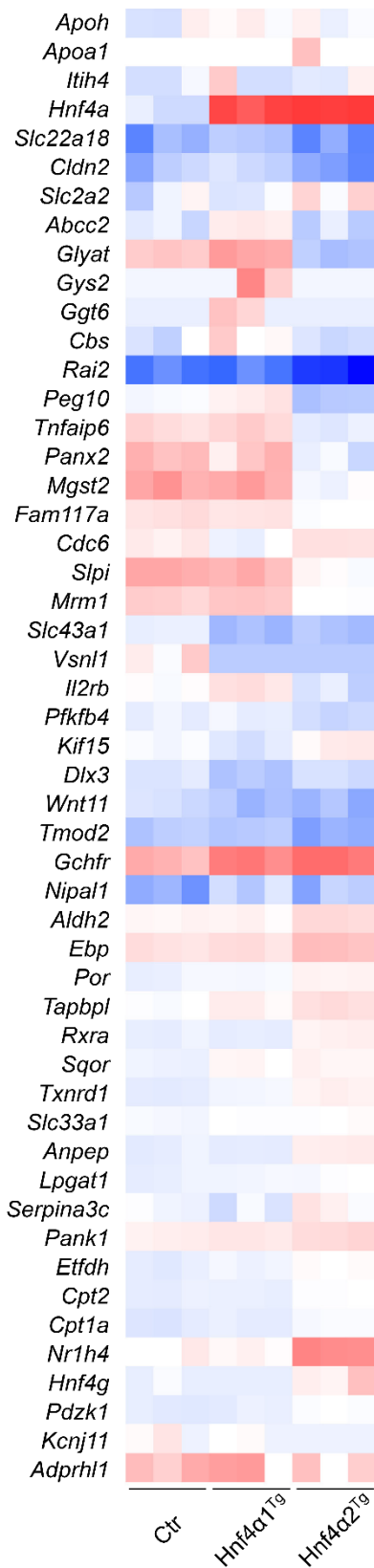


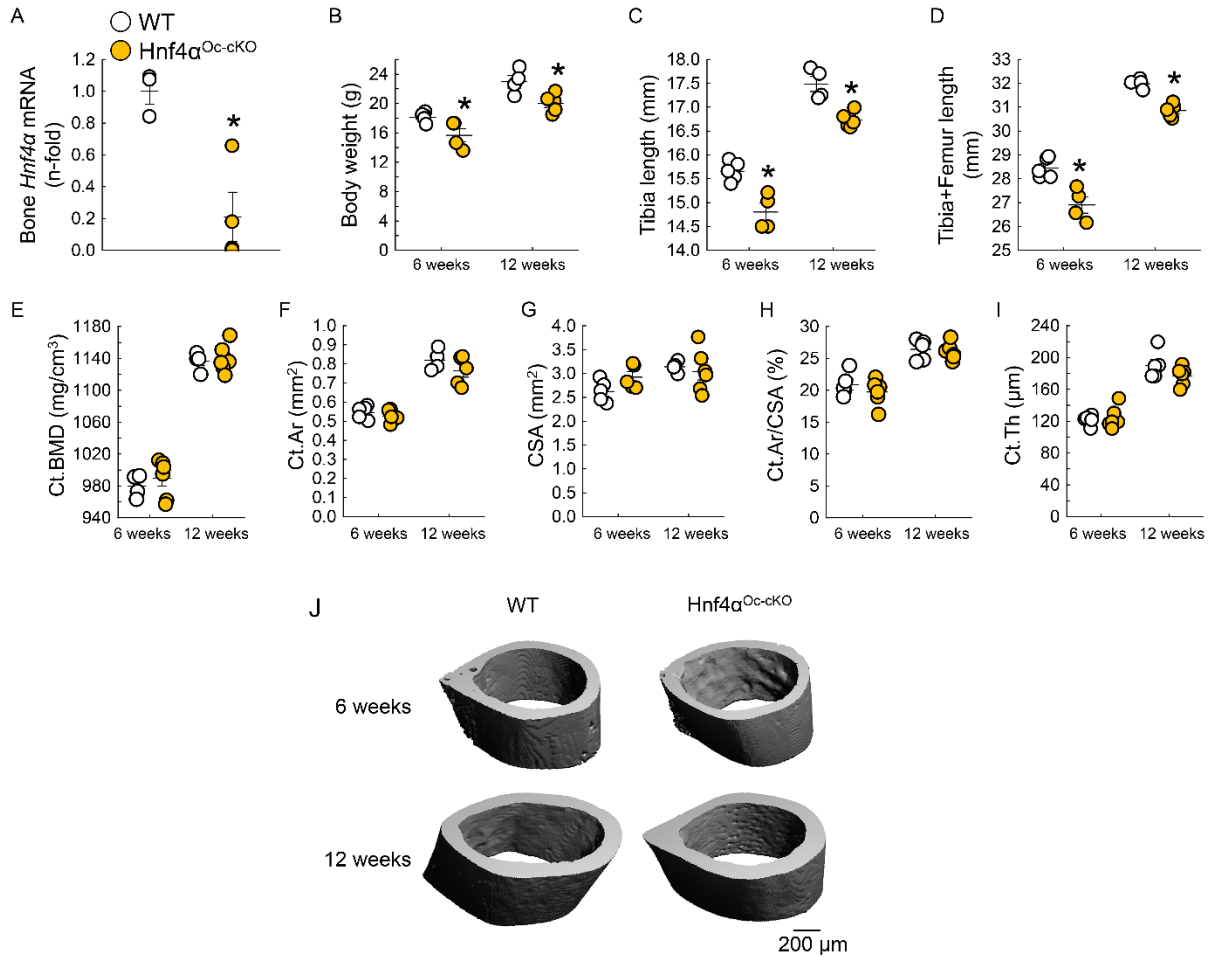
## Supplementary figures

Fig. S1



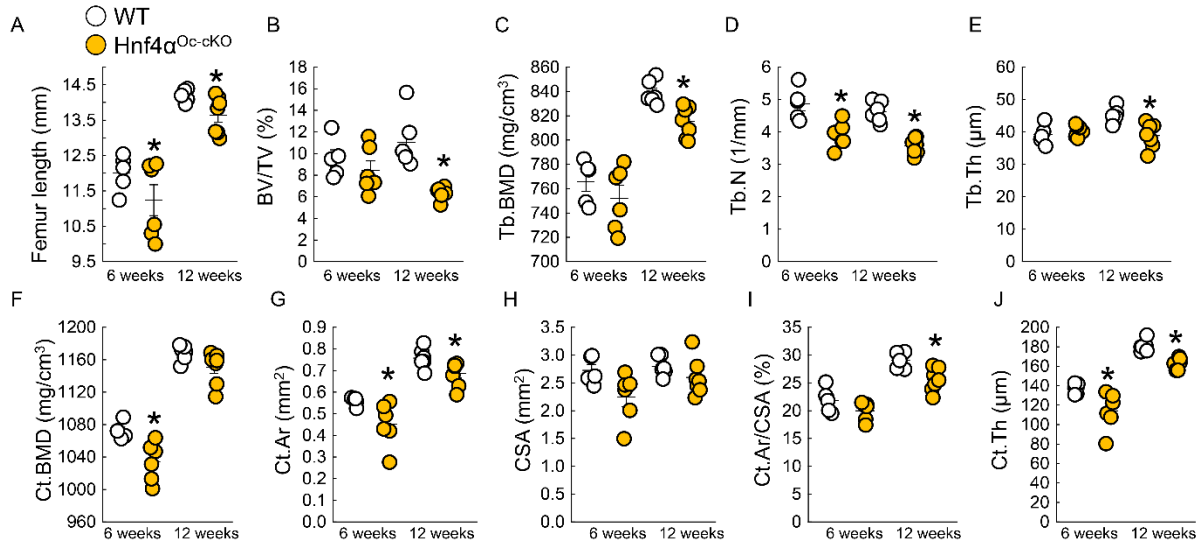
**Fig. S1: HNF4α overexpression alters the expression of known HNF4α targets in osteoblasts.** Heatmap-represented log-normalized expression of genes identified in Ctr, Hnf4α1<sup>Tg</sup>, and Hnf4α2<sup>Tg</sup> cultured MC3T3-E1 osteoblasts. Statistical tests were performed using an ANOVA test, followed by unpaired student's t test and corrected by the False Discovery Rate.

