#### **Supplementary Information**

GPR97 triggers inflammatory processes in human neutrophils via a macromolecular complex upstream of PAR2 activation

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Supplementary Figure 1: GPR97<sup>E</sup>-mFc induces neutrophil activation by interacting with a putative GPR97-ligand expressed in a distinct human neutrophil subpopulation.

Supplementary Figure 2: Identification of mPR3 as the GPR97-specific binding partner on human neutrophils.

Supplementary Figure 3: GPR97 is a positive allosteric effector of neutrophil mPR3. Supplementary Figure 4: Crystallographic studies of GPR97-ECR.

Supplementary Figure 5: The NTD is stabilised by hydrophobic interactions conserved in all GPR97 orthologs, but not found in other GAIN domains.

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Supplementary Figure 7: Expressional regulation of GPR97 and PAR2 in neutrophils.

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Supplementary Figure 10: FACS strategy of gating human neutrophil leukocytes from blood samples.

Supplementary Table 1: Antibody list

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Supplementary Table 4: Crystallographic statistics of GPR97-ECR.



Supplementary Fig. 1 GPR97<sup>E</sup>-mFc induces neutrophil activation by interacting with a putative GPR97-ligand expressed in a distinct human neutrophil subpopulation. a. Biochemical analyses of GPR97<sup>E</sup>-mFc protein by coomassie blue staining in SDS-PAGE gels (left panel) and by western blotting (right panels). Left panel: the molecular weight of GPR97-NTF is ~40 kDa (indicated by red asterisk), similar to the size of mFc (blue asterisk). A minor fraction of ~82 kDa un-cleaved GPR97<sup>E</sup>-mFc (black asterisk) was also expressed. The mFc-only protein was included as a control. Right panels: Western blot analyses of GPR97<sup>E</sup>-mFc using Abs specific to mFc (top) and to GPR97-ECR (G97-A mAb)(bottom), respectively. Experiments were repeated 3 times with similar results. **b.** Flow cytometry analyses of GPR97-ligand<sup>+</sup> cells in different blood cell populations as indicated. Data shown are the results of one representative of at least 10 independent experiments with similar results. c. Human neutrophil-specific feature of the GPR97-ligand interaction. FACS-based ligand-binding assays were performed in purified human and mouse neutrophils using human and mouse GPR97<sup>E</sup>-mFc probes as indicated. d, e. Morphological changes of neutrophils induced by GPR97<sup>E</sup>-mFc were detected by flow cytometry analyses either shown as FSC/SSC plots (d) or FSC/F-actin staining (e). Photos within (e) were fluorescence images of cells stained with FITCphalloidin. Scale bar, 20 µm. f, g. FACS analyses of ROS production (n = 5 independent experiments) (f) and expression of defined CD markers (CD16 n = 5, others n = 3 independent experiments) (g) in neutrophils treated as indicated. h. Time-dependent IL-8 production of neutrophils treated as indicated. (n = 3 independent experiments). Data in **f-h** are presented as means ± SEM. P value was determined by one-way ANOVA. Source data are provided in the Source Data file.





10<sup>3</sup> 10<sup>4</sup> 10<sup>5</sup> FITC-A

102 103

GPR97

100

10<sup>2</sup>

Supplementary Fig. 2 Identification of mPR3 as the GPR97-specific binding partner on human neutrophils. a. Flow cytometry analyses of specific surface markers in neutrophils treated without or with phosphoinositide phospholipase C (PI-PLC). Markers included CD11b, CD55, and CD177. Both CD55 and CD177 are glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored proteins while CD11b is a transmembrane protein. b. Fluorescence staining of mPR3 (green) and CD177 (red) in neutrophils treated with mFc or GPR97<sup>E</sup>-mFc. The mFc-fusion protein probes were detected using anti-mFc mAb (blue). Arrows indicated CD177<sup>-</sup> neutrophils. Scale bar, 20  $\mu$ m. Experiments were repeated 3 times with similar results. c. Dot-plots of flow cytometry analyses of neutrophils double-stained with GPR97<sup>E</sup>-mFc and anti-CD55 or anti-OLFM4. neutrophils were fixed without or with membrane permeabilization to stain for membrane or intracellular proteins, respectively. d. Flow cytometry analyses of CD177 expression of neutrophils that were subjected to MACS sorting for the enrichment of CD177<sup>+</sup> and CD177<sup>-</sup> sub-populations. e. Ligand-binding assays showing no homotyic and heterotypic protein-protein interactions between GPR97 and CD177. HEK-293T transfectants expressing CD177 or GPR97 were incubated with GPR97<sup>E</sup>-mFc or CD177mFc proteins, washed, and stained with anti-mFc mAb followed by detection with the fluorescence-labeled 2<sup>nd</sup> Ab. GPR97 and CD177 expression in transfected cells were confirmed using anti-GPR97 (G97-A) and anti-CD177 (MEM166) mAbs, respectively. f. Flow cytometry plots showing the FACS-sorted GPR97<sup>high</sup> and GPR97<sup>low</sup> populations of HEK-293T transfectants. Source data are provided in the Source Data file.











