

Additional file 1 – Figure legends

Fig. S1: Example of genomic features used in INQUISIT to predict gene targets (See also [3, 4]).

Fig. S2: Characterization of immortalized cell lines used in this study. (A) PCA analysis using RNA-Seq or (B) ATAC-Seq or data for cell lines used in this study. (C) Top 200 variable genes identified in RNA-Seq. Genes that are part of the Luminal Progenitor (LumProg) or mesenchymal (MASC) gene signatures are highlighted demonstrating that K5+/K19+, K5+/K19- and mesHMLE are more mesenchymal. (D) Average gene expression across 6 cell lines that were used in this study for each category of genes. (E) Gene expression for each category of genes for each one of the cell lines used in this study.

Fig. S3: Identification of genes that upon suppression or activation promote 2D or 3D growth. (A) Distribution of positive and negative controls in 2D proliferation screens. (B-G) Plots showing genes that score in 2D or 3D proliferation screens. Hits colored based on method used to identify the gene. Pink - INQ_1, Blue – TWAS, Green - INQ_2. (B) K5+/K19- (C) K5+/K19+ (D) B80-T5 (E) B80-T17 (F) HMLE (G) mesHMLE.

Fig. S4: Comparison between CRISPRko and CRISPRi screens. (A) Correlation between proliferation changes observed in 2D proliferation screens for the indicated cell lines. (B) Proliferation changes in 6 cell lines following CRISPRko or CRISPRi mediated suppression of *ATXN7*. (C) Genomic view of *ATXN7* showing the shared promoter of *ATXN7* and *THOC7* (D) Proliferation changes in 6 cell lines following CRISPRko or CRISPRi mediated suppression of *THOC7*. (E) Dependency score (CRES scores) in 796 cell lines for *ATXN7* and *THOC7* from DepMap [74].

Fig. S5: Comparison between 2D and 3D screens. Correlation between 2D and 3D proliferation assays in (A) CRISPRko (B) CRISPRi or (C) CRISPRa. (D) Proliferation changes in 2D and 3D cultures mediated by CRISPRko of *CFL1*.

Fig. S6: Validation of sgRNAs used to suppress or activate INQUISIT Level 1 hits. (A) Western blot analysis of candidate tumor-suppressor genes using CRISPRko. (B) Western blot analysis of candidate oncogenes using CRISPRa. For *ADCY3* we used qRT-PCR to validate CRISPRa induced *ADCY3* expression.

Fig. S7: Validation of INQUISIT Level 1 hits that induce a 2D or 3D proliferation phenotype. Following transduction with sgRNAs targeting INQUISIT Level 1 hits (3 sgRNAs/gene) using either CRISPRko (A, C) or CRISPRa (B, D) proliferation was measured in 2D (A, B) or 3D (C, D). Results are displayed as an average +/- SD of three sgRNAs.

Fig. S8: Identification of BC-risk genes that upon suppression or activation promote growth in immune deficient mice. (A) 3D proliferation of the indicated cell lines with or without MEKDD expression. Hits from CRISPRko and CRISPRa in vivo screens in (B) K5+/K19+_MEKDD (C) HMLE_MEKDD (D) B80-T5_MEKDD cells. INQUISIT Level 1 predicted genes that scored are labelled with the gene name. (E) Validation of INQUISIT Level 1 hits in B80-T5_MEKDD cells. Each time point is an average +/- SD of three sgRNAs in six mouse tumors. (F) Representative tumors from in-vivo validation in B80-T5-MEKDD cells.

Fig. S9: DUSP4 is a tumor-suppressor gene that is regulated by MEK1 expression and regulates phosphorylation of pJNK and pp38. Protein levels of DUSP4 and pERK following expression of MEKDD. DUSP4, pERK, pp38 and pJNK protein levels in K5+/K19+ or K5+/K19+_MEKDD cell lines cultured in (A) 2D or (B) in vivo. (C) DUSP4, pERK, levels in B80-T5 or B80-T5_MEKDD cells treated for 1h with 10nM of trametinib or 100nM of selumetinib. (D) Correlation between different in vivo and in vitro proliferation assays.

Fig. S10: Identification of genes that upon suppression or activation modulate the DNA damage response. Plots showing genes that score in olaparib synthetic lethal screen (A) K5+/K19- (B) K5+/K19+ (C) mesHMLE (D) HMLE (E) B80-T17 (F) B80-T5. (G) Quantification of crystal violet proliferation assays. (H) Comparison of hits identified in this study and in other large-scale olaparib synthetic lethal CRISPR screens^{38,39}.

Fig. S11: Full Western blots of images shown in Fig. S6.

Fig. S12: Full Western blots of images shown in Figure 2.

Fig. S13: Full Western blots of images shown in Fig. S9.

Fig S1

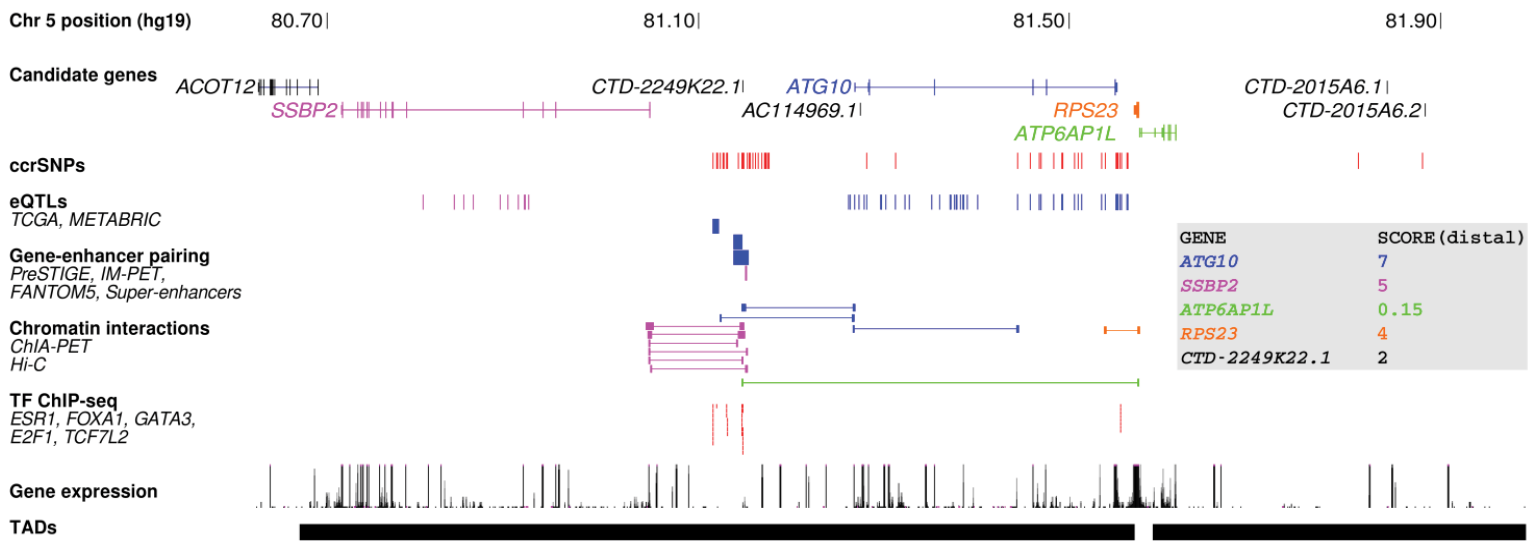
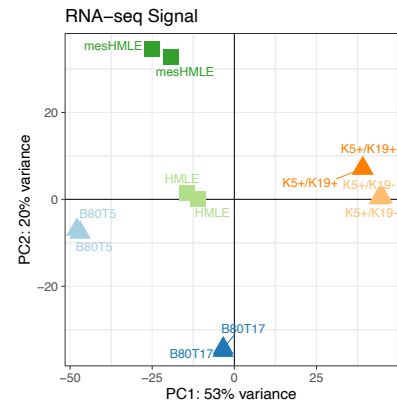
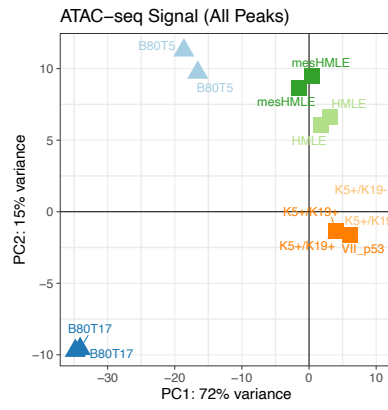


