**Supplementary Data**

**Supplementary Figure 1: EGFP expression indicates NF-κB activation in microglia, blood vessels and scarce astrocytes in addition to tanycytes.**

Coronal sections of the mediobasal hypothalamus of κ-EGFP reporter mice were investigated 8 h after mice received IL-1β (20 µg/kg, i.v.). Representative immunostainings of EGFP (green, A-C) and the microglia/macrophage marker Iba1 (red, A), the vessel marker collagen IV (red, B) or the astrocyte marker GFAP (red, C) are shown. Nuclei were stained by Dapi (blue, A-C). Magnified areas are boxed in blue or yellow. Arrowheads, colocalization of the stainings. Scale bar, 100 µm; 20 µm (in magnified fields).

**Supplementary Figure 2: Characterization of FACS-sorted cells**

mRNA expression of tanycyte maker genes in FACS-sorted tanycytes (tdTomato positive, red) and non-tanycytic cells (tdTomato negative, gray) of the MBH in mice demonstrated the specificity of FACS sorting.

**Supplementary Figure 3: Cell-specific recombination in *GlastCreER*T2 mice**

Immunostaining of PFA-fixed brain sections (50 µm) from *GlastCreERT2*::Ai14 mice two weeks after tamoxifen injection. (A-C) Costaining of tdTomato-positive cells (red) with the microglial marker CD11b (green, A), the astrocytic marker GFAP (green, B) and the neuronal marker NeuN (green, C) in the cortex. (D) tdTomato expression indicated Cre-mediated recombination in α- and β-tanycytes (red), which have close contacts to neuronal terminals of hypohysiotropic neurons in the median eminence (green, ppTRH). Blue, Dapi staining; scale bar, 20 µm.

**Supplementary Figure 4: Colocalisation of NF-κB activity and VCAM1 expression in vimentin-positive tanycytes**

Representative immunostainings of the mediobasal hypothalamus of κ-EGFP reporter mice 8 h after mice received IL-1β (20 µg/kg, i.v.). Vimentin (gray, A), VCAM1 (red, B), EGFP (green, C) and Dapi (blue, A-C). In the overlay (D), colocalization of EGFP and VCAM1 was visible in α-tanycytes (yellow). Scale bar, 100 µm.

**Supplementary Figure 5: Basal parameters of *Nemo*FL and *Nemo*gliaKO mice**

(A) Changes in body weight of *Nemo*FL controls and *Nemo*gliaKO mice under tamoxifen treatment (gray area). (B) Body weight 3 weeks after induction of the knockout in *Nemo*FL controls and *Nemo*gliaKO mice (n=11-12 mice per group). (C) feeding efficiency (body weight gain per energy intake) in *Nemo*FL controls and *Nemo*gliaKO mice (n=5-6 mice per group). (D-G) Basal food intake (D), water intake (E), energy expenditure (EE, F) and the respiratory exchange ratio (RER, G) did not differ between *Nemo*FL controls and *Nemo*gliaKO mice (n=10-13 mice per group). Parameters were measured during the light (white) and dark phase (gray).

**Supplementary Figure 6: Basal body temperature and activity of *Nemo*FL and *Nemo*gliaKO**

(A, B) Basal body temperature (A) and locomotor activity (B) did not differ between *Nemo*Fl controls and *Nemo*gliaKO mice. Parameters were measured telemetrically during the light (white) and dark phase (gray). Means of 4 consecutive days are depicted (n=9-11 mice per group), ns, non-significant.

(C, D) Novelty stress had a similar effect on body temperature (C) and locomotor activity (D) in *Nemo*FL controls and *Nemo*gliaKO mice (n=5-6 mice per group). Dashed line, onset of novelty.

**Supplementary Figure 7: Basal parameters of *Nemo*con and *Nemo*tanKO mice**

(A) Body weight of *Nemocon* controls and *Nemo*tanKO mice 3 weeks after virus injection (n=9-11 mice per group). (B-E) Basal food intake (B), water intake (C), energy expenditure (EE, D) and the respiratory exchange ratio (RER, E) did not differ between *Nemo*con and *Nemo*tanKO mice (n=8-11 mice per group).