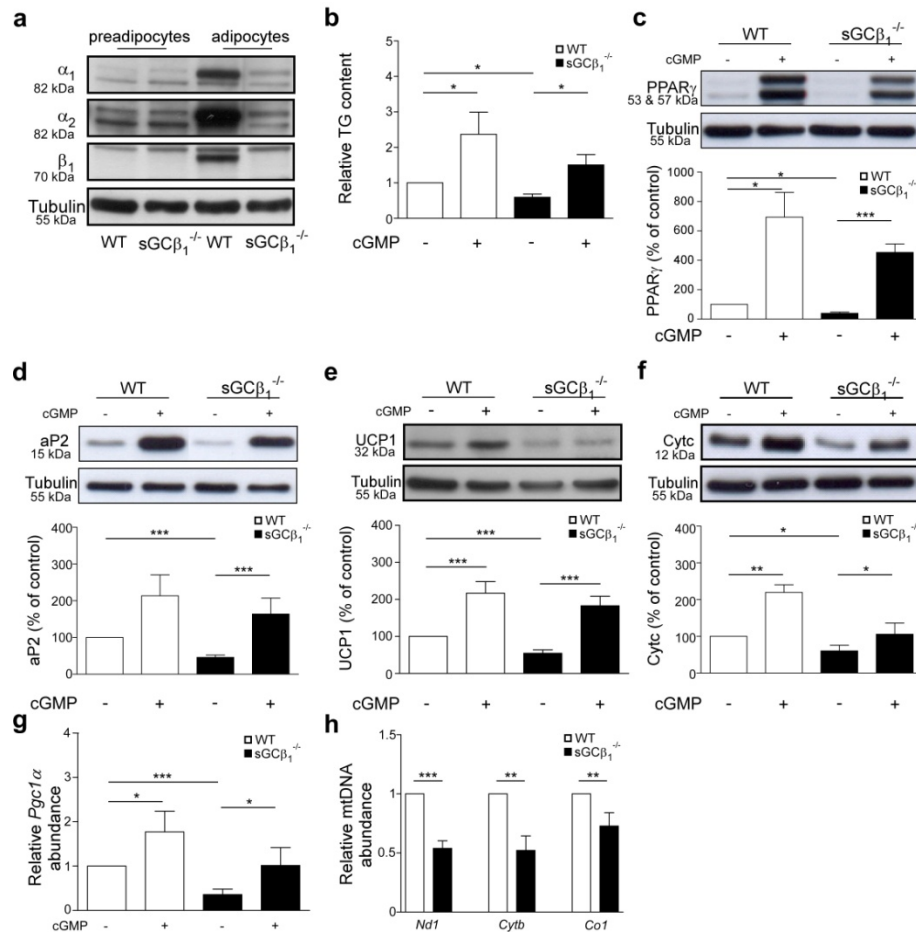
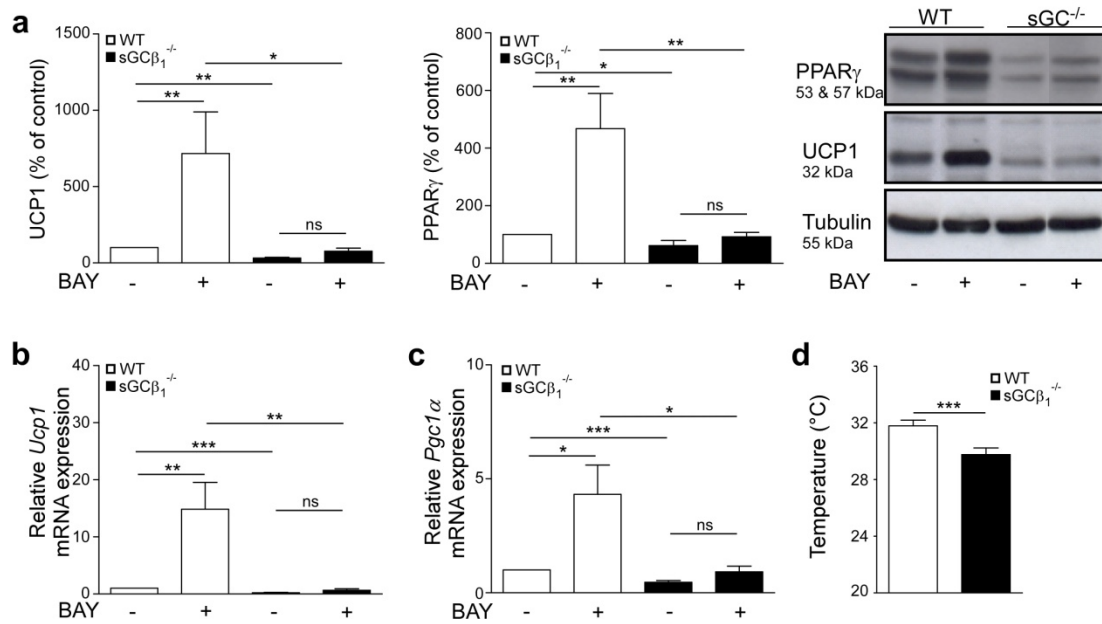


