

Figure S1. PPAR γ 1 and PPAR γ 2 expression levels in various mouse models. (A-D). mRNA expression of *PPAR γ 1*, *PPAR γ 2* and total *PPAR γ* in iWAT of 3HA-PPAR γ 1 (A), HHA-PPAR γ 2 (B), PPAR γ 1 KO (C) and PPAR γ 2 KO mice (D) in iWAT, normalized to *Arbp*; WT was set to 1, as measured by qRT-PCR. $n = 4-10$ per group. **(E-G).** mRNA expression of *PPAR γ 1* (E), *PPAR γ 2* (F) and total *PPAR γ* (G) in various tissues. $n = 2-4$ per group. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM. * $p < 0.05$ (Student's t test). **(H and I).** mRNA expression of total *PPAR γ* , *PPAR γ 1* and *PPAR γ 2* under 4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (H) and 30 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (I). $n = 4$ per group. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM, as measured by RNA-seq.

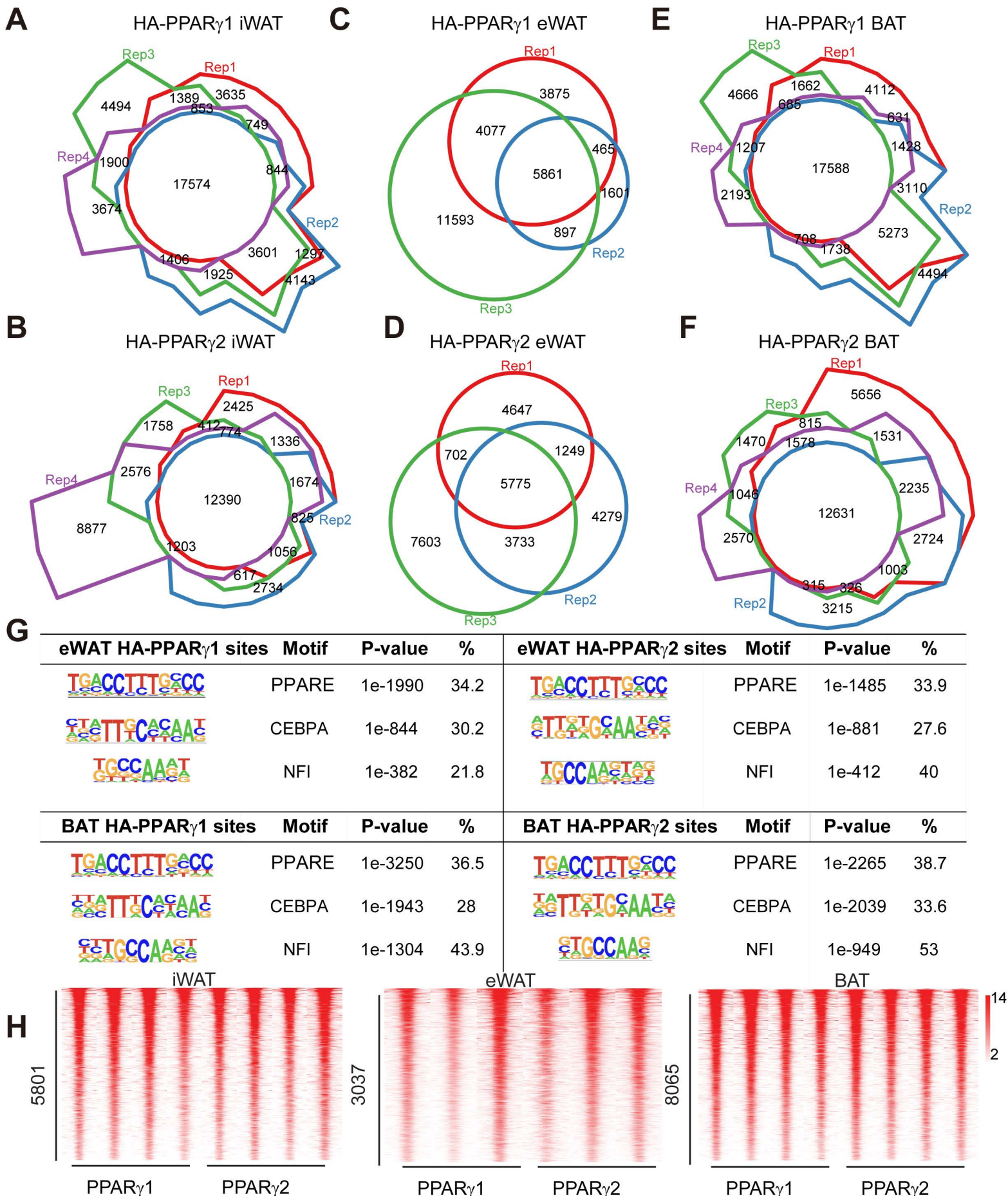


Figure S2. Characterization of the cistromes of PPAR γ 1 and PPAR γ 2. (A-F). Venn diagram showing the overlap of the cistromes of HA-PPAR γ 1 (A, C, and E) and HA-PPAR γ 2 from each biological replicate in three adipose depots (B, D, and F). **(G).** Top motifs enriched in PPAR γ 1 and PPAR γ 2 binding sites using Homer de novo motif analysis. **(H).** Heat map shows PPAR γ 1- or PPAR γ 2 common sites in three or four biological replicates from three adipose depots.

