

Hypermetabolism in mice carrying a near complete human chromosome 21

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ABSTRACT

The consequences of aneuploidy have traditionally been studied in cell and animal models in which the extrachromosomal DNA is from the same species. Here, we explore a fundamental question concerning the impact of aneuploidy on systemic metabolism using a non-mosaic transchromosomic mouse model (TcMAC21) carrying a near complete human chromosome 21. Independent of diets and housing temperatures, TcMAC21 mice consume more calories, are hyperactive and hypermetabolic, remain consistently lean and profoundly insulin sensitive, and have a higher body temperature. The hypermetabolism and elevated thermogenesis are due to sarcolipin overexpression in the skeletal muscle, resulting in futile sarco(endo)plasmic reticulum Ca^{2+} ATPase (SERCA) activity and energy dissipation. Mitochondrial respiration is also markedly increased in skeletal muscle to meet the high ATP demand created by the futile cycle. This serendipitous discovery provides proof-of-concept that sarcolipin-mediated thermogenesis via uncoupling of the SERCA pump can be harnessed to promote energy expenditure and metabolic health.

Key words: Aneuploidy, trisomy, hypermetabolism, sarcolipin, SERCA pump, futile cycle

INTRODUCTION

The presence of an extra chromosome in mammals is generally lethal during fetal development, due to widespread cellular havoc caused by misregulated gene expression arising from gene dosage imbalance (1). Down syndrome (DS), resulting from trisomy of chromosome 21, is one of the rare aneuploidies compatible with life although as many as 80% of trisomy 21 conceptuses miscarry (2). The increased expression of ~500 transcribed sequences of human chromosome 21 (Hsa21) affects many cell types and organ systems during development and in the postnatal period (3, 4). Humans with trisomy 21 have cognitive deficits, altered craniofacial development, and are at significantly higher risk for congenital heart defects, hearing and vision loss, leukemia, gastrointestinal disease, and early-onset dementia (2).

Given the significant impact of intellectual disability on the lives of individuals with DS, research emphasis has naturally focused on the neurological deficits underpinning trisomy 21 (5). In addition to developmental abnormalities associated with DS, there is an increasing awareness that adolescents and adults with DS also have an increased incidence of obesity, insulin resistance, and diabetes (6-8). Although this was first noted in the 1960s (9), the underlying cause for these metabolic dysregulations is mostly unknown and largely underexplored. Beyond clinical observations, limited studies have been conducted to determine the physiological underpinnings of metabolic impairments seen in DS [reviewed in (10)]. Our recent study on the Ts65Dn mouse model represents the most in-depth metabolic analysis, to date, of any Down syndrome mouse model (11). However, the segmental trisomic Ts65Dn mouse contains only ~55% of the orthologous protein-coding genes found on Hsa21 (12). In addition, it contains additional trisomic genes from the centromeric region of mouse chromosome 17 (Mmu17) not found in Hsa21, thus complicating the genotype-phenotype relationships (13, 14).

In the past two decades, more than 20 mouse models of DS have been generated (15). Despite their utility in advancing DS research, none of these models recapitulate the full spectrum of human DS. With the

exception of Tc1, all the DS mouse models are trisomic for some, but not all, of the orthologous mouse genes found in Hsa21 (15). Tc1 is the first mouse model with an independently segregating Hsa21 (16). However, Tc1 mice are missing >50 of the 220 protein coding genes on Hsa21 due to deletion and mutations (17). In addition, Tc1 mice show extensive mosaicism (i.e., the human chromosome is present in zygotes but is lost randomly from cells during development). As a consequence, every mouse has a unique developmental trajectory, complicating the interpretations of results obtained from Tc1 mice. To overcome the limitations of previously generated trisomic mouse models, a transchromosomic mouse model (TcMAC21) carrying an independently segregating and a near complete copy of Hsa21 was recently developed (18). TcMAC21 is not mosaic and contains 93% of HSA21q protein-coding genes (PCGs), and is considered the most representative mouse model of DS.

Both mouse and rat that carry a non-mosaic Hsa21 recapitulate many DS phenotypes related to the central nervous system (e.g., reduced cerebellum volume, learning and memory deficit), craniofacial skeleton, and heart (18, 19). The metabolic phenotype of TcMAC21, however, is unknown and has yet to be examined. The availability of the TcMAC21 mouse model has afforded a unique opportunity to address two fundamental questions: 1) what is the impact of aneuploidy on systemic metabolism; 2) what are the molecular, cellular, and physiological consequences of introducing a foreign (human) chromosome from an evolutionarily distant species into mice?

Unexpectedly, we discovered that TcMAC21 mice have all the hallmarks of hypermetabolism, driven by elevated mitochondrial respiration and futile sarco(endo)plasmic reticulum Ca^{2+} ATPase (SERCA) pump activity in the skeletal muscle as a consequence of endogenous sarcolipin (SLN) overexpression. Our study has provided further evidence and proof-of-concept that endogenous SLN-mediated uncoupling of the SERCA pump can be harnessed for energy dissipation, weight loss, and metabolic health.

RESULTS

Human chromosome 21 genes are differentially expressed and regulated in mouse adipose tissue, liver, and skeletal muscle

TcMAC21 mice carry a non-mosaic and independently segregating mouse artificial chromosome with a near complete copy of the long arm of human chromosome 21 (Hsa21q) (18). The Hsa21q in TcMAC21 is comprised of ~37 Mb and 199 protein coding genes (Fig. 1A). RNA-sequencing showed that TcMAC21 mice are capable of expressing Hsa21-derived transcripts in each of the tissues examined, and that gene expression is regulated in a tissue-specific manner. The transcriptional activity map of Hsa21 shows regions of gene expression and repression (Fig. 1B). There are three large regions of Hsa21 with little or no transcription activity: 29.5-31.1 Mb, 44.5-44.8 Mb, and 45.3-46.2 Mb. The first gap of transcriptional inactivity contains the protein-coding genes *Cldn8* and *Cldn17*, *Girk1*, and 33 distinct *Krtap* (keratin-associated protein) genes. The second transcriptionally inactive area contains 16 *Krtap* genes, and the third transcriptionally inactive area contains 8 protein-coding genes (*Col6a1*, *Col6a2*, *Col18a1*, *Fctd*, *Lss*, *Pcbp3*, *Slc19a1*, and *Spatc1l*). By filtering the transcriptional map to display expressed-genes only, we highlighted all the genes with their differential expression profiles across five major metabolic tissues—brown adipose tissue (BAT), inguinal white adipose tissue (iWAT), gonadal white adipose tissue (gWAT), liver, and skeletal muscle (Fig. 1C).

One of the more striking differences in expression profile is between visceral (gonadal) and subcutaneous (inguinal) white adipose tissue (gWAT and iWAT respectively). gWAT expresses 115 human protein-coding genes (PCGs) while iWAT expresses only 27. A similar pattern can be seen in the non-protein-coding genes (NPCGs). We were unable to detect any Hsa21-derived non-protein-coding genes in the iWAT, while in gWAT we observed 37. Overlap analysis was carried out to assess how

similar expression profiles were between tissues (Fig. 1D). Of the 126 Hsa21-derived protein-coding genes expressed by at least one tissue, a majority (65 total) are shared between BAT, gWAT, liver, and skeletal muscle. Of the 109 Hsa21-derived non-protein-coding genes expressed by at least one tissue, the majority (53 total) are uniquely expressed by skeletal muscle. Of note, the liver uniquely expresses 6 PCGs and 2 NPCGs, gWAT 4 and 3, skeletal muscle 3 and 53, BAT 1 and 10, and iWAT 0 and 0. Together, these data indicate that Hsa21-derived transcripts are differentially expressed and regulated across major metabolic tissues in TcMAC21 mice.

Hypermetabolism in TcMAC21 mice

Having established that Hsa21-derived transcripts are differentially expressed and regulated in mouse organs and tissues, we next asked the impact of the extra human genetic material and genes on systemic metabolism. As previously documented, TcMAC21 pups are born at the same weight as their euploid littermates (18). However, by 3 months of age TcMAC21 mice fed a standard chow weighed significantly less (~8.5 g) than euploid littermates, and this weight difference remained stable over time (Fig. 2A). The size and body weight differences were not due to reduced plasma IGF-1 and growth hormone, as their circulating levels were in fact higher in TcMAC21 compared to euploid mice (Fig. S1). Body composition analysis showed that TcMAC21 have significantly reduced absolute and relative (normalized to body weight) fat mass (Fig. 2B). Although the absolute lean mass was reduced in TcMAC21 mice, the relative lean mass (normalized to body weight) was not different between genotypes. Tissue collection at termination of the study also showed smaller visceral and subcutaneous fat mass and liver weight in TcMAC21 mice (Table S1).

Differences in body weight were not due to reduced caloric intake, as TcMAC21 mice actually consumed a significantly higher amount of food relative to their body weight than euploid controls (Fig.

2C). Indirect calorimetry analysis indicated that TcMAC21 mice—regardless of the photocycle (light or dark phase) and metabolic states (*ad libitum* fed, fasted, refed)—were expending ~25% more energy and were significantly more active compared to euploid controls (Fig. 2D-E and Fig. S2 and Table S2). Despite much higher caloric intake per gram body mass, TcMAC21 mice were much leaner due to substantially elevated physical activity and energy expenditure. Hyperactivity and elevated energy expenditure were not due to altered circulating thyroid hormones, as serum triiodothyronine (T₃, the active form of TH) levels were not different between chow fed TcMAC21 and euploid mice (Fig. S1). Serum level of thyroxine (T₄), the precursor of T₃, were modestly elevated in TcMAC21 relative to euploid mice.

In accordance with the lean phenotype, TcMAC21 mice had significantly smaller adipocyte cell size in both subcutaneous (inguinal) and visceral (gonadal) fat depots (Fig. 2F-G), as well as significantly reduced fat accumulation in liver (Fig. 2H). Fasting triglyceride, non-esterified fatty acid (NEFA), and β -hydroxybutyrate levels were not different between genotypes; fasting cholesterol, however, was higher in TcMAC21 mice (Fig. 2I). Although fasting insulin levels were not different between groups, fasting blood glucose was significantly lower in TcMAC21 mice (Fig. 2J). The insulin resistance index (HOMA-IR), along with glucose and insulin tolerance tests suggested modest improvements in insulin sensitivity in TcMAC21 relative to euploid mice (Fig. 2K-M). Assessment of the pancreas showed that TcMAC21 mice have similar β -islet cross-sectional area (CSA), insulin and somatostatin content, and insulin granule and vesicle size compared to euploid controls (Fig. 2N-P). Taken together, these data indicate that chow-fed TcMAC21 mice at baseline are lean despite increased caloric intake, and this is largely due to elevated physical activity and energy expenditure.

MAC21 mice are resistant to diet-induced obesity and metabolic dysfunction

The hypermetabolic phenotypes seen in chow-fed TcMAC21 predicted that these mice would be resistant to diet-induced obesity and metabolic dysfunction. Indeed, after 8 weeks on high-fat diet (HFD), TcMAC21 mice gained only ~3 g of body weight, whereas the euploid controls gained >15 g of body weight over the same period. Consequently, TcMAC21 mice weighed ~50% less than euploid controls (Fig. 3A). Consistent with the lean phenotype, the absolute and relative (normalized to body weight) fat mass were markedly reduced compared to euploid controls (Fig. 3B). The weights of other organs (liver, kidney, BAT) at time of termination were also lower in TcMAC21 mice, but tibia length was not different between genotypes (Fig. S3 and Table S3). Complete blood count revealed no differences in erythroid, lymphoid, and myeloid cell numbers between genotypes (Table S4). Because relative lean mass was higher in TcMAC21 compared to euploid mice (Fig. 3B), the lean phenotype seen in HFD-fed TcMAC21 is largely due to reduced adiposity. Accordingly, TcMAC21 had significantly smaller adipocyte cell size in both subcutaneous (inguinal) and visceral (gonadal) fat depots, and a marked reduction in lipid accumulation in the liver (Fig. 3C-E).

Although fasting serum triglyceride, NEFA, and β -hydroxybutyrate levels were not different between genotypes, serum cholesterol was significantly lower in TcMAC21 mice (Fig. 3F). Fasting glucose and insulin levels, and the insulin resistance index (HOMA-IR), were markedly lower in TcMAC21 mice relative to euploid controls (Fig. 3G-H), indicative of enhanced insulin sensitivity. In glucose tolerance tests (GTT), even though the rate of glucose disposal was similar between TcMAC21 and euploid mice, the amount of serum insulin present during GTT (time 0, 15, and 30 min) was dramatically lower in TcMAC21 (Fig. 3I-J). This indicates that a substantially lower amount of insulin is sufficient to promote glucose clearance in TcMAC21 at a rate comparable to euploid mice, consistent with elevated insulin sensitivity in the peripheral tissues. Indeed, when we directly assessed insulin action via insulin tolerance tests (ITT), TcMAC21 mice clearly exhibited higher insulin sensitivity as indicated by the significant differences in insulin-stimulated glucose disposal (Fig. 3K).

To independently confirm TcMAC21 mice are more insulin sensitive, we fasted the mice overnight (16 hr) then reintroduced them to food. Under this fasting-refeeding condition, we could clearly see the resumption of food intake was successful at increasing blood glucose in TcMAC21 (Fig. 3L); however, the insulin response to food intake in TcMAC21 mice was strikingly smaller in magnitude compared to euploid controls (Fig. 3M). Again, these data indicate that TcMAC21 mice are significantly more insulin sensitive since a substantially lower insulin response during fasting-refeeding is sufficient for glucose clearance at a rate comparable to euploid mice.

These results prompted us to determine if there were developmental changes in the pancreas leading to reduced insulin secretion in response to glucose administration or food intake, independent of elevated insulin sensitivity in peripheral tissues. Quantification of β -islet size, pancreatic insulin and somatostatin content, as well as insulin granule and vesicle size did not reveal any intrinsic differences between TcMAC21 and euploid mice (Fig. 3N-Q), thus ruling out a developmental cause and arguing in favor of enhanced insulin action. Pancreatic acinar zymogen granule size was also not different between genotypes (Fig. S4), suggesting normal development of the exocrine pancreas. Taken together, these data indicate that TcMAC21 mice are remarkably resistant to HFD-induced obesity and insulin resistance.

Hypermetabolism of TcMAC21 mice is uncoupled from changes in adipose and liver transcriptomes

Next, we sought to uncover the physiological mechanisms responsible for TcMAC21 resistance to weight gain and developing insulin resistance when fed a high-fat diet. First, we wanted to rule out whether there is a change in caloric intake. TcMAC21 mice actually consumed a significantly higher amount of food

(relative to their body weight) compared to euploid controls (Fig. 4A and Table S5). To rule out any potential dysfunction of the gut that might adversely affect nutrient absorption, we collected, counted, weighed, and subjected fecal samples of each mouse to fecal bomb calorimetry. Neither fecal frequency, average fecal pellet weight, nor fecal energy content was different between TcMAC21 and euploid mice (Fig. 4B and Fig. S5). Fecal energy content trended lower in TcMAC21 (Fig. 4B), implying a modest increase in the efficiency of nutrient absorption. Since energy input (caloric intake per gram body weight) was significantly higher in TcMAC21 and outputs (left over fecal energy) were similar across genotypes, the data strongly support hypermetabolism being the cause of the lean phenotype seen in TcMAC21 mice. Indeed, when we measured energy expenditure (EE) and physical activity of both groups, we found that TcMAC21 mice have markedly higher EE and physical activity irrespective of circadian cycle and metabolic states (Fig. 4C-D and Fig. S6 and Table S5). The striking difference in EE was very similar to TcMAC21 fed a standard chow (Fig. 2D), but to an even greater extent when mice were fed a high-fat diet, presumably due to the greater availability of calorie-dense lipid substrates for oxidation.

Because TcMAC21 mice burned a large excess of energy, we measured the circulating levels of thyroid hormones as they are known to increase metabolic rate and energy expenditure (20). Both serum T_3 (the active form) and T_4 (precursor of T_3) levels were significantly higher in TcMAC21 relative to euploid mice (Fig. 4E). T_3 hormone, however, was not elevated in HFD-fed mice housed at thermoneutrality (30°C) (Fig. S1). If energy expenditure was elevated, body temperature of TcMAC21 mice would likely increase. Indeed, deep colon temperatures of TcMAC21 were elevated, most notably in the dark cycle when mice are active (Fig. 4F). Assessment with thermal imaging showed an elevated skin temperature around the interscapular region of TcMAC21 mice, whereas the tail skin temperature was not different between groups (Fig. 4F-G). Importantly, the differences in interscapular skin temperatures persisted in TcMAC21 even when compared to weight-matched wild-type mice (Fig. 4H-I), thus ruling out body weight (and hence surface area/volume ratio) as the cause of greater heat generation to

compensate for greater heat loss. Elevated body temperature, however, was not observed in chow-fed mice (Fig. S7), even though chow-fed TcMAC21 were also hyperactive and had higher energy expenditure.

Consistent with the thermal imaging data, histological analysis of the interscapular brown adipose tissue (BAT) revealed a marked reduction in fat accumulation and a “healthy” brown appearance in TcMAC21 mice when compared to euploid controls (Fig. 4J-K), presumably due to excess lipids being utilized. We therefore expected several key metabolic genes in BAT to be upregulated in TcMAC21. Surprisingly, we found minimal differences in key thermogenic and fat oxidation genes between the two groups of mice (Fig. 4L and Fig. S8). This led us to assume the differences in gene expression must be due to non-canonical and potentially novel pathways. To test this, we conducted an unbiased RNA-sequencing analysis of BAT, liver, gWAT, and iWAT. Again, to our surprise and contrary to expectation, we found the transcriptomes of BAT, liver, gWAT, and iWAT in TcMAC21 to be remarkably similar to euploid controls (Fig. 4M).

There was not a single tissue that had more than 0.3% of its transcriptome significantly altered (Fig. 4N and Table S6-S9). None of the significant changes in gene expression—small in number—could readily account for the striking differences in phenotypes between TcMAC21 and euploid mice. Corroborating the RNA-seq results, quantitative real-time PCR analyses of select metabolic genes in BAT, liver, gWAT, and iWAT also showed minimal changes in TcMAC21 regardless of diet (chow or HFD) and temperature (22°C or 30°) (Fig. S8-12). Together, these data indicate that TcMAC21 mice are hyperactive and hypermetabolic with elevated thermogenesis, but these phenotypes are largely uncoupled from transcriptomic changes in BAT, liver, gWAT, and iWAT.

Sarcolipin overexpression in skeletal muscle drives TcMAC21 hypermetabolism

Given the remarkable differences seen in body weight, adiposity, tissue histology and lipid contents, insulin sensitivity, body temperature, physical activity and metabolic rate between TcMAC21 and euploid mice, we were surprised by how few changes in transcriptomes—both in number and magnitude—were occurring in BAT, liver, and two major white adipose depots. This prompted us to examine the transcriptome of skeletal muscle, by far the largest metabolically active tissue that can substantially contribute to overall energy expenditure. RNA-sequencing of TcMAC21 skeletal muscle (gastrocnemius) revealed it to be the most transcriptionally dynamic tissue, with 4.2% of the transcriptome changed relative to euploid controls (Fig. 5A). Within the skeletal muscle of TcMAC21, there were 432 up-regulated genes and 501 down-regulated genes (Fig. S13 and Table S10). Gene ontology analysis of the differentially expressed genes highlighted up-regulated pathways related to thermogenesis, mitochondrial activity, and amino acid metabolism; and down-regulated pathways related to TGF- β , insulin, growth hormone, calcium, adrenergic, serine/threonine kinase, and cGMP-PKG signaling pathways (Fig. 5B).

To further confirm the RNA-sequencing results, we performed qPCR on a number of key genes related to skeletal muscle metabolism, fast- and slow-twitch fiber-types, futile-cycling, thyroid hormone action, and general calcium handling (Fig. 5C and Fig. S14). While a few of the genes were significantly different in expression, the most notable upregulated gene with the biggest magnitude of change was *Slh*, encoding the 31 amino acid single-pass membrane protein, sarcolipin (SLN). SLN is a regulator and an uncoupler of the sarco(endo)plasmic reticulum calcium ATPase (SERCA) (21, 22). Under normal circumstances, SERCA uses the energy derived from ATP hydrolysis to transport calcium from the cytosol back into the sarcoplasmic reticulum (SR) (23). When SLN binds to SERCA, it uncouples ATP hydrolysis from calcium transport into the SR (24); this results in futile SERCA pump activity, ATP hydrolysis, and heat generation (Fig. 5D) (22, 25, 26). In addition, increased cytosolic calcium transients

(due to less being transported into the SR) promotes calcium entry into mitochondria and activates mitochondrial respiration, as well as, calcium-dependent signaling that enhances oxidative metabolism in skeletal muscle (27, 28).

Interestingly, regardless of diet (chow or HFD) and temperature (22°C or 30°C), TcMAC21 mice consistently had ~20-30 fold upregulated *Sln* expression (Fig. 5E). The expression of other calcium handling genes—phospholamban (*Pln*), calmodulin (*Calm2*), SERCA1a (*Atp2a1*), SERCA2a (*Atp2a2*)—were not significantly different between TcMAC21 and euploid mice. Likewise, overexpressing SLN in skeletal muscle of transgenic mice also did not alter SERCA expression (29). The *Sln* gene is known to be upregulated in skeletal muscle by cold exposure (30-32). In contrast, the markedly upregulated *Sln* expression seen in TcMAC21 mice housed at ambient temperature (22°C) remained high even when the animals were housed at thermoneutrality (30°C). Consistent with the mRNA data, SLN protein levels were also strikingly upregulated in TcMAC21 skeletal muscle (gastrocnemius) (Fig. 5F-G). Immunofluorescence also indicated substantially more SLN positive muscle fibers in TcMAC21 mice (Fig. 5H-I). We included skeletal muscle lysate from SLN over-expression (OE) transgenic mouse (28) as our positive control. While the transgenic mouse had ~2.5 fold higher level of SLN compared to controls, the SLN protein levels in TcMAC21 were ~4.5 fold higher than the euploid mice (Fig. 5G). It is known that *Sln* can be induced in skeletal muscle as a compensatory response to muscle atrophy, dystrophy, and injury (33). However, none of the genes involved in muscle repair, wasting, and atrophy were significantly upregulated (Table S12), suggesting that *Sln* overexpression is not due to structural or functional deficit of the skeletal muscle in TcMAC21 mice. Collectively, our data suggest that a mechanism exists that can achieve upregulation of endogenous mouse SLN at a level substantially higher than that seen in artificially overexpressed transgenic mice under non-pathological condition.

Quantification of histological sections revealed that the average gastrocnemius muscle fiber cross-sectional area (CSA) in TcMAC21 was significantly smaller compared to euploid mice (Fig. 5J and Fig. S15). This suggests a shift from being a predominantly glycolytic muscle to a more oxidative muscle, as a smaller muscle fiber cross-sectional area is associated with a more oxidative muscle phenotype (34). In accordance, protein levels of mitochondrial complex I-V were significantly higher in TcMAC21 gastrocnemius muscle compared to euploid controls (Fig. 5K-L). Corroborating the Western blot data, immunofluorescence also showed substantially higher succinate dehydrogenase (SDHB) staining (marker of oxidative capacity) in gastrocnemius muscle of TcMAC21 mice (Fig. 5M-N).

To determine if TcMAC21 mice have higher mitochondrial activity compared to euploid controls, we conducted mitochondrial respiration analyses in liver, BAT, iWAT, gWAT, and different muscle types (quadriceps, extensor digitorum longus, gastrocnemius, plantaris, soleus, tongue, and heart). Except soleus and heart, most muscle types from TcMAC21 fed either chow or HFD—regardless of whether they were predominantly slow-twitch (oxidative), fast-twitch (glycolytic), or mixed—showed significantly elevated oxygen consumption due to elevated mitochondrial respiration (Fig. 4O-Q and Fig. S16-20). Enhanced mitochondrial complex I, II, and IV activities were more pronounced in glycolytic muscle tissues, suggesting that these normally glycolytic muscle fibers may assume a more oxidative phenotype in TcMAC21 mice. The greater oxidative phenotype in glycolytic muscle tissues was not due to changes in fiber type composition, as none of the fiber type-specific transcripts were different between genotypes (Fig. 5C). These data are consistent with similar results reported for skeletal muscle-specific SLN overexpression mice (27-29).

In contrast to muscle, mitochondrial activities of complex I and II in interscapular BAT was largely unchanged in TcMAC21 (Fig. 5Q and Fig. S18), despite the pronounced differences in BAT histology and lipid content between TcMAC21 and euploid mice (Fig. 4J-K). In chow-fed mice, however,

mitochondrial complex IV activity was higher in BAT of TcMAC21. In subcutaneous (inguinal) white adipose tissue, mitochondrial respiration was significantly reduced in chow-fed TcMAC21 mice but unchanged in HFD-fed mice (Fig. S21). In visceral (gonadal) white adipose tissue, mitochondrial respiration was also largely unchanged in either chow or HFD-fed TcMAC21 mice (Fig. S21). Unexpectedly and in striking contrast to muscle and BAT, mitochondrial complex I, II, IV activity was markedly reduced in the liver and heart of both chow- and HFD-fed TcMAC21 compared to euploid mice (Fig. 5Q and Fig. S19-20), despite the liver of TcMAC21 mice being significantly “healthier” with much reduced lipid accumulation (Fig. 2H and 3E).

All together, these data suggest that SLN-mediated futile SERCA activity in skeletal muscle is likely the dominant driver underlying the hypermetabolism phenotypes seen in TcMAC21 mice. Because the futile SERCA pump activity consumes ATP to generate heat without transporting calcium into SR (22, 24, 26, 35, 36), this creates a huge energy demand and markedly drives up the activity of mitochondrial respiration to supply the ATP needed for the futile cycling of Ca^{2+} . Presumably, this dominant effect results in systemic channeling of metabolic substrates (e.g., lipids) into skeletal muscle to fuel the elevated mitochondrial respiration rate. This in turn leads to secondary improvements and protection—reduced fat accumulation and smaller adipocyte—we observed in liver, BAT, gWAT, and iWAT despite minimal changes in the transcriptomes of these tissues.

Potential regulators of sarcolipin expression in skeletal muscle

Having established that SLN-mediated futile SERCA activity underlies hypermetabolism in TcMAC21 mice, we next asked what regulator(s) promote the upregulation of endogenous SLN, as little is known about what controls its expression in skeletal muscle. We took advantage of the observation that SLN overexpression appears to be locked in the “on” position in skeletal muscle and could not be

downregulated to control levels at thermoneutrality (Fig. 5E). Thyroid hormone (T_3) is likely not the driver of SLN overexpression since serum T_3 was not different between TcMAC21 and euploid housed at thermoneutrality (Fig. S1); in addition, SLN was shown to be upregulated in hypothyroid mice compared to euthyroid controls (37). When housed at thermoneutrality (30°C), TcMAC21 mice maintained their lean phenotypes with lower fasting insulin levels and elevated metabolic rate and energy expenditure despite higher caloric intake (Fig. 6A-E). Accordingly, TcMAC21 mice housed at thermoneutrality had smaller adipocyte cell size and lower lipid contents in BAT and liver (Fig. S22). Tissue collection at termination of the study also showed significantly smaller fat mass and reduced BAT and liver weight in TcMAC21 mice (Table S13).

From these data we surmised that the regulator(s) of SLN would likewise remain unchanged (i.e., continued to be up- or down-regulated) at thermoneutrality. We therefore performed RNA-sequencing on skeletal muscle isolated from HFD-fed TcMAC21 housed at thermoneutrality. RNA-seq data showed a total of 113 differentially expressed genes (DEGs) in the skeletal muscle of TcMAC21 mice, with 59 being up-regulated and 54 being down-regulated (Fig. 6F and Table S14). Of the 59 up-regulated genes, 56 were protein coding (PCGs) and 3 were non-protein coding (NPCGs); the down-regulated group had 51 PCGs and 3 NPCGs. Next, we compared the skeletal muscle transcriptomes of euploid vs TcMAC21 mice housed at 22°C with the transcriptomes of euploid vs TcMAC21 mice housed at 30°C. This tells us which genes are differentially expressed by TcMAC21 mice relative to euploid controls at both temperatures. There were 848 genes differentially expressed by only TcMAC21 mice housed at 22°C. This includes 392 up-regulated (299 PCGs and 93 NPCGs) and 456 down-regulated (386 PCGs and 70 NPCGs) genes (Fig. 6G). There were 31 genes differentially expressed by only TcMAC21 mice housed at 30°C, with 22 up-regulated (19 PCGs and 3 NPCGs) and 9 down-regulated (7 PCGs and 2 NPCGs) genes. Notably, there were 81 genes differentially expressed by TcMAC21 at both temperatures, with 37 up-regulated (all PCGs) and 44 down-regulated (43 PCGs and 1 NPCG) genes.

To further narrow our candidate *Sln* regulators, we directly compared the expression of mouse genes in the skeletal muscle of TcMAC21 mice housed at 22°C and 30°C. Because *Sln* expression was similarly upregulated in the skeletal muscle of TcMAC21 mice housed at 22°C and 30°C, we presumed the regulator(s) of *Sln* would also display minimal variation across both temperatures. We therefore focused on genes that remained unchanged at 22°C and 30°C in TcMAC21 skeletal muscle. We first filtered out all genes above or below Log2(FC) of 0.5 or -0.5, which left us with 3754 transcripts whose expression remained relatively unchanged at both temperatures. We next sorted the data by *P*-value, then compared the entire list of unchanged transcripts to the list of shared DEGs shown in Fig. 6G, and found that only 5 genes were present in both (Fig. 6H). This list contains one up-regulated gene (A930018M24Rik) and four down-regulated PCGs (*Csde1*, *Kmt5a*, *Vasp*, and *Calm1*). Again, these are the genes that are differentially expressed by TcMAC21 mice housed at 22°C and 30°C as compared to euploid, which remain unchanged in TcMAC21 mice across temperature. Thus, these are potential *Sln* regulators that are encoded in the mouse genome.

Alternatively, the regulator(s) of *Sln* expression could be one or more Hsa21-driven human genes. There was a total of 106 human transcripts expressed by TcMAC21 mice housed at 22°C and 30°C, with 94 PCGs and 12 are NPCGs (Fig. 6I). There were 4 human PCGs only expressed in TcMAC21 mice housed at 30°C and 83 human genes whose expression was turned off at 30°C. Interestingly, a majority (75 out of 83) of the human genes that were turned off at 30°C are NPCGs. The human genes that we postulated as most likely to regulate *Sln* expression would be those that change the least at 22°C and 30°C. We first calculated the difference in Log2(FC) values of all human genes expressed at 22°C and 30°C in TcMAC21 skeletal muscle [i.e., Log2(FC at 22°C) - Log2(FC at 30°C)]. Those values closest to zero represent genes with the most consistent expression across both housing temperatures. Genes with a negative Log2(FC) difference are expressed at higher levels at 30°C, and genes with a positive Log2(FC) difference are expressed at higher levels at 22°C. The ~20 genes with the closest-to-zero Log2(FC) difference are listed in yellow (Fig. 6J), and these would be considered potential regulators of *Sln* derived

from Hsa21. Altogether, our analysis has yielded a defined number of potential *Sln* regulators, from the mouse or human genome, that can be experimentally tested (either singly or in combination) in follow-up studies.

DISCUSSION

While assessing the systemic metabolic impact of cross-species aneuploidy (a human chromosome in mice), we made several striking and unexpected discoveries. Given that TcMAC21 mice recapitulate multiple features of human trisomy 21 — most notably structural and functional neurological deficits and craniofacial skeletal alterations (18) and also a small body size compared to their euploid littermates —we initially expected the animals to show metabolic changes such as obesity and glucose intolerance reminiscent of the DS population (7) or the metabolic dysregulation (e.g., insulin resistance and dyslipidemia) seen in the Ts65Dn Down syndrome mouse model (11). Instead, the TcMAC21 mice display hallmarks of hypermetabolism. They are lean despite greater caloric intake, and have markedly elevated oxidative metabolic rate as indicated by increased VO_2 , energy expenditure, mitochondrial respiration in skeletal muscle, and by a shift to more a oxidative phenotype in skeletal muscle.

Although the higher prevalence of obesity and diabetes is well documented in the DS population (7), the mechanism of how gene dosage imbalance causes metabolic dysregulation *in vivo* is largely unknown and limited to only a few studies (10, 38). Until our recent study (11), the scope of the previous metabolic studies using DS mouse models was limited. Our present study represents one of the most comprehensive metabolic analyses carried out in DS mouse models to date. To our surprise, TcMAC21 phenotypes appear to be the opposite of what is seen in DS. We can speculate on possible reasons for this:

- 1) The strong and dominant physiological effects of *Sln* overexpression in the skeletal muscle of TcMAC21 override and mask potential deleterious effects of high-fat feeding seen in the euploid controls;

2) The unexpected phenotypes of TcMAC21 could be the result of complex interactions between human genes and the mouse genome that we do not fully understand. Further, the human proteins may alter the stoichiometric compositions of multi-protein complexes in an unpredictable way. For this reason, and for comparison, it is imperative to carry out similar comprehensive metabolic studies in other established DS mouse models (e.g., Dp(16)1Yey/+ and Ts66Yah) where all the trisomic genes are derived from the mouse instead of human, and also without extra trisomic genes not found in Hsa21 (39, 40). It is possible the trisomic mouse orthologs of Hsa21 genes are over-expressed and interact with the rest of the mouse genome in a manner that more closely reflects what might be seen in the adipose tissue, liver, and skeletal muscle of DS. This is an important issue to resolve in terms of selecting appropriate DS mouse models to best reflect the metabolic phenotypes seen in DS.

What could be the mechanism underlying the striking metabolic phenotypes of TcMAC21? The key driver of hypermetabolism appears to be SLN overexpression in the skeletal muscle of TcMAC21 mice, leading to persistent uncoupling of the SERCA pumps, heat generation, and energy dissipation. This mechanism could explain multiple unexpected observations: despite a marked reduction in lipid accumulation in the liver, BAT, and WAT, surprisingly few changes were seen in the transcriptomes of these tissues, and none could account for the striking tissue histology. Importantly, none of the key genes (e.g., *Ucp1* in BAT and browning/beiging genes in iWAT) involved in thermogenesis and lipid metabolism were significantly different between TcMAC21 and euploid mice, and yet the mice had elevated deep colon temperature. While the metabolic activity (i.e., mitochondrial respiration) of BAT was largely unchanged, complex I, II, and IV activity in the liver were surprisingly downregulated. Mitochondrial respiration was either downregulated or unchanged in iWAT and gWAT. All these striking phenotypes could be explained by metabolic substrates (e.g., lipid) channeling away from liver, BAT, and WAT, and into skeletal muscle to fuel elevated mitochondrial respiration, as this was needed to meet the high ATP demand created by futile SERCA pump activity.

We largely ruled out the involvement of thyroid hormones in promoting hypermetabolism in TcMAC21 mice. Under the basal state when mice were fed a standard chow, or HFD-fed mice housed at thermoneutrality, circulating T_3 levels were not different between groups despite the hyperactivity and hypermetabolism of TcMAC21 mice. Although serum T_3 levels were elevated in HFD-fed TcMAC21 housed at room temperature (22°C), the predicted T_3 effects were largely absent. It is known that T_3 negatively regulates the expression of SLN, as hypothyroidic mice have significantly upregulated SLN mRNA and protein in skeletal muscle compared to euthyroid mice (37). Instead of the expected downregulation, SLN expression was dramatically elevated in the skeletal muscle of TcMAC21 mice. Through its nuclear hormone receptor, T_3 regulates many metabolic genes in adipose tissue, liver, and skeletal muscle (20), and yet none of the well-known T_3 -regulated genes were upregulated in these tissues despite elevated T_3 levels. In addition, T_3 is a potent inducer of *Ucp1* expression in BAT (41) and white adipose tissue beiging (42), but *Ucp1* transcript levels were not upregulated in BAT or the white adipose tissue of TcMAC21 mice. This apparent T_3 resistance in HFD-fed TcMAC21 mice is likely a compensatory response to an already elevated body temperature and the hypermetabolism induced by SLN-mediated futile SERCA activity and heat generation in skeletal muscle. If T_3 further increased the metabolic rate of TcMAC21 mice, this would likely overtax the heat dissipation mechanism leading to hyperthermia and possible death.

By collapsing the proton motive force within the intermembrane space of mitochondria, UCP1-mediated mitochondrial uncoupling in BAT could raise body temperature and enhance energy expenditure (43). Although thermal imaging highlighted increased skin temperature around the interscapular BAT region of TcMAC21 mice, the thermal signal could be produced by local muscle around the interscapular area. Our gene expression, BAT transcriptomics, and functional data, however, do not support UCP1-mediated uncoupling in BAT as a probable mechanism for the hypermetabolism and elevated thermogenesis seen in TcMAC21 mice. Neither the expression of *Ucp1* nor mitochondrial activity was consistently elevated in the BAT of TcMAC21 mice fed chow or HFD. Housing mice at a

thermoneutral temperature would suppress BAT activity and beiging in iWAT (44), yet TcMAC21 mice housed at thermoneutrality for an extended period (>2 months) retained elevated energy expenditure and lean body weight comparable to TcMAC21 mice housed at 22°C. Together, these data argue against BAT being a significant contributor to the thermogenesis seen in TcMAC21 mice.

Recent studies have also shown that creatine-driven futile substrate cycling and SERCA2b-mediated calcium cycling in beige fat can promote energy expenditure and thermogenesis (45, 46). Regardless of housing temperatures, none of the genes involved in creatine/phosphocreatine futile cycle (e.g. *Slc6a8*, *Gatm*, *Gamt*, *Ckmt1*, *Ckmt2*) or the SERCA2b-RyR2 pathway (*Atp2a2*, *Ryr2*) were upregulated in iWAT, suggesting that these pathways are likely not involved in the hypermetabolic phenotypes of TcMAC21. Promoting metabolic inefficiency in skeletal muscle by UCP1 or UCP3 overexpression can increase metabolic rate and prevent diet-induced obesity (47-49). In the skeletal muscle of TcMAC21 mice, *Ucp1* and *Ucp3* transcripts were not upregulated, suggesting that mitochondrial uncoupling by UCP1 or UCP3 is also unlikely to contribute to the observed lean and hypermetabolic phenotypes.

SLN plays a role in modulating body weight by promoting energy expenditure through its effects on the SERCA pump (25, 28, 50, 51). Binding of SLN to SERCA does not interfere with ATP hydrolysis of the pump, but reduces calcium transport into SR lumen through a calcium “slippage” mechanism (22, 26, 35, 36). Thus, SLN promotes futile cycling of the SERCA pumps, ATP hydrolysis, and heat generation. Consistent with this model, mice lacking SLN are cold intolerant and gain more weight on an HFD due to reduced energy expenditure (25, 50, 51); conversely, transgenic overexpression of SLN in skeletal muscle promotes a lean phenotype (28).

Under normal situations, SLN is mainly expressed in slow-twitch oxidative muscle tissues such as the soleus and diaphragm, with little expression in fast-twitch glycolytic muscle tissues such as the

gastrocnemius and quadriceps (52). In the case of hypothyroid mice, endogenous SLN is only markedly upregulated in oxidative muscle fibers (soleus and diaphragm) but not the large glycolytic muscle tissues (37). It has been argued that in rodents the futile SERCA activity and energy expenditure occurring in soleus and diaphragm (both are small in size) is quantitatively insufficient to effect significant changes in body weight (53). Notwithstanding the artificial overexpression of SLN in both fast-twitch glycolytic and slow-twitch oxidative muscle fibers (28), it is unclear whether endogenous SLN can be substantially induced in large glycolytic muscle tissues such as the gastrocnemius and quadriceps under non-pathological conditions. Our data helps to resolve this issue. In TcMAC21 mice, endogenous SLN is markedly upregulated in a largely glycolytic muscle (gastrocnemius), suggesting that a mechanism indeed exists that can substantially elevate SLN transcript and protein in muscle fiber types that normally have low expression. Corroborating this is the observation that mitochondrial respiration is significantly elevated in most muscle types—gastrocnemius (fast-twitch), quadriceps (fast-twitch), plantaris (mixed), and extensor digitorum longus (mixed).

The huge ATP demand created by the futile SERCA pump activity appears to be the cause of upregulated protein expression of complex I-IV, elevated mitochondrial respiration, and the assumption of an oxidative phenotype in muscle tissues that are normally glycolytic. This reprogramming of glycolytic muscle tissues into an oxidative phenotype is likely due to elevated cytosolic calcium transients (as less calcium is being transported into the SR due to uncoupling of the SERCA pumps), leading to calcium-dependent activation of mitochondrial respiration and calcium-dependent signaling that drives increased production of OXPHOS proteins (27, 28, 54-57). Since skeletal muscle makes up ~40% of the body's weight and is a major energy consuming tissue (58, 59), elevated energy expenditure via futile SERCA pump activity—especially the big muscles (gastrocnemius and quadriceps)—will have substantial impact on total energy balance and body weight. As an added benefit, increased fuel consumption for non-shivering thermogenesis driven by the futile SERCA pump would channel lipid substrates into skeletal muscle for oxidation and prevent excess lipid accumulation in liver, BAT, and

white adipose tissue, thus conferring an overall healthy metabolic profile with preserved systemic insulin sensitivity.

Although TcMAC21 mice also have increased voluntary physical activity, our data suggest that futile SERCA activity in skeletal muscle is the main driver of the hypermetabolic phenotype. Overexpression of SLN in skeletal muscle does not significantly alter voluntary physical activity at ambient room temperature or at thermoneutrality, yet the SLN transgenic mice consistently gained significantly less weight in response to high-fat feeding (28, 50). Further, SLN appears to be required for effective adiposity reduction in HFD-fed mice with access to a running wheel (60). Elevated locomotor activity in TcMAC21 mice, however, would likely amplify the effect of sarcolipin-mediated uncoupling of the SERCA pumps, as muscle movement results in greater SR Ca^{2+} cycling. In cultured myotubes, caffeine-induced release of Ca^{2+} from the SR via the ryanodine receptor/channel (RYR1) would only activate calcium-dependent signaling in the presence, but not absence, of SLN; conversely, inhibiting Ca^{2+} release through RYR1 using dantrolene blocks calcium-dependent signaling only in SLN-expressing, but not SLN-deficient, myotubes (27). Thus, increased SR Ca^{2+} cycling due to elevated physical activity would promote energy expenditure and also create a favorable cellular context to amplify the effects of sarcolipin overexpression on uncoupling of the SERCA pumps. Accordingly, energy expenditure and the degree of leanness seen in TcMAC21 mice are significantly greater in magnitude than the SLN transgenic mice.

To fully harness SLN-mediated futile SERCA activity for energy dissipation and weight loss requires an understanding of how endogenous SLN expression is regulated, but the mechanism of which remains largely unknown. TcMAC21 mice offer critical insights into the switches that control SLN expression in skeletal muscle. Regardless of temperatures (ambient or thermoneutral), elevated *Slh* expression in TcMAC21 appeared to be in the “on” position and could not be turned off. We exploited this information to zoom in on a defined set of mouse and Hsa21-derived transcripts—some of which are

transcription factors (e.g., *PKNOX1*, *ETS2*), RNA binding proteins (e.g., *Csde1*), and epigenetic regulators (e.g., *Kmt5a*)—that remain significantly up- or down-regulated in skeletal muscle at both 22°C and 30°C, and show <1% variability across the two temperatures. We presume that one or more of these genes could potentially be the sought after “switches” of *Sln* expression. Additional studies are needed to identify such critical on/off switches. A recent study has suggested that the C-terminal cleavage fragment of TUG can upregulate *Sln* expression in the skeletal muscle when it enters the nucleus and forms a complex with PPAR- γ and PGC-1 α (61). However, this pathway is largely abrogated in mice fed an HFD; thus, we think this transcriptional mechanism is likely not involved in upregulating *Sln* expression in TcMAC21 mice fed an HFD.

