

Supplementary information: The storage conditions of high fat diet are the key factors for diet induced obesity and liver damage

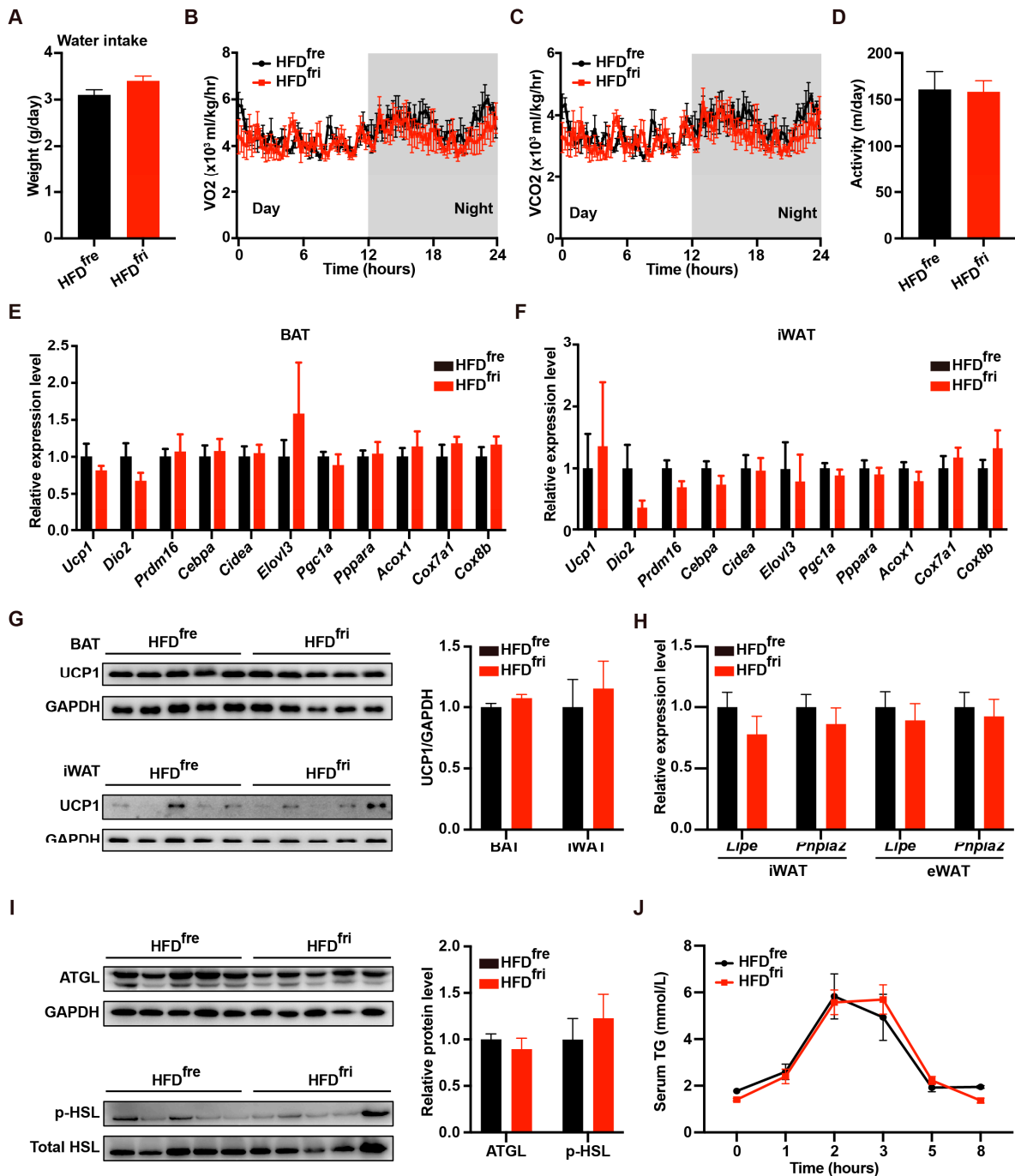
Chuanyou Yi^{1,*}, Dandan Li^{1,*}, Xiao Guo^{1,*}, Jinhui Wang¹, Cenxi Liu¹, Guangxing Lu¹, Yan Sun², He Huang^{1,#}, Shangyu Hong^{1,#}, Jin Li^{1,#}

¹ State Key Laboratory of Genetic Engineering, School of Life Sciences, Human Phenome Institute, and Institute of metabolism and integrative biology, Fudan University, Shanghai, 200438, China

² Masonic medical research institute, 2150 Bleecker St, Utica, NY 13501, USA

* Equal contribution; # Correspondence: hehuang@fudan.edu.cn (H.H.), shangyuhong@fudan.edu.cn (S.H.) or li_jin_lifescience@fudan.edu.cn (J.L.)

