Supplementary Information

Skeletal muscle enhancer interactions identify genes controlling whole-body

metabolism

Williams et al.



Supplementary Figure 1: Overview of human skeletal muscle cell culture experiments. a Human primary skeletal muscle cells of passage 5 or 6 were differentiated into myotubes and incubated with either palmitate for 48 h or TNF α for 24 h or left untreated as a control (ctrl). The cells were subsequently used for transcriptomic analysis (RNA-seq), enhancer mapping (ChIP-seq for H3K27ac and H3K4me1) and chromatin conformation assay (Promoter Capture Hi-C). b, d Western blot of p-AKT and total AKT from myotubes treated with different concentrations of palmitate (untreated, 0.25 mM, 0.5 mM or 1 mM) (b) or TNF α (untreated, 2 ng/ml, 10 ng/ml or 50 ng/ml) (d). The cells were stimulated with 10 or 100 nM insulin for 5 minutes before they were harvested and lysed. c, e Quantification of western blot bands from palmitate (c) or TNF α (e) stimulation.



Supplementary Figure 2: Heatmap representation of RNA-seq data. Heatmap representation of RNA-seq data for palmitate (a) or TNF α (b) treatment. Groups (control, palmitate or TNF α) and cell culture passages (P5 or P6) are indicated in the top panel with the color codes showed in the legends.



Supplementary Figure 3: Distribution of ChIP-seq peaks. Diagrams illustrating the distribution of H3K4me1 or H3K27ac ChIP-seq peaks. The peaks were annotated into promoters (+/- 3kb from TSS), 5'UTR, 3'UTR, exons, introns and distal intergenic.



Supplementary Figure 4: Validation of ChIP-seq data by ChIP-qPCR. a-b H3K27ac (a) or H3K4me1 (b) ChIP-qPCR in control, palmitate or TNF α -treated human skeletal myotubes. qPCR was performed targeting *PDK4*-10kb, *ANGPTL4*-9kb, *CCL11*+21kb and *CCXL8*+6kb enhancer elements, as well as *COL1A1* promoter and *AFM*-10kb negative control region. Values are presented as mean \pm S.D (n=3). Statistical test was performed by a two-tailed t-test and significant changes are indicated by p-values. All other changes were non-significant. c UCSC genome browser H3K4me1 tracks from control, palmitate or TNF α -treated cells. d H3K4me3 ChIP-qPCR in control, palmitate or TNF α -treated human skeletal myotubes. qPCR was performed targeting *PDK4*-10kb, *ANGPTL4*-9kb, *CCL11*+21kb and *CCXL8*+6kb enhancer elements, as well as *COL1A1* promoter and *AFM*-10kb negative control region. Values are presented as mean \pm S.D (n=3). Statistical test was performed targeting *PDK4*-10kb, *ANGPTL4*-9kb, *CCL11*+21kb and *CCXL8*+6kb enhancer elements, as well as *COL1A1* promoter and *AFM*-10kb negative control region. Values are presented as mean \pm S.D (n=3). Statistical test was performed targeting *PDK4*-10kb negative control region. Values are presented as mean \pm S.D (n=3). Statistical test was performed by a two-tailed t-test and significant changes are indicated by p-values. All other changes were non-significant.



Supplementary Figure 5: Luciferase assays to validate enhancer activation. Relative luciferase activity in human skeletal muscle cells transfected with pGL4.23[luc2/minP] luciferase reporter plasmid, either empty or containing the *PDK4*-10kb (a) or *CXCL8*-17kb (b) enhancer. Transfected cells were left untreated (ctrl) or treated with palmitate (a) or TNF α (b). Values are represented as mean \pm S.D (n=5) relative to the empty vector. Statistical test was performed by two-way anova.



Supplementary Figure 6: Volcano plot presentation of Promoter Capture Hi-C interactions. a, b Volcano plot representation of the difference in Promoter Capture Hi-C interactions in skeletal muscle myotubes after treatment with palmitate (a) or $TNF\alpha$ (b). No interactions had an FDR-value below 0.57 for palmitate (a) or 0.18 for $TNF\alpha$ (b) treatment.



Supplementary Figure 7: Heatmap illustration of Promoter Capture Hi-C data. Data are presented for chromosome 1-22 and chromosome M, X and Y.



Supplementary Figure 8: Mitochondrial respiration after knockdown of *Eif6* using siEif6#1. a *Eif6* mRNA levels in siScr or siEif6#1 transfected C2C12 myoblasts. Expression data was normalized to housekeeping *Gapdh* expression levels. Values are represented as mean \pm S.D (n=7), statistical test was performed by a paired two-tailed t-test. **b** Real-time measurements of oxygen consumption rates (OCR) by Seahorse Extracellular Flux Analyzer in siScr or siEif6#1 transfected C2C12 myoblasts. OCR was measured under basal conditions and after injection of oligomycin, FCCP, and antimycin A combined with rotenone at indicated time points. Values are represented as mean \pm S.D (n=6). **c**, **d** OCR area under the curve (AUC) values (c) or mean OCR for the time points during FCCP-induced maximal respiration (d) for siScr or siEif6#1 transfected C2C12 cells. Values are represented as mean \pm S.D (n=6), statistical test was performed by a paired two-tailed t-test.



Supplementary Figure 9: Metabolic assays after knockdown of *Eif6* in muscle myotubes. a *Eif6* mRNA levels in siScr or siEif6#1 transfected C2C12 myotubes. Expression data was normalized to housekeeping *Gapdh* expression levels. Values are represented as mean \pm S.D (n=3), statistical test was performed by a paired two-tailed t-test. **b** Representative western blot of the mitochondrial oxidative complexes V, III, II and I in siScr or siEif6#2 transfected C2C12 cells. **c, d** Glucose uptake \pm 10 nM insulin (c) or glycogen synthesis \pm 100 nM insulin (d) in siScr or siEif6#2 transfected C2C12 cells. Values are represented as mean \pm S.D (n=6 for glucose uptake assay, n=9 for glycogen synthesis assay), statistical test was performed by a two-way ANOVA where there was a significant effect of insulin in both experiments but no effect of *Eif6* knockdown (n.s, p>0.05). **e, f** Representative western blot (e) and quantification (f) of AKT phosphorylation \pm 10 nM insulin. Values are represented as mean \pm S.D (n=6), statistical test was performed by a two-way ANOVA where there was a significant effect of *Eif6* knockdown (n.s, p>0.05).