

Supplementary Information

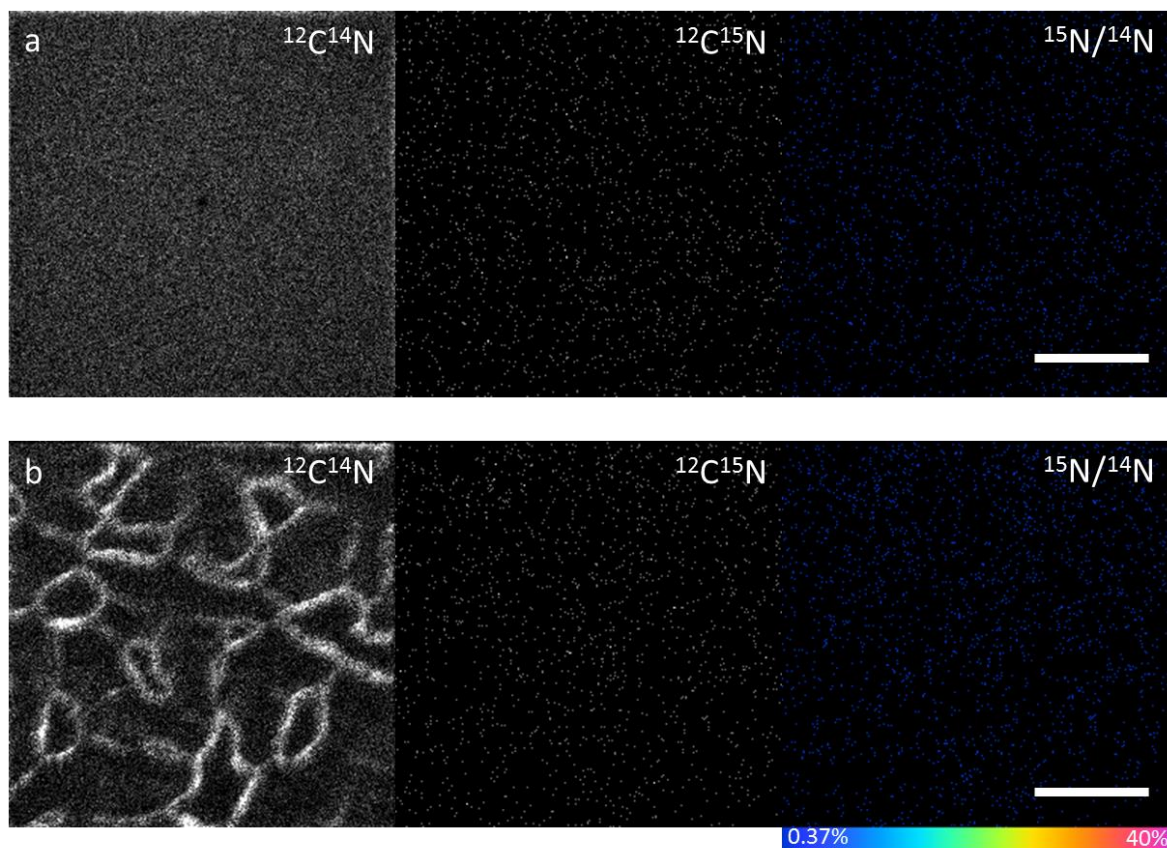


Figure S1. NanoSIMS images of 2 control samples; bare lipid bilayers and unlabelled amhelin treated lipid bilayers. (a) $^{12}\text{C}^{14}\text{N}^-$, $^{12}\text{C}^{15}\text{N}^-$ and $^{15}\text{N}/^{14}\text{N}$ HSI images of a $10\ \mu\text{m} \times 10\ \mu\text{m}$ area of bare lipid bilayers showing a featureless surface and very low signal from contamination on the surface. (b) $^{12}\text{C}^{14}\text{N}^-$, $^{12}\text{C}^{15}\text{N}^-$ and $^{15}\text{N}/^{14}\text{N}$ HSI images of a $10\ \mu\text{m} \times 10\ \mu\text{m}$ area of unlabelled amhelin treated lipid bilayers showing pore-like features and low $^{12}\text{C}^{15}\text{N}^-$ signals. Both $^{15}\text{N}/^{14}\text{N}$ HSI images show a natural abundance of the ^{15}N , 0.37%. Scale of $^{12}\text{C}^{15}\text{N}^-$ images: 0 – 1. Scale bar: $3\ \mu\text{m}$. ratio image: 0.37% – 40%.

