

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE LEGENDS

Supplemental Figure S1. LY2584702 tosylate deters adipogenesis in human bone marrow stem cells (BMSCs): **(a)** Phosphorylated (p)S6K1, S6K1, pS6, and Gapdh (housekeeping) levels (WB), and relative quantification, taking “mature” adipocytes (mAd) as the reference group (%). BMSCs stands for undifferentiated bone marrow stem cells (n=2 biological replicates/group). **(b)** Representative Oil O-Red staining images and quantification of the lipid content of BMSCs when maintained under non-differentiating conditions, and when prompted to differentiate into mature adipocytes with (mAd+LY) or without (mAd) 1 μ M LY added to the differentiation media (n=4/treatment). **(c)** Gene expression levels of genes related to adipogenesis and adipocyte performance. Data is presented as mean \pm S.E.M. Statistical significance was determined by the Dunnett’s multiple comparison procedure, and differentiated mAd cells were taken as the reference group. *p<0.05, **p<0.01.

Supplemental Figure S2. **(a)** Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA) of genes modified in subcutaneous adipose tissue (SAT) of HFD+LY *versus* HFD mice showed the overall downregulation of multiple hallmarks, including but not limited to mTORC1 signalling, EMT and adipogenesis. **(b)** Western blot analysis of phosphorylated (p)Akt and total Akt in SAT and visceral (VAT) adipose tissue indicated no significant differences between HFD+LY and HFD mice (n=4/group). Data is presented as mean \pm S.E.M. Statistical significance was determined by the Dunnett’s multiple comparison procedure. Non-treated HFD-fed mice served as the reference group. *p<0.05.

Supplemental Figure S3. In hepatoma Hepa1-6 challenged with a combination of palmitate/oleate (PA/OA) to induce steatosis, 1 μ M LY2584702 **(a)** compromised S6K1 function, **(b)** reducing the size and/or number of lipid vacuoles contained in the cytoplasm (Oil-Red O staining), **(c)** leading to significant changes in the triglyceride (TG) content, and **(d)** modifying measures of gene expression assessed for target genes that mirrored to some extent the impact of the drug in HFD and DIO mice receiving LY (see in **Figures 3f** and **5l**). Data is presented as mean \pm S.E.M. Statistical significance was determined by the Dunnett’s multiple comparison procedure, taking PA/OA hepatocytes as the reference group. *p<0.05, **p<0.01.

Supplemental Figure S4. Analysis of cell subset and deconvolution of microarray results for **(a)** subcutaneous adipose tissue (SAT) and **(b)** liver. Boxplots show average xCell scores for enriched cell types in the HFD reference group (red) and HFD+LY treated mice (blue plots). Statistical significance was determined by Fisher’s exact t-test. Only P values less than 0.1 are shown.

Supplemental Figure S5. **(a)** Triglycerides degradation pathway in relation to differentially expressed genes, and **(b)** interactive network of functional associations within genes and lipids differentially expressed in liver of HFD+LY and HFD mice,

using the Core Analysis function and the Ingenuity Pathways Knowledge base included in the Ingenuity Pathway Analysis (IPA) software. Colour indicates the activation states: “red”: upregulated; “green”: downregulated; “grey”: undetermined; “white”: molecules that are related to this pathway/network (based on the IPA knowledge base) but are not differentially expressed in the current set of results.

Supplemental Figure S6. Phosphorylated (p)S6K1, S6K1, pS6, and Gapdh (housekeeping) in (a) SAT, (b) VAT, (c) liver, (d) BAT, (e) muscle, (f) pancreas, and (g) brain necropsies from diet-induced obese (DIO) mice challenged with LY (n=3) or vehicle (n=4). (h) Phosphorylated (p)Akt vs total Akt was also measured in SAT, VAT and liver samples. Data is presented as mean \pm S.E.M. Statistical significance was determined by Fisher’s exact t-test. *p<0.05, **p<0.01.

Supplemental Figure S7. Food consumption in our (a) setting #1 and (b) setting #2 depicts no significant variations in mice receiving LY. (c) H&E staining in VAT, (d) distribution of adipocyte sizes (%), and (e) total adipocyte area in DIO and DIO+LY mice (see results for SAT in **Figures 5e-g**). No significant changes in (f) measures of fasting glucose nor (g) the area under the curve (AUC) of glucose tolerance tests (GTT) were found, yet the DIO+LY group showed a trend over time that may suggest a faster recovering of glucose levels. Statistical significance was determined by Fisher’s exact t-test. *p<0.05.

