

Supplementary Fig. 1: Impact of diet-induced obesity, exogenous leptin treatment and prolonged fasting and re-feeding on gene expression of HDAC class IIa family members. (a) Quantitative PCRs revealed unchanged hypothalamic mRNA levels of HDAC class IIa family members *Hdac4* and 9 in male C57BL/6J mice subjected to chronic chow versus high-fat diet feeding (n=7). (b) *Hdac4* mRNA levels were increased in leptindeficient Lep^{ob} mice treated subcutaneously for 6 d with 1 mg/kg leptin (Leptin ad libitum), compared to ad libitum fed saline control mice (Saline ad libitum). Mice pair-fed to the lower food consumption of the Leptin ad lib group revealed a non-significant increase in *Hdac4* mRNA levels, *Hdac9* mRNA levels remained unchanged throughout all groups (n=5-6). (c) Hypothalamic gene expression of *Hdac4*, 7 and 9 was further assessed in lean male C57BL/6J mice after prolonged fasting and re-feeding; hypothalamic *Hdac4* and 9 mRNA levels were increased slightly with short-term food deprivation but decreased after prolonged fasting. Re-feeding with fat-free diet (FFD) and high-fat diet (HFD) decreased hypothalamic *Hdac4* mRNA levels. In contrast, hypothalamic *Hdac9* levels were slightly increased with re-feeding of HFD, and *Hdac7* mRNA levels remained unaffected by changes in nutrient availability (n=6-8). Values represent means \pm s.e.m. Statistical analyses were done by two-tailed unpaired Student's t tests (a), or Two-Way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni or Dunnett post-hoc tests, respectively (b,c). a,b: **p<0.01, c: *p>0.05 vs. Control, #p>0.05 36 hr fasting vs. 36 hr fasting + 6 hr re-fed HFD.



Supplementary Fig. 2: Increased adiposity in HFD-fed HDAC5 KO mice: Female HDAC5 WT and KO littermates were subjected either to chow or HFD, and evaluated for (a) body weight gain over a total of 15 wk; (b) fat mass after 8 wk of chow or HFD exposure (n=6) in female WT and HDAC5 KO mice. (c) Representative figures from epididymal white adipose tissue (eWAT) and brown adipose tissue (BAT) with interscapular WAT from male HDAC5 KO mice and WT littermates (n=9-10) subjected to 10 wk of HFD. (d) Liver triglyceride content in WT and HDAC5 KO mice (n=6), and (f) plasma leptin levels after 16 wk of HFD exposure in female HDAC5 WT and KO mice. Values represent means \pm s.e.m. Statistical analyses were done by either Two-Way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni post-hoc tests (a) or or two-tailed unpaired Student's t tests (b,d,e,f). a,b: **p<0.01 and ***p<0.001 WT-HFD vs. KO-HFD; d,f: **p<0.01.



Supplementary Fig. 3: Glucose homeostasis and energy expenditure in female and male HDAC5 WT and KO mice exposed to either chow or HFD: (a) Plasma insulin levels of female HDAC5 WT and KO mice after 16 wk of chow and HFD exposure (n=5-6). (b) Glucose tolerance tests were carried out in female HDAC5 WT and KO mice after 15 wk of diet exposure (n=4-6). (c) Glucose tolerance tests after 15 wk of dietary exposure of male HDAC5 WT and KO mice to chow or HFD (n=6-8). (d) Hepatic gene expression of phosphoenolpyruvat carboxykinase 1 (*Pck1*), glucose-6-phosphatase (*G6pc*), glucokinase (*Gck1*), fibrioblast growth factor 21 (*Fgf21*), fatty acid synthase (*Fasn*), Sterol regulatory element-binding protein 1 (*Srebp1*), acetyl-CoA carboxylase 1 and 2 (*Acc1, Acc2*) and lipoprotein lipase (*LpI*) was measured in male HDAC5

WT and KO mice exposed to HFD for 10 weeks (n=9-10). Energy expenditure, plotted against (e) lean mass or (f) food intake, in male HDAC5 WT and KO littermates subjected to HFD for one wk. (g) RNA from brown adipose tissue (BAT) of male HDAC5 WT and KO mice exposed to HFD for 10 weeks (n=7-10) was subjected to qPCR analyses of uncoupling protein 1 and 2 (*Ucp1*, *Ucp2*), peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma coactivator 1-alpha (*Ppargc1a*) and cell death-inducing dffa-like effector A (*Cidea*). Values represent means \pm s.e.m. Statistical analyses were done by two-tailed unpaired Student's t-test (a, d, g), Two-Way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni post-hoc tests (b, c), or correlation analyses (e, f). *p<0.05 and **p<0.01.



