Phosphoprotein network analysis of white adipose tissues unveils deregulated pathways in response to high-fat diet

Asfa Alli Shaik¹,*, Beiying Qiu¹,*, Sheena Wee³, Hyungwon Choi¹,², Jayantha Gunaratne¹,³ & Vinay Tergaonkar¹,⁴,⁵

Despite efforts in the last decade, signaling aberrations associated with obesity remain poorly understood. To dissect molecular mechanisms that define this complex metabolic disorder, we carried out global phosphoproteomic analysis of white adipose tissue (WAT) from mice fed on low-fat diet (LFD) and high-fat diet (HFD). We quantified phosphorylation levels on 7696 peptides, and found significant differential phosphorylation levels in 282 phosphosites from 191 proteins, including various insulin-responsive proteins and metabolic enzymes involved in lipid homeostasis in response to high-fat feeding. Kinase-substrate prediction and integrated network analysis of the altered phosphoproteins revealed underlying signaling modulations during HFD-induced obesity, and suggested deregulation of lipogenic and lipolytic pathways. Mutation of the differentially-regulated novel phosphosite on cytoplasmic acetyl-coA forming enzyme ACSS2 (S263A) upon HFD-induced obesity led to accumulation of serum triglycerides and reduced insulin-responsive AKT phosphorylation as compared to wild type ACSS2, thus highlighting its role in obesity. Altogether, our study presents a comprehensive map of adipose tissue phosphoproteome in obesity and reveals many previously unknown candidate phosphorylation sites for future functional investigation.

Obesity, characterized by excess fat accumulation, is an epidemic and complex metabolic disorder caused by both life style and genetic variation¹. Obese individuals are at a high risk for several pathological conditions including type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and various forms of cancer²,³. Despite multiple causative and associated factors, a lifestyle change characterized by increased consumption of hypercalories is regarded as the most important contributing factor to obesity. Imbalance in energy homeostasis triggers excessive fat accumulation in the adipose tissue disrupting normal functioning of adipocytes, leading to accumulation of triglycerides within the skeletal muscles and liver as ectopic fat. Ectopic lipid, together with increased circulating free fatty acids (FFA), causes insulin resistance in various tissues, thus disrupting glucose homeostasis⁴. Obesity-associated insulin resistance is a major risk factor for diseases ranging from diabetes to cancer and involves a dynamic interplay of various cell-intrinsic, inflammatory and hormonal processes⁵–⁷. Despite this knowledge, detailed pathogenesis of the metabolic syndrome and the accompanying signaling changes remains poorly understood.

White adipose tissue (WAT) is the predominant site for storage of fat with adipocytes representing the majority cell type within this tissue. Adipocytes synthesize and store triglycerides during feeding, and upon fasting they hydrolyze and release triglycerides as FFA and glycerol⁸. Adipose tissue plays key roles in maintaining metabolic homeostasis, and hypersecretion of pro-diabetic or pro-inflammatory adipocytokines is often associated with obesity or insulin resistance⁹. Several global molecular profiling studies have been carried out previously to

¹Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology, Agency for Science, Technology and Research, 61 Biopolis Drive, Singapore 138673, Singapore. ²Saw Swee Hock School of Public Health, National University of Singapore and National University Health System, 12 Science Drive 2, Singapore 117549, Singapore. ³Department of Anatomy, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore, 10 Medical Dr, Singapore 117597, Singapore. ⁴Department of Biochemistry, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore, Singapore 117597, Singapore. ⁵Centre for Cancer Biology, University of South Australia and SA Pathology, Adelaide, Australia. *These authors contributed equally to this work. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to J.G. (email: jayanthag@imcb.a-star.edu.sg) or V.T. (email: vinayt@imcb.a-star.edu.sg)
understand adipocyte dysfunction\textsuperscript{10–12}. Recently, large-scale phosphoproteomic studies that enable simultaneous detection and quantification of thousands of phosphorylation sites on proteins has been employed to decode specific signaling events in diverse metabolic contexts\textsuperscript{13–15}. In fact, one such study uncovered novel mechanisms of the AKT-mTORC2 signaling network in insulin-responsive 3T3-L1 adipocytes and pointed that insulin signaling networks were more complex than previously perceived displaying dynamic interplay among the kinases involved\textsuperscript{16}. While kinase pathways regulate signaling output, kinase perturbations also reflect on metabolic networks since activities of enzymes are primarily regulated by their phosphorylation status at key positions. Indeed targeting upstream kinases which define major signaling nodes is one way to restore aberrations in metabolic pathways\textsuperscript{17,18}. Hence we undertook this study to identify obesity-associated adipocyte phosphoproteome changes which will not only reveal molecular mechanisms of altered metabolic events, but also unravel previously unknown phosphoproteins or phosphosites that could be therapeutically targeted.

To obtain an in-depth molecular perspective of altered events in adipocytes during obesity, we performed label-free in vivo quantitative phosphoproteome profiling of WAT from mice fed on high-fat diet (HFD) or low-fat diet (LFD). Through comprehensive analysis of the modulated phosphoproteins, we extracted site-specific dephosphorylation events on several key enzymes involved in the lipogenic and lipolytic pathways, reflective of metabolic imbalance in lipid homeostasis during obesity. In particular, we observed phosphorylation changes on acetyl-coenzymeA synthetase (ACSS2), a key enzyme involved in lipid metabolism and energy generation. As a validation of our approach we show that the phosphorylation status on a serine residue (S263) of ACSS2 plays crucial roles in triglyceride synthesis.

**Results**

**Phosphoproteome profiling of white adipose tissues from HFD- and LFD-fed mice.** We adopted a label-free quantitative mass spectrometry (MS)-based phosphoproteomic strategy to identify and characterize high-fat diet (HFD)-induced phosphorylation changes in mouse epididymal WAT (Fig. 1). To establish a HFD-induced obesity model, age- and sex- matched mice were maintained on HFD or LFD for 16 weeks. As expected, mice fed on the HFD gained more weight than those fed on the LFD, and developed obesity (Supplementary Fig. S1A). The glucose homeostasis was severely compromised in the HFD group with higher fasting glucose and serum insulin levels (Supplementary Fig. S1B,C). Consistent with obese and insulin resistance phenotypes, the HFD-fed mice displayed elevated circulating triglycerides (Supplementary Fig. S1D), impaired glucose tolerance (Supplementary Fig. S1E,F), and decreased insulin tolerance and sensitivity (Supplementary Fig. S1G,H). WAT from the two groups of mice were collected and lysates from three biological replicates (three mice in each group) were subjected to phosphoproteomic analysis as described in Methods section. Phosphopeptides were identified by database search\textsuperscript{19–20} and exact modification sites were localized using a probabilistic algorithm\textsuperscript{21}. At 1% false localization rate (FLR), we identified a total of 7,696 phosphopeptides corresponding to 6,953 unique phosphosites on 3,115 proteins from the biological triplicates of HFD- and LFD-fed mice (Supplementary Table S1). Of these, about 89% (6,849) represented singly-phosphorylated peptides and only a small proportion, about 10% (787) and 1% (60), corresponded to doubly- and triply-phosphorylated peptides, respectively. Phosphopeptide quantification was carried out using semi-quantitation by spectral counts, and differential expression analysis revealed 120 upregulated and 162 downregulated phosphosites in response to HFD by at least two-fold (10% FDR) (Fig. 1 and Supplementary Fig. S2).

**Gene Ontology (GO) analysis of regulated phosphoproteome.** To gain functional insights into processes that were regulated by HFD-responsive phosphoproteins in WAT, we performed GO enrichment (Biological Process category only) for phosphoproteins with increased and decreased phosphorylation levels separately (Fig. 2). The results of this analysis highlighted distinct clusters that were exclusively enriched in response to HFD (increased phosphorylation events) or LFD (decreased phosphorylation events), indicative of unique phosphorylation signatures of WAT upon high-fat induced obesity. We found that most of the identified biological processes belonged to metabolic events including insulin receptor signaling, lipid metabolic process and glucose metabolic process known to be deregulated in diet-induced obesity. Impaired glucose tolerance and reduced insulin sensitivity are hallmarks of diabetes and obesity\textsuperscript{22}. Accordingly, we found many proteins in glucose metabolism and insulin response with loss of phosphorylation in response to HFD, implying that these phosphorylation events may be important for metabolic regulation. Particularly, proteins involved in glucose transport, hormone response and glycogen metabolism displayed differential phosphosite regulation. We also observed selective enrichment of phosphoproteins functioning in fatty acid metabolic process in the LFD-fed mice compared to HFD-fed mice. Despite alterations of other processes such as stress signaling and apoptotic pathways with HFD, our observations underpin that phosphorylation dependent signaling is key in diet-induced metabolic pathway alterations.

