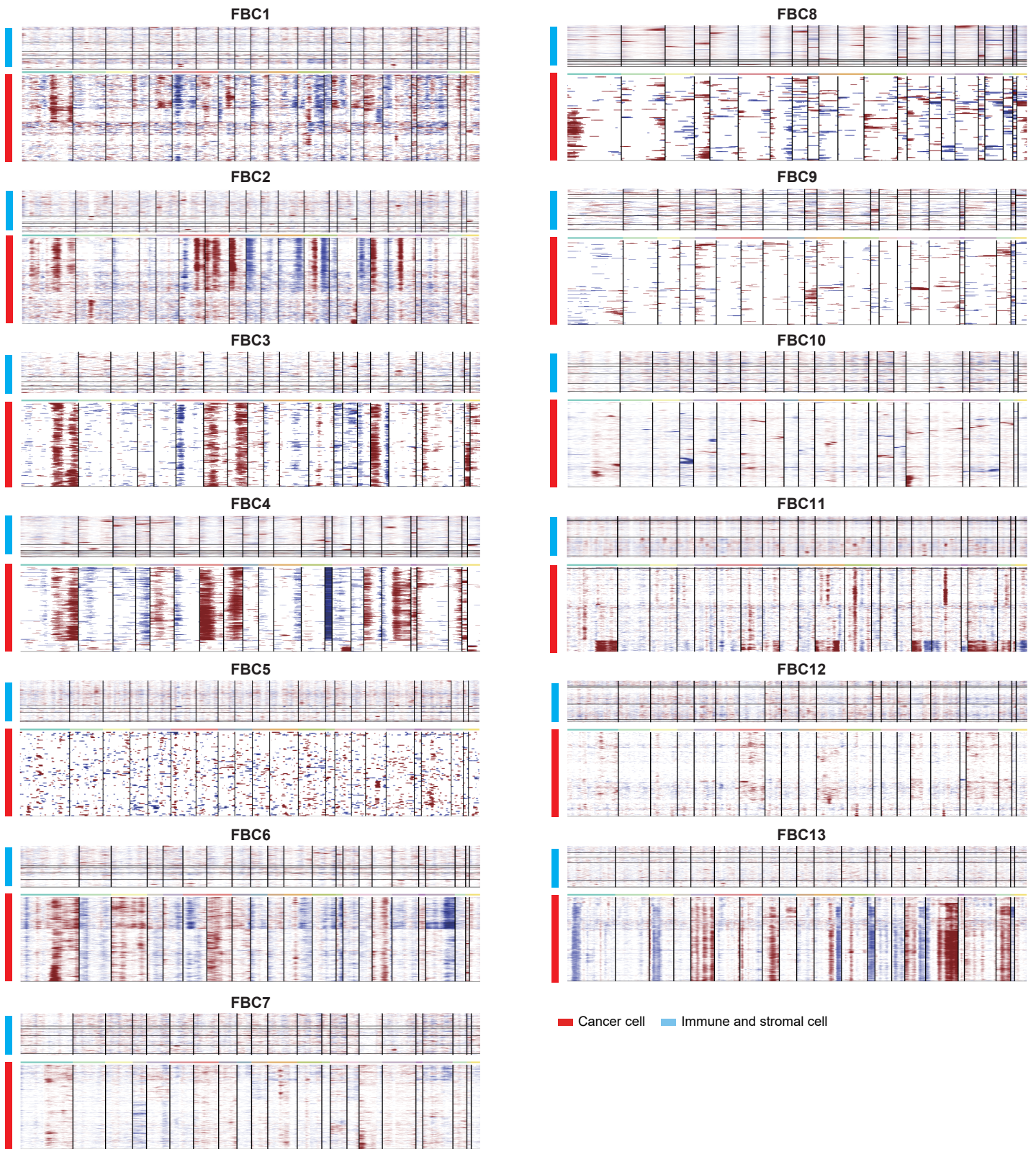
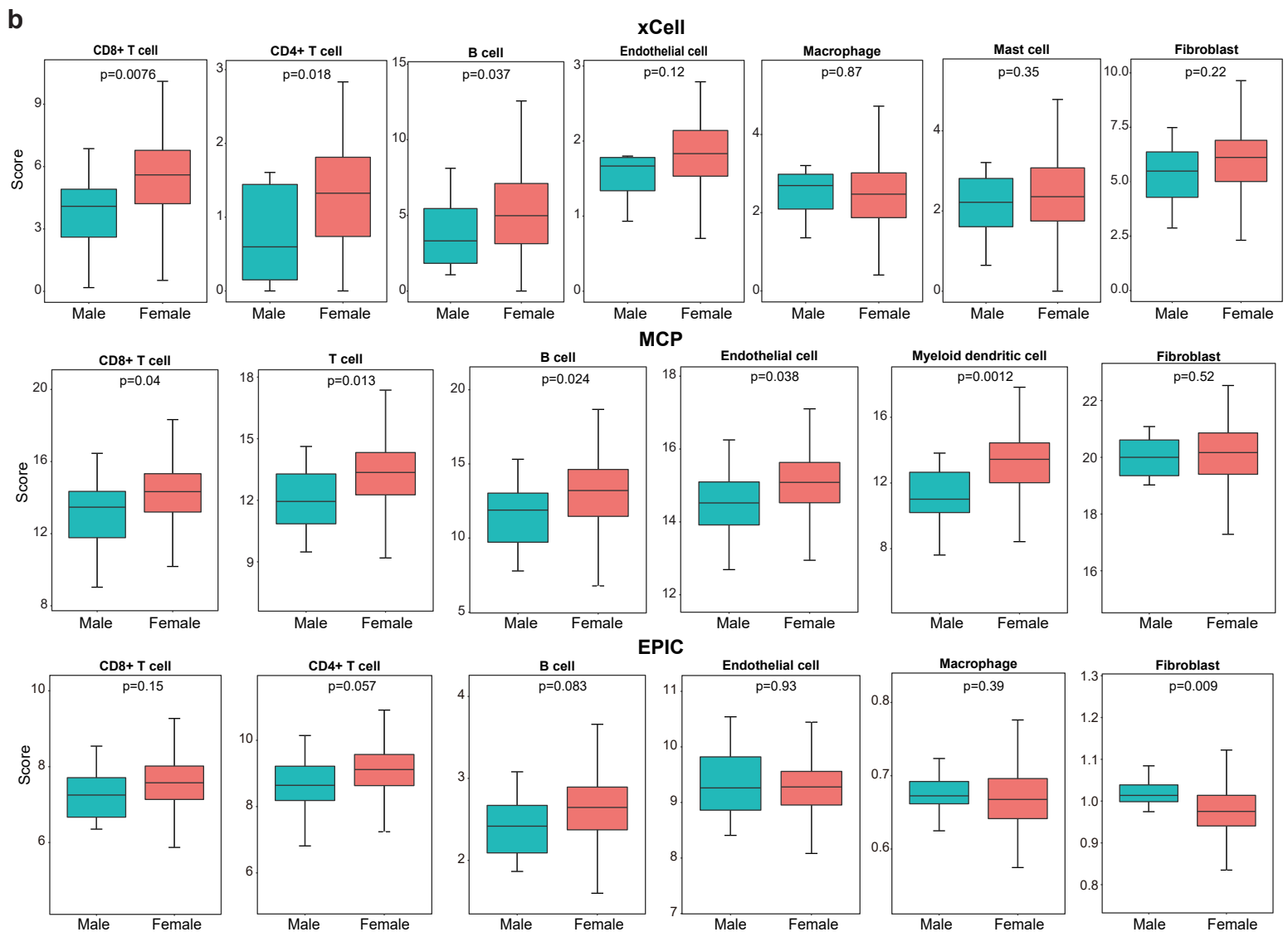
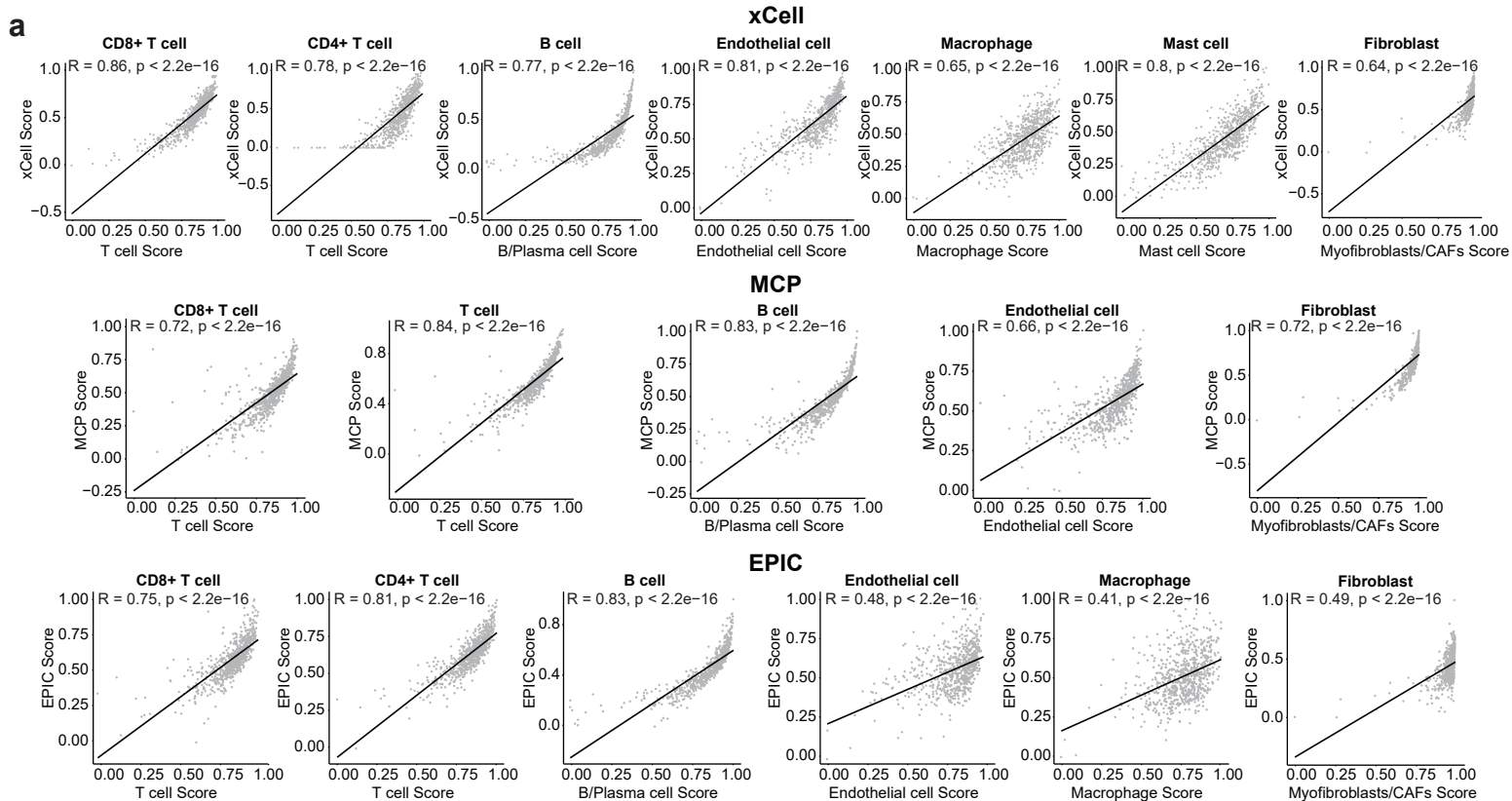


