, and S4K). In eVAT, Dlk1 was expressed in interstitial *Tcf21* LCs but not adipocytes (Figure 6L). *Dlk1* expression in *Tcf21 LC*s was negatively correlated with mouse adiposity and consistently lower in KO versus WT littermates (Figure 6M). In the WT 3-week *Tcf21* LC ATAC-seq data, a typical "peak-dip-peak" TF motif in a putative enhancer upstream of *Dlk1* was identified, where a Tcf21 motif was located at the "dip." (Figure 6N). However, in KO 3-week, WT 1-week, and 12 weeks HFD mice, such a "peak-dip-peak" pattern was less pronounced, and the flanking areas were less accessible, suggesting that Tcf21 promotes *Dlk1* expression by targeting this putative enhancer (Figure 6N).

To verify the effect of *Dlk1* on adipogenesis, eVAT SVCs of C57BL/6 mice were transduced with *Dlk1* OE or control retroviruses, showing that *Dlk1* OE inhibited adipogenesis (Figures 6O and 6P). Moreover, *Dlk1* OE and knockdown abolished the difference in adipogenesis between WT and KO *Tcf21 LC*s (Figures 6Q, S5A, and S5B). Interestingly, *Dlk1* knockdown failed to abolish the difference in adipogenesis between *Tcf21*-overexpressing and control cells, suggesting the presence of other *Tcf21*-targeted anti-adipogenic effector gene(s), which possibly only occurs when *Tcf21* is supraphysiologically expressed (Figure S5C). Because of the higher *Dlk1* expression in some interstitial *Tcf21* LCs (Figures S4G–S4J), *Tcf21* LCs were separated by expression of Dpp4, a mesothelial *Tcf21* LC marker, and Icam1, an interstitial *Tcf21* LC marker. While Dpp4$^+$ and Dpp4$^-$Icam1$^+$ cells of KO mice

had stronger adipogenesis than WT controls, a more significant difference was identified in the Dpp4⁻Icam1⁺ population (Figure 6R). These data strongly suggest that *Tcf21* inhibits adipogenesis, at least partially, by promoting *Dlk1* expression.

Loss of *Tcf21* accelerates *Tcf21* LC differentiation progress

These data combined suggest accelerated development of KO *Tcf21* LCs. To further test this, we performed scRNA-seq on *Tcf21* LCs from KO mice that were littermates of tested WT mice (P18 and 5 weeks) (Figures 7A and S6A). Consistent with bulk RNA-seq data, *Tcf21* and *Dlk1* expression in *Tcf21* LCs was negatively correlated with adiposity and was lower in KO versus WT littermates (Figures 7B and 7C). Because of the lower population of *Tcf21* LCs in eVAT of KO mice, fewer KO cells were obtained for scRNA-seq. Nevertheless, *Tcf21* LCs of KO mice were also mainly composed of mesothelial and interstitial populations (Figures S6B–S6G). Pseudotime analysis using Monocle 2 showed that, at P18, KO cells were developmentally more advanced compared with the WT (Figures 7D and 7E). RNA velocity generated a similar result (Figure 7F). Pseudotime analysis using Monocle 3 also showed accelerated KO versus WT development in a branch of cells enriched for *Dlk1* expression (Figures S7A–S7G). In addition, decreased *Dlk1* expression was observed along the pseudotime trajectory (Figures S7E–S7G).

Tcf21 LCs from WT 5-week, KO 5-week, and WT 1-week HFD mice were also combined for pseudotime analysis. Monocle 2 and RNA velocity showed a "WT 5 weeks to KO 5 weeks to WT 1 week HFD" developmental order (Figures 7G–7K). Moreover, decreased *Dlk1* expression along the RNA velocity trajectory was identified (Figure 7L). Monocle 3 pseudotime analysis revealed more progressive development of KO versus WT 5-week cells within a cluster primarily comprising cells of 5-week WT and KO mice, including cells expressing *Dlk1* (Figures S7H–S7N). Similar to the branch of *Dlk1*⁺ cells identified at P18, a decrease in *Dlk1* expression was identified along the pseudotime trajectory (Figures S7L–S7N). Together, these results further suggest that loss of *Tcf21* promotes the developmental progress of *Tcf21* LCs, which is at least partially attributed to reduced *Dlk1* expression.

DISCUSSION

Despite some reports of *Tcf21* expression in VAT, the roles of *Tcf21* and *Tcf21* LCs in VAT development and expansion have not been carefully studied. Here, using multiple mouse lines and various approaches, we report the identity of *Tcf21* LCs in VAT, describe the dynamic gene expression and chromatin accessibility of *Tcf21* LCs during development, and identify the inhibitory role of *Tcf21* in adipogenesis of VAT PCs.

The identified contribution of *Tcf21* LCs to VAT development suggests that MPCs in VAT and some other visceral organs[18,37,38] share a developmental origin. The absence of *Tcf21* LCs in rtAT and pcAT suggests a distinct developmental ancestry of MPCs in these adipose depots despite their proximity to visceral organs where *Tcf21* LCs are present. Gene expression profiling of *Tcf21* LCs from WT mice of different developmental stages showed precisely regulated gene expression associated with *Tcf21* LC dynamic activities. Besides downregulation of adipogenic genes, select fibrosis and inflammation gene expression was concomitantly elevated in *Tcf21* LCs of adult mice. This likely

contributes to their reduced adipogenic activity because inflammatory and fibrotic signaling often inhibit adipogenesis.[39–41] These results are consistent with a recent study showing elevated inflammatory programs in many VAT-resident cell types in obese mice.[42] However, unchanged collagen gene expression and elevated ECM remodeling gene expression in *Tcf21* LCs of obese mice suggest that *Tcf21* LCs are not a major source of collagen accumulating around adipocytes in obese mice[25] but do contribute to ECM remodeling.

Interestingly, we found that, while promoters and enhancers may coregulate genes related to many BPs, genes related to some BPs appear to be primarily regulated by one of the mechanisms, which may deserve further investigation. Moreover, the expression of genes with generally accessible promoters appears to be more heavily regulated by DNA methylation rather than PA. This is likely due to the ability of DNA methylation to regulate TF binding and transcription activity without affecting PA.[43,44]

Another interesting finding is the identification of a relatively complex cell type composition of *Tcf21* LCs by scRNA-seq. VAT *Tcf21* LCs are mainly composed of mesothelial and interstitial populations, sharing certain gene signatures with some MPC populations identified in mouse AT in recent scRNA-seq studies.[24,45] Here we found that cell-matrix adhesion genes are more highly expressed in mesothelial *Tcf21* LCs of young mice, likely enabling them to anchor to the mesothelial membrane. Reduced cell-matrix adhesion gene expression in interstitial *Tcf21* LCs likely enables their migration to different locations and execute more diverse BPs and gene expression. Interestingly, in obese mice, mesothelial *Tcf21* LCs seem to suffer from hypoxia, and many interstitial *Tcf21* LCs are in a fibrotic, inflammatory, or quiescent state, which, taken together, likely underpins the reduced adipogenic activity of *Tcf21* LCs in these mice.

Using the constructed GRN, we predicted an anti-adipogenic role of *Tcf21*. We also validated the inhibitory role of *Tcf21* in adipogenesis, which is contrary to a recent report of a pro-adipogenic role of *Tcf21* in immortalized chicken cells.[46] Several etiologies likely underpin this discrepancy, including species (mouse versus chicken) and cell (*in vivo* and primary *in vitro* [here] versus Immortalized) differences, among others. Here, *Tcf21* deletion resulted in more abundant *Tcf21* lineage adipocytes, leading to improved metabolic health after HFD treatment. This is likely attributed to the larger quantity of VAT adipocytes in KO mice, which can store more lipids without excess hypertrophy. A similar phenomenon was observed in a recent study promoting *de novo* adipogenesis in WAT by enhancing *Pparg* expression.[7] Our results further indicate that increased adipocyte hyperplasia in VAT during development alone can ameliorate obesity-induced metabolic syndrome in adulthood. Another interesting observation is that *Tcf21* LCs of KO mice are developmentally more advanced compared with the WT. Our mechanistic study shows that *Tcf21* mainly targets enhancers to regulate gene expression, including *Dlk1*. *Dlk1* encodes an inhibitory non-canonical Notch1 ligand and inhibits many differentiation processes, including adipogenesis, through Notch-related and -unrelated mechanisms.[36,47–50] Our data indicate that *Tcf21* functions as a rate-limiting factor in *Tcf21* LC adipogenic regulation through *Dlk1*. Our conclusion is further supported by the observation that the difference in adipogenesis between WT and KO *Tcf21* LCs is mainly due to the interstitial population, which expresses a higher level of *Dlk1*. Moreover, because of the inhibitory effect of *Dlk1*

on the differentiation of other mesodermal lineages and the switch from a pro-adipogenic to a pro-fibrotic niche environment in adult VAT, the reduction of *Tcf21* and *Dlk1* expression in *Tcf21* LCs of adult mice may facilitate their differentiation into other non-adipocyte cell types, such as myofibroblast, which requires additional investigation.

In conclusion, *Tcf21* LCs actively contribute to VAT development but transition into quiescent and fibrotic states in adult mice, which is epigenetically regulated. Moreover, *Tcf21* negatively regulates adipogenesis during VAT development, at least partially, through *Dlk1* expression stimulation.

Limitations of the study

Because of the lack of a chromatin immunoprecipitation sequencing (ChIP)-grade antibody recognizing the endogenous level of mouse Tcf21, our study does not include experiments validating predicted Tcf21 binding or the causal link between *Tcf21* deficiency and chromatin accessibility. Our stringent approach has enabled us to confidently identify some Tcf21-targeted genes but may also omit other genes regulated by Tcf21. Even though our results show that *Dlk1* is a mediator of the inhibitory effect of *Tcf21* on adipogenesis, it does not rule out the possible existence of other effector genes. Another limitation was the exclusion of non-*Tcf21* LCs in the scRNA-seq experiment, which hampered our ability to understand the indirect impact of *Tcf21* deficiency on these cell types.

STAR★METHODS

RESOURCE AVAILABILITY

Lead contact—Further information and requests for resources and reagents should be directed to and will be fulfilled by the lead contact, Xing Fu (xfu1@agcenter.lsu.edu).

Materials availability—All new unique reagents generated in this study will be shared in accordance with the relevant material transfer agreements.

