

Suppl. 1: Volcano plot and clustering heat map analysis of 757 differentially regulated probe sets. A) The scatter plot represents all tested probe sets with their statistical significance of differential expression as -log10 of p-value (y-axis) and their extend of differential expression between normoxia and hypoxia as log2 fold change (x-axis). The horizontal dashed line separates probe sets according to their pvalues (0.05) and the vertical dashed lines according to their mean M = log2 fold change (-1; +1). **B)** The heat map reflects gene expression values in normoxia vs. hypoxia. The colour intensity of single probes stands for their normalized expression, where blue represents low and red high expression respectively. Each column (1-3) represents one separate experiment, each row one of the 757 probe sets.

Suppl. 2: Probe set overview. The plot represents the top 70 up- and downregulated probe sets, referred to as their corresponding gene symbols, starting from the extreme fold change (FC) values of 177 and 0.045 respectively.

Suppl. 3: The top 150 up- and top 50 downregulated genes in SGBS adipocytes after 16h of hypoxia. Members of the upregulated (↑) as well as downregulated (↓) gene set were ranked according to the genes´ FC. P-values (BHp) have been calculated according to Benjamini and Hochberg.

Following sequences for the primers were used:

 ENO2: fwd 5'-AGGACACATTCATTGCTGAC-3' and rev 5'-CCCAGCTCTTCCTCAATTC-3', binding exons 10 to 12, and as a control (ENO2*) fwd 5'-CATGTGGCTGTAGATCCCAAG-3' and rev 5'-ACGCAGGCTTCAGTGAGTACAC-3', binding in exon 12, PFKP: fwd 5'-CGATGATTCCATTTGTGTGC-3' and rev 5'-AGCTTGAGCCACCACTGTTC-3', **PFKFB4**: fwd 5'-CTCCTGTGGCATATGGTTG--3' and rev 5'-AGGTCTTGAGATGTCCACG 3', **ALDOC**: fwd 5'-CTGCCACTGAGGAGTTCATC-3' and rev 5'-CTCCACCATCTTCTCCACTG-3', **TBP**: fwd 5'-GGGAGCTGTGATGTGAAGTTT-3' and rev 5'-AAGGAGAACAATTCTGGGTTTG-3', **ATF3**: fwd 5'-GTCTCTGCCTCGGAAGTGAG-3' and rev 5'-.TGACAAAGGGCGTCAGGT-3', **JUN**: fwd 5'-ACAGAGCATGACCCTGAACC-3' and rev 5'-CGTTGCTGGACTGGATTATCA-3', **FOSL2**: fwd: 5'-CGGATCATGTACCAGGATTA-3' and rev TGAGCCAGGCATATCTACC-3', and **KLF7**: fwd 5'-CTTCTCAGCTTTACCATCCCTG-3' and rev 5'-GGAAGCGTGGAGGAAACAG-3'.

Suppl. 4: Primer sequences and alternate qPCR data for ENO2. QPCR primers were specific for ENO2, not for ENO1 due to six mismatches. There was a distinct melting curve and no second product detectable. Nevertheless, we repeated the qPCR with a second primer pair (ENO2*) binding the same sequence parts as used by the affymetrix probe set 201313 at for ENO2 and which does not bind ENO1. The results of both qPCRs were comparable.

Immunoblotting

 For preparation of nuclear SGBS extracts, NE-PER® Nuclear and Cytoplasmic Extraction Reagents (Pierce Biotechnology, IL, USA) containing a protease inhibitor cocktail and a phosphatase inhibitor cocktail were used. Total protein concentration was determined using the protein assay reagent (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Munich, Germany). Extracts were dissolved in 4x SSB loading buffer containing 20% β-mercaptoethanol and boiled. Fifteen micrograms of nuclear extracts were separated by SDS-PAGE electrophoresis and then transferred to nitrocellulose membrane (Schleicher & Schuell, Dassel, Germany). Membranes were blocked and incubated with primary antibodies specific for HIF-1α (R&D Systems, MN, USA) and Topoisomerase ^I (Cell Signaling, Frankfurt, Germany), washed and then incubated with horseradish-peroxidase-conjugated anti-mouse and anti-rabbit secondary antibodies (GE Healthcare, Buckinghamshire, UK), respectively. Specific bands were visualized by enhanced chemiluminescence reagent (ECL Plus; GE Healthcare) and analyzed in an AutoChemi detection system (UVP, Cambridge, UK).

Suppl. 5: Effect of HIF-1a Inhibitor on protein levels in SGBS adipocytes under hypoxic cultivation. Fully differentiated SGBS adipocytes were incubated under hypoxic (1% O2) or under normoxic conditions in presence of indicated concentrations of the HIF-1 a inhibitor CAY10585 for up to 16h. Protein levels of HIF-1a and topoisomerase 1 (Topo1) as a control were examined by immunoblotting.

Suppl. 6: Transcription factor binding sites identified within ENO2-, PFKP-, PFKFB4-, and ALDOC-promotors.

All sequences of matched PWMs within the cut-off-values as described in methods were ranked according to their "Yes/No" ratio (For ALDOC only top 5 of total 26 hits are displayed). The respective binding positions are indicated together with the matched sequence and the similarity score for the matrix match.

Suppl. 7: Promoter model calculated for the glycolysis and insulin pathway gene set. Two models were generated to fit glycolysis involved ENO2, PFKP, PFKFB4, ALDOC, GPI, HK1, HK2, MPI, PFKL, PGK1, and TPI1 genes. One consisting solely of single matrices (A), the other also integrates matrix pairs (B). Two further models were generated to fit insulin pathway involved CBL, CREB1, GRB10, GYS1, INSR, MAP2K1, MAPK7, and NEDD4L genes, comprising only single matrices (C) or also pairs (D). The models were generated by the composite model analysis (CMA) as described in methods part. For each of the four specifications, the one with highest model fitness is displayed. All models consist of 2 groups, connected with a Boolean operator, harboring different single- or pairs of PWMs with their matrix cut-offs [C], the distance in pair ([n..n]) and the number of matrix matches expected in the module [N]. Overall model fitness, p-values as well as false positive (FP) and false negative (FN) frequencies of the models are indicated.

B

Suppl. 8: Binding sites for HIF-family transcription factors within promoter regions of PPP1R3C and GYS1. Schematic representation of matched PWMs (arrows) within the proximal promoters, representing the position of transcription factor binding sites. Start point of transcription is marked by a dashed line, the genome positions are indicated.