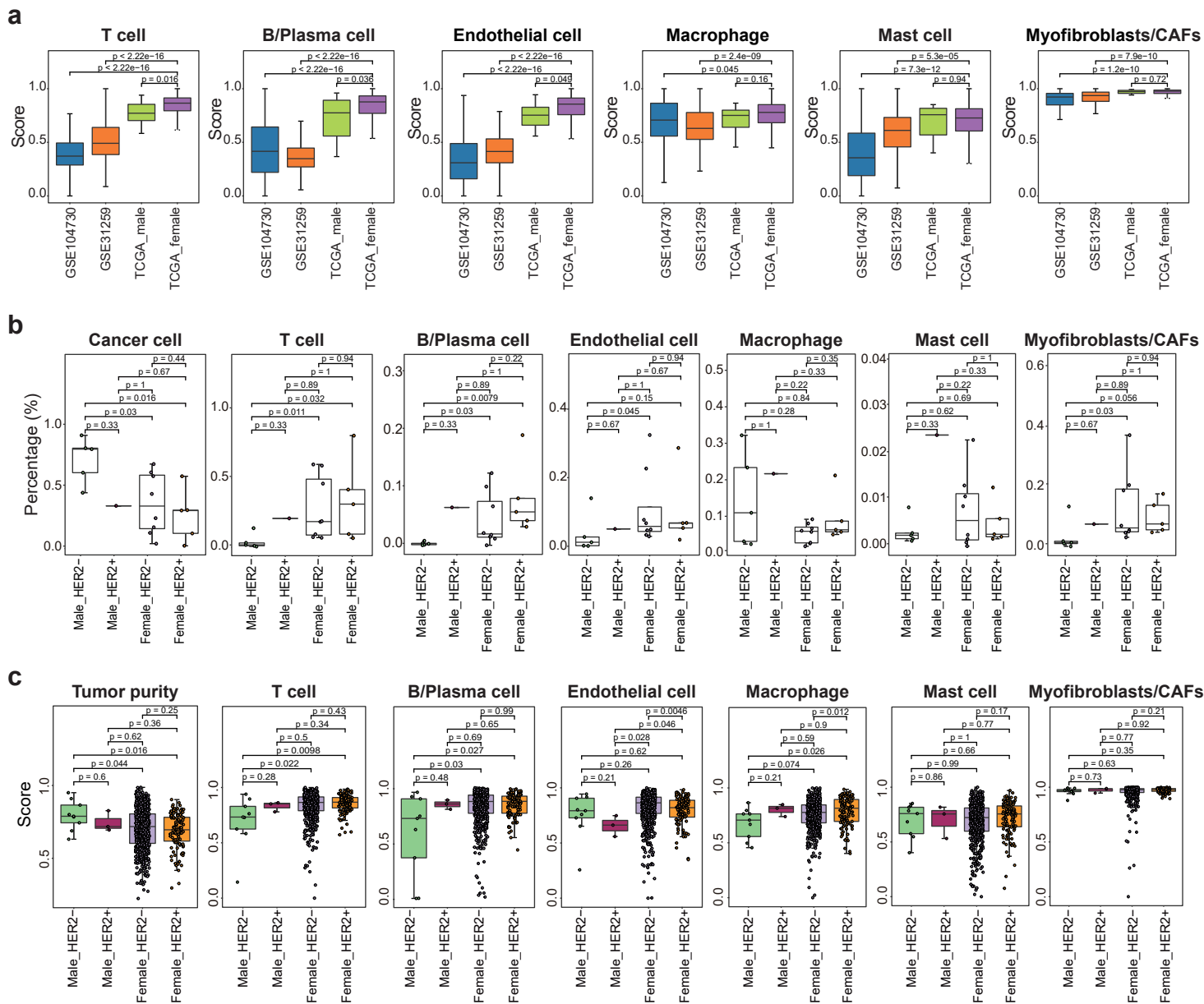
Supplementary Figure 1. The chromosomal landscape of inferred large-scale CNVs distinguishing malignant cells from non-malignant cells of MBC samples. Red color represents amplifications, and blue color represents deletions.



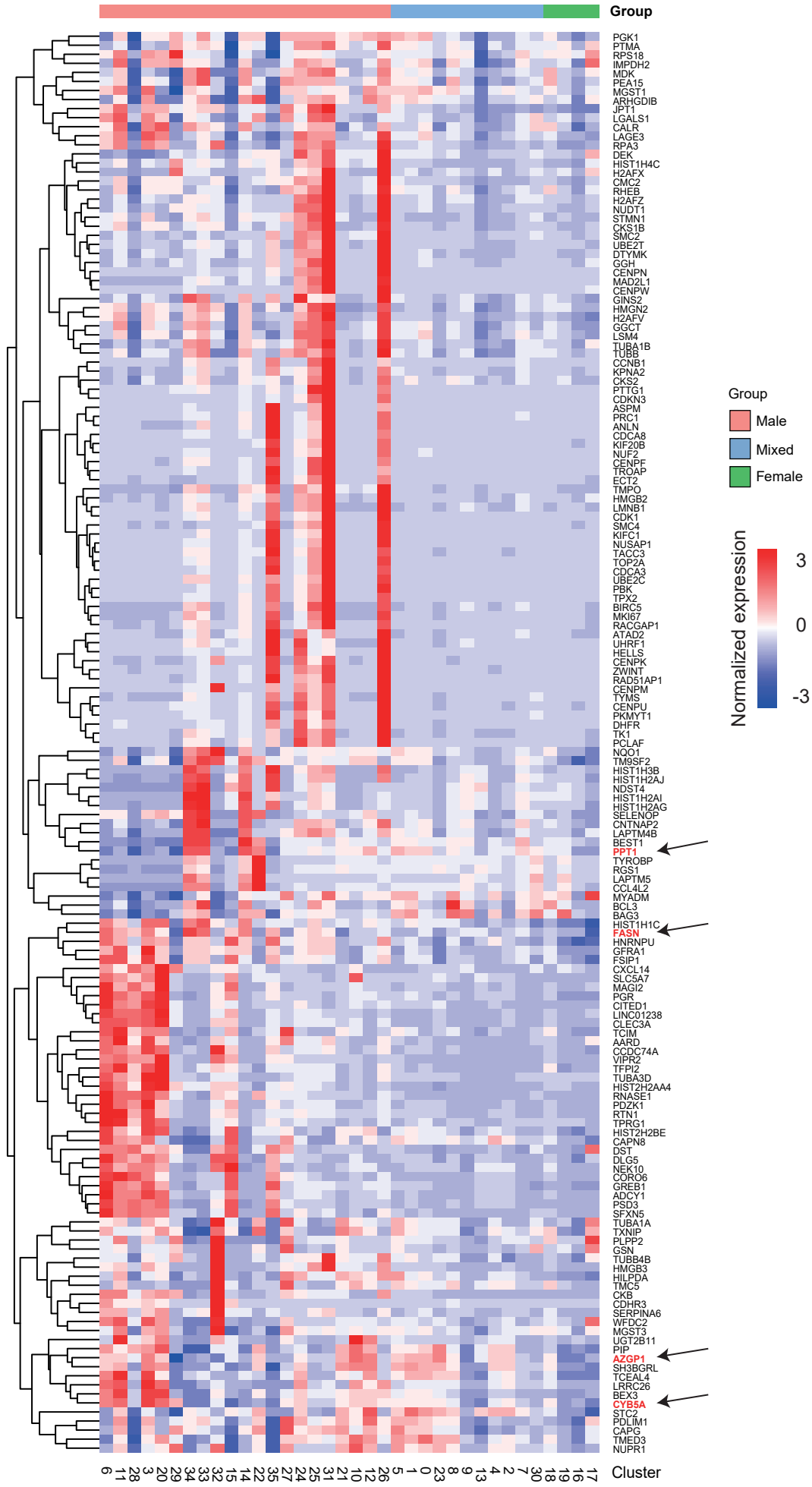
Supplementary Figure 2. The chromosomal landscape of inferred large-scale CNVs distinguishing malignant cells from non-malignant cells of FBC samples. Red color represents amplifications, and blue color represents deletions.



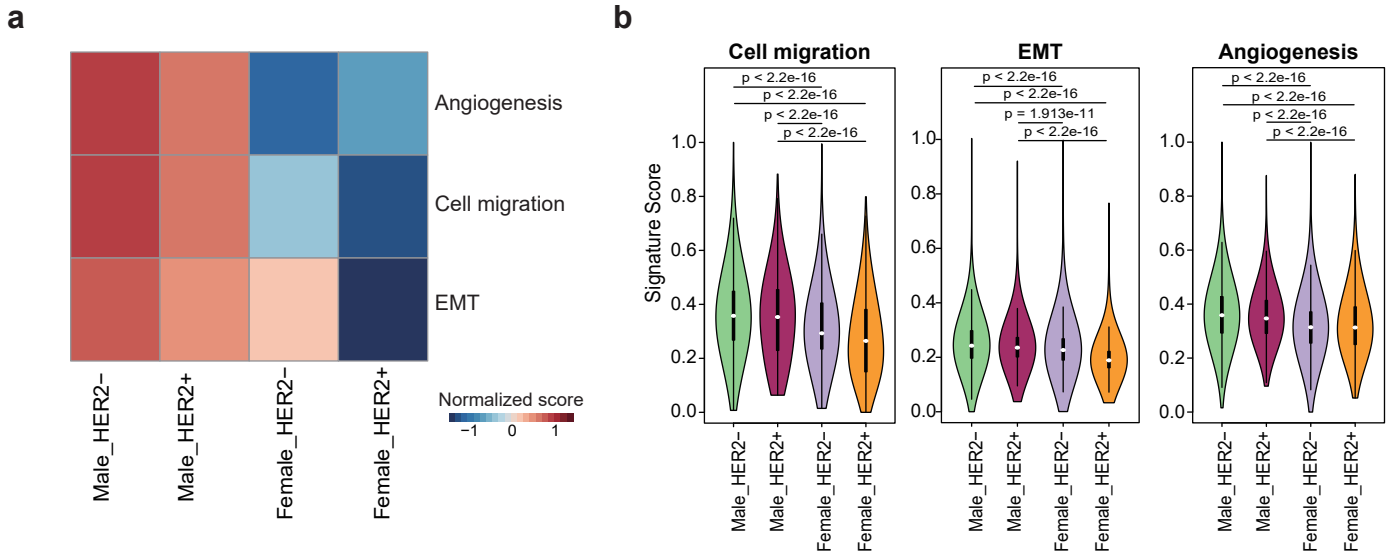
Supplementary Figure 3. Cellular components in TCGA MBC and FBC ER+ samples inferred by immune-deconvolution tools. **a** The Pearson correlation analysis of putative cell type levels derived from single-cell signatures and immune-deconvolution tools. **b** Boxplot showing the scores of immune and stromal cells in TCGA MBC (n = 12) and FBC ER+ (n = 710) samples inferred by xCell, MCP, and EPIC. P-value was calculated by two-sided Wilcoxon rank-sum test. Box plots show median (center line), the upper and lower quantiles (box), and the range of the data (whiskers).