Data and code availability

- Raw bulk RNAseq, bulk ATACseq, and scRNAseq datasets have been deposited at Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO: GSE196569) and are publicly available as of the date of publication.

- All original code for bulk sequencing data analysis has been deposited at GitHub (https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7258615) and is publicly available as of the date of publication.

- Any additional information required to reanalyze the data reported in this paper is available from the lead contact upon request.

EXPERIMENTAL MODEL AND SUBJECT DETAILS

Animal models—All animal experimentation was approved by the Louisiana State University's Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee. *Tcf21^{MCM/+}*;*R26^{tdTomato}*;*Pdgfra^{eGFP}* lineage-tracing mice (Figure 1A) in which *Tcf21*

LCs express cytoplasmic tdTomato upon tamoxifen (TM) treatmen and $Pdgfra^+$ cells express nuclear eGFP were generated through crossing $Tcf21^{MCM}$,[38] $R26^{tdTomato}$ (Jackson Laboratories, stock no. 007914), and $Pdgfra^{eGFP}$ (Jackson Laboratories, stock no. 007669) mice. $Tcf21^{MCM/+};R26^{eGFP/mTmG}$ lineage-tracing mice (Figure 1F) in which $Tcf21$ LCs express cytoplasmic and membrane GFP were generated through crossing $Tcf21^{MCM}$,[38] $R26^{eGFP}$,[51] and $R26^{mTmG}$ (Jackson Laboratories, stock no. 007676) mice. $Tcf21^{MCM/fl};R26^{eGFP/mTmG}$ KO lineage-tracing mice (Figure 4A) in which $Tcf21$ LCs express cytoplasmic and membrane GFP and $Tcf21$ is deleted in $Tcf21$ LCs were generated through crossing $Tcf21^{MCM/+};R26^{mTmG/mTmG}$ and $Tcf21^{fl/+};R26^{eGFP/eGFP}$[37] mice, which also generated $Tcf21^{MCM/+};R26^{eGFP/mTmG}$ littermates for WT and KO comparison studies. Breeding and lactating mice were fed with a breeder diet (LabDiet #5015). After weaning, mice were fed with a regular diet containing 13.384% calories from fat (LabDiet #5001). For HFD challenges, mice were fed with a diet containing 60.3% calories from fat (Teklad #TD.06414) starting at 6W of age for 1 week or 12 weeks. To induce the activity of the MerCreMer, mice were treated with TM (MilliporeSigma, T5648) dissolved in corn oil (MP Biomedicals, 901,414) through gavage (adult mice) or intragastric injection (neonatal mice). Experimentalists remained blinded to the genotypes or treatments until the completion of data analysis. Only male mice were used.

Primary cell cultures—Primary cells used in this study include stromal vascular cells and $Tcf21$ LCs isolated from eVAT of male $Tcf21^{MCM/+};R26^{eGFP/mTmG}$, $Tcf21^{MCM/fl};R26^{eGFP/mTmG}$, and WT C57BL/6 mice. Cells were maintained in DMEM with 10% bovine growth serum at 37°C and 5% CO_2.

METHOD DETAILS

TM treatments—To induce the activity of the MerCreMer in adult male mice, mice were treated with TM (MilliporeSigma, T5648) dissolved in corn oil (MP Biomedicals, 901,414) through gavage at a dosage of 75 mg/kg BW/d starting at 6-week age for 3 days except for Figures 1A–1E, in which only a single dose was given. To induce the activity of the MerCreMer in neonatal male mice, pups were treated with TM through intragastric injection at a dosage of 100 μg/day on P2 and P4. To induce the activity of the MerCreMer in fetuses, on E11.5, pregnant female mice were treated with a single dose of TM at 75 mg/kg BW.

Cesarean section—We noticed that pregnant mice treated with TM often suffer from dystocia. To extract fetal mice, pregnant mice treated with TM were euthanized on gestation day 19.5 by cervical dislocation. The uterus was removed and placed onto a sterile drape or Petri dish. Pups were dissected from the yolk sac and amnion, followed by cutting of the umbilical cord. Pups were then transferred to a clean prewarmed dry paper towel to clean the amniotic fluid and secretions, especially the nasal area and simultaneously stimulated for breathing by gently tapping their chest area. Pups were placed on a heating pad (37°C) with a moist paper towel in between until regular breath was seen. Pups were rubbed with bedding material from the cage housing the foster dam and mixed with pups from the natural litter of the foster dam.

GTT and ITT—GTT and ITT were performed using our established protocol[52] as follows. Briefly, mice were transferred to a clean cage with new bedding and drinking water and no food or feces in the hopper or bottom of the cage. After 16-h fasting for GTT or 6-h fasting for ITT, the weight of the mice was measured for glucose (1 g/kg BW) or insulin (1 unit/kg BW) dosage calculation. Baseline blood glucose level was then measured with a glucose meter by cutting the tail tip with a sterile scissor. Right after the baseline measuring, the mice were intraperitoneally (i.p.) injected with calculated amount of either D-glucose (VWR, BDH9230) or insulin (Sigma, I6634). Blood glucose levels were measured at 15, 30, 60, 90, and 120 min after glucose or insulin injection.

Viral packaging—Mouse *Tcf21* (BC053525) and *Dlk1* (BC052159) were cloned from pCMV-SPORT6-Tcf21 (Horizon #MMM1013–202770706) and pIRESh-GFPII-SM-Dlk1 into MIGR1 retroviral plasmid which carries an IRES-GFP cassette (Addgene #27490)[53] to make MIGR1-Tcf21 and MIGR1-Dlk1 plasmids, respectively. Platinum-E (PE, Cell Biolabs # RV-101) cells were transfected with empty MIGR1, MIGR1-Tcf21, and MIGR1-Dlk1 plasmids to produce Retro-IRES-GFP, Retro-Tcf21-IRES-GFP, or Retro-Dlk1-IRES-GFP retroviruses, respectively. Lenti-shGFP and Lenti-shDlk1 lentiviruses were produced in 293T cells (ATCC #CRL-3216) using pLKO.1 GFP shRNA (Addgene #30323) and pLKO.1 mouse Dlk1 shRNA (Sigma # TRCN0000095446), respectively.[54]

Cell isolation—Cell isolation was performed using our established protocol[55] as follows. Briefly, AT freshly dissected from mice was finely minced into 1–2 mm^3 pieces and digested in DMEM containing 0.75 U/ml collagenase D (Roche, 11,088,866,001), 1.0 U/ml Dispase II (Roche, 10,165,859,001), and 1 mM CaCl$_2$ at 37°C for 10 min with gentle agitation. Released floating adipocytes were transferred to a 1.5 mL centrifuge tube containing room temperature PBS with wide-bore pipette tips for quantification analysis or RNA extraction. The slurry was further digested for another 5–15 min. Digested tissue was centrifuged at 4°C and 500 g for 10 min. The cell pellet was then resuspended in HBSS, filtered with 100 μm and 40 μm cell strainers, followed by centrifugation. Finally, the isolated cells were resuspended in HBSS for FACS or a culture medium for *in vitro* experiments.

Quantification of the percentage of GFP+ adipocytes and adipocyte diameter—Adipocytes released from tissue samples by enzymatic digestion were placed on glass slides and imaged using an ECHO Revolve fluorescence microscope. The numbers of GFP+ and GFP− adipocytes and their diameters were quantified using ImageJ. The numbers of GFP+ and GFP− adipocytes were used to calculate the percentage of GFP+ adipocytes in total adipocytes.

Cell culture—Isolated cells were resuspended in DMEM with 10% bovine growth serum and 1% antibiotic mixture containing 10,000 U/ml penicillin, 10 mg/mL streptomycin, and 25 μg/mL amphotericin B. Cells were cultured on 6-well plates for 48 h, followed by subculturing on 96-well plates at a density of 1×10^4 cells/well. Twenty-four hours later, adipogenic differentiation was induced using an induction medium containing 1 μg/mL insulin, 0.25 mM dexamethasone, 0.125 mM IBMX, and 10 μM Rosiglitazone for 3 days, followed by a maintaining medium containing 1 μg/mL insulin only for another 3 days. For

experiments involving viral transduction, cells were seeded on 96-well plates at a density of 5×10^3 cells/well. Overnight viral transduction was performed 12 h after seeding, followed by adipogenic differentiation induction.

Cell transplantation—Fifty thousand *Tcf21* LCs isolated from 3W WT or KO mice were mixed with 30 μL Matrigel (Corning #356255) and transplanted subcutaneously into the chest area of the age-matched recipient mice. To avoid the influence of different recipient mice on the adipogenesis of transplanted cells, Matrigel containing WT and KO *Tcf21* LCs were transplanted symmetrically to the left and right chests of the same recipient mice. Transplants were removed for imaging 2 weeks after transplantation.

IHC—AT samples were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA) overnight, rinsed in PBS for 30 min, and processed for paraffin embedding using a Leica TP1020 Automatic Benchtop Tissue Processor. Paraffin-embedded tissue samples were cut into 5 μm sections. Deparaffinized and rehydrated tissue sections were subjected to antigen retrieval by heating sections in sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0) for 20 min before blocking in a buffer containing TBS, 5% goat serum, and 0.2% Triton X-100 for 2 h. Blocked sections were stained with primary antibodies (See key resources table) 1:100 or 1:200 diluted in blocking buffer at 4°C overnight, rinsed 3×5 min in TBS containing 0.2% Triton X-100, and then incubated in appropriate fluorophore-conjugated secondary antibodies (See key resources table) 1:500 diluted in blocking buffer for 1 h at room temperature. Sections were then rinsed 3×5 min in TBS containing 0.2% Triton X-100 and mounted in a mounting medium containing DAPI. Images were captured using an inverted Leica SP8 confocal microscope.

ICC and LipidTOX staining of cells—For ICC, cells grown in 96-well plates were fixed in ice-old methanol for 10 min, rinse rinsed 3 times in TBS with 0.1% Triton X-100, incubated in blocking buffer (TBS, 0.1% Triton X-100, and 3% BSA), and then incubated with primary antibodies (See key resources table) 1:100 or 1:200 diluted in blocking buffer at 4°C overnight. Cells were then rinsed in TBS with 0.1% Triton X-100 3×5 min and stained with corresponding secondary antibodies (See key resources table) 1:500 diluted in blocking buffer for 1 h at room temperature. Stained plates were then rinsed and covered in a mounting medium containing DAPI. For LipidTOX staining of cells, cells were fixed in 4% PFA for 10 min at room temperature, rinsed 3×5 min in TBS with 0.1% Triton X-100, and stained with LipidTOX for 30 min at room temperature. Stained cells were rinsed and covered in a mounting medium containing DAPI. Images were captured using an ECHO revolve fluorescence microscope. Adipogenic efficiency was quantified by dividing the LipidTOX$^+$ area by the DAPI$^+$ area.

