



## Supplemental Tables

**Table S1.** Primers used for the PCR studies.

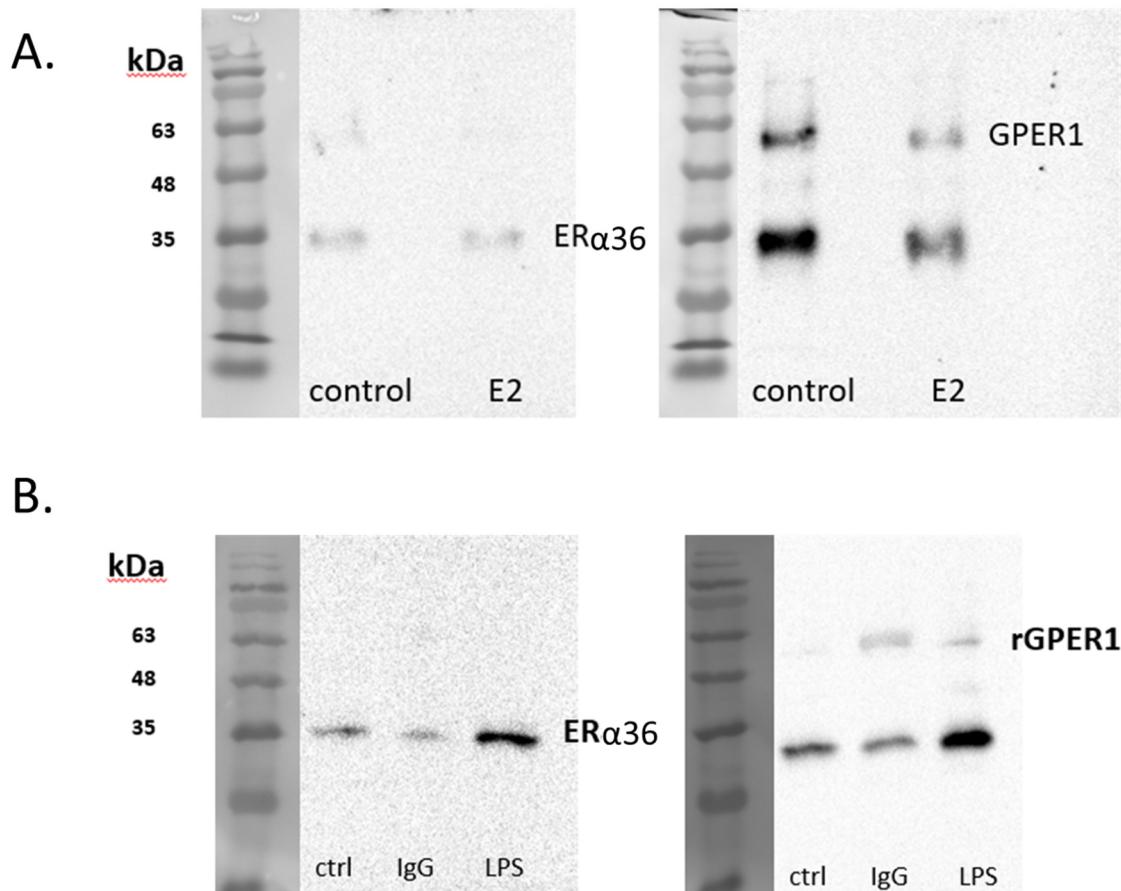
Gene	Forward Primer	Reverse Primer
ER $\alpha$ 66	AATTCAAGATAATCGACGCCAG	TTTCAACATTCTCCCTCCTC
ER $\alpha$ 36	CCAAGAACATGTTCAACCACAAACCT	GCACGGTTCATTAACATCTTCTG
GPER1	TGGTGGTGAACATCAGCTTC	TGAGCTTGTCCCTGAAGGTC
CXCL12	GGGCTCCTACTGTAAGGGTT	TTGACCCGAAGCTAAAGTGG
CXCR4	GGTGCTGAAATCAACCCAC	CGTGGAACGTTTCTGT
cMYC	CACCGAGTCGTAGTCGAGGT	TTTCGGGTAGTGGAAAACCA
TNF $\alpha$	AGATGATCTGACTGCCTGGG	CTGCTGCACTTGGAGTGAT
IL-6	GTCAGGGTGGTTATTGCAT	AGTGAGGAACAAGGCCAGAGC
PD-L1	TATGGTGGTGCCGACTACAA	TGGCTCCCAGAATTACCAAG
Cyclophylin A	ATGGTCAACCCACCGTGT	TTCTGCTGTCTTGGAACTTGTC

**Table S2.** Binding simulation studies of ER $\alpha$  and ER $\alpha$ 36 with GPER1 and NF $\kappa$ B. X denotes either a non-measurable binding or a measurable yet non-expected binding. NR = Non-relevant information, either because the molecule did not participate in the complex or because of a non-identified molecular interaction.

