

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE LEGENDS

Suppl. Fig. 1: PCR analysis of AMPK $\alpha 1$ and $\alpha 2$ genes recombination in the VMN.

Schemes of the $\alpha 1$ (A) and $\alpha 2$ (B) genes regions containing the lox sites and structure of the recombined regions. The location of the primers used to identify the alleles before and after cre-mediated recombination is indicated in the schemes (black arrows). (C) PCR analysis of the genomic DNA extracted from cortex, lateral hypothalamus and VMN shows specific cre-mediated recombination only in the VMN of *Sf1-cre;AMPK $\alpha 1^{lox/lox}\alpha 2^{lox/lox}$* mice.

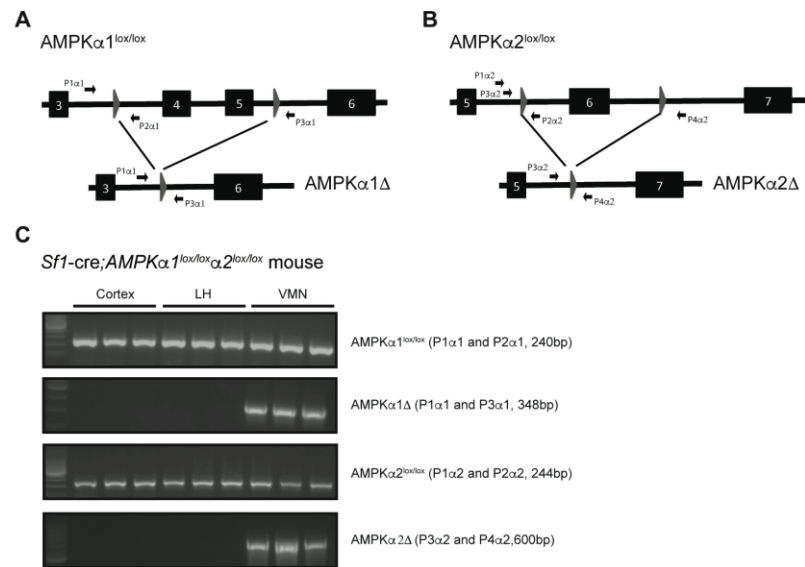
Suppl. Fig. 2: Re-expression of AMPK in *Sf1-cre;AMPK $\alpha 1^{lox/lox}\alpha 2^{lox/lox}$* mice allows reappearance of GI neurons.

(A) Experimental approach. A lentiviral vector (Lenti-DIO-AMPK $\alpha 1\alpha 2$ -eGFP) was bilaterally injected in the VMN of *Sf1-cre;AMPK $\alpha 1^{lox/lox}\alpha 2^{lox/lox}$* mice. (B) Schematic representation of the lentiviral construct. (C) Example trace of a GI neuron observed among VMN Sf1 neurons after reexpression of AMPK in *Sf1-cre;AMPK $\alpha 1^{lox/lox}\alpha 2^{lox/lox}$* mice. (D) Distribution of GE (n = 3 neurons), GI (n = 3 neurons) and NR (n = 8 neurons) Sf1 neurons of the VMN after AMPK re-expression in *Sf1-cre;AMPK $\alpha 1^{lox/lox}\alpha 2^{lox/lox}$* mice.

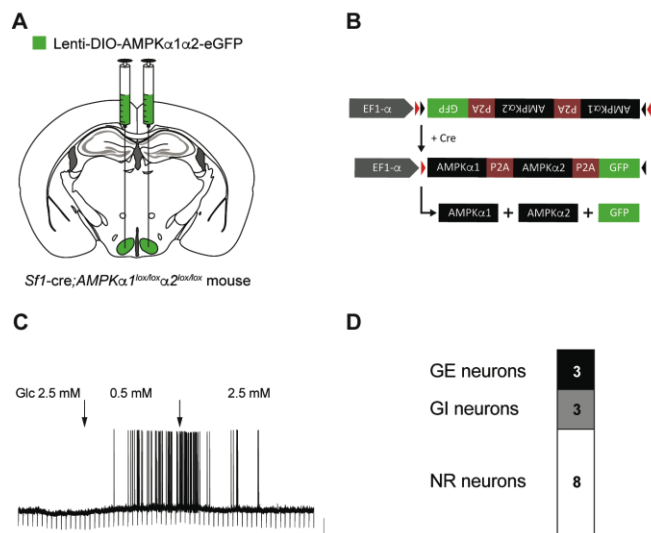
Suppl. Fig. 3: Txn2 expression is controlled by AMPK in Hepa1-6 cells.

Cells were transduced with a control lentivector or a lentivector encoding AMPK-DN or AMPK-CA. The cells were incubated in 0.1mM glucose for 48 hours before RNA and protein extraction. (A) Western blot analysis of Txn2, phospho-ACC, total ACC and actin from cells transduced with the mentioned vectors. (B,D) Quantitation of the

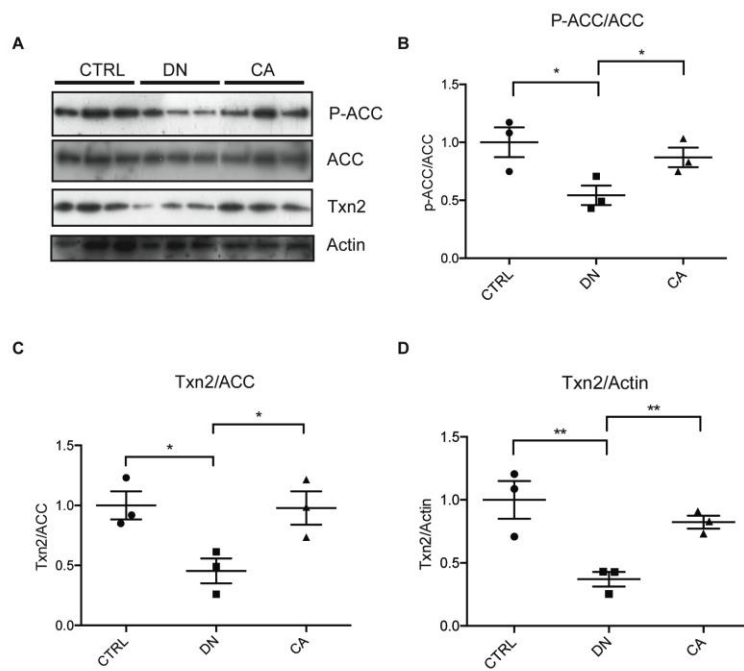
western blots of (A). For all panels, Two-tail t test was used. *** $p < 0.001$; ** $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$; n.s., non-significant.



Suppl. Fig. 1



Suppl. Fig. 2



Suppl. Fig. 3