Fig. S2



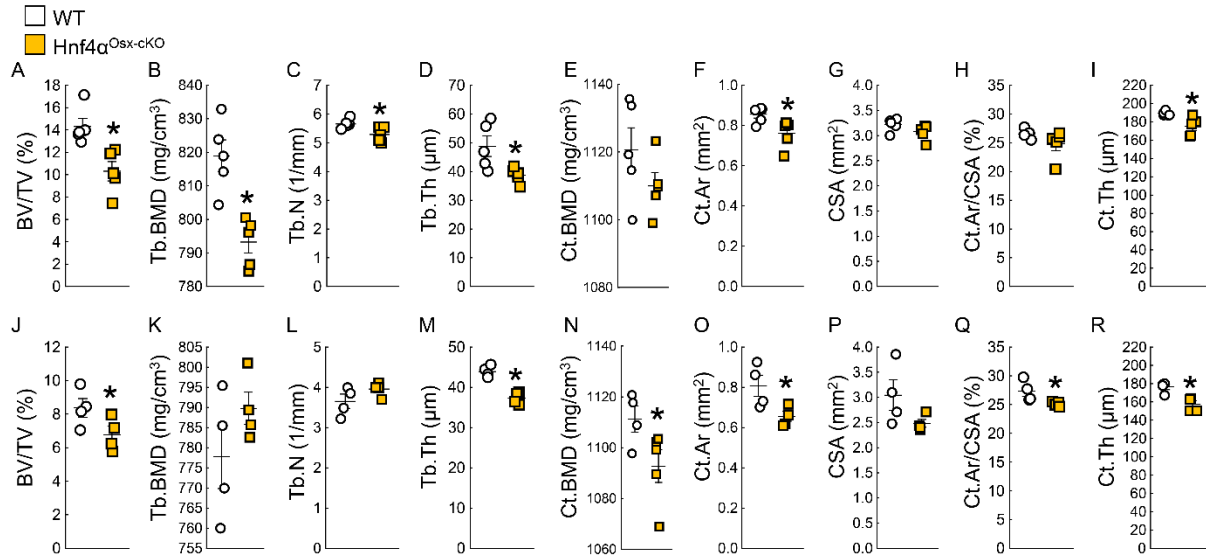
**Fig. S2: Osteoblast-specific *Hnf4a* deletion leads to impaired bone growth.** (A) Bone *Hnf4α* mRNA expression in femoral bone of adult (12 weeks) WT (n=3) and *Hnf4α*<sup>Oc-cKO</sup> (n=4) male mice, (B) body weight, (C-D) tibia and femur lengths, and (E-J) 3D microtomography of femur cortical bone analyzed at midshaft in young (6 weeks) and adult (12 weeks) WT and *Hnf4α*<sup>Oc-cKO</sup> male mice. Values are expressed as mean±SE. n≥5, p<0.05 vs. \*age-matched WT. Statistical tests were performed using unpaired student's t tests.

Fig. S3



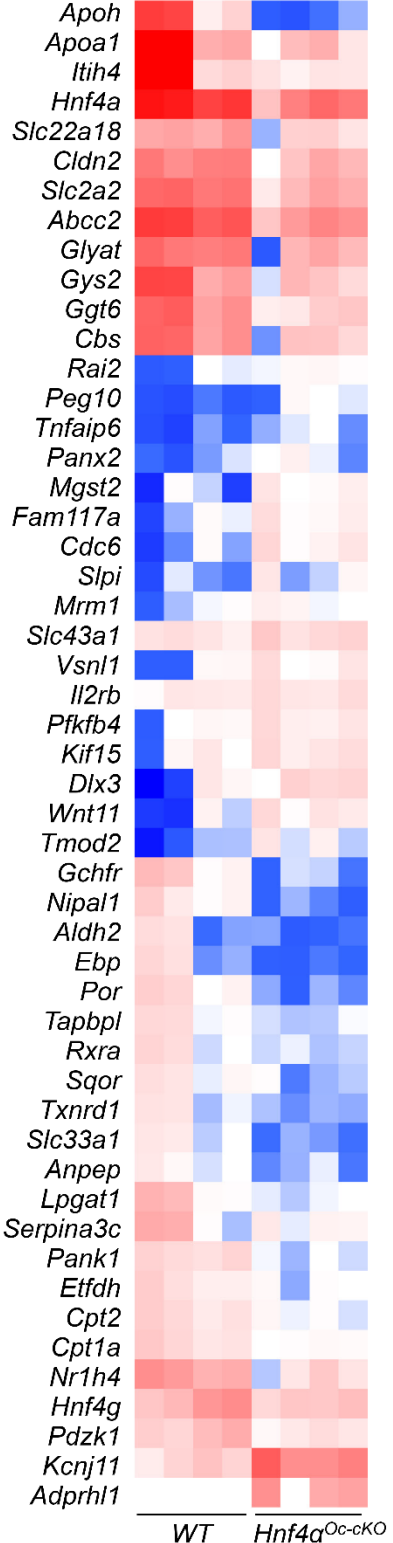
**Fig. S3: Osteoblast-specific *Hnf4α* deletion leads to trabecular bone loss in female mice.** (A) Femur length and (B-J) 3D microtomography of femur trabecular (B-E) and cortical (F-J) bone analyzed at midshaft in young (6 weeks) and adult (12 weeks) WT and *Hnf4α*<sup>Oc-cKO</sup> female mice. Values are expressed as mean±SE. n≥4 per group. p<0.05 vs. \*age-matched WT. Statistical tests were performed using unpaired student's t tests.

