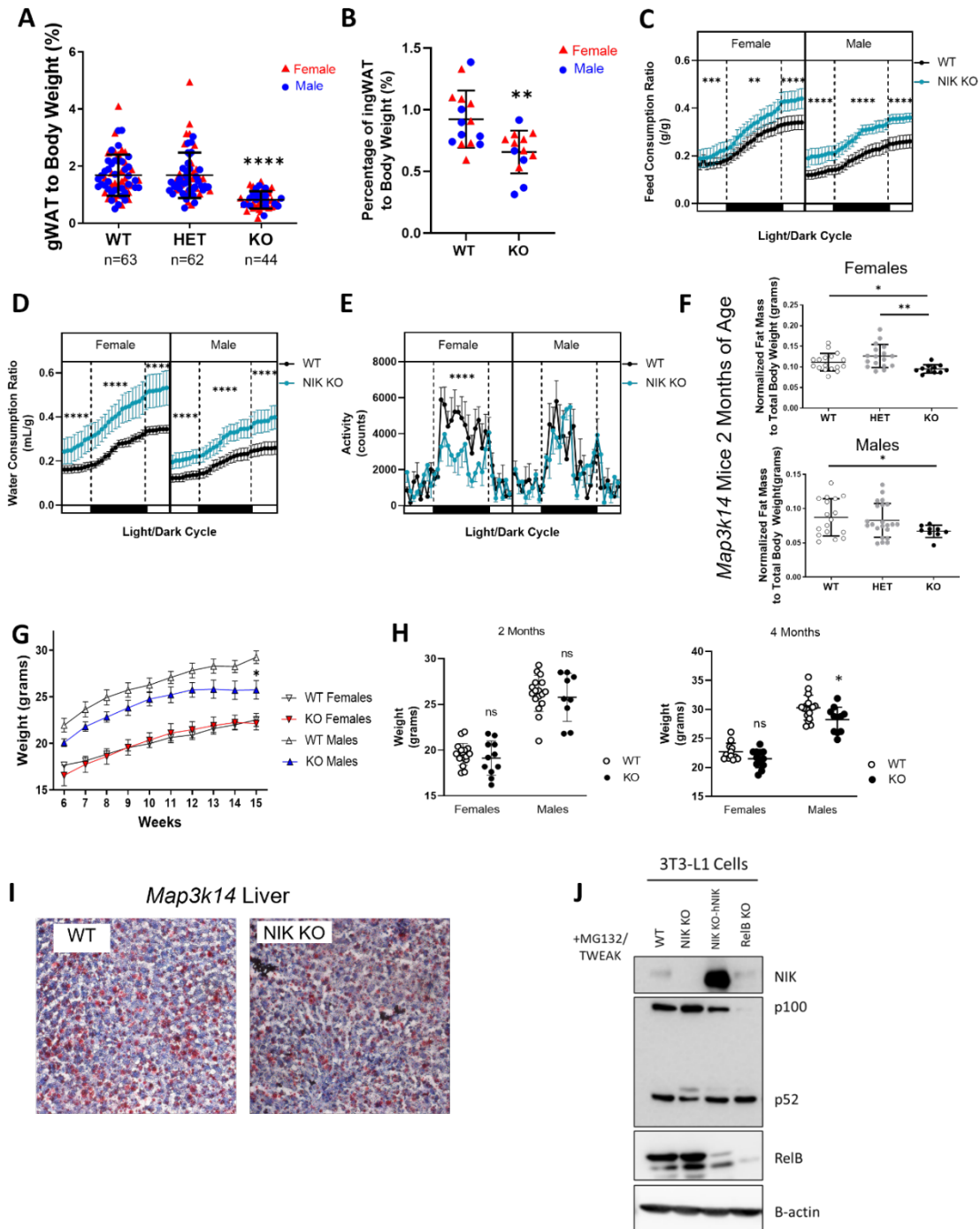


Supplementary Information

NF- κ B-Inducing Kinase Maintains Mitochondrial Efficiency and Systemic Metabolic Homeostasis

