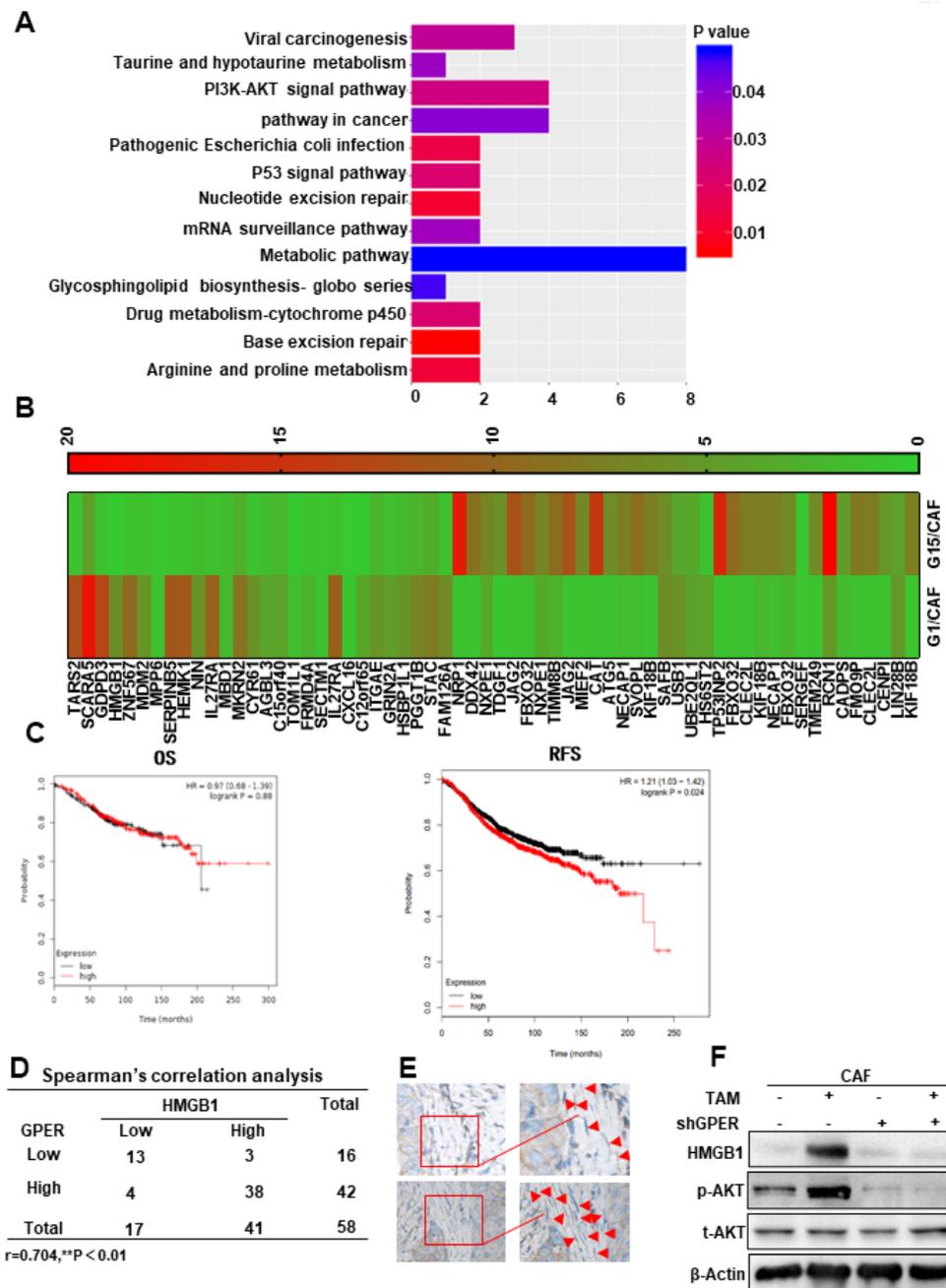
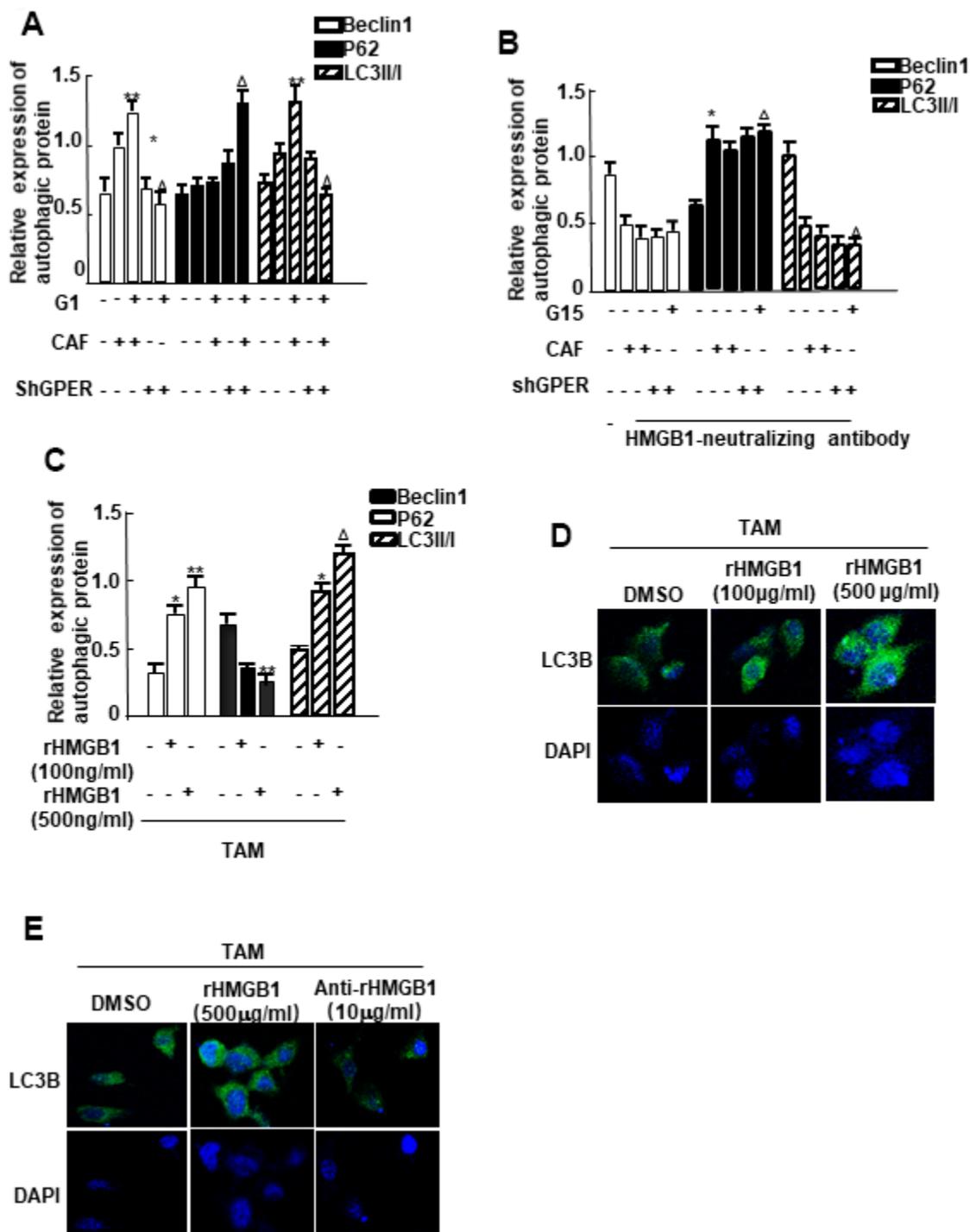


SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



Supplementary Figure 1. Related to Figure 2: HMGB1 expression in mRNA microarrays and its clinical significance. (A) Heatmap of changed genes and cytokines in the G1 group compared with those in the group administered the combination of TAM and G15. Red and green indicate up- and down-regulated genes, respectively. Fold changes > 1.5; $P < 0.05$, ctrl group: CAF cells without any treatment; TAM/G15 group: CAF cells pretreated with G15 for 30 min, and then treated with TAM; G1 group: CAF cells pretreated with G1 for 30 min. TAM group: CAF cells treated with TAM; $**P < 0.01$, (n = 3). (B) KEGG signaling pathway prediction. (C) Online prediction of overall survival (OS) and relapse-free survival (RFS) of patients with breast cancer. Database: <http://kmplot.com/analysis/>. (D) Correlation between GPR30 and HMGB1 in ER-positive breast cancer tissues using SPSS22.0. (E) IHC for HMGB1 in serial sections of highly expressing GPR30 tissues. (F) Phosphorylation of AKT was altered under stimulation with TAM.



Supplementary Figure 2. Related to Figure 4: Quantified data by Quantity one software and autophagosome formation. (A–C) Quantification of the data of western blotting using the Quantity one software. (D, E) mGFP-LC3B expression vectors were transfected into MCF-7 cells cocultured with recombinant HMGB1 or anti-HMGB1 antibody. The numbers of LC3B puncta were evaluated under a fluorescence microscope.