Supplementary Fig. 4: Hypothalamic expression and post-translational modification of HDAC5 and key leptin signaling components: Hypothalamic co-localization of HDAC5 with NPY-positive neurons (a), glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP)-positive astrocytes (b) and CX3CR1-positive microglia (c) in coronal sections of male chow-fed NPY-GFP, C57BL/6J and microglia-GFP mice (scale bars: 50µm). Hypothalamic *Pomc* and *Agrp* mRNA levels in (d) C57BL/6J mice with mediobasal hypothalamic knockdown of HDAC5 compared to non-silencing controls after 10 wk of HFD exposure (n=6), or in (e) laser-capture-micro-dissected arcuate nucleus of male HDAC5 WT or KO mice after 16 wk of HFD exposure (n=3-4). (f) The number of stained cells in hypothalamic slices after immunohistochemical detection of POMC was counted in male chow-fed WT and HDAC5 KO mice (n=3). Hypothalamic mRNA expression of genes critical for leptin signaling from male HDAC5 WT and KO littermates (n=6) fed chow diet (g,) age (10-12 weeks), from 10-wk-HFD-fed mice (n=6) with lentiviral shRNA-mediated knockdown of HDAC5 or scramble control shRNA in the mediobasal hypothalamus (h), or from primary hypothalamic neurons (i) obtained from HDAC5 KO and WT embryos (n=3). (j) Representative western blots for total HDAC, acetylation and phosphorylation of STAT3, total STAT3 and reference protein actin in WT (non silencing shNRA) and HDAC5-knockdown (KD) CLU177 cells. (k) Representative immunoblots from CLU177 cells transiently transfected with STAT3 and subjected to Beta-Gal control or HDAC5-GFP adenovirus (AV) treatment for 48 hr. Representative immunoblots (I) and densitometric analysis (m) from primary hypothalamic neurons subjected to transduction with beta-gal control AV or HDAC5-GFP AV followed by treatment with and without leptin (100ng/ml, n=3). Values represent means ± s.e.m. Statistical analyses were done by either two-tailed unpaired Student's t-test (d,e,f,g,h,i,) or One-Way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni post-hoc tests (m) . *p<0.05, **p<0.01 and ***p<0.001.









Supplementary Fig. 5: Viral overexpression of GFP or HDAC5 in the mediobasal hypothalamus of WT and HDAC5 KO mice:

(a) GFP fluorescence 2 weeks after bilateral intracranial infusion of GFP-overexpressing AAV into the mediobasal hypothalamus of C57BI/6J mice fed chow diet (scale bar: 100 μ m). (b-e) Representative immonoblots (b: detection via Licor Odyssey; c: film detection) and densitometric analyses of ACTIN, HDAC3, HDAC4, HDAC5 and POMC in chow-fed mice with MBH-specific overexpression of GFP (Control AAV) or HDAC5. Ipsilateral infusion of HDAC5-overexpressing AAV into the MBH of chow-fed POMC-GFP mice reveals increased colocalization of HDAC5 in POMC neurons (f,g) and higher overall HDAC5 immunorreactivity (h), compared to the uninjected contralateral side of the MBH (scale bar: 100 μ m). Values represent means ± s.e.m. Statistical analyses were done by two-tailed unpaired Student's t-test. *p<0.05, **p<0.01.



Supplementary Figure 6: Original Western Blots for figure 1, panels d and f.



Fig. 4h, original Western Blots



Fig 4f, original Western Blot



Supplementary Figure 7: Original Western Blots for figure 4, panels c, f and h.

Supplementary Figure 8



Supplementary Fig. 4j, original Western Blots

Supplementary Fig. 4k, original Western Blots



Supplementary Fig. 8, continued



Supplementary Fig. 4l, original Western Blots

Supplementary Figure 8: Original Western Blots for supplementary figure 4, panels j, k and I.

Supplementary Fig. 5b, original Western Blots



Supplementary Fig. 5c, original Western Blots



Supplemetary Fig. 9: Orignal Western Blots for supplementary figure 5, panels b and c.

Supplementary Table 1: Increased adipose tissue to body weight ratio in HDAC5 KO

compared to WT: The ratio of tissue mass to total body mass was compared in male HDAC5 KO compared to WT mice at week 10 of the HFD challenge. Values represent means \pm s.e.m. Statistical analyses were done using two-tailed unpaired Student's t test. *p<0.05, **p<0.01 and ***p<0.001

Tissue: Body weight Ratio [g/g]	WT	ко
Liver	0.036 ± 0.002	0.046 ±0.002 *
WAT	0.037 ±0.005	0.053 ± 0.002 *
Bat with <i>interscapular</i> fat	0.017 ± 0.002	0.036 ± 0.003 ***
ВАТ	0.004 ± 0.0003	0.005 ± 0.0004
Heart	0.005 ± 0.0002	0.004 ±0.0003

Supplementary Table 2: List of mouse taqman probes used for qPCR.

