AdipoQ – a simple, open-source software to quantify adipocyte morphology and function in tissues and *in vitro*

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Abbreviations: WAT – white adipose tissue, BAT – brown adipose tissue, AT – adipose tissue, HE – hematoxylin-eosin, HFD – high fat diet, CD – chow diet, APC – adipocyte progenitor cells, PLIN1 – perilipin, Ads – adipocytes.

Abstract

The different adipose tissues can be distinguished according to their function. For example, white adipose tissue (WAT) stores energy in form of lipids, whereas brown adipose tissue (BAT) dissipates energy in the form of heat. These functional differences are represented in the respective adipocyte morphology: whereas white adipocytes contain large, unilocular lipid droplets, brown adipocytes contain smaller, multilocular lipid droplets. However, an automated, image-analysis pipeline to comprehensively analyze adipocytes *in vitro* in cell culture as well as *ex vivo* in tissue sections is missing. We here present AdipoQ, an open-source software implemented as ImageJ plugins that allows to analyze adipocytes in tissue sections and *in vitro* after histological and/or immunofluorescent labelling. AdipoQ is compatible with different imaging modalities and staining methods, allows batch processing of large datasets and simple post-hoc analysis, provides a broad band of parameters, and allows combining multiple fluorescent read-outs. Thereby, AdipoQ is of immediate use not only for basic research but also for clinical diagnosis.

Introduction

The adipose tissue (AT) is one of the largest endocrine organs in the body and is key in lipid storage and the release of energy (Scherer, 2006; Villarroya *et al.*, 2017). The AT is organized according to function. For example, white adipose tissue (WAT) maintains systemic energy balance through the storage and release of free fatty acids and via the secretion of adipokines, whereas the brown adipose tissue (BAT) dissipates energy in the form of heat (Rosen and Spiegelman, 2014; Pfeifer and Hoffmann, 2015; Shamsi *et al.*, 2021). The different functions of brown vs. white adipocytes are mirrored in their different morphological appearance: white adipocytes contain large, unilocular lipid droplets, whereas brown adipocytes contain smaller, multilocular lipid droplets (Rosen and Spiegelman, 2014). Furthermore, depending on environmental stimuli, WAT may also contain beige adipocytes that resemble function and appearance of brown adipocytes (Rosen and Spiegelman, 2014). The AT is a dynamic tissue that responds to environmental stimuli and changes its size accordingly. In turn, the contribution of the AT to body weight can vary. Feeding studies in rodents illustrate the fast dynamics of the AT: Within only one week of high-fat feeding, rodent adipocytes become enlarged and can store a multiple-fold of triglycerides per cell compared with baseline cells. Furthermore, the visceral adipose tissue can double within one week if high-fat feeding is initiated (Kleemann *et al.*, 2010). The AT expands in two different ways: 1. by increasing adipocyte numbers (hyperplasia) or 2. by increasing adipocyte size (hypertrophy) (Haczeyni *et al.*, 2018; Ghaben and Scherer, 2019). How AT expands is a critical determinant for the metabolic homeostasis: hyperplasia has been associated with a metabolically healthy obese state, whereas hypertrophy is strongly connected to the development of obesity-related pathologies, such as metaflammation (a low-grade, chronic inflammation), insulin-resistance, type II diabetes, and arteriosclerosis (Vegiopoulos *et al.*, 2017; Ye *et al.*, 2021). Obesity-related metabolic disorders like cardiovascular disease are among the most prevalent causes of death worldwide as obesity has reached epidemic proportions in most of the Western world (O'Neill and O'Driscoll, 2015; Hotamisligil, 2017). Thus, understanding the molecular mechanisms underlying AT expansion, in particular hyperplasia vs. hypertrophy, is key to develop novel concepts to target obesity and the related metabolic disorders. To this end, a precise analysis of adipocyte morphology and function, both *in vitro* in tissue culture and in different tissues *ex vivo*, is crucial to shed light on the underlying principles.

So far, automated image analysis to quantify adipogenesis *in vitro* only allowed to determine lipid droplet accumulation (Adomshick *et al.*, 2020). For analysing stained tissue sections,

several approaches have been described that allow to determine adipocyte count and size distribution (Chen and Farese, 2002; Berry *et al.*, 2014; Parlee *et al.*, 2014; Maguire *et al.*, 2020; Hu *et al.*, 2021). Yet, these approaches are only partially automated, rely on commercial software, and/or involve manual, user-biased threshold steps, limiting throughput, reproducibility, and comparability.

Here, we present AdipoQ, a set of two open-source plugins for the freely available image analysis software ImageJ (Schneider et al., 2012; Rueden et al., 2017) or it's extended version FIJI (Schindelin et al., 2012). AdipoQ provides a simple, versatile, and fully automated analysis of adipocytes in tissue sections and *in vitro* after histological and/or immunofluorescent labelling. AdipoQ allows batch processing of large datasets, simple post-hoc analysis, provides a broad band of parameters, and allows combining multiple fluorescent read-outs.

Results & Discussion

AdipoQ

AdipoQ analyzes images acquired from histological or immunofluorescence stainings. It constitutes a two-step workflow consisting of the two ImageJ plugins AdipoQ Preparator and AdipoQ Analyzer (Fig. 1A). The AdipoQ Preparator preprocesses the image by segmenting it into fore- and background and creating a mask. The AdipoQ Preparator allows to select from different segmentation strategies that include a combination of image preprocessing and intensity-thresholds or machine-learning-based predictions with StarDist (Schmidt *et al.*, 2018b). The latter only applies if a suitable, pre-trained model is available. We provide quick-start user guides and examples to allow the user to quickly find suitable AdipoQ Preparator settings for their data set. AdipoQ Analyzer quantifies the produced mask and outputs various parameters: the number of individual objects (i.e., adipocytes, lipid droplets, or nuclei), the size of each object, the intensity of each object in all image channels, and the intensity surrounding the object in all image channels (Supplementary Table 1). The output files from the AdipoQ Analyzer can be readily read-in into excel or R for further post-hoc analysis. We also provide an R script to merge data from different files.