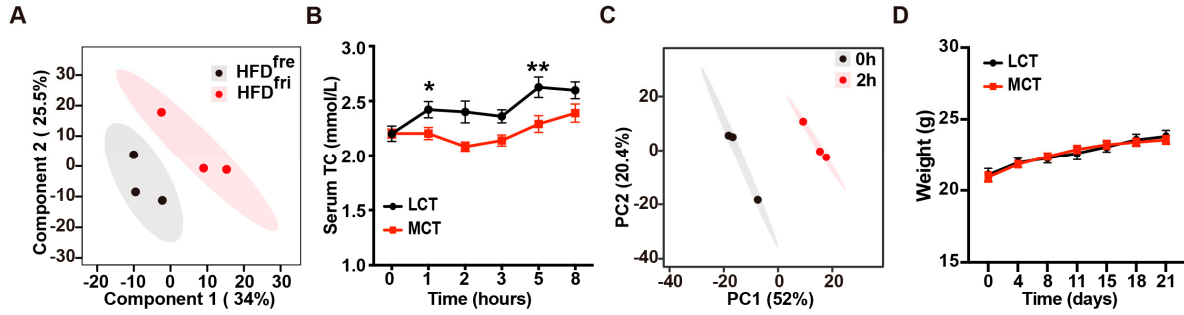
Key word: high fat diet; storage condition; obesity; liver damage; medium chain triglyceride; unfolded protein response; NNMT.



Supplementary Figure S1. Physiological changes of mice fed by high fat diet (HFD) stored in different conditions.

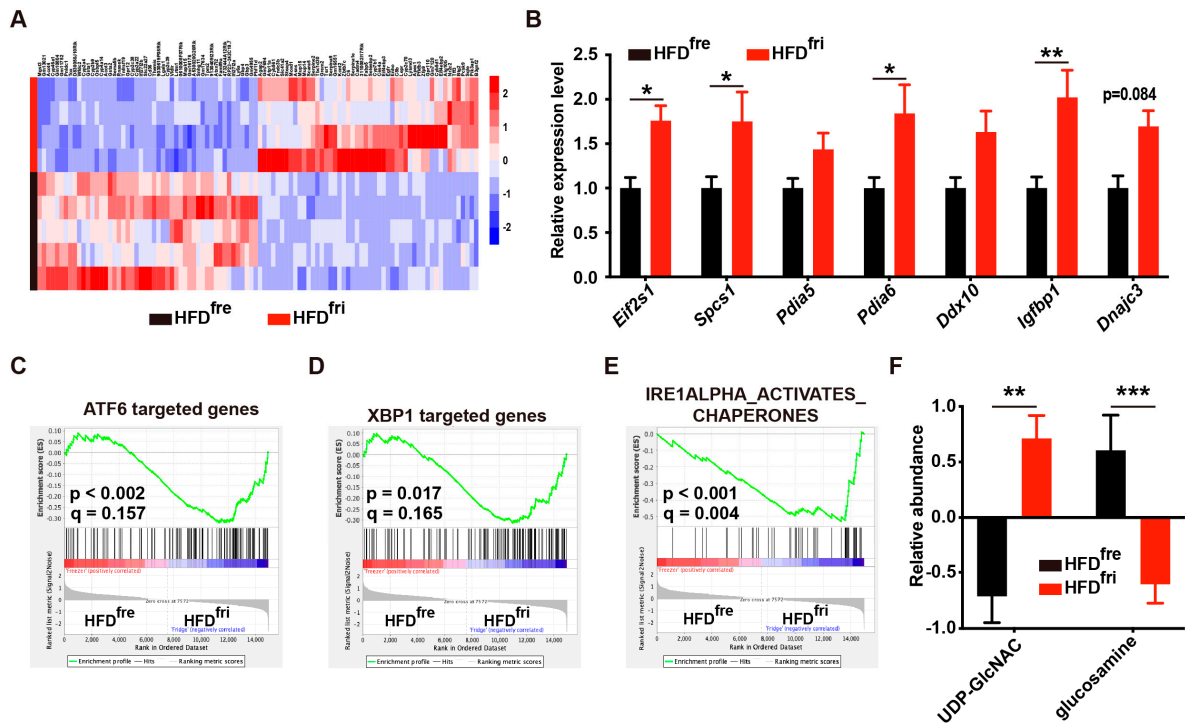
A-D. Analysis of metabolic features of mice fed by high fat diet (HFD) stored in the freezer (fre) (HFD^{fre}) or HFD stored in the fridge (fri) (HFD^{fri}). The features include (A) water intake ($n=9$ for each group); (B) O₂ consumption rate at each time point ($n=4$ for each group); (C) CO₂ production rate at each time point ($n=4$ for each group) and (D) physical activity ($n=4$ for each group); **E.** The expression of thermogenic genes in brown adipose tissue (BAT) ($n=10$ for each group); **F.** The expression of