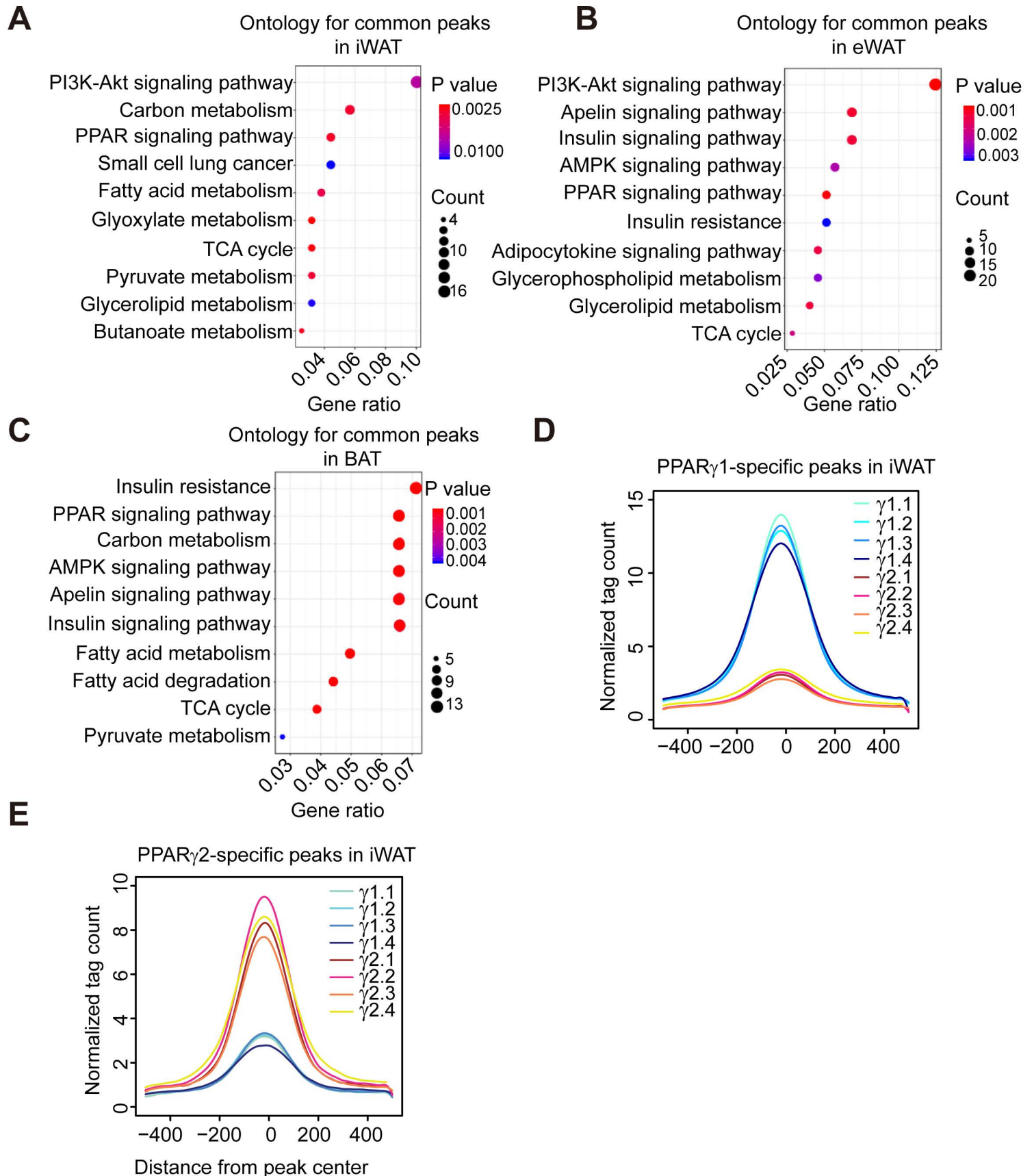


Figure S3. Annotation of PPAR γ 1- and PPAR γ 2-specific peaks. (A-C). Gene ontology for the nearest genes of common PPAR γ binding sites that are detected similarly in PPAR γ 1 and PPAR γ 2 cistromes in iWAT (A), eWAT (B) and BAT (C). **(D).** For PPAR γ 1-specific peaks in iWAT, the average binding profiles are shown in 1 kb windows. **(E).** For PPAR γ 2-specific peaks in iWAT, the average binding profiles are shown in 1 kb windows.

