

Expanded View Figures

Figure EV1. Tamoxifen inhibits spreading, matrix attachment, and invasion in macrophages.

- A Time-elapsed sequential images of macrophages until cells attained maximum area, scale bar is 10 μm .
- B Quantification of macrophage spreading over time, values represent mean \pm s.e.m. $n = 15$ cells per condition (FN, fibronectin).
- C–E Quantification of cell number ratio, area, and roundness (panels C and E $n = 30$ cells per condition, and numbers are relative to control – 1 kPa).
- F Representative images of macrophage attachment to 1 and 25 kPa polyacrylamide matrices, scale bar is 50 μm .
- G Representative images of the transwell inserts showing crystal violet-stained invading macrophages, scale bar is 50 μm .
- H Quantification of macrophage invasion for panel (G).
- I Bright field images of the bottom of the lower chamber that contained the inserts showing the invading macrophages that reached these surfaces in the control and tamoxifen and GPER antagonist conditions, scale bar is 50 μm .

Data information: Histogram bars represent mean \pm s.e.m. (t -test for B, C, D, and E; and ANOVA and Tukey's test for H $***P < 0.001$). For all panels, three experimental replicates.

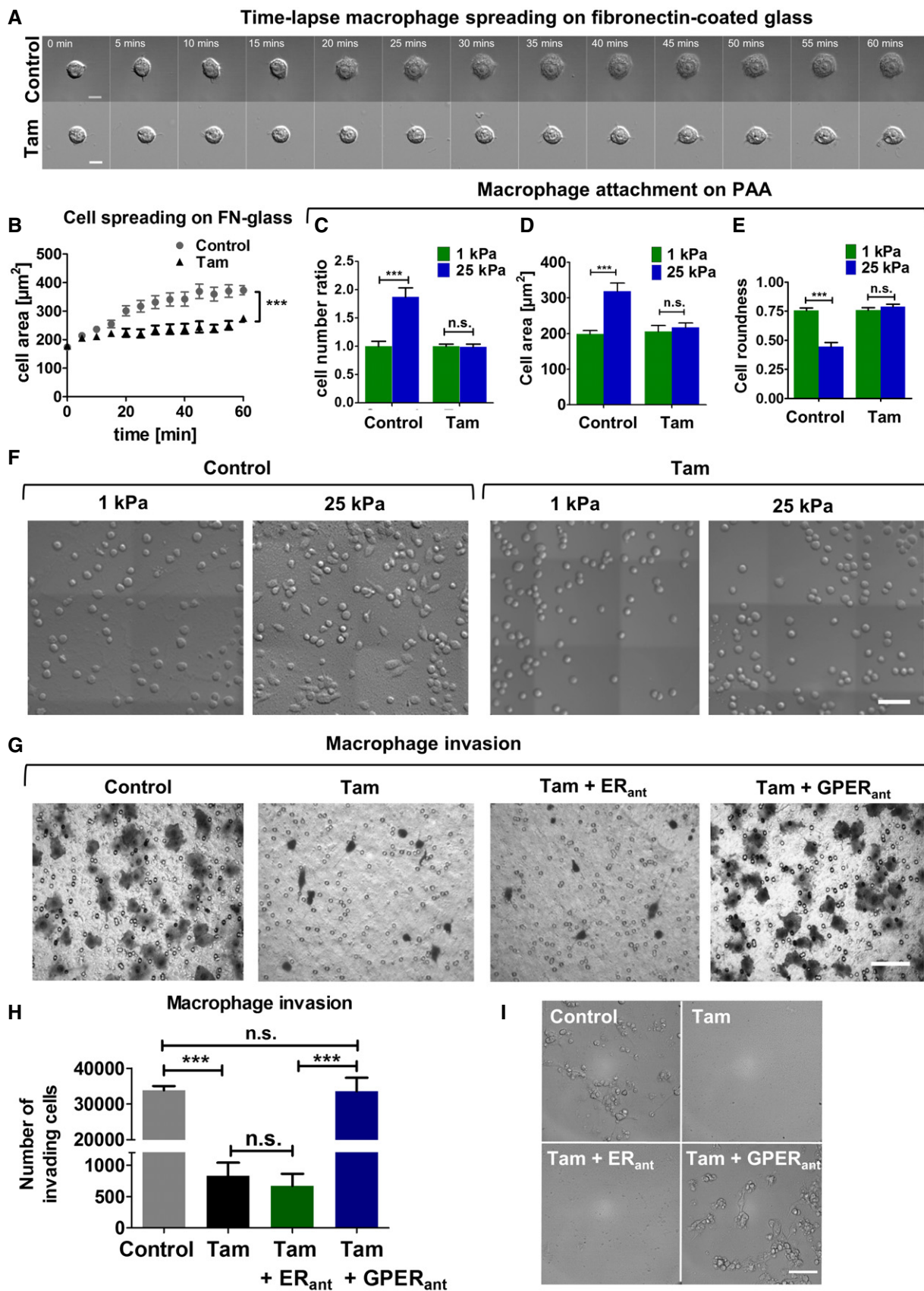


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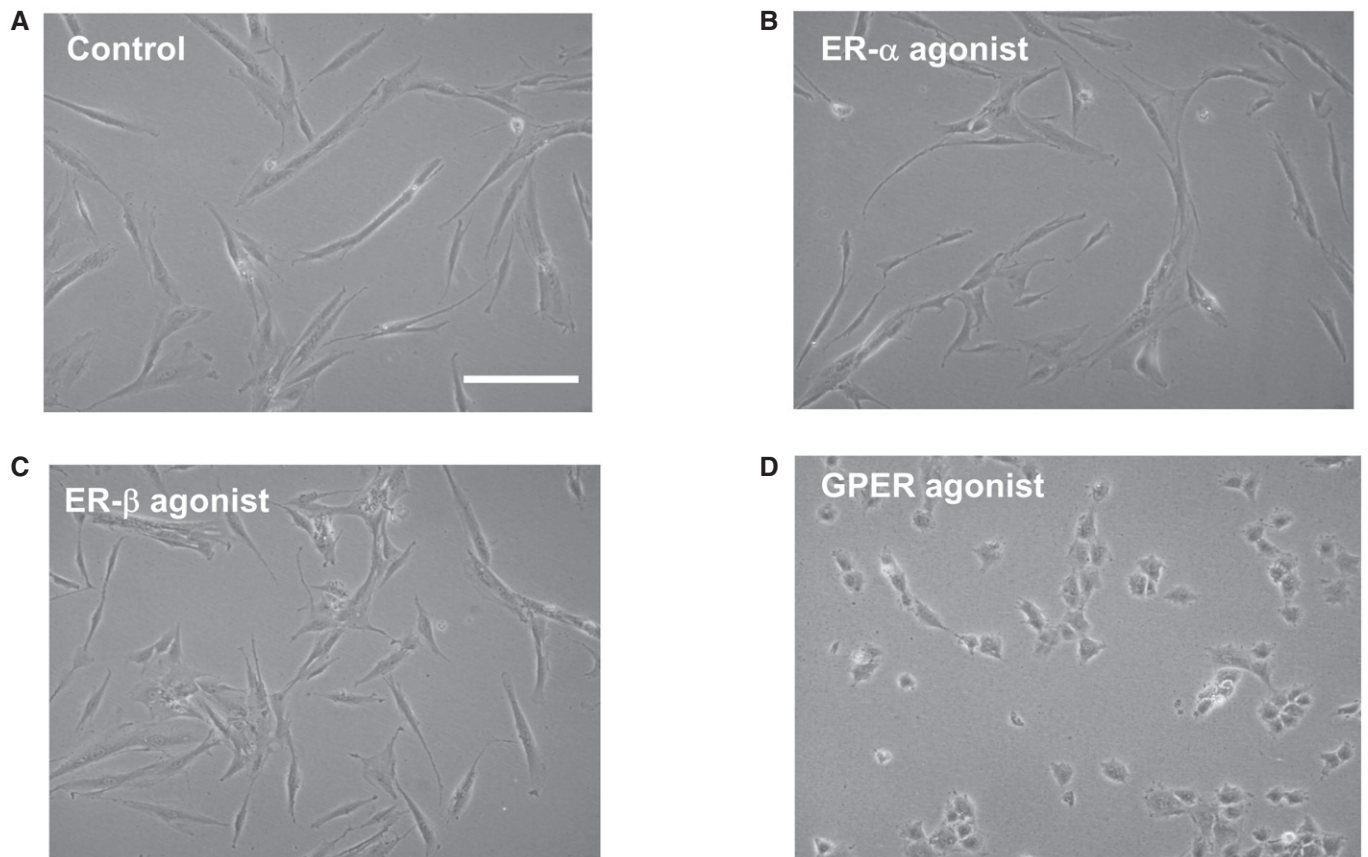


Figure EV2. Exposure of PSCs to G1 (GPER agonist but not to ER agonists) changes cell morphology from the PSCs characteristic elongated spindle-shaped to a less contractile configuration.

A–D Bright field images of PSCs (A), and PSCs after exposure to 1 μ M of ER- α agonist/PPT (B), ER- β agonist/ERB041 (C), and GPER agonist/G1 (D). Scale bar: 100 μ m.