

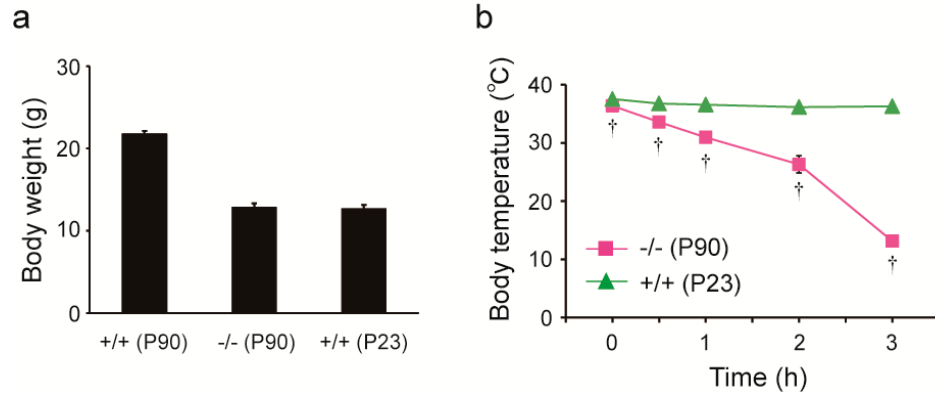
Supplementary Information

Critical roles of nardilysin in the maintenance of body temperature homeostasis

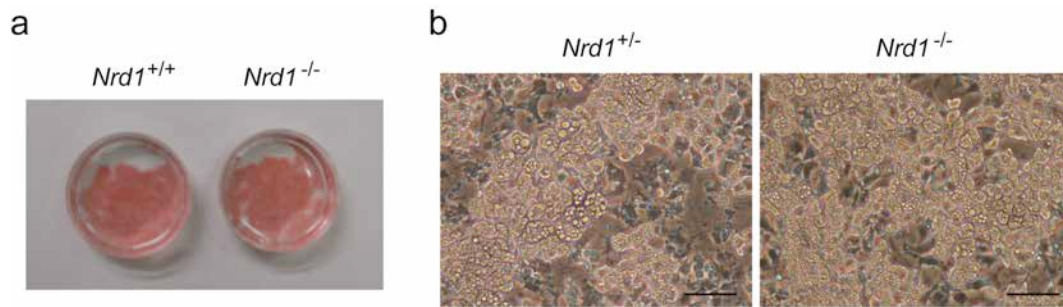
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Supplementary Figures 1-9