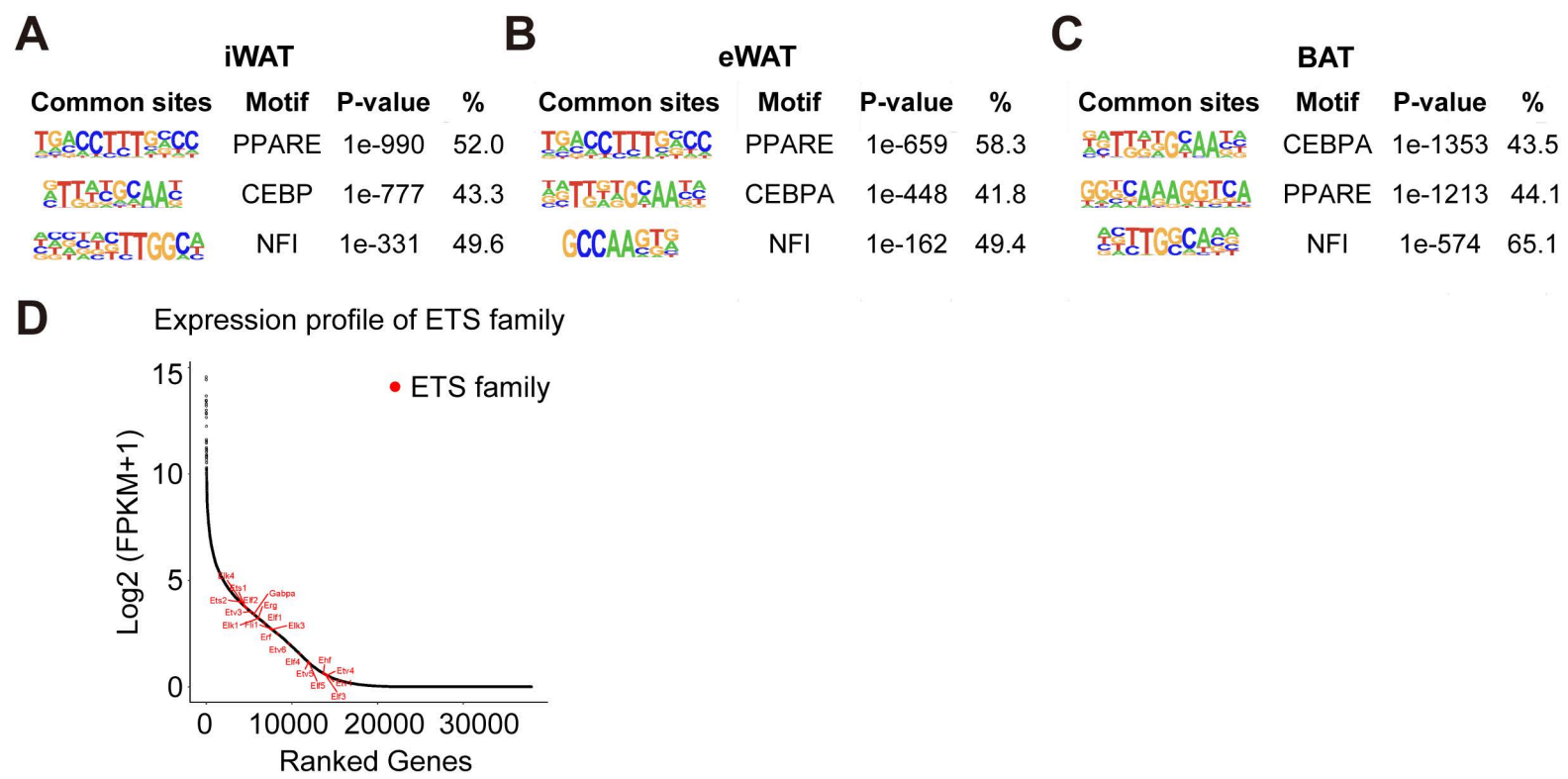


Figure S4. De novo motif analysis of common PPAR γ binding sites in three adipose depots. (A-C). De novo motif analysis of common PPAR γ binding sites in iWAT (A), eWAT (B) and BAT (C). **(D).** The expression profile of ETS family members in iWAT.

