SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Table S1: qPCR primers.

Gene	Fragment size (bp)	Annealing temperature (°C)	Primer sequences (5'-3')
B2M	246	60	GGCTATCCAGCGTACTCCAAA CGGCAGGCATACTCATCTTTTT
CD14	142	60	ACGCCAGAACCTTGTGAGC GCATGGATCTCCACCTCTACTG
GAPDH	113	60	CATGAGAAGTATGACAACAGCC AGTCCTTCCACGATACCAAAGT
HPRTI	94	60	TGACACTGGCAAAACAATGCA GGTCCTTTTCACCAGCAAGCT
RPLP0	318	60	AGATGCAGCAGATCCGCAT GTGGTGATACCTAAAGCCTG
THBD	107	60	GACCTTCCTCAATGCCAGTCA CGTCGCCGTTCAGTAGCAA
VDR	332	60	AGATGACCCTTCTGTGACCC AGCTTCTTCAGTCCCACCTG

Table S2: Ranking of vitamin D response. Complete data set for 71 participants that donated PBMCs. From 47 of them also adipose tissue biopsies were taken. Ranking is based on response of both tissues to vitamin D.

SUPLEMENTARY FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure S1: Negative correlation of serum concentrations for 25(OH)D₃ and PTH protein. For all 71 participants the ratio of the 25(OH)D₃ concentration at the end and the start of the study is plotted against the respective change of the PTH serum concentrations.

Figure S2: VDR binding regions of the genes *CD14* and *THBD*. VDR ChIP-seq data for the genomic loci of the genes *CD14* (A) and *THBD* (B) are shown. The peak tracks show data from LS-180 colon carcinoma cells (pink [24]), lymphoblastoids (light blue [20]) and THP-1 monocytes (red [21]) comparing genomic VDR binding in unstimulated or vehicle-stimulated cells with that after 1,25(OH)₂D₃ (1,25D) treatment for indicated times. The structure of the genes is shown in blue and the respective VDR peaks are boxed.

Figure S3: *CD14* and *THBD* expression levels normalized by VDR expression. The mRNA expression of the genes *CD14* (A) and *THBD* (B) in PBMCs at the end and the start of the study correlate even better, when it is normalized bymRNA expression.

Fig. S1

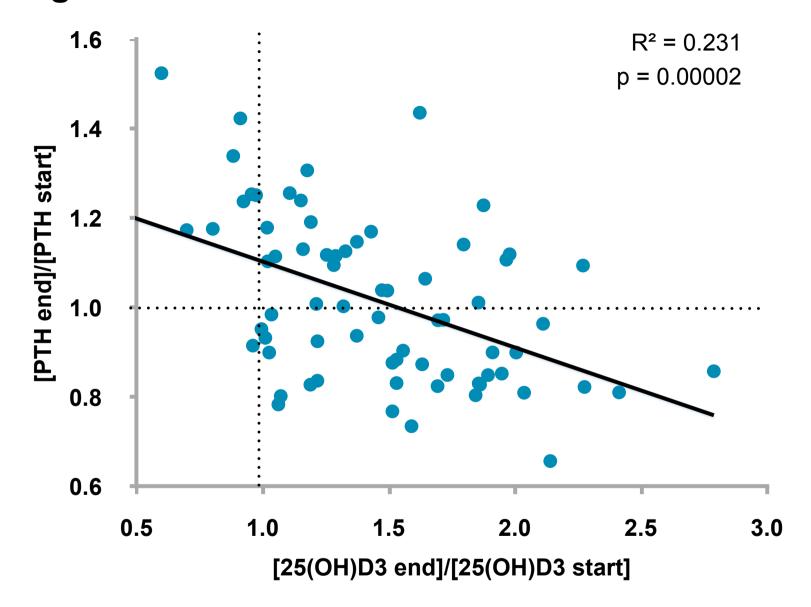


Fig. S2

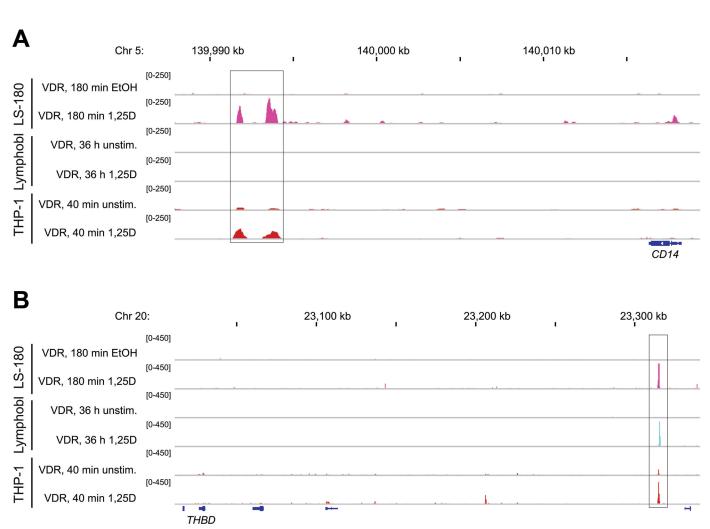


Fig. S3

