

Figure S1. Ring diagram of lipid subclass composition, 18 samples of subcutaneous adipose from six Ningxiang pigs, six Berkshires and six F1 pigs, respectively, were used to detect lipidomic profile.

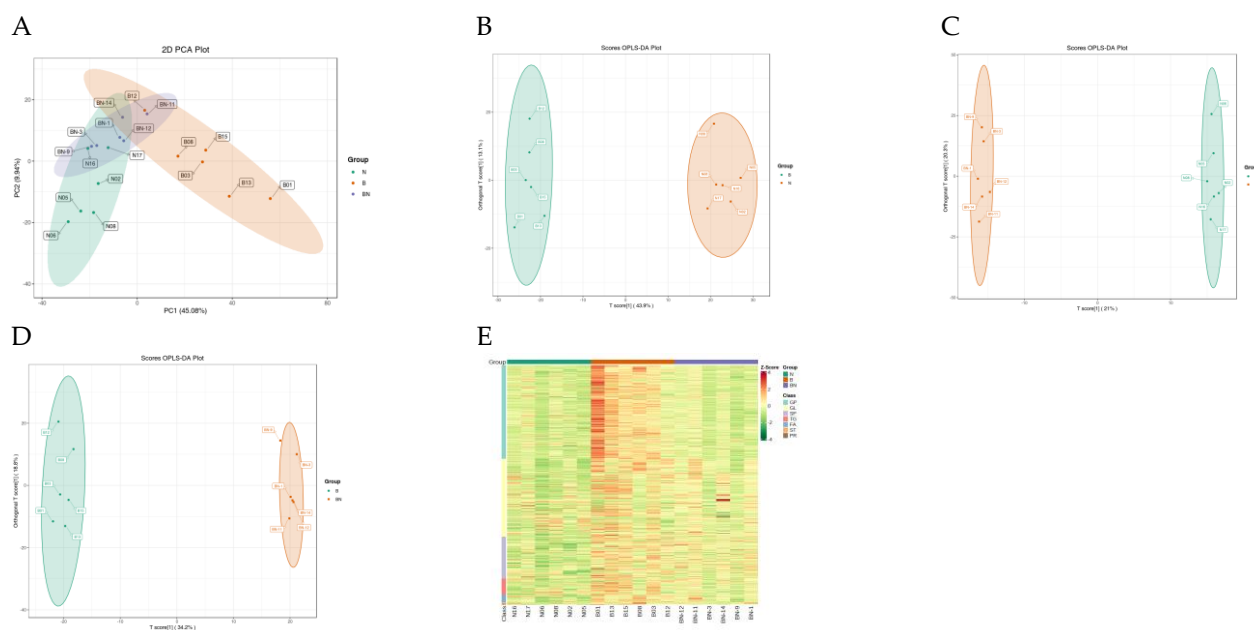


Figure S2. The subcutaneous adipose tissue lipid composition. (A) PCA of the subcutaneous adipose tissue from Ningxiang pigs, Berkshires and F1 offspring. (B) OPLS-DA of the subcutaneous adipose tissue from Ningxiang pigs and Berkshires. (C) OPLS-DA of the subcutaneous adipose tissue from Ningxiang pigs and F1 offspring. (D) OPLS-DA of the subcutaneous adipose tissue from Berkshires and F1 offspring. (E) Overall cluster heat map of the samples. Eighteen samples of subcutaneous adipose from six Ningxiang pigs, six Berkshires and six F1 pigs, respectively, were used to detect lipidomic profile.