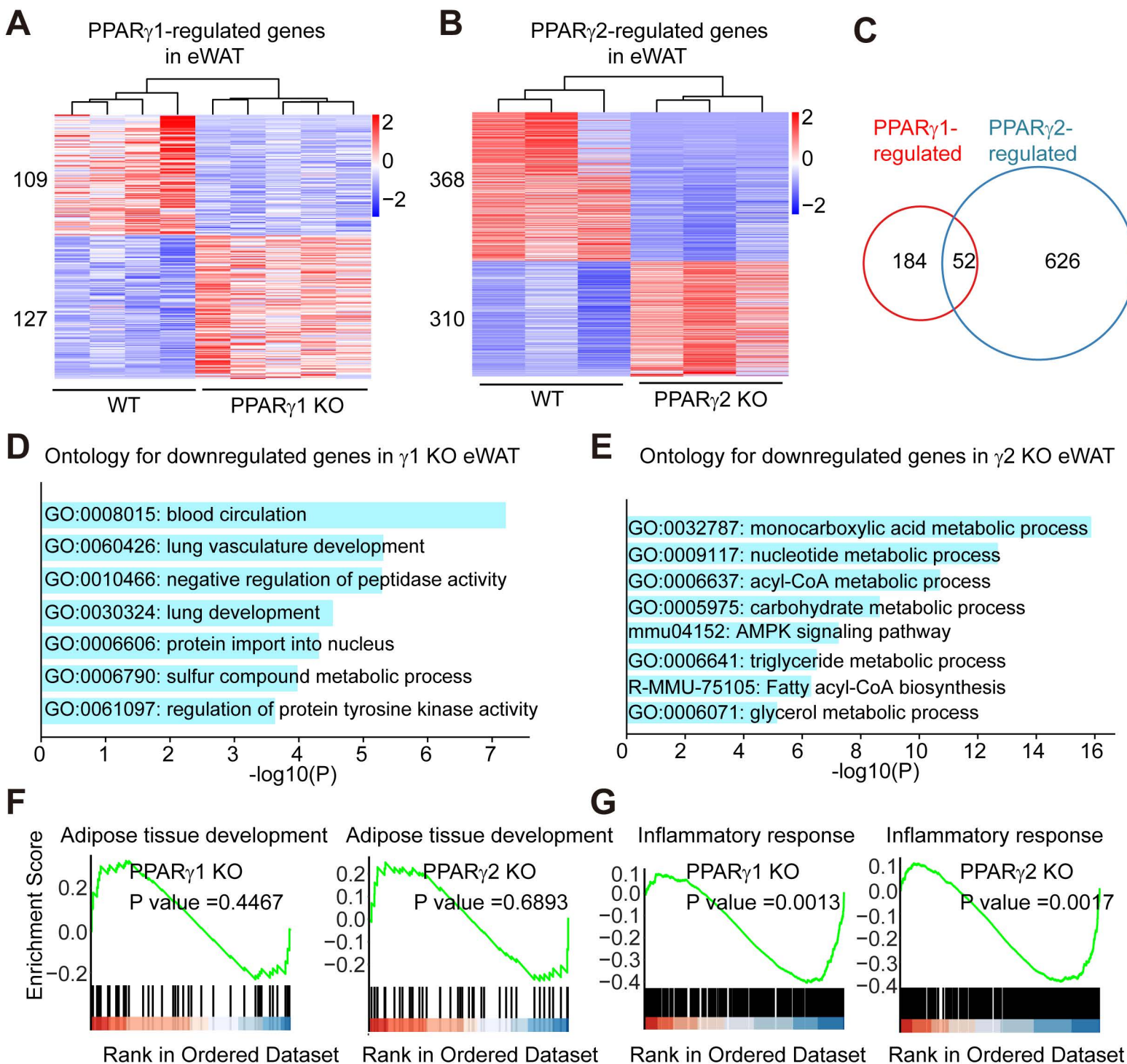
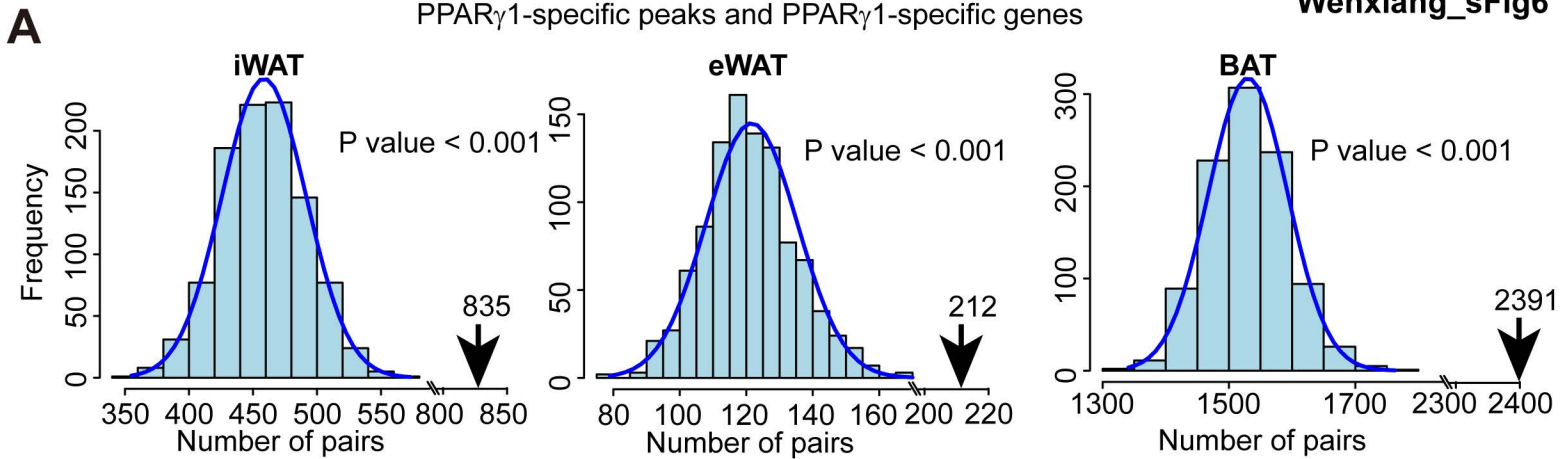
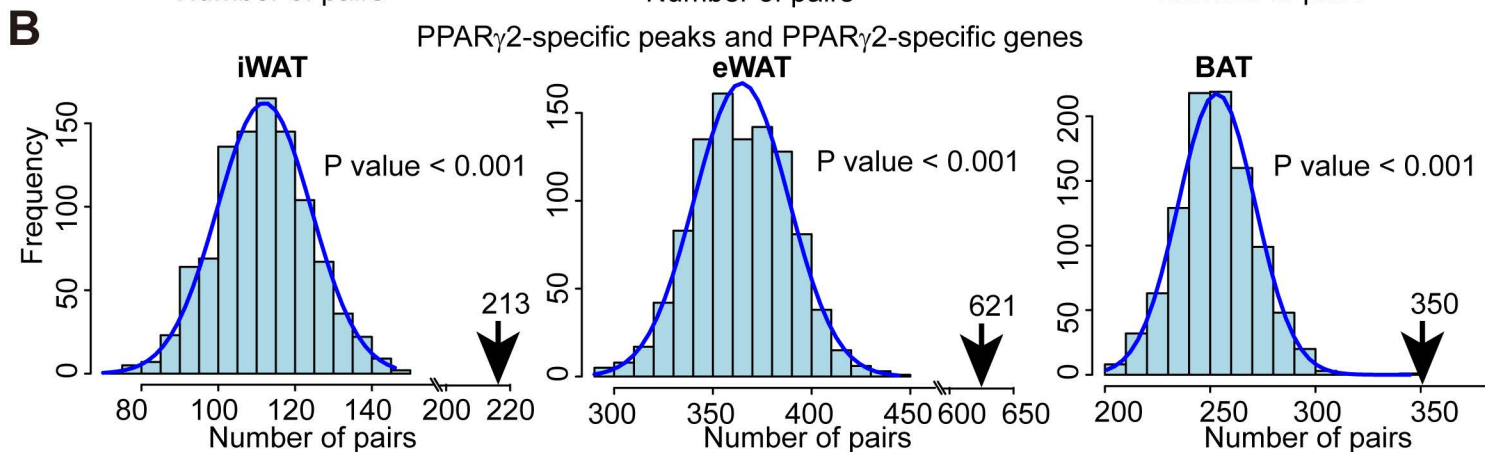
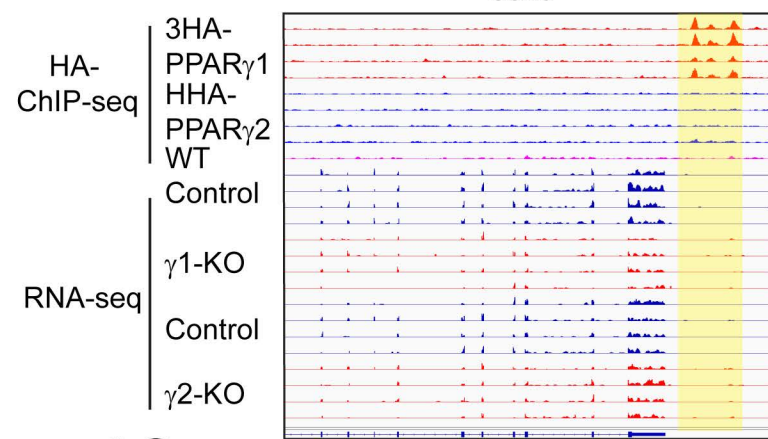


