

Supplementary Table 1: Analysis of microarray-derived gene expression^{1,2} for transcripts encoded within the 5 haplotype blocks (1-5, physical position on chromosome 3 shown in first column). Fold changes in expression with reference to WKY data are shown along with Bonferroni-corrected *p* values. *Endog* was the only concordantly regulated and differentially expressed gene at the loci (---, no gene annotation).

Haplotype block	Probe ID	Gene symbol	Fold change		P value	
			SHR vs WKY	SHRSP vs WKY	SHR vs WKY	SHRSP vs WKY
1: 8870982-9022111	1388019_at	<i>Odf2</i>	-1.32	1.00	<0.05	n.s.
	1368466_a_at	<i>Odf2</i>	2.13	-1.00	<0.01	n.s.
	1399142_at	---	2.19	1.07	<0.0001	n.s.
	1393357_at	<i>Gle1</i>	-1.17	1.06	n.s.	n.s.
	1374690_at	<i>Gle1</i>	1.41	1.18	n.s.	n.s.
	1397752_at	---	-1.26	1.02	<0.01	n.s.
	1370838_s_at	<i>Spna2</i>	4.65	1.03	<0.0001	n.s.
	1379524_at	<i>Wdr34</i>	1.87	1.21	n.s.	n.s.
2: 9126115-9195508	1389642_at	---	3.11	-1.05	<0.01	n.s.
	1389816_at	<i>Endog</i>	-1.75	-3.57	<0.01	<0.0001
	1373782_a_at	<i>LOC499770</i>	-1.39	1.01	n.s.	n.s.
	1373667_at	<i>Ccbl1</i>	1.49	-1.51	<0.05	<0.05
3: 9815960-9980785	1393913_at	<i>RGD1311084</i>	-1.38	-1.00	n.s.	n.s.
	1381152_at	<i>Mettl11a</i>	1.88	-1.03	<0.01	n.s.
	1372185_at	<i>Mettl11a</i>	2.53	-1.23	<0.01	n.s.
	1371497_at	<i>Asb6</i>	1.56	1.06	n.s.	n.s.
	1390772_at	---	-1.21	1.03	n.s.	n.s.
	1374477_at	<i>Prrx2</i>	1.05	1.22	n.s.	n.s.
	1368015_at	<i>Ptges</i>	-2.29	-1.08	<0.01	n.s.
	1368014_at	<i>Ptges</i>	-3.96	-1.02	<0.0001	n.s.
4: 10039939-10197334	1378309_at	<i>Usp20</i>	1.52	1.07	n.s.	n.s.
	1376656_at	<i>Usp20</i>	1.85	-1.03	n.s.	n.s.
	1377941_at	---	-1.65	1.01	<0.0001	n.s.
	1376784_at	<i>Fnbp1</i>	-1.39	-1.10	n.s.	n.s.
	1372825_at	<i>Fnbp1</i>	2.51	-1.26	<0.0001	n.s.
	1373537_at	---	1.03	1.03	n.s.	n.s.
	1377342_s_at	<i>Fnbp1</i>	-1.72	1.06	<0.01	n.s.
	1390682_at	<i>Fnbp1</i>	-4.95	1.09	<0.0001	n.s.
	1369471_at	<i>Fnbp1</i>	1.12	1.18	n.s.	n.s.
	1395365_at	---	-1.54	1.09	n.s.	n.s.
	1379947_at	---	-2.13	1.05	<0.0001	n.s.
1375406_s_at	<i>Fnbp1</i>	-1.62	-1.04	<0.05	n.s.	
5: 10697268-10944869	1381483_at	---	-1.03	1.06	n.s.	n.s.
	1382390_at	---	-1.06	-1.08	n.s.	n.s.
	1393006_at	---	1.11	1.51	n.s.	n.s.
	1375614_at	<i>Prdm12</i>	-2.28	-1.04	<0.01	n.s.
	1379348_at	<i>Exosc2</i>	-1.05	1.04	n.s.	n.s.
	1371713_at	<i>Abl1</i>	2.84	-1.11	<0.01	n.s.
	1390677_at	<i>Fibcd1</i>	-1.12	-1.08	n.s.	n.s.

¹ Petretto, E. *et al.* Integrated genomic approaches implicate osteoglycin (*Ogn*) in the regulation of left ventricular mass. *Nat Genet* **40**, 546-552, (2008).

