Figure S1. Invasive lobular carcinoma. (A) Hematoxylin and eosin staining. (B) Estrogen receptor-positive, (C) progesterone receptor-positive, (D) human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative, (E) and 10% Ki67 positive tissues. Magnification, 200x.
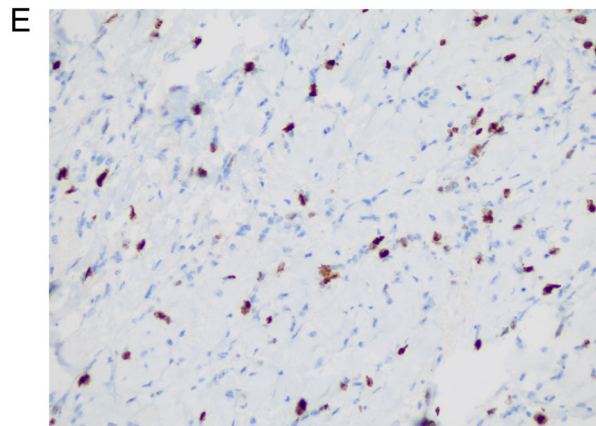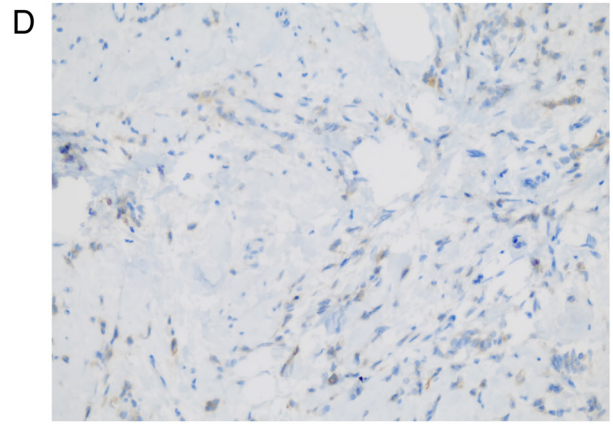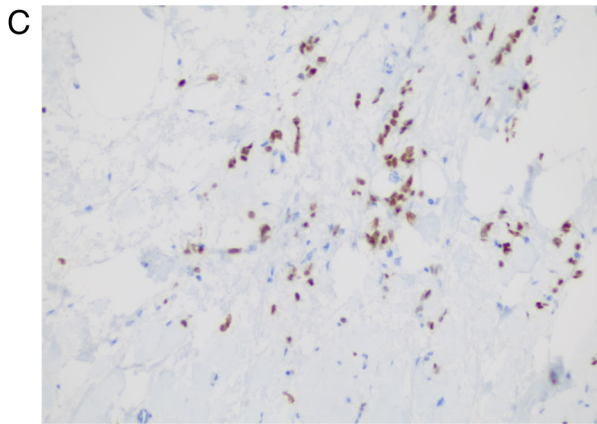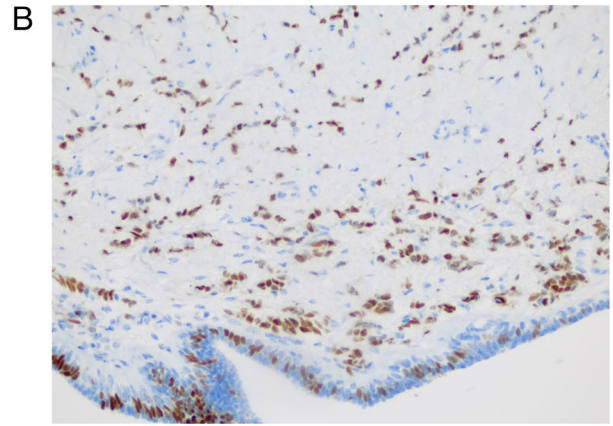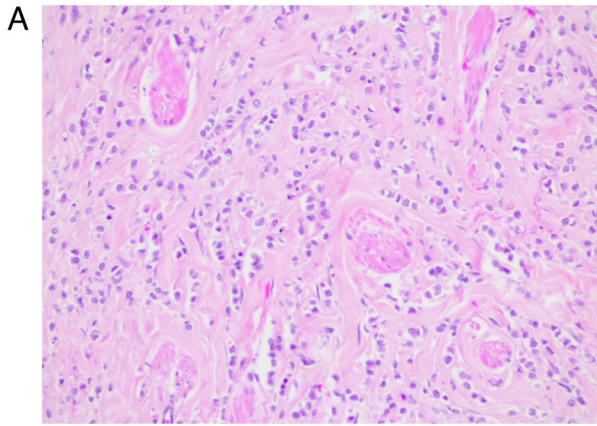
Figure S2. Immunohistochemistry of luminal-A infiltrating ductal carcinoma. (A) Hematoxylin and eosin staining. (B) Estrogen receptor-positive, (C) progesterone receptor-positive, (D) human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative, (E) and 10% Ki67 positive tissues. Magnification, 200x.
