

Supplementary Table S1. Primer sequences used in real time Q-PCR (mouse).

Genes	Sequence
<i>36b4</i> forward	TTTGGGCATCACCACGAAAA
<i>36b4</i> reverse	GGACACCCTCCAGAAAGCGA
<i>Prkaa1</i> forward	AAAGTGAAGGTGGGCAAGCA
<i>Prkaa1</i> reverse	CAGATGGTGTACTGATGACCTGG
<i>Prkaa2</i> forward	TCGCAGTTTAGATGTTGTTGGA
<i>Prkaa2</i> reverse	CTTCAACCCGCCCATGTTTG
<i>Ucp1</i> forward	ACTGCCACACCTCCAGTCATT
<i>Ucp1</i> reverse	CTTTGCCTCACTCAGGATTGG
<i>Pgc-1α</i> forward	ACTGAGCTACCCCTGGGATG
<i>Pgc-1α</i> reverse	TAAGAATTTCGGTGGTGACA
<i>Prdm16</i> forward	CAGCACGGTGAAGCCATTC
<i>Prdm16</i> reverse	GCGTGCATCCGCTTGTG
<i>Cox7a1</i> forward	CAGCGTCATGGTCAGTCTGT
<i>Cox7a1</i> reverse	AGAAAACCGTGTGGCAGAGA
<i>Pnpla2</i> forward	GGTGACCATCTGCCTTCCAG
<i>Pnpla2</i> reverse	TGCAGAAGAGACCCAGCAGT
<i>Mcad</i> forward	AGCTGCTAGTGGAGCACCAAG
<i>Mcad</i> reverse	TCGCCATTTCTGCGAGC
<i>Elovl3</i> forward	TTCTCACGCGGGTTAAAAATGG
<i>Elovl3</i> reverse	GAGCAACAGATAGACGACCAC
<i>Cox8b</i> forward	GAACCATGAAGCCAACGACT
<i>Cox8b</i> reverse	GCGAAGTTCACAGTGGTTCC
<i>Dio2</i> forward	AATTATGCCTCGGAGAAGACCG
<i>Dio2</i> reverse	GGCAGTTGCCTAGTGAAAGGT
<i>Cidea</i> forward	TGCTCTTCTGTATCGCCCAGT
<i>Cidea</i> reverse	GCCGTGTTAAGGAATCTGCTG
<i>Ppara</i> forward	AGGCCGTTGCCACTGTTTCA
<i>Ppara</i> reverse	AGCCCTCTTCATCCCCAAGC
<i>18S rRNA</i> forward	AGT CCC TGC CCT TTG TAC ACA
<i>18S rRNA</i> reverse	CGATCCGAGGGCCTCACTA
<i>16S rRNA</i> forward	CCGCAAGGGAAAGATGAAAGAC
<i>16S rRNA</i> reverse	TCGTTTGTTTCGGGGTTTC
<i>ATP6</i> forward	CTATTCCCATCCTCAAAACG
<i>ATP6</i> reverse	CTTTTGGTGTGTGGATTAGC
<i>COX1</i> forward	GCTAGCCGCAGGCATTACTA
<i>COX1</i> reverse	CTCCTCCAGCGGGATCAAAG
<i>ND3</i> forward	GTTGCATTCTGACTCCCCCA
<i>ND3</i> reverse	GGTAGACGTGCAGAGCTTGT

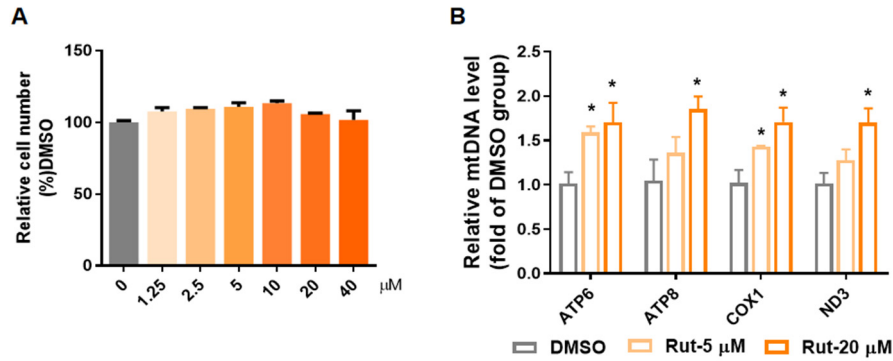


Figure S1. Rut has a satisfactory safety and increases mitochondrial copy number of adipocytes. (A) Cell vitality after different concentration Rut treatment. (B) Mitochondrial copy number of C3H10-T1/2 with Rut treatment. The copy number of mtDNA was normalized to nuclear DNA (18S ribosomal RNA). $n=3$ per group. Data are presented as the means \pm SEM. * $P < 0.05$, Rut groups versus vehicle group by one-way ANOVA.