Fig. S4



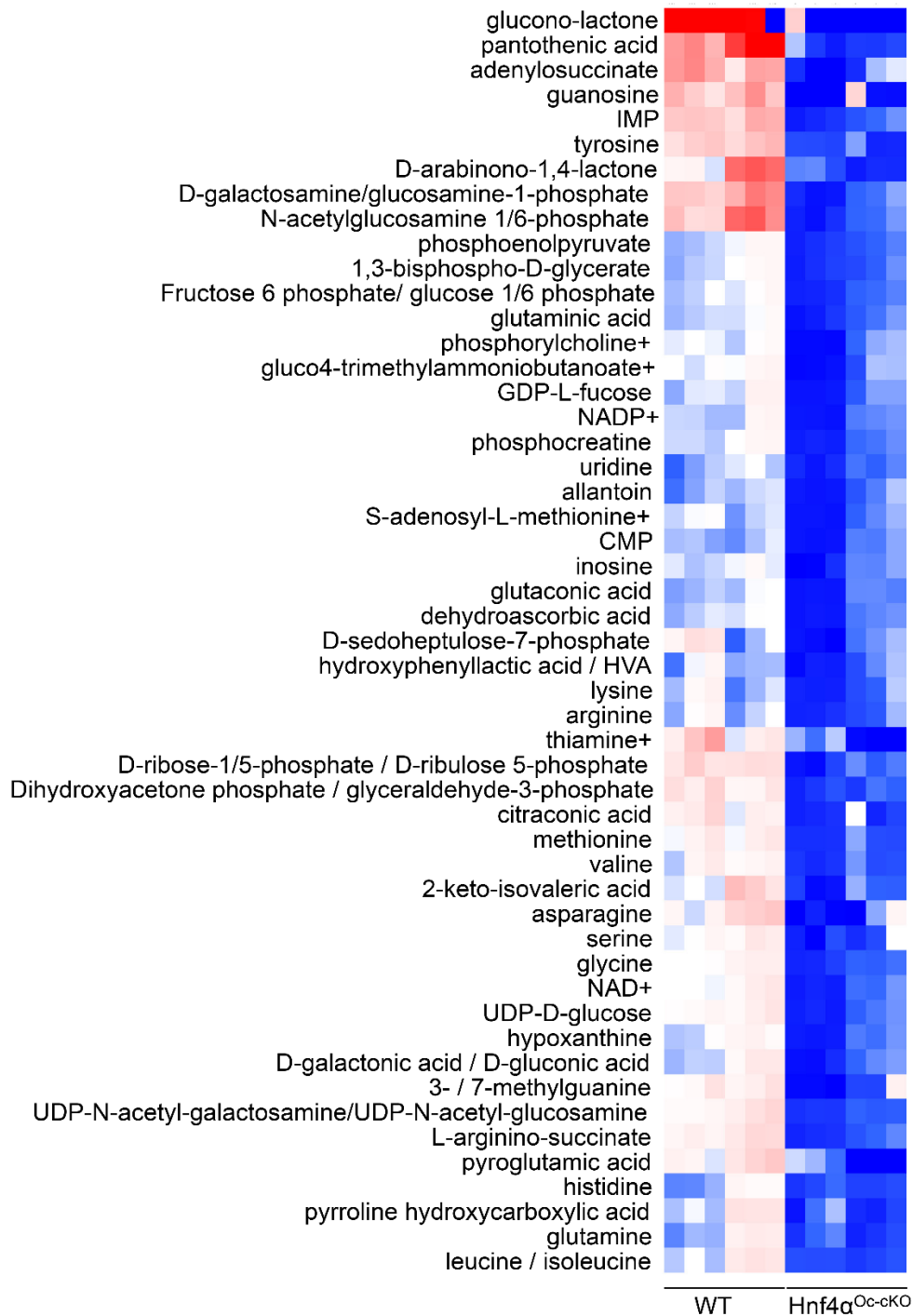
**Fig. S4: Pre-osteoblast-specific *Hnf4α* deletion leads to trabecular and cortical bone loss in male and female mice.** (A-R) 3D microtomography of femur trabecular (A-D and J-M) and cortical (E-I and N-R) bone analyzed at midshaft in adult (12 weeks) WT and *Hnf4α*<sup>Ox-cKO</sup> male (A-I) and female (J-R) mice. Values are expressed as mean±SE. n≥4 per group. p<0.05 vs. \*sex and age-matched WT. Statistical tests were performed using unpaired student's t tests.

