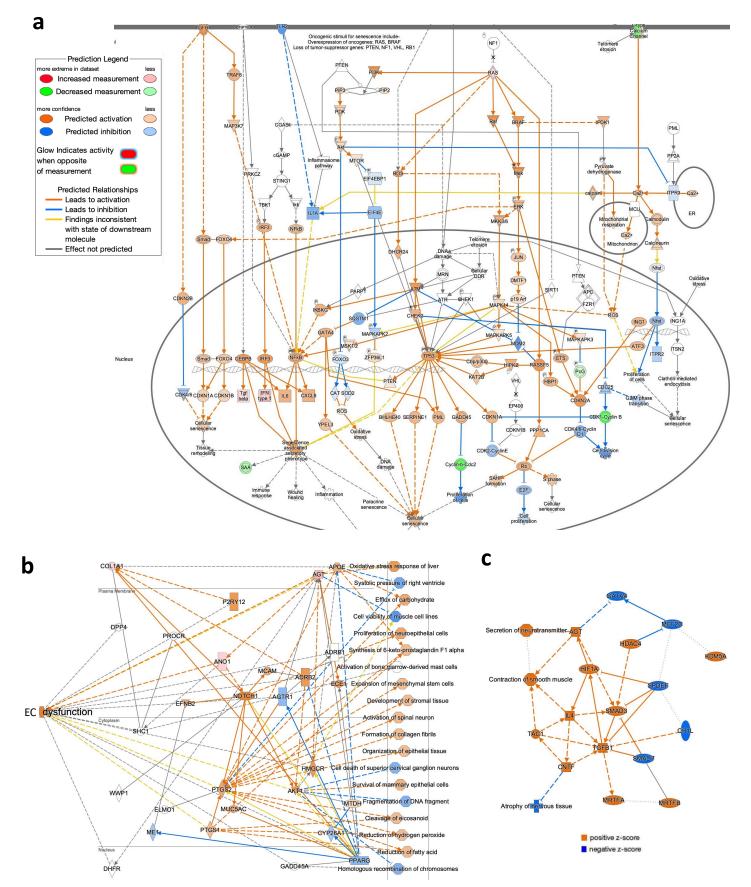


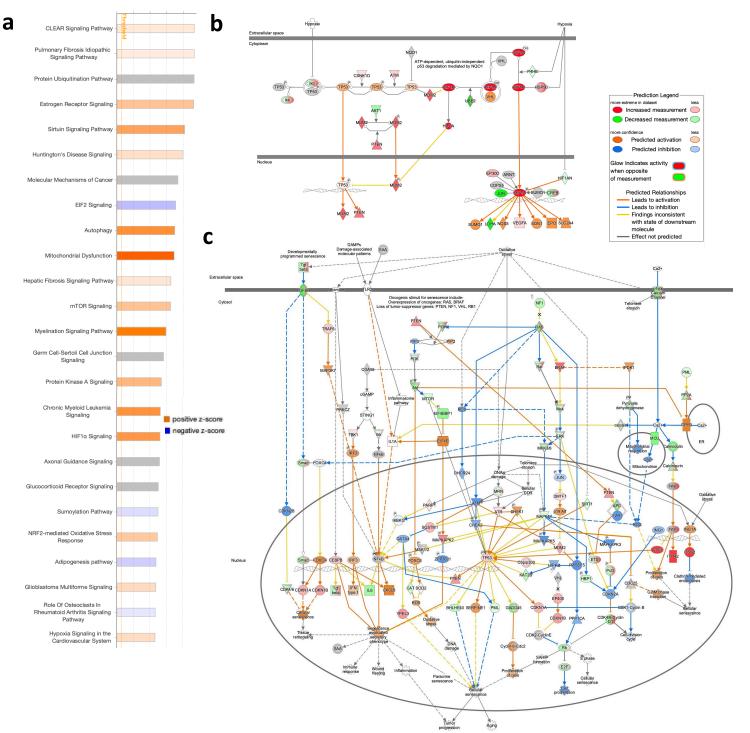
bead

Supplementary Figure S1. (a-b) RNAseq analysis on mG+ isolated from SAT of KO vs WT littermates

raised on HFD. Data are reported in Gao et al., Front Cell Dev Biol 2023 and deposited in GEO (accession GSE239686, Token: shifuooipzapzwr). Listed are the most KO-downregulated and KO-upregulated 24 genes. (b) Volcano plot (IPA) demonstrates Tert to be among the most downregulated genes in SAT EC of KO mice, validating knockout efficiency. (c) SVC from WT and KO VAT and SAT stained with isolectin B4 (IB4) showing that some of the KO mG+ cells are IB4-negative and have fibroblast, rather than EC, morphology. (d) After injection of 200 µl of 0.2% red fluorescent FluoSphere (Invitrogen F8801) microbeads (bead), 30 min later VAT whole mounts (left) and lung frozen sections (right) were analyzed for bead distribution. Arrows: bead fluorescence inside WT vessels (v) and outside (KO). Scale bar: 100 µm.



Supplementary Figure S2. EC *Tert* KO results in adipose EC senescence and dysfunction, as detected by Ingenuity Pathway Analysis (IPA) of RNAseq data available at GEO database (accession GSE239686, Token: shifuooipzapzwr) and reported in Gao et al., *Front Cell Dev Biol* 2023. (a) Senescence-related pathways upregulated in VAT EC of EC-TERT KO mice fed chow, compared to WT EC. (b) EC dysfunction-related pathways upregulated in VAT EC of EC-TERT KO mice fed chow, compared to WT EC. (c) Top canonical pathways deregulated in VAT EC of EC-TERT KO mice fed chow, compared to WT EC.



Supplementary Figure S3. EC *Tert* KO-induced hypoxia affects other cells in AT, as determined by scRNAseq on SAT of EC-*Tert*-KO and WT mice fed HFD for 5 months as described and reported in Gao et al., *Front Cell Dev Biol* 2023. cDNAs were generated using oligo-T primers without rRNA depletion. Single cell capture and library construction were performed with the Chromium Single Cell 3' Reagent Kit v3.1. Sequencing was done with Illumina NextSeq 550 System using High Output Kit v2.5 (50,000 reads / cell). Cell Ranger Single Cell Software Suite v.3.1.0 was used to perform bioinformatic analysis against mouse transcriptome (mm10, Ensembl 93) with STAR. Raw read count tables were analyzed using the Seurat (v3.1.1) on R platform (3.5.2). FindVariableGenes was used to calculate the principal components. Cell clusters were identified using the Shared Nearest Neighbor (SNN) algorithm with a resolution parameter 0.8. Transcriptomes of adipose stromal cells (ASC), were compared by IPA. (a) A list of signaling networks activates (orange) or inactivated (blue) in ASC from SAT of EC-*Tert*-KO mice. (b) Analysis focusing on hypoxia-related pathways showing upregulation of senescence markers in ASC from SAT of EC-*Tert*-KO mice. Full data are available at GEO database (accession GSE239687, Token: gxqdeiugjjibini).