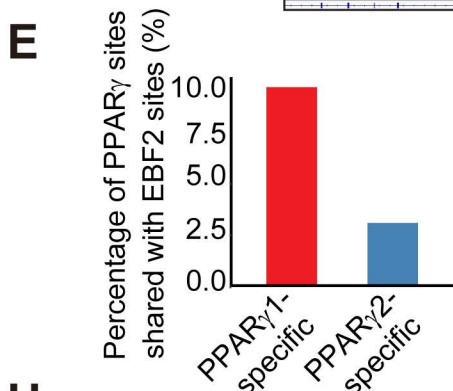
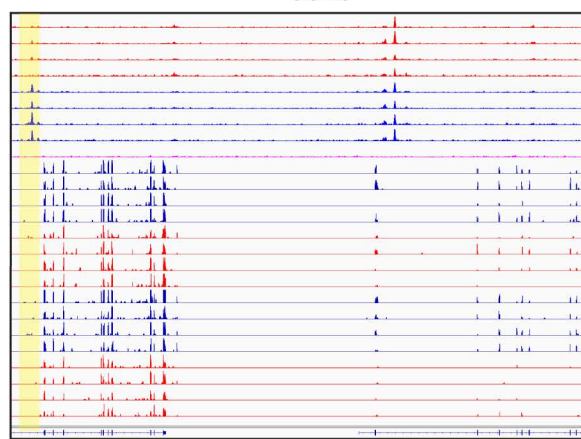
Figure S5. PPAR γ 1 and PPAR γ 2 regulate differential set of genes in eWAT. (A and B). Heatmap of the genes differentially expressed in PPAR γ 1 KO (A) and PPAR γ 2 KO mice (B) in eWAT. Three or four biological replicates, DE cutoff: $|FC| > 1.5$, $FDR < 0.01$. **(C).** Venn diagram showing the comparison of the PPAR γ 1- and PPAR γ 2-regulated genes in eWAT. **(D and E).** Gene ontology analysis of genes differentially expressed in PPAR γ 1 KO (D) and PPAR γ 2 KO mice (E). **(F and G).** GSEA analysis showing the no enrichment of adipose tissue development pathway for PPAR γ 1-regulated genes and PPAR γ 2-regulated genes (F), but significant enrichment of inflammatory response pathway for both PPAR γ 1-regulated genes and PPAR γ 2-regulated genes in BAT (G). Genes were ranked by average fold change in KO vs WT.