AdipoQ provides transparent analysis methods and is freely accessible. The source code, the plugins, and a comprehensive user guide are freely available through the GitHub repository https://github.com/hansenjn/AdipoQ. Being integrated in the broad and free analysis software ImageJ, the AdipoQ plugins can be controlled via a user interface and do not require coding knowledge. Furthermore, the plugins contain a batch processing tool that allows to

automatically process a list of files consecutively without user interaction. Using the AdipoQ Preparator in FIJI, raw microscopy formats can also be directly loaded. Thus, we present a very straight-forward and fully automatized workflow that allows to analyze a dataset from raw data to plots in only three fully automated steps: two ImageJ plugins and automated post-hoc analysis with an R script. In contrast to previous approaches (Chen and Farese, 2002; Berry *et al.*, 2014; Parlee *et al.*, 2014; Maguire *et al.*, 2020; Hu *et al.*, 2021), AdipoQ, with its batch-processing modalities and easy accessibility through ImageJ and FIJI provides high-throughput analysis, freely available for all users. Furthermore, AdipoQ determines a broader set of parameters and also allows to combine read-outs from multiple fluorescence channels.

Analyzing AT sections *ex vivo* using AdipoQ

We demonstrate the strength of AdipoQ using histological stainings of WAT sections and fluorescence labeling of different adipocytes cultured *in vitro*. As a benchmark for the analysis of AT, we studied WAT expansion in tissue sections labeled with Hematoxylin-Eosin (HE) from mice that were fed with a high-fat diet (HFD) for 8 weeks compared to mice fed with chow diet (CD) (Fig. 2). On HFD, the adipocyte size was visually larger compared to CD (Fig. 2A). We applied the AdipoQ analysis pipeline and determined adipocyte size and its distribution (Fig. 2B-C). For both female and male mice, larger adipocytes were significantly more frequent while smaller adipocytes were significantly less frequent in WAT from mice on HFD compared to mice on CD, indicating that the WAT expanded by adipocyte hypertrophy and verifying previous results (Gao *et al.*, 2015).

Several stainings allow to assess the integrity of the AT and the interaction of adipocytes with other cells, e.g., when labeling collagen as a fibrosis marker (Cinti *et al.*, 2005; Harman-Boehm *et al.*, 2007; Strissel *et al.*, 2007; Murano *et al.*, 2008). For examples, in WAT sections from mice on HFD, accumulation of other, non-adipocyte cells was visible around adipocytes in an HE staining (Fig. 2D). These so-called crown-like structures are histologic hallmarks of a proinflammatory process in the AT, representing dying adipocytes surrounded by macrophages (Murano *et al.*, 2008). AdipoQ features parameters that quantify the surrounding of the analyzed object (i.e., the adipocyte). To this end, the pixel intensities within a user-defined distance are extracted and quantified (Supplementary Table 1, Fig. 2D). For example, the standard deviation and average of pixel intensities in the surrounding of the adipocyte are determined and describe the extent of non-adipocyte structures surrounding the adipocyte: Since surrounding structures other than adipocytes are more heterogeneous in intensity and of lower intensity compared to the “bright” adipocytes in the images, the average and standard

deviation of surrounding pixel intensities are lower or higher, respectively, the more non-adipocyte structures are present (Fig. 2D). To demonstrate the application of these parameters, we extracted two field of views from the analyzed HE-labelled WAT sections, one with only a few and one with many visible non-adipocyte structures and used AdipoQ to determine average and standard deviation of the pixel intensities in the surroundings of the adipocytes (Fig. 2E-F). AdipoQ clearly revealed the differences in non-adipocyte structures between the two images, demonstrating that these two parameters can serve as indicators for the adipocyte microenvironment (Fig. 2F). Importantly, it is also possibly to perform a combined HE and IHC staining, e.g., for macrophages (Lee *et al.*, 2011). Here, AdipoQ could be used to detect adipocytes in HE labelled tissue sections and reveal macrophage accumulation in the adipocyte surrounding based on the macrophage channel.

To ensure a broad applicability of AdipoQ, we tested AdipoQ on images of HE-labelled tissues from other labs: (1) histological images of human visceral (Supplementary Fig. 1A) and subcutaneous (Supplementary Fig. 1B) adipose tissue from patients of different sex and age, downloaded from the Genotype-Tissue Expression (GTEx) portal (https://gtexportal.org/) (Supplementary Fig. 1A-B) and (2) images from a freely-available murine adipose tissue data set (Casero *et al.*, 2021) (https://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5137433), in which cell borders between adipocytes were particularly weak (Supplementary Fig. 1C). In all tested images, AdipoQ successfully detected adipocytes under default settings (Supplementary Fig. 1A-C).

Analyzing adipogenesis *in vitro* using fluorescence labeling and AdipoQ

The regulation of adipocyte progenitor cell (APC) differentiation determines whether the AT expands via hypertrophy or hyperplasia. This process is termed adipogenesis and can be analyzed *in vitro* using primary APCs or immortalized cell lines, e.g., 3T3-L1 cells, which have been generated from a 3T3 mouse fibroblast sub-strain and are committed to the adipocyte lineage (Green and Meuth, 1974). To this end, reliable image analysis tools to assess adipogenesis using fluorescence read-outs are required.

Analyzing adipogenesis of 3T3-L1 cells *in vitro* using AdipoQ

We acquired images of 3T3-L1 cells before and after induction of adipogenesis (Fig. 3A) and analyzed them using AdipoQ (Fig. 3B-C). To visualize lipid droplets, we used an antibody directed against perilipin (PLIN1), a protein that associates with the lipid droplet membrane (Brasaemle *et al.*, 2009). To visualize nuclei, we co-stained the cells with DAPI. Using AdipoQ,

we quantified lipid droplet accumulation by determining the PLIN1$^+$ area and defined an adipogenic index by calculating the ratio of the PLIN1$^+$ area and the DAPI$^+$ area (Fig. 3B). Lipid accumulation was already visible after 2 days of induction and increased over the 8 day time course of differentiation (Fig. 3A, B). In untreated control cells, lipid accumulation was much lower as indicated by a lower adipogenic index compared to fully differentiated cells (Fig. 3A, B). Thus, the AdipoQ output parameters allow to reliably quantify adipogenesis with high throughput in an automated fashion.