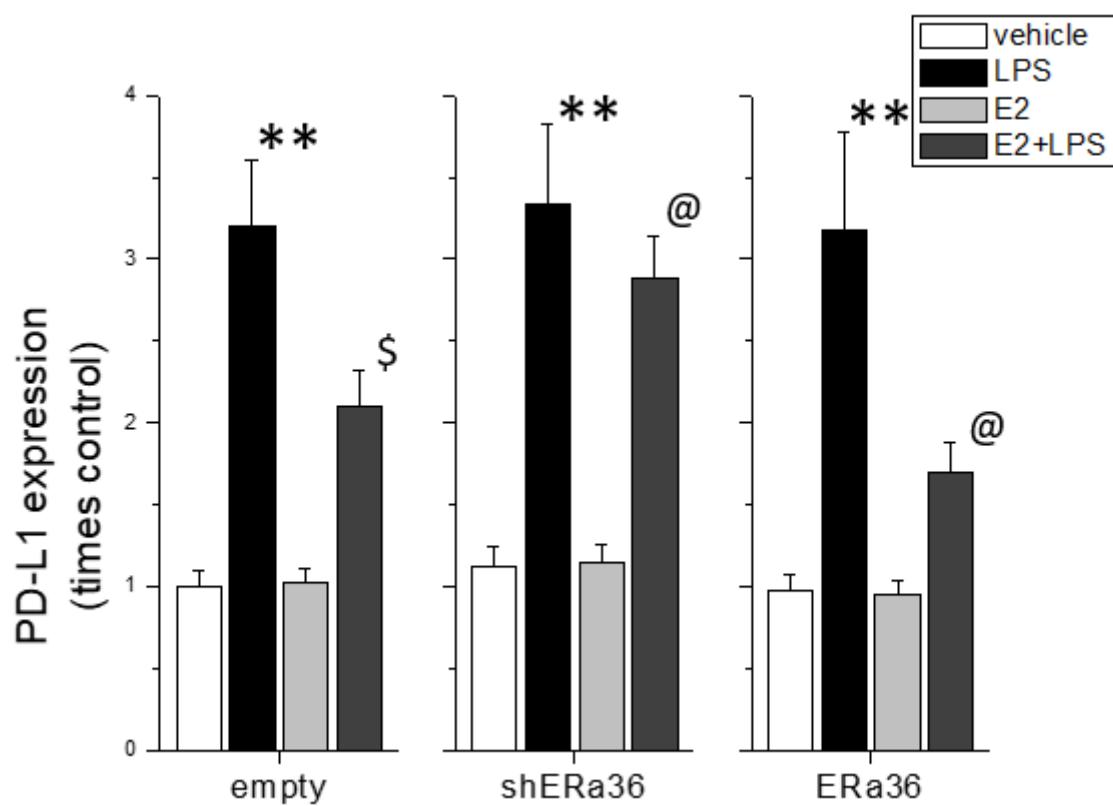
MONOMERS					
No	Complex 1 (ligand)	Complex 2 (ligand)	$\Delta G$ (Kcal/mol)	NLS ER $\alpha$ 36	NLS NF- $\kappa$ B
1	GPER1	ER $\alpha$ 36	-565.19	BLOCKED	NR
2	GPER1(Estradiol)	ER $\alpha$ 36	X	NR	NR
3	GPER1(Estradiol)	ER $\alpha$ 36(Estradiol)	-238.74 (X)	BLOCKED	NR
4	GPER1	ER $\alpha$ 36(Estradiol)	-296.07 (X)	FREE	NR
5	GPER1	G <sub>a</sub> iGDP	X	NR	NR
6	GPER1(Estradiol)	G <sub>a</sub> iGDP	-689.54	NR	NR
7	GPER1(Estradiol)-G <sub>a</sub> iGDP	ER $\alpha$ 36	X	NR	NR
8	GPER1(Estradiol)-G <sub>a</sub> iGDP	ER $\alpha$ 36(Estradiol)	-218.27 (X)	FREE	
9	GPER1	G <sub>s</sub> GDP	X	NR	NR
10	GPER1(Estradiol)	G <sub>s</sub> GDP	X	NR	NR
11	ER $\alpha$ 36	NF $\kappa$ B	X	NR	NR
12	ER $\alpha$ 36(Estradiol)	NF $\kappa$ B	-312.60 (X)	FREE	FREE
13	ER $\alpha$ 36(Estradiol)-NF $\kappa$ B	GPER1	-676.75	FREE	FREE
14	ER $\alpha$ 36(Estradiol)-NF $\kappa$ B	GPER1(Estradiol)	-815.93	FREE	BLOCKED
15	GPER1	NF $\kappa$ B	-958.32	NR	FREE
16	GPER1(Estradiol)	NF $\kappa$ B	-1015.87	NR	FREE
17	GPER1-NF $\kappa$ B	ER $\alpha$ 36	X	NR	NR
18	GPER1-NF $\kappa$ B	ER $\alpha$ 36(Estradiol)	-423.65	FREE	FREE
19	GPER1(Estradiol)-NF $\kappa$ B	ER $\alpha$ 36	X	NR	NR
20	GPER1(Estradiol)-NF $\kappa$ B	ER $\alpha$ 36(Estradiol)	-450.29	BLOCKED	FREE
21	GPER1-NF $\kappa$ B	ER $\alpha$ 66	-797.14	FREE	FREE
22	GPER1-NF $\kappa$ B	ER $\alpha$ 66(Estradiol)	-801.41	FREE	FREE
23	GPER1(Estradiol)-NF $\kappa$ B	ER $\alpha$ 66	-845.62	FREE	FREE
24	GPER1(Estradiol)-NF $\kappa$ B	ER $\alpha$ 66(Estradiol)	-681.13	BLOCKED	FREE
25	GPER1	ER $\alpha$ 66	-984.59	BLOCKED	NR