Fig S2

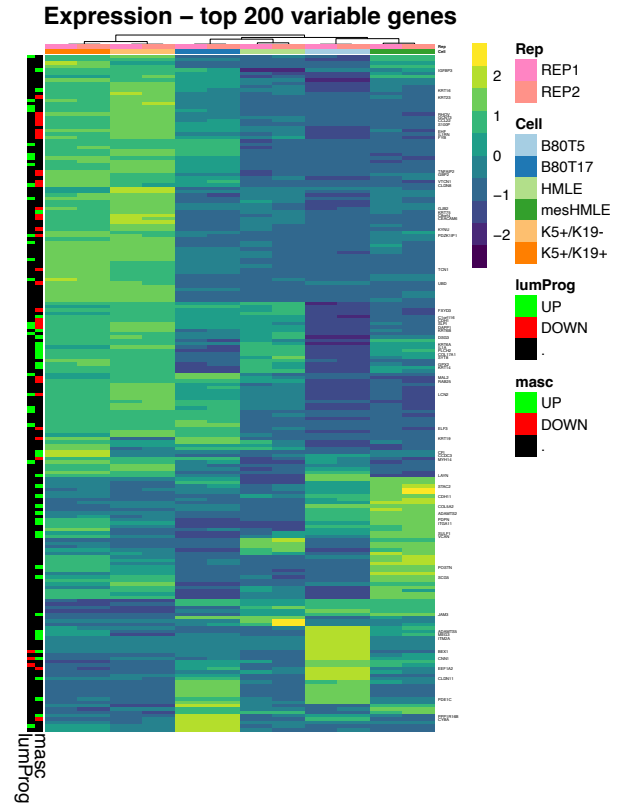
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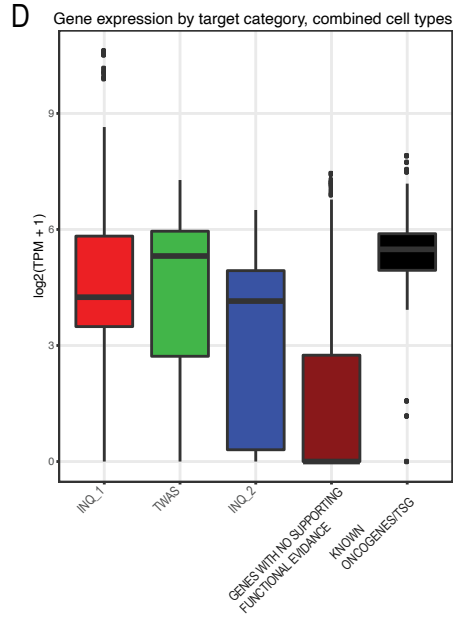
B