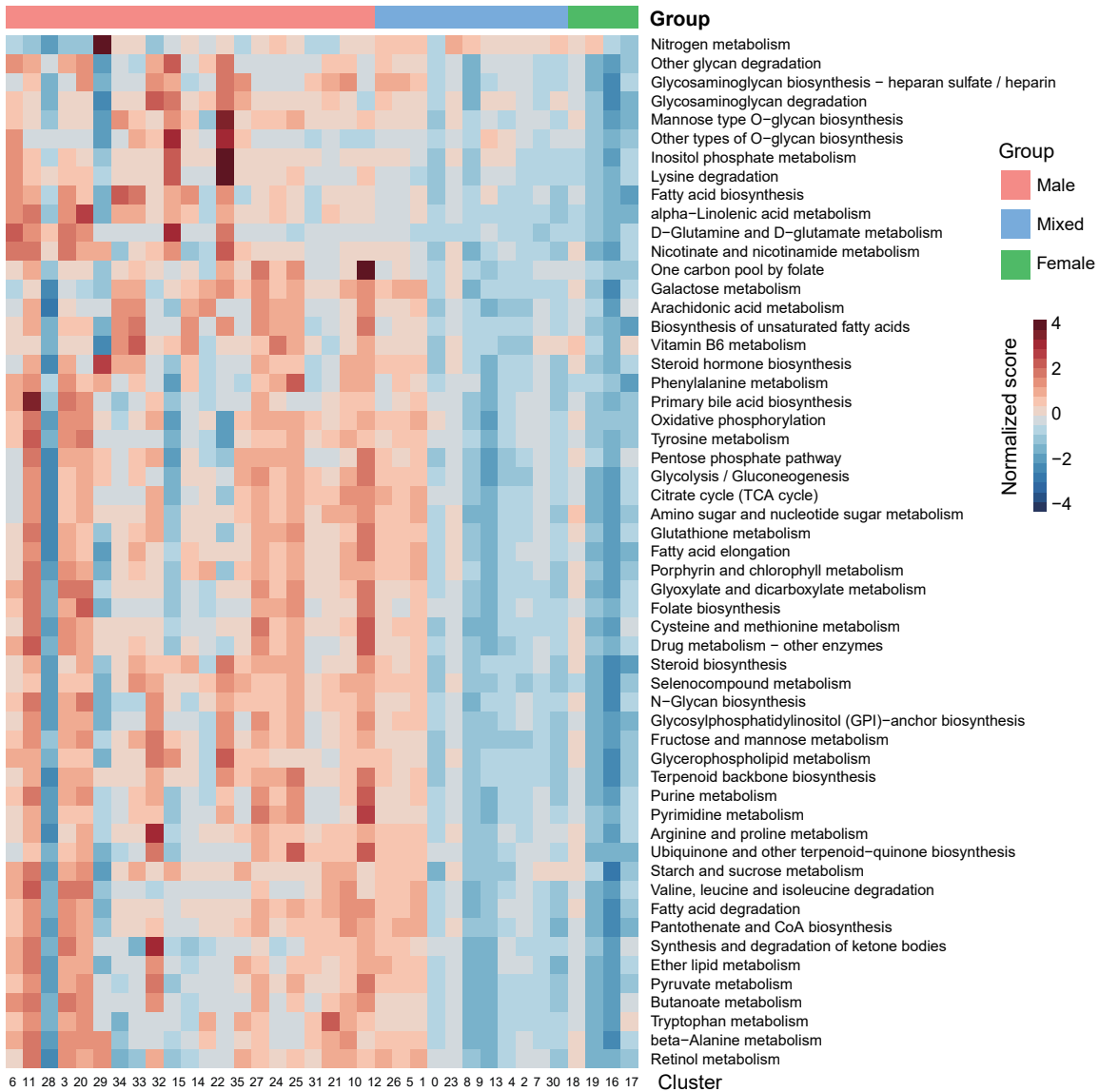
Supplementary Figure 4. Comparison of cellular components between MBC and FBC in independent datasets. **a** Boxplots showing the signature scores of T cells, B/Plasma cells, endothelial cells, macrophages, mast cells and myofibroblast/CAFs in ER+ MBC samples from GSE104730 (n = 46), GSE31259 (n = 74), and TCGA (n = 12) datasets, as well as ER+ FBC (n = 710) samples from TCGA dataset. P-value was calculated by two-sided Wilcoxon rank-sum test. **b** Boxplot showing the percentage of cancer cells, T cells, B/Plasma cells, endothelial cells, macrophages, mast cells and myofibroblast/CAFs in ER+HER2- MBC (n = 5), ER+HER2+ MBC (n = 1), ER+HER2- FBC (n = 8), and ER+HER2+ FBC (n = 5) samples in scRNA-seq data. HER2 status is defined by IHC experiments. **c** Boxplot showing the tumor purity and signature scores of T cells, B/Plasma cells, endothelial cells, macrophages, mast cells and myofibroblast/CAFs in ER+HER2- MBC (n = 9), ER+HER2+ MBC (n = 3), ER+HER2- FBC (n = 598), and ER+HER2+ FBC (n = 112) in TCGA ER+BRCA cohort. HER2 status is based on the IHC results in the clinical information of TCGA-BRCA dataset. P-value was calculated by two-sided Wilcoxon rank-sum test. In (a-c), box plots show median (center line), the upper and lower quantiles (box), and the range of the data (whiskers). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



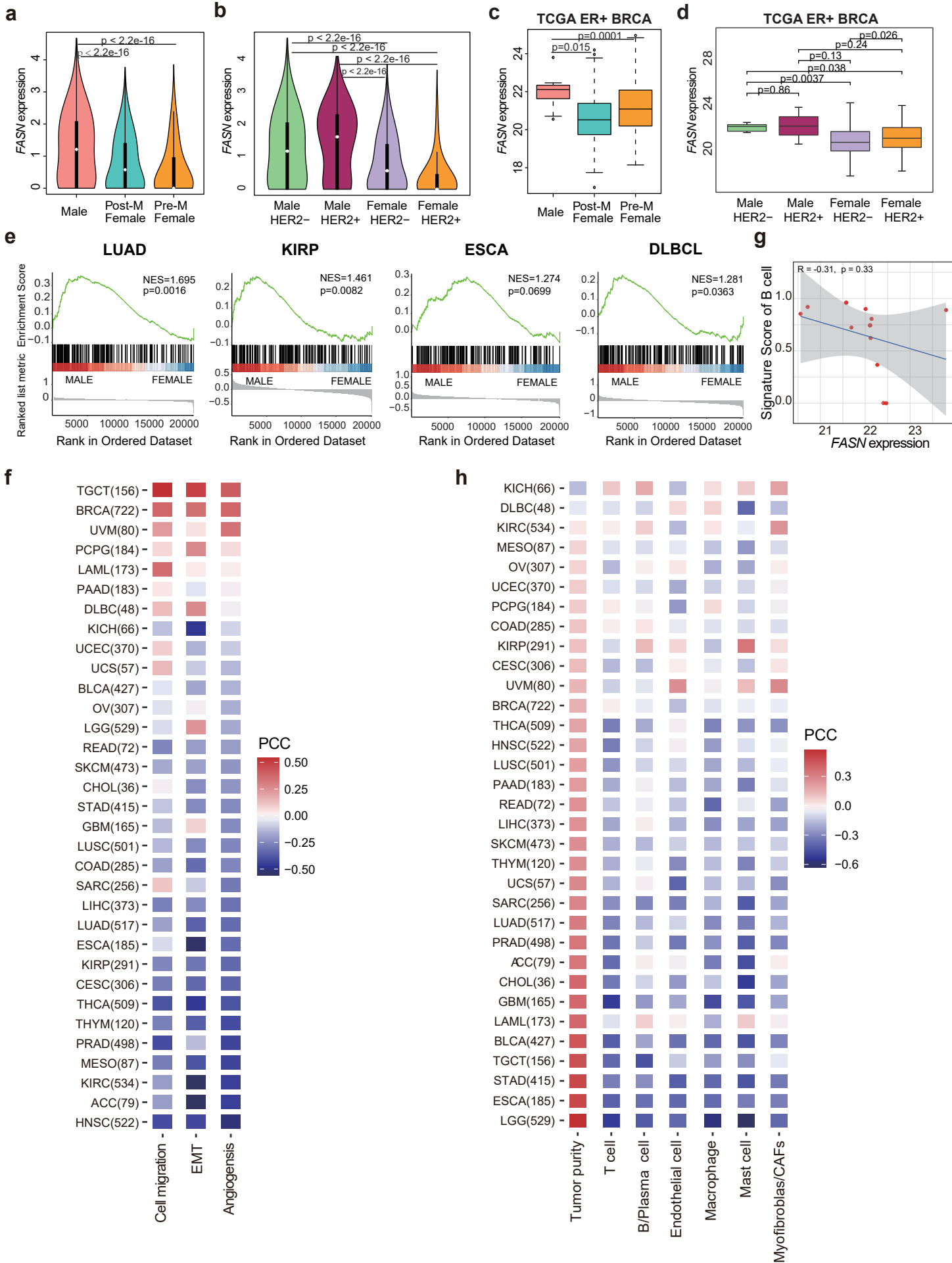
Supplementary Figure 5. The expression levels of specifically expressed genes of male cancer cell clusters. Genes with log2 fold change greater than 0.25 and adjusted p-value less than 0.01 for each cluster were identified using the MAST method with default parameters. Gene markers that presented in at least three male clusters (lightcoral) were selected, and markers of female (turquoise) or mixed (lightblue) clusters were further removed from this list. Scale bar depicting low expression in blue and high expression in red.



Supplementary Figure 6. Comparison of metastasis signature scores of cancer cells in ER+HER2-MBC, ER+HER2+ MBC, ER+HER2- FBC, and ER+HER2+ FBC samples. **a** Heatmap showing the average ssGSEA scores of cell migration, EMT and angiogenesis in cancer cells from ER+HER2- MBC, ER+HER2+ MBC, ER+HER2- FBC, and ER+HER2+ FBC samples. Scale bar depicting low score in blue and high score in red. **b** Violin plots comparing the scores of cell migration, EMT and angiogenesis of cancer cells from ER+HER2- MBC (n = 34815 cells), ER+HER2+ MBC (n = 2455 cells), ER+HER2- FBC (n = 12563 cells), and ER+HER2+ FBC (n = 3510 cells) samples. P-value was calculated by two-sided Wilcoxon rank-sum test. Box plots show median (center line), the upper and lower quantiles (box), and the range of the data (whiskers). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

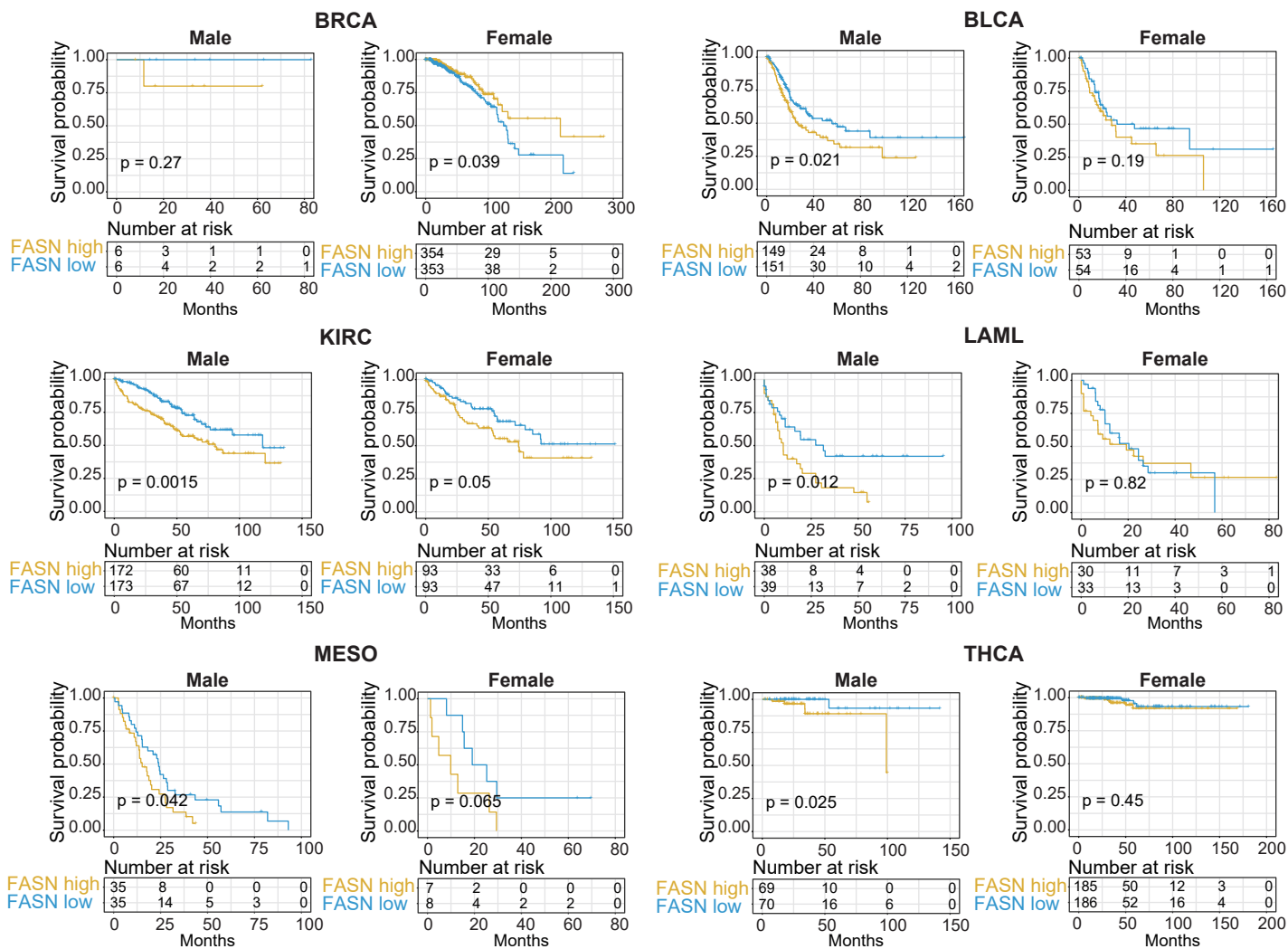


Supplementary Figure 7. The differentially activated metabolism pathways between male and mixed/female cancer cell clusters. Pathways with adjusted p-value less than 0.05 were shown. Scale bar depicting low score in blue and high score in red. Lightcoral represents male clusters, turquoise represents female clusters and lightblue represents mixed clusters.



