

SUPPLEMENTAL LEGENDS

Supplemental Figure 1. α P2-Cre Expression and Weights of Tissues in Control and A-BCA Mutant Mice

(A, B) X-gal staining (blue) of control (*rosa26-flox-stop-flox-LacZ*; R26R) or α P2-Cre; R26R (A) whole tissues and (B) subcutaneous adipose stromal vascular fraction (SVF). SVF counterstained with nuclear fast red. Note lack of X-gal staining in the SVF of α P2-Cre; R26R mice. IWAT = inguinal white adipose tissue (WAT), GWAT = perigonadal WAT, MWAT = mesenteric WAT.

(C) Kidney and heart weights of control (mixture of α P2-Cre and fBC mice) and A-BCA (α P2-Cre; fBC) siblings. $n \geq 8$ per cohort, $n \geq 3$ cohorts.

Error bars indicate standard error of the mean (SEM). Statistical significance assessed by two-tailed Student's t-test.

Supplemental Figure 2. Cre Expression in PPAR γ -tTA System and Weights of Tissues in Control and P-BCA Mutant Mice

(A, B) X-gal staining (blue) of control (PPAR γ -tTA; R26R) and PPAR γ -tTA; TRE-Cre; R26R in (A) whole tissues and (B) subcutaneous adipose stromal vascular fraction (SVF). SVF counterstained with nuclear fast red. Note presence of X-gal staining (blue) in the SVF of PPAR γ -tTA; TRE-Cre; R26R mice. IWAT = inguinal white adipose tissue (WAT), GWAT = perigonadal WAT, MWAT = mesenteric WAT.

(C) Comparison of Cre mRNA levels in adipocyte and stromal vascular (SV) cells of PPAR γ -tTA; TRE-Cre mice.

(D) Comparison of Cre mRNA levels in α P2-Cre and PPAR γ -tTA; TRE-Cre adipocytes.

(E) Kidney and heart weights of control (mixture of PPAR γ -tTA; TRE-Cre and PPAR γ -tTA; fBC) and P-BCA (PAR γ -tTA; TRE-Cre; fBC) siblings. $n \geq 8$ per cohort, $n \geq 3$ cohorts
Error bars indicate SEM. Statistical significance assessed by two-tailed Student's t-test,
* $p < 0.05$

Supplemental Figure 3. Fibrotic and Genetic Changes as well as Lineage Tracing of BAT, Skin and Perigonadal Adipose Tissue of Control and P-BCA Mutant Mice

(A) Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) stained histological sections of control and P-BCA brown adipose tissue (BAT).

(B) Trichrome stained histological sections of control and P-BCA skin.

(C) qCR of perigonadal adipose depots (PGW) of control and P-BCA siblings of the indicated adipogenic (PPAR γ), fibroblast (Col-6a1, DDR2) and Wnt target (Wisp2) markers. $n \geq 6$, repeated ≥ 3 cohorts

(D) Histological sections of X-gal stained P-BCA BAT and skin. Red arrows indicate lineage positive cells.

Error bars indicate SEM. Statistical significance assessed by two-tailed Student's t-test.
** $p < 0.01$

Genotypes: control = PPAR γ -tTA; TRE-Cre, and PPAR γ -tTA; fBC. P-BCA = PPAR γ -tTA; TRE-Cre; fBC. For D, P-BCA = PPAR γ -tTA; TRE-Cre; fBC; R26R.

Supplemental Figure 4. Oxygen Consumption and Respiratory Quotient of Control and P-BCA Mice

(A, B) Oxygen consumption (VO_2) and respiratory quotient (RQ) of control (PPAR γ -tTA; TRE-Cre and PPAR γ -tTA; fBC) and P-BCA (PPAR γ -tTA; TRE-Cre; fBC) siblings during dark and light cycles.

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Supplemental Figure 5. Insulin Levels at End of Euglycemic Clamp

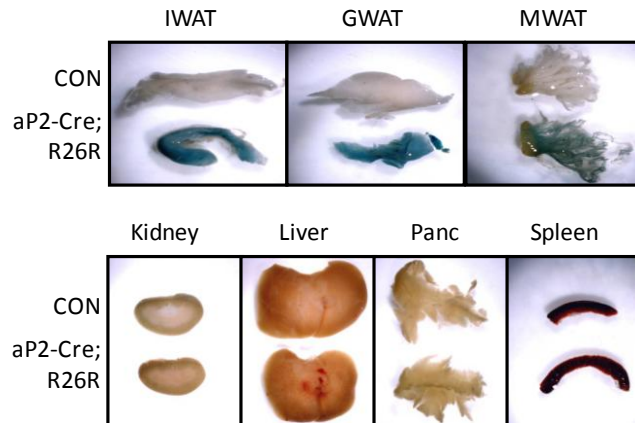
Serum insulin levels were quantified after two hours of insulin and glucose infusion in control (PPAR γ -tTA; TRE-Cre and PPAR γ -tTA; fBC) and P-BCA (PPAR γ -tTA; TRE-Cre; fBC) siblings. $n \geq 8$ per cohort, repeated ≥ 3 cohorts