Accumulation of lipid droplets is the most intuitive feature of adipocyte differentiation; however, many other molecular processes are differentially regulated during adipogenesis. AdipoQ allows to measure additional fluorescence markers to follow the kinetics of any protein of interest during differentiation. We tested this by additionally labeling Ki-67, a protein whose presence is closely linked to the cell cycle und, thus, serves as a proliferation marker (Brown and Gatter, 2002; Li *et al.*, 2015). As Ki-67 localizes to the nucleus, we measured the signaling intensity of Ki-67 in the nuclei (Fig. 3C). To this end, we detected individual, DAPI$^+$ nuclei with AdipoQ. By combining image segmentation with ImageJ's Watershed method or, alternatively, using a machine-learning-based nuclei detection, AdipoQ allows to identify single nuclei and in turn, reveal 1) the number of nuclei per image and 2) the pixel intensities within each nucleus for any other fluorescence channel (i.e., the Ki-67 signal per nucleus). AdipoQ outputs different pixel-intensity parameters, e.g., average intensity, median intensity, minimum or maximum intensity (Supplementary Table 1). To identify Ki-67$^+$ nuclei, the median intensity parameter was chosen, as this is least sensitive to noise. To distinguish Ki-67$^-$ from Ki–67$^+$ nuclei, a fixed threshold was set based on the intensity histogram. The ratio of Ki-67$^+$ nuclei visualized the proliferation kinetics during adipogenesis, revealing clear differences between control cells and cells induced to differentiate (Fig. 3 D). Proliferation increased after 2 days of adipogenesis induction and decreased with increasing lipid accumulation (Fig. 3A, D). In contrast, proliferation in untreated control 3T3-L1s was generally lower (especially at day 2) and decreased over time (Fig. 3 D).

Analyzing adipogenesis of primary APCs *in vitro* using AdipoQ

To test if our AdipoQ analysis pipeline can also be applied to primary cells, we generated images from primary murine and human APCs and analyzed them using AdipoQ. We isolated APCs from WAT, BAT, and bone marrow (BM) of wild-type mice and from human BAT, cultured them *in vitro*, and induced adipogenesis. Here, we visualized lipid droplets using the

lipophilic fluorescence dye LD540 (Spandl *et al.*, 2009) and quantified lipid accumulation by measuring the $LD540^+$ area in a field of view using AdipoQ. Similar to the 3T3-L1 cells, concomitant staining with DAPI allowed to quantify the adipogenic index as ratio of the $LD540^+/DAPI^+$ area. Lipids accumulated in WAT-APCs after inducing adipogenesis over 7 days compared to untreated controls (Fig. 4A), similarly to adipogenesis in 3T3-L1 cells (Fig. 3A, B). After 7 days, lipid accumulation was also observed in untreated control cells, but to a much lesser extent. Similar results were observed for APCs from murine BAT and BM (Fig. 4B-C) and from human BAT (Supplementary Fig. 2A-B).

Also here, we analyzed proliferation using Ki-67 labeling (Fig. 4D): WAT-APCs increased their proliferation rate after 2 days of induction and decreased the rate with increasing lipid storage (Fig. 4A, D). In contrast, proliferation in control WAT-APCs steadily increased and peaked at day 6 (Fig. 4D). This is also represented in the total number of nuclei, as control APCs have a higher number of nuclei after 7 days of culture, compared to the differentiated cells (Fig. 4D).

AdipoQ also allows to distinguish individual lipid droplets (Supplementary Fig. 2A). Accordingly, we determined the lipid droplet size in mature adipocytes (Ads), generated from murine WAT-, BAT-, or BM-APCs *in vitro* (Fig. 4E). Assessing lipid droplet size *in vitro* may not be directly translatable to an *in vivo* situation, as two-dimensional cell culture leads to the formation of small, multilocular droplets instead of one solitary droplet (Dufau *et al.*, 2021). Nonetheless, we observed differences in multilocular lipid droplet size between the three adipocyte types (Fig. 4E): BAT-Ads contained a higher number of smaller lipid droplets compared to WAT-Ads, which contained more lipid droplets in the intermediate and higher size ranges (Fig. 4E). BM-Ads contained a high number of small and big droplets but less in the intermediate size range. This highlights that the AdipoQ analysis pipeline allows to identify functional differences between cell types. We also tested how reproducible the obtained size distributions are across different experimental replicates. We compared the size distributions derived from nine individual human BAT-APC-derived adipocyte cultures, cultured and processed at the same time. The size distributions were almost identical in all cultures (Supplementary Fig. 2C).

In summary, we report a new method to comprehensively analyze adipocyte morphology *in vitro* in cell culture as well as *ex vivo* in tissue sections, applicable to human and mouse cells/tissues. By combining different imaging modalities and staining methods (histological and

fluorescent stainings) as input for the analysis pipeline, AdipoQ allows to distinguish adipocyte types and AT depots, which is of immediate use not only for basic research but also for clinical diagnosis.

Materials and Methods

Cell lines and cell culture

The 3T3-L1 cell clone #27 was kindly provided by Prof. Christoph Thiele, LIMES Institute, University of Bonn, Germany. Cells were maintained in DMEM, supplemented with 1% GlutaMAX™-I (both: Gibco/Life Technologies) and 10% foetal calve serum (FCS, Biochrom) at 37 °C and 5% CO_2. Cells have been tested for mycoplasma twice a year and were free from mycoplasma.

APC isolation

Gonadal WAT and the interscapular BAT were surgically removed from mice and processed for adipose precursor cell (APC) enrichment as follows.

WAT was minced and digested with collagenase II in 0.5% BSA (Sigma) in PBS at 37°C with agitation. The digestion was quenched by adding AT buffer (0.5% BSA in PBS). The dissociated cells were passed through a 100-µm filter (Corning) and subjected to centrifugation at 500 × g for 10 min. The resulting supernatant containing mature adipocytes was aspirated, and the pellet, consisting of the stromal vascular fraction (SVF), was resuspended in red blood cell lysis buffer (Biolegend) for 2 min at RT. The reaction was stopped by adding AT buffer and centrifugation at 500 × g for 10 min. Cells were then passed through a 40-µm filter (Corning) and then maintained in DMEM/F12 (1:1), supplemented with 1% GlutaMAX™-I, 1% Penicillin-Streptomycin (all Gibco/Life Technologies), 10% FCS (Biochrom), 33 mM biotin (Sigma), and 17 mM D-pantothenate (Sigma) at 37 °C with 5% CO_2.