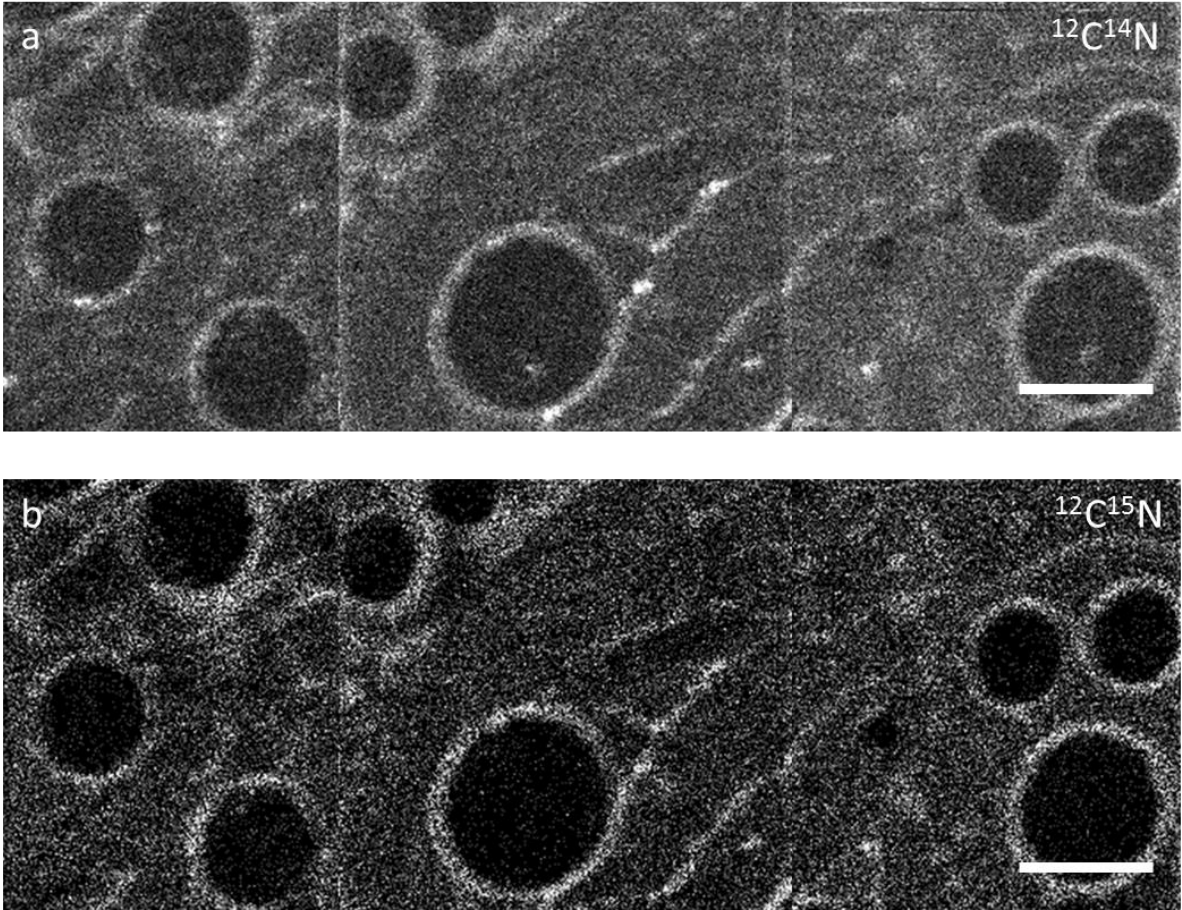


Figure S2. NanoSIMS images of ^{15}N -amphelin treated lipid bilayers. (a, b) $^{12}\text{C}^{14}\text{N}^-$ and $^{12}\text{C}^{15}\text{N}^-$ NanoSIMS images from the same area as Fig 2 showing high signals from the pore edges and filament-like features, and low signals inside the pores. Scale of $^{12}\text{C}^{14}\text{N}^-$ image: 0 – 15. Scale of $^{12}\text{C}^{15}\text{N}^-$ image: 0 – 3. Scale bar: 3 μm .