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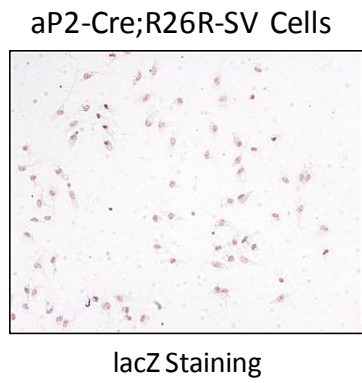
Supplemental Information

Supplemental Figure 1

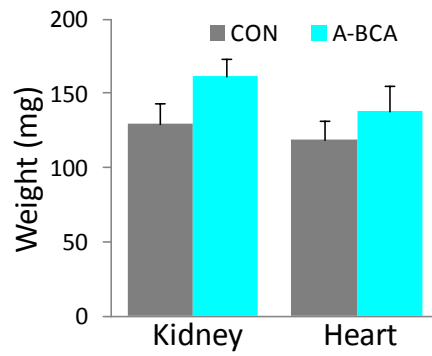
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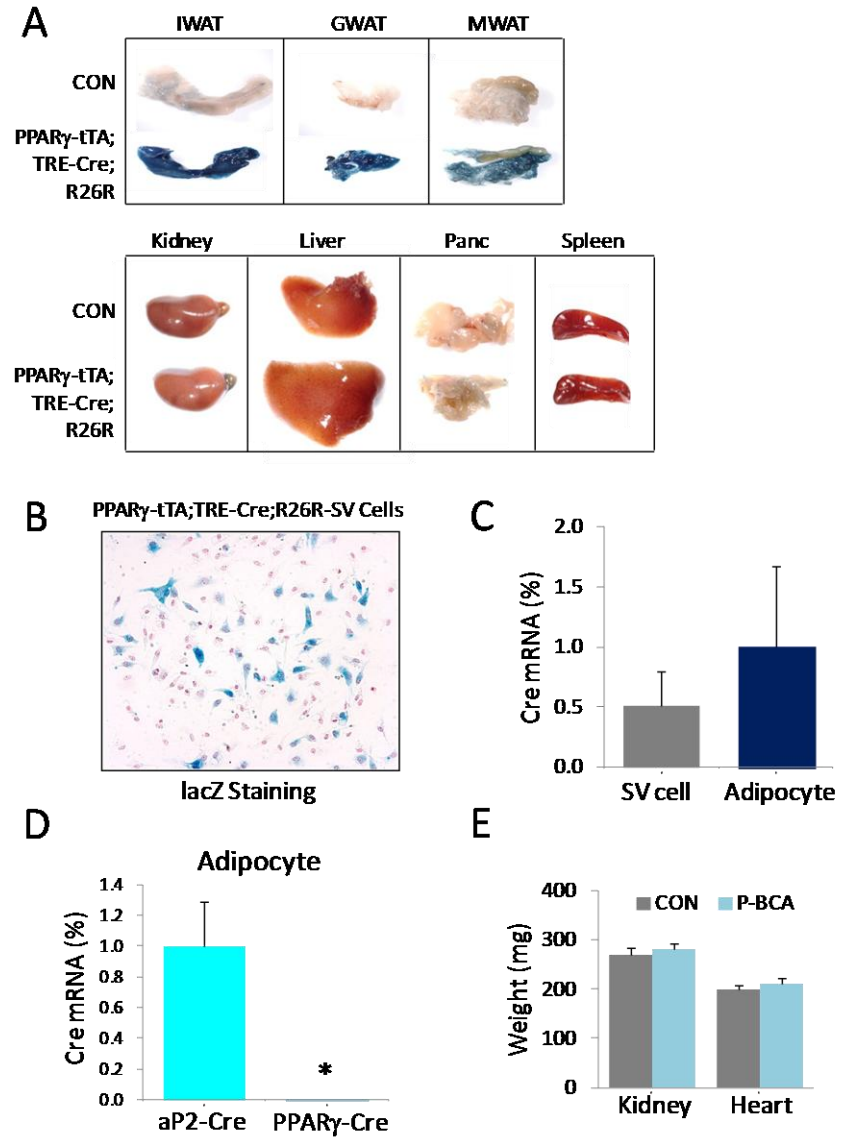