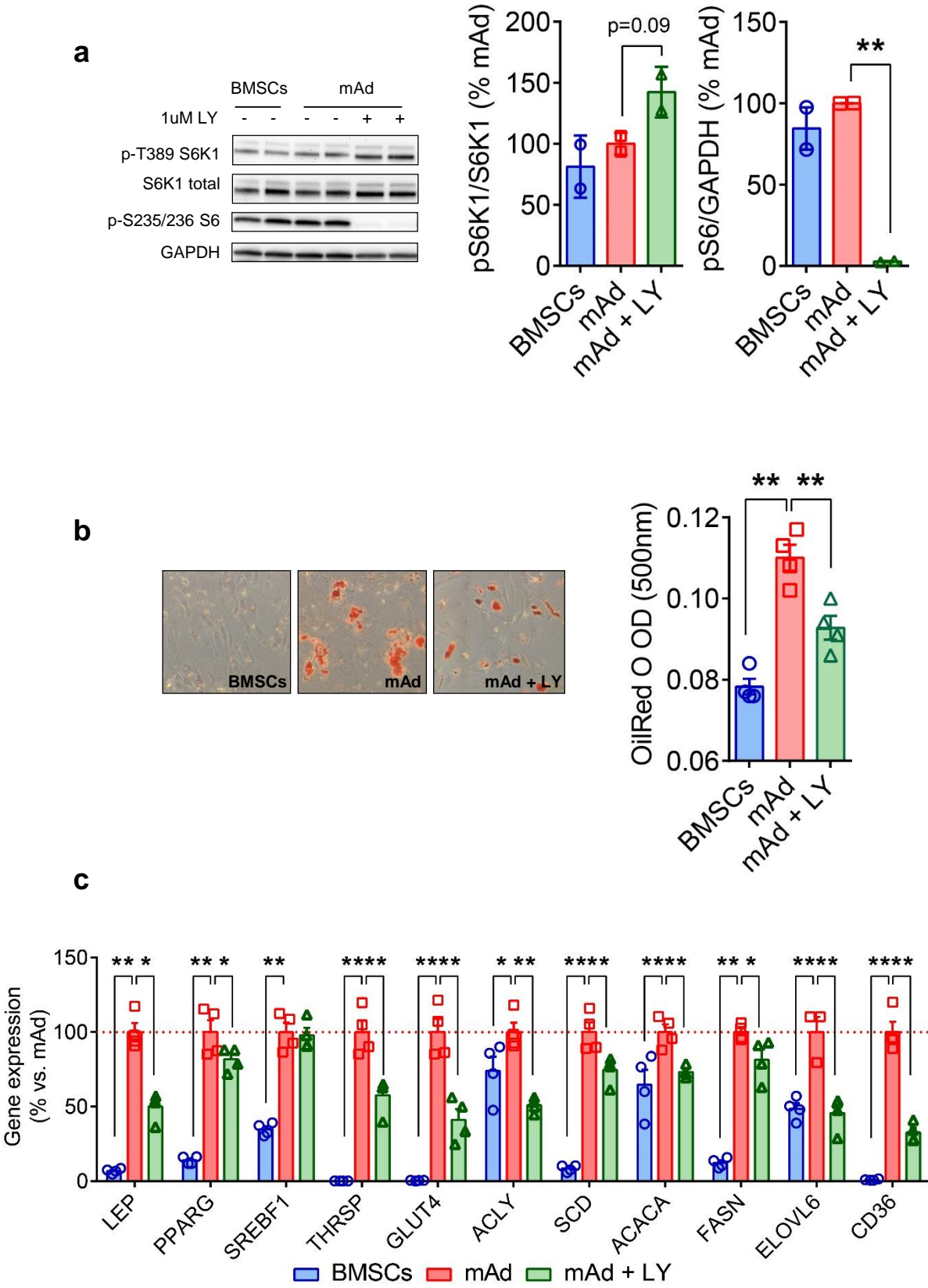
Supplemental Figure S8. Trials and experimental set up: (a) Assessment of the impact of two dosages (i.e., 25 and 50 mg/kg) of orally administrated LY2584702 tosylate on subcutaneous fat samples from 2 and 6 month-old male mice. Phosphorylated (p)S6 and total S6K1, normalized against GAPDH, show no significant differences related to age nor to the amount of drug provided by oral gavage. (b) Timespan assessment of drug-related S6K1 inhibition in adipose and liver indicated ≤ 12 h-lasting effects in adipose and liver. (c) Impact of the drug on mice under different dietary conditions showed the strongest effect in the adipose of HFD-fed mice, (d) while this diet did not seem to alter the activation of S6K1 in liver samples.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE

SYBR Green	Forward primers	Reverse primers
<i>Cd36</i>	CATTTGCAGGTCTATCTACG	CAATGTCTAGCACACCATAAG
<i>Cyp4a12a</i>	GTTCTTTACCCAAAGGTATCC	AGAAGGATCAAACACCTCTG
<i>Cyp4a12b</i>	ATGCCCTATACTACCATGTG	GATCAAACACCTCTGGATTTG
<i>Elovl6</i>	GTTTATTAATCCTCCCCTG	CTTCTCTGGAAGTGTTTTCC
<i>Fabp5</i>	ATGAAAGAGCTAGGAGTAGG	TACAAGAGAACACAGTCGTC
<i>Gsto1</i>	CAAGCTTTGTTAGGTCGAAG	CTCTTGTAATTATCCATGCCC
<i>Insig1</i>	CTAGTGCTCTTCTCATTTGG	GATACAGTAAACCGACAACAG
<i>Lgals1</i>	CAGGTCTCAGGAATCTCTTC	CAGGTTTGAGATTCAGGTTG
<i>Mkl</i>	GTTCAACGATATATGTCTCCC	AGAATCACAGCCTTCAAATG
<i>S100a8</i>	ATACAAGGAAATCACCATGC	ATATTCTGCACAACTGAGG
<i>Tlr8</i>	TAGAACATGGAAAACATGCC	ATACTTGCCTATAGTTTGGGG
<i>Actb</i>	GATGTATGAAGGCTTTGGTC	TGTGCACTTTTATTGGTCTC
<i>ELOVL6</i>	AGTATATTCGGTGCTCTTCG	TTAGCACAAATGCATAAGCC
<i>PPIA</i>	ATGGTTCCCAGTTTTTCATC	CTCCACAATATTCATGCCTTC

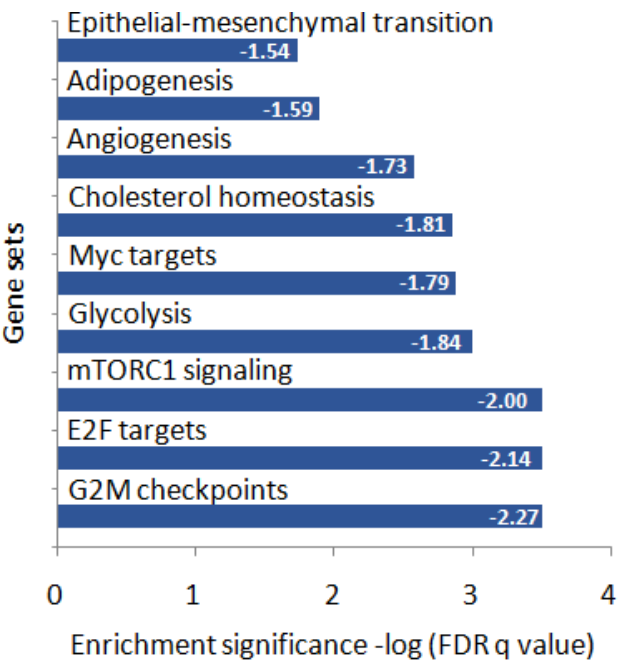
TaqMan assays	Reference #
<i>Cyp2e1</i>	Mm00491127_m1
<i>Fasn</i>	Mm00662319_m1
<i>Ffar4</i>	Mm00725193_m1
<i>Pparg</i>	Mm00440940_m1
<i>Srebf1</i>	Mm00550338_m1
<i>Ppia</i>	Mm02342430_g1
<i>ACACA</i>	Hs01046047_m1
<i>ACLY</i>	Hs00982738_m1
<i>CD36</i>	Hs00354519_m1
<i>FASN</i>	Hs01005622_m1
<i>LEP</i>	Hs00174877_m1
<i>PPARG</i>	Hs01115513_m1
<i>SCD</i>	Hs01682761_m1
<i>SLC2A4</i>	Hs00168966_m1
<i>SREBF1</i>	Hs01088691_m1
<i>THRSP</i>	Hs00930058_m1
<i>PPIA</i>	Hs04194521_s1