C



D



E

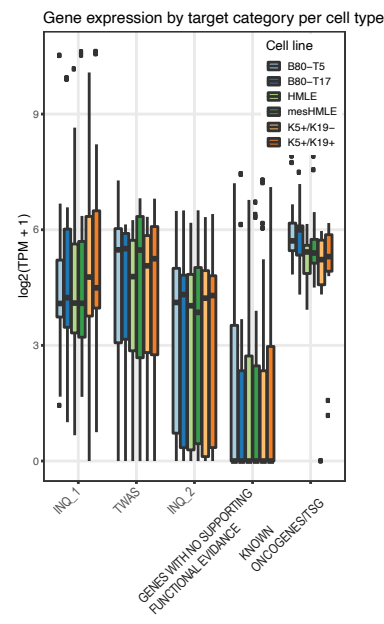


Fig S3

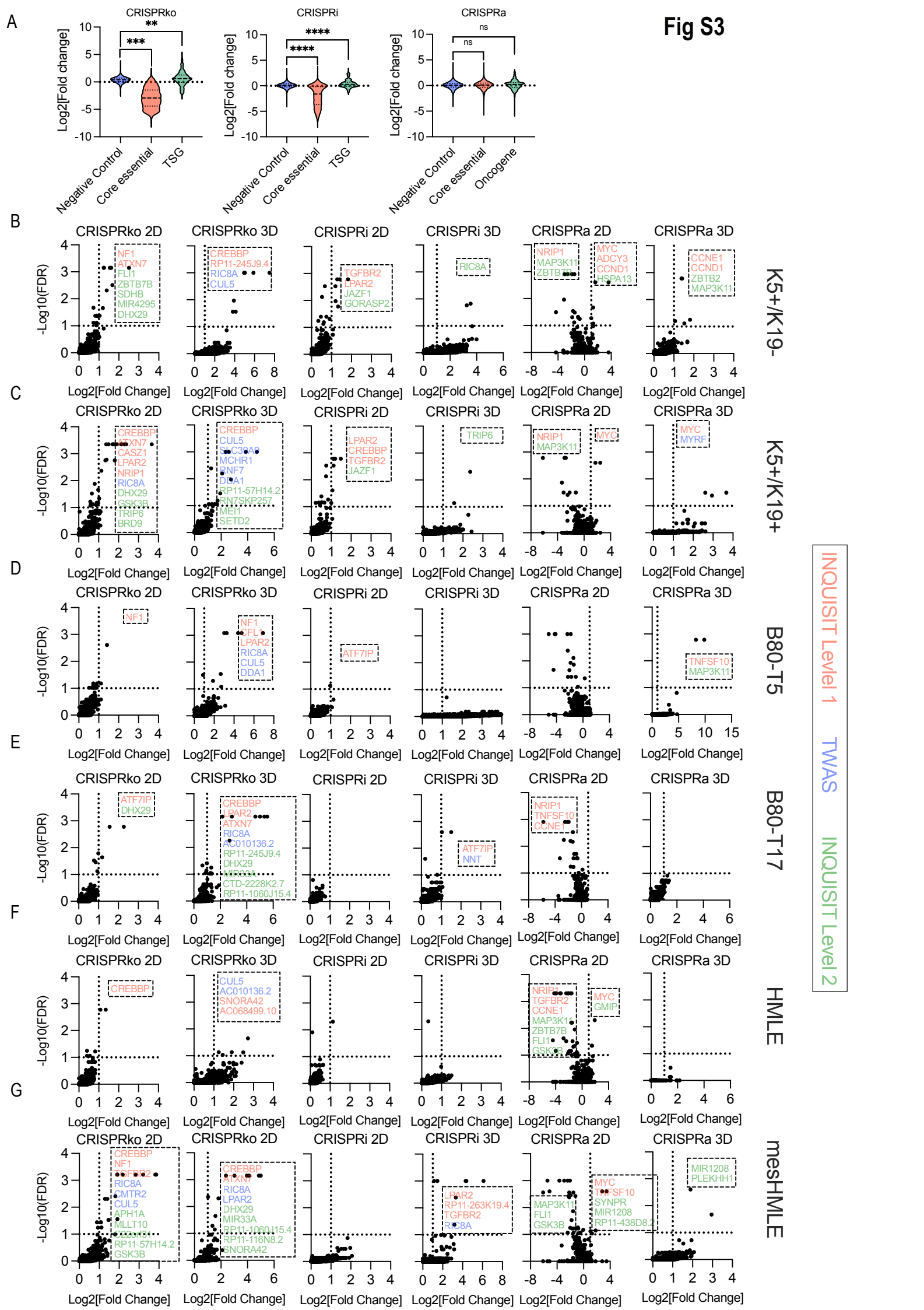


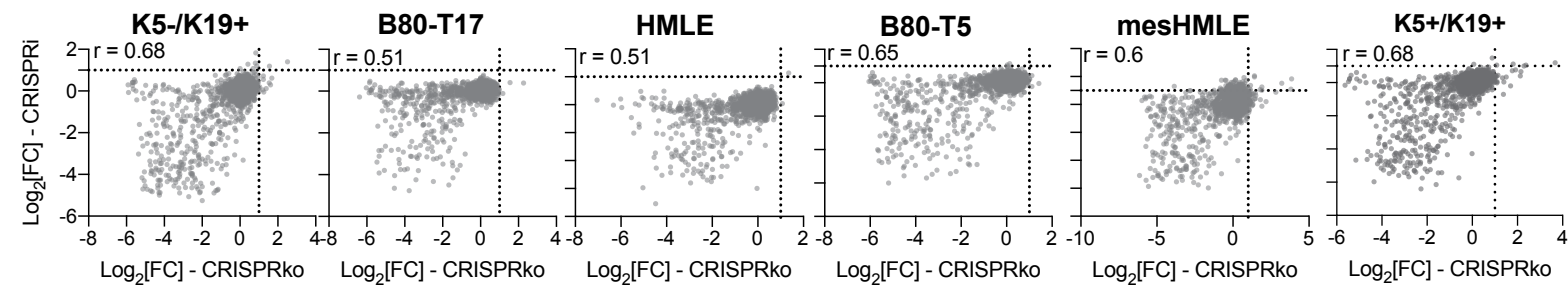
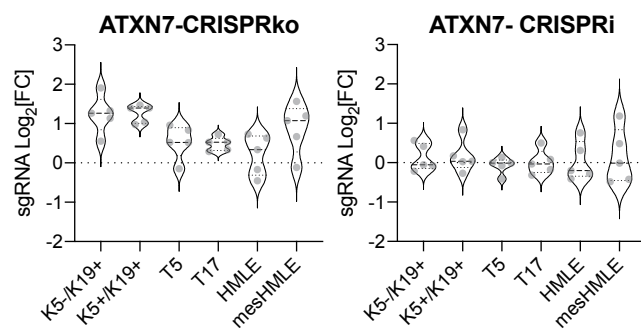
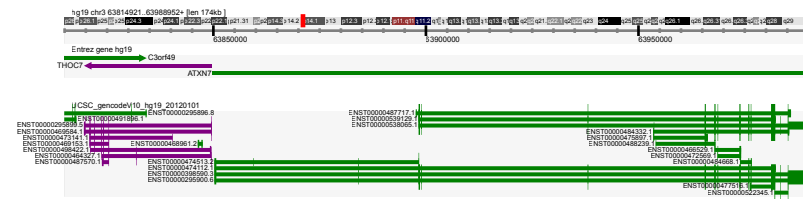
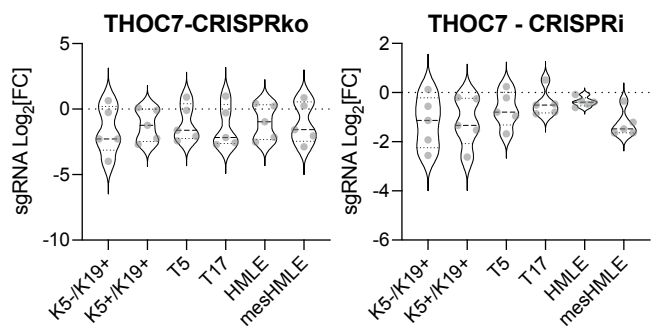
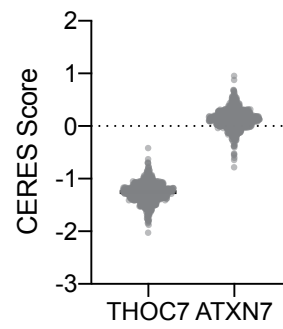
Fig S4**A****B****C****D****E**