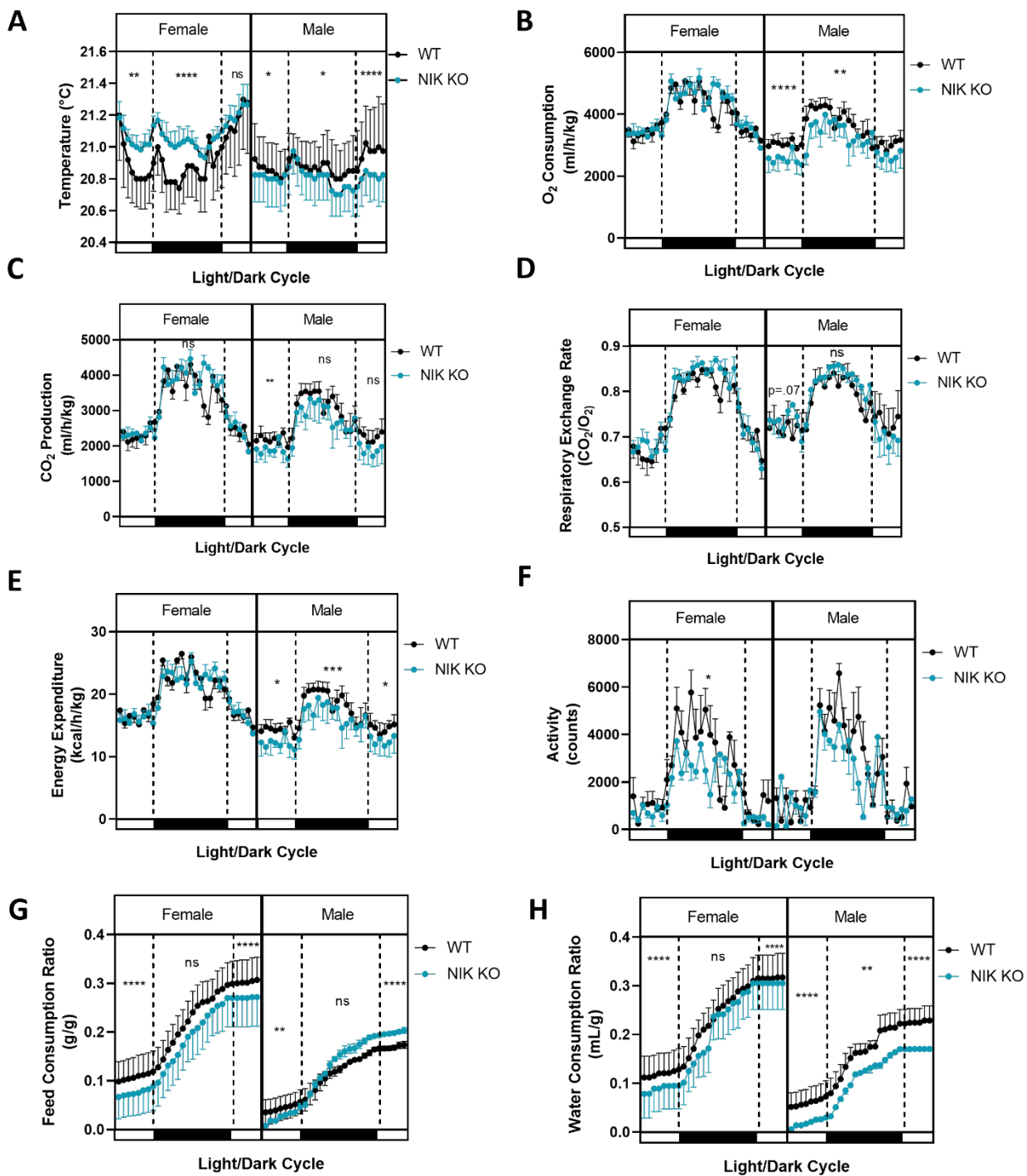
Authors: Kathryn M. Pflug, Dong W. Lee, Justin Keeney, Raquel Sitcheran



Supplemental Figure 1.