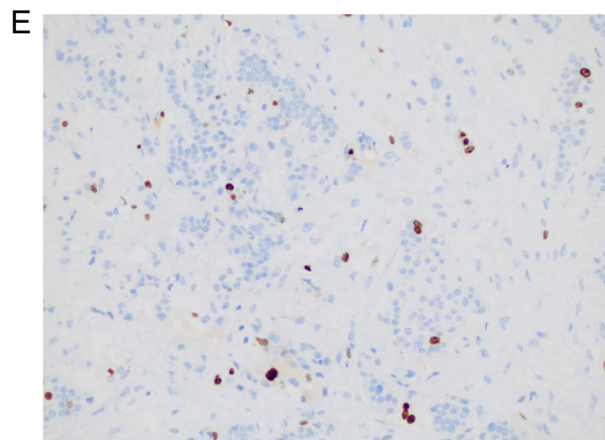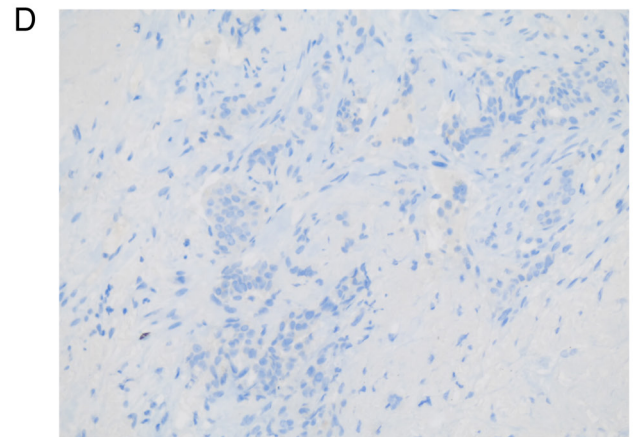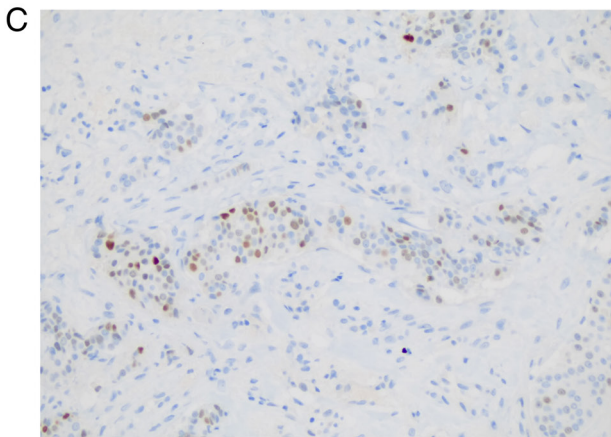
Figure S3. Immunohistochemistry of luminal-B HER2-negative infiltrating ductal carcinoma. (A) Hematoxylin and eosin staining. (B) Estrogen receptor-positive, (C) progesterone receptor-positive, (D) HER2-negative, (E) and 40% Ki67 positive tissues. Magnification, 200x. HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2.