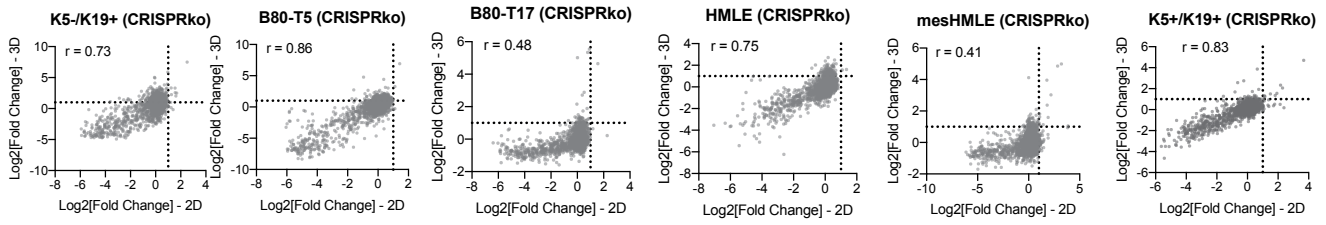
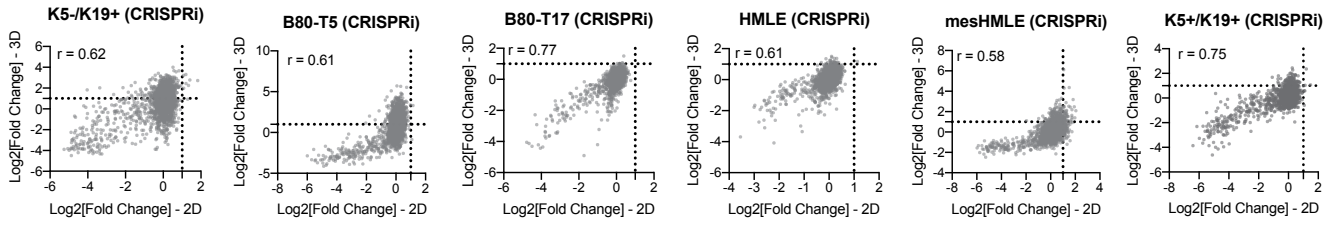
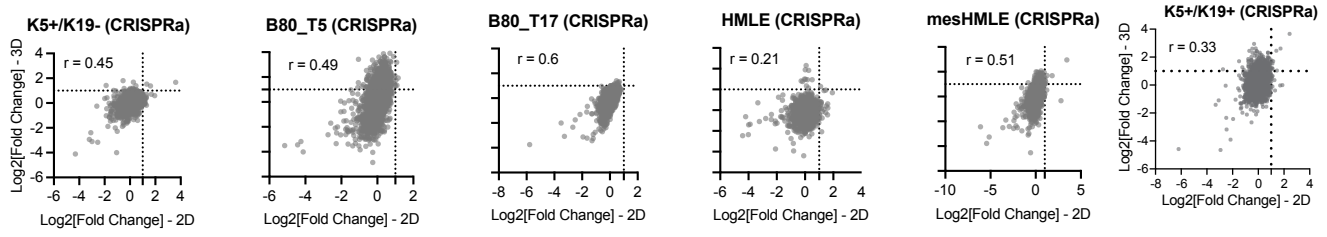
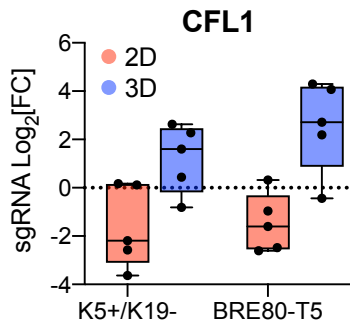
Fig S5**A****B****C****D**

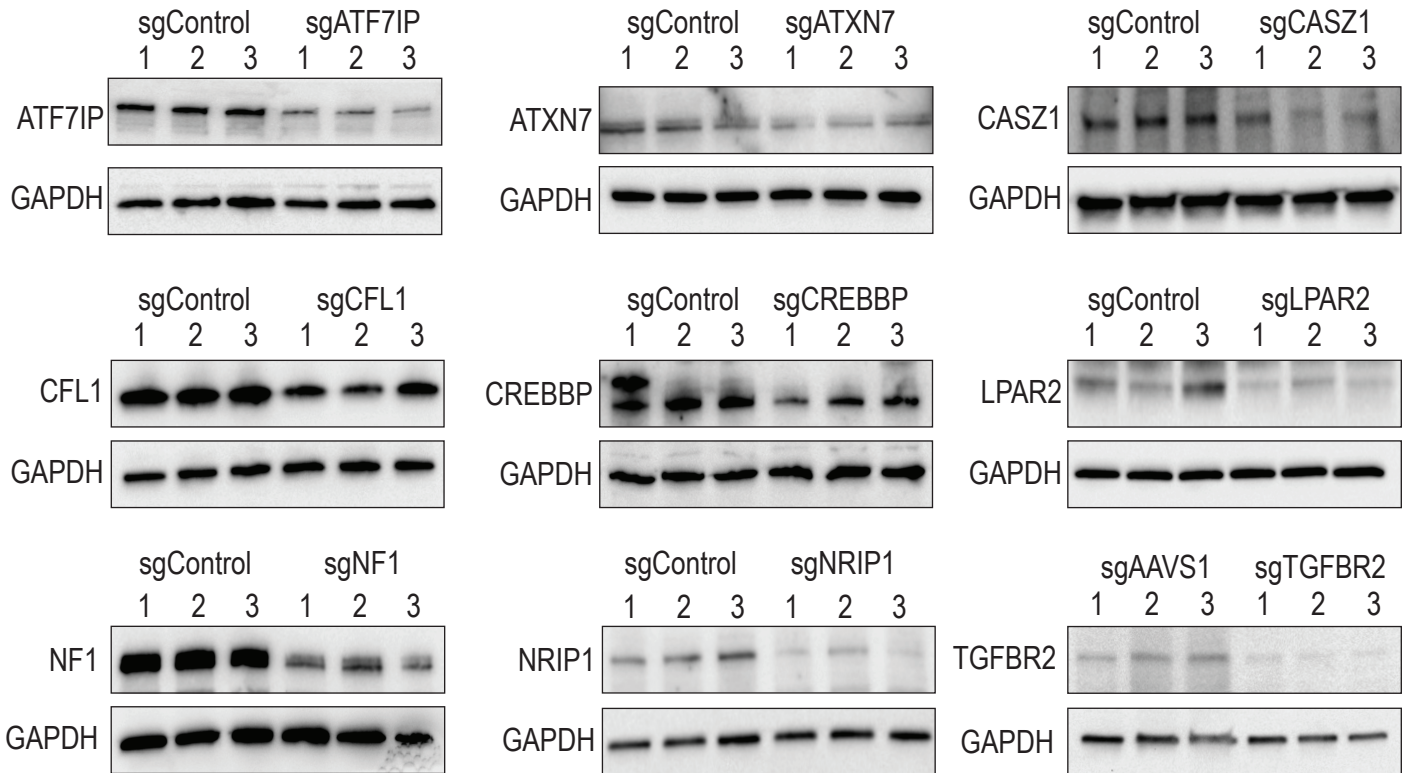
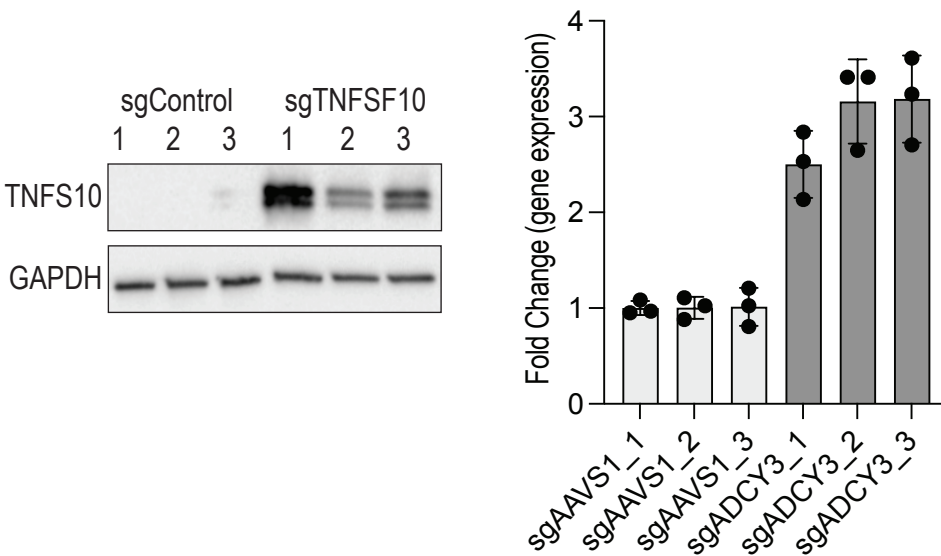
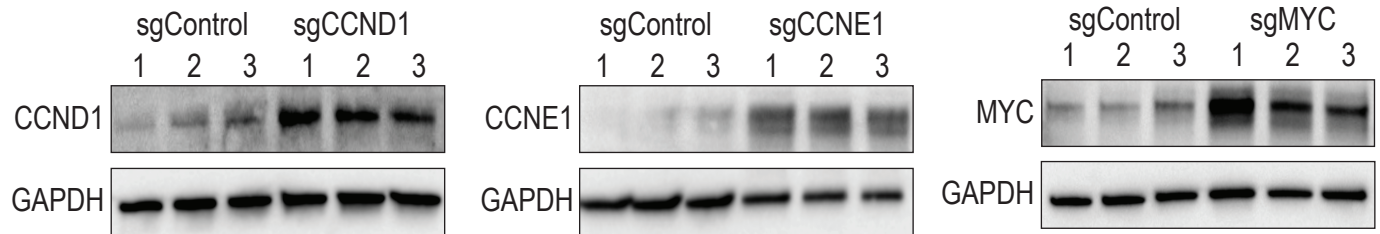
Fig S6**A****CRISPRko****B****CRISPRa**