Whole-mount staining and imaging—eVAT and associated organs from neonatal mice were fixed in 1% PFA at 4°C overnight, rinsed 3 times in TBS with 0.1% Triton X-100, and stained with LipidTOX for 1 h at room temperature, followed by imaging. eVAT from adult mice were fixed in 1% PFA at 4°C overnight and imaged without staining. Imaging was done using an inverted Leica SP8 confocal microscope.

FACS—*Tcf21* LCs were sorted on a FACSaria II system (BD Biosciences). Gates were made based on WT eGFP$^-$ control. Sorted eGFP$^+$ *Tcf21* LCs were used for *in vitro*

experiments or subjected to RNAseq or ATACseq analyses. For FACS involving staining, cells isolated through tissue digestion were blocked in HBSS containing 1% BSA and an anti-mouse CD16/32 antibody on ice for 30 min, then stained with fluorophore-conjugated primary antibodies diluted in HBSS containing 1% BSA (See key resources table) on ice for 30 min, rinsed in HBSS containing 1% BSA, and sorted on a FACSaria II system. Sorted cells were cultured for *in vitro* experiments.

***In vivo* EdU proliferation assay**—Mice were treated with EdU at a dosage of 50 mg/kg BW through i.p. injections. Four hours after EdU injections, mice were sacrificed, and samples were collected. EdU detection was carried out after IHC staining using the Click-iT Plus Alexa Fluor 647 Picolyl Azide Toolkit (C10643) from Thermo Fisher Scientific. GFP$^+$ cells with DAPI signal were identified as *Tcf21* LCs and were included in the quantification analysis.

Red Zymosan Bioparticle phagocytosis test—Red Zymosan Bioparticle phagocytosis test was performed using pHrodo Red Zymosan Bioparticles Conjugate for Phagocytosis (Invitrogen) following the manufacturer's manual. Briefly, *Tcf21* lineage CD45$^+$ cells and non-*Tcf21* lineage CD45$^+$ cells were seeded onto 96 well plates separately or together at a 1:1 ratio and cultured for 24 h. Red Zymosan Bioparticles were then added to the cell culture. Images were captured using an ECHO revolve fluorescence microscope after 3 h of incubation.

Real-time PCR—cDNA was synthesized using an iScript cDNA synthesis kit (Bio-Rad). Real-time PCR (RT-PCR) was carried out using a CFX RT-PCR detection system (Bio-Rad) with SsoAdvanced Universal SYBR Green Supermix (Bio-Rad). After amplification, a melting curve (0.01 °C/s) was used to confirm product purity, and agarose gel electrophoresis was performed to confirm that only a single product of the correct size was amplified. Relative mRNA content was normalized to 18S rRNA content. Primers used can be found in Table S8.

Bulk RNAseq library construction and sequencing—Total RNA was extracted from 2,000–5,000 FACS-sorted *Tcf21* LCs using the miRNeasy Micro Kit (cat# 217084) from Qiagen. cDNA libraries were constructed using the NEBNext single cell/low input RNA library prep kit for Illumina (E6420) from New England BioLabs. The cDNA libraries were sequenced on the Illumina Hi-seq platform using 150 bp paired-end sequencing. Around 30 million read pairs were obtained for each sample.

ATACseq library construction and sequencing—The ATACseq was performed following our established protocol.[21,56] Briefly, 5,000 FACS-sorted *Tcf21* LCs were lysed to isolate the nuclei. Isolated nuclei were then incubated with the Tn5 transposase (TDE1, Illumina) and tagmentation buffer at 37°C for 30 min with shaking on a thermomixer at 500 g. Tagmentated DNA was purified using MinElute Reaction Cleanup Kit (Qiagen). PCR was performed to amplify the ATACseq libraries using Illumina TrueSeq primers and multiplex by indexes primers. After the PCR reaction, libraries were purified with the 1.1X AMPure beads (Beckman). The concentration of the sequencing libraries was determined by using Qubit dsDNA HS Assay Kit (Life Technologies). The size of the sequencing libraries

was determined using a High Sensitivity D5000 Assay kit with a Tapestation 4200 system (Agilent). ATACseq libraries were sequenced on the Illumina Hi-seq platform using 150 bp paired-end sequencing. Around 50 million read pairs were obtained for each sample.

Bulk RNAseq data processing—RNAseq reads were filtered to remove low-quality reads and trimmed to remove adaptors by TrimGalore-0.6. The quality of reads after filtering was assessed by fastQC, followed by aligning reads to the mouse genome (MM10) by STAR (2.5.3a) with parameters used in Encode project.[57] The expression quantification (transcripts per million, TPM) of individual genes was subsequently obtained by RSEM with gene annotations downloaded from Ensembl. Genes with a TPM >0.1 in at least one sample were deemed as expressed genes, otherwise unexpressed genes. PCA and t-SNE were carried out using R packages, DESeq2 and Rtsne, respectively. All differential gene expression analyses except the comparison between WT and KO samples from 3W were performed using DESeq2[58] from R directly or OneStopRNAseq.[59] The differential expression of a gene was considered to be significant when the absolute value of the estimated shrunken LFC in TPM is over 0.585 and the adjusted p value is less than 0.05. For analysis comparing WT and KO samples, to account for batch effects from factors such as maternal traits and litter size, the LFC was first calculated for each gene between each pair of WT and KO littermates, followed by a one-sample t test to identify differentially expressed genes between WT and KO at 3W. To classify genes by expression level, a Z score for each gene in each sample was first obtained by standardizing the TPM values of all genes in the sample to have a mean of 0 and a variance of 1. Then, genes with a Z score below (above) zero in all sample groups were deemed to have constantly low (high) expression, with remaining genes classified as having dynamic expression. Z score was used to demonstrate gene expression changes for each gene in all relevant heatmaps.

ATACseq data processing—Sequencing reads of all samples underwent adapter removal and low-quality reads filtering using TrimGalore-0.6, followed by quality assessment using FastQC. Reads were then aligned to the mouse reference genome MM10 using Bowtie 2.3 with the following options: – very-sensitive -X 2000 – no-mixed – no-discordant. Only unique alignments within each sample were retained in subsequent analyses. Moreover, alignments resulting from PCR duplicates or located in mitochondria were excluded. The mouse genome was tiled with consecutive non-overlapping 300bp bins. The accessibility of each of the 300bp bins was assessed by the number of fragments per million mapped (FPM) that was aligned to the bin. There was a total of 8,406,114 bins with at least one aligned fragment in at least one sample. Pairwise Poisson distance between samples was calculated using package PoiClaClu in R. Same as in RNAseq data processing, the PCA and t-SNE were also done in R.

Peak calling and enrichment of genomic features in peaks—ATACseq peaks were called separately for each sample by MACS2[60] with the following options: – keep-dup all – nolambda – nomodel. Peaks in individual samples were subsequently merged using bedtools (https://bedtools.readthedocs.io/en/latest/). The accessibility of each merged peak in individual samples was accessed by the number of ATACseq fragments mapped to the peak region (FPM, fragments per million mapped). The annotations of genomic features,

including transcription start sites (TSS), transcription end sites (TES), exons, introns, and CpG islands, were downloaded from Ensembl and UCSC genome browser. Promoters were defined as 500bp up- and downstream of the TSS of each annotated gene (TSS ±500bp). Intergenic regions were defined as genomic regions before the TSS of the first gene and after the TES of the last gene in each chromosome, and in-between the TES and TSS of two consecutive genes. Peaks that did not overlap with annotated promoters were deemed as distal peaks. The enrichment of transcriptional factor motifs in peaks was evaluated using HOMER (http://homer.ucsd.edu/homer/motif/).

Assessment of promoter and distal region accessibility—Promoter and distal region accessibilities in each sample were assessed by the number of ATACseq fragments (FPM) mapped to the defined promoter/distal region. To classify genes by promoter accessibility, a Z score for each promoter in each sample was first obtained by standardizing the FPM values in every sample to have a mean of 0 and a variance of 1 across all promoters. Promoters with Z-scores below zero in all samples were deemed to have constantly low accessibility, while those with z-scores above zero in all samples were deemed to have constantly high accessibility. The remaining promoters were considered to have dynamic accessibility. The differential accessibility analysis for promoters and distal regions was performed by the DESeq2 R package. The differential accessibility of a promoter or distal region was considered to be significant when the absolute value of the estimated shrunken LFC in FPM is over 0.585 and the adjusted p value is less than 0.05.

Assessment of the correlation between promoter/distal region accessibility and gene expression—The gene expression and accessibility of promoters and distal regions (i.e., distal peaks) at a stage were determined by averaging over samples (i.e., replicates) from that stage. Pearson correlation (*cor*) between promoter(distal) region accessibility and corresponding gene expression across studied stages were calculated. A *cor* > 0.5 was considered a strong positive correlation. Raw correlation data are included in Tables S2 and S4. To better visualize the expression and accessibility changes in the heatmap of individual genes/promoters/distal regions across samples, the data of accessibility and expression were standardized such that each row (i.e., gene/promoter/distal region) has a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1 (Z score). Z score was used to demonstrate accessibility changes for each ATAC peak in all relevant heatmaps.

Assessment of promoter CpG density—CpG density of annotated promoters (TSS ±500bp) was assessed by function CpGDensityByRegion in R package BSgenome. In our analysis, when categorization of the promoter CpG density was needed, it was done as follows: low (<25), medium (25 and 75), and high (>75).

GSEA and gene ontology enrichment analyses—GSEA of bulk RNAseq data was performed using OneStopRNAseq.[59] GSEA of scRNAseq data was performed using clusterProfiler.[61] Gene ontology enrichment analysis was performed on http://geneontology.org/.

Prediction of enhancers—Since enhancers can regulate the expression of genes that are far away from them in base-pair distance, it is very challenging to identify enhancers of

genes. To predict enhancers for each gene, a set of putative enhancers was first determined, which included all ATAC peaks within the ±100 kb region of the gene except those overlapping with its promoters. Then, the putative enhancers with a high correlation (*cor* > 0.8) between their accessibility and the expression of the gene across studied samples were predicted as the enhancers of the gene.