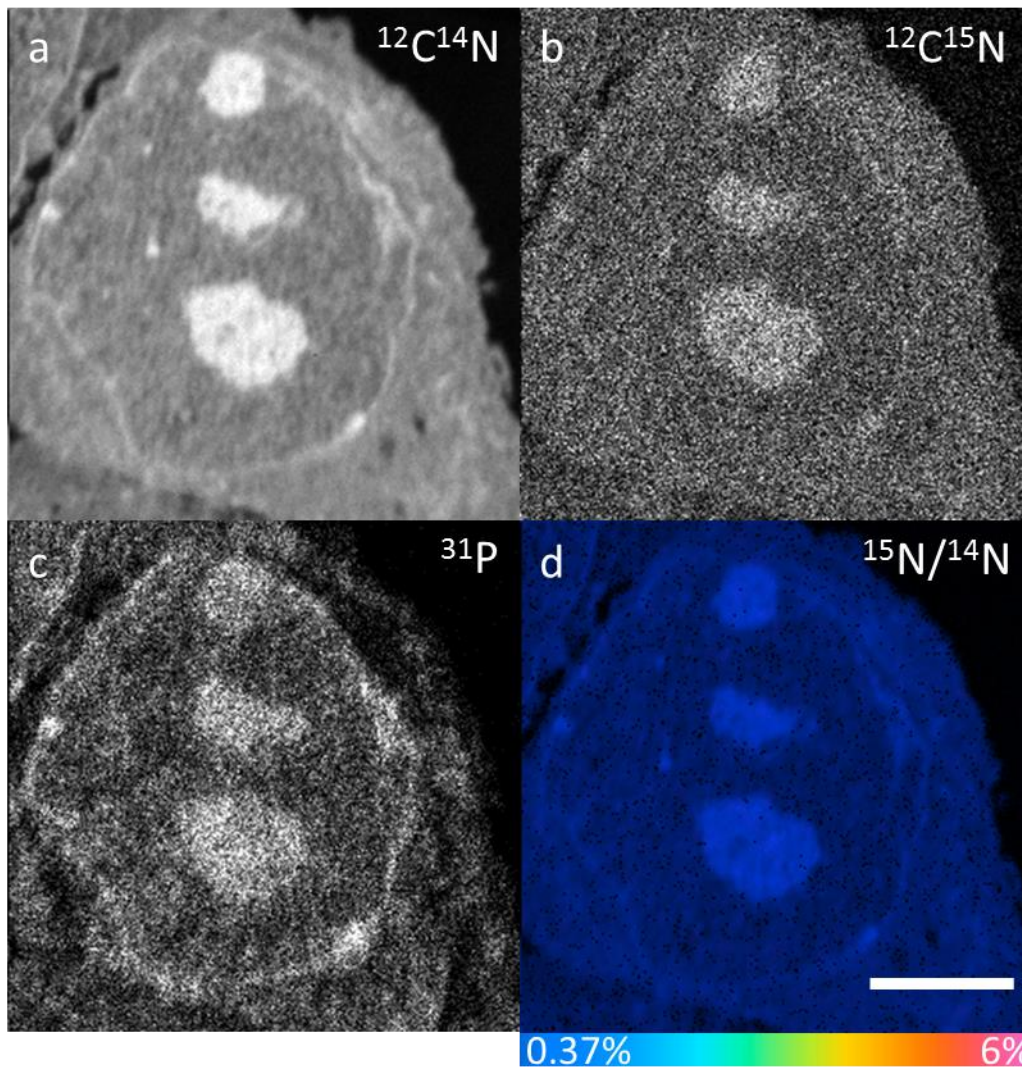


Figure S3. NanoSIMS images on a control MCF7 cell. (a, b, c, d) $^{12}\text{C}^{14}\text{N}^-$, $^{12}\text{C}^{15}\text{N}^-$, $^{31}\text{P}^-$ and $^{15}\text{N}/^{14}\text{N}$ HSI images of a cell cultured without isotope labelling. The nucleoli, nucleus membrane and cytoplasm are shown in the images. $^{15}\text{N}/^{14}\text{N}$ ratio image shows the colour characteristic of the natural background concentration of ^{15}N . Scale bar: 4 μm . Colour scale of $^{15}\text{N}/^{14}\text{N}$ image: 0.37% – 6%.