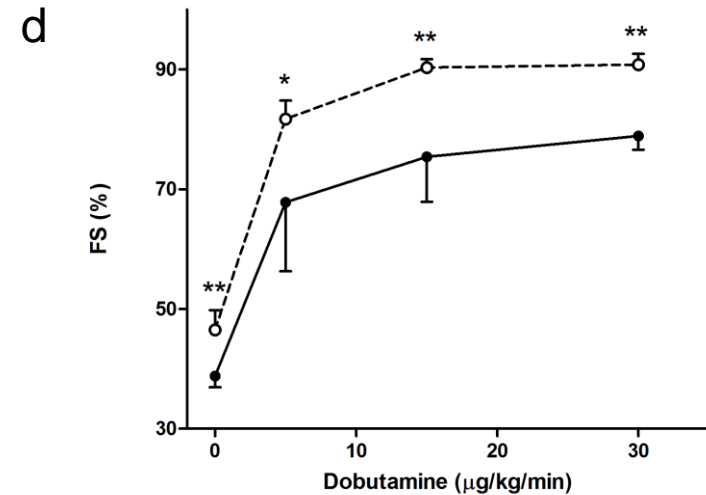
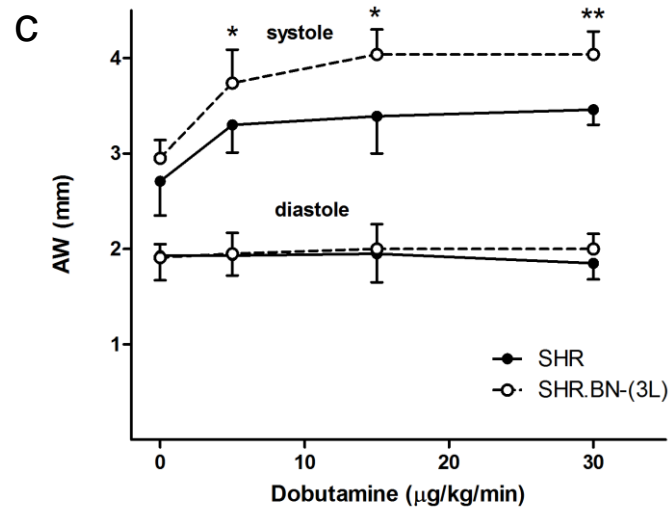
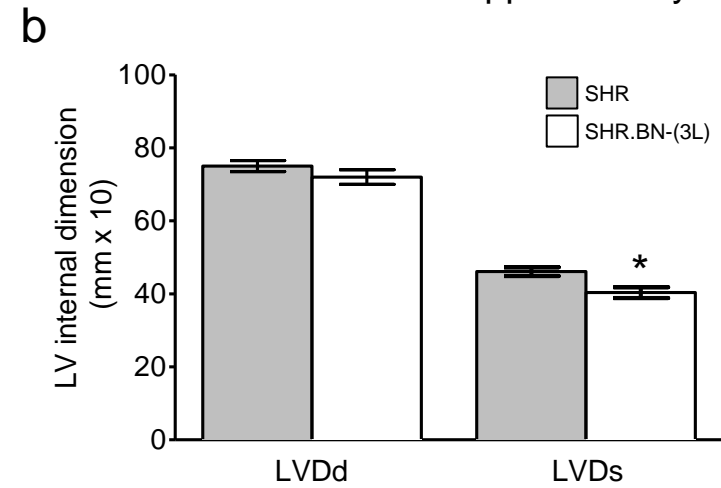
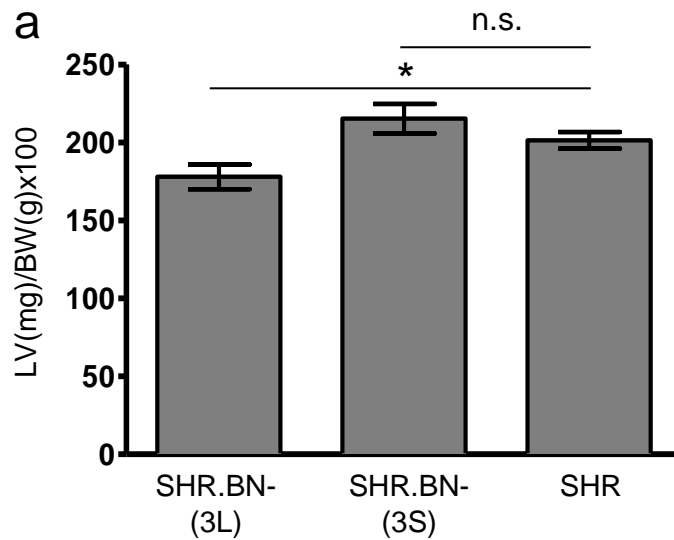
² Monti, J. *et al.* Soluble epoxide hydrolase is a susceptibility factor for heart failure in a rat model of human disease. *Nat Genet* **40**, 529-537, (2008).

Supplementary Table 2: Gene Ontology annotation of the sub-cellular localisation of the protein products of transcripts in the *ENDOG*-containing module. The module (Figure 3 of manuscript) was identified following topological overlap measure (TOM) analysis of transcripts from the GEO dataset GSE5406. Terms that remained significant following Bonferroni-correction are shown with an associated false discovery rate (FDR).

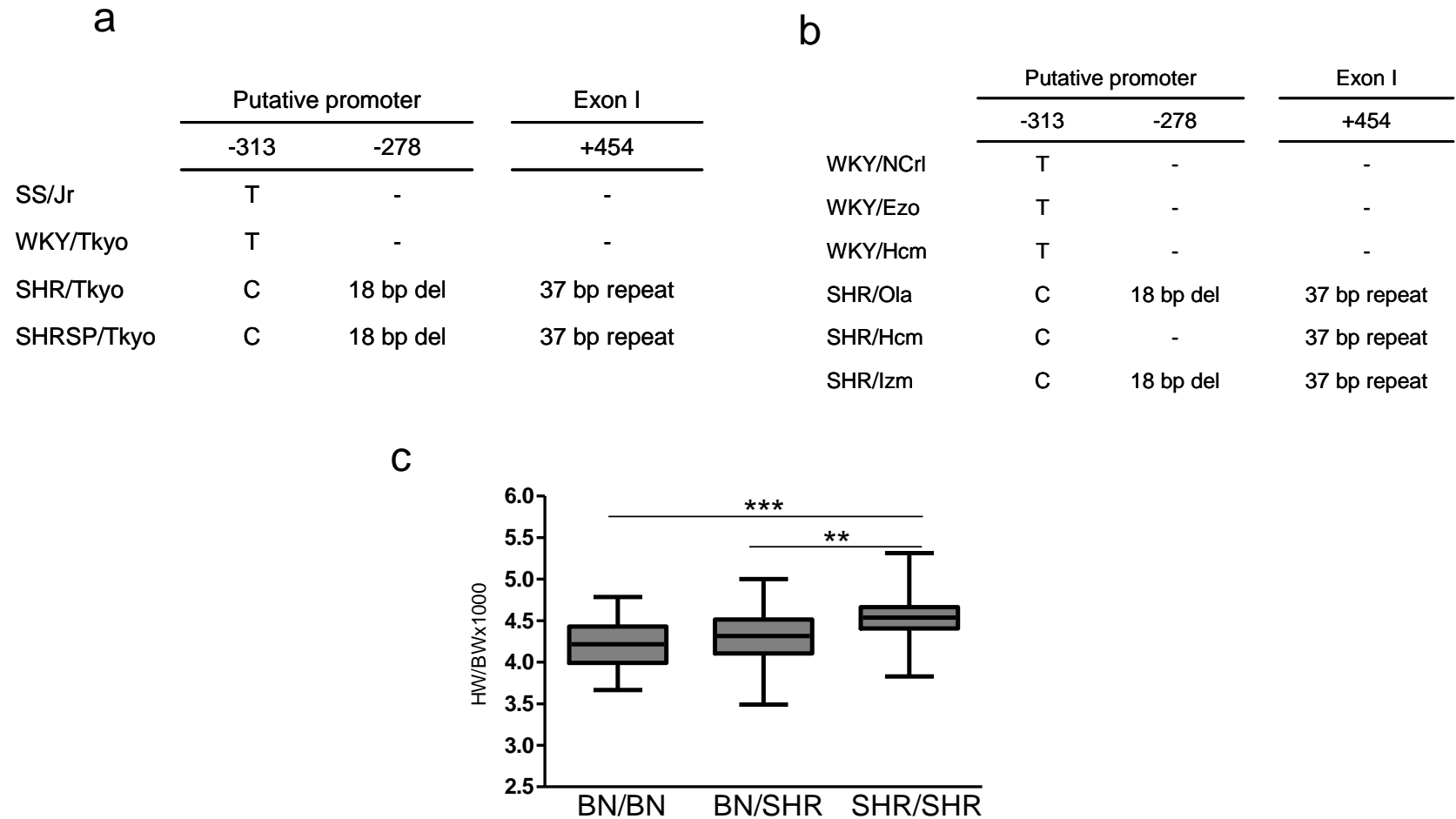
Term (Cellular component)	Count	Fold Enrichment	Bonferroni-corrected <i>p</i> value	FDR
GO:0005739~mitochondrion	70	9	2.35E-56	2.08E-55
GO:0005743~mitochondrial inner membrane	48	23	4.69E-52	4.15E-51
GO:0044429~mitochondrial part	57	14	9.12E-52	8.07E-51
GO:0019866~organelle inner membrane	48	21	1.73E-50	1.53E-49
GO:0005740~mitochondrial envelope	51	18	3.09E-50	2.74E-49
GO:0031966~mitochondrial membrane	50	19	6.07E-50	5.37E-49
GO:0044455~mitochondrial membrane part	34	40	2.81E-43	2.48E-42
GO:0031967~organelle envelope	51	12	1.53E-41	1.35E-40
GO:0031975~envelope	51	12	1.79E-41	1.59E-40
GO:0070469~respiratory chain	27	53	5.35E-37	4.73E-36
GO:0005746~mitochondrial respiratory chain	24	55	6.96E-33	6.16E-32
GO:0031090~organelle membrane	51	7	2.08E-29	1.84E-28
GO:0005747~mitochondrial respiratory chain complex I	20	70	3.32E-29	2.93E-28
GO:0045271~respiratory chain complex I	20	70	3.32E-29	2.93E-28
GO:0030964~NADH dehydrogenase complex	20	70	3.32E-29	2.93E-28
GO:0005753~mitochondrial proton-transporting ATP synthase complex	8	62	3.03E-09	2.68E-08
GO:0045259~proton-transporting ATP synthase complex	8	56	6.92E-09	6.12E-08
GO:0045263~proton-transporting ATP synthase complex, coupling factor F(o)	7	69	4.89E-08	4.33E-07
GO:0033177~proton-transporting two-sector ATPase complex, proton-transporting domain	7	43	1.25E-06	1.11E-05
GO:0016469~proton-transporting two-sector ATPase complex	8	26	2.37E-06	2.10E-05
GO:0005759~mitochondrial matrix	13	8	4.67E-06	4.13E-05
GO:0031980~mitochondrial lumen	13	8	4.67E-06	4.13E-05
GO:0000276~mitochondrial proton-transporting ATP synthase complex, coupling factor F(o)	4	65	3.16E-03	2.80E-02