## Supplementary Figure 1



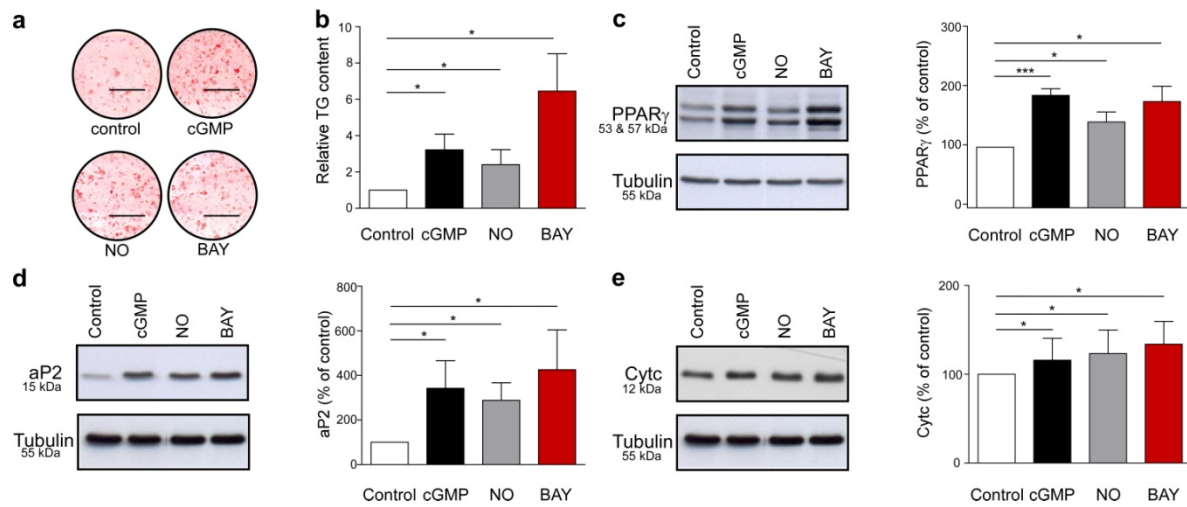
Supplementary Figure 1 | sGC is central for brown adipocyte differentiation and function. (a) sGC subunit expression in WT and  $sGC\beta_1^{-/-}$  preadipocytes and mature BA determined by Western blot. (b) Intracellular TG content in  $sGC\beta_1^{-/-}$  and WT cells differentiated in the presence or absence of cGMP, n=5 independent cell cultures. (c – f) Protein expression levels of PPAR $\gamma$  (c), aP2 (d), UCP1 (e) and Cytc (f) in  $sGC\beta_1^{-/-}$  and WT BA. Representative Western blots above and densitometric measurement below normalized to the loading control tubulin, n=4-8 independent cell cultures. (g) Gene expression levels of *Pgc1 $\alpha$*  in WT and  $sGC\beta_1^{-/-}$  BA, n=7-8 independent cell cultures. (h) Abundance of the mitochondrial DNA markers *NADH dehydrogenase (Nd1)*, *cytochrome b (Cytb)* and *cytochrome c oxidase subunit 1 (Co1)*, n=3-5 independent cell cultures. All data were assessed using Student's *t*-test and are presented as means  $\pm$  s.e.m. \* $P < 0.05$ ; \*\* $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $P < 0.005$ .

