# Figure S1

### Neuron







## Microglia

Oligodendrocyte







В







В

Figure S4





Figure S6





### **Supplemental Figure Legends**

Figure S1. Representative Golgi staining images of different neural cells, related to Figure 1–3. Representative images of Golgi staining are presented to demonstrate different morphologies of neurons, astrocytes, microglia and oligodendrocytes. Scale bar, 10 μm.

**Figure S2. Representative astrocytic process tracing, related to Figure 1–2.** Computerized tracing of representative astrocytes and processes from Golgi staining for the experiments in Figure 1 (**A**) and Figure 2A–B (**B**). Scale bar, 10 μm.

**Figure S3. Effect of IKKβ/NF-κB over-activation on plasticity of cultured astrocytes, related to Figure 2.** Astrocytes were isolated from new-born C57BL/6 mice and infected with <sup>CA</sup>IKKβ expressing or control lentivirus and immunostained for GFAP. Scale bar, 20 μm.

Figure S4. Additional physiological profiles of GFAP/<sup>CA</sup>IKK $\beta^{+/-}$  mice, related to Figure 3 and 4. Chow-fed GFAP/<sup>CA</sup>IKK $\beta^{+/-}$  mice vs. littermate genotype-matched (lox-STOP-lox-<sup>CA</sup>IKK $\beta^{+/-}$ ) WT mice (3~4-month-old males) were measured for body weight (A), fat mass (B), lean mass (C), daily food intake (D) and O<sub>2</sub> consumption (normalized by lean mass) (E). n = 9– 10 mice per group (A–E). Error bars reflect mean ± s.e.m.

Figure S5. HFD-fed mice with astrocytic NF- $\kappa$ B inhibition, related to Figure 3. GFAP promoter-driven <sup>DN</sup>I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$  vs. control lentiviruses (both containing GFP) were injected bilaterally into the MBH of 5-month-HFD-fed male C57BL/6 mice as elucidated in (A); at 1–2 weeks post viral injection, mice were studied for histology including (**B**, **C**) Golgi staining followed by

tracing of astocytes and processes and (**D**) immunostaining of GFAP followed by counting of GFAP-positive cells in the MBH (which were also compared to samples from age-matched chow fed mice), and studied for physiology including measurements of (**E**–**H**) body weight (**E**), lean mass (**F**), fat mass (**G**) and O<sub>2</sub> consumption (normalized by lean mass) (**H**). Scale bar, 100  $\mu$ m.\* p < 0.05, \*\* p < 0.01, \*\*\* p < 0.001; n = 15 data sets from 5 mice per group, compared between lentiviral GFAP/<sup>DN</sup>I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$  injected mice and control virus injected mice at indicated points (**B**, **C**); n = 4 mice per group (**D**); n = 9 – 10 mice per group (**E**-**H**). Error bars reflect mean  $\pm$  s.e.m.

# Figure S6. HFD-fed mice with MBH astrocytic NF- $\kappa$ B inhibition, related to Figure 4. Adult IKK $\beta^{\text{lox/lox}}$ mice (chow-fed males, ~14 weeks old) received bilateral MBH injections of GFAP promoter-driven Cre vs. control lentiviruses and subsequently were maintained on a HFD and followed up for body weight (A) and HFD intake (B). \* *p*< 0.05; n = 7–8 mice per group, Error bars reflect mean ± s.e.m.

Figure S7. GAT3 expression and GABA uptake, related to Figure 5–7. Tissues of the hypothalamus, hippocampus, cortex and cerebellum from adult chow-fed male C57BL/6 mice were collected and analyzed for GAT3 protein levels via western blotting (**A**). Astrocytes were isolated from new-born C57BL/6 mice, cultured and infected with <sup>CA</sup>IKK $\beta$  expressing or control lentivirus, subsequently 20 ng/ml GABA were added into culture medium at minute 0, and GABA in the medium were measured at indicated time points (**B**). \* *p* < 0.05, \*\* *p* < 0.01, n = 3 samples per group per point. Error bars reflect mean ± s.e.m.