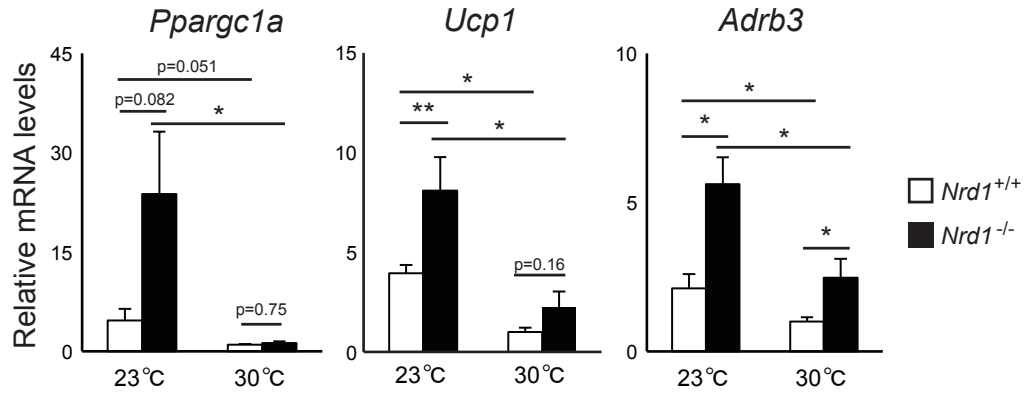
Supplementary Tables 1-2



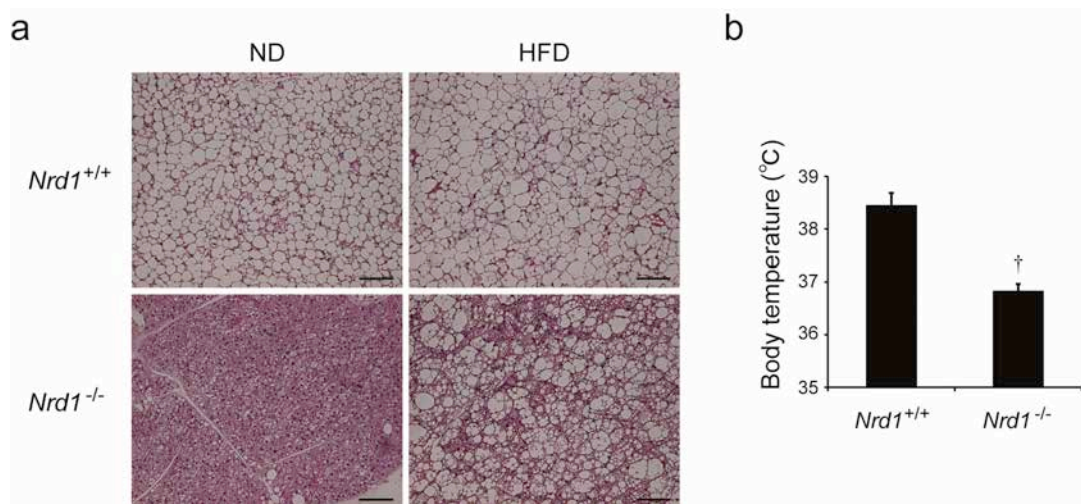
Supplementary Figure 1. Cold-tolerance of younger *Nrd1*^{+/+} mice with similar body size as *Nrd1*^{-/-} mice (P90). (a) Average of body weight of *Nrd1*^{+/+} (P23 and P90) and *Nrd1*^{-/-} (P90) mice. (b) *Nrd1*^{+/+} mice (P23), which have the similar body weight as P90 *Nrd1*^{-/-} mice, kept their body temperature during 3 hours-cold exposure. n = 6 per genotype. All data represent means ± s.e.m. †*P* < 0.0001.



