



### Supplementary information, Fig. S2. Characterization of *Gm11437* knockout mice.

**a** Diurnal rhythm of plasma famsin levels. ZT is the *Zeitgeber* time. Five 8-10-week-old male mice for each indicated time point were used for measurement. Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  s.e.m. **b-f** Effect of *ad lib* feeding, fasting, or refeeding 1.5 hr after fasting on blood glucose levels (**b**), plasma insulin levels (**c**), plasma glucagon levels (**d**), plasma total ghrelin levels (**e**) and plasma acyl-ghrelin levels (**f**). Fasting was started at ZT0. Six 12-week-old male mice for each indicated time point were used for measurement. Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  s.e.m. **g** qPCR results showing relative mRNA levels of *C17orf78* in different tissues from human. n = 3 (liver), n = 4 (pancreas, intestine, lung, muscle, heart), n = 5 (stomach), n = 6 (kidney), n = 7 (colon). Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  s.e.m. **h** Generation of *Gm11437* intestine-specific knockout (IKO) or *Gm11437* liver-specific knockout (LKO) mice. **i-j** Relative mRNA levels of *Gm11437* in 8-10-week-old WT and IKO male mice (**i**) or WT and LKO male mice (**j**). Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  s.e.m. Comparison of different groups was carried out using unpaired two-tailed Student's *t*-test. \*\*\**p* < 0.001. NS, no statistical significance. n = 5 mice. **k** Plasma famsin levels in 8-10-week-old *Gm11437* WT and LKO male mice with *ad lib* feeding or overnight fasting. Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  s.e.m. Comparison of different groups was carried out using two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's test. \*\*\**p* < 0.001. NS, no statistical significance. n = 6 mice. **l** Relative mRNA levels of intestine *Gm11437* in *ad lib* fed or overnight fasted 8-10-week-old male mice. Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  s.e.m. Comparison of different groups was carried out using unpaired two-tailed Student's *t*-test. NS, no statistical significance. n = 6 mice. **m** Relative plasma and intestine furin activity in *ad lib* fed or overnight fasted 8-10-week-old male mice. Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  s.e.m. Comparison of different groups was carried out using unpaired two-tailed Student's *t*-test. \*\**p* < 0.01. NS, no statistical significance. n = 10 mice. **n-p** Effect of glucose on secretion of famsin from intestinal organoids (**n**) and furin activity in medium (**o**) or lysate (**p**) of intestinal organoids. Glu: Glucose. Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  s.e.m. Comparison of different groups was carried out using two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's test. \*\*\**p* < 0.001. NS, no statistical significance. n = 5. **q** Immunostaining results showing the expression of *Gm11437* and ALPI (intestinal alkaline phosphatase, enterocyte marker) in intestinal sections from WT and *Gm11437* IKO mice. The enlarged images of the boxed areas are shown on the right. The white arrows indicate positive staining of *Gm11437*, and the cyan arrows indicate background signals in mesenchyme. Scale bars, 20  $\mu$ m. **r** Immunostaining results showing the expression of *Gm11437* and DCLK1 (doublecortin like kinase 1, Tuft cell marker), LYZ (lysozyme, Paneth cell marker), CLCA1 (chloride channel accessory 1, Goblet cell marker) or CHGB (chromogranin B, enteroendocrine cell marker) in intestinal sections from WT mice. The enlarged images of the boxed areas are shown on the right. The white arrows indicate positive staining of *Gm11437*. Scale bars, 20  $\mu$ m. **s** Immunostaining results showing *Gm11437* and CHGB (chromogranin B) in intestinal organoids. Scale bar, 20  $\mu$ m. **t** Immunostaining results showing the expression of ALPI (intestinal alkaline phosphatase, enterocyte marker) and *Gm11437* stained by famsin antibody or visualized by GFP in intestinal sections from *Gm11437*-GFP knock-in mice. The enlarged image of the boxed area is shown on the right. The white arrows indicate positive staining of *Gm11437*, and the cyan arrow indicates background signals in mesenchyme. Scale bars, 20  $\mu$ m. **u** The small intestinal villi contain a variety of cell types, including enterocytes, EECs, tuft cells, goblet cells, and TA cells. ALPI (green) is localized to the brush border membrane of enterocytes, while *Gm11437* (red) is localized to the basolateral membrane of enterocytes and EECs. B cells and macrophages result in the background staining signals in the mesenchyme. **v** Immunoblots showing cleavage of *Gm11437* from intestinal extracts (Intes), liver extracts and kidney extracts (Kid) of *ad lib*-fed *Gm11437*-GFP knock-in mice. The blue arrowheads indicate full-length *Gm11437*-GFP, while the red arrowhead indicates the cleaved C-terminal product of *Gm11437* detected by anti-GFP antibody. **w** Isolation of *Gm11437*-GFP-positive intestinal cells by flow cytometry. Q2 contains cells positive for both *Gm11437* and ALPI, which should be enterocytes. Q3 contains cells positive for *Gm11437* and negative for ALPI. Based on our previous results, the cells in Q3 should be enteroendocrine cells. **x** Immunoblots showing cleavage of *Gm11437* and famsin production in isolated intestinal cells. In the left panel, the blue arrowheads indicate full-length *Gm11437*-GFP and the red arrowhead indicates the cleaved C-terminal product of *Gm11437* detected by anti-GFP antibody. In the right panel, the blue arrowheads indicate full-length *Gm11437*-GFP and the red arrowhead indicates famsin detected by anti-famsin antibody.