Gene Name	ID	Assay ID
Acetyl-CoA carboxylase 1	Acc1	Mm01304257_m1
Acetyl-CoA carboxylase 2	Acc2	Mm01204671_m1
Cell death-inducing DNA fragmentation factor, alpha subunit-like effector A	Cdiea	Mm00432554_m1
Fatty acid binding protein 4, adipocyte	Fabp4	Mm00445878_m1
Fatty acid synthase	Fasn	Mm00662319_m1
Fibroblast growth factor 21	Fgf21	Mm00840165_g1
Glucokinase	Gck1	Mm00439129_m1
Hypoxanthine phospho ribosyltransferase 1	Hprt1	Mm01545399_m1
Lipoprotein lipase	Lpl	Mm01345523_m1
Peroxisome proliferative activated receptor, gamma, coactivator 1 alpha	Pgc1a	Mm01208835_m1
Protein phosphatase 2A	Pp2a	Mm00479816_m1
Ribosomal protein L32	L32	Mm00777741_sH
Sterol regulatory element binding transcription factor 1	Srebp1	Mm00550338_m1
Suppressor of cytokine signaling 3	Socs3	Mm00545913_s1
Uncoupling protein 1	Ucp1	Mm01244861_m1
Uncoupling protein 2	Ucp2	Mm00627599_m1

Supplementary Table 3: List of mouse primer pairs used for qPCR.

Gene Name	ld	Reverse primer	Forward primer
Agouti related protein homolog	Agrp	GGCCTCAAGAAGACAACTGC	GCAAAAGGCATTGAAGAAGC
Glucose 6- phosphatase	G6Pase	GTTGAACCAGTCTCCGACC	CGACTCGCTATCTCCAAGTG
Hypoxanthine phospho- ribosyl transferase 1	Hprt1	AAGCTTGCTGGTGAAAAGGA	TTGCGCTCATCTTAGGCTTT
Janus kinase 2	Jak2	GGTGTCTGTGTGTGGAGA	CCCCGTTCTCCTGTCTTCTT
Leptin Receptor	LepR	CGTGGTGAAGCATCGTACTG	GGGCCATGAGAAGGTAAGGT
Phosphatidyl inositol 3-kinase	Pi3k	CACCCAAGCCCACTACTGTA	GAGTGTAATCGCCGTGCATT
Phosphoenol pyruvate carboxykinase 1	Pck1	CAGCAACTGCCCGTACTCC	CTGCATAACGGTCTGGACTTC
Proopio melanocortin	Pomc	CATTAGGCTTGGAGCAGGTC	TCTTGATGATGGCGTTCTTG
Protein-Tyrosine Phosphatase 1B	Ptp1b	CCGAGATGTCAGCCCTTTTG	CCACACCATCTCCCAGAAGT
Signal transducer and activator of transcription 3	Stat3	AATGGAAATTGCCCGGATCG	TCCTGAAGATGCTGCTCCAA

Supplementary Table 4: List of rat primer pairs used for qPCR.

Gene Name	ld	Reverse primer	Forward primer
Agouti related protein homolog	Agrp	CGACGGGTCGCAGCAAGGTA	TGGCGGAGGTGCTAGATCAG
Hypoxanthine phospho- ribosyl transferase 1	HPRT1	GTCAAGCAGTACAGCCCCAA	TGGCCACATCAACAGGACTC
Janus kinase 2	Jak2	CATGGGAATGTGTGTGCCAA	CTTGTCTCCTCCACTGCAGA
Leptin Receptor	LepR	AATCAAAATCGGCCAGCCTG	CCAGAATTCAGGCCCTCTCA
Phosphatidyl inositol 3- kinase	Pi3k	TAGTGTCCGGGAAAATGGCT	GGCATGCTCTTCGATCACAG
Proopiomelanocortin	Pomc	GAAGGTGTACCCCAATGTCG	CTTCTCGGAGGTCATCAAGC
Protein phosphatase 2A	Pp2a	CTCGTCGTACCCCAGACTAC	GCACATCTTTTGGTCCGTGT
Protein-Tyrosine Phosphatase 1B	Ptp1b	TCGACATGAAGCCAGTGACT	CCACACCATCTCCCAGAAGT
Ribosomal protein L32	L32	GGTGAAGCCCAAGATCGTCA	CAGCACTTCCAGCTCCTTGA
Signal transducer and activator of transcription 3	Stat3	TCAGTGAGAGCAGCAAGGAA	TTTCCGAATGCCTCCTCCTT
Suppressor of cytokine signaling 3	Socs3	CCTCAAGACCTTCAGCTCCA	CGACGCTCAGTGTGAAGAAG