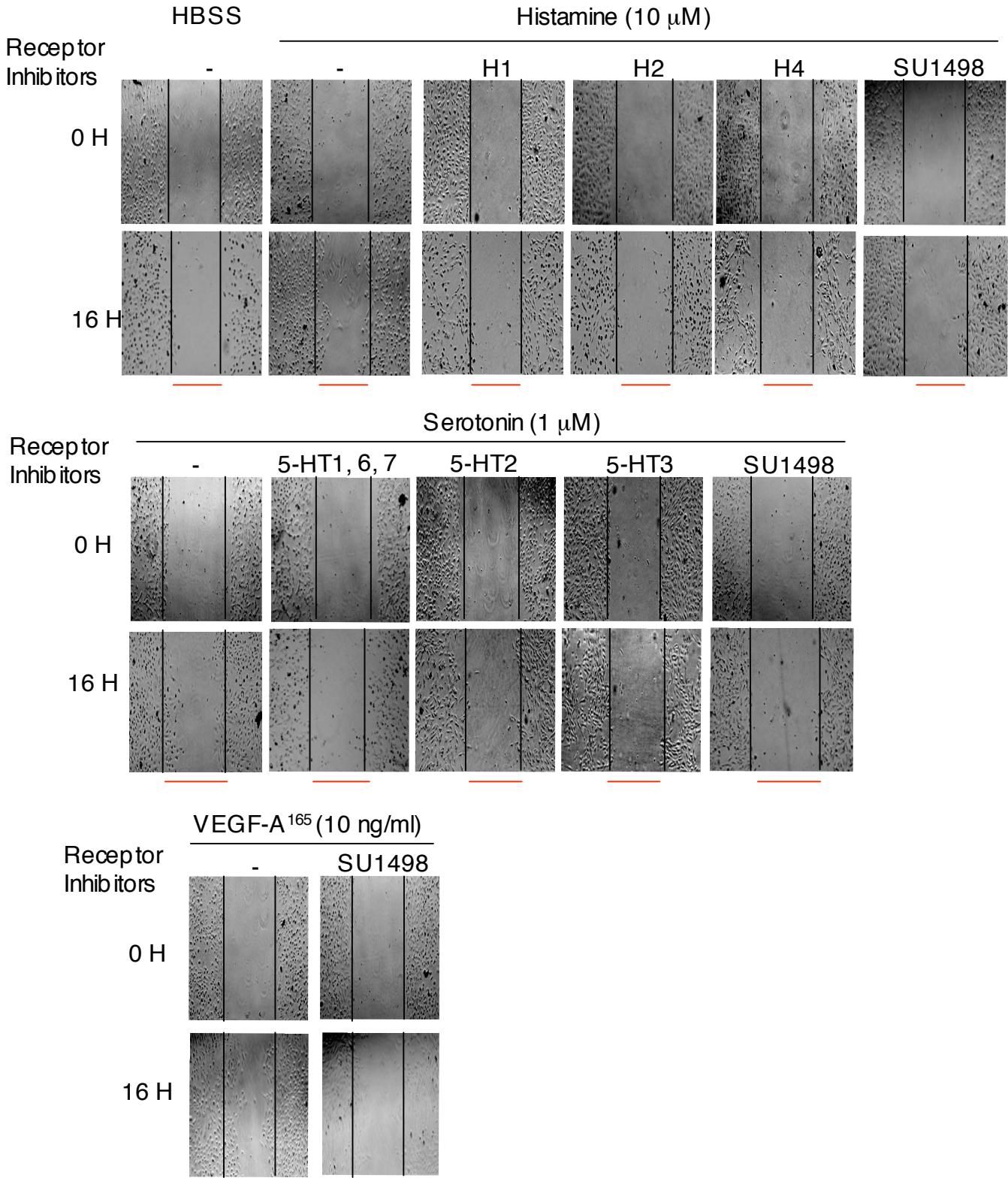
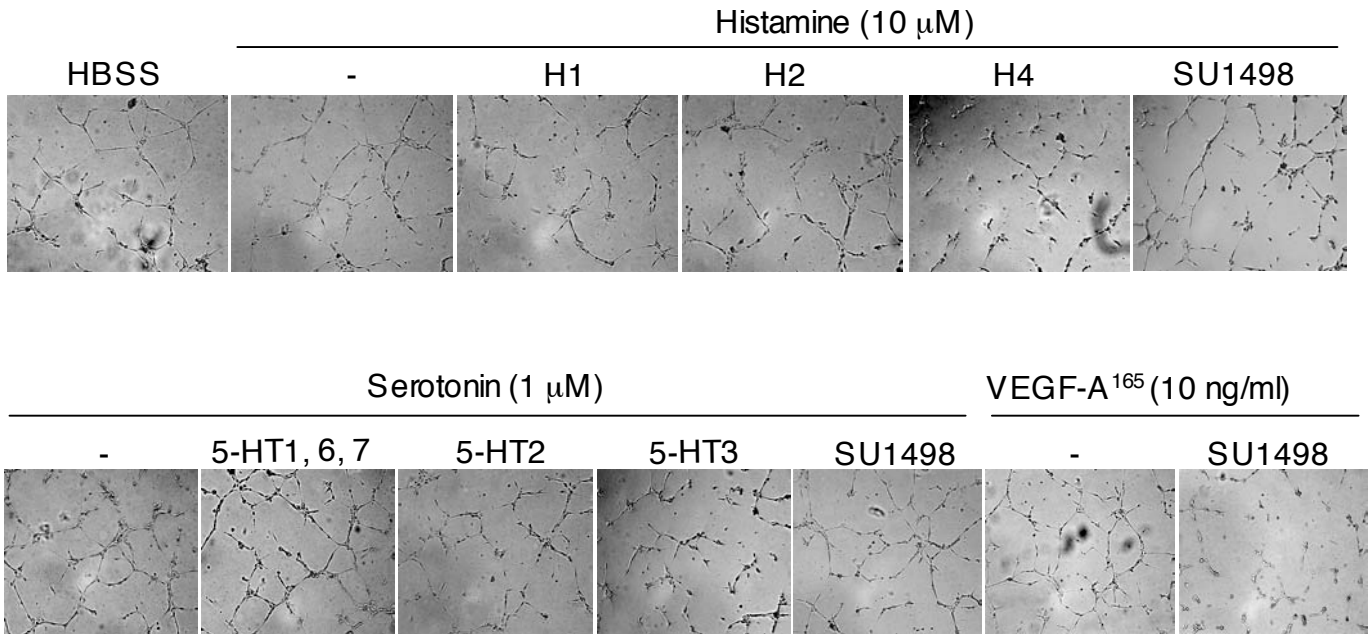


