

Supplementary information, Fig. S6. Effect of Olfr796 liver-specific knockout on metabolism.

a Generation of Olfr796 liver-specific knockout (LKO) mice. b-c Effect of Olfr796 LKO on Olfr796 mRNA levels (b) and metabolic parameters (c) including body weight, fat mass, food intake, water intake, blood glucose, plasma TGs, hepatic TGs, plasma total cholesterol, hepatic cholesterol, plasma insulin levels, hepatic glycogen, blood glucose, plasma β -hydroxybutyrate and hepatic acetyl-CoA in 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 < 0.05, ***p < 0.001. NS, no statistical significance. d-f Effect of Olfr796 LKO on energy expenditure (d), RER (e) and movement (f) in 8-10-week-old male mice. The white and grey backgrounds indicate 12-hr periods of light and darkness, respectively. Data are shown as mean ± s.e.m. Comparison of different groups was carried out using two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's test. NS, no statistical significance. n = 8 mice. g Immunoblots showing the effect of Olfr796 knockout on hepatic lipolysis and gluconeogenesis. h-j Pyruvate tolerance test (h), glucose tolerance test (i) and insulin tolerance test (i) results from fasted WT and Olfr796 LKO mice. The relative area under the curve (AUC) is shown in the inset of each panel. 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 (curve data, ${}^{\#}p < 0.05$, ${}^{\#\#}p < 0.01$, ${}^{\#\#}p < 0.001$) or unpaired two-tailed Student's ttest (AUC data, ***p < 0.001). n = 8 mice. k-q Effect of *Olfr796* LKO on torpor evaluated by core body temperature (*T*b, k), minimum *T*b (l), torpor frequency (number of torpor bouts, m), torpor entry time (n), locomotor activity (o), relative total locomotor activity (\mathbf{p}) and starvation resistance (\mathbf{q}) of fasted 8-week-old male mice. Failure of starvation resistance was judged as Tb < 28 °C following a quick decrease in Tb below the environmental temperature. The white and grey backgrounds (k and o) indicate 12-hr periods of light and darkness, respectively. Data are shown as mean \pm s.e.m. Comparison of different groups was carried out using unpaired two-tailed Student's t-test (l-n and p) or logrank test (q). *p < 0.05. NS, no statistical significance. n = 6 mice. r-v Effect of WT OLFR796 or its mutant (Mut; R187D, R195D and E197A) on blood glucose (r), plasma β -hydroxybutyrate (s), hepatic acetyl-CoA (t), relative mRNA levels of genes involved in lipid oxidation (Cpt1a), ketogenesis (Hmgcs2) and gluconeogenesis (Gbpc, Pck1) (u) and relative expression of Olfr796 (v) from liver extracts of overnight fasted 8-10-week-old male mice treated with (Famsin+) or without (Famsin-) famsin. 400 µg kg⁻¹ famsin was intraperitoneally injected after 4 hr 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 < 0.01, ***p < 0.001. NS, no statistical significance. n = 5 mice.