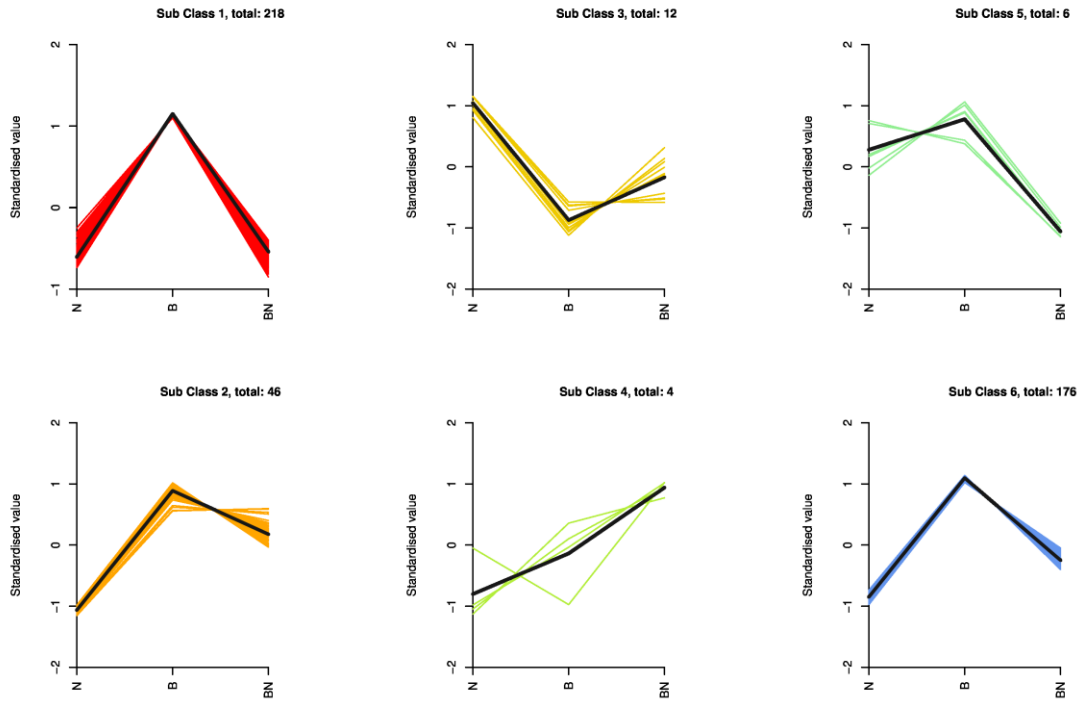


Figure S3. K-Means of SCLs. The horizontal ordinate represents sample groups, the Y-axis represents standardized relative lipid content, and Sub Class represents lipid class numbers with the same trend of change. Twelve samples of subcutaneous adipose from four Ningxiang pigs, four Berkshires and four F₁ pigs, respectively, were used to detect transcriptomic profile. B, Berkshires; N, Ningxiang pigs; BN, F₁ offspring.

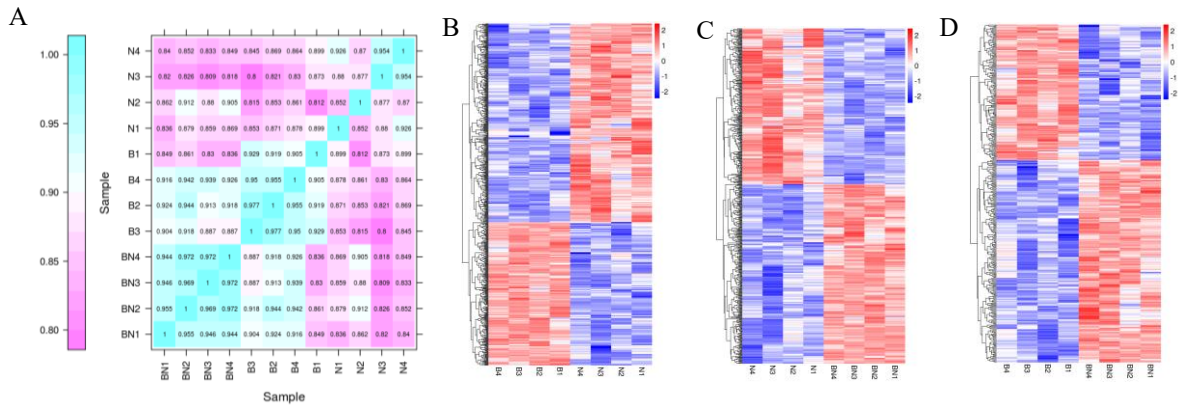
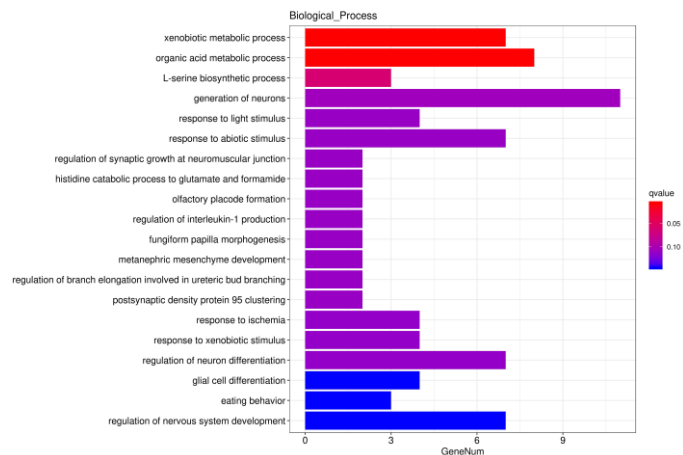
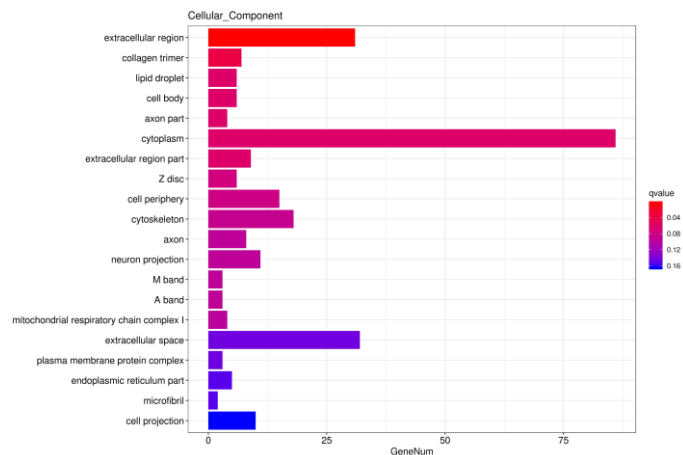


Figure S4. Transcriptome profiles diverse in the subcutaneous adipose tissue. (A) Transcriptome correlation analysis, B, Berkshire; N, Ningxiang pig; BN, F₁ offspring; (B-D) Cluster heat map of DEGs for the subcutaneous adipose tissue in the groups of Berkshires vs Ningxiang pigs (B), Ningxiang pigs vs F₁ offspring (C), Berkshires vs F₁ pigs (D). Twelve samples of subcutaneous adipose from four Ningxiang pigs, four Berkshires and four F₁ pigs, respectively, were used to detect transcriptomic profile. B, Berkshire; N, Ningxiang pig; BN, F₁ offspring.

