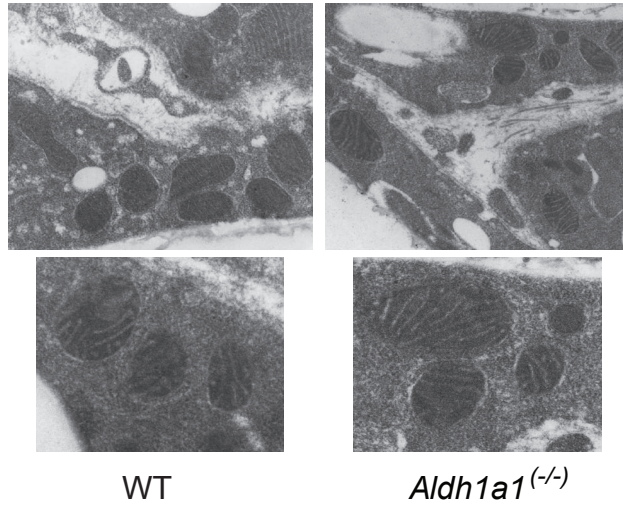
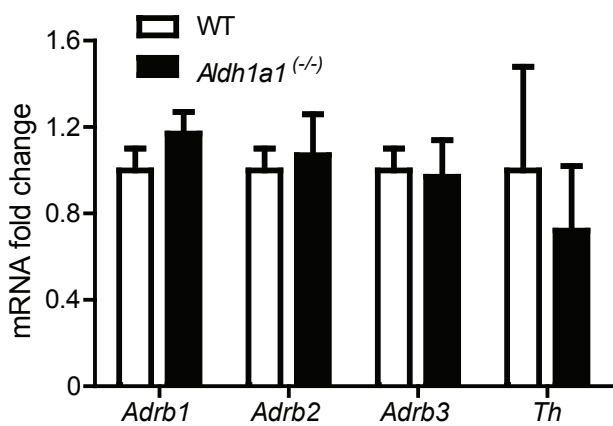
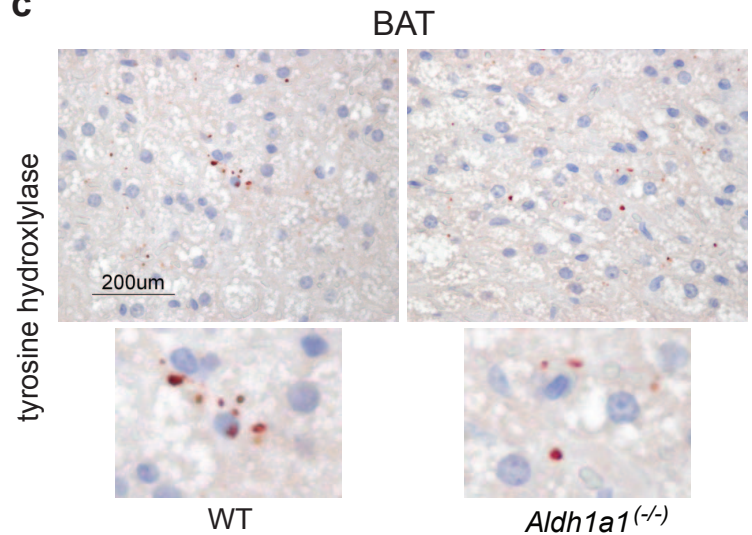
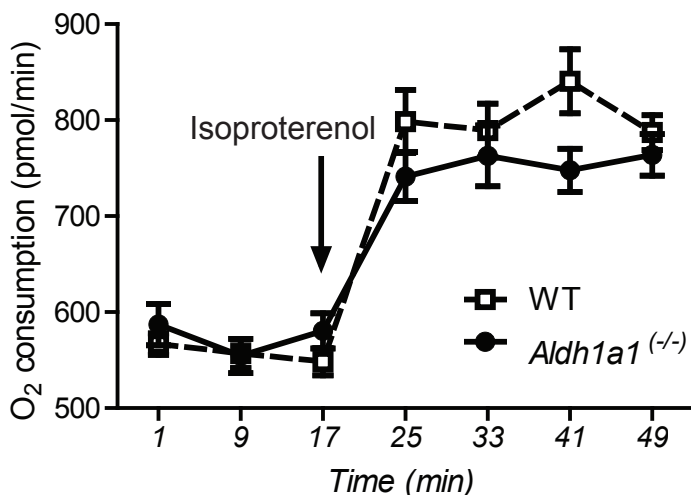
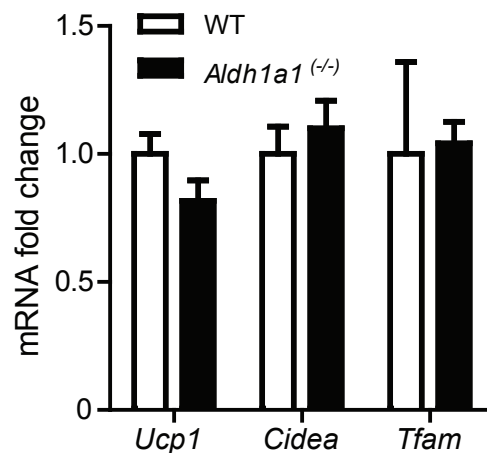