**Figure 1S. Photographs of histamine- and serotonin-induced scratch wound healing (A) and tube formation (B) assays.**

**A Scratch Wound Healing**



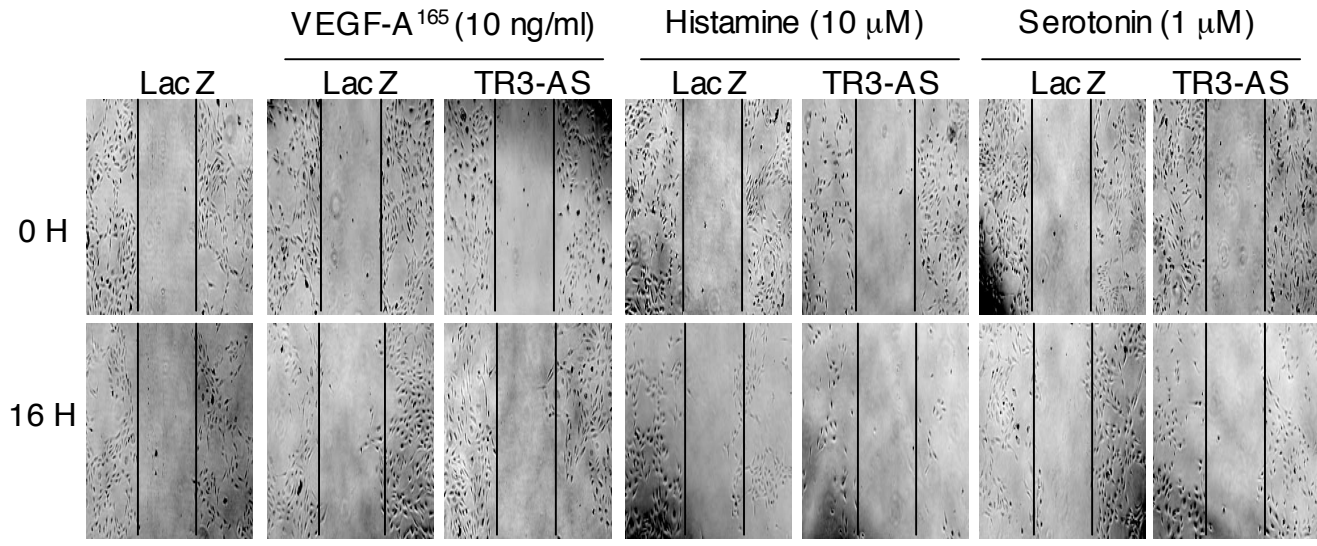
**B** Tube Formation



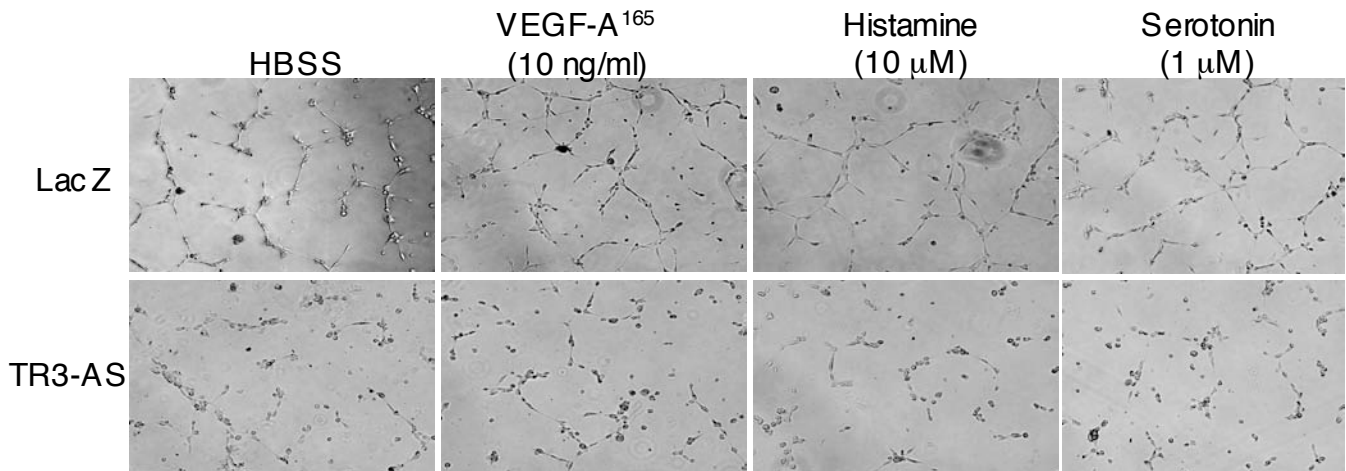
Serum-starved HUVEC, with or without pretreatment with indicated inhibitors or antagonists, were stimulated with histamine (10 μM), serotonin (1 