Weight loss can be achieved by reducing caloric intake or promoting energy expenditure, and the latter can be physiologically accomplished by increasing physical activity (e.g., exercise) or through shivering and non-shivering thermogenesis (43, 62). SLN-mediated non-shivering thermogenesis offers an attractive approach for promoting energy expenditure and weight loss: Expression of SLN is restricted to the striated muscle of all mammals, including humans (63-66). Compared to BAT (~1.5% of body weight in young men) (67), the total mass of skeletal muscle (~40% of body weight) makes futile SERCA activity in this large tissue especially effective in energy dissipation (68). Importantly, overexpression of SLN in skeletal muscle does not appear to have adverse effects; rather, SLN transgenic mice have higher endurance capacity and improved muscle performance due to enhanced oxidative capacity (29). In summary, our work provides further proof-of-concept that endogenous SLN-mediated uncoupling of SERCA pumps to enhance energy expenditure can potentially be harnessed for systemic metabolic health.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Mouse model

The transchromosomal TcMAC21 (simply referred to as MAC21) mice carrying a near complete human chromosome 21 were generated and genotyped as previously described (18). Because MAC21 male mice are infertile, all the female mice were used for breeding. Hence, metabolic analyses were conducted on male mice only. MAC21 mice were initially maintained on an outbred background (ICR strain mice). After crossing for eight generations onto BDF1 (C57BL/6J (B6) x DBA/2J (D2)), MAC21 were transferred to the Riken Animal Resource (BRC No. RBRC05796 and STOCK Tc (HSA21q-MAC1)). Characterizations of MAC21 were performed on mice (75% B6/25% D2 on average) produced by crossing B6 males with trisomic B6D2 females (18). Euploid littermates were used as controls throughout the studies.

Mice were fed a standard chow (Envigo; 2018SX) or high-fat diet (HFD; 60% kcal derived from fat, #D12492, Research Diets, New Brunswick, NJ). Mice were housed in polycarbonate cages on a 12h:12h light-dark photocycle with ad libitum access to water and food. Standard chow was provided for 8 weeks, beginning at 12 weeks of age; HFD was provided for 16 weeks, beginning at 5 months of age. At termination of the study, all mice were fasted for 2 h and euthanized. Tissues were collected, snap-frozen in liquid nitrogen, and kept at 80°C until analysis.

For thermoneutral studies, mice were housed in a temperature regulated (ambient temp. maintained at $30 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$) animal facility at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. Mice were acclimatized for two full weeks prior to experimentation. All experimental procedures conducted on these mice (i.e., glucose and insulin tolerance tests, fasting-refeeding blood collections, tissue dissections, etc.) were completed within the 30°C housing unit to prevent temperature fluctuation.

All mouse protocols were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine (animal protocol # MO19M481). All animal experiments

were conducted in accordance with the National Institute of Health guidelines and followed the standards established by the Animal Welfare Acts.

Body composition analysis

Body composition analyses for total fat and lean mass, and water content were determined using a quantitative magnetic resonance instrument (Echo-MRI-100, Echo Medical Systems, Waco, TX) at the Mouse Phenotyping Core facility at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

Complete blood count analysis

A complete blood count on blood samples was performed at the Pathology Phenotyping Core at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. Tail vein blood was collected using EDTA-coated blood collection tubes (Sarstedt, Nümbrecht, Germany) and analyzed using Procyte Dx analyzer (IDEXX Laboratories, Westbrook, ME).

Indirect calorimetry

Chow or HFD-fed MAC21 male mice and euploid littermates were used for simultaneous assessments of daily body weight change, food intake (corrected for spillage), physical activity, and whole-body metabolic profile in an open flow indirect calorimeter (Comprehensive Laboratory Animal Monitoring System, CLAMS; Columbus Instruments, Columbus, OH) as previously described (69). In brief, data were collected for three days to confirm mice were acclimatized to the calorimetry chambers (indicated by stable body weights, food intakes, and diurnal metabolic patterns), and data were analyzed from the subsequent three days. Mice were observed with ad libitum access to food, throughout the fasting process, and in response to refeeding. Rates of oxygen consumption ($\dot{V}_{O_2}$; mL·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹) and carbon dioxide production ($\dot{V}_{CO_2}$; mL·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹) in each chamber were measured every 24 min. Respiratory exchange ratio (RER = $\dot{V}_{CO_2}/\dot{V}_{O_2}$) was calculated by CLAMS software (version 4.93) to estimate relative oxidation of

carbohydrates (RER = 1.0) versus fats (RER = 0.7), not accounting for protein oxidation. Energy expenditure (EE) was calculated as $EE = \dot{V}_{O_2} \times [3.815 + (1.232 \times RER)]$ and normalized to lean mass. Physical activities (total and ambulatory) were measured by infrared beam breaks in the metabolic chamber. Average metabolic values were calculated per subject and averaged across subjects for statistical analysis by Student's t-test.

Fecal bomb calorimetry and assessment of fecal parameters

Fecal pellet frequency and average fecal pellet weight were monitored by housing each mouse singly in clean cages for 3 days and counting the number of fecal pellets and recording their weight at the end of each 24 h period. The average of the three days was used to generate a mouse average, which were then averaged within a group for comparison across genotype. Fecal pellets from 3 days were combined and shipped to the University of Michigan Animal Phenotyping Core for fecal bomb calorimetry. Briefly, fecal samples were dried overnight at 50°C prior to weighing and grinding them to powder. Each sample was mixed with wheat flour (90% wheat flour, 10% sample) and formed into 1.0 g pellet, which was then secured into the firing platform and surrounded by 100% oxygen. The bomb was lowered into water reservoir and ignited to release heat into the surrounding water. Together these data were used to calculate fecal pellet frequency (bowel movements/day), average fecal pellet weight (g/bowel movement), fecal energy (cal/g feces), and total fecal energy (kcal/day).

Thermography tests

Deep colonic temperature was measure by inserting a lubricated (Medline, water soluble lubricating jelly, MDS032280) probe (Physitemp, BAT-12 Microprobe Thermometer) into the anus at a depth of 2 cm. Stable numbers were recorded on three separate days in both the dark and light cycle for each mouse. Skin temperature measurements and images of the tail, abdomen, and suprascapular regions of mice were taken across three days, in both the dark and light cycle, using a thermal imaging camera (Teledyne FLIR, Sweden, FLIR-C2) set at a constant distance of ~16 inches away from the specimen.

Bone length measurements

Tibias were dissected and excess tissue was cleared away. A Mitutoyo Corp. digital caliper (500-196-30) was used to measure end-to-end bone length.

Glucose and insulin tolerance tests

For glucose tolerance tests (GTTs), mice were fasted for 6 h before glucose injection. Glucose (Sigma, St. Louis, MO) was reconstituted in saline (0.9 g NaCl/L), sterile-filtered, and injected intraperitoneally (i.p.) at 1 mg/g body weight. Blood glucose was measured at 0, 15, 30, 60, and 120 min after glucose injection using a glucometer (NovaMax Plus, Billerica, MA). Blood was collected at 0, 15, and 30 min time points for serum isolation followed by Insulin ELISA. For insulin tolerance tests (ITTs), food was removed 2 h before insulin injection. Insulin was diluted in saline, sterile-filtered, and injected i.p. at 1.0 U/kg body weight. Blood glucose was measured at 0, 15, 30, 60, and 90 min after insulin injection using a glucometer (NovaMax Plus).

Fasting-Refeeding insulin tests

Mice were fasted overnight (~16 h) then reintroduced to food. Blood glucose was monitored at the 16 h fast time point (time = 0 h refed) and at 1, 2, and 3 hours into the refeeding process. Blood was collected at the 16 h fast and 2 h refed time points for insulin ELISA. Homeostatic model assessment for insulin resistance (HOMA-IR) was calculated as follows (70): $[\text{fasting insulin (uIU/mL)} \times \text{blood glucose (mmol/L)}] / 22.5$.

Blood and tissue chemistry analysis

Tail vein blood samples were allowed to clot on ice and then centrifuged for 10 min at 10,000 x *g*. Serum samples were stored at -80°C until analyzed. Serum triglycerides (TG) and cholesterol were measured according to manufacturer's instructions using an Infinity kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Middletown, VA). Non-esterified free fatty acids (NEFA) were measured using a Wako kit (Wako Chemicals, Richmond, VA). Serum β -hydroxybutyrate (ketone) concentrations were measured with a StanBio Liquicolor kit (StanBio Laboratory, Boerne, TX). Serum insulin (Crystal Chem, 90080), adiponectin (MilliporeSigma, EZMADP-60K), leptin (MilliporeSigma, EZML-82K), growth hormone (MilliporeSigma, EZRMGH-45K), IGF-1 (Crystal Chem, 80574), T3 (Calbiotech, T3043T-100), and T4 (Calbiotech, T4044T-100) levels were measured by ELISA according to manufacturer's instructions. Pancreatic insulin and somatostatin (SST) were isolated from pancreas samples using acid-ethanol extraction. Briefly, pancreatic samples were in a solution of acid-ethanol (1.5% HCl in 70% EtOH) and incubated overnight at -20°C. They were then homogenized and incubated for an additional night at -20°C. The following day, samples were centrifuged at 4°C to pellet debris. The aqueous protein-rich solution was transferred to a new tube and neutralized with 1M Tris pH7.5. Prior to Insulin quantification by ELISA, samples were diluted 1:1000 with ELISA sample diluent. Following ELISA quantification of pancreatic insulin (Mercodia, 10-1247-01) and SST (Phoenix Pharmaceuticals Inc., EK-060-03) protein concentrations of pancreatic samples were quantified using a Bradford assay (Sigma-Aldrich, B6916). Insulin and SST values were then normalized to protein concentration, averaged, and compared across groups.

Histology and quantification

Inguinal (subcutaneous) white adipose tissue (iWAT), gonadal (visceral) white adipose tissue (gWAT), liver, pancreas, suprascapular brown adipose tissue (BAT), and gastrocnemius muscle were dissected and fixed in formalin. Paraffin embedding, tissue sectioning, and staining with hematoxylin and eosin were performed at the Pathology Core facility at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. Images were captured with a Keyence BZ-X700 All-in-One fluorescence microscope (Keyence Corp., Itasca, IL).

Adipocyte (gWAT and iWAT) and gastrocnemius cross-sectional area (CSA), as well as the total area covered by lipid droplets in hepatocytes and brown adipose tissue adipocytes, were measured on hematoxylin and eosin-stained slides using ImageJ software (71). For CSA measurements, all cells in one field of view at 100X magnification per tissue section per mouse were analyzed. For iWAT and gWAT adipocyte CSA, at least 150 cells were quantified per mouse. For pancreatic β -islet CSA, 40X magnification images were stitched together from sections at two depths of the pancreas for a single mouse. All β -islets across the two stitched images were quantified per mouse. Image capturing and quantifications were carried out blinded to genotype.

Immunohistochemistry and quantification

All paraffin sections used for immunofluorescence staining were deparaffinized with SafeClear (Fisher HealthCare, 23-044192), rehydrated using graded concentrations of ethanol in water (100% EtOH, 95%, 75%, 50%, then dH₂O), then subjected to antigen retrieval with a pressure cooker for 5 min in sodium citrate buffer (10 mM sodium citrate, 0.05% Tween 20, pH 6.0). Specimens were washed with a TBS + 0.025% Trion X-100 buffer, blocked with 10% normal goat serum at RT for 1 h, and incubated at 4°C overnight with the appropriate primary antibody. Muscle cells expressing sarcolipin or oxidative fibers were labeled with a rabbit polyclonal anti-sarcolipin Ab (Millipore Sigma, ABT13) or mouse monoclonal Ab to SDHB (Abcam, ab14714), respectively. Primary antibodies were used at a concentration of 1:200 in TBS buffer (with 1% BSA), followed by the appropriate secondary antibody at 1:1000 (diluted in TBS + 1% BSA) and incubated for 1 h at RT. Secondary antibodies used were goat anti-mouse (Invitrogen, Alexa Fluor 594, A21135) and goat anti-rabbit (Invitrogen, Alexa Fluor 488, A11008). All specimens were additionally stained with WGA (Wheat Germ Agglutinin, Alexa Fluor 647, W32466) at a concentration of 1:250 in TBS and mounted with a coverslip using ProLong Gold antifade reagent with DAPI (Invitrogen, P36935). Images were captured with a Keyence BZ-X700 All-in-One fluorescence microscope (Keyence Corp., Itasca, IL). Muscle cell cross-sectional area analysis was completed on

specimens stained with WGA. At least 1000 cells of the gastrocnemius muscle were quantified per mouse using ImageJ (71).

Western blots analysis

Protein was isolated from skeletal muscle samples using RIPA buffer as previously described (72).

Protein lysates used for sarcolipin immunoblots were boiled for 5 min in a loading buffer (50 mM Tris, 2% SDS, 1% β -ME, 6% glycerol, 0.01% bromophenol blue), while those used for mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation complex immunoblots were heated for 3 min at 50°C in the same buffer. Total protein was quantified by BCA assay (Thermo Scientific, 23225), loaded in equal amounts and volume, and run on a 4-20% gradient gel (Biorad, 4561096). Protein was transferred to nitrocellulose or PVDF membrane (sarcolipin and OXPHOS blots, respectively) and blocked in PBS containing 0.2% Tween 20 and 5% non-fat milk for 1 h, then incubated overnight at 4°C on a shaker with the antibody. Sarcolipin was detected using the Millipore Sigma antibody (ABT13, rabbit polyclonal) at a concentration of 1:500. Mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation complexes were detected with the Abcam OXPHOS cocktail antibody (ab110413, mouse monoclonal) at a concentration of 1:5000. GAPDH was detected using the Proteintech antibody (60004-1-Ig, mouse monoclonal) at a concentration of 1:20,000. Anti-rabbit or anti-mouse secondary antibodies conjugated to HRP were used to recognize the primary antibody. Immunoblots were developed using HRP substrate ECL (GE Healthcare), visualized with a MultiImage III FluorChem Q (Alpha Innotech), and quantified with ImageJ. For the OXPHOS membrane, the blot was re-probed with the GAPDH antibody after stripping with ReBlot Plus Strong Antibody Stripping Solution (MilliporeSigma, 2504).

Electron microscopy and quantification

Mouse pancreas was dissected and sectioned into six pieces (~1 mm³) for fixation with freshly prepared electron microscopy-grade 2% paraformaldehyde, 2% glutaraldehyde in 100 mM Sorenson's phosphate buffer containing 3 mM MgCl₂, pH 7.4, and 1,144 mOsm overnight at 4 °C on slow rocker. Samples were

rinsed with the same buffer containing 3% sucrose, 316 mOsm, and osmicated in 2% osmium tetroxide reduced in 1.5% potassium ferrocyanide for 2 h at 4°C. Tissue was then rinsed in 100 mM maleate buffer containing 3% sucrose pH 6.2 and en bloc stained in 2% uranyl acetate in maleate buffer for 1 h at 4°C in the dark. Samples were dehydrated in a graded ethanol series, brought to room temperature in 70% ethanol, and completely dehydrated in 100% ethanol. Samples were resin-embedded (Epon 812, T. Pella) after a propylene oxide transition step and further infiltrated and cured the next day. 80-nm-thin compression free sections were obtained with a Diatome diamond knife (35 degree). Sections were picked up on 1 x 2-mm formvar-coated copper slot grids (Polysciences) and further stained with uranyl acetate followed by lead citrate. Grids were examined on a Hitachi H-7600 transmission electron microscope operating at 80 kV. Images of β -cells and acinar cells were digitally captured at magnifications of 5,000 and 10,000X from six unique locations in the pancreas of each mouse with an AMT XR 50-5 megapixel CCD camera. Within each of the six locations, at least 600 zymogen granules and 200 insulin granules (dense insulin core and vesicle) were measured for CSA quantification using ImageJ software. Analyses were performed on a total of 6 randomly selected male chow-fed mice (WT, $n = 3$; KO, $n = 3$) and 6 randomly selected HFD-fed mice (WT, $n = 3$; KO, $n = 3$). Of the six unique locations from a single mouse, values were averaged to generate a mouse average. Therefore, each data point represents a mouse average comprised of at least 3,600 zymogen granules, 1,200 dense insulin cores, or 1,200 insulin vesicles.

Quantitative real-time PCR analysis

Total RNA was isolated from tissues using Trizol reagent (Thermo Fisher Scientific) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Purified total RNA was reverse transcribed using an iScript cDNA Synthesis Kit (Bio-rad). Real-time quantitative PCR analysis was performed on a CFX Connect Real-Time System (Bio-rad) using iTaqTM Universal SYBR Green Supermix (Bio-rad) per manufacturer's instructions. Data were normalized to *36B4* gene (encoding the acidic ribosomal phosphoprotein P0) and expressed as relative mRNA levels using the $\Delta\Delta C_t$ method (73). Fold change data were log transformed to ensure

normal distribution and statistics were performed. Real-time qPCR primers used are listed in supplemental Table S14.

RNA-sequencing analysis

A total of 50 samples were sequenced with paired-end 50-bp reads (2x50bp) across two batches that were balanced for genotype ($n = 40$ across liver, brown fat, subcutaneous fat and visceral fat and $n = 10$ of skeletal muscle). Raw sequencing reads from all samples were aligned to a custom concatenated Gencode hg38 + mm10 reference genome using HISAT2 2.0.4 (74). Genes were quantified with featureCounts v1.5.0-p3 (75) to a custom concatenated hg38+mm10 gtf file within each sample. We retained 24,016 genes with mean RPKM > 0.1 across the mouse genome ($N=23,801$ genes) and chr21 in the human genome ($N=215$ genes) above this cutoff, and subsequently dropped two samples with outlier RNA-seq quality metrics (one SubQ_MAC21 sample with low gene assignment and high mitochondrial rates and one Skeletal_MAC21 sample with low read alignment rate), leaving a total of 48 samples. High-throughput sequencing data from this study have been submitted to the NCBI Sequence Read Archive (SRA) under accession number PRJNA877694.

We interrogated the effects of MAC21 genotype, tissue, and the statistical interaction between genotype and tissue on the transcriptome, further adjusting for confounders of gene assignment rate and mitochondrial mapping rate, using the limma voom approach (76). Given that four of the tissues were derived from the same animals, we used linear mixed effect using the animal ID as a random intercept. We accounted for multiple testing by controlling for the Benjamini-Hochberg false discovery rate across all mouse genes (since human genes were highly enriched for being DEGs given these defined the genotype effect). As a secondary analysis, we modeled the effect of MAC21 genotype within each tissue (also adjusting for the same two sequencing-derived confounders as the full model) using linear regression (since there were no repeated measures within a tissue). Gene set enrichment analyses were performed using clusterProfiler (77) and accounted for the false discovery rate.

Respirometry of frozen tissue samples

Respirometry was conducted on frozen tissue samples to assay for mitochondrial activity as described previously (78). Briefly, all tissues were dissected, snap frozen in liquid nitrogen, and stored at -80°C freezer for later analysis. Samples were thawed in MAS buffer (70mM sucrose, 220 mM mannitol, 5 mM KH_2PO_4 , 5 mM MgCl_2 , 1 mM EGTA, 2 mM HEPES pH 7.4), finely minced with scissors, then homogenized with a glass Dounce homogenizer. The resulting homogenate was spun at 1000 *g* for 10 min at 4°C. The supernatant was collected and immediately used for protein quantification by BCA assay (Thermo Scientific, 23225). Each well of the Seahorse microplate was loaded with 8 µg of homogenate protein for all tissue types, except for brown adipose tissue (BAT) and heart of which 4 µg was loaded. Each biological replicate is comprised of three technical replicates. Samples from all tissues were treated separately with NADH (1 mM) as a complex I substrate or Succinate (a complex II substrate, 5 mM) in the presence of rotenone (a complex I inhibitor, 2 µM), then with the inhibitors rotenone (2 µM) and Antimycin A (4 µM), followed by TMPD (0.45 mM) and Ascorbate (1 mM) to activate complex IV, and finally treated with Azide (40 mM) to assess non-mitochondrial respiration.

Statistical analyses

All results are expressed as mean ± standard error of the mean (SEM). Statistical analysis was performed with Prism 9 software (GraphPad Software, San Diego, CA). Data were analyzed with two-tailed Student's *t*-tests or by repeated measures ANOVA. For two-way ANOVA, we performed Bonferroni post hoc tests. *P* < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

DCS, RHR, GWW conceived the project. DCS, CX, SR, SA, MD, GWW performed the experiments. DCS, SA, AJ, GWW analyzed and interpreted the data. FG bred and maintained the mouse lines. YK, MO, and RHR provided the TcMAC21 mouse model. MP provided reagents and inputs to the project. GWW and DCS wrote the manuscript with inputs from all authors.

COMPETING INTERESTS

M.O. is CEO, employee, and shareholder of Trans Chromosomics, Inc. which manages commercial use of the TcMAC21 mouse. We declare that none of the authors has a conflict of interest.

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FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure 1. Human chromosome 21 genes are differentially expressed and regulated in mouse adipose tissue, liver, and skeletal muscle. **A)** Graphical representation of human chromosome 21 (Hsa21) and the entire long arm (Hsa21q) region carried by a mouse artificial chromosome in the transchromosomic mouse model (TcMAC21). Four deletions that occurred during generation of the transchromosomic mice eliminate 14/213 protein coding genes (PCGs; 7%) and 105/487 predicted or known non-protein coding genes (NPCGs; 22%) (18). **B)** Global view of transcriptionally expressed and repressed protein and non-protein coding gene regions over the entire Hsa21q across five tissues. Gray box denotes transcript that is not detected. **C)** Transcriptional activity map showing only Hsa21 genes expressed by at least one tissue. Gray box denotes transcript that is not detected. **D)** Overlap analysis showing shared expression of human protein coding and non-protein coding genes across five tissues. Of the 235 unique human genes expressed by the MAC21, 54% are protein coding and 46% are non-protein coding genes. PCGs, protein coding genes; NPCGs, non-protein coding genes; B, brown adipose tissue; iW, inguinal white adipose tissue; gW, gonadal white adipose tissue; L, liver; M, skeletal muscle (gastrocnemius); n.d., not detected. $n = 5$ RNA samples per group per tissue-type. Mice were on high-fat diet for 16 weeks at the time of tissue collection.

Figure 2. Hypermetabolism in TcMAC21 mice. **A)** Body weights of mice fed standard chow. **B)** Body composition analysis of fat and lean mass (relative to body weight). **C)** Food intake over a 24 h period. **D-E)** Energy expenditure (EE) and physical activity level over 24 hr period in chow-fed mice. **F)** Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) stained sections of inguinal white adipose tissue (iWAT), and adipocyte cross-sectional area (CSA) quantification. **G)** Histology of gonadal white adipose tissue (gWAT), and adipocyte CSA quantification. **H)** Histology of liver tissues with quantification of area covered by lipid droplets per focal plane. **I)** Fasting serum triglyceride, cholesterol, non-esterified fatty acids (NEFA), β -

hydroxybutyrate (ketone) levels. **J)** fasting blood glucose and insulin levels. **K)** Insulin resistance index (homeostatic model assessment for insulin resistance (HOMA-IR). **L)** Glucose tolerance tests. **M)** Insulin tolerance tests. **N)** Histology of pancreas and quantification of β -islet CSA. **O)** Pancreatic insulin and somatostatin (SST) contents (normalized to pancreatic protein input). **P)** Electron micrographs (EM) of pancreatic β -cells showing dense insulin granules and their surrounding vesicles, and the quantification of insulin granule CSA, insulin vesicle CSA, and the ratio of insulin granule to insulin vesicle. $n = 8$ euploid and 9 TcMAC21 mice for all graphs from A to Y. $n = 8-10$ euploid and 5-8 TcMAC21 samples used for pancreatic analysis by H&E and protein quantification, graphs N and P. $n = 3$ euploid and 3 TcMAC21 used for EM quantification; each data point represents 1,200 insulin granules and 1,200 insulin vesicles quantified across 6 unique locations per mouse, graphs P.

Figure 3. TcMAC21 mice are resistant to diet-induced obesity and metabolic dysfunction. **A)** Body weights over time on a high-fat diet and representative mouse images. **B)** Body composition analysis of fat and lean mass. **C)** Histology of inguinal white adipose tissue (iWAT), and quantification of adipocyte cross-sectional area (CSA). **D)** Histology of gonadal white adipose tissue (gWAT), and quantification of adipocyte CSA. **E)** Histology of liver tissues, and quantification of area covered by lipid droplets per focal plane. **F)** Fasting serum triglyceride, cholesterol, non-esterified fatty acids (NEFA), β -hydroxybutyrate (ketone) levels. **G)** Fasting blood glucose and insulin levels. **H)** Insulin resistance index (homeostatic model assessment for insulin resistance (HOMA-IR). **I)** Glucose tolerance tests (GTT). **J)** Serum insulin levels during GTT. **K)** Insulin tolerance tests. **L)** Blood glucose levels after an overnight (16 h) fast and 1, 2, and 3 h of food reintroduction. **M)** Serum insulin levels after a 16 h fast and 2 h of refeeding. **N)** Pancreas histology and quantification of β -islet CSA. **O-P)** Pancreatic insulin and somatostatin (SST) contents (normalized to pancreatic protein input). **Q)** Electron micrographs (EM) of pancreatic β -cells showing dense insulin granules and their surrounding vesicles, and quantification of insulin granule CSA, insulin vesicle CSA, and the ratio of insulin granule to insulin vesicle. $n = 8$ euploid

and 8-9 TcMAC21 mice for all graphs from A to P. $n = 3$ euploid and 3 TcMAC21 used for EM quantification; each data point represents 1,200 insulin granules and 1,200 insulin vesicles quantified across 6 unique locations per mouse, graphs Q.

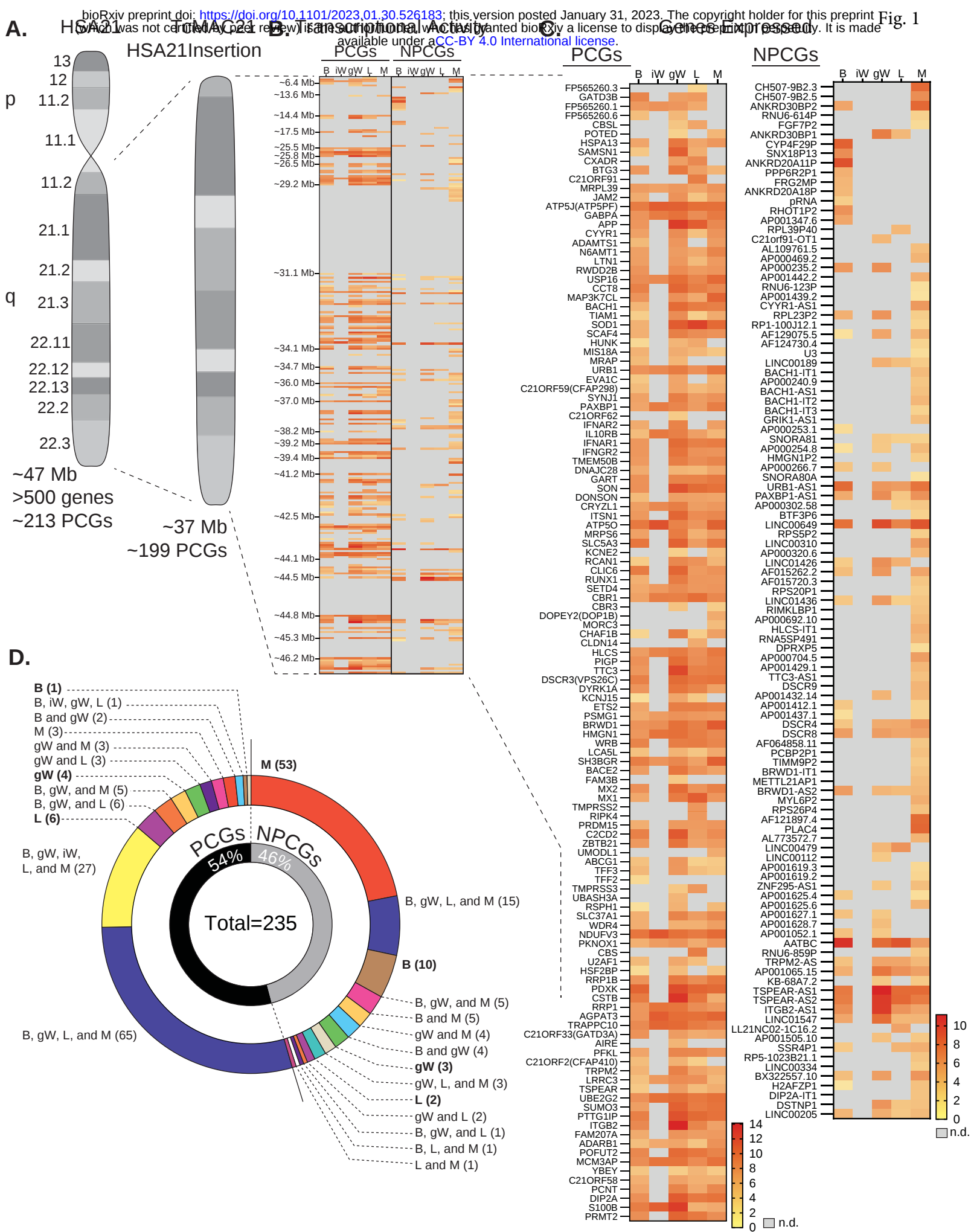
Figure 4. Hypermetabolism of TcMAC21 mice on HFD is uncoupled from changes in adipose and liver transcriptomes. A) Food intake in mice fed a high-fat diet (HFD). **B)** Fecal energy content. **C-D)** Energy expenditure (EE) and activity level over 24 h period in HFD-fed mice. **E)** Serum Triiodothyronine (T_3) and Thyroxine (T_4) levels. **F)** Deep colonic and tail temperature measured over three days in both the light and dark cycle. **G)** Representative infrared images of mice. **H)** Body weights of euploid, TcMAC21, and weight-matched (WM) control C57BL/6 mice. **I)** Interscapular skin temperature of euploid, TcMAC21, and WM control mice. **J)** Representative histology of brown adipose tissue (BAT). **K)** Quantification of percent total lipid area coverage per focal plane in BAT of euploid and TcMAC21. **L)** Expression of mouse genes (by qPCR) known to play major metabolic roles in BAT. **M)** Differentially expressed mouse genes (DEGs), both protein coding (PCG) and non-protein coding genes (NPCG) in BAT, liver, gonadal white adipose tissue (gWAT), and inguinal white adipose tissue (iWAT). All data is relative to euploid, and presented as Log2(FC). The list of genes shown is all the up and down regulated mouse genes (significant by adjusted p-value cut-off) for all 4 tissues. The red bars indicate up regulated genes and the blue bars indicate down regulated genes. **N)** General view and summary of transcriptional changes in BAT, Liver, gWAT, and iWAT to highlight the strikingly minimal changes in the mouse transcriptome across the four tissues. Only a combined total of 114 differentially expressed genes (DEGs) across four tissues, with the relative percentage (out of the 114 DEGs) shown for each tissue. Of the 114 DEGs, 105 are protein-coding genes (PCGs; dark yellow bar) and 9 are non-protein coding genes (NPCGs; light yellow bar). Of the 114 DEGs, 46 are upregulated (red bar) and 68 are down regulated (blue bar). In total, only a combined 0.53% change is noted in the transcriptome of all four tissues (out of the 21,752 RNAs detected).

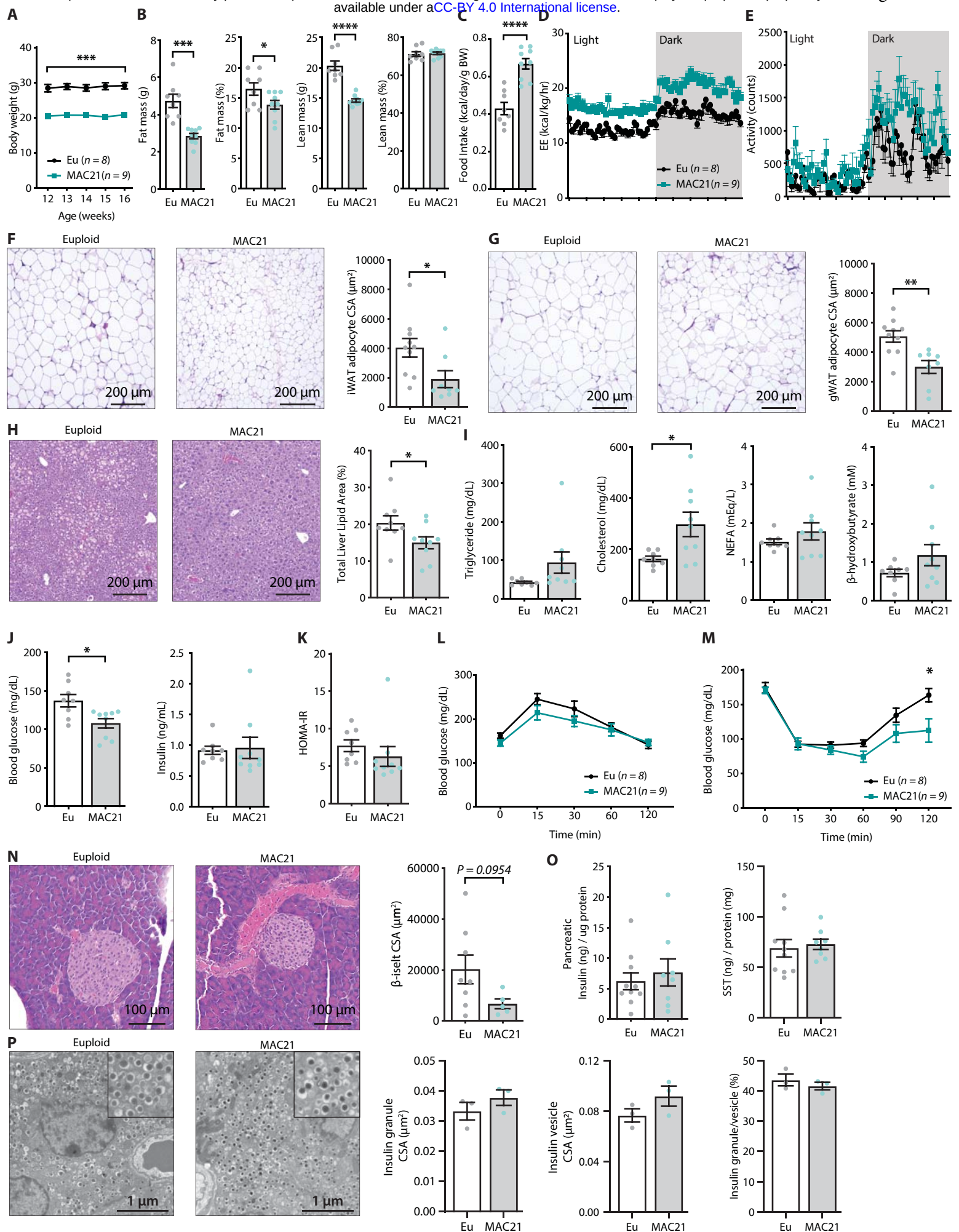
Figure 5. Sarcolipin overexpression in skeletal muscle drives TcMAC21 hypermetabolism. **A)** RNA-sequencing analysis reveals changes in TcMAC21 relative to euploid skeletal muscle (gastrocnemius). Volcano plot of skeletal muscle transcriptome (transcripts from the mouse genome only). The lower dotted line denotes significance at the adjusted *P* value cut-off (adj. *P* = 0.05). The vertical dotted lines denote a Log2(FC) of -0.5 or 0.5. **B)** Gene Ontology analysis of RNA-sequencing results using ClusterProfiler (77). **C)** Expression of genes (by qPCR) known to be involved in metabolism, fast- or slow-twitch fiber types, futile cycling, thyroid hormone action, and calcium handling in skeletal muscle (gastrocnemius). **D)** Graphical representation of the sarco(endo)plasmic reticulum Ca^{2+} ATPase (SERCA) and its regulator, sarcolipin (SLN). SERCA pump uses the energy derived from ATP hydrolysis to translocate Ca^{2+} from the cytosol back into the sarcoplasmic reticulum (SR), promoting muscle relaxation and restoring intracellular Ca^{2+} level following muscle contraction. SLN binds to SERCA and uncouples its Ca^{2+} transport activity from ATP hydrolysis and heat generation, thus promoting futile SERCA activity. **E)** qPCR analysis of sarcolipin (*Slh*) expression in euploid and TcMAC21 mice fed a standard chow, high-fat diet (HFD), and HFD while housed at thermoneutrality (30°C). **F)** Immunoblot of SLN and GAPDH (loading control) in muscle lysates of Euploid, TcMAC21, and SLN overexpression (OE) transgenic mice. **G)** Immunoblot quantification of SLN using GAPDH as a loading control. The dotted line marks the OE (SLN overexpression mouse model) level of SLN expression. **H-I)** Gastrocnemius immunofluorescent labeling of SLN-expressing muscle fibers. **J)** Muscle fiber cross-sectional area (CSA) quantification from WGA-stained gastrocnemius. **K)** Immunoblot of OXPHOS complex levels, with GAPDH as a loading control. **L)** Quantification of OXPHOS complex levels relative to GAPDH. **M-N)** Gastrocnemius immunofluorescent labeling of Succinate dehydrogenase subunit B (SDHB)-expressing muscle fibers. **O-P)** Seahorse respirometry analyses of frozen tissue samples. Shown here are the quadriceps group average tracings for oxygen consumption rate (OCR) across the experimental time course. **Q)** OCR of TcMAC21 mitochondrial complex I, II, and IV relative to Euploid, for eleven separate

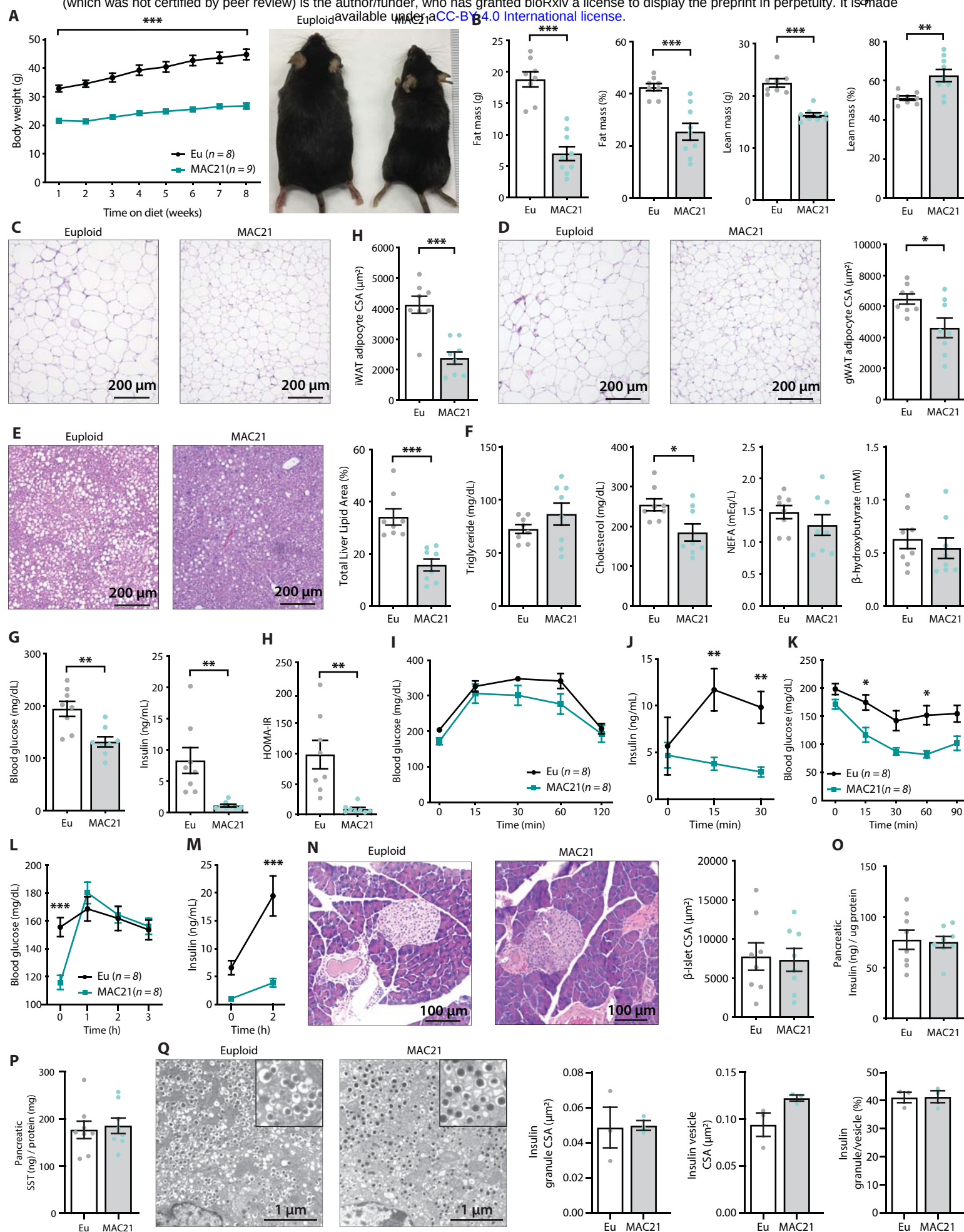
tissues (quadricep, Qd; extensor digitorum longus, EDL; gastrocnemius, Gast; Plantaris, Plnt; Soleus, Sol; Tongue, Tng; Brown adipose tissue, BAT; Liver, Liv; Heart, Hrt; Inguinal white adipose tissue, iWAT; Gonadal white adipose tissue, gWAT) and two dietary conditions (Chow and HFD). DEGs, differentially expressed genes; PCGs, protein coding genes; NPCGs, non-protein coding genes. $n = 5$ euploid and 4 TcMAC21 for RNA-sequencing experiments. $n = 8-9$ euploid and 7-8 TcMAC21 for HFD qPCR. $n = 7-10$ euploid and TcMAC21 for Chow qPCR. $n = 4-5$ euploid and TcMAC21 for HFD + thermoneutrality qPCR. $n = 6$ euploid and 6 TcMAC21 for all immunoblots. $n = 7$ Euploid and 8 TcMAC21 for gastrocnemius CSA quantification. $n = 6$ euploid and 4 TcMAC21 for all mitochondrial respiration assays; each biological replicate represents the average of three technical replicates.

