

Supplementary Table 1. Quantitative PCR primer sequences

Gene symbol	Sequences (5' to 3')	
	Forward	Reverse
<i>Mouse/Human 18s</i>	AAACGGCTACCACATCCAAG	CCTCCAATGGATCCTCGTTA
<i>Mouse 36b4</i>	GTTCTTGCCCATCAGCACC	AGATGCAGCAGATCCGCAT
<i>Mouse Acox</i>	GCTAGCAGCCTTACAGGGTG	TCAGAGGTCAAGGCCACTCTG
<i>Mouse Cpt1a</i>	GGTTTGACAAGTCCATCACCT	CCTTTACAGTGTCCATCCTCTG
<i>Mouse Fasn</i>	CTGACTCGGCTACTGACACG	TGAGCTGGGTTAGGGTAGGA
<i>Mouse G6pc</i>	GTCTGGATTCTACCTGCTAC	AAAGACTTCTTGTGTGTCTGTC
<i>Mouse Gcgr</i>	ACGGTACAGCCAGAAGATTG	TCTACCAGCAACCAGCAATAG
<i>Mouse Kctd17</i>	GAGCTCACACAGATGGTATCC	TGGTCCTCACTCCCATAGTT
<i>Mouse Pck1</i>	CCTGGAAGAACAAGGAGTGG	AGGGTCAATAATGGGGCACT
<i>Mouse Phlpp1</i>	AGGGTCCCGGAGACGATAAG	AGGGCGGAGATGTCTTTTGC
<i>Mouse Phlpp2</i>	GCCACAATCTTCTTACAGAGGTC	TCGAGGGGAATGTGCTCCA
<i>Mouse Ppara</i>	CCTACGCTTGGGGATGAAGAG	GACTGCCGTTGTCTGTCACTGT
<i>Mouse Srebp1c</i>	GAAGCTGTCGGGGTAGCGTCT	CTCTCAGGAGAGTTGGCACCTG
<i>Human ACTB</i>	CATGTACGTTGCTATCCAGGC	CTCCTTAATGTCACGCACGAT
<i>Human DSCAML1</i>	CATCGGCTATCCCTACTACTC	TTGAGGGTCCCATTCTCAAAC
<i>Human GLIS3</i>	CAACCAGATCAGTCCTAGCTTAC	CCAAAGACTCACGCGAAATAAG
<i>Human JADE1</i>	CGGGAGCAGGATGTCTTATTT	GGTCACCATGTAAGTGAGGTT
<i>Human KCTD17</i>	AGAGAAGGACTACACGGTCA	CCATCAGACATGGTGGAGAC
<i>Human PHLPP2</i>	CATACAGGAGGAGGCTACAAATC	GGTCTTTCCTTGCGTACAT

Supplementary Table 2. Demographic, clinical and histological features in a cross-sectional liver biopsy cohort

Liver biopsy cohort (n=158)	
Age, years	45±10
Sex, female	95 (60)
BMI, Kg/m ²	37.8±8.5
Type 2 Diabetes, yes	41 (26)
ALT, IU/l	28 [18-157]
AST, IU/l	22 [17-33]
PNPLA3, 148M/M	25 (16)
Histological steatosis grade	
0	17 (11)
1	50 (32)
2	49 (31)
3	42 (27)
Definite NASH, yes	31 (19)

Data represent means of ± SD, median [interquartile range], or number (%).