BAT APC isolation was adapted based on a protocol by Schmidt *et al.* (2018a). Minced tissue was digested with collagenase II in serum-free medium (DMEM/Ham´s F12, Gibco/Life Technologies) containing 0.5% BSA, 1% glutamine, 33 mM biotin, 17 mM D-pantothenate, and 1% Penicillin-Streptomycin at 37°C with agitation. After digestion, medium containing 10% FCS was added. Cells were then passed through a 100-µm filter (Corning) and centrifuged at 300 x g for 5 min. The supernatant was aspirated and the pellet containing the APCs was resuspended in 10 mL medium containing 10% FCS. Cells were washed again and subsequently, the cell pellet was resuspended in red blood cell lysis buffer (Biolegend) and incubated for 2 min at RT. Reaction was stopped with medium containing 10% FCS. After centrifugation, cells were resuspended in medium containing 20% FCS and seeded on a 6-cm cell culture dish (Greiner). APCs were maintained at 37°C and 5% CO_2 until cells reached confluency.

BM-APC isolation was based on an adapted protocol by Huang *et al.* (2015). Briefly, femur and tibia were dissociated, and the surrounding soft tissue was removed. After immersion in ethanol (70 %) for 1 minute, the marrow was flushed out with MEM-alpha (Gibco/Life Technologies), supplemented with 15 % FCS and 1% Penicillin-Streptomycin, into a 10 cm culture dish until the bones became pale. BM-APCs were kept in culture at 37 °C with 5 % CO_2 until the cells reached 80 % of confluence.

Primary human BAT-Ads were isolated and differentiated as previously described (Jespersen *et al.*, 2013; Gnad *et al.*, 2020). Cells were maintained in 60-mm culture dishes containing DMEM/F12, 10% FBS, 1% Penicillin/Streptomycin (all from Invitrogen) and 1 nM acidic FGF-1 (ImmunoTools). Cells were incubated at 37° C with 5 % CO2.

***In vitro* adipogenesis assay**

For differentiation, 3T3-L1 cells were seeded on CellCarrier Ultra 96-well plates (PerkinElmer). When cells reached confluency, adipogenesis was induced by switching to induction medium, modified from Hilgendorf *et al.* (2019), containing 0.4 µg/mL insulin (Sigma), 0.1 µM Dexamethasone (Sigma), and 20 µM 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine (IBMX; Sigma). After 2 days of induction, medium was exchanged to freshly prepared maintenance medium, containing 1 µg/mL insulin. Afterwards, maintenance medium was changed every other day. Additionally, as a negative control, undifferentiated cells were kept in medium.

For differentiation into WAT-Ads or BM-Ads, isolated WAT APCs or BM APCs were seeded on CellCarrier Ultra 96-well plates. When cells reached confluency, adipogenesis was induced by switching to induction medium, modified from Hilgendorf *et al.* (2019), containing 5 µg/mL insulin, 1 µM Dexamethasone, 100 µM IBMX, and 1 µM rosiglitazone (Sigma). After 3 days of induction, medium was exchanged to freshly prepared maintenance medium, containing 1 µg/mL insulin. Afterwards, maintenance medium was changed every other day. Additionally, as a negative control, undifferentiated cells were kept in medium.

For differentiation to BAT-Ads, isolated BAT APCs were seeded on CellCarrier Ultra 96-well plates. Once cells reached confluency, adipogenesis was induced by switching to induction medium containing 850 nM insulin, 1 µM Dexamethasone, 250 µM IBMX, 1 µM rosiglitazone, 125 µM indomethacin (Sigma), and 1 nM 3,3′,5′-Triiodo-L-thyronine (Sigma). After 2 days of induction, cells were maintained in medium containing 1 µM rosiglitazone and 1 nM 3,3′,5′-Triiodo-L-thyronine until day 7. Medium was exchanged every other day. Additionally, as negative control, undifferentiated cells were kept in medium.

Primary human BAT-Ads were differentiated as previously described (Jespersen *et al.*, 2013; Gnad *et al.*, 2020). Adipocytes were seeded on CellCarrier Ultra 96-well plates. Two days after cells reached confluency, adipogenesis was induced by switching to induction medium (DMEM/F12 containing 1 % Penicillin/Streptomycin (both from Invitrogen), 0.1 µM dexamethasone (Sigma-Aldrich), 100 nM insulin, 200 nM rosiglitazone (Sigma-Aldrich), 540 µM isobutylmethylxanthine (IBMX, Sigma-Aldrich), 2 nM T3 (Sigma-Aldrich) and 10 µg/ml transferrin (Sigma-Aldrich)). After 3 days of differentiation, IBMX was removed from the cell culture media. The cell cultures were left to differentiate for an additional 9 days.

Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA, 16% w/v ag. Soln., methanol free, Alfa Aesa) for 10 min at time points indicated in the figure and subsequently washed with PBS.

Immunocytochemistry of cultured cells

Fixed cells were blocked with CT (0.5% Triton X-100 (Sigma-Aldrich) and 5% ChemiBLOCKER (Merck Millipore) in 0.1 M NaP, pH 7.0) for 30 min at room temperature. Primary antibody and secondary antibodies were diluted in CT and each incubated for 60 min at room temperature. As a DNA counterstain, DAPI was used (4',6- Diamidino-2-Phenylindole, Dihydrochloride, 1:10,000, Invitrogen). For staining of lipid droplets, cells were incubated with the lipophilic dye LD540 (1:10,000) (Spandl *et al.*, 2009) for 15 min and washed again with PBS. The following antibodies were used: rat anti-Ki-67 (1:500, Invitrogen, 14-5698-82), goat anti-Perilipin (1:400, Abcam, ab61682), donkey anti-rat-A647 (1:150, Dianova, 712-605-153), donkey anti-goat-Cy3 (1:1,000, Dianova, 705-165-147).

Microscopy of cultured cells

Fluorescence images were taken at the CellDiscoverer7 widefield microscope (Zeiss) or the Observer.Z1 widefield microscope (Zeiss) using automated image acquisition. Four images were acquired per well, each in a z-stack (step size 4 µm, 10 x magnification). Depicted images are shown as a projection of the sharpest plane including the plane above and below. A maximum projection around the sharpest plane was generated using the ImageJ plugin ExtractSharpestPlane_JNH (https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5646492) (Hansen, 2021).

Mouse work

All animal experiments were performed in agreement with the German law of animal protection and local institutional animal care committees (Landesamt für Natur, Umwelt und Verbraucherschutz, LANUV). Mice were kept in individually ventilated cages in the mouse facility of University Hospital Bonn (Haus für Experimentelle Therapie (HET),

Universitätsklinikum, Bonn). Mice were raised under a normal circadian light/dark cycle of each 12 h and animals were given water and complete- or very high-fat content (LARD) diet (ssniff Spezialdiäten) *ad libitum* (LANUV Az 81-02.04.2019.A170). At 11 weeks of age, a cohort of single-housed mice were switched to HFD for 7.5 weeks, while another was kept on CD. Before sacrifice using cervical dislocation, mice were anesthetized using isoflurane.

