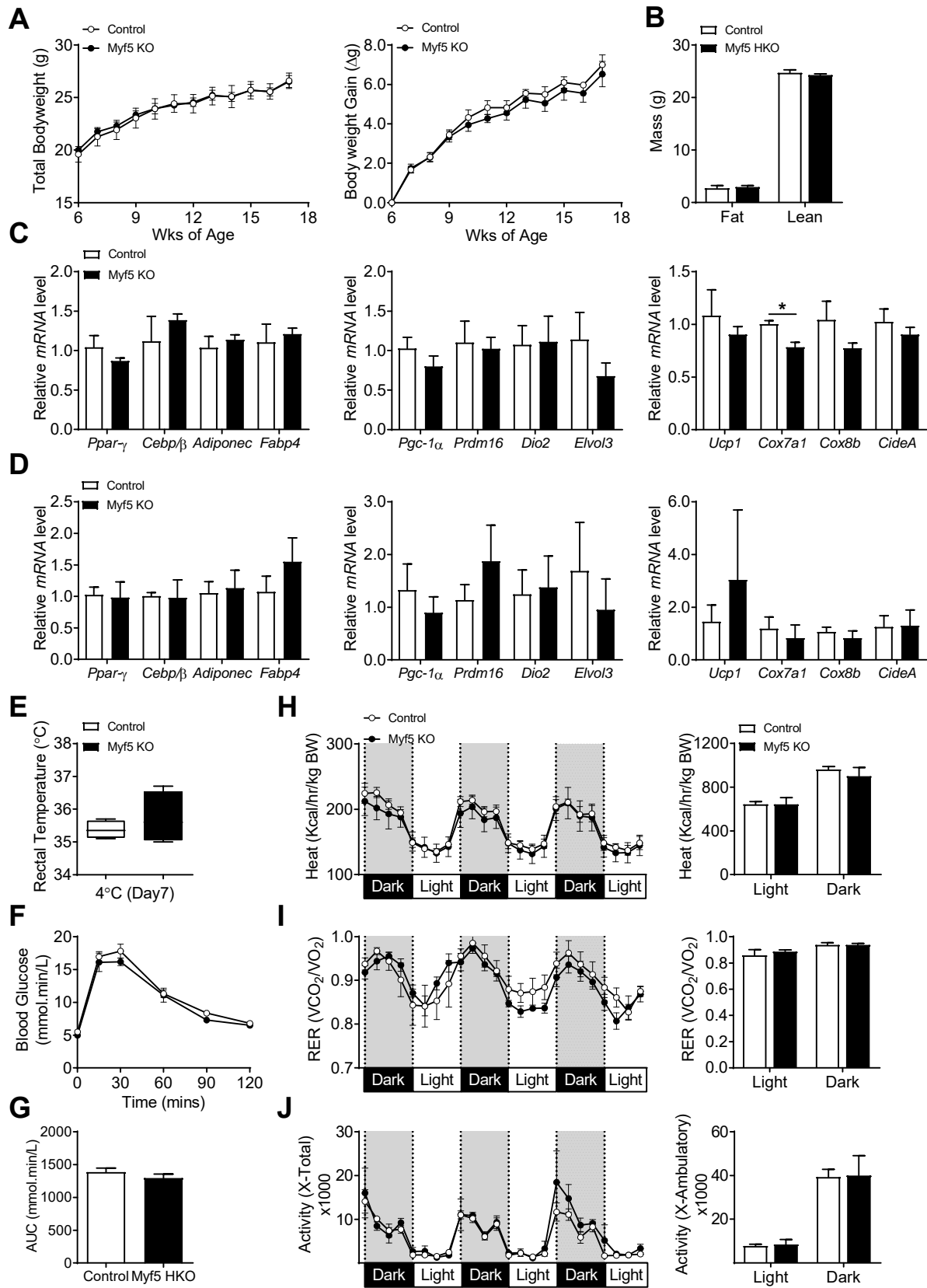
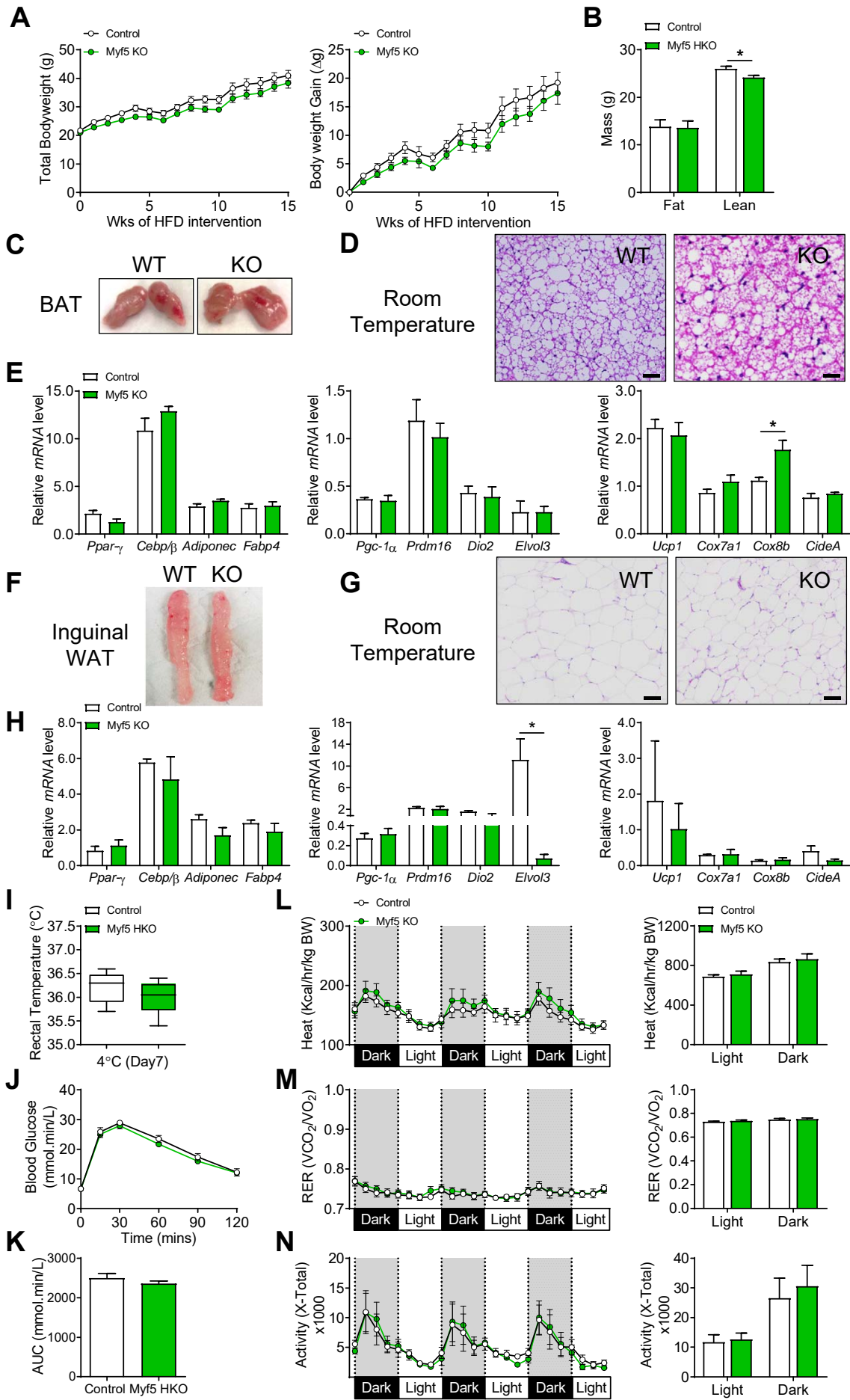


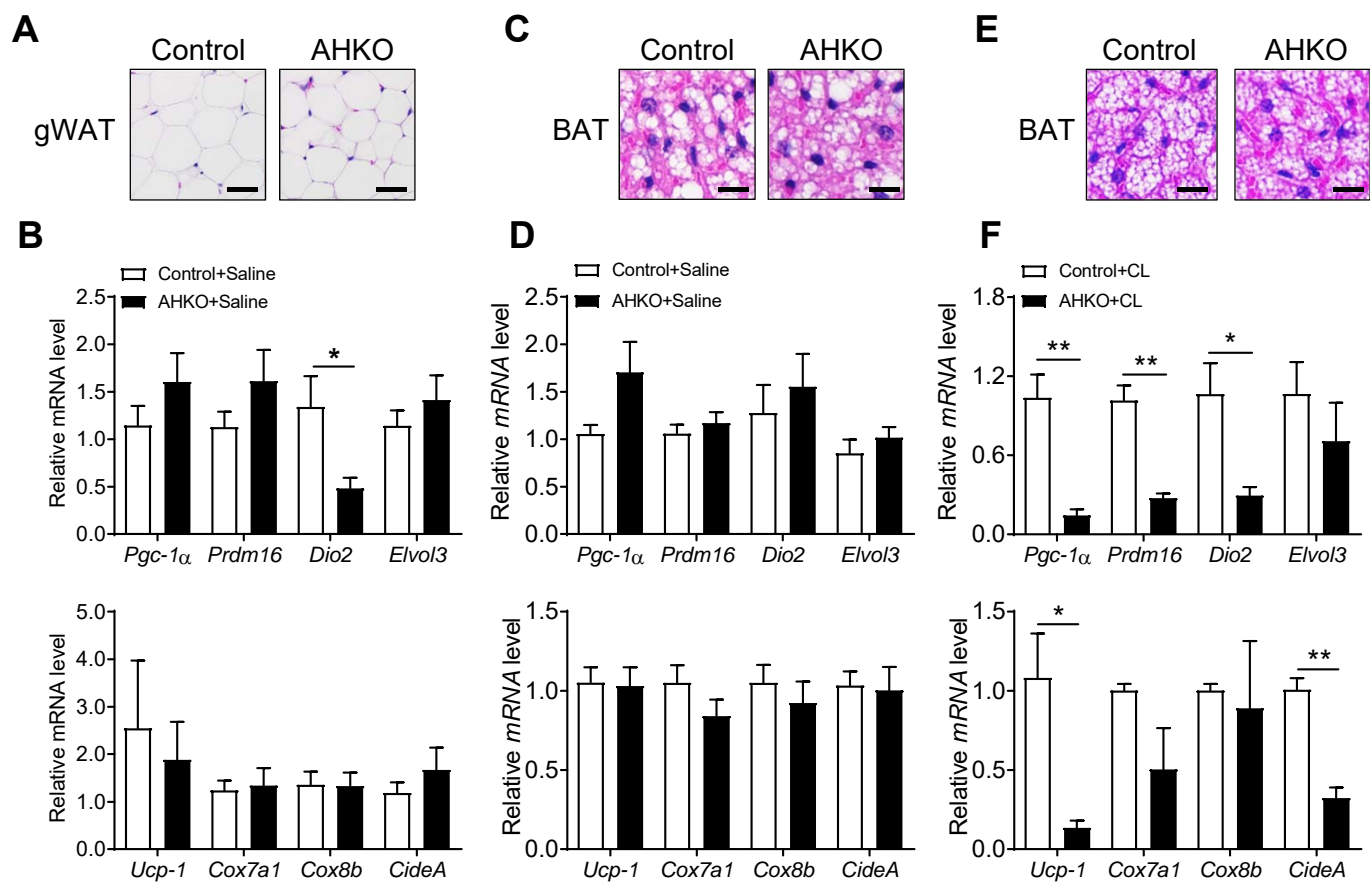
Supplemental Figure 1: Phenotypic analysis of AHKO mice fed regular chow diet. (A) Growth curve illustrating weekly total body weight and cumulative body weight change and (B) total body length and cumulative body length change in AHKO mice compared to wild type controls starting from 6 weeks of age, kept at room temperature and fed chow diet, n=14. (C) In vivo body composition by EchoMRI of total fat and total lean mass and (D) isolated adipose tissue depots and liver of control and AHKO mice at 20 weeks of age. (E) Relative mRNA levels of Ucp-1-independent