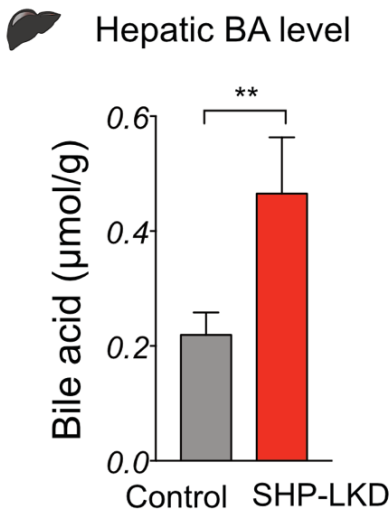


Supplemental Information


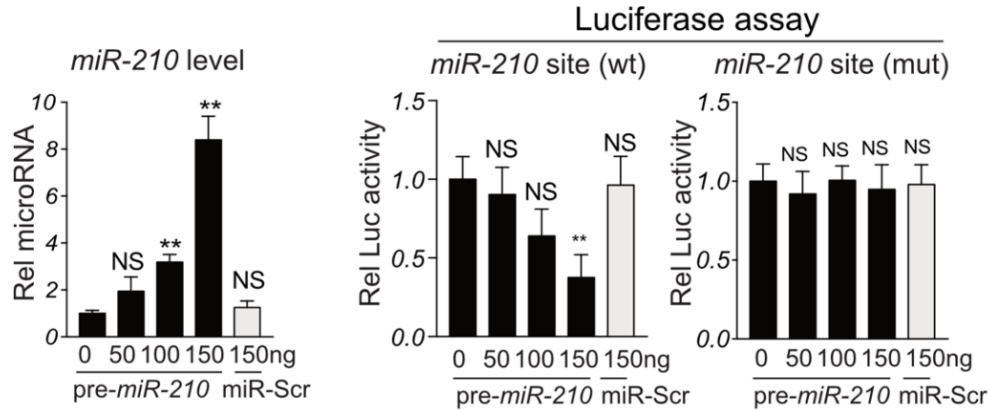

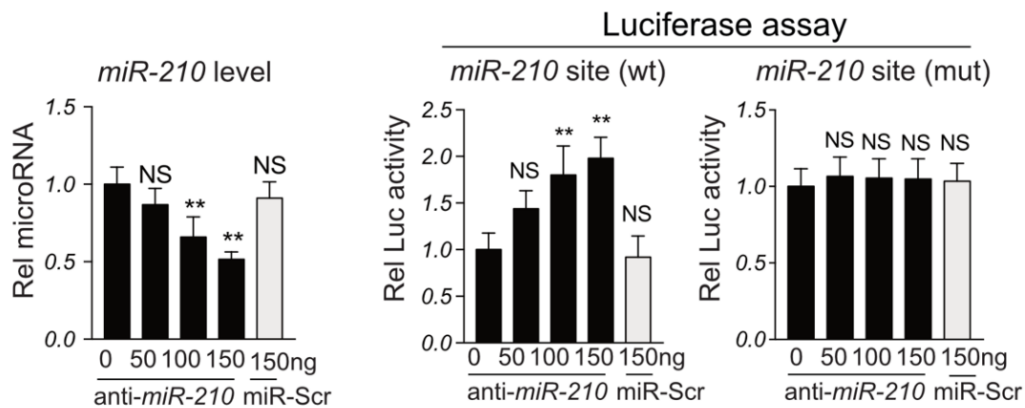
Materials and reagents.

Antibodies for MLL4 (ABE167) and MLL3 (ABE1851) were purchased from Millipore; for KLF4 (AF3158) from R&D system; for SHP (ab186874) from Abcam; for F4/80 (NB600-404SS) from Novus Biologicals; for LAMIN A (sc-20680) and β -TUBULIN (sc-9104) from Santa Cruz Biotechnology, and for β -ACTIN (CST-4970) from Cell Signaling Technology. Small interfering RNAs (ON-TARGETplus SMART pool) for *Klf4* (M-066785-00-0005), *Ahr* (M-044066-01-0005) and *Lrh1* (M-047044-00-0005) were purchased from Dharmacon. The target vector for lentivirus construction for the precursor of miR-210 (MmiR3303-MR03) was purchased from GeneCopoeia and for anti-miR-210 (mm30343) from Applied Biological Materials Inc. The lentiviral packaging vectors, psPAX2 (12260) and pMD2.G (12259) were obtained from Addgene. The miR-210 miRNA precursor (mmu-miR-210-3p, AM17100) and anti-miR-210 (mmu-miR-210-3p, AM17000) were purchased from Thermo Fisher. Lentiviruses expressing shRNA for *Mll4* and expression vectors for KLF4 were purchased from VectorBuilder.