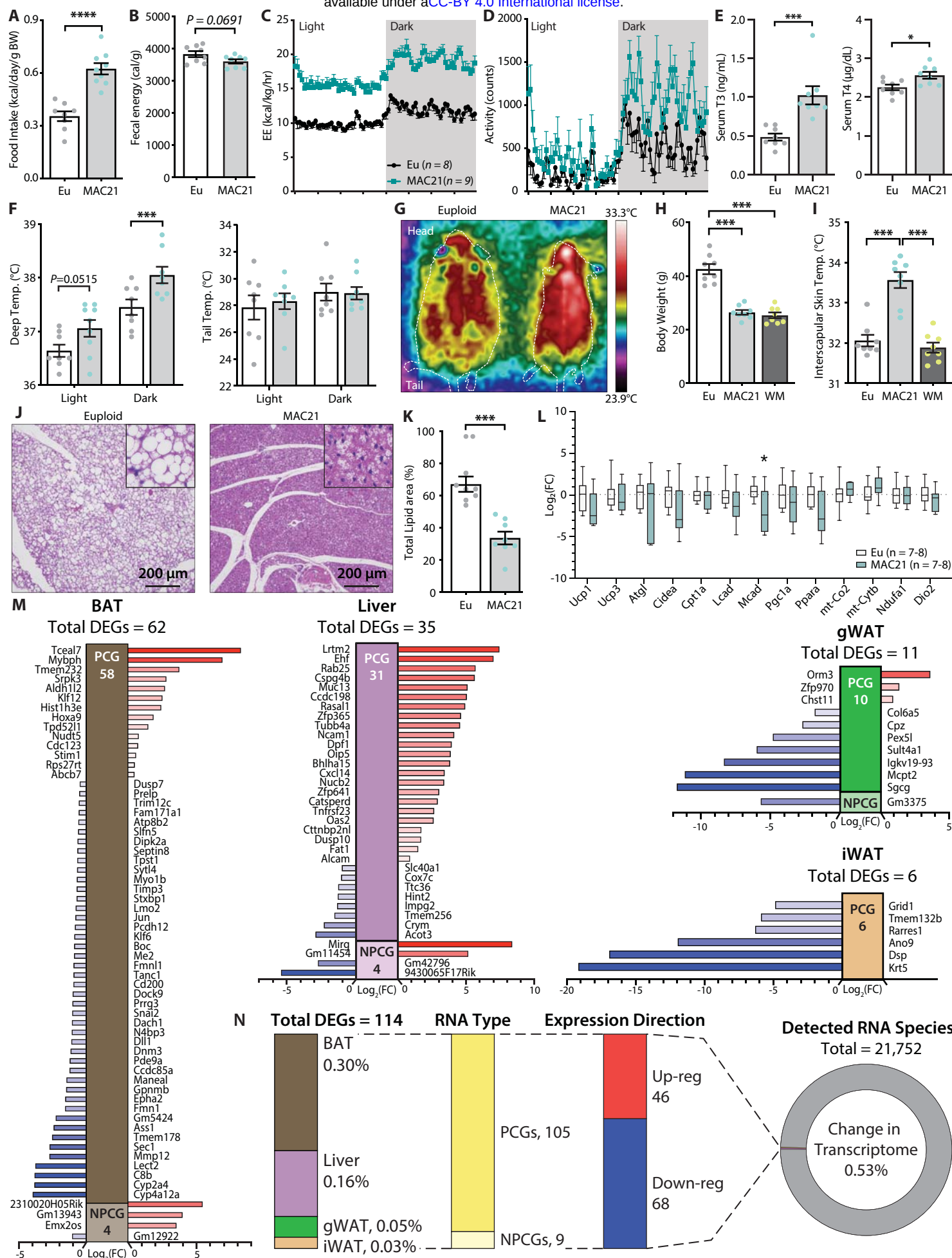
Figure 6. Potential regulators of sarcolipin expression in skeletal muscle. A.) Body weights at thermoneutrality (30°C) for 8 weeks. B) Body composition analysis of fat and lean mass. C) Fasting insulin levels. D) Energy expenditure in the dark and light cycles. E) Food intake. F) Volcano plot of skeletal muscle transcriptome (transcripts from the mouse genome only). The lower dotted line denotes significance at the P value cut-off ($P = 0.05$), and the upper dotted line denotes significance at the adjusted P value cut-off (adj. $P = 0.05$). The vertical dotted lines denote a Log 2 (Fold Change) of -0.5 or 0.5. Flanking the Volcano plot are the top down- and up-regulated mouse genes. G) Comparison of differentially expressed genes (DEGs) shared and not shared by TcMAC21 mice housed at 22°C vs. 30°C. Heat map showing all significantly up- or down-regulated shared genes. H) Direct comparison of TcMAC21 mice housed at 22°C and 30°C for most stably expressed mouse genes. Data filtered first by genes with Log2(FC) within ± 0.5 (least change), then by lowest significance, and finally compared to the shared DEGs found in G. Table shows DEGs with least variation in expression at 22°C and 30°C. I) Overlap analysis of Hsa21-derived human transcripts expressed in TcMAC21 mice (skeletal muscle) housed at 22°C and 30°C. J) Graph showing the most stably expressed Hsa21-derived human genes in the TcMAC21 gastrocnemius. Top axis refers to the difference in Log2(FC) between human genes in

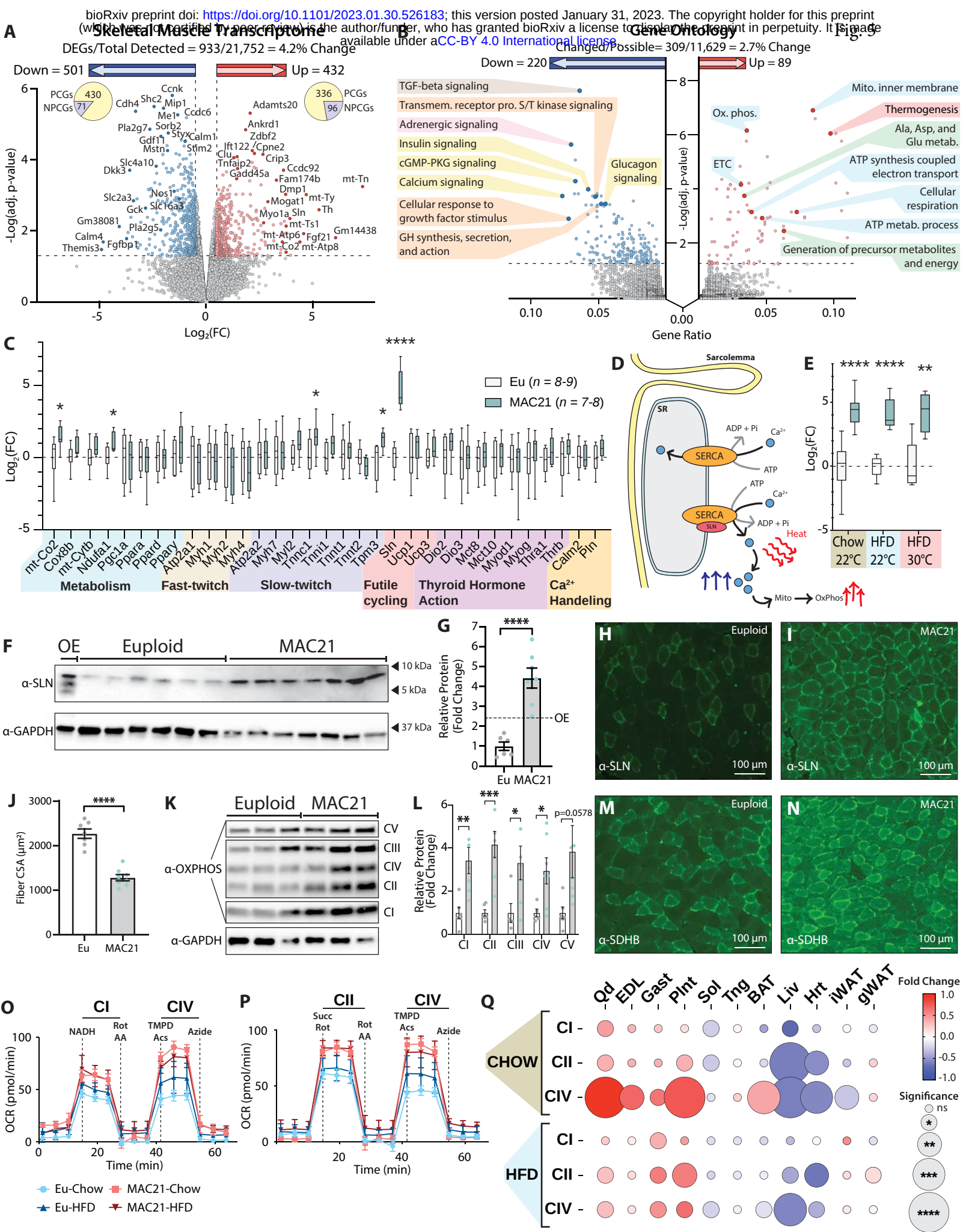
TcMAC21 mice housed at 22°C and 30°C. Bottom axis shows the Log₂(FC) value of a particular gene at 22°C and 30°C. The gene list shows all the human genes expressed by both groups with the least amount of change between the two temperatures.











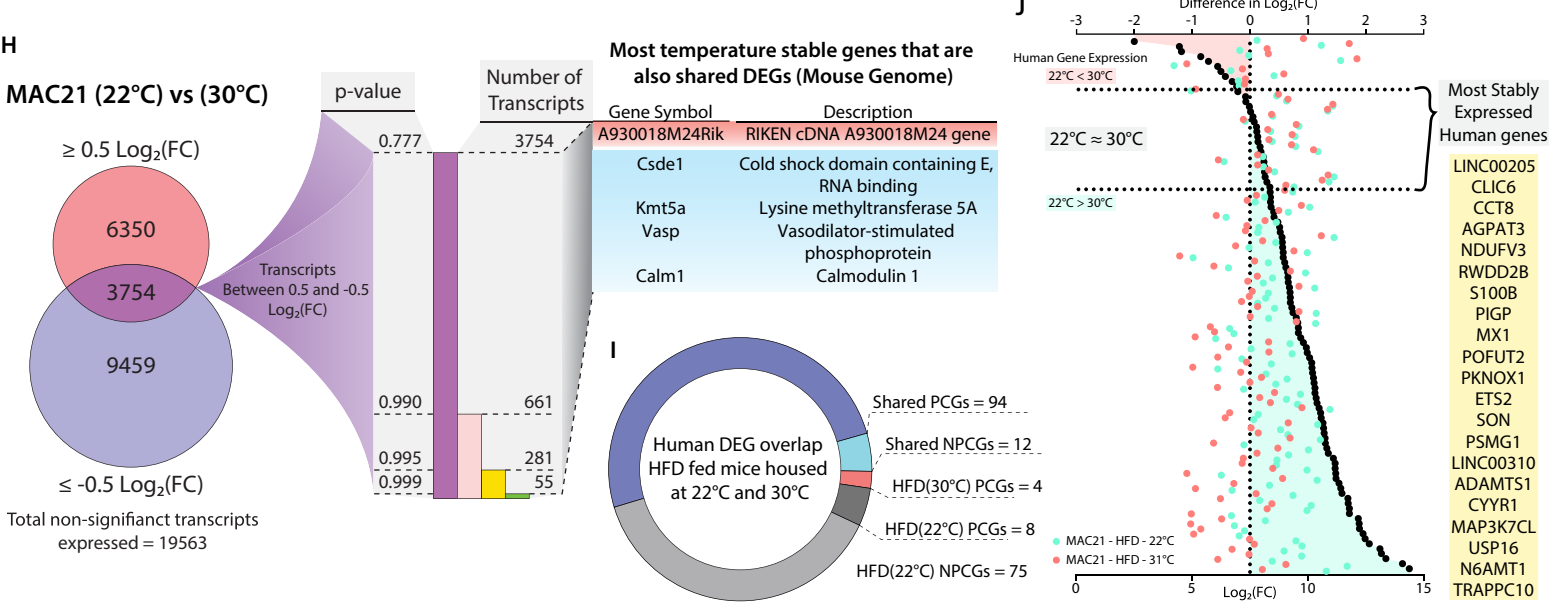
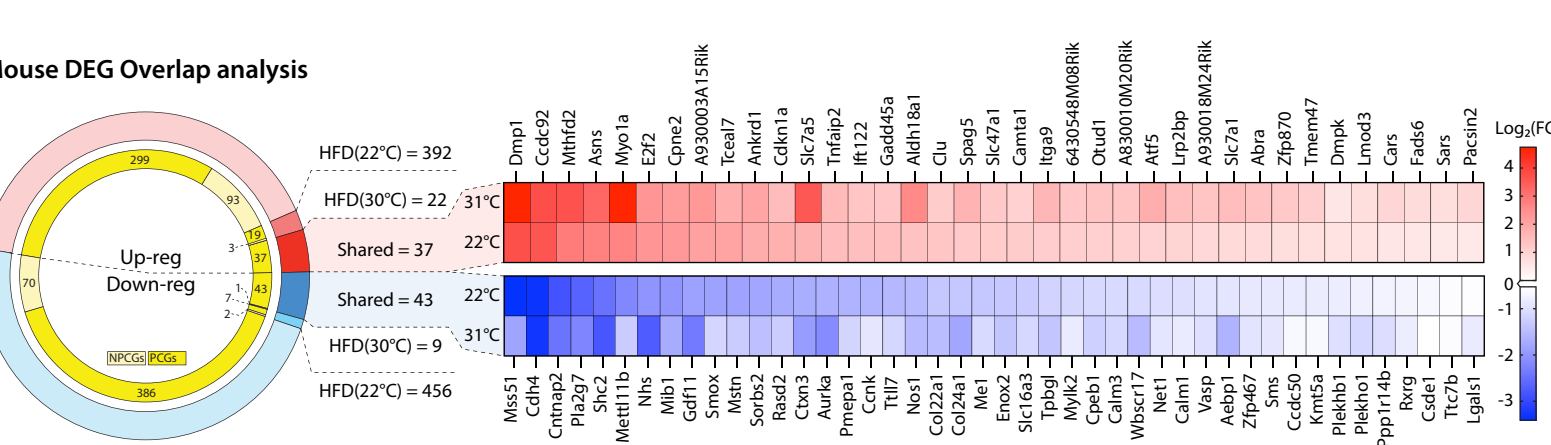
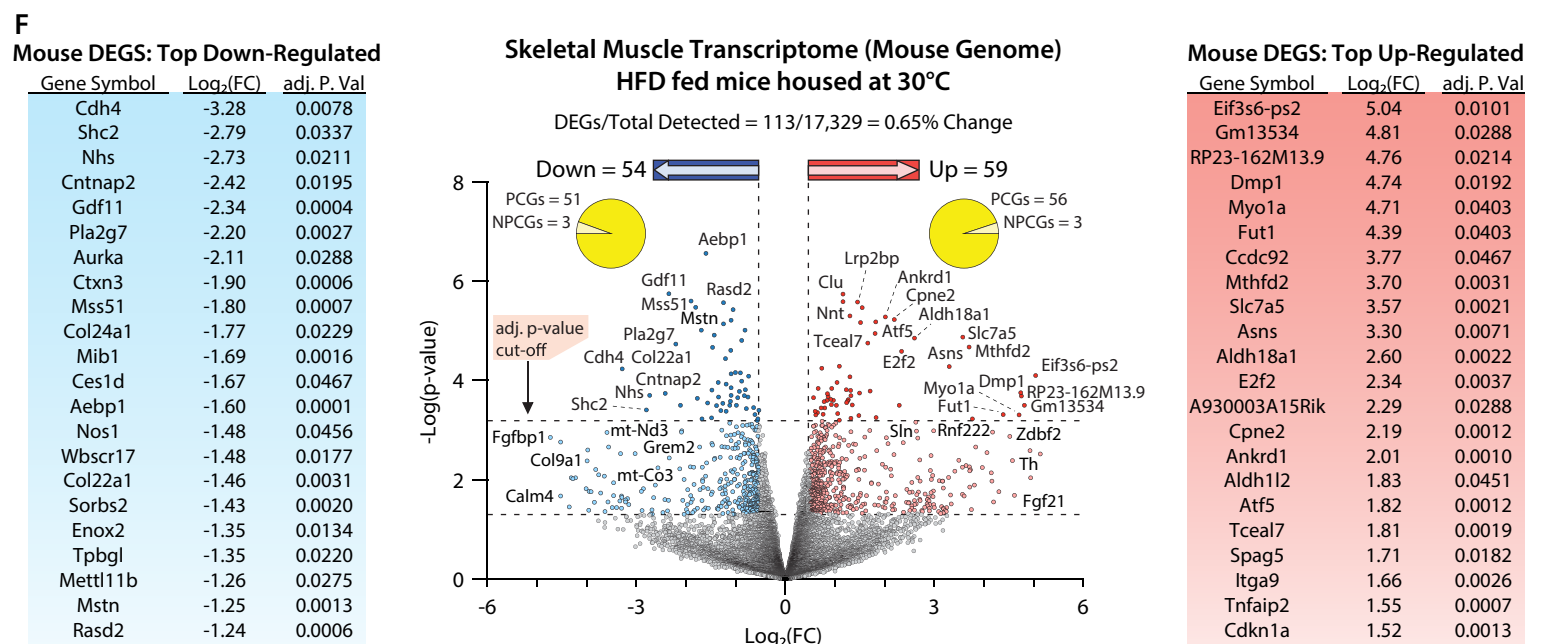
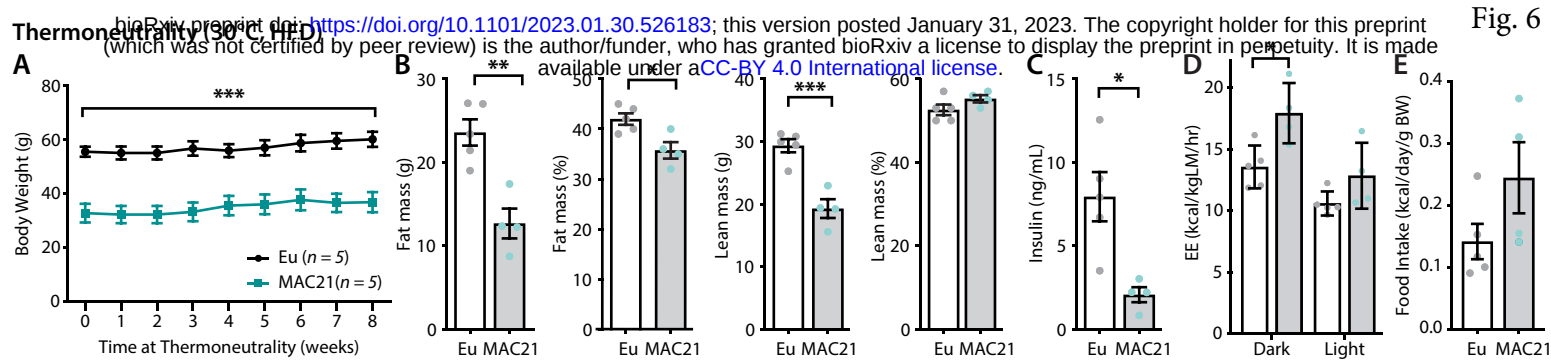
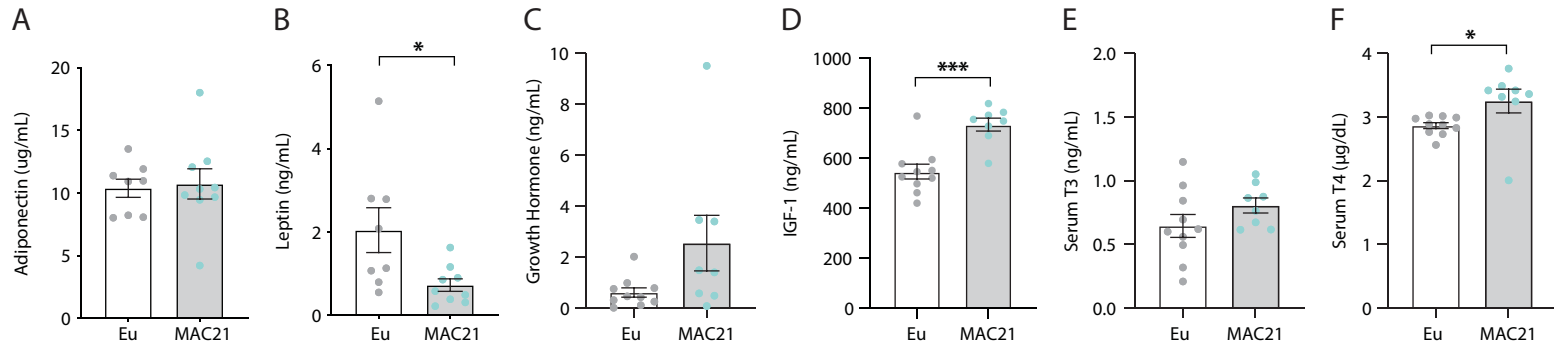
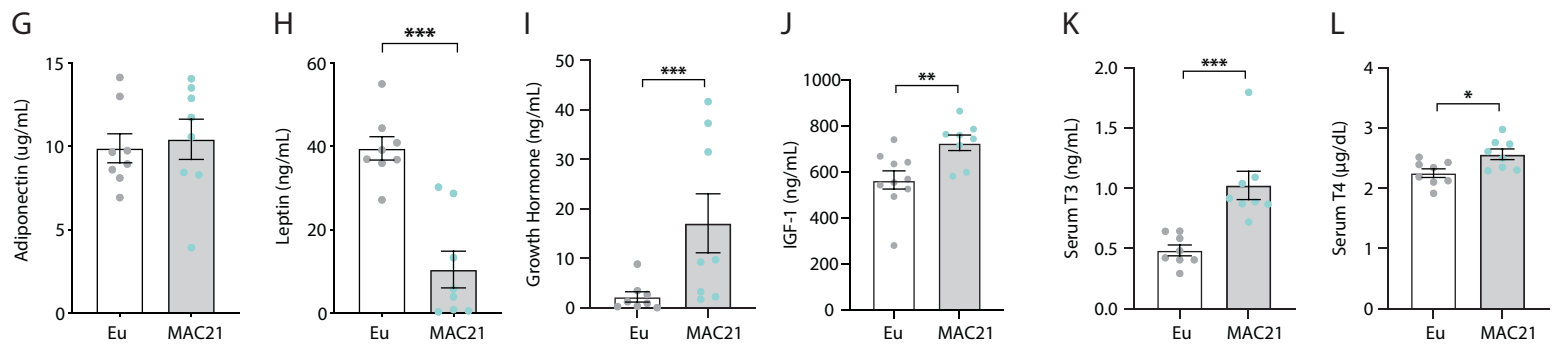


Fig. S1

Mice fed a standard chow, housed at room temperature (22°C)



Mice fed an HFD, housed at room temperature (22°C)



Mice fed an HFD, housed at thermoneutrality (31°C)

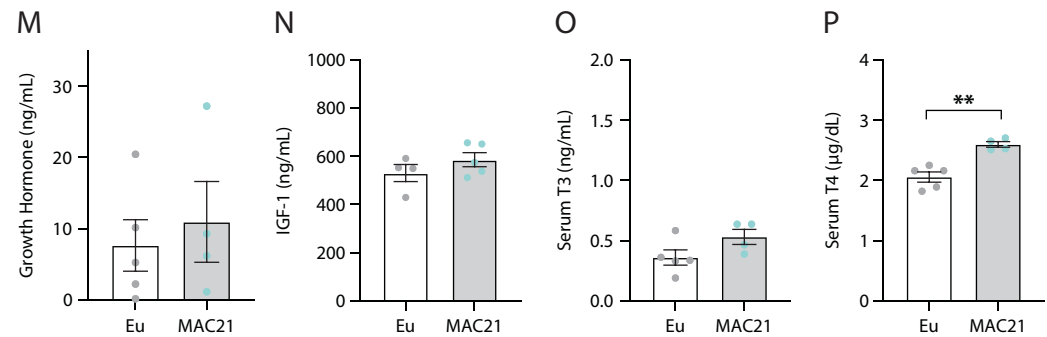
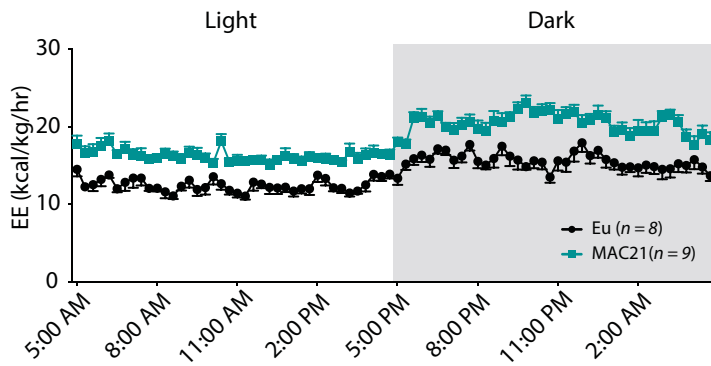


Figure S1. ELISA data from Euploid and MAC21 mice. Circulating levels of adiponectin (A), leptin (B), growth hormone (C), IGF-1 (D), thyroid hormone (T3, E), and thyroxine (T4, F) in chow-fed mice housed at room temperature (22°C). Circulating levels of adiponectin (G), leptin (H), growth hormone (I), IGF-1 (J), T3 (K), and T4 (L) in HFD-fed mice housed at 22°C. Circulating levels of growth hormone (M), IGF-1 (N), T3 (O), and T4 (P) in HFD-fed mice housed at thermoneutrality (30°C).

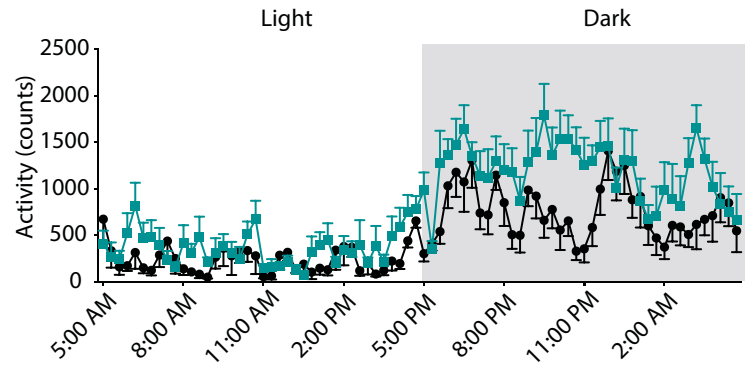
Fig. S2

Chow diet.

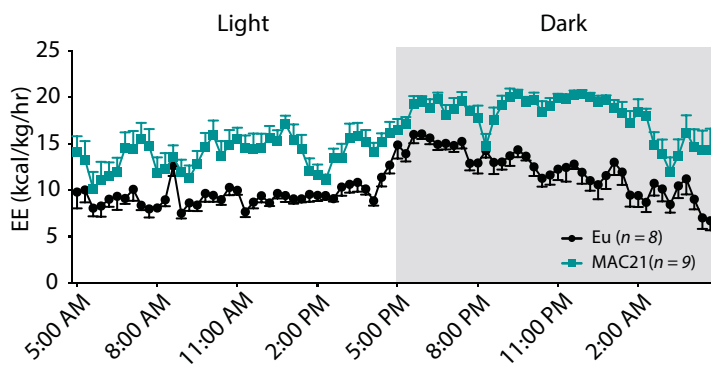
A Ad Libitum



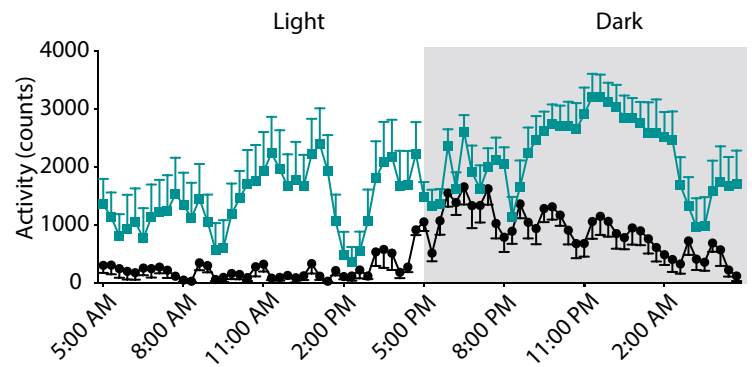
B



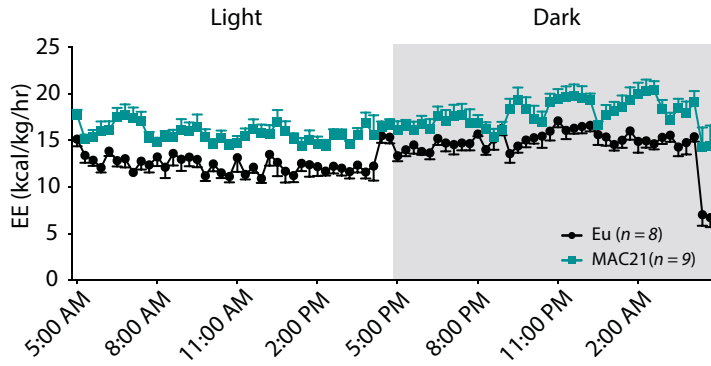
C Fast



D



E Refeed



F

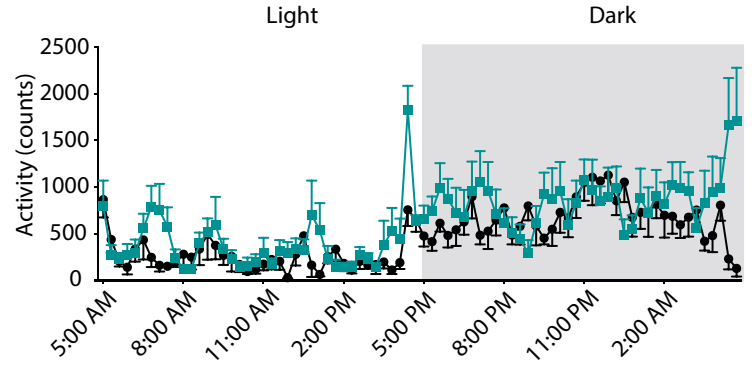


Figure S2. Indirect calorimetry of energy expenditure and physical activity in Euploid and MAC21 mice fed a standard chow. A-B) Energy expenditure (EE) and physical activity over a 24 h period in ad libitum chow-fed mice. **C-D)** Energy expenditure (EE) and physical activity over a 24 h period in fasted mice. **E-F)** Energy expenditure (EE) and physical activity over a 24 h period of refeeding after a fast.

Fig. S3

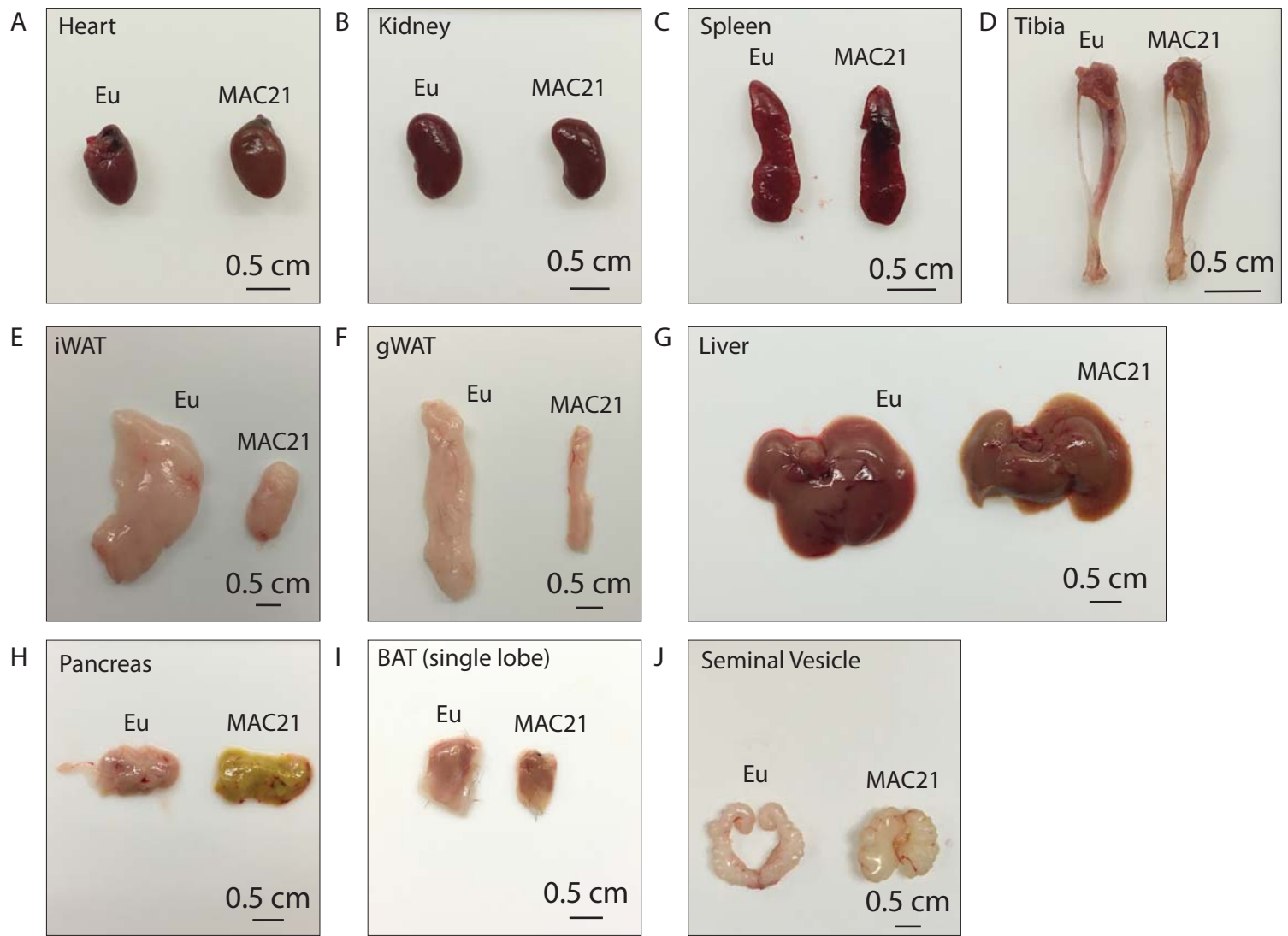


Figure S3. Representative tissue dissection images of Euploid and MAC21 mice fed a high-fat diet.

Representative side-by-side dissection images of **A)** heart, **B)** kidney, **C)** spleen, **D)** tibia, **E)** inguinal white adipose tissue (iWAT), **F)** gonadal white adipose tissue (gWAT), **G)** liver, **H)** pancreas, **I)** brown adipose tissue (BAT), and **J)** seminal vesicle. Mice were housed at ambient room temperature (22°C).

Fig. S4

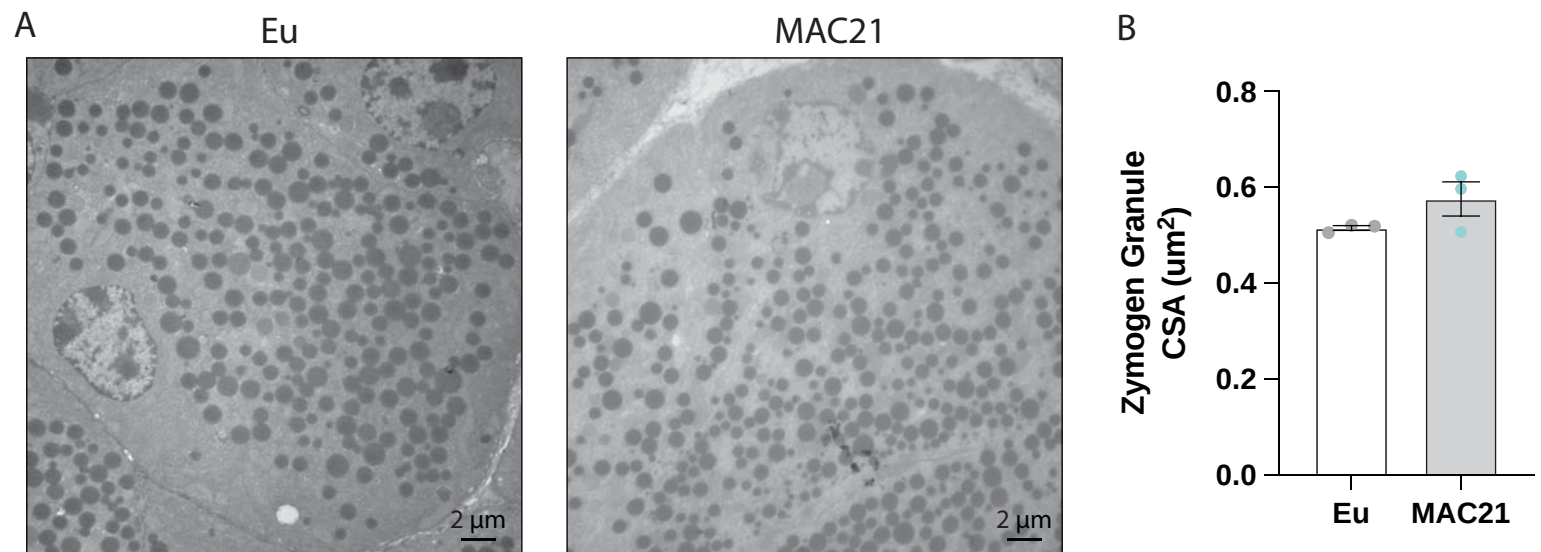
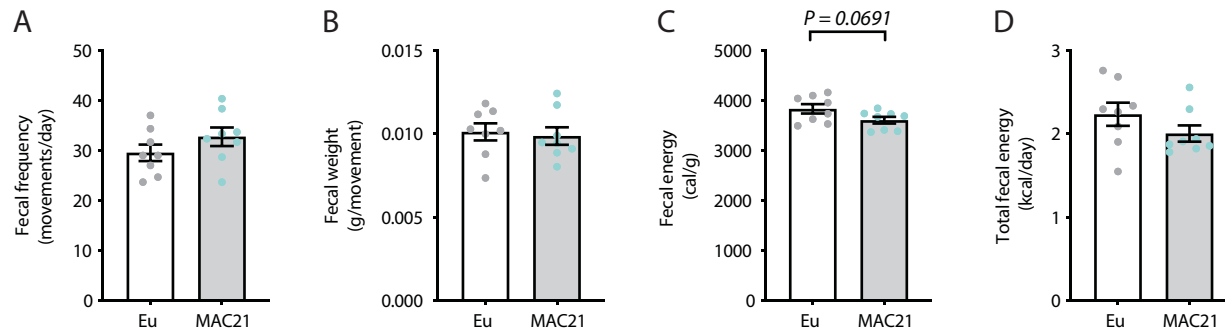


Figure S4. Electron micrograph quantification of pancreatic acinar cell zymogen granules. A and B) Representative Euploid and MAC21 acinar cells. **C)** Average zymogen granule cross-sectional area (CSA) quantification. Each data point represents a mouse average comprised of at least 3,600 zymogen granules from six unique locations within the pancreas. Analyses were performed on a total of 6 randomly selected HFD-fed mice (WT, $n = 3$; KO, $n = 3$).

Fig. S5

Fecal energy data from HFD-fed mice housed at 22°C



Fecal data from HFD-fed mice housed at thermoneutrality (30°C)

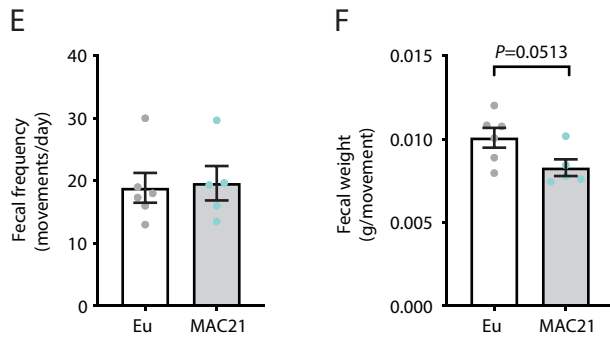


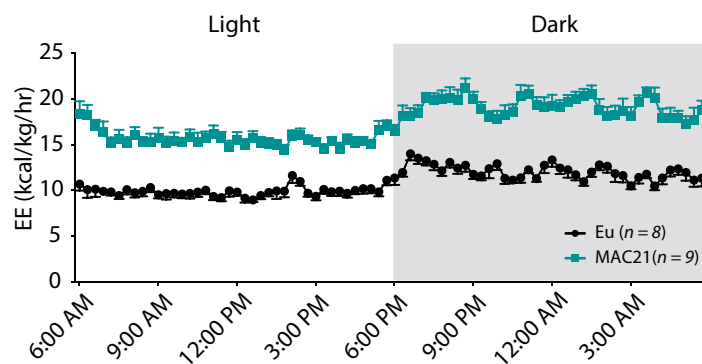
Figure S5. Fecal data from Euploid and MAC21 mice fed a high-fat diet at room temperature

(22°C) or thermoneutrality (30°C). Fecal energy data from HFD-fed mice housed at room temperature (22°C) showing **A)** rate of fecal pellet production (bowel movement), **B)** Average fecal pellet weight, and **C-D)** Fecal energy composition as measure by fecal bomb calorimetry. Fecal data from mice fed a high-fat diet housed at thermoneutrality showing **E)** rate of fecal pellet production and **F)** average fecal weight per pellet.

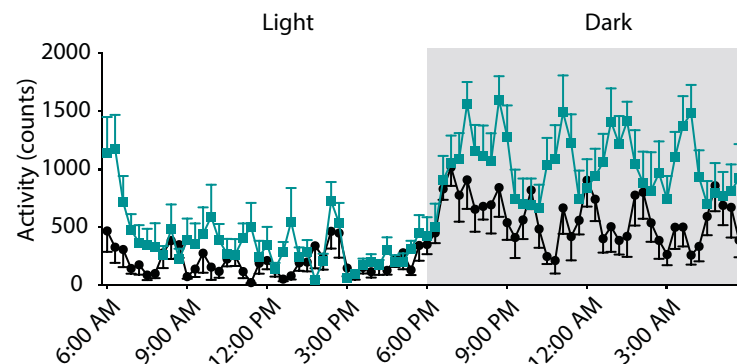
Fig. S6

High-fat diet

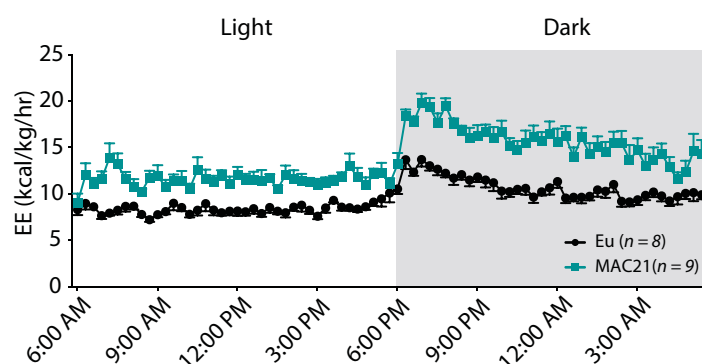
A. Ad Libitum



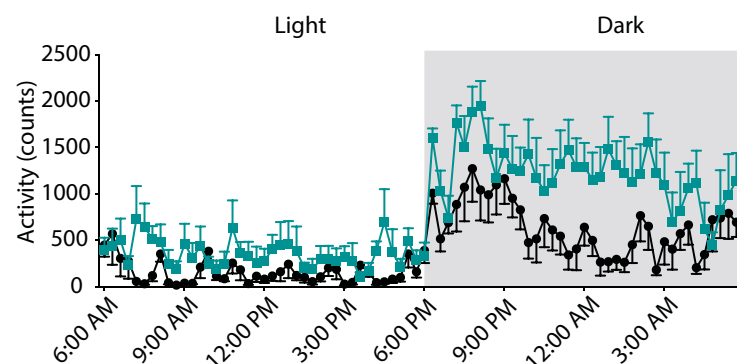
B.