Supplementary Table 3: Gene Ontology analysis of the biological processes associated with the *ENDOG*-containing module identified following topological overlap measure (TOM) analysis of transcripts from the GEO dataset GSE5406. Terms that remained significant following Bonferroni-correction ($p < 0.05$) are shown with associated false discovery rates (FDRs).

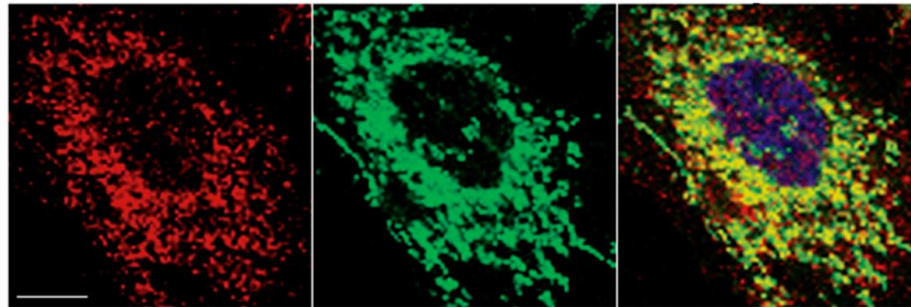
Term (Biological process)	Count	Fold Enrichment	Bonferroni-corrected p value	FDR
GO:0006091~generation of precursor metabolites and energy	40	21	1.24E-39	3.34E-39
GO:0006119~oxidative phosphorylation	29	48	4.71E-38	1.27E-37
GO:0045333~cellular respiration	26	44	2.53E-32	6.82E-32
GO:0022900~electron transport chain	27	39	3.37E-32	9.09E-32
GO:0042775~mitochondrial ATP synthesis coupled electron transport	22	64	1.04E-30	2.79E-30
GO:0042773~ATP synthesis coupled electron transport	22	64	1.04E-30	2.79E-30
GO:0022904~respiratory electron transport chain	22	56	3.05E-29	8.22E-29
GO:0015980~energy derivation by oxidation of organic compounds	26	29	1.31E-27	3.54E-27
GO:0006120~mitochondrial electron transport, NADH to ubiquinone	19	74	2.80E-27	7.56E-27
GO:0055114~oxidation reduction	35	9	2.77E-21	7.47E-21
GO:0016310~phosphorylation	30	6	4.80E-13	1.29E-12
GO:0006793~phosphorus metabolic process	31	5	1.06E-11	2.84E-11
GO:0006796~phosphate metabolic process	31	5	1.06E-11	2.84E-11
GO:0015992~proton transport	7	19	9.47E-04	0.003
GO:0009060~aerobic respiration	6	28	0.001	0.003
GO:0006818~hydrogen transport	7	18	0.001	0.003
GO:0015986~ATP synthesis coupled proton transport	6	24	0.002	0.006
GO:0015985~energy coupled proton transport, down electrochemical gradient	6	24	0.002	0.006
GO:0034220~ion transmembrane transport	6	20	0.006	0.016
GO:0006754~ATP biosynthetic process	7	13	0.009	0.023
GO:0032981~mitochondrial respiratory chain complex I assembly	4	65	0.013	0.036
GO:0010257~NADH dehydrogenase complex assembly	4	65	0.013	0.036
GO:0009206~purine ribonucleoside triphosphate biosynthetic process	7	12	0.015	0.040
GO:0009145~purine nucleoside triphosphate biosynthetic process	7	12	0.016	0.043
GO:0009201~ribonucleoside triphosphate biosynthetic process	7	12	0.016	0.043
GO:0009142~nucleoside triphosphate biosynthetic process	7	11	0.019	0.051
GO:0046034~ATP metabolic process	7	11	0.022	0.060
GO:0033108~mitochondrial respiratory chain complex assembly	4	54	0.024	0.066
GO:0009152~purine ribonucleotide biosynthetic process	7	10	0.040	0.110
GO:0009205~purine ribonucleoside triphosphate metabolic process	7	10	0.040	0.110
GO:0009199~ribonucleoside triphosphate metabolic process	7	10	0.042	0.115



