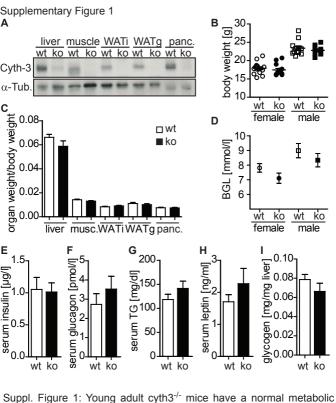
Cytohesin-3 is required for full insulin receptor signaling and

controls body weight via lipid excretion

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phenotype.

Male and female mice at the age of 7-12 weeks were phenotypically analyzed. A) A representative western blot analysis of the cytohesin-3

protein expression in liver, skeletal muscle, inguinal subcutaneous white adipose tissue (WATi), intra-abdominal gonadal white adipose

tissue (WATg) and pancreas (panc.) is shown. Body weight at the age of 8-9 weeks (n \geq 10) (B), organ weight normalized to body weight from male mice (n = 7-9) (C), blood glucose levels (BGL) in non-fasted mice at the age of 8-9 weeks (n \geq 12) (D), serum levels of insulin (n = 8) (E), glucagon (n = 7) (F), triglycerides (TG; n = 5) (G), leptin (n = 6) (H) and liver glycogen (n = 6) (I) are given from male and female wt (white symbols and bars) and cyth3- $^{-/-}$ (ko, black symbols and bars) mice as bar graphs of means + SEM or as individual data points \pm SEM.

AKT activation 9:0 pAKT (T308) AKT 0.2 ق

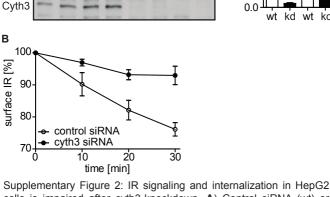
cvth3 siRNA

insulin

1.2

0.0 wt kd wt

control



Supplementary Figure 2

control

control siRNA

insulin

Α

cells is impaired after cyth3-knockdown. A) Control siRNA (wt) or Cyth3 siRNA (kd) treated HepG2 cells were stimulated with 100nM insulin. Ten minutes later cells were harvested and activation of AKT was determined as a ratio of phosphorylated to total protein levels.

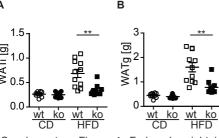
Representative Western blot analyses are shown. The activation was normalized to insulin-stimulated wt cells (n = 4). B) IR internalization after indicated time points of insulin stimulation was measured by FACS and calculated in comparison to IR surface expression before stimulation (= 100%). Results are given in means \pm SEM (n = 5).

Supplementary Figure 3 В Α 0.08 2.5-□young organ weight/body weight □wt ■aged ■ko 2.0 0.06 organ weight [g] 1.5 0.04 0.02 0.5 0.0 liver muscle WATi WATg liver muscle WATi WATg liver muscle WATi WATg spleen lung wt ko Ε G C D F serum triglyceride [mg/dl] serum glucagon [pmol/l] 100 rel. Pnpla2 expression □wt serum leptin [ng/ml] serum insulin [µg/l] ■ko 80 60 40

20 wt ko wt ko wt ko WATi WATg Supplementary Figure 3: Phenotypic analysis of two years old cyth3+/+ (wt) and cyth3-/- (ko) mice. Comparison of organ weights relative to body weight from young (white bars) and aged mice (black bars) of wt and ko mice (n ≥ 6) (A). Total organ weights of aged wt (white bars) and ko

and ko (black bars) mice. Results are given as bar graphs of means + SEM (*, p < 0.05; **, p < 0.01).

mice (black bars) (n = 6) (B). Expression of Pnpla2 in adipose tissues was analyzed by PCR. The expression was normalized to Hprt (n = 5-6) (C). Serum levels of insulin (n = 6) (D), glucagon (n = 5) (E), triglycerides (n = 6) (F), and leptin (n = 6) (G) are given from aged wt (white bars)



Supplementary Figure 4

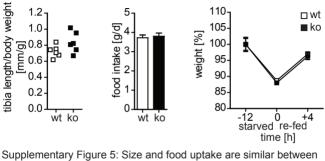
points \pm SEM (**, p < 0.01).

Supplementary Figure 4: Fad pad weight is reduced in HFD-fed cyth3^{-/-} mice. Inguinal subcutaneous (WATi; A) and intra-abdominal gonadal white adipose tissue (WATg; B) from wt (white symbols) and ko mice (black symbols) was weight after 6 weeks of HFD (squares)

and CD (cycles), respectively. Results are given as individual data

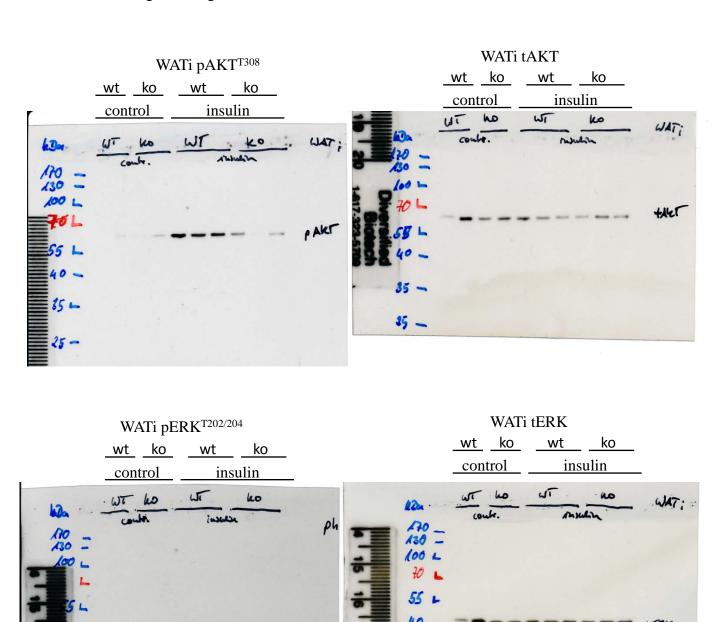
Supplementary Figure 5

A B C



Supplementary Figure 5: Size and food uptake are similar between cyth3 $^{+/+}$ (wt) and cyth3 $^{-/-}$ (ko) mice. **A**) Mouse-size was determined by tibia lenght in relation to body weight of 8-9 weeks old mice (n = 6). **B**) Daily food intake of wt and cyth3 $^{-/-}$ mice (n = 6). **C**) Weight loss and gain of wt (white squares) and cyth3 $^{-/-}$ (ko, black squares) mice after a starvation period of 12 hours (-12) and subsequent re-feeding for

four hours (+4) (n \geq 12) Results are given in means \pm SEM.

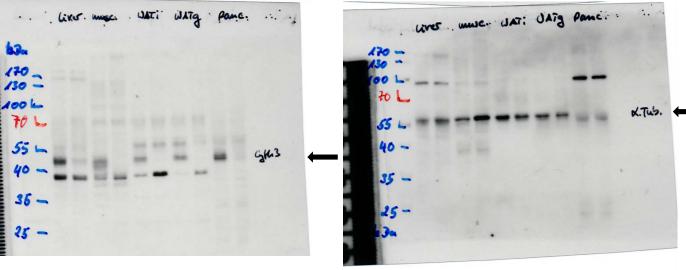


35 -

25 -

Cytohesin-3 liver musc. WATi WATg panc. wt ko wt ko wt ko wt ko

 α -Tubulin liver musc. WATi WATg panc. wt ko wt ko wt ko wt ko



control siRNA Cyth3 siRNA contr. insulin contr. insulin