Prediction of TF binding—The prediction of TF bindings in promoters and enhancers using ATAC data was performed with TOBIAS, which has shown superior performance over other methods for bias correction and footprinting, according to a recent study.[62] Briefly, The TF binding score for individual TFs at each of their motif-appearing locations was first obtained by running TOBIAS for each sample. For each TF, the mean (μ) and standard deviation (σ) among binding scores within the 0.75 quantiles for the TF in a sample were subsequently calculated. A threshold t determined by $\mu+\sigma$ was then used to predict bindings, with a score $> t$ deemed as binding and no binding otherwise.

Gene regulatory network reconstruction—The reconstruction of gene regulatory networks is essential to identify regulating TFs for each (target) gene, for which we developed a two-step approach to leverage information carried by both ATAC and RNA data. In the first step, a candidate set of regulating TFs were composed for each gene by including all TFs with a predicted binding in promoters and predicted enhancers of the gene. The prediction of TF bindings and enhancers of genes was made, as introduced above. In the second step, this candidate set was tailored to retain only TFs whose corresponding gene expression has a high correlation (absolute *cor* > 0.85) with that of the target gene across the involved samples. The TFs remained in the set were predicted as the regulating TFs of the target gene with positive/negative correlation indicating expression promotion/ inhibition. The network topological analysis and visualization were done in Cytoscape[63] with additional plugins: NetAnalyzer[64] and yFiles.[65]

ScRNAseq library construction, sequencing, and data analysis—scRNAseq was performed using FACS-sorted *Tcf21* LCs. Libraries were constructed using Chromium Single Cell 3′ Reagent Kits v3 (10x Genomics). The cDNA libraries were sequenced on the Illumina Hi-seq platform using 150 bp paired-end sequencing at a depth of more than 20,000 read pairs/cell. Raw sequencing data were processed using Cell Ranger 6.0.0 (10X Genomics) and MM10 mouse genome. Processed data were analyzed using Seurat (version 4.0.4) in R. Only cells with detected expression of the reporter gene were selected. Cells with mitochondrial gene expression greater than 5% of total gene expression were removed from the analysis. The resulting dataset was then normalized with a global-scaling normalization method ("LogNormalize") with default parameters. Highly variable features were identified by directly calculating the mean-variance relationship using the FindVariableFeatures function (Seurat). Data were subjected to linear transformation to alter the relative expression of each gene with a mean equal to 0 and a standard deviation equal to 1 (*Z* score). For batch correction, Seurat function FindIntegrationAnchors was used to find pairwise anchors between batches, followed by integrating all datasets by the IntegrateData function. PCA was then performed to linearly reduce the dimensionality, followed by the elbow plot evaluation. The first 50 PCs were selected to cluster cells

in a graph structure by drawing potential edges between cells according to the different gene expression patterns using k-nearest neighbor graph. Edges surrounded clusters were further refined with modularity optimization tools using the Findclusters function (Seurat). Then, the UMAP embedding parameters were determined, and cells were embedded in the 2-dimension graphs. The obtained clusters were subsequently compared with each other using FindAllMarkers function (Seurat) to identify differentially expressed genes among clusters, where only genes detected in at least 25% of all cells were analyzed and the Mann-Whitney Wilcoxon test with setting minimal average LFC as 0.25 was used. GSEA was performed using clusterProfiler v4.2.2 in R.[61] Pseudotime analysis and trajectory reference were accomplished by using Monocle (versions 2&3) in R. For RNA velocity analysis, spliced and unspliced transcripts were first identified and quantified in each cell using Velocyto.[66] The obtained data were then used to run scVelo[67] in Python to infer relationships among cells based on RNA velocity.

QUANTIFICATION AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Data were analyzed using GraphPad Prism 9 (GraphPad Software, Inc.) unless otherwise stated. Two-tailed unpaired or paired *t*-tests were used to determine the significance of differences between the means of 2 groups. Significance levels are as follows: *, $p < 0.05$; **, $p < 0.01$; ***, $p < 0.001$; ****, $p < 0.0001$. One-way ANOVA followed by multiple comparisons was used to determine the significance of differences among means of more than 2 groups. Different letters indicate significant differences ($p < 0.05$). n indicates the number of mice.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Highlights

- *Tcf21* is specifically expressed in VAT MPCs giving rise to visceral adipocytes

- *Tcf21* LCs developmentally undergo notable transcriptional and chromatin remodeling

- Loss of *Tcf21* promotes visceral adipogenesis and improves metabolic health

- *Tcf21* inhibits adipogenesis of VAT MPCs by activating *Dlk1* expression
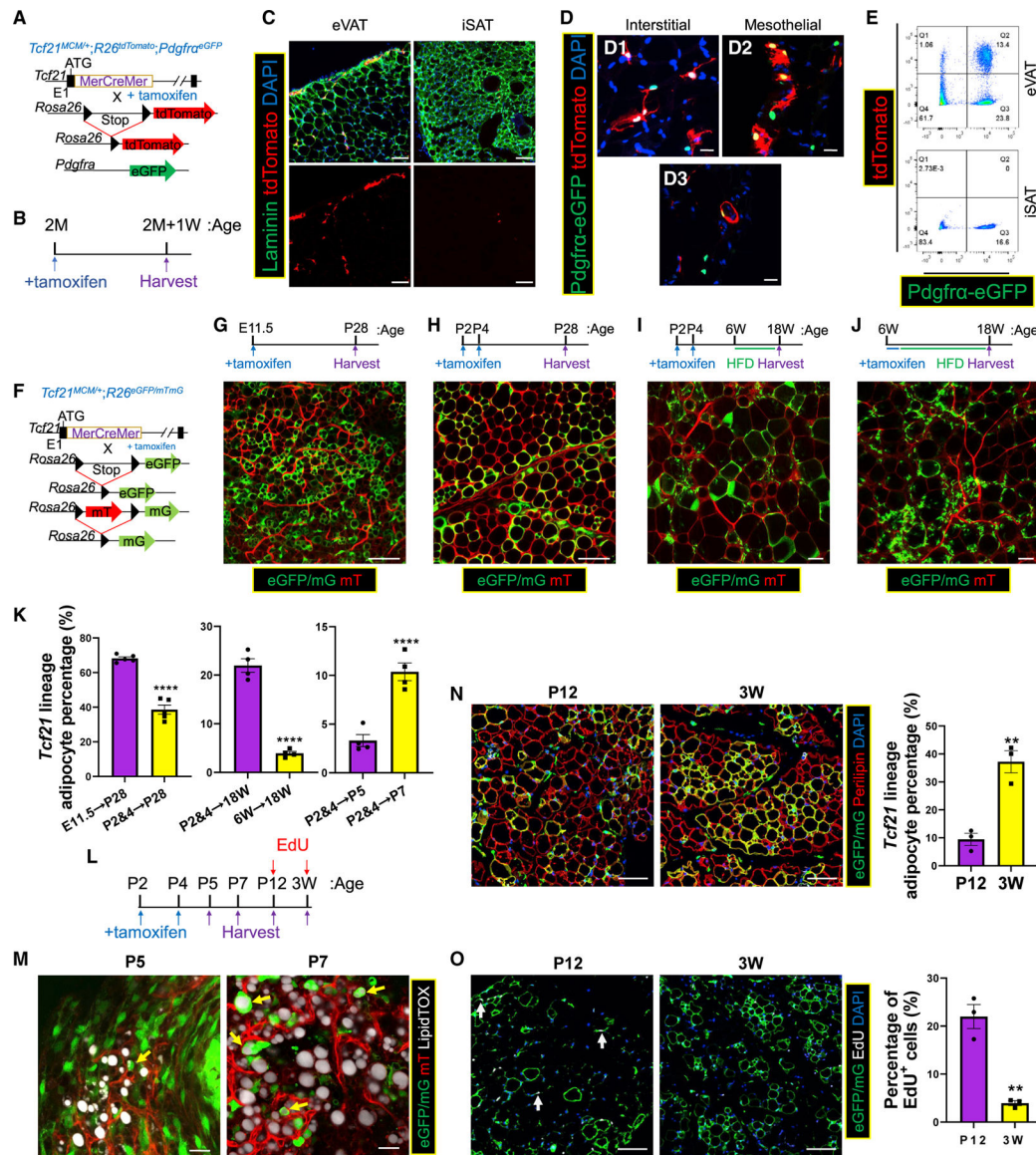
Figure 1. *Tcf21* LCs give rise to visceral adipocytes

(A and B) Schematics of the generation of *Tcf21^MCM/+^;R26^tdTomato^;Pdgfrα^eGFP^* mice (A) and TM treatment and sample collection strategy (B).

(C) eVAT and iSAT were subjected to immunohistochemical staining (IHC), identifying *Tcf21* LCs. Scale bar, 20 μm.

(D) IHC images showing *Pdgfra*-eGFP⁺ *Tcf21* lineage mesothelial (D1) and interstitial (D2) non-adipocytes and differentiating adipocytes (D3). Scale bar, 20 μm.

(E) FC analysis of eVAT and iSAT.

(F) Schematic of the generation of *Tcf21* LT mice. (G–J) *Tcf21* LT mice were treated with TM at the indicated ages and sampled on the indicated days, followed by whole-mount imaging (G–J). Scale bar, 100 μm.

(K) The fractions of *Tcf21* lineage-traced adipocytes in (G)–(J) and (M) were quantified. n = 5 (G and H); n = 4 (I, J, and M); unpaired t test.

(L) Schematic of TM and EdU treatments in *Tcf21* LT mice and sample collection at the indicated time points.

(M) eVAT collected at P5 and P7 was stained with LipidTOX and subjected to whole-mount imaging to identify *Tcf21* lineage adipocytes (yellow arrows). Scale bar, 20 μm.

(N and O) Sections of eVAT collected on P12 and P21 were subjected to IHC to quantify the percentage of *Tcf21* lineage adipocytes (N) and the percentage of EdU$^+$ *Tcf21* LCs (white arrows) (O). Scale bar, 100 μm. n = 3; unpaired t test.

