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Supplementary Materials

Asperlin Stimulates Energy Expenditure and Modulates Gut Microbiota in HFD-Fed Mice

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To evaluated the impact of asperlin (80 mg/kg/day) on the expression levels of genes that control energy expenditure and thermogenic programme in the subcutaneous fat tissue, we selected six thermogenic genes, that were, peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma coactivator 1-alpha (PGC1α), uncoupling protein 1 (UCP1), cell death-inducing DNA fragmentation factor alpha-like effector A (CIDEA), carnitine palmitoyltransferase 1b (CPT1B), fatty acid transporter protein1 (FATP1) and cytochrome C (CYTO-C). The expression levels of these genes in subcutaneous fat tissue were assessed by real-time PCR analysis using the following gene-specific primers as listed in Table S1.

Table S1. Oligonucleotide primers used in this work.

Name	Forward (5′-3′)	Reverse (5′-3′)
CIDEA	TGCTCTTCTGTATCGCCCAGT	GCCGTGTTAAGGAATCTGCTG
UCP1	ACTGCCACACCTCCAGTCATT	CTTTGCCTCACTCAGGATTGG
PGC1α	AGCCGTGACCACTGACAACGAG	GCTGCATGGTTCTGAGTGCTAAG
CYTOC	CCAAATCTCCACGGTCTGTTC	ATCAGGGTATCCTCTCCCCAG
FATP1	CGCTTTCTGCGTATCGTCTG	GATGCACGGGATCGTGTCT
CPT1B	ACCACTGGCCGCATGT	CTCCATGGCGTAGTAGTTGCT
β-actin	GGCTGTATTCCCCTCCATCG	CCAGTTGGTAACAATGCCATGT