

Supplementary Information

Endogenous renal adiponectin drives gluconeogenesis through enhancing pyruvate and fatty acid utilization.

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List of Supplement Materials

1. Supplementary Figures S1 to S10

2. Tables S1 and 2

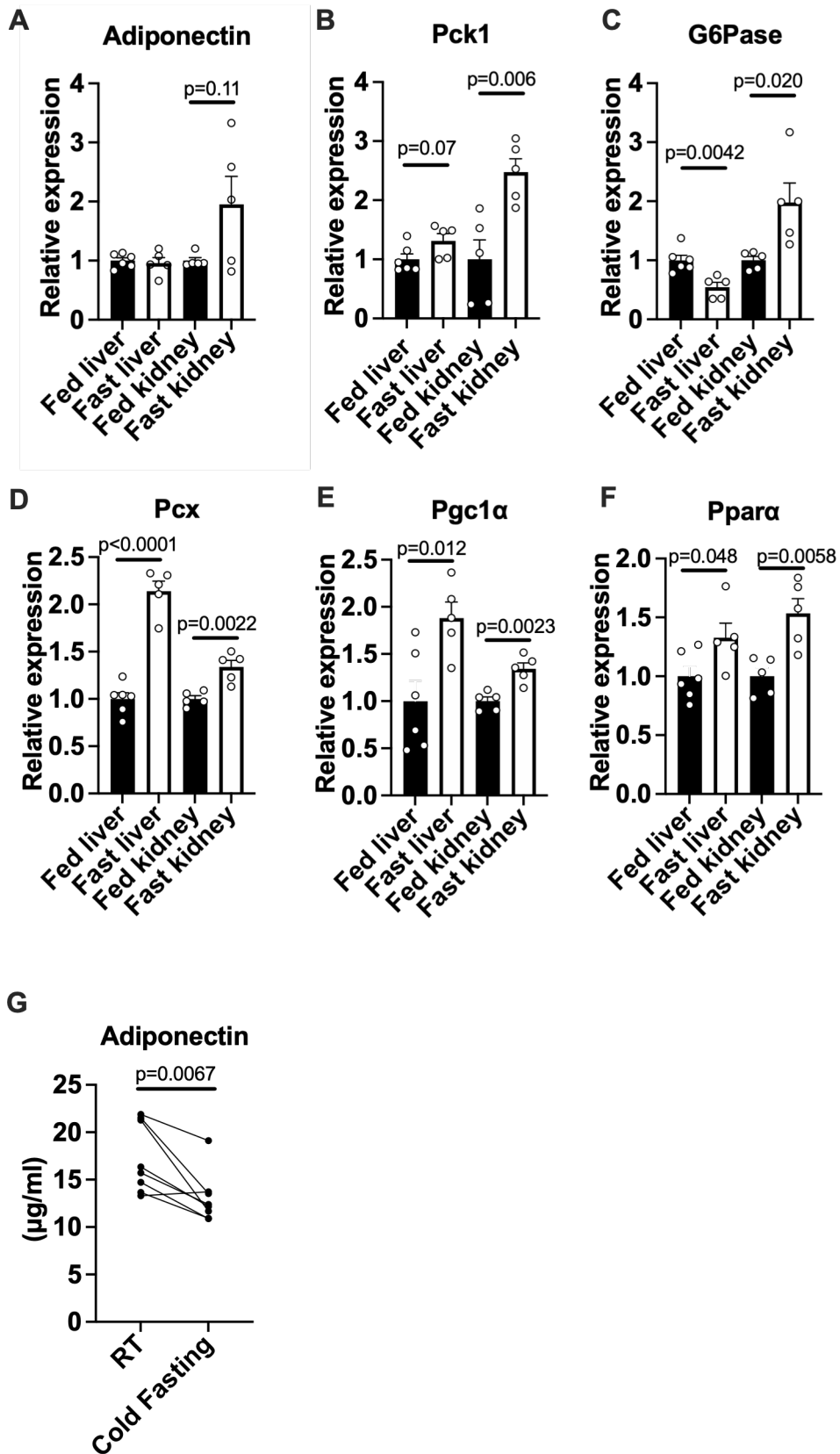


Figure S1. Gluconeogenesis related gene expressions in liver and kidney under fed and 24-hour fasting conditions.

(A-F) Gluconeogenesis related gene expressions including Adiponectin, *Pck1*, *G6Pase*, *Pcx*, *Pgc1α*, and *Ppara* in liver and kidney were determined under fed and

24-hour fasting conditions. (Fed liver n=6, Fast liver n=5, Fed kidney n=5, Fast kidney n=5) **(G)** Serum adiponectin levels before and after cold exposure and fasting. (n=8) Data are mean \pm SEM. Unpaired two-tailed t-tests were performed for statistics from **(A)** to **(G)**.

