

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

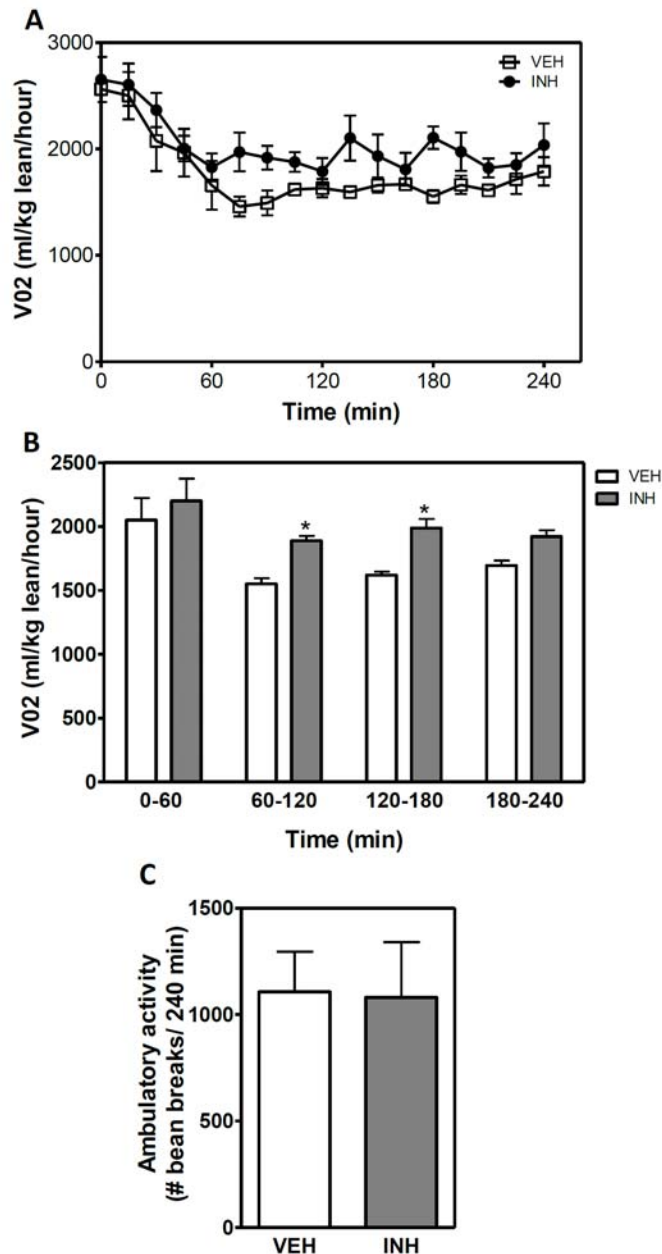
**Deletion of Protein Kinase C lambda in POMC neurons predisposes to diet-induced obesity**

Mauricio D. Dorfman, Jordan E. Krull, Jarrad M. Scarlett, Stephan J. Guyenet, Mini P. Sajan, Vincent Damian, Hong T. Nguyen, Michael Leitges, Gregory J. Morton, Robert V. Farese, Michael W. Schwartz and Joshua P. Thaler.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Figure 1. Central administration of aPKC inhibitor increases energy expenditure but not ambulatory activity.**