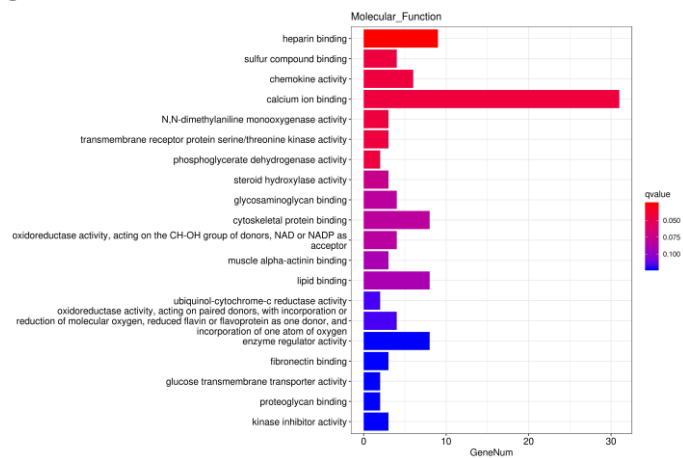
A



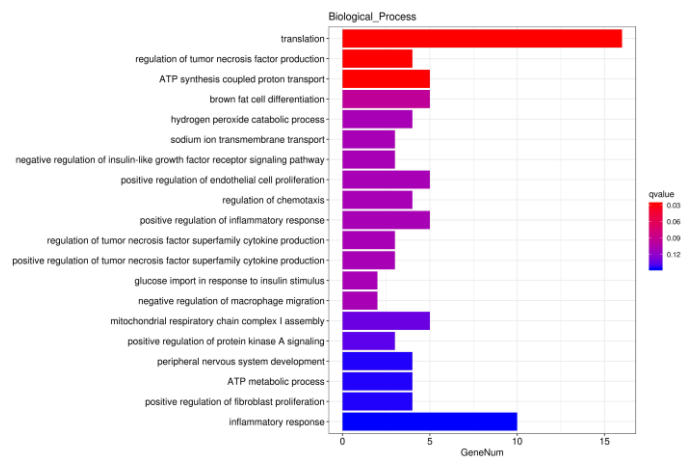
B



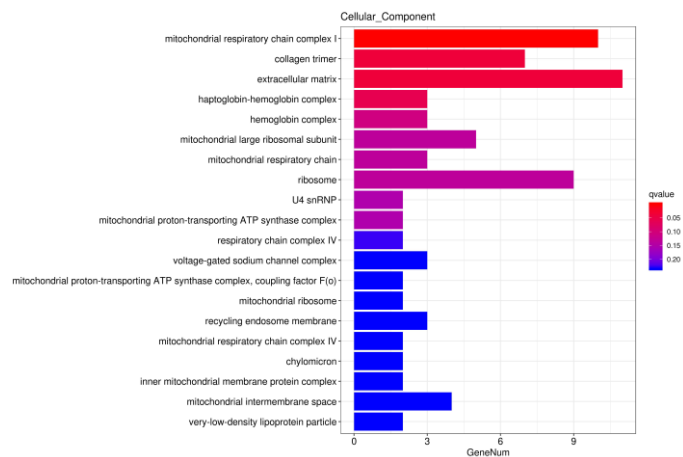
C



