

Figure S1. Identification of diverse cell types in normal and cancerous breasts by scRNA-seq. Related to Figure 1.

(A) UMAP plots of canonical markers of major cell types in normal breast tissues.

(B) UMAP plots of canonical markers of major cell types in breast cancers.

Figure S2. Delineation of epithelial cells in normal and cancerous breasts. Related to Figure 2.

(A) Bubble heatmap showing expression levels of selected signature genes in normal mammary epithelial cells. Dot size indicates fraction of expressing cells, colored based on average normalized expression levels.

(B) UMAP plot showing 115 minor subsets of 113,254 breast cancer cells.

(C) PCA analysis of the common signature genes among normal epithelial cells and breast cancer cells showing distinct variance from three major cell lineages.

(D) Stacked bar plot showing the composition of three cell lineages in 153 breast tumors containing epithelial cells enrolled in this study. Colors of the bars denote three cell lineages as shown in the legend. The y axis stands for the proportion of each cell lineage in a given tumor sample. Within the x axis, each column represents one tumor case. The annotation bar above denotes the molecular subtypes of tumors that are defined by the dominant cell lineage within each tumor, where yellow represents the mixture of multiple cell lineages.

(E) Consensus clustering of BM-derived cancer cells showing four robust cancer cell subpopulations.

(F) Consensus clustering of LP-derived cancer cells showing eight robust cancer cell subpopulations.

(G) Consensus clustering of ML-derived cancer cells showing eight robust cancer cell subpopulations.

Figure S3. Deconvolution of bulk breast cancer cohort using single-cell signatures.

Related to Figure 3.

- (A) Scatterplot showing the proportions of three major lineages. The y axis represents the proportion of LP cells, while the x axis denotes the BM cells proportion, colored based on the proportion of ML cells.
- (B) Forest plot showing a multivariate Cox regression analysis for the indicated risk factors in METABRIC cohort.
- (C) Violin plot comparing the level of LP proportion in young and aged breast cancer patients within METABRIC cohort. Unpaired two-sided Wilcoxon test.
- (D) Violin plot comparing the level of LP proportion in breast cancer patients harboring high and low tumor grade within METABRIC cohort. Unpaired two-sided Wilcoxon test.
- (E) Violin plot comparing the level of LP proportion in breast cancer patients harboring positive and negative LNM within METABRIC cohort. Unpaired two-sided Wilcoxon test.
- (F) Violin plot comparing the level of LP proportion in breast cancer patients harboring high and low cell cycle score within METABRIC cohort. Unpaired two-sided Wilcoxon test.

Figure S4. Association between LP score and genomic features of breast tumors in TCGA. Related to Figure 3.

- (A) Kaplan-Meier plot showing worse clinical outcome in TCGA breast tumors with higher LP score. *P* value is calculated using the log-rank test.
- (B) Violin plot comparing the expression level of CN17 between LP-high and LP-low tumors. Unpaired two-sided Wilcoxon test.
- (C) Boxplots illustrate the different expression level of diverse copy number signatures (CX2, CX3 and CX5) between LP-high and LP-low tumors. Unpaired two-sided Wilcoxon test.
- (D) Violin plot comparing the expression level of *UNG* between LP-low and LP-high breast tumors in TCGA. Unpaired two-sided Wilcoxon test.

- (E) Boxplots comparing the omikli and kataegis SBS13 score between LP-low and LP-high breast tumors in TCGA. Unpaired two-sided Wilcoxon test.
- (F) Violin plot comparing the expression level of LP score of breast tumors in TCGA with diploid (WGD×0), tetraploid (WGD×1) and octoploid (WGD×2). Kruskal-Wallis test.
- (G) Violin plot comparing the aneuploidy score between LP-low and LP-high breast tumors in TCGA. Unpaired two-sided Wilcoxon test.
- (H) Violin plot comparing the subclonal genome fraction score between LP-low and LP-high breast tumors in TCGA. Unpaired two-sided Wilcoxon test.
- (I) Boxplots comparing the PARPi7 and TP53 score between LP-low and LP-high breast tumors in TCGA. Unpaired two-sided Wilcoxon test.
- (J) Pie plot comparing the pCR rate in LP-high and LP-low patients receiving NAC treatment. Chi-square test.

Figure S5. Association between LP score and immune microenvironment of breast tumors. Related to Figure 3.