PPAR γ 1-specific peaks and PPAR γ 1-specific genesPPAR γ 2-specific peaks and PPAR γ 2-specific genes

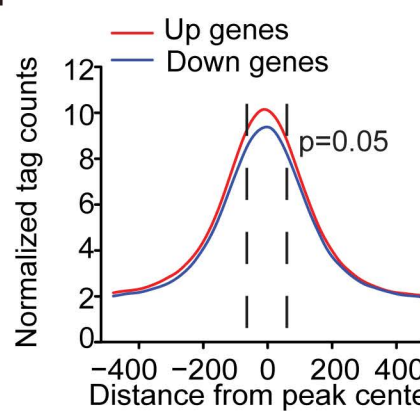
C γ 1-specific regulation and γ 1-specific peaks
30kb



D γ 2-specific regulation and γ 2-specific peaks
88kb



F *Slc1a1* HDAC3



G NCoR *Slc6a13*

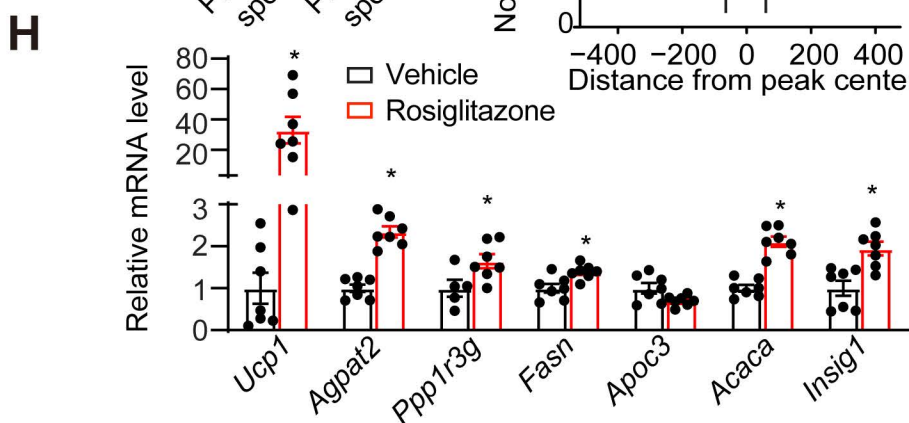
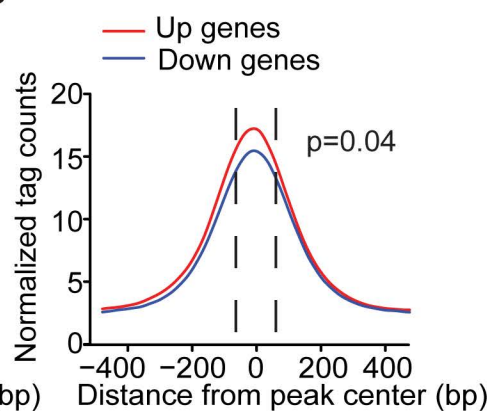


Figure S6. Differential genomic binding of PPAR γ 1 and PPAR γ 2 drives the differential regulation of genes. (A). PPAR γ 1-specific regulated genes are enriched in PPAR γ 1-specific peaks in iWAT, eWAT and BAT based on a permutation test. The pairs of PPAR γ 1-specific regulated genes that have PPAR γ 1-specific binding sites within 100 kb is indicated with a black arrow. The p values were calculated by permutation test. **(B).** PPAR γ 2-specific regulated genes are enriched in PPAR γ 2-specific peaks in iWAT, eWAT and BAT based on a random test. The pairs of PPAR γ 2-specific regulated genes that have PPAR γ 2-specific binding sites within 100 kb is indicated with a black arrow. The p values were calculated by permutation test. **(C and D).** Visualization of γ 1-specific binding (top) and γ 1-specific gene regulation (bottom) at *Slc1a1* locus in 4 biological replicates (C), as well as γ 2-specific binding (top) and γ 2-specific gene regulation (bottom) at *Slc6a13* locus (D). Yellow box indicates genomic regions with isoform-specific PPAR γ binding. **(E).** Percentage of PPAR γ 1- and PPAR γ 2-specific binding sites shared with EBF2 binding sites. **(F and G).** The average peak intensities of HDAC3 (F) and NCoR (G) peaks overlapped with γ 1-specific peaks that associate with γ 1-specific regulated genes. *p < 0.05 (Student's t test). **(H).** mRNA expression of basally repressed genes by PPAR γ 1 in iWAT under rosiglitazone treatment, normalized to Arbp; Vehicle was set to 1, as measured by qRT-PCR. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM. *p < 0.05 (Student's t test).