**Kinases deregulated in response to HFD.** Modulation of signaling response relies upon intricate wiring of protein networks and activity status of the kinases involved. As changes in phosphorylation landscape are reflective of alterations in kinase activity, we used the phosphoproteomic data to systematically identify deregulated kinases in WAT upon HFD, mainly aiming to identify kinases that regulate uncharacterized phosphorylation events in metabolic pathways.

First, we predicted kinase-substrate relationships for all the upregulated and downregulated phosphosites based on short linear motifs and protein–protein interactions as implemented in iGPS and NetworKIN computational approaches\textsuperscript{23–25}. Kinase substrate enrichment analysis (KSEA) utilizing average substrate abundances was additionally performed for those kinases that were significantly enriched in both groups for confident assignment of kinases to either of the groups\textsuperscript{26}. The predicted kinases (p value < 0.0001) are shown in Table 1. Among these kinases, AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK), a known regulator of energy metabolism and potent drug target...
for metabolic diseases, was predicted to be active in LFD-fed WAT in comparison to HFD-fed WAT. AMPK signaling is known to be deregulated in obesity, and current activators are mostly specific to the AMPK complex containing regulatory β1 subunit (PRKAB1)\textsuperscript{27}. Interestingly, we found in our dataset that phosphorylation of AMPK β2 subunit (PRKAB2) on serine 38 was upregulated in WAT of HFD-fed mice implying that β2 subunit might have unique functions in response to dietary cues. Notably, this site has been previously implicated in constituting a negative feedback loop for AMPK activity\textsuperscript{28}. We also observed significant enrichment of targets of AKT among those phosphoproteins that displayed reduced phosphorylation in HFD-fed WAT, consistent with previous reports linking impaired AKT activation and diet-induced obesity, and also other related metabolic disorders including insulin resistance and hyperglycaemia\textsuperscript{29}. A majority of the kinases that were predicted to be impaired in response to HFD belonged to the Ca\textsuperscript{2+}/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase-like (CAMK-like) family of kinases, including the AMPK-related salt-inducible kinases (SIKs), sucrose non-fermenting-related kinase (SNRK), STE20-related proline alanine rich kinase (SPAK) and maternal embryonic leucine zipper kinase (MELK). Among these, SIK2 and SIK3 were significantly deregulated with reduced phosphorylation on multiple sites in our dataset. These kinases, regarded as gatekeepers of hepatic gluconeogenesis, are also known to regulate triglyceride level\textsuperscript{30,31}. The other predicted dysfunctional kinase, SNRK, is known to be abundantly expressed in adipose tissue with its level negatively correlated with obesity\textsuperscript{32}. We also observed a significant enrichment of substrates such as PAK1, PAK2 and MRCK\textsubscript{α} phosphorylated by CDC42 signaling-associated kinases in LFD-fed mice, emphasizing possible roles for such kinases in glucose and lipid homeostasis.

Figure 1. Phosphoproteome analysis of WAT upon high-fat feeding. Schema depicting the workflow used for in vivo label-free phosphoproteome profiling of WAT of HFD- and LFD-fed mice. Mice were maintained on HFD or LFD for 16 weeks prior to WAT isolation. Lysates obtained from three biological replicates were subjected to phosphopeptide enrichment and mass spectrometry analysis. Phosphosite localization was performed using LuciPHOR and semi-quantitation was carried out based on spectral counts. Distribution of total number of phosphosites identified at 1% FLR and differentially expressed between the HFD- and LFD-fed groups by at least two-fold at 10% FDR is summarized. The distribution of identified sites according to the S/T/Y amino acid that was phosphorylated is also shown.
reported obesity modulators such as CDK534, these CDK subfamily kinases may have potentially important roles in maintaining adipocyte function and energy metabolism.

**Network of the regulated phosphoproteome during obesity.** To explore the functional connectivity among the regulated phosphoproteins, we constructed an integrated protein-protein interaction network by combining interactions from STRING, Reactome Functional Interaction (Reactome FI) and GeneGo MetaCore35,36. The interactions from Reactome FI and MetaCore also represent manually curated pathway-informed functional interactions. We were interested in exploring the entire spectrum of molecular interactions between our regulated phosphoproteins, and hence we combined all interactions representing both physical and functional associations (see Methods). The outcome from each database is summarized in Supplementary Table S2. The integrated network consisted of 124 nodes and 291 pairwise interactions. Since the predicted upstream kinases for each of the modulated sites upon HFD also represent meaningful functional associations, we additionally mapped these predicted kinase-substrate interactions to obtain a comprehensive functional interactome representing
151 nodes and 476 edges containing 13 predicted kinases (Supplementary Fig. S3). Analysis of the topological parameters of this comprehensive network pointed to a scale-free network based on the distribution of number of edges (degree) per node (Supplementary Fig. S4 and Supplementary Table S3). A few nodes had more edges than the average of the entire network (average $= 5.8$) and these 'hubs' likely represent crucial modulators of obesity. Around 14 nodes representing the top 10% of the degree distribution displayed high connectivity and these included kinases such as AKT2, MAPK3, PAK1, PRKCD, PKA, SIK2, transcriptional regulators such TCF7L2 and NCOR2, and enzyme involved in fatty acid biosynthesis, ACACA.

Functional enrichment analysis of the network revealed components of the insulin signaling pathway suggesting that the known proteins are successfully mapped onto the network. Densely connected cluster of proteins within the network were analysed using ClusterONE, and a total of six clusters with a p value $< 0.05$ and one cluster with p value $< 0.1$ were identified. Functional roles of each of these modules were assessed by ontology/pathway analysis, and the extracted clusters are shown in different colors in Fig. 3. The cluster shown in yellow comprised of functional associations between proteins primarily involved in energy homeostasis. This cluster included components of lipid metabolism such as ACACA, FASN and LIPE, and these enzymes were found to be in close association with kinases such as AKT, AMPK, PKA and SIK2 that are known to regulate such processes. Apart from these, transcriptional modulators such as nuclear receptor corepressors (NCOR1 and NCOR2) and histone deacetylase (HDAC7) also formed close-knit associations with this network underscoring their possible roles in regulating energy metabolism. The cluster shown in blue represented proteins involved in glucose metabolism. It is interesting to note that most proteins in both these clusters exhibited dephosphorylation during HFD-induced obesity. The cluster shown in pink (p $< 0.1$) contained components of LKB1 signaling that also regulate ACACA. Components of mTOR signaling pathway such as RPS6KA3, RPS6KA1, EIF4EBP1 were found in the cluster shown in green in close proximity to proteins involved in Toll-like-receptor (TLR) signaling. Other clusters identified represented those functioning in RhoGTPase signal transduction for cytoskeletal remodelling, and those regulating the cell cycle. These clusters contained phosphoproteins that displayed both increased and decreased phosphosite abundance. Our network analysis thus highlighted the involvement of other components or modules that may be important in co-operating to metabolically rewire the cellular physiology during diet-induced obesity. Indeed co-operativity between very distinct signaling cascades can drive important cell fates.