- (A) Violin plot comparing the TCR and BCR richness as well as SNV and indel neoantigen score between LP-low and LP-high breast tumors in TCGA. Unpaired two-sided Wilcoxon test.
- (B) Boxplots illustrate the different immune cell proportions between breast tumors with high and low LP proportion in METABRIC and TCGA cohort. Unpaired two-sided Wilcoxon test.
- (C) Boxplots comparing the expression level of a series of immune checkpoint markers between LP-high and LP-low breast tumors in TCGA. Unpaired two-sided Wilcoxon test.
- (D) Pie plots comparing the pCR rates in LP-high and LP-low patients receiving paclitaxel and paclitaxel + anti-PD1 treatment. Chi-square test.
- (E) Scatterplot showing the correlation with LP score at transcriptional and protein level. Spearman correlation.

- (F) Boxplots comparing the expression levels of *PSAT1*, *ER* and *CK14* between diverse molecular subtype breast tumors in METRBRIC cohort. Kruskal-Wallis test.
- (G) Kaplan-Meier plot showing worse clinical outcome in our IHC cohort with higher expression of *PSAT1*. *P* value is calculated using the log-rank test.
- (H) Kaplan-Meier plot showing comparable clinical outcome in our IHC cohort with higher expression of *ER*. *P* value is calculated using the log-rank test.
- (I) Kaplan-Meier plot showing worse clinical outcome in our IHC cohort with higher expression of *CK14*. *P* value is calculated using the log-rank test.

Figure S6. Identification of potential therapeutic targets in the LP subtype breast cancer. Related to Figure 4.

- (A) RT-qPCR analyses of *PLK1* in *PLK1* knockdown (si*PLK1*) SUM-149PT and MCF-7 cell lines.
- (B) RT-qPCR analyses of *TPX2* in *TPX2* knockdown (si*TPX2*) SUM-149PT and MCF-7 cell lines.
- (C) RT-qPCR analyses of *CDK1* in *CDK1* knockdown (si*CDK1*) SUM-149PT and MCF-7 cell lines.
- (D) RT-qPCR analyses of *AURKA* in *AURKA* knockdown (si*AURKA*) SUM-149PT and MCF-7 cell lines.
- (E) RT-qPCR analyses of *PLK1* in *PLK1* knockdown (sh*PLK1*) SUM-149PT cells.

Figure S7. Integrated analyses of lymphocytes, NK cells and ILCs. Related to Figure 5.

- (A) UMAP plot showing seven CD4⁺ T cell subpopulations.
- (B) UMAP plot showing eight CD8⁺ T cell subpopulations.
- (C) UMAP plot showing the cell cycle score of each cell in the cycling T cluster.
- (D) UMAP plot showing diverse states and clusters of cycling T cells.
- (E) Bubble heatmap showing expression levels of selected signature genes in cycling T

cells. Dot size indicates fraction of expressing cells, colored based on average normalized expression levels.

(F) UMAP plot showing expression levels of T cell exhaustion marker genes in cycling T cells.

(G) Heatmap showing TF activity for each NK/ILC subset.

Figure S8. Characterization of diverse subsets of B and plasma cells. Related to Figure 5.

(A) UMAP plot showing diverse subsets of B cells.

(B) UMAP plot showing expression levels of selected signature genes in B cells.

(C) Bar chart showing the relative proportion of major B cell type in different molecular subtypes.

(D) UMAP plot showing distinct clusters of plasma cells.

(E) UMAP plot showing expression levels of selected signature genes in plasma cells.

Figure S9. Characterization of diverse subsets of DCs. Related to Figure 5.

(A) UMAP plot showing diverse subsets of DCs.

(B) UMAP plot showing expression levels of selected signature genes in DCs.

(C) Bubble heatmap showing expression levels of the activation, migration, and tolerogenic signatures in DCs. Dot size indicates fraction of expressing cells, colored based on average normalized expression levels.

(D) Volcano plot showing the differentially expressed genes (nc-DC versus pDC cluster). Unpaired two-sided Wilcoxon test.

(E) Volcano plot showing the differentially expressed genes (nc-DC versus cDC cluster). Unpaired two-sided Wilcoxon test.

Figure S10. Characterization of diverse subsets of monocytes and macrophages.

Related to Figure 6.

- (A) UMAP plot showing diverse subsets of monocytes.
- (B) UMAP plot showing expression levels of *CD14* and *FCGR3A* (CD16) in monocytes.
- (C) Heatmap showing different expression patterns of M1 and M2 signature genes among diverse macrophage subsets.
- (D) Violin plot comparing the expression level of TAM signature genes between Mac_CLEC10A and cDC2_CLEC10A cluster. Unpaired two-sided Wilcoxon test.
- (E) UMAP plot showing expression levels of *CKB* in all lineages of breast cancer.
- (F) Heatmap showing TF activity for each macrophage subset.
- (G) Kaplan-Meier plot showing worse clinical outcome in breast cancer patients with higher composition of *CKB*⁺ macrophages within the METABRIC cohort. *P* value is calculated using the log-rank test.
- (H) Kaplan-Meier plot showing worse clinical outcome in breast cancer patients with higher expression of *CKB* within the METABRIC cohort. *P* value is calculated using the log-rank test.
- (I) Violin plot comparing the expression composition of *CKB*⁺ macrophage subset in patients with different responses to ICB treatment in the IMvigor210 dataset. Unpaired two-sided Wilcoxon test.