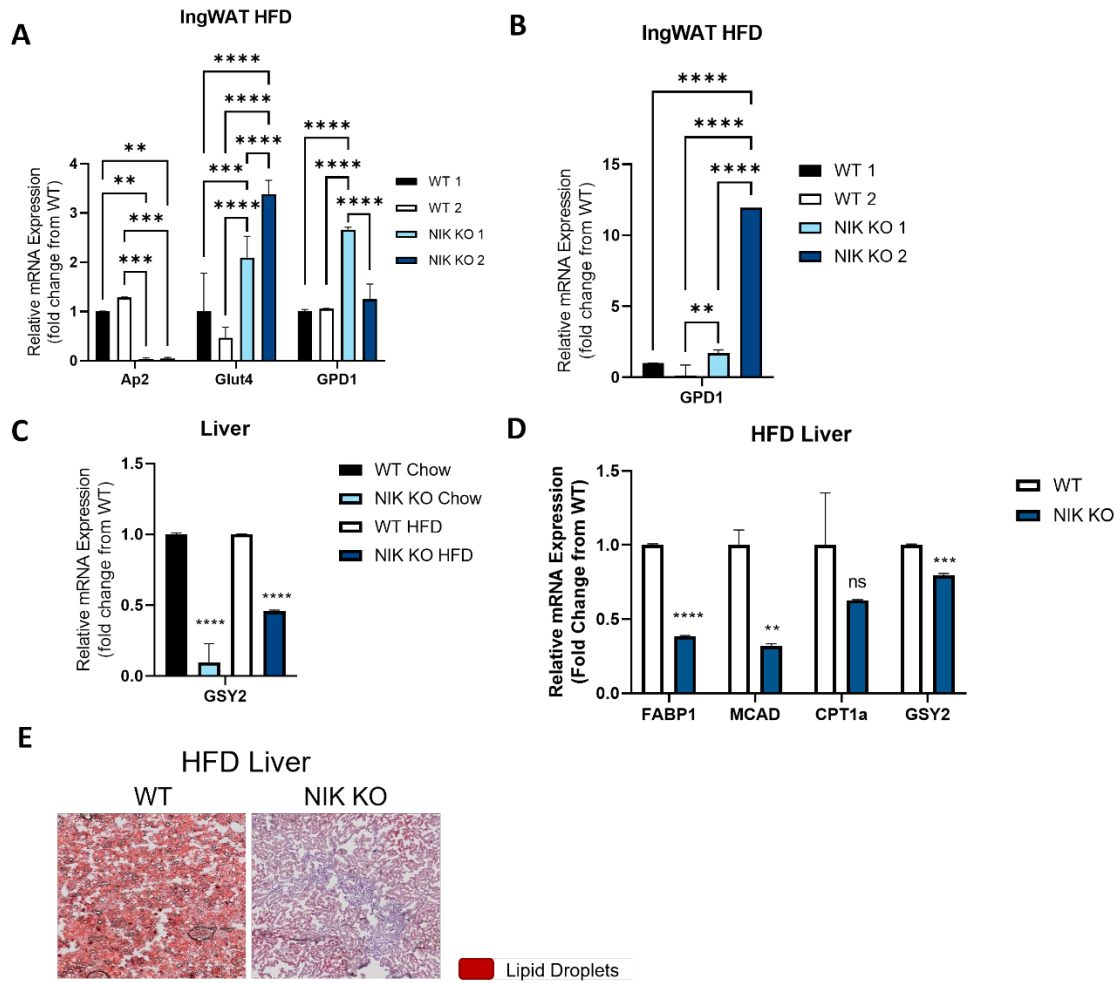
(A) Weights of 4-month-old chow fed WT, HET, and NIK KO male and female gonadal WAT on a chow diet. Data are represented as mean \pm SD, **** $p \leq 0.0001$, Tukey Multiple Comparison Test. **(B)** Analysis of inguinal WAT from chow fed male WT and NIK KO mice. Data represented as mean \pm SD, ** $p \leq 0.01$, Unpaired Student t-test. **(C-E)** Metabolic cage data of male and female WT, HET, NIK KO mice at 4 months of age for **(C)** food consumption **(D)**, water consumption, and **(E)** activity. Data are represented as mean \pm SEM, * $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$, **** $p \leq 0.0001$, Unpaired Student t-test. **(F)** Echo MRI data of fat and lean mass ratios of male and female *Map3k14* mice at 2 months of age. Data represented as mean \pm SEM, * $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$, *** $p \leq 0.001$, Unpaired Student t-test. **(G)** Average weights of WT and NIK KO mice between males and females from 6-15 weeks (Female *Map3k14* mice; WT n= 9 and KO n=7, Male *Map3k14* mice; WT n=6 and KO n=5). Data represented as mean \pm SEM, Sidak's Multiple Comparisons Test. **(H)** Weights from chow-fed, male and female WT and NIK KO mice at 2 months and 4 months of age. Data are represented as mean \pm SD, 2-month-old Males; WT= 17, KO=9, Females; WT= 17, KO=11, 4-month-old Males; WT=18, KO=11, Females; WT= 12, KO=12, Unpaired Student t-test. **(I)** Oil Red O and hematoxylin staining of liver sections from chow fed WT and NIK KO mice. **(J)** Verification immunoblot of MG132 (10 μ M) and TWEAK(10ng/mL) treated 3T3-L1 cells with CRISPR-Cas9 modifications for knockout of NIK or RelB, and rescue of human NIK in the NIK KO cell line.