The most striking feature in the WAT phosphoproteome signature, also evident from our network (cluster yellow and blue), was the selective enrichment of metabolic enzymes in the downregulated phosphoproteins. Thus, we focused on such dephosphorylation events associated with metabolic pathways, particularly lipid metabolism. The fold changes associated with the differentially regulated unique phosphopeptides from these metabolic enzymes are shown in Table 2. Pathway analysis suggested that these enzymes function in glucose metabolism pathways including glycolysis, gluconeogenesis and glycogen storage, as well as lipid metabolism pathways.

| Kinase       | Kinase Group | p Value  | Active in | Source       |
|--------------|--------------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| CDK11        | CMGC/CDK     | 1.31E-07 | HFD       | iGPS         |
| CDK10        | CMGC/CDK     | 1.38E-07 | HFD       | iGPS         |
| CDK18        | CMGC/CDK     | 1.92E-06 | HFD       | iGPS         |
| CK2alpha     | CK2_group    | 7.27E-08 | HFD       | NetworKIN    |
| p38 (MAPK11) | p38_group    | 1.71E-07 | HFD       | NetworKIN    |
| p38 (MAPK12) | p38_group    | 9.63E-05 | HFD       | NetworKIN    |
| p38 (MAPK13) | p38_group    | 1.20E-05 | HFD       | NetworKIN    |
| AKT2         | AGC/AKT      | 2.62E-06 | LFD       | iGPS         |
| PKACh        | AGC/PKA      | 8.50E-06 | LFD       | iGPS         |
| SIK          | CAMK/CAMKL   | 4.58E-08 | LFD       | iGPS         |
| MELK         | CAMK/CAMKL   | 6.08E-07 | LFD       | iGPS         |
| SIK3         | CAMK/CAMKL   | 6.08E-07 | LFD       | iGPS         |
| STK39        | CAMK/CAMKL   | 2.07E-06 | LFD       | iGPS         |
| SIK2         | CAMK/CAMKL   | 1.98E-07 | LFD       | iGPS         |
| SNRK         | CAMK/CAMKL   | 2.72E-07 | LFD       | iGPS         |
| AMPKα1       | CAMK/CAMKL/AMPK | 9.32E-05 | LFD | iGPS |
| AKT1         | AGC/AKT      | 6.52E-08 | LFD       | NetworKIN    |
| PKAalpha     | AGC/PKA      | 1.58E-11 | LFD       | NetworKIN    |
| PKAbeta      | AGC/PKA      | 3.58E-10 | LFD       | NetworKIN    |
| PKAgamma     | AGC/PKA      | 1.80E-10 | LFD       | NetworKIN    |
| CLK2         | CLK group    | 2.42E-06 | LFD       | NetworKIN    |
| CLK3         | CLK group    | 1.59E-05 | LFD       | NetworKIN    |
| MRCKα        | DMPK group   | 1.21E-12 | LFD       | NetworKIN    |
| PAK1         | PAK group    | 5.38E-12 | LFD       | NetworKIN    |
| PAK2         | PAK group    | 2.79E-11 | LFD       | NetworKIN    |

Table 1. Kinases predicted to be regulated in WAT in response to high-fat feeding.
including fatty acid and triglyceride biosynthesis (Supplementary Fig. S5). To unravel the metabolic context, we mapped the deregulated components onto known metabolic networks from Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) PATHWAY database, and curated additional evidences regarding the enzyme activity status and upstream kinases from literature. The schema for lipogenic and lipolytic pathway is shown in Fig. 4. Among them, we noticed acetyl-coA carboxylase-1 (ACACA), the rate-limiting enzyme in fatty acid biosynthesis that mediates the formation of malonyl-coA from acetyl-coA with five downregulated phosphorylation sites. The key phosphorylation site at serine 79 that inhibits the enzyme activity40,41 was significantly downregulated (~9-fold), suggestive of an activation of ACACA in high-fat fed WAT. This site is also a direct target for AMPK and hence fits well with our kinase-substrate prediction results that suggested reduced activity of AMPK in response to high-fat feeding. It is also interesting to note that a decrease in phosphorylation of serine 29 has been previously observed with knockdown of AMPK-related SNRK32, another predicted kinase from our analysis, implying that this site may have additional regulatory roles in maintaining lipid homeostasis.

Figure 3. Protein-protein interaction network among altered phosphoproteins. The integrated functional network built from phosphoproteins regulated upon HFD-induced obesity in WAT. The densely connected sub-networks extracted using ClusterONE from the total network are shown in different colors. Nodes with red and blue borders correspond to upregulated and downregulated phosphoproteins, respectively. Gray border correspond to kinases mapped based on interactions from kinase-substrate prediction analysis.
Upstream of ACACA, we observed downregulated phosphosite at serine 293 of pyruvate dehydrogenase E1 component subunit alpha (PDHA1) with HFD. Dephosphorylation of this site increases the enzyme activity42, thus enhancing mitochondrial acetyl-coA production that can be routed to TCA cycle for oxidation (in mitochondria) or stored as fats (in cytoplasm). We also observed multiple sites with reduced phosphorylation on ATP-citrate lyase (ACLY) and cytoplasmic acetyl-coenzyme A synthetase (ACSS2) that mediate production of cytoplasmic acetyl-coA important for priming fatty acid synthesis. The multiple alterations on cytoplasmic acetyl-coA-forming enzymes complemented with increased activity of rate-limiting ACACA, suggest possible dysregulation of fatty acid biosynthesis pathway in adipocytes during obesity.

Furthermore, downstream of ACACA, the phosphosite abundance on fatty acid synthase (FASN) that acts as the second major enzyme of fatty acid biosynthesis was significantly altered. This specific site, threonine 976, has also been previously reported in brown adipose tissues 43, stressing that it may have important implications in adipose-specific functions. Additionally, an acyl-coA synthetase enzyme belonging to the bubblegum family (ACSBG1) that mediates activation of long-chain or very-long-chain fatty acids also displayed reduced phosphorylation at a novel site. Though little is known about this particular isoform that is preferentially expressed in brain and testis44, the enzyme has potential implications in enhancing the uptake of fatty acids, trapping them and routing them for downstream lipid metabolism including triglyceride synthesis like their counterparts45.

Apart from these lipogenic enzymes, we also observed loss of phosphorylation on branched chain keto acid

