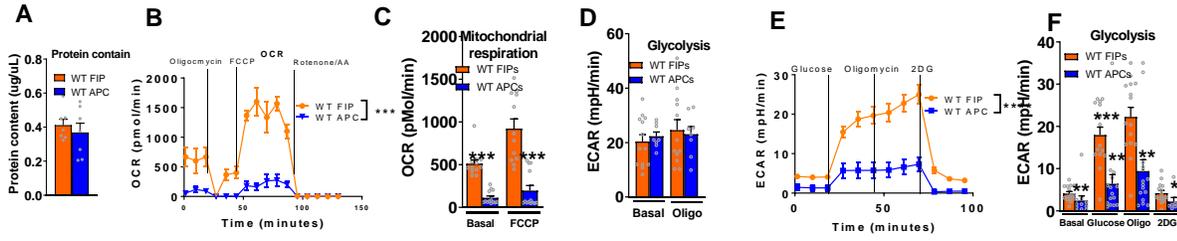


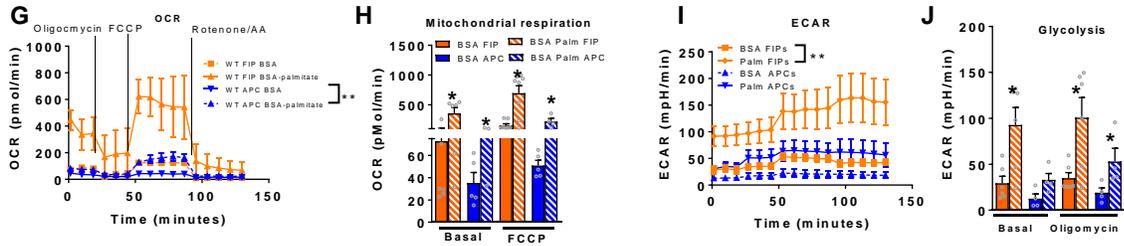
Supplemental Figure 1: FIPs and APCs gene profile from wild-type mice, Related to Figure 1

FIPs and APCs were sorted from epididymal WAT from 4-6 week-old male C57BL/6 mice using FACS by selecting CD45⁻, CD31⁻, CD140b⁺, Lyc6⁺ and CD9⁺ (FIPs) and CD45⁻, CD31⁻, CD140b⁺, Lyc6⁻ and CD9⁻ (APCs). **(A)** Flow cytometry graph representing the gating for FIPs and APCs for sorting **(B)** Gene expression of adipogenic, inflammatory and fibrosis markers compared between FIPs and APCs from WT mice. Data are presented in mRNA relative to FIPs **(C)** Mitochondrial DNA in FIPs and APCs from WT mice. Data are presented as the ratio between mtDNA and nuclear DNA. **(D-G)** Gene expression of FIPs and APCs from WT mice. Data are presented in mRNA relative to FIPs. **(D)** Gene expression of mitochondrial markers. **(E)** Gene expression of markers oxidative phosphorylation **(F)** Gene expression of fatty acid oxidative metabolism markers **(G)** Gene expression of glycolytic markers. Significance between FIPs and APCs from WT mice was calculated using a two-tailed student's t-test. Error bars represent mean \pm S.E.M. * (P<0.05), ** (p<0.01), *** (p<0.0001), **** (p<0.00001).

