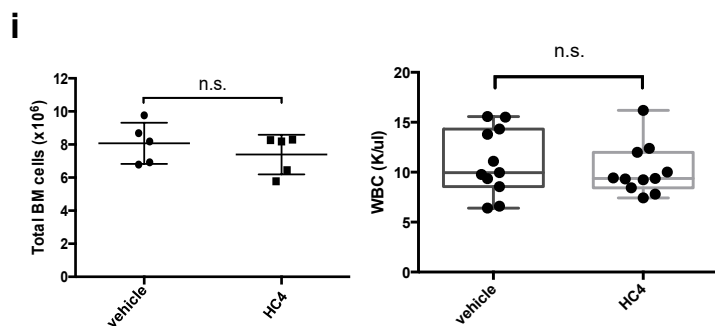
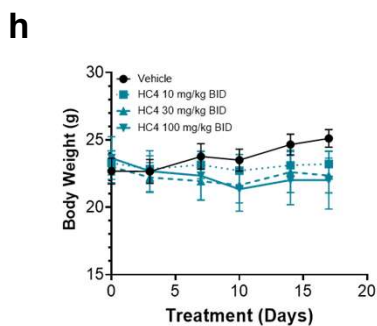
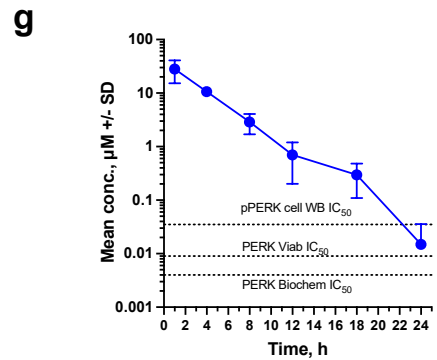
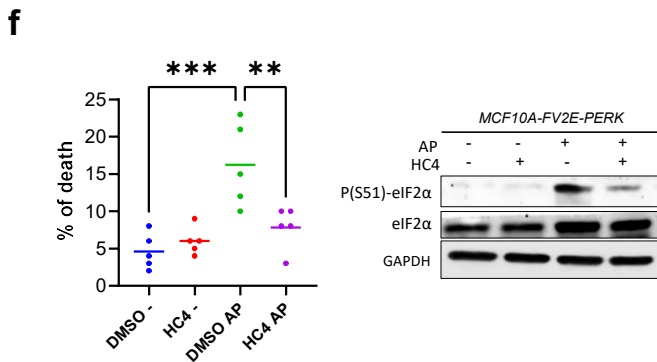
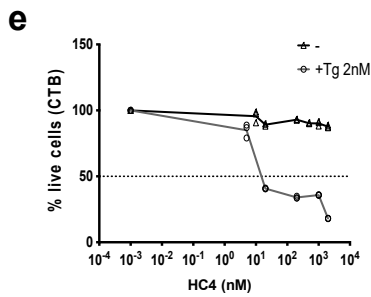
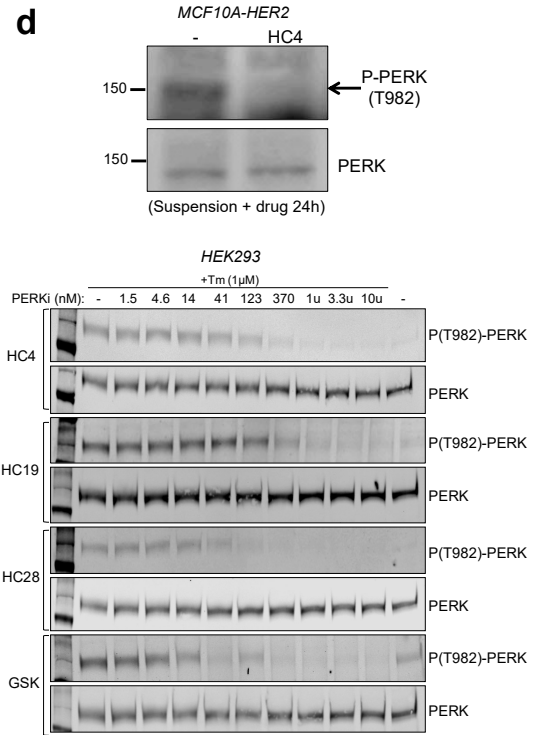


**c**

UP cell cycle	ER stress	Dormancy
Cdk4	Elf2ak3	Trp53
Cdc25a	Atf4	Bhlhe41
Cdk2	Ero1l	Cdh1
Ccne1	Pfdn5	Sox9
Myc	Fam134b	Stat3
E2f1	Ddit3	Twist1
Cdk6	PPP1r15a	Tgfb2
Ccnd1	Gabarap1	Ddr1
Ccna2	Der1	Col4a5
	Pdia3	Nr2f1
DOWN cell cycle	Dnajc3	Cdh5
Cdkn1a	Becl1	Cell ID
Cdkn2b	Syvn1	
Cdkn2a	Ube2g2	ErbB2
Cdkn1b	Ufd1l	
Rb1	Sei1l	
Cdkn3	Atf6	
Trp53	Sqstm1	



**Supplementary Figure S1.** (a) MCF10A cells were treated with DMSO, thapsigargin (0.2  $\mu$ M) alone or in combination with PERK inhibitors (2  $\mu$ M) for 24 h and assayed for GADD34 expression by RT-qPCR. N = 3 wells per group (left graph). E0771 cells were treated with DMSO, thapsigargin (0.1  $\mu$ M) alone or in combination with PERK inhibitors (2  $\mu$ M) for 16 h and assayed for GADD34 expression by RT-qPCR. N = 3 wells per group (right graph) \*\*\*\*,  $p < 0.0001$  by t-test. (b) Flow diagram of the steps followed for single cell gene expression analysis with C1 and Biomark HD Fluidigm. A total of 255 DCCs and 90 primary tumor (PT) cells were analyzed. (c) List of the genes analyzed by high-throughput qPCR. (d) (upper) Immunoblot showing the inhibition of PERK phosphorylation (T982) by the PERK inhibitor HC4 (2  $\mu$ M) in MCF10A-HER2 cells plated on low attachment plates and incubated with inhibitor for 24 h. (lower) Immunoblot showing inhibition of PERK phosphorylation by treatment with increasing doses of HC4, HC19, HC28 and GSK2656157 for 4 h upon incubation with ER stress inducer tunicamycin in HEK293 cells. (e) The PERK inhibitor HC4 sensitizes to low dose ER stress-induced cell death in vitro. HC4 dose-response viability curve (Cell Titer Blue, CTB) in MCF10A-HER2 cells, in the absence (-) or in the presence of stress (low dose thapsigargin, Tg 2 nM) after 48 h. Dashed line indicates IC<sub>50</sub> ( $\approx$  9 nM). (f) MCF10A-Fv2E-PERK cells in 2D culture were treated daily with 2 nM AP20187 (AP), HC4 2  $\mu$ M and combination and assayed for cell death (left) or protein expression (right) after 24 h. (g) In vivo pharmacokinetic profile of HC4 in mouse plasma. Dashed lines indicate the different biochemical, cellular and in vitro viability IC<sub>50</sub>s. (h) Effect of HC4 on body weight in female BALB/c mice (7–8-week-old) females treated twice per day (BID) with HC4 at indicated concentrations. (i) Effect of HC4 on total bone marrow cells (in two lower limbs) in MMTV-HER2 females treated for 2 weeks (N=5 per group) (left graph); effect of HC4 on total white blood cells in MMTV-HER2 females treated for 2 weeks (N=11 per group) (middle graph).