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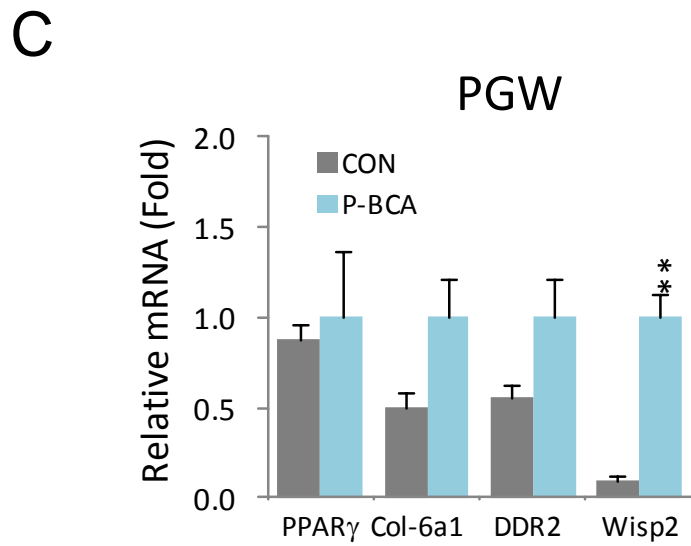
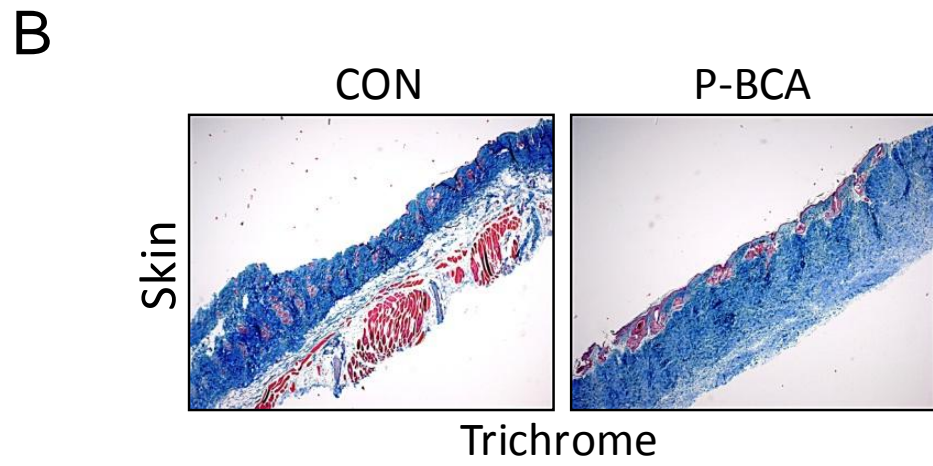
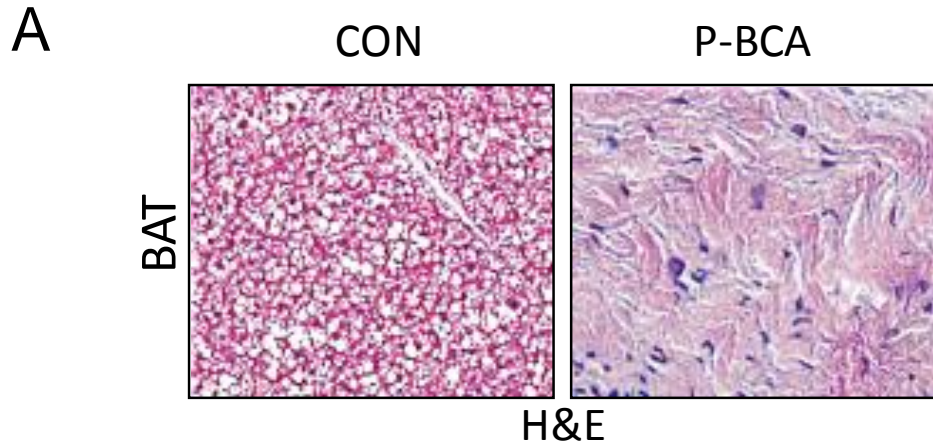
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Supplemental Figure 2