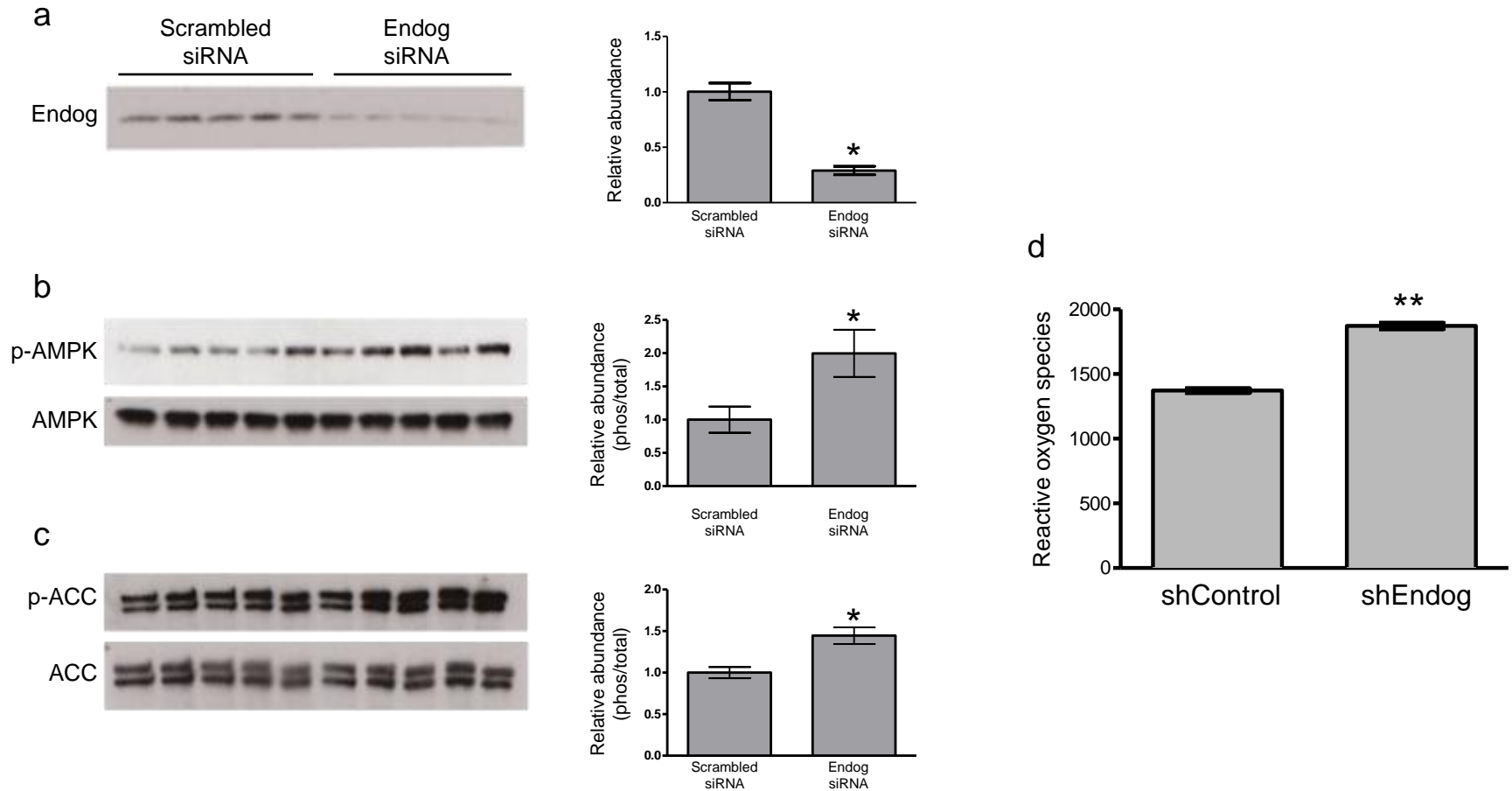
Supplementary Figure 1. SHR.BN-(3L) has lower LVM and better cardiac performance than the SHR. **a**, *Ex vivo* left ventricular weight (LV) normalised to body weight (BW); there was no difference in RV weight (data not shown). **b**, Left ventricular chamber dimension during diastole (LVDd) and systole (LVDs). **c** and **d** Dobutamine stress echocardiogram. **c**, Systolic and diastolic thickness of the LV anterior wall (AW) in response to increasing dobutamine dose. **d**, Fractional shortening (FS) of the LV in response to increasing dobutamine dose. Data are represented as means \pm s.e.m. (a and b) and \pm s.d. (c and d). *, $P < 0.05$, **, $P < 0.01$ ($n \geq 6$ per genotype).