### Table 2. List of metabolic enzymes with downregulated phosphosites.

| UNIPROT ID | SITE | GENE NAME | PROTEIN DESCRIPTION | LOG FOLD CHANGE | FDR |
|------------|------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|-----|
| D3YUK4     | S21  | NDUFB10   | NADH dehydrogenase 1 beta subcomplex subunit 10 | −2.84644 | 0.06 |
| D3YW1      | S46  | ALDOA     | Fructose-bisphosphate aldolase | −1.1455 | 0.02 |
| D3YI5      | T185 | GM7293    | Glycerate-3-phosphate dehydrogenase | −1.28977 | 0.01 |
| D3Z1Z2     | S79  | ACSBG1    | Long-chain-fatty-acid-CoA ligase ACSBG1 (Fragment) | −1.3143 | 0.00 |
| D3Z7K3     | S81  | ABHD5     | 1-acetylglcerol-3-phosphate O-acyltransferase ABHD5 | −2.70938 | 0.08 |
| E9Q4M2     | S964 | LIPE      | Hormone-sensitive lipase | −2.22608 | 0.00 |
| P1H96      | T976 | FASN      | Fatty acid synthase | −2.49298 | 0.01 |
| P21550     | Y44  | ENO3      | Beta-enolase | −2.656 | 0.07 |
| P35486     | S293 | PDHA1     | Pyruvate dehydrogenase E1 component subunit alpha | −1.55234 | 0.00 |
| P50136     | S334 | BCKDHA    | 2-oxoisovalerate dehydrogenase subunit alpha | −1.84521 | 0.00 |
| P50136     | S344 | BCKDHA    | 2-oxoisovalerate dehydrogenase subunit alpha | −3.54903 | 0.00 |
| PS1881     | T84  | SLC25A5   | ADP/ATP translocase 2 | −1.60139 | 0.02 |
| Q05920     | S981 | PC        | Pyruvate carboxylase, mitochondrial | −1.8856 | 0.02 |
| Q8OW21     | S67  | GSTM7     | Glutathione S-transferase Mu 7 | −3.09025 | 0.00 |
| Q9IV92     | S1090| ACLY      | ATP-citrate synthase | −3.97462 | 0.00 |
| Q9IV92     | S653 | ACLY      | ATP-citrate synthase | −3.31841 | 0.00 |
| Q9IV92     | S455 | ACLY      | ATP-citrate synthase | −1.43548 | 0.00 |
| Q9IV92     | S455 | ACLY      | ATP-citrate synthase | −1.5408 | 0.00 |
| Q9IV92     | S455 | ACLY      | ATP-citrate synthase | −3.21553 | 0.00 |
| Q9IV92     | S237 | TALDO1    | Transaldolase | −1.0461 | 0.01 |
| Q9DF09     | T115;S117| PGM1  | Phosphoglucomutase-1 | −1.5288 | 0.00 |
| Q9QXG4     | S263;S267| ACSS2 | Acetyl-coenzyme A synthetase, cytoplasmic | −4.66568 | 0.00 |
| Q9QXG4     | S263 | ACSS2     | Acetyl-coenzyme A synthetase, cytoplasmic | −2.35304 | 0.00 |
| Q9QXG4     | S265 | ACSS2     | Acetyl-coenzyme A synthetase, cytoplasmic | −2.67187 | 0.09 |
| Q9QXG4     | S267 | ACSS2     | Acetyl-coenzyme A synthetase, cytoplasmic | −2.89549 | 0.00 |
| Q9QXG4     | S30  | ACSS2     | Acetyl-coenzyme A synthetase, cytoplasmic | −1.01133 | 0.00 |
| Q9QXG4     | S30  | ACSS2     | Acetyl-coenzyme A synthetase, cytoplasmic | −1.72835 | 0.00 |
| Q9QXG4     | S30  | ACSS2     | Acetyl-coenzyme A synthetase, cytoplasmic | −1.97938 | 0.00 |
| Q9QXG4     | S30  | ACSS2     | Acetyl-coenzyme A synthetase, cytoplasmic | −1.97938 | 0.00 |
| Q9QXG4     | S30  | ACSS2     | Acetyl-coenzyme A synthetase, cytoplasmic | −2.12365 | 0.00 |
| Q9WVL0     | S181 | GSTZ1     | Maleylacetate:acetate isomerase | −2.85077 | 0.04 |
| Q9Z1E4     | S412 | GYS1      | Glycogen [starch] synthase, muscle | −1.95052 | 0.03 |
| Q9Z1E4     | S645 | GYS1      | Glycogen [starch] synthase, muscle | −2.03131 | 0.00 |
| V9GW51     | S47;S49| ACACA  | Acetyl-CoA carboxylase 1 | −3.42496 | 0.00 |
| V9GW51     | S47  | ACACA     | Acetyl-CoA carboxylase 1 | −3.90682 | 0.00 |
| V9GW51     | S23;S29| ACACA  | Acetyl-CoA carboxylase 1 | −2.81326 | 0.00 |
| V9GW51     | S23  | ACACA     | Acetyl-CoA carboxylase 1 | −1.64467 | 0.00 |
| V9GW51     | S29  | ACACA     | Acetyl-CoA carboxylase 1 | −2.6459 | 0.00 |
| V9GW51     | S79  | ACACA     | Acetyl-CoA carboxylase 1 | −2.1929 | 0.00 |
Altered phosphorylation of lipid metabolic pathway enzymes upon HFD. Enzymes with decreased phosphorylation upon HFD were mapped onto known lipid metabolic networks as annotated in the KEGG database. Metabolic links with kinases were based on curated literature-based evidences. Enzymes, metabolites and kinases are represented by circles, rectangles and diamonds, respectively. HFD-altered enzymes are shown in blue, kinases are shown in yellow and other associated proteins are shown in gray. Literature-derived regulatory roles have been indicated with asterisk (*).
of CGI-58 (also known as ABHD5), a coactivator of adipose triglyceride lipase (ATGL)\(^5\), was observed. PKA mediated phosphorylation on CGI-58 has been previously shown to increase CGI-58 availability for ATGL co-activation\(^4\), and the novel ABHD5 site we quantified is also predicted to be phosphorylated by PKA, suggesting that ATGL activity may be compromised in adipocytes during high-fat feeding. This is consistent with previous reports that suggest reduced ATGL and lipase activity in adipose tissues during obesity, and underscores the importance of phosphorylation in coordinating lipolytic response\(^9\).

Taken together, our analysis shows a shift in the balance between lipogenesis and lipolysis pathways in WAT as a result of changes in the kinase signaling mechanisms during high-fat feeding.

**Functional implications of novel ACSS2 phosphorylation site.** To investigate whether the phosphoites we observed in our phosphoproteome analysis have functional roles in regulating insulin signaling or lipid metabolism, we set up a cell model that mimics insulin resistant status. Accordingly, 3T3-L1 cells were cultured in conditioned media for 8 days, differentiated into adipocytes, and treated with 10 nM insulin (CI) or 1 μM Dexamethasome (Dex) for 16 hours. Insulin signaling was monitored by challenging the adipocytes with acute insulin or metformin. While CI and Dex both led to impairment of insulin signaling as observed by decreased AKT phosphorylation status (Supplementary Fig. S6A), Dex could additionally impair AMPK signaling as revealed by reduced phosphorylation of AMPK and its downstream substrate ACC (acetyl-coA carboxylase) upon metformin treatment (Supplementary Fig. S6B). Dex treated adipocytes further displayed elevated triglyceride content, suggesting that the cell model can represent a suitable in vitro insulin resistance model with high lipid content (Supplementary Fig. S6C). Since many of the metabolic enzymes in the lipid synthesis pathway were dephosphorylated, we speculated if these sites could have unrealised functional implications in glucose or lipid homeostasis. We focused on enzyme ACSS2 that catalyzes the synthesis of cytoplasmic-acetyl-coA essential for lipid synthesis and also displayed reduced phosphorylation on multiple sites upon high-fat feeding. To study the functional consequence of site S263 that was reduced by about 5-fold, we overexpressed ACSS2 WT and ACSS2 S263A (mutant with serine 263 to alanine substitution) in 3T3-L1 adipocytes separately, and checked for compromise of insulin signaling as determined by phosphorylation of AKT (S308 and S473) in a Dex treated model following insulin stimulation (Fig. 5a). We observed that overexpression of mutant ACSS2 S263A led to decreased phosphorylation of AKT on both sites compared to that of ACSS2 WT and mock control, showing that ACSS2 S263 phosphorylation plays an important role in regulating insulin signaling (Fig. 5b). We further checked the triglyceride level in 3T3-L1 adipocytes that overexpress ACSS2 WT or mutant ACSS2 S263A (Fig. 5c). ACSS2 S263A overexpression led to a pronounced increase in triglyceride level by about 2-fold as compared to ACSS2 WT. Altogether, these experimental observations suggest that S263 phosphorylation of ACSS2 plays a crucial role in maintaining triglyceride level and in modulating insulin-induced AKT phosphorylation during obesity, thus highlighting it as a potential target in regulating glucose and lipid homeostasis.

**Discussion**

In this study, we provide a system-wide quantitative atlas of phosphorylation changes in WAT in response to HFD-induced obesity using label-free phosphoproteomics. In addition to reflecting known signaling events implicated in obesity, such as aberrant insulin signaling and associated insulin resistance, the snapshot of the adipocyte phosphoproteome points to intricate rewiring of metabolic network in a phosphorylation-dependent manner. Our dataset uncovered an array of phosphorylation changes on several key enzymes involved in lipid and glucose homeostasis, implying that these events may underlie important functional consequences in adipocyte reprogramming during obesity or insulin resistance. Though other large-scale proteome studies have been previously performed in adipose tissues\(^10,16,50\), our phosphoproteome profiling recapitulates actual changes that occur in vivo during obesity. Our atlas revealed several uncharacterized candidate sites in the context of obesity and hence is a valuable resource for elucidating molecular events accompanying HFD-induced adipocyte dysfunction, obesity and insulin resistance.