*thermogenic genes in inguinal white adipose tissue (iWAT) (n=10 for each group); G. The expression of uncoupling protein (UCP1) protein in BAT and iWAT (n=5 for each group); H. The expression of lipolytic genes in iWAT and epididymal white adipose tissue (eWAT) (n=10 for each group); I. The expression of lipolytic proteins in iWAT and eWAT (n=5 for each group); J. The oral lipid tolerance test (OLTT) results of mice fed by HFD stored in different conditions (p=0.8452 from two-way ANOVA, n=10 for each group). Eight-week-old male mice were fed by HFD^{f_{re}} and HFD^{f_{ri}} for 7 weeks. The adjusted p-value from multiple comparison test and the p-value from student t-test were provided in the **Supplementary Table S3**.*



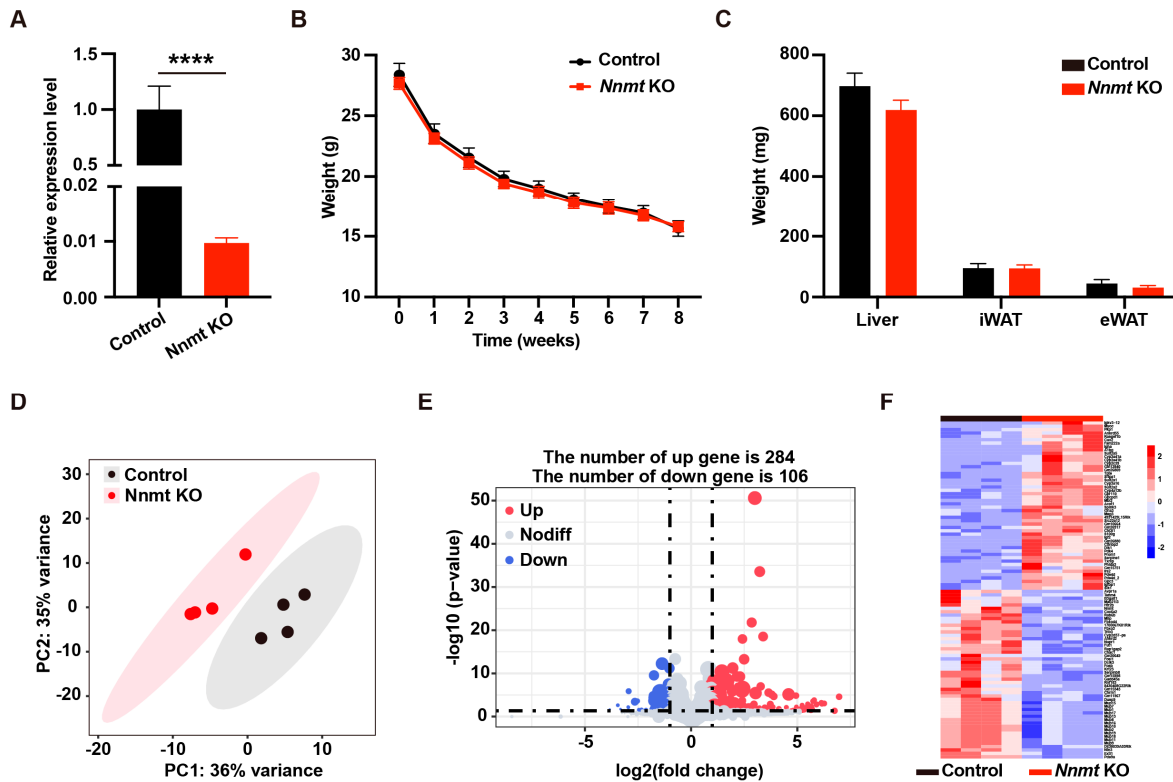
Supplementary Figure S2. The lipid composition in high fat diet (HFD) stored in the fridge (fri) (HFD^{fri}).