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE S1

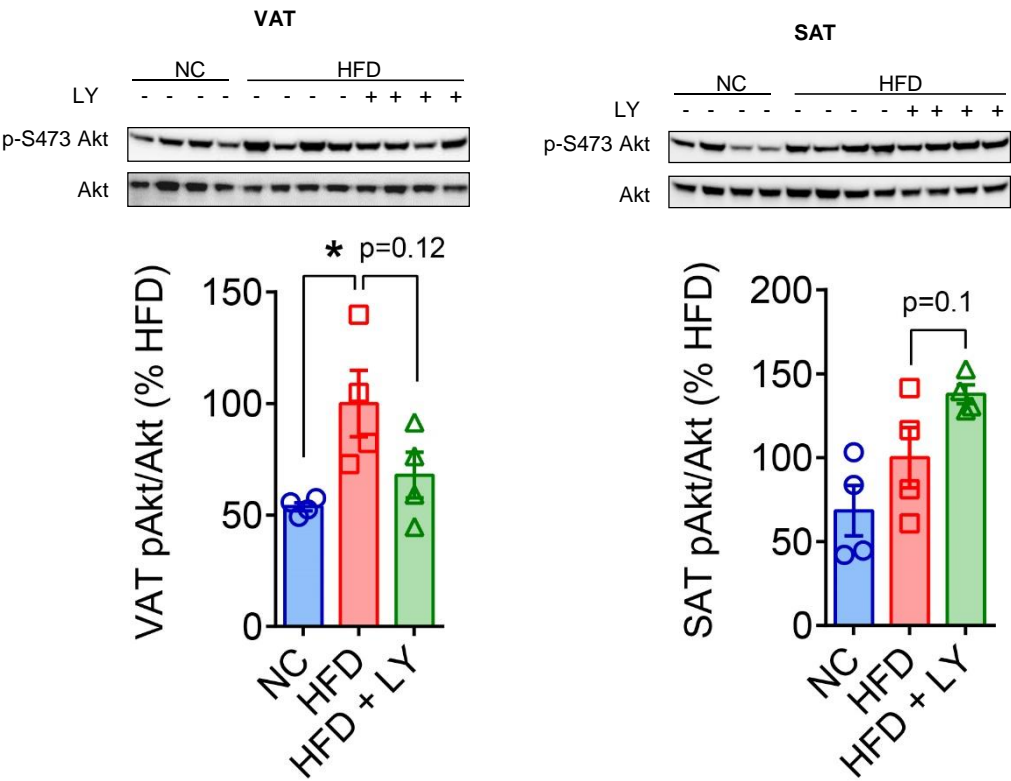


SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE S2

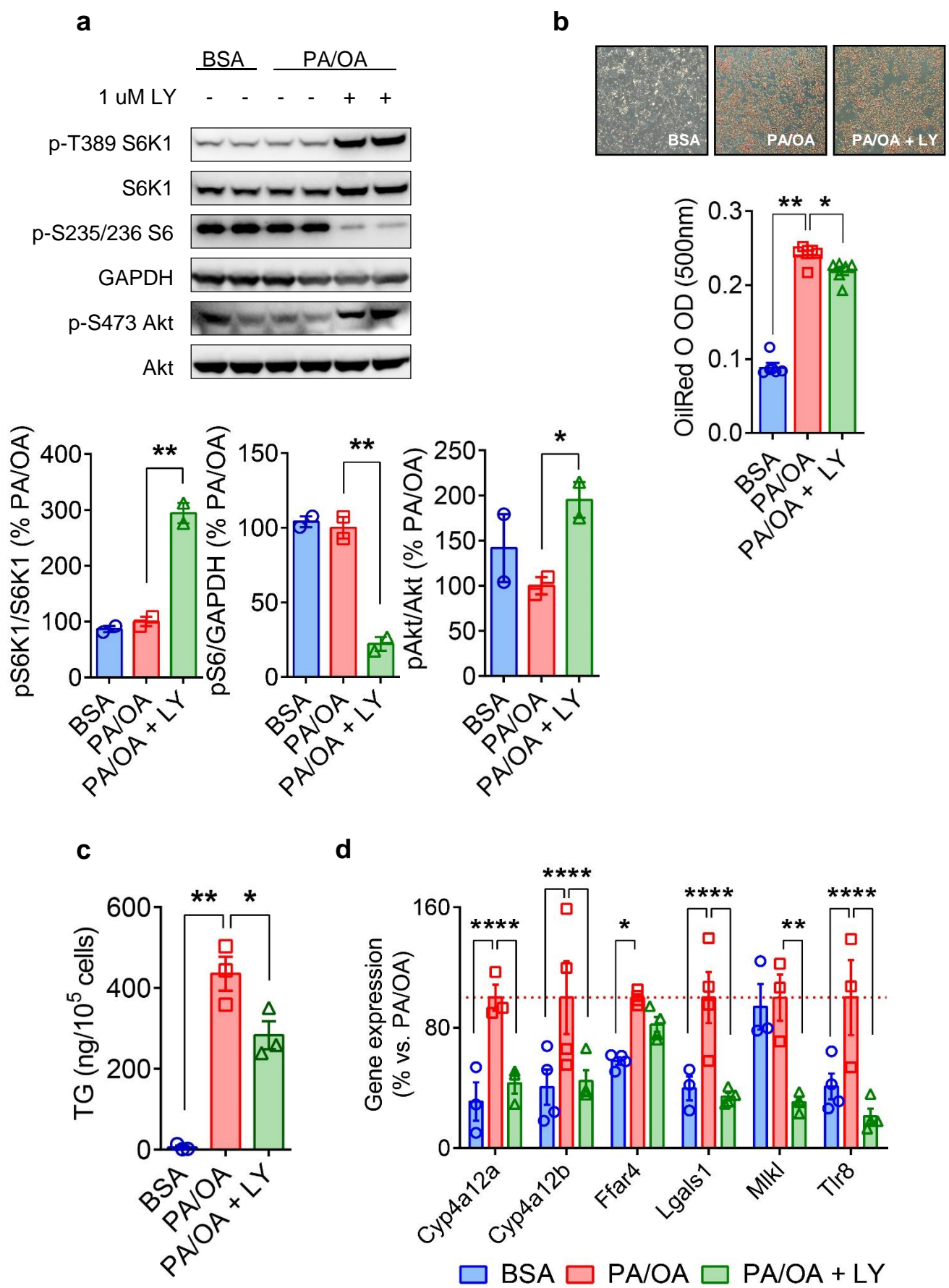