Supplemental Figures

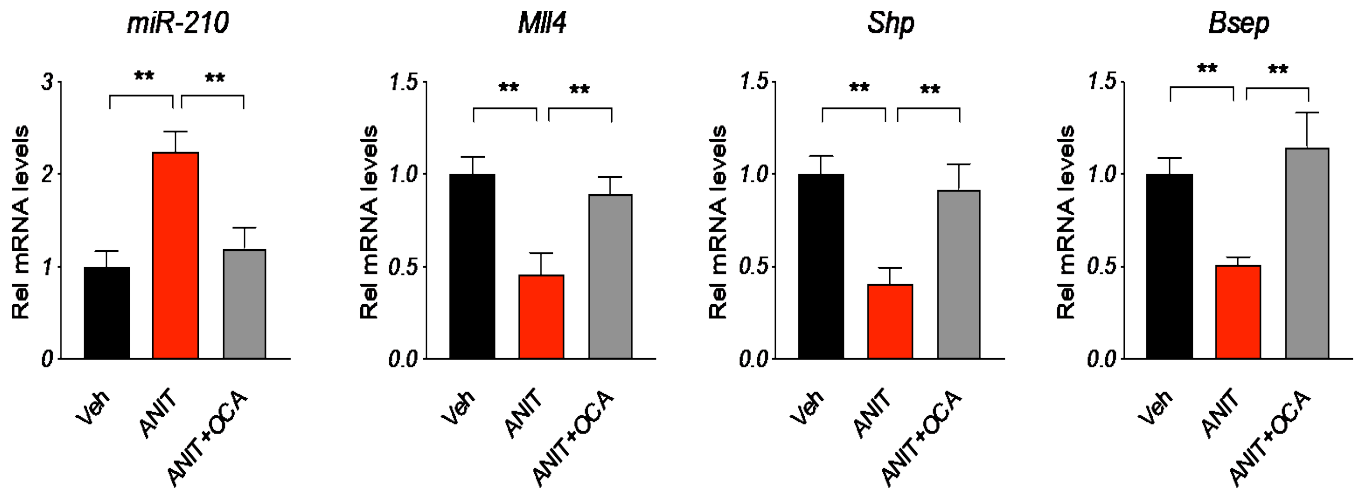


Supplemental Figure S1. Increased hepatic BA levels in SHP-LKD mice compared to control mice. SHP was downregulated as described in the Fig.1 legend and hepatic BA levels were measured. Statistical significance was determined by the Student's t-test, SD (n=5), ** $p < 0.01$.

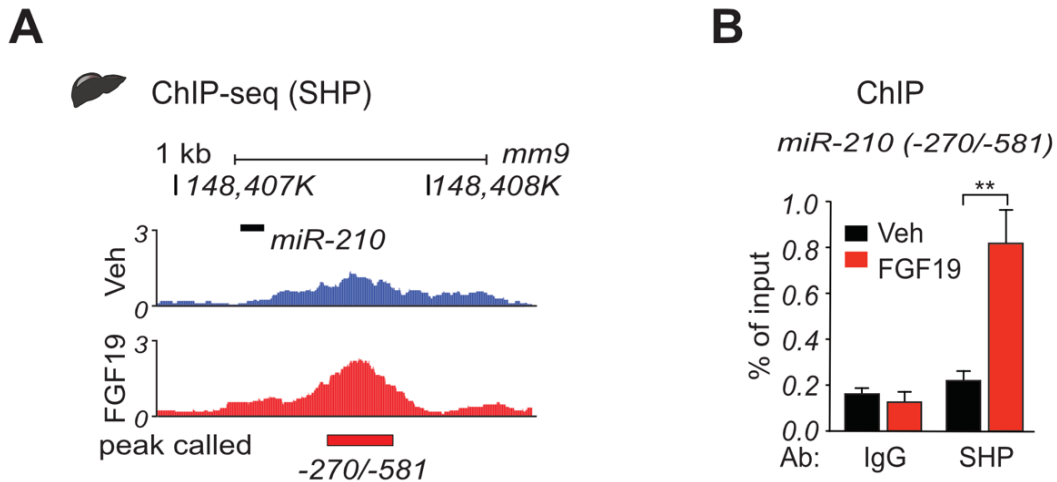
A
 HEK293 (*miR-210* overexpression)
**B**
 HEK293 (*miR-210* down-regulation)


Supplemental Figure S2. MiR-210 inhibits MLL4 expression in human HEK293 cells.