thermogenic markers, n=10. (F) Plasma insulin levels and (G) Fed and fasting blood glucose levels in control and AHKO mice. (H) Average daily food consumption in control and AHKO mice.



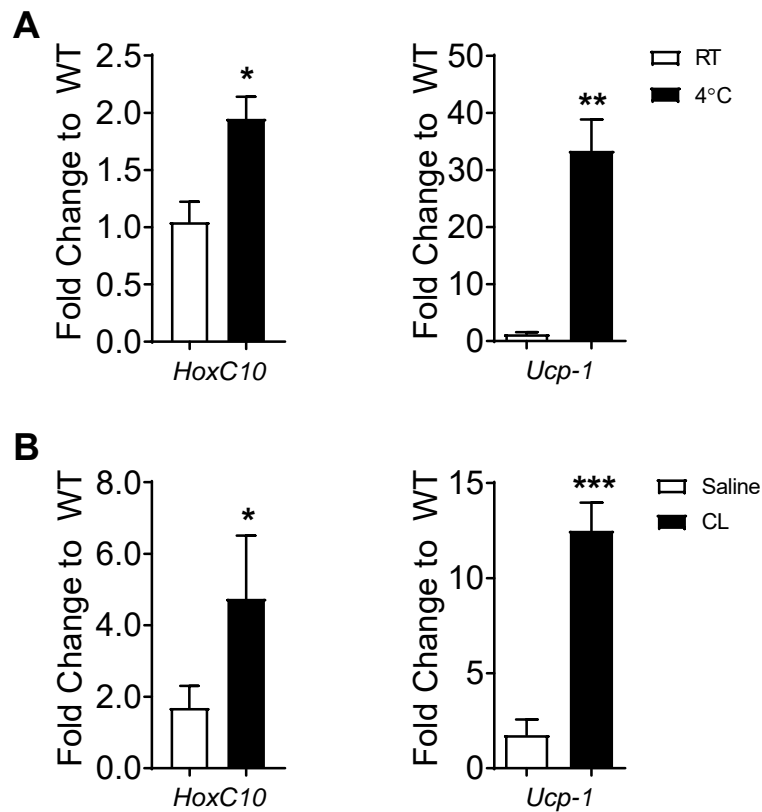
Supplemental Figure 2: Phenotypic and metabolic analysis of Myf5 HKO mice fed regular chow diet. (A) Total body weight and cumulative body weight change starting from 6 weeks of age, kept at room temperature. (B) In vivo body composition by EchoMRI of total fat and total lean mass in control and Myf5 HKO mice at 18 weeks of age. Common adipogenic and thermogenic browning genes in (C) brown adipose tissue and (D) subcutaneous WAT. (E) Body temperature was measured following 7-day cold challenge at 10 weeks of age. (F) Glucose tolerance test and (G) area under curve of control and Myf5 HKO mice between 15-16 weeks of age. (H) Mean average heat production, (I) respiratory exchange ratio (RER) and (J) activity level determined at 14 weeks of age, by indirect calorimetry in metabolic chambers during the 3-day measurement (after an initial 48 hours of acclimation period). Dark and light phase cumulative means within dark or light phase and each time point were compared by student's t-test between Myf5 HKO mice and their littermate male control mice. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. * $p < 0.05$ (n=4).