Supplementary Table 3. Predictors of hepatic *KCTD17* expression in the cross-sectional liver biopsy cohort

	Univariate analysis			Multivariate analysis		
	Beta	SE	<i>P</i> value	Beta	SE	<i>P</i> value
Age, years	+0.03	0.01	0.001	+0.02	0.01	0.012
Sex, Female	-0.24	0.09	0.008	-0.07	0.10	0.46
BMI, Kg/m ²	-0.03	0.01	0.011	-0.02	0.01	0.061
Type 2 diabetes, yes	+0.33	0.10	0.001	+0.12	0.11	0.25
<i>PNPLA3</i> 148M, alleles	-0.08	0.13	0.55	-0.19	0.12	0.13
Steatosis grade	+0.37	0.09	<0.0001	+0.28	0.11	0.008
Histological activity (Necroinflammation + ballooning)	+0.31	0.09	0.0008	+0.02	0.11	0.87

SE: standard error. Comparisons were made by fitting data to generalized linear models, unadjusted (univariate analyses), or considering as independent variables: age, sex, BMI, type 2 diabetes, *PNPLA3* I148M alleles, histological steatosis grade, and activity. Hepatic *KCTD17* mRNA levels were normalized for β -actin and log transformed before analyses to ensure a normal distribution.

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE LEGENDS

Supplementary Figure 1. *Phlpp2* expression is inversely correlated with lipogenic gene expression

(A) Gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA) using all hepatic transcriptomes (GSE60149) of BXD lines, highlighting the strains showing lowest (blue) or highest (red) *Phlpp2* expression. (B) Normalized enrichment score of GSEA indicating gene sets that show negative correlation with hepatic *Phlpp2* expression.

Supplementary Figure 2. Generation of conditional PHLPP2 knockout mice

(A) Targeting strategy to generate *PHLPP2*^{fl^{ox}/fl^{ox}} allele, and (B) genotyping analysis of successfully targeted allele. (C) Western blots from liver, epididymal (eWAT) or inguinal white adipose tissue (iWAT), brown adipose tissue (BAT), and whole pancreas in *PHLPP2* floxed mice transduced with AAV8-TBG-GFP or AAV8-TBG-Cre. (D) Western blots in primary hepatocytes isolated from *PHLPP2*^{fl^{ox}/fl^{ox}} mice, transduced with Ad-GFP or Ad-Cre.

Supplementary Figure 3. Prolonged Akt phosphorylation in *L-PHLPP2* mice leads to fatty liver

(A) Body weight, (B) normalized epididymal (eWAT) or inguinal (iWAT) white adipose tissue weight, (C) liver cholesterol or (D-F) plasma cholesterol, non-esterified fatty acid (NEFA) and triglyceride in chow-fed Cre- or *L-PHLPP2* mice (n=9-10/group). (G) Western blots from primary hepatocytes isolated from *PHLPP2*^{fl^{ox}/fl^{ox}} mice, transduced with Ad-GFP or Ad-Cre with or without 10 nM insulin for 6 h. (H) Blood glucose, (I) insulin, (J) intraperitoneal glucose tolerance test (GTT) and (K) intraperitoneal pyruvate tolerance test (PTT) in Cre- and *L-PHLPP2* mice. (L) Glucose released by primary hepatocytes isolated from *PHLPP2*^{fl^{ox}/fl^{ox}} mice, then transduced with Ad-GFP or Ad-Cre prior to incubation with dexamethasone (Dex), forskolin (Fsk) and/or insulin for 4 h. (M) Liver expression of key regulators of fatty acid oxidation in chow-fed Cre- or

L-PHLPP2 mice (n=9-10/group). * $P < .05$ as compared to the indicated control by two-way ANOVA. All data are shown as the means \pm s.e.m.

Supplementary Figure 4. HFD-fed *L-PHLPP2* mice show normal glucose/lipid homeostasis

(A) Experimental outline, (B) western blot, (C) liver weight and (D) triglyceride, (E) body weight, (F) blood glucose, (G) eWAT weight, (H) liver protein, (I) plasma triglyceride, (J) cholesterol and (K) NEFA levels, and (L) liver mRNA in Cre- or *L-PHLPP2* mice fed HFD for 16 weeks. (n=9-10/group). *** $P < .001$ as compared to Cre- mice by two-way ANOVA. All data are shown as the means \pm s.e.m.

