

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE LEGENDS

Table 1. RT-PCR and q-PCR primers.

Table 2. CHIP assay primers.

Figure S1. Interaction assays of ERR α / β , SIRT6, SIRT7 and SMILE through *in vivo* GST pull-down. (A) HepG2 cells were cotransfected with expression vectors for Flag-ERR α , Flag-ERR β and pEBG-SMILE (GST-SMILE) or pEBG alone (GST). (B) HepG2 cells were cotransfected with expression vectors encoding Flag-SIRT6, Flag-SIRT7 and pEBG-SMILE (GST-SMILE) or pEBG alone (GST). The complex formation (top panel, GST puri.) and the amount of Flag-ERR α , Flag-ERR β , Flag-SIRT6, Flag-SIRT7 used for the *in vivo* binding assay (bottom panel, Lysate), were determined via Western blot analysis using an anti-Flag antibody. The same blot was stripped and reprobed with anti-GST antibody (middle panel) to confirm the expression levels of the GST fusion protein (GST-SMILE) and the GST control (GST). The data shown are representative of at least three independent experiments.

Figure S2. Acetylation assays of FOXO1, ERR γ and SMILE. (A) Deacetylation of FOXO1 by wild type SIRT1. (B and C) No acetylation/deacetylation occurs with ERR γ and SMILE. HepG2 cells were cotransfected with expression plasmids for Flag-FOXO1, Flag-ERR γ or Flag-SMILE, together with expression vectors for wild type Myc-SIRT1 or the dominant negative mutant Myc-SIRT1H363Y as indicated. 36 h after transfection, the cells were treated with or without 10 μ M of EX527. Cell extracts prepared from the cells were subjected to immunoprecipitation assays using anti-Flag M2 antibody. The acetylation levels of FOXO1, ERR γ and SMILE were detected by anti-acetylated lysine antibodies (upper panels). Precipitated Flag-FOXO1, Flag-ERR γ , Flag-SMILE and the expression of myc-SIRT/SIRT1H363Y fusions in cell lysates were determined via Western blot analysis using indicated antibodies (middle and lower panels). The data shown are representative of at least three independent experiments.

Figure S3. Homodimerization of SMILE is not required for the repression of SMILE on ERR γ . (A) Structure of human SMILE. The basic region and leucine zipper domains are shown. The leucine zipper mutant SMILE-L(239-267)V indicates the leucine residues between position 239 and 267 were mutated to valine, as indicated by the arrows. The numbers in the figure indicate the amino acid (aa) residues. (B) *In vivo* homodimerization possibility analysis of wt SMILE and SMILE-L(239-267)V. HepG2 cells were cotransfected with expression vectors for Flag-SMILE, Flag-SMILE-L(239-267)V with pEBG-SMILE (GST-SMILE wt) or pEBG-SMILE-L(239-267)V or pEBG alone (GST) as indicated. Protein interactions were examined via *in vivo* GST pull-down. The top and middle panels (GST puri) show GST beads-precipitated Flag-SMILE and GST fusions, respectively. The bottom panel shows the protein expression levels of Flag-SMILE and

Flag-SMILE-L(239-267)V in cell lysates. (C) The effect of SMILE-L(239-267)V on ERR γ transactivation. HepG2 cells were cotransfected with sft4-Luc luciferase reporter vectors, together with expression vectors for ERR γ , wt SMILE or SMILE-L(239-267)V as indicated. 48h after transfection, luciferase activity was measured. Wt, wild-type. The data shown are representative of at least three independent experiments.

Figure S4. Transcription initiation site on the SMILE promoter. Human SMILE sequences from -338 to +231 to the putative transcription start site. The guanine at the transcription start site (arrow) is designated +1. The translation start codon ATG is underlined with the encoded amino acids shown below the codon.

Supplementary data

Table 1. RT-PCR and q-PCR Primers

Name	Forward Primers (5'-3')	Reverse Primers (5'-3')
ERR γ	GACTTGACTCGCCACCTCTC	GTGGTACCCAGAAGCGATGT
PDK4	CCC GCTGTCCATGAAGCAGC	CCAATGTGGCTTGGGTTTCC
PDK2	GAAGAATGCGTCCCTGGCAG	GGTCCGGATGGTGACCAGG
SIRT1	GCAGATTAGTAGGCGGCTTG	TCTCCATCAGTCCCAAATCC
SHP	CTTCCTCAGGAACCT	CCCAGTGAGCCTCCT
SMILE	AAAAGAGGCGGA GAAAGTCC	CTCTGAAGAGCGAGGTGGTC
β -actin	GTCATCACCATTGGCAATGAG	CGTCATACTCCTGCTTGCTG

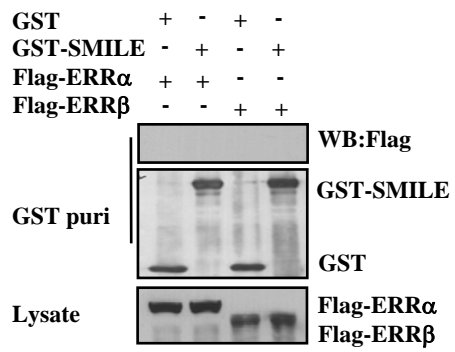
Table 2. CHIP Assay Primers

Name	Positions Targeting¹	Forward Primers (5'-3')	Reverse Primers (5'-3')
SMILE	-996 → -735	CAGGAAGACGAAGGAAGACAAAGAG	GCCAGGAAAGGCTATGAAGAGAG
	-220 → -19	TGTTGAGTCTGGGTATTGGGTGG	TAGCCGGAAGTCAGTGGTTTTCG
PDK4	-1699 → -1493	TAGACGAAGAGGGCAAAGGA	TGGTGAAGATGGGGTTTCTC
	-1056 → -886	GGAATCACAAAGCTGCATCA	GCTGCAAAGGTCTTCCTTG