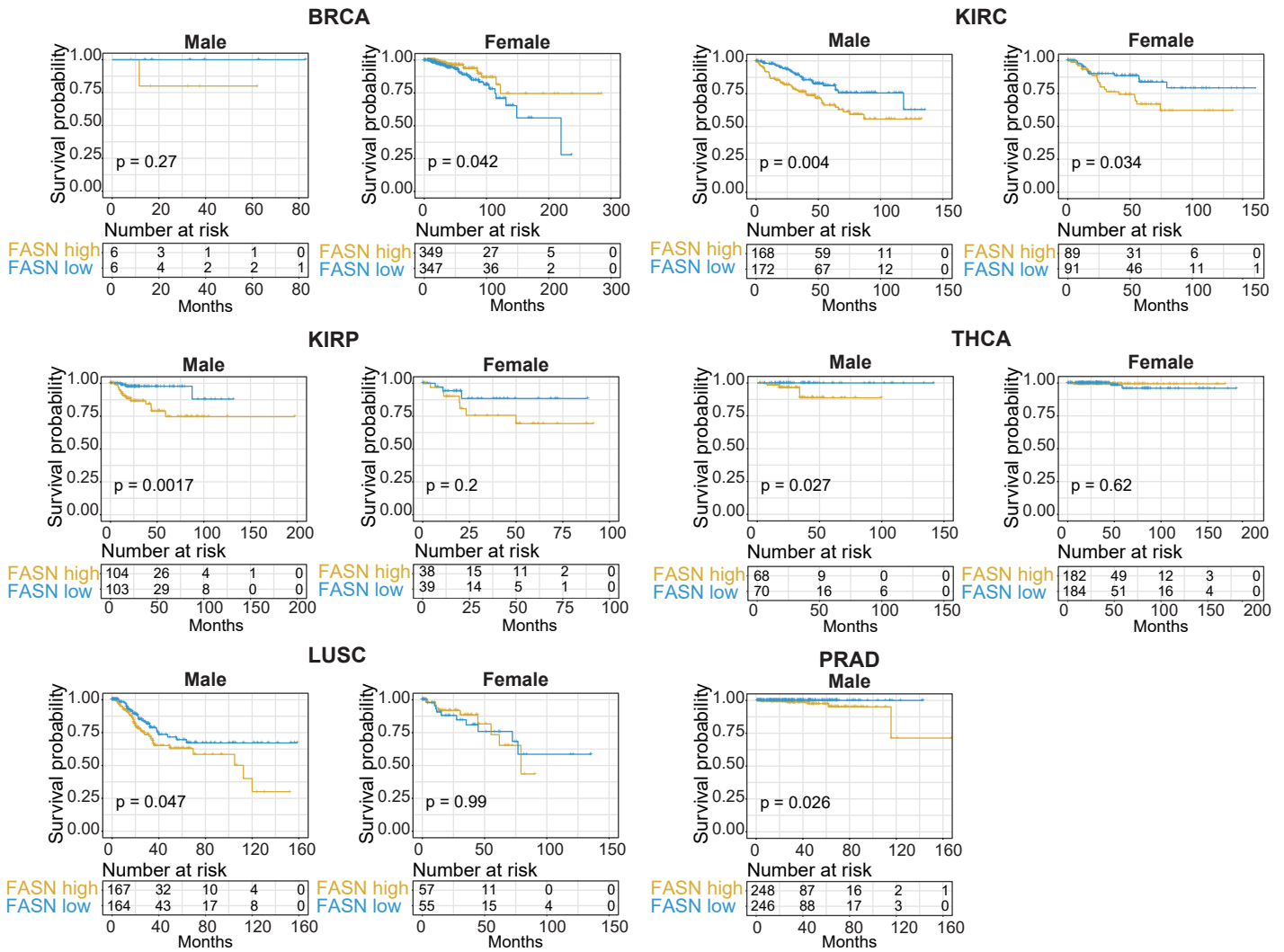
Supplementary Figure 8. The role of fatty acid metabolism in various cancer types. **a** Violin plot showing *FASN* expression in cancer cells of MBC (n = 37270 cells), postmenopausal (n = 8437 cells) and premenopausal (n = 7636 cells) FBC samples in scRNA-seq dataset. P-value was calculated by two-sided Wilcoxon rank-sum test. **b** Violin plot showing *FASN* expression in cancer cells from ER+HER2- MBC (n = 34815 cells), ER+HER2+ MBC (n = 2455 cells), ER+HER2- FBC (n = 12563 cells), and ER+HER2+ FBC (n = 3510 cells) samples in scRNA-seq dataset. P-value was calculated by two-sided Wilcoxon rank-sum test. **c** Boxplot showing the *FASN* expression among male (n = 12), postmenopausal (n = 337) and premenopausal (n = 372) female samples in TCGA ER+ BRCA cohort. P-value was calculated by two-sided Wilcoxon rank-sum test. **d** Boxplot showing the *FASN* expression among ER+HER2- MBC (n = 9), ER+HER2+ MBC (n = 3), ER+HER2- FBC (n = 598), and ER+HER2+ FBC (n = 112) samples in TCGA BRCA cohort. P-value was calculated by two-sided Wilcoxon rank-sum test. **e** GSEA analysis of fatty acid metabolism pathway between male and female patients in various cancer types. LUAD: Lung adenocarcinoma; KIRP: Kidney renal papillary cell carcinoma; ESCA: Esophageal carcinoma; DLBCL: Lymphoid Neoplasm Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma; NES: normalized enrichment score. Two-sided kolmogorov–smirnov test was used to calculate p-value. **f** Heatmap showing the Pearson correlation coefficient between the signature score of fatty acid metabolism and metastasis-related programs in the various cancer types of TCGA cohort. Red color represents positive correlation, and blue color represents negative correlation. **g** The Pearson correlation analysis between *FASN* expression and the signature score of B cells for MBC samples in TCGA ER+ BRCA cohort. 95% confidence interval (CI) is indicated with gray color. **h** Heatmap showing the Pearson correlation coefficient between expression of *FASN* and tumor purity, immune and stromal cells scores in various cancer types of TCGA cohort. Red color represents positive correlation, and blue color represents negative correlation. In (a-d), box plots show median (center line), the upper and lower quantiles (box), and the range of the data (whiskers). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

Overall survival



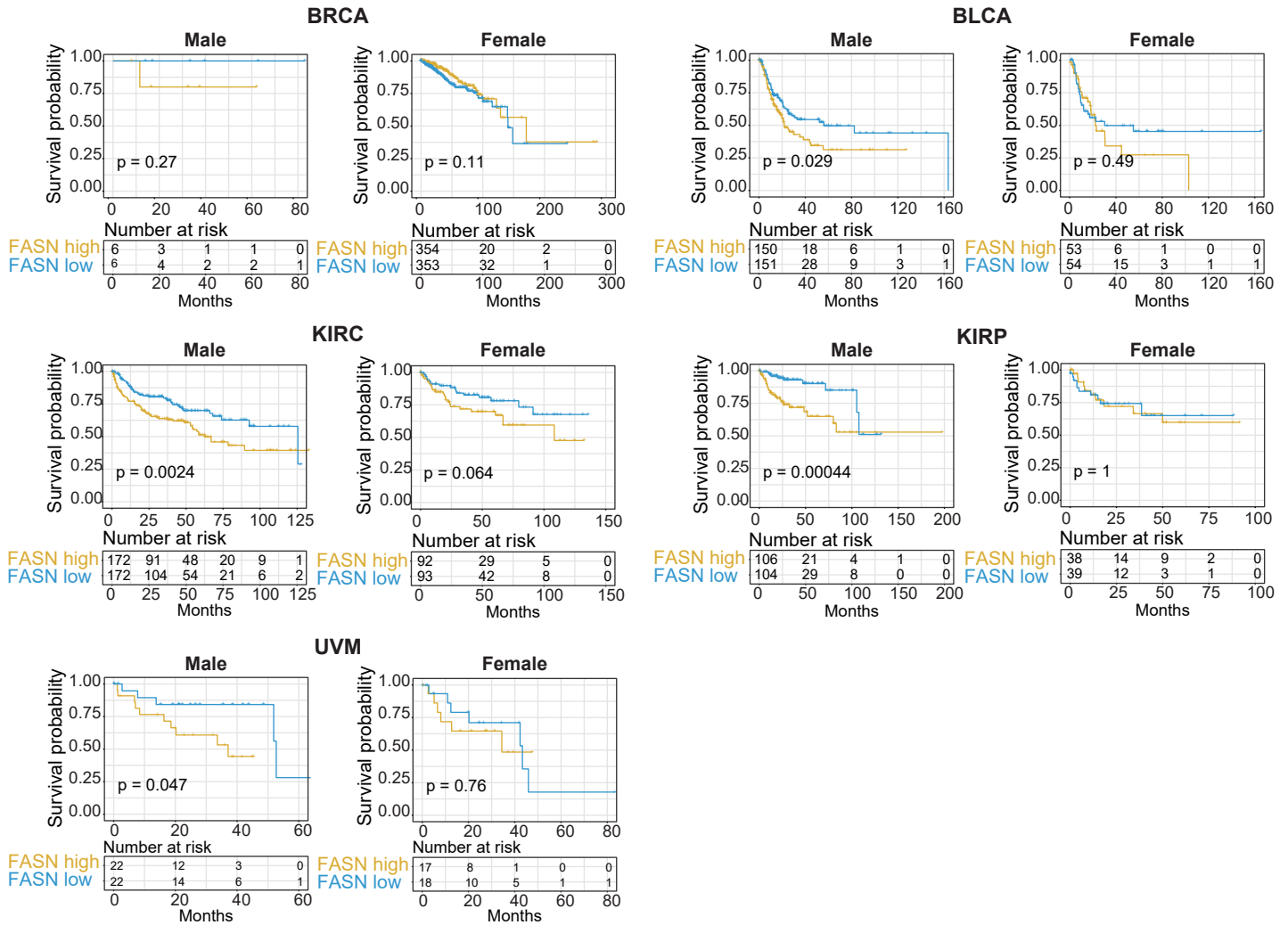
Supplementary Figure 9. Overall survival analysis of male and female patients in various cancer types based on the *FASN* expression. Patients are categorized into *FASN*-high (yellow) and *FASN*-low (blue) groups for each dataset according to the median of *FASN* expression. The significance was evaluated by the log-rank test. BRCA: Breast invasive carcinoma; BLCA: Bladder Urothelial Carcinoma; KIRC: Kidney renal clear cell carcinoma; LAML: Acute Myeloid Leukemia; MESO: Mesothelioma; THCA: Thyroid carcinoma.