26	GPER1(Estradiol)	ERa66	X	NR	NR
27	GPER1(Estradiol)	ERa66(Estradiol)	X	NR	NR
28	GPER1	ERa66(Estradiol)	X	NR	NR
29	GPER1-ERa36	NFkB	X	NR	NR
30	GPER1-ERa36	NFkB	X	NR	NR
31	GPER1(Estradiol)-G <sub>a</sub> iGDP	NFkB	-1028.28	NR	FREE
32	GPER1(Estradiol)-G <sub>a</sub> iGDP- ERa36(Estradiol)	NFkB	-446.71	FREE	FREE
33	GPER1(Estradiol)-G <sub>a</sub> iGDP-NFkB	ERa36	X	NR	NR
34	GPER1(Estradiol)-G <sub>a</sub> iGDP-NFkB	ERa36(Estradiol)	-564.81	BLOCKED	FREE
35	GPER1(Estradiol)-G <sub>a</sub> iGDP	ERa66	X	NR	NR
36	GPER1(Estradiol)-G <sub>a</sub> iGDP	ERa66(Estradiol)	-918.39	FREE	NR
37	GPER1(Estradiol)-G <sub>a</sub> iGDP- ERa66(Estradiol)	NFkB	-343.15 (X)	FREE	FREE
38	GPER1(Estradiol)-G <sub>a</sub> iGDP-NFkB	ERa66	X	NR	NR
39	GPER1(Estradiol)-G <sub>a</sub> iGDP-NFkB	ERa66(Estradiol)	-569.75	BLOCKED	FREE
DIMERS					
No	Receptor	Ligand	ΔG (Kcal/mol)	NLS ERa36	NLS NF-kB
1	ERa36(Estradiol)	ERa36(Estradiol)	-609.34	FREE	NR
2	GPER1(Estradiol)-G <sub>a</sub> iGDP	GPER1(Estradiol)- G <sub>a</sub> iGDP	-407.97	NR	NR
3	[GPER1(Estradiol)-G <sub>a</sub> iGDP] <sub>2</sub>	[ERa36(Estradiol)] <sub>2</sub>	X	NR	NR
4	[GPER1(Estradiol)] <sub>2</sub>	[ERa36(Estradiol)] <sub>2</sub>	X	NR	NR
5	[GPER1(Estradiol)] <sub>2</sub>	NFkB	-508.50	NR	FREE
6	[GPER1(Estradiol)] <sub>2</sub> -NFkB	NFkB	-1065.20	NR	FREE
7	[GPER1(Estradiol)-NFkB] <sub>2</sub>	[ERa36(Estradiol)] <sub>2</sub>	-664.51	FREE	FREE