Supplementary Figure 5. *PHLPP2* KO cells have prolonged insulin-mediated lipogenic gene expression

(A and B) Generation of *PHLPP2* KO cells using CRISPR/Cas9 by transducing HepG2 hepatoma cells with lentivirus expressing three different single guide RNA (sgRNA). (C) qPCR analysis of predicted potential off-target genes for sgRNAs. (D) Western blots from control or *PHLPP2* KO cells “pulsed” with 10 nM insulin for 30 min, then “chased” for 1-3 hours in insulin-free media. (E) qPCR from control and *PHLPP2* KO cells after insulin exposure for 6 h. * $P < .05$ and ** $P < .01$ as compared to the indicated control by two-way ANOVA. All data are shown as the means \pm s.e.m.

Supplementary Figure 6. Glucagon/PKA-induced phosphorylation of *PHLPP2* at Ser1119 and Ser1210

(A-C) Western blots from primary hepatocytes incubated with insulin or the indicated kinase inhibitors (A), or transfected with *PHLPP2*-WT, S1119A, or S1210A (B), or S1119A/S1210A (2A) mutant with or without forskolin and the PKA inhibitor H-89 (C), prior to Phos-tag western blot.

(D, E) Validation of novel PHLPP2 Ser 1119- or 1210-specific antibodies in hepatocytes transfected with empty vector (Ctrl), PHLPP2-WT, S1119A, S1210A or -2A with or without forskolin. (F) Western blots from primary hepatocytes incubated in serum-free medium, then treated with forskolin, serum, insulin, amino acid deprivation (-AA) for 1 h or amino acid deprivation for 50 min followed by amino acid and serum for 10 min (AA + serum). (G) CoIP of WT but not 2A with phospho-PKA substrate antibody in response to glucagon or forskolin in primary hepatocytes.

Supplementary Figure 7. Glucagon/PKA-induced phosphorylation of PHLPP2 at Ser1119 and Ser1210 in fasted mice

(A) Western blots of liver lysate and (B) quantification of p-PHLPP2/total PHLPP2 and PHLPP2/ β -actin. * $P < .05$ and ** $P < .01$ as compared to fasted mice by two-way ANOVA. All data are shown as the means \pm s.e.m.

Supplementary Figure 8. Similar expression of WT and 2A in obese mice

(A) Hepatic *Phlpp2* expression, (B) body weight, (C) normalized eWAT weight, (D) blood glucose, and (E) insulin levels in C57BL/6 WT mice fed HFD for 15 weeks, then transduced with Ad-GFP, Ad-PHLPP2 (WT), or Ad-PHLPP2 (2A) prior to sacrifice at a total of 16 weeks HFD feeding (n=6-7/group). *** $P < .001$ as compared to Ad-GFP-transduced mice by two-way ANOVA. All data are shown as the means \pm s.e.m.

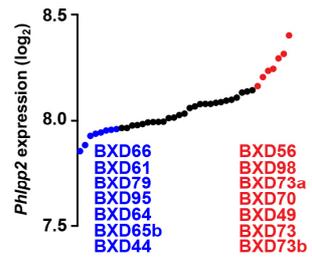
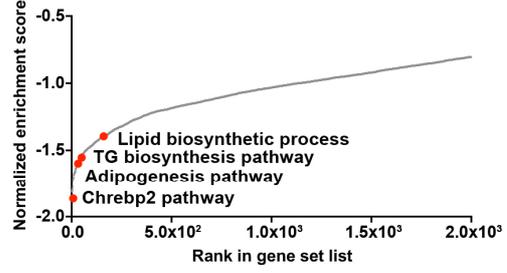
Supplementary Figure 9. Knockdown of KCTD17 prevents hepatic steatosis