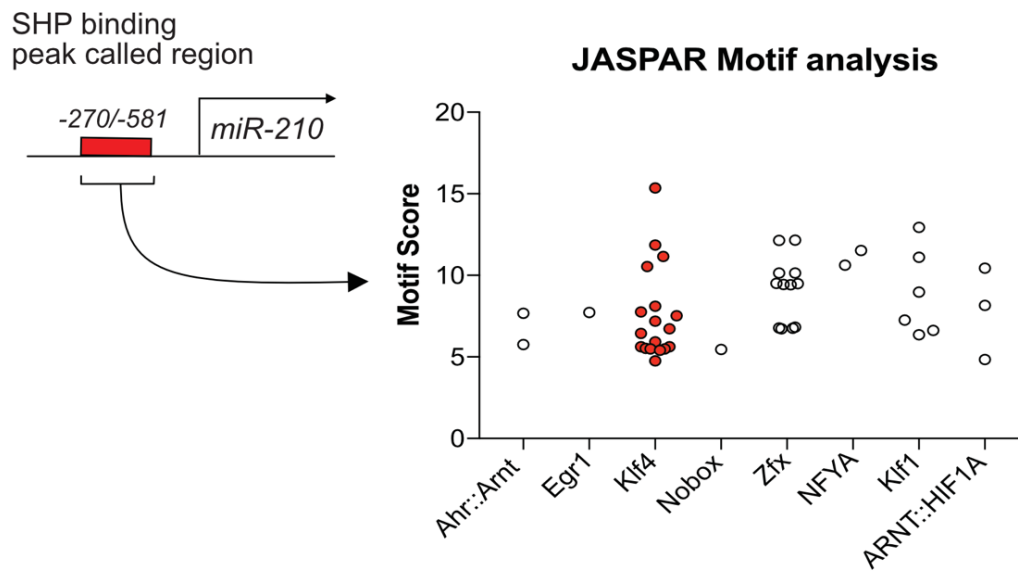
HEK293 cells were transfected with the indicated luciferase plasmids and with the indicated amounts of pre-miR-210 (A), anti-miR-210 (B), or scrambled RNA (miR-Scr) as a control, and 48 h later, luciferase activity was determined and normalized to β -galactosidase activity. Statistical significance was determined by one-way ANOVA, SD (n=3), ** p < 0.01, NS, not significant.



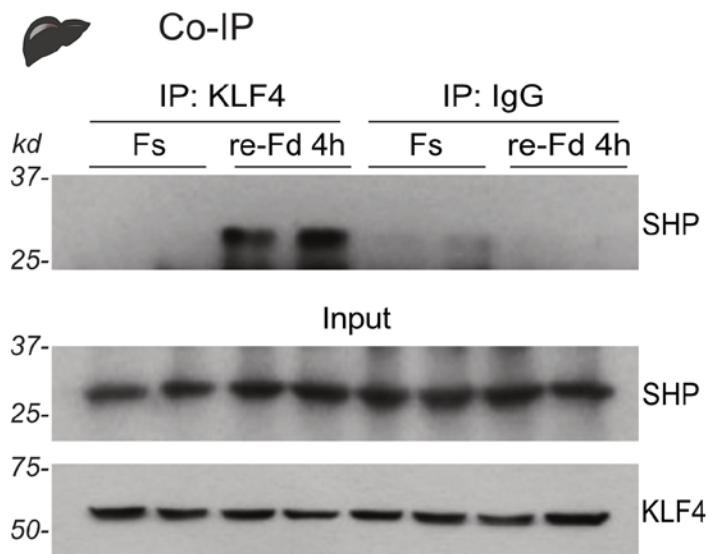
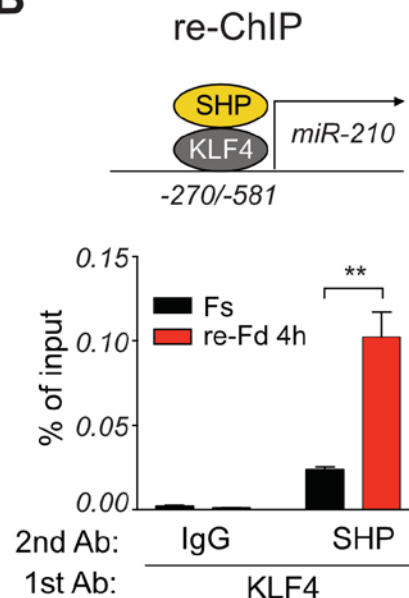
Supplemental Figure S3. Activation of FXR in cholestatic mice can reverse the increase in miR-210 levels. To examine the effects of OCA on ANIT-induced cholestasis, mice were treated with vehicle or 10 mg/kg of OCA, i.p., and after five days, treated with 35 mg/kg ANIT by gavage daily for 2 days. Hepatic mRNA levels of indicated genes were determined by RT-qPCR analysis. Statistical significance was determined by one-way ANOVA, SD (n=5), ** p < 0.01.