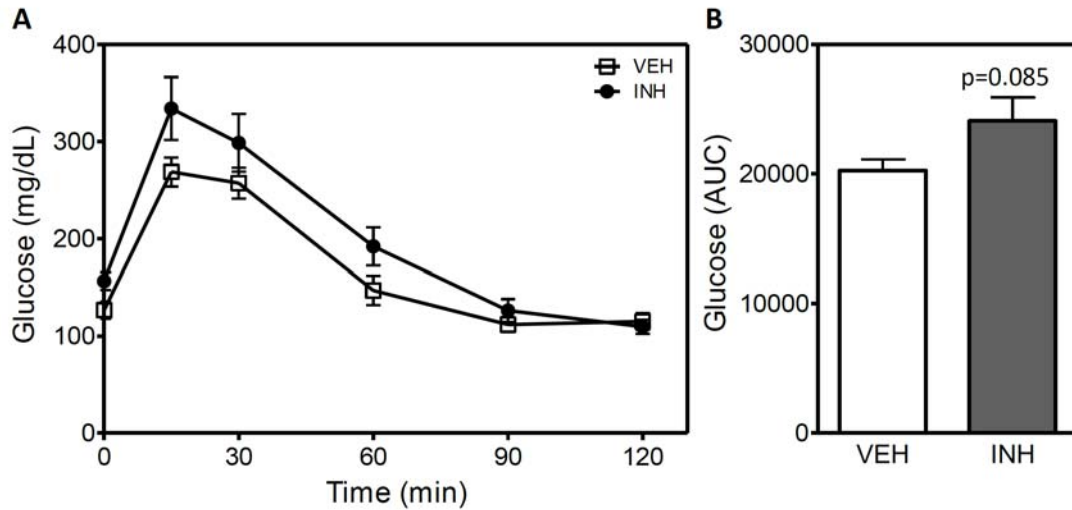
(A) Continuous VO<sub>2</sub> trace (data points every 15 min) during 4 h of the light cycle immediately after ICV (3rd ventricle) injection of aPKC inhibitor (INH) or vehicle (VEH). (B) VO<sub>2</sub> data from A in 60 min bins. Elevated Bin 0-60 min values reflect handling and injection stress. (C) 4 h total ambulatory activity. Data are presented as mean ± SEM of 5 rats per group. \*p<0.05.



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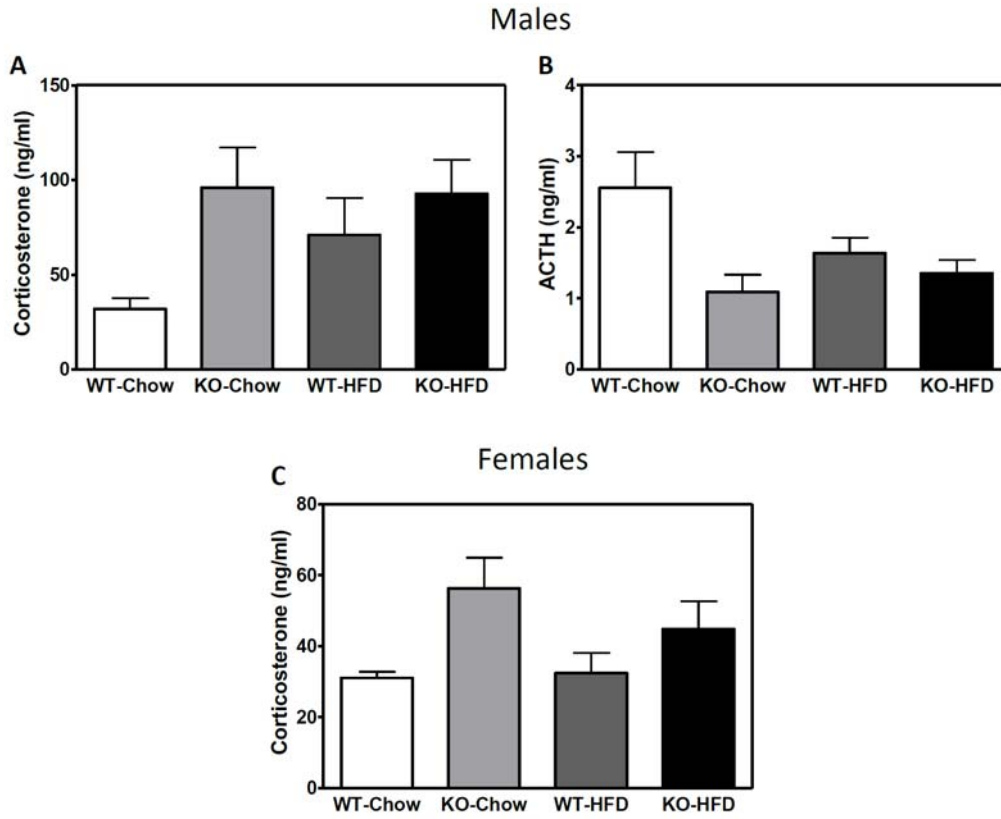
**Supplementary Figure 2. Central administration of aPKC inhibitor increases glucose intolerance in mice.**

