

Suppl. Fig. 1C



**Supplemental figure 1.** Adiponectin suppresses thermogenesis and energy expenditure. A, iBAT was surgically excised from WT and Adipoq-/- mice, using shamoperated WT as control. After 1-week of recovery, CBT was measured during 3h acute cold exposure. B, adenovirus-mediated adiponectin reconstitution reduced CBT of Adipoq-/- mice during acute cold exposure (4h). C, energy expenditure rates of Adipoq-/- and WT mice were measured using indirect calorimetry and normalized to lean body mass, which was determined using EchoMRI.





**Supplemental figure 2. iBAT of Adipoq-/- mice is histologically indistinguishable from WT control.** The iBAT from male Adipoq-/- and WT mice were collected after overnight fasting at room temperature. Sections were stained with H&E.



Suppl. Fig. 3C













**Supplemental figure 3. Effect of adiponectin on mitochondrial biogenesis and respiration.** iBAT was collected from WT and Adipoq-/- mice housed at room temperature. There were no difference in mitochondrial DNA (A), Cox5a mRNA levels (B), mitochondrial structure and density (C&D), and mitochondrial respiration rate using pyruvate as the substrate (E). The images of ultrastructure of iBAT were from electronic microscopy, and the scale bar is 2 µm. Mitochondria were counted with randomly chosen images (n=10).

Suppl. Fig. 4A

Suppl. Fig. 4B



Suppl. Fig. 4C

Suppl. Fig. 4D















Supplemental figure 5. iBAT sympathetic denervation in Adipoq-/- mice does not abolish the inhibitory effects of adiponectin on Ucp1 expression in iBAT. The neurotoxin 6hydroxydopamine (6-OHDA) was injected into one side of iBAT of male Adipoq-/- mice for sympathetic denervation. The contralateral iBAT were injected with saline as control. After 1 week of recovery, Ad-Acrp30 vectors were injected intravenously to reconstitute adiponectin, and iBAT were collected 3 days later to quantify tyrosine hydroxylase (A) and Ucp1 (B) mRNA by real-time PCR. n=5 per group.





**Supplemental figure 6A**. **Increased Adrb3 expression in inguinal fat of Adipoq-/mice.** Inguinal fat pads were collected from Adipoq-/- and WT control mice at RT. Adrb3 mRNA levels were quantified by real-time PCR.



Suppl. Fig. 6B

Suppl. Fig. 6C



Supplemental figure 6B&C. Adiponectin reduces PKA substrates phosphorylation in brown adipocytes and iBAT. B, brown adipocytes differentiated from stromal vascular fraction of iBAT of Adipoq-/- mice were treated overnight with Acrp30 using a co-culture system. Protein samples were collected after 30 min treatment of ISO (10  $\mu$ M). C, Adipoq-/mice were transduced with Acrp30-expressing adenovirus to reconstitute adiponectin, using GFP adenovirus as control. iBATs were collected 3 days later. Phosphorylation of PKA substrates were detected by Western blotting using a specific antibody (#9621, Cell Signaling). The density of the bands of phosphorylated PKA substrates was quantified using Quantity One 1-D Analysis Software (BioRad Hercules, CA). For each sample lane, all bands between 250 – 25 kDa were selected and quantified, which represent the total level of phosphorylated PKA substrates of each sample. n=6 for each group.