Disease-specific survival

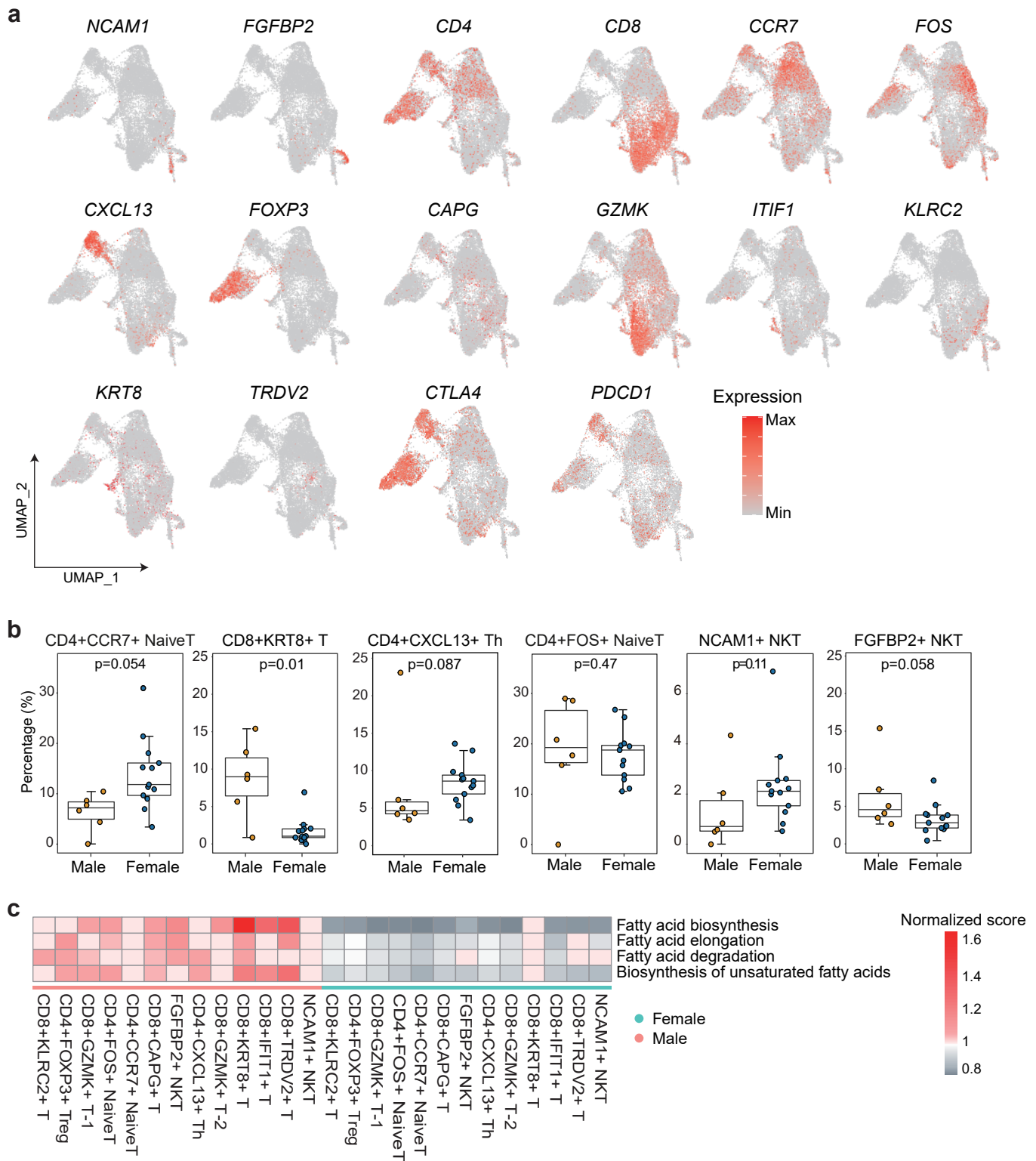


Supplementary Figure 10. Disease-specific survival analysis of male and female patients in various cancer types based on the *FASN* expression. Patients are categorized into *FASN*-high (yellow) and *FASN*-low (blue) groups for each dataset according to the median of *FASN* expression. The significance was evaluated by the log-rank test. BRCA: Breast invasive carcinoma; KIRC: Kidney renal clear cell carcinoma; KIRP: Kidney renal papillary cell carcinoma; THCA: Thyroid carcinoma; LUSC: Lung squamous cell carcinoma; PRAD: Prostate adenocarcinoma.

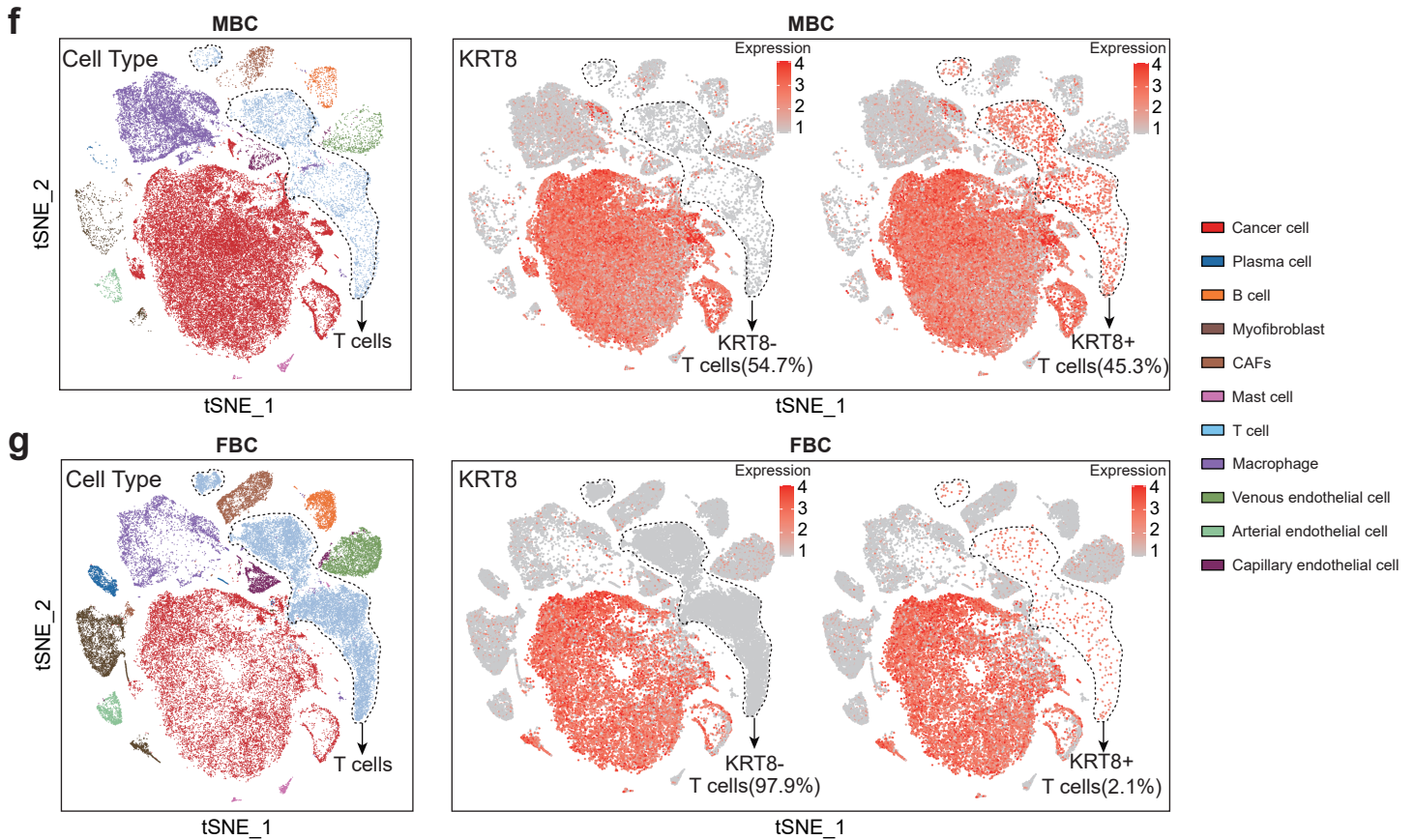
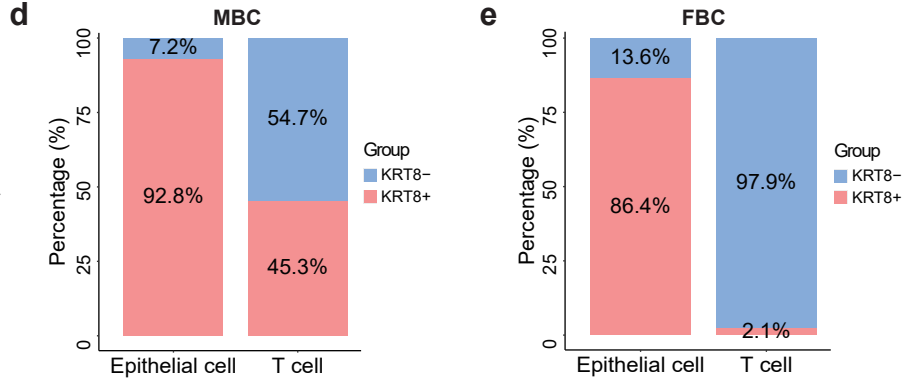
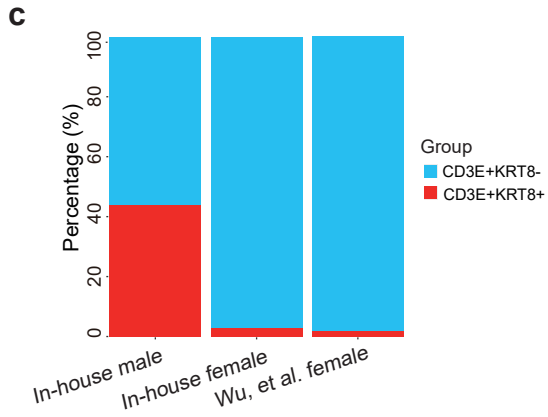
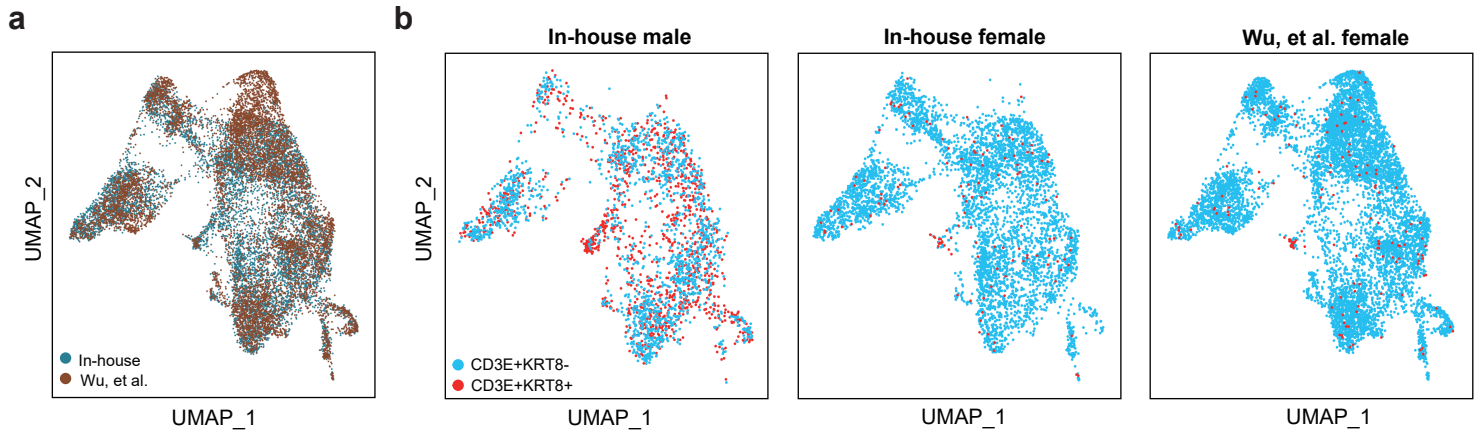
Progression-free interval