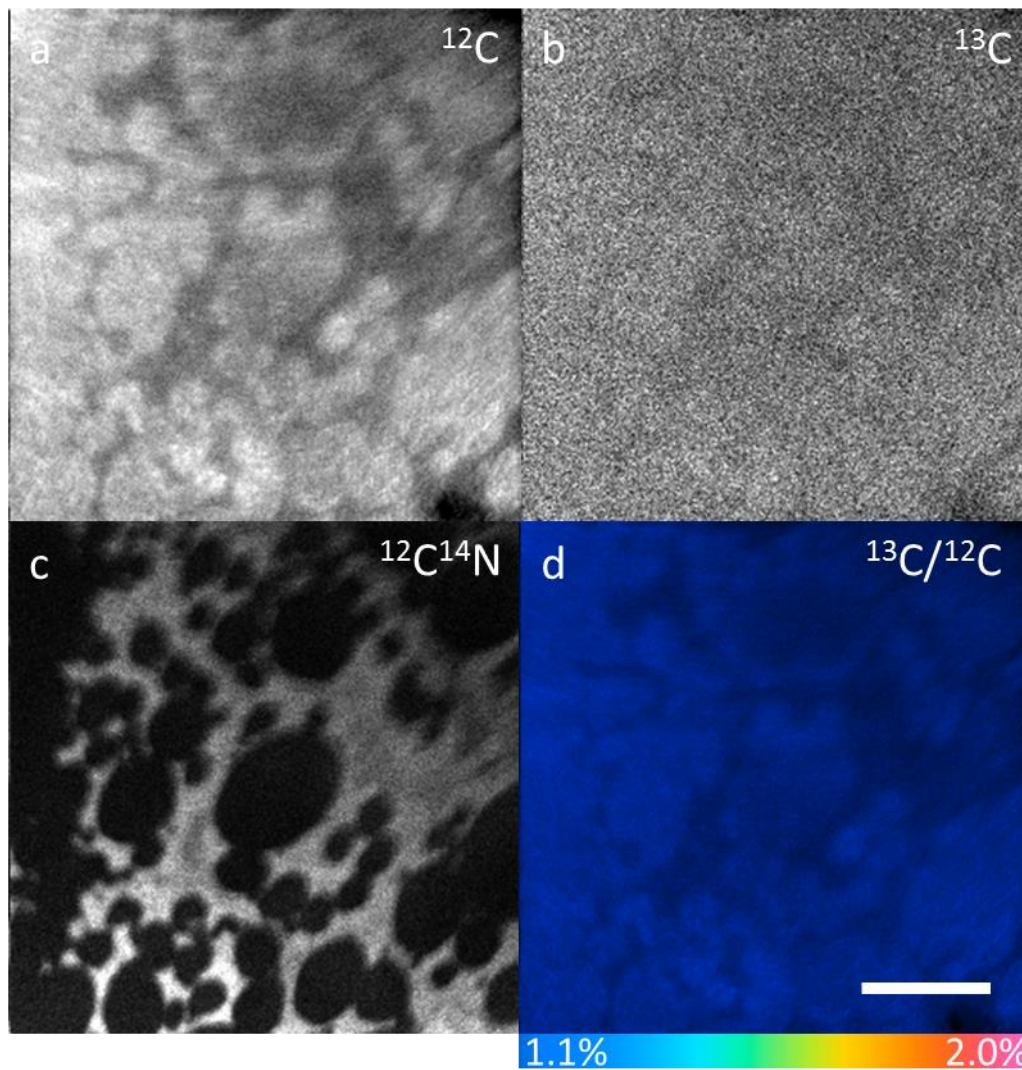


Figure S4. NanoSIMS images on control BAT sample. (a, b, c, d) Low-magnification $^{12}\text{C}^-$, $^{13}\text{C}^-$, $^{12}\text{C}^{14}\text{N}^-$ and $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ HSI images of a $40\ \mu\text{m} \times 40\ \mu\text{m}$ area of brown adipose tissue from a wild-type mouse after 4 days of feeding with a diet containing no extra ^{13}C . The $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ HSI image shows the natural abundance of ^{13}C over the whole area (1.1%). Scale bar: $10\ \mu\text{m}$. Colour scale of $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ ratio images: 1.1% – 2.0%.