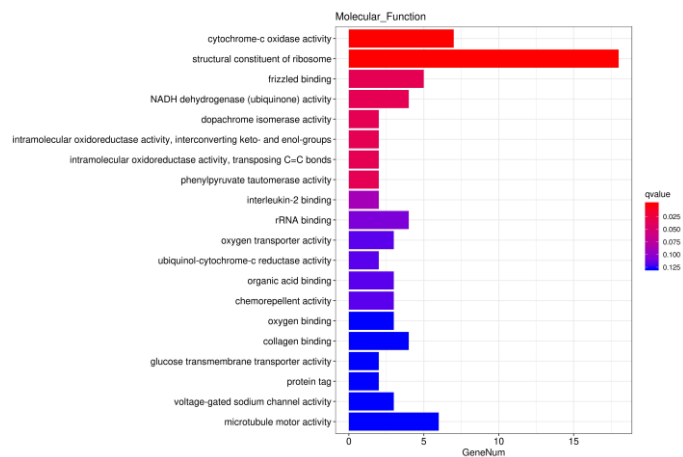
D



E



F



G

H

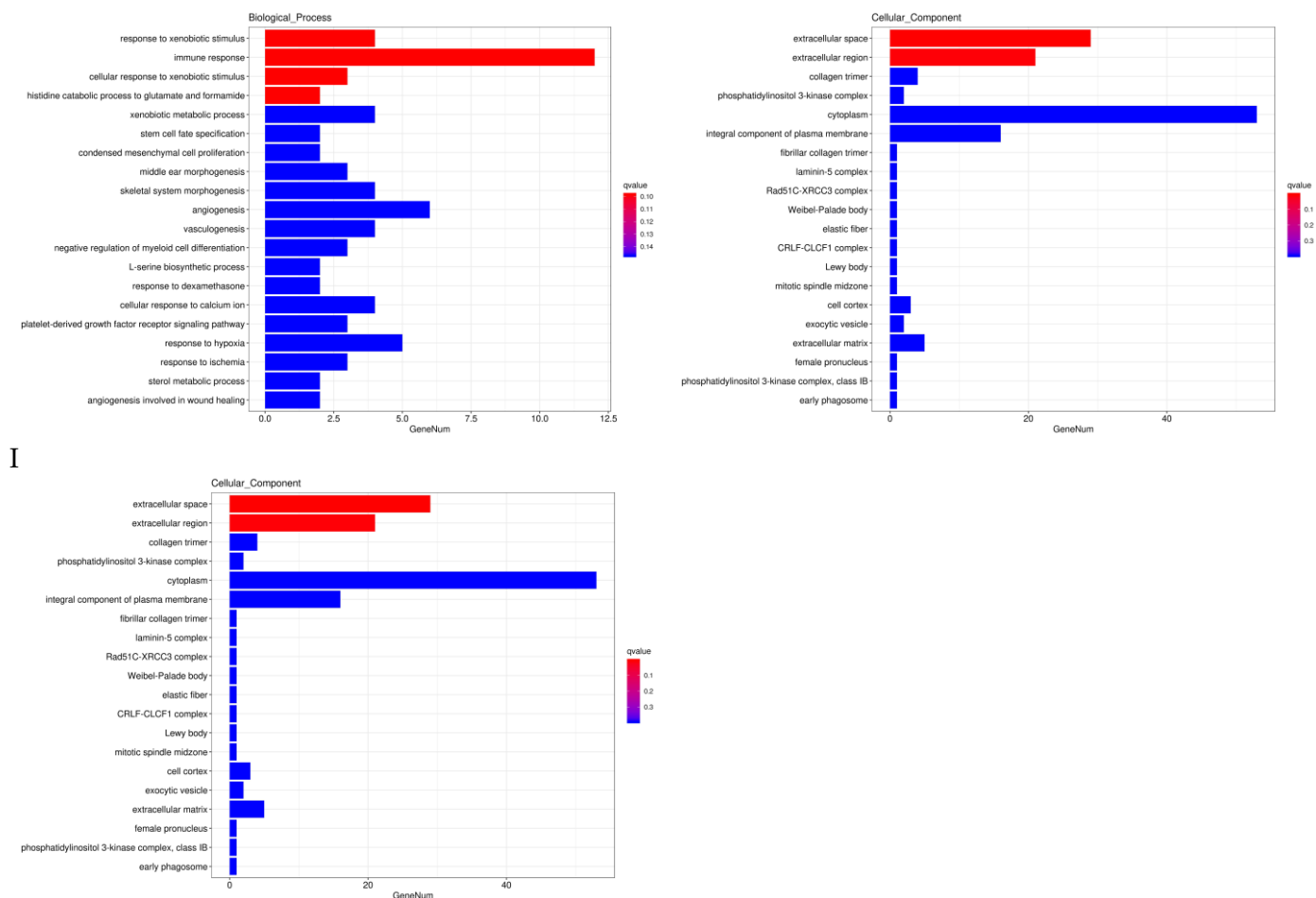
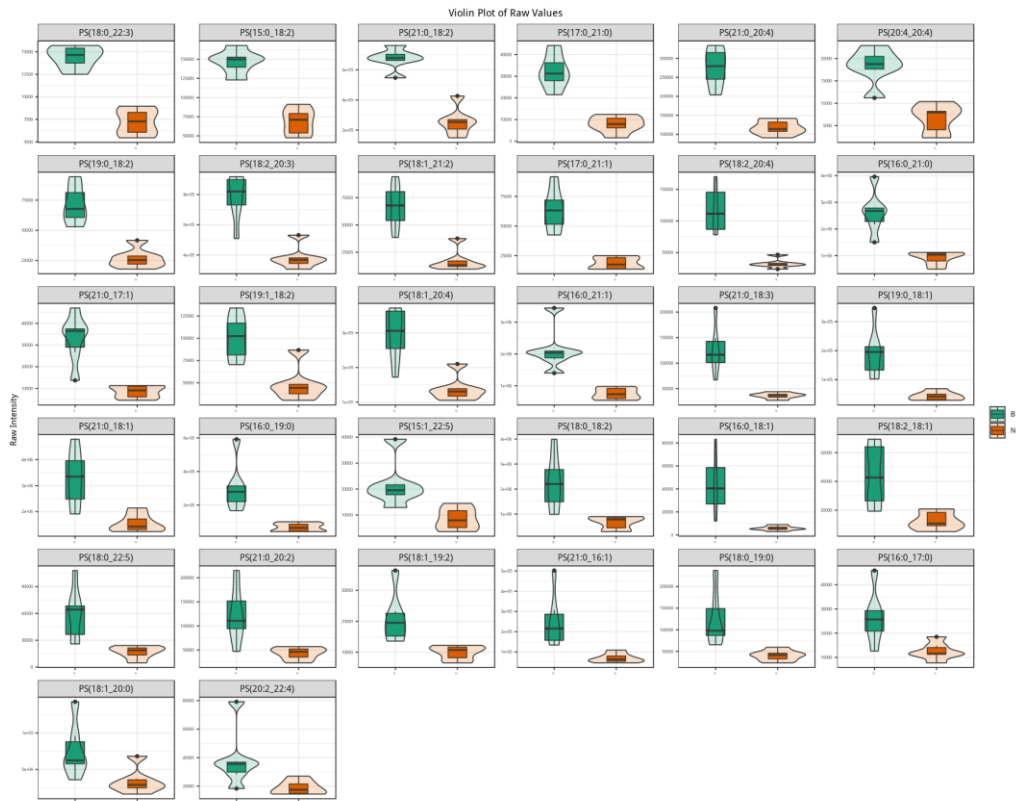