α-PAR2 (antisense oligo) only



α-GPR97 (antisense oligo) only



p<0.0001

<u>1234</u>56

1.0 h

p<0.0001

p<0.0001

 $\alpha$ -CD16b (sense oligo) +  $\alpha$ -EPCR (antisense oligo)

 $\alpha$ -CD16b (sense oligo) only

а

Supplementary Fig. 3 GPR97 is a positive allosteric effector of neutrophil mPR3. a. Morphological changes of neutrophils treated with GPR97<sup>E</sup>-mFc in the absence or presence of protease inhibitors as indicated. Cells only and mFc-treated cells were negative controls. Scale bar, 50 µm. The lower panel at right indicated similar percentages of GPR97-ligand<sup>+</sup> neutrophils in the absence or presence of protease inhibitors as indicated. Data shown are the results of one representative of 3 independent experiments with similar results. **b.** The relative Vmax of mPR3 enzymatic activity of neutrophils incubated with mFc and GPR97<sup>E</sup>-mFc (n = 3). Data are presented as means ± SEM. P value was determined by two-sided unpaired student's t-test. c, d. Flow cytometry (c) and ELISA (d) analyses showing that GPR97<sup>E</sup>-mFc treatment did not induce significant neutrophil degranulation. c. Relative cell surface CD66b and CD63 expression levels of neutrophils treated with mFc (# 1), GPR97<sup>E</sup>-mFc (# 2), or fMLF (#3) for different time periods were compared with those of untreated cells (n = 3). CD66b and CD63 were used as degranulation markers of specific and azurophilc granules, respectively. d. Relative PR3 concentration changes detected by ELISA analysis of supernatants of neutrophils treated without (# 1) or with mFc (# 2), GPR97<sup>E</sup>-mFc (# 3), or cytochalasin B + fMLF (# 4) for different time periods as indicated (n = 3). Cells treated with A23187 (1  $\mu$ M) for 10 min (# 5) and 15 min (# 6) were included as positive controls. Data are presented as means ± SEM. P value was determined by one-way ANOVA. e. Results of the PLA analyses showing the minimal background signals when using mAb probes for single receptors and non-associated receptor pairs as indicated. Scale bar, 10 µm. Experiments were repeated 3 times with similar results. Source data are provided in the Source Data file.





f









С





h



NTD











あん



Supplementary Fig. 4 Crystallographic studies of GPR97-ECR. a. Representative SEC elution profile and SDS-PAGE analysis of purified GPR97-ECR purification. The red asterisk indicated the GPR97-ECR-containing SEC peak and protein purity was assessed by coomassie blue staining in SDS-PAGE gels. GPR97-ECR run as two bands (NTF and CTF) on the SDS-PAGE gel due to partial autoproteolysis of its GAIN domain. **b.** GPR97-ECR crystals were grown in 1.8 M tri-ammonium citrate pH 7. c. Crystals were cryoprotected and individually assessed for diffraction guality. Experiments of a-c were repeated 3 times with similar results. **d.** A representative image from the native X-ray diffraction dataset collected at the ESRF beamline ID30B. Resolution rings are indicated. **e.** The  $\alpha$  helix of GPR97 GAIN subdomain A is depicted in a red trace in a 2Fo-Fc electron density map shown at the 1 sigma level in blue. Clear additional density is seen on top of the GPR97 GAIN domain, accounting for the small NTD. The Fo-Fc electron density map is shown at +/- 3 sigma level in green and red, respectively. **f.** Structural alignment of the  $\alpha$  helix from the GPR97 GAIN domain (green) with the  $\alpha 2-\alpha 6$  helices from LPHN1 GAIN domain (white, PDB ID: 4DLQ) showing that the NTD (purple) is not part of the GAIN domain. g. Structural comparison of GPR97 GAIN domain with those crystallised and available in the PDB database (PDB IDs: 5KVM (GPR56), 4DLQ (Lphn1), 6V55 (GPR126)). h. Close-up of the interdomain disulphide bridges linking the GAIN domain of GPR97, GPR56, Lphn1 and GPR126 to the NTD, PLL domain, Horm domain and Horm domain, respectively. i. Structural comparison of the model predicted by alpha-fold with our experimental model (white). The alpha-fold model is coloured from very low model confidence (orange) to very high model confidence (blue). Source data are provided in the Source Data file.

