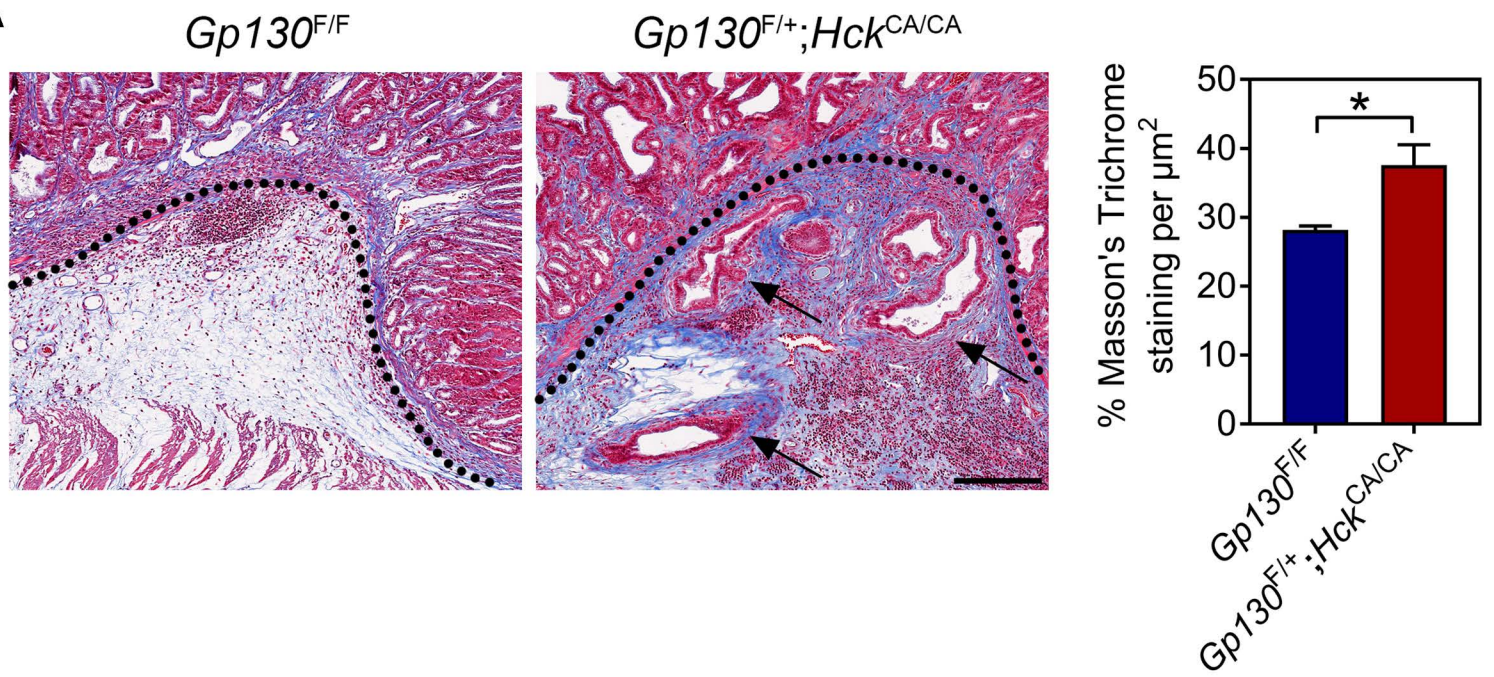
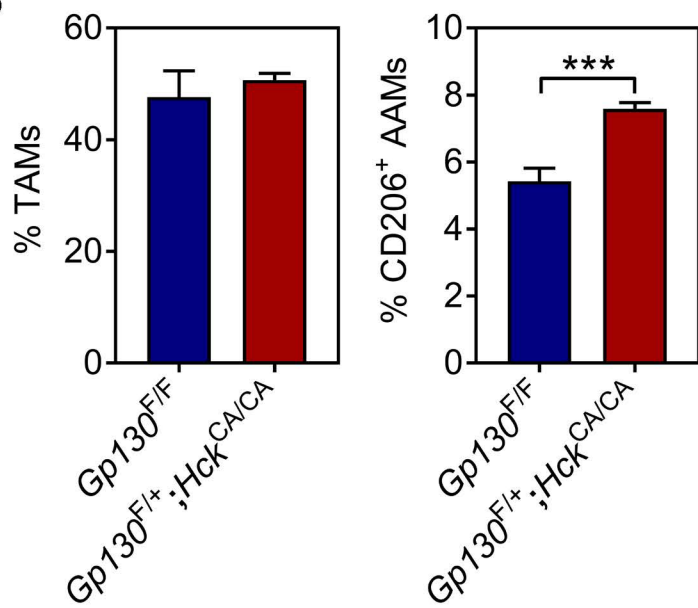