**(A)** Intraperitoneal glucose tolerance test (2 g/kg) in chow-fed mice 4 h post-ICV injection of aPKC inhibitor (INH) or vehicle (VEH). **(B)** Glucose area under the curve (AUC) analysis of data from panel D. Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM of 6 animals per group.



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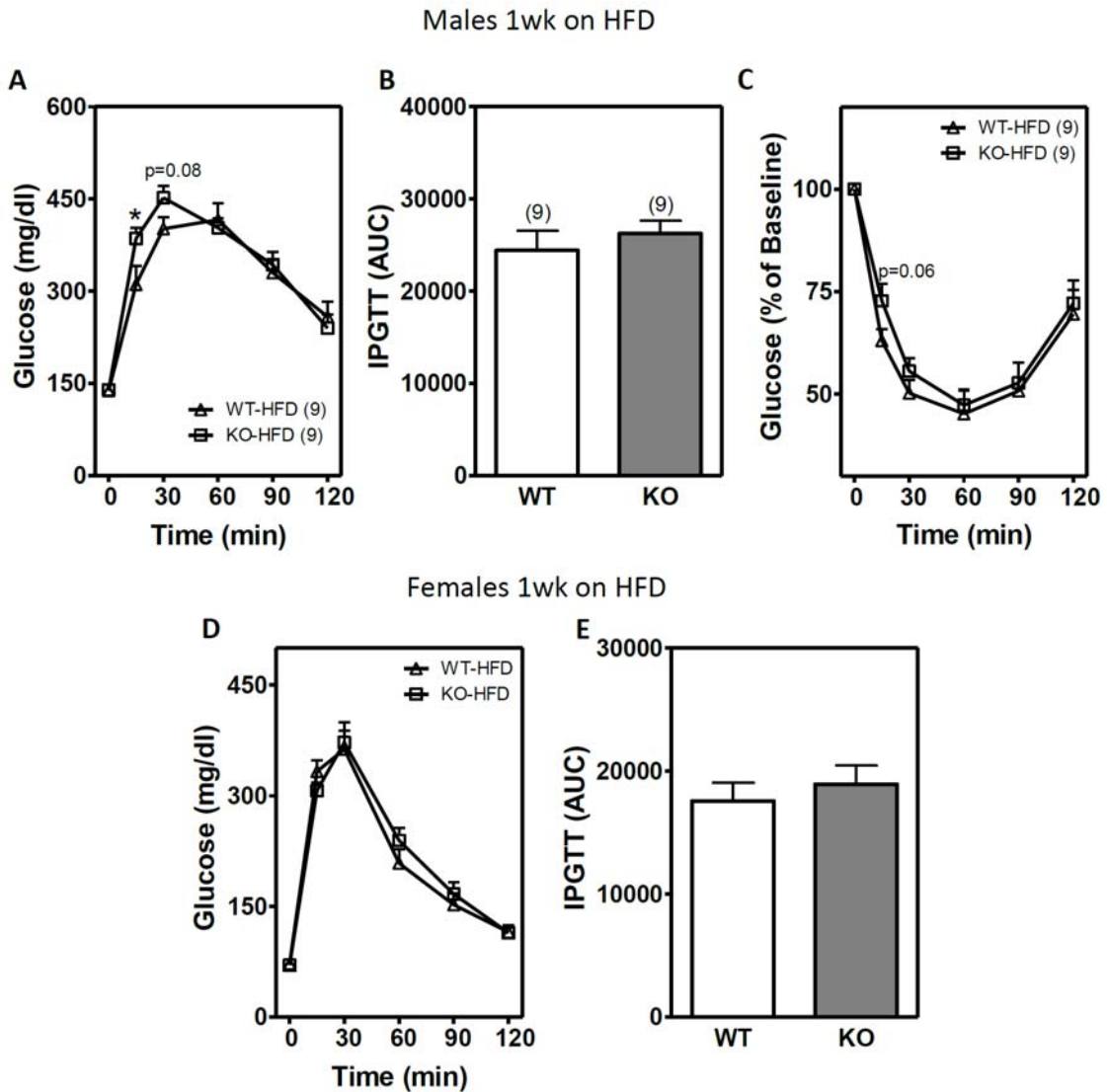
**Supplementary Figure 3. POMC-λKO mice have diet-independent elevation of corticosterone.** Serum corticosterone (males and females) and ACTH (males) levels from WT and POMC-λKO mice fed for 7 weeks with chow or HFD. Data are presented as mean ± SEM of 5-10 animals per group.