Metabolic disorders are characterized by dysregulated insulin response, impaired glucose homeostasis and insulin resistance. Insulin resistance is manifested by aberrant trafficking of insulin-responsive glucose transporter GLUT4 (known as SLC2A4) to the plasma membrane, and this translocation is dependent on the phosphorylation of TBC1D4\(^51,52\). We identified these two proteins with loss of phosphorylation suggestive of defects in insulin-stimulated signaling and subsequent glucose import during HFD-induced obesity. In addition, we also observed reduced phosphorylation on two sites in AKT1S1, a known downstream substrate of AKT. AKT1S1 (known as PRAS40) is a known modulator of mTOR signaling. A reduction in phosphorylation at another site (threonine 246 in human) has been previously observed upon HFD in several tissues\(^53\). AKT is the key driver of insulin signaling and we observed reduced phosphosite abundance on threonine 450 which has been proposed to prime the full activation of AKT\(^48\). Along with the insulin signaling components, those belonging to mTOR pathway also showed altered phosphorylation profile with HFD. Together, these suggest that high-fat feeding perturbs normal AKT-mTOR signaling machinery which could be therapeutically targeted\(^55\).

Despite the wealth of data that can be acquired from a typical phosphoproteome experiment, the elucidation of the overall functional consequences of phosphorylation events is quite challenging. The phosphoproteome landscape as such is reflective of modulated kinase signaling events and linking the altered kinase signaling events in the context of protein or metabolic networks can therefore reveal activated or suppressed molecular events during obesity. Using our dataset, we predicted several upstream kinases that are likely affected during high-fat feeding. Apart from the well-documented AKT and AMPK-family of kinases, we predicted several others including MRCKα or PAK 1/2 which are not clearly understood in the context of obesity. These kinases function as a part of the CDC42 signaling, and a role for CDC42 in the insulin signaling cascade and glucose translocation has been previously suggested\(^56\). We observed other components of the RhoGTPase signaling forming densely connected functional modules in our network. Also, we predicted PKA to be downregulated in WAT during obesity. PKA
signaling plays a vital role in regulating energy homeostasis, and a tissue-specific differential regulation of PKA activity has been suggested with induction of PKA ameliorating obesity in certain cell types. Our prediction resonates well with recent studies that have observed rescue of diet-induced obesity and insulin resistance upon disruption of RIIβ PKA regulatory subunit (expressed primarily in adipose tissues and brain), which consequentially increases basal PKA activity. We also observed increase in phosphorylation of kinases on sites of unknown functional consequences upon HFD. One among them is TAK1 that plays regulatory roles in inflammation and metabolism via tumor necrosis factor (TNF), toll-like receptor, and interleukin 1 signaling pathways. Though a functional relationship between TAK1 and AMPK has been previously established, their potential crosstalk in the context of metabolic disorders like obesity remains to be elucidated.

To respond to various nutritional statuses, cycles of lipogenesis and lipolysis are regulated to maintain energy homeostasis. The balance between these processes controls flux of fatty acid and ectopic lipid accumulation; however, there have been contradictory observations with respect to their status in the adipose tissue. For ectopic fats, while some studies claim that increased triglycerides in muscle may lead to insulin resistance, others suggest increased triglycerides during exercises correlate with insulin sensitivity. In our dataset, we observed hypophosphorylation on several enzymes implicated in the lipogenesis pathway, including ACACA (on the key activity site), and FASN with high-fat feeding. Accumulation of cytoplasmic acetyl-CoA primes the synthesis of fatty acids, and interestingly, we observed reduced phosphorylation on both enzymes, ACLY and ACSS2, that catalyses its formation. We posit that the concerted effect of such dephosphorylation on metabolic enzymes may lead to metabolic rewiring and increase triglyceride level during obesity. Indeed, we found one such novel site on ACSS2 at serine 263 that is important for maintaining triglyceride level stressing on its possible roles in regulating lipogenesis/lipolysis balance. From our network, we identified many components of the lipolysis and lipogenesis pathway.

Figure 5. HFD altered ACSS2 phosphorylation affects insulin signaling and triglyceride level. (a) MS/MS spectra validating the phosphorylation of ACSS2 at serine 263. (b) WT ACSS2 and mutant ACSS2 S263A were expressed in 3T3-L1 adipocytes and treated with 1 μM Dex followed by insulin stimulation. Western blot analysis of insulin resistance measured using pAKT (S473) and pAKT (S308). Flag indicates expression levels of WT ACSS2 and ACSS2 S263A mutant. Actin served as loading control (n = 2 biological replicates). (c) Fold increase in triglyceride level in 3T3-L1 adipocytes overexpressing WT ACSS2 and mutant ACSS2 S263A upon Dex treatment (n = 2 biological replicates).
forming close connections with each other, and also with key metabolic kinases such as AKT, AMPK and PKA (yellow cluster in Fig. 3), suggesting potential regulatory associations between different pathways. Confirming to that, we found that phosphorylation of serine 263 in ACSS2 (also in the same cluster) regulates insulin-stimulated AKT phosphorylation, underscoring potential cross-talk between enzyme phosphorylation and cell-signaling rewiring. Thus, along with the altered kinase signaling activities, the observed loss of phosphorylation on several of the lipogenic enzymes including the validated ACSS2 lead us to speculate an increase in adipocyte lipogenic output with high-fat feeding. The offset in the lipogenic-lipolytic balance may be a consequence of aberrant kinase signaling that propagates via changes in enzyme phosphorylation.

In summary, this study expands our understanding of the molecular mechanisms modulated during obesity by providing an in-depth systems level analysis of the altered phosphorylation profile. Our global phosphoproteome profile stresses on a phosphorylation-dependent modulation of metabolic output, and also unveils several uncharacterized phosphosites that may play important regulatory roles in glucose and lipid metabolic pathways. We believe that an extensive phosphoproteomic interrogation of various tissues in different metabolic milieu will provide a holistic view of the molecular aspects that underlie complex metabolic disorders like obesity, and reveal context-dependent or tissue-specific regulation of proteins maintaining energy homeostasis.

Methods

Reagents. Insulin levels were measured using Rat/Mouse Insulin ELISA kit (Merck). Triglycerides and FFAs were measured by Triglyceride Quantification Colorimetric/Fluorometric Kit (Biovision). pLenti-GFP-Zeo was purchased from Addgene. Mutants were generated by using QuikChange Lightning Site-Directed Mutagenesis Kit (Agilent). AKT, pAKT, pAMPK, and pACC antibodies were obtained from Cell Signaling Technology.

Animal care and diet regimen. Mice were kept on a 12-hour light–dark cycle and fed on either a standard rodent chow (NCD, 18% kcal from fat, Harlan), or a high-fat diet (HFD, 60% kcal from fat, Research Diet D12492). HFD was initiated at 2 months of age for 4 months. Body weights were monitored every other week. All procedures involving animal experimentation were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) of A*STAR. Principles of laboratory animal care (NIH publication no. 85–23, revised 1985; http://grants1.nih.gov/grants/olaw/references/phspol.htm, accessed 1 January 2012) were followed.

Ethical approval. Animal experiments were conducted according to guidelines of the Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority of Singapore.

Glucose and insulin tolerance tests. These physiology tests were performed essentially as previously described64. Briefly, for glucose tolerance tests (GTT), age-matched mice were starved for 18 hours, and blood samples were obtained at 0, 15, 30, 60, and 120 minutes after intraperitoneal injection of D-glucose at 2 g/kg body weight. For insulin tolerance tests (ITT), mice were starved for 4 hours and injected intraperitoneally with recombinant human insulin at 1 U/kg body weight (Actrapid HM Penfill, NovoNordisk, Copenhagen, Denmark), with blood sampling at 0, 15, 30, 60 and 120 minutes after injection. Blood glucose values were determined by measuring tail-vein blood samples using Accu-Chek Advantage blood glucose meter (Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Mannheim, Germany).

Cell culture. 3T3L1 pre-adipocyte cell line was obtained from the American Type Culture Collection. Cells were cultured in DMEM supplemented with 10% calf serum. 3T3L1 pre-adipocytes were differentiated into 3T3L1 adipocytes as previously described65. For induction of insulin resistant model in vitro, differentiated 3T3L1 adipocytes were treated with 10 nM insulin or 1 μM Dexamethasone (Dex) for 16 hr.