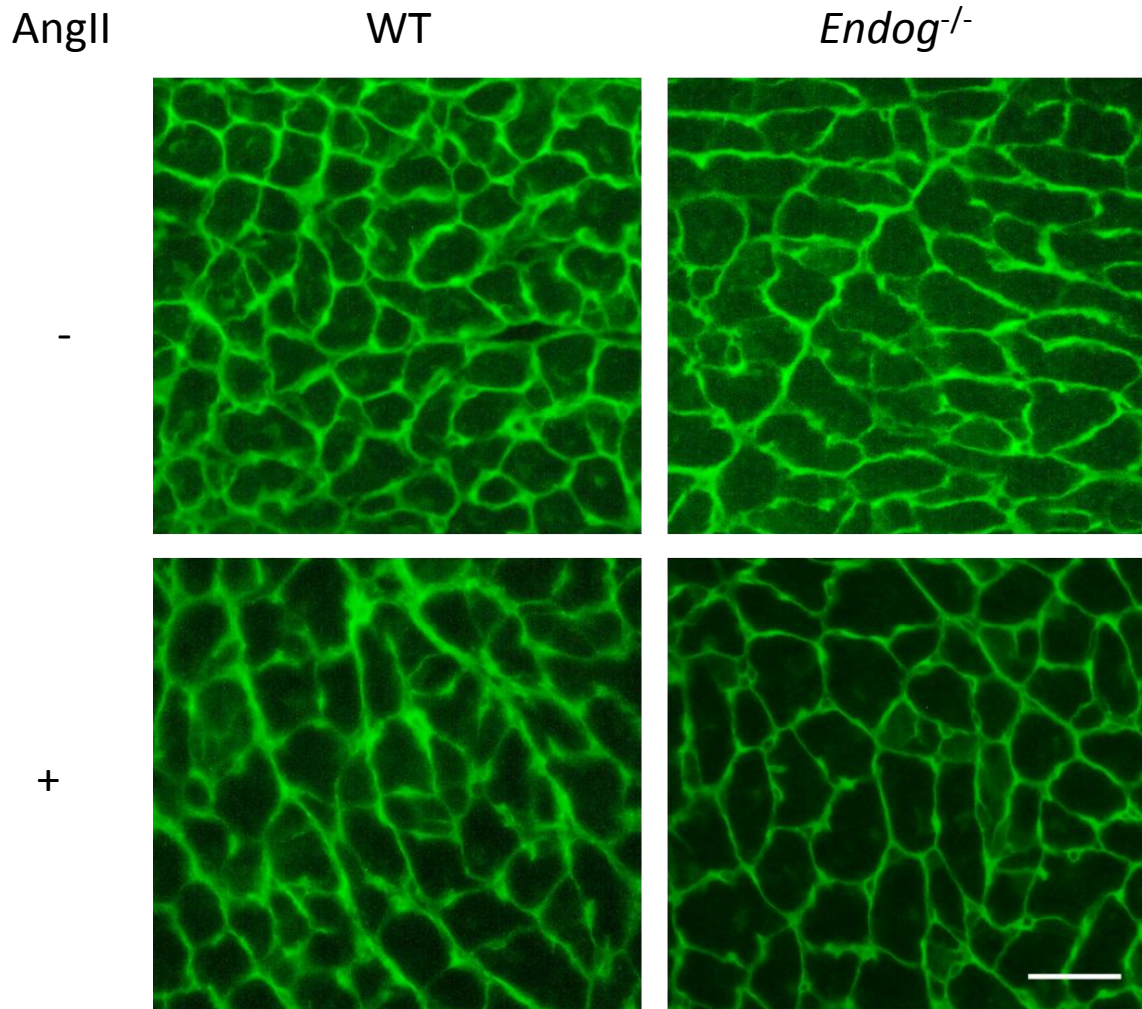
Supplementary Figure 2. *Endog* sequence variants in rat strains and association of an exon 1 indel with HW. **a**, Variants in rat strains used in previous studies to map the chromosome 3 LVM QTL. **b**, Variants in additional WKY and SHR sub-strains identifies an SHR-specific 37bp repeat in the SHR and SHR-derived strains. Numbering refers to nucleotide position relative to the transcription start site (TSS). The promoter was defined as the 2000 bps immediately upstream of the TSS. **c**, Association of the SHR-specific *Endog* indel with indexed HW in the BN x SHR F_2 population (box, inter-quartile range; line, median; whiskers, 5th-95th percentile).



Supplementary Figure 3. Immunofluorescence confocal micrographs of Endog co-localisation with mitochondria in cardiomyocytes. Left, Endog labelled with a rabbit polyclonal antibody and Alexa568-conjugated secondary antibody; centre, mitochondria labelled with Mitotracker Green; right, merged image with co-localisation evidenced by yellow areas and nuclei counterstained with DAPI. Scale bar = 5 microns.



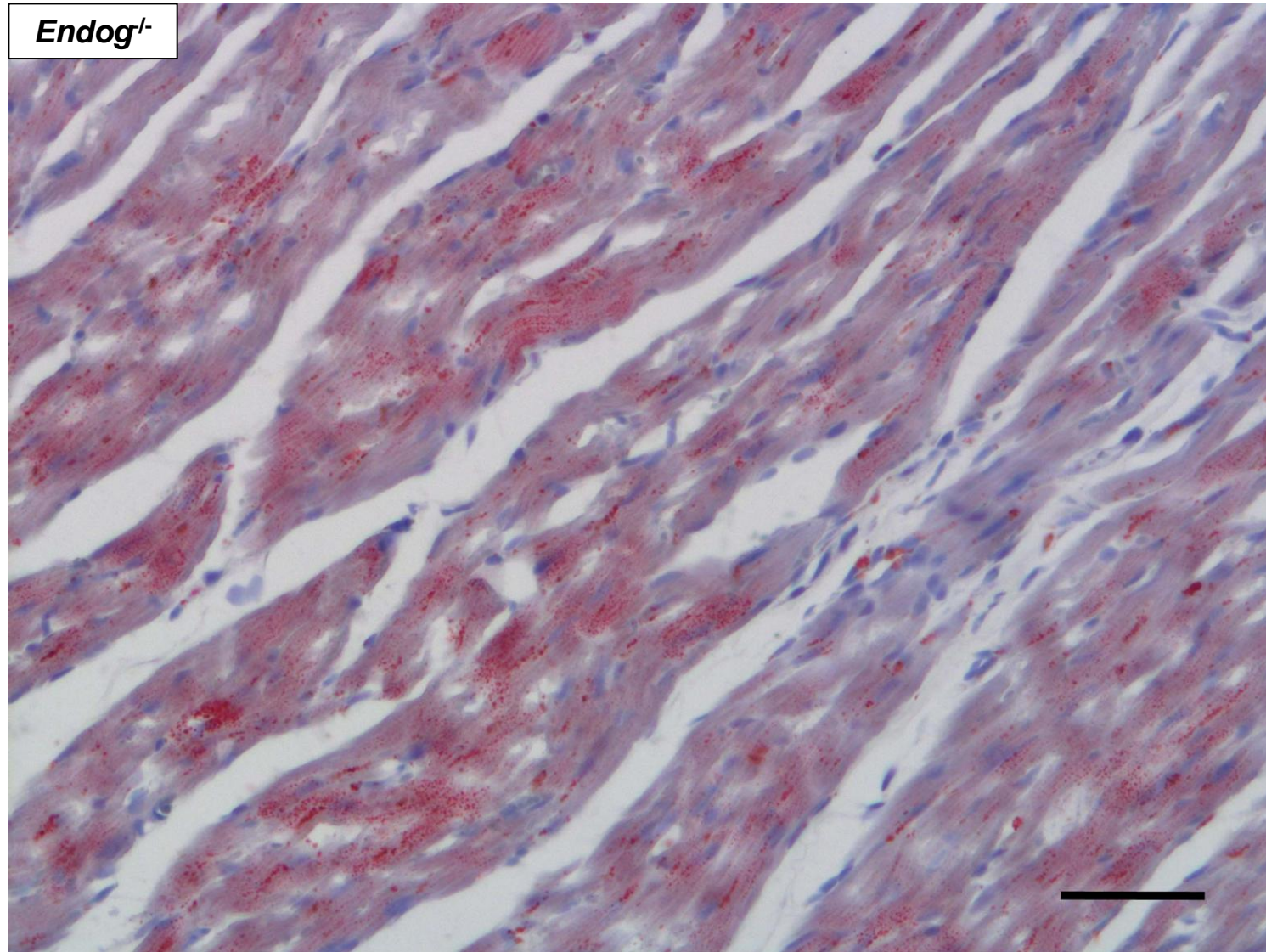
Supplementary Figure 4. Knockdown of *Endog* in primary cultures of neonatal rat ventricular cardiac myocytes activates AMPK with resultant ACC phosphorylation and induces reactive oxygen species (ROS) production. **a**, Immunoblot of Endog expression (left panel) and quantification of expression differences (right panel). **b**, Immunoblot of phospho-(Thr 172)-AMPK (p-AMPK) and total AMPK (left panel) and quantification of expression differences in p-AMPK normalised to total AMPK (right panel). **c**, Immunoblot of phospho-(Ser 79)-ACC (p-ACC) and total ACC (left panel) and quantification of expression differences in p-ACC normalised to total ACC (right panel). **a-c** Graphs, y axis units are arbitrary optical units. The experiment was repeated with similar results. **d**, Fluorescence-based quantification of ROS production in cardiomyocytes treated with shControl or sh*Endog*. Bars represent means±s.e.m. *, $P<0.05$, **, $P<0.01$.