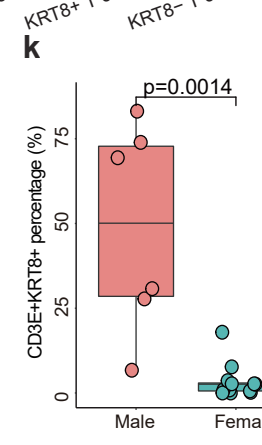
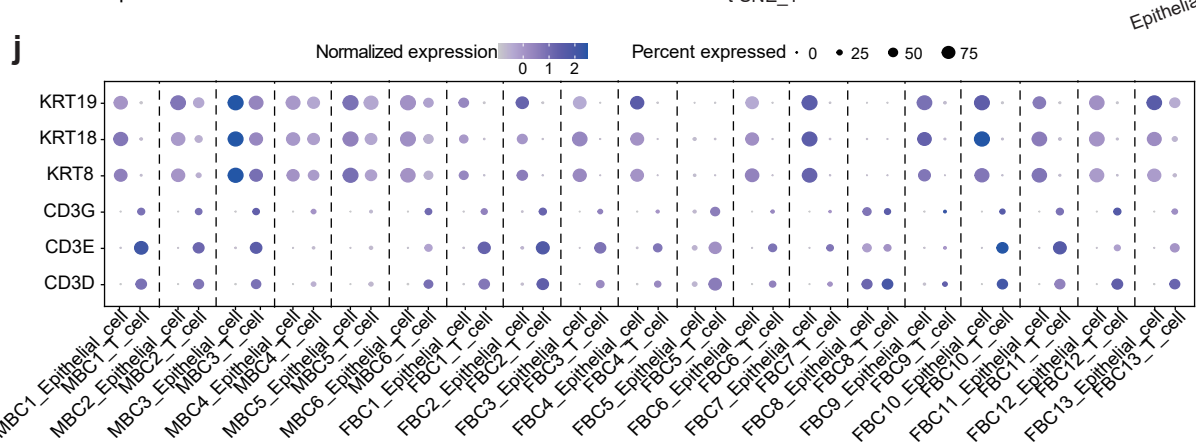
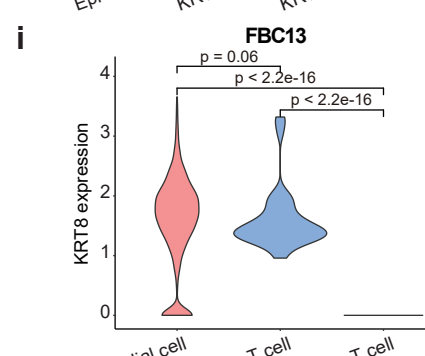
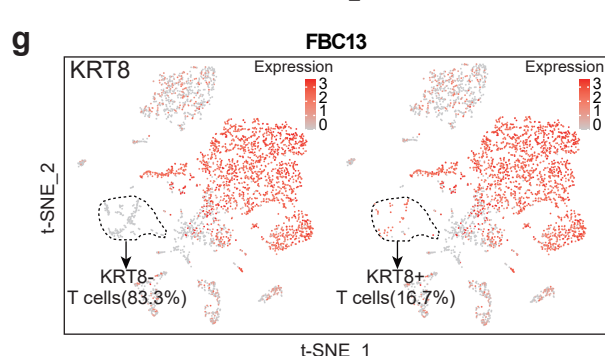
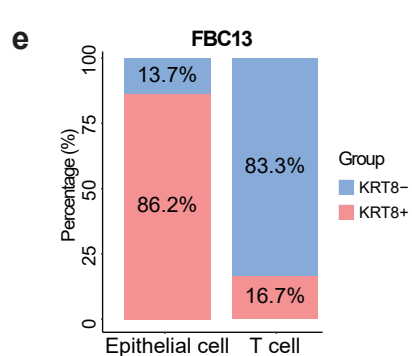
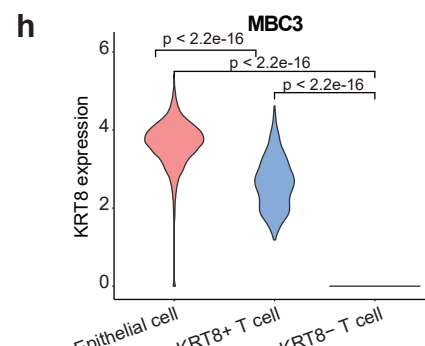
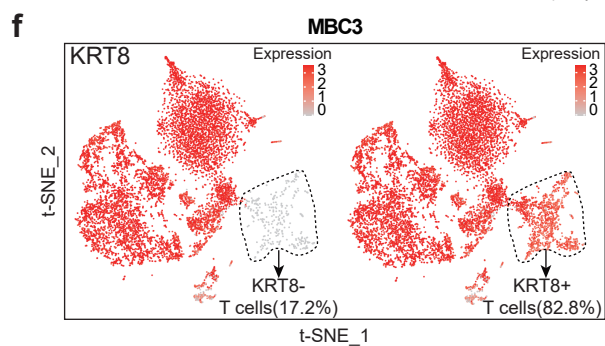
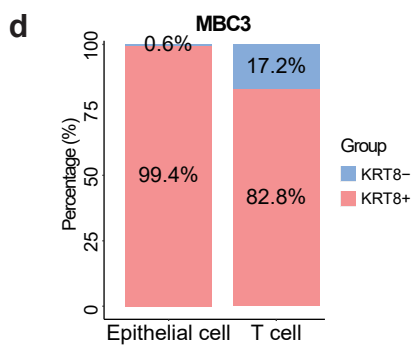
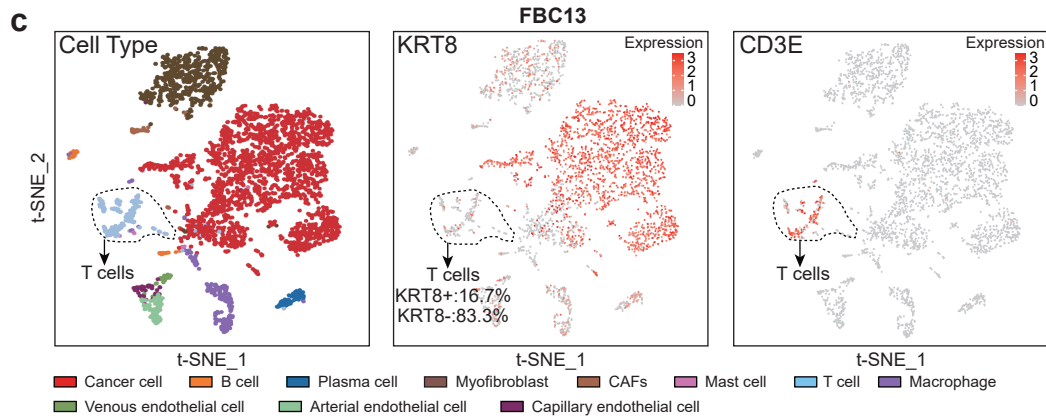
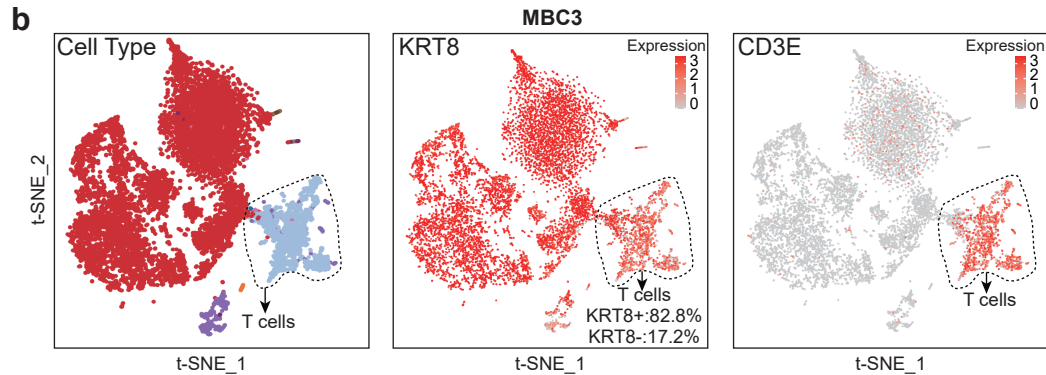
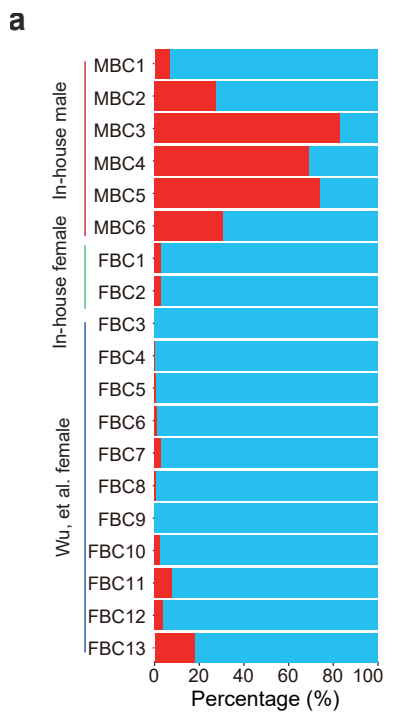
Supplementary Figure 11. Progression-free interval analysis of male and female patients in various cancer types based on the *FASN* expression. Patients are categorized into *FASN*-high (yellow) and *FASN*-low (blue) groups for each dataset according to the median of *FASN* expression. The significance was evaluated by the log-rank test. BRCA: Breast invasive carcinoma; BLCA: Bladder Urothelial Carcinoma; KIRC: Kidney renal clear cell carcinoma; KIRP: Kidney renal papillary cell carcinoma; UVM: Uveal Melanoma.



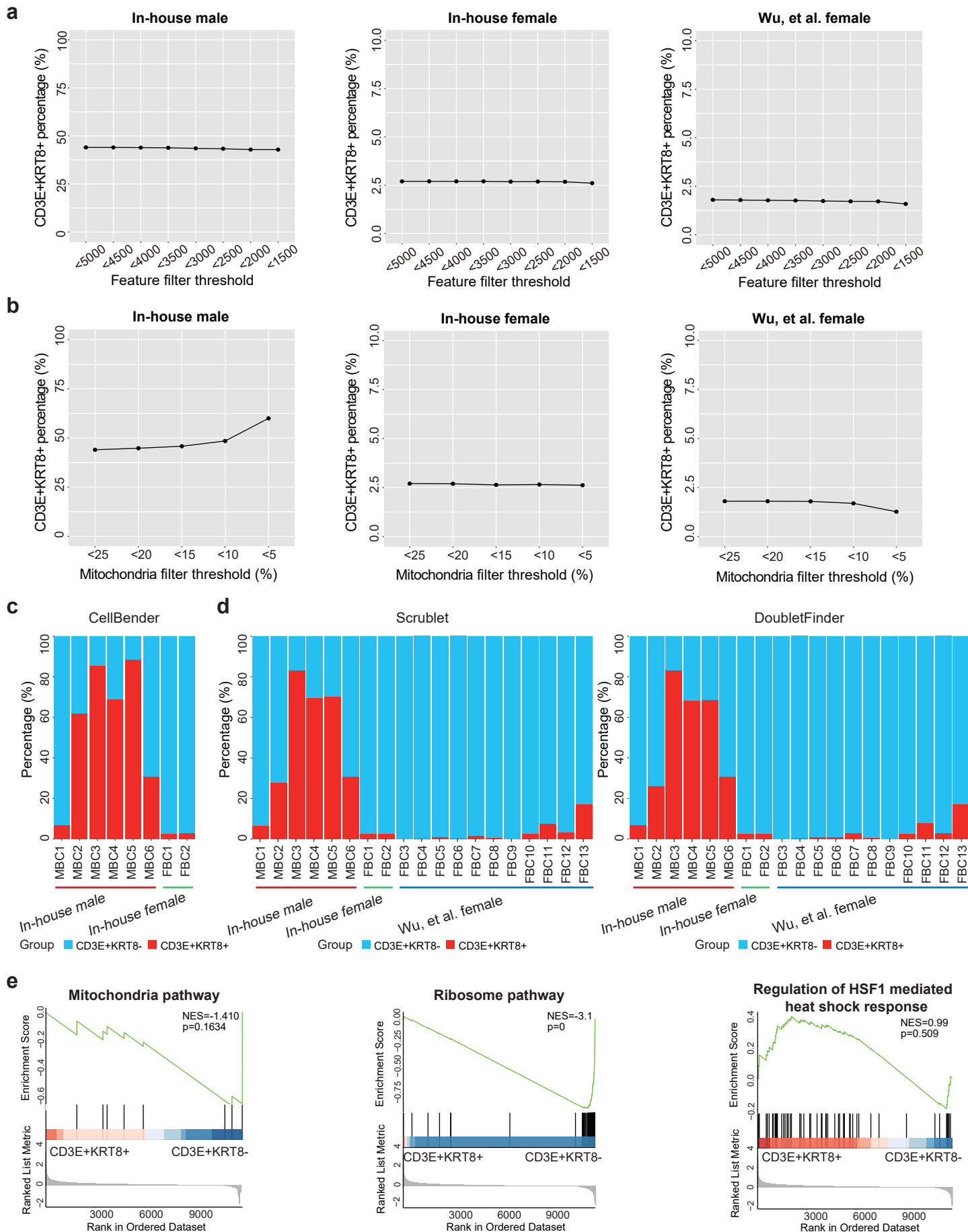
Supplementary Figure 12. Identification and comparison of T cell subpopulations in MBC and FBC samples. **a** Expression levels of representative genes in each subpopulation (grey to red). **b** Boxplot showing the percentage of $CD4+CCR7+$ Naïve T, $CD4+FOS+$ Naïve T, $CD8+KRT8+$ T, $NCAM1+$ NKT, $CD4+CXCL13+$ Th, and $FGFBP2+$ NKT cells in MBC ($n = 6$) and FBC ($n = 13$) samples. P-value was calculated by two-sided Wilcoxon test. **c** Heatmap showing the activity scores of fatty acid metabolism pathways in T cell subpopulations from MBC (lightcoral) and FBC (turquoise) samples. Scale bar depicting low score in grey and high score in red. In **(b)**, box plots show median (center line), the upper and lower quantiles (box), and the range of the data (whiskers). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