Figure S11. Characterization of diverse subsets of ECs in normal and cancerous breast tissues. Related to Figure 7.

- (A) Heatmap showing enrichment level of hallmark pathways for each endothelial subset from normal and cancerous breast tissues.
- (B) Boxplot showing cell purity for breast cancer ECs within four major clusters. Kruskal-Wallis test.
- (C) UMAP plot showing expression levels of selected signature genes in breast cancer ECs.

Figure S12. Characterization of novel subsets of ECs in breast cancer tissues. Related to Figure 7.

- (A) UMAP plot showing expression levels of *CA4* in all lineages of breast cancer.
- (B) Bar plot showing up-regulated pathways enriched in FABP4⁺ capillary cluster scored per cell by GSVA. *t* values are calculated with limma regression.
- (C) Bar plot showing up-regulated pathways enriched in angiogenic capillary cluster scored per cell by GSVA. *t* values are calculated with limma regression.
- (D) Heatmap showing TF activity for each breast cancer EC subset.
- (E) Kaplan-Meier plot showing worse clinical outcome in breast cancer patients with higher composition of angiogenic capillary subset within the METABRIC cohort. *P* value is calculated using the log-rank test.

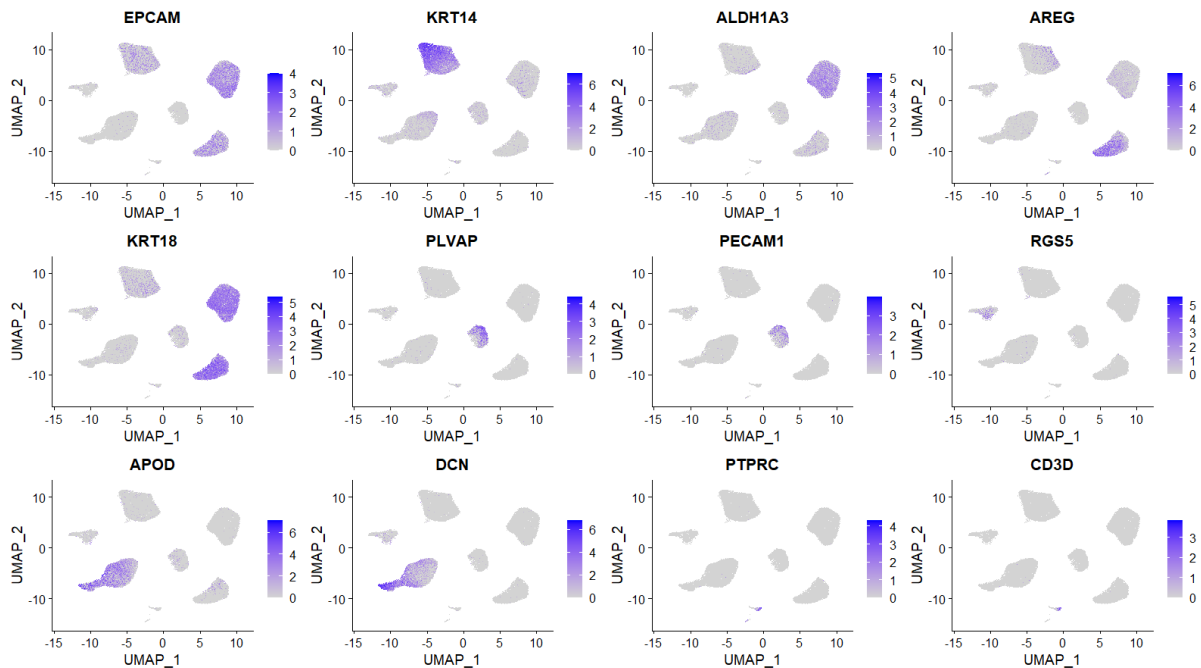
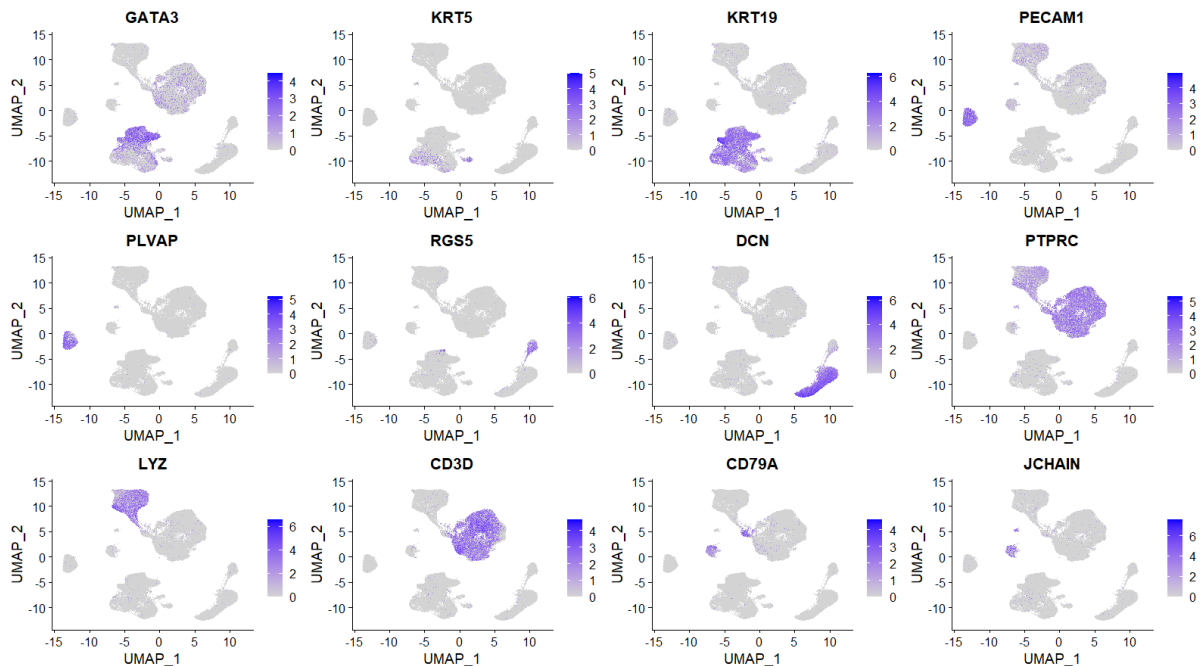
Figure S13. Characterization of diverse subsets of fibroblasts in normal and cancerous breast tissues. Related to Figure 7.