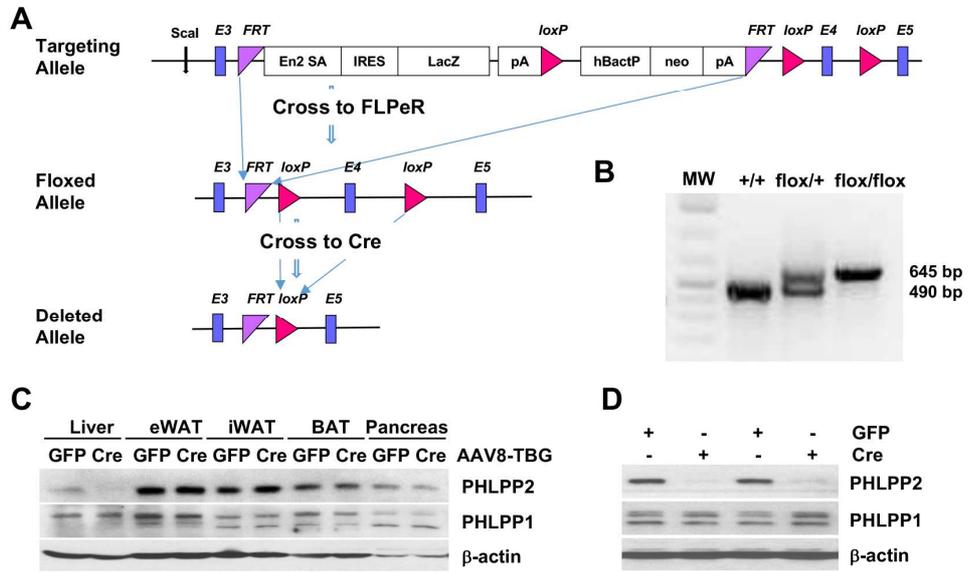
(A) Western blots and (B) qPCR from Hepa1c1c7 cells transduced with Ad-shControl or Ad-shKctd17. (C) Lipogenic gene expression in primary hepatocytes transduced with Ad-shControl or Ad-shKctd17 after insulin exposure for 6 h (n=4 biologic replicates). (D) qPCR, (E) body weight and (F) normalized eWAT weight in C57BL/6 WT mice fed HFD for 14 weeks, then

