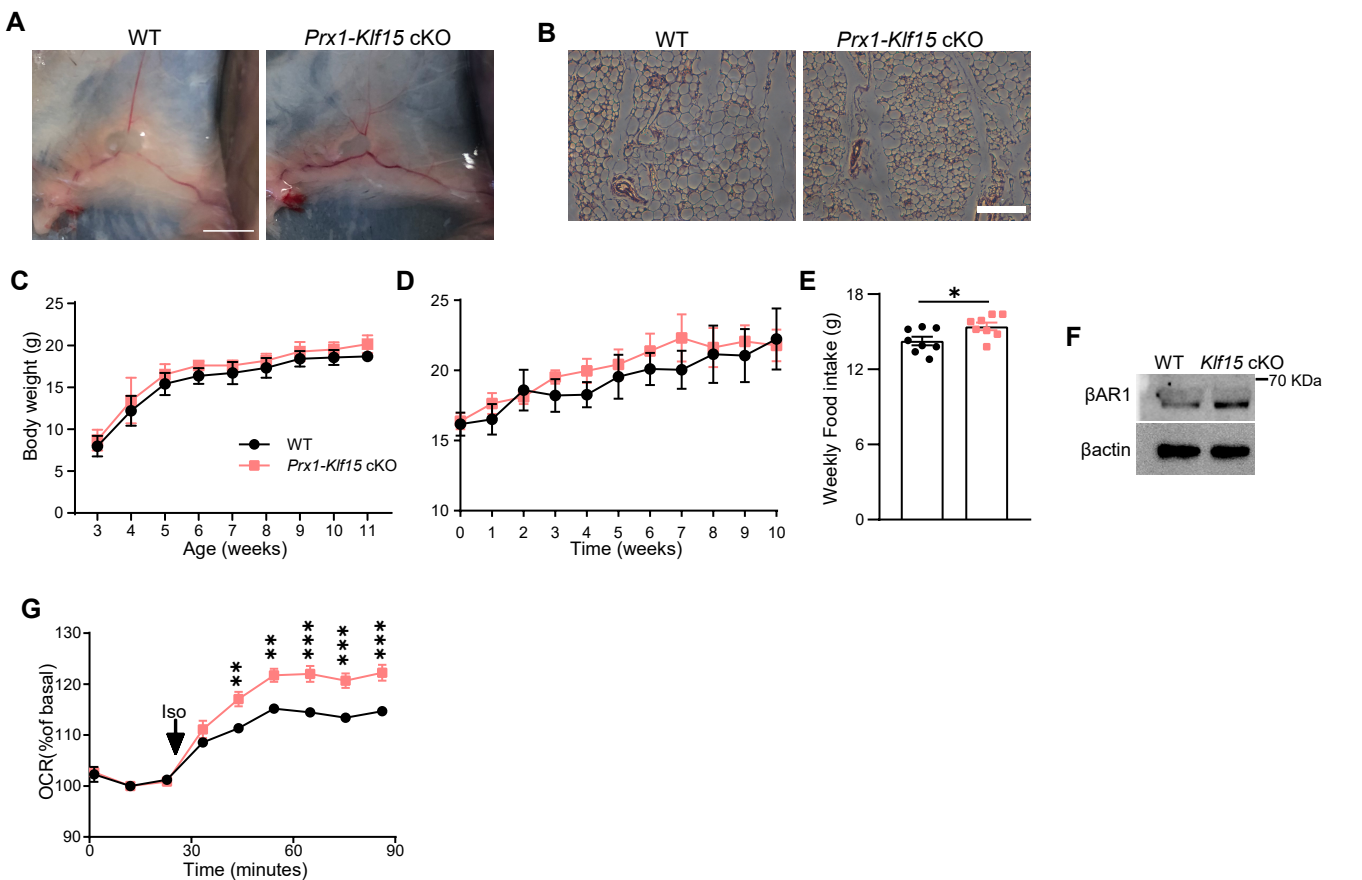


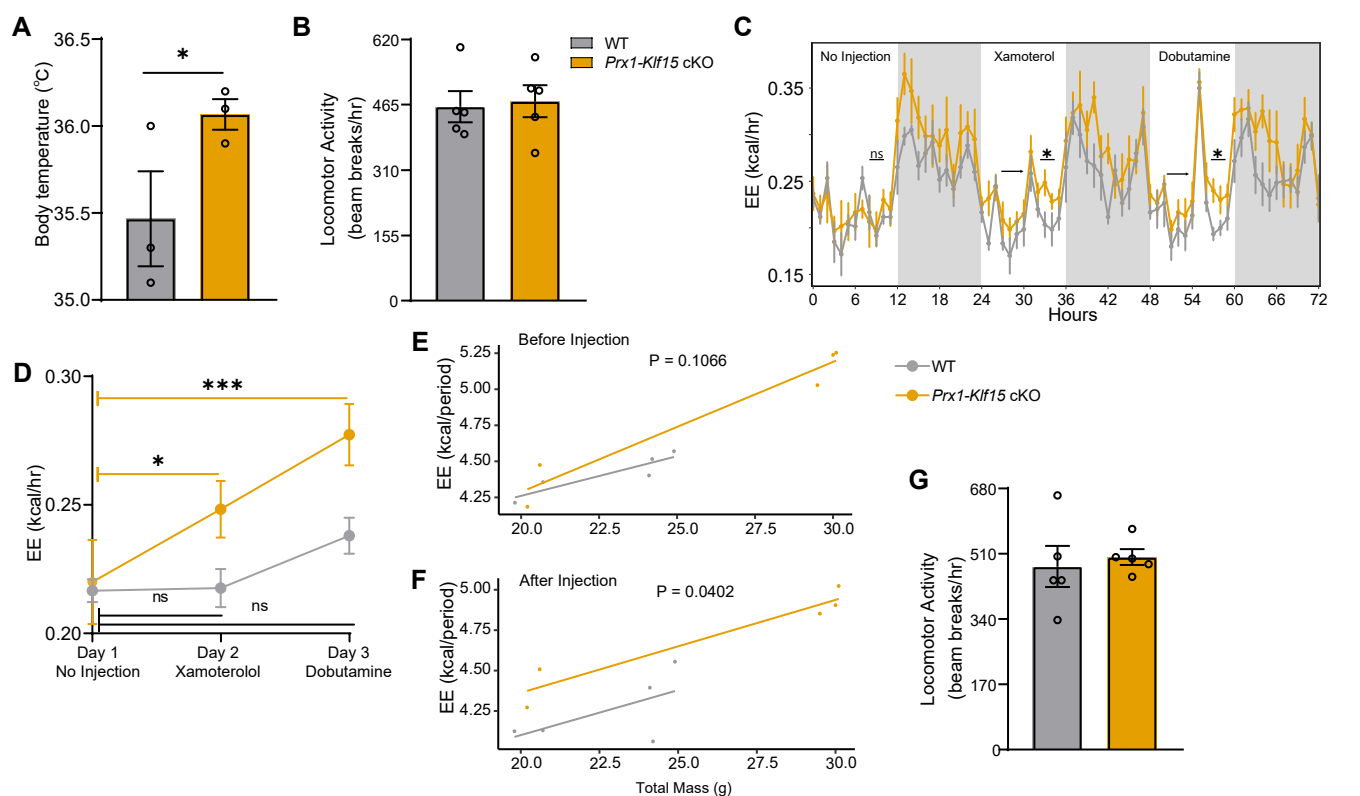
**Supplemental Figure 1**

**Adipocyte-specific deletion of *Klf15* induces a thermogenic gene expression in the adipocyte fraction of iWAT.** (A) RT-qPCR quantifying the relative expression level of *Adrb1-3* in different adipose tissue depots. t tests followed Fisher's LSD test, n = 6. (B) RT-qPCR quantifying the expression levels of *Ucp1* after acute *Klf15* deletion in adipocytes treated with vehicle or propranolol for 24h. One-way ANOVA, n = 4. (C) RT-qPCR quantifying the expression levels of *Ucp1* and *Ppargc1a* in the adipocyte fraction of iWAT isolated from WT and *Adipo-Klf15* mice. Student's t test followed by Holm-Sidak correction, n = 3. (D, E) RT-qPCR quantifying the expression levels of thermogenic genes. Student's t test, n = 4. (F, G) Ratios of *Adrb1* vs *Adrb3* expression levels in BAT (F) and gWAT (G) from WT and *Adipo-Klf15* littermates, quantified by RT-qPCR. Ratio paired t test, n = 4-5. (H) RT-qPCR quantifying the expression levels of factors relevant to UCP1 and  $\beta$ AR independent pathways. Student's t test, n = 3-6. \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01, \*\*\*p < 0.001, \*\*\*\*p < 0.0001.