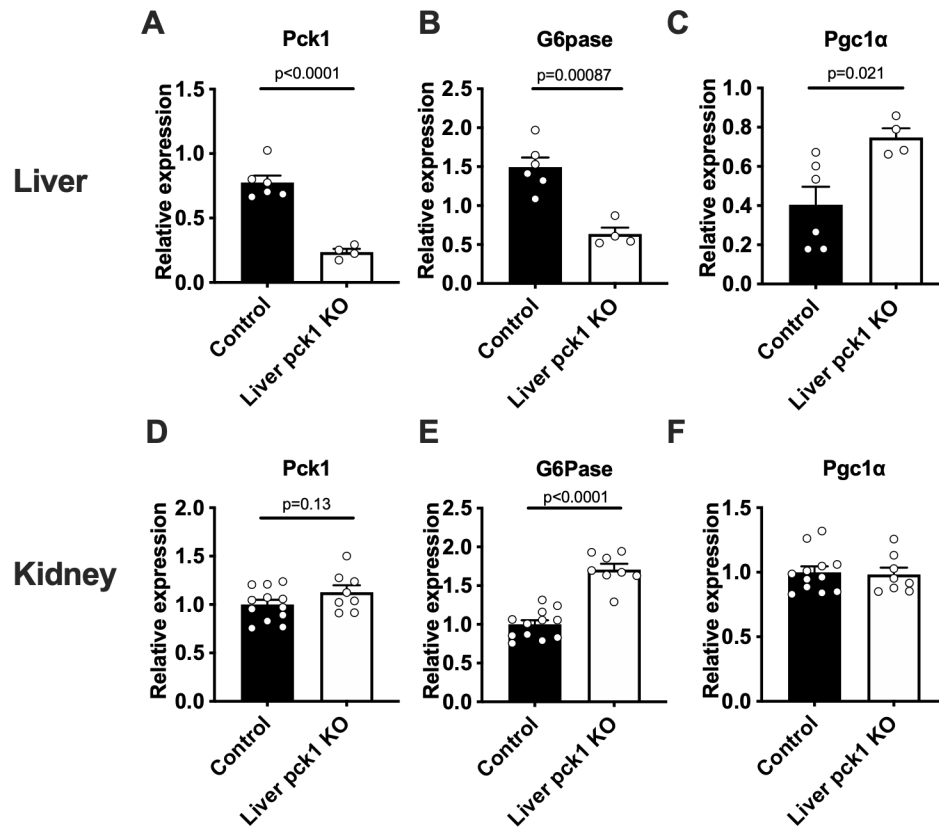


Figure S2. *Gluconeogenesis related gene expressions in liver specific Pck1 KO mice*

(A-C) Gluconeogenesis related gene expressions in the liver of liver specific Pck1 KO mice (Control n=6, Liver pck KO n=4).

(D-F) Gluconeogenesis related gene expressions in the kidney of liver specific Pck1 KO mice. Left and right kidneys were utilized for this analysis (Control n=12, Liver pck KO n=8). Data are mean \pm SEM. Unpaired two-tailed t-tests were performed for statistics from **(A)** to **(F)**.

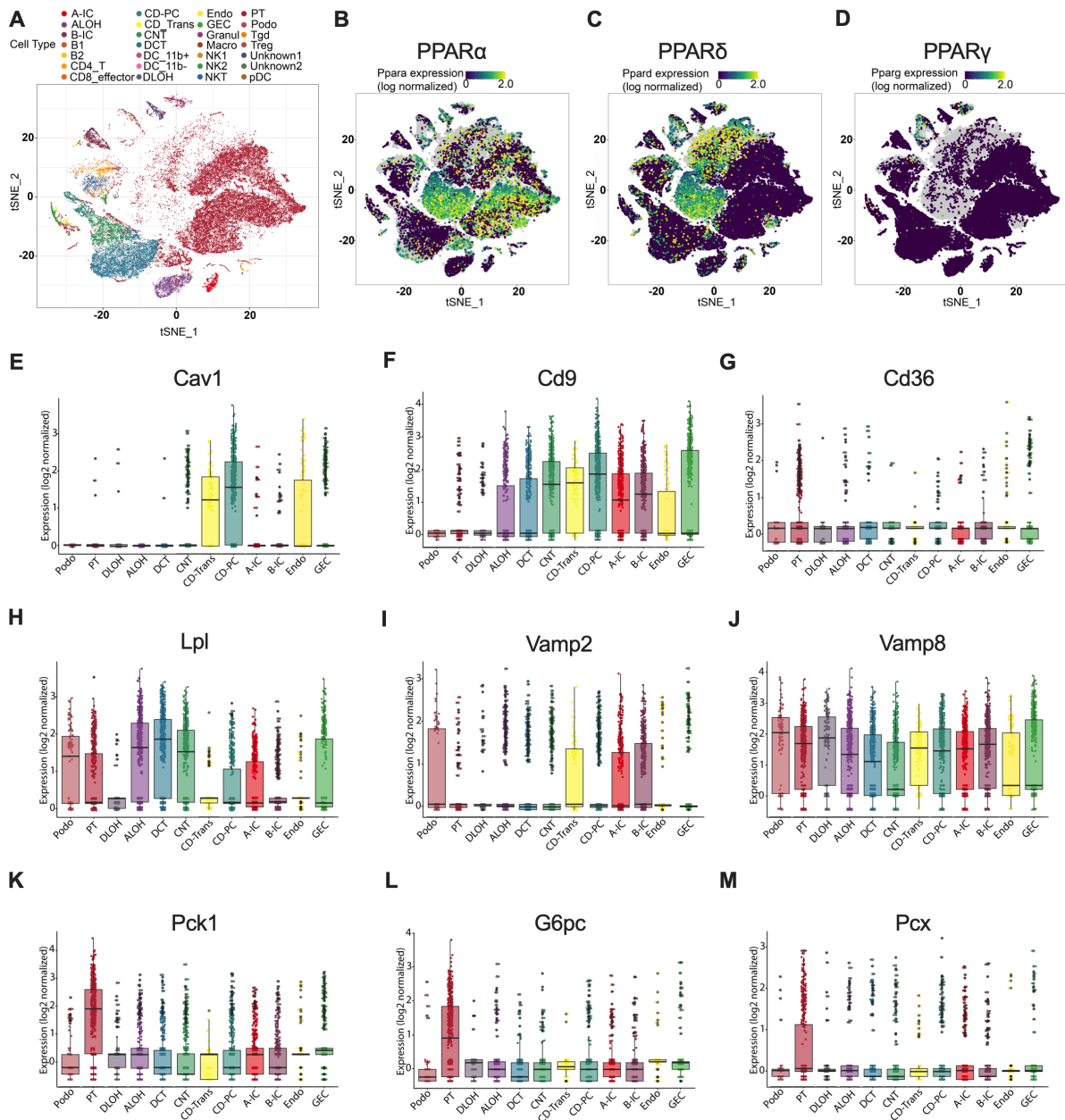


Figure S3. Single cell based renal gene expressions related to lipid metabolism and gluconeogenesis

the tSNE (t-distributed stochastic neighbor embedding) plot was generated for the entire dataset of single cell RNA-seq of kidney cells.