## Supplementary Figure 2



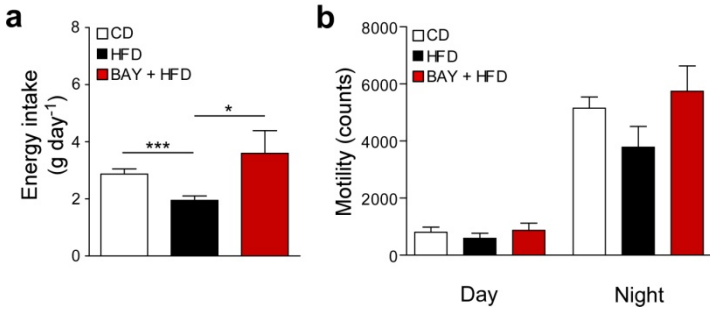
Supplementary Figure 2 | Specificity of BAY on sGC in BA. SVF from BAT of sGCβ<sub>1</sub><sup>-/-</sup> and WT mice were differentiated in the presence and absence of 3 μM BAY. (a) Protein expression of UCP1 and PPARγ in WT and sGCβ<sub>1</sub><sup>-/-</sup> BA differentiated in the presence or absence of BAY. Representative Western blots (right) and densitometric quantification normalized to tubulin (left), n=6-7 independent cell cultures. (b, c) Influence of BAY on *Ucp1* (b) and *Pgc1α* (c) gene expression in WT and sGCβ<sub>1</sub><sup>-/-</sup> BA differentiated with or without addition of BAY, n=6 independent cell cultures. (d) Interscapular temperature of sGCβ<sub>1</sub><sup>-/-</sup> and WT newborn mice measured with infrared thermography, n=8-9 mice per genotype. All data were assessed using Student's *t*-test and are presented as means ± s.e.m., \**P*>0.05, \*\**P*<0.01.

## Supplementary Figure 3



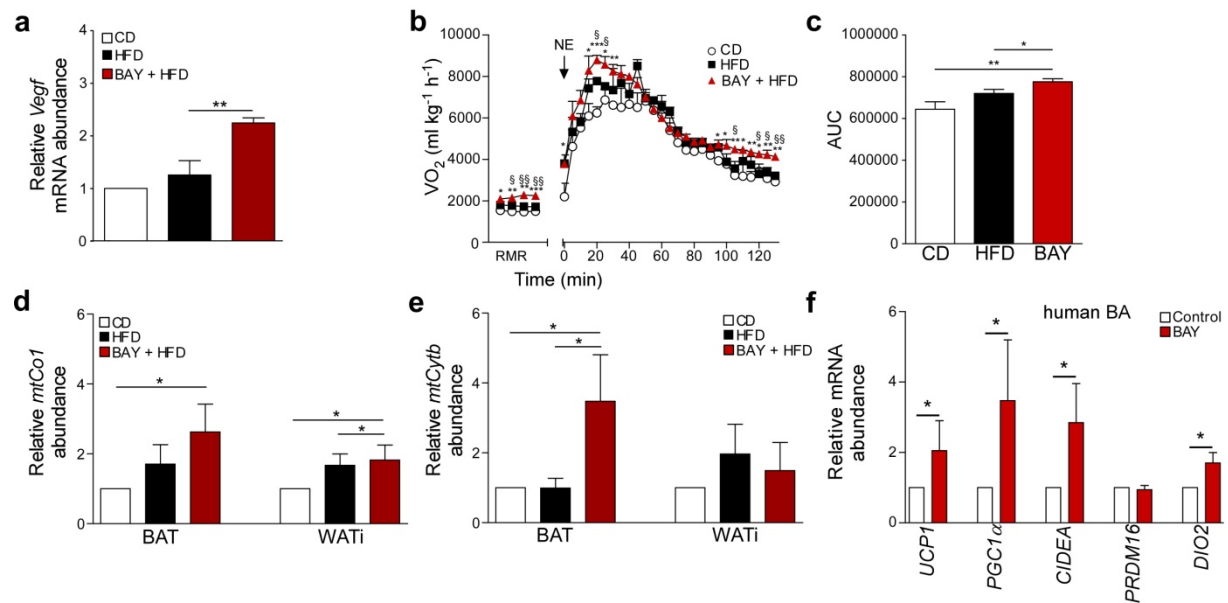
Supplementary Figure 3 | sGC stimulation increases the adipogenic and thermogenic program in BA. **(a, b)** Representative Oil RedO stain, scale bar represents 1 cm, **(a)** and triglyceride content **(b)** of WT BA differentiated in the presence or absence of BAY, NO or cGMP, n=4 independent cell cultures **(b)**. **(c - e)** Protein expression levels of PPAR $\gamma$  **(c)**, aP2 **(d)** and Cytc **(e)** in BA. Representative Western blots on the left and densitometric measurement on the right normalized to the loading control tubulin, n=4 independent cell cultures. All data were assessed using Student's *t*-test and are presented as means  $\pm$  s.e.m. \* $P$ <0.05; \*\*\* $P$ <0.005.