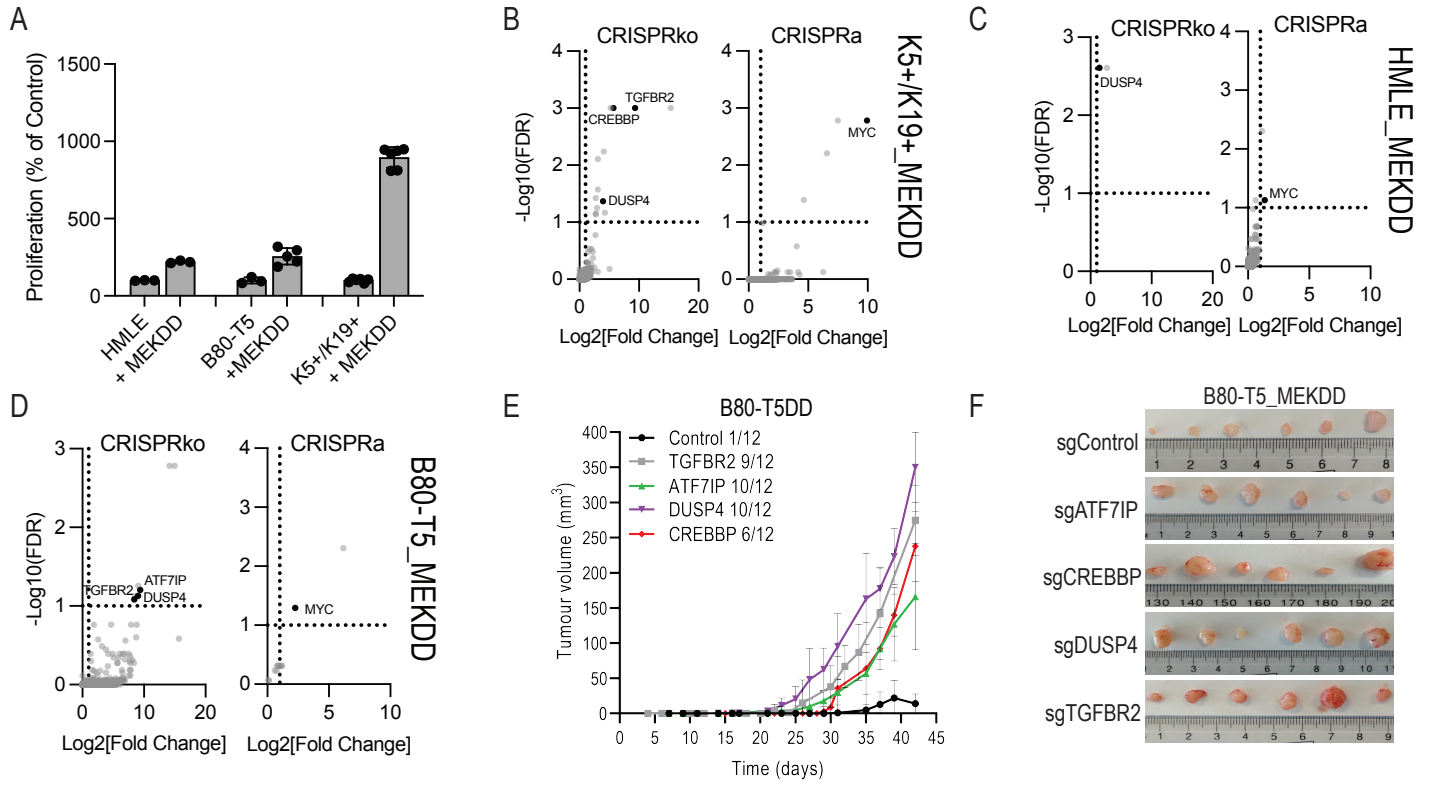
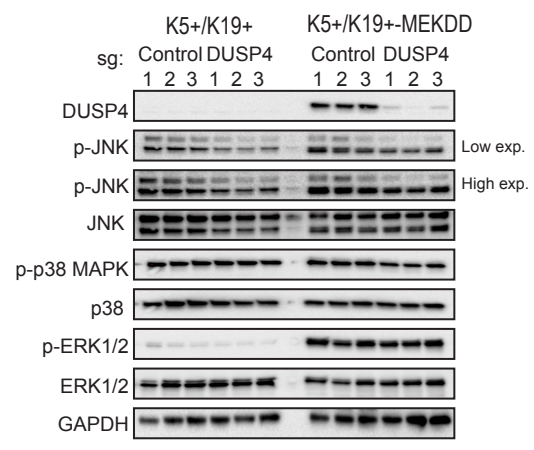
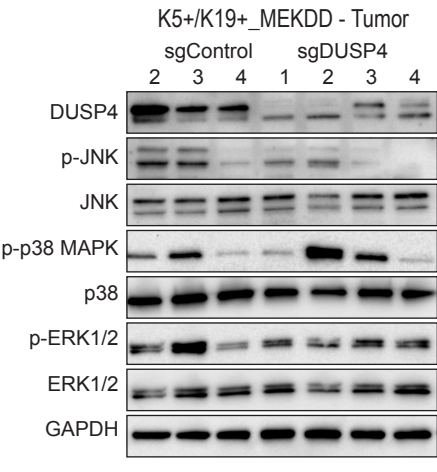
Fig S8