(A) The distribution of 28 distinct cell populations in the tSNE plot.

(B-D) PPARs gene expression feature plot for the entire kidney cells.

(E-J) Single cell RNA-seq expressions of lipid metabolism related genes in log₂ scale. Assigned cell types are described as follows. Podo, podocyte; PT, proximal tubule; DLOH, descending loop of Henle; ALOH, ascending loop of Henle; DCT, distal convoluted tubule; CNT, connecting tubule; CD-Trans, collecting duct transitional cell; CD-PC, collecting duct principal cell; A-IC, alpha intercalated cell; B-IC, beta intercalated cell; Endo, endothelial; GEC, glomerular endothelial cells

(K-M) Single cell RNA-seq expressions of gluconeogenesis related genes in log2 scale.

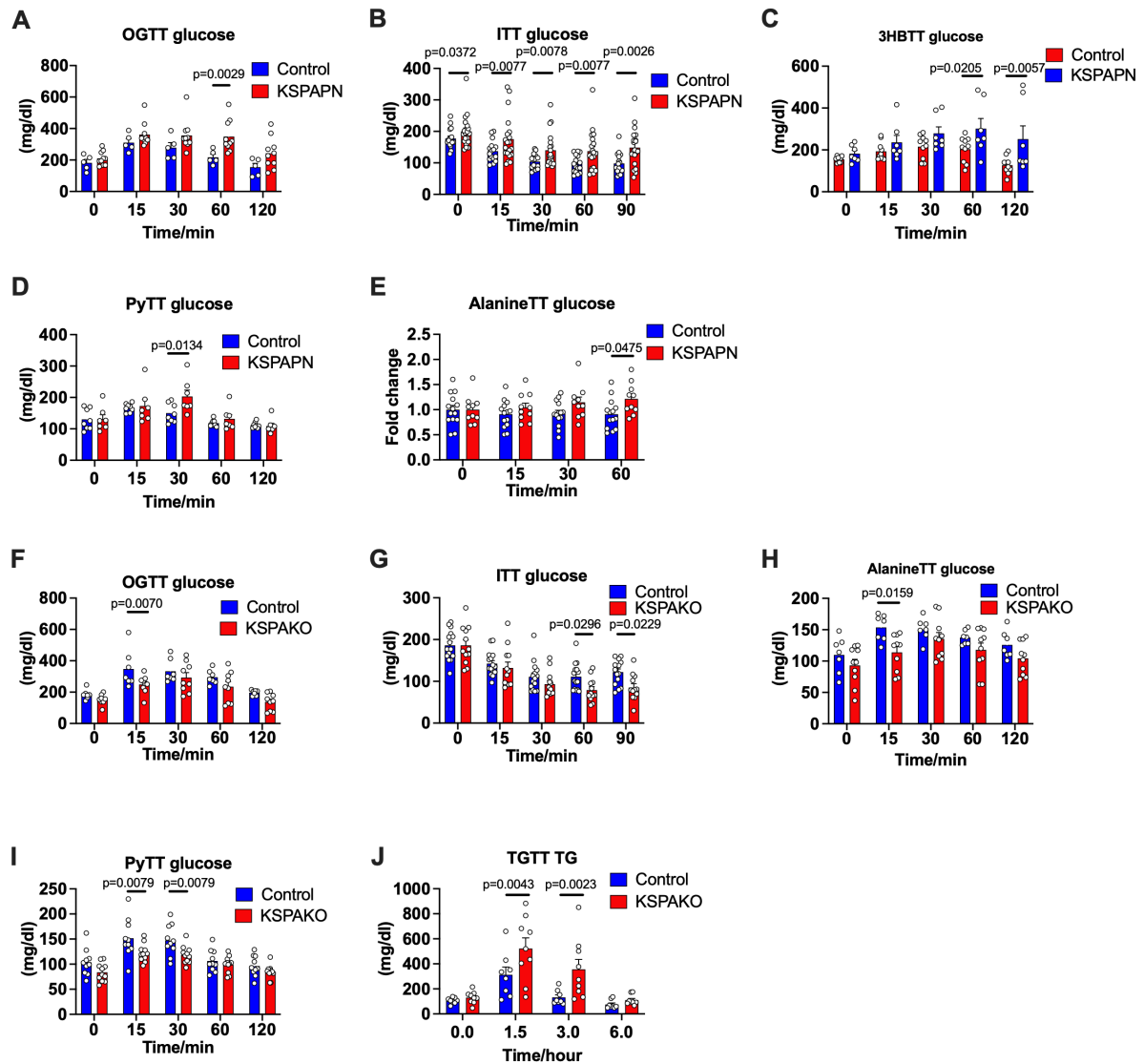


Figure S4. Individual data points of tolerance test in KSPAPN and KSPA KO cohorts (A) Blood Glucose levels at different time points in OGTT (Control n=5, KSPAPN n=10) (B) Blood glucose level at different time points after insulin injection (Control n=16, KSPAPN n=20) (C) Blood glucose levels at different time points after 3HB injection (Control n=10, KSPAPN n=7). (D) Blood glucose levels at different time points after pyruvate gavage (Control n=8, KSPAPN n=7). (E) Blood glucose levels (fold-change) at different time points after alanine injection (Control n=14, KSPAPN n=10). (F) Blood Glucose levels at different time points during an OGTT (Control n=7, KSPA KO n=9). (G) Blood Glucose