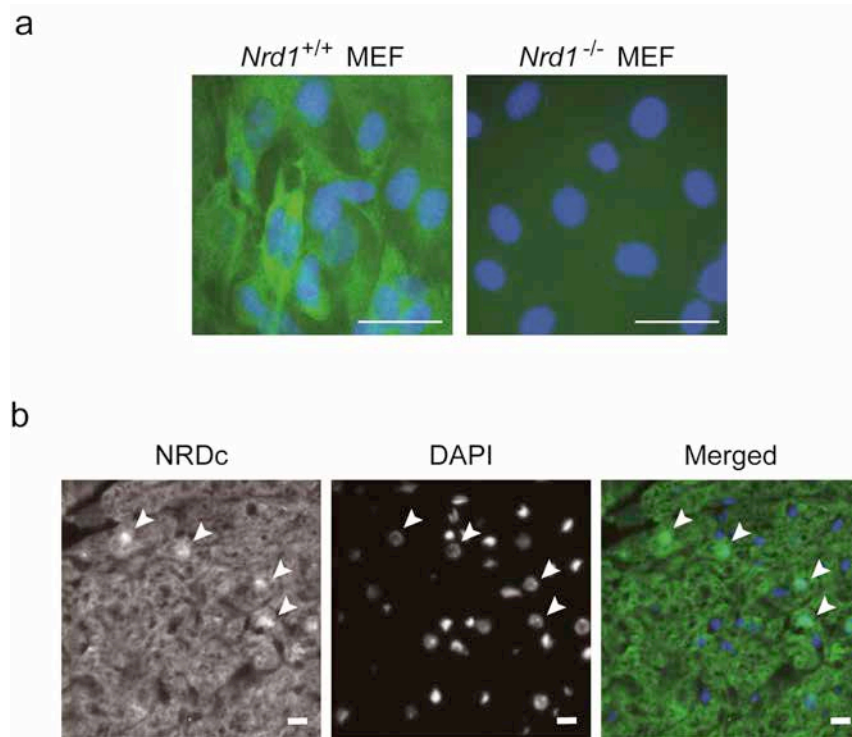
Supplementary Figure 2. NRDC has no effect on adipogenic differentiation.. (a) Brown preadipocytes derived from neonatal *Nrd1*^{+/+} and *Nrd1*^{-/-} BAT were differentiated for 8 days and stained with oil red O. (b) Brown preadipocyte derived from neonatal *Nrd1*^{+/-} and *Nrd1*^{-/-} BAT were immortalized by stable introduction of large T antigen. Those cells were differentiated for 6 days and observed by phase contrast microscopy. Scale bars represent 20 μ m.