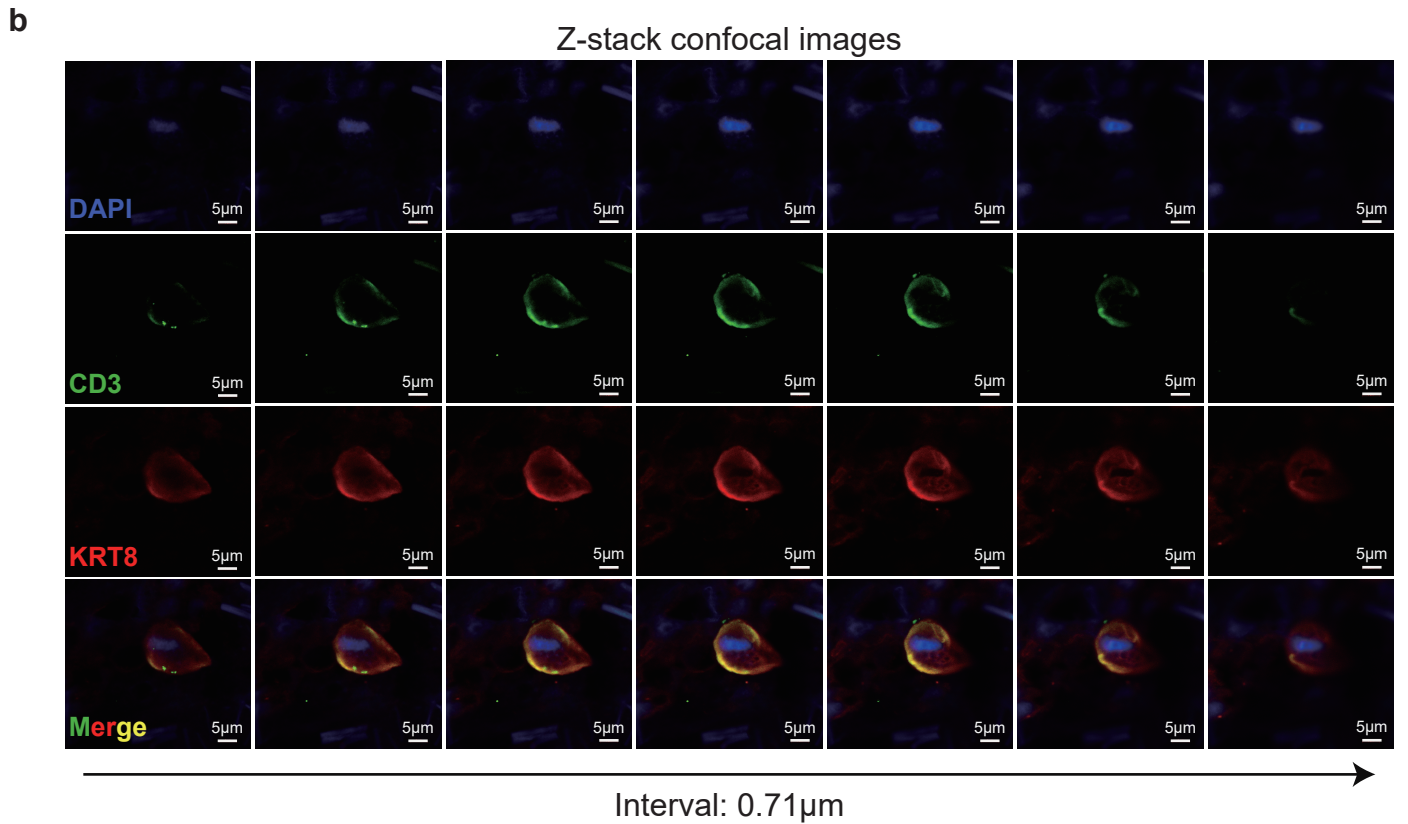
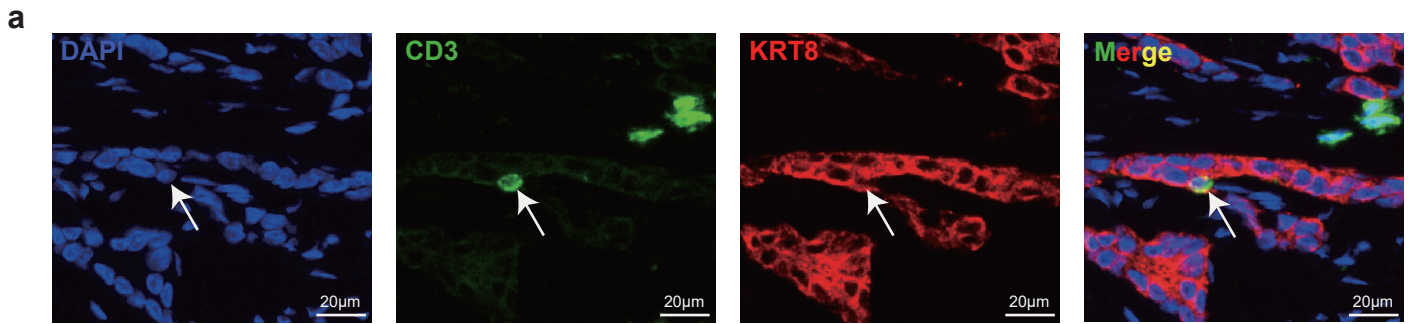
Supplementary Figure 13. Evaluation of the existence of *CD3E+KRT8+* T cells in the scRNA-seq dataset. **a** UMAP plot of T cells colored by data sources. Blue represents in-house samples and brown represents FBC samples from Wu et al. **b** UMAP plots showing the distribution of *CD3E+KRT8-* and *CD3E+KRT8+* T cells in in-house MBC samples (left), in-house FBC samples (middle), and FBC samples from Wu et al. (right). Red represents *CD3E+KRT8+* T cells and blue represents *CD3E+KRT8-* T cells. **c** Barplot showing the percentage of *CD3+KRT8+* T cells in different datasets. Red represents *CD3E+KRT8+* T cells and blue represents *CD3E+KRT8-* T cells. **d** Barplot showing the percentage of *KRT8+* epithelial cells and T cells in MBC samples. Pink represents *KRT8+* epithelial cells and skyblue represents *KRT8-* epithelial cells. **e** Barplot showing the percentage of *KRT8+* epithelial cells and T cells in FBC samples. Pink represents *KRT8+* epithelial cells and skyblue represents *KRT8-* epithelial cells. **f** T-SNE plots showing the cell types and *KRT8* expression in MBC samples. T cells were circled with dashed lines. The feature-plots were split into two separate parts based on whether *KRT8* was positive in T cells. **g** T-SNE plots showing the cell types and *KRT8* expression in FBC samples. T cells were circled with dashed lines. The feature-plots were split into two separate parts based on whether *KRT8* was positive in T cells. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Figure 14. Evaluation of the existence of *CD3E+KRT8+* T cells in each MBC and FBC sample. **a** Barplot showing the percentage of *CD3+KRT8+* T cells in each MBC and FBC sample. Red represents *CD3E+KRT8+* T cells and blue represents *CD3E+KRT8-* T cells. **b-c** T-SNE plots showing the cell types, and expression of *KRT8* and *CD3E* in MBC3 (**b**) and FBC13 (**c**). T cells were circled with dashed lines. **d-e** Barplot showing the percentage of *KRT8+* epithelial cells and T cells in MBC3 (**d**) and FBC13 (**e**). Pink represents *KRT8+* epithelial cells and skyblue represents *KRT8-* epithelial cells. **f-g** T-SNE plots showing the *KRT8* expression (grey to red) of epithelial cells, *KRT8+* T cells, and *KRT8-* T cells in MBC3 (**f**) and FBC13 (**g**). T cells were circled with dashed lines. The feature-plots were split into two separate parts based on whether *KRT8* was positive in T cells. **h-i** Violin plots showing the expression of *KRT8* among epithelial cells, *KRT8+* T cells and *KRT8-* T cells in MBC3 (**h**) and FBC13 (**i**). P-value was calculated by two-sided Wilcoxon test. **j** Dotplot depicting expression of *KRT8/KRT18/KRT19* and *CD3D/CD3E/CD3G* in epithelial and T cells from MBC and FBC samples. **k** Boxplot comparing the percentage of *CD3E+KRT8+* T cells between MBC (n =6) and FBC (n = 13) samples. P-value was calculated by two-sided Wilcoxon rank-sum test. Box plots show median (center line), the upper and lower quantiles (box), and the range of the data (whiskers). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

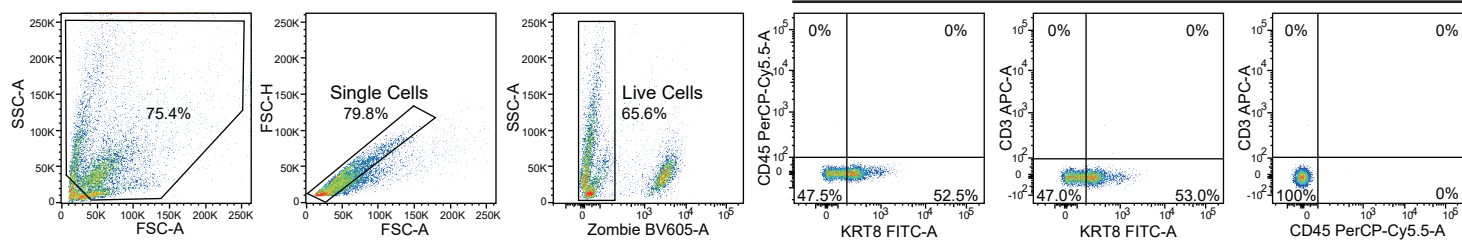


Supplementary Figure 15. Evaluating the *CD3E+KRT8+* T cell percentage under different cell-filtering criteria to exclude the influence of low-quality cells. **a** The line chart showing the percentage of *CD3E+KRT8+* T cells under different feature filter thresholds in in-house MBC samples (left), in-house FBC samples (middle), and FBC samples from Wu et al. (right). **b** The line chart showing the percentage of *CD3E+KRT8+* T cells under different mitochondria filter thresholds in in-house MBC samples (left), in-house FBC samples (middle), and FBC samples from Wu et al. (right). **c** Barplot showing the percentage of *CD3E+KRT8+* T cells in each MBC and FBC sample after removing empty droplets by CellBender. Red represents *CD3E+KRT8+* T cells and blue represents *CD3E+KRT8-* T cells. **d** Barplot showing the percentage of *CD3E+KRT8+* T cells in each MBC and FBC sample after removing doublets by Scrublet and DoubletFinder. Red represents *CD3E+KRT8+* T cells and blue represents *CD3E+KRT8-* T cells. **e** GSEA analysis of mitochondria (left), ribosome (middle) and regulation of HSF-1 mediated heat shock response (right) pathway between *CD3E+KRT8+* and *CD3E+KRT8-* T cells. Two-sided kolmogorov–smirnov test was used to calculate p-value. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

