Sueldo et al., Supplemental Figure S1.

The morphology of human granulosa/luteal cells. These cells have a mixed morphology (A). This is especially true when they are at a low density. Also these cells tend to form contacts with each other. As a result they elongate and send out thin cellular projections (See arrows in A). Establishing single contact ultimately leads to the greater cell contact with the cells forming clusters. It appears that the process of forming cell contacts accounts in part for the granulosa/luteal cells having an elongated “fibroblast-like” morphology. These cells also possess lipid droplets as revealed by Nile Red staining. The Nile Red staining illustrated in Figure 1B of the paper was conducted on living cells grown in plastic culture dishes. Both the images in A and B are shown at the same magnification. While discrete punctate Nile Red staining is relatively easy to observe in these cultured cells, they are not readily observed in this low power image and difficult to image. To resolve this issue, panel B provides a low magnification image as well as a high magnification image (inset) of two cells grown on glass. This allow for a higher magnification image to be provided. The cells were not stained with DAPI so the nuclei are not stained. This image in the inset clearly illustrates the presence of discrete lipid droplets and is show a four times the magnification of B.