**p <0.01, ****p <0.0001. Data are represented as mean ± SEM with individual values plotted. See also Figure S1.
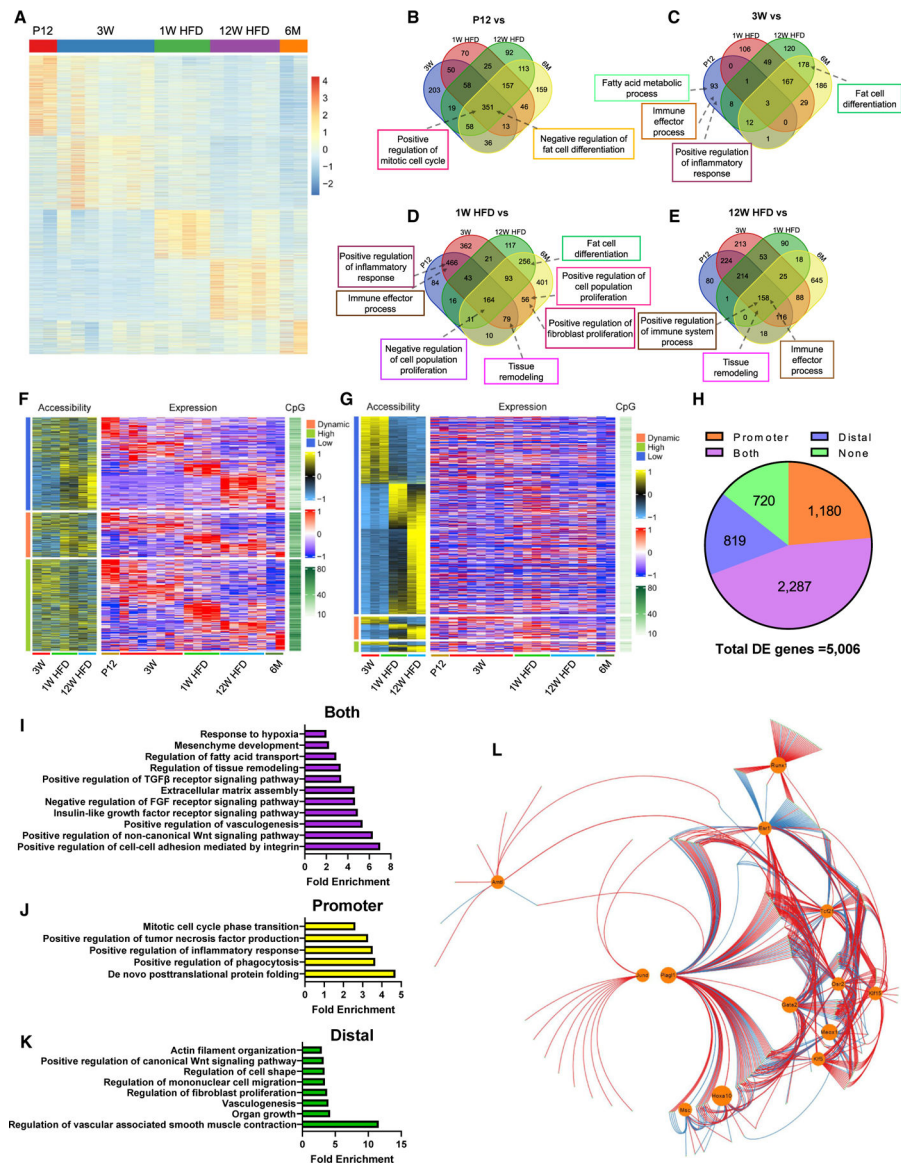
Figure 2. Multiomics analyses identify the GRN regulating *Tcf21* LC activities

(A–E) WT *Tcf21* LCs isolated at the indicated time points were subjected to bulk RNA-seq. (A) A heatmap shows the expression of DEGs. See also Table S1. (B–E) Venn diagrams show the overlap of BPs enriched at P12 (B), 3 weeks (C), 1 week HFD (D), or 12 weeks HFD (E) versus other groups.

(F–H) *Tcf21* LCs isolated at the indicated time points were subjected to ATAC-seq. (F) A heatmap shows the PA, CpG density, and expression level of DEGs. Genes were grouped based on PA. See also Table S2. (G) A heatmap shows the accessibility and CpG density of DADs and the expression level of proximal genes. Distal peaks were grouped based on the expression of proximal genes. See also Tables S3 and S4. (H) A pie graph shows the numbers of DEGs with expression strongly correlated with PA, distal region accessibility, both of them, or none of them.

(I–K) Representative BPs enriched in DEGs with expression strongly correlated with PA (I), distal region accessibility (J), or both of them (K), revealed by GO analysis. (L) A GRN was constructed using the top 500 DEGs, including 13 TFs (circled). Red and blue lines indicate positive and negative regulation, respectively. See also Table S5.

n = 2, P12 and 6 months (RNA-seq); n = 7, 3 weeks (RNA-seq); n = 4, 1 week HFD (RNA seq); n = 5, 12 weeks HFD (RNA-seq); n = 3, 3 weeks (ATAC-seq); n = 2, 1 week and 12 weeks HFD (ATAC-seq). See also Figures S2 and S3 and Tables S1, S2, S3, S4, and S5.
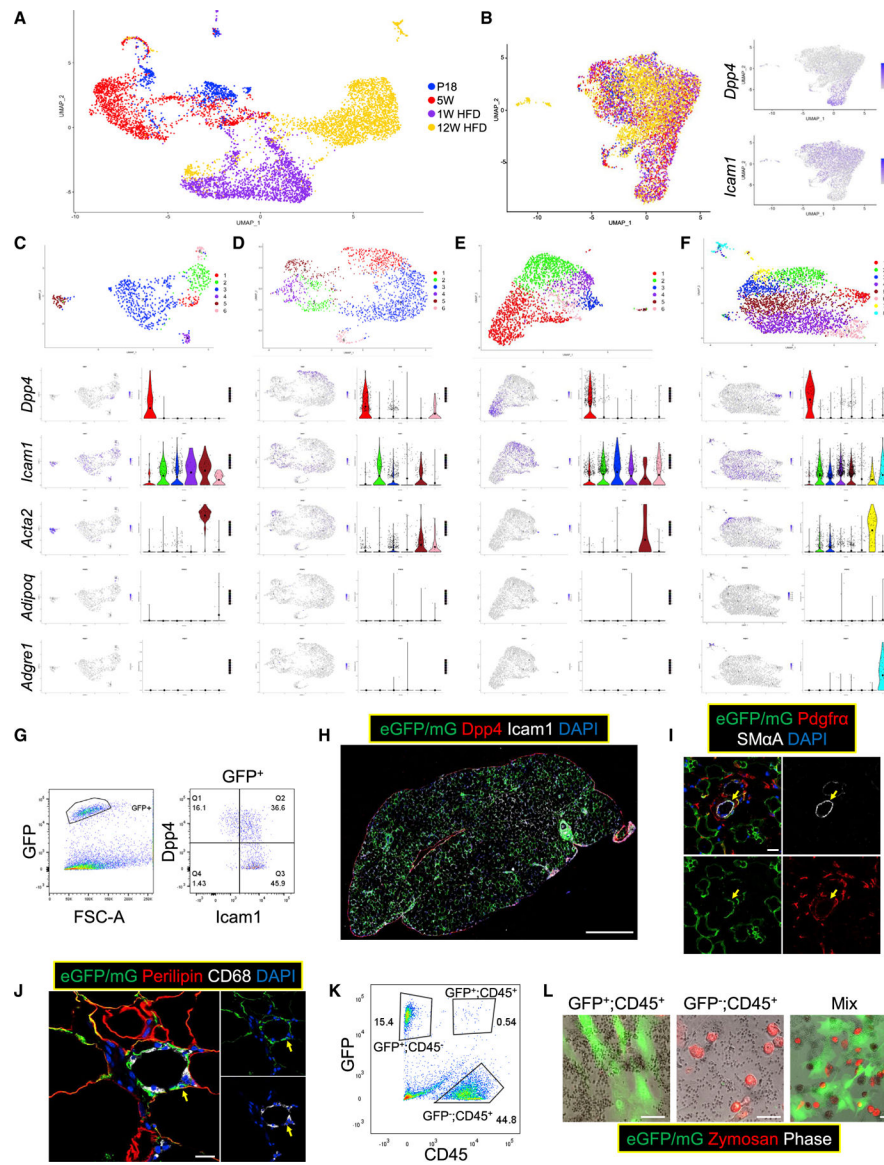
Figure 3. scRNA-seq analysis identifies the cell type composition of *Tcf21* LCs

(A and B) scRNAseq was performed using WT *Tcf21* LCs isolated at P18 (739 cells), 5 weeks (1,678 cells), 1 week HFD (2,008 cells), and 12 weeks HFD (2,835 cells). Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection (UMAP) graphs show the clustering of all 7,260 *Tcf21* LCs without (A) and with (B) batch correction. The expression of *Dpp4* and *Icam1* is also shown in (B).

(C–F) Cells of each sample were subjected to separate clustering analyses (C, P18; D, 5 weeks; E, 1 week HFD; F, 12 weeks HFD). UMAP graphs and violin plots show the expression of select genes. Large solid circles indicate expression means.

(G and H) FC (G) and IHC (H) identify Dpp4$^+$ and Icam1$^+$ *Tcf21* LCs in eVAT at 3 weeks. Scale bar, 100 μm.

(I) IHC shows the presence of smooth muscle alpha actin (SMαA)$^+$;Pdgfrα$^-$ *Tcf21* lineage VSMCs (yellow arrows) in eVAT at 3 weeks. Scale bar, 20 μm.

(J) IHC images show the presence of *Tcf21* lineage CD68+ cells (yellow arrows) in eVAT at 12 weeks HFD. Scale bar, 20 μm.