1 The transcription start site (TSS) is numbered +1.

Figure. S1

A



B

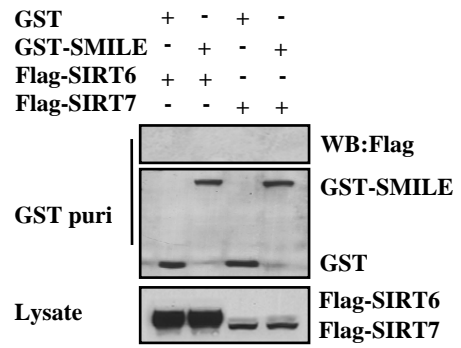
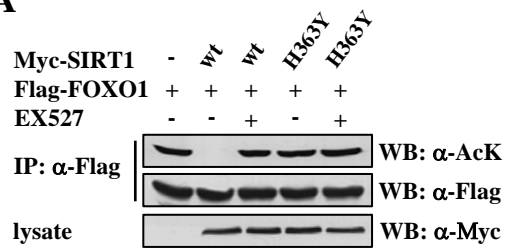
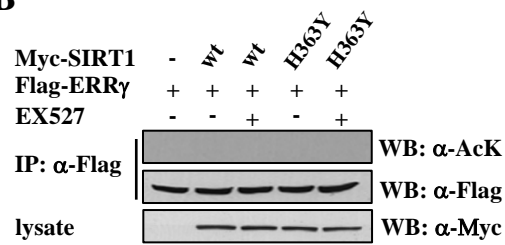


Figure. S2

A



B



C

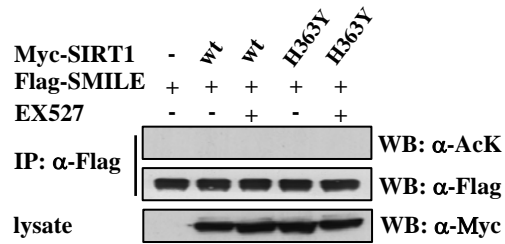
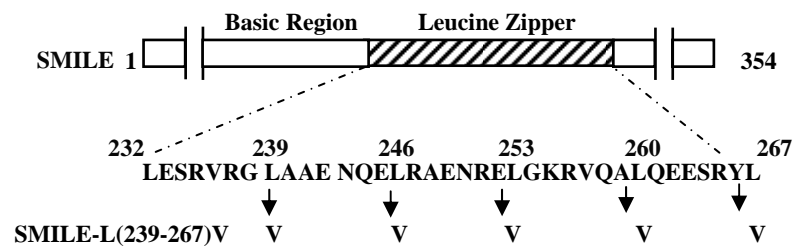
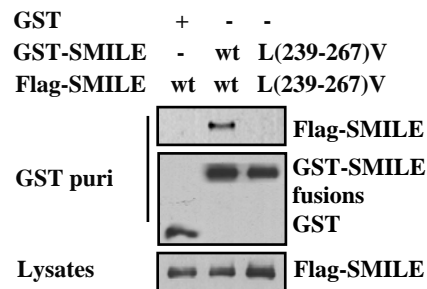


Figure. S3

A



B



C

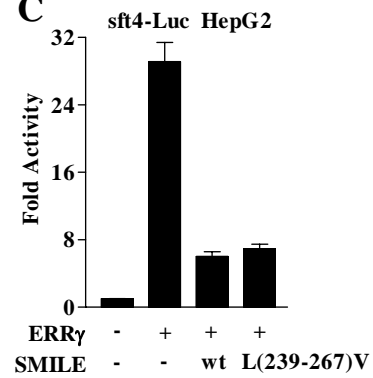


Figure. S4

-339	CACACTGAAG	TACGCAGGGG	TGTGGTGTCT	CATCTGCAAC	TTTAGGATGA	TTCAGCAAAA
-279	AAAAAATTTA	CAAGCATTTA	TGTAAAGATA	AAGCAAATAT	AGCAAAATGT	TGTGTTGAAC
-219	TGTTGAGTCT	GGGTATTGGG	TGGTATTGAA	TTAGGGTGGA	TAAATCTAGA	GACTTGTTAT
-159	TTTTGCCGCT	GTTATTATGA	CATCACTAGA	AAGCTGGAAT	TATTCCCACT	CTAAAGCACC
-99	CTGAAATCTC	GCGACACTAC	GGCCTGGTGG	CGCGCGAAAC	GCGGTGGGCG	GGACTGGGGC
-39	GAAAACCACT	GACTTCCGGC	TACGCCGTTG	TCTGGGTGGC	GCGGTCGAGT	CATCGCAGGG
+21	CCTCACCGCT	TCGTTCTCCC	GTCCCTCCCC	GCGCCTTGGC	GCGGGGGGTC	GACTAGCCAA
+81	GTGAGGCGGG	AGGCGACTCG	GACCTTTCCC	TGCATTTCGT	TTCGGCCAGT	GCCGGGGGCT
+141	ACCCGCCCTG	GGGCCTGGGA	TCCTTGGGGC	CCGTGAGGCC	CACTCTTAGC	GGCCGGGGCC
+201	TACCGCGGCC	CGCCG CTGGC	CCTCATGAGG			

M