levels at different time points in ITT (Control n=15, KSPA KO n=12). (H) Blood glucose levels at different time points during an alanine tolerance test (Control n=7, KSPA KO n=10). (I) Blood glucose levels at different time points during a pyruvate tolerance test (Control n=10, KSPA KO n=11). (J) Blood TG levels at different time points during a TG clearance test (Control n=8, KSPA KO n=9). Data are mean \pm SEM. 2-way ANOVA with 2-stage linear step-up procedure of BKY correction for multiple comparisons were performed to determine p-values from (A) to (J).

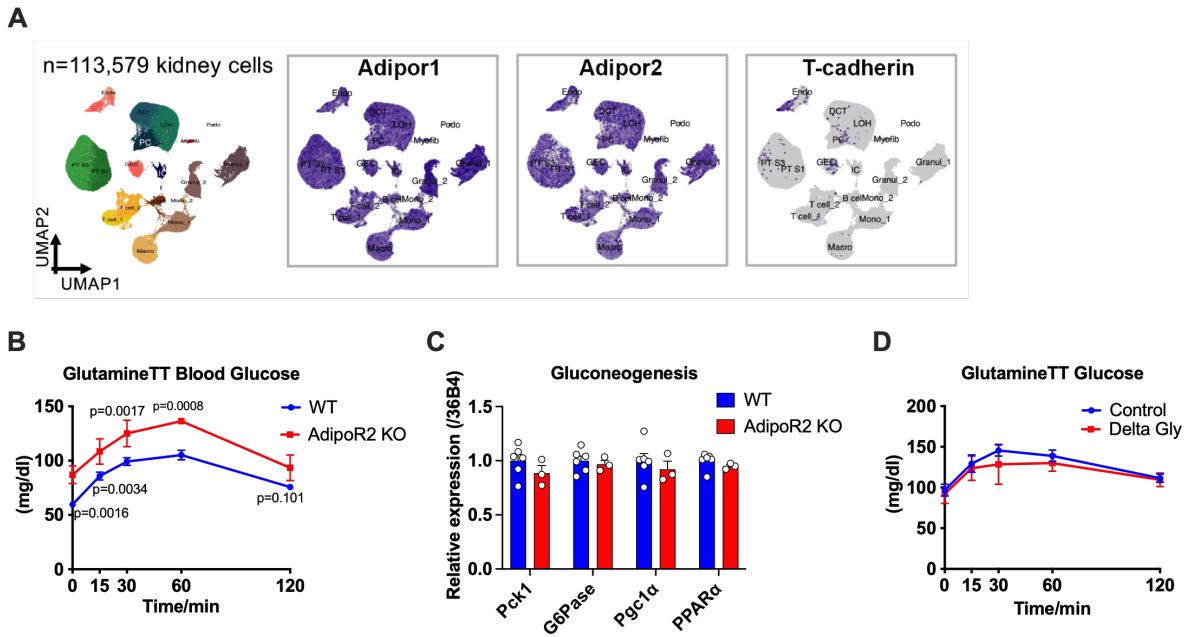


Figure S5. Expressions of AdipoRs and T-cadherin in the kidney and the contribution of AdipoR2 to gluconeogenesis
(A) UMAP projection of 113579 kidney cells. Gene expression feature plots of kidney cells projected onto UMAP. Adipor1, Adipor2 and T-cadherin. **(B)** Blood glucose level during glutamine tolerance test in global AdipoR2 KO mice under normal chow feeding (Control n=8, AdipoR2 KO n=5). 2-way ANOVA with 2-stage linear step-up procedure of BKY correction for multiple comparisons were performed to determine p-values. **(C)** Expression of genes involved in gluconeogenesis in global AdipoR2 KO kidney under HFD condition (Control n=6, AdipoR2 KO n=3). **(D)** Blood glucose levels during a glutamine tolerance test in ΔGly adiponectin overexpressing mice on a normal chow diet (Control n=6, Delta Gly n=3). Data are mean \pm SEM.