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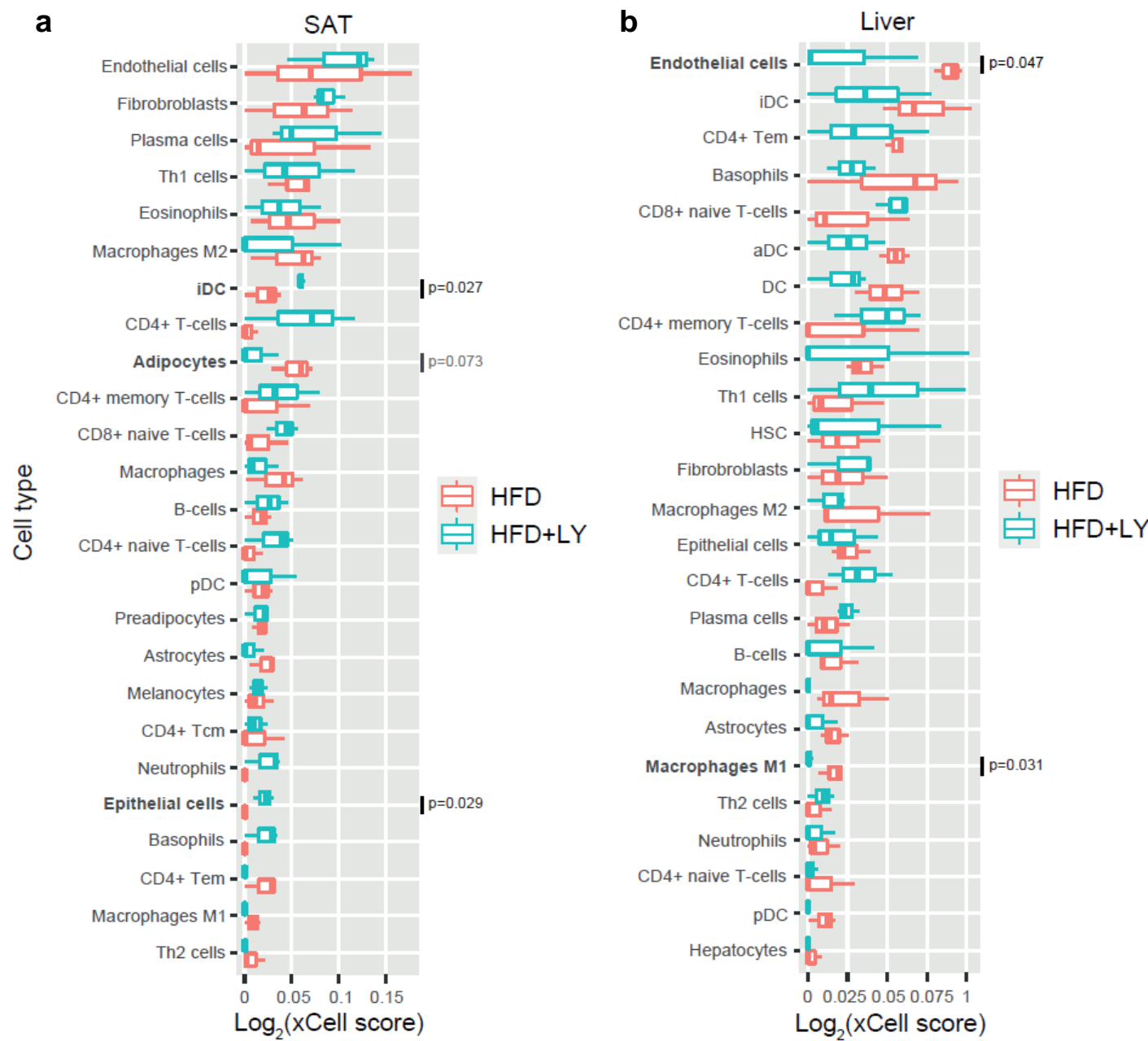
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SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE S3