4 Months



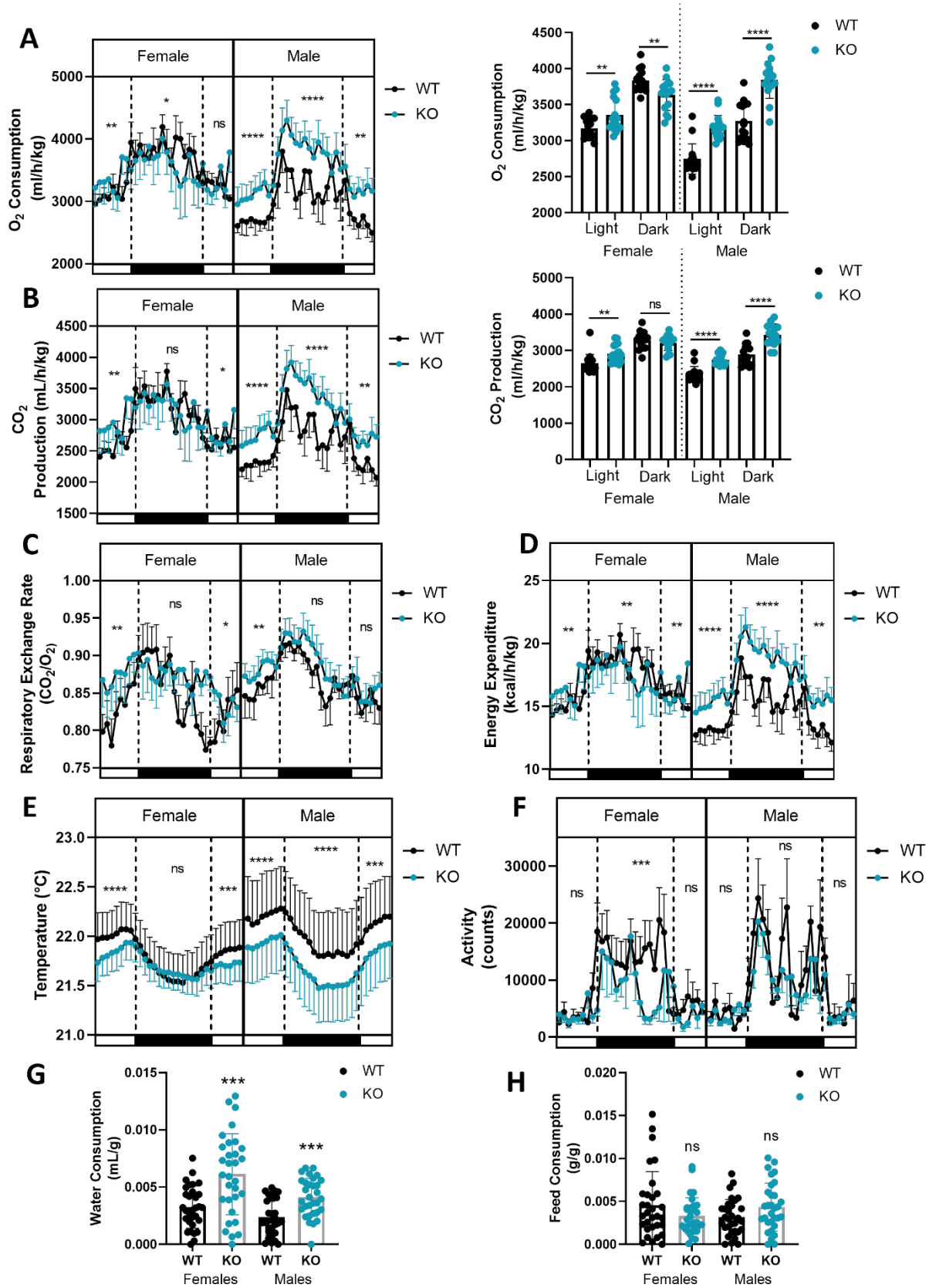
Supplemental Figure 2.