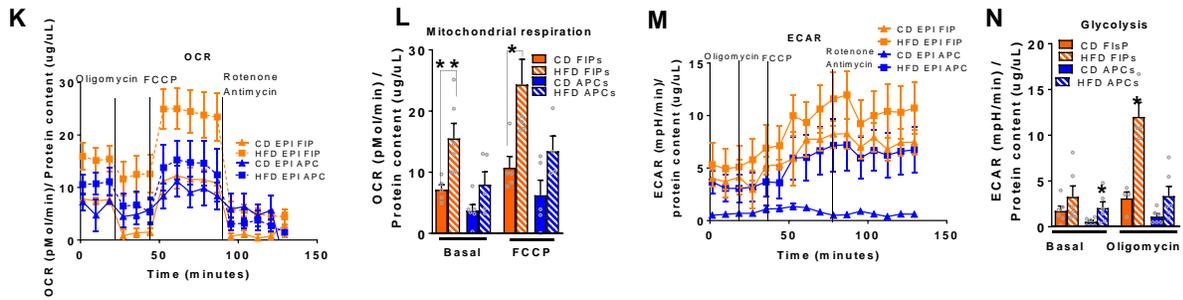
FIPs / APCs mitochondrial metabolism



4 h pretreatment with BSA Palmitate

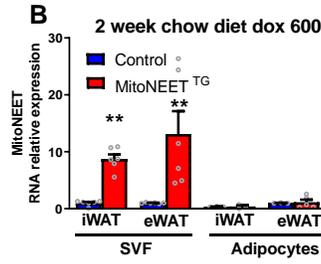
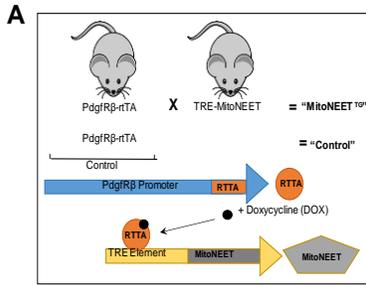


In vivo metabolic response to 3 day Control diet vs HFD

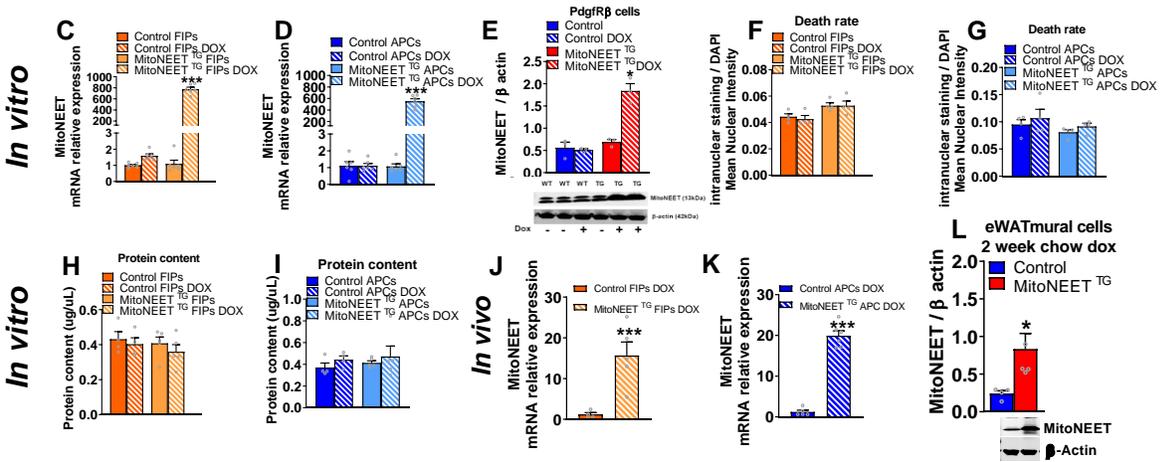


Supplemental Figure 2: FIPs and APCs have different metabolic capacities and are regulated differentially after 3 days of HFD feeding or by BSA-palmitate treatment, Related to Figure 1