Tissue fixation and histology

WAT was fixed for 24 h in 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA) at 4°C, before being further processed using the automated Epredia™ Excelsior™ AS Tissue Processor (Thermo Fisher Scientific™ Inc.). First, tissues were dehydrated by six incubation steps in increasing EtOH concentrations (70-100% at 30°C for 1 h each, UKB Pharmacy). This was followed by three steps in a clearing agent, xylene (30°C for 1 h each, AppliChem), to remove the ethanol, before incubating three times in molten paraffin wax (62°C for 80 mins each, Labomedic), which infiltrates the sample and replaces the xylene. Infiltrated tissues were then casted into molds together with liquid paraffin (65°C) and cooled to form a solid paraffin block with embedded tissue (Leica EG1150 H Paraffin Embedding Station and Leica EG1150 C Cold Plate). Paraffin-embedded WAT was sliced into 5 µm sections using a Thermo Scientific™ HM 355S Automatic Microtome and mounted on Surgipath® X-tra® Microscope Slides (Leica Biosystems). To represent the whole tissue, three different tissue depths were sliced and collected. Several 20 µm cutting steps were performed between each tissue depth.

WAT sections were stained for histological analysis with Mayer′s hemalum solution (Sigma Aldrich) and Eosin Y solution (1% in water, Roth) using the Leica ST5020 Multistainer combined with Leica CV5030 Fully Automated Glass Coverslipper. Deparaffinization of paraffin-embedded WAT slices was performed by two heating steps (60°C for 6 mins each) to melt the wax and three subsequent steps in xylene (1 min each), before incubation in a graded alcohol series (100%-70% ethanol; 80 sec each) to rehydrate the tissue sections and ending with a final rinsing step in sterile distilled water (dH2O) (80 sec). Next, tissue slices were stained with Mayer′s hemalum solution (3 mins), before washing in running tap water (5 mins). To counterstain with eosin, slides were immersed in eosin (25 sec) and then rinsed in dH_2O (80 sec), before incubation on a graded alcohol series (70%-100% ethanol; 80 sec each) to dehydrate the tissue. After two final steps in xylene (60 sec each), stained slides were mounted with CV Mount (Leica Biosystems).

Paraffin embedding, slicing, and staining was conducted by the histology facility at University Hospital Bonn.

Microscopy of tissues

Stained sections were stored at RT until imaging with the Zeiss Axio Scan.Z1 Slide Scanner at the Microscopy Core Facility of the Medical Faculty at the University of Bonn.

Image analysis

For all presented data sets, we summarize the Image specifications, AdipoQ Preparator preferences, and AdipoQ preferences in Supplementary Table 2.

Hardware requirements

Any computer that can run ImageJ (Schneider *et al.*, 2012; Rueden *et al.*, 2017) or FIJI (Schindelin *et al.*, 2012) is suited. ImageJ and FIJI run on Linux, Windows, and Mac operating systems.

Code and software availability statement

The AdipoQ workflow involves two java-based ImageJ plugins that are open-source and freely available online through the GitHub repository: https://github.com/hansenjn/AdipoQ. The GitHub repositories provide the source code, the plugin files, a user guide, and allows to post issues or suggest new functions. The user guide describes all methods that are implemented into AdipoQ in detail.

Software

Data analysis and statistical analysis was performed in Microsoft® Excel for Mac (Version 16.54), GraphPad Prism (Version 9.3.0, GraphPad Software, Inc.), R (R version 4.0.3 (2020-10-10)). The R Foundation for Statistical Computing), RStudio (Version 1.4.1103, RStudio, Inc.). All image processing and analysis was performed in ImageJ (Version 1.53a, U.S. National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, USA). Plots and Figures were generated using GraphPad Prism (Version 9.3.0, GraphPad Software, Inc.), and Affinity Designer (Version 1.10.4, Serif (Europe), Ltd.). ImageJ plugins were developed in Java, with the aid of Eclipse IDE for Java Developers (Version 2021-09 (4.21.0), Eclipse Foundation, Inc., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada).

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In Supplementary Figure S1, we show and analyze images from the Genotype-Tissue Expression (GTEx) Portal https://gtexportal.org/, retrieved on 05/18/2022. Accession numbers are: GTEX-15ER7-0426, GTEX-15EOM-0226, GTEX-12ZZX-0226, GTEX-1EN7A-0226, GTEX-1128S-2126, GTEX-11GSO-2326, GTEX-1PBJI-1326, GTEX-XQ3S-2426, GTEX-15SHU-2326, GTEX-13NYB-1126, GTEX-1269C-0726, GTEX-11DYG-2026. The Genotype-Tissue Expression (GTEx) Project was supported by the Common Fund of the Office of the Director of the National Institutes of Health, and by NCI, NHGRI, NHLBI, NIDA, NIMH, and NINDS.

Author contribution statement

J.N.H, and D.W. conceived the project. K.S., N.W., M.H., P.L., D.R., T.G., A.P., D.W., and J.N.H. conceived and designed the experiments. K.S., N.W., M.H., P.L., D.R., and T.G. performed the experiments. K.S., N.W., M.H., P.L., D.R., and J.N.H. analyzed the data. J.N.H. designed and developed software. T.G. and A.P. provided methodology. K.S., N.W., D.W., and J.N.H. drafted the Article. K.S., N.W., and J.N.H. prepared the digital images.