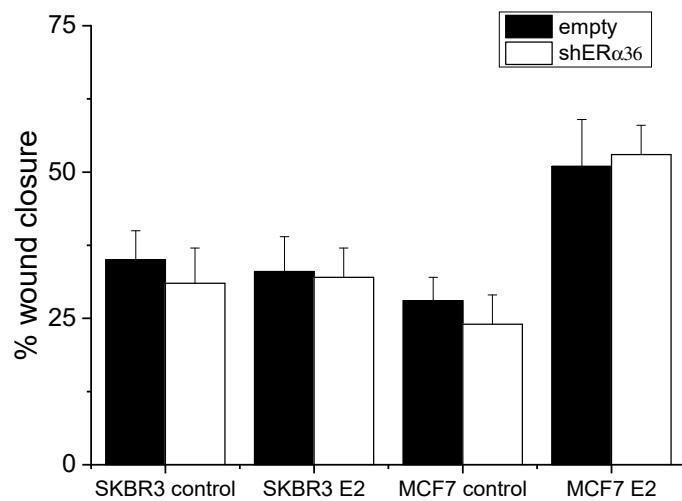
## Supplemental Figures



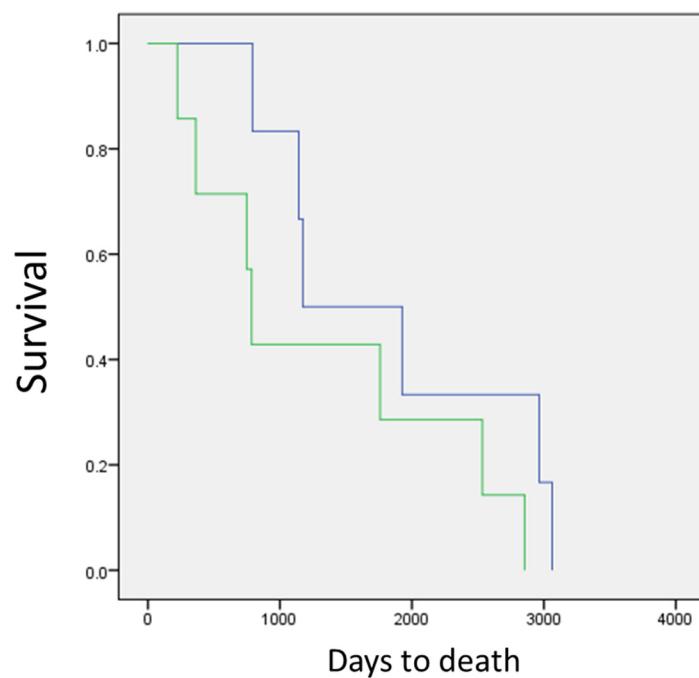
**Figure S1.** Co-immunoprecipitation studies in SKBR3 cells. A. E2 ( $10^{-6}$  M) treatment of SKBR3 cells did not lead to increased precipitation of ER $\alpha$ 36 when an anti-GPER1 was used for the initial protein precipitation. B. However, when cells were treated with LPS, an increased amount of ER $\alpha$ 36 could be found in the precipitate. All experiments were repeated three times.



**Figure S2.** qPCR analysis of PD-L1 expression in SKBR3 cells under conditions of ER $\alpha$ 36 knock-down or overexpression. All experiments were repeated three times in triplicates. \*  $p < 0.05$  and \*\*  $p < 0.01$  vs. vehicle, \$  $p < 0.05$  vs. LPS, @  $p < 0.05$  and @@  $p < 0.01$  vs. E2 + LPS in empty, one-way ANOVA with Dunnet's test for multiple comparisons.



**Figure S3.** Wound healing assay in SKBR3 and MCF7 cells in the presence and the absence of estrogen. Knock-down of ER $\alpha$ 36 expression did not affect the wound healing capacity of the studied cell lines,  $n = 3$ .



**Figure S4.** Kaplan–Mayer survival curves of Caucasian breast cancer patients that displayed an expression of ER $\alpha$ 36 above (blue) or below (green) the median of the whole TCGA breast cancer cohort. The difference between the two groups was not statistically significant, probably due to the small number of patients with reported cancer-related death in the cohort.