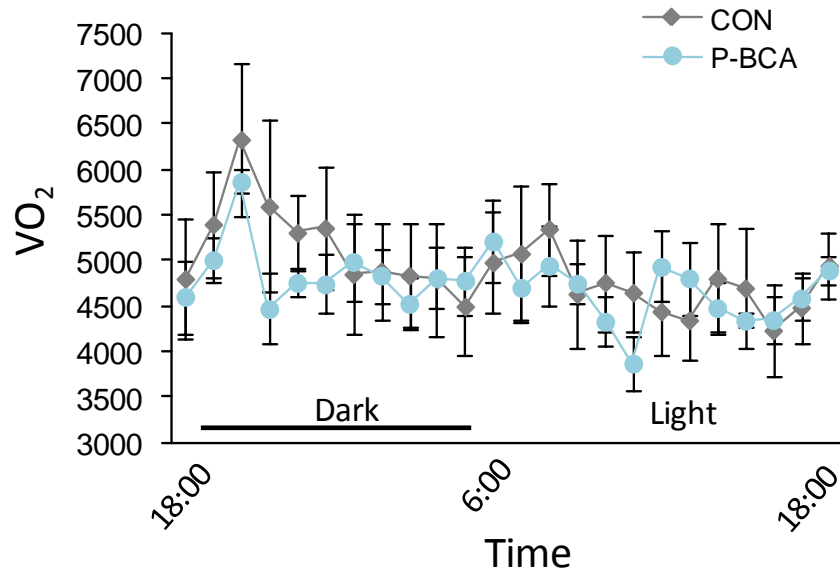


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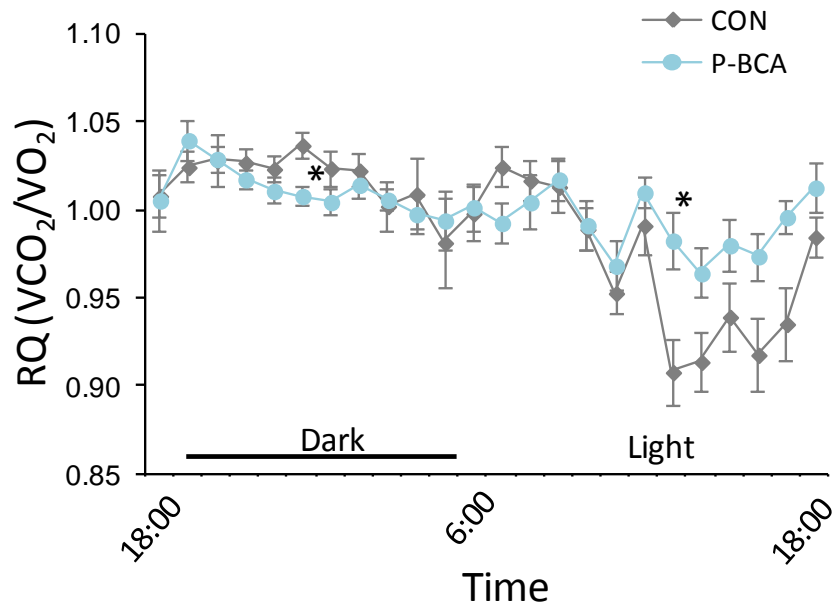


Supplement Figure 4

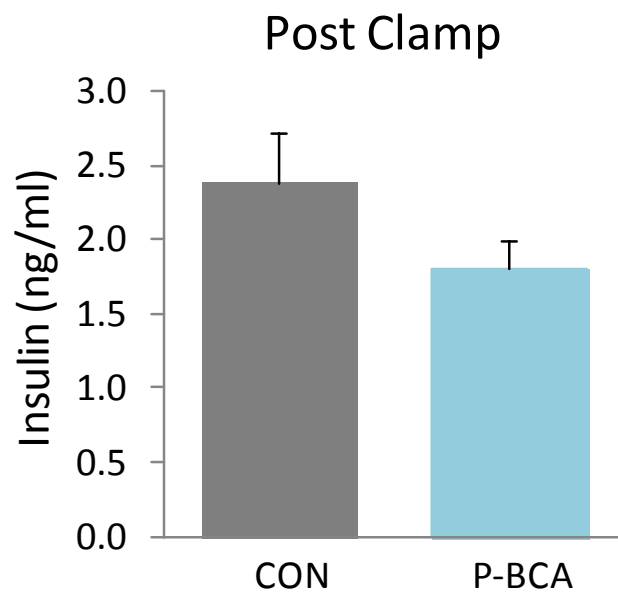
A



B



Supplemental Figure 5



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