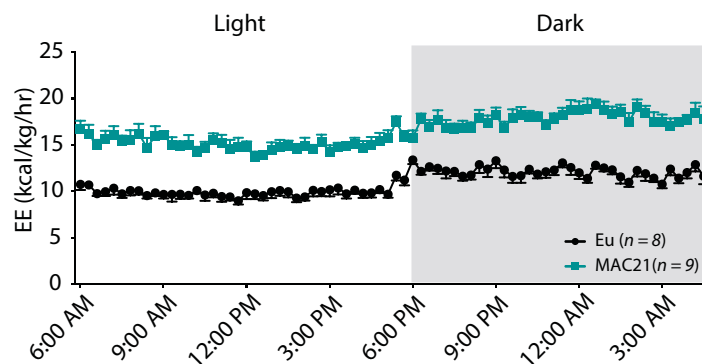
C. Fast



D.



E. Refeed



F.

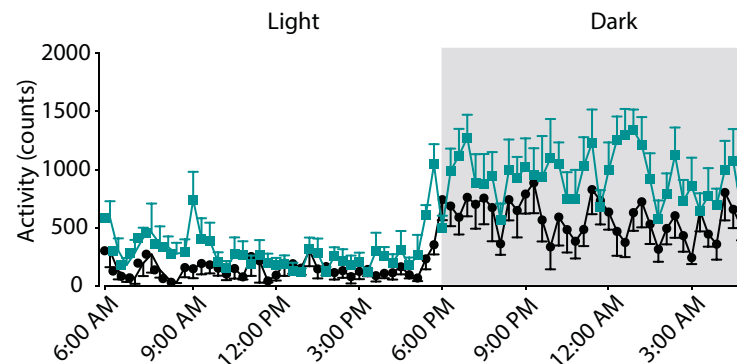


Figure S6. Indirect calorimetry of energy expenditure and physical activity in Euploid and MAC21 mice fed a high-fat diet. A-B) Energy expenditure (EE) and physical activity over a 24 h period in ad libitum HFD-fed mice. **C-D)** Energy expenditure (EE) and physical activity over a 24 h period in fasted mice. **E-F)** Energy expenditure (EE) and physical activity over a 24 h period of refeeding after a fast.

Fig. S7

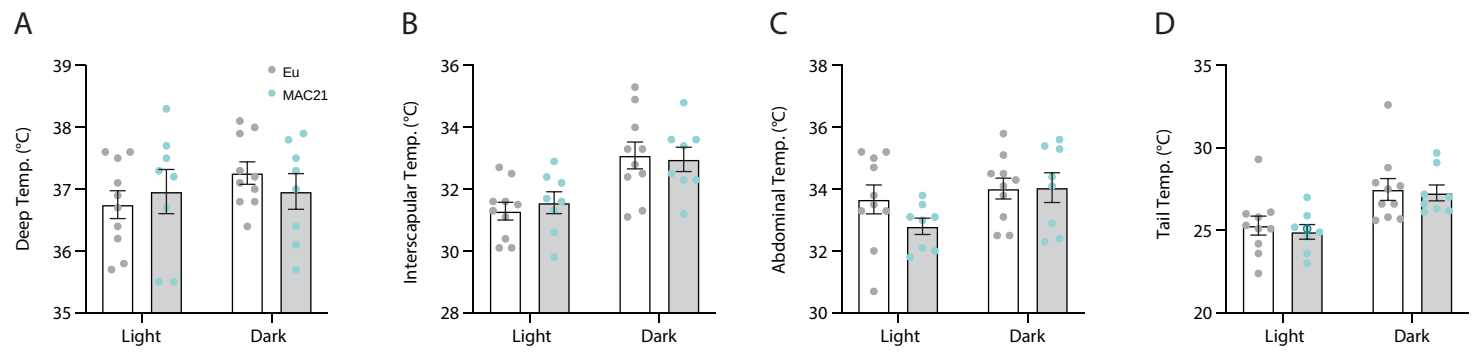


Figure S7. Light and dark cycle body temperature of Euploid and MAC21 mice fed a standard chow. A) Deep colonic temperature. **B)** Interscapular skin temperature. **C)** Abdominal Skin temperature. **D)** Tail skin temperature. Each data point represents the average of three days of independent data collection.

Fig. S8

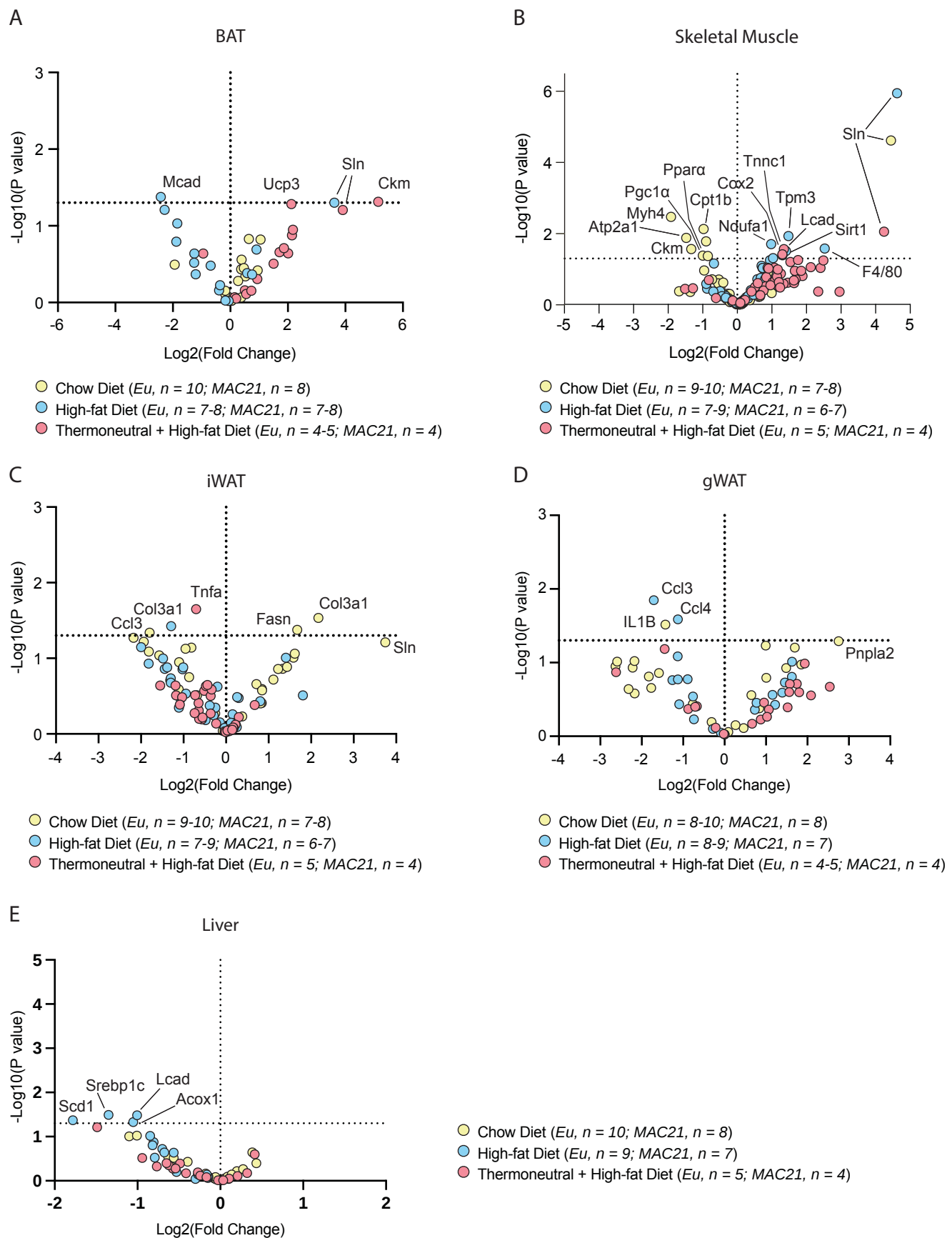
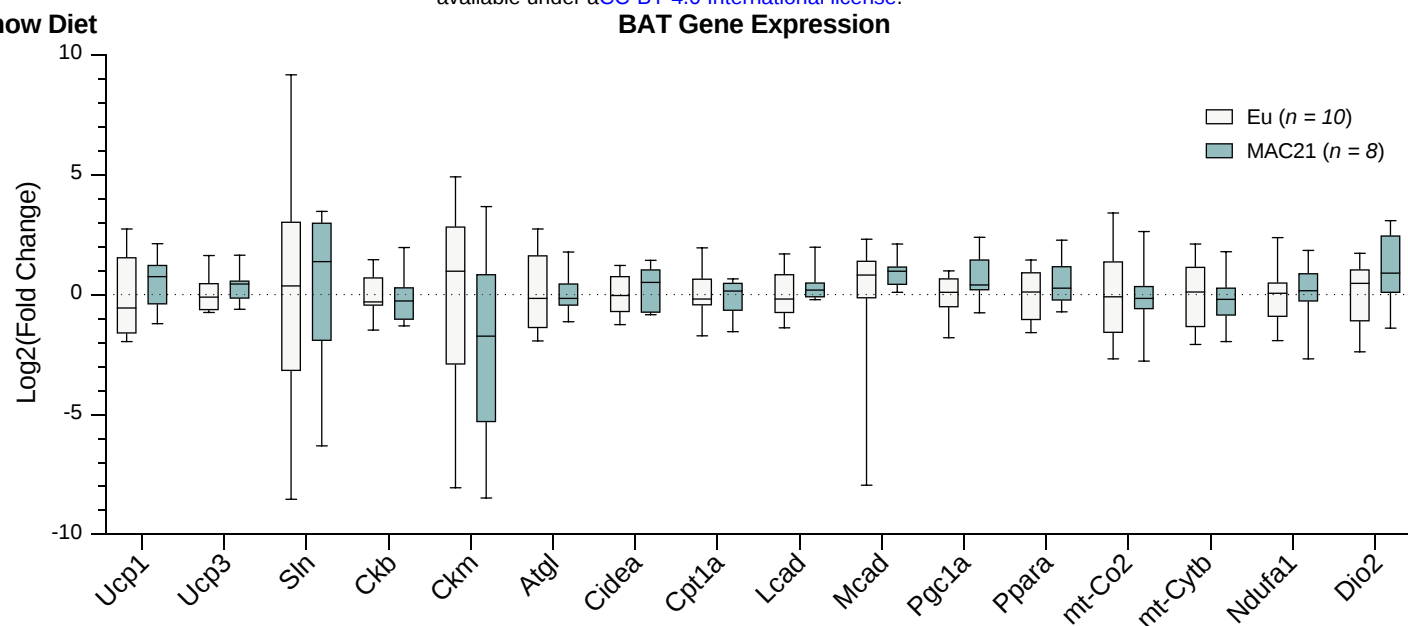


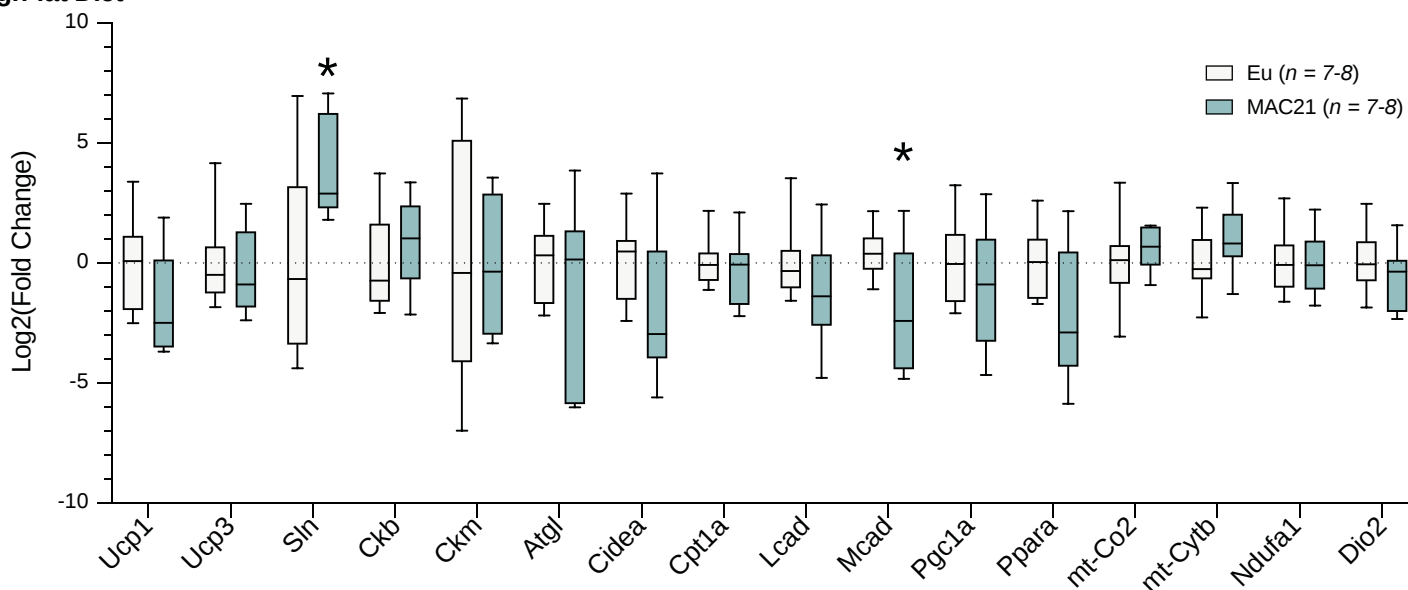
Figure S8. Volcano plot of all qPCR results from BAT, skeletal muscle, and white adipose tissue.

Overlaid results of Euploid and MAC21 mice across all conditions assayed (chow diet at 22°C, high-fat diet at 22°C, and high-fat diet at 30°C) for **A)** Brown adipose tissue (BAT), **B)** Gastrocnemius (skeletal muscle), **C)** inguinal white adipose tissue (iWAT), **D)** gonadal white adipose tissue (gWAT), and **E)** Liver. Significant and/or relevant genes are labeled. Thermoneutral = 30°C housing condition.

A. Chow Diet



B. High-fat Diet



C. Thermoneutral + High-fat Diet

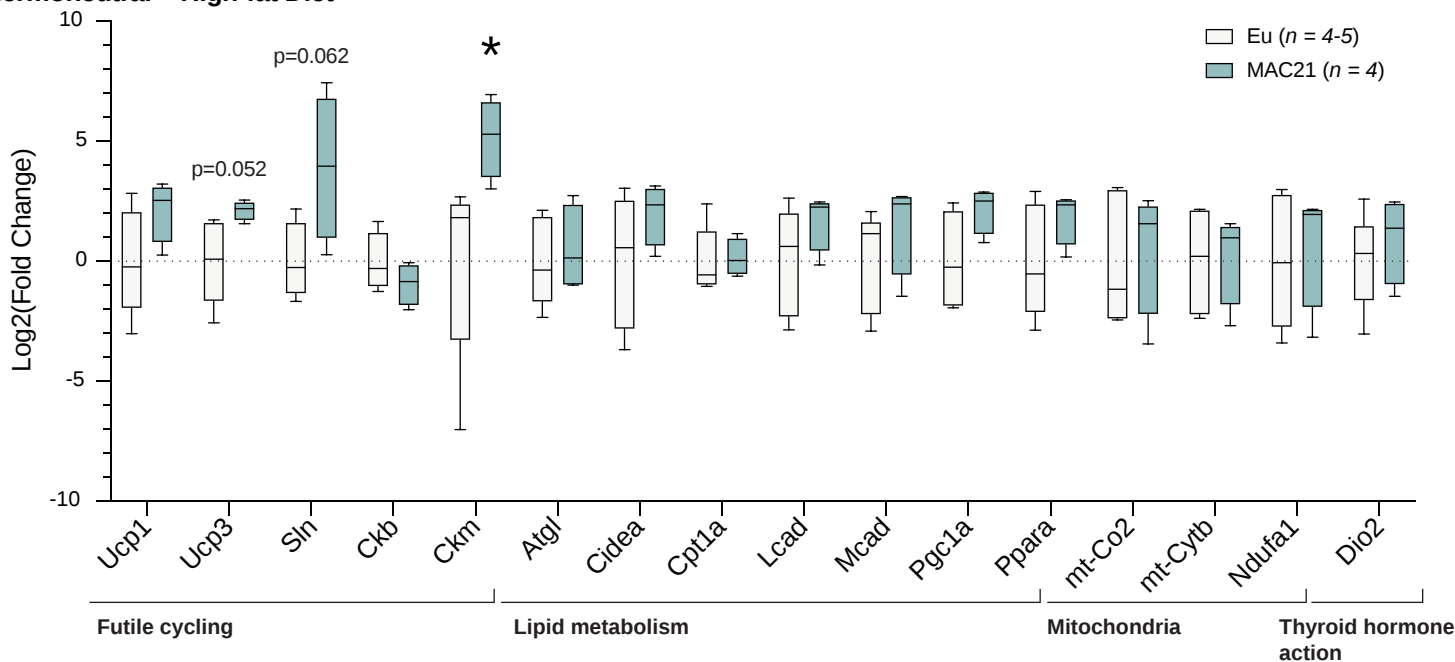
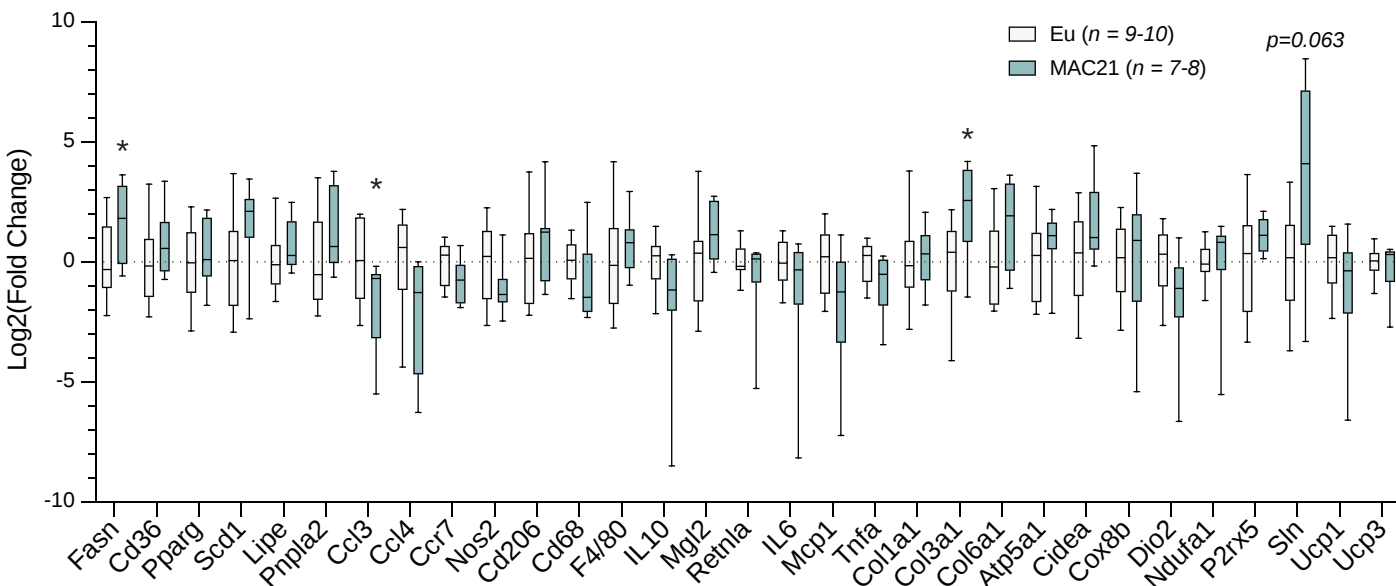


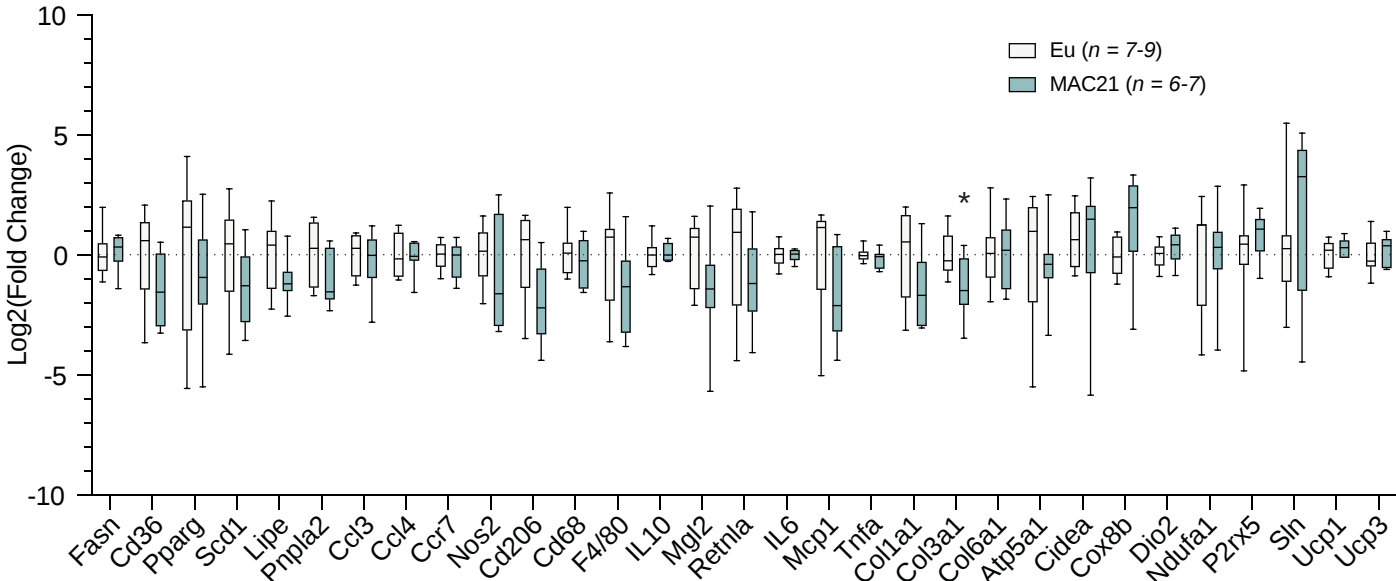
Figure S9. Gene expression analysis in brown adipose tissue. qPCR analysis of brown adipose tissue genes important for futile cycling, lipid metabolism, mitochondrial function, and thyroid hormone action in Euploid and MAC21 male mice fed a standard chow and housed at 22°C (A), fed a high-fat diet and housed at 22°C (B), and fed a high-fat diet and housed at thermoneutral 30°C (C).

A. Chow Diet

iWAT Gene Expression



B. High-fat Diet



C. Thermoneutral + High-fat Diet

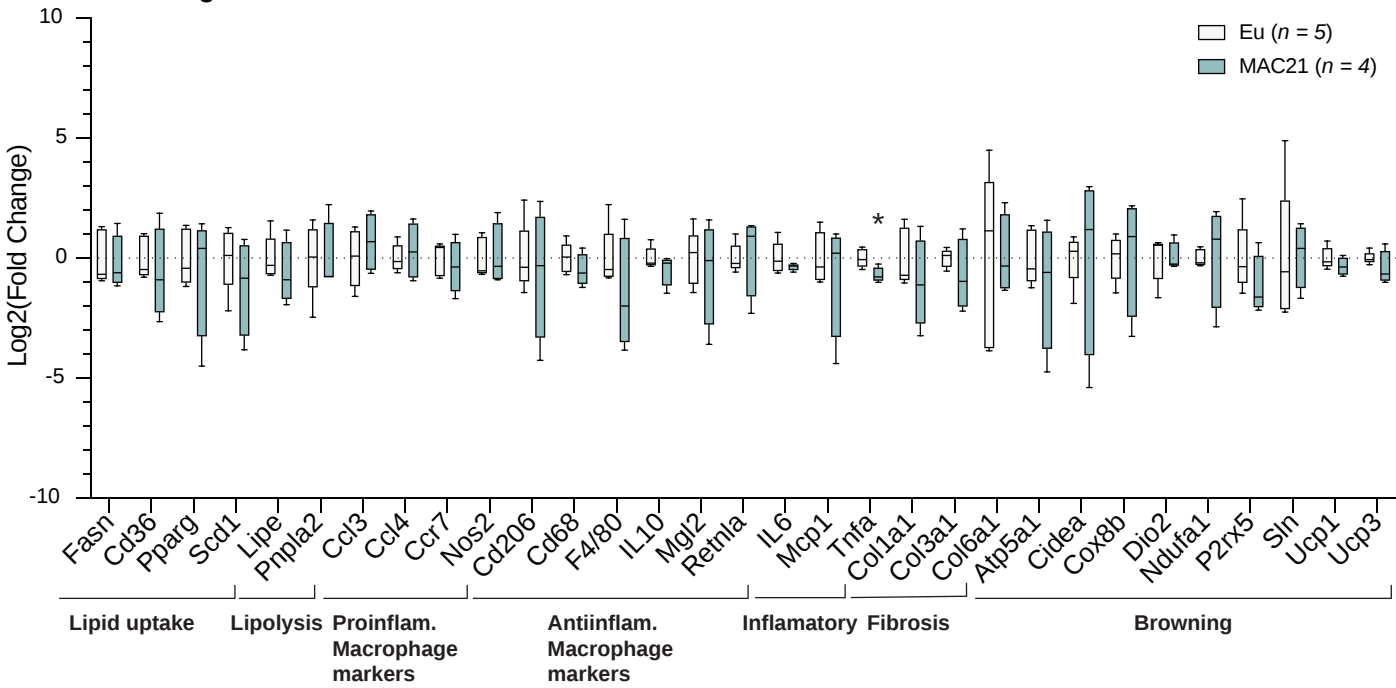
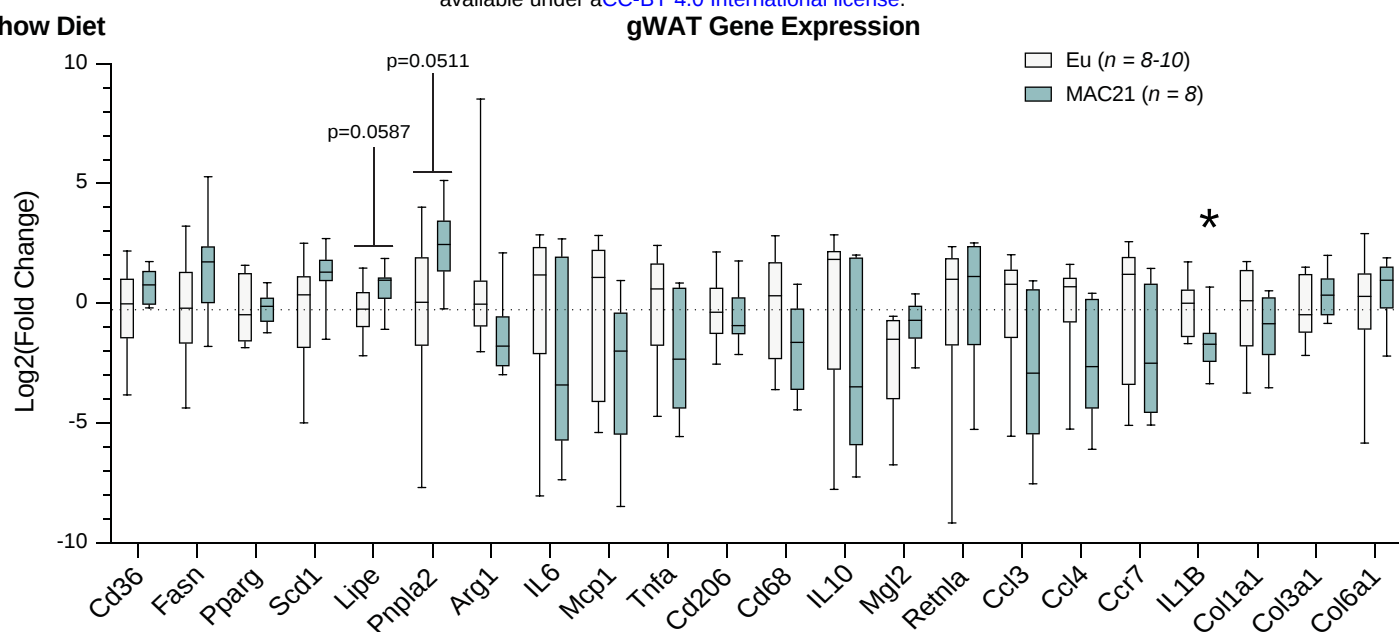
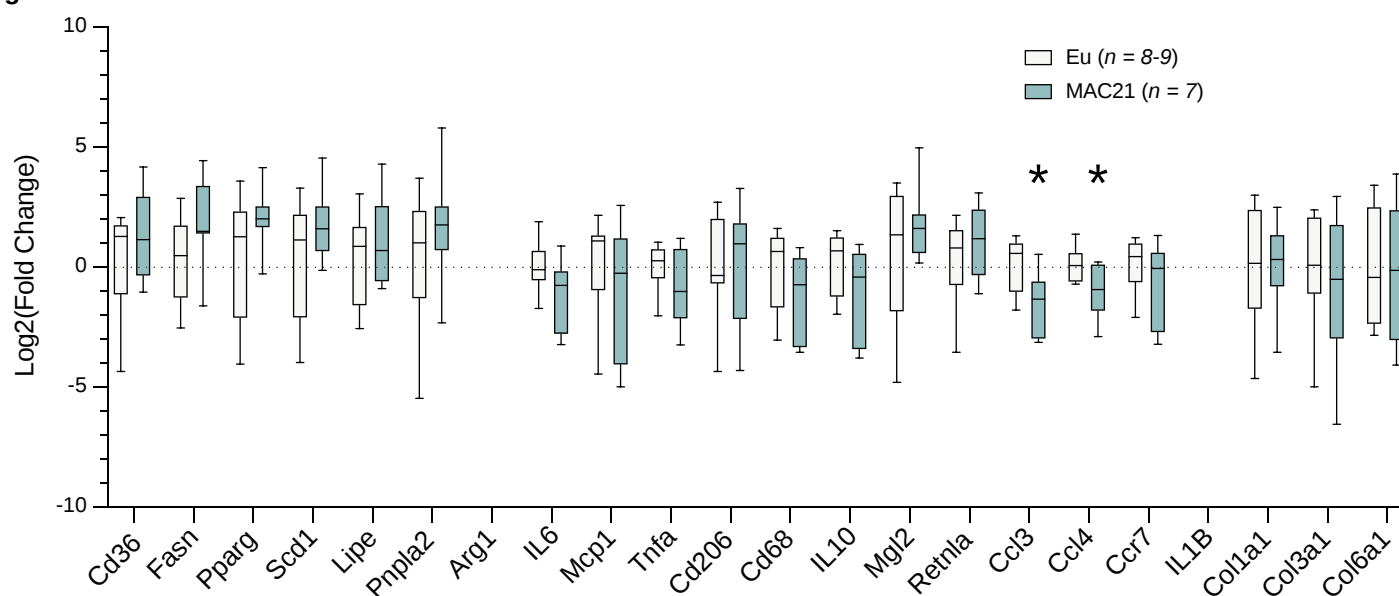


Figure S10. Gene expression analysis in inguinal white adipose tissue. qPCR analysis of inguinal white adipose tissue (iWAT) genes important for lipid uptake, lipolysis, inflammation, fibrosis, and browning in Euploid and MAC21 male mice fed a standard chow diet and housed at 22°C (A), fed a high-fat diet and housed at 22°C (B), and fed a high-fat diet and housed at thermoneutral 30°C (C).

A. Chow Diet



B. High-fat Diet



C. Thermoneutral + High-fat Diet

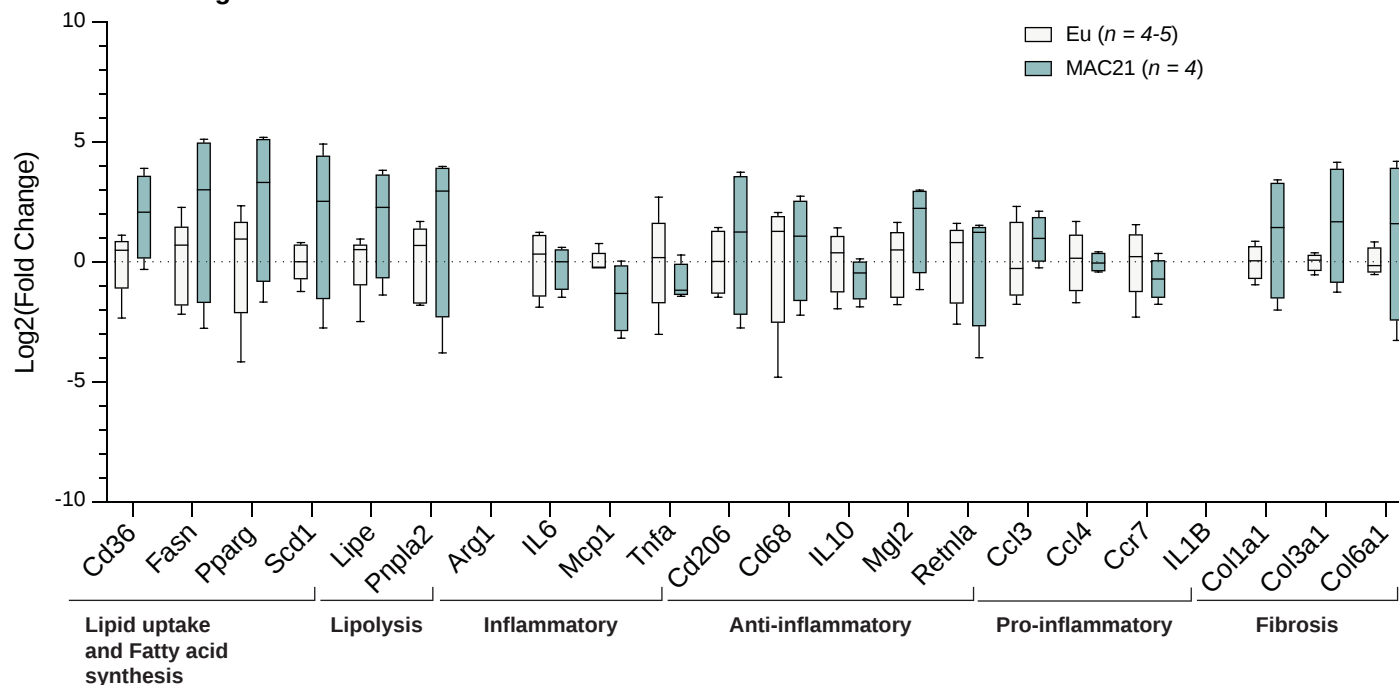
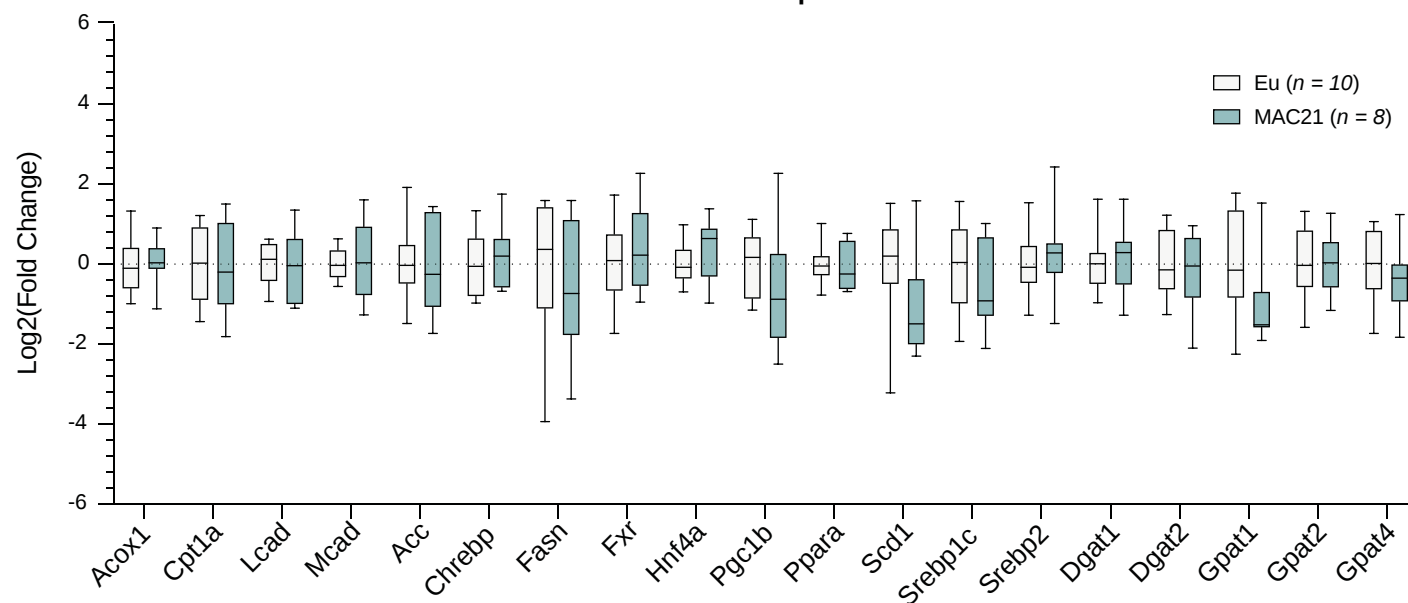


Figure S11. Gene expression analysis in gonadal white adipose tissue. qPCR analysis of gonadal white adipose tissue (gWAT) genes important for lipid uptake, fatty acid synthesis, lipolysis, inflammation, and fibrosis in Euploid and MAC21 male mice fed a standard chow diet and housed at 22°C (A), fed a high-fat diet and housed at 22°C (B), and fed a high-fat diet and housed at thermoneutral 30°C (C).

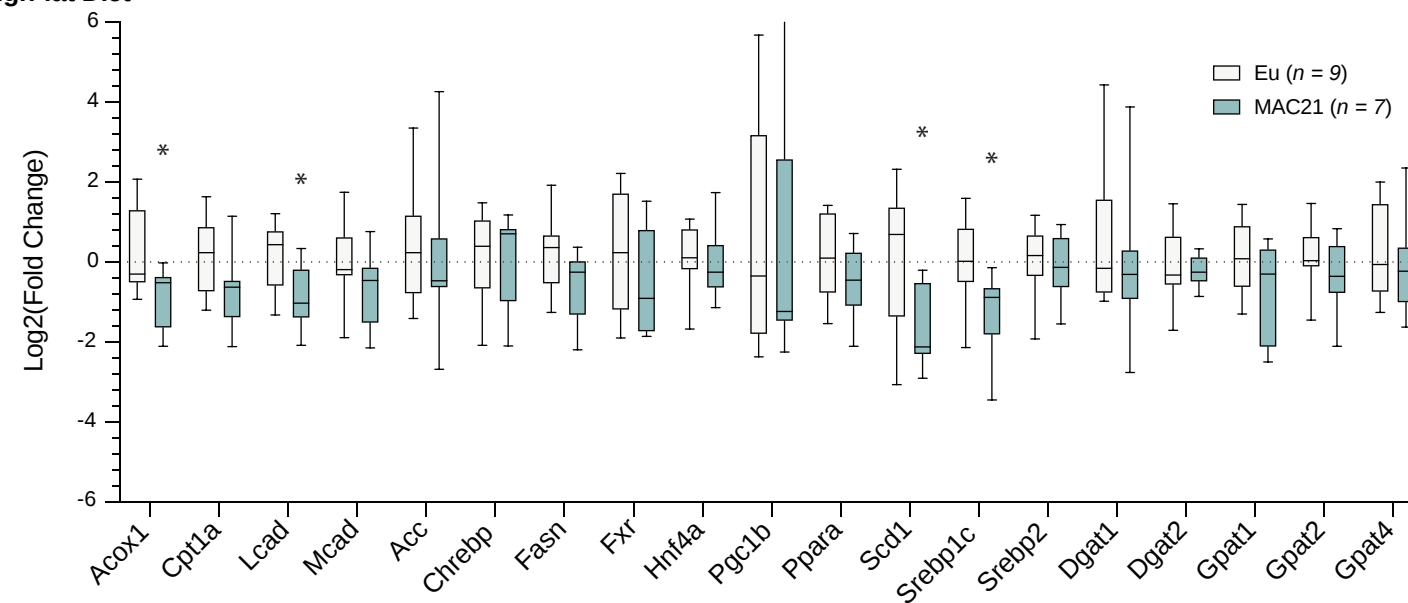
Fig. S14

A. Chow Diet

Liver Gene Expression



B. High-fat Diet



C. Thermoneutral + High-fat Diet

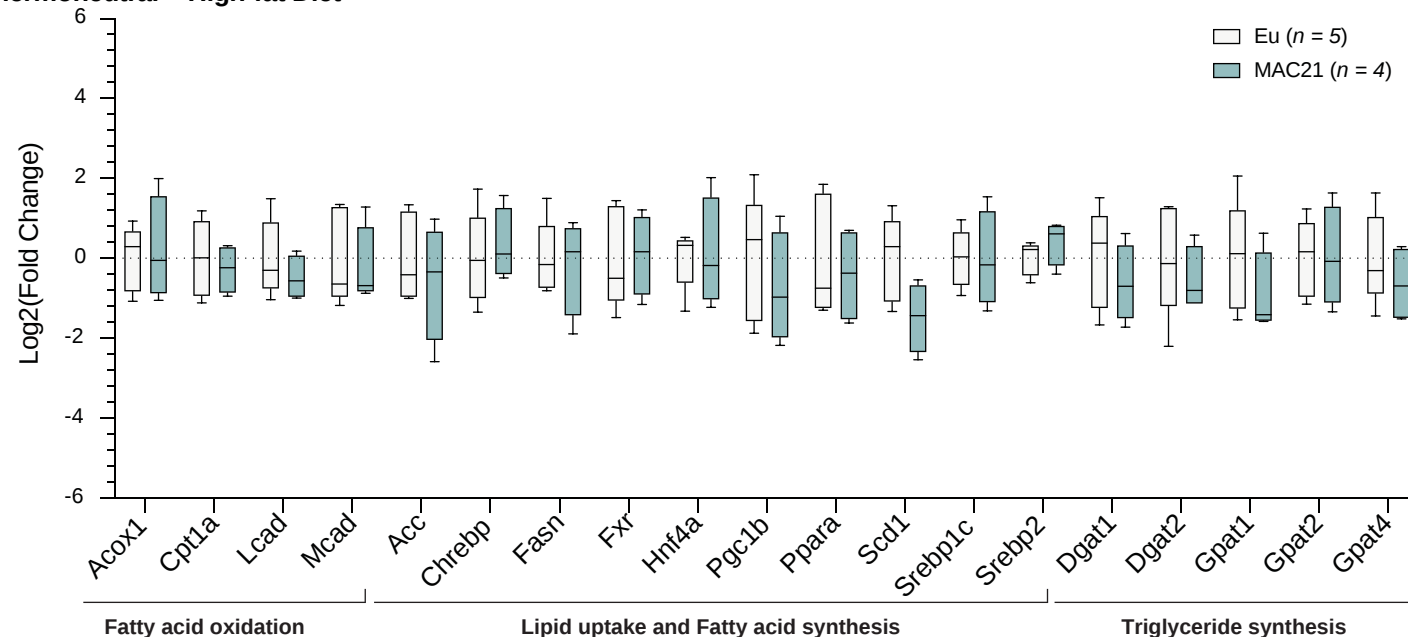


Figure S12. Gene expression analysis in liver. qPCR analysis of liver genes important for lipid uptake, fatty acid synthesis and oxidation, and triglyceride synthesis in Euploid and MAC21 male mice fed a standard chow and housed at 22°C (A), fed a high-fat diet and housed at 22°C (B), and fed a high-fat diet and housed at thermoneutral 30°C (C).