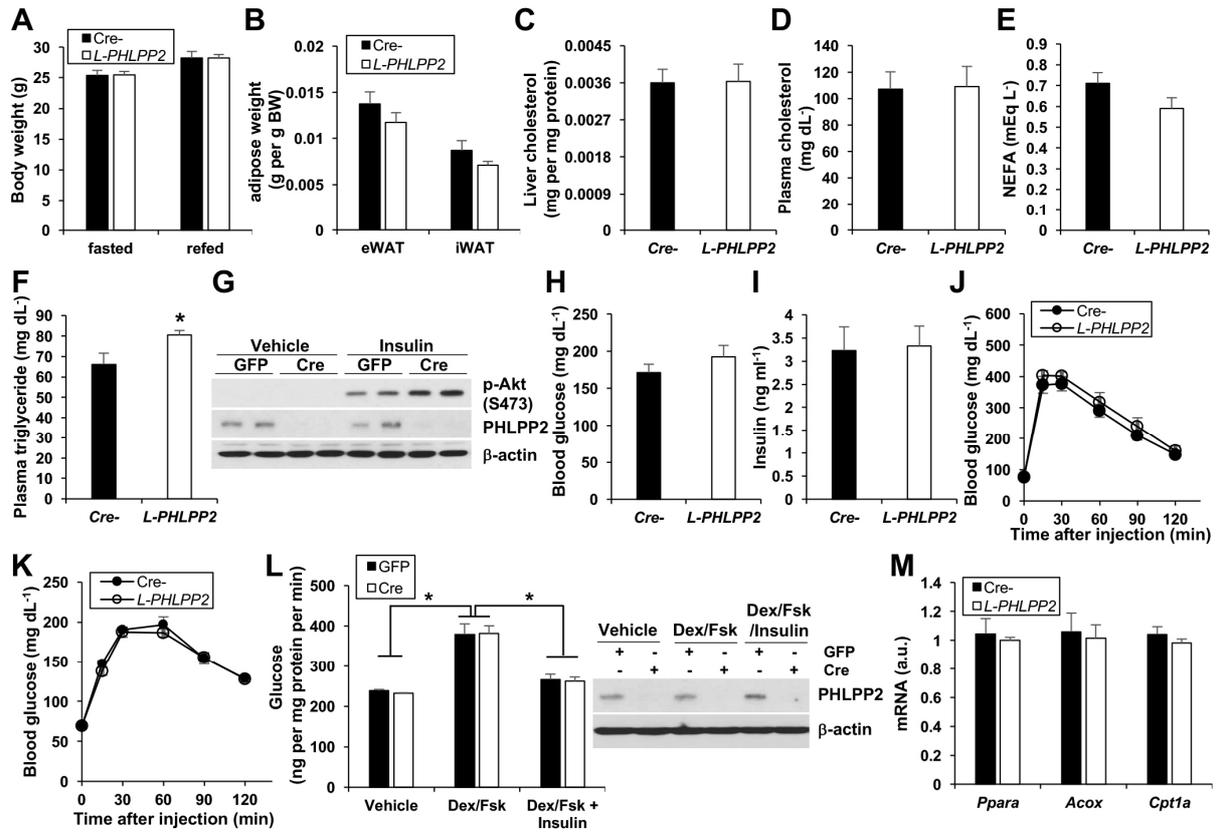
transduced with Ad-shControl or Ad-shKctd17 prior to sacrifice at a total of 16 weeks HFD feeding (n=6-7/group). * $P < .05$, ** $P < .01$, and *** $P < .001$ as compared to the indicated control by two-way ANOVA. All data are shown as the means \pm s.e.m.

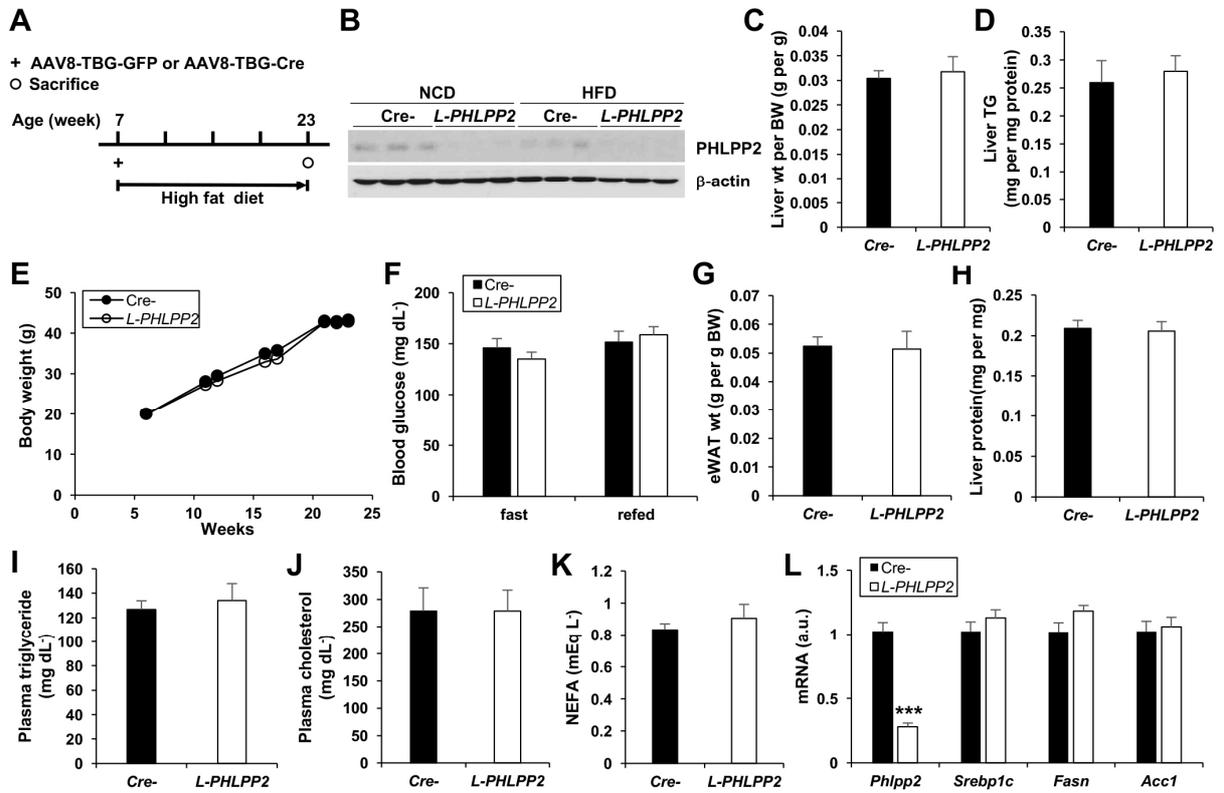
Supplementary Figure 10. *KCTD17* expression is correlated with multiple potentially pathogenic pathways in patients with NASH