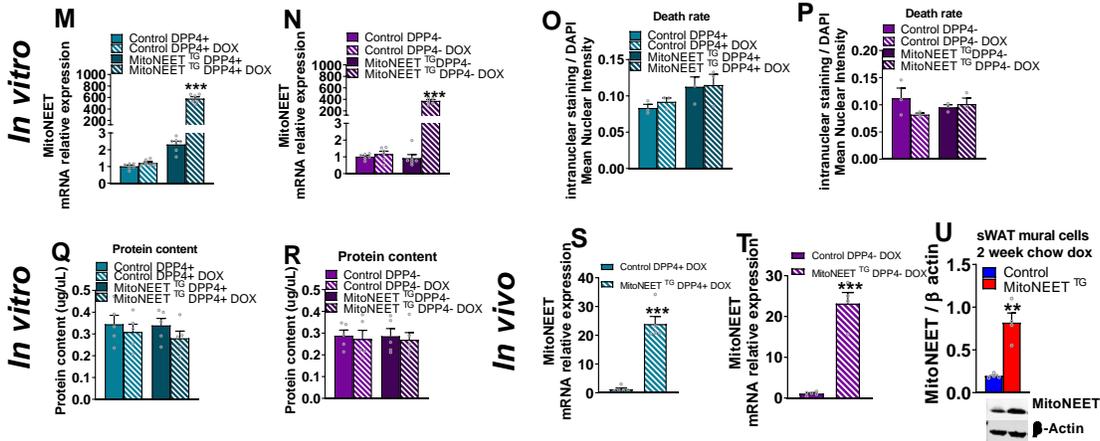
FIPs and APCs were sorted from epididymal WAT (eWAT) from 4-6 week-old male C57BL/6 mice using FACS by selecting CD45⁻, CD31⁻, CD140b⁺, Lyc6⁺ and CD9⁺ (FIPs) and CD45⁻, CD31⁻, CD140b⁺, Lyc6⁻ and CD9⁻ (APCs). **(A)** Protein content of 80,000 FIPs or APCs plated in a seahorse plate for 24h (n=6). Data are presented in $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{L}$. **(B-C)** Oxygen consumption rate of 80,000 FIPs and APCs measured. Data are presented in pmol/min **(D)** Glycolysis of 80,000 FIPs and APCs evaluated by extracellular acidification rate (ECAR). Data are presented in mpH/min. **(E-F)** Glycolysis stress analysis of 80,000 FIPs and APCs. Data are presented in mpH/min. **(G-J)** FIPs and APCs treated with 7 μM BSA or 0.2mM palmitate combined with 7 μM BSA for 4 hours and then evaluated by Seahorse analysis. **(G-H)** Oxygen consumption rate of 80,000 FIPs and APCs pretreated with BSA or BSA-palmitate for 4 hours. Data is presented in pmol/min. **(I-J)** Glycolysis of 80,000 FIPs and APCs pretreated 4 hours with BSA or BSA-palmitate evaluated by ECAR. Data are presented in mpH/min. **(K-N)** FIPs and APCs sorting by FACS from the eWAT of wild type mice fed either control diet (CD) or high-fat diet (HFD) for 3 days. **(K-L)** Oxygen consumption rate of freshly isolated FIPs and APCs following 3 days of CD or HFD feeding. Data are presented in pmol/min per protein content ($\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{L}$). **(M-N)** Glycolysis of freshly isolated FIPs and APCs following 3 day chow or HFD feeding evaluated by ECAR. Data are presented in mpH/min. Significance in (B, E,G,I,K,M) was calculated using a 2-way Anova with Tukey's post-test for multiple comparisons. Significance in (A,C,D,F,H,J, L,N) was calculated using a two-tailed student's t-test. Error bars represent mean \pm S.E.M. * ($P<0.05$), ** ($p<0.01$), *** ($p<0.0001$), **** ($p<0.00001$).