Supplemental Figure 3: Phenotypic and metabolic analysis of Myf5 HKO mice on high fat diet intervention for 15 weeks. (A) Total body weight and cumulative body weight change starting from 6 weeks of age, kept at room temperature. (B) In vivo body composition by EchoMRI of total fat and total lean mass in control and Myf5 HKO mice at 20 weeks of age. (C) Representation of photograph and (D) H&E staining of BAT of control and Myf5 HKO mice. Scale bar = 20 μ m. (E) Relative mRNA levels of common adipocyte genes and brown/beige-selective thermogenic markers in BAT. (F) Representation of photograph and (G) H&E staining of subcutaneous WAT of control and Myf5 KO mice. Scale bar = 20 μ m. (H) Relative mRNA levels of common adipocyte genes and brown-selective thermogenic markers in subcutaneous WAT. (I) Body temperature was measured following 7-day cold challenge at 10weeks of age. (J) Glucose tolerance test and (K) area under curve of control and Myf5 HKO mice between 15-16 weeks of age. (L) Mean average heat production, (M) respiratory exchange ratio (RER) and (N) activity level determined at 14 weeks of age, by indirect calorimetry in metabolic chambers during the 3-day measurement (after an initial 48 hours of acclimation period). Dark and light phase cumulative means within dark or light phase and each time point were compared by student's t-test between Myf5 HKO mice and their littermate male control mice. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. * $p < 0.05$ (n=8).



Supplemental Figure 4: Effects of β -Adrenergic Receptor Activation in BAT of AHKO mice. Representative H&E staining and corresponding relative mRNA levels of brown fat selective markers in (A-B) gonadal WAT (gWAT) and (C-D) BAT from control and AHKO mice at 20weeks of age fed on chow diet. Scale bar = 100μm. n=10. (E) Representative H&E staining and (F) Relative mRNA levels of brown fat selective markers of BAT of control and AHKO mice treated with CL316,243 to induce browning. Scale bar = 100μm. n=4. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. Student's t test, *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001. n=4.



Supplemental Figure 5: *HOXC10* mRNA expression is increased in subcutaneous WAT following cold exposure and β 3-Adrenergic Activation. (A) *HOXC10* and corresponding *Ucp-1* mRNA levels in subcutaneous WAT isolated from wild type C57BL6/J mice held at room temperature (RT) or exposed to 4°C. (B) *HOXC10* and corresponding *Ucp-1* mRNA levels in subcutaneous WAT isolated from wild type C57BL6/J mice treated daily with CL-316,243 (1 mg/kg) or vehicle (saline) for 7days (n=5mice per group). Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. Student's t test, *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001.

Supplemental Table 1: SILAC experiment to identify potential HOXC10 interacting proteins. L3: Total cell lysates from differentiated adipocytes expressing flag-tagged HOXC10 (light and heavy labelled) were used for IP with anti-Flag antibody (heavy sample, H) and mouse IgG (light sample, L). Flag peptide elution were used for both samples. L5: Differentiated adipocytes expressing flag-tagged HOXC10 (light and heavy labelled) were treated with 10µM forskolin (heavy sample, H) or DMSO (light sample, L) for 2.5h. Total cell lysates were used for IP with anti-Flag antibody and Flag peptide elution was performed on both samples. The E3 ligases KCTD2, KCTD5 and KCTD17 (highlighted in yellow) were found to potentially interact with HOXC10 (high ratio H/L, L3).