μM) or VEGF-A165 (10 ng/ml), as described in Methods. Red line in (A) indicates width of the initial wound.

**Figure 2S. Effects of TR3-antisense (TR3-AS) on histamine- and serotonin-induced scratch wound healing (A) and tube formation (B) assays.**

**A** Scratch Wound Healing

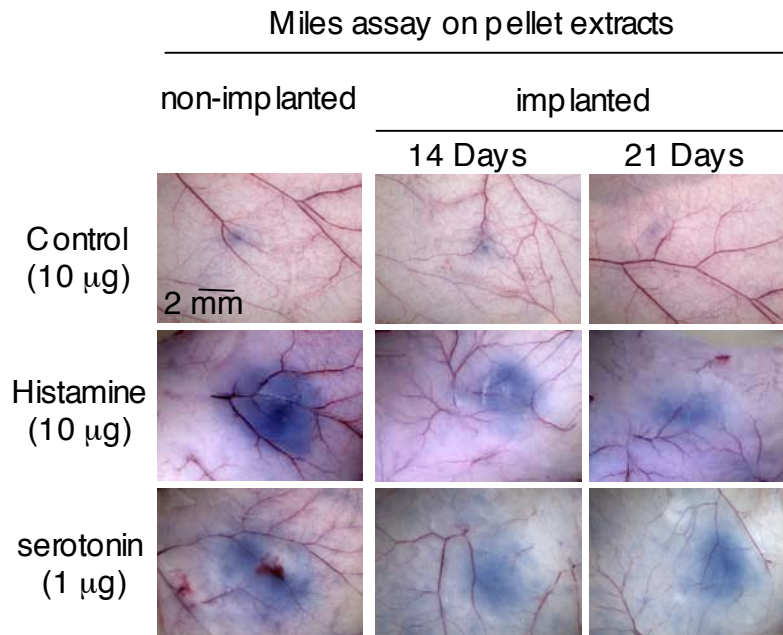


**B** Tube Formation



Red line in (A) indicates width of the initial wound.