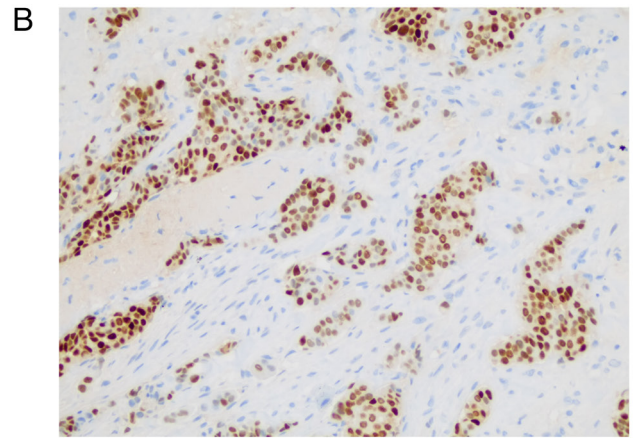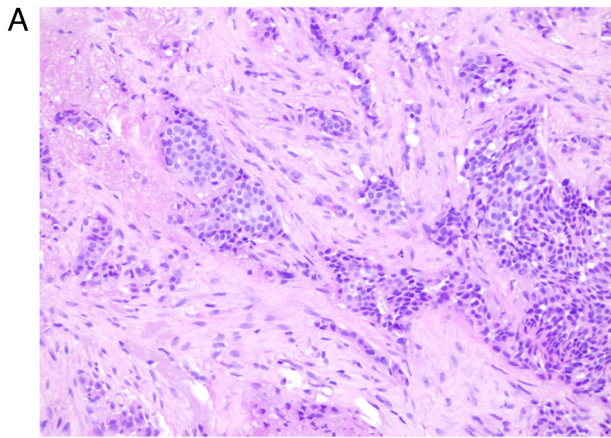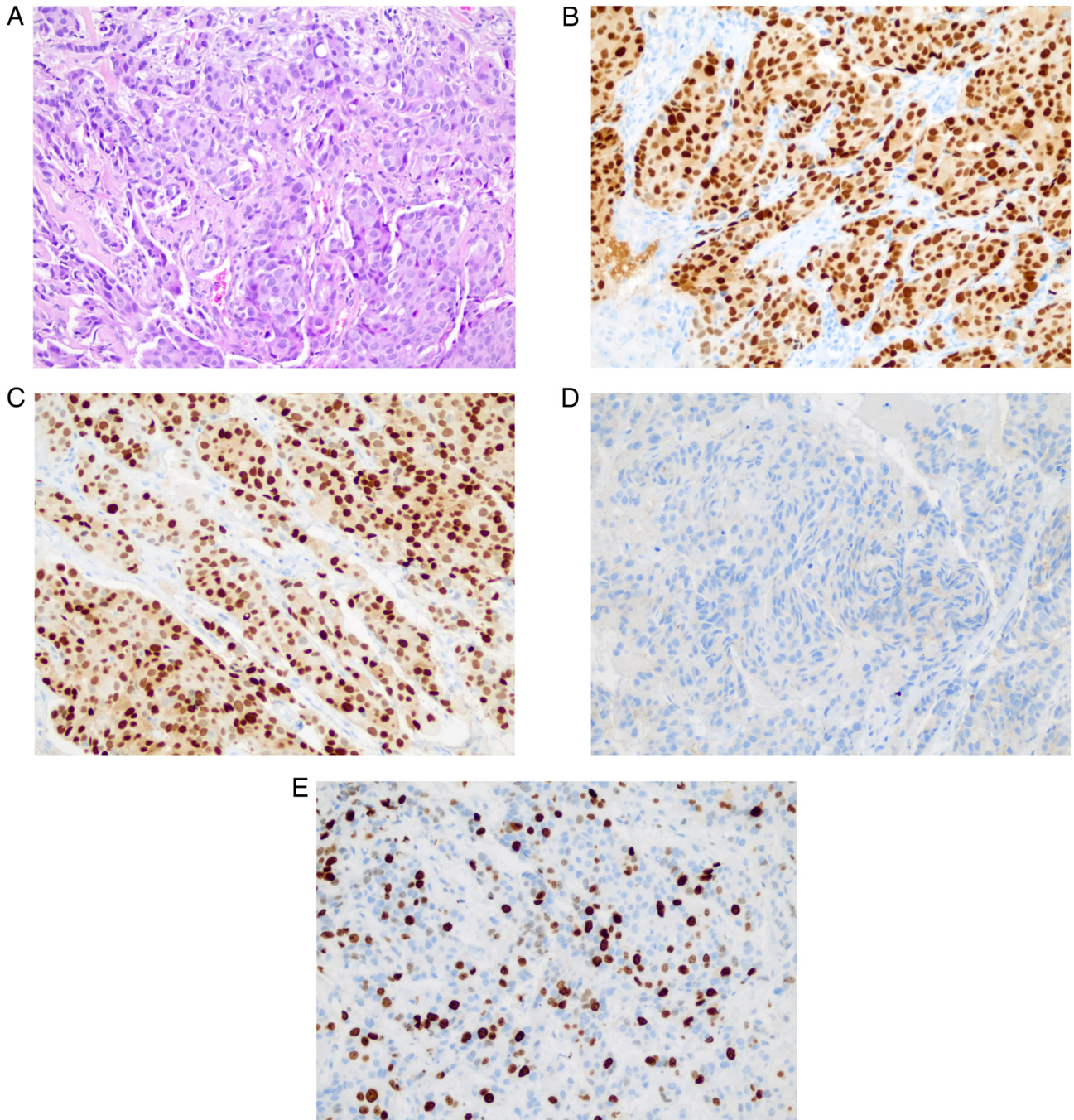
Figure S4. Immunohistochemistry of luminal-B HER2-positive infiltrating ductal carcinoma. (A) Hematoxylin and eosin staining. (B) Estrogen