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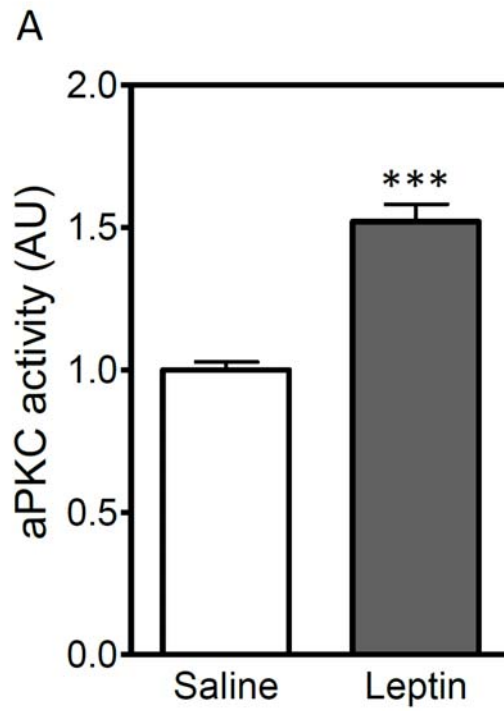
**Supplementary Figure 4. GTT and ITT in weight-matched WT and POMC-λKO mice.**

(A) GTT (2 g/kg) on male WT and POMC-λKO mice after 1 week on HFD. \*p<0.05. (B) Area under the curve (AUC) analysis of A. (C) ITT (0.75 U/kg) on male WT and POMC-λKO mice after 1 week on HFD. Data presented as percentage of baseline. (D) GTT (2 g/kg) on female WT and POMC-λKO mice after 1 week on HFD. (E) Area under the curve (AUC) analysis of D. Data are presented as mean ± SEM of 5-9 animals per group.



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**Supplementary Figure 5. Physiological leptin replacement increases hypothalamic aPKC activity.**  
**(A)** Overnight-fasted *ob/ob* mice received leptin (100 ng/h) or saline vehicle by continuous SC infusion. aPKC enzymatic activity was measured in hypothalamic tissue and normalized to saline control. Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM of 6 animals per group. \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ .



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**Supplementary Figure 6. aPKC is expressed in leptin-responsive POMC neurons.**

A) Immunofluorescence colocalization of PKC- $\lambda/\zeta$  (aPKC) and POMC (GFP), and B) pSTAT3 and POMC was performed in adjacent 8 $\mu$ m-thick hypothalamic sections from *Pomc-Tau-Gfp* mice injected with leptin (5 $\mu$ g/g ip) 1hr before sacrifice. White arrows indicate individual POMC neurons present in both sections that show colocalization of all markers. 3V = third ventricle. Images are representative of data from 3 animals.