Fig. S5



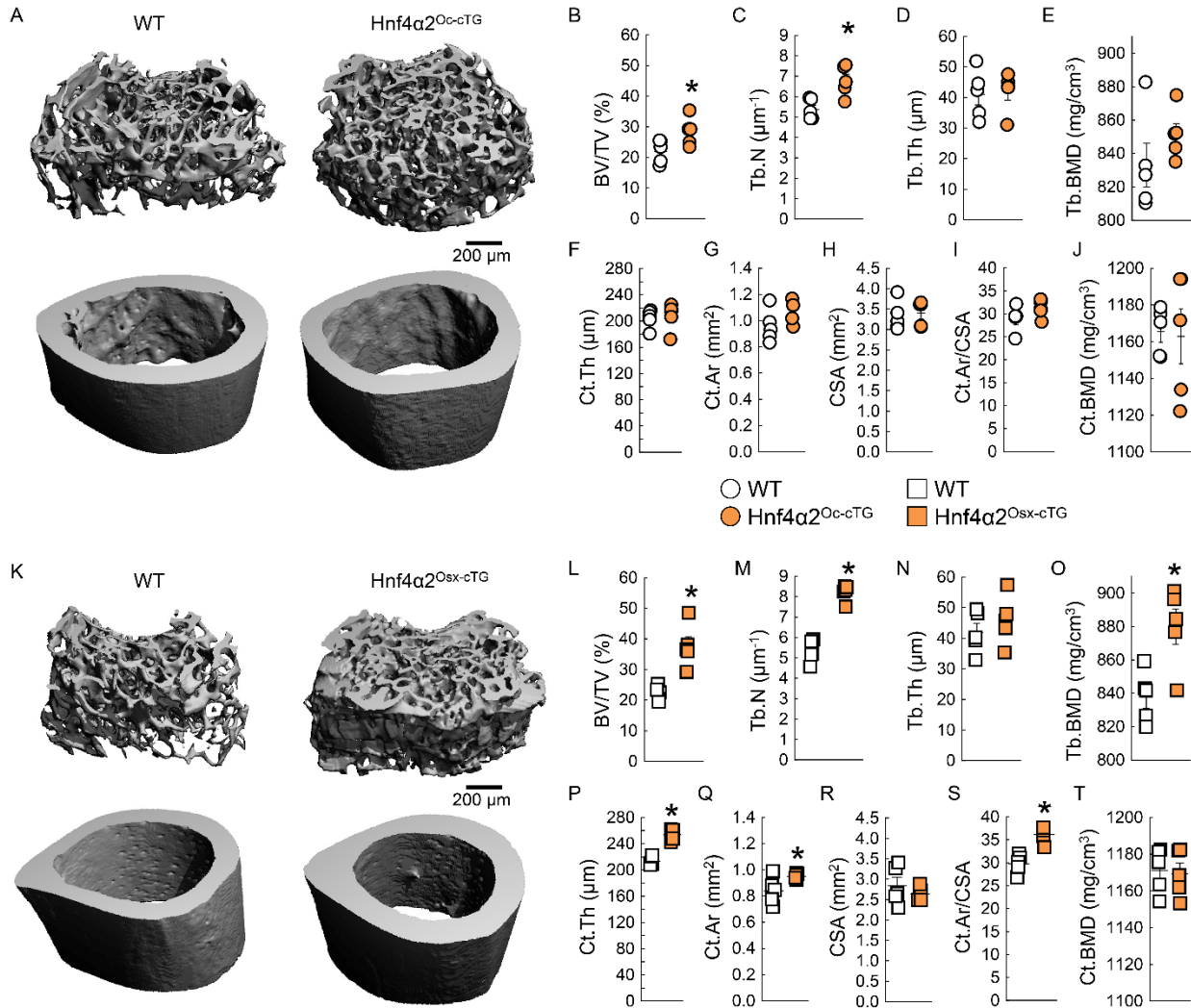
**Fig. S5: Osteoblast-specific deletion of *Hnf4a* alters the expression of known HNF4α targets in bone.** Heatmap-represented of log-normalized expression of known HNF4α regulated genes identified in WT and Hnf4α<sup>Oc-cKO</sup> mice. Statistical tests were performed using unpaired student's t test and corrected by the False Discovery Rate. Corrected p<.05, n=4 per group.