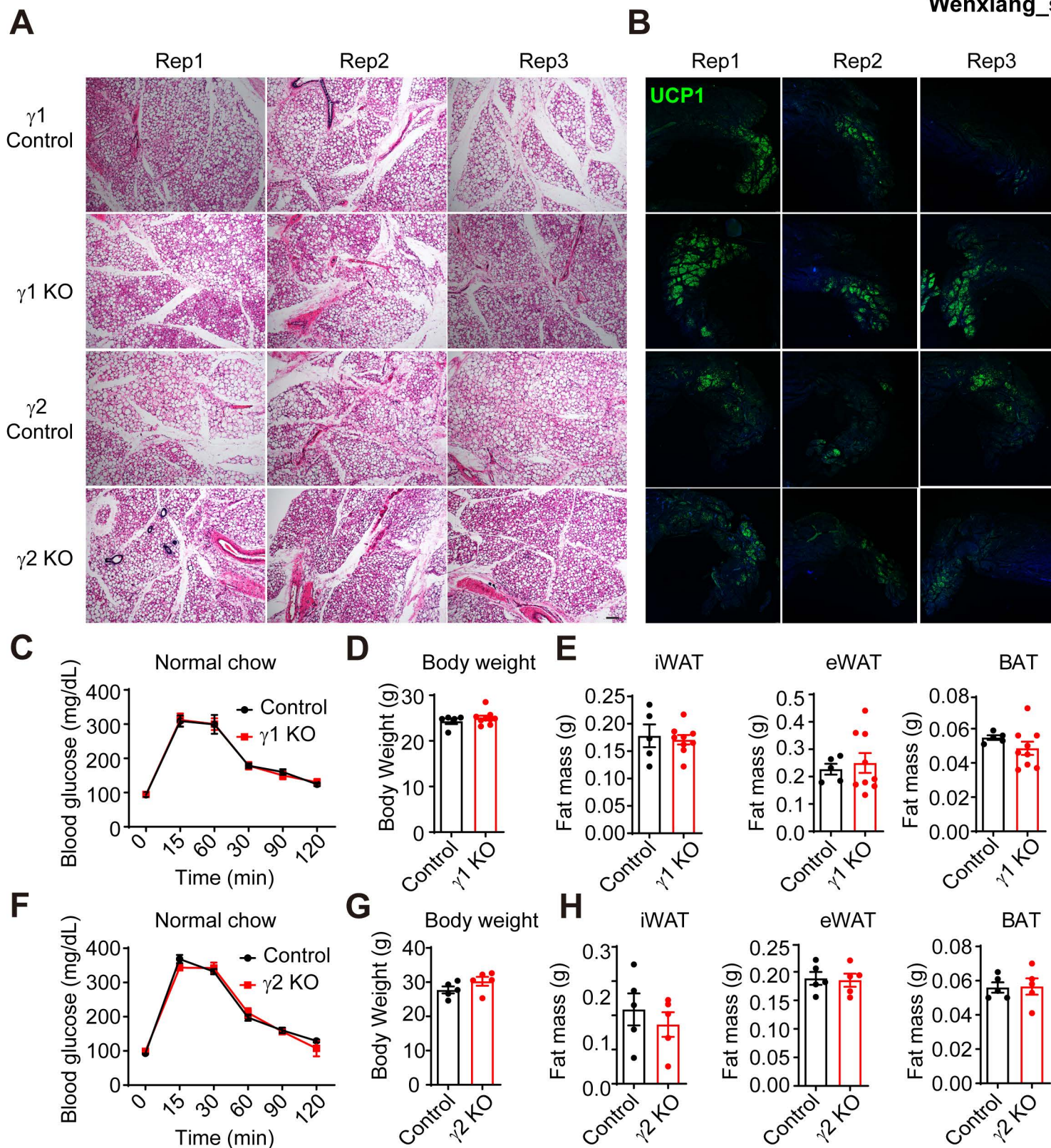


Figure S7. Normal metabolic phenotype of PPAR γ 1 KO and PPAR γ 2 KO mice on normal chow diet. (A and B). H&E staining (A) and Ucp1 staining (B) of iWAT from PPAR γ 1 KO and PPAR γ 2 KO mice and their control littermates housing at 4 °C for 5 days. $n = 3$ per group. Scale bar, 50 μ m. **(C and F).** Intraperitoneal glucose tolerance test of PPAR γ 1 KO (C) and PPAR γ 2 KO mice (F) and their control littermates under normal chow diets. $n = 4-9$ per group. **(D and G).** Body weight of PPAR γ 1 KO (D) and PPAR γ 2 KO mice (G) and their control littermates on normal chow diet. $n = 5-9$ per group. **(E and H).** iWAT, eWAT and BAT weights from PPAR γ 1 KO (E) and PPAR γ 2 KO mice (H) and their control littermates on normal chow diet. $n = 5-9$ per group. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM.