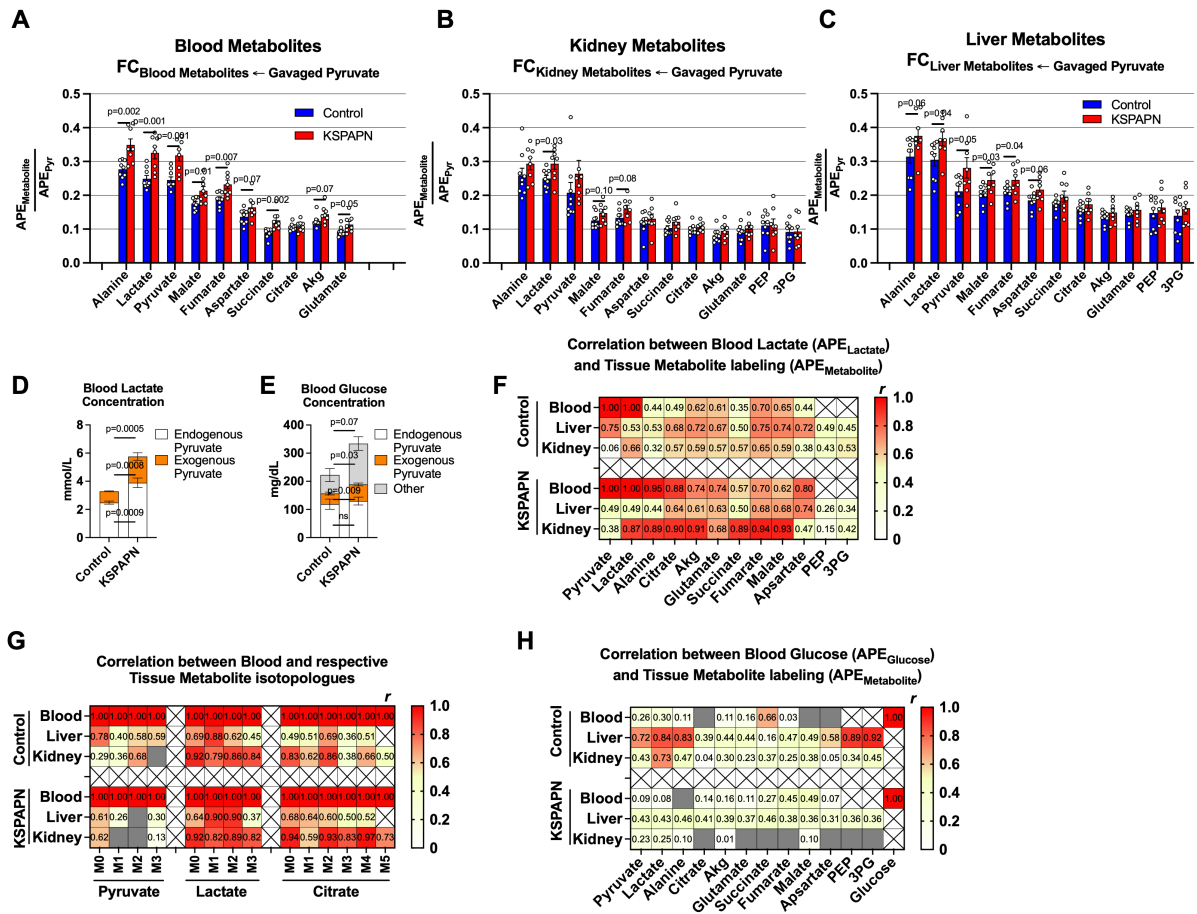


Figure S6. Metabolite labeling from pyruvate in control and KSPAPN plasma 30 minutes after the $[U-^{13}C_3]$ pyruvate gavage.

(A-C) Fractional contribution (FC) of gavaged pyruvate to (A) blood, (B) kidney and (C) liver metabolites (Control n=9, KSPAPN n=8). (D) The contributions of exogenous (gavage) and endogenous pyruvate to blood lactate concentration (Control n=9, KSPAPN n=8). (E) The contributions of exogenous (gavaged) pyruvate, endogenous pyruvate, and other sources of carbon to blood glucose concentration (Control n=9, KSPAPN n=8). (F) Correlations between blood ^{13}C -lactate ($APE_{Lactate}$) and ^{13}C -metabolites ($APE_{Metabolite}$) in KSPAPN blood, kidney and liver (Control n=9, KSPAPN n=8). (G) Correlations between individual isotopologues of blood metabolites and their respective tissue isotopologues (e.g., correlation between blood lactate M+3 and either liver or kidney lactate M+3, etc) (Control n=9, KSPAPN n=8). (H) Correlations between blood ^{13}C -glucose ($APE_{Glucose}$ C4-C6) and ^{13}C -metabolites ($APE_{Metabolite}$) in KSPAPN blood, kidney and liver (Control n=9, KSPAPN n=8). Data are reported as the mean \pm SEM. Two-tailed unpaired Student's t test was used from (A) to (E).