Figures

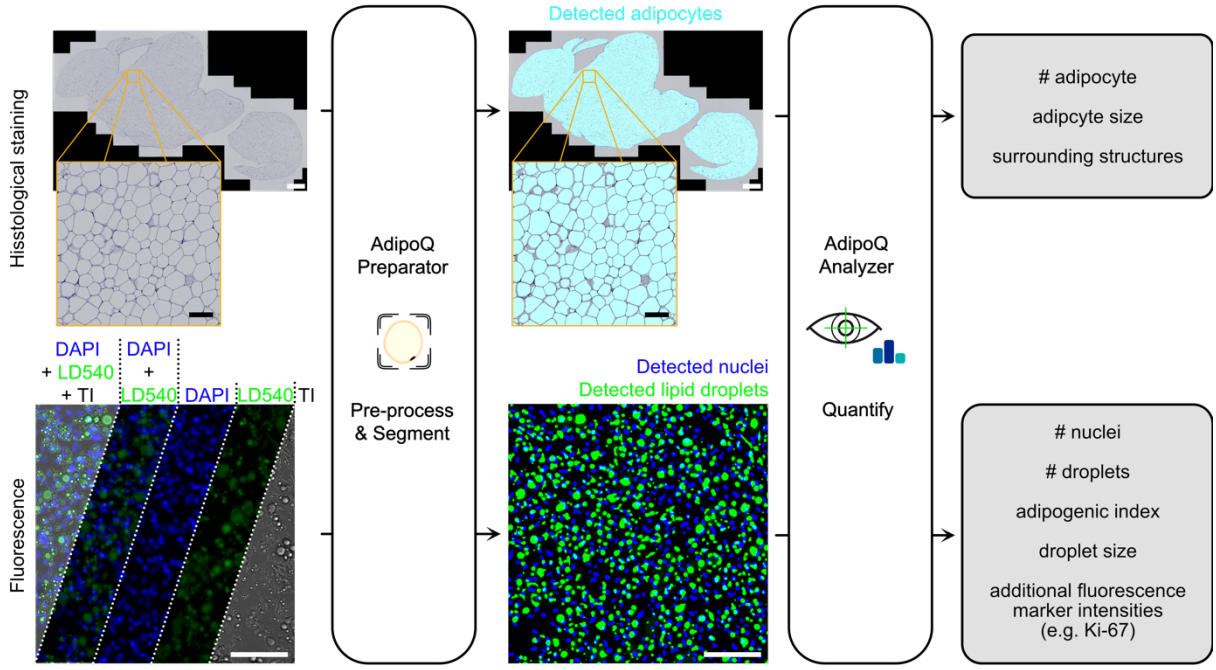

Figure 1: AdipoQ workflow. AdipoQ constitutes a two-step workflow based on the two ImageJ plugins, AdipoQ Preparator and AdipoQ Analyzer, and is applicable to multi-channel images from histological stainings (example image: RGB image) and fluorescence microscopy (example image: epifluorescence microscopy image of cells labeled with DAPI to label nuclei, LD540 to label lipid droplets; TI: transillumination image visualizing the cell structure). The AdipoQ Preparator pre-processes the images for optimal segmentation and subsequently segments them into fore- and background, generating a mask that reveals the detected structures (i.e., adipocytes, nuclei, droplets). The AdipoQ Analyzer quantifies this mask. AdipoQ Analyzer counts the structures and determines the size of each structure and the intensity levels within and adjacent to each structure, in all different channels in the image. This allows to measure also additional fluorescent markers. Scale bars in top row: 1 mm (Inset: 100 µm). Scale bars in bottom row: 100 µm.

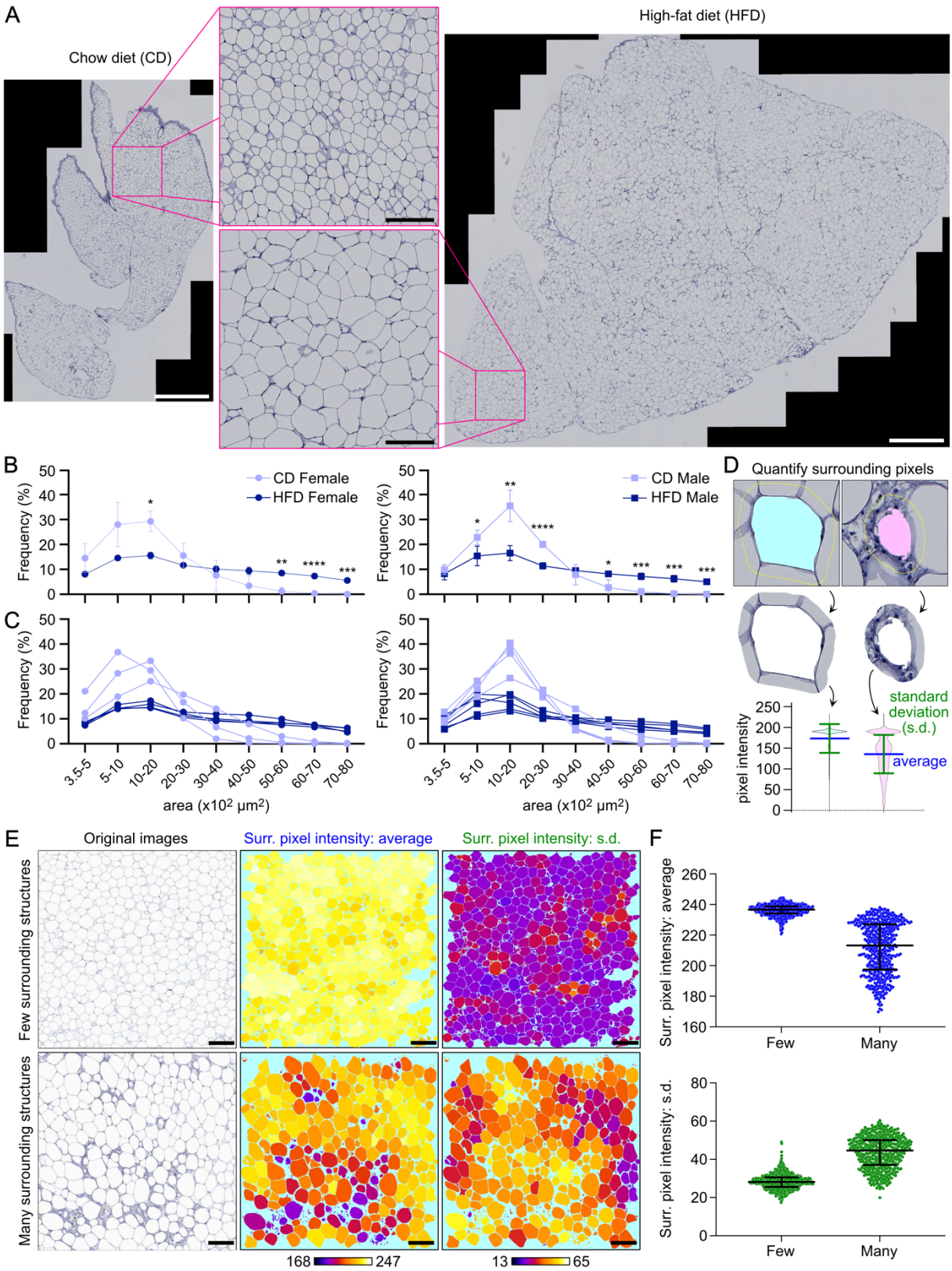

Figure 2: AdipoQ characterizes adipocytes in images of histological stainings. (A) Example images of Hematoxylin-Eosin-stained adipose tissue extracted from male wild-type mice fed chow diet (CD, left) or high-fat diet (HDF, right). Scale bars: 1 mm (Inset: 200 µm). **(B-C)** Adipocyte size distribution quantified by analyzing images as exemplified in (A), acquired