receptor-positive, (C) progesterone receptor-positive, (D) HER2-positive (score, 3+), (E) and 30% Ki67 positive tissues. Magnification, 200x. HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2.
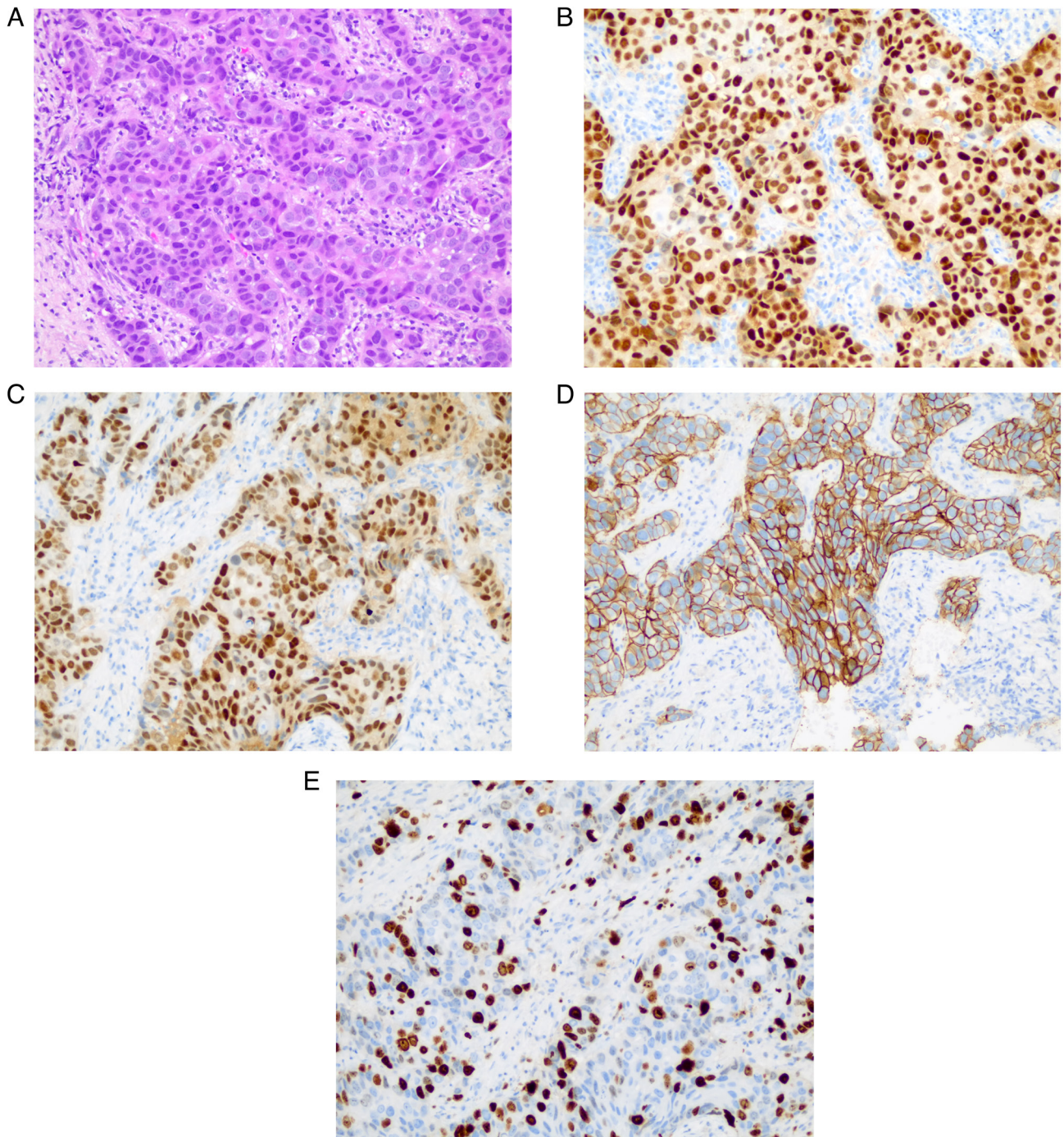
Figure S5. Immunohistochemistry of HER2-positive infiltrating ductal carcinoma. (A) Hematoxylin and eosin staining. (B) Estrogen receptor-negative, (C) progesterone receptor-negative, (D) HER2-positive (score, 3+), (E) and 40% Ki67 positive tissues. Magnification, 200x. HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2.