eWAT precursors



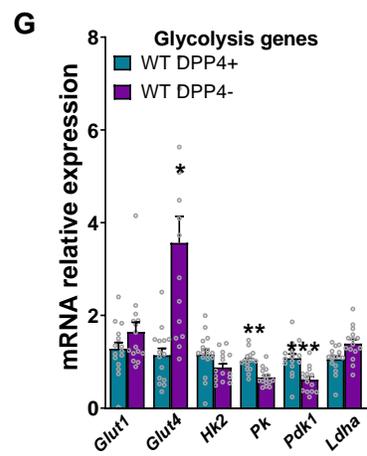
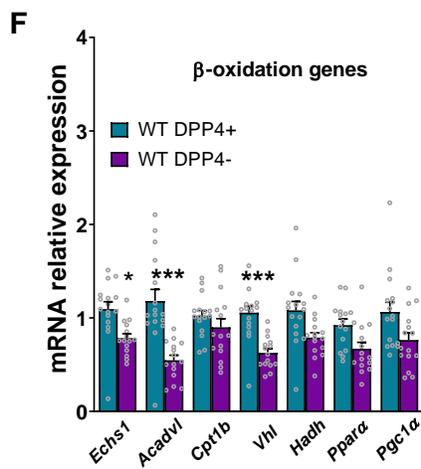
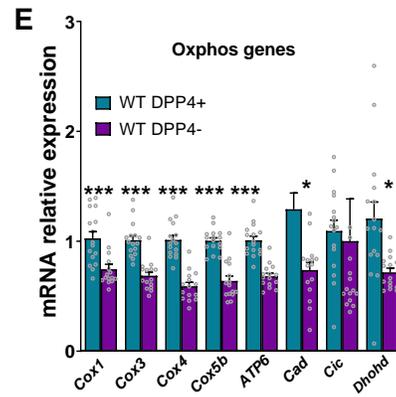
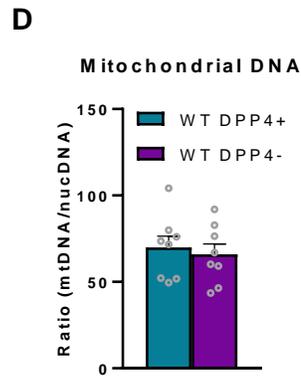
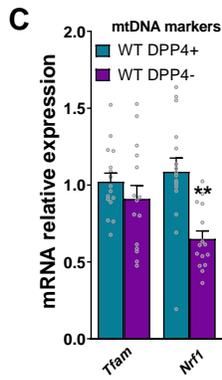
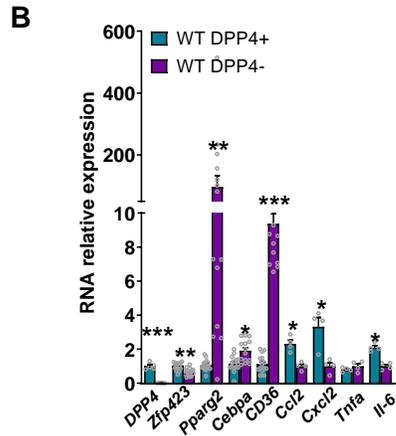
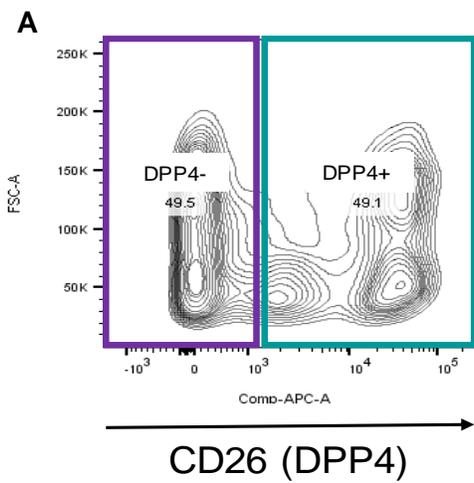
iWAT precursors



Supplemental Figure 3: Validation of Pdgfr β -rtTA TRE-MitoNEET (MitoNEET^{TG}) mouse model. Related to Figure 1 and Figure 3

(A) Breeding strategy of the mouse model Pdgfr β -rtTA (Control) or Pdgfr β -rtTA x TRE-MitoNEET (MitoNEET^{TG}) mice. **(B)** *In vivo* validation: Control and MitoNEET^{TG} were fed 2 weeks with chow diet containing 600 mg/kg of doxycycline and tissues were harvest to evaluate mRNA expression of *Cisd1* (MitoNEET) gene between control and MitoNEET^{TG} mice (n=6). **(C-I)** Control or MitoNEET^{TG} cells were isolated by FACS from eWAT, plated at confluency and treated with or without 4.4 μ M doxycycline for 24 hours. **(C-D)** *In vitro* evaluation of *Cisd1* (MitoNEET) gene expression of FIPs **(C)** or APCs **(D)** from control or MitoNEET^{TG} mice (n=6). Data are presented in mRNA expression relative to untreated control cells. **(E)** Protein expression of MitoNEET *in vitro* from Pdgfr β ⁺ cells from control or MitoNEET^{TG} mice (n=3). Data are presented as a ratio between MitoNEET and β -actin protein expression. **(F-G)** *In vitro* death rate of FIPs **(F)** or APCs **(G)** from control or MitoNEET^{TG} mice (n=4). Data are presented as the ratio between intranuclear staining and DAPI. **(H-I)** *In vitro* protein content of FIPs **(H)** or APCs **(I)** from control or MitoNEET^{TG} mice plated in seahorse plate (n=4-5). **(J-L)** Control or MitoNEET^{TG} cells were isolated by FACS from eWAT of mice fed 1 week with chow diet containing 600 mg/kg of doxycycline. **(J-K)** Gene expression of *Cisd1* (MitoNEET) from FIPs (n=4) **(J)** or APCs (n=5) **(K)**. Data are presented in mRNA expression relative to control cells. **(L)** Protein expression of MitoNEET *in vivo* from Pdgfr β ⁺ cells from control or MitoNEET^{TG} mice (n=4). Data are presented as a ratio between MitoNEET and β -actin protein expression. **(M-R)** Control or MitoNEET^{TG} cells were isolated by FACS from sWAT, plated at confluency and treated with or without 4.4 μ M doxycycline for 24 hours. **(M-N)** *In vitro* mRNA expression of *Cisd1*(MitoNEET) of DPP4⁺ (n=6) **(M)** or DPP4⁻ cells (n=6) **(N)** from control or MitoNEET^{TG} mice. Data are presented in mRNA expression relative to untreated control cells. **(O-P)** *In vitro* death rate of DPP4⁺ (n=3) **(O)** or DPP4⁻ cells (n=3) **(P)** from control or MitoNEET^{TG} mice. Data are presented as the ratio between intranuclear staining and