(K and L) *Tcf21* lineage CD45+ cells and non-*Tcf21* lineage CD45+ cells were sorted from *Tcf21* LT mice at 12 weeks HFD (K) and subjected to a phagocytosis test separately or in a co-culture system (L). Scale bar, 50 μm. See also Figure S4.
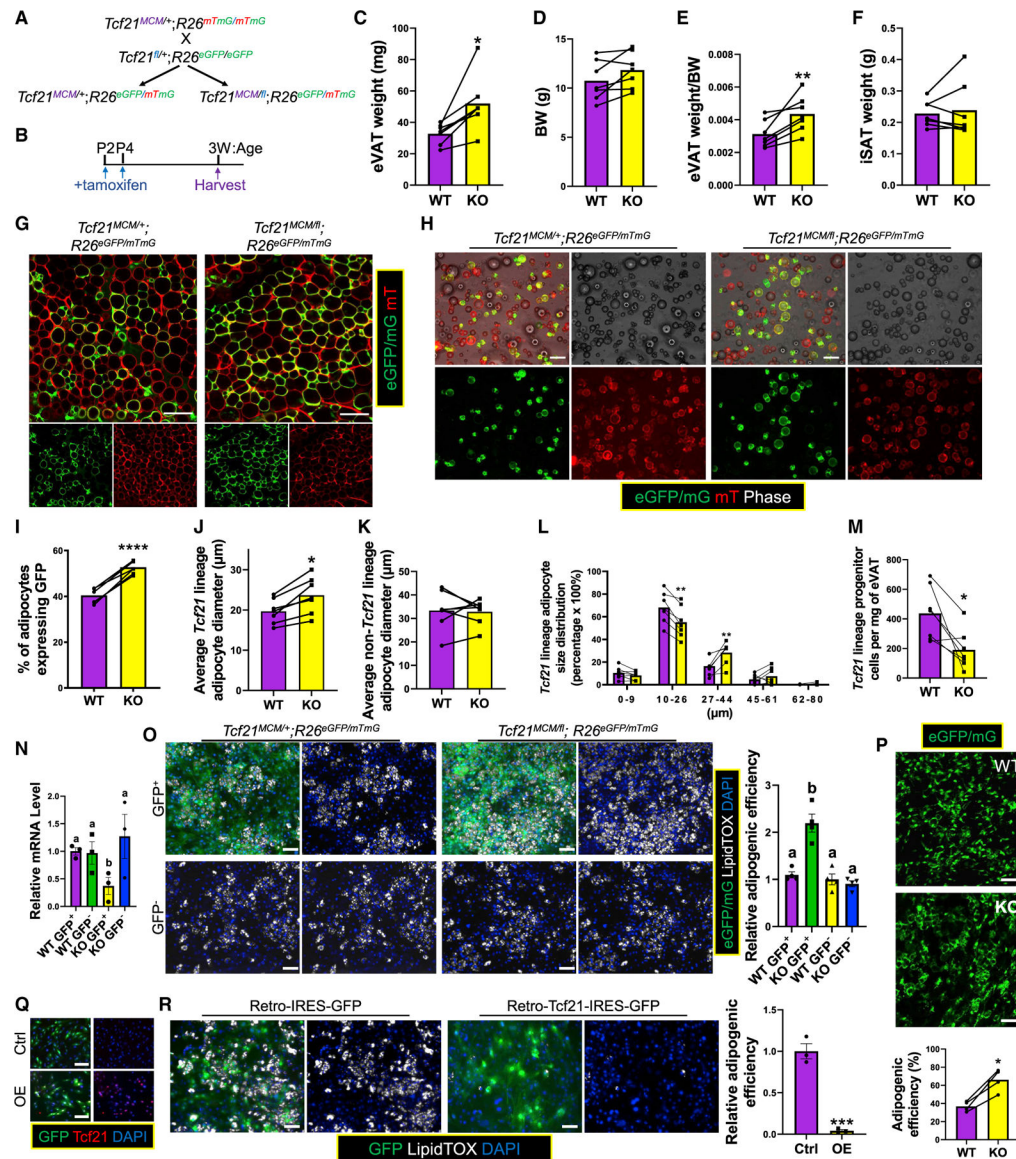
Figure 4. *Tcf21* inhibits *Tcf21* LC adipogenesis

(A and B) Schematics of the generation of WT and KO littermate mice (A) and TM treatments and sample collection strategy (B).

(C–F) eVAT weight (C), BW (D), eVAT weight/BW ratio (E), and iSAT weight (F) were obtained. n = 7; paired t test.

(G) eVAT was subjected to whole-mount imaging. Scale bar, 100 μm. (H–L) Adipocytes released from eVAT (H) were analyzed to calculate the fraction of *Tcf21* lineage adipocytes (I), their average size (J) and size distribution (L), and the average size of non-*Tcf21* lineage adipocytes (K). Scale bar, 100 μm. n = 7; paired t test.

(M) FC measures the density of *Tcf21* LCs in eVAT. n = 7; paired t test.

(N and O) *Tcf21* LCs and non-*Tcf21* LCs sorted from WT and KO littermates at 3 weeks were measured for *Tcf21* expression by real-time PCR (N) and induced for adipogenesis,

followed by LipidTOX staining (O). Scale bar, 50 μm. n = 4 (N), n = 3 (O); one-way ANOVA. Different letters indicate significant differences (p < 0.05).

(P) The adipogenic efficiency of transplanted WT and KO *Tcf21* LCs was quantified. Scale bar, 100 μm. n = 4; unpaired t test.

(Q and R) SVCs isolated from 3-week C57BL/6 mice were transduced with IRES (internal ribosome entry site) -GFP (control, abbreviated as Ctrl) or Tcf21-IRES-GFP (OE) retroviruses, verified for Tcf21 OE by immunocytochemical staining (ICC) (Q), and induced for adipogenesis followed by LipidTOX staining (R). Scale bar, 50 μm.

*p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001, ****p < 0.0001. Data are represented as mean with values of littermates connected (C–M and P) or mean ± SEM with individual values plotted (N and R).
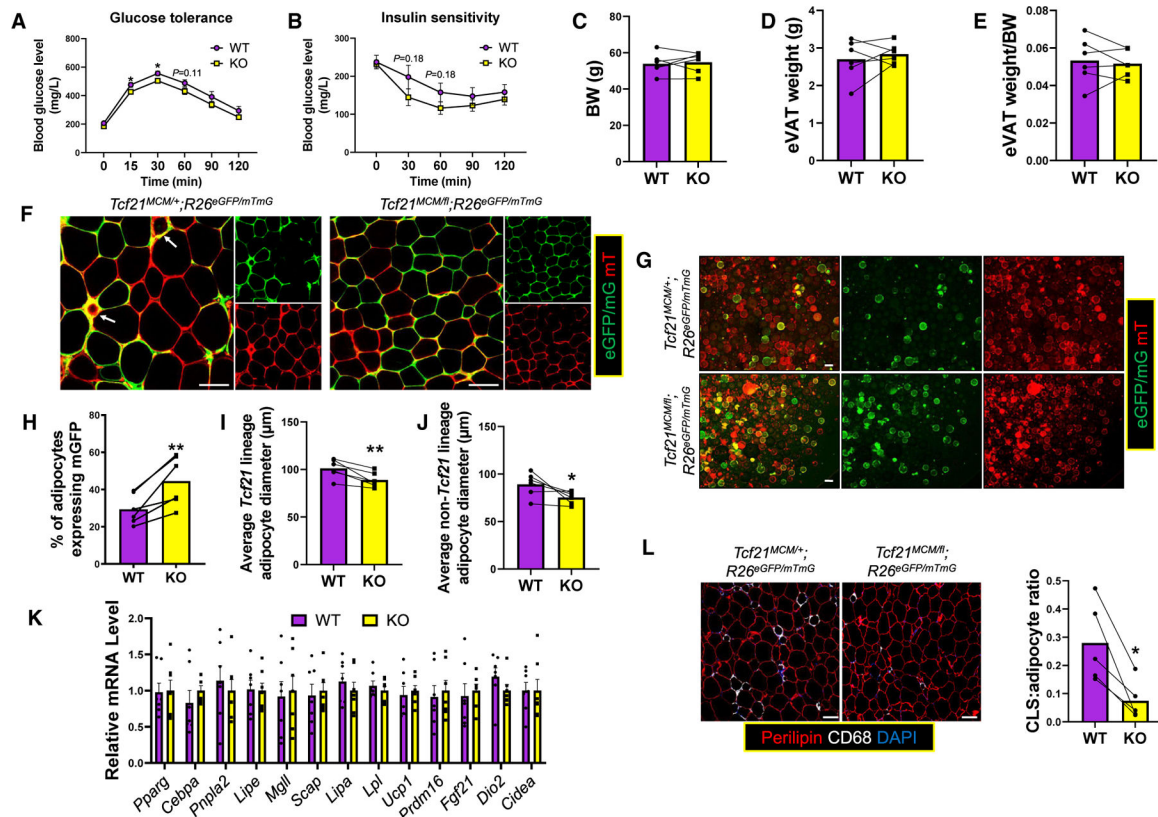
Figure 5. Neonatal deletion of *Tcf21* improves obese mouse metabolic health

(A and B) WT and KO male littermates treated with TM on P2 and P4 were subjected to 12 weeks HFD starting at 6 weeks of age. Glucose tolerance tests (GTTs; A) and insulin tolerance tests (ITTs; B) were performed. n = 8; unpaired t test.

(C–E) The BW (C), eVAT weight (D), and eVAT weight/BW ratio (E) were obtained. n = 8; paired t test.

(F) eVAT was subjected to whole-mount imaging. Scale bar, 100 μm.

(G–J) Adipocytes released from eVAT (G) were analyzed to calculate the percentage of *Tcf21* lineage adipocytes (H) and the average sizes of *Tcf21* lineage adipocytes (I) and non-*Tcf21* lineage adipocytes (J). n = 6; paired t test. Scale bar, 100 μm.

(K) The expression of select genes in adipocytes isolated from HFD-treated WT and KO mice was measured. n = 7; unpaired t test.

(L) eVAT sections were analyzed by IHC to identify CLSs (CD68^{+};Perilipin^{−}) and calculate the CLS/adipocyte ratio. n = 5; paired t test. Scale bar, 100 μm.

