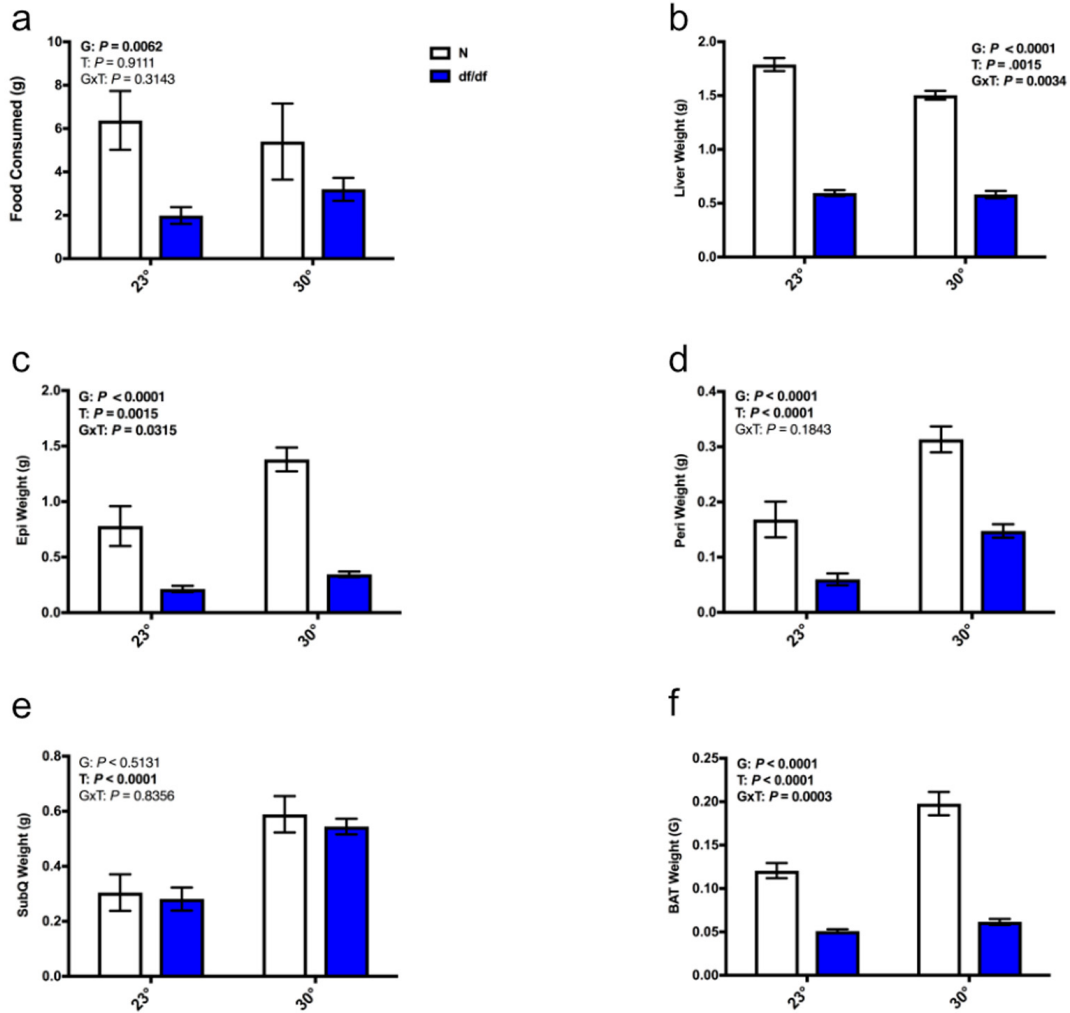
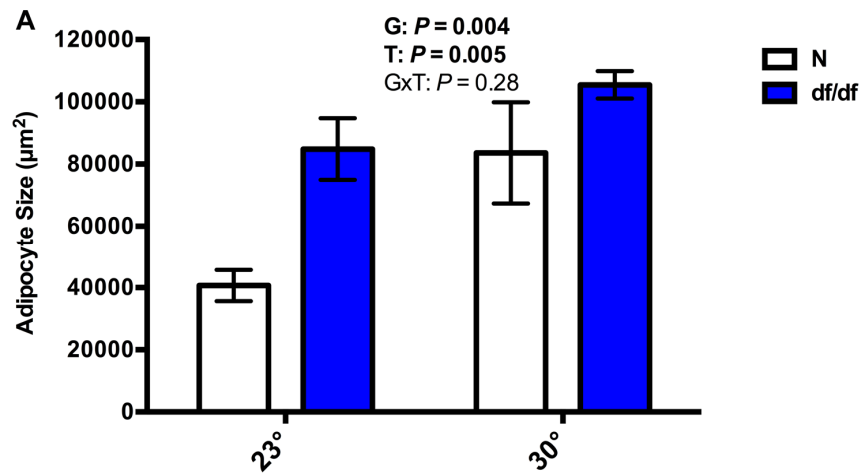


SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

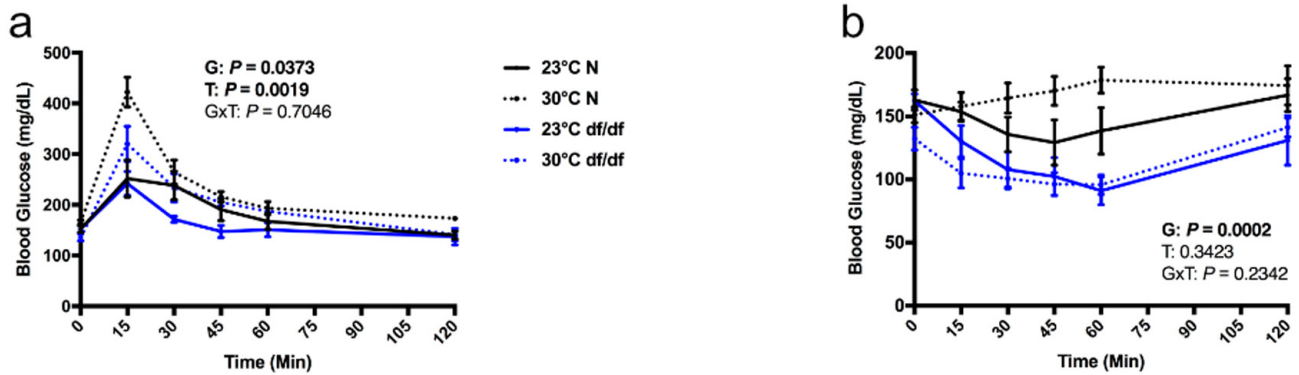


**Supplementary Figure 1. Increased eT results in dwarf mice gaining weight without altering food consumption.** (a) Absolute food consumption over a 24-hour period, (b) liver weight, (c) epididymal fat depot weight, (d) perirenal fat depot weight, (e) subcutaneous fat depot weight, and (f) brown fat depot weight (n = 6-8 except panel a where n = 4-7). N = normal, df/df = dwarf. The results of the Two-way ANOVA are reported as G (effect of genotype), T (effect of temperature), and GxT (interaction of genotype and temperature). Significant effects (*P* < 0.05) are in bold text.



**Supplementary Figure 2. Increased eT increases subcutaneous adipocyte size.**

(a) subcutaneous adipocyte size ( $n = 6$ ). N = normal, df/df = dwarf. The results of the Two-way ANOVA are reported as G (effect of genotype), T (effect of temperature), and GxT (interaction of genotype and temperature). Significant effects ( $P < 0.05$ ) are in bold text.



**Supplementary Figure 3. Increased eT perturbed glucose homeostasis in both normal and dwarf mice.** (a) Glucose tolerance test and (b) insulin tolerance test ( $n = 6-8$ ). N = normal, df/df = dwarf. (b) The results of the Two-way ANOVA are reported as G (effect of genotype), T (effect of temperature), and GxT (interaction of genotype and temperature). Significant effects ( $P < 0.05$ ) are in bold text.