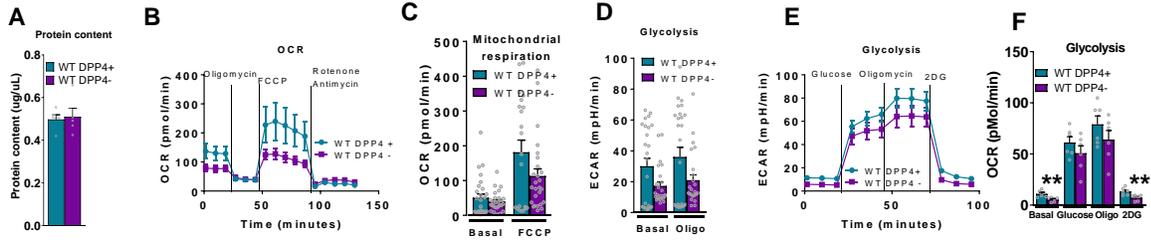
DAPI. **(Q-R)** *In vitro* protein content of DPP4+ (n=4-5) (Q) or DPP4- cells (n=5) (R) from control or MitoNEET^{TG} mice plated in seahorse plate. **(S-U)** Control or MitoNEET^{TG} cells were isolated by FACS from sWAT of mice fed 1 week with chow diet containing 600 mg/kg of doxycycline. **(S-T)** Gene expression of Cisd1 (MitoNEET) from DPP4+ (n=5) (S) or DPP4- cells (n=4-5) (T). Data are presented in mRNA expression relative to control cells. **(U)** Protein expression of MitoNEET *in vivo* from PdgfR β + cells from control or MitoNEET^{TG} mice (n=4). Data are presented as a ratio between MitoNEET and β -actin protein expression. Significance in (C-I; M-R) was calculated using a Kruskal-Wallis (One-Way Anova) test with Dunn's post-test for multiple comparisons. Significance in (B; J-L; S-U) was calculated using a two-tailed student's t-test. Error bars represent mean \pm S.E.M. * (P<0.05), ** (p<0.01), *** (p<0.0001), **** (p<0.00001).



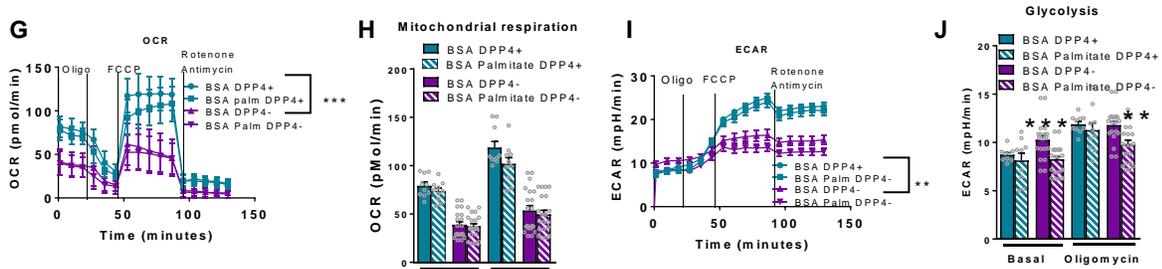
Supplemental Figure 4: DPP4⁺ and DPP4⁻ gene profile from wild-type mice, Related to Figure 3