Statistical analysis. Statistical analyses were performed by Graphpad Prism 5.0. Differences between the two groups of mice that were fed on HFD or LFD were calculated using an unpaired Student’s t-test (two-tailed). P value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Reduction, alkylation and digestion. Epididymal white adipose tissues (WAT) of the HFD-fed or LFD-fed mice (1.3 mg) were lysed in 9 M urea buffer consists of 20 mM HEPES (pH 8), 9 M urea, 1 mM activated DTT, and 12 M iodacetamide and incubation for 30 min at room temperature in the dark. The samples were then diluted using 20 mM Hepes (pH8) to a final concentration of 6 M urea before the addition of the same volume of 120 mM iodoacetamide and incubation for 30 min at room temperature. This was followed by protein alkylation performed by the addition of 1/10 volume of 55 mM DTT to the cleared cell supernatant and incubation for 30 minutes at room temperature. This was followed by protein alkylation performed by the addition of 1/10 volume of 55 mM DTT to the cleared cell supernatant and incubation for 30 minutes at room temperature. This was followed by protein alkylation performed by the addition of the same volume of 120 mM iodoacetamide and incubation for 30 min at room temperature in the dark. The samples were then diluted using 20 mM Hepes (pH8) to a final concentration of 6 M urea before the addition of LysC (Wako 129-02451) with a LysC to protein ratio of 1:100 and incubation at 37 °C overnight. The samples were further diluted to a final concentration of ~1 M urea using 20 mM Hepes (pH8). Sequencing-grade trypsin (Promega) was added with a trypsin to protein ratio of 1:50 (w/w) and digestion was carried out for 4 hours at 37 °C. The resultant peptide solution was cleaned up using an Empore® C18-SD Cartridge (3 M Empore) and the amount of peptide obtained was measured using Nanodrop (ThermoScientific).

IMAC beads preparation. IMAC beads were prepared as described by Ficarro et al. with slight modifications66. Briefly, 200 μl. Ni-NTA agarose conjugates (Qiagen) were rinsed with 800 μl MilliQ water 3 times before stripping nickel off the beads by incubation with 800 μl of 100 mM EDTA (pH 8.0) for 30 minutes at room temperature with end-over-end rotation. Residual nickel was removed by rinsing with 800 μl MilliQ water 3 times. This was followed by incubation with 800 μl of a 100 mM iron chloride solution for 30–45 minutes. The resin was washed with 800 μl MilliQ water 3 times, followed by rinsing with 800 μl 80% acetonitrile/0.1% trifluoroacetic acid 4 times.
Phosphopeptide enrichment. 650 μg tryptic peptides were reconstituted in 650 μL 50% acetonitrile/0.1% trifluoroacetic acid, before being diluted 1:1 with 100% acetonitrile/0.1% trifluoroacetic acid. Phosphopeptide enrichment was carried out by incubating the tryptic peptides with 10 μL IMAC beads for 30 minutes with end-over-end rotation. The beads were then loaded onto a self-packed C18 StageTip, which was pre-conditioned with 200 μL methanol, pre-washed with 100 μL 50% acetonitrile/0.1% formic acid and pre-equilibrated with 200 μL 1% formic acid. After the IMAC beads were loaded onto the stage tip, washing of the beads was performed using 100 μL 80% acetonitrile/0.1% trifluoroacetic acid and 200 μL 1% formic acid. Elution of phosphopeptides from the IMAC beads onto C18 membranes on the stage tip was carried out using 4 × 70 μL 500 mM dibasic sodium phosphate (pH 7.0). The C18 membranes were then washed using 200 μL 1% formic acid. The phosphopeptides were stored on the stage tip until they were ready to be analysed on LC-MS. Elution of phosphopeptides from the C18 membranes was carried out with 60 μL 50% acetonitrile/0.1% formic acid, followed by drying using a speedvac and reconstitution in 24 μL of 0.1% formic acid.

LC/MS analysis. Reconstituted peptides were analysed on an EASY-nLC 1000 (Proxeon, Fisher Scientific) coupled to a Q-Exactive (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Peptides were first trapped onto a C18 pre-column and then separated on a 50 cm analytical column (EASY-Spray Columns, Thermo Fisher Scientific) at 50 °C. A 245 min gradient ranging from 0 to 40% acetonitrile/0.1% formic acid was used. This was followed by a 10 min gradient ranging from 40 to 80% acetonitrile/0.1% formic acid and remained at 80% acetonitrile/0.1% formic acid for 10 min. Survey full scan MS spectra (m/z 310–2000) were acquired with a resolution of 70k, an AGC target of 3×106, and a maximum injection time of 10 ms. The twenty most intense peptide ions in each survey MS scan with an intensity threshold of 10k, underfill ratio of 1% and a charge state ≥2 were isolated in succession with an isolation window of 2 Th and fragmented by high energy collision dissociation using a normalized collision energy of 25% in the high energy collision cell. The MS/MS was acquired with a resolution of 17.5k and a starting m/z of 100. A dynamic exclusion with exclusion duration of 15 s was applied.

Database search and high-confidence peptide identification. Database search was performed with X!Tandem against the Uniprot mouse database appended with reverse sequences (as of May 10th). The search parameters were: precursor mass tolerance (MS1) between −10 ppm and 20 ppm, and fragment tolerance (MS2) 0.02 Da; carbamidomethylation (C: 57.02146) as fixed modification, and oxidation (M: 15.99491) and phosphorylation (S/T/Y: 79.9663) as variable modifications; minimum parent m/z was 600–4000; spectra with 6 to 50 charge state 2+ and 3+. Spectral counting and differential phosphopeptide expression analysis by QSPEC. For the peptides with false site localization error rate (FLR) below 1%, the number of MS/MS spectra supporting phosphorylation on each candidate residue (S/T/Y) was counted to represent the “spectral counts” of each site. Spectral count-based tool QSPEC was used to perform differential expression analysis for each phosphosite, controlling the FDR at 10%.

GO analysis. For analysing the functional enrichment across the phosphoproteins, the significantly altered phosphopeptides with upregulated or downregulated sites upon high-fat feeding were categorized based on GO Biological Process using BINGO functional annotation tool as implemented in Cytoscape. The GO terms for each of the HFD- and LFD-fed groups were filtered to retain only those categories that were significantly enriched with p value < 0.005 and contained at least three representing genes in either of the analysed groups. The filtered p values were subjected to hierarchical clustering based on Euclidean distance and average linkage, and visualized as a heat map. Pathway annotation for metabolic enzymes was retrieved from Reactome pathway database.

Kinase-substrate prediction. To predict potential kinase-substrate relationships and thus the kinase activity in the WAT of HFD- and LFD-fed mice groups, both iGPS (version 1.0) and NetworKIN (version 3.0) algorithm were used. iGPS classifies protein kinases into hierarchies and makes predictions on the hypothesis that similar short linear motifs are phosphorylated by similar protein kinases. Additionally, contextual information based on known protein–protein interactions is used to maximise true-positive hits. The significantly altered upregulated and downregulated peptides were input as PhosPEP format and predictions were made with a false positive rate (FPR) of 10% for serine-threonine kinases. Since, multiple kinases can potentially phosphorylate the same sites, the kinase-substrate relationships were filtered to include only those kinases that were detected in our WAT phosphoproteome dataset. We thus focused only on those 167 kinases with their isofoms for subsequent analysis. Statistical enrichment was performed using hypergeometric test and kinase-substrate relationships of all the detected phosphopeptides were used as background for iGPS. The NetworKIN algorithm also works in a similar fashion wherein the probabilities derived from NetPhorest atlas for kinase consensus motifs and proximity-scores for protein–protein interactions are combined to obtain NetworKIN scores represented as likelihood ratios. The mouse phosphopeptides were matched to their human counterparts and predictions for the differentially expressed phosphosites were obtained in the human background. To gain confidence in the
predicted outcomes, the kinase-substrate relationships of the altered phosphopeptides were filtered to include only those with a NetworKIN score >2 or NetPhorest probability >0.1 prior to statistical enrichment by hypergeometric distribution. Only those kinases that were enriched with a p value cut-off less than $10^{-4}$ were considered significantly altered. For those kinases that were predicted to be significantly enriched both in the upregulated and downregulated substrate groups, kinase-substrate enrichment analysis based on average abundances (log$_2$ fold change) of phosphorylated substrates was additionally performed to assign the activity of the kinase to either the HFD- or LFD-fed groups.