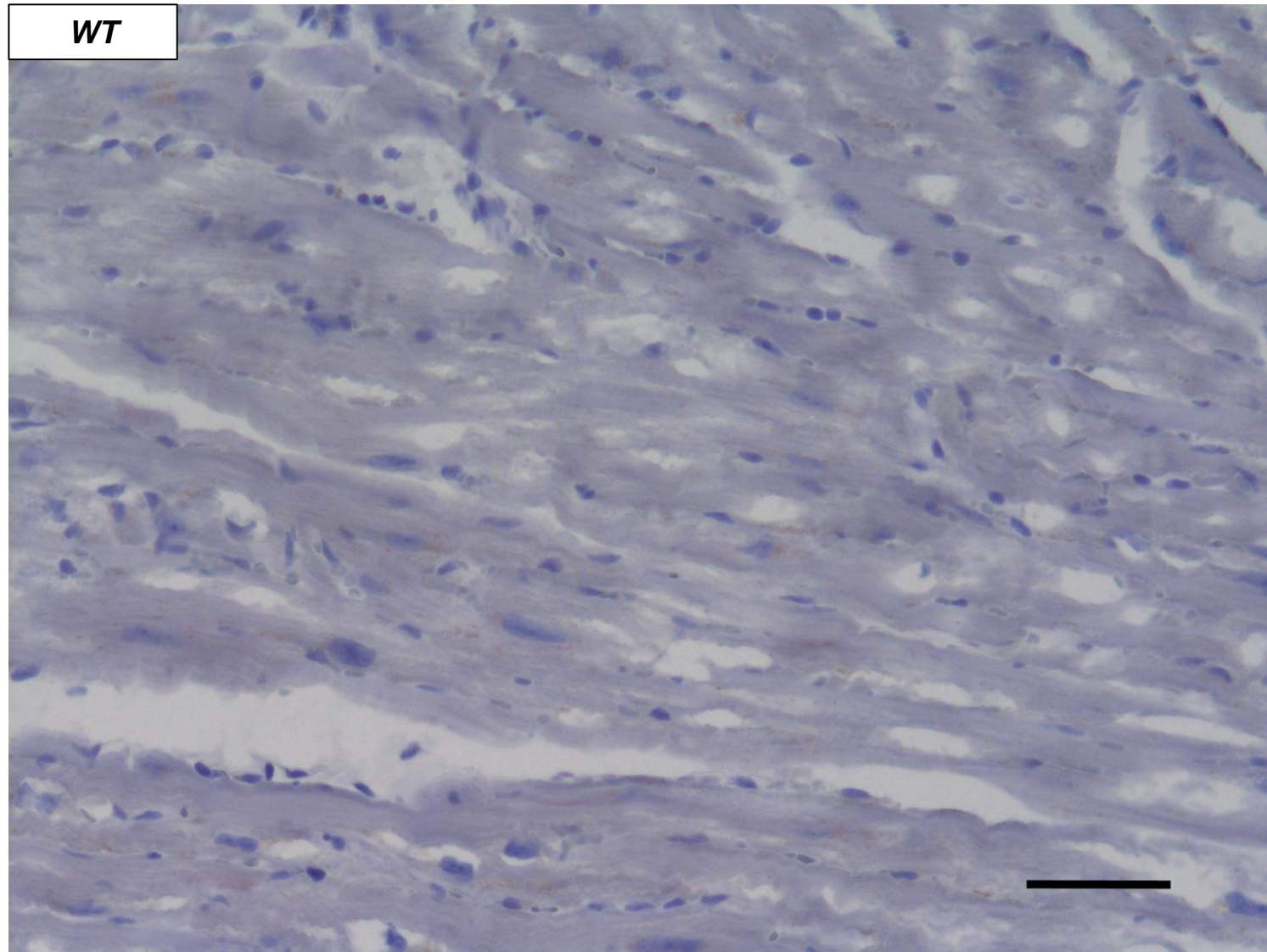
Supplementary figure 5. *Endog*^{-/-} mice have increased cardiomyocyte cross-sectional area at baseline and following angiotensin II (AngII) stimulation. Representative fluorescence photomicrographs of left ventricular sections from *Endog*^{-/-} and wildtype (WT) mice at baseline (-) and following AngII-induced hypertrophic stimulation (+). Sections were stained with WGA-FITC (10 µg/ml) to delineate the cell membrane. Scale bar: 50 microns.