# Supplementary Figure 4



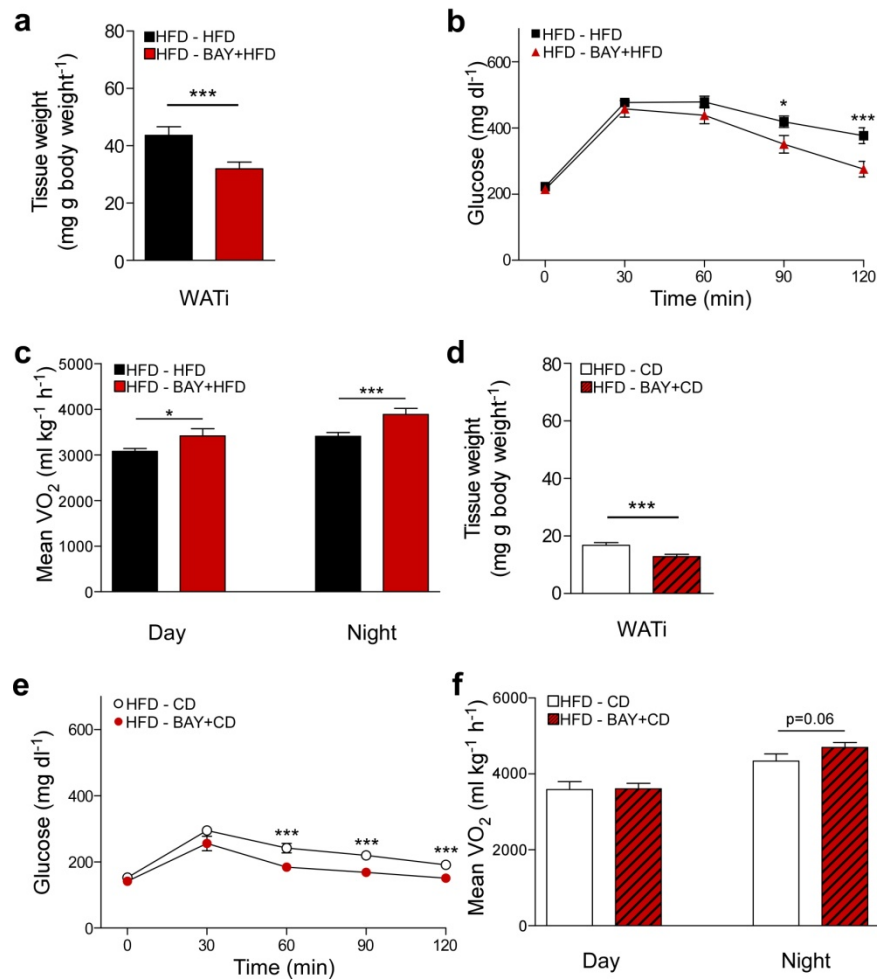
Supplementary Figure 4 | Metabolic data of BAY-treated mice on a HFD. (a, b) Energy intake of mice within 24 h (a) and motility during light and dark phase (b) of mice fed control diet (CD) or high fat diet (HFD) with or without BAY, n=8 mice per group. All data were assessed using Student's *t*-test and are presented as means ± s.e.m. \**P*<0.05; \*\*\**P*<0.005.