A. The partial least squares discrimination analysis (PLS-DA) of lipidomics analysis for HFD ($n=3$ for each group); **B.** The serum total cholesterol (TC) concentration in oral lipid tolerance test (OLTT) in eight-week-old male mice fed by chow diet ($p<0.0001$ from two-way ANOVA, $n=10$ for each group); **C.** The principal component analysis (PCA) of serum lipidomics in the initial and two-hour time point of OLTT ($n=3$ for each group); **D.** The body weight of eight-week-old male mice fed by chow diet and medium chain triglyceramide (MCT) enriched oil or sunflower oil for three weeks ($p=0.9209$ from two-way ANOVA and $n=10$ for each group). The adjusted p -value from multiple comparison test were indicated as *, $p<0.05$; **, $p<0.01$. The results of student t -test were provided in the **Supplementary Table S3**.



Supplementary Figure S3. Transcriptional and metabolic changes in the liver.

A. The heatmap of the RNA-seq data (high fat diet (HFD) stored in the freezer (fre) (HFD^{fre}), $n=5$; HFD stored in the fridge (fri) (HFD^{fri}), $n=4$); **B-F.** Transcriptional changes and metabolic changes of liver from mice fed by HFD. These include (**B**) RT-qPCR results of genes related to unfolded protein response (UPR) ($p < 0.0001$ from two-way ANOVA; HFD^{fre}, $n=8$; HFD^{fri}, $n=7$); (**C**) Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA) result for activating transcription factor 6 (ATF6) associated gene set (HFD^{fre}, $n=5$; HFD^{fri}, $n=4$); (**D**) X-box binding protein 1 (XBP1) associated gene set set (HFD^{fre}, $n=5$; HFD^{fri}, $n=4$); (**E**) Endoplasmic reticulum (ER) related chaperon associated gene set set (HFD^{fre}, $n=5$; HFD^{fri}, $n=4$) and (**F**) Relative abundance of metabolites in the liver set ($n=10$ for each group). Eight-week-old male mice were fed by HFD^{fre} and HFD^{fri} for 7 weeks. The adjusted p -value from multiple comparison test were indicated as *, $p < 0.05$; **, $p < 0.01$. The results of student t -test were provided in the **Supplementary Table S3**.



Supplementary Figure S4. The effects of nicotinamide N-methyl transferase knockout (*Nnmt* KO) in the liver.

A. Expression of nicotinamide N-methyl transferase (*Nnmt*) gene by RT-qPCR ($n=3$ for each group); **B.** Body weight ($p=0.2553$ from two-way ANOVA; Control, $n=6$; nicotinamide N-methyl transferase knockout (*Nnmt* KO), $n=7$); **C.** Absolute weight of liver, inguinal white adipose tissue (iWAT) and epididymal white adipose tissue (eWAT) ($p=0.1199$ from two-way ANOVA; Control, $n=6$; *Nnmt* KO, $n=7$); **D.** Principal Component Analysis (PCA) ($n=4$ for each group); **E.** Volcano plot ($n=4$ for each group); **F.** Heat map of top differentially expressed genes in the liver of male control or *Nnmt* KO mice fed by methionine and choline deficient (MCD) diet side by side for eight weeks ($n=4$ for each group). ****, $p<0.0001$ from student *t*-test. The adjusted *p*-value from multiple comparison test and the results of student *t*-test were provided in the **Supplementary Table S3**.