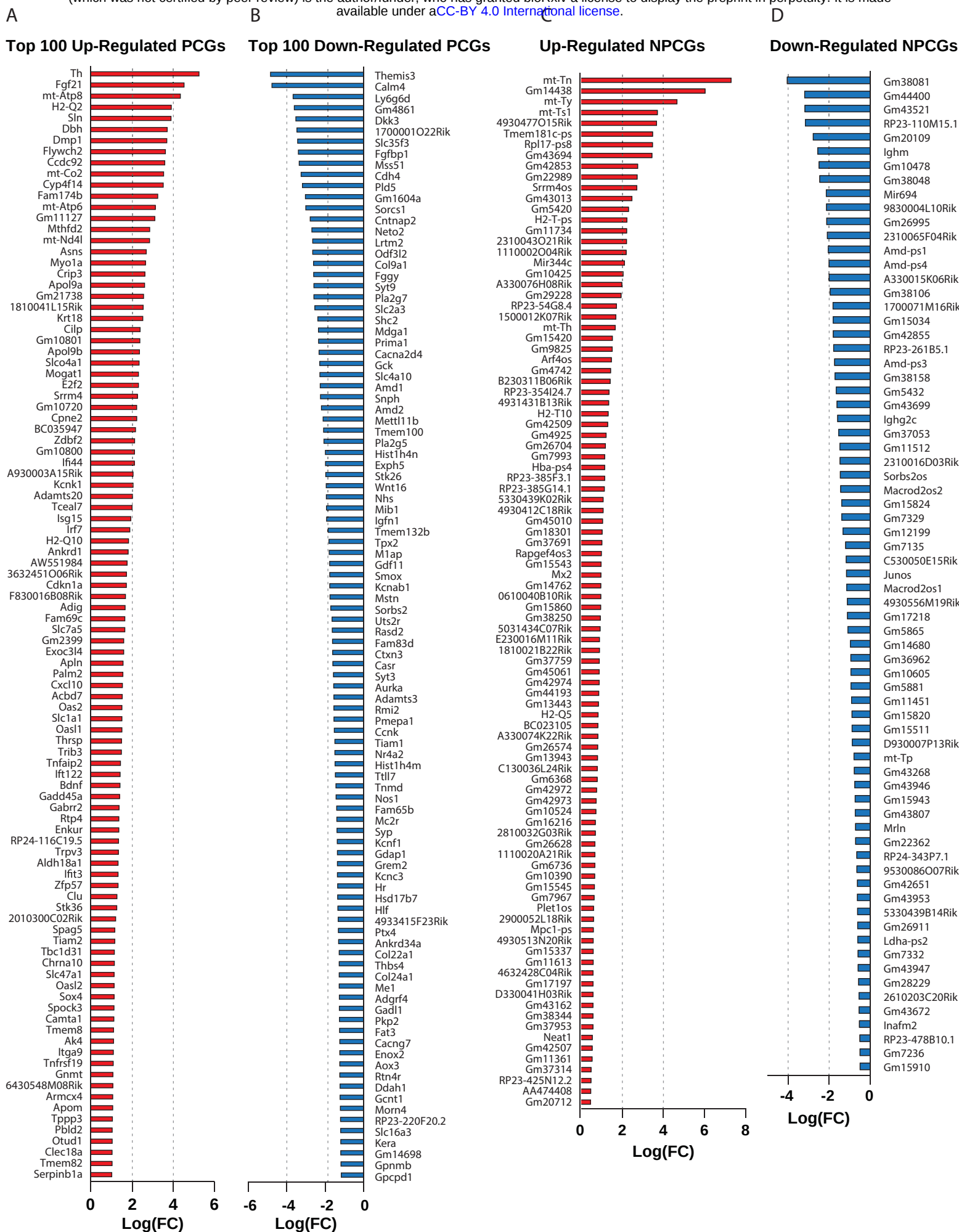
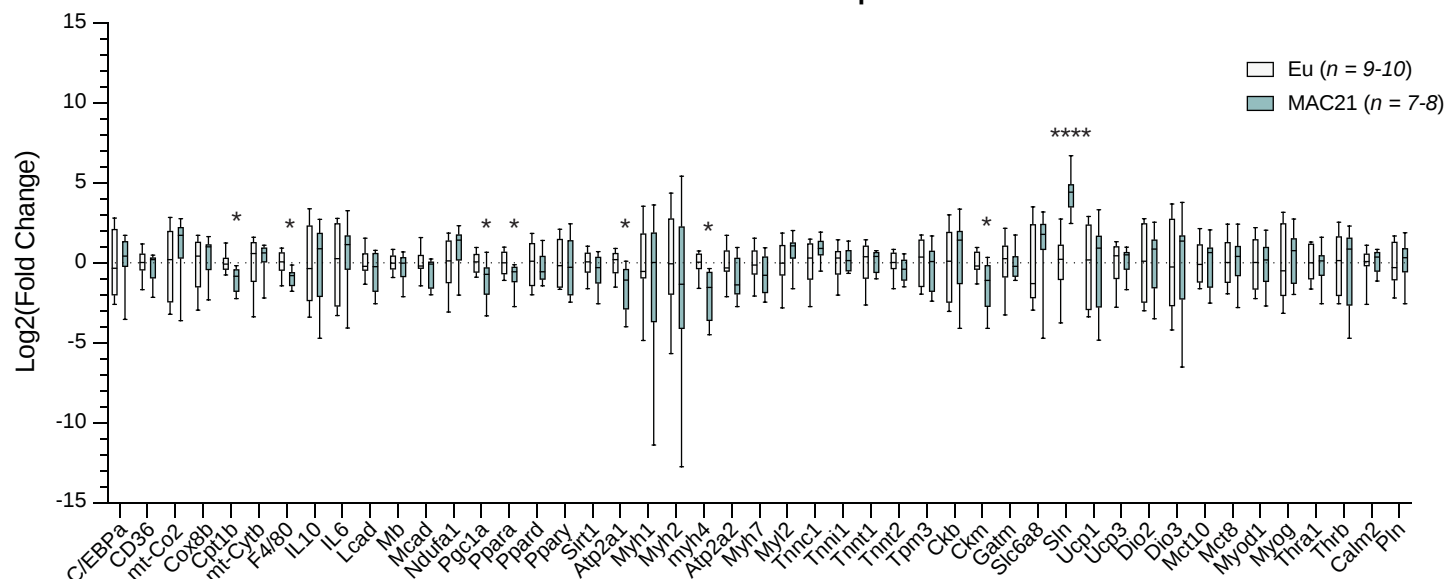


Figure S13. The top up- and down-regulated genes in skeletal muscle based on RNA-seq data. A)

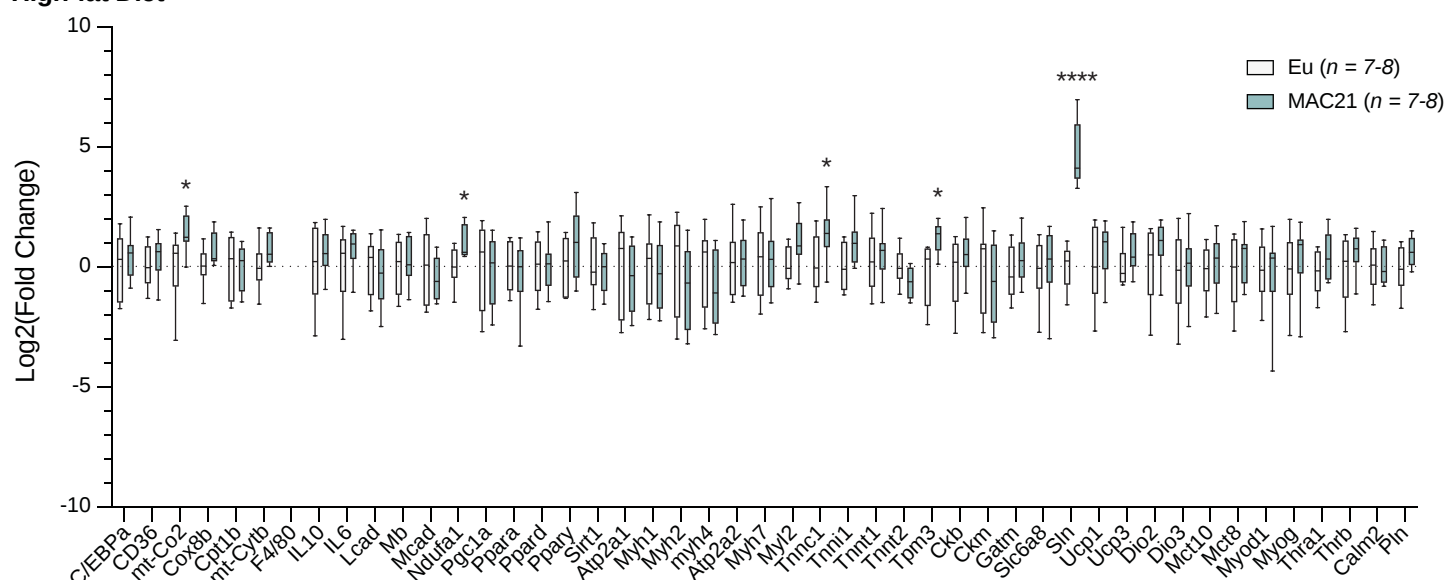
Top 100 up-regulated protein-coding genes. **B)** Top 100 down-regulated protein-coding genes. **C)** All up-regulated non-protein-coding genes. **D)** All down-regulated non-protein-coding genes. $n = 5$ Euploid and 4 MAC21 for RNA-sequencing experiments. All mice were fed a high-fat diet and housed at ambient room temperature (22°C).

A. Chow Diet

Skeletal Muscle Gene Expression



B. High-fat Diet



C. Thermoneutral + High-fat Diet

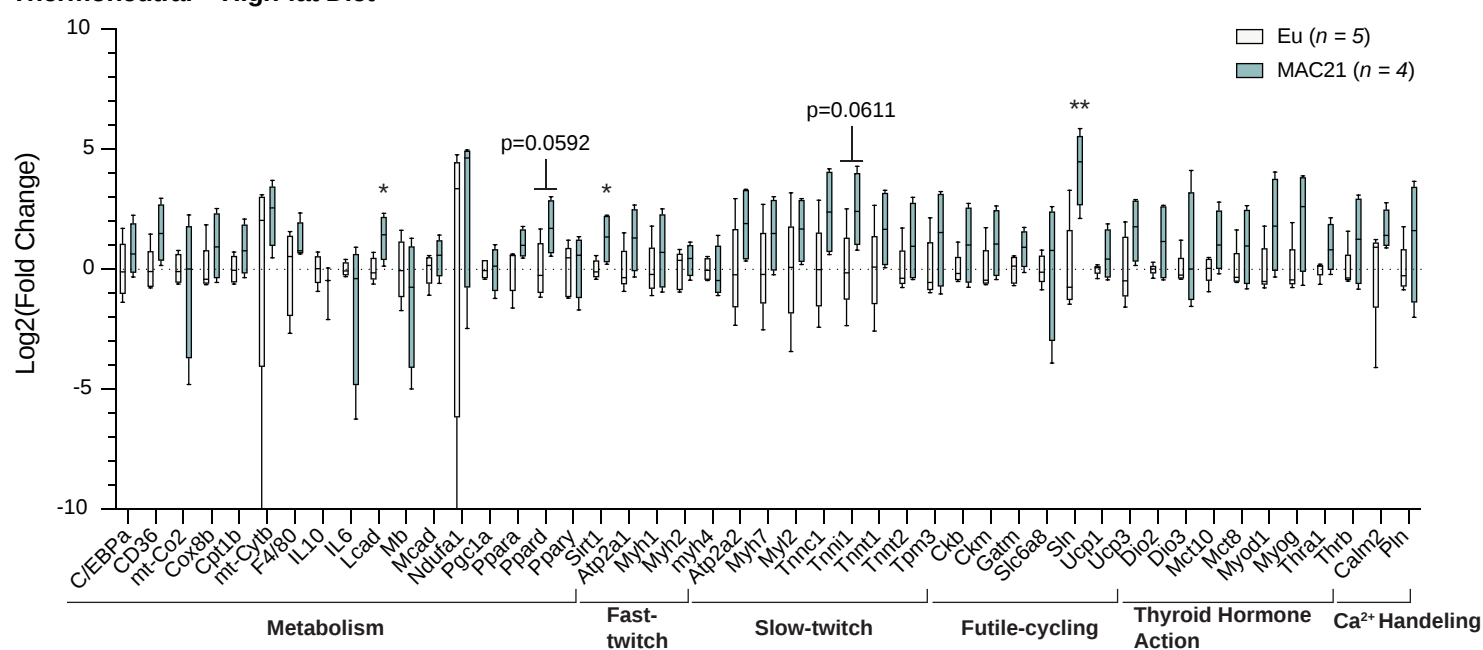


Figure S14. Gene expression analysis in skeletal muscle. qPCR analysis of gastrocnemius skeletal muscle genes important for general metabolism, fast- and slow-twitch fiber types, futile cycling, thyroid hormone action, and calcium handling in Euploid and MAC21 male mice fed a standard chow diet and housed at 22°C (A), fed a high-fat diet and housed at 22°C (B), and fed a high-fat diet and housed at thermoneutral 30°C (C).

Fig. S15

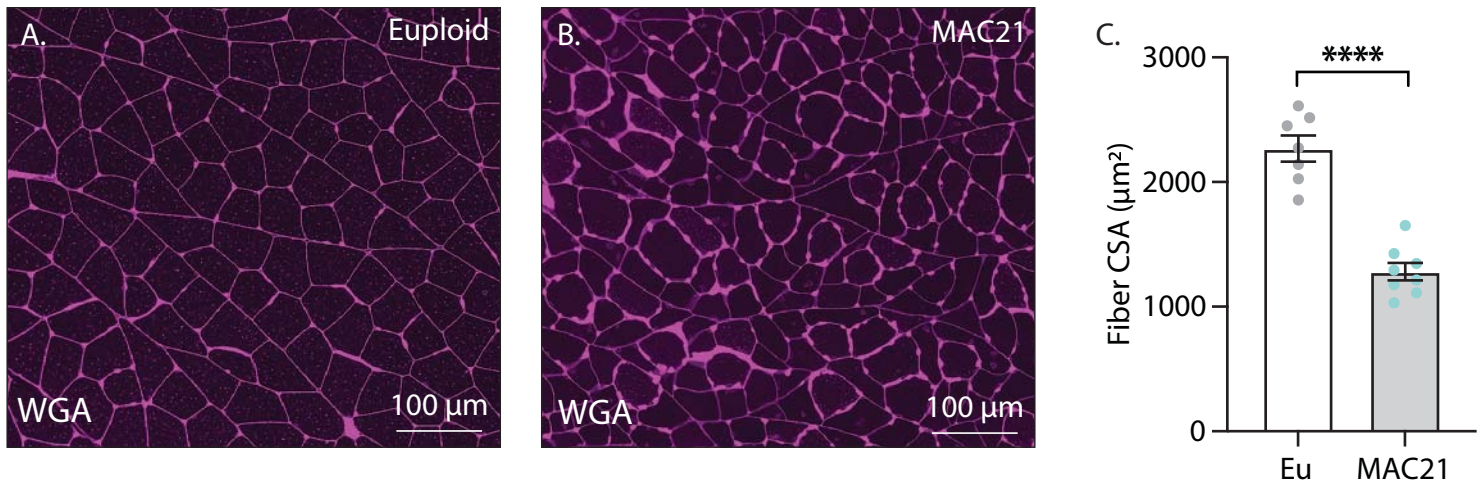


Figure S15. Skeletal muscle cross-sectional area analysis of MAC21 and Euploid mice fed a high-fat diet. A-B) Representative wheat-germ agglutinin (WGA) stained gastrocnemius skeletal muscle samples. **C)** Muscle fiber cross-sectional area (CSA) analysis. Mice were housed at ambient room temperature (22°C).

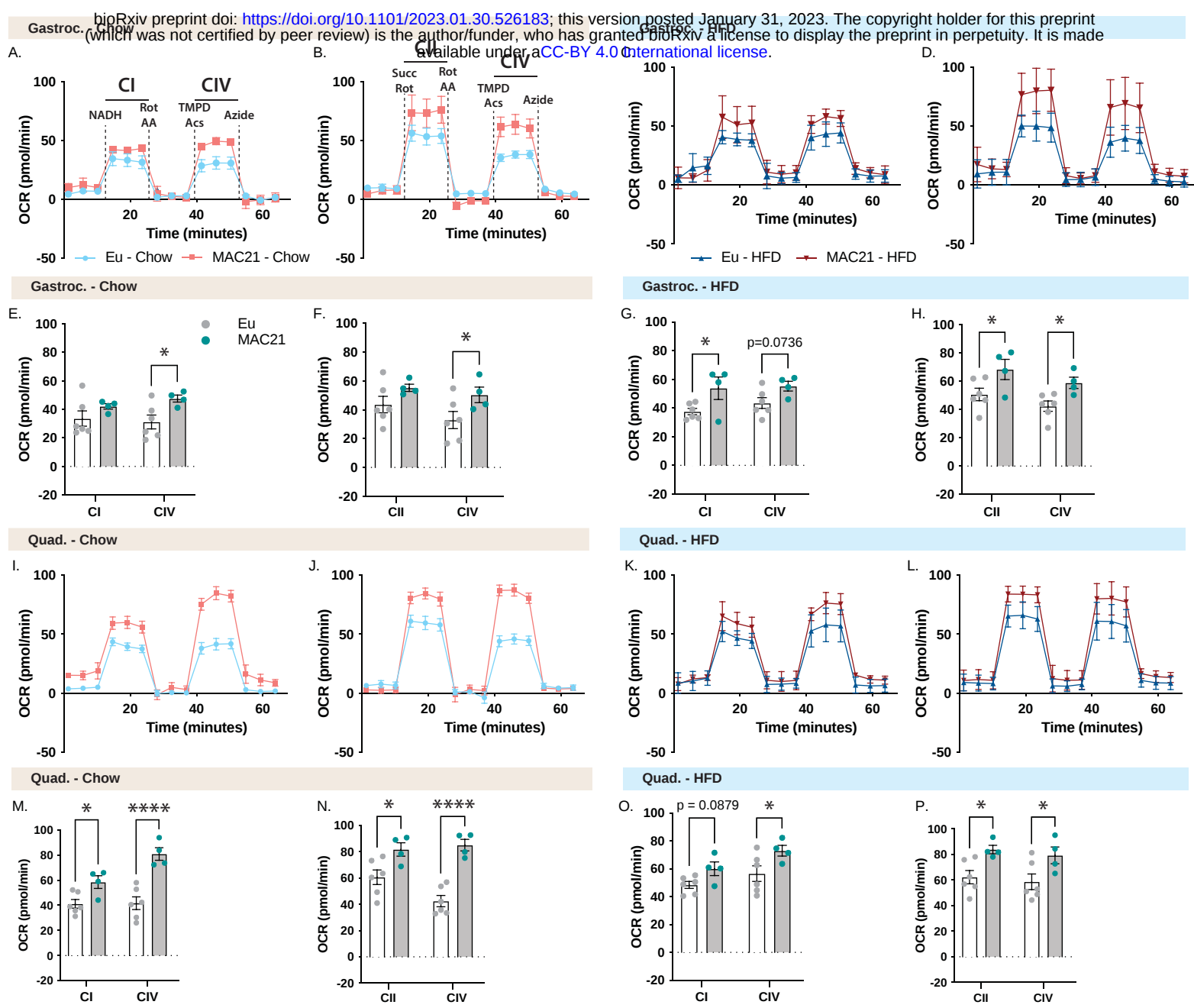


Fig. S16

Figure S16. Mitochondrial respirometry analysis of gastrocnemius and quadricep muscle. A and C)

Average group gastrocnemius (Gastroc) oxygen consumption rate (OCR) traces using NADH as a substrate for Euploid (Eu) and MAC21 male mice fed a standard chow or high-fat diet (HFD), respectively. **B and D)** Average group Gastroc OCR traces using succinate as a substrate in the presence of rotenone (Rot) for Euploid and MAC21 mice fed a standard chow or HFD, respectively. **E and G)** Mitochondrial complex I, and IV OCR quantification for A and C, respectively. **F and H)** Mitochondrial complex II and IV OCR quantification for B and D, respectively. **I and K)** Average group quadricep (Quad) OCR traces using NADH as a substrate for Euploid and MAC21 mice fed a standard chow or HFD, respectively. **J and L)** Average group Quad OCR traces using succinate as a substrate in the presence of rotenone (Rot) for Euploid and MAC21 mice fed a standard chow or HFD, respectively. **M and O)** Mitochondrial complex I and IV OCR quantification for I and K, respectively. **N and P)** Mitochondrial complex II and IV OCR quantification for J and L, respectively. All mice used for respirometry were housed at ambient room temperature (22°C). AA, antimycin A; TMPD, N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-p-phenylenediamine; Acs, ascorbate; CI, mitochondrial complex I; CII, mitochondrial complex II; CIV, mitochondrial complex IV.

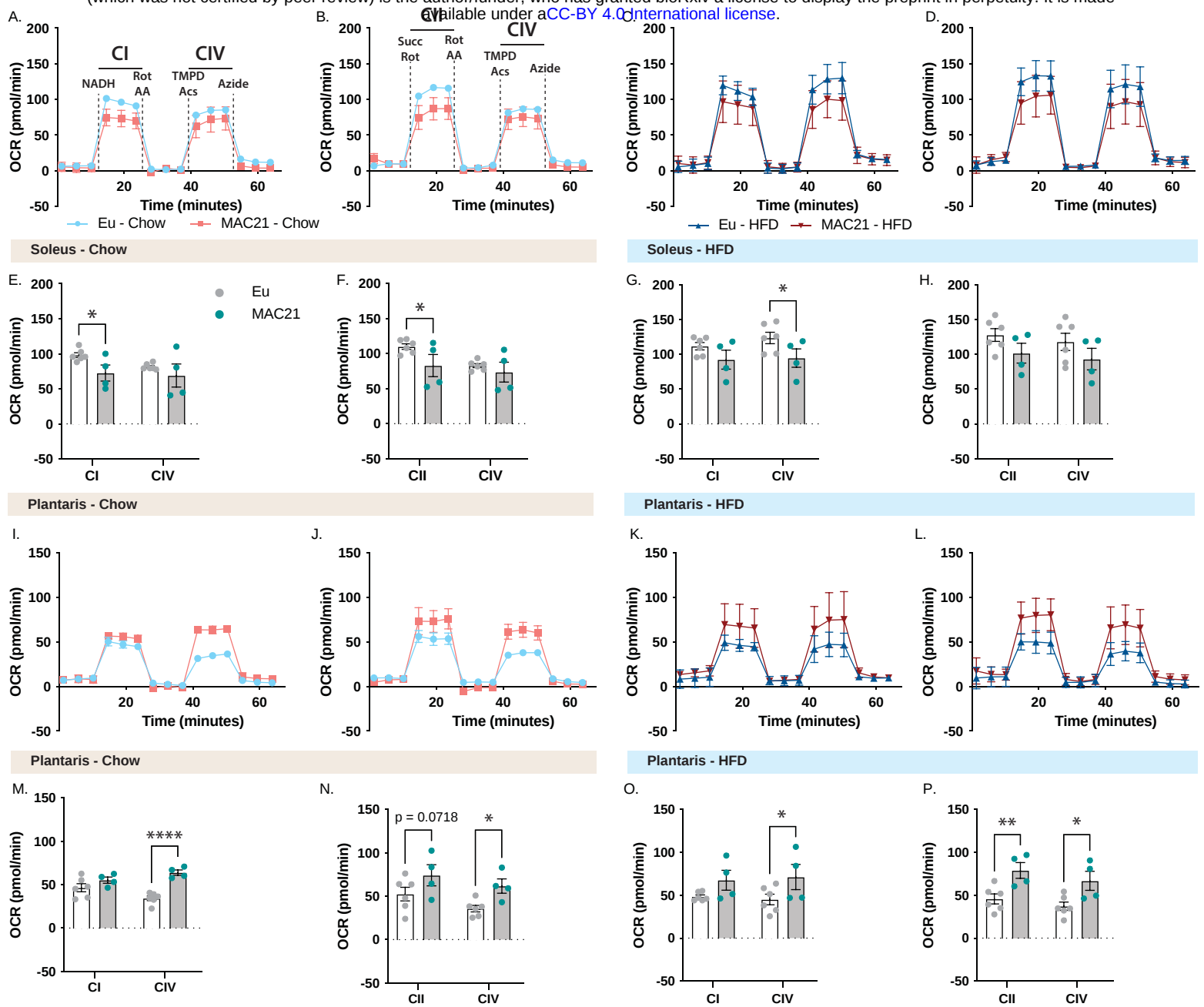


Fig. S17

Figure S17. Mitochondrial respirometry analysis of soleus and plantaris muscle. A and C) Average group soleus oxygen consumption rate (OCR) traces using NADH as a substrate for Euploid (Eu) and MAC21 male mice fed a standard chow or high-fat diet (HFD), respectively. **B and D)** Average group soleus OCR traces using succinate as a substrate in the presence of Rotenone (Rot) for Euploid and MAC21 mice fed a standard chow or HFD, respectively. **E and G)** Mitochondrial complex I and IV OCR quantification for A and C, respectively. **F and H)** Mitochondrial complex II and IV OCR quantification for B and D, respectively. **I and K)** Average group plantaris OCR traces using NADH as a substrate for Euploid and MAC21 mice fed a standard chow or HFD, respectively. **J and L)** Average group plantaris OCR traces using succinate as a substrate in the presence of rotenone (Rot) for Euploid and MAC21 mice fed a standard chow or HFD, respectively. **M and O)** Mitochondrial complex I and IV OCR quantification for I and K, respectively. **N and P)** Mitochondrial complex II and IV OCR quantification for J and L, respectively. All mice used for respirometry were housed at ambient room temperature (22°C). AA, antimycin A; TMPD, N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-p-phenylenediamine; Acs, ascorbate; CI, mitochondrial complex I; CII, mitochondrial complex II; CIV, mitochondrial complex IV.

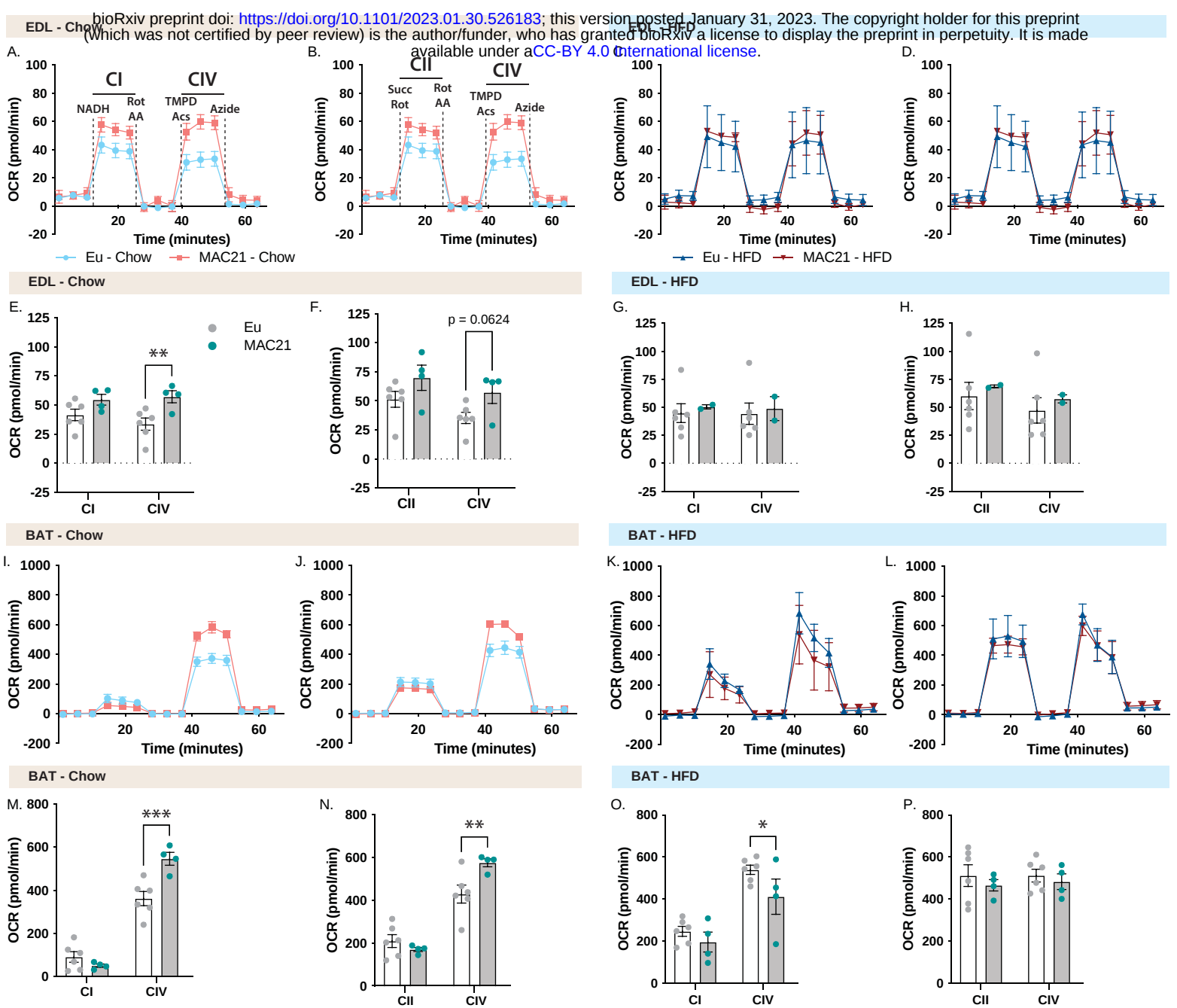


Fig. S18

Figure S18. Mitochondrial respirometry analysis of EDL and BAT. A and C) Average group

extensor digitorum longus (EDL) oxygen consumption rate (OCR) traces using NADH as a substrate for Euploid (Eu) and MAC21 male mice fed a standard chow or high-fat diet (HFD), respectively. **B and D)**

Average group EDL OCR traces using succinate as a substrate in the presence of rotenone (Rot) for

Euploid and MAC21 mice fed a standard chow or HFD, respectively. **E and G)** Mitochondrial complex I

and IV OCR quantification for A and C, respectively. **F and H)** Mitochondrial complex II and IV OCR

quantification for B and D, respectively. **I and K)** Average group brown adipose tissue (BAT) OCR

traces using NADH as a substrate for Euploid and MAC21 mice fed a standard chow or HFD,

respectively. **J and L)** Average group brown adipose tissue (BAT) OCR traces using succinate as a

substrate in the presence of rotenone (Rot) for Euploid and MAC21 mice fed a standard chow or HFD,

respectively. **M and O)** Mitochondrial complex I and IV OCR quantification for I and K, respectively. **N**

and P) Mitochondrial complex II and IV OCR quantification for J and L, respectively. All mice used for

respirometry were housed at ambient room temperature (22°C). AA, antimycin A; TMPD, N,N,N',N'-

tetramethyl-p-phenylenediamine; Acs, ascorbate; CI, mitochondrial complex I; CII, mitochondrial

complex II; CIV, mitochondrial complex IV.

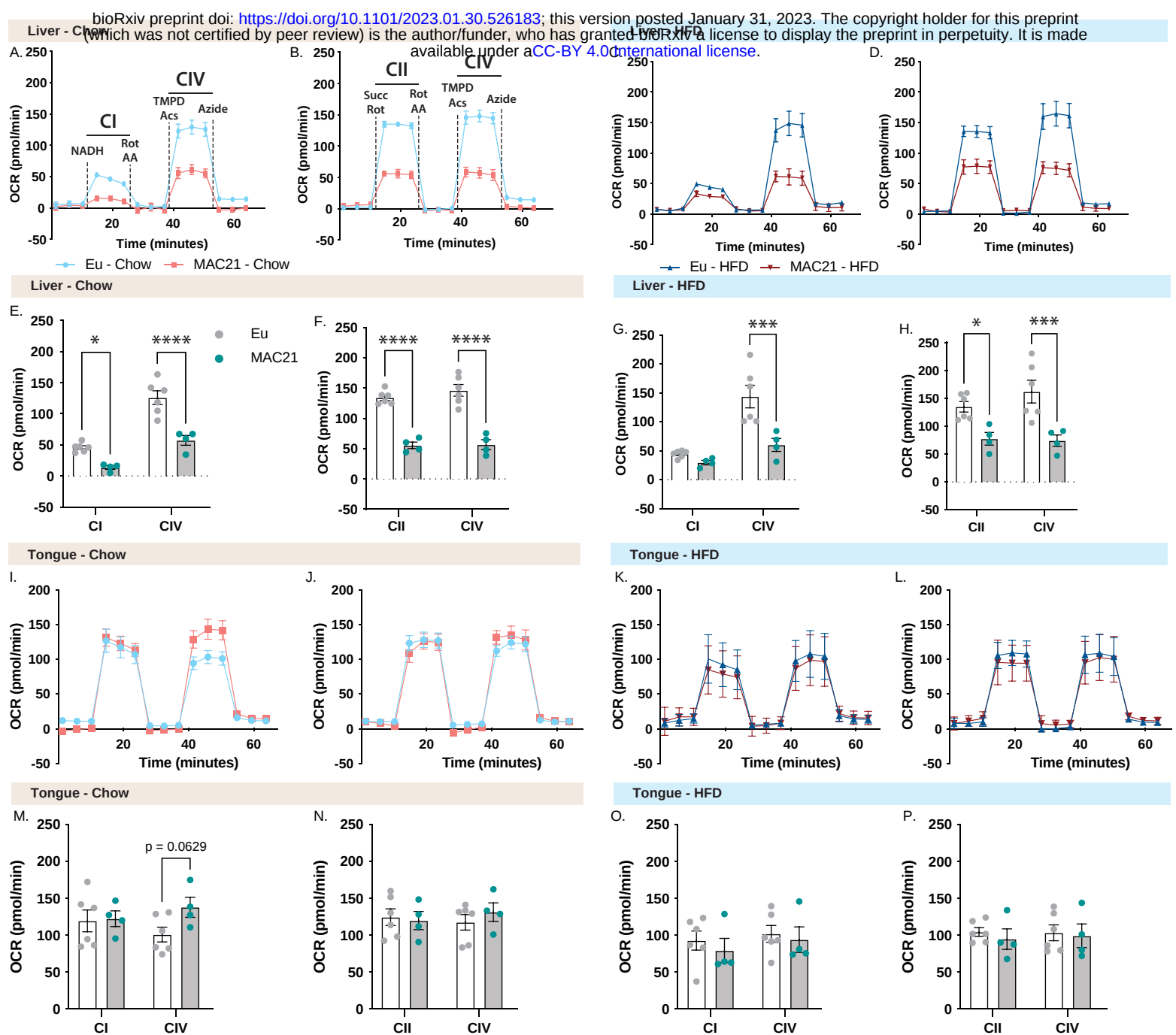


Fig. S19

Figure S19. Mitochondrial respirometry analysis of liver and tongue. A and C) Average group liver oxygen consumption rate (OCR) traces using NADH as a substrate for Euploid (Eu) and MAC21 male mice fed a standard chow or high-fat diet (HFD), respectively. **B and D)** Average group liver OCR traces using succinate as a substrate in the presence of rotenone (Rot) for Euploid and MAC21 mice fed a standard chow or HFD, respectively. **E and G)** Mitochondrial complex I and IV OCR quantification for A and C, respectively. **F and H)** Mitochondrial complex II and IV OCR quantification for B and D, respectively. **I and K)** Average group tongue OCR traces using NADH as a substrate for Euploid and MAC21 mice fed a standard chow or HFD, respectively. **J and L)** Average group tongue OCR traces using succinate as a substrate in the presence of rotenone (Rot) for Euploid and MAC21 mice fed a standard chow or HFD, respectively. **M and O)** Mitochondrial complex I and IV OCR quantification for I and K, respectively. **N and P)** Mitochondrial complex II and IV OCR quantification for J and L, respectively. All mice used for respirometry were housed at ambient room temperature (22°C). AA, antimycin A; TMPD, N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-p-phenylenediamine; Acs, ascorbate; CI, mitochondrial complex I; CII, mitochondrial complex II; CIV, mitochondrial complex IV.

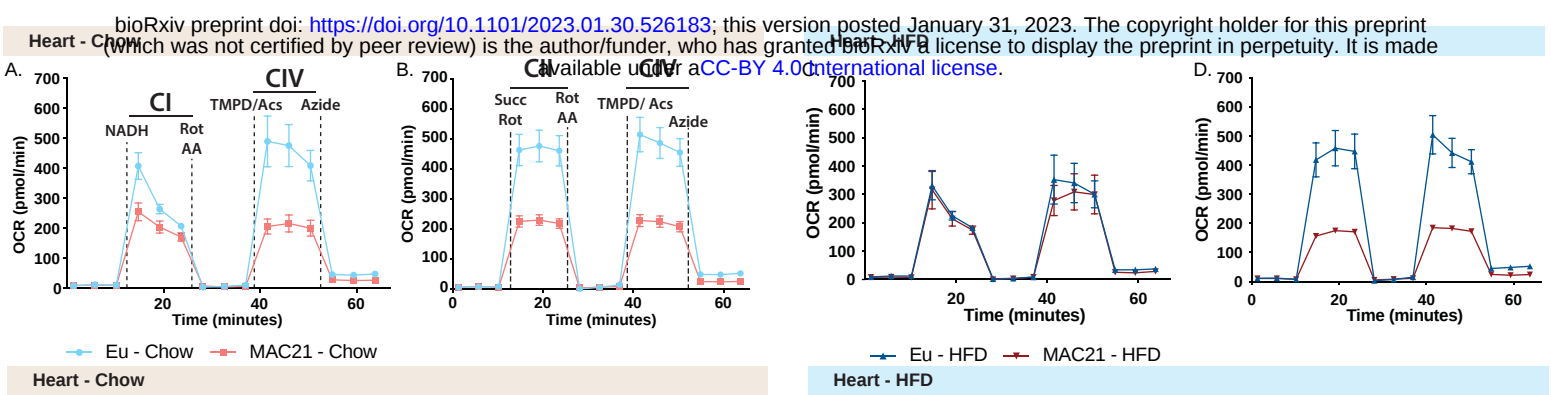


Fig. S20

Figure S20. Mitochondrial respirometry analysis of heart. A and C) Average group heart oxygen consumption rate (OCR) traces using NADH as a substrate for Euploid (Eu) and MAC21 male mice fed a standard chow or high-fat diet (HFD), respectively. **B and D)** Average group heart OCR traces using succinate as a substrate in the presence of rotenone (Rot) for Euploid and MAC21 mice fed a standard chow or HFD, respectively. **E and G)** Mitochondrial complex I and IV OCR quantification for A and C, respectively. **F and H)** Mitochondrial complex II and IV OCR quantification for B and D, respectively. All mice used for respirometry were housed at ambient room temperature (22°C). AA, antimycin A; TMPD, N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-p-phenylenediamine; Acs, ascorbate; CI, mitochondrial complex I; CII, mitochondrial complex II; CIV, mitochondrial complex IV.

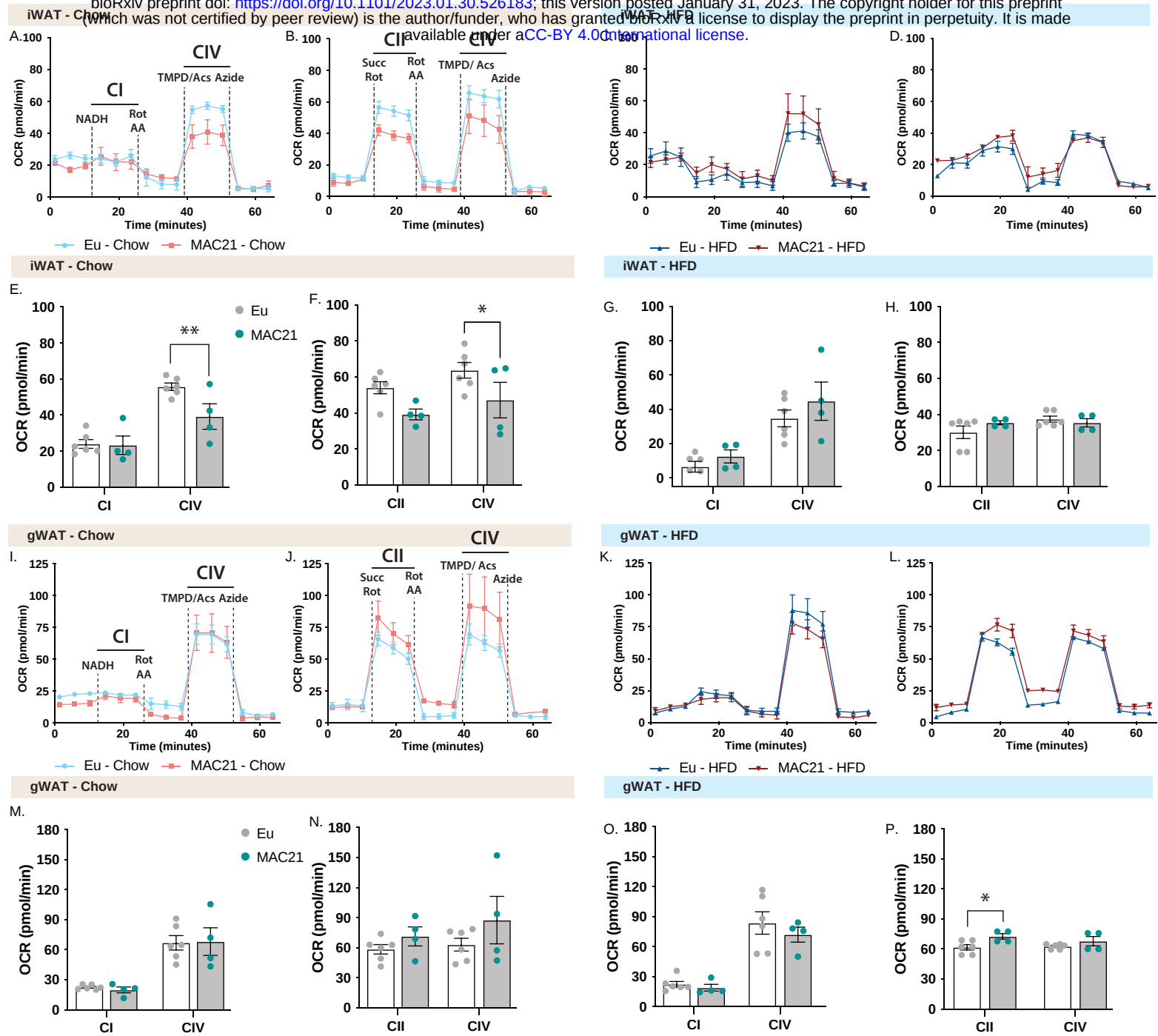


Fig. S21

Figure S21. Mitochondrial respirometry analysis of inguinal (iWAT) and gonadal (gWAT) white adipose tissue. A and C) Average group iWAT oxygen consumption rate (OCR) traces using NADH as a substrate for Euploid (Eu) and MAC21 male mice fed a standard chow or high-fat diet (HFD), respectively. **B and D)** Average group liver OCR traces using succinate as a substrate in the presence of rotenone (Rot) for Euploid and MAC21 mice fed a standard chow or HFD, respectively. **E and G)** Mitochondrial complex I and IV OCR quantification for A and C, respectively. **F and H)** Mitochondrial complex II and IV OCR quantification for B and D, respectively. **I and K)** Average group gWAT OCR traces using NADH as a substrate for Euploid and MAC21 mice fed a standard chow or HFD, respectively. **J and L)** Average group gWAT OCR traces using succinate as a substrate in the presence of rotenone (Rot) for Euploid and MAC21 mice fed a standard chow or HFD, respectively. **M and O)** Mitochondrial complex I and IV OCR quantification for I and K, respectively. **N and P)** Mitochondrial complex II and IV OCR quantification for J and L, respectively. All mice used for respirometry were housed at ambient room temperature (22°C). AA, antimycin A; TMPD, N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-p-phenylenediamine; Acs, ascorbate; CI, mitochondrial complex I; CII, mitochondrial complex II; CIV, mitochondrial complex IV.