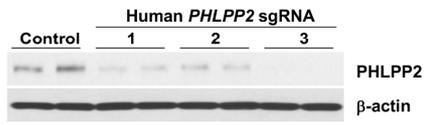
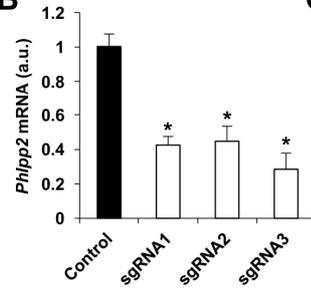
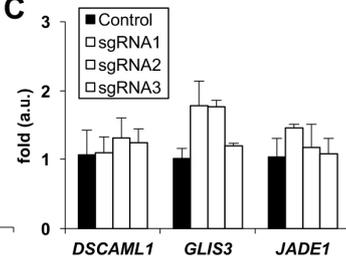
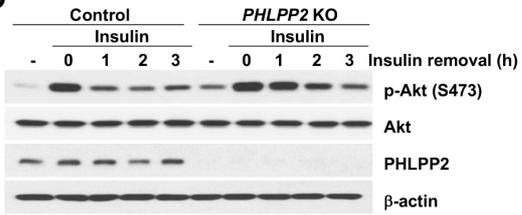
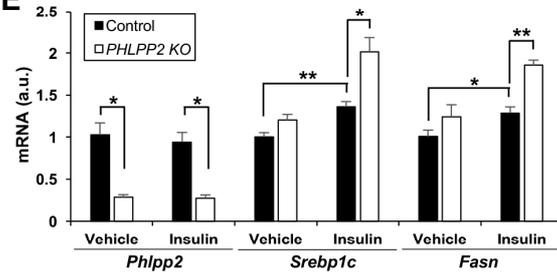
(A) Correlogram indicating Spearman's correlation between *KCTD17* and gene sets of indicated pathways from NASH subjects. (B) Interaction network showing *KCTD17* expression association with genes sets involved in DNL (light blue), fatty acid esterification (green), fatty acid oxidation (yellow), ER stress (purple), and inflammation (orange), with blue and red connecting lines indicating positive and negative correlations, respectively. Only correlations with Spearman's $Rho > .5$ or $< -.5$ are shown.