**Network Analysis.** Protein-protein interactions as implemented in STRING$^{26}$, Reactome Functional Interaction (Reactome FI), and GeneGO MetaCore were used to explore the functional connectivity between the altered phosphoproteins. The upregulated and downregulated phosphoproteins that were differentially regulated were loaded into STRING and all pairwise interactions were downloaded. STRING reports medium confidence interaction pairs with a combined score >0.4. For our analysis we increased this threshold to 0.6 to retain higher confidence interactors. Apart from interactions retrieved from STRING, we additionally extracted pathway-based functional interaction from Reactome FI as implemented in Cytoscape visualization tool and direct interactions from MetaCore software suite$^{35}$. The interactions reported in both these tools are manually curated based on experimental evidence, and hence all the interactions obtained were retained for analysis. Only interactions between the regulated phosphoproteins were retained and no linker candidates were included. All the interactions obtained from the above resources were parsed into Cytoscape as a SIF (simple interaction file) and merged with each other to represent an integrated functional network. Redundant entries were removed by excluding all duplicate interactions. Furthermore, significantly modulated kinases as predicted by iGPS or NetworKIN (Table 1) were mapped onto the merged network to obtain a comprehensive interactome that explores all possible functional associations between the regulated phosphoproteins. The network properties were explored using ‘Network Analyzer’ in Cytoscape. Densely connected phosphoprotein clusters were identified using ClusterONE in Cytoscape$^{37}$. Functional enrichment in each of the clusters was performed using DAVID or Reactome pathways.

For metabolic network mapping, the substrates, products and pathways associated with each enzyme was manually obtained from KEGG and the schema was constructed using components of the pathway map corresponding to ‘Fatty acid biosynthesis,’ ‘Glycerolipid metabolism’ and ‘Citrate cycle’. Known regulations such as upstream kinases and functional consequences were obtained through literature. Finally, all the information was visualized in a schematic manner.

**Data availability.** The mass spectrometry proteomics data have been deposited to the ProteomeXchange Consortium (http://proteomecentral.proteomexchange.org/) via the PRIDE partner repository with the dataset identifier PXD002927.

**References**

1. Friedman, J. M. Obesity: Causes and control of excess body fat. Nature 459, 340–342 (2009).
2. Calle, E. F. & Kaaks, R. Overweight, obesity and cancer: epidemiological evidence and proposed mechanisms. Nature reviews. Cancer 4, 579–591, doi:10.1038/nrc1308 (2004).
3. Van Gaal, L. F., Mertens, I. L. & De Block, C. E. Mechanisms linking obesity with cardiovascular disease. Nature 444, 875–880, doi:10.1038/nature05487 (2006).
4. Samul, V. E., Petersen, K. F. & Shulman, G. I. Lipid-induced insulin resistance: unravelling the mechanism. Lancet 375, 2267–2277, doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(10)60408-4 (2010).
5. Qatanani, M. & Lazar, M. A. Mechanisms of obesity-associated insulin resistance: many choices on the menu. Genes & development 21, 1443–1455, doi:10.1101/gad.1550907 (2007).
6. Qi, B. et al. NUCKS is a positive transcriptional regulator of insulin signaling. Cell reports 7, 1876–1886, doi:10.1016/j.celrep.2014.05.030 (2014).
7. Coll, G., Akinilar, S. C. & Tergaonkar, V. Chronic adipose tissue inflammation: all immune cells on the stage. Trends in molecular medicine 19, 487–500, doi:10.1016/j.molmed.2013.05.001 (2013).
8. Wymann, M. P. & Schneider, R. Lipid signalling in disease. Nature reviews. Molecular cell biology 9, 162–176, doi:10.1038/nrm2335 (2008).
9. Hajer, G. R., van Haefen, T. W. & Visseren, F. L. Adipose tissue dysfunction in obesity, diabetes, and vascular diseases. European heart journal 29, 2959–2971, doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehn387 (2008).
10. Xie, W. D. et al. Proteomic profile of visceral adipose tissues between low-fat diet-fed obesity-resistant and obesity-prone C57BL/6 mice. Molecular medicine reports 3, 1047–1052, doi:10.3892/mmr.2010.354 (2010).
11. Grant, R. W., Vester Boler, B. M., Ridge, T. K., Graves, T. K. & Swanson, K. S. Adipose tissue transcriptome changes during obesity development in female dogs. Genes & development 332, 1322–1326, doi:10.1126/science.1199484 (2011).
12. Kruger, M. et al. Dissection of the insulin signaling pathway via quantitative phosphoproteomics. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America 105, 2451–2456, doi:10.1073/pnas.071713105 (2008).
13. Humphrey, S. J. et al. Dynamic adipocyte phosphoproteome reveals that Akt directly regulates mTORC2. Cell Metabolism 17, 1009–1020, doi:10.1016/j.cmet.2013.04.010 (2013).
14. Fountas, A., Diamantopoulos, L. N. & Tosatooulis, A. Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors and Diabetes: A Novel Treatment Paradigm? Trends in endocrinology and metabolism: TEM 26, 643–650, doi:10.1016/j.tem.2015.09.003 (2015).
15. Reilly, S. M. et al. An inhibitor of the protein kinases TBK1 and IKK-varepsilon improves obesity-related metabolic dysfunctions in mice. Nature medicine 19, 313–321, doi:10.1038/nm.3082 (2013).
16. Bjornson, R. D. et al. X!Tandem, an improved method for running X!tandem in parallel on collections of commodity computers. Journal of proteome research 7, 293–299, doi:10.1021/pr0701198 (2008).
Usui, I., Imamura, T., Huang, J., Satoh, H. & Olefsky, J. M. Cdc42 is a Rho GTPase family member that can mediate insulin signaling

Chan, T. O., Rittenhouse, S. E. & Tsichlis, P. N. AKT/PKB and other D3 phosphoinositide-regulated kinases: kinase activation by

Miinea, C. P.

Sano, H.

Lass, A.

Krintel, C.

Yeaman, S. J.

Moriya-Sato, A.

Li, Y.

Yoon, Y. S., Seo, W. Y., Lee, M. W., Kim, S. T. & Koo, S. H. Salt-inducible kinase regulates hepatic lipogenesis by controlling SREBP-1c phosphorylation. The journal of biological chemistry 284, 10446–10452, doi: 10.1074/jbc.M90096200 (2009).

Park, J. et al. SIK2 is critical in the regulation of lipoid homeostasis and adipogenesis in vivo. Diabetes 63, 3659–3673, doi: 10.2337/db13-1423 (2014).

Li, Y. et al. Identification of sucrose non-fermenting-related kinase (SNRK) as a suppressor of adipocyte inflammation. Diabetes 62, 2396–2409, doi: 10.2337/db12-1081 (2013).

Tong, L. & Tergaonkar, V. Rho protein GTPases and their interactions with NFκB: crossroads of inflammation and matrix biology. Bioscience reports 34, doi: 10.1042/BSR20140021 (2014).

Li, Y. et al. Non-canonical NF-κB signalling and ETS1/2 cooperatively drive C250T mutant TERT promoter activation. Nature cell biology 17, 1327–1338, doi: 10.1038/ncb3240 (2015).

Davies, S. P., Sim, A. T. & Hardie, D. G. Location and function of three sites phosphorylated on rat acetyl-CoA carboxylase by the AMP-activated protein kinase. European journal of biochemistry/FEBS 187, 183–190 (1990).

Ha, J., Daniel, S., Broyles, S. S. & Kim, K. H. Critical phosphorylation sites for acetyl-CoA carboxylase activity. The Journal of biological chemistry 269, 22162–22168 (1994).

Yeman, S. J. et al. Sites of phosphorylation on pyruvate dehydrogenase from bovine kidney and heart. Biochemistry 17, 2364–2370 (1978).

Huttlin, E. L. et al. A tissue-specific atlas of mouse protein phosphorylation and expression. Cell 143, 1174–1189, doi: 10.1016/j.cell.2010.12.001 (2010).

Moriya-Sato, A. et al. Novel acyl-CoA synthetase in adrenoleukodystrophy target tissues. Biochemical and biophysical research communications 279, 62–68, doi: 10.1016/j.bbrc.2000.08.097 (2000).