Figure S5. A partial list of bioinformatics analysis results using DEGs of the subcutaneous adipose tissue. (A-C) The column diagrams for the analysis of biological processes (A), cellular components (B), and molecular functions (C) of DEGs in Berkshires vs. Ningxiang pigs; (D-F) The column diagrams for the analysis of biological processes (D), cellular components (E), and molecular functions (F) of DEGs in Ningxiang pigs vs. F₁ offspring; (G-I) The column diagrams for the analysis of biological processes (G), cellular component (H), and molecular function (I) of DEGs in Berkshires vs. F₁ offspring. Twelve samples of subcutaneous adipose from four Ningxiang pigs, four Berkshires and four F₁ pigs, respectively, were used to detect transcriptomic profile.

A



B

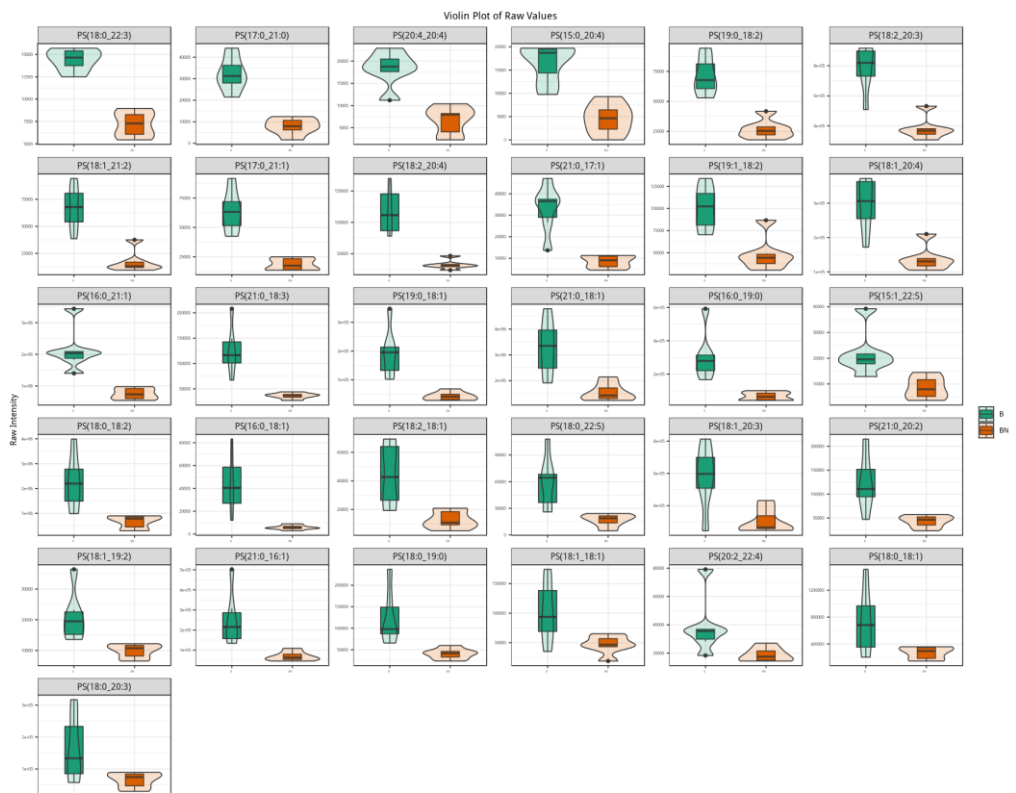


Figure S6. The violin chart of the SCLs related to kO00260 pathway. The violin chart of Phosphatidylserines in Berkshires vs. Ningxiang pigs (A) and Berkshires vs F₁ offspring (B), respectively. B, Berkshires; N, Ningxiang pig; BN, F₁ offspring. .