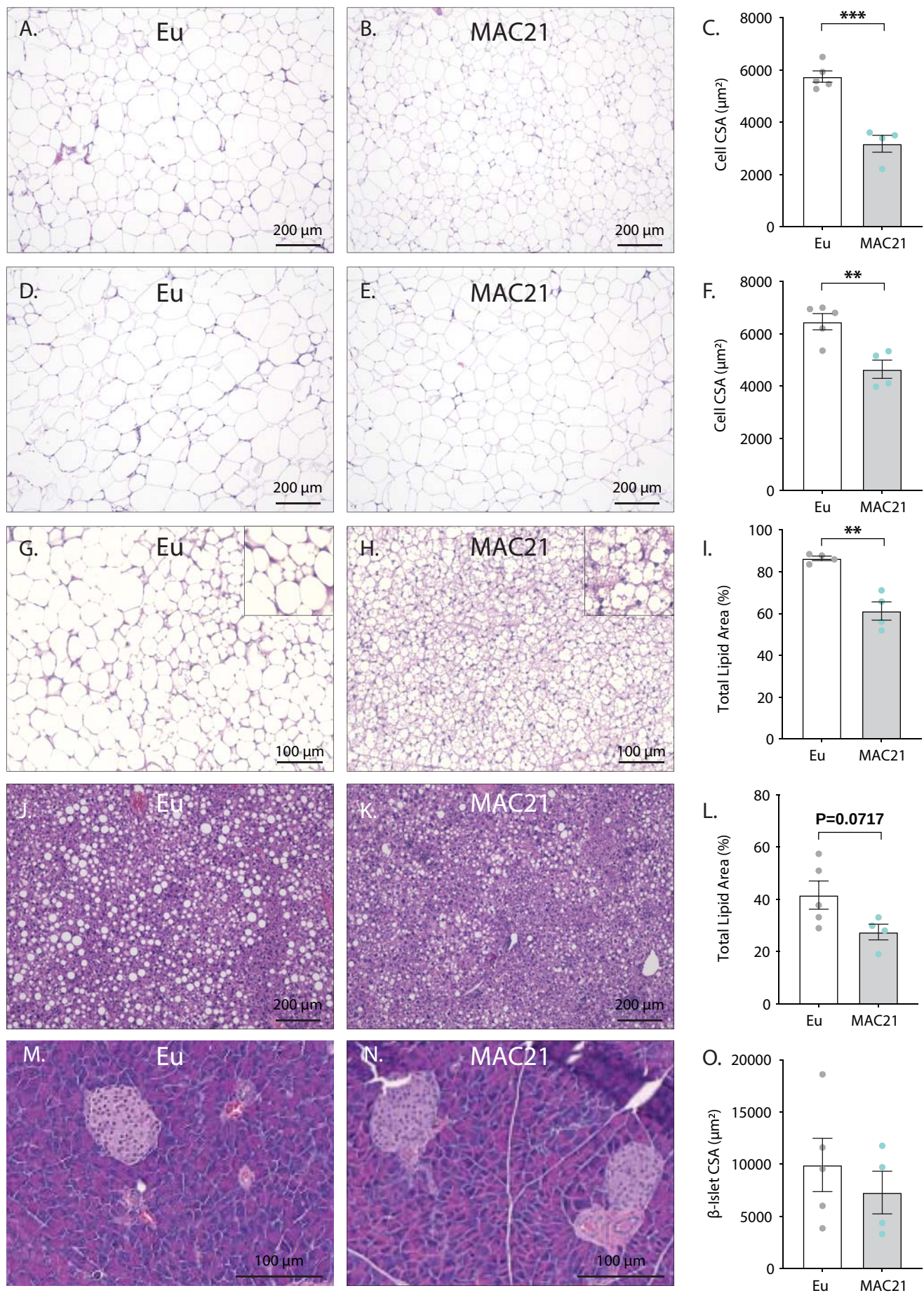


Figure S22. Histology of HFD-fed Euploid and MAC21 mice housed at thermoneutrality (30°C).

Representative hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) stained sections of inguinal white adipose tissue (iWAT, A-B), gonadal white adipose tissue (gWAT, D and E), brown adipose tissue (BAT, H and I), liver (J and K), and pancreas (M and N). **C)** Average iWAT adipocyte cross-sectional area (CSA) quantification. **F)** Average gWAT adipocyte CSA quantification. **I)** Average BAT area covered by lipid droplets per focal plane. **L)** Average liver area covered by lipid droplets per focal plane. **O)** Average pancreas β -islet CSA quantification.

Table S1. Tissue weights of chow-fed Euploid and MAC21 male mice at termination of the study.

	Eu	MAC21	<i>P</i>
<i>N</i>	7	6	
BW (g)	47.17 ± 3.73	26.77 ± 3.14	0.002
gWAT (g)	1.47 ± 0.29	0.60 ± 0.19	0.040
iWAT (g)	1.15 ± 0.30	0.43 ± 0.20	0.080
Liver (g)	2.42 ± 0.31	1.54 ± 0.18	0.034
Pancreas (g)	0.30 ± 0.02	0.27 ± 0.01	0.109
Kidney (g)	0.19 ± 0.01	0.15 ± 0.02	0.051
Heart (g)	0.16 ± 0.01	0.14 ± 0.01	0.025

Eu: Euploid; BW: body weight; gWAT: gonadal white adipose tissue; iWAT: inguinal white adipose tissue; BAT: brown adipose tissue

Table S2. Indirect calorimetry analysis of male (16.5 weeks of age) Euploid and MAC21 littermate mice fed a standard chow

	Eu	MAC21	P	Eu	MAC21	P	Eu	MAC21	P
<u>Low-fat chow diet (Male)</u>	<u>Ad-libitum (dark cycle)</u>			<u>Ad-libitum (light cycle)</u>			<u>Ad-libitum (24 hr)</u>		
N	8	9		8	9		8	9	
Body weight (g)							<u>28.9 ± 1.09</u>	<u>20.6 ± 0.29</u>	<u><0.001</u>
Food intake (kcal)	9.76 ± 0.65	10.66 ± 0.58	0.320	2.44 ± 0.45	2.67 ± 0.20	0.639	12.2 ± 0.92	13.3 ± 0.56	0.302
VO2 (mL/kg lean mass/h)	<u>4381 ± 180</u>	<u>5674 ± 69</u>	<u><0.001</u>	<u>3589 ± 123</u>	<u>4616 ± 83</u>	<u><0.001</u>	<u>3984 ± 151</u>	<u>5145 ± 79</u>	<u><0.001</u>
VCO2 (mL/kg lean mass/h)	<u>4231 ± 182</u>	<u>5600 ± 97</u>	<u><0.001</u>	<u>3158 ± 122</u>	<u>4170 ± 109</u>	<u><0.001</u>	<u>3695 ± 150</u>	<u>4889 ± 81</u>	<u><0.001</u>
RER (VCO2/VO2)	<u>0.96 ± 0.006</u>	<u>0.99 ± 0.007</u>	<u>0.030</u>	0.88 ± 0.008	0.90 ± 0.010	0.099	<u>0.92 ± 0.006</u>	<u>0.94 ± 0.005</u>	<u>0.011</u>
EE (kcal/kg lean mass/h)	<u>21.9 ± 0.91</u>	<u>28.5 ± 0.49</u>	<u><0.001</u>	<u>17.6 ± 0.62</u>	<u>22.7 ± 0.45</u>	<u><0.001</u>	<u>19.8 ± 0.76</u>	<u>25.6 ± 0.40</u>	<u><0.001</u>
Total activity (beam breaks)	<u>30160 ± 2377</u>	<u>47055 ± 5532</u>	<u>0.017</u>	<u>9639 ± 1589</u>	<u>14530 ± 1107</u>	<u>0.021</u>	<u>39798 ± 3869</u>	<u>61586 ± 6366</u>	<u>0.013</u>
Ambulatory activity (counts)	<u>16577 ± 3138</u>	<u>28148 ± 4020</u>	<u>0.042</u>	4605 ± 1662	7135 ± 778	0.172	21181 ± 4736	35283 ± 4680	0.052
	<u>Fasting (dark cycle)</u>			<u>Fasting (light cycle)</u>			<u>Fasting (24 hr)</u>		
Body weight (g)							<u>25.5 ± 1.15</u>	<u>16.6 ± 0.41</u>	<u><0.001</u>
Food intake (kcal)	0	0		0	0		0	0	
VO2 (mL/kg lean mass/h)	<u>3604 ± 118</u>	<u>5151 ± 149</u>	<u><0.001</u>	<u>2794 ± 60</u>	<u>4099 ± 199</u>	<u><0.001</u>	<u>3199 ± 83</u>	<u>4675 ± 169</u>	<u><0.001</u>
VCO2 (mL/kg lean mass/h)	<u>2800 ± 98</u>	<u>4115 ± 106</u>	<u><0.001</u>	<u>2107 ± 57</u>	<u>3098 ± 161</u>	<u><0.001</u>	<u>2454 ± 71</u>	<u>3606 ± 129</u>	<u><0.001</u>
RER (VCO2/VO2)	0.77 ± 0.002	0.78 ± 0.006	0.105	0.75 ± 0.006	0.75 ± 0.008	0.982	0.76 ± 0.003	0.77 ± 0.006	0.492
EE (kcal/kg lean mass/h)	<u>17.2 ± 0.57</u>	<u>25.1 ± 0.69</u>	<u><0.001</u>	<u>13.3 ± 0.30</u>	<u>19.5 ± 0.95</u>	<u><0.001</u>	<u>15.2 ± 0.41</u>	<u>22.3 ± 0.80</u>	<u><0.001</u>
Total activity (beam breaks)	<u>36169 ± 1838</u>	<u>87131 ± 11695</u>	<u>0.001</u>	<u>9221 ± 1546</u>	<u>56436 ± 14366</u>	<u>0.008</u>	<u>45389 ± 3068</u>	<u>143567 ± 25225</u>	<u>0.002</u>
Ambulatory activity (counts)	<u>21867 ± 1863</u>	<u>62399 ± 9337</u>	<u>0.001</u>	<u>4886 ± 1252</u>	<u>42324 ± 11664</u>	<u>0.009</u>	<u>26753 ± 2956</u>	<u>104723 ± 20414</u>	<u>0.003</u>
	<u>Re-feed (dark cycle)</u>			<u>Re-feed (light cycle)</u>			<u>Re-feed (24 hr)</u>		
Body weight (g)							<u>27.9 ± 1.03</u>	<u>19.4 ± 0.55</u>	<u><0.001</u>
Food intake (kcal)	12.9 ± 0.62	13.4 ± 0.36	0.524	3.41 ± 0.37	4.01 ± 0.47	0.337	17.6 ± 1.05	17.3 ± 0.49	0.836
VO2 (mL/kg lean mass/h)	<u>4216 ± 145</u>	<u>4980 ± 184</u>	<u>0.006</u>	<u>3459 ± 154</u>	<u>4356 ± 126</u>	<u><0.001</u>	<u>3850 ± 147</u>	<u>4678 ± 132</u>	<u><0.001</u>
VCO2 (mL/kg lean mass/h)	<u>4200 ± 159</u>	<u>4966 ± 179</u>	<u>0.008</u>	<u>3502 ± 186</u>	<u>4431 ± 177</u>	<u>0.003</u>	<u>3873 ± 167</u>	<u>4706 ± 132</u>	<u>0.001</u>
RER (VCO2/VO2)	1.00 ± 0.005	1.00 ± 0.006	0.517	1.01 ± 0.014	1.01 ± 0.020	0.920	1.01 ± 0.009	1.00 ± 0.011	0.921
EE (kcal/kg lean mass/h)	<u>21.3 ± 0.75</u>	<u>25.1 ± 0.92</u>	<u>0.006</u>	<u>17.5 ± 0.81</u>	<u>22.1 ± 0.69</u>	<u><0.001</u>	<u>19.5 ± 0.76</u>	<u>23.6 ± 0.66</u>	<u><0.001</u>
Total activity (beam breaks)	<u>49750 ± 4033</u>	<u>65119 ± 5703</u>	<u>0.048</u>	9175 ± 1219	12966 ± 1506	0.073	37102 ± 4356	45853 ± 7582	0.349
Ambulatory activity (counts)	27781 ± 4810	38270 ± 3686	0.099	4326 ± 1186	6693 ± 1045	0.153	19302 ± 4436	26753 ± 5461	0.314

Eu: Euploid; VO2: rate of oxygen consumption; VCO2: rate of carbon dioxide production; RER: respiratory exchange ratio; EE: energy expenditure

Table S3. Tissue weight of high fat diet-fed male mice (33 weeks of age; fed diet for 16.5 weeks) at termination of the study

	Eu	MAC21	<i>P</i>
<i>N</i>	8	8	
Body weight (g)	46.62 ± 2.16	28.16 ± 1.76	<0.001
Gondal fat (gWAT, g)	1.09 ± 0.11	0.64 ± 0.12	0.016
Inguinal fat (iWAT, g)	1.02 ± 0.06	0.32 ± 0.08	<0.001
Liver (g)	2.02 ± 0.22	1.39 ± 0.08	0.018
Pancreas (g)	0.25 ± 0.03	0.25 ± 0.01	0.933
Kidney (g)	0.18 ± 0.01	0.15 ± 0.01	0.026
Spleen (g)	0.09 ± 0.01	0.09 ± 0.01	0.851
Diaphragm (g)	0.11 ± 0.01	0.09 ± 0.01	0.010
Heart (g)	0.18 ± 0.02	0.16 ± 0.01	0.266
BAT (g)	0.32 ± 0.04	0.12 ± 0.02	0.001
Brain (g)	0.45 ± 0.01	0.48 ± 0.005	0.004
Tibia (mm)	18.25 ± 0.21	18.04 ± 0.15	0.421

Eu: Euploidy; gWAT: gondal white adipose tissue; iWAT: inguinal white adipose tissue; BAT: brown adipose tissue

Table S4. Complete blood count of Euploid and MAC21 mice fed a high-fat diet (50 weeks of age; on diet for 13 weeks)

	Eu	MAC21	<i>P</i>
<i>N</i>	5	6	
RBC (10 ⁶ /μL)	8.66±0.61	9.22±0.26	0.452
HGB (g/dL)	12.85±1.24	14.02±0.31	0.424
HCT (%)	41.88±3.59	42.88±1.09	0.813
MCV (fL)	48.12±1.46	46.56±0.54	0.381
MCH (pg)	14.72±0.59	15.26±0.16	0.436
MCHC (g/dL)	30.53±0.58	32.80±0.28	0.009
RET (10 ³ /μL)	747.12±141.32	412.34±25.07	0.063
PLT (10 ³ /μL)	722.33±176.68	1230.40±86.03	0.039
WBC (10 ³ /μL)	9.62±2.41	9.93±0.47	0.902
NEUT (10 ³ /μL)	2.29±0.87	1.55±0.04	0.421
LYMPH (10 ³ /μL)	7.86±2.06	7.95±0.43	0.969
MONO (10 ³ /μL)	0.31±0.13	0.19±0.05	0.370
EO (10 ³ /μL)	0.23±0.10	0.22±0.03	0.985
BASO (10 ³ /μL)	0.01±0.01	0.03±0.01	0.267

RBC, red blood cell count; HGB hemoglobin; HCT, hematocrit; MCV, mean corpuscular (erythrocyte) volume; MCH, mean corpuscular hemoglobin; MCHC, mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration; RET, reticulocyte count; PLT, platelet count; WBC, white blood cells count; NEUT, neutrophil count; LYMPH, lymphocyte count; MONO, monocyte count; EO, eosinophil count; BASO, basophil count; Eu, euploid

Table S5. Indirect calorimetry analysis of male (25 weeks of age) Euploid and MAC21 littermate mice fed a high-fat diet (8.5 weeks on diet)

	Eu	MAC21	P	Eu	MAC21	P	Eu	MAC21	P
<u>High-fat diet (Male)</u>	<u>Ad-libitum (dark cycle)</u>			<u>Ad-libitum (light cycle)</u>			<u>Ad-libitum (24 hr)</u>		
N	8	9		8	9		8	9	
Body weight (g)							<u>43.0 ± 1.99</u>	<u>25.8 ± 1.06</u>	<u><0.001</u>
Food intake (kcal)	11.7 ± 1.02	12.6 ± 0.78	0.502	3.6 ± 0.61	3.6 ± 0.34	0.987	15.3 ± 1.20	16.2 ± 0.83	0.556
VO2 (mL/kg lean mass/h)	<u>4871 ± 107</u>	<u>6378 ± 316</u>	<u><0.001</u>	<u>4046 ± 74</u>	<u>5222 ± 250</u>	<u><0.001</u>	<u>4459 ± 84</u>	<u>5800 ± 281</u>	<u><0.001</u>
VCO2 (mL/kg lean mass/h)	<u>3956 ± 88</u>	<u>5316 ± 255</u>	<u><0.001</u>	<u>3270 ± 65</u>	<u>4274 ± 216</u>	<u><0.001</u>	<u>3613 ± 68</u>	<u>4795 ± 232</u>	<u><0.001</u>
RER (VCO2/VO2)	<u>0.81 ± 0.004</u>	<u>0.83 ± 0.003</u>	<u>0.001</u>	0.81 ± 0.004	0.82 ± 0.006	0.244	<u>0.81 ± 0.003</u>	<u>0.83 ± 0.004</u>	<u>0.011</u>
EE (kcal/kg lean mass/h)	<u>23.5 ± 0.51</u>	<u>30.9 ± 1.52</u>	<u><0.001</u>	<u>19.5 ± 0.36</u>	<u>25.2 ± 1.22</u>	<u><0.001</u>	<u>21.5 ± 0.40</u>	<u>28.0 ± 1.36</u>	<u><0.001</u>
Total activity (beam breaks)	<u>22378 ± 1644</u>	<u>41249 ± 4280</u>	<u>0.001</u>	<u>8153 ± 1249</u>	<u>14099 ± 1570</u>	<u>0.011</u>	<u>30531 ± 2553</u>	<u>16508 ± 5503</u>	<u>0.001</u>
Ambulatory activity (counts)	<u>11114 ± 1669</u>	<u>20126 ± 2350</u>	<u>0.008</u>	3571 ± 1295	5798 ± 730	0.144	<u>14685 ± 2859</u>	<u>25924 ± 2898</u>	<u>0.015</u>
	<u>Fasting (dark cycle)</u>			<u>Fasting (light cycle)</u>			<u>Fasting (24 hr)</u>		
Body weight (g)							<u>40.3 ± 1.89</u>	<u>23.1 ± 1.06</u>	<u><0.001</u>
Food intake (kcal)	0	0		0	0		0	0	
VO2 (mL/kg lean mass/h)	<u>4389 ± 138</u>	<u>5063 ± 238</u>	<u>0.028</u>	3475 ± 84	3832 ± 176	0.089	<u>3932 ± 108</u>	<u>4447 ± 201</u>	<u>0.040</u>
VCO2 (mL/kg lean mass/h)	<u>3317 ± 101</u>	<u>3887 ± 172</u>	<u>0.013</u>	2650 ± 64	2953 ± 131	0.057	<u>2984 ± 80</u>	<u>3419 ± 146</u>	<u>0.020</u>
RER (VCO2/VO2)	0.76 ± 0.002	0.77 ± 0.007	0.096	0.76 ± 0.003	0.77 ± 0.004	0.149	0.76 ± 0.002	0.77 ± 0.005	0.109
EE (kcal/kg lean mass/h)	<u>20.8 ± 0.65</u>	<u>24.1 ± 1.12</u>	<u>0.024</u>	16.5 ± 0.40	18.3 ± 0.83	0.081	<u>18.7 ± 0.51</u>	<u>21.2 ± 0.94</u>	<u>0.035</u>
Total activity (beam breaks)	<u>25504 ± 3251</u>	<u>47893 ± 5189</u>	<u>0.003</u>	<u>6259 ± 815</u>	<u>14298 ± 1499</u>	<u><0.001</u>	<u>31763 ± 3793</u>	<u>62191 ± 6644</u>	<u>0.001</u>
Ambulatory activity (counts)	<u>13987 ± 1797</u>	<u>28435 ± 3571</u>	<u>0.003</u>	<u>2381 ± 392</u>	<u>7565 ± 1177</u>	<u><0.001</u>	<u>16368 ± 1981</u>	<u>36000 ± 4676</u>	<u>0.002</u>
	<u>Re-feed (dark cycle)</u>			<u>Re-feed (light cycle)</u>			<u>Re-feed (24 hr)</u>		
Body weight (g)							<u>41.4 ± 1.93</u>	<u>25.5 ± 0.90</u>	<u><0.001</u>
Food intake (kcal)	12.9 ± 0.62	13.4 ± 0.38	0.524	2.90 ± 0.62	3.6 ± 0.34	0.353	<u>13.0 ± 0.87</u>	<u>17.7 ± 0.82</u>	<u>0.002</u>
VO2 (mL/kg lean mass/h)	<u>4907 ± 133</u>	<u>5707 ± 225</u>	<u>0.008</u>	<u>3981 ± 77</u>	<u>4829 ± 187</u>	<u><0.001</u>	<u>4459 ± 100</u>	<u>5282 ± 203</u>	<u>0.003</u>
VCO2 (mL/kg lean mass/h)	<u>3916 ± 104</u>	<u>4812 ± 164</u>	<u><0.001</u>	<u>3233 ± 65</u>	<u>4130 ± 162</u>	<u><0.001</u>	<u>3586 ± 79</u>	<u>4482 ± 159</u>	<u><0.001</u>
RER (VCO2/VO2)	<u>0.80 ± 0.005</u>	<u>0.84 ± 0.008</u>	<u><0.001</u>	<u>0.81 ± 0.004</u>	<u>0.86 ± 0.011</u>	<u>0.002</u>	<u>0.80 ± 0.004</u>	<u>0.85 ± 0.009</u>	<u><0.001</u>
EE (kcal/kg lean mass/h)	<u>23.5 ± 0.63</u>	<u>27.7 ± 1.06</u>	<u>0.005</u>	<u>19.2 ± 0.37</u>	<u>23.5 ± 0.90</u>	<u><0.001</u>	<u>21.4 ± 0.48</u>	<u>25.7 ± 0.97</u>	<u>0.001</u>
Total activity (beam breaks)	<u>49750 ± 4033</u>	<u>65119 ± 6049</u>	<u>0.048</u>	<u>5118 ± 712</u>	<u>9820 ± 1222</u>	<u>0.005</u>	<u>27579 ± 2805</u>	<u>46524 ± 5236</u>	<u>0.007</u>
Ambulatory activity (counts)	27781 ± 4810	38270 ± 3910	0.100	<u>1618 ± 186</u>	<u>3424 ± 434</u>	<u>0.002</u>	<u>11970 ± 847</u>	<u>22377 ± 2708</u>	<u>0.003</u>

Eu: Euploid; VO2: rate of oxygen consumption; VCO2: rate of carbon dioxide production; RER: respiratory exchange ratio; EE: energy expenditure

Table S6

Human genes expressed				
Gene Symbol	Log(Fold Change)	Adj. p-Value	Gene Type	EnsemblID
DCSK3	10.74	6.24E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000157538.13
MCM3AP	10.31	6.24E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000160294.10
TRAPP1C10	10.92	6.24E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000160218.12
USP16	10.61	6.24E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000156256.14
PTTG1P	12.07	6.24E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000183255.11
PRMT2	11.14	6.24E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000160310.16
BRWD1	10.52	6.24E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000185658.13
IFNGR2	10.30	6.24E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000159128.14
PIGF	10.71	6.24E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000185808.13
HMGNA1	10.55	6.24E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000205581.10
SUMO3	11.29	6.24E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000184900.15
C2CD2	11.70	6.24E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000157617.16
TTC3	12.50	6.24E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000182670.13
APP	13.12	6.24E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000142192.20
MS2	10.87	6.24E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000183486.12
S100B	13.02	6.24E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000160307.9
HLC5	9.83	7.70E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000159267.14
CRTY1	9.72	7.70E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000205758.11
BTG3	10.05	7.70E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000154640.14
ATPS1	11.35	7.70E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000154723.12
IFNAR1	10.75	7.70E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000142166.12
TSPEAR-AS1	11.19	7.70E-07	antisense	NA
GABRA	10.39	7.93E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000154727.10
PAXBP1	9.31	7.93E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000159086.14
ATPSO	9.47	7.93E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000241837.6
RRP18	10.07	8.08E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000160208.12
TMEM508	9.68	8.08E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000142188.16
CCTB	11.07	8.08E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000156261.12
PDNK	12.34	8.08E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000160209.18
DYRK1A	10.18	8.08E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000157540.19
BACE2	10.18	8.08E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000182240.15
SLC37A1	9.40	8.08E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000160190.13
TSPEAR-AS2	10.46	8.08E-07	antisense	NA
SCAF4	9.65	8.34E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000156304.14
RUNX1	9.80	8.34E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000159216.18
DIP22	11.62	1.06E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160305.17
URB2G2	10.76	1.19E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000184787.18
CBR1	9.67	1.23E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000159228.12
LINC00649	9.71	1.24E-06	antisense	ENSG00000237945.7
SYNU1	9.77	1.25E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000159082.17
SETD4	8.93	1.25E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000185917.13
NODVP3	10.48	1.25E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160194.17
ETSD	9.78	1.25E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000157557.11
SON	12.02	1.25E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000159140.18
RWDD2B	8.94	1.43E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000156253.6
RRP1	10.20	1.61E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160214.12
WRB	9.77	1.75E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000182625.14
URB1	9.90	1.76E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000142207.6
PSMG1	8.59	2.01E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000183527.11
PINOX1	8.48	2.04E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160199.14
PRDM15	8.20	2.08E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000141956.13
ZBTB21	10.33	2.15E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000173276.13
PKKL	9.27	2.31E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000141959.16
HSPAL3	10.09	2.31E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000155304.5
IFNA2	9.48	2.31E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000159119.19
NGAAT1	8.08	2.49E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000156239.11
CYR1	8.86	2.49E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000166265.11
ADAMTS1	8.42	2.66E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000154734.14
IL10RB	9.62	2.74E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000204664.9
ITSN1	11.09	2.83E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000205726.14
AGPAT3	10.66	3.98E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160216.18
SH3BGRL	9.20	4.62E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000185437.13
SOD1	11.57	4.79E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000142168.14
CLIC6	11.05	4.81E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000159212.12
DONSON	7.83	5.33E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000159147.17
CHS07-9B2.5	8.41	5.52E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000275464.4
ITGB2-AS1	10.41	5.92E-06	antisense	ENSG00000227039.6
ABC01	8.34	6.16E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160719.18
AKR1	9.88	9.40E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000157601.13
C21orf59	7.62	9.53E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000159079.18
LTN1	8.26	9.53E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000198862.13
AP001065.15	8.02	9.97E-06	lincRNA	ENSG00000228709.1
PAP3PCTC	8.76	1.01E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000156265.15
TTF1	8.29	1.11E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160180.15
MRLP39	8.29	1.12E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000154719.13
UZAF1	7.36	1.15E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160201.11
CSTR	13.49	1.15E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160213.5
JARID2	8.61	1.20E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000154721.14
TSPEAR	7.99	1.73E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000175894.14
ADARB1	7.52	1.84E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000197381.15
MRP56	9.88	1.84E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000243927.5
URIC3	8.99	1.85E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160213.7
AP002153.2	6.96	2.25E-05	lincRNA	ENSG00000226981.2
EVALC	7.49	2.28E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000166979.12
PAXBP1-AS1	7.03	2.49E-05	antisense	ENSG00000238197.5
LINC01547	8.45	2.49E-05	lincRNA	ENSG00000181350.11
TRPM2	9.51	2.52E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000142185.16
MSL1B	7.08	2.59E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000159055.3
CAODR	7.87	2.88E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000154639.18
BACH1	10.86	3.05E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000156273.15
POU7F2	10.87	3.22E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000186866.16
CHS07-9B2.3	7.95	3.31E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000280071.3
RCAN1	9.20	3.31E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000159200.17
AATBC	8.52	3.54E-05	antisense	ENSG00000215458.8
AIRE	6.54	3.60E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160224.16
SLC3A3	11.26	3.73E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000139874.6
DNAJC28	4.64	3.79E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000177692.11
C21orf33	8.07	5.04E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160221.16
CHAF18	9.77	5.58E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000159259.7
C21orf2	6.81	5.77E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160226.15
ANKRD30BP2	7.08	5.77E-05	transcribed_unprocessed_pseudogene	ENSG00000214399.7
KCNJ15	7.41	5.77E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000157551.17
GART	9.42	5.82E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000159131.16
MRAP	6.45	6.31E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000170262.12
PCNT	9.44	6.57E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000180299.16
GLS2B	6.34	6.63E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000189054.11
HUNK	6.50	7.11E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000142149.8
CHS07-9B2.9	6.27	7.83E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000280433.1
LCASL	6.61	7.98E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000157578.13
LINC01436	6.51	7.98E-05	lincRNA	ENSG00000231106.2
WDR4	6.88	8.44E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160193.11
TRPM2-AS	6.00	9.22E-05	antisense	ENSG00000230661.2
URB1-AS1	6.63	1.47E-04	lincRNA	ENSG00000256073.3
AP015262.2	6.60	1.47E-04	lincRNA	ENSG00000234703.1
TIAH1	8.88	1.85E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000156269.13
HSF2BP	6.05	2.00E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000160207.8
BX322557.10	6.29	2.21E-04	processed_transcript	ENSG00000215447.7
ITGB2	14.12	2.52E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000160255.17
FAM207A	8.51	2.66E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000160256.12
RPL3P2	6.74	2.85E-04	processed_pseudogene	ENSG00000176954.6
UBASH3A	6.51	3.56E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000160185.14
LINC00205	5.54	6.66E-04	lincRNA	ENSG00000223768.1
LINC01426	6.95	7.00E-04	antisense	ENSG00000234801.0
DCSK4	5.72	7.48E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000184029.9
BRWD1-AS2	5.16	7.67E-04	antisense	ENSG00000235568.3
SAMSN1	11.44	7.67E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000155307.17
DSTNP1	6.75	1.10E-03	processed_pseudogene	ENSG00000230981.2
CRSL	5.37	1.10E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000274276.4
C21orf58	7.65	1.18E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000160298.17
ANKRD30BP1	7.72	1.43E-03	unprocessed_pseudogene	ENSG00000175302.5
Z1NCC2-1C1E	6.06	1.80E-03	antisense	ENSG00000272825.1
LINC00479	5.07	3.25E-03	lincRNA	ENSG00000236384.7
AF129075.5	5.93	3.40E-03	sense_intronic	ENSG00000231125.2
FAM3B	5.17	3.85E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000183844.16
C21orf62	4.91	4.17E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000205929.10
AP001505.10	4.58	4.85E-03	lincRNA	ENSG00000276529.1
TMPP53	5.24	5.16E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000160183.13
CBR3	5.57	5.16E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000159231.5
RSPH1	6.75	5.16E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000160188.9
AP001628.7	4.74	6.12E-03	lincRNA	ENSG00000233754.2
AP001432.14	5.26	7.95E-03	lincRNA	ENSG00000242551.3
KCNK2	4.58	8.49E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000159197.3
YBEY	4.81	8.74E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000182362.13
LINC00112	4.10	9.20E-03	antisense	ENSG00000232401.1
SNORA81	4.16	1.23E-02	snRNA	ENSG00000238390.1
AP000266.7	4.43	1.28E-02	antisense	ENSG00000236231.3
AP001052.1	4.10	1.31E-02	pseudogene	ENSG00000284201.1
AP001627.1	4.14	1.51E-02	antisense	ENSG00000225731.1
ZNF295-AS1	4.23	2.39E-02	lincRNA	ENSG00000237322.7
POTD2	4.39	2.39E-02	protein_coding	ENSG00000166351.10
AP000254.8	4.08	3.03E-02	antisense	ENSG00000273271.1
KB-6MA7.2	4.13	3.63E-02	lincRNA	ENSG00000277552.1
LINC00189	5.51	3.87E-02	sense_overlapping	ENSG00000215533.8
AP001625.4	4.15	4.06E-02	sense_intronic	ENSG00000239930.2

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Gene Symbol	Log(Fold Change)	Adj. p-Value	Gene Type	GeneCodeID	EnsemblID
Orn3	3.68	3.12E-02	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000028359.4	18407
Zfp970	1.44	4.62E-02	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000078866.10	628308
Chst11	0.99	4.89E-02	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000034612.7	58250

Gene Symbol	Log(Fold Change)	Adj. p-Value	Gene Type	GeneCodeID	EnsemblID
Sgry	-11.75	2.27E-02	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000035296.13	24053
Mcp2	-11.17	2.31E-02	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000022265.5	17225
Igkv19-93	-8.37	1.67E-02	IG_V_gene	ENSMUSG0000000098814.2	NA
Sult4a1	-6.01	7.08E-03	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000018865.8	29859
Gm3375	-5.67	4.69E-03	processed_pseudogene	ENSMUSG0000000107470.1	NA
Pex5l	-4.85	1.35E-02	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000027674.16	58869
Cpz	-2.73	2.70E-02	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000036596.6	242939
Col6a5	-1.84	4.47E-02	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000001345.8	665033

Table S7
Human genes expressed

Inguinal White Adipose Tissue (HFD, 22°C)					
Gene Symbol	Log(Fold Change)	Adj.p-Value	Gene Type	GencodeID	EntrezID
ATP5O	12.02	0.014	protein_coding	ENSG000000241837.6	539
NDUFV3	11.81	0.021	protein_coding	ENSG000000160194.17	4731
AGPAT3	11.50	0.003	protein_coding	ENSG000000160216.18	56894
ATP5J	11.47	0.021	protein_coding	ENSG000000154723.12	522
S100B	11.44	0.022	protein_coding	ENSG000000160307.9	6285
TRAPPC10	11.08	0.003	protein_coding	ENSG000000160218.12	7109
UBE2G2	10.53	0.015	protein_coding	ENSG000000184787.18	7327
RRP1	10.35	0.014	protein_coding	ENSG000000160214.12	8568
MCM3AP	10.33	0.014	protein_coding	ENSG000000160294.10	8888
HMGNI	10.28	0.024	protein_coding	ENSG000000205581.10	3150
IL10RB	10.06	0.017	protein_coding	ENSG000000243646.9	3588
GABPA	9.82	0.017	protein_coding	ENSG000000154727.10	2551
PAXBP1	9.80	0.014	protein_coding	ENSG000000159086.14	94104
CBR1	9.77	0.014	protein_coding	ENSG000000159228.12	873
HLCS	9.40	0.007	protein_coding	ENSG000000159267.14	3141
CRYZL1	9.10	0.014	protein_coding	ENSG000000205758.11	9946
USP16	9.09	0.037	protein_coding	ENSG000000156256.14	10600
URB1	9.07	0.018	protein_coding	ENSG000000142207.6	9875
BRWD1	8.78	0.017	protein_coding	ENSG000000185658.13	54014
CH507-9B2.5	8.60	0.014	protein_coding	ENSG000000275464.4	102724159
SH3BGR	8.48	0.018	protein_coding	ENSG000000185437.13	6450
LRRC3	8.25	0.030	protein_coding	ENSG000000160233.7	81543
SETD4	8.17	0.017	protein_coding	ENSG000000185917.13	54093
PSMG1	8.06	0.014	protein_coding	ENSG000000183527.11	8624
PKNOX1	8.01	0.038	protein_coding	ENSG000000160199.14	5316
MRPL39	7.72	0.017	protein_coding	ENSG000000154719.13	54148
ADARB1	7.27	0.034	protein_coding	ENSG000000197381.15	104

Mouse up-regulated genes

Gene Symbol	Log(Fold Change)	Adj.p-Value	Gene Type	GencodeID	EntrezID
NONE					

Mouse down-regulated genes

Gene Symbol	Log(Fold Change)	Adj.p-Value	Gene Type	GencodeID	EntrezID
Krt5	-19.19	0.046	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000061527.6	110308
Dsp	-16.95	0.014	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000054889.9	109620
Ano9	-11.97	0.027	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000054662.8	71345
Rarres1	-6.35	0.030	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000049404.7	109222
Tmem132b	-5.93	0.014	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000070498.3	208151
Grid1	-4.89	0.018	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000041078.6	14803

Table S8
Human genes expressed

Gene Symbol	Log(Fold Change)	Adj. p-Value	Gene Type	GeneID	EnsemblID
SOD1	12.78	7.85E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000142168.14	6647
MX1	11.52	2.61E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000157601.13	4599
APP	11.48	7.85E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000142192.20	351
POKX	11.13	5.31E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160209.18	8566
PTTG1IP	10.80	9.91E-07	protein_coding	ENSG00000183255.11	754
SON	10.76	7.23E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000159140.18	6651
CBR1	10.65	1.44E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000159228.12	873
ATP5J	10.59	1.61E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000154723.12	522
AGPAT3	10.51	4.02E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160216.18	56894
CSTB	10.14	2.54E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160213.5	1476
POU7F2	10.14	1.47E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000186866.16	23275
DISCR3	10.11	1.07E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000157538.13	10311
PRMT2	10.08	4.17E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160310.16	3275
UBE2G2	10.06	2.16E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000184787.18	7327
DIP2A	10.00	5.84E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160305.17	23181
NDUFV3	9.92	6.07E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160194.17	4731
SUMO3	9.88	1.95E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000184900.15	6612
BACH1	9.83	2.53E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000156273.15	571
TRAPPC10	9.83	2.54E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160218.12	7109
WRB	9.82	1.25E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000182093.14	7485
HMGGN1	9.79	7.00E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000205581.10	3150
CCT8	9.77	2.16E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000156261.12	10694
ETS2	9.74	2.69E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000157557.11	2114
C21orf91	9.73	2.36E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000154642.10	54149
CBS	9.73	2.87E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160200.17	875
BRWD1	9.66	1.44E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000185568.13	54014
IFNA1	9.65	6.01E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000142166.12	3454
TTTC3	9.53	1.15E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000182670.13	7267
GART	9.46	2.54E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000159131.16	2618
AATTC	9.46	6.93E-04	antisense	ENSG00000215458.8	284837
DYRK1A	9.40	2.16E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000157540.19	1859
ITGB2	9.38	1.74E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000160255.17	3689
USP16	9.26	9.29E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000156256.14	10600
PYKL	9.20	2.54E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000141959.16	5211
CXADR	9.07	2.16E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000154639.18	1525
MCN3AP	9.01	2.16E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160294.10	8888
ITSN1	8.98	2.16E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000205726.14	6453
GABPA	8.89	7.99E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000154727.10	2551
PIGP	8.86	2.16E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000185808.13	51227
SCAF4	8.85	2.41E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000156304.14	57466
TNFRSF50B	8.85	1.94E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000142188.16	757
RRP1	8.84	3.46E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160214.12	8568
RRP18	8.80	2.27E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160208.12	23076
HLCS	8.75	3.53E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000159267.14	3141
LURC3	8.72	2.63E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000160233.7	81543
TSPEAR-AS2	8.71	9.97E-06	antisense	ENSG00000182912.6	NA
URB1	8.70	2.54E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000142207.6	9875
BACE2	8.64	1.47E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000182240.15	25825
RCAN1	8.60	4.02E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000159200.17	1827
TSPEAR-AS1	8.59	6.07E-06	antisense	ENSG00000205890.2	NA
IFNGR2	8.57	2.36E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000159128.14	3460
NR2	8.54	1.77E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000183486.12	4600
ATP5O	8.46	9.29E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000214837.6	539
TMPPRS2	8.40	1.47E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000184012.11	7113
RUNX1	8.36	2.64E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000159216.18	861
TMPPRS3	8.31	1.71E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000160183.13	64699
SETD4	8.31	3.80E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000185917.13	54093
PSMG1	8.31	3.69E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000183527.11	8624
RIPK4	8.30	7.72E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000183421.11	54101
CHS07-98B.3	8.19	1.47E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000280071.3	102724023
CLUCB	8.18	3.20E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000159212.12	54102
RWD2B	8.13	9.29E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000156253.16	10069
PRDM15	8.12	3.94E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000141956.13	63977
IFNAR2	8.07	4.98E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000159110.19	3455
SLC37A1	8.07	1.47E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160190.13	54020
SLCSA3	8.05	2.41E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000198743.6	6526
PAPBP1	8.01	8.78E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000159886.14	94104
SYN1	7.99	1.44E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000159882.17	8867
FAM207A	7.99	6.53E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160256.12	85395
CRY2L1	7.94	7.23E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000205758.11	9946
C2CD2	7.92	1.27E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000157617.16	25966
IL10RB	7.87	8.65E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000243646.9	3588
RTG3	7.82	7.72E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000154640.14	10950
SH3BGRL	7.75	6.07E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000185437.13	6450
DONSON	7.71	7.80E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000159147.17	29980
TRPM2	7.70	1.44E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000142185.16	7226
ZBTB21	7.65	2.23E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000173276.13	49854
CBSL	7.52	7.71E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000274276.4	102724560
MRPL39	7.52	7.30E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000154719.13	54148
LINC00649	7.46	7.30E-05	antisense	ENSG00000237945.7	100506334
HSPA13	7.42	1.53E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000155304.5	6782
PCNT	7.36	3.30E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160299.16	5116
HLNK	7.36	3.27E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000142149.8	30811
NSAMT1	7.35	7.30E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000156239.11	29104
CHS07-98B.5	7.31	6.86E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000275464.4	102724159
MAP3K7CL	7.28	1.74E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000156265.15	56911
CLDN14	7.15	2.95E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000159261.10	23562
PNKD1	7.14	1.76E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160199.14	5316
C21orf13	7.12	7.30E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160221.16	8209
SAMSN1	7.01	1.37E-02	protein_coding	ENSG00000155307.17	64092
AP001065.15	6.93	1.59E-04	lincRNA	ENSG00000228709.1	NA
WDR4	6.89	2.69E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000160193.11	10785
MIRP56	6.87	3.13E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000243927.5	64968
C21orf58	6.86	6.53E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160298.17	54058
S100B	6.80	9.01E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000160307.9	6285
LINC00479	6.78	4.60E-02	lincRNA	ENSG00000236384.7	150135
ITGB2-AS1	6.73	1.09E-03	antisense	ENSG00000227039.6	100505746
YBEY	6.54	1.10E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000182362.13	54059
MS18A	6.44	4.11E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000159055.3	54069
URB1-AS1	6.41	2.63E-03	lincRNA	ENSG00000256073.3	84996
DNAJC28	6.36	1.74E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000177692.11	54943
LTN1	6.22	2.70E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000198862.13	26046
C21orf59	6.21	1.33E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000159079.18	56683
TSPEAR	6.06	1.91E-02	protein_coding	ENSG00000175894.14	54084
TRP42-AS	5.96	1.27E-03	antisense	ENSG00000230612.2	NA
DISCR8	5.95	2.41E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000198054.11	84677
UZAF1	5.93	2.27E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000160201.11	7307
TFF3	5.91	4.05E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000160180.15	7033
DISC4	5.80	1.13E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000184029.9	10281
CYR1	5.80	4.62E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000166265.11	116159
JAM2	5.49	9.67E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000154721.14	58494
ADARB1	5.47	4.66E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000197381.5	104
LINC01426	5.44	2.99E-02	antisense	ENSG00000234380.1	100506385
LCASL	5.44	6.96E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000157578.13	150082
RPL23P2	5.34	1.75E-03	processed_pseudogene	ENSG00000176054.6	NA
KCNJ15	5.26	4.96E-02	protein_coding	ENSG00000157551.17	3772
SSRP1	5.24	1.12E-03	transcribed_processed_pseudogene	ENSG00000235374.2	728039
LINC01547	5.08	1.13E-03	lincRNA	ENSG00000183250.11	84536
C21orf91-OT1	5.07	1.70E-03	lincRNA	ENSG00000240770.5	246312
RPL39P40	5.07	2.71E-03	processed_pseudogene	ENSG00000226580.1	NA
ANKRD30BP2	4.97	1.56E-02	transcribed_unprocessed_pseudogene	ENSG00000224309.7	NA
BRWD1-AS2	4.90	1.05E-02	antisense	ENSG00000255568.3	103091865
CHAF1B	4.75	4.98E-02	protein_coding	ENSG00000159259.7	8208
TIAM1	4.72	3.17E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000156299.13	7074
LINC00189	4.70	3.34E-02	sense_overlapping	ENSG00000215533.8	193629
C21orf2	4.70	7.70E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000160226.15	755
ABCG1	4.60	1.20E-02	protein_coding	ENSG00000160179.18	9619
DSTNP1	4.29	1.81E-02	processed_pseudogene	ENSG00000230982.1	NA
PAXBP1-AS1	4.21	1.75E-02	antisense	ENSG00000238197.5	100506215
LINC00205	4.16	8.46E-03	lincRNA	ENSG00000223768.1	NA
CHS07-98B.1	4.01	1.62E-02	protein_coding	ENSG00000277117.4	102723996
AF000302.58	3.73	4.09E-02	antisense	ENSG00000231355.1	NA
LINC01436	3.69	4.35E-02	lincRNA	ENSG00000231106.2	NA
SNORA81	3.64	4.39E-02	snoRNA	ENSG00000238390.1	NA