(A-H) Analysis of a 24hr period of metabolic cage data representing chow fed male and female, WT and NIK KO mice **(A)** Metabolic cage temperature of chow fed female and male WT and NIK KO mice at 4 months of age. **(B-H)** Metabolic cage data from 2-month-old *Map3k14* mice. Data are represented as mean \pm SEM, Males; WT= 5 KO=3, Females; WT=6, KO= 5, * $p \leq .05$, ** $p \leq .01$, *** $p \leq .001$, **** $p \leq .0001$, Unpaired Student t-test.



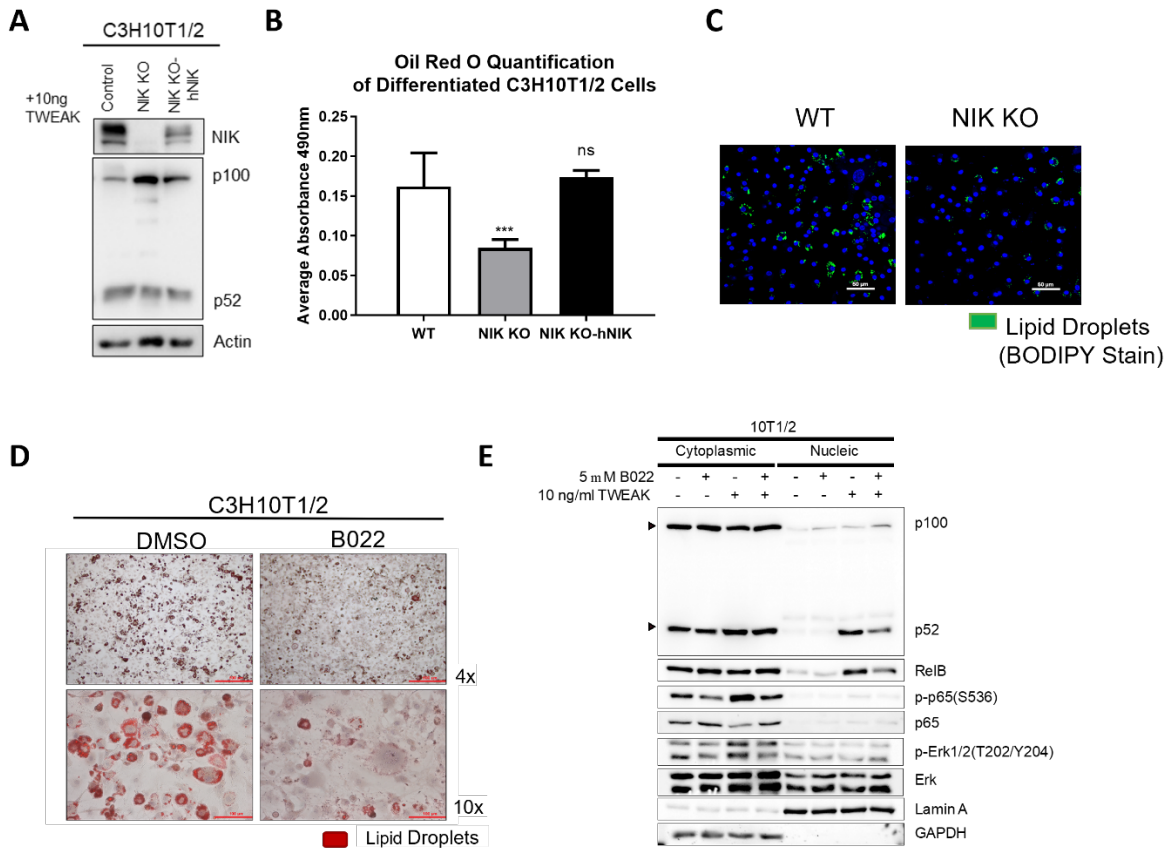
Supplemental Figure 3.