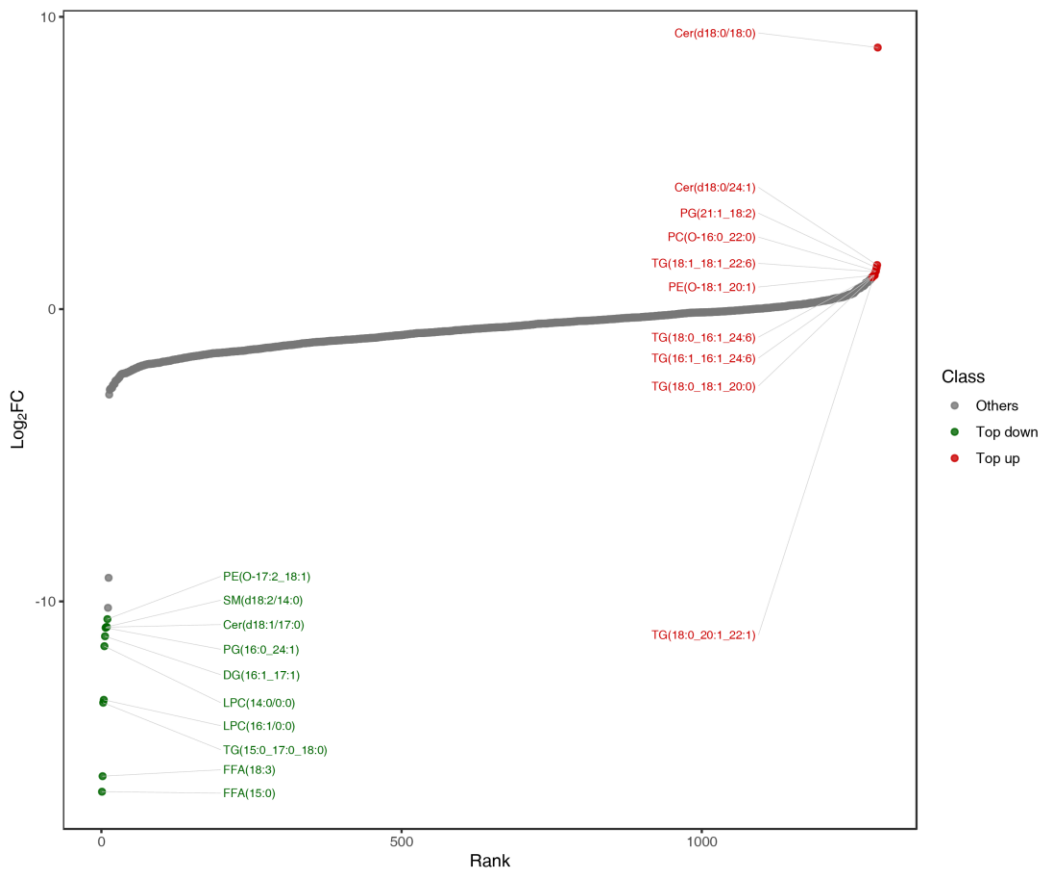


Figure S7. Dynamic distribution map of lipid content differences in the subcutaneous adipose tissue from Berkshires vs. Ningxiang pigs. The horizontal ordinate represents the different multiples of substances, the Y-axis represents the \log_2FC . Each point represents a substance, green dots represent the substances in the top 10 of the downward ranking, and red dots represent the substances in the top 10 of the upward ranking.

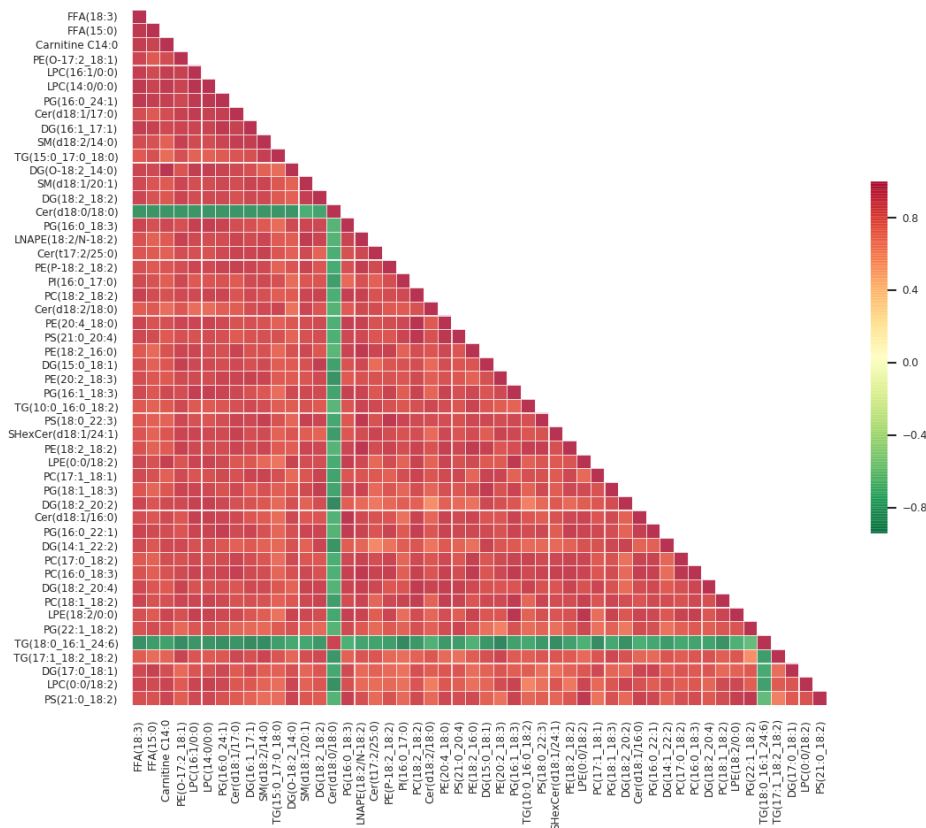


Figure S8. The correlation heat map for significantly different lipids with the top VIP value in the subcutaneous adipose tissue in Berkshires vs. Ningxiang pigs. Red represents positive correlations, green represents negative correlations.