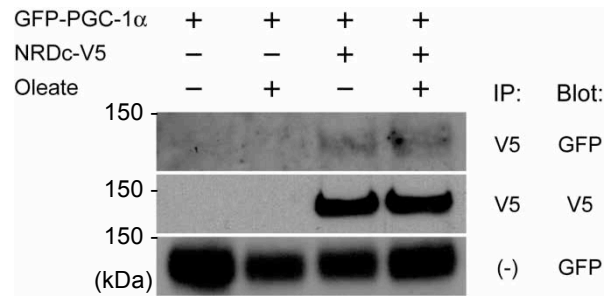
Supplementary Figure 3. Expression of thermogenic genes at different ambient temperature. Quantitative reverse transcription PCR (qRT-PCR) analysis for thermogenic genes in BAT from 6-month-old *Nrd1*^{+/+} and *Nrd1*^{-/-} mice housed at 23 °C or 30 °C for 10 days. The mRNA level is normalized by β -actin mRNA, and the level is arbitrarily set at 1 in *Nrd1*^{+/+} BAT at 30 °C. n = 6 per genotype. All data represent means \pm s.e.m. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.001$, n.s.; not significant.



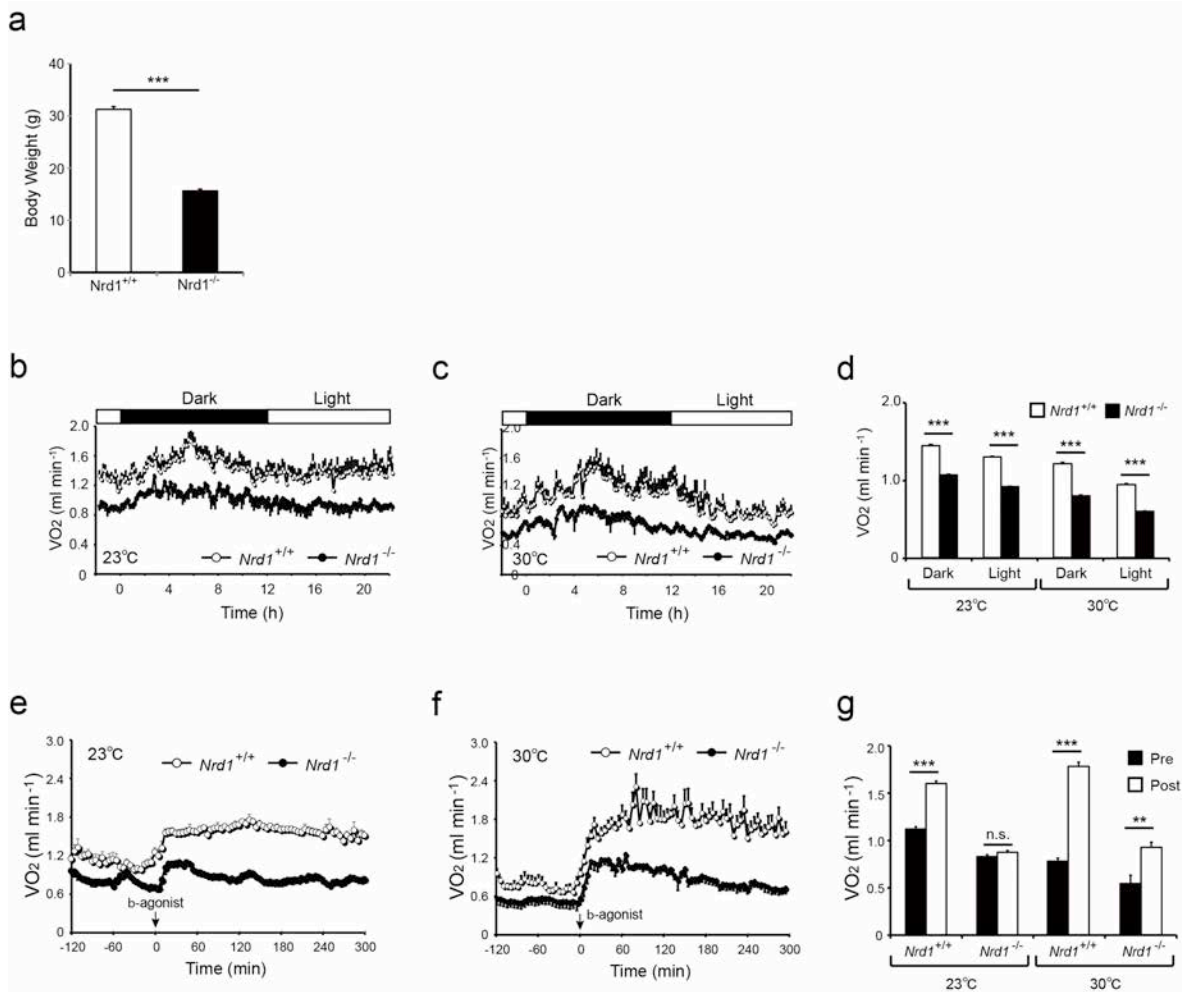
Supplementary Figure 4. Increased lipid accumulation in BAT of *Nrd1*^{-/-} mice fed a high fat diet. (a) Haematoxylin and eosin stained sections of BAT from 6-month-old *Nrd1*^{+/+} and *Nrd1*^{-/-} mice fed a normal diet (ND) or a high fat diet (HFD). Scale bars represent 250 μ m. (b) Body temperature of 6-month-old *Nrd1*^{+/+} and *Nrd1*^{-/-} mice fed a HFD at room temperature. n = 6 per genotype. All data represent means \pm s.e.m. †*P* < 0.0001.



Supplementary Figure 5. Immunostaining analysis of mouse embryonic fibroblast (MEF) or BAT. (a) MEF derived from *Nrd1*^{+/+} and *Nrd1*^{-/-} mice were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA, wt/vol) and immunostained with anti-mouse NRDc antibody, established in our laboratory. Note that no staining was detected in *Nrd1*^{-/-} MEF. Scale bars represent 50 μ m. (b) Immunohistochemical analysis of BAT with anti-NRDc antibody. Sections of *Nrd1*^{+/+} BAT were immunostained with anti-NRDc antibody and counterstained with DAPI. Arrowheads indicate the nuclear expression of NRDc. Scale bars represent 50 μ m.