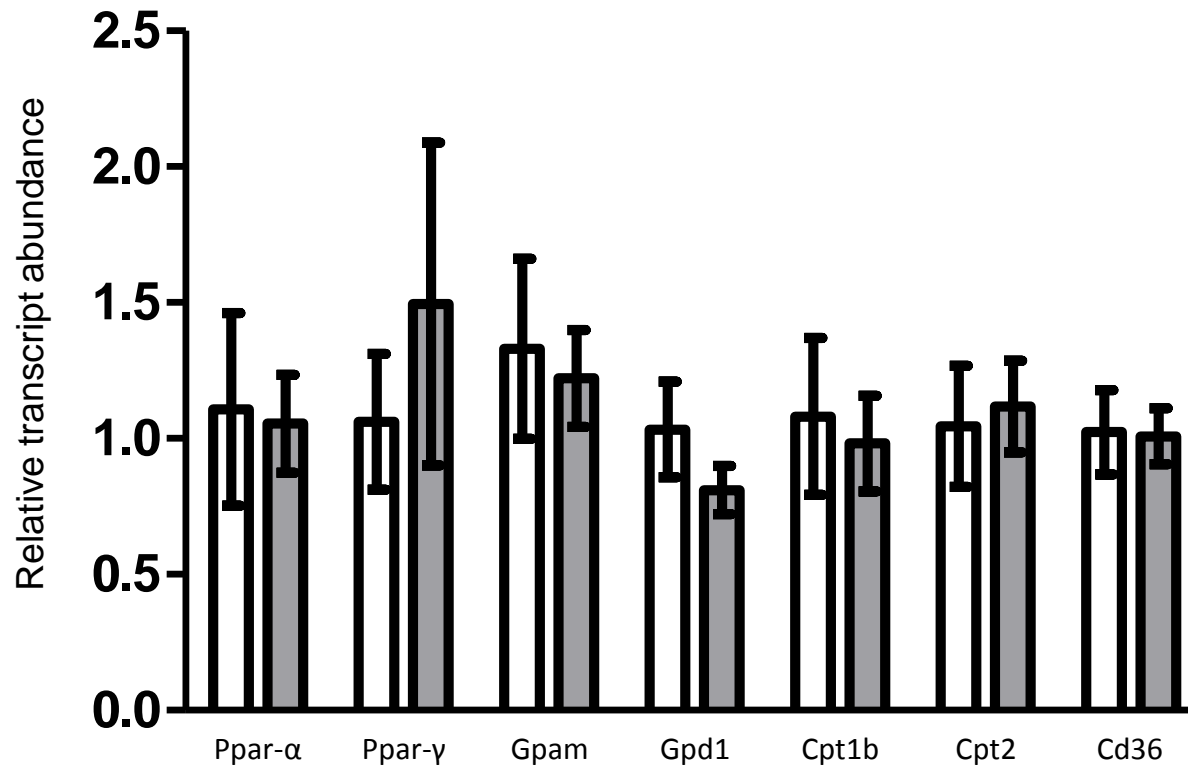
Supplementary figure 6. Elevated Endog protein expression in brown adipose tissue. Protein lysates from murine brown adipose tissue (BAT, n=2) and white adipose tissue (WAT, n=2) were analysed for Endog expression by immunoblotting. Equivalent loading was confirmed via Ponceau Red staining (not shown) (Endog: ~30kDa).



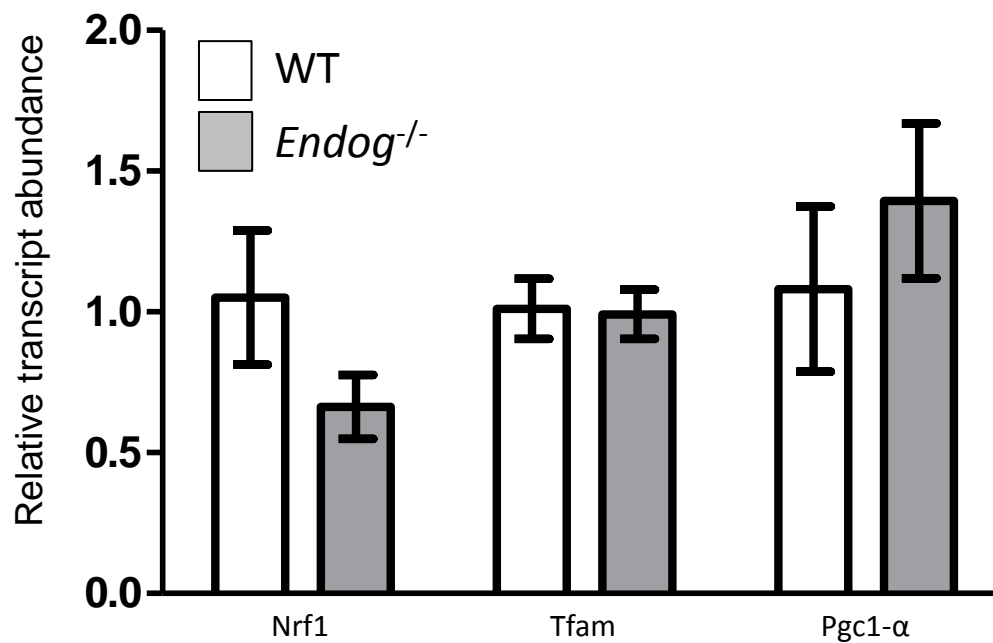
Supplementary Figure 7a. High resolution oil red O staining for lipid in a left ventricular section from a 12-month old representative *Endog^{1-/-}* mouse (x40). Nuclei are stained with hematoxylin and appear blue. Scale bar=50 microns.