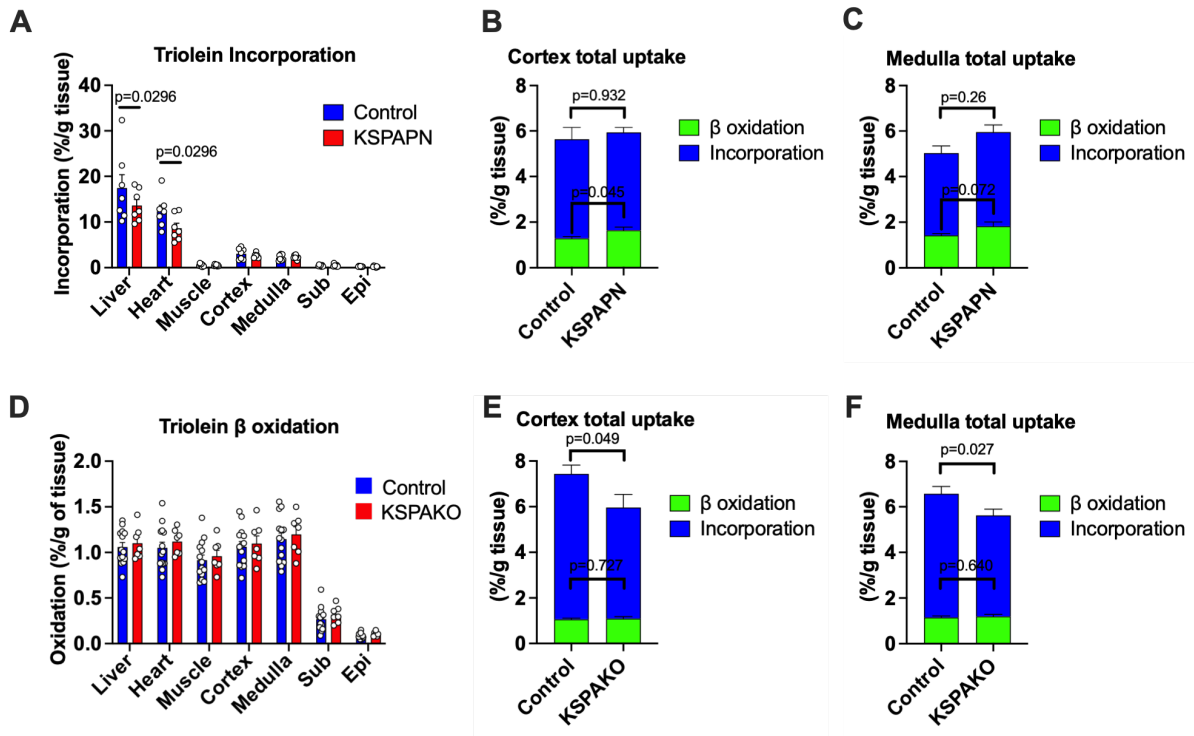


Figure S7. ^3H -triolein uptake into KSPAPN and KSPA KO kidneys

(A) ^3H -triolein lipid incorporation in KSPAPN tissues, including cortex and medulla, under chow diet conditions (Control $n=7$, KSPAPN $n=7$). Multiple unpaired two-tailed t-tests with 2-stage linear step-up procedure of BKY correction for multiple comparisons were performed to determine p-values. (B) The contribution of β oxidation and incorporation of ^3H -triolein to the total uptake in KSPAPN cortex (Control $n=7$, KSPAPN $n=6$). (C) The contribution of β oxidation and incorporation of ^3H -triolein to the total uptake in KSPAPN medulla (Control $n=7$, KSPAPN $n=7$). (D) ^3H -triolein lipid oxidation in KSPA KO tissues, including cortex and medulla, under chow diet conditions (Control $n=14$, KSPA KO $n=7$). (E) The contribution of β oxidation and incorporation of ^3H -triolein to the total uptake in KSPA KO cortex (Control $n=14$, KSPA KO $n=7$). (F) The contribution of β oxidation and incorporation of ^3H -triolein to the total uptake in KSPA KO medulla (Control $n=14$, KSPA KO $n=7$). Data are mean \pm SEM. Unpaired two-tailed student's t-tests were performed for statistics for (B), (C), (E) and (F).

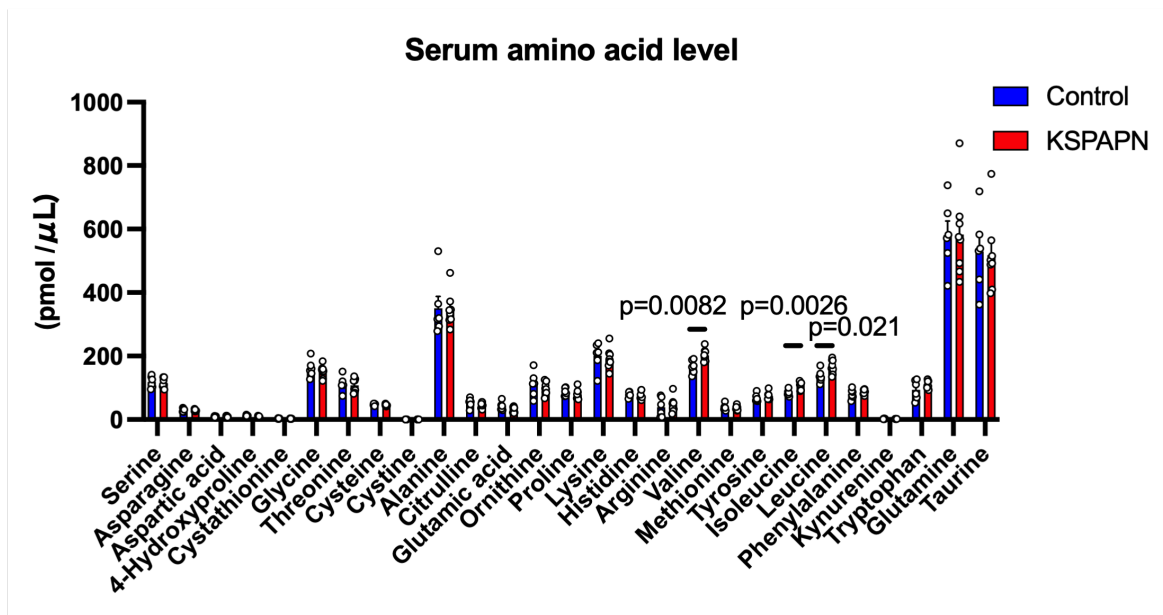
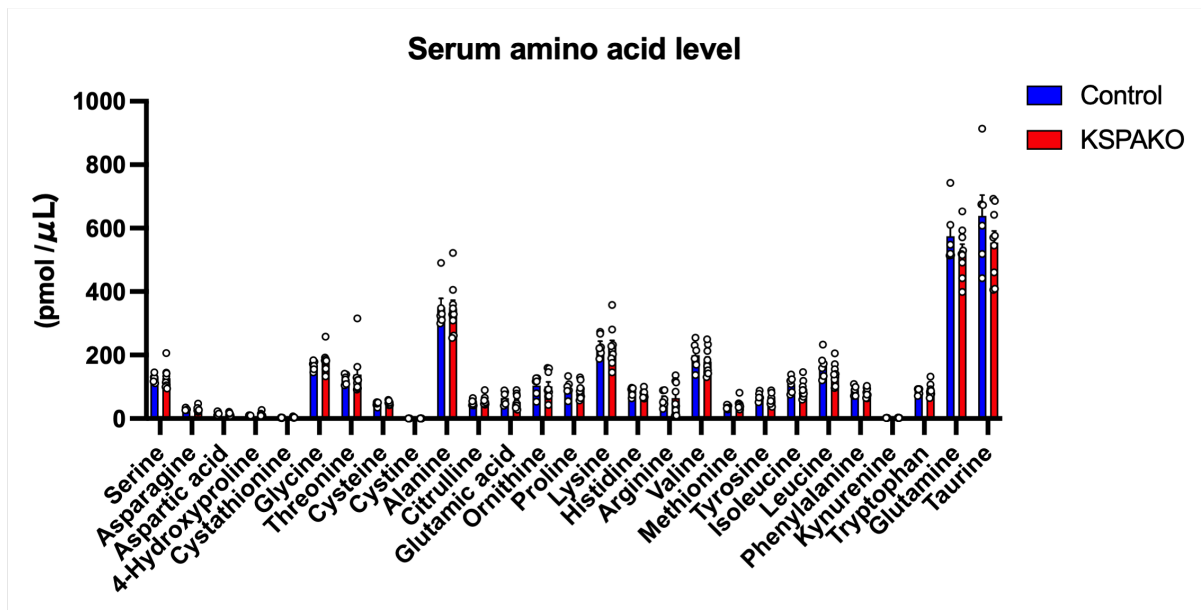
A**B**