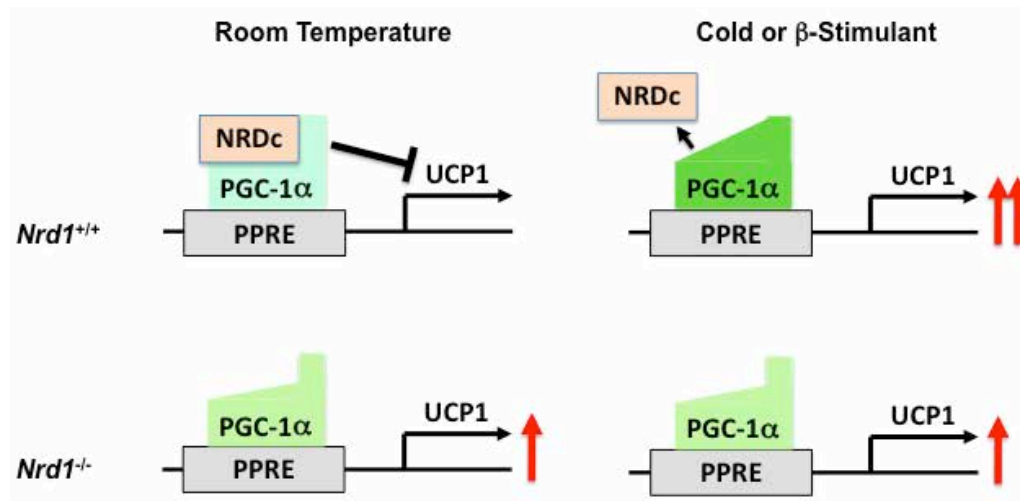


Supplementary Figure 6. Association of NRDc and PGC-1 α shown by co-immunoprecipitation experiments. COS7 cells were transfected with the indicated expression vectors, followed by the treatment with or without oleate for 24 h. Immunoprecipitation with anti-V5 (NRDc) antibody revealed a complex of NRDc and PGC-1 α . Twenty % of input was blotted with anti-GFP (PGC-1 α) in the bottom lane.



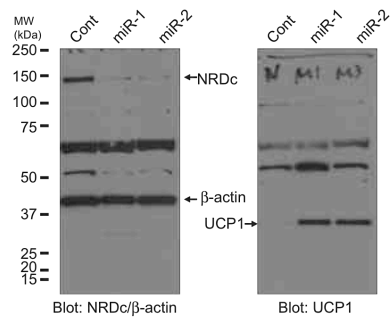
Supplementary Figure 7. Oxygen consumption per animal at different ambient temperature. (a) Average of body weight of *Nrd1*^{+/+} and *Nrd1*^{-/-} (P180) mice. n = 6 per genotype. (b,c) Oxygen consumption per animal of *Nrd1*^{+/+} and *Nrd1*^{-/-} mice were monitored at 23 °C (b) or 30 °C (c). n = 6 per genotype and temperature. (d) The average oxygen consumption per animal during dark and light period of *Nrd1*^{+/+} and *Nrd1*^{-/-} mice housed at 23 °C or 30 °C. n = 6 per genotype and temperature. (e,f) Oxygen consumption per animal induced by β 3-agonist (BRL37344: 5 mg kg⁻¹) in *Nrd1*^{+/+} and *Nrd1*^{-/-} mice

housed at 23 °C (e) or 30 °C (f). n = 6 per genotype and temperature. (g) The average oxygen consumption per animal of *Nrdl*^{+/+} and *Nrdl*^{-/-} mice before (Pre) and after (Post) β 3-agonist injection at 23 °C or 30 °C. n = 6 per genotype and temperature. All data represent means \pm s.e.m. ***P* < 0.005, ****P* < 0.001, n.s.; not significant (two-tailed Student's *t*-test).

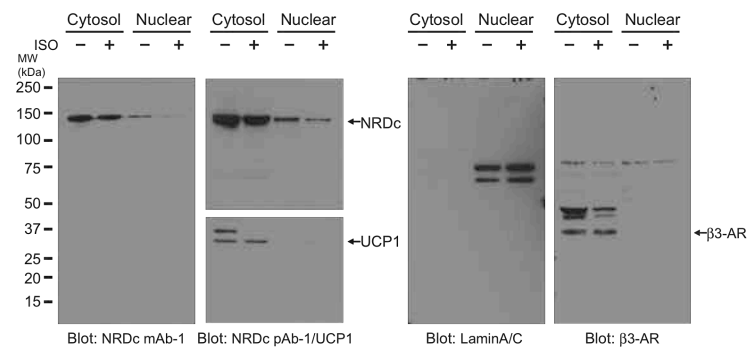


Supplementary Figure 8. Role of NRDC in the derepression of PGC-1 α activity. NRDC represses PGC-1 α activity and UCP1 transcription by binding directly to PGC-1 α . Upon activation, removal of NRDC from the complex derepresses the coactivator function of PGC-1 α , allowing it to activate UCP1 transcription (Upper panel). In the absence of NRDC, the basal levels of PGC-1 α and UCP1 activation are upregulated. However, further activation of those genes by β -stimulant is impaired without the derepression process by NRDC (Lower panel).