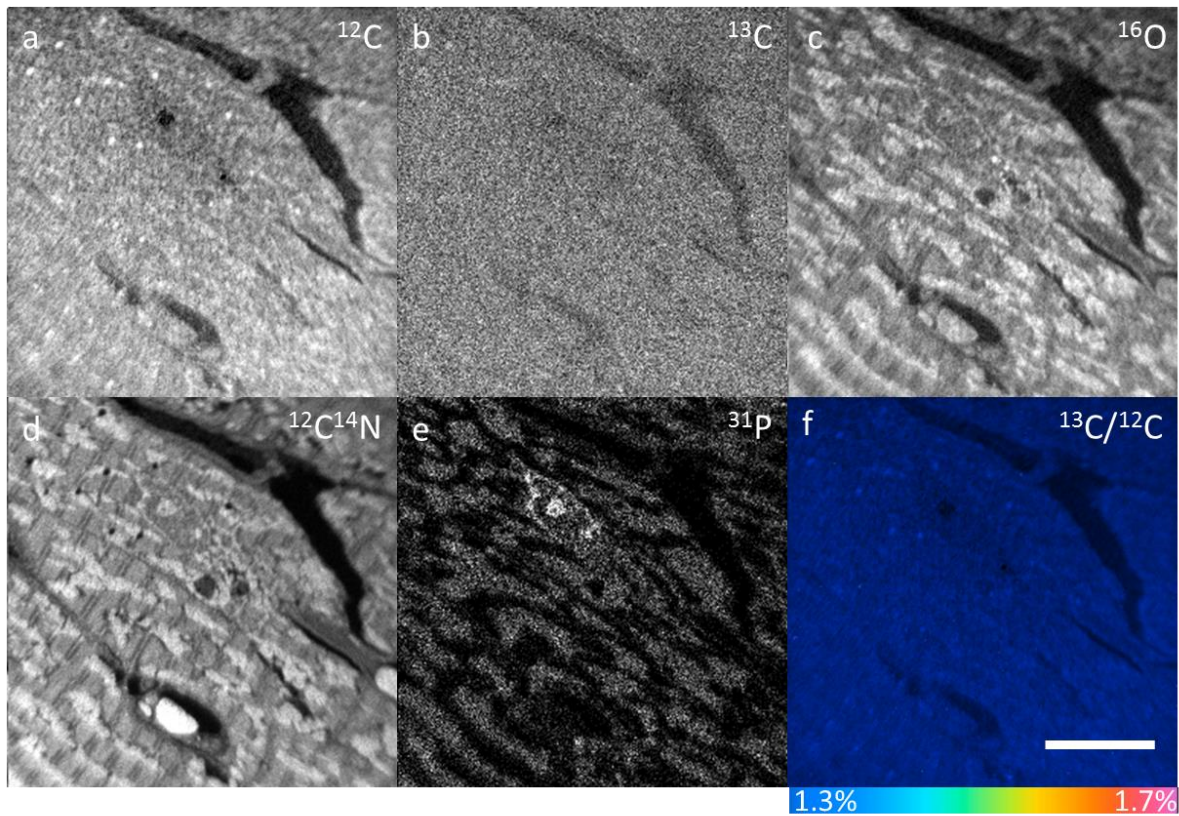


Figure S5. NanoSIMS images on control mouse heart sample. (a, b, c, d, e, f) Low-magnification $^{12}\text{C}^-$, $^{13}\text{C}^-$, $^{16}\text{O}^-$, $^{12}\text{C}^{14}\text{N}^-$, $^{31}\text{P}^-$ and $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ HSI images of a $35\ \mu\text{m} \times 35\ \mu\text{m}$ area of heart tissue from a wild-type mouse after 4 days of feeding with a diet containing no extra ^{13}C . The $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ HSI image shows the natural abundance of ^{13}C over the whole area (1.1%). Scale bar: $10\ \mu\text{m}$. Colour scale of $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ ratio images: 1.3% – 1.7%.