(A) qPCR analysis of adipocyte genes Ap2 (adipocyte specific protein 2; FABP4), GLUT4 (glucose transporter 4, SLC2A4), GPD1 (glucose-3-phosphate dehydrogenase 1) of inguinal WAT from male HFD mice. **(B)** GPD1 mRNA analysis of inguinal WAT from HFD female mice. **(C)** GSY2 (glycogen synthase 2) relative mRNA expression from chow and HFD liver samples. **(D)** qPCR analysis of fatty acid oxidation genes (FAB1; fatty acid binding protein, MCAD; medium chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase, CPT1 α ; carnitine protein transferase) and glycogen synthase 2 from HFD female liver samples. N=2 biological replicates ran in triplicate **(A-D)** Data represented as mean \pm SD, Unpaired Student t-test. **(E)** Oil Red O and hematoxylin staining for lipid accumulation in liver samples of HFD mice.



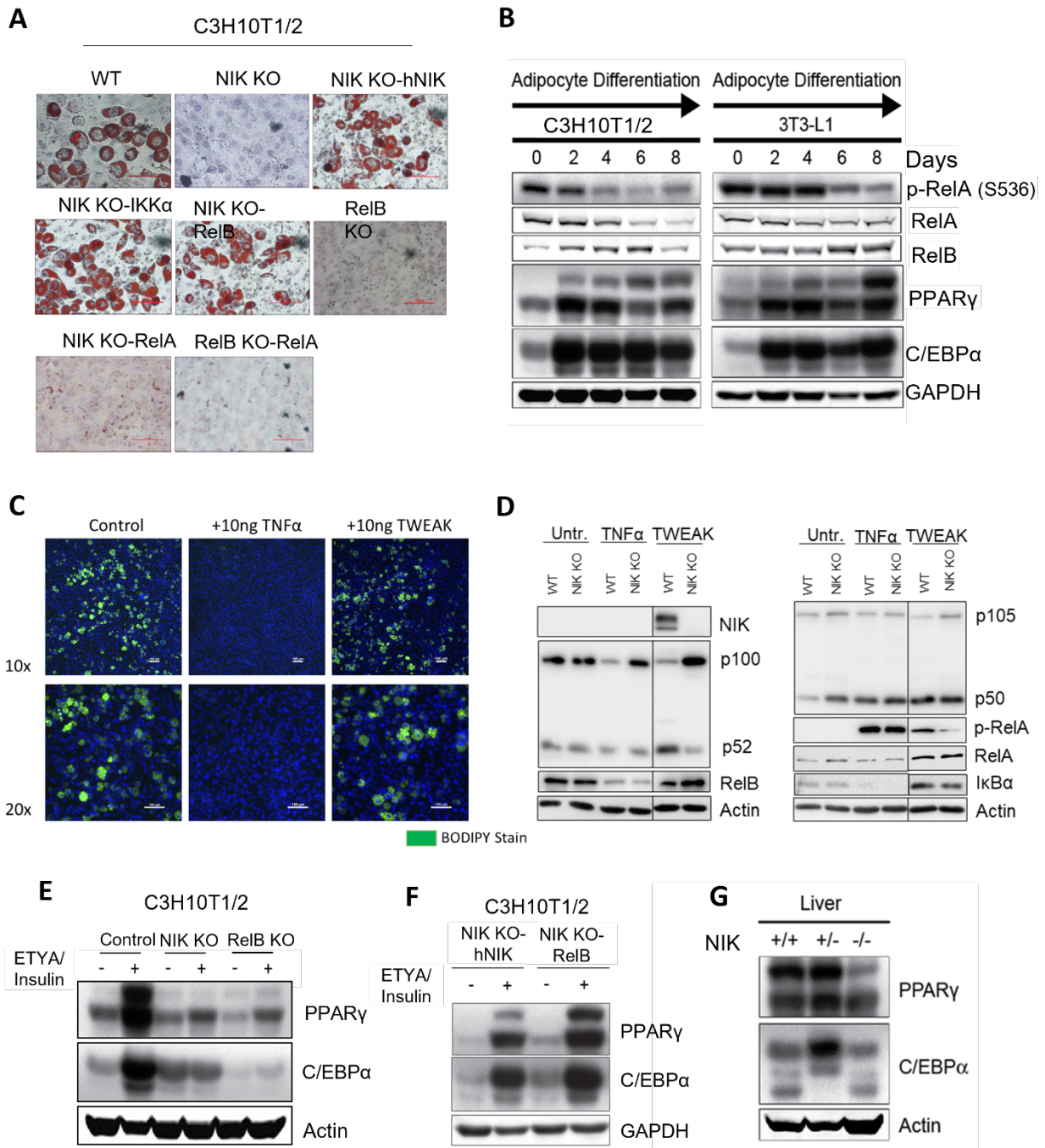
Supplemental Figure 4.

(A-H) Data collected from HFD male and female *Map3k14* mice individually housed in metabolic cages at about 3 months of age. Morning and night analysis from a 24-hour time period of **(A)** oxygen consumption, **(B)** CO₂ production, **(C)** respiratory exchange rate (CO₂/ O₂), and **(D)** caloric energy expenditure, **(E)** metabolic cage temperature, **(F)** activity, **(G)** water