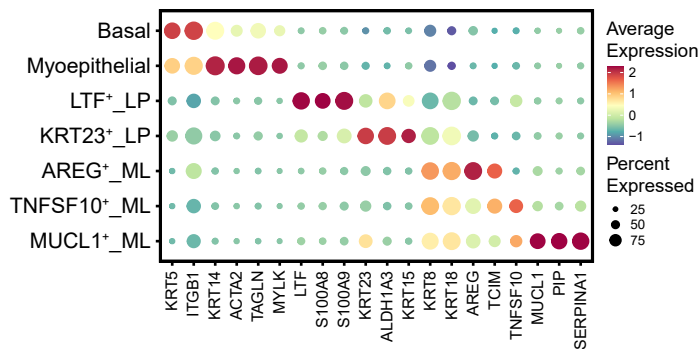
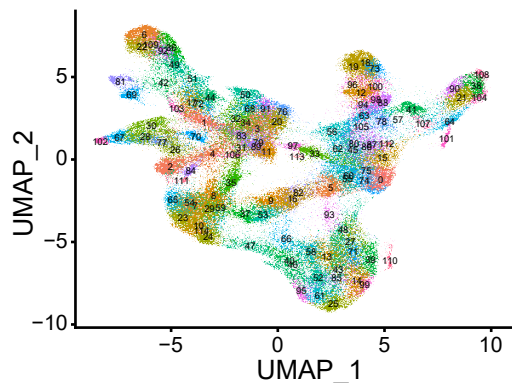
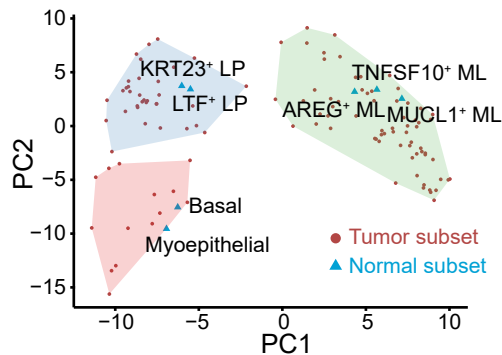