Supplementary Figure 2

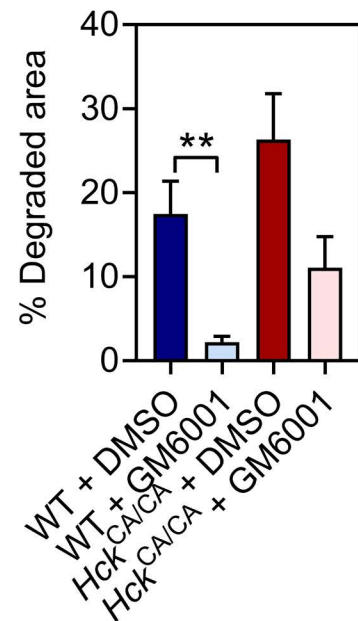
A



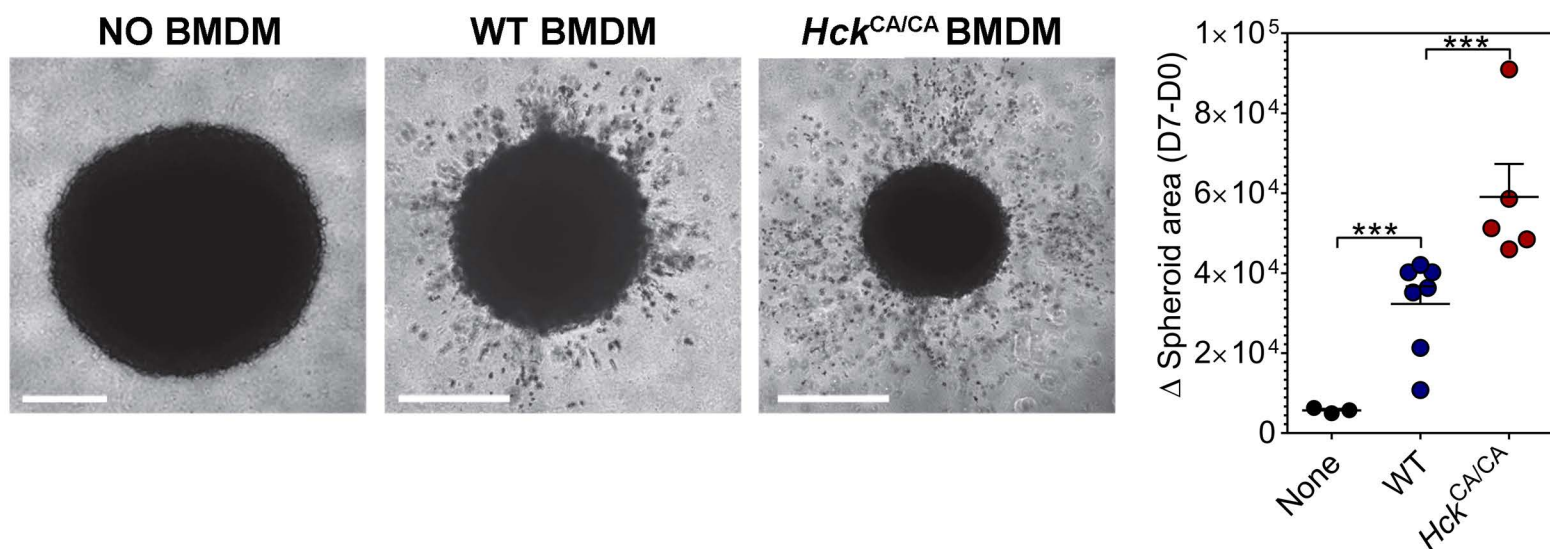
B



C



D



Supplementary Figure 2. Increased HCK activity in BMDMs supports tumor cell invasion *in vitro*.

This figure relates to Figure 2.

(A) Representative Masson's Trichrome staining of tumors collected from *Gp130^{F/F}* and *Gp130^{F/+};Hck^{CA/CA}* mice at 1-year of age. Blue staining indicates collagen deposition. Arrows indicate tumor epithelial cells that have invaded through the tumor stroma boundary (dotted line). Scale bar: 200 μ m. Quantification of Masson's Trichrome staining at the tumor stroma boundary is also shown. $n \geq 3$ mice per cohort.

(B) Flow cytometry quantification of TAMs (%F480⁺ of CD45⁺CD11b⁺Ly6G⁻Ly6C⁻SiglecF⁻ cells) and CD206⁺ alternatively-activated macrophages (AAMs; %F480⁺CD206⁺ of CD45⁺CD11b⁺Ly6G⁻Ly6C⁻SiglecF⁻ cells) in tumors of 1-year-old *Gp130^{F/F}* and *Gp130^{F/+};Hck^{CA/CA}* mice. $n=3$ mice per cohort.

(C) Invasion of WT and *Hck^{CA/CA}* BMDMs through a Cy3-conjugated gelatin matrix. Where indicated, cells were treated with DMSO (0.05%) or 5 μ M GM6001.

(D) Representative images of tumor spheroids infiltrated with either WT or *Hck^{CA/CA}* BMDMs at Day 7. Scale bar: 100 μ m. Quantification of changes in tumor spheroid area (Δ) at Day 7 compared to Day 0 is also shown, y-axis represents change in area expressed as square pixels.

Data represents mean \pm SEM, p-values from unpaired Student's T-test * $p < 0.05$,

** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$