**a** GWAT

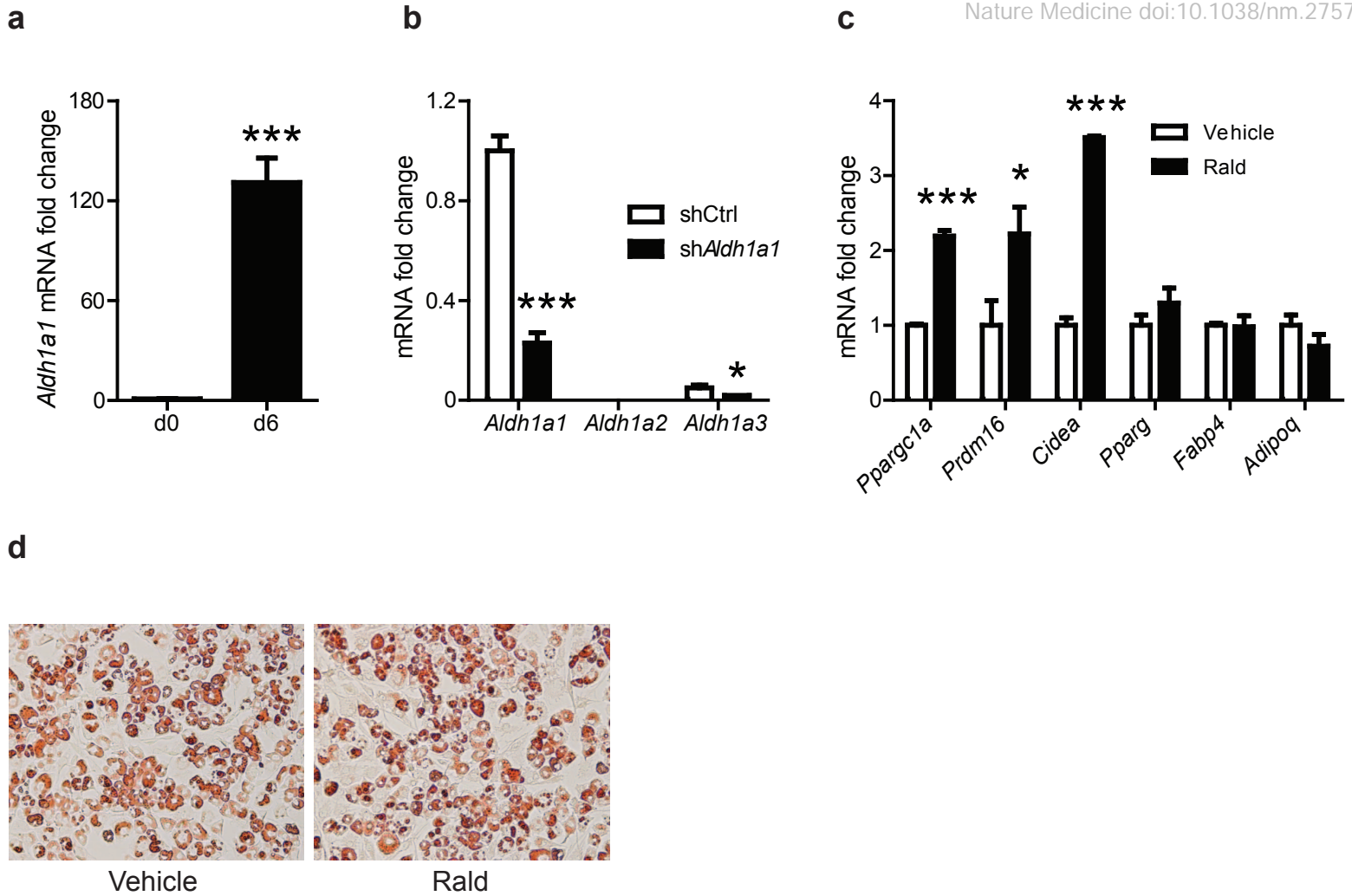
WT

*Aldh1a1*<sup>(-/-)</sup>**b****c**

WT

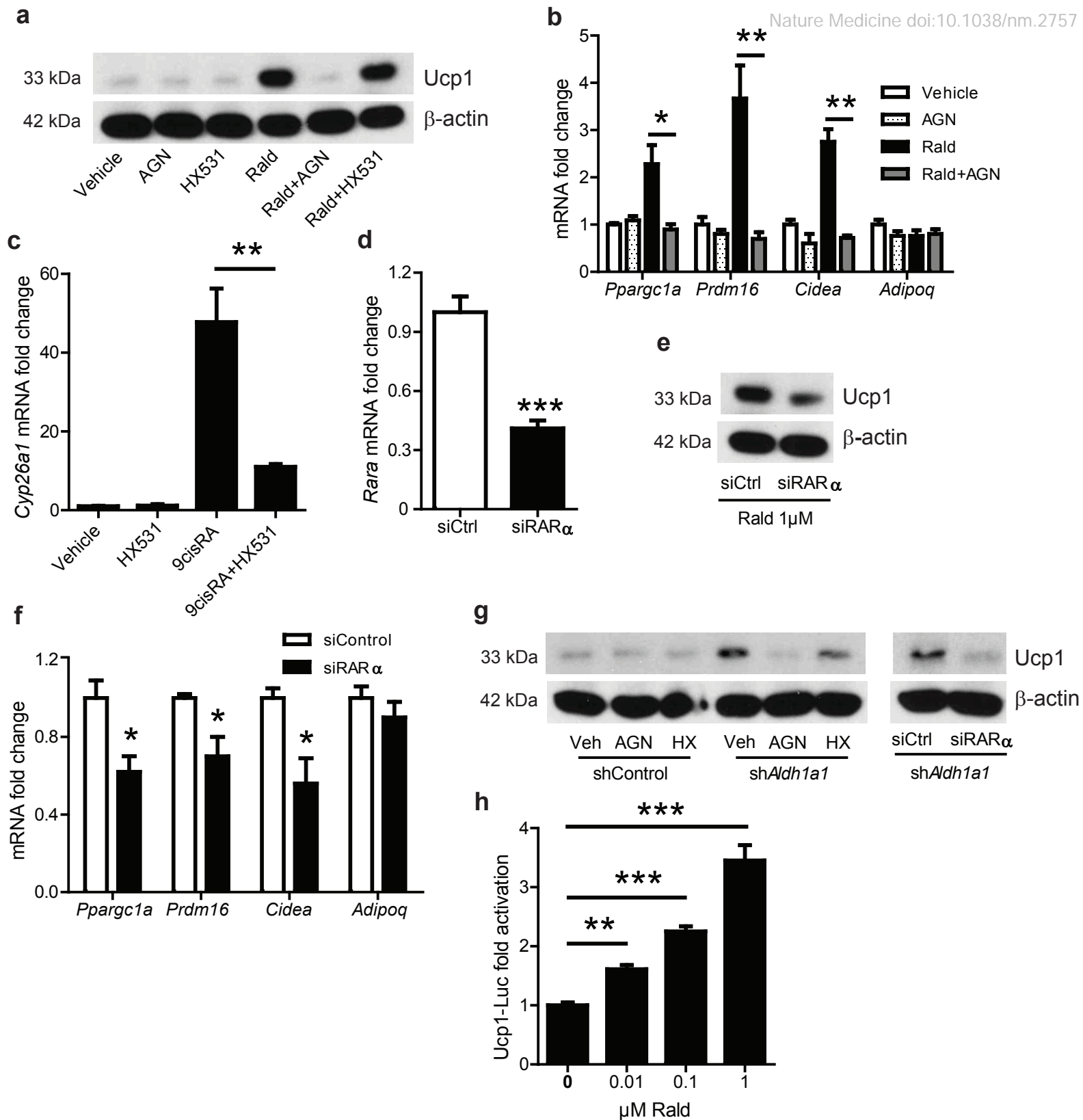
*Aldh1a1*<sup>(-/-)</sup>**d****e****Supplementary Figure 1. White and brown fat characteristics in *Aldh1a1* deficiency**

(a) Mitochondrial ultrastructure was analyzed in gonadal white adipose tissue (GWAT) of wild type (WT) and retinaldehyde dehydrogenase deficient (*Aldh1a1*<sup>-/-</sup>) mice (n=4/group) using electron microscopy. Representative images at 10,000-fold magnification are shown. (b) mRNA expression of the beta adrenergic receptors (*Adrb1-3*) and tyrosine hydroxylase (*Th*) in brown adipose tissue (BAT) from WT and *Aldh1a1*<sup>-/-</sup> mice (n = 8/group). (c) Representative tyrosine hydroxylase immunohistochemistry in BAT from WT and *Aldh1a1*<sup>-/-</sup> mice. (d) Oxygen consumption in stromal-vascular cell-derived brown adipocytes from WT and *Aldh1a1*<sup>-/-</sup> BAT at baseline and after isoproterenol stimulation (1μM). (e) mRNA expression of classic BAT markers in isoproterenol stimulated WT and *Aldh1a1*<sup>-/-</sup> brown adipocytes. (n = 5/condition).