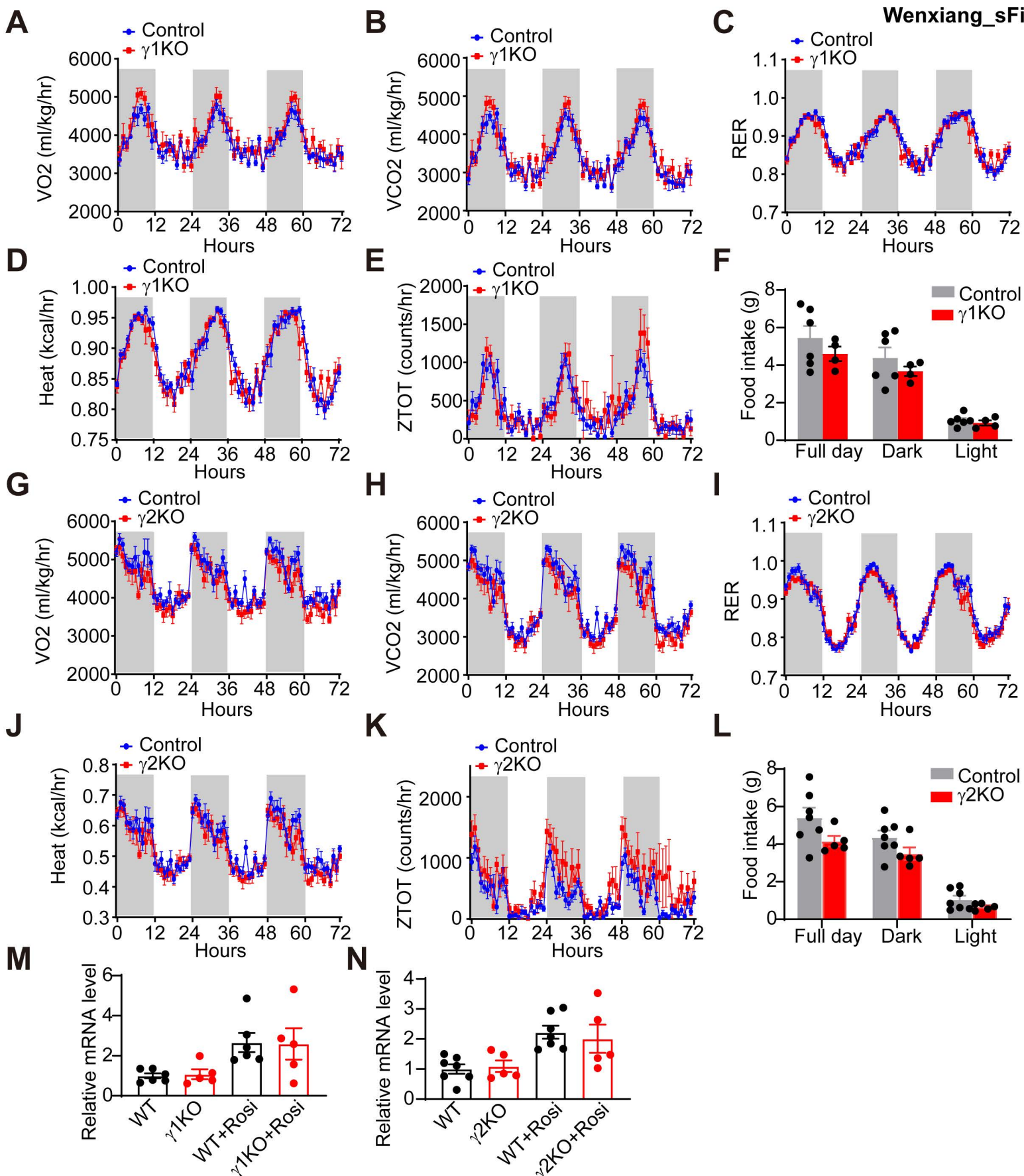


Figure S8. PPAR γ 1 and PPAR γ 2 deletions do not induce metabolic syndrome on normal chow diet. (A and G). Oxygen consumption (VO₂) in PPAR γ 1 KO (A) and PPAR γ 2 KO mice (G) and their control littermates under NCD. **(B and H).** Carbon dioxide production (VCO₂) in PPAR γ 1 KO (B) and PPAR γ 2 KO mice (H) and their control littermates on NCD. **(C and I).** Respiratory Exchange Ratio (RER) in PPAR γ 1 KO (C) and PPAR γ 2 KO mice (I) and their control littermates on NCD. **(D and J).** Heat production in PPAR γ 1 KO (D) and PPAR γ 2 KO mice (J) and their control littermates on NCD. **(E and K).** Locomotor activity of PPAR γ 1 KO (E) and PPAR γ 2 KO mice (K) and their control littermates on NCD. **(F and L).** Food intake of PPAR γ 1 KO (F) and PPAR γ 2 KO mice (L) and their control littermates on NCD. **(M and N).** mRNA expression of GK in PPAR γ 1 KO (M) and PPAR γ 2 KO mice (N) and their control littermates under rosiglitazone treatment, normalized to Arbp; WT mice was set to 1, as measured by qRT-PCR. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM.

Table S1. Primers used in this study.

Primer for RT-qPCR		
Primers	Forward (5'-3')	Reverse (5'-3')
Arbp	TCCAGGCTTTGGGCATCA	CTTTATCAGCTGCACATCACTCAGA
Ppar γ 1	AGAAGCGGTGAACCACTGATATTC	AGAGGTCCACAGAGCTGATTCC
Ppar γ 2	TGGGTGAAACTCTGGGAGATTC	GAGAGGTCCACAGAGCTGATTCC
Ppar γ	GACCTGAAGCTCCAAGAATACC	ACAGACTCGGCACTCAATG
Ucp1	TCAGGATTGGCCTCTACGAC	TGCCACACCTCCAGTCATTA
GK	CGGAGACCAGCCGTGTAAAG	GTCCACTGCTCCCACCAATG
Agpat2	CAGCCAGGTTCTACGCCAAG	TGATGCTCATGTTATCCACGGT
Ppp1r3g	TGGCAACGATGCCTGATCC	CCACTCCGTGAAAGTGTAGC
Fasn	TACAGGAGTTCTGGGCCAAC	GACCGCTTGGGTAATCCATA
Apoc3	TACAGGGCTACATGGAACAAGC	CAGGGATCTGAAGTGATTGTCC
Acaca	CTTCCTGACAAACGAGTCTGG	CTGCCGAAACATCTCTGGGA
Insig1	CACGACCACGTCTGGAATAT	TGAGAAGAGCACTAGGCTCCG