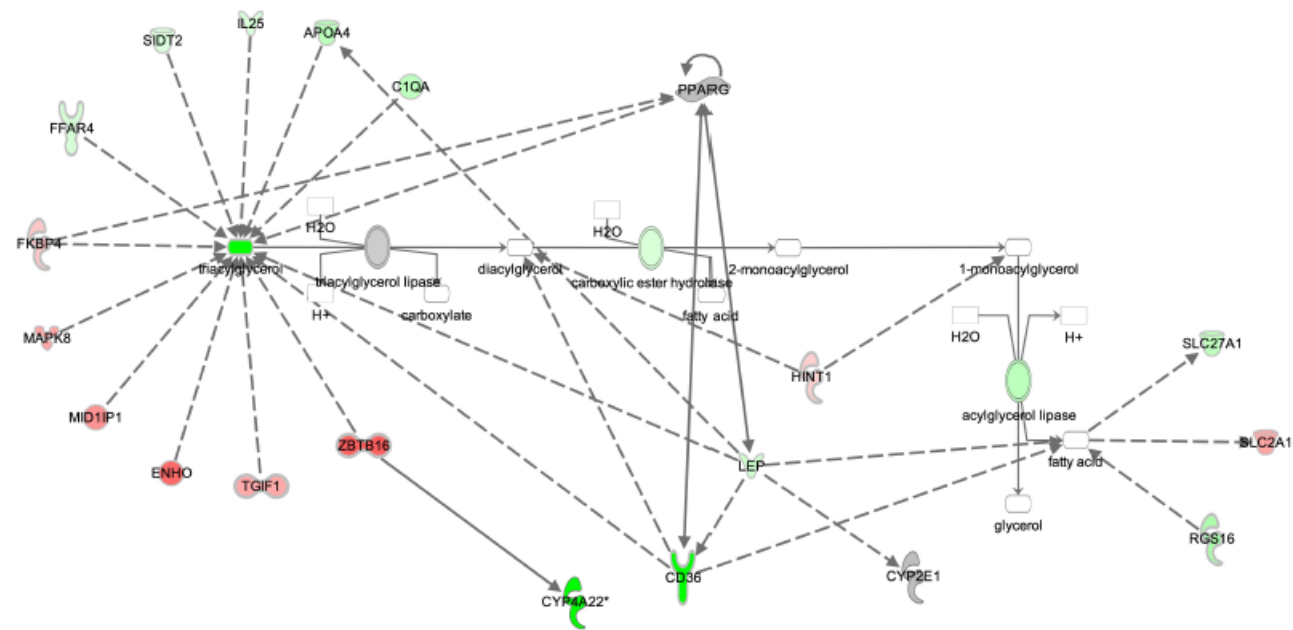


SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE S4

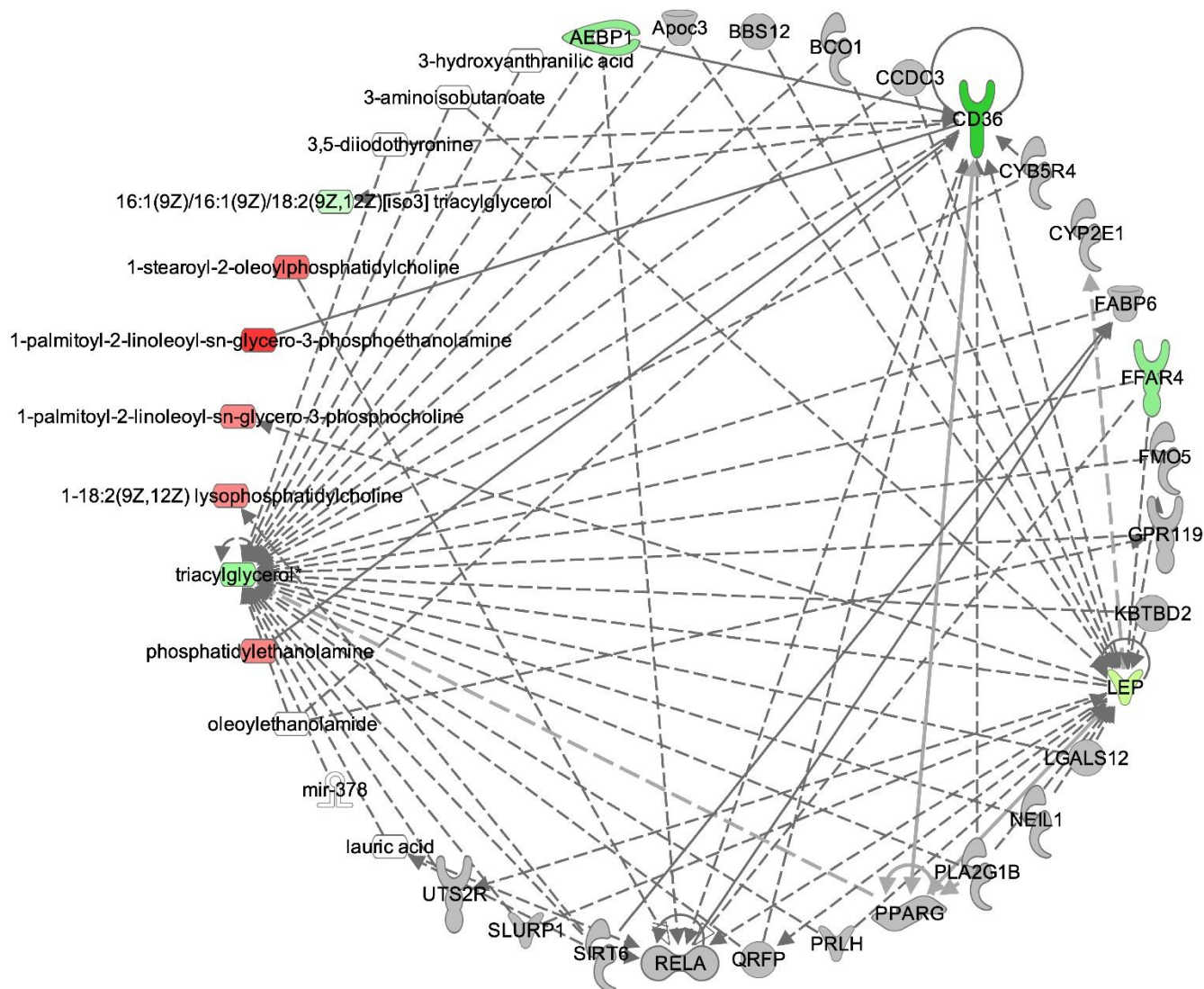


SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE S5