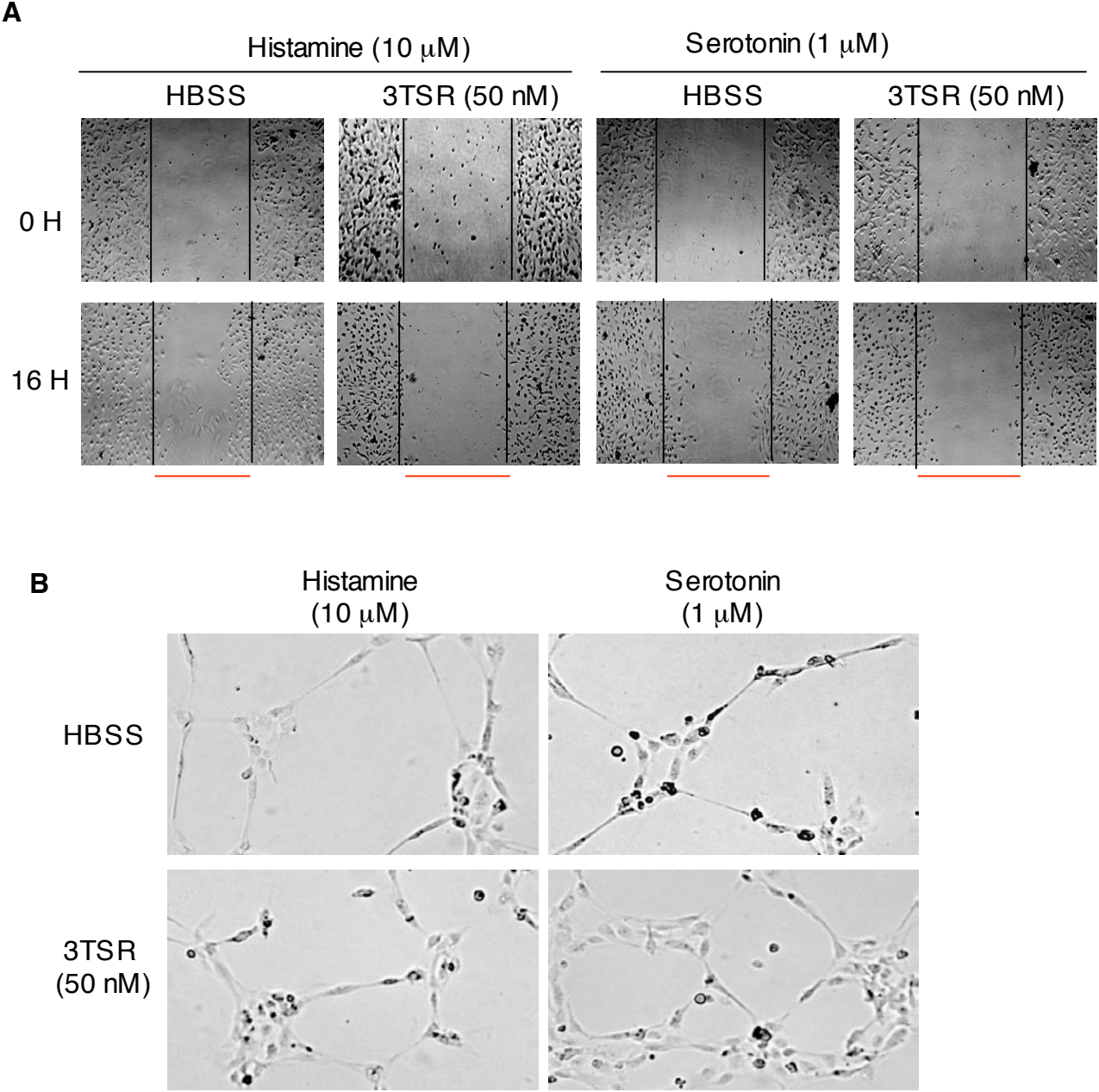
**Figure 3S. Miles assay demonstrating persistence of histamine and serotonin in recovered pellets after implantation in mice for 14 and 21 days.**



As attested by the manufacturer, histamine- and serotonin-containing pellets continued to be released when removed 14 and 21 days after s.c. implantation. Recovered and fresh pellets were extracted with 100 ml PBS overnight. Mice were injected i.d. with 50  $\mu$ l of 10-fold diluted pellet extracts. Tissues were photographed 30 min after i.v. injection with Evans blue dye. Data are representative of 8 mice in each group.



**Figure 4S. Effects of 3TSR on histamine- and serotonin-induced scratch wound healing (A) and tube formation (B).**



Red line in (A) indicates width of the initial wound.