Fig. S6



**Fig. S6: Osteoblast-specific deletion of *Hnf4 $\alpha$*  alters cell metabolism.** Heatmap-represented concentration of differentially regulated metabolites identified by metabolomics analysis of WT and *Hnf4 $\alpha^{Oc-cKO}$*  cultured primary osteoblasts. Statistical tests were performed using unpaired student's t test and corrected by the False Discovery Rate. Corrected  $p < .05$ ,  $n = 6$  per group.

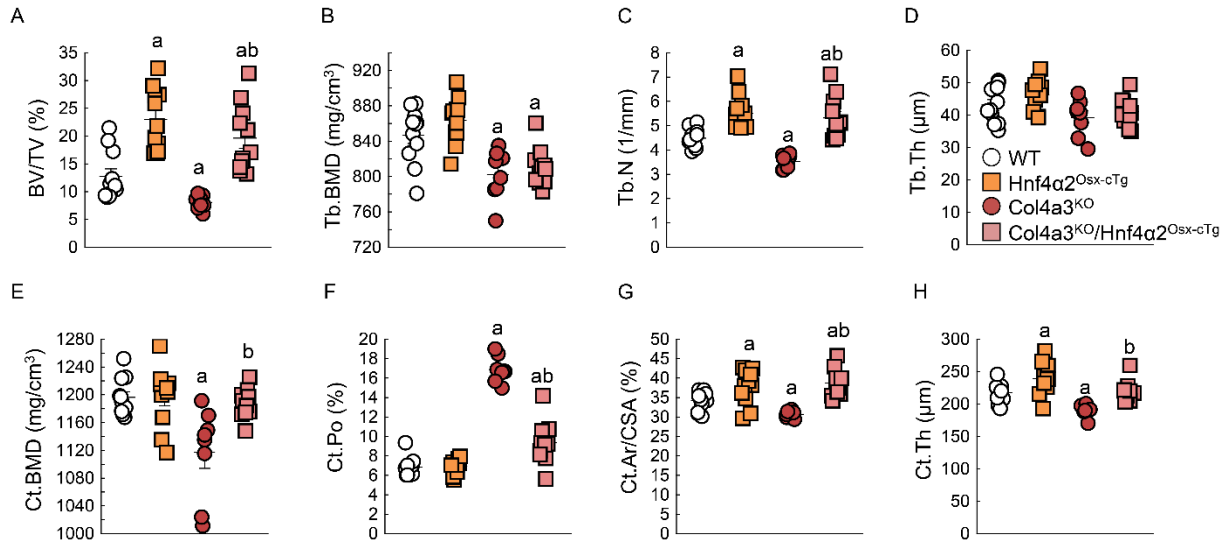
Fig. S7



**Fig. S7: *Hnf4a2* expressed in early differentiated osteoblasts stimulates trabecular and cortical osteogenesis.** 3D microtomography analysis of femur metaphysis secondary spongiosa and midshaft cortical bone in 12 week-old (A-J) WT and Hnf4α<sup>Ox-cTG</sup> mice, and Hnf4α<sup>Ox-cTG</sup> and Hnf4α<sup>Ox-cTG</sup> male mice. (B-E, L-O) Quantitative analysis of trabecular bone parameters, and (F-J, P-T) quantitative analysis of cortical bone parameters. Values are expressed as mean±SE. n≥5 per group. p<0.05 vs. \*WT. Statistical tests were performed using unpaired student's t tests.