Fig S9

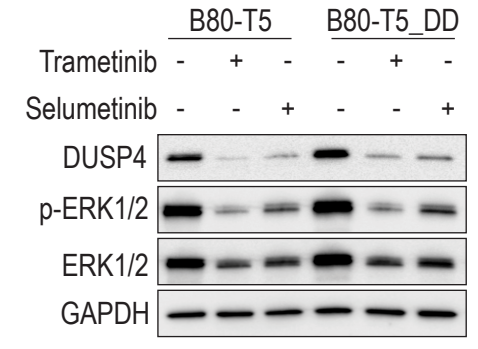
A



B



C



D

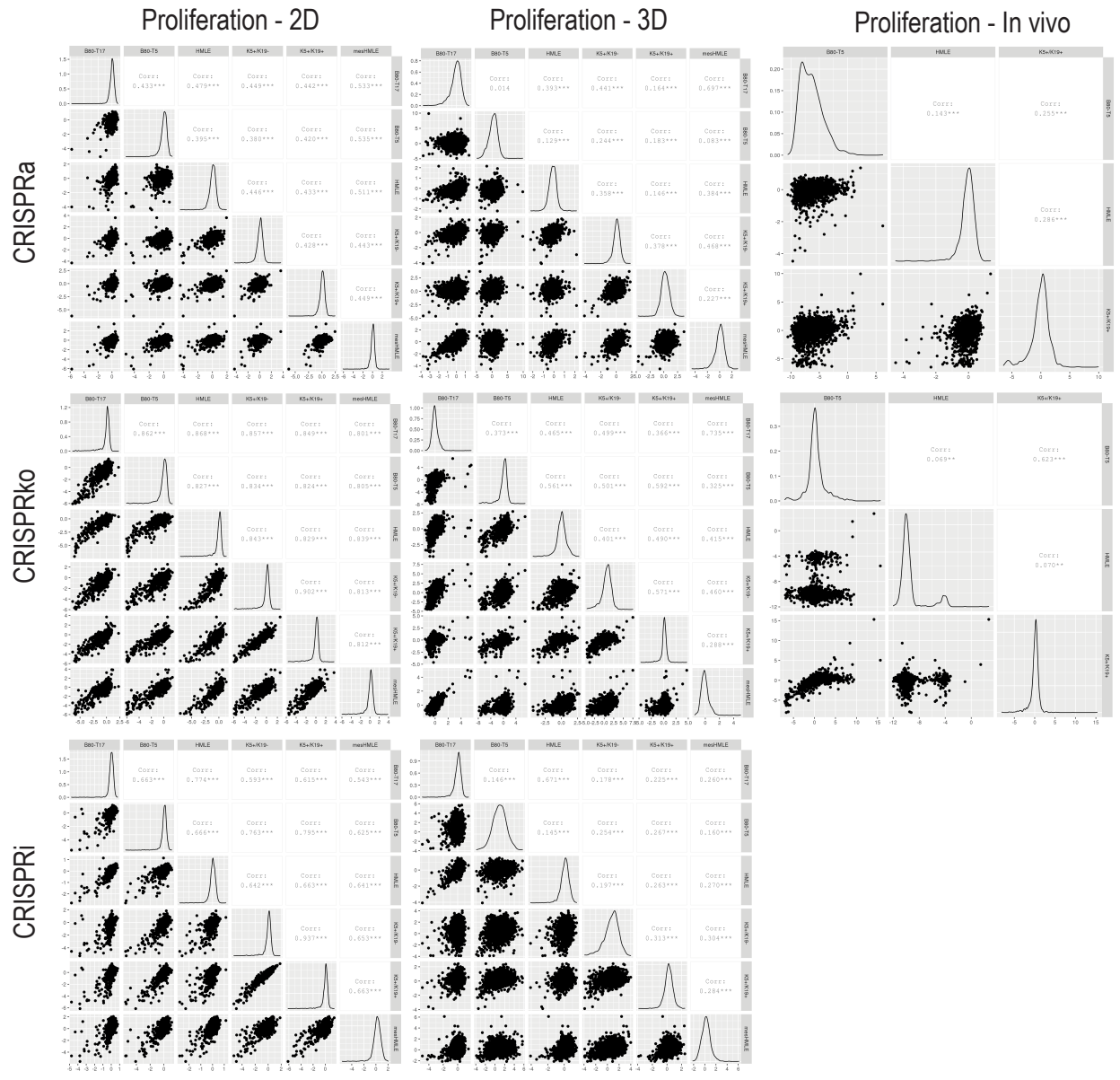


Fig S10

