Supplementary Information

FGF21 contributes to neuroendocrine control of female reproduction

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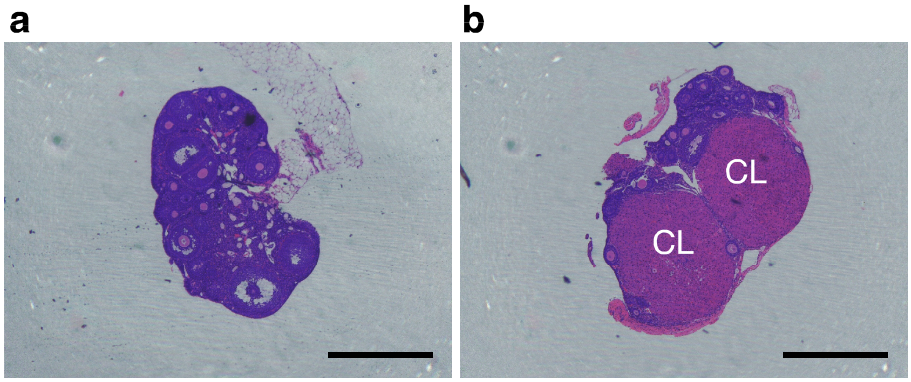
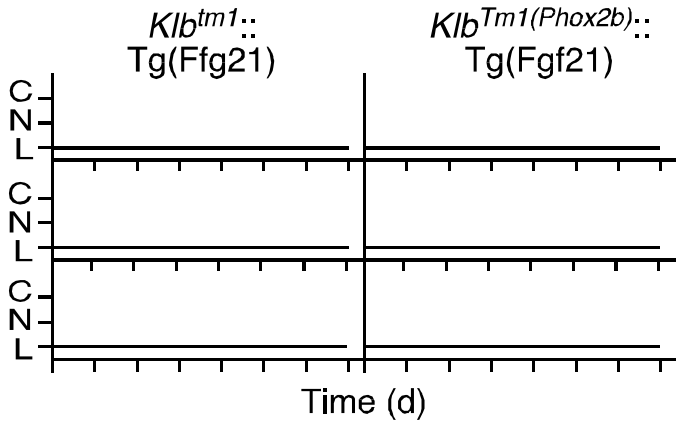
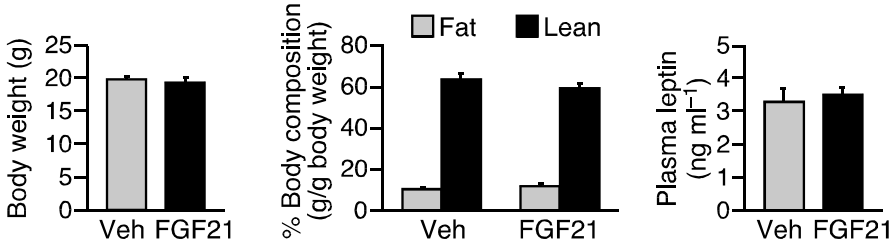


Supplementary Figure 1 Ovaries from Tg(Fgf21) mice are functional when transplanted in to wild-type recipients. (**a**) Histological image of an ovary from an Tg(Fgf21) mouse. (**b**) Image of a transplanted Tg(Fgf21) ovary taken from a pregnant wild-type recipient after mating with a wild-type male. Note the enlarged corpora lutea (CL) in the ovary from the transplanted wild-type female. Confirmation of successful transplant was by PCR identification of the Fgf21-transgene in one half of a bisected ovary and in at least one fetus. Bar = 500 μm.



Supplementary Figure 2 Suppression of female infertility in Tg(Fgf21) mice is unaffected in the hindbrain knockout of *Klb*. Representative examples of estrous cycles in *Klb*^{tm1}::Tg(Fgf21) and *Klb*$^{tm1(Phox2b)}$::Tg(Fgf21) mice. Estrous cycling was determined by vaginal cytology (C: cornified cells [estrus], N: nucleated cells [proestrus], L: leukocytes [diestrus]).



Supplementary Figure 3 Body weight and composition, and plasma leptin levels in female mice treated with recombinant FGF21. Human FGF21 was administered by mini-pump infusion for 7 d (n = 6).