Figure S8. Serum amino acid level in kidney specific adiponectin overexpression and kidney specific adiponectin KO mice under HFD.

(A) Serum amino acid level in control and KSPAPN group were determined by mass spectrometry (Control $n=6$, KSPAPN $n=8$).

(B) Serum amino acid level in control and KSPAKO group were determined by mass spectrometry (Control $n=6$, KSPAKO $n=8$). Data are mean \pm SEM. Multiple unpaired two-tailed t-tests with 2-stage linear step-up procedure of BKY correction for multiple comparisons were performed to determine p-values of **(A)** and **(B)**.

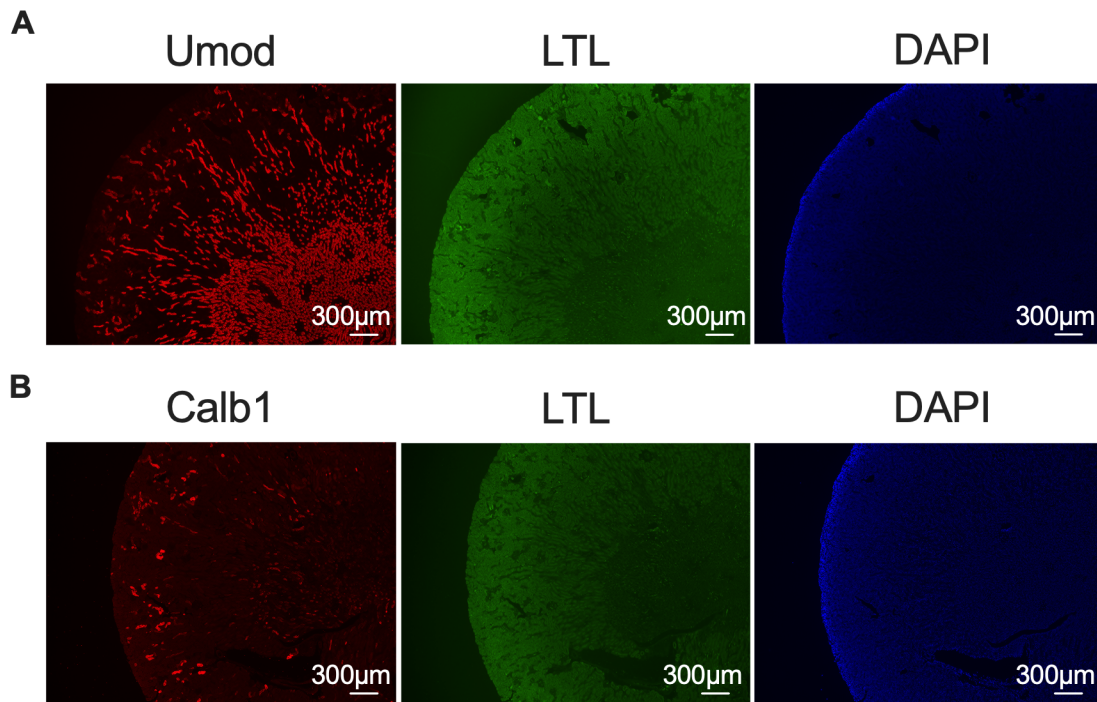


Figure S9. *Immunofluorescence of kidney tubular cell marker*
(A) Representative image of Immunofluorescence of WT kidney. Umod (red), LTL (green) and DAPI (blue). Scale bar indicates 300 μm. **(B)** Representative image of Immunofluorescence of WT kidney. Calb1 (red), LTL (green) and DAPI (blue). Scale bar indicates 300 μm.