from female and male wild-type mice on CD (n = 3 (female), n = 4 (male)) or HFD (n = 4 (female), n = 5 (male)). Per mouse, 2-6 sections were quantified. **(B)** Mean ± standard deviation of the distributions from all mice per group. p-values indicated for an unpaired t-tests with Welch correction between CD and HFD at the size range; *, $p \leq 5x10^{-2}$; **, $p < 10^{-2}$; ***, $p < 10^{-3}$; ****, $p < 10^{-4}$. If no symbol is indicated, the comparison was non-significant. **(C)** Individual distributions. Each line represents one mouse. **(D-F)** Quantification of the adipocyte surrounding. **(D)** AdipoQ allows to quantify the surrounding of individual adipocytes. It extracts the pixel intensities within a defined radius around the adipocyte and determines, among other parameters (see Supplementary Table 1), the average and standard deviation of the pixel intensities in the surrounding (shown as bars in the violin plots). Such parameters reveal non-adipocyte structures in the surrounding. **(E-F)** AdipoQ analysis of example images from two different mice, showing adipose tissue with few and with many surrounding structures. **(E)** Maps (middle and right, generated by AdipoQ) that visualize the detected adipocytes for the example images (left), color-coded by average (middle) or standard deviation (s.d., right) of surrounding pixel intensities. Scale bar: 200 µm. **(F)** AdipoQ analysis results for the images shown in (E). Data points show individual adipocytes. Bars show median and interquartile range.

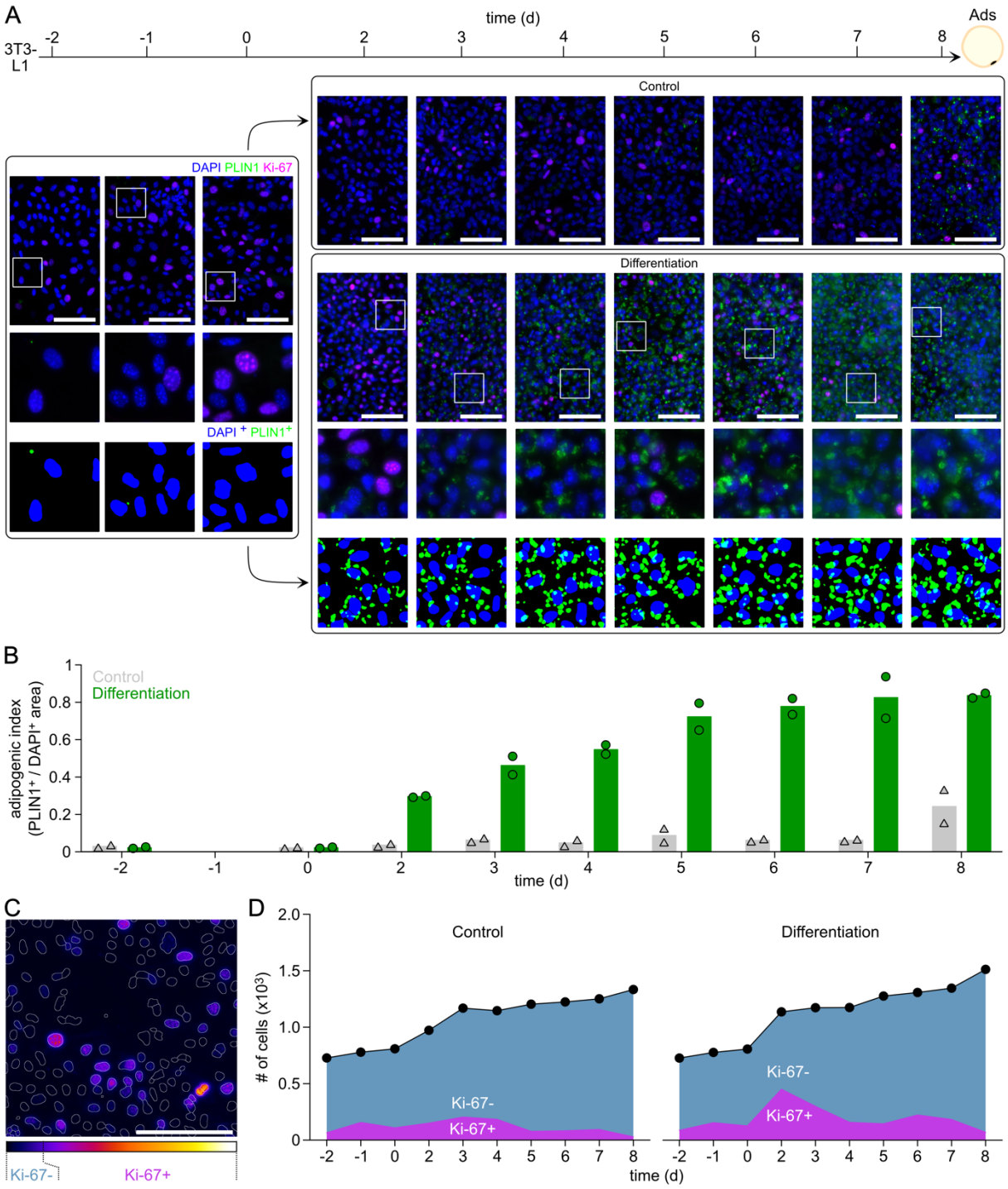

Figure 3: AdipoQ quantifies adipogenesis and proliferation *in vitro*. (A) Example images of 3T3-L1 cells during adipogenic differentiation, which was induced at day 0. Cells were fixed at indicated time points. Cells were stained with Ki-67 (magenta), PLIN1 (green), and DAPI (blue). Scale bar = 100 µm. Rectangles indicate magnified views below, for which also the detected DAPI$^+$ and PLIN1$^+$ areas are indicated. **(B-D)** AdipoQ analysis of the imaging data presented in (A) (n = 1 example experiment). **(B)** Adipogenic index, determined by calculating the total lipid droplet area (PLIN1$^+$) and dividing it by the total nuclei area (DAPI$^+$). Bars show mean, data points show individual experiments (average of four images per experiment). **(C)**