Mouse up-regulated genes

Gene Symbol	Log(Fold Change)	Adj. p-Value	Gene Type	GeneID	EnsemblID
Mirg	8.40	0.016	lincRNA	ENSMUSG000000097391.8	NA
Lrtm2	7.46	0.022	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000055003.14	211187
Elf1	7.03	0.017	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000012350.15	13661
Rob25	5.71	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000008601.12	53868
KCNQ7074	5.66	0.015	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000001783.16	408066
Gm11454	5.18	0.050	lincRNA	ENSMUSG000000086152.1	NA
Muc13	5.13	0.015	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000022824.12	17063
Ccdc198	5.08	0.050	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000021850.13	19415
Rosa1	4.96	0.037	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000029602.11	19415
Zfp365	4.65	0.017	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000003785.15	216049
Tubb4a	4.58	0.009	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000062591.5	22153
Ncam1	4.15	0.037	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000039542.15	17967
Dgfi	3.97	0.009	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000030584.14	29861
Oip5	3.89	0.049	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000072980.3	70645
Bhlha15	3.86	0.041	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000052271.7	17341
Cxcl14	3.45	0.027	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000021508.10	57266
Nuch2	3.41	0.016	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000030659.14	53322
Zfp641	3.06	0.050	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000022987.11	239652
Catsperd	2.95	0.042	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000040828.9	106757
Tnfrsf23	2.69	0.033	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000037613.16	79201
Oxk2	2.65	0.047	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000002690.16	246728
Cttnbp2nl	1.75	0.038	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000062127.11	80281
Dusp10	1.74	0.022	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000039384.8	63953
Fat1	1.52	0.047	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000070047.13	14107
Alcam	0.92	0.037	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000022636.13	11658

Mouse down-regulated genes

Gene Symbol	Log(Fold Change)	Adj. p-Value	Gene Type	GeneID	Ensembl
Acot3	-2.94	0.037	protein_coding	ENSMUSG0000000021228.14	17128
Gm42796	-2.77	0.037	TEC	ENSMUSG000000105192.1	NA
Cym	-2.34	0.030	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000030905.5	12727
Tmem258	-1.58	0.020	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000070390.10	69188
Imp2	-1.52	0.017	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000003270.15	22492
Htn2	-1.34	0.012	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000028470.10	68911
Tric3	-1.31	0.047	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000039438.6	192625
Cacx7c	-1.04	0.047	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000017778.14	12862
Slc40a1	-1.10	0.047	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000025993.10	53945

Table S9

Human genes expressed

Gene Symbol	Log(Fold Change)	Adj.p-Value	Gene Type	GeneCID	EnsemblID
PDKK	11.14	4.20E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160209.18	8566
AATBC	10.77	4.20E-05	antisense	ENSG00000160215.18	284837
SLC5A3	10.17	2.12E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000198743.6	6236
NUDFY3	10.16	4.06E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160194.17	4731
ATPSO	10.01	6.31E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000241837.6	539
CLIC5	9.89	3.42E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000159212.12	54102
ATPSJ	9.85	1.42E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000154723.12	522
CS7B	9.82	1.94E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160213.5	1476
SIOB8	9.76	6.31E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000190379.9	6345
SH3BGH	9.71	1.08E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000185437.13	6450
ANKRD20A1P1	9.61	2.49E-05	transcribed_unprocessed_pseudogene	ENSG00000215559.8	391267
PTTG1P	9.60	7.18E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000183255.11	754
CCT8	9.55	4.09E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000156261.12	10694
CSG3B3	9.54	1.98E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000157381.13	13111
C2CD2	9.53	1.86E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000157617.16	25966
WRB	9.44	8.11E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000182093.14	7485
CH507-982.3	9.36	7.56E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000280071.3	102724023
POFUT2	9.21	5.99E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000188866.16	23275
ITGB2	9.07	1.20E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160255.17	3689
TH02PC10	9.04	3.05E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160218.12	7109
CYP4F29P	8.92	1.95E-05	transcribed_unprocessed_pseudogene	ENSG00000228314.1	54055
USP16	8.87	4.20E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000156256.14	10600
MCM3AP	8.79	1.32E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160294.10	8888
PRMT2	8.77	5.89E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160310.16	3275
UBE2G2	8.76	6.19E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000184787.18	7327
MA2	8.74	2.73E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000183486.12	4600
DIP2A	8.69	7.88E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160305.17	23181
PIGP	8.67	2.49E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000185808.13	51227
SON	8.66	3.69E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000159140.18	6651
GART	8.64	4.09E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000159131.16	2618
C21orf33	8.63	7.24E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000160221.16	8209
URB1	8.60	6.63E-05	protein_coding	ENSG0000014207.6	9875
BRWD1	8.56	3.58E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000185658.13	54014
URB1-AS1	8.54	4.00E-05	lincRNA	ENSG00000256073.3	84996
RWDD2B	8.54	2.12E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000156253.6	10069
MAP3K7CL	8.53	1.85E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000156265.15	56911
GABPA	8.49	2.12E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000154727.10	2551
BRB19	8.47	2.73E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160208.12	23076
DYRK1A	8.44	8.94E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000157540.19	1859
APP	8.43	8.35E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000142192.20	351
AGPAT3	8.39	8.91E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000160216.18	56894
HMG1	8.36	1.53E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000205581.10	3150
RBP1	8.35	1.02E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160214.12	8568
IFNA1	8.35	5.80E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000142166.12	3454
IFNGR2	8.34	2.12E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000159128.14	3460
TTIC3	8.34	1.24E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000182670.13	7267
LINC00649	8.29	3.42E-06	antisense	ENSG00000237945.7	100506334
BTG3	8.27	2.61E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000154640.14	10950
ITSN1	8.26	6.09E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000205726.14	6453
ZBTB21	8.21	2.58E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000173276.13	49854
CH507-982.5	8.20	2.12E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000275464.4	102724159
TMEM50B	8.17	3.05E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000142188.16	757
BACE2	8.08	2.12E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000182240.15	25825
MRP139	8.03	7.56E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000154719.13	54148
HLCS	7.98	1.98E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000159267.14	3141
CRYL1	7.90	1.94E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000205758.11	9946
LITN1	7.89	2.12E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000198862.13	26046
SUMO3	7.89	2.41E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000184900.15	6612
TSPEAR-AS1	7.87	5.08E-05	antisense	ENSG00000235890.2	NA
NSAMT1	7.85	5.08E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000156239.11	29104
MBP56	7.76	7.88E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000243927.5	64968
CYR1	7.75	7.76E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000166265.11	116159
TSPEAR-AS2	7.74	7.51E-06	antisense	ENSG00000182912.6	NA
CBR1	7.73	8.00E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000159228.12	873
SYNJ1	7.73	2.12E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000159082.17	8867
PFKL	7.50	8.00E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000141959.16	5211
PCHT	7.49	3.81E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160299.16	5116
PAXBP1	7.49	5.95E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000159086.14	94104
ETS2	7.47	1.98E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000157557.11	2114
HSPA13	7.47	3.42E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000155304.5	6782
MX1	7.37	8.72E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000157601.13	4599
SETD4	7.34	3.58E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000185917.13	54093
FAM207A	7.22	4.09E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160256.12	85395
PSMG1	7.22	3.40E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000183527.11	8624
IFNA2	7.21	2.12E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000159110.19	3455
DNAJC28	7.17	2.61E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000177692.11	54943
JAM2	7.07	1.00E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000154721.14	58494
SNX1BP13	7.01	3.40E-05	processed_pseudogene	ENSG00000230965.1	NA
WDR4	6.98	3.42E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160193.11	10785
ITGB2-AS1	6.98	3.21E-05	antisense	ENSG00000227039.6	100505746
PRDM15	6.97	9.83E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000141956.13	63977
SLC37A1	6.93	3.35E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160190.13	54020
C21orf58	6.89	7.23E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000160298.17	54058
PKNX1	6.87	2.73E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160199.14	5316
RUNX1	6.87	3.01E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000159216.18	861
SCAF4	6.87	1.38E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000156304.14	57466
SOD1	6.83	4.65E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000142168.14	6647
RHOT1P2	6.80	2.95E-05	processed_pseudogene	ENSG00000203616.2	NA
MIS18A	6.76	1.36E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000159055.3	54069
AP000235.2	6.58	1.33E-04	lincRNA	ENSG00000226983.2	339622
TRPM2	6.58	7.53E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000142185.16	7226
BACH1	6.47	2.59E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000156273.15	571
BRWD1-AS2	6.39	3.56E-05	antisense	ENSG00000255568.3	103091865
DSCR8	6.32	1.71E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000198054.11	84677
TFF3	6.27	5.89E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160180.15	7033
MIRAP	6.25	3.77E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000170262.12	56246
ADAMTS1	6.25	3.22E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000154734.14	9510
UZAF1	6.24	8.73E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160201.11	7307
DONSON	6.14	1.36E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000159147.17	29980
C21orf59	6.08	1.95E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000159079.18	56683
IL10RB	6.04	1.24E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000243646.9	3588
C22orf2	6.03	8.94E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160226.15	755
CH507-982.9	5.95	5.89E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000238043.1	102724200
ADARB1	5.94	2.73E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000197381.15	104
ANKRD30BP2	5.93	2.59E-05	transcribed_unprocessed_pseudogene	ENSG00000224309.7	NA
AP001347.6	5.90	8.11E-05	antisense	ENSG00000224905.6	NA
LINC01547	5.87	9.20E-05	lincRNA	ENSG00000183250.11	84536
APC6	5.77	3.26E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160179.18	9619
LINC3	5.76	1.24E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000156233.7	81543
PAXBP1-AS1	5.73	5.60E-04	antisense	ENSG00000238197.5	100506215
LCAL5	5.65	4.09E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000157578.13	150082
AP001065.15	5.46	2.61E-05	lincRNA	ENSG00000228709.1	NA
PP6K2P1	5.44	1.80E-02	unprocessed_pseudogene	ENSG00000233442.2	NA
RPL23P2	5.43	1.04E-04	processed_pseudogene	ENSG00000176054.6	NA
YBEY	5.37	2.61E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000183262.13	54059
SAMS1	5.28	1.00E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000155307.17	64092
EVA1C	5.25	7.18E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000166979.12	59271
LINC00205	5.14	6.31E-05	lincRNA	ENSG00000223768.1	NA
FRG2MP	5.13	6.33E-05	processed_pseudogene	ENSG00000275701.1	NA
TSPEAR	5.05	8.00E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000175894.14	54084
ANKRD20A1BP	5.04	7.35E-03	unprocessed_pseudogene	ENSG00000249493.1	NA
RCAN1	4.79	1.37E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000159200.17	1827
AF015262.2	4.77	1.05E-04	lincRNA	ENSG00000234703.1	NA
BX32557.10	4.74	9.83E-05	processed_transcript	ENSG00000215447.7	NA
TIAM1	4.70	9.70E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000156299.13	7074
AP001052.1	4.54	1.24E-03	pseudogene	ENSG00000281420.1	NA
AP001627.1	4.50	1.35E-03	antisense	ENSG00000225731.1	NA
TRPM2-AS	4.46	2.67E-03	antisense	ENSG00000230661.2	NA
AP000266.7	4.36	4.84E-03	antisense	ENSG00000232623.1	NA
DSCR4	4.30	2.21E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000184029.9	10281
LINC01436	4.18	3.58E-04	lincRNA	ENSG00000231106.2	NA
CHAF1B	4.14	9.03E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000159259.7	8208
AP001412.1	4.12	1.99E-03	antisense	ENSG00000272948.2	NA
SSRP1	4.03	2.99E-03	transcribed_processed_pseudogene	ENSG00000235374.2	728039
LINC01426	3.92	4.32E-04	antisense	ENSG00000234380.1	100506385
HUNK	3.83	1.63E-02	protein_coding	ENSG00000142149.8	30811
TFF2	3.80	1.22E-02	protein_coding	ENSG00000160181.8	7032
ENRBA	3.78	3.54E-03	misc_RNA	ENSG00000275721.1	NA
HSP2BP	3.69	1.98E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000160207.8	11077
KCNJ15	3.42	5.83E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000157551.17	3772
RSPH1	3.23	2.14E-02	protein_coding	ENSG00000160188.9	89765
AP000253.1	2.82	8.22E-03	lincRNA	ENSG00000234509.1	NA
AP001437.1	2.74	3.31E-02	antisense	ENSG00000273210.1	NA
AP000254.8	2.56	4.61E-02	antisense	ENSG00000273271.1	NA
AF129075.5	2.44	1.41E-02	sense_intronic	ENSG00000231125.2	NA
H2AFZP1	2.17	3.86E-02	processed_pseudogene	ENSG0000023440.2	NA

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Mouse down-regulated genes

Gene Symbol	Log(Fold Change)	Adj.p-Value	Gene Type	GeneCID	EnsemblID
Cyp4a12a	-4.00	0.037	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000066071.6	277753
Cyp2a4	-3.87	0.018	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000074254.4	13086
Cdo	-3.86	0.045	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000029656.3	110382
Lect2	-3.80	0.047	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000021539.8	16841
Mmp12	-2.76	0.015	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000049723.14	17381
Sec1	-2.75	0.032	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000040364.8	56546
Tmem178	-2.57	0.017	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000024245.4	68027
Ass1	-2.45	0.027	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000076411.9	11898
Gm5424	-2.29	0.009	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000046887.5	NA
Fmn1	-1.60	0.013	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000044042.18	14260
Epha2	-1.58	0.005	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000006465.3	13836
Gpmnb	-1.52	0.010	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000029816.0	93695
Manefl	-1.50	0.032	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000042763.9	215090
Cdc45a	-1.27	0.009	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000032878.16	216613
Pdia9	-1.26	0.009	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000004119.11	18585
Dnm3	-1.19	0.023	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000040265.16	103967
Dll1	-1.13	0.031	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000014773.13	13388
Nt4bp3	-1.10	0.017	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000001053.15	212706
Dach1	-1.09	0.024	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000055639.16	13134
Sna2	-1.07	0.011	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000022676.6	20583
Nt4bp3	-1.05	0.025	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000033361.13	207478
Dcd45a	-1.04	0.026	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000022558.16	10548
Gm12922	-1.03	0.026	processed_pseudogene	ENSMUSG00000008611.7	NA
CatD200	-0.98	0.032	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000002186.1	17470
Fmn1	-0.97	0.022	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000035168.16	67780
Tac1	-0.97	0.031	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000005805.18	16886
Prr3	-0.94	0.024	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000044556.3	103967
Klf6	-0.93	0.041	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000022687.11	117606
Klf6	-0.91	0.033	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000002686.8	23849
Pch121	-0.87	0.027	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000002448.12	53601
Pun	-0.84	0.020	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000052684.4	16476
Lmo2	-0.84	0.041	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000006996.15	26999
Pch121	-0.75	0.024	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000027937.16	20910
Timpp3	-0.71	0.043	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000002004.13	11859
Myo1b	-0.72	0.039	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000018417.14	17912
Myo1b	-0.71	0.049	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000001255.14	27359
Tp51	-0.69	0.023	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000034118.15	22021
Tp51	-0.69	0.035	protein_coding	ENSMUSG0000000398.18	20962
15190002.1519k8	-0.67	0.027	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000054514.7	68688
Sfn5	-0.63	0.024	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000005404.12	327978
Atp2b2	-0.62	0.046	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000004606.12	149676
Tam1712c	-0.59	0.044	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000005030.14	269223
Tam1712c	-0.57	0.024	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000007435.15	319236
Atp2b2	-0.56	0.036	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000001577.5	103967
Dusp7	-0.52	0.013	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000005376.9	335584
Smarc2a2	-0.43	0.036	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000078619.0	287976

Human genes						Mouse down-regulated genes					
Skeletal muscle (HF, 22°C)						Mouse up-regulated genes					
Gene Symbol	Log(Fold Change)	Adj.p-Value	Gene Type	GeneID	Ensembl	Gene Symbol	Log(Fold Change)	Adj.p-Value	Gene Type	GeneID	Ensembl
BRWD1	11.67	1.19E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000189568.13	54014	mi-Tn	7.25	0.001	mi_RNA	ENSMUSG00000004348.1	NA
SH3BGRL	11.39	3.52E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000189437.13	6450	Gm14438	6.08	0.015	processed_pseudogene	ENSMUSG000000048323.4	NA
MAP3K1CL	11.11	3.34E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000156205.15	56911	Ft1	5.31	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000000244.11	21823
ATP2B2	11.11	1.19E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000241837.6	539	mi-Ty	4.71	0.001	mi_RNA	ENSMUSG00000004590.1	NA
AGPAT3	11.05	1.19E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160216.18	56984	Ft21	5.81	0.012	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000000327.5	56036
SOD1	10.92	1.19E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000142168.14	6647	mi-Atf4	4.40	0.020	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000006435.3	17706
USP18	10.89	1.19E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000156256.14	10000	H2-Q2	3.96	0.048	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000091705.8	15013
SLC4A10	10.84	1.19E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000159417.17	6716	Sh	3.84	0.004	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000000245.5	4751
PODK	10.77	1.19E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160209.18	8566	Ddb	3.76	0.040	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000000899.8	13166
ATP5J	10.55	1.19E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000154723.12	522	mi-Ts1	3.76	0.007	mi_RNA	ENSMUSG00000006435.2.1	NA
UBE2G2	10.51	1.19E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000184787.18	7327	Dmp1	3.74	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000000397.7	13406
SON	10.41	1.19E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000159140.18	6651	45304/70159K	3.72	0.012	TEC, lincRNA	ENSMUSG00000000299.7.1	NA
PTGIP3	10.40	3.07E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000159255.11	754	Myo20	3.67	0.005	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000002811.12	76917
MCMDGAP	10.38	1.19E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160294.10	8888	Coxk2	3.64	0.000	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000007979.13	215707
DFP2A	10.34	1.81E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160305.17	21381	mi-Cu2	3.58	0.020	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000006435.4.1	17709
DSCR3	10.31	1.19E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000157538.13	10311	CyprH41	3.57	0.014	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000004292.14	64385
ETAC2	10.27	1.81E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160900.15	6012	Tmem181a1p	3.52	0.006	unprocessed_pseudogene	ENSMUSG00000003802.2	NA
URB1	10.13	1.19E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000142207.6	9875	Rpl17-p8	3.50	0.003	processed_pseudogene	ENSMUSG000000002035.1	NA
HLCS	10.06	1.89E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000159267.14	3141	Gm43694	3.49	0.042	TEC	ENSMUSG0000000107018.1	NA
RRP18	10.01	1.45E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160208.12	20376	Fam117ab	3.30	0.000	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000007870.3	10003847
GABPA	9.95	1.19E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000154727.10	2551	mi-Atf6	3.18	0.019	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000056437.1	17705
SLC5A3	9.95	1.14E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160474.16	6526	Gm1127	3.16	0.007	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000079492.2	100529082
GART	9.94	1.19E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000159131.16	2618	MMH2	2.90	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000005667.8	17768
INFAR1	9.88	1.81E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000142166.12	3654	mi-N441	2.90	0.050	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000005947.3	17720
TTG3	9.73	3.62E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160268.10	7457	Gm4283	2.80	0.025	TEC	ENSMUSG0000000107021.1	NA
TRAPPC10	9.67	1.19E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160906.14	7059	Gm4289	2.77	0.021	snRNA	ENSMUSG00000008989.1	NA
BACH1	9.66	2.26E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000156273.15	5127	Sim4a	2.76	0.002	antisense	ENSMUSG000000059213.7	76798
PiGP	9.59	1.19E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000189808.13	5271	Ans	2.74	0.011	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000002752.12	27053
MX2	9.53	1.81E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000183486.12	4600	Myo1a	2.70	0.006	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000052401.8	432516
LINC00649	9.47	6.36E-05	antisense	ENSG00000217945.7	100056334	Cp3	2.67	0.000	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000002988.15	114570
PCAT	9.42	2.64E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000157557.11	2114	Agg9a	2.66	0.011	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000007316.11	228272
POFUT2	9.44	1.19E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000186866.16	23275	Gm12738	2.61	0.018	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000059230.1	NA
NAMPT1	9.38	1.19E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000156239.11	29104	181004L1559K	2.61	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000062760.10	72301
WDR8	9.35	1.84E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000142188.16	757	K118	2.57	0.007	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000003043.6	16688
CTD120	9.30	1.19E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160218.12	7109	Gm4203	2.52	0.011	processed_pseudogene	ENSMUSG00000000661.1	NA
TMEM90	9.30	1.67E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000182093.14	7485	C9b	2.44	0.010	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000042254.14	214425
ITRNI	9.22	1.81E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000025726.14	6453	Gm10801	2.43	0.005	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000075015.3	NA
CSCTA1	9.14	1.41E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000159228.12	873	Apb9b	2.41	0.045	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000086246.5	71898
SLC37A1	9.14	1.67E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160190.13	54020	Sko4a1	2.39	0.004	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000008983.15	108115
PCOLCE	9.12	2.64E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000159299.16	5146	Mogz1	2.36	0.003	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000012117.13	68292
APG	9.08	5.05E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000142192.20	351	E2f2	2.36	0.000	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000001893.9	242705
CCT8	9.06	3.57E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000156261.12	10694	Gm5420	2.35	0.003	lincRNA	ENSMUSG00000006917.6	432430
NCN1	9.06	2.31E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160561.10	3150	Sim4	2.31	0.005	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000005819.10	68995
TRAPPC1	8.98	1.89E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160517.16	25896	Gm10720	2.27	0.048	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000074564.3	71898
PLM2	8.90	1.84E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160310.16	8275	Cp2d	2.27	0.000	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000002837.13	234577
PWAT4	8.74	2.15E-06	TEC	ENSG00000180209.1.1	NA	H2-P3	2.27	0.024	unprocessed_pseudogene	ENSMUSG000000034061.6	667803
ANKRD30BP2	8.71	3.52E-06	transcribed_unprocessed_pseudogene	ENSG00000214309.1.1	NA	Gm11734	2.26	0.000	lincRNA	ENSMUSG000000058419.1	NA
ADAM8	8.64	1.89E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000179381.15	104	23100430219K	2.26	0.012	lincRNA	ENSMUSG0000000102106.1	69679
CHST10	8.62	2.15E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000159212.12	54029	11200204012K	2.25	0.003	lincRNA	ENSMUSG0000000102811.1	NA
CHST10-9B2.3	8.62	3.15E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000200701.3	102742823	CB35947	2.22	0.007	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000004986.2	NA
SCAF4	8.62	2.75E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000156304.14	57466	Znf82	2.22	0.000	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000027520.15	73884
TSPEAR-AS1	8.60	1.84E-06	antisense	ENSG00000213890.0	NA	Gm10800	2.16	0.000	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000075014.1	NA
SYNJ1	8.59	2.67E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000189027.17	8867	R44	2.16	0.005	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000002857.13	98999
AT12B97.4	8.57	3.76E-05	processed_pseudogene	ENSG00000215912.1	NA	ML3442	2.15	0.042	miRNA	ENSMUSG000000077107.11	100526506
MRP139	8.54	3.29E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000154719.13	54148	A9300024159K	2.10	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000075330.3	NA
CYR11	8.54	3.29E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000166265.11	116159	Kcrl1	2.10	0.004	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000033989.9	16525
IFNGR2	8.52	3.11E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000159128.14	3400	Gm10425	2.09	0.001	lincRNA	ENSMUSG000000097081.1	NA
RXRG205	8.47	2.64E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160253.16	10095	Adg1	2.07	0.000	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000002248.14	223638
SETD4	8.46	3.14E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000189917.13	54093	Tow17	2.05	0.000	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000074828.18	100040972
PFKL	8.45	4.36E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000141959.16	5211	A33007H408K	2.02	0.004	processed_transcript	ENSMUSG000000019321.1	320026
PKNOX1	8.44	3.29E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160199.14	5316	Gm29228	1.99	0.041	processed_pseudogene	ENSMUSG000000016862.1	NA
PRDM15	8.41	4.94E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000141956.13	63977	hsp15	1.99	0.030	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000025486.18	100038882
MYL7	8.37	1.76E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000159701.13	873	h17	1.94	0.004	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000005498.15	54129
HPA13	8.32	3.52E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000155304.5	6782	H2-Q10	1.87	0.030	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000067235.14	15007
RUNX1	8.29	3.29E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000159216.18	861	Ankrd1	1.86	0.000	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000004803.8	107765
CRY2L1	8.28	5.36E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000209758.11	9946	AW5184	1.81	0.050	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000038112.15	244810
TRAPPC10	8.28	3.29E-06	protein_coding	ENSG00000160214.12	54029	3634251069K	1.77	0.004	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000039324.12	16487
LTN1	8.17	2.11E-05	protein_coding	ENSG0000018988							

METT121AP1	4.82	3.76E-03	processed_pseudogene	ENSG00000229623.1	NA	Serpinb1a	1.06	0.026	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000044734.15	66222	Fxyd2	-1.18	0.030	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000059412.6	11936
CBR3	4.61	1.77E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000159231.5	874	Gm37691	1.06	0.005	TEC	ENSMUSG00000043484.1	NA	MacroD2m1	-1.18	0.014	antisense	ENSMUSG0000008460.1	NA
ZNF55-AS1	4.73	4.51E-04	lncRNA	ENSG00000237232.7	15042	Rargp4e1	1.05	0.003	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000039023.1	22849	Xgl1	-1.01	0.014	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000069.1	61775
AL109763.5	4.69	2.40E-04	antisense	ENSG00000204675.6	NA	Fam83g	1.04	0.003	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000002377.8	69640	Slyx	-1.16	0.004	protein_coding	ENSMUSG0000005205.8	56291
GRK1-AS1	4.68	3.51E-04	antisense	ENSG00000174890.9	NA	Snc24a	1.04	0.006	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000053886.4	72281	Snc24a	-1.16	0.035	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000038473.14	70729
H2AFZP1	4.55	3.21E-04	processed_pseudogene	ENSG00000123440.2	NA	AB30010M2ORk	1.04	0.004	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000044000.18	NA	Tpbf9	-1.15	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000096602	10050386
BACH1-AS1	4.53	4.86E-04	lncRNA	ENSG00000231182.8	NA	Sbn	1.03	0.031	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000040836.15	26219	Lrn1	-1.14	0.016	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000045786.2	731474
DSTP19	4.52	3.03E-04	processed_pseudogene	ENSG00000230862.1	NA	Rargp4e1a3	1.03	0.008	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000006231.1	NA	Wntn	-1.14	0.014	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000039137.18	72790
RPS29P4	4.49	4.77E-04	processed_pseudogene	ENSG00000225349.1	NA	Kanao2	1.03	0.015	protein_coding	ENSMUSG0000005420.13	71206	Cdk18	-1.14	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000038481.12	739436
PCBP2P1	4.49	5.03E-04	processed_pseudogene	ENSG00000235701.1	NA	Gm15543	1.02	0.029	antisense	ENSMUSG00000008683.1	105242817	493056M19Rk	-1.14	0.005	lncRNA	ENSMUSG00000096971.1	75259
TTCA-AS1	4.49	7.20E-04	antisense	ENSG00000228671.1	NA	Sna3	1.01	0.021	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000006987.6	30027	Gm17218	-1.14	0.011	antisense	ENSMUSG00000091078.1	NA
AP001039.1	4.46	1.95E-03	processed_pseudogene	ENSG00000180898.5	NA	Adm1a1	1.01	0.006	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000003824.4	260667	Wntn	-1.14	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000005654.1	22417
BRW01-IT1	4.42	4.90E-04	sense_overlapping	ENSG00000237373.1	NA	Af5	1.01	0.008	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000038539.15	107903	Gm5865	-1.12	0.006	processed_pseudogene	ENSMUSG000000104923.1	NA
DIP2A-IT1	4.40	8.06E-04	sense_intronic	ENSG00000223692.1	100862892	Mx2	1.00	0.038	polymorphic_pseudogene	ENSMUSG0000002341.14	17858	SpreD3	-1.11	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000037289.1	101809
RPS-1023B21.1	4.33	1.74E-03	lncRNA	ENSG00000267857.2	NA	Tmem116	1.00	0.014	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000029452.18	77462	Myk2	-1.10	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000027470.9	228785
AF015720.3	4.23	7.95E-04	lncRNA	ENSG00000230794.1	NA	Fam168a	1.00	0.047	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000026969.3	86222	Tnc	-1.10	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG0000002364.15	131473
UNC0246.9	4.21	5.96E-04	sense_intronic	ENSG00000230717.1	NA	Gm14762	1.00	0.042	lncRNA	ENSMUSG00000078142.7	NA	Sem6	-1.08	0.006	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000028931.7	20246
UNC0436	4.21	4.29E-03	lncRNA	ENSG00000231106.2	NA	Ztg9	1.00	0.043	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000641.14	381549	Mylk3	-1.09	0.003	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000031647.10	71306
AF04858.11	4.12	6.34E-04	lncRNA	ENSG00000237721.1	NA	061040M10Rk	1.00	0.004	antisense	ENSMUSG00000008989.2	NA	Ngf	-1.08	0.034	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000027859.10	18049
RNU6-859P	4.10	7.22E-04	sRNA	ENSG0000019598.1	NA	Gm15890	1.00	0.026	antisense	ENSMUSG00000087336.2	NA	Comp	-1.08	0.038	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000031049.8	12845
AP001505.10	4.09	2.75E-03	lncRNA	ENSG00000237529.1	NA	Mmr1a1	0.99	0.033	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000040429.6	545725	Sna2	-1.08	0.005	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000025459.15	192198
RK00230.58	4.07	1.51E-03	antisense	ENSG00000231355.1	NA	Moya2	0.99	0.032	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000052396.7	233549	Finnp	-1.08	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000041559.7	14204
KB-68A7.2	3.99	2.67E-03	lncRNA	ENSG0000027752.1	NA	Igfb1	0.99	0.032	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000054072.11	60440	Cpeb1	-1.07	0.004	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000025586.17	12877
TMM9P2	3.96	3.96E-03	processed_pseudogene	ENSG00000222608.1	NA	Arif5a	0.98	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000023747.16	214855	Spm2	-1.07	0.000	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000040447.15	216892
UNC0109	3.91	4.13E-03	sense_overlapping	ENSG00000215533.8	193629	Gm38250	0.98	0.049	antisense	ENSMUSG00000034108.1	NA	Ibc2	-1.06	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG0000003097329.7	12543
UNC0203.3	3.86	1.42E-03	lncRNA	ENSG00000185867.7	114042	Vezp2	0.97	0.006	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000075618.12	228441	Cebp	-1.05	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000018703.16	72145
HMG1N1P2	3.78	2.16E-03	processed_pseudogene	ENSG00000229046.1	NA	Lp2tp9	0.97	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000031637.13	67620	Wtscv17	-1.05	0.004	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000034040.16	121296
RPS20P1	3.75	2.09E-03	processed_pseudogene	ENSG00000229761.1	NA	5031434C07Rk	0.97	0.006	antisense	ENSMUSG00000044574.5	NA	Ccdc146	-1.04	0.041	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000046280.13	75172
RPS5P2	3.70	2.45E-03	processed_pseudogene	ENSG00000224598.1	NA	Gm5617	0.97	0.005	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000042293.7	434402	Smaac1	-1.04	0.038	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000031099.16	93761
RNU6-123P	3.70	1.91E-03	antisense	ENSG00000234293.1	NA	Ruaf5	0.97	0.003	protein_coding	ENSMUSG0000007232.10	15931	Arif5b3	-1.04	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG0000005987.14	56349
SNOR481	3.49	4.34E-03	processed_pseudogene	ENSG0000023830.1	NA	Cstg2	0.97	0.017	protein_coding	ENSMUSG0000002435.17	74309	Slim2	-1.03	0.000	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000039556.19	116873
RNU6-614P	3.43	4.75E-03	sRNA	ENSG0000027097.1	NA	Pdp2	0.97	0.006	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000048371.8	382051	Mc5r	-1.02	0.049	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000007480.3	17203
BTFR36	3.43	2.55E-03	processed_pseudogene	ENSG0000023356.1	NA	Lsmem1	0.96	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000071342.4	380755	Xylt1	-1.02	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000030657.11	233781
BACH1-IT3	3.40	3.97E-03	sense_intronic	ENSG00000234293.1	NA	Dypl1	0.95	0.030	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000009146.6	93838	Shna3	-1.02	0.023	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000505010.8	330096
AP001421.1	3.36	3.40E-03	antisense	ENSG00000272948.2	NA	Act2	0.95	0.006	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000052374.14	11472	Pde4b	-1.02	0.003	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000078523.1	18739
AP001437.1	3.35	9.28E-03	antisense	ENSG00000273210.1	NA	Cmpk2	0.95	0.025	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000020638.7	22169	Tpdyf5	-1.01	0.013	protein_coding	ENSMUSG0000003894.3	239064
AF124730.4	3.27	9.00E-03	antisense	ENSG00000224648.1	NA	Txc2	0.94	0.022	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000038217.13	380712	Acr3b	-1.01	0.000	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000056367.14	242894
RP1-100121.1	3.18	5.00E-03	antisense	ENSG00000272541.1	NA	Pkcz	0.94	0.042	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000029033.16	18762	Npr1	-1.01	0.031	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000040998.18	114243
AP001432.1	3.09	4.01E-03	sense_intronic	ENSG0000027698.1	NA	Ap4	0.94	0.021	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000020411.9	11829	Arif5b1	-1.01	0.003	protein_coding	ENSMUSG0000021215.14	56349
AP001619.3	3.05	8.81E-03	antisense	ENSG00000236545.1	NA	E230016M11Rk	0.94	0.019	processed_transcript	ENSMUSG00000077317.7	320172	Fam78a	-1.01	0.005	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000056592.8	241309
FGF7P2	2.88	2.98E-02	unprocessed_pseudogene	ENSG00000185390.2	NA	1001021B22Rk	0.94	0.011	processed_transcript	ENSMUSG0000007831.8	69120	Gm7694	-1.01	0.046	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000102752.1	665574
DPKXP5	2.79	4.53E-02	processed_pseudogene	ENSG00000270521.1	NA	Dnq4a	0.93	0.005	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000032285.15	58233	Fra1	-1.00	0.036	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000304687.8	231470
US	2.74	1.81E-02	sRNA	ENSG00000212479.2	NA	Xp1	0.93	0.007	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000075943.2	22437	Lpx5	-1.00	0.049	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000057524.8	145258
AP001434	2.56	2.25E-02	sense_intronic	ENSG00000239302.2	101503904	Gm37759	0.92	0.006	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000102717.1	NA	Plk4	-1.00	0.000	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000028223.9	18749
RNU6-123P	2.48	3.98E-02	sRNA	ENSG00000251972.1	NA	Pln3	0.93	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000024157.9	66905	Prct5	-1.00	0.022	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000057457.11	28679
SNORAB0A	2.40	4.11E-02	sRNA	ENSG00000200792.1	677846	Gm45061	0.93	0.030	TEC	ENSMUSG000000108075.1	NA	Zfp52	-1.00	0.008	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000051341.5	22710
AP001439.2	2.33	4.77E-02	antisense	ENSG00000224541.1	NA	Gm42974	0.92	0.033	TEC	ENSMUSG000000104963.1	NA	Gm14680	-0.99	0.005	processed_pseudogene	ENSMUSG00000081752.3	NA
						0.92	0.034	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000020281.13	170770	Bcl3	-0.99	0.000	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000018175.13	17862	
						4930451G09Rk	0.91	0.019	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000022543.8	74884	Scln3a	-0.98	0.031	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000028836.14	230410
						Ccdc1189	0.91	0.016	TEC	ENSMUSG000000107659.1	NA	Pfkaf1	-0.98	0.000	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000034055.16	18679
						Dynl1	0.90	0.043	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000057176.4	233899	Scl16a10	-0.98	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000019838.10	13733
						Tmem721	0.90	0.003	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000036944.5	213068	Gm3862	-0.97	0.007	TEC	ENSMUSG000000103931.1	NA
						Act1	0.89	0.003	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000086147.1	114645	Arif5b5	-0.97	0.023	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000009714.1	153296
						Sly2	0.89	0.009	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000030616.15	83071	Gm5881	-0.97	0.008	processed_pseudogene	ENSMUSG000000107747.1	NA
						Gm13443	0.88	0.007	processed_pseudogene	ENSMUSG00000075391.6	NA	Rrae2	-0.97	0.042	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000063992.2	497071
						Tmem43a	0.88	0.020	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000009693.3	547109	Tmem233	-0.97	0.000	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000079278.1	545798
						Linc1	0.88	0.003	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000057044.9	30357	Tla	-0.96	0.042	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000044680.14	211550
						Nuc2	0.87	0.004	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000025402.12	17357	Arif5b1	-0.96	0.017	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000039147.14	56349
						H2-Q5	0.87	0.037	polymorphic_pseudogene	ENSMUSG00000055413.12	15016	Smaac23	-0.96	0.000	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000028949.13	66993
						A930018M24Rk	0.87	0.006	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000051089.1	NA	Gm10118	-0.96	0.032	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000026561.3	NA
						BC023105	0.86	0.006	pseudogene	ENSMUSG0000003388.4	NA	Fam69a	-0.96	0.004	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000029270.10	67266
						A930014C22Rk	0.86	0.005	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000007960.1	449523	Arif5b2	-				