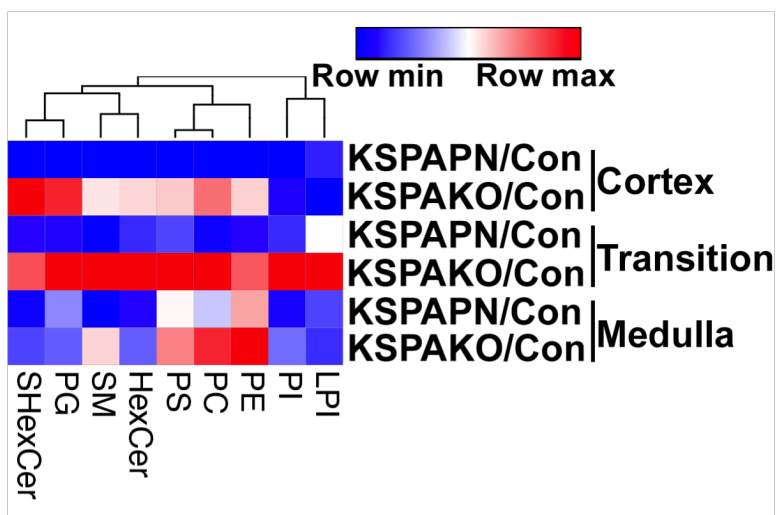


Figure S10. The heatmap of the ratio of relative intensity of lipid species using a data base of lipids detected in human kidney tissue previously published in the literature and whose IDs have been confirmed by UHPLC-MS/MS.(n=9)⁵⁸

Table S1

List of genotyping primer sequences

Mouse strain	Forward primer	Reverse primer
Kspr1TA	CCTAATCCAGCCTGTGAATGTAAGG	GCCGTTTATGACTTTGCTCTTGTC
TRE-Adiponectin	GACCACAATGGACTCTATG	CAAGGGACATCTTCCCATTG
Cre	GATTCGACCAGGTTTCGTTCACTCA	GCTAACCAGCGTTTTTCGTTCTGCCA
Adiponectin flox	GGTGGCTCACAACCATTTCATAA	CATACTCGCCTCTCCCAGAG
Albumin Cre	ATGAAATGCGAGGTAAGTATGG	CGCCGCATAACCAGTGAAAC
Pepck flox	GCCAGGATCTGCAGGGATGGACGG	ATAGGTGAGCTATGTCAAGGTT
Six2 Cre	ATGCTCATCCGGAGTTCCGTATG	CACCTTGTCGCCTTGCGTATAA
Glucagon receptor ko	GTCTTGTCGATCAGGATGATCTG	CAATATCACGGGTAGCCAACGC
Glucagon receptor wt	AGCTGGTCTGTAACAGAACC	CTGCTGGCTGCTATACATCT
Ppar γ flox	TGTAATGGAAGGGCAAAAGG	TGGCTTCCAGTGCATAAGTT

Table S2

List of qPCR primer sequences

Gene name	Forward primer	Reverse primer
Pepck	CCACAGCTGCTGCAGAACA	GAAGGGTCGCATGGCAA
G6Pase	TTACCAAGACTCCCAGGACTG	GAGCTGTTGCTGTAGTAGTCG
PGC1 α	CAGCCTCTTTGCCAGATCT	CCGCTAGCAAGTTTGCCTCA
Pcx	GCCTATGTGGAGGCTAACCA	CAGCTCTTCTGCCTGAGCTT
PPAR α	GCCTGTCTGTCGGGATGT	GGCTTCGTGGATTCTCTTG
Timp1	CCCCAGAAATCAACGAGACCA	ACTCTTCACTGCGGTTCTGG
Collagen1a1	GCTCCTCTTAGGGGCCACT	CCACGTCTCACCATTGGGG
Collagen3a1	CTGGAGAACCTGGTGCAAAT	CCTCGGAAGCCACTAGGAC
Tgf β 1	ACCATGCCAACTTCTGTCTG	CGGGTTGTGTTGTTGTAGA
Acta2	GTACCACCATGTACCCAGGC	GCTGGAAGGTAGACAGCGAA
Fn1	GCCCTGGTTTGTACCTGCTA	GGAATCTTTAGGGCGCTCAT
Emr1	TTACGATGGAATTCTCCTTGTATATCAT	CACAGCAGGAAGGTGGCTATG
Itgax	CTGAGAGCCCAGACGAAGACA	TGAGCTGCCACGATAAGAG
Ccl2	CCACTCACCTGCTGCTACTCAT	TGGTGATCCTCTTGTAGCTCTCC
Mrc1	TGTGGTGAGCTGAAAGGTGA	CAGGTGTGGGCTCAGGTAGT
Tnf α	GGACAGTGACCTGGACTGTGG	AGTGAATTCGGAAGCCCATT
Acc1	GAGGTACCGAAGTGGCATCC	GTGACCTGAGCGTGGGAGAA
Scd1	TGGGTTGGCTGCTTGTG	GCGTGGGCAGGATGAAG
Fas	CATCCACTCAGGTTCAAGTG	AGGTATGCTCGCTTCTCTGC
Srebp1c	GGAGCCATGGATTGCACATT	GCTTCCAGAGAGGAGGCCAG
Acly	CAGTCCCAAGTCCAAGATCCC	ACGATGGCCTTGGTATGTCG
PPAR γ	GCCCAAACCTGATGGCATT	ATCTTAACTGCCGGATCCACAA
Cd36	GATGTGGAACCCATAACTGGATTAC	GGTCCCAGTCTCATTAGCCACAGTA
Lpl	CCGGAGAGACTCAGAAAAAGGTCATC	ACCCACTTTCAAACACCCAAACAAG
Abca1	TCCAGAGCAAAAAGCGACT	GGCCACATCCACAACCTGTCT
Fatp4	CGTTTCGACGGGTACCTCAA	ACATTCTCCCCTTCCAGCG
Snap23	CAAACCTACAGGAGCAGCCAGT	GAGCCATGTTCTTTAGGTTGCC
Vamp8	CCAGAATGTGGAGCGGATCT	CCTTCTGGGACGTTGTCTTGA
Abcg5	GCTAAATCACCCGATGTGCG	GGAAGTTTGCCGTGAATCTGG
Npc1l1	AGCTGAACTACGGAAGGTGC	GATGCCTGAGCGTATGTCCA