Supplemental Figure S4. SHP occupancy is increased at the hepatic miR-210 promoter in response to FGF19 treatment. (A) SHP binding peak at the hepatic miR-210 promoter from published ChIP-seq data (11). (B) Mice were fasted overnight and treated with vehicle or FGF19 for 2 h and standard liver ChIP assays were done to confirm SHP occupancy at the *miR-210* gene promoter. Statistical significance was determined by two-way ANOVA, SD (n=5), ** p < 0.01.



Supplemental Figure S5. Potential transcription factor binding sites within the SHP binding peak region (312 bp) at the miR-210 promoter. Potential binding sites for transcription factors detected by ChIP-seq were determined using the JASPAR online program (2018; <http://jaspar.genereg.net/>). The JASPAR motif scores for the individual potential binding motifs for the indicated factors are plotted.

A**B**

Supplemental Figure S6. Functional interaction between SHP and KLF4 is increased in the late fed-state. C57BL/6J mice were refed for 4 h after fasting overnight. **(A) CoIP:** SHP protein levels in anti-KLF4 or IgG immunoprecipitates and SHP and KLF4 protein levels in the input samples. **(B) Re-ChIP:** Chromatin was immunoprecipitated with KLF4 antibody and then, eluted and re-precipitated with SHP antibody. Enrichment of the *miR-210* promoter sequence determined by qPCR. Statistical significance was determined by two-way ANOVA, SD (n=5), ** p < 0.01.

Supplemental Table S1

Mouse RT-qPCR primers

	Forward (5'-3')	Reverse (5'-3')
<i>Cxcl2</i>	TCCAGAGCTTGAGTGTGACG	TTCAGGGTCAAGGCAAACCTT
<i>Tnfa</i>	AGCCCCCAGTCTGTATCCTT	GGTCACTGTCCCAGCATCTT
<i>Shp</i>	CAAGAAGATTCTGCTGGAGG	GGATGTCAACATCTCCAATG
<i>Klf4</i>	CTGAACAGCAGGGACTGTCA	GTGTGGGTGGCTGTTCTTTT
<i>Cyp7a1</i>	AACGGGTTGATTCCATACCTGG	GTGGACATATTTCCCCATCAGTT
<i>Cyp8b1</i>	GAATCTAACCAGGCCATGCT	AGGAGCTGGCACCTAGACT
<i>Fgf15</i>	GTTTCACCGCTCCTTCTTTG	CATCCTCCACCATCCTGAAC
<i>36b4</i>	CGACATCACAGAGCAGGC	CACCGAGGCAACAGTTGG
<i>Bsep</i>	CAATGTTCAAGTTCCTCCGTTCA	TTTGGTGTGTCCCCSTSCCTTG
<i>Mrp2</i>	TATCCCCGGGAAATCTGTTC	TAACCAACATTCTCCGCGC
<i>Oatp1</i>	GTCTTACGAGTGTGCTCCAGAT	GGAATACTGCCTCTGAAGTGGATT
<i>Ntcp</i>	TACCTCCTCCCTGATGCCTTTC	TGCGTCTGCAGCTTGGATTTA
<i>Mll3</i>	GCAACCTCTTACCGGTTGAA	GTTCTCTCGGGAACCCTTGT
<i>Mll4</i>	GCACCGAGTGGAGAGACAAT	TAAATACCCGCGGTTCTGCTC
<i>Ahr</i>	TCCACAACCTGGCTTTGTTTG	CCAGAATAAGCTGCCCTTTG
<i>Lrh-1</i>	TCATGCTGCCCAAAGTGGAGA	TGGTTTTGGACAGTTCGCTT
<i>Cck</i>	AAGTGACCGGGACTACATGG	CCCCTACGATGGGTATTTCG
<i>Mdr1</i>	CTGGTGTGCTCATAGTTG	CCTAATCTTGTGTATCTGTCTT

Mouse ChIP primers

	Forward (5'-3')	Reverse (5'-3')
<i>Shp</i>	CAGTGAGAACCCTGGTCTT	CTGGCCAAACAACCTTGAC
<i>Bsep</i>	CGACCTTTCCTCTCATGTCA	CATTGAACAGAAATCAGGCTTTT

Human RT-qPCR primers

	Forward (5'-3')	Reverse (5'-3')
<i>KLF4</i>	ACCCTGGGTCTTGAGGAAGT	ACGATCGTCTTCCCCTCTTT
<i>36B4</i>	TGCTGAACATGCTCAAC	GTCGAACACCTGCTGGATGAC
<i>SHP</i>	CAGAGATCAGGTGGGCAGAG	TGTGGCTGAGTGAAGAGCTG
<i>MLL4</i>	GCACAATGCTGTCAGGAGAA	GTGCAGCAGAAGATGGTGAA