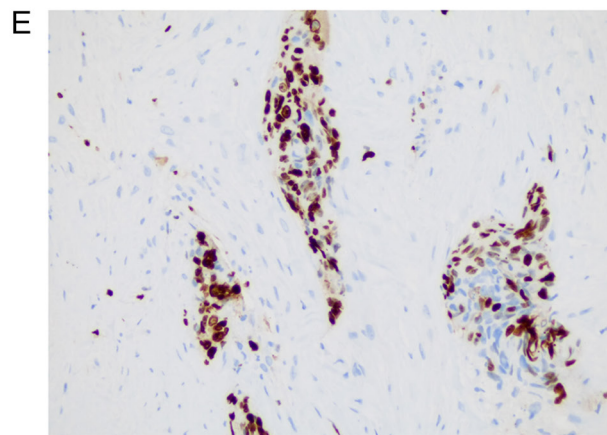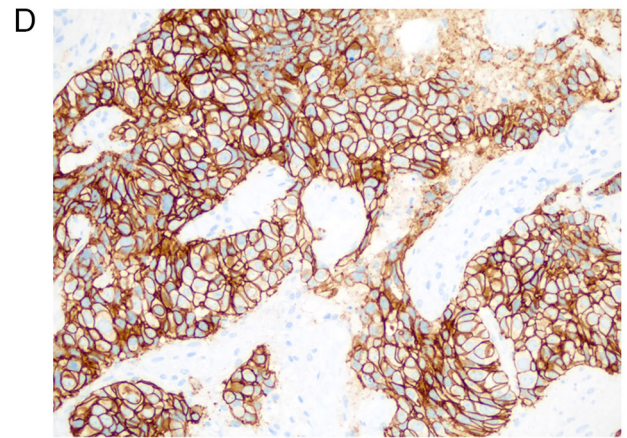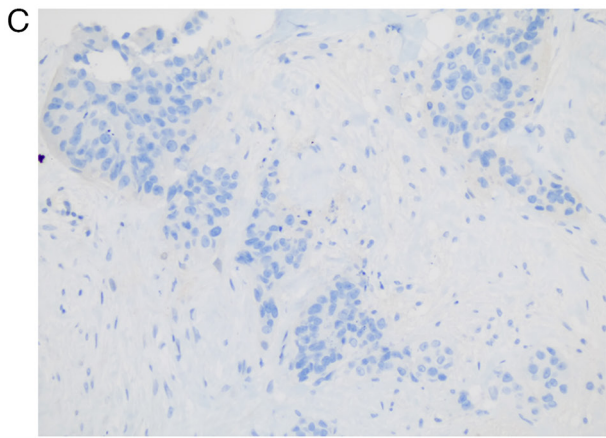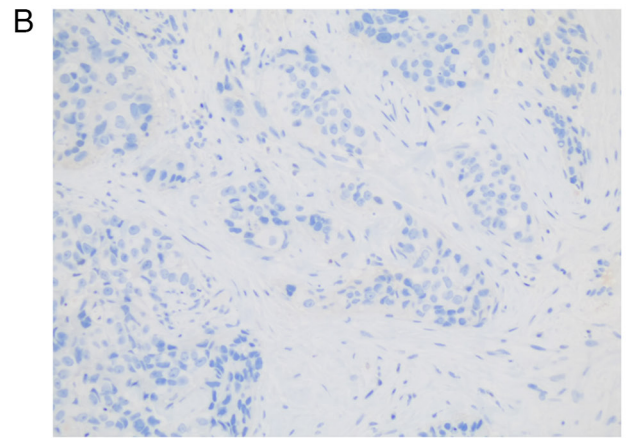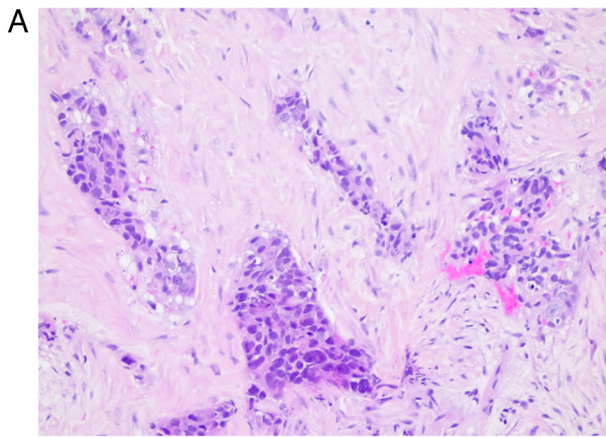
Figure S6. Immunohistochemistry of triple-negative breast cancer infiltrating ductal carcinoma. (A) Hematoxylin and eosin staining. (B) Estrogen receptor-negative, (C) progesterone receptor-negative, (D) human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative, (E) and 60% Ki67 positive tissues. Magnification, 200x.