consumption normalized to body weight, and **(H)** food consumption normalized to body weight. Line graphs represented as mean ± SEM, bar graphs represented as mean ± SD. Males; WT= 5 KO=8, Females; WT=7 KO=6. Data analyzed by Unpaired Student t-test.



Supplemental Figure 5.

(A) Blot of C3H10T1/2 cells confirming the loss of NIK (NIK KO) and the rescue of non-canonical NF- κ B functionality (p100-p52 processing) with the reestablishment of human NIK (NIK KO-hNIK). **(B)** Quantification of oil red o staining of differentiated C3H10T1/2 cells. Data represented as mean \pm SD, * $p \leq .05$, ** $p \leq .01$, *** $p \leq .001$, **** $p \leq .0001$, Tukey's Multiple Comparison Test. **(C)** Adipocyte differentiation of primary bone marrow cells from WT and NIK KO mice stained with BODIPY (lipid droplets; green) and Hoechst (blue). **(D)** C3H10T1/2 cells treated with DMSO or the NIK inhibitor (B022), induced for adipocyte differentiation, and then stained with Oil Red O. **(E)** Cytoplasmic/ nuclear fractionation of C3H10T1/2 cells treated with B022 (NIK inhibitor) or TWEAK (activator of the noncanonical NF- κ B pathway), showing inhibition of p100-p52 processing (induction of noncanonical protein processing by NIK) with B022 treatment.