## Supplementary Figure 5



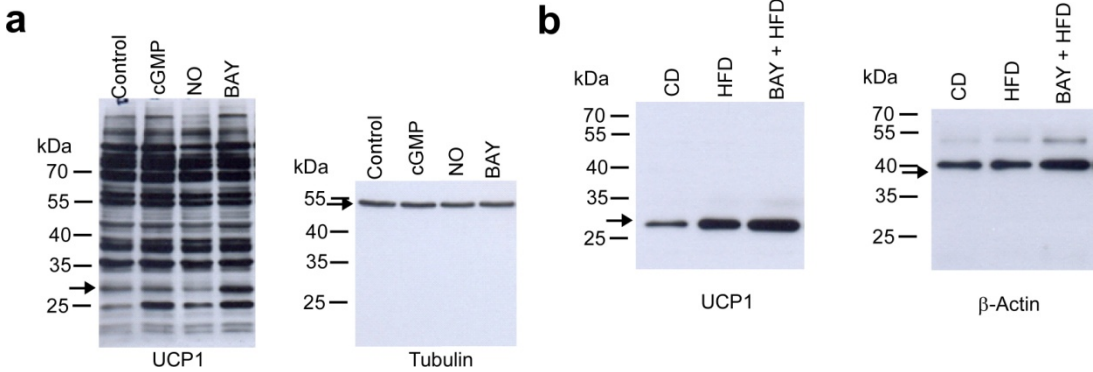
Supplementary Figure 5 | sGC stimulation reduces whitening in BAT, increases Norepinephrine-induced thermogenesis and induces thermogenic markers in human BA. **(a)** *Vegf* expression in BAT of mice fed control diet (CD) or high fat diet (HFD) with or without addition of BAY, n=8 mice per group. **(b)** Norepinephrine-induced thermogenesis in BAY-treated mice. Mice were fed a CD, HFD or HFD+BAY (BAY) for 12 weeks. The resting metabolic rate was analysed at 30°C. Norepinephrine (NE; subcutaneous injection, 1 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> body weight) was used to induce maximal thermogenesis. **(c)** Area under the curve (AUC) of mean oxygen consumption after NE injection, n=3 mice per group. **(d, e)** Mitochondrial DNA content in BAT and WATi. Mice were fed CD, HFD or HFD+BAY (BAY) for 12 weeks. Mitochondrial DNA encoded gene expression of *Cytochrome c oxidase subunit 1 (mtCo1)* **(d)** and *Cytochrome b (mtCytb)* **(e)** were assessed by qRT-PCR and normalized to the chromosomal DNA encoded gene H19, n=5-7 per group. **(f)** Thermogenic marker gene expression in human BA differentiated from hMADS incubated with or without 3  $\mu$ M BAY, n=4 independent cell cultures. All data were assessed using Student's *t*-test and are presented as means  $\pm$  s.e.m. \**P*<0.05; \*\**P*<0.01.

## Supplementary Figure 6



Supplementary Figure 6 | sGC stimulation decreases WAT, improves glucose clearance and increases EE in established obesity. (a) Weights of inguinal WAT (WATi) depots of mice fed a high fat diet (HFD) for 12 weeks and treated with or without BAY for 6 additional weeks, n=8 mice per group. (b, c) Glucose tolerance test (b) and mean oxygen consumption (VO<sub>2</sub>) (c). (d) Weights of WATi depots of mice fed a HFD for 12 weeks and then switched to control diet (CD) with or without BAY for 6 weeks, n=8 mice per group. (e, f) Glucose tolerance test (e) and mean oxygen consumption (VO<sub>2</sub>) (d). All data were assessed using Student's *t*-test and are presented as means ± s.e.m. \**P*<0.05; \*\*\**P*<0.005.

# Supplementary Figure 7



Supplementary Figure 7 | Full blots of blot sections in the main paper. (a) Full blots of the sections shown in Figure 1h. (b) Full blots of the sections shown in Figure 3d.