Meshek, D. G., Li, O. & Coleman, R. A. Long-chain acyl-CoA synthetases and fatty acid channeling. Future lipidology 2, 465–476, doi: 10.2217/2640675.2.4.465 (2007).

Krintel, C. et al. Ser649 and Ser650 are the major determinants of protein kinase A-mediated activation of human hormone-sensitive lipase against lipid substrates. PloS one 3, e3756, doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0003756 (2008).

Lass, A. et al. Adipose triglyceride lipase-mediated lipolysis of cellular fat stores is activated by CGI-58 and defective in Chanarin-Daumman Syndrome. Cell Metabolism 3, 309–319, doi: 10.1016/j.cmet.2006.03.005 (2006).

Sahu-Osen, A. et al. CGI-58/ABHD5 is phosphorylated on Ser239 by protein kinase A: control of subcellular localization. Journal of lipid research 56, 109–121, doi: 10.1194/jlr.M055004 (2010).

Steinberg, G. R., Kemp, B. E. & Watt, M. J. Adipocyte triglyceride lipase expression in human obesity. American journal of physiology. Endocrinology and metabolism 293, E938–E964, doi: 10.1152/ajpendo.00235.2007 (2007).

Meierhofer, D., Weidner, C. & Sauer, S. Integrative analysis of transcriptomics, proteomics, and metabolomics data of white adipose and liver tissue of high-fat diet and rosiglitazone-treated insulin-resistant mice identified pathway alterations and molecular hubs. Journal of proteome research 13, 5592–5602, doi: 10.1021/pr5005828 (2014).

Sano, H. et al. Insulin-stimulated phosphorylation of a Rab GTpase-activating protein regulates GLUT4 translocation. The Journal of biological chemistry 284, 14599–14602, doi: 10.1074/jbc.C109063200 (2009).

Mliina, C. P. et al. AS160, the Akt substrate regulating GLUT4 translocation, has a functional Rab GTpase-activating protein domain. The Biochemical journal 391, 87–93, doi: 10.1042/BJ20050887 (2005).

Nascimento, E. B. et al. Insulin-mediated phosphorylation of the proline-rich Akt substrate PRAS40 is impaired in insulin target tissues of high-fat diet-fed rats. Diabetes 55, 3221–3226, doi: 10.2337/db05-1390 (2006).

Chan, T. O., Ritterhouse, S. E. & Tsichlis, P. N. AKT/PKB and other D3 phosphoinositide-regulated kinases: kinase activation by phosphoinositide-dependent phosphorylation. Annual review of biochemistry 68, 903–1014, doi: 10.1146/annurev.biochem.68.1.969 (1999).

Dey, A. et al. Hexamethylene bisacetamide (HMBA) simultaneously targets AKT and MAPK pathway and represses NF kappaB activity: implications for cancer therapy. Cell cycle 7, 3759–3767 (2008).

Usui, I., Imamura, T., Huang, J., Satoh, H. & Olefsky, J. M. Cdc42 is a Rho GTpase family member that can mediate insulin signaling to glucose transport in 3T3-L1 adipocytes. The Journal of biological chemistry 278, 13765–13774, doi: 10.1074/jbc.M208994200 (2003).
57. London, E. et al. Differentially regulated protein kinase A (PKA) activity in adipose tissue and liver is associated with resistance to diet-induced obesity and glucose intolerance in mice that lack PKA regulatory subunit type I alpha. Endocrinology 155, 3397–3408, doi: 10.1210/en.2014-1122 (2014).

58. Schreyer, S. A., Cummings, D. E., McKnight, G. S. & LeBeouf, R. C. Mutation of the RIIbeta subunit of protein kinase A prevents diet-induced insulin resistance and dyslipidemia in mice. Diabetes 50, 2555–2562 (2001).

59. Xie, M. et al. A pivotal role for endogenous TGF-beta-activated kinase-1 in the LKB1/AMP-activated protein kinase energy-sensor pathway. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America 103, 17378–17383, doi: 10.1073/pnas.0604708103 (2006).

60. Diraison, F., Dusserre, E., Vidal, H., Sothier, M. & Beylot, M. Increased hepatic lipogenesis but decreased expression of lipogenic gene in adipose tissue in human obesity. American journal of physiology. Endocrinology and metabolism 282, E46–E51 (2002).

61. Lodhi, I. J. et al. Inhibiting adipose tissue lipogenesis reprograms thermogenesis and PPARgamma activation to decrease diet-induced obesity. Cell Metabolism 16, 189–201, doi: 10.1016/j.cmet.2012.06.013 (2012).

62. Langin, D. et al. Adipocyte lipases and defect of lipolysis in human obesity. Diabetes 54, 3190–3197 (2005).

63. Guilherme, A., Virbasius, J. V., Puri, V. & Czech, M. P. Adipocyte dysfunctions linking obesity to insulin resistance and type 2 diabetes. Nature reviews. Molecular cell biology 9, 367–377, doi: 10.1038/nrm2391 (2008).

64. Qiu, B. Y. et al. High-throughput assay for modulators of mitochondrial membrane potential identifies a novel compound with beneficial effects on db/db mice. Diabetes 59, 256–265, doi: 10.2337/db09-0223 (2010).

65. Kim, J. B. & Spiegelman, B. M. ADD1/SREBP1 promotes adipocyte differentiation and gene expression linked to fatty acid metabolism. Genes & development 10, 1096–1107 (1996).

66. Picarro, S. B. et al. Magnetic bead processor for rapid evaluation and optimization of parameters for phosphopeptide enrichment. Analytical chemistry 81, 4566–4575, doi: 10.1021/ac9004452 (2009).

67. Rappsilber, J., Mann, M. & Ishihama, Y. Protocol for micro-purification, enrichment, pre-fractionation and storage of peptides for proteomics using StageTips. Nature protocols 2, 2019–2026, doi: 10.1038/nprot.2007.261 (2007).

68. Keller, A., Nesvizhskii, A. I., Kolker, E. & Aebersold, R. Empirical statistical model to estimate the accuracy of peptide identifications made by MS/MS and database search. Analytical chemistry 74, 5383–5392 (2002).

69. Choi, H., Fermin, D. & Nesvizhskii, A. I. Significance analysis of spectral count data in label-free shotgun proteomics. Molecular & cellular proteomics : MCP 7, 2373–2385, doi: 10.1074/mcp.M800203-MCP200 (2008).

Acknowledgements
The work is supported by Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), Singapore.

Author Contributions
V.T. and J.G. conceived the project. B.Q., A.A.S., S.W., J.G. and V.T. designed the experiments. B.Q. performed mouse and cell culture experiments. S.W. performed all phosphoproteomic experiments. H.C. carried out spectral count analysis. A.A.S. conducted all the bioinformatics analyses, and interpreted the results. J.G. and V.T. directed the project, and supervised all experiments and data analyses. A.A.S., B.Q., S.W., V.T. and J.G. wrote the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final version.

Additional Information
Supplementary information accompanies this paper at http://www.nature.com/srep

Competing financial interests: The authors declare no competing financial interests.

How to cite this article: Alli Shaik, A. et al. Phosphoprotein network analysis of white adipose tissues unveils deregulated pathways in response to high-fat diet. Sci. Rep. 6, 25844; doi: 10.1038/srep25844 (2016).

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article’s Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in the credit line; if the material is not included under the Creative Commons license, users will need to obtain permission from the license holder to reproduce the material. To view a copy of this license, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/
Erratum: Phosphoprotein network analysis of white adipose tissues unveils deregulated pathways in response to high-fat diet

Asfa Alli Shaik, Beiying Qiu, Sheena Wee, Hyungwon Choi, Jayantha Gunaratne & Vinay Tergaonkar

Scientific Reports 6:25844; doi: 10.1038/srep25844; published online 16 May 2016; updated 10 June 2016

The original version of this Article contained an error in the spelling of the author Asfa Alli Shaik which was incorrectly given as Alli Shaik Asfa. This has now been corrected in the PDF and HTML versions of the Article.

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article’s Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in the credit line; if the material is not included under the Creative Commons license, users will need to obtain permission from the license holder to reproduce the material. To view a copy of this license, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/