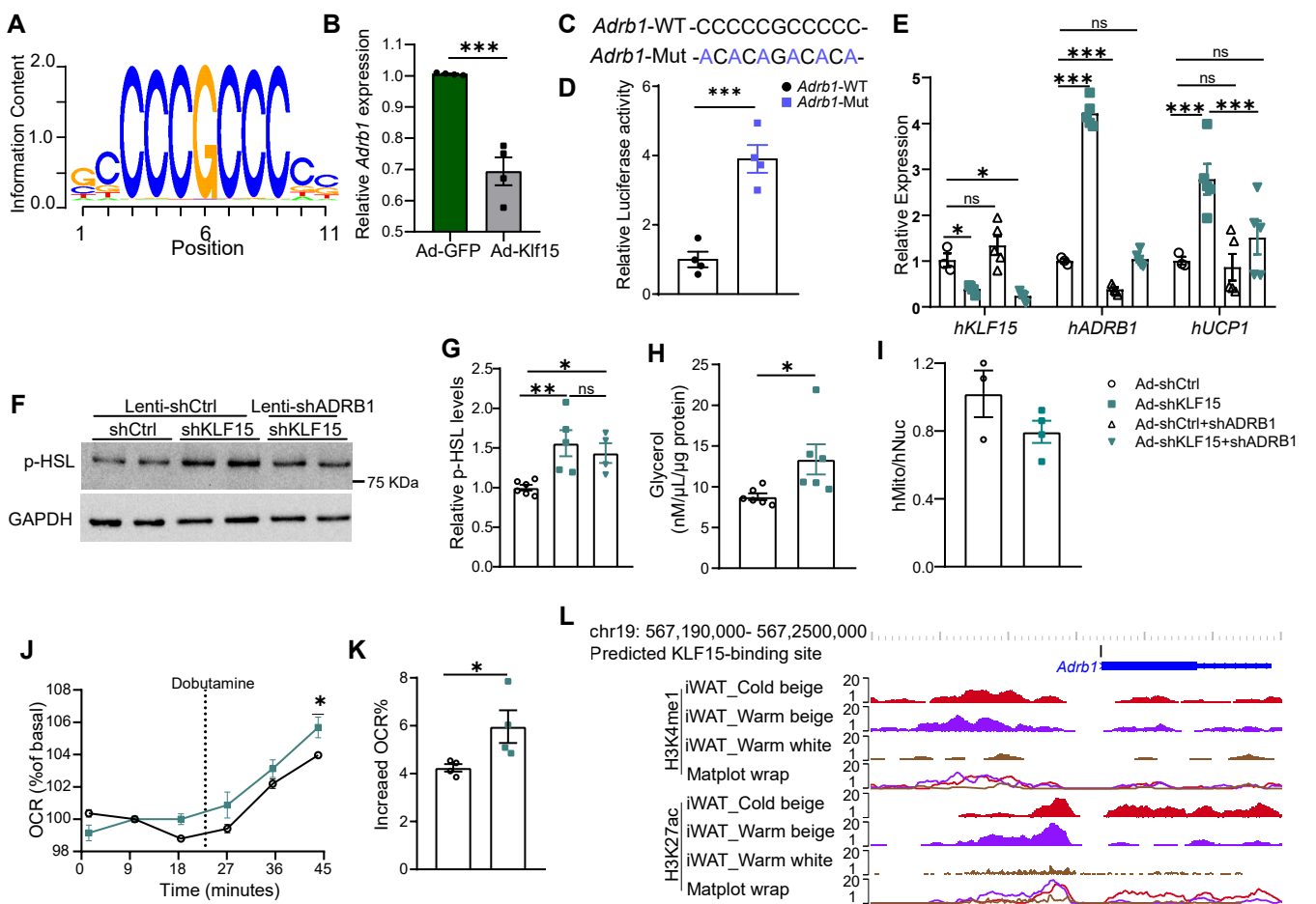
## Supplemental Figure 2

**Analysis of *Prx1-Klf15* mice.** (A) Representative images of in situ iWAT from 6-weeks old male WT and *Prx1-Klf15* mice. Scale bar: 5 mm. (B) Representative images of H&E stained histological sections of iWAT from male WT and *Prx1-Klf15* mice. Scale bar: 1 mm. ((C, D) Body weights of female fed standard diets and HDFs. Two-way ANOVA  $n = 4-5$ . (E) Average weekly HFD intake of mice; each dot represent one-week food intake. Student's t test,  $n = 8$ . (F) Immunoblots detecting  $\beta 1AR$  and  $\beta actin$  protein levels in the iWAT. (G) Time course quantification of OCRs of iWAT isolated from WT and *Prx1-Klf15* littermates after exposure to isoproterenol stimulation. Two-way ANOVA,  $n = 3-4$ . \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ .



### Supplemental Figure 3

**Deletion of *Klf15* in iWAT increases systemic energy expenditure.** (A) Rectal core body temperature of WT and *Prx1-Klf15* mice male mice maintained at 10 °C. One-tailed, t test, n = 3. (B) Quantification of the locomotor activity of mice during cold exposure. (C) Real-time monitoring of energy expenditure in WT and *Prx1-Klf15* mice in thermoneutral (30°C) cages and after agonist administration. (D) Quantification of the average change in energy expenditure during 5h after injection of agonist. Two-way ANOVA, n = 5. (E, F) Energy expenditure versus body weight in mice before (E) and after (F) agonist injection. ANCOVA, n = 5. (G) Quantification of the locomotor activity of mice in thermoneutral cages after agonist injection (time window: 30-64 in (C)). \*p < 0.05. \*\*\*p < 0.001.