INQUISIT Level 1 TWAS INQUISIT Level 2

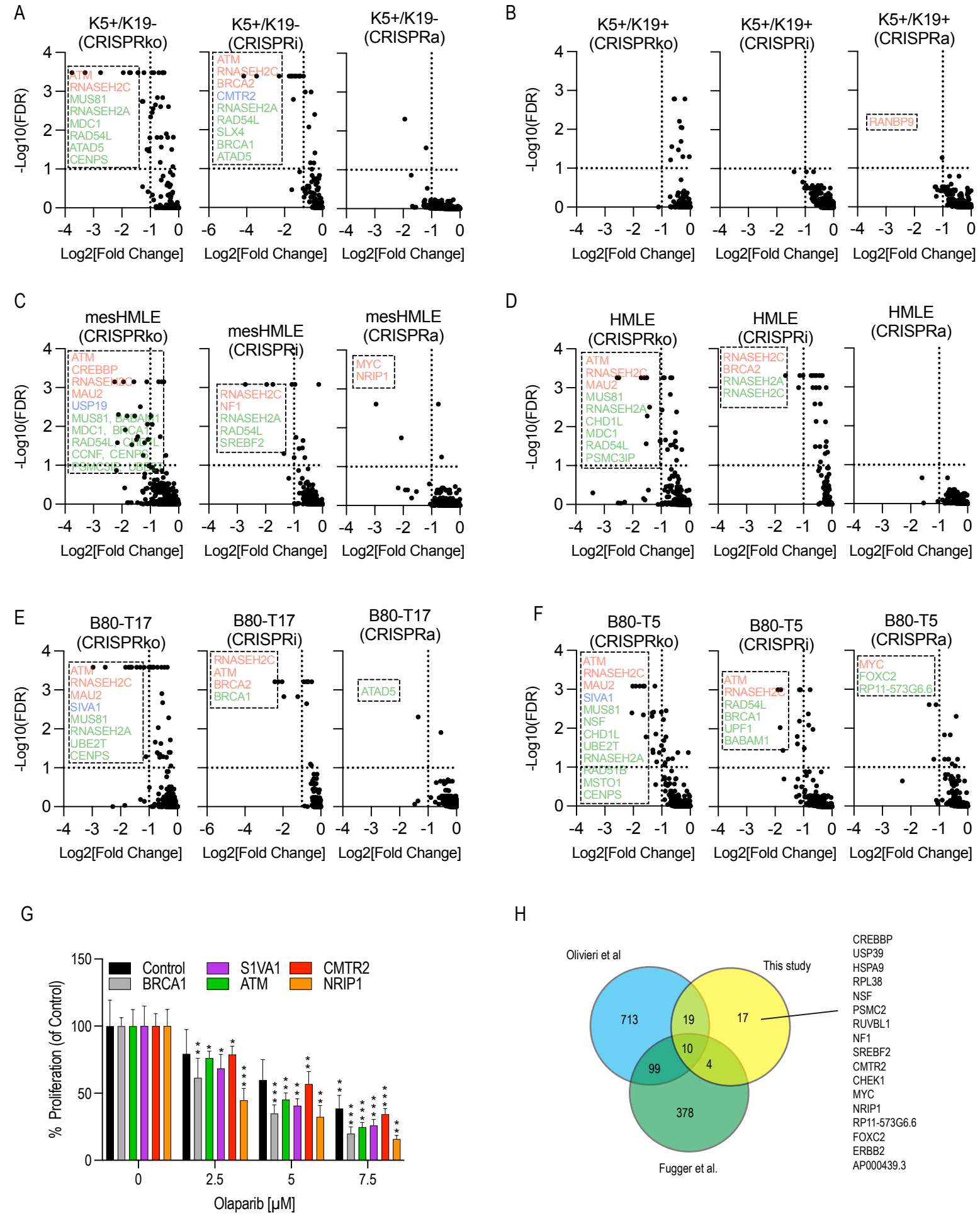
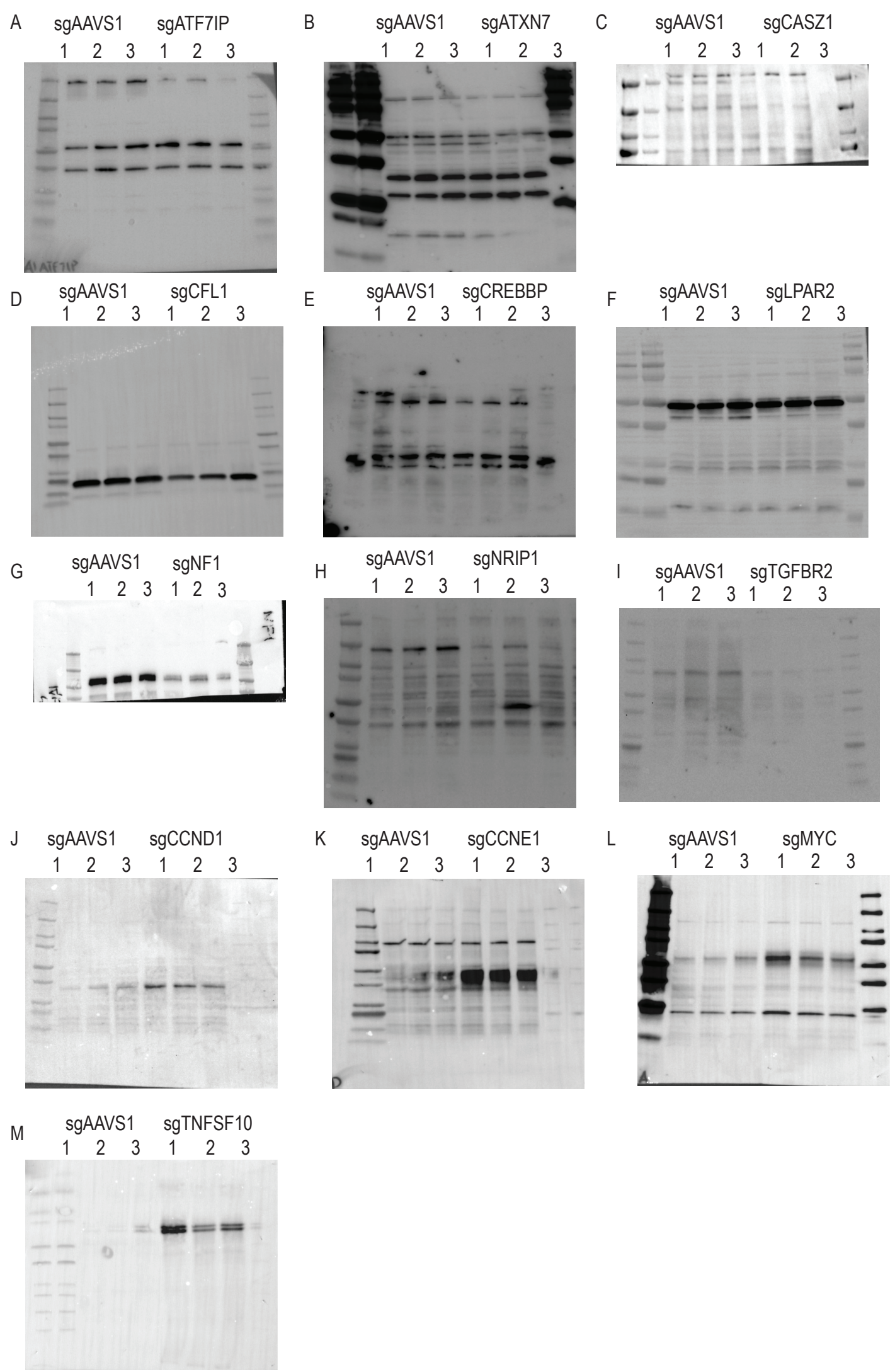