DPP4⁺ and DPP4⁻ cells were sorted from subcutaneous WAT (sWAT) from 4-6 week-old male C57BL/6 mice (WT mice) using FACS by selecting for CD45⁻, CD31⁻, CD140b⁺, DPP4⁺ and CD45⁻, CD31⁻, CD140b⁺, DPP4⁻. **(A)** Gating strategy to sort DPP4⁺ and DPP4⁻ cells based on the Cd26 (DPP4) marker **(B)** Gene expression of adipogenic and inflammatory markers in DPP4⁺ and DPP4⁻ cells isolated from the sWAT of WT mice. **(C)** Gene expression of mitochondrial markers in DPP4⁺ and DPP4⁻ cells from the sWAT of WT mice **(D)** Mitochondrial DNA in DPP4⁺ and DPP4⁻ cells from the sWAT of WT mice. Data are expressed as the ratio of mtDNA to nuclear DNA. **(E)** Gene expression of oxidative phosphorylation markers in DPP4⁺ and DPP4⁻ cells from the sWAT of WT mice. **(F)** Gene expression of fatty acid oxidative metabolism markers in DPP4⁺ and DPP4⁻ cells from the sWAT of WT mice **(G)** Gene expression of glycolytic markers. Data are presented as relative expression of markers in DPP4⁺ cell to DPP4⁻ cells. Significance between FIPs and APCs from WT mice was calculated using a two-tailed student's t-test. Error bars represent mean \pm S.E.M. * (P<0.05), ** (p<0.01), *** (p<0.0001), **** (p<0.00001).

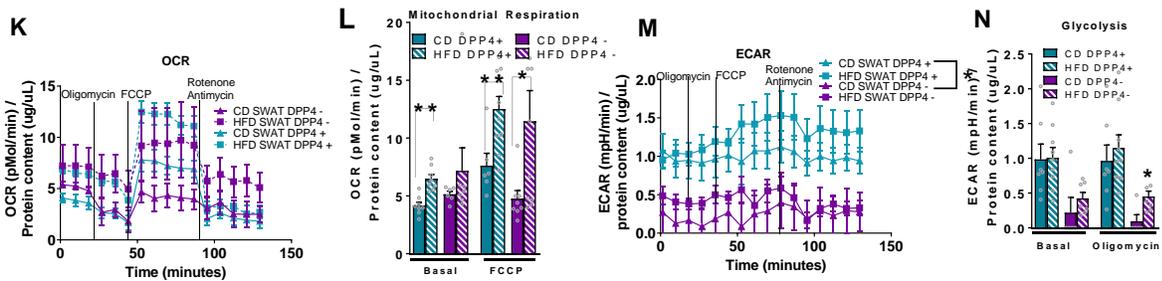
DPP4+ / DPP4- mitochondrial metabolism



4h pretreatment with BSA Palmitate

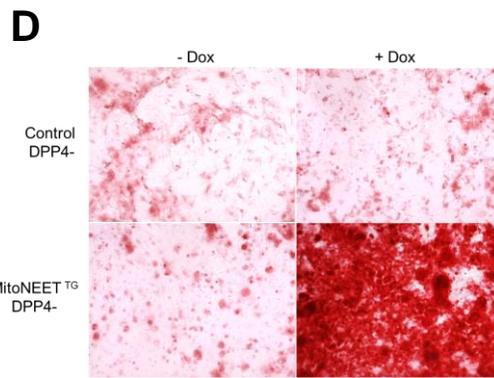
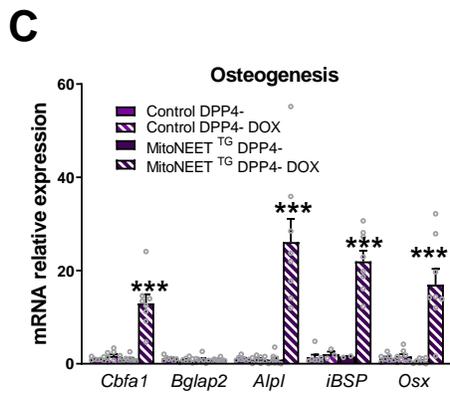
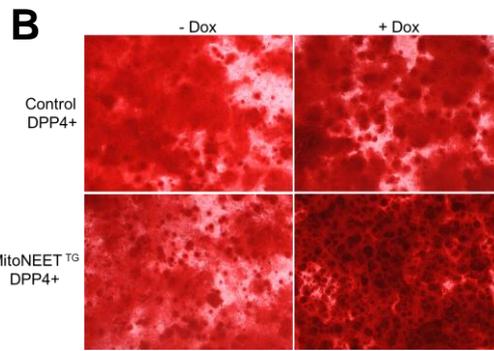
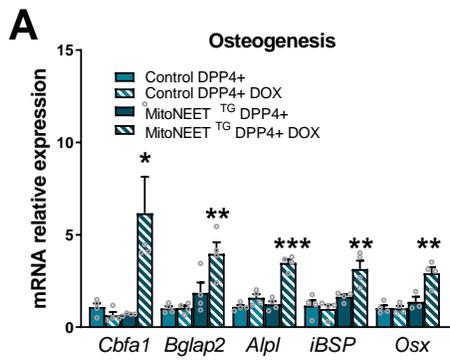