## Supplementary Tables

**Supplementary Table 1: Primer sequences used to detect gene expression levels in murine samples**

Gene	Forward	Reverse
<i>Atp5g1</i>	AGTTGGTGTGGCTGGATCA	GCTGCTTGAGAGATGGGTTTC <sup>1</sup>
<i>Adrb3</i>	ATCTTCTCTGTGCTGGCTGCCCT	CATCGGTTCTGGAGCGTTGGAGAGT
<i>Cd36</i>	TGGCCAAGCTATTGCGACAT	AGGCATTGGCTGGAAGAACA
<i>Cpt1b</i>	GGCACCTCTTCTGCCTTTAC	TTTGGGTCAAACATGCAGAT <sup>2</sup>
<i>Dio2</i>	GCGATGGCAAAGATAGGTGA	GAATGGAGCTGGGTGTAGCA <sup>3</sup>
<i>Glut-4</i>	GACGACGGACACTCCATCTG	AGCTCTGCCACAATGAACCA
<i>Hprt</i>	ACATTGTGGCCCTCTGTGTGCTCA	CTGGCAACATCAACAGGACTCCTCGT <sup>4</sup>
<i>Lpl</i>	AGCAGCAAGACCTTCGTGG	TCTCTTTGTACAGGGCGGC
<i>Nrf1</i>	TGTGGCAACAGGGAAGAAACGGAA	TCCGTAATGCCTGGGTCCATGAAA
<i>Pgc1α</i>	GCACACACCGCAATTCTCCCTTGTA	ACGCTGTCCCATGAGGTATTGACCA <sup>4</sup>
<i>Pparδ</i>	ACTGCAGCCCCCTATAGT	GGATCAGTTGGGTCACTGGG
<i>Slc27a3</i>	TGGATTTGGTTCGACTGGC	CTGGCTCATCCACTTGGTCT
<i>Ucp1</i>	TAAGCCGGCTGAGATCTTGT	GGCCTCTACGACTCAGTCCA <sup>5</sup>
<i>Vegf</i>	GGAGATCCTTCGAGGAGCACTT	GGCGATTTAGCAGCAGATATAAGAA <sup>6</sup>

**Supplementary Table 2: Primer sequences used to detect gene expression levels in human samples**

Gene	Forward	Reverse
<i>CIDEA</i>	GGCAGGTTACGCTGTGGATA	GAAACACAGTGTTTGGCTCAAGA <sup>7</sup>
<i>DIO2</i>	GTCACCTGGTCAGCGTGGTTTT	TTCTTACATCCCCCAATCCT <sup>7</sup>
<i>GAPDH</i>	TGGTCTCCTCTGACTTCA	GTGAGGGTCTCTCTCTTTCT <sup>5</sup>
<i>PGC1α</i>	CTGTGTCAACCACCCAAATCCTTAT	TGTGTGAGAAAAGGACCTTGA <sup>7</sup>
<i>PPARγ</i>	AGCCTCATGAAGAGCCTTCCA	TCCGGAAGAAACCTTGA <sup>7</sup>
<i>PRDM16</i>	GAAACTTTATTGCCAATAGTGAGATGA	CCGTCCACGATCTGCATGT <sup>7</sup>
<i>UCP1</i>	GGAACAATCACCGCTGTGGT	ATCCTGAGAGAGGCGCAGCT <sup>7</sup>

**Supplementary Table 3: Primer sequences used to detect mitochondrial DNA marker abundance**

DNA marker	Forward	Reverse
<i>Nd1</i>	AATCGCCATAGCCTTCCTAACAT	GCCGTCTGCAAATGTTGTAA <sup>4</sup>
<i>Cytb</i>	TTCTGAGGTGCCACAGTTATT	GAAGGAAAGGTATTAGGGCTAAA <sup>4</sup>
<i>Co1</i>	CCCAATCTCTACCAGCATC	GGCTCATAGTATAGCTAGGAG <sup>4</sup>
<i>H19</i>	GTACCCACCTGTCGTCC	GTCCACGAGACCAATGACTG <sup>4</sup>



## Supplementary References

- 1 Yoon, J.C. *et al.*, Wnt signaling regulates mitochondrial physiology and insulin sensitivity. *Genes Dev.* **24**, 1507-1518 (2010).
- 2 Haemmerle, G. *et al.*, Atgl-mediated fat catabolism regulates cardiac mitochondrial function via ppar-alpha and pgc-1. *Nat. Med.* **17**, 1076-1085 (2011).
- 3 Seale, P. *et al.*, Transcriptional control of brown fat determination by prdm16. *Cell Metab.* **6**, 38-54 (2007).
- 4 Haas, B. *et al.*, Protein kinase g controls brown fat cell differentiation and mitochondrial biogenesis. *Sci. Signal.* **2**, ra78 (2009).
- 5 Bordicchia, M. *et al.*, Cardiac natriuretic peptides act via p38 mapk to induce the brown fat thermogenic program in mouse and human adipocytes. *J. Clin. Invest.* **122**, 1022-1036 (2012).
- 6 Shih, S.C. *et al.*, Molecular profiling of angiogenesis markers. *Am. J. Pathol.* **161**, 35-41 (2002).
- 7 Pisani, D.F. *et al.*, Differentiation of human adipose-derived stem cells into "Brite" (brown-in-white) adipocytes. *Front. Endocrinol. (Lausanne)* **2:87**, 10.3389/fendo.2011.00087 (2011).