Fig. S8



**Fig. S8: Genetic overexpression of *Hnf4α2* in osteoblasts prevents bone loss in female mice with CKD.** Microtomography analysis of (A-D) femur metaphysis secondary spongiosa, (E-H) femur cortical bone at metaphysis in 20 week-old WT, *Hnf4α<sup>Osx-cTG</sup>*, *Col4a3<sup>KO</sup>* and *Col4a3<sup>KO</sup>/Hnf4α<sup>Osx-cTG</sup>* female mice. Values are expressed as mean±SE. n≥6 per group. Corrected p<0.05 vs. <sup>a</sup>WT, <sup>b</sup>*Col4a3<sup>KO</sup>*. Statistical tests were performed using an ANOVA test followed by post-hoc t tests to test statistical differences and multiple testing correction using Holm-Bonferroni method.

## Supplementary tables

**Table S1.** Main Demographic and Clinical Characteristics of the Patients Included in the Analysis.

Characteristic	Group			p value
	Healthy	LR-ROD	HR-ROD	
Patients, n(%)	9(31)	9(31)	11(38)	
Age (years), median (IQR)	47(43.49)	39(35.47)	39(32.54)	ns
Gender, female, n(%)	4(44.4)	4(44.4)	2(18.2)	ns
Race, non-white, n (%)	2(7)	4(14)	2(7)	ns
Weight, kg (IQR)	84(75,90)	56(50,67)	63(56,77)	0.00144257414
Height, meters (IQR)	1.70(1.65,1.75)	1.55(1.55,1.69)	1.67(1.50,1.74)	ns
Clinical Protocol				
Before PTX	-	0	5	
Before KTx	-	7	0	
OP Therapy	-	2	6	

PTX = parathyroidectomy; KTx = Kidney transplantation; OP = osteoporosis. Statistical tests were performed using an ANOVA test.

**Table S2.** Bone histomorphometry Analyses.

Age	6 weeks				12 weeks			
Sex	Males		Females		Males		Females	
Genotype	WT	Hnf4 $\alpha$ <sup>Oc-cko</sup>	WT	Hnf4 $\alpha$ <sup>Oc-cko</sup>	WT	Hnf4 $\alpha$ <sup>Oc-cko</sup>	WT	Hnf4 $\alpha$ <sup>Oc-cko</sup>
Parameter								
<i>O.Th</i> ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	2.9 $\pm$ 0.2	2.7 $\pm$ 0.1	3.4 $\pm$ 0.1	2.5 $\pm$ 0.2*	2.6 $\pm$ 0.1	2.2 $\pm$ 0.1*	2.6 $\pm$ 0.1	2.4 $\pm$ 0.1
<i>OS/BS</i> (%)	22.4 $\pm$ 2.1	7.2 $\pm$ 1.7*	22.7 $\pm$ 2.9	13.5 $\pm$ 1.6*	11.4 $\pm$ 4.1	3.9 $\pm$ 1.1	11.8 $\pm$ 0.8	8.2 $\pm$ 0.9*
<i>MAR</i> ( $\mu\text{m}/\text{d}$ )	3.1 $\pm$ 0.3	1.4 $\pm$ 0.4*	2.6 $\pm$ 0.1	1.5 $\pm$ 0.2*	1.3 $\pm$ 0.1	1.1 $\pm$ 0.2	1.5 $\pm$ 0.1	1.1 $\pm$ 0.1*
<i>BFR/BS</i> ( $\mu\text{m}^3/\mu\text{m}^2/\text{d}$ )	1.5 $\pm$ 0.1	0.9 $\pm$ 0.2*	1.4 $\pm$ 0.1	0.7 $\pm$ 0.1*	0.5 $\pm$ 0.1	0.4 $\pm$ 0.2	0.8 $\pm$ 0.1	0.6 $\pm$ 0.1*
<i>Oc.N/B.Pm</i> ( $\text{mm}^{-1}$ )	12.0 $\pm$ 0.6	15.6 $\pm$ 1.8	10.4 $\pm$ 0.6	8.5 $\pm$ 0.2	5.8 $\pm$ 1.0	11.8 $\pm$ 1.7*	6.9 $\pm$ 0.2	6.7 $\pm$ 0.8
<i>OcS/BS</i> (%)	14.7 $\pm$ 0.9	19.9 $\pm$ 1.2*	20.5 $\pm$ 0.9	28.4 $\pm$ 3.4	10.9 $\pm$ 0.7	15.1 $\pm$ 1.3*	12.3 $\pm$ 1.1	14.6 $\pm$ 2.2