In vivo metabolic response to 3 day Control diet vs HFD



Supplemental Figure 5: DPP4⁺ and DPP4⁻ metabolic status in response to palmitate or three days of HFD, Related to Figure 3

DPP4⁺ and DPP4⁻ cells were sorted from sWAT from 4-6 week-old male C57BL/6 mice FACS by selecting CD45⁻, CD31⁻, CD140b⁺, CD26⁺ (DPP4⁺) cells and CD45⁻, CD31⁻, CD140b⁺, CD26⁻ (DPP4⁻) cells. (A) Protein content of DPP4⁺ and DPP4⁻ cells plated in Seahorse plate. (B-C) Oxygen consumption rate of 80,000 DPP4⁺ and DPP4⁻ cells. Data are presented in pmol/min (D) Glycolysis of 80,000 DPP4⁺ and DPP4⁻ cells evaluated by extracellular acidification rate (ECAR). Data are presented in mpH/min. (E-F) Glycolysis stress analysis of 80,000 DPP4⁺ and DPP4⁻ cells. Data are presented in mpH/min. (G-J) DPP4⁺ and DPP4⁻ cells pretreated with 7 μ M BSA or 0.2mM palmitate combined with 7 μ M BSA for 4 hours: (G-H) Oxygen consumption rate of 80,000 DPP4⁺ and DPP4⁻ cells. Data are presented in pmol/min. (I-J) Glycolysis of 80,000 DPP4⁺ and DPP4⁻ evaluated by ECAR. Data are presented in mpH/min. (K-N) DPP4⁺ and DPP4⁻ cells sorted by FACS from the sWAT of WT mice fed either control diet (CD) or high-fat diet (HFD) for 3 days: (K-L) Oxygen consumption rate of freshly isolated DPP4⁺ and DPP4⁻ cells following 3 days of chow or HFD feeding. Data are presented in pmol/min per protein content (H) Glycolysis of freshly isolated DPP4⁺ and DPP4⁻ cells following 3 days of chow or HFD feeding evaluated by ECAR. Data are presented in mpH/min. Significance in (B, E,G,I,K,M) was calculated using 2-way Anova with Tukey's post-test for multiple comparisons. Significance in (A,C,D,F,H,J, L,N) was calculated using a two-tailed student's t-test. Error bars represent mean \pm S.E.M. * (P<0.05), ** (p<0.01), *** (p<0.0001), **** (p<0.00001).



Supplemental Figure 6: Mitochondrial activity greatly influences mesenchymal lineage determination in DPP4⁺ and DPP4⁻, Related to Figure 3

DPP4⁺ or DPP4⁻ cells were isolated by FACS from sWAT of control or MitoNEET^{TG} mice. DPP4⁺ or DPP4⁻ cells were plated at confluency and treated with or without 4.4 μ M doxycycline for 24 hours. Cells were then differentiated into osteoblast for 14 days as described in Methods. **(A)** Gene expression of osteogenic markers in DPP4⁺ cells from control or MitoNEET^{TG} mice. Data are presented in mRNA relative expression to untreated control cells. **(B)** Alizarin Red S staining for evaluation of calcium deposits in DPP4⁺ cells. **(C)** Gene expression of osteogenic markers in DPP4⁻ cells from control or MitoNEET^{TG} mice. Data are presented in mRNA relative expression to untreated control cells. **(D)** Alizarin Red S staining for evaluation of calcium deposit in DPP4⁻ cells. Significance in (A;C) was calculated using a Kruskal-Wallis (one-way Anova) test with Dunn's post-test for multiple comparisons. Error bars represent mean \pm S.E.M. * (P<0.05), ** (p<0.01), *** (p<0.0001), **** (p<0.00001).