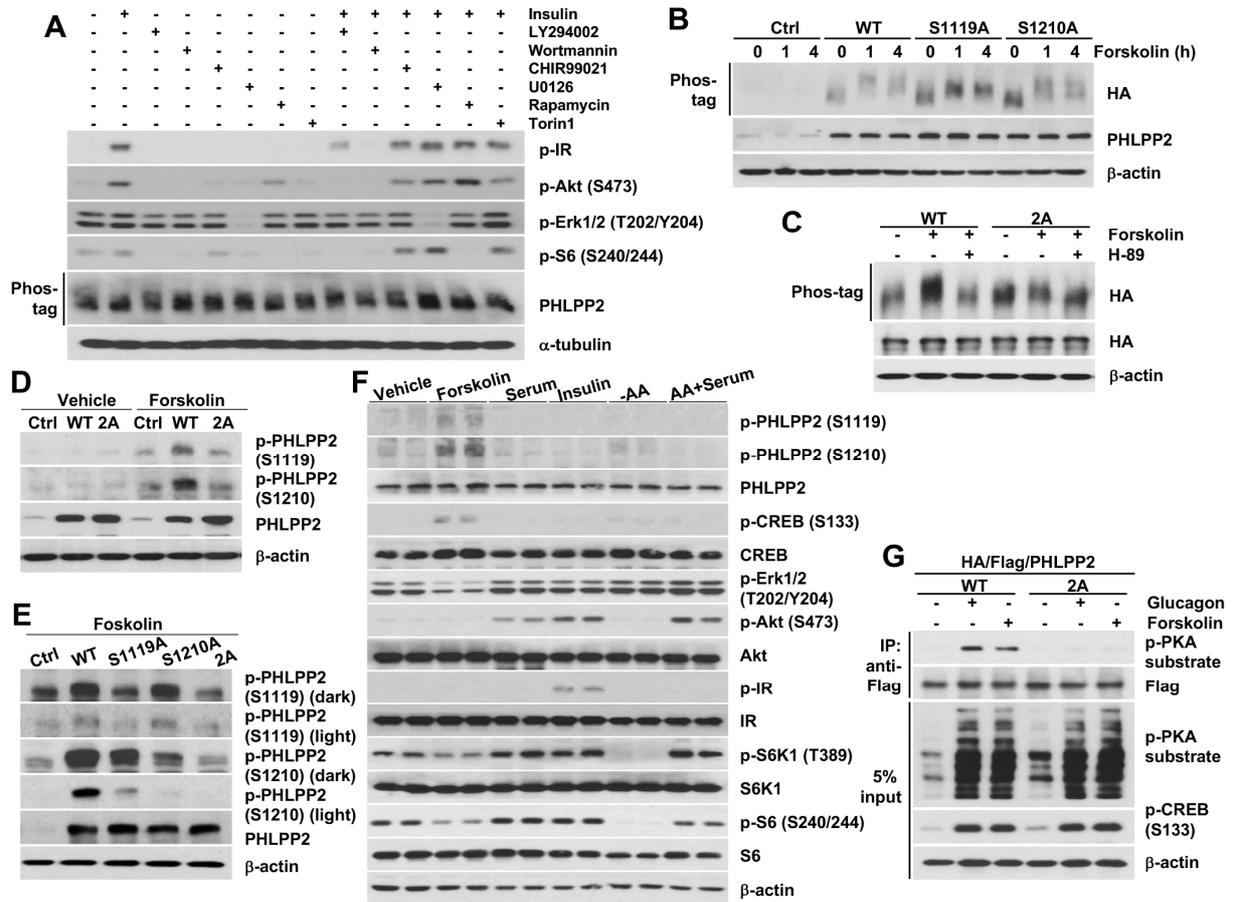
A**B**

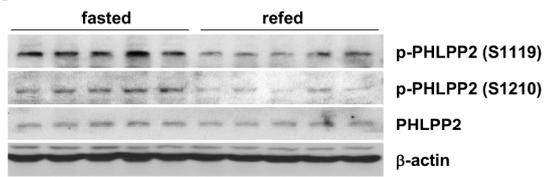






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