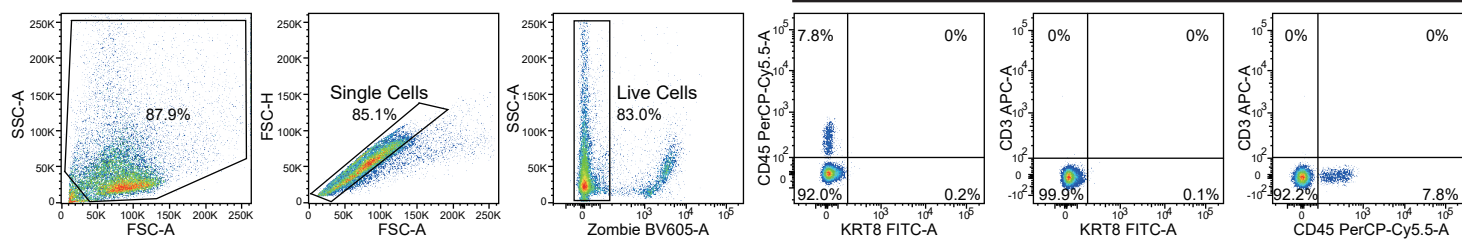


Supplementary Figure 16. Validation of *CD3+KRT8+* T cells using immunofluorescence staining.
a The immunofluorescence staining of KRT8 and CD3 in an MBC sample. White arrow indicates the CD3+KRT8+ T cell. Scale bar, 20 μm. Experiments were conducted in triplicate. **b** Z-stack confocal images of one CD3+KRT8+ T cell from an MBC sample. Scale bar, 5 μm. The interval for Z-stack was 0.71 μm. Experiments were conducted in triplicate.

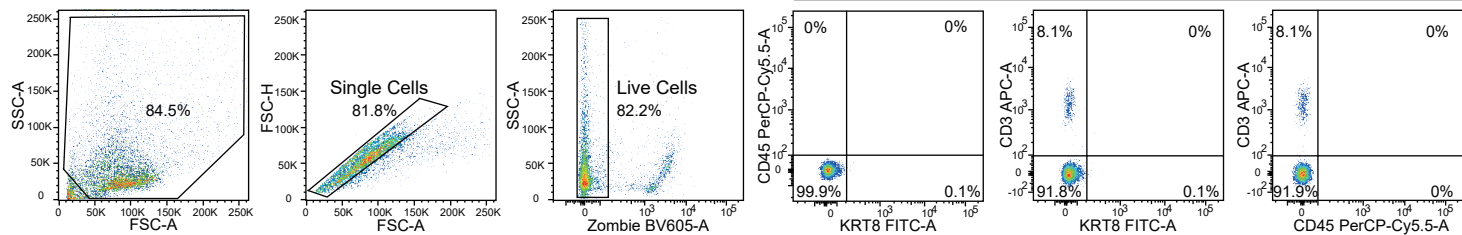
Single staining for KRT8



Single staining for CD45

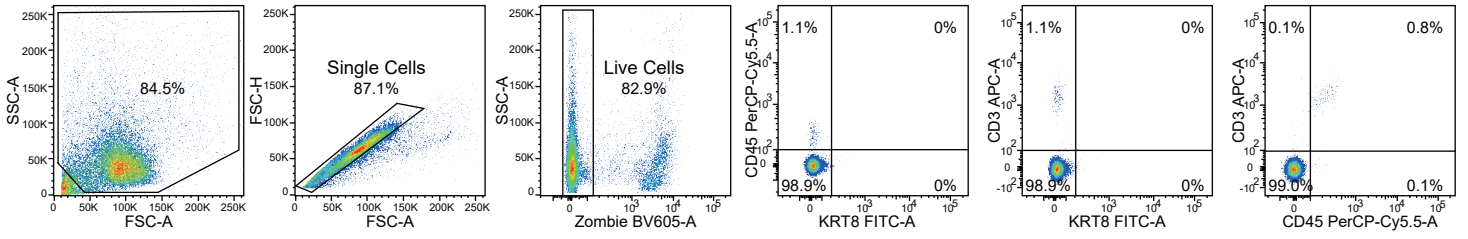


Single staining for CD3

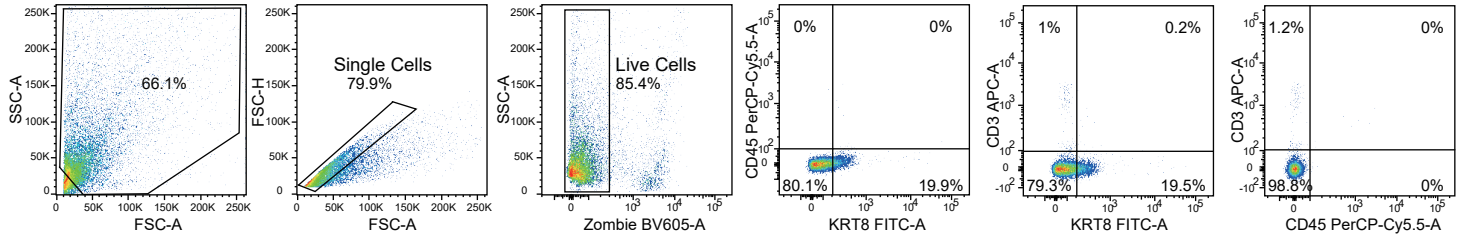


Supplementary Figure 17. Single antibody-labeled compensation controls of flow cytometry analysis for KRT8, CD45, and CD3.

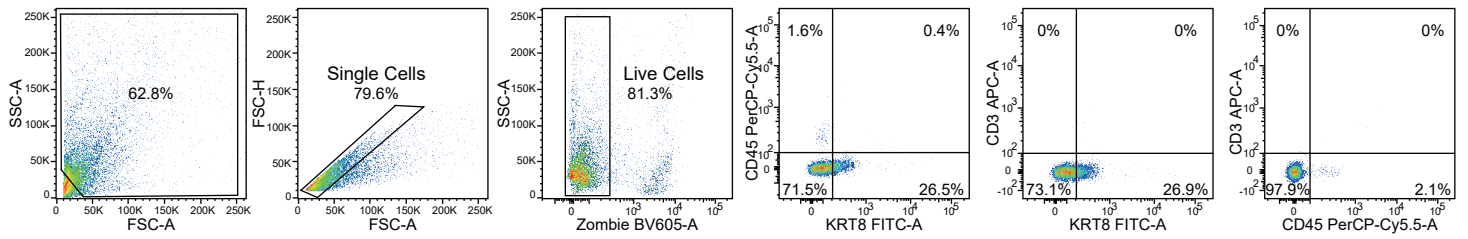
FMO for KRT8



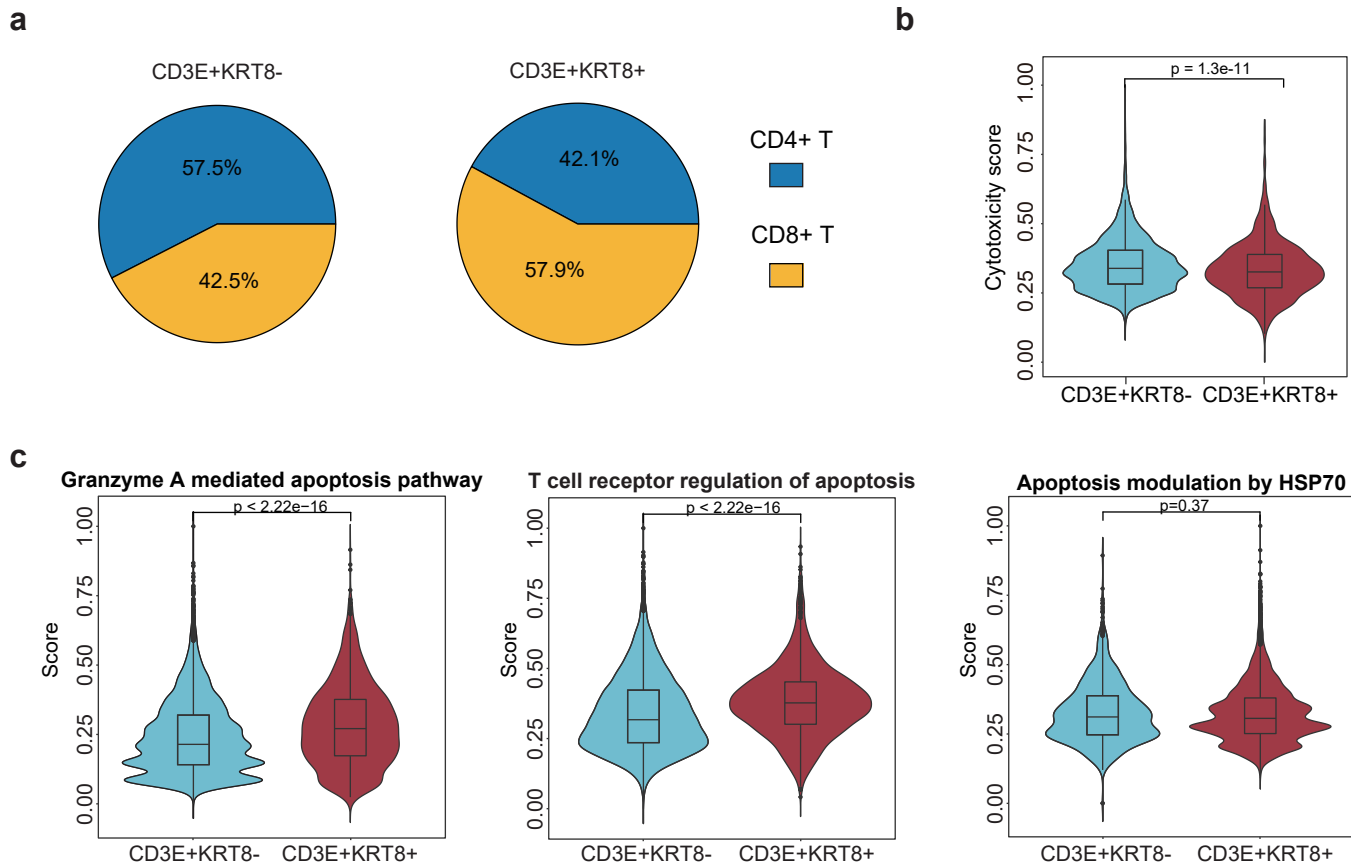
FMO for CD45



FMO for CD3



Supplementary Figure 18. Fluorescence minus one (FMO) controls flow cytometry analysis for KRT8, CD45, and CD3.



Supplementary Figure 19. Functional analysis of CD3E+KRT8+ T cells. **a** Pie charts showing the percentage of CD4+ and CD8+ cells in CD3E+KRT8- and CD3E+KRT8+ T cells. **b** Violin plot showing the cytotoxic score between CD3E+KRT8- (n = 5983 cells) and CD3E+KRT8+ (n = 929 cells) CD8+ T cells. P-value was calculated by two-sided Wilcoxon rank-sum test. **c** Violin plots showing the scores of apoptosis-related pathways in CD3E+KRT8+ (n = 14085 cells) and CD3E+KRT8- (n = 1605 cells) T cells. P-value was calculated by two-sided Wilcoxon rank-sum test. In (b-c), box plots show median (center line), the upper and lower quantiles (box), and the range of the data (whiskers). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.