Gm5113	0.09	0.004	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000066647.6	330503	Fem1m2	-0.75	0.000	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000037712.15	218952
Bba2	0.08	0.027	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000003439.7	232987	Slc25a30	-0.75	0.027	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000020203.6	67554
Hbcs	0.08	0.040	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000007415.13	434341	Hesx1	-0.75	0.004	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000028672.13	77983
lncg	0.08	0.024	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000003578.75	69707	Gai1	-0.75	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000002567.7	14451
Gm17967	0.08	0.036	lincRNA	ENSMUSG00000000009.6	NA	Bmp2	-0.75	0.018	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000002758.6	12156
Cxcl14a	0.07	0.041	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000003502.14	29776	Dennd2c	-0.75	0.013	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000007379.15	329727
Paip3l0	0.07	0.009	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000003268.12	671535	Maab2l1	-0.75	0.039	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000005947.5	17116
Tnfrsf13	0.07	0.013	protein_coding	ENSMUSG0000000038623.8	107769	Tgfb1	-0.75	0.012	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000004127.14	214250
Fam13a	0.07	0.012	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000037709.13	58909	Mln	-0.74	0.012	processed_transcript	ENSMUSG00000001993.7	69563
Evc2	0.07	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000050248.11	68525	Plekha1	-0.74	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000015745.9	67220
Rfx5	0.06	0.005	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000005774.12	53970	Gm22362	-0.74	0.007	snoRNA	ENSMUSG000000005036.1	115486329
Liffr	0.06	0.003	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000031958.15	52815	Pleha2	-0.73	0.004	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000030255.12	108097
App	0.06	0.008	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000022892.10	11820	Homer1	-0.73	0.000	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000007617.17	26556
Litp10a	0.05	0.004	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000001870.15	268977	Rhoatb1	-0.73	0.012	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000019944.14	69288
Fam110a	0.05	0.031	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000027459.16	73847	Eya1	-0.73	0.000	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000025932.14	14048
Plectus	0.05	0.024	antisense	ENSMUSG000000010334.1	69531	Slc2	-0.73	0.016	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000024134.11	20472
290005L189R	0.05	0.009	processed_transcript	ENSMUSG000000045893.6	NA	Axe4	-0.73	0.046	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000024652.14	16652
Rnc	0.05	0.014	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000068699.12	68794	Cdshp6	-0.73	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000042359.18	99031
IK35	0.05	0.013	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000010358.13	70110	Shn1	-0.73	0.045	protein_coding	ENSMUSG0000000041362.16	71653
H2-T24	0.05	0.012	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000003835.17	15042	Cagp	-0.73	0.015	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000056737.14	12332
Kln23	0.04	0.013	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000006799.1	546011	Gm17062	-0.73	0.004	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000074807.2	NA
Tpm2	0.04	0.003	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000028454.16	22004	Nuaf3	-0.72	0.000	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000024213.13	56409
AWG1173B	0.04	0.021	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000078349.2	100382	Ghr	-0.72	0.009	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000004088.9	11692
Scn3	0.04	0.004	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000032009.8	75747	Pknox1	-0.72	0.008	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000021948.15	18753
Chn1	0.04	0.017	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000002763.16	224824	Cd4a	-0.72	0.010	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000047139.8	12484
Cyp4b13	0.04	0.003	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000004055.14	170714	Tgfr1	-0.71	0.017	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000007407.17	21815
Chn1b	0.04	0.006	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000041189.9	11443	Dagla	-0.71	0.005	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000033735.10	206900
Hsp1	0.04	0.010	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000004951.10	15507	Gpi2	-0.71	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000031700.11	108682
Mpi1-ps	0.04	0.009	processed_pseudogene	ENSMUSG000000091498.4	NA	E130308A19Rk	-0.71	0.038	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000045071.13	230259
Cxcl6a	0.04	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000030765.8	231002	Cxcl6a1	-0.69	0.039	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000020467.15	216515
Fam730	0.04	0.050	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000026558.18	108958	Musk	-0.71	0.015	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000057280.15	15198
4930513ZNRk	0.03	0.007	TEC	ENSMUSG0000000109225.1	NA	Slc10a7	-0.71	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000031684.11	76775
Gm15337	0.03	0.045	antisense	ENSMUSG000000005289.1	NA	Tadp	-0.70	0.048	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000050052.12	72148
Gm11613	0.03	0.006	processed_transcript	ENSMUSG000000005958.1	NA	Samt1	-0.70	0.033	protein_coding	ENSMUSG0000000079903.2	666704
Pufln2	0.03	0.012	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000025509.15	68953	Taf2	-0.70	0.000	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000015755.15	68652
452428CORk	0.03	0.047	lincRNA	ENSMUSG0000000097184.1	100043102	Ehfr2	-0.70	0.042	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000026555.15	96363
Ins1	0.03	0.011	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000055980.2	16367	Vps72	-0.69	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000008958.14	21427
Gm17197	0.03	0.013	antisense	ENSMUSG000000009090.1	NA	Pgyl14b	-0.69	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000005612.6	18908
Pknox1	0.03	0.029	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000007485.2	231002	Cttnb1	-0.69	0.039	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000029153.11	432904
Zfp827	0.03	0.029	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000071064.13	628675	Ldrb4a	-0.69	0.010	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000020544.8	52662
Afrgap4	0.02	0.036	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000003189.17	171207	Cmya5	-0.68	0.000	protein_coding	ENSMUSG0000000047419.5	76409
D330041H3Rk	0.02	0.017	processed_transcript	ENSMUSG000000073437.10	654822	Klf4	-0.68	0.030	protein_coding	ENSMUSG0000000003032.8	16049
Uck1	0.02	0.039	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000025016.16	22245	Rorg	-0.68	0.005	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000015943.10	20183
Rnxf1	0.02	0.021	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000022952.16	12394	RP24-34P2.1	-0.68	0.018	processed_pseudogene	ENSMUSG0000000110544.1	NA
Fah1	0.02	0.004	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000045316.6	69636	Dnah1	-0.68	0.003	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000040618.7	73284
Gm43162	0.02	0.027	TEC	ENSMUSG000000040724.1	NA	9530080C07Rk	-0.68	0.003	TEC	ENSMUSG0000000108076.1	NA
Gm3844	0.02	0.024	TEC	ENSMUSG000000010452.1	NA	Phf7	-0.68	0.004	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000021902.6	71838
Gm17953	0.02	0.005	TEC	ENSMUSG000000010406.11	NA	Pgyl13b	-0.68	0.038	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000006779.2	53412
Tpm1	0.02	0.032	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000002871.14	24100	Zfp788	-0.67	0.019	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000071465.10	67607
Fer1b	0.02	0.010	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000037106.8	631797	Snpn	-0.67	0.003	protein_coding	ENSMUSG0000000102252.5	20646
Fdr	0.02	0.011	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000018861.8	14149	Bthn4b	-0.67	0.031	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000030103.11	20893
Dmpk	0.02	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000030409.15	13400	Tmco2	-0.67	0.004	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000032186.14	50876
Lmx1d	0.02	0.003	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000024408.16	326502	Mef11	-0.67	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000053182.9	56772
Mnt21a	0.01	0.004	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000025556.10	67099	Ugpld1	-0.66	0.010	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000039046.15	98910
Trim7	0.01	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000004030.15	94089	Hmgpl1	-0.65	0.023	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000004671.15	15361
Cdca42p2	0.01	0.003	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000045664.4	104252	Frg2	-0.65	0.033	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000037225.13	94270
Slnt1	0.01	0.012	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000026134.14	20846	Reep1	-0.65	0.000	protein_coding	ENSMUSG0000000052852.8	15173
Alr	0.01	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000001781.18	105854	Gm15407	-0.65	0.047	TEC	ENSMUSG0000000110477.1	NA
Var2	0.00	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000038835.15	68915	Gm42953	-0.65	0.011	TEC	ENSMUSG0000000108067.1	NA
Klfs	0.00	0.025	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000005148.7	12224	Akrl44	-0.65	0.007	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000052331.14	329154
Ppf1	0.00	0.009	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000021868.6	105675	Eps15	-0.65	0.000	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000002852.13	13868
Cnna3	0.00	0.029	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000027762.19	218646	Rpsb1	-0.65	0.029	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000023869.3	3007782
Fu2	0.00	0.049	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000055978.5	14344	Tnfr21	-0.65	0.021	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000032915.4	94185
B3gnt1	0.00	0.024	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000034780.6	26877	Fln3	-0.65	0.010	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000032643.12	14201
Fv1	0.00	0.042	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000070583.1	14349	Mcm3	-0.65	0.042	protein_coding	ENSMUSG0000000041859.10	17215
Naf1	0.00	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000028614.14	72787	530439B14Rk	-0.65	0.050	antisense	ENSMUSG0000000104234.1	32215
Cn2	0.00	0.017	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000018732.14	73716	Cn2	-0.62	0.037	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000009184.2	93703
Neat1	0.59	0.001	lincRNA	ENSMUSG000000009232.74	66961	Cgcp1a11	-0.64	0.030	protein_coding	ENSMUSG0000000102742.1	93215
Accl1	0.59	0.030	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000018796.13	14081	Uba12	-0.64	0.008	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000050628.6	319370
Tc7	0.59	0.004	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000036918.15	225049	Srebf1	-0.64	0.040	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000020538.15	20787
Adama1a	0.59	0.046	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000007747.5	260566	Cxcl2	-0.64	0.007	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000021203.15	65149
Acclb	0.59	0.009	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000025287.15	56360	Cxcl1	-0.64	0.000	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000008823.10	229663
Tnfr10	0.58	0.024	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000039304.11	22035	Abca1	-0.64	0.009	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000015243.4	11303
Nme1	0.58	0.004	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000037601.11	18102	Heals	-0.64	0.006	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000022525.13	27281
Cx36	0.58	0.025	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000024846.5	73720	Npc1	-0.64	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000004413.13	18145
Rfx20	0.58	0.044	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000023104.6	19322	Lfr1	-0.64	0.013	processed_pseudogene	ENSMUSG000000003866.1	NA
Gm42507	0.58	0.035	TEC	ENSMUSG000000070168.1	NA	Rora	-0.64	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000032238.17	19883
Rfx122	0.58	0.011	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000039328.10	68867	Dyrk2	-0.64	0.017	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000028630.8	69181
Gldp6	0.58	0.035	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000033434.15	107999	Fam122a	-0.63	0.008	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000074822.1	68034
Arfs	0.58	0.019	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000070424.12	11875	Arfcr1	-0.63	0.011	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000040225.13	56986
Tnfr1	0.58	0.020	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000034105.9	74347	Vdr	-0.63	0.040	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000024824.14	22259
Gm11361	0.58	0.024	processed_pseudogene	ENSMUSG000000061330.7	NA	Maoa	-0.63	0.044	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000025037.6	17161
L3mbt3	0.57	0.003	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000039089.14	237339	Ptcl4	-0.62	0.025	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000026173.15	18802
Cars	0.57	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000010755.17	27267	Gm1732	-0.62	0.043	processed_pseudogene	ENSMUSG000000008075.4	NA
Arnt1	0.57	0.003	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000054843.8	225255	Rfx12	-0.62				

<i>Rassf1</i>	-0.56	0.025	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000010067.13	56289
<i>Serinc3</i>	-0.56	0.015	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000017707.9	26943
<i>Smau3</i>	-0.56	0.008	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000033462.12	17127
<i>Lsp1</i>	-0.55	0.014	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000018819.10	16985
<i>Lgals1</i>	-0.55	0.025	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000068220.5	16852
<i>Abca6</i>	-0.55	0.024	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000044749.13	76184
<i>Efa2ep2</i>	-0.55	0.003	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000202091.14	13988
<i>Cleav4</i>	-0.55	0.027	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000070803.6	56222
<i>Pip5k1a</i>	-0.55	0.003	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000028126.16	18720
<i>Lpar1</i>	-0.55	0.027	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000038668.14	14745
<i>Slc16a2</i>	-0.55	0.028	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000033965.10	20502
<i>Zma2</i>	-0.55	0.003	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000041154.15	52915
<i>Slc7a8</i>	-0.55	0.034	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000022180.6	50934
<i>Amigo1</i>	-0.55	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000050947.9	229715
<i>Mum</i>	-0.54	0.048	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000038065.13	68225
<i>Cd9</i>	-0.54	0.024	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000030342.8	12527
<i>Kctd3</i>	-0.54	0.020	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000052040.10	50794
<i>Thbs2</i>	-0.54	0.009	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000023885.8	21826
<i>Klfc3</i>	-0.54	0.003	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000020668.9	16570
<i>Relt</i>	-0.54	0.025	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000038118.10	320100
<i>Zfp9</i>	-0.54	0.013	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000072623.6	22750
<i>RP23-478810.1</i>	-0.53	0.033	processed_pseudogene	ENSMUSG000000106000.1	NA
<i>9030617003Rik</i>	-0.53	0.006	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000021185.15	217830
<i>Truc18</i>	-0.53	0.040	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000039477.16	231861
<i>Syndp6</i>	-0.53	0.038	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000046311.15	217517
<i>Slc44a2</i>	-0.53	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000057193.7	68662
<i>Aplar</i>	-0.53	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000074238.6	211556
<i>Fzd7</i>	-0.53	0.018	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000041075.8	14369
<i>Slc395</i>	-0.53	0.020	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000026342.10	74150
<i>Ctse1</i>	-0.53	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000074894.4	99003
<i>Mtap5</i>	-0.53	0.045	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000030116.14	50530
<i>Dlg1</i>	-0.53	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000022770.16	13383
<i>Smyd2</i>	-0.53	0.029	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000026603.13	226830
<i>Gm7228</i>	-0.53	0.043	processed_pseudogene	ENSMUSG000000090389.1	NA
<i>Dcn</i>	-0.53	0.016	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000019929.15	13179
<i>Ctsg1</i>	-0.53	0.028	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000071222.11	12372
<i>Cxcl1</i>	-0.52	0.006	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000020676.2	20292
<i>Gm15910</i>	-0.52	0.016	processed_transcript	ENSMUSG000000087480.1	100904616
<i>Pes2</i>	-0.52	0.046	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000021846.8	93034
<i>Itp1</i>	-0.52	0.004	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000030102.11	16438
<i>Silba5</i>	-0.52	0.005	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000025425.17	225742
<i>4930453N24Rik</i>	-0.52	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000005920.9	67609
<i>Aven</i>	-0.52	0.038	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000003604.14	74268
<i>Houc10</i>	-0.52	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000022484.7	209448
<i>Ccdc134</i>	-0.52	0.015	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000008114.6	76457
<i>Klhl31</i>	-0.51	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000044938.8	244823
<i>Vltac1l2</i>	-0.51	0.010	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000066735.8	69568
<i>Ptilar2a</i>	-0.51	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000032801.13	19087
<i>Sart1</i>	-0.51	0.033	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000068747.14	20661
<i>Spast</i>	-0.51	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000024068.6	50850
<i>Cdkn2ajap1</i>	-0.51	0.019	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000020282.8	52626
<i>Pyp2cb</i>	-0.51	0.005	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000009630.10	19053
<i>Limg3</i>	-0.51	0.029	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000051367.7	237403
<i>Tmod4</i>	-0.51	0.007	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000005628.12	50874
<i>Hfp1</i>	-0.51	0.009	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000031703.8	71927
<i>Palm</i>	-0.51	0.044	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000020474.11	54125
<i>Ornase1</i>	-0.51	0.047	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000005880.15	13419
<i>Fgfr4</i>	-0.51	0.013	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000022788.16	224014
<i>Rab10</i>	-0.51	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000020671.8	19325
<i>Lpin1</i>	-0.51	0.003	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000020593.14	14245
<i>Muc21a2</i>	-0.51	0.025	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000051065.8	239796
<i>Jah1</i>	-0.51	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000028530.14	16451
<i>Ergic1</i>	-0.50	0.005	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000015706.14	67458
<i>Jph1</i>	-0.50	0.009	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000042686.5	57339
<i>Bmpr1b</i>	-0.50	0.044	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000052430.15	12167
<i>Ube2c</i>	-0.50	0.006	protein_coding	ENSMUSG000000036341.3	67615
<i>Glv</i>	-0.50	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000005737.12	14000

Table S11. Indirect calorimetry analysis in thermoneutral conditions (31°C) after two-week acclimatization period of male (55 weeks of age) Euploid and MAC21 mice fed a high-fat diet (18 weeks on diet).

	Eu	MAC21	P	Eu	MAC21	P	Eu	MAC21	P
<u>High-fat diet (Male)</u>	<u>Ad-libitum (dark cycle)</u>			<u>Ad-libitum (light cycle)</u>			<u>Ad-libitum (24 hr)</u>		
N	5	4		5	4		5	4	
Body weight (g)							58.1 ± 6.18	36.0 ± 7.39	0.0020
Food intake (kcal)							7.67 ± 3.42	8.27 ± 3.87	0.814
VO2 (mL/kg lean mass/h)	3185 ± 120	4182 ± 103	<0.001	2480 ± 103	3134 ± 144	0.007	2833 ± 103	3658 ± 112	<0.001
VCO2 (mL/kg lean mass/h)	2230 ± 91	3017 ± 150	0.002	1766 ± 70	2360 ± 221	0.025	1998 ± 76	2688 ± 183	0.007
RER (VCO2/VO2)	0.70 ± 0.006	0.72 ± 0.024	0.342	0.71 ± 0.007	0.75 ± 0.033	0.245	0.70 ± 0.006	0.73 ± 0.028	0.282
EE (kcal/kg lean mass/h)	14.9 ± 0.57	19.7 ± 0.55	<0.001	11.6 ± 0.48	14.9 ± 0.82	0.009	13.3 ± 0.48	17.3 ± 0.64	0.001

Eu: Euploid; VO2: rate of oxygen consumption; VCO2: rate of carbon dioxide production; RER: respiratory exchange ratio; EE: energy expenditure

Atrophy-related genes

Gene Symbol	Log2(FC)	Adj.p-Value	Gene Type	GencodeID	EntrezID
<i>Becn1</i>	-0.243	0.0567	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000035086.13	56208
<i>Capn2</i>	-0.018	0.9199	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000026509.15	12334
<i>Fbxo32</i>	-0.465	0.0045	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000022358.6	67731
<i>Mustn1</i>	0.461	0.1410	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000042485.6	66175
<i>Nedd4</i>	-0.052	0.6234	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000032216.14	17999
<i>Psm6</i>	0.100	0.5439	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000021024.14	26443
<i>Psm6</i>	0.196	0.2092	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000028837.8	26445
<i>Trim55</i>	-0.265	0.0606	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000060913.6	381485
<i>Trim63</i>	-0.315	0.0572	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000028834.13	433766

Contractile and Structural genes

Gene Symbol	Log2(FC)	Adj.p-Value	Gene Type	GencodeID	EntrezID
<i>Des</i>	0.027	0.8863	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000026208.9	13346
<i>Dysf</i>	-0.003	0.9892	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000033788.15	26903
<i>Mybpc1</i>	0.344	0.2387	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000020061.17	109272
<i>Mybpc2</i>	-0.152	0.3554	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000038670.11	233199
<i>Myh1</i>	0.801	0.0879	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000056328.14	17879
<i>Myh2</i>	-0.045	0.9449	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000033196.17	17882
<i>Myh3</i>	-0.020	0.9831	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000020908.14	17883
<i>Myh7</i>	0.420	0.7271	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000053093.15	140781
<i>Myh7b</i>	0.340	0.7350	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000074652.3	668940
<i>Myh8</i>	-0.155	0.7391	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000055775.16	17885
<i>Myl1</i>	0.097	0.6449	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000061816.15	17901
<i>Myl3</i>	-0.016	0.9928	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000059741.13	17897
<i>Myl4</i>	-1.214	0.0329	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000061086.12	17896
<i>Mypn</i>	0.079	0.4802	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000020067.7	68802
<i>Tnni2</i>	-0.332	0.1263	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000031097.15	21953

Fibrosis and Injury Repair related genes

Gene Symbol	Log2(FC)	Adj.p-Value	Gene Type	GencodeID	EntrezID
<i>Col1a1</i>	-0.410	0.1196	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000001506.10	12842
<i>Col1a2</i>	-0.297	0.0738	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000029661.16	12843
<i>Col3a1</i>	-0.075	0.8063	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000026043.18	12825
<i>Col4a1</i>	0.217	0.6216	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000031502.11	12826
<i>Col4a2</i>	0.114	0.7705	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000031503.13	12827
<i>Col4a3</i>	0.080	0.7762	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000079465.8	12828
<i>Col4a3bp</i>	-0.134	0.2699	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000021669.14	68018
<i>Col4a4</i>	0.024	0.9291	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000067158.9	12829
<i>Col4a5</i>	0.072	0.7762	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000031274.16	12830
<i>Col4a6</i>	0.445	0.4745	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000031273.16	94216
<i>Col6a1</i>	-0.201	0.3954	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000001119.7	12833
<i>Col6a2</i>	-0.301	0.2191	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000020241.13	12834
<i>Col6a3</i>	-0.036	0.8902	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000048126.16	12835
<i>Col6a6</i>	0.099	0.6784	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000043719.14	245026
<i>Eln</i>	-0.111	0.6890	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000029675.12	13717
<i>Mmp2</i>	-0.230	0.2256	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000031740.8	17390
<i>Mmp14</i>	-0.231	0.5334	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000000957.9	17387
<i>Scx</i>	-0.239	0.5406	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000034161.7	20289
<i>Timp1</i>	-0.528	0.5704	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000001131.11	21857
<i>Timp2</i>	-0.467	0.0395	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000017466.9	21858

Muscle Wasting related genes

Gene Symbol	Log2(FC)	Adj.p-Value	Gene Type	GencodeID	EntrezID
<i>Aldh2</i>	0.418	0.0280	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000029455.14	11669
<i>Apc</i>	-0.152	0.2303	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000005871.14	11789
<i>Bnip3</i>	0.176	0.3012	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000078566.8	12176
<i>Ccl2</i>	0.284	0.8355	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000035385.5	20296
<i>Foxo1</i>	0.101	0.4669	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000044167.6	56458
<i>Il6ra</i>	-0.386	0.1657	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000027947.11	16194
<i>Il6st</i>	0.018	0.9020	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000021756.12	16195
<i>Ly6c1</i>	-0.160	0.6728	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000079018.10	17067
<i>Map1lc3a</i>	-0.008	0.9780	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000027602.9	66734
<i>Ptprc</i>	-0.091	0.8671	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000026395.16	19264
<i>Rela</i>	-0.016	0.9408	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000024927.7	19697
<i>Xrcc5</i>	0.135	0.5156	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000026187.8	22596
<i>Zmpste24</i>	-0.036	0.8016	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000043207.10	230709

Table S13. Tissue weights of male MAC21 and Euploid littermates (55 weeks of age) housed at thermoneutrality (31°C) and fed an HFD (18 weeks on diet).

	Eu	MAC21	<i>P</i>
<i>N</i>	5	4	
Body weight (g)	60.3 ± 2.85	36.9 ± 3.71	0.001
Gondal fat (gWAT, g)	1.62 ± 0.22	1.07 ± 0.05	0.065
Inguinal fat (iWAT, g)	1.60 ± 0.11	0.58 ± 0.11	<0.001
Liver (g)	3.03 ± 0.33	1.66 ± 0.19	0.013
BAT (g)	0.25 ± 0.02	0.10 ± 0.02	<0.001
Pancreas (g)	0.44 ± 0.02	0.34 ± 0.03	0.015

Eu: Euploid; gWAT: gondal white adipose tissue; iWAT: inguinal white adipose tissue; BAT: brown adipose tissue

Table S14
Human genes expressed

Gene Symbol	Log(Fold Change)	Adj.-p-Value	Gene Type	GeneCodeID	EntrezID
XKB3GR	12.10	1.374E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000185437.13	6450
ATP5J	11.77	1.074E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000154723.12	522
AGPAT3	11.06	1.809E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160216.18	56894
MAP3K7CL	10.85	1.826E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000156265.15	56911
NDUFB3	10.82	1.506E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160194.17	4731
USP16	10.60	1.809E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000156256.14	10600
ATP5O	10.56	1.374E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000241837.6	539
SON	10.22	4.835E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000159140.18	6651
DYRK1A	9.79	5.371E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000157540.19	1859
SOD1	9.73	5.317E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000142168.14	6647
HLCS	9.69	2.292E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000159267.14	3141
DIP2A	9.60	2.003E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160305.17	23181
SUMO3	9.59	7.614E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000184900.16	6612
DSCR3	9.48	2.143E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000157538.13	10311
PICP	9.48	2.003E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000185808.13	51227
GABPA	9.38	2.467E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000154727.10	2551
POFUT2	9.30	2.292E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000186866.16	23275
ETS2	9.28	2.292E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000157557.11	2114
IFNAR1	9.23	4.932E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000142166.12	3454
UBE2G2	9.22	3.893E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000184787.18	7327
PTTG1IP	9.13	2.331E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000183255.11	754
CCT8	9.13	7.614E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000156261.12	10694
BRWD1	9.03	1.774E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000185658.13	59104
NGAM1	9.03	2.421E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000156239.11	24014
TRAPP1C10	8.98	2.767E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160218.12	7109
IFNGR2	8.94	2.292E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000159128.14	3460
MCM3AP	8.89	1.277E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000160294.10	8888
SLC37A1	8.73	3.382E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160190.13	54020
CLIC6	8.71	4.700E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000159212.12	54102
RPR18	8.68	5.371E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160208.12	23076
BACH1	8.54	3.847E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000156273.15	571
CART	8.46	3.576E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000159131.16	2618
URB1	8.43	2.455E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000142207.6	9875
RWDD2B	8.42	4.700E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000156253.6	10069
MX2	8.37	4.835E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000183486.12	4600
WRB	8.30	1.779E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000182093.14	7485
PKNOX1	8.30	7.295E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160199.14	5316
ITSN1	8.29	4.700E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000205726.14	6453
CYYR1	8.28	4.700E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000166265.11	116159
C21orf33	8.28	9.855E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000160221.16	8209
MX1	8.25	1.003E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000157601.13	4599
CLSTB	8.23	4.416E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000160213.5	1476
SLCSA3	8.22	4.700E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000198743.6	65226
CH507-9B2.3	8.14	1.161E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000280071.3	102724053
SYNJ1	8.03	4.835E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000159082.17	8867
PDXK	8.01	8.893E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000160209.18	8566
APP	7.98	1.770E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000142192.20	351
HNRK1	7.91	8.446E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000156810.10	3150
PCNT	7.84	3.454E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000160209.17	5116
ADAMTS1	7.82	6.990E-05	protein_coding	ENSG00000154734.14	9510
MRPL39	7.81	1.278E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000154719.13	54148
PSMG1	7.81	1.938E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000183527.11	8624
SETD4	7.80	1.003E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000185917.13	54093
CBR1	7.79	1.693E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000159228.12	873
URB1-AS1	7.77	7.722E-05	lincRNA	ENSG00000256073.3	84996
TMEM508	7.75	1.265E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000142188.16	757
CRY2L1	7.68	3.101E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000205758.11	9946
TTCC3	7.67	2.025E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000182670.13	7267
RRP1	7.58	1.277E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000160214.12	8568
PRMT2	7.53	5.059E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000160310.16	3275
RUNX1	7.49	1.934E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000159216.18	861
TSPEAR-AS1	7.49	2.963E-04	antisense	ENSG00000235890.2	NA
LINC00649	7.47	7.202E-04	antisense	ENSG00000237945.7	100506334
FAM207A	7.46	1.672E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000160256.12	85395
PAXBP1	7.44	1.431E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000159086.14	94104
MRP56	7.39	1.938E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000243927.5	64968
BACE2	7.36	1.161E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000182240.15	25825
IFNAR2	7.36	1.950E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000159110.19	3455
PRDM15	7.34	1.277E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000141956.13	63977
JAM2	7.29	3.163E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000154721.14	58494
CH507-9B2.5	7.28	1.743E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000275464.4	102724159
C21orf59	7.25	1.476E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000159079.18	56683
ADARB1	7.20	1.804E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000197381.15	104
SIIOB	7.20	1.968E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000160307.9	6285
BTG3	7.16	1.824E-02	protein_coding	ENSG00000154640.14	10950
SCAF4	7.15	2.025E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000156304.14	57466
TSPEAR-AS2	7.12	1.733E-04	antisense	ENSG00000182912.6	NA
LTN1	7.09	1.733E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000198862.13	26046
DNAJC28	6.87	3.618E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000176921.11	54943
HSPA13	6.78	6.158E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000155304.5	6782
CCDC2	6.71	1.520E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000157817.16	25966
CHAF1B	6.61	5.064E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000159259.7	8208
DONSON	6.56	7.755E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000159147.17	29980
ITGB2	6.42	1.265E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000160255.17	3689
ZBTB21	6.27	8.513E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000173276.13	49854
SIM2	6.24	7.158E-04	protein_coding	ENSG00000159263.15	6493
WDR4	6.21	2.038E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000160193.11	10785
LINC00310	6.13	1.236E-03	lincRNA	ENSG00000227456.7	114036
UMODL1	6.10	2.512E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000177398.18	89766
PKFK	6.09	9.476E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000141959.16	5211
TIAM1	6.09	1.250E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000156299.13	7074
IL10RB	6.04	1.250E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000243646.9	3588
C21orf58	5.95	1.250E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000160298.17	54058
RCAN1	5.93	2.088E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000159200.17	1827
DOPEY2	5.91	4.912E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000142197.12	9980
EVA1C	5.77	2.323E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000166979.12	59271
CBSL	5.66	1.484E-02	protein_coding	ENSG00000274276.4	102724560
UZAF1	5.60	3.789E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000160201.11	7307
LCAL	5.36	6.233E-03	protein_coding	ENSG00000157578.13	150082
LINC02005	5.14	1.189E-02	lincRNA	ENSG00000223768.1	NA
BX322557.10	5.14	1.428E-02	processed_transcript	ENSG00000215447.7	NA
KCNE2	5.12	1.180E-02	protein_coding	ENSG00000159197.3	9892
TSPEAR	5.06	3.148E-02	protein_coding	ENSG00000175894.14	54084
CBS	5.03	2.947E-02	protein_coding	ENSG00000160200.17	875
MORC3	5.02	4.033E-02	protein_coding	ENSG00000159256.12	23515
DSCR4	4.96	1.823E-02	protein_coding	ENSG00000184029.9	10281
PAXBP1-AS1	4.92	1.428E-02	antisense	ENSG00000238197.5	100506215
LINC01436	4.77	3.027E-02	lincRNA	ENSG00000231106.2	NA
RSPH1	4.77	3.187E-02	protein_coding	ENSG00000160188.9	89765
YBEY	4.46	4.033E-02	protein_coding	ENSG00000182362.13	54059

Mouse up-regulated genes

Gene Symbol	Log(Fold Change)	Adj. p-Value	Gene Type	GeneCodeID	EntrezID
Elf3b-ps2	5.04	0.010	processed_pseudogene	ENSMUSG00000091697.1	NA
Gm13534	4.81	0.029	processed_pseudogene	ENSMUSG00000053472.3	NA
RP23-162M13.9	4.76	0.021	processed_pseudogene	ENSMUSG00000110569.1	NA
Dmp1	4.74	0.019	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000029307.7	13406
Myo1a	4.71	0.040	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000025401.8	432516
Fu1	4.39	0.040	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000008461.6	14343
Cdc92	3.77	0.047	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000037979.13	215707
Mhfd2	3.70	0.003	protein_coding	ENSMUSG0000005667.8	17768
Slc7a5	3.58	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000040010.10	20539
Ans	3.30	0.007	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000029752.12	27053
Aldh18a1	2.60	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000025007.13	56454
E2f2	2.35	0.004	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000019893.9	242705
A93003AS1SRk	2.30	0.029	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000075300.3	NA
Cpme2	2.19	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000034601.10	234577
Ankrd1	2.01	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000048003.8	107765
Aldh1l2	1.83	0.045	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000020256.14	216188
Af5	1.82	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000038539.15	107503
Tscal7	1.81	0.002	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000079428.8	100040972
Spag5	1.71	0.018	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000002055.9	54141
Igfbp9	1.66	0.003	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000037911.13	105409
Traf6ip2	1.55	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000021281.15	21928
Cdkn1a	1.52	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000020367.13	12575
Slc7a1	1.49	0.019	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000041313.14	11987
Sesn2	1.49	0.041	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000028893.8	NA
Lrp2bp	1.45	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000031637.13	67620
Abra	1.35	0.029	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000042895.5	NA
Oud1	1.33	0.046	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000043415.5	71198
A93018M24Rk	1.32	0.021	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000091089.1	NA
Cnna3	1.32	0.018	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000069843.11	216033
A93010M20Rk	1.31	0.011	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000044600.18	NA
Ifi122	1.30	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000030323.13	81896
GC30540M8Rk	1.27	0.024	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000031824.15	234797
Gadd45a	1.26	0.025	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000026390.9	13197
Slc47a1	1.24	0.027	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000010122.14	67473
Zfp870	1.23	0.018	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000095325.1	240066
Clu	1.16	0.000	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000022037.14	12759
Nut	1.16	0.001	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000025453.16	18115
Angpt1	1.09	0.007	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000022309.8	11600
Tmem47	1.09	0.049	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000025666.16	192216
Camta1	1.06	0.039	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000014592.19	100072
Rcan1	1.05	0.013	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000022951.15	54720
lars	1.03	0.029	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000037851.13	105148
Klf10	0.97	0.025	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000037465.9	21847
Cars	0.93	0.017	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000010755.17	27267
Rb1	0.93	0.029	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000022105.6	19645
Pucsin2	0.92	0.024	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000016664.14	23970
Extl1	0.87	0.021	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000028838.11	56219
Clic4	0.85	0.020	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000037242.8	29876
Ctbp6	0.84	0.025	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000056216.9	12611
Fadd6	0.80	0.031	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000044788.10	NA
Prrx23	0.79	0.026	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000039405.7	76453
Ans43	0.76	0.040	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000029777.0	35127
Ans43	0.76	0.040	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000044086.8	320502
Pals	0.73	0.031	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000060873.9	72236
Palsd	0.66	0.017	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000050956.16	20233
Pals	0.65	0.037	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000020811.11	NA
Tob1	0.62	0.040	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000037575.5	22057
Nars	0.60	0.035	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000024587.9	70223
Dmpk	0.57	0.023	protein_coding	ENSMUSG00000030409.15	13400

Table S15. List of primers used for qPCR analysis of gene expression.

Gene Symbol	Gene Name	Forward Sequence	Reverse Sequence
Acadm, Mcad	Acyl-Coenzyme A dehydrogenase, medium chain	AGGGTTTAGTTTTGAGTTGACGG	CCCCGCTTTTGTCATATTCCG
Acc	Acetyl-CoA carboxylase	TGACAGACTGATCGCAGAGAAAG	TGGAGAGCCCCACACACA
Acox1	Acyl-Coenzyme A oxidase 1, palmitoyl	AGATTGGTAGAAATTGCTGCAAA	ACGCCACTTCTTGCTCTTC
Adgre1, F4/80	Adhesion G protein-coupled receptor E1	CCCCAGTGTCTTACAGAGTG	GTGCCACAGTGGATGTCT
Arg1	Arginase 1	CTCCAAGCCAAAGTCCTTAGAG	AGGAGCTGTCTTAGGGACATC
Atp2a1	ATPase, Ca2+ transporting, fast twitch 1, Serca1	TGTTTGTCTATTTGCGGGTG	AATCCGCACAAGCAGGTCTTC
Atp2a2	ATPase C2+ transporting slow twitch 2, Serca2a	GAGAACGCTCACACAAGACC	CAATTGCTGGAGGCCCAT
Atp5a1	ATP synthase, H+ transporting, mitochondrial F1 complex, alpha subunit 1	TCTCCATGCCTCTAACACTCG	CCAGGTCAACAGACGTGTAG
Calm2	Calmodulin 2	ACGGGGATGGGACAATAACAA	CACACGGAATGCTTCTCTAATCT
Ccl3	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 3	TTCTCTGTACCATGACACTCTGC	CGTGGAAATCTTCGGCTGTAG
Ccl4	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 4	TTCTCTGCTGTTTCTCTTACACCT	CTGTCTGCCTCTTTTGGTCAG
Ccr7	Chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 7	TGTACGAGTCGGTGTGCTTC	GGTAGGTATCCGCTCATGGTCTTG
CD206	Mannose receptor, C type 1	CTCTGTTCAAGCTATTGGACGC	CGGAATTTCTGGGATTCAAGCTTC
CD36	CD36 molecule	ATGGGCTGTGATCGGAAGTG	AGCCAGGACTGCACCAATAAC
CD68	CD68 antigen	TTCTGCTGTGAAATGCAAG	CAATGATGAGAGGCAGCAAG
Cebpa	CCAAT/enhancer binding protein alpha	CAAGAACAGCAACGAGTACCG	GTCACTGTGTAACCTCCAGCAC
Cidea	Cell death-inducing DNA fragmentation factor, alpha subunit-like effector A	TGACATTCATGGGATTGCAGAC	GGCCAGTTGTGATGACTAAGAC
Cidec	Cell death-inducing DFFA-like effector c	ATGGACTACGCCATGAAGTCT	CGGTGCTAACACGACGACGG
Ckb	Brain/BAT isoform fo CK	AGTCCCTGATCTGAGCAGC	GAATGGCGTCTGCCAAGTAA
Ckm	Creatine kinase, muscle	CTGACCCTGACCTCTACAAT	CATGGCGGTCTGGATGAT
Col1a1	Collagen, type I, alpha 1	GCTCCTCTTAGGGGCCACT	CCAGTCTTCAACATTGGGG
Col3a1	Collagen, type III, alpha 1	GGGTTTCCCTGGTCTTAAAG	CCTGTTTCCCATTTTCTCC
Col6a1	Collagen, type VI, alpha 1	GATGAGGGTGAAGTGGGAGA	CAGCACGAAGAGGATGTCAA
Cox8b	Cytochrome c oxidase subunit 8B	TGTGGGATCTCAGCCATAGT	AGTGGGCTAAGACCCATCTTG
Cpt1a	Carnitine palmitoyltransferase 1a, liver	CACCAACGGGCTCATCTTCTA	CAAAATGACCTAGCCTTCTATCGAA
Cpt1b	Carnitine palmitoyltransferase 1b, muscle	GGTCCCATAAGAAACAAGACCTCC	CAGAAAGTACCTCAGCCAGGAAAG
Dgat1	Diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase 1	GCCTTACTGGTTGAGTCTATCAC	GCACCAAGTTTGATCACC
Dgat2	Diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase 2	CGCTACTTCCGAGACTACTT	GGGCCTTATGCGAGGAACT
Dio2	Deiodinase, iodothyronine, type II	AATTATGCCTCGGAGAAGACCG	GGCAGTTGCCTAGTGAAGGTT
Dio3	Deiodinase, iodothyronine type III	CACGGCCTTCATGCTCTGG	CGGTGTGCTGATACGCA
F4/80	Adhesion G protein-coupled receptor E1	CCCCAGTGTCTTACAGAGTG	GTGCCACAGTGGATGTCT
Fasn	Fatty acid synthase	GGAGGTGGTGATAGCCGGTAT	TGGGTAATCCATAGAGCCGAG
Gatm	Glycine amidinotransferase (L-arginine:Glycine amidotransferase), mitochondrial protein nuclear encoded	GCTTCTCTCCGAAATCTCTGT	CCTTAAAGGGTCCCATTCGT
Gpat1, Gpatm	Glycerol-3-phosphate acyltransferase, mitochondrial	CATCCTCTTTTGCCACAACAT	ACAGAATGTCTTTGCGTCCA
Gpat2	Glycerol-3-phosphate acyltransferase 2, mitochondrial	CACCTGCTCAGGTTTGTGATG	AGGTTGGCAGCAATTCCATAC
Gpat4	Glycerol-3-phosphate acyltransferase 4	AGCTTGATTGTCAACCTCTCG	CCGTGGTGTAGGGCTTGT
Hnf4a	Hepatic nuclear factor 4, alpha	CACGCGGAGGTCAAGCTAC	CCCAGAGATGGGAGGATGAT
Il-10	Interleukin 10	TAGTCCTTCTACCCCAATTTCC	TGGTCCTTAGCCACTCTTTC
Il-1β	Interleukin 1 beta	GCTCTTACTGACTGCATGAG	CGCAGCTCTAGGAGCATGTG
Il6	Interleukin 6	GCCACCTTTTGACAGTGATGAG	GACAGCCCAGGTCAAAGGTT
Lcad, Acadl	Acyl-Coenzyme A dehydrogenase, long-chain	TCTTTTCTCGGAGCATGACA	GACCTCTCTACTCATTTCTCCAG
Lipe	Lipase, hormone sensitive	CAGCCTGAGGGCTTACTG	CTCCATTGACTGTGACATCTCG
Mb	Myoglobin	CTGTTTAAGACTCACCTTGAGAC	GGTGCAACCATGCTTCTTCA
Mcad	Acyl-Coenzyme A dehydrogenase, medium chain	AGGGTTTAGTTTTGAGTTGACGG	CCCCGCTTTTGTCATATTCCG
Mcp1	chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 2	TTAAAAACCTGGATCGGAACCAA	GCATTAGCTTCAAGATTACGGGT
Mct10	Slc16a10, olute carrier family 16, member 10; Tat1	GAGGTGGAGCTGACGAGGT	CATGGACACGAAGAGCACCC
Mct8	Slc16a2, monocarboxylic acid transporter, member 2, Xpct	CGGCTGGATAGTGGTGTGTTG	CAGAGTATGGATGCCGAAGATG
Mgl2	Macrophage galactose N-acetyl-galactosamine specific lectin 2	GCATGAAGGCAGCTGCTATTGGTT	TAGGCCCATCCAGCTAAGCACATT
Mlxip1, ChREBP	MLX interacting protein-like	AGATGGAGAACCAGCATATCA	ACTGAGCGTGTGACAAAGT
mt-Co2	Mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase II	GCCGACTAAATCAAGCAACA	CAATGGGCATAAAGCTATGG
mt-Cytb	Mitochondrially encoded cytochrome b	CATTTATTATCGGGCCCTA	TGTTGGGTGTGTTGATCCTG
myh1	Myosin heavy chain 2x, myosin 1	GCGAATCGAGGCTCAGAACAA	GTAGTTCGCCCTTCGGTCTTG
myh2	Myosin heavy chain 2a, myosin 2	AAGTGACTGTGAAAACAGAAGCA	GCAGCCATTGTGAAGGGTTGAC
Myh4, Myh112b	Myosin, heavy polypeptide 4, skeletal muscle	CTTTGCTTACGTGACGTAAGGT	AGCGCCTGTGAGCTTGTAAA
Myh7	Myosin heavy chain polypeptide 7	ACTGTCAACACTAAGAGGGTCA	CTGTGGATGTTGATCTTCCAGGG
Myl2	Myosin light polypeptide 2	ATCGACAAGAATGACCTAAGGGA	ATTTTTCACGTTCACTCGTCT
Myod1	Myogenic differentiation 1	CCACTCCGGGACATAGACCTTG	AAAAGCGCAGGTCTGGTGAG
Myog	Myogenin	GAGACATCCCCCTATTCTACCA	GCTCAGTCCGCTCATAGCC
Ndufa1	NADH:ubiquinone oxidoreductase subunit A1	ATGTGGTTGAGATTCTCCCT	TGGTACTGAACACGAGCAACT
Nos2	Nitric oxide synthase 2, inducible	GTTCTGACCCCAACAATACAAGA	GTGGACGGGTGATGTAC
Nr1h4, Fxr	Nuclear receptor subfamily 1, group H, member 4	GCTTGATGTGCTACAAAAGCTG	CTGTGGATGTTGATGTTGCC
P2rx5	Purinergic receptor P2X, ligand-gated ion channel, 5	TGGAAGGGGTTCGTGTTGTC	AGGGAAGTGTCAATGTCTCTGA
Pln	Phospholamban	CTCGCTCGGCTATCAGGAGAG	AGCATCACAATGATGCAGATCAG
Pnpla2, Atgl	Patatin-like phospholipase domain containing 2	TGTGGCTCATCTCTCTAC	TCGTGGATGTTGGTGAGCT
Ppara	Peroxisome proliferator activated receptor alpha	CTATAATTGCTGTGAGAGATCGGC	GGATGGTGTGCTGTGCAAGT
Ppard	Peroxisome proliferator activated receptor delta	TCCATCGTCAACAAAGACGGG	ACTTGGGCTCAATGATGTAC
Ppargc1a, Pgc1a	Peroxisome proliferative activated receptor, gamma, coactivator 1 alpha	TATGGAGTGACATAGAGTGTGCT	CCACTTCAATCCACCCAGAAAG
Ppargc1b, Pgc1b	Peroxisome proliferative activated receptor, gamma, coactivator 1 beta	TCTGTGAAAAGCCCGAGTAT	GCTCTGGTAGGGGCAGTGA
Pparγ	Peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma	TCGCTGATGCACTGCCTATG	GAGAGGTCCACAGAGCTGATT
Prdm16	PR domain containing 16	CAGCACGGTGAAGCCATTTC	GCGTGATCCGCTTGTG
Ptgs2, Cox2 (COXII)	Prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase 2	GCCGACTAAATCAAGCAACA	CAATGGGCATAAAGCTATGG
Retnla	Resistin like alpha	CCAATCCAGCTAACTATCCCTCC	ACCCAGTAGCAGTCATCCCA
Rplp0, 36B4	Ribosomal protein, large, P0	AGATTGCGGATATGCTGTTGGC	TCGGGTCTGAGCAGGTGTC
Scd1	Stearoyl-Coenzyme A desaturase 1	TTCTTGCATACACTCTGGTGC	CGGGATTGAATGTTCTTGTCTG
Sirt1	Sirtuin 1	GCTGACGACTTCGACGACG	TCGGTCAACAGGAGGTTGTCT
Slc6a8	Solute carrier family 6 (neurotransmitter transporter, creatine), member 8	GCAGGGTGTGCATATCTCCAA	TACCCCACTCACATCAGTCA
Sln	Sarcophilin	TGTGCCCTGCTCTCTTTC	TGATTGCACACCAAGGCTTG
Srebf1, Srebp1c	Sterol regulatory element binding transcription factor 1	GGAGCCATGGATTGCACATT	GGCCCGGGAAGTCACTGT
Srebf2	Sterol regulatory element binding factor 2	GCGTTCTGGAGACCATGGA	ACAAAGTGTCTCTGAAACAATCA
Tbp	TATA-box binding protein	TGGTGTGCACAGGAGCCAAAG	TTACATCACAGCTCCCCAC
Thra1	Thyroid hormone receptor alpha, nr1a1	CTGACCTCCGATGATCGG	GGTGGGCGACTCGACTTTC
Thrb	Thyroid hormone receptor beta	CCAGAGGTACACGAAGTGTGC	AGTTTCTCAGGGTAACAGAGG
Tnfa	tumor necrosis factor alpha	ATGCTGGGACAGTGACCTGG	CCTTGATGGTGGTGCATGAG
Tnnc1	Troponin C	GCGGTAGAACAGTTGACAGAG	CCAGCTCCTTGGTGTGAT
Tnni1	Troponin I, skeletal, slow 1	ATGCCGGAAGTTGAGAGGAAA	TCCGAGAGGTAAACGACCTT
Tnni1	Troponin T1	CCTGTGGTGCTCTTTGATT	TGCGGCTTTTAGTGCAATGAG
Tnni2	Troponin T2	GAGCTACAGACTCTGATCGAGG	CCGCTATTGCGAATACGC
Tpm3	Tropomyosin 3, gamma	ACCACCATCGAGGCGGTAA	CCCTTCTCCCATCATCA
Ucp1	Uncoupling protein 1 (mitochondrial, proton carrier)	AGGCTTCCAGTACCATTAGGT	CTGAGTGAGGCAAAGCTGATT
Ucp3	Uncoupling protein 3 (mitochondrial, proton carrier)	CCGATTTCAAGCCATGATACGC	GGCATCCATAGTCCCTCTGTATT