Quantifying adipocyte proliferation using Ki67 staining. Ki67 channel for an example image shown (colored by the look-up table indicated below). Masks for individual nuclei (overlayed with white lines in image) are determined from the DAPI channel. For each nucleus mask, the Ki67 signal is determined and if the median intensity within the mask exceeds a fixed threshold, the nucleus is considered Ki67^{+}. **(D)** Proliferation kinetics of 3T3-L1 cells as indicated by the total number of nuclei and the nuclei that showed a high Ki-67 intensity (Ki-67^{+}). Data pooled from both experiments.

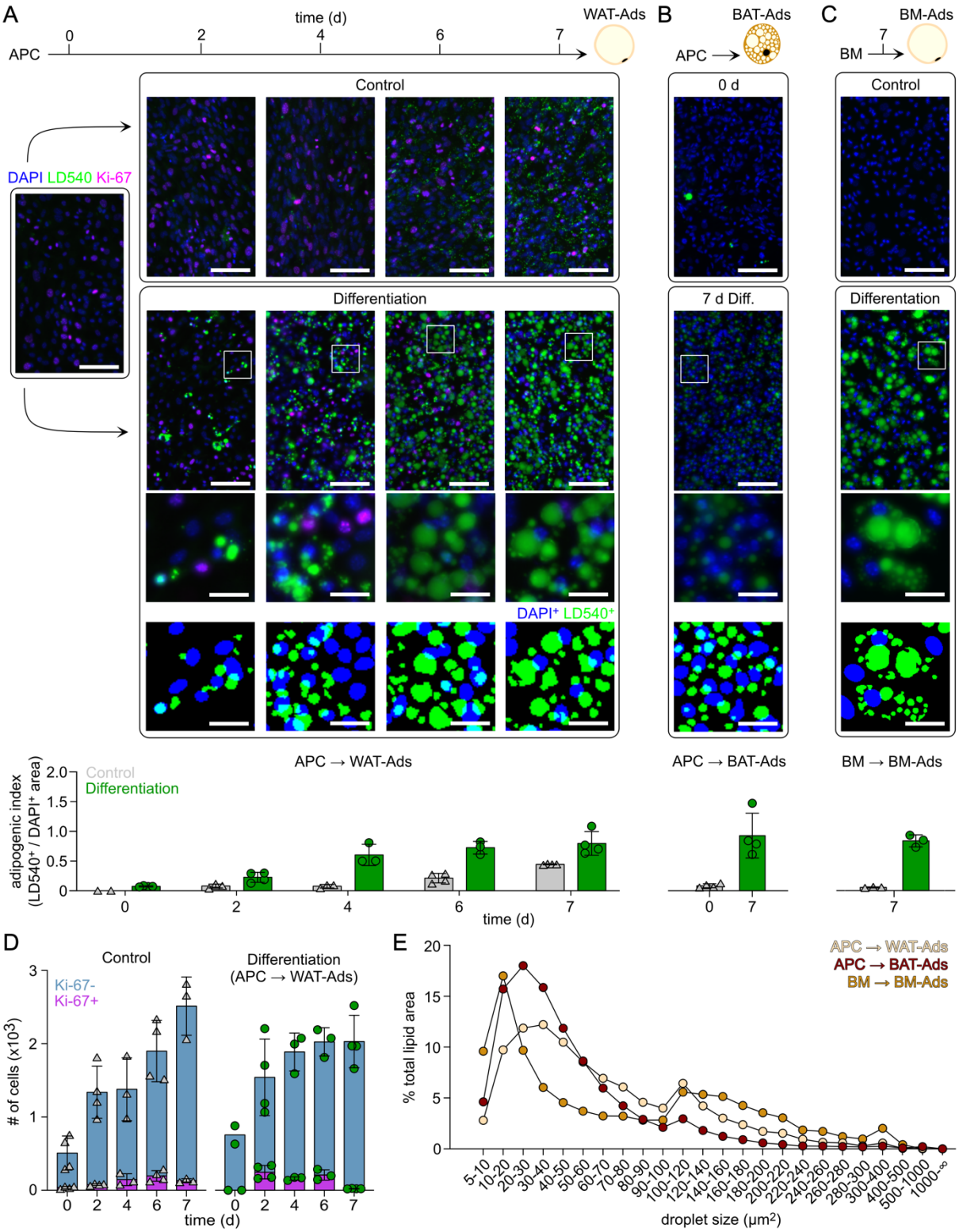

Figure 4: Differences in adipogenesis parameters in primary APC models can be assessed with AdipoQ. AdipoQ analysis of APCs isolated from WAT, BAT, and BM before and after differentiation. **(A)** Example images (top) and adipogenic index determined by AdipoQ (bottom) for APCs isolated from WAT. Rectangles indicate magnified views below, for which also the detected DAPI⁺ and LD540⁺ areas are indicated. Scale bars = 100 µm (magnified

views: 25 µm). To visualize proliferation during the course of differentiation, APCs were fixed at different days and stained with Ki-67 (magenta), LD540 (green), and DAPI (blue). The Adipogenic index is determined by the ratio of total lipid droplet area ($LD540^+$) to total nuclei area ($DAPI^+$). Bars indicate mean ± standard deviation. Shown is an example experiment, data points show individual images. **(B)** See (A), for BAT. Cells were fixed after 0 or 7 days in culture and stained with LD540 (green) and DAPI (blue). Data points show individual experiments (n = 4). **(C)** See (B), for BM. Cells were fixed after 7 days in culture. Data points show individual experiments (n = 3). **(D)** Proliferation kinetics of WAT-APCs determined by the total number of nuclei and the fraction of nuclei that showed a high Ki-67 intensity ($Ki\text{-}67^+$). Shown is an example experiment, bars indicate mean ± standard deviation, data points show individual analyzed images. **(E)** Quantification of changes in lipid droplet size is depicted as fraction of total lipid area per lipid droplet size. Per condition, lipid droplets were pooled from all experiments and images from day 7 after differentiation.

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