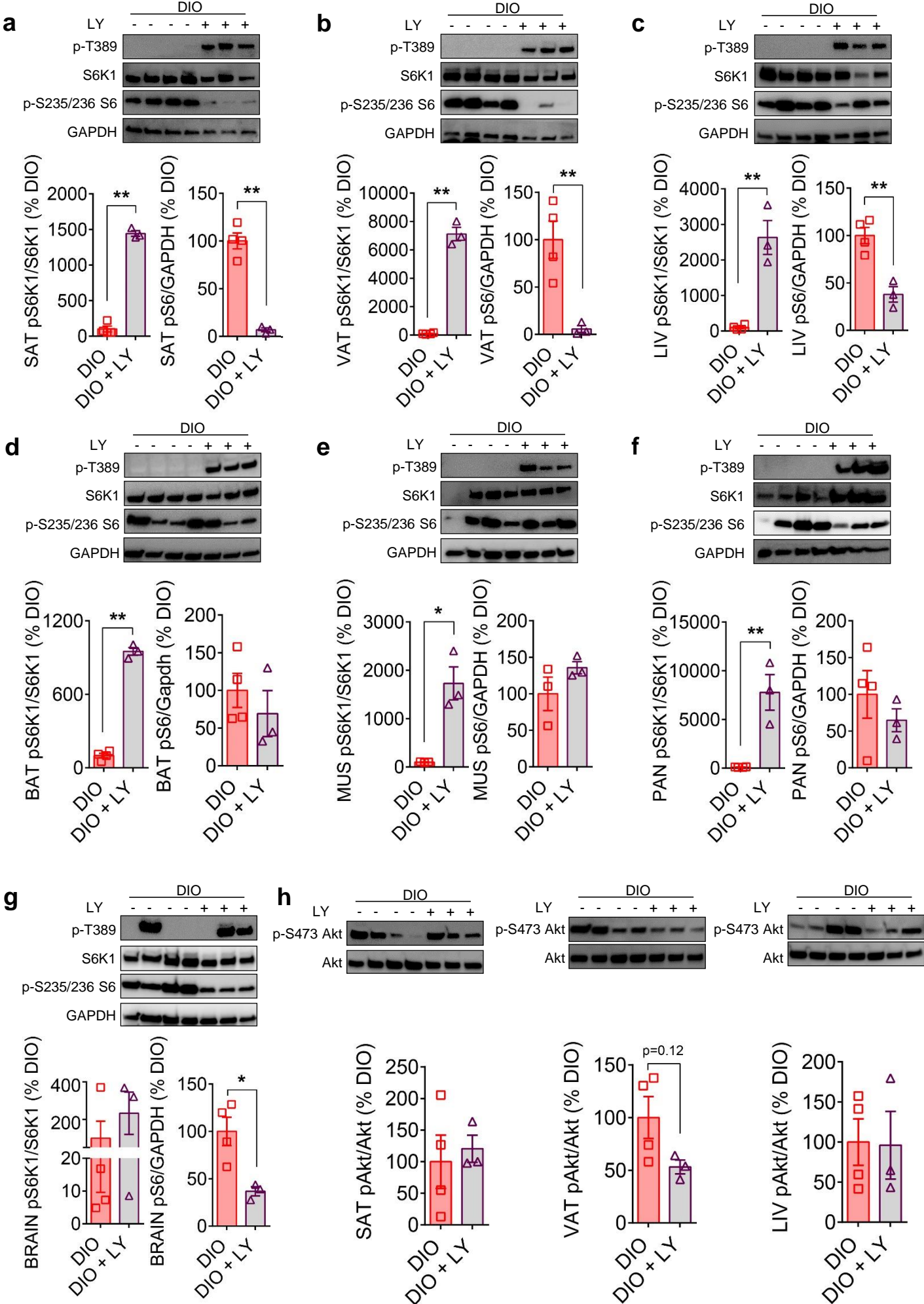
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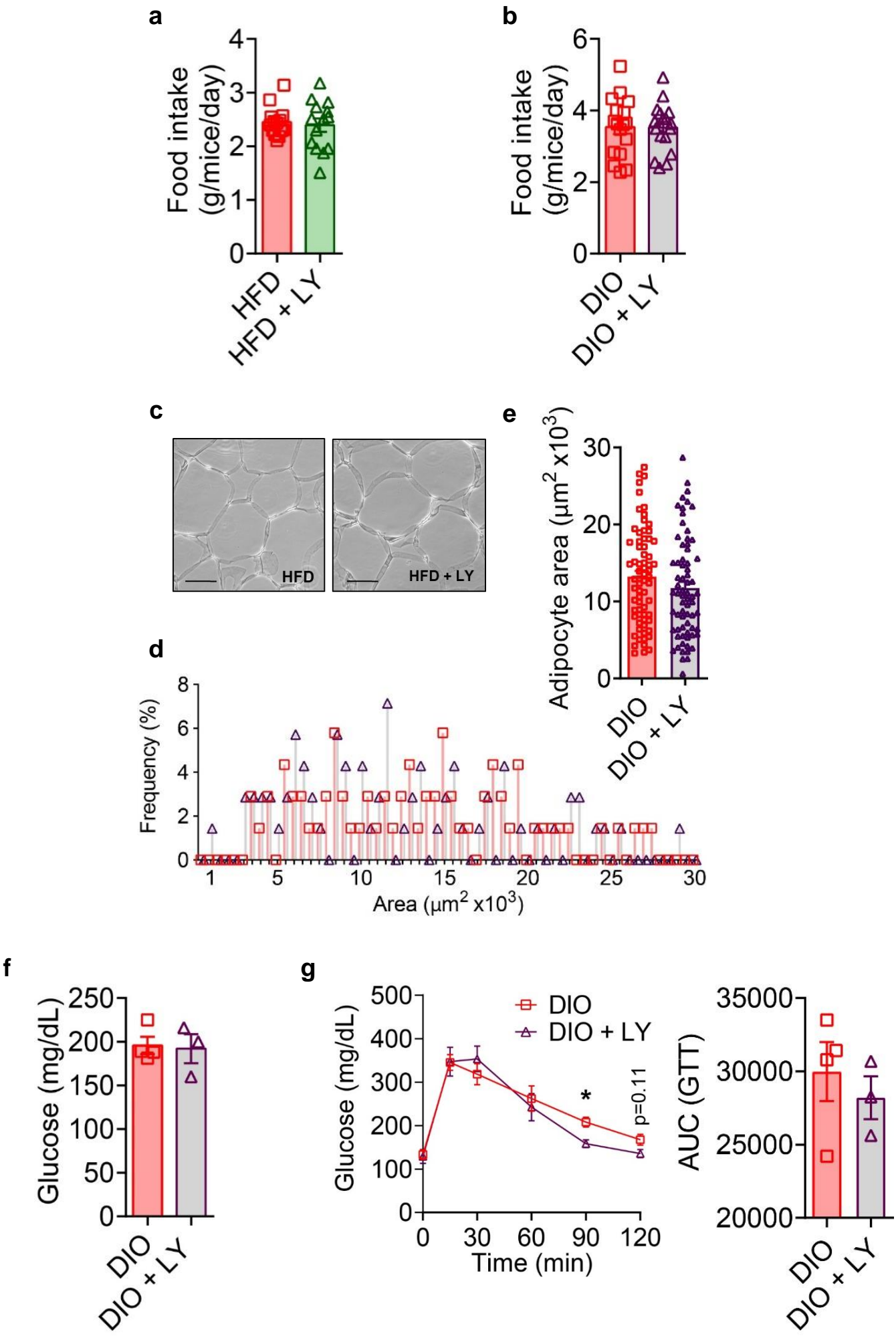
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SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE S6



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE S7



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE S8

