
Supplementary information

Investigating the nature of active forces in tissues reveals how contractile cells can form extensile monolayers

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Investigating the nature of active forces in tissues reveals how contractile cells can form extensile monolayers

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Supplementary Table 1

Drug	Pathway affected	MDCK WT	MDCK E-cadherin KO
No drug	--	Extensile	Contractile
Blebbistatin (5 μ M)	Non-muscle Myosin II	--	Contractile
Blebbistatin (20 μ M)	Non-muscle Myosin II	Extensile	Extensile
Y27632 (25 μ M)	ROCK 1 and 2	Extensile	Extensile

Supplementary Video legends

Video 1: | Phase contrast images overlaid with orientation vectors obtained from MDCK WT monolayers. Blue arrow shows the location of a +1/2 (comet) shaped defect and the direction in which they move. Scale bar: 50 μ m

Video 2: | Phase contrast images overlaid with orientation vectors obtained from MDCK E-cadherin KO monolayers. Blue arrow shows the location of a +1/2 (comet) shaped defect and the direction in which they move. Scale bar: 50 μ m

Video 3: | Time lapse demixing of extensile (magenta) and contractile (green) particles obtained from simulations.

Video 4: | Time lapse demixing of MDCK WT (extensile-magenta) and MDCK Ecadherin KO (contractile-green) cells observed from experiments. Scale bar: 100 μ m

Video 5: | Time lapse demixing of MDCK WT (extensile-magenta) and MDCK Ecadherin KO (contractile-green) cells before and after the addition of 20 μ M blebbistatin. Scale bar: 100 μ m