Supplemental Figure 6.

(A) Oil Red O staining of C3H10T1/2 cells after induction of adipocyte differentiation with ETYA and insulin. **(B)** Immunoblot of adipocyte induction in C3H10T1/2 and 3T3-L1 cells with ETYA/Insulin. **(C)** BODIPY staining of lipid droplets (green) and Hoechst staining (blue) in

differentiated C3H10T1/2 treated with TNF α (tumor necrosis factor alpha; activator of canonical NF- κ B pathway) or TWEAK (tumor necrosis weak life factor; activator of noncanonical NF- κ B pathway). **(D)** Immunoblots confirming activation of the noncanonical or canonical NF- κ B pathway after induction with TWEAK or TNF α , respectively. Immunoblot of transcriptional activators of adipogenesis, PPAR γ and C/EBP α expression in undifferentiated and differentiated **(E)** NIK KO, RelB KO, **(F)** NIK KO-hNIK and NIK KO-RelB C3H10T1/2 cells, **(G)** and mouse liver samples.

Target Gene	Guide RNA Sequence
NIK	gNIK-1: AGGAUGGGGCAUCCGCUGU
	gNIK-2: UACCUUGGUGCAUGCUCUCCA
	gNIK-3: AGUAUCGAGAAGAGGUCCAC
RelB	g RelB-1: AGCGGCCUCGCACUCGUAG
	gRelB-2: GCGCUUCCGCUACGAGUGCG
	gRelB-3: ACUGCACGGACGGCGUCUGC

Supplemental Table 1:

Guide RNA sequences used for CRISPR-Cas9 knockout of NIK or RelB in cell culture.

Target Gene	Forward Sequence	Reverse Sequence
<i>AIPOQ</i> (Adiponectin)	5'- GTT GCA AGC TCT CCT GTT CC -3'	5'- GAG CGA TAC ACA TAA GCG GC -3'
<i>AP2</i>	5'- GTG CTG CAG CCT TTC TCA C-3'	5'- GTT CCC ACA AAG GCA TCA C-3'
<i>CPT1α</i>	5'-CTG ATG ACG GCT ATG GTG TTT-3'	5'-GTG AGG CCA AAC AAG GTG ATA-3'
<i>FABP1</i>	5'- CCA ATT GCA GAG CCA GGA GA-3'	5'- CCC CTT GAT GTC CTT CCC TTT-3'
<i>GPD1</i>	5'- ACA CCC AAC TTT CGC ATC AC -3'	5'- TAG CAG GTC GTG ATG AGG TC -3'
<i>GSY2</i>	5'- CAC ATC ACC ACC AAC GAC GGA-3'	5'- TTT AGC CGA TCC CTC TCA GCC-3'
<i>LEP</i> (Leptin)	5'- TTC CTG GTG GCT TTG GTC CTA -3'	5'- AGC ACA TTT TGG GAA GGC AG -3'
<i>MCAD</i>	5'-ACC CTG TGG AGA AGC TGA TG-3'	5'-AGC AAC AGT GCT TGG AGC TT-3'
<i>SLC2a4</i> (GLUT4)	5'- GAA ACC CAT GCC GAC AAT GA -3'	5'- CTG TGC CAT CTT GAT GAC CG -3'
<i>GAPDH</i>	5'- CTT TGT CAA GCT CAT TTC CTG G -3'	5'- TCT TGC TCA GTG TCC TTG C -3'
<i>RPLP0</i>	5'-AAG CGC GTC CTG GCA TTG TCT-3'	5'-CCG CAG GGG CAG CAG TGG T- 3'

Supplemental Table 2:

Primers used for qPCR analysis of cells or tissue. 3T3-L1 gene expression was normalized to GAPDH. Mouse tissue gene expression was normalized to RPLP0.