*p < 0.05, **p < 0.01. Data are represented as mean ± SEM (A, B, and K) or mean with values of littermates connected (C–J and L).
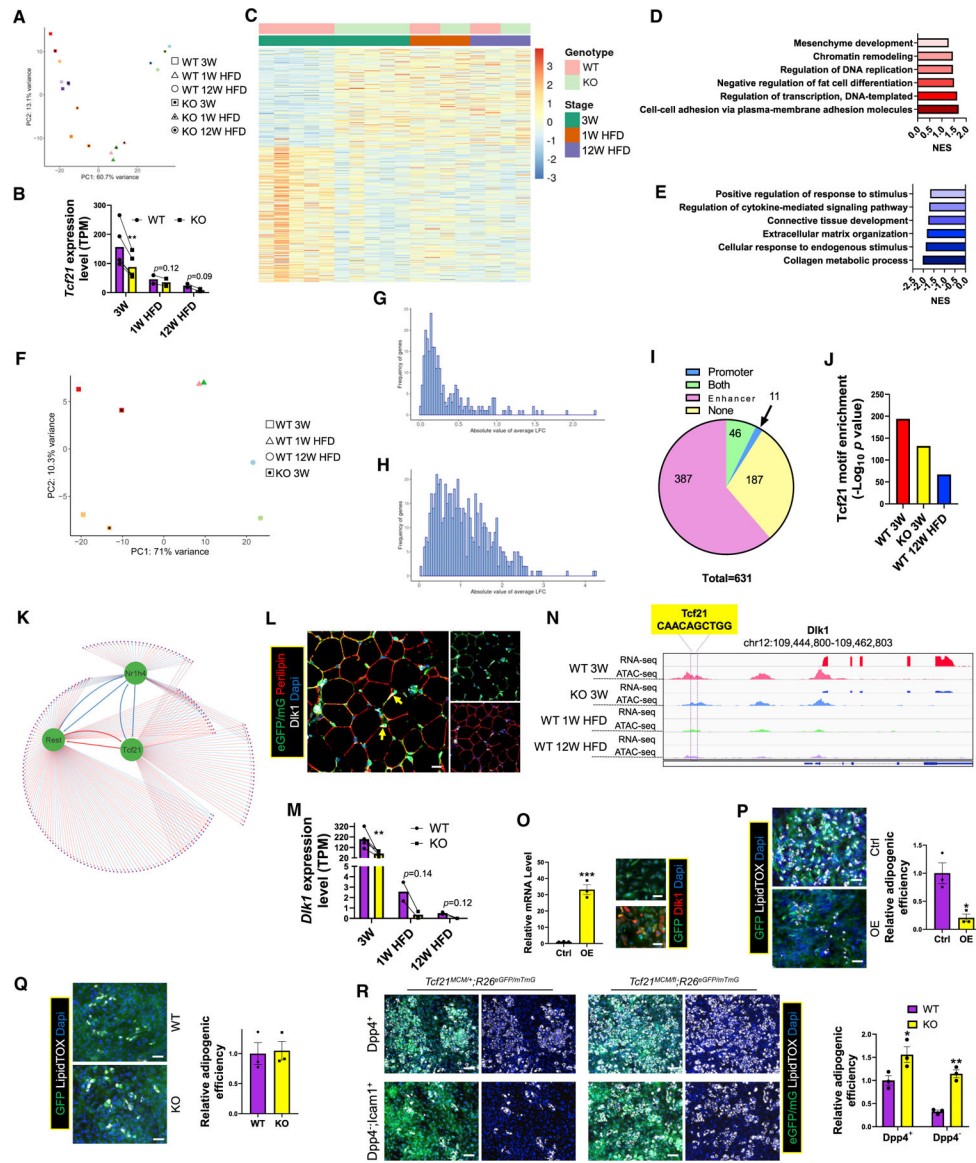
Figure 6. *Tcf21* inhibits *Tcf21* LC adipogenic efficiency through promoting *Dlk1* expression

(A) *Tcf21* LCs from eVAT of KO mice of the indicated groups were subjected to bulk RNA-seq and PCA. Samples of the same color indicate littermates.

(B) A bar graph shows *Tcf21* expression in the indicated groups. n = 5 for 3 weeks; n = 2 for 1 week HFD and 12 weeks HFD; paired t test. Data are represented as mean with values of littermates connected.

(C) A heatmap shows the expression of DEGs between *Tcf21* LCs of WT and KO 3-week mice in cells of the indicated groups.

(D and E) Graphs show the NES (normalized enrichment score) of representative BPs enriched in DEGs that were upregulated (D) or downregulated (E) in 3-week WT versus KO mice.

(F) *Tcf21* LCs isolated from eVAT of the indicated groups were subjected to ATAC-seq and PCA. Samples of the same color indicate littermates.

(G–I) The absolute LFC in promoter (G) and distal region (H) accessibility of DEGs between *Tcf21* LCs of 3-week WT and KO mice are plotted. A pie graph (I) shows the numbers of DEGs with corresponding DAPs, DADs, DAPs and DADs, or none. See also Table S6.

(J) The enrichment of the Tcf21 motif in ADRs in *Tcf21* LCs of the indicated sample groups.

(K) A GRN was constructed using direct target genes of *Tcf21* and 2 *Tcf21*-targeted TFs. See also Table S7.

(L) eVAT of P12 *Tcf21* LT mice was subjected to IHC to identify Dlk1$^+$ *Tcf21* LCs (yellow arrows). Scale bar, 20 μm.

(M) The expression of *Dlk1* in eVAT *Tcf21* LCs of the indicated groups was measured by RNA-seq. n = 5 for 3 weeks; n = 2 for 1 week HFD and 12 weeks HFD; paired t test.

(N) The Integrative Genomics Viewer view shows the expression and chromatin accessibility of *Dlk1* in *Tcf21* LCs of the indicated sample groups.

(O and P) SVCs isolated from 3-week C57BL/6 mice were transduced with IRES-GFP (Ctrl) or Dlk1-IRES-GFP (OE) retroviruses, verified for *Dlk1* OE by real-time PCR and ICC (O), and induced for adipogenesis followed by LipidTOX staining (P). n = 3; unpaired t test. Scale bar, 20 μm.

(Q) *Tcf21* LCs sorted from 3-week WT and KO mice were transduced with Dlk1-IRES-GFP retroviruses and induced for adipogenesis, followed by LipidTOX staining. n = 3; unpaired t test. Scale bar, 20 μm.

(R) Dpp4$^+$ and Dpp4$^−$;Icam1$^+$ *Tcf21* LCs isolated from 3-week WT and KO mice were induced for adipogenesis and stained with LipidTOX. n = 3; unpaired t test. Scale bar, 50 μm.

*p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001. Data are represented as mean with values of littermates connected (B and M) or mean ± SEM with individual values plotted (O–R). See also Figure S5 and Tables S6 and S7.
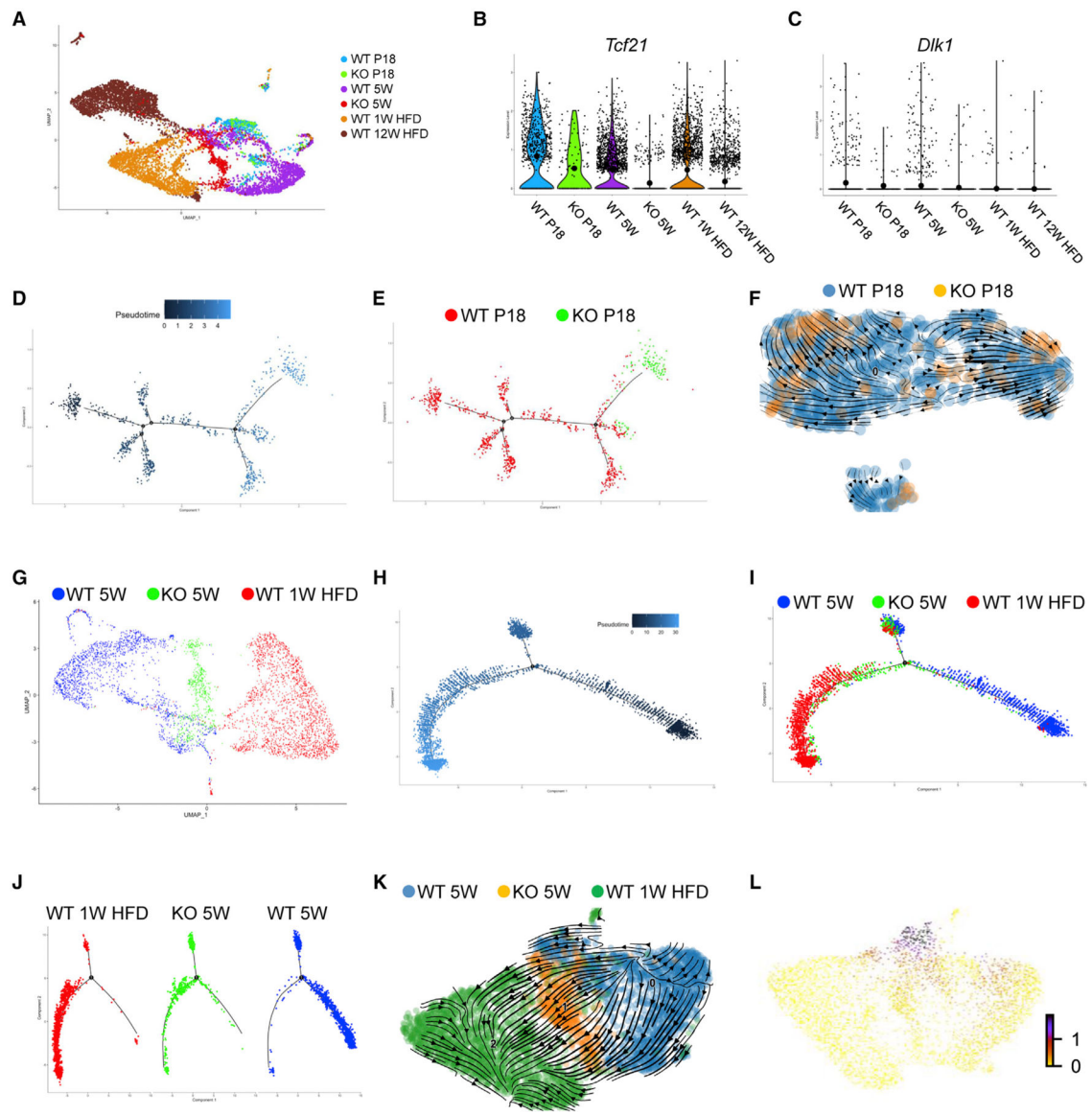
Figure 7. Loss of *Tcf21* accelerates *Tcf21* LC developmental progress

(A) *Tcf21* LCs isolated from WT and KO mice at P18, 5 weeks, 1 week HFD (WT only), and 12 weeks HFD (WT only) were subjected to scRNA-seq. The UMAP graph shows the clustering of *Tcf21* LCs from different sample groups, which include 7,260 WT cells, 122 KO cells at P18, and 555 KO cells at 5 weeks.

(B and C) Violin plots show the expression of *Tcf21* (B) and *Dlk1* (C) in *Tcf21* LCs of different samples.