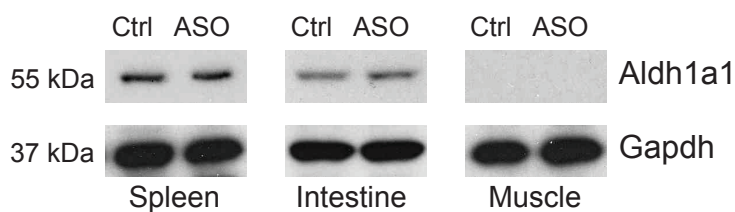
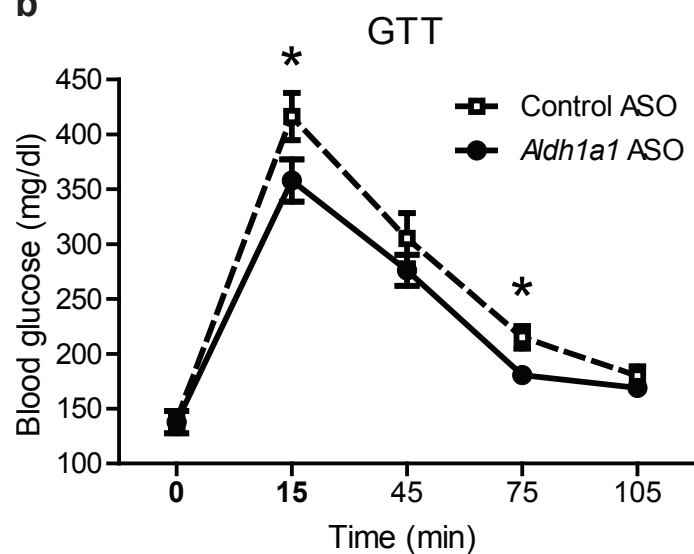
### Supplementary Figure 2. Manipulation of the retinaldehyde pathway in C3H10T1/2 adipocytes

**(a)** *Aldh1a1* mRNA expression in C3H10T1/2 (10T1/2) cells before (d0) and after adipogenic (d6) differentiation. **(b)** *Aldh1a1* mRNA expression in 10T1/2 cells stably transfected with shRNA against *Aldh1a1* (sh*Aldh1a1*) or control shRNA (shCtrl). **(c)** mRNA expression of indicated genes in 10T1/2 cells following retinaldehyde (Rald) stimulation (1 $\mu$ M) during adipocyte differentiation. **(d)** Oil-Red-O staining in Rald- or vehicle- stimulated differentiated 10T1/2 cells. n=5/condition, \*p<0.05, \*\*\*p<0.001.



### Supplementary Figure 3. Rald regulates a transcriptional BAT program in white adipocytes through RAR

(a) Uncoupling protein 1 (Ucp1) protein analysis and (b) mRNA expression of classic BAT markers in 10T1/2 adipocytes, stimulated as in Fig. 5a. (c) *Cyp26a1* mRNA expression in differentiated 10T1/2 cells stimulated with the RXR antagonist HX531, 9cis retinoic acid (9cisRA) or both (1 $\mu$ M each, 24h). (d) Retinoic acid receptor  $\alpha$  (RAR $\alpha$ , *Rara*) mRNA expression in 10T1/2 cells 48h after transient transfection with *Rara* siRNA (siRAR $\alpha$ ) or scrambled (siCtrl). (e) Ucp1 protein analysis and (f) mRNA expression of classic BAT markers in 10T1/2 cells transfected with siCtrl or siRAR $\alpha$  and stimulated as in Fig. 5b. (g) Ucp1 protein analysis in shControl and sh*Aldh1a1*-transfected 10T1/2 cells stimulated as in Fig. 5c,d. (h) Undifferentiated 10T1/2 cells were transfected with a murine 3.1kb Ucp1 promoter luciferase construct (Ucp1-Luc) and subsequently stimulated (24h) with increasing concentrations of Rald. Normalized luciferase activities are shown as fold change. n=5/condition, \*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01, \*\*\*p<0.001

**a****b**

#### Supplementary Figure 4. *Aldh1a1* antisense treatment

(a) *Aldh1a1* protein expression in indicated tissues of *Aldh1a1* antisense oligonucleotide (*Aldh1a1* ASO) versus control ASO (Ctrl ASO) treated chow-fed mice. Representative western blots are shown. (b) Glucose tolerance test in *Aldh1a1* versus Ctrl ASO-treated C56Bl/6 mice on high-fat diet (n=8/group). \*p<0.05.