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Human	21	QEKPTEGPRNT <mark>C</mark> LGSNNM <b>Y</b> DIFN <b>L</b> NDK <b>A</b> LC <b>F</b> TK <mark>C</mark> RQSGSDS
Chimpanzee	21	QEKPTEGPRNT <mark>C</mark> LGSNNMYDIFNLNDKALCFTKCRQSGSNS
Mouse	19	EETTEEPRNV <mark>C</mark> RRLQEGHE <b>Y</b> DTFDLNDTAQCFTKCGQSEHSF
Rabbit	68	EKPTEGPRNV <mark>C</mark> LGLLGADQ <b>Y</b> DPFF <b>L</b> SDT <b>A</b> K <b>CF</b> QR <mark>C</mark> RRQSES
Bovine	19	EEDSTPKYEEPRNVCQGFTNMNSYEDFDLNRTAGCFSKCTRSQEKI
Dog	22	MENSKKELRKEPEQPRNVCLGLINKGRYESFHLGNTAKCFSKCTQSNTED
Bat	72	EK-DFTNKSEQTTQIEEPRNVCLGLINKDHYEPFELMSTAECFNNCAQSGSSS
Whale	67	QKNSATMPEESRQP <mark>C</mark> KGLINAIR <b>F</b> DNFG <b>L</b> KDT <b>A</b> K <b>CF</b> KA <mark>C</mark> APSGNEF
Alligator	28	GDNSESCCCLETLPLTDNPQNLKTDKKIIRLSATCDDLWQTNSDP-
Chicken	53	QDSCDALSRGDETKQC <mark>C</mark> NMAVEPEERAEGRGLA <b>L</b> ELPHQ <b>C</b> TEL <mark>R</mark> RSGQ-PA

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Human	NVEN <b>L</b> QR <b>YW</b> LN <b>Y</b> EA <b>H</b> LMKE-GLTQKVNTP <b>F</b> LKALVQNLS
Chimpanzee	NVENLQRYWLNYEAHLMKE-GLTQKVNTPFLKALVQNLS
Mouse	DVGN <b>L</b> QR <b>YW</b> LN <b>Y</b> ESYLL-E-NSMETVDMP <b>F</b> VKALIQNIS
Rabbit	NVEKLERYWLNYEKHLV-E-NLKGEVDLGFVKAVVQNLS
Bovine	HLGN <b>L</b> QR <b>YW</b> LNFETYLV-ERNQMDTLNTS <b>F</b> LTAFVKSIN
Dog	DLEN <b>L</b> QR <b>YW</b> LKFED <b>H</b> LV-E-SQSGIVNMS <b>F</b> LKAAVQNVN
Bat	HLEN <b>L</b> QR <b>YW</b> LD <b>Y</b> ETYLV-ERRLSGTVDLP <b>F</b> LKAFVKNVS
Whale	NLRN <b>L</b> QR <b>YW</b> LNYEIHLV-EKSLTETVNMDFLKALVKNIN
Alligator	ISLRKQILR <b>YW</b> LHFED <b>H</b> LITTWYTQDSLDLNWAKTRSQNIS
Chicken	RC <b>l</b> AR- <b>W</b> LRMVQFAEQSSTAGLRALHLNVS

b

α6 β1 β2

ADGRG3	(GPR97)	63	-NVENLQRYWLNYEAHLMKEGLTQKVNTPFLKALVQNLS
ADGRL1	(LPHN1)	648	HTATMLLDVLEEGAFLLADNVREPARFLAAKENVVLEVTVLN
ADGRL2	(LPHN2)	635	HTATMLLDTLEEGAFVLADNLLEPTRVSMPTENIVLEVAVLS
ADGRL3	(LPHN3)	651	RAATMLLHTVEESAFVLADNLLKTDIVRENTDNIKLEVARLS
ADGRL4	(ELTD1)	220	THLTKLMHTVEOATLRISOSFOKTTEFDTNSTDIALKVFFFD
ADGRE1	(EMR1)	400	SLATVFLESVESMTLASFWKPSANITPAVRTEYLDIESKVIN
ADGRE2	(EMR2)	328	CVASHLLDGLEDVLRGLSKNLSNGLLNFSYPAGTELSLEVOK
ADGRE 3	(EMR3)	159	STATTILRDVESKVLETALKDPEOKVLKIONDSVAIETOAIT
ADGRE5	(CD97)	325	LIATQLLSNLEDIMRILAKSLPKGPFTYISPSNTELTLMIQE
ADGRA2	(GPR124)	510	KACSRIVGALERIGGAALSPHAOHISVNARNVALEAYLIK
ADGRA3	(GPR125)	509	KACSRIVQCLQRIATYRLAGGAHVYSTYSPNIALEAYVIK
ADGRC1	(CELSR1)	2211	GGTAQLLRRLEGYFSNVARNVRRTYLRPFVIVTANMILAVDIFD
ADGRC2	(CELSR2)	2132	GGTAWLLQHYEAYASALAQNMRHTYLSPFTIVTPNIVISVVRLD
ADGRC3	(CELSR3)	2289	PGSAGLVRHLEEYAATLARNMELTYLNPMGLVTPNIMLSIDRME
ADGRD1	(GPR133)	344	AVVLSLIDTIDTVMGHVSSNLHGSTPQVTVEGSSAMAEFSVAKIL
ADGRD2	(GPR144)	486	GGPMALVASVQRLAPLLSTSMTSERPRMRIQHRHAGLSGVTVI
ADGRF1	(GPR110)	399	YASSRLLETLENISTLVPPTALPLNFSRKFIDWKGIPVN
ADGRF2	(GPR111)	260	NSSYILLHSVNSFARRLFIDKHPVDISDVFIHTMGTTIS
ADGRF3	(GPR113)	578	WAGSTLLLAVETLACSLCPQDHPFAFSLPNVLLQSQLFG
ADGRF4	(GPR115)	209	NASSDLLQSVNLFARQLHIHNNSENIVNELFIQTKGFHIN
ADGRF5	(GPR116)	820	NQSSQLLH <b>SV</b> ER <b>F</b> SQ <b>A</b> LQSGDSPPLSFSQT <b>N</b> VQMSSMVIK
ADGRB1	(BAI1)	736	PNAKELFRLVEDFVDVIGFRMKDLRDAYQVTDNLVLSIHKLP
ADGRB2	(BAI2)	689	PGSVHLLR <b>VV</b> ED <b>F</b> IHLVGDALKAFQSSLIVTD <b>N</b> LVISIQREP
ADGRB3	(BAI3)	669	PGSIELMQ <b>VI</b> EDFIHIVGMGMMDFQNSYLMTG <b>N</b> VVASIQKLP
ADGRG1	(GPR56)	203	APASQQLQ <b>SL</b> ESKLTSVRFMGDMVSFEEDRINATVWKLQ
ADGRG2	(GPR64)	419	-LAQRLLK <b>VV</b> DDIGLQLNFSNTTISLTSPSLALAVIRVN
ADGRG4	(GPR112)	2535	-ISNEILRIIERTGHKMEFSGQIANLTVAGLALAVLRGD
ADGRG5	(GPR114)	44	-FSSRQLHQLEQMLLNTSFPGYNLTLQTPTIQSLAFKLS
ADGRG6	(GPR126)	649	-SSSEALKTIDELAFKIDLNSTSHVNITTRNLALSVSSLL
ADGRG7	(GPR128)	229	DALTTLIEQMETYSLSLGNQSVVEPNIAIQSANFS
ADGRV1	(VLGR1)	5708	-GFSHFAEVTENFAFSLLTNVTCGSPGEKSKTILDSCPYLSILALHWY

#### а

**Supplementary Fig. 5** The NTD is stabilised by hydrophobic interactions conserved in all GPR97 orthologs, but not found in other GAIN domains. **a.** Sequence alignment with secondary structure of the NTD,  $\alpha$ 6 helix and  $\beta$ 1- $\beta$ 2 strands of the GAIN domain of GPR97 orthologs. The conserved cysteines involved in known disulphides bridges are shown in bold and highlighted in yellow. The conserved residues involved in the hydrophobic interactions stabilising the NTD to the GAIN domain are shown in bold and highlighted in grey. **b.** Sequence alignment with secondary structure of the  $\alpha$ 6 helix and  $\beta$ 1- $\beta$ 2 strands of the GAIN domain of all aGPCRs. The residues involved in stabilising GPR97 NTD to its GAIN domain are shown in bold and highlighted in grey. Source data are provided in the Source Data file.



**Supplementary Fig. 6** Mapping of the mPR3-binding regions in GPR97-ECR. **a.** Western blot analyses of the domain-swapped and domain-truncated GPR97<sup>E</sup>-mFc probes. Lane 1, mFc only; 2, GPR56<sup>E</sup>-mFc; 3, GPR97<sup>E</sup>-mFc; 4, GPR56<sup>PLL</sup>/GPR97<sup>GAIN</sup>-mFc; 5, GPR97<sup>NTD</sup>/GPR56<sup>GAIN</sup>-mFc; 6, GPR97<sup>NTD</sup>-mFc; 7, GPR97<sup>NTD-A</sup>-mFc; 8, GPR97<sup>GAIN</sup>-mFc. Blots were probed with anti-mFc (top panel), G97-A (anti-GPR97 mAb)(middle panel), and CG4 (anti-GPR56 mAb)(lower panel), respectively. **b.** Morphological changes of neutrophils induced by various GPR97<sup>E</sup>-mFc probes as indicated. Cells only and those treated with mFc and GPR56<sup>E</sup>-mFc were included as negative controls. Scale bar, 50  $\mu$ m. Experiments were repeated 3 times with similar results. Source data are provided in the Source Data file.



**Supplementary Fig. 7** Expressional regulation of GPR97 and PAR2 in neutrophils. **a.** Representative expression profiles of indicated receptors in resting human neutrophils detected by flow cytometry. **b, c.** Flow cytometry analyses of GPR97, PAR2, CD177, and CD16b expression in resting neutrophils treated without or with various inflammatory stimuli (LPS, 200 ng/mL; IFN- $\gamma$ , 200 U/mL; IL-8, 400 ng/mL; fMLF, 1  $\mu$ M) for 1 h (n = 3) (**b**) or 12 h (n = 5, except GPR97 n = 3) (**c**). Data are presented as means ± SEM. P value was determined by one-way ANOVA. Source data are provided in the Source Data file.



**Supplementary Fig. 8** FcR-dependent up-regulated expression of GPR97 and PAR2 in neutrophils. **a.** Flow cytometry analysis of up-regulated GPR97 and PAR2 expression in neutrophils incubated with purified PR3-ANCA IgGs but not purified MPO-ANCA IgGs as indicated. **b.** Representative flow cytometry analyses of FcR-dependent GPR97 and PAR2 up-regulated expression in neutrophils incubated with purified PR3-ANCA IgGs. **c.** Representative light microscope images showing aggregates of neutrophils incubated with purified PR3-ANCA IgGs but not purified MPO-ANCA IgGs as indicated. Neutrophils only and those treated with control IgGs from a normal subject were included as negative control. Scale bar, 50  $\mu$ m. **d.** ELISA analyses of IL-8 secreted by neutrophils incubated with purified PR3-ANCA or MPO-ANCA IgGs in the absence or presence of protease inhibitors or blocking reagents as indicated. Data are presented as means ± SEM of one representative experiment done in triplicate. Source data are provided in the Source Data file.



2 h incubation

Supplementary Figure 9: Comparison of neutrophil activation phenotypes triggered by PAR2-specific agonists and GPR97<sup>E</sup>-mFc. **a.** Morphologies of neutrophils treated without or with GPR97<sup>E</sup>-mFc (10  $\mu$ g/mL) or various PAR2 activation triggers as indicated (trypsin, 1 µg/mL; SLIGRL-NH<sub>2</sub> agonistic peptide, 100 µM; SLIGKV-NH<sub>2</sub> agonistic peptide, 100  $\mu$ M) for 1 h. The PAR1-specific TRAP-6 agonistic peptide (30  $\mu$ M) was included as a negative control. Scale bar, 20 µm. Experiments were repeated 3 times with similar results. b, c. ELISA analysis of IL-8 secreted by neutrophils treated as indicated in serum-free medium (b) or RPMI complete medium (c) for 3 h. n = 4 independent experiments. Data are presented as means ± SEM. P value was determined by one-way ANOVA. Note that while comparable IL-8 levels were upregulated in neutrophils incubated with GPR97<sup>E</sup>-mFc and PAR2-agonistic peptides in serum-free medium (b), its concentrations were of very low levels compared to those secreted from cells cultured in RPMI complete medium in which only GPR97<sup>E</sup>-mFc, but not PAR2-agonistic peptides, induced significantly increased IL-8 (c). d. Analysis of ROS production by neutrophils treated without or with various triggers in the absence or presence of fMLF (1  $\mu$ M) as indicated. mFc was included as a negative control. n = 3 independent experiments. Data are presented as means ± SEM. P value was determined by one-way ANOVA. e, f. Phagocytosis (e) and killing (f) of live bacteria (E. coli, n= 6 for phagocytosis assay n = 14 for killing assay, and S. typhimurium n= 8 for both assays) by neutrophils incubated without or with GPR97<sup>E</sup>-mFc and PAR2-agonistic peptides as indicated. mFc and TRAP-6 were included as negative controls. Data are presented as means ± SEM. P value was determined by one-way ANOVA. ns, nonsignificant. Source data are provided in the Source Data file.



**Supplementary Figure 10:** FACS strategy of gating human neutrophil leukocytes from blood samples for FACS data in the Figure 1d. Viable blood cells were gated negatively on aqua fluorescent dye (a) and then granulocytes were gated by FSC versus SSC graph (b). Subsequently, single cells (c) from total granulocytes were gated for CD16b<sup>+</sup> neutrophils (d) and the mean fluorescent intensity of GPR97 on this CD16b<sup>+</sup> population was determined (e).

### Supplementary Table 1 Antibody list

Antibody	Antibody #Catalog	Clone	Assay
anti-CD11b	BD Biosciences #555388	ICRF44	FACS (5 μg/mL)
anti-CD62L	BD Biosciences #555544	DREG-56	FACS (5 μg/mL)
anti-CD11a	BD Biosciences #555379	G43-25B	FACS (5 µg/mL)
anti-CD16	BD Biosciences #555407	3G8	FACS (5 µg/mL)
anti-CD44	BD Biosciences #555478	G44-26	FACS (5 µg/mL)
anti-CD54	BD Biosciences #559771	HA58	FACS (5 µg/mL)
anti-CXCR1	BD Biosciences #555939	5A12	FACS (5 µg/mL)
anti-CXCR4	BD Biosciences # 555974	12G5	FACS (5 µg/mL)
anti-CD51	BD Biosciences #565835	NKI-M9	FACS (5 µg/mL)
anti-CD18	BD Biosciences #555924	6.7	FACS (5µg/ml)
anti-CD18	BioLegend #302108	TS1/18	FACS (5 µg/mL)
anti-CD41/CD61	BioLegend #359810	A2A9/6	FACS (5 µg/mL)
anti-CD62P	BioLegend #304906	AK4	FACS (5 µg/mL)
anti-CD63	BD Biosciences #557288	Н5С6	FACS (5 µg/mL)
anti-CD66b	BD Biosciences #561645	G10F5	FACS (5 µg/mL)
anti-CD177	BioLegend #315802	MEM-166	Functional assay (5 µg/mL)
anti-CD177	BioLegend #315806	MEM-166	FACS, Confocol (5 μg/mL)
			Western blot (1:500), PLA, Functional assay (5
anti-CD177	Santa Cruz sc-376329	C5	μg/mL)
anti-Thrombin R	Santa Cruz sc-13503	ATAP2	FACS (5 µg/mL)
anti-CD32	Gene Tex GTX-14572	IV.3	Functional assay (5 µg/mL)
anti-PR3	Thermo Fisher MA-11945	MCPR3-2	Western blot, FACS, Confocol, Functional assay, ELISA (5 μg/mL)
anti-PR3	Sanquin	CLB-12.8	FACS, Confocol, Functional assay (5 μg/mL)
anti-PR3	EURO DIAGNOSTICA	4A5	Functional assay (2 µL/test)
anti-OLFM4	abcam ab85046	Polyclonal	FACS (5 μg/mL)
anti-PAR2	Santa Cruz sc-13504	SAM11	Western blot, FACS, PLA, Functional assay (5 µg/mL)
anti-PAR2	R&D MAB3949	#344222	Functional assay (5 μg/mL)
anti-PAR2	R&D FAB3949P	#344222	FACS (5 µg/mL)
normal mouse IgG <sub>1</sub> -APC	Santa Cruz sc-2888		FACS (5 µg/mL)
normal mouse IgG1-PE	Santa Cruz sc-2866		FACS (5 µg/mL)
FITC-conjugated AffiniPure Goat	Jackson ImmunnoResearch		
Anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L)	#111-095-144	Polyclonal	FACS, Confocol (1:200)
Alexa Fluor 647-conjugated goat	TI 5' I 4 24225		
anti-mouse IgG	Inermo Fisher A-21235	Polycional	FACS, CONTOCOI (1:400)
anti-EPCR	Santa Cruz sc-53982	RCR-49	FACS (5 µg/mL)
anti-CD55	Santa Cruz sc-59092	BRIC 216	Western blot, FACS, Functional assay (5 µg/mL)
anti-CD16	BioLegend #302002	3G8	Western blot, PLA (5 µg/mL)
anti-CD62E	BD Biosciences #551144	68-5H11	FACS (5 µg/mL)
anti-VCAM-1	BD Biosciences #561679	51-10C9	FACS (5 µg/mL)
anti-EMR2	Invitrogen #MA5-16474	2A1	FACS, Functional assay (5 μg/mL)
anti-GPR97	in house	G97-A	FACS, Western blot, PLA, Confocol, Functional assay (5 μg/mL)
anti-GPR97	in house	BGP	Functional assay (5 μg/mL)

## Supplementary Table 2 Cell line list

Cell line	Source	Catalogue no.
HT1080	ATCC*	CCL-121™
NIH/3T3	ATCC	CRL-1658™
HeLa	ATCC	CCL-2™
М059К	ATCC	CRL-2365™
U-87 MG	ATCC	HTB-14™
C32	ATCC	CRL-1585™
COS-7	ATCC	CRL-1651 <sup>™</sup>
MCF-7	ATCC	CRL-3435™
НЕК-293Т	ATCC	CRL-3216™
K-562	ATCC	CCL-243™
G5T/VGH	BCRC*	60194
A2058	ATCC	CRL-11147™
A375	ATCC	CRL-1619™
Jurkat	ATCC	TIB-152 <sup>™</sup>
CHO-K1	ATCC	CCL-61™
MeWo	ATCC	HTB-65™
MEL-14	ATCC	HB-132 <sup>™</sup>
THP-1	ATCC	TIB-202™
U-937	ATCC	CRL-1593.2™
Chang Liver	ATCC	CCL-13™
Нер-ЗВ	ATCC	HB-8064™
Hep-G2	ATCC	HB-8065™
SK-Hep	ATCC	HTB-52™
SK-MEL5	ATCC	HTB-70 <sup>™</sup>
RPMI-7951	ATCC	HTB-66 <sup>™</sup>
HL-60	ATCC	CCL-240™
Raw264.7	ATCC	TIB-71™
HUVEC	BCRC	H-UV001

\*ATCC: American Type Culture Collection

\*BCRC: Bioresource Collection and Research Center

# Supplementary Table 3 Primer list

mFc-fusion protein	Primer	Sequence (5' → 3')	Enzyme
GPR56 <sup>E</sup> -mFc	Forward	AAT <u>AAGCTT</u> ACAGGTGGTGACTTCCAAGAGT	
	Reverse	AA <u>GCGGCCGC</u> CACCTCCACCGAGGAGACCA	Notl
CD177-mFc	Forward	AGTCCAGTGTGGTG <u>GAATTC</u>	EcoRI
	Reverse	AAA <u>GCGGCCGC</u> CTGAGAGGCAGGAGGCTGC	Notl
GPR97 <sup>E</sup> -mFc	Forward	AT <u>GAATTC</u> TTAAGCTTGGTACTCAATTCGAAGG EcoRi	
	Reverse	TA <u>GCGGCCGC</u> GCGTGTGAGGATATGCACCGT	Notl
GPR56 <sup>PL/</sup> /GPR97 <sup>GAIN</sup> -mFc Forward (GPR56) T7 primer: TAATACGACTCACTATAGGG		T7 primer: TAATACGACTCACTATAGGG	
	Reverse (GPR56)	GTCCACCGAGGCATTGTGAG	
	Forward (GPR97)	CACACGGCCGCTCACAATGCCTCGGTGGACAATGTGGAAAACTTGCAGAG	
	Reverse (GPR97)	CATTTGTGACACTCCTTGCAT for mFc sequence	
GPR97 <sup>NTD</sup> /GPR56 <sup>GAIN</sup> -mFc	Forward (GPR97)	T7 primer: TAATACGACTCACTATAGGG	
	Reverse (GPR97)	GTGAGCGGCCGTGTGGGGAGGACTGTGGAAGCAGGAGTCGCTGCCCGACT	
	Forward (GPR56)	TTCCACAGTCCTCCCCACAC	
	Reverse (GPR56)	CATTTGTGACACTCCTTGCAT for mFc sequence	
GPR97 <sup>NTD</sup> -mFc Forward T7 primer: TAATACGACTCACTATAGGG		T7 primer: TAATACGACTCACTATAGGG	
	Reverse	AA <u>GCGGCCGC</u> ATTGCAGGAGTCGCTGCCCG	Notl
GPR97 <sup>NTD-A</sup> -mFc	Forward	T7 primer: TAATACGACTCACTATAGGG	
	R-primer	AA <u>GCGGCCGC</u> TTCCTTCATCAGATGGGCCT	Notl
GPR97 <sup>GAIN</sup> -mFc Forward AATGTGGAAAACTTGCAGAGATAC		AATGTGGAAAACTTGCAGAGATACTGGCTAAACTACGAGG	
	R-primer	CTCTGCAAGTTTTCCACATTCTGACCTGAGGTCGGGAGCA	

## Supplementary Table 4 Crystallographic statistics of GPR97-ECR

DATA COLLECTION			
	Native	S-SAD	
Source	ID30B (ESRF)	123 (DLS)	
Wavelength $\lambda$ (Å)	0.97625	2.7552	
No. of crystals	1	1	
Resolution (Å)	96.28-3.37 (3.64-3.37)	172.68-3.50 (3.83-3.50)	
Space group	P 4 <sub>3</sub> 2 <sub>1</sub> 2	P 4 <sub>3</sub> 2 <sub>1</sub> 2	
Cell dimensions a, b, c (Å); α, β, γ (°)	96.3, 96.3, 172.4 90, 90, 90	95.9, 95.9, 172.7 90, 90, 90	
Unique reflections	12030 (2398)	10793 (2519)	
Multiplicity	11.6 (12.2)	22.8 (21.0)	
Completeness (%)	99.7 (99.4)	100 (100)	
Wilson B (Å <sup>2</sup> )	103.06	140.66	
R <sub>merge</sub> (%)	27.3 (123.8)	22.5 (359.3)	
R <sub>meas</sub> (%)	28.6 (129.2)	23.0 (368.3)	
R <sub>pim</sub> (%)	8.3 (36.4)	4.8 (79.8)	
CC <sub>1/2</sub> (%)	99.6 (52.1)	99.9 (61.6)	
Average I/σ(I)	6.5 (1.9)	9.9 (0.9)	

Values in parenthesis are for the highest resolution shell

REFINEMENT			
Resolution (Å)	84.11-3.37		
Reflections (Work / Free set)	10967 / 1040		
R <sub>work</sub> / R <sub>free</sub> (%)	26.59 / 31.30		
No. of atoms (protein)	3640		
Mean B value (Å2) (protein)	134.5		
R.m.s.d. bonds (Å)	0.005		
R.m.s.d. angles (°)	1.229		
Ramachandran			
Favoured (%)	94.3		
Allowed (%)	5.7		
Outliers (%)	0.00		
Molprobity score / percentile	2.03		

R<sub>merge</sub>: merging R-factor

 $R_{meas}$ : multiplicity-corrected merging R-factor  $R_{pim}$ : precision-indicating merging R-factor  $CC_{1/2}$ : correlation coefficients between random half data sets

R.m.s.d.: root mean square deviation from ideal geometry