(D and E) Monocle 2 pseudotime analysis of WT and KO *Tcf21* LCs at P18.

(F) RNA velocity analysis of WT and KO *Tcf21* LCs at P18.

(G) A UMAP graph shows the clustering of *Tcf21* LCs of WT and KO 5-week mice and WT 1 week HFD mice.

(H and J) Monocle 2 pseudotime analysis of *Tcf21* LCs of WT and KO 5-week mice and WT 1 week HFD mice.

(K and L) RNA velocity analysis of *Tcf21* LCs of WT and KO 5-week mice and WT 1 week HFD mice (K) and a UMAP showing the expression of *Dlk1* on the RNA velocity trajectory (L).

See also Figures S6 and S7.

KEY RESOURCES TABLE

REAGENT or RESOURCE	SOURCE	IDENTIFIER
Antibodies		
Rabbit anti Laminin antibody	Abcam	Cat# ab11575, RRID:AB_298179
Rabbit anti RFP antibody	Rockland	Cat# 600–401-379, RRID: AB_2209751
Chicken anti-GFP antibody	Abcam	Cat# ab13970, RRID:AB_300798
Rabbit anti-GFP antibody	Rockland	Cat# 600–401-215L, RRID:AB_2612813
Goat anti-Perilipin-1 antibody	Abcam	Cat# ab61682, RRID:AB_944751
Goat anti-Dpp4 antibody	R & D Systems	Cat# AF954, RRID:AB_355739
Mouse anti-Icam1 antibody	Novus	Cat# NBP2–22541
Goat anti-Pdgfrα antibody	Novus	Cat# AF1062, RRID: AB_2236897
Mouse anti-α-Smooth Muscle Actin antibody	Cell Signaling Technology	Cat# 48938, RRID:AB_2799347
Rabbit anti-CD 68 antibody	Cell Signaling Technology	Cat# 97778, RRID:AB_2928056
Rabbit anti-Tcf21 antibody	Sigma-Aldrich	Cat# HPA013189, RRID:AB_10601215
Rabbit anti-Dlk1 antibody	R & D Systems	Cat# MAB8634
Rat anti-CD16/CD32 antibody	Thermo Fisher Scientific	Cat# 14–0161-82, RRID:AB_467133
Alexa Fluor 488 donkey anti-chicken secondary antibody	Jackson ImmunoResearch Labs	Cat# 703–545-155, RRID:AB_2340375
Alexa Fluor 488 donkey anti-rabbit secondary antibody	Invitrogen	Cat# A-21206, RRID:AB_2535792
Alexa Fluor 555 donkey anti-rabbit secondary antibody	Invitrogen	Cat# A-31572, RRID:AB_162543
Alexa Fluor 555 donkey anti-goat secondary antibody	Invitrogen	Cat# A-21432, RRID:AB_141788
Alexa Fluor 647 donkey anti-mouse secondary antibody	Invitrogen	Cat# A-31571, RRID:AB_162542
Alexa Fluor 647 donkey anti-rabbit secondary antibody	Invitrogen	Cat# A-31573, RRID:AB_2536183
BV421 Rat anti-mouse Icam1 antibody	BioLegend	Cat# 116141, RRID:AB_2876428
PE/Cy7 Rat anti-mouse CD45 antibody	BioLegend	Cat# 103114, RRID:AB_312979
APC Rat anti-mouse Dpp4 antibody	BioLegend	Cat# 137807, RRID:AB_10663403
APC Rabbit anti-mouse Dlk1 antibody	R & D Systems	Cat# FAB8634A, RRID:AB_2890004
PE/Cyanine7 anti-mouse CD140a Antibody	BioLegend	Cat# 135911, RRID: AB_2715973
APC anti-mouse CD140a Antibody	BioLegend	Cat# 135908, RRID:AB_2043970
Bacterial and virus strains		
Retro-IRES-GFP	This manuscript	N/A

REAGENT or RESOURCE	SOURCE	IDENTIFIER
Retro-Tcf21-IRES-GFP	This manuscript	N/A
Retro-Dlk1-IRES-GFP	This manuscript	N/A
Lenti-shGFP	This manuscript	N/A
Lenti-shDlk1	This manuscript	N/A
Biological samples		
Mouse adipose tissue	This manuscript	N/A
Chemicals, peptides, and recombinant proteins		
Tamoxifen	Sigma	Cat# T5648
Coin oil	MP Biomedicals	Cat# 901414
Collagenase D	Roche	Cat# 11088882001
Dispase II	Roche	Cat# 04942078001
DMEM, high glucose	Corning	Cat# 10–013-CV
Bovine growth serum	VWR	Cat# 76324–910
HBSS	VWR	Cat# 02–0121-0500
BSA	VWR	Cat# 97061–420
Penicillin-Streptomycin	Thermo Fisher Scientific	Cat# 15140122
Amphotericin B	Thermo Fisher Scientific	Cat# 15290026
Glucose	VWR	Cat# BDH9230
Insulin	Sigma	Cat# I6634
IBMX	Sigma	Cat# I7018
Dexamethasone	Sigma	Cat# D4902
Rosiglitazone	Sigma	Cat# R2408
Polybrene	Sigma	Cat# TR-1003-G
TRIzol	Invitrogen	Cat# 15596018
Antifade Mounting Medium with DAPI	Vector Laboratories	Cat# H-1200–10
AMPure XP Reagent beads	Beckman Coulter	Cat# A63881
Sodium Chloride	Sigma	Cat# 59222C
Digitonin	Sigma	Cat# 300410
Tween 20	Promega	Cat# H5152

REAGENT or RESOURCE	SOURCE	IDENTIFIER
Tris	VWR	Cat# 97062
Magnesium Chloride	Sigma	Cat# M1028
DMF	Sigma	Cat# D4551
HCS LipidTOX™ Deep Red	Thermo Fisher Scientific	Cat# H34477
SYBR Green	BIO-RAD	Cat# 1725274
PFA	Electron Microscopy Sciences	Cat# 15714
Red Zymosan Bioparticles	Invitrogen	Cat# P35364
Matrigel	Corning	Cat# 356255
Critical commercial assays		
iScript™ cDNA Synthesis Kit	BIO-RAD	Cat# 1708891
miRNeasy Micro Kit	QIAGEN	Cat# 217084
MinElute Reaction Cleanup Kit	QIAGEN	Cat# 28206
Click-iT™ Plus EdU Alexa Fluor™ 647 Flow Cytometry Assay Kit	Invitrogen	Cat# C10643 A
Phusion® High-Fidelity PCR Master Mix with HF Buffer	NEB	Cat# M0531L
Ultra™ II DNA Library Prep Kit for Illumina	NEB	Cat# E7645S
Multiplex Oligos for Illumina® (Dual Index Primers Set 1)	NEB	Cat# E7600S
Multiplex Oligos for Illumina® (Dual Index Primers Set 2)	NEB	Cat# E7780S
Multiplex Oligos for Illumina® (Index Primers Set 1)	NEB	Cat# E7335S
Multiplex Oligos for Illumina® (Index Primers Set 2)	NEB	Cat# E7500S
Illumina Tagment DNA Enzyme and Buffer Large Kit	Illumina	Cat# 20034198
Single Cell/Low Input RNA Library Prep Kit for Illumina	NEB	Cat# E6420S
Qubit™ dsDNA HS and BR Assay Kits	Invitrogen	Cat# Q32854
High Sensitivity RNA ScreenTape	Agilent	Cat# 5067–5579
D5000 ScreenTape	Agilent	Cat# 5067–5588
Chromium Single Cell 3′ Reagent Kits v3	10X Genomics	Cat# 1000157
Deposited data		
Raw sequencing data	GEO	GSE196569
Code for bulk sequencing data analysis	GitHub	https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7258615

REAGENT or RESOURCE	SOURCE	IDENTIFIER
Experimental models: Cell lines		
$Tcf21^{MCM/+};R26^{eGFP/mTmG}$ Tcf21 LCs	Primary isolation	N/A
$Tcf21^{MCM/fl};R26^{eGFP/mTmG}$ Tcf21 LCs	Primary isolation	N/A
C57BL/6 SVCs	Primary isolation	N/A
Experimental models: Organisms/strains		
Mouse: $Tcf21^{MCM}$, B6.129-$Tcf21^{tm3.1(cre/Esr1*)Eno}$	Acharya et al.[38]	N/A
Mouse: $R26^{dTomato}$, B6.Cg-$Gt(ROSA)26Sor^{tm14(CAG-tdTomato)Hze}$J	Jackson Laboratories	Cat# 007914
Mouse: $R26^{eGFP}$; FVB.Cg-$Gt(ROSA)26Sor^{tm1(CAG-lacZ,-EGFP)Glb}$J	Yamamoto et al.[51]	N/A
Mouse: $R26^{mTmG}$; B6.129(Cg)-$Gt(ROSA)26Sor^{tm4(ACTB-tdTomato,-EGFP)Luo}$J	Jackson Laboratories	Cat# 007676
Mouse: $Pdgfra^{eGFP}$, B6.129S4-$Pdgfra^{tm11(EGFP)Sor}$J	Jackson Laboratories	Cat# 007669
Mouse: $Tcf21^{fl}$, B6.129-$Tcf21^{floxed}$	Maezawa et al.[37]	N/A
Oligonucleotides		
See Table S8 for Oligonucleotides		N/A
Recombinant DNA		
pCMV-SPORT6-Tcf21	Horizon	Cat#MMM1013–202770706
pIRESh-GFPII-SM-Dlk1	Horizon	Cat# 108932
MIGRI	Addgene	Cat# 27490 RRID: Addgene_27490
MIGR1-Tcf21	This manuscript	N/A
MIGR1-Dlk1	This manuscript	N/A
pLKO.1 GFP shRNA	Addgene	Cat# 30323 RRID: Addgene_30323
pIRESh-GFPII-SM-Dlk1	Addgene	Cat# 108932 RRID: Addgene_108932
Software and algorithms		
GraphPad Prism	GraphPad Software, Inc	https://www.graphpad.com
FlowJo	FlowJo, LLC	https://www.flowjo.com
ImageJ	Fiji	https://fiji.sc/

REAGENT or RESOURCE	SOURCE	IDENTIFIER
RStudio	R Studio	https://www.rstudio.com/
Other		
Breeder diet	LabDiet	Cat# 5015
Regular diet	LabDiet	Cat# 5001
High-fat diet	Envigo	Cat# TD 06414