#### Supplemental Figure 4

**KLF15 regulates *Adrb1* expression.** (A) Position weight matrix of canonical KLF15 DNA binding motif. (B) RT-qPCR quantifying the expression levels of *Adrb1* from Ad-GFP and Ad-KLF15 infected adipocytes. Student's t test,  $n = 4$ . (C) DNA sequence of the wild-type and mutated *Klf15* DNA binding motif within the *Adrb1* luciferase reporter constructs. Nucleotides mutated using site-directed mutagenesis are depicted in purple. (D) Quantification of luciferase assays performed on adipocytes transfected with the *Adrb1*-WT or *Adrb1*-Mut promoter-driven luciferase reporter construct normalized using dual-luciferase with Renilla from the pRL-TK co-transfected plasmid. Student's t test,  $n = 4$ . (E) RT-qPCR quantifying expression levels in Ad-shRNA and Lenti-shRNA transduced human adipocytes. Student's t tests followed by Holm-Sidak correction,  $n = 3-5$ . (F) Immunoblots detecting the levels of pHSL protein from Ad-shRNA transduced human adipocytes. (G) Quantification of relative protein level of pHSL in human-derived adipocytes. One-way ANOVA,  $n = 4-6$ . (H) Quantification of glycerol released into the incubation media from human adipocytes. Student's t test,  $n = 6$ . (I) Relative mitochondrial (hMito) DNA content in transduced human adipocytes by RT-qPCR. Student's t test,  $n = 3-4$ . (J) Time course quantifying OCRs of human-derived adipocytes after exposure to Dobutamine. Two-way ANOVA,  $n = 4$ . (K) Quantification of increased OCR after dobutamine (1M) stimulation. Student's t test,  $n = 4$ . (L) H3K4me1 and H3K27ac ChIP-seq peaks at the *Adrb1* loci in different adipocyte contexts. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ .