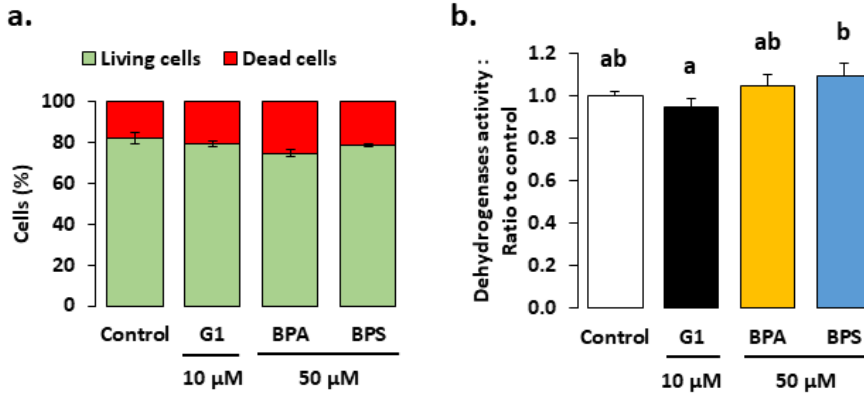
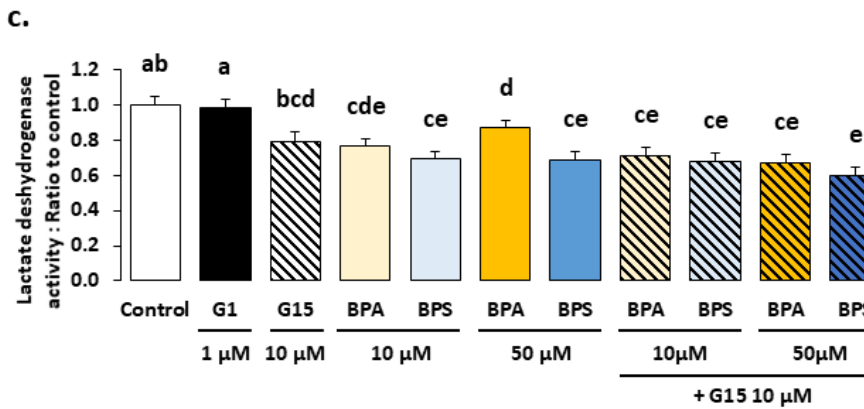
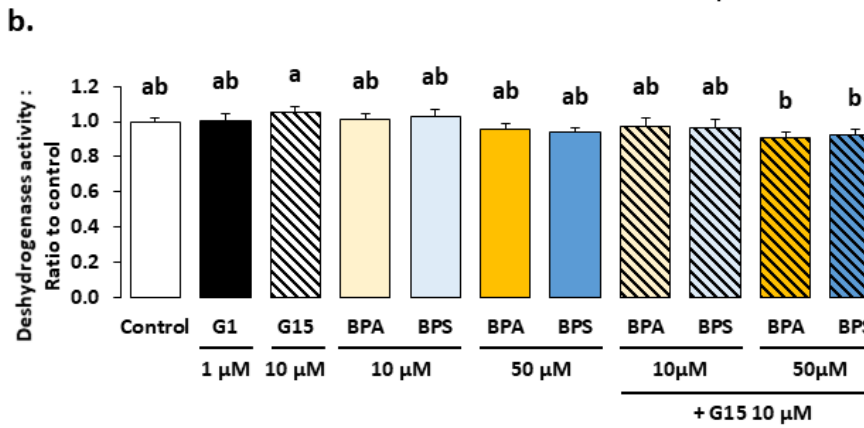
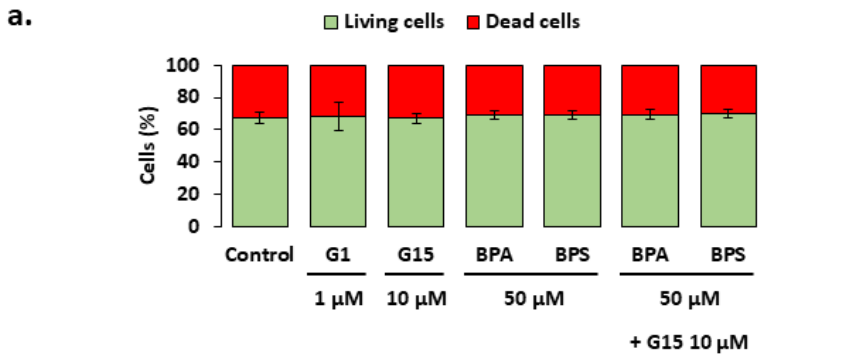


A. After 1-h culture

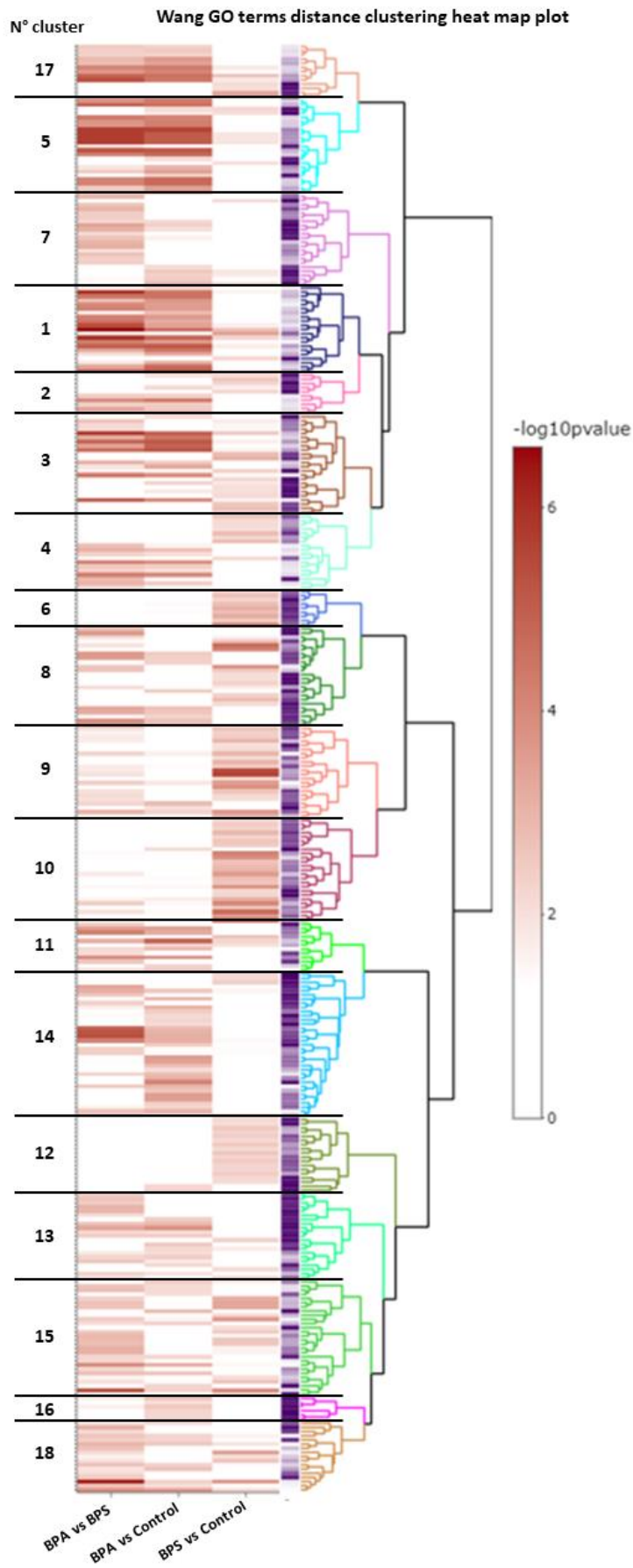


B. After 48-h culture



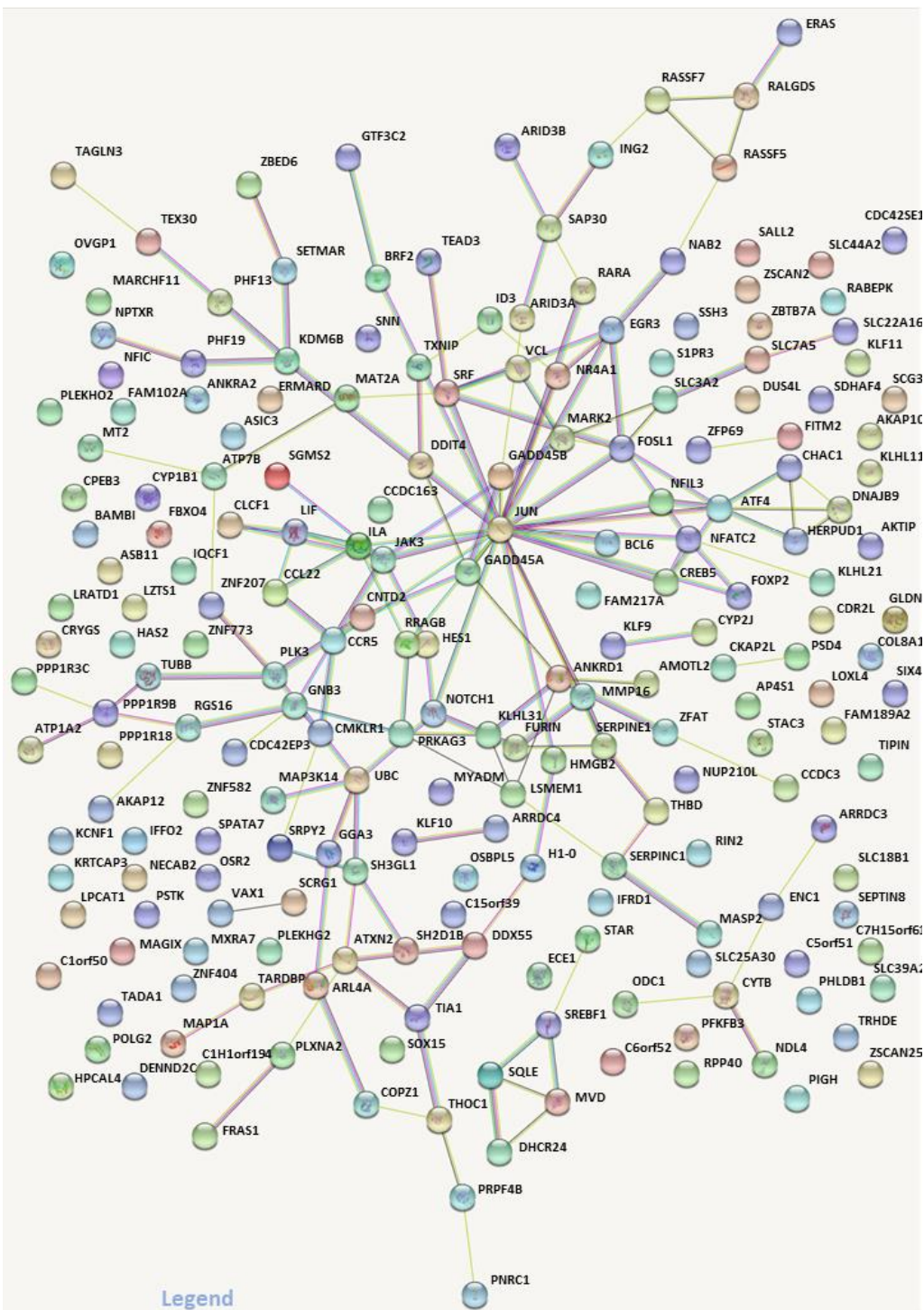
Supplemental Figure S1: The effects of the GPER-specific agonist (G-1) or antagonist (G-15) and/or bisphenol A (BPA) and bisphenol (BPS) on ovine granulosa cells (GC) cell viability.

Cell viability was checked after 1 h (A) and 48 h (B) culture in complemented serum-free McCoy's 5A media. Cell viability was assessed after 1 h (A) of treatment in the presence or absence (control) of BPA or BPS at 50 μM or G-1 at 10 μM (used for the RNA-sequencing experiment), with two complementary methods: Live/Dead staining (A.a) and the dehydrogenase activity assay (A.b). For Live/Dead staining (A.a), the results are expressed as the percentage of four independent cultures. For the dehydrogenase activity assay (A.b), the results are expressed as the mean \pm standard error of the mean (SEM) of six independent cultures. Each condition was performed in duplicate and normalised to the control condition of each culture experiment. Bars with different superscripts indicate a significant difference ($p \leq 0.05$). Cell viability was assessed after 48 h (B) of treatment (maximum cell culture time in this paper) in the presence or absence (control) of BPA or BPS at 10 or 50 μM , and/or G-15 at 10 μM or G-1 at 1 μM (used for steroidogenic activity and genes expression), with three complementary methods: Live/Dead staining (B.a), the dehydrogenase activity assay (B.b) and the lactate dehydrogenase activity assay (B.c). For Live/Dead staining (B.a), the results are expressed as the percentage of seven independent cultures. For the dehydrogenase activity assay (B.b) and the lactate dehydrogenase activity assay (B.c), the results are expressed as the mean \pm SEM of 11 independent cultures. Each condition was performed in duplicate and normalised to the control condition of each culture experiment. Bars with different superscripts indicate a significant difference ($p \leq 0.05$).

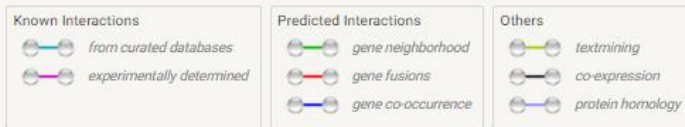


Supplemental Figure S2: Functional analysis of differentially expressed genes (DEG) from RNA-sequencing of ovine granulosa cells (GC) treated with bisphenol A (BPA) or bisphenol S (BPS).

After 1 h of treatment, in the presence or absence (control) of BPA or BPS at 50 μ M, GC (six replicates per condition) were analysed with RNA-sequencing to obtain a list of DEG ($p \leq 0.05$). The clustering heatmap plot for each condition with pairwise comparisons (BPA vs BPS, BPA vs control, BPS vs control) of functional sets of gene ontology (GO) terms ($p \leq 0.01$) was obtained by using ViSEAGO. From left to right are: the cluster number, the heatmap of $-\log_{10}$ (p-value) of GO terms from functional enrichment tests, the information content (IC) and the dendrogram based on Wang's semantic similarity distance and Ward's clustering criterion. The list with GO terms corresponding to the heatmap have been annotated in Supplemental Table S4.



Legend



DATABASE KNOWLEDGE

Relevant datasets in Ovis aries:

annotated pathway (KEGG) Name: Metabolic pathways	ND4L MVD SQLE MAT2A CYTB ODC1 SETMAR SGMS2 CYP2J PIGH DHCR24 CHAC1 [... and 1251 other proteins]
annotated pathway (KEGG) Name: MAPK signaling pathway	SRF ATF4 IL1A MAP3K14 GADD45A NR4A1 GADD45B [... and 216 other proteins]

Supplemental Figure 3: Interactions between of proteins encoded by differentially expressed genes (DEG) after treatment with bisphenol A (BPA), using STRING

After 1 h of treatment, in the presence or absence (control) of BPA at 50 μ M, GC (six replicates per condition) were analysed with RNA-sequencing to obtain a list of 259 DEG ($p \leq 0.05$), of which 214 had been identified. Interactions between proteins from these 214 genes and the most represented signalling pathways were assessed with STRING version 11.5 (<http://string-db.org/>). The intensity of the edges reflects the strength of the interaction score.