Fig S11



CRISPRko

CRISPRa

Fig S12

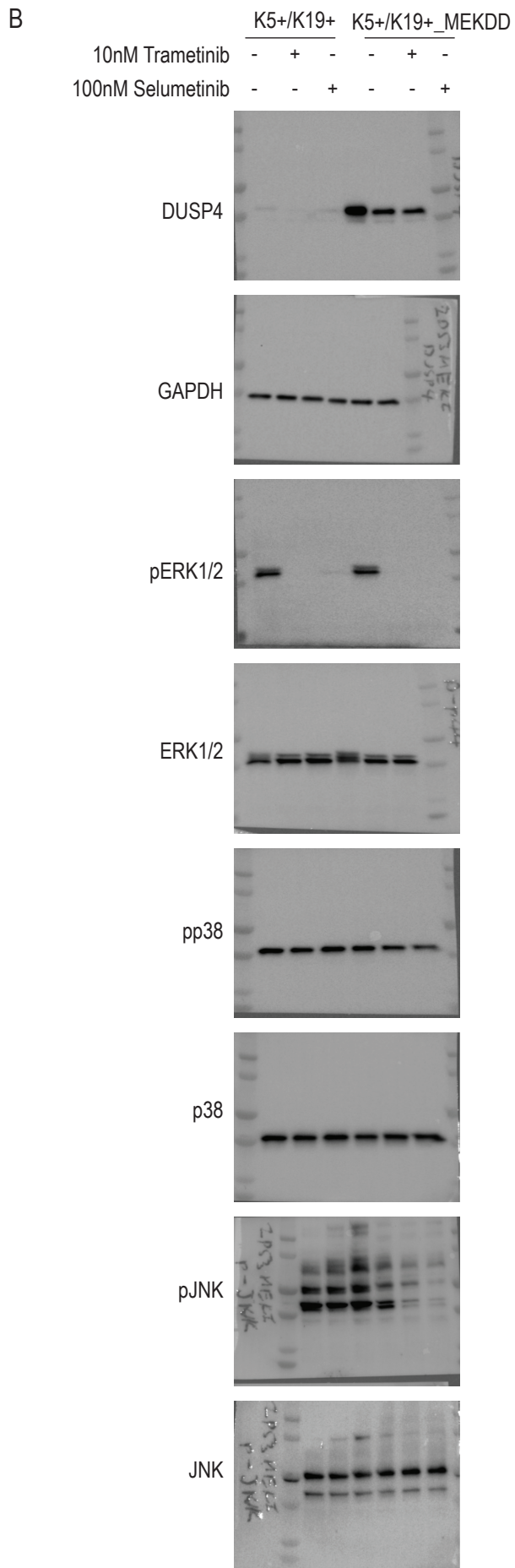
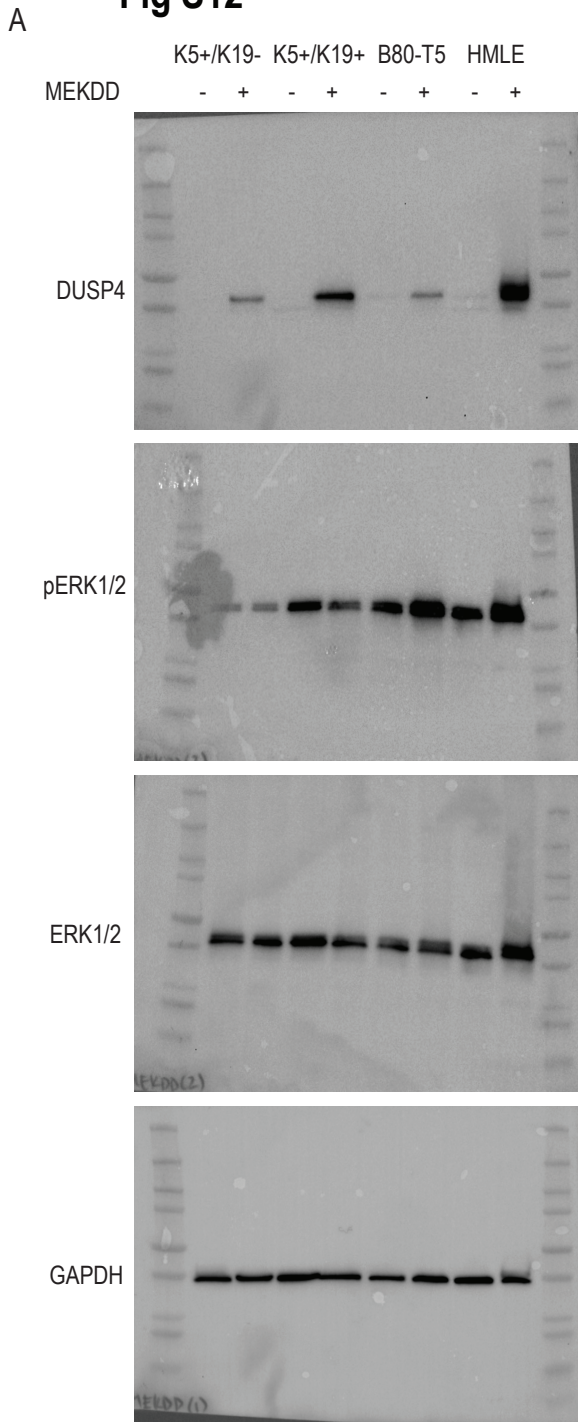
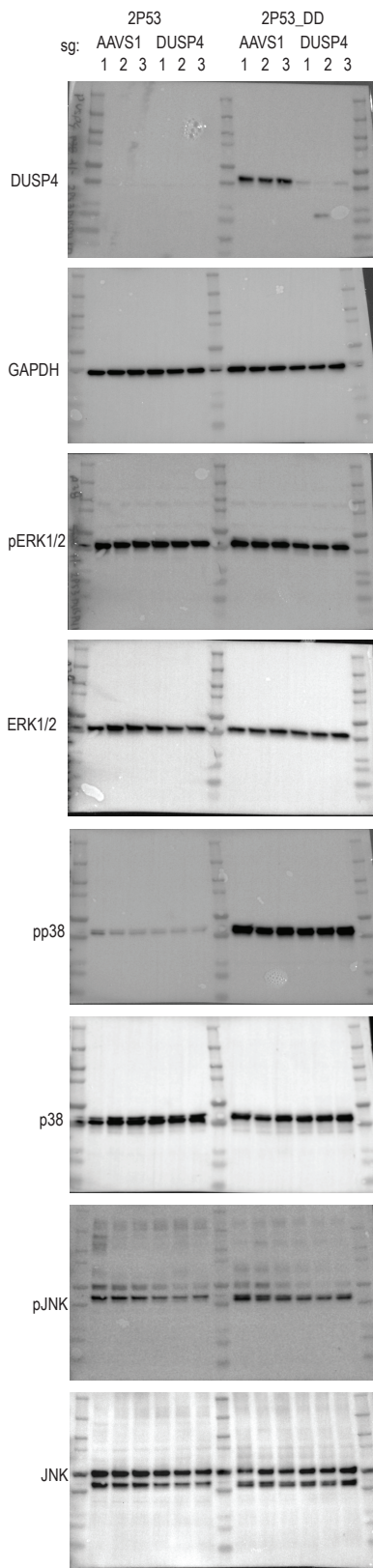
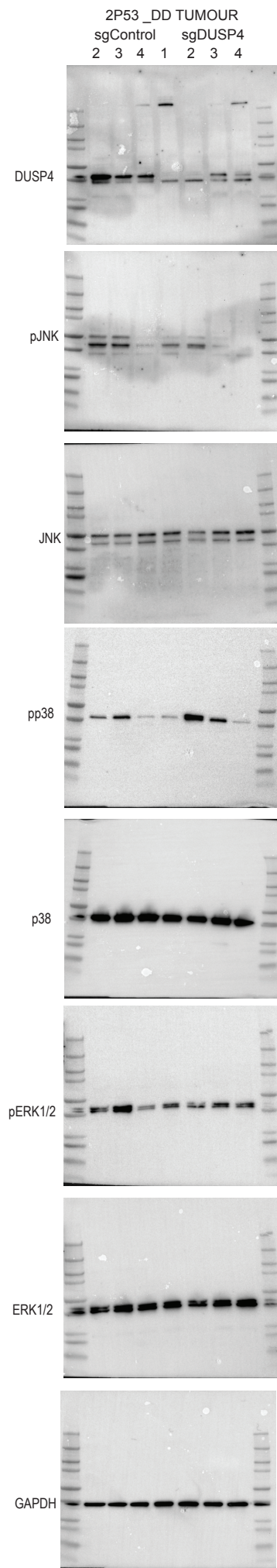


Fig S13

A



B



C