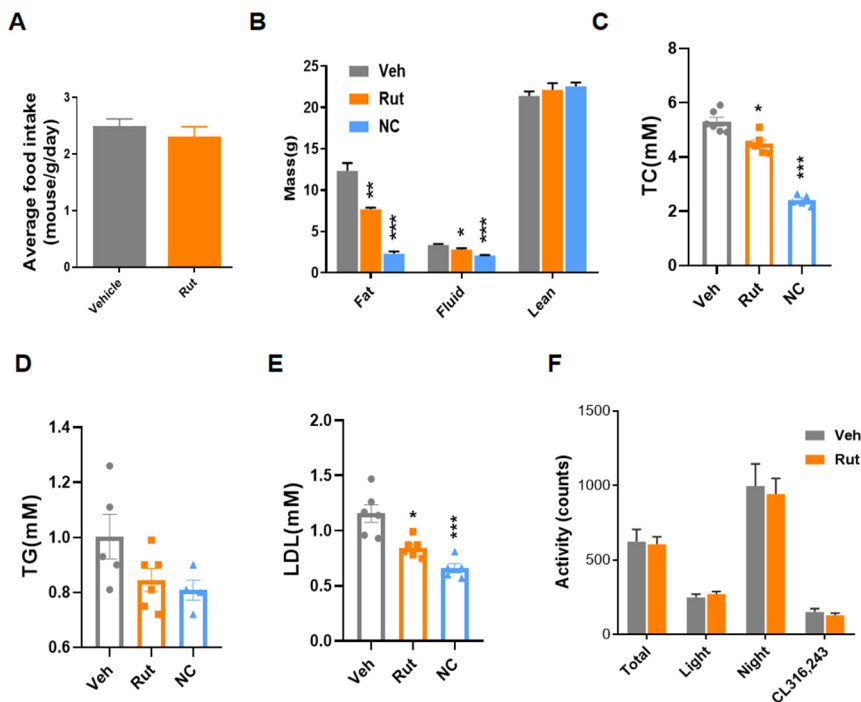


Figure S2. Rut improves lipid accumulation and enhances energy expenditure without altered food intake and locomotor activity. (A) Average food intake of HFD mice. (B) Body composition of HFD mice. (C-E) plasma concentrations of total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG) and low-density lipoprotein (LDL). (F) Monitoring of mice activity in basal and cold stimuli condition. $n=3-6$ per group. Data are presented as the means \pm SEM. Student's t-test. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$ compared with the indicated control group.

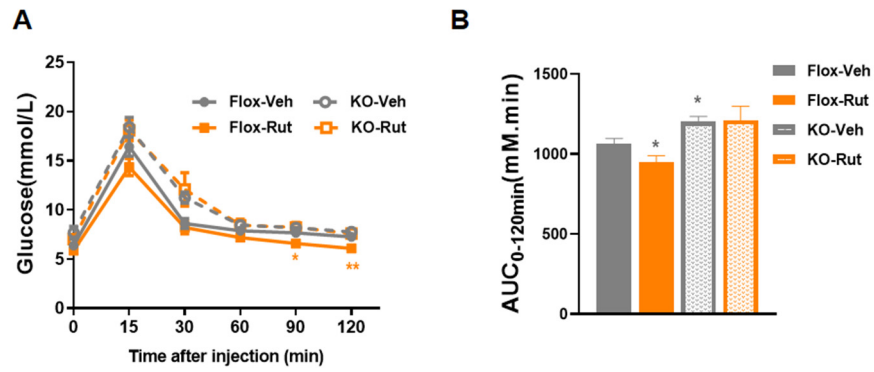


Figure S3. AMPK deficiency fails to achieve Rut-induced glucose tolerance improvement. (A) Blood glucose during OGTT. (B) Area under OGTT curve. n=5-6 per group. Data are presented as the means \pm SEM. Student's t-test. *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01 compared with the indicated control group.