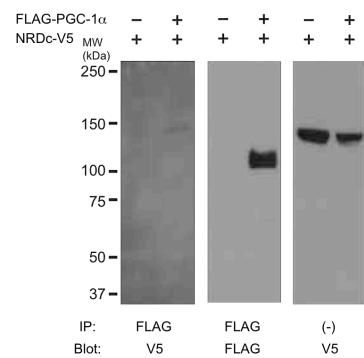
Full blots for Figure-6b



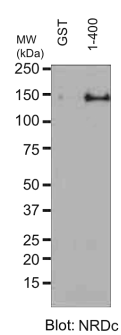
Full blots for Figure-7a



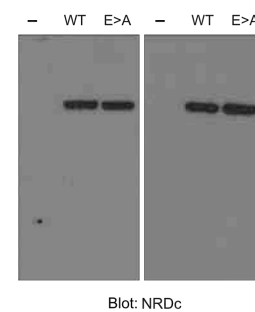
Full blots for Figure-8a



Full blots for Figure-8b



Full blots for Figure-8d



Supplementary Figure 9. Full blots of Figures presented in the main paper.

	<i>Nrd1</i> ^{+/+}	<i>Nrd1</i> ^{-/-}	Unpaired <i>t</i> -test
ΔT_{skin} (°C)	-10.0 ± 1.7	-11.1 ± 1.9	n.s.
ΔT_{BAT} (°C)	0.6 ± 0.1	-0.2 ± 0.1	P < 0.001
ΔHR (bpm)	39 ± 10	33 ± 25	n.s.
ΔT_{rec} (°C)	-1.9 ± 0.5	-2.0 ± 0.5	n.s.
ΔT_{tail} (°C)	-2.3 ± 0.5	-4.4 ± 0.7	n.s.

n.s.; not significant

Supplementary Table 1. Cooling-evoked changes in physiological variables (n=4 for *Nrd1*^{+/+}, n=7 for *Nrd1*^{-/-} mice, mean ± s.e.m.)

Gene	Forward (5' -> 3')	Reverse (5' -> 3')
<i>Nrd1</i>	ATGGATGGCCTTTCCTTG	CGCGAAGTTCAGCTTGCAA
<i>Ppargc1a</i>	AGCCGTGACCACTGACAACGAG	GCTGCATGGTTCTGAGTGCTAAG
<i>Ucp1</i>	GGCATTGAGAGGCAAATCAGCT	CAATGAACACTGCCACACCTC
<i>Adrb3</i>	CCACTCCGGGAACACCG	GGCAGTAGATGACCGGGTTG
<i>Cpt1a</i>	GGGCACCTCTGGGAGTTTGT	TTGGCTCACCCACACAGTGT
<i>Acadm</i>	GCCAAGATCTATCAGATTTATGAAGGT	AGCTATGATCAGCCTCTGAATTTGT
<i>Acadv1</i>	GCCAGGGCAGAATCGAAGT	TGGTAAGCTGGCCTTTGAACAT
<i>Pdk4</i>	GCAGTAGTCCAAGATGCCTTTGA	AATACTGGTCGCAGAGCATCTTT
<i>Acadl</i>	CCCTCCGCCCGATGTT	AAGGAGTTTCTAGACGCGCTTCT
<i>Esrra</i>	AGCAAGCCCCGATGGA	GAGAGGCCTGGGATGCTCTT
<i>Actb</i>	CTGACTGACTACCTCATGAAGATCCT	CTTAATGTACGCACGATTCC

Supplementary Table 2. Primer sequences used for RT-PCR