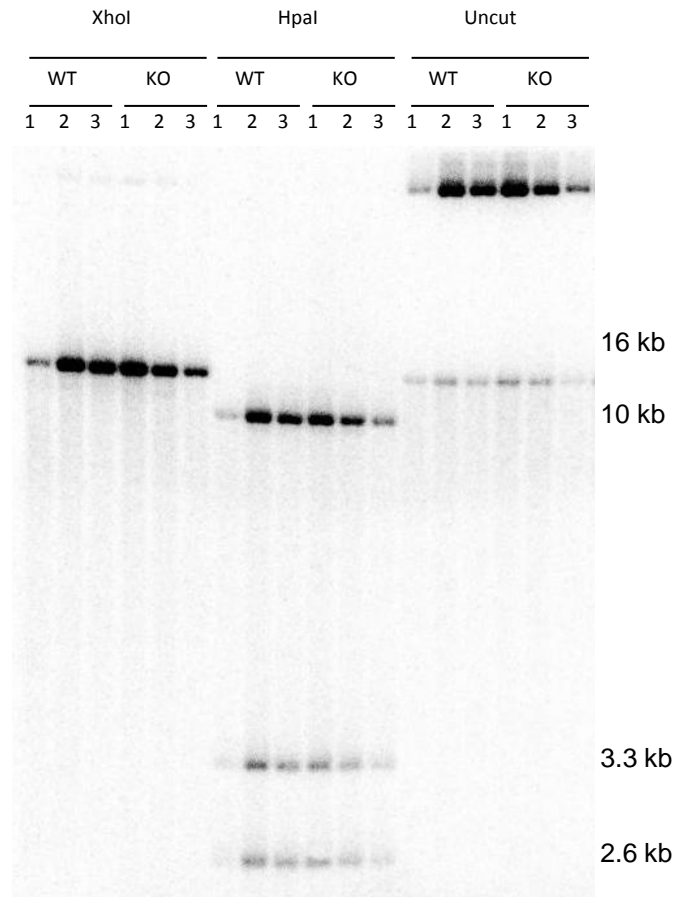
Supplementary Figure 7b. High resolution oil red O staining for lipid in left a ventricular section from a 12-month old representative wildtype mouse (x40). Nuclei are stained with hematoxylin and appear blue. Scale bar=50 microns.



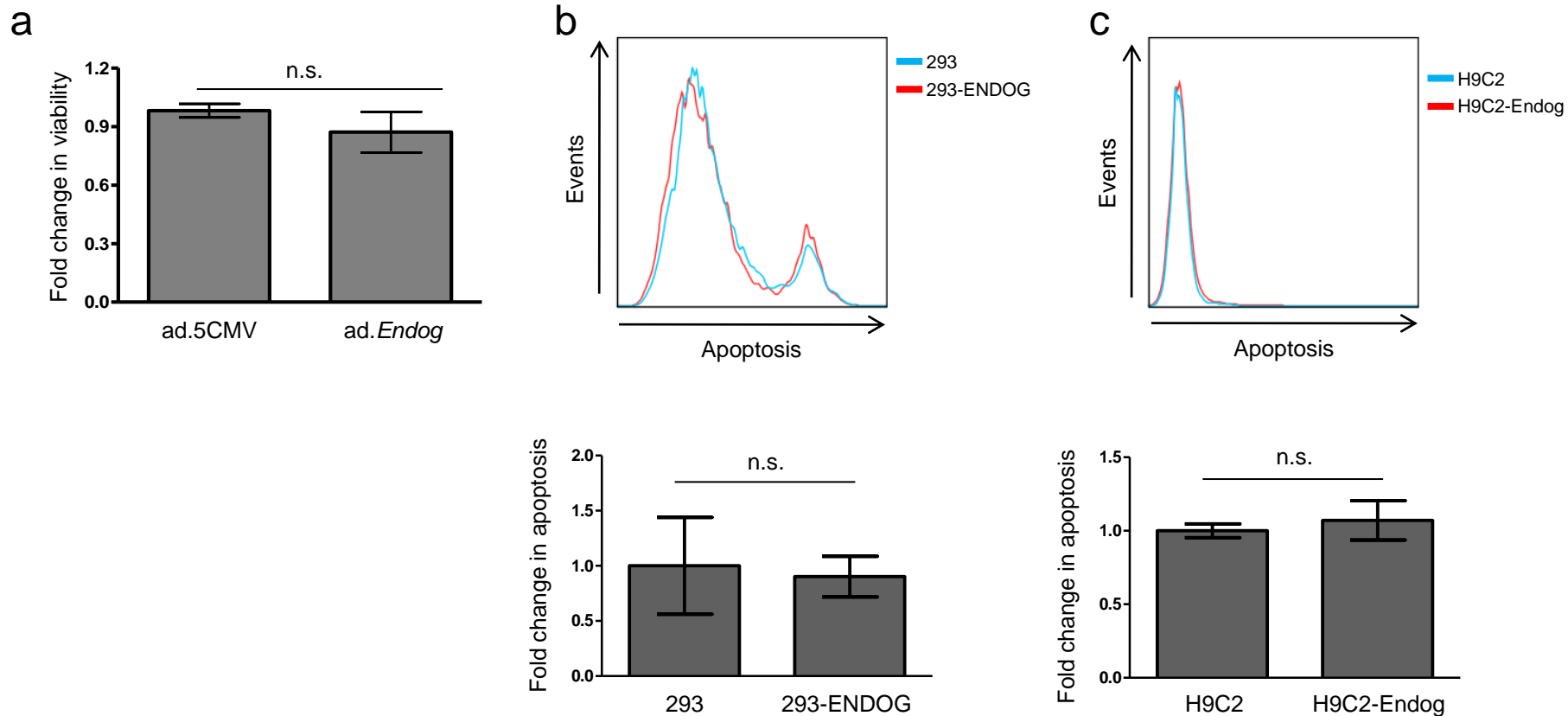
Supplementary Figure 8. QPCR analysis of lipid metabolism genes in hearts of WT and *Endog*^{-/-} mice (n=3). Data are presented as means \pm s.e.m.



Supplementary Figure 9. QPCR analysis of mitochondrial biogenesis genes in hearts of WT and *Endog*^{-/-} mice (n=3). Data are presented as means ± s.e.m.



Supplementary Figure 10. Southern blot analysis of *Endog*^{-/-} heart mitochondrial DNA. Total mtDNA from *Endog*^{-/-} (n=3) and wildtype (n=3) mouse heart was digested with the indicated restriction enzymes before being electrophoresed on an agarose gel, transferred to a nylon membrane and incubated with a ³²P-labeled mouse mtDNA-specific probe (described in Supplementary Information). Values to the right denote fragment length in kilobases.



Supplementary Figure 11. Acute and chronic over-expression of EndoG has no effect on apoptosis or necrosis. (a) Myocytes were infected with *ad.Endog* (n=3) or a control virus at a concentration of 2 pfu/cell and cultured for 4 days to allow protein expression. Viability was assessed via spectrophotometric measurement of formazan (570 nm). (b) HEK293 cultures stably expressing *ENDO*G (n=3) were stained with AnnexinV and analysed by FACS. (c) H9C2 cells infected with *ad.Endog* (n=3) at a concentration of 2 pfu/cell were stained with AnnexinV and analysed by FACS. In **b** and **c**, top panels are histograms from one experiment and are representative of 3 biological replicates and bottom panels display mean AnnexinV signal \pm s.e.m and are expressed relative to control.