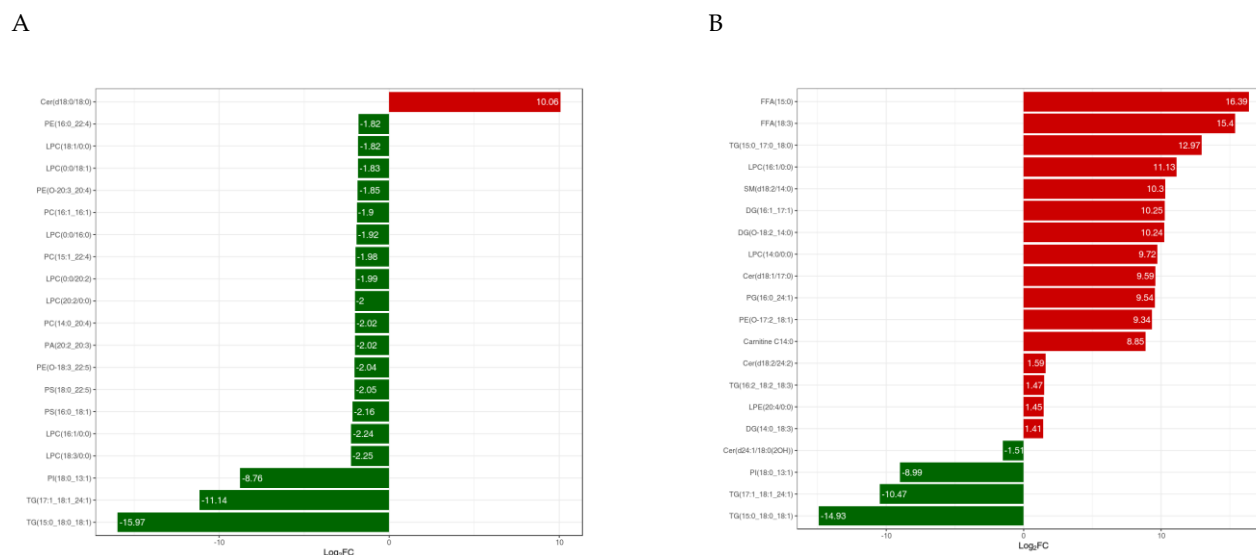


Figure S9. Bar chart of different lipids in the subcutaneous adipose tissue in Berkshires vs. F₁ offspring (A) and in Ningxiang pigs vs. F₁ offspring (B). The horizontal ordinate represents the log₂FC of different lipids. The Y-axis represents differential lipids. Red represents an increase in lipid content, while green represents a decrease in lipid content.

Table S1. DEGs in Berkshires vs. Ningxiang pigs enriched in partial KEGG pathways ($P < 0.05$).

Gene name	FPKM		FDR	Log ₂ FC	regulate	Gene annotated
	BKX	NX				
kO00260 glycine, serine and threonine metabolism						
PHGDH	28.12	4.17	2.27E ⁻¹¹	-2.64	down	phosphoglycerate dehydrogenase
LOC100156167	8.84	1.44	3.84E ⁻⁷	-2.41	down	phosphoglycerate dehydrogenase like protein
SHMT1	86.01	26.98	9.92E ⁻⁴	-1.56	down	glycine hydroxymethyltransferase
PSPH	12.56	52.64	9.42E ⁻⁶	2.21	up	phosphoserine phosphatase
LOC110256000	3.37	19.40	9.12E ⁻⁰⁸	2.49	up	membrane primary amine oxidase-like
KO00590 arachidonic acid metabolism						
CYP2B22	69.83	17.85	1.32E ⁻³	-1.85	down	cytochrome P450 family 2 subfamily B22
LOC110255237	6.63	22.28	2.09E ⁻⁴	1.86	up	cytochrome P450 4F6-like
GGT5	8.43	23.69	1.70E ⁻³	1.54	up	gamma-glutamyltranspeptidase
PTGES	3.91	13.12	4.47E ⁻⁸	1.86	up	microsomal prostaglandin-E synthase 1
SAL1	25.78	134.40	3.37E ⁻⁶	2.45	up	salivary lipocalin
GPX1	334.05	1411.35	3.60E ⁻⁷	2.20	up	glutathione peroxidase 1
GPX3	2304.61	1055.47	4.01E ⁻⁷	-1.01	down	
KO00061 fatty acid biosynthesis						
FASN	1320.46	2689.93	1.19E ⁻³	1.15	up	fatty acid synthase
ACACA	26.60	73.44	5.13E ⁻⁹	1.58	up	acetyl-CoA carboxylase
CBR4	3.87	7.46	9.83E ⁻⁶	1.06	up	carboxyl reductase 4
MCH	0.19	0.82	6.33E ⁻³	2.20	up	medium chain acyl hydrolase
KO01212 fatty acid metabolism						
EHHADH	8.54	16.07	2.70E ⁻³	1.03	up	enoyl-CoA hydratase
FASN	1320.46	2689.93	1.19E ⁻³	1.15	up	fatty acid synthase