O.Th = osteoid thickness; OS/BS = osteoid surfaces per bone surfaces; MAR = mineral apposition rate; BFR/BS=bone formation rate per bone surfaces; Oc.N/B.Pm.=number of osteoclasts per bone perimeter; Oc.S/BS=osteoclast surfaces per bone surfaces. Values are expressed as mean $\pm$ SE. n $\geq$ 4 per group. p<0.05 vs. \*sex and age-matched WT. Statistical tests were performed using unpaired student's t tests.

**Table S3:** Primers for RT-PCR analysis of murine transcripts.

<b>Name</b> <b>Product size (bp)</b>	<b>Forward 5--&gt;3</b>	<b>Reverse 5--&gt;3</b>
<i>Hnf4<math>\alpha</math>1/2</i> (95)	TGATAACCACGCTACTTGCCTT	AGCCTACTTCTGAATGTTTGGTGT
<i>Runx2</i> (192)	CGGACGAGGCAAGAGTTTCA	GGATGAGGAATGCGCCCTAA
<i>Sp7</i> (100)	TCTCAAGCACCAATGGACTCC	CCAGGAAATGAGTGAGGGAAGG
<i>Bglap</i> (146)	CCGCCTACAAACGCATCTATG	GCTGCTGTGACATCCATACTTG
<i>Dmp1</i> (86)	AGTGAGGAGGACAGCCTGAA	GAGGCTCTCGTTGGACTCAC
<i>Tnfrsf11b</i> (287)	TGTGCTGCGCACTCCTGGTG	GGTGCGGTTGCACTCCTGCT
<i>Tnfsf11</i> (223)	CTGGGACTGGGCCAGGTGGT	GTTCTTCTGCACGGCCCCC
<i>Rpl19</i> (239)	GCCCACAAGCTCTTTCCTTTCG	GTGTTTTTCCGGCAACGAGC

**Table S4:** Sequences of *Hnf4 $\alpha$*  primers used to distinguish *Hnf4 $\alpha$*  isoforms.

Isoforms	Label	Forward	Reverse	Size	Region
Total	<i>Hnf4<math>\alpha</math></i>	CTTAAGAAGTGCTTCGGGC	CAGGCTGCTGCCTCGTAG	99	Exon 3/4
1-3	<i>Hnf4<math>\alpha</math>1-3</i>	GGAGTTTGAAAATGTGCAGGTGTTG	TGTGGTTCTTCTCACGCTC	200	Exon 1A/2
5-6	<i>Hnf4<math>\alpha</math>5-6</i>	GGAGTTTGAAAATGTGCAGGTGTTG	AACATGGTAATCGGGACAGCC	301	Exon 1A/1C
7-9	<i>Hnf4<math>\alpha</math>7-9</i>	GCCTTCAGGCCCTT	TTGAGGTTGGCACCTCAGA	307	Exon 1D/1E
7-12	<i>Hnf4<math>\alpha</math>10-12</i>	CTTGCTGCTGTGTGTGGG	TTGAGGTTGGCACCTCAGA	282	Exon 1E/2
1,2,4,5,7,8 ,10,11	<i>Hnf4<math>\alpha</math>1/2</i>	TGATAACCACGCTACTTGCCTT	AGCCTACTTCTGAATGTTTGGTGT	95	Exon 10
2,5,8,11	<i>Hnf4<math>\alpha</math>2</i>	GACAGATGTGTGAGTGGCCC	AGGTTACTCCCAGGTGCTCT	248	Insert 9/10
3,6,9,12	<i>Hnf4<math>\alpha</math>3</i>	TTGATCCAGATGCCAAGGGG	CAGCACTACAGATCTCCAAG	289	Exon8/ Insert8