Gene name	FPKM		FDR	Log ₂ FC	regulate	Gene annotated
	BKX	NX				
<i>ACACA</i>	26.60	73.44	5.13E ⁻⁹	1.58	up	acetyl-CoA carboxylase
<i>CBR4</i>	3.87	7.46	9.83E ⁻⁶	1.06	up	carboxyl reductase 4
<i>HACD</i>	98.60	42.53	7.91E ⁻⁶	-1.10	down	very long-chain (3R)-3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydratase
<i>ELOV6</i>	182.38	428.54	9.82E ⁻⁵	1.36	up	very long chain fatty acids protein 6
<i>SCD</i>	1184.93	3625.88	5.31E ⁻⁵	1.75	up	stearoyl-CoA desaturase
kO00561 glycerolipid metabolism						
<i>GK</i>	23.72	8.19	5.06E ⁻⁹	-1.37	down	glycerol kinase
<i>MGLL</i>	192.95	383.22	7.45E ⁻¹⁰	1.04	up	monoglyceride lipase
<i>LPIN1</i>	127.44	44.92	5.42E ⁻⁴	-1.40	down	lipin 1
<i>DGKB</i>	3.62	1.58	1.28E ⁻³	-1.07	down	diacylglycerol kinase beta
<i>DGAT2</i>	109.71	518.44	8.38E ⁻²⁰	2.36	up	diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase 2
ko04070 phosphatidylinositol signaling system						
<i>NTMR7</i>	0.26	1.43	1.36E ⁻³	2.54	up	myotubularin-related protein 7
<i>PLCB1</i>	4.49	2.06	1.14E ⁻⁶	-1.01	down	phospholipase C beta 1
<i>PIK3C2G</i>	9.04	3.31	4.24E ⁻¹⁴	-1.30	down	phosphatidylinositol-4-phosphate 3-kinase catalytic subunit type 2 gamma
<i>DGKB</i>	3.62	1.58	1.28E ⁻³	-1.07	down	diacylglycerol kinase beta
<i>PLCE1</i>	0.45	0.19	4.25E ⁻³	-1.11	down	phospholipase C epsilon 1
<i>CALML5</i>	2.09	0.13	6.52E ⁻⁶	-3.91	down	calmodulin like 5
<i>LOC102157965</i>	0.15	1.53	2.35E ⁻⁴	4.36	up	parvalbumin beta-like
kO04973 carbohydrate digestion and absorption						
<i>ATPIA1</i>	83.22	34.41	2.93E ⁻⁷	-1.17	down	sodium/potassium-transporting ATPase subunit alpha1
<i>HK3</i>	4.41	9.39	6.21E ⁻³	1.24	up	hexokinase3
<i>SLC2A5</i>	12.86	32.20	5.91E ⁻³	1.44	up	Solute carrier family 2 member 5
<i>PLCB1</i>	4.49	2.06	1.14E ⁻⁶	-1.01	down	phospholipase C beta 1
kO04714 thermogenesis						
<i>MGLL</i>	192.95	383.22	7.45E ⁻¹⁰	1.04	up	acylglycerol lipase
<i>ATP5MC1</i>	79.10	148.15	7.42E ⁻³	1.02	up	ATP synthase membrane subunit c locus 1
<i>UQCR10</i>	63.91	150.00	2.65E ⁻⁴	1.35	up	ubiquinol-cytochrome c complex III subunit X
<i>NDUFA3</i>	11.52	25.38	8.14E ⁻³	1.26	up	NADH:ubiquinone oxidoreductase subunit A3
<i>UQCRQ</i>	47.93	108.01	2.28E ⁻⁶	1.29	up	ubiquinol-cytochrome c reductase complex III subunit VII
<i>COX7C</i>	134.91	329.31	2.04E ⁻³	1.34	up	cytochrome c oxidase subunit 7C
<i>NDUFA11</i>	45.34	85.17	9.02E ⁻⁵	1.03	up	NADH:ubiquinone oxidoreductase subunit A11
<i>NDUFB2</i>	39.84	81.82	2.27E ⁻³	1.20	up	NADH:ubiquinone oxidoreductase subunit B2
<i>NDUFA2</i>	33.06	62.73	7.84E ⁻⁸	1.04	up	NADH:ubiquinone oxidoreductase subunit A2
<i>COX17</i>	41.24	105.00	4.63E ⁻⁷	1.47	up	cytochrome c oxidase copper chaperone COX17
<i>UQCR11</i>	1.27	7.07	2.71E ⁻³	2.58	up	ubiquinol-cytochrome c reductase, complex III subunit XI

Table S2. Primers for real-time fluorescent quantitative PCR.

Gene	Primer sequence (5'-3')
<i>β-actin</i>	sense: CCAGGTCATCACCATCGG Antisense: CCGTGTTGGCGTAGAGGT
<i>FASN</i>	sense: GGGCCCAGCATCACCATAGACA Antisense: GTTCGTGCCCCGATTGAGGAT
<i>SCD</i>	sense: CTCCTGATCATTGCCAACA Antisense: GCAAACCACCCTTCTCTTTG
<i>PSPH</i>	sense: GATGCTGTGTGTTTTGATGTTGAC Antisense: CTTGACTTGTTGCCTGATCACATT
<i>ACACA</i>	sense: GTCCTCTGCCAGTTTCCC Antisense: TCCATCACCACAGCCTTC
<i>ELOV6</i>	sense: CCGGAAGTTTGCCATGTTCA Antisense: GCAGAAGAGCACAAGGTAGC
<i>HACD2</i>	sense: CAGACCGGAGCTCTTCTGG Antisense: TGTCTTCATTCTGGACCTCTCG
<i>GPX1</i>	sense: CAAGAATGGGGAGATCCTGA Antisense: GATAAACTTGGGGTCGGTCA
<i>GPX3</i>	sense: CTCGGAGATTCTGTCCACTCTCA Antisense: CCGTTCACGTCCCCTTTCT
<i>LPIN1</i>	sense: GATCATCTCCGACATTGACG Antisense: TGGTACAGCTTGGCTATGC
<i>MGLL</i>	sense: TATGAGGGTGCCTACCAC Antisense: GTCCTTTGGGAGACCCAT
<i>CYP2B22</i>	sense: AGTGTGGAGAAGCACCGTGAA Antisense: GCAAAGAAGAGCGAAAGGACAGT
<i>DGAT2</i>	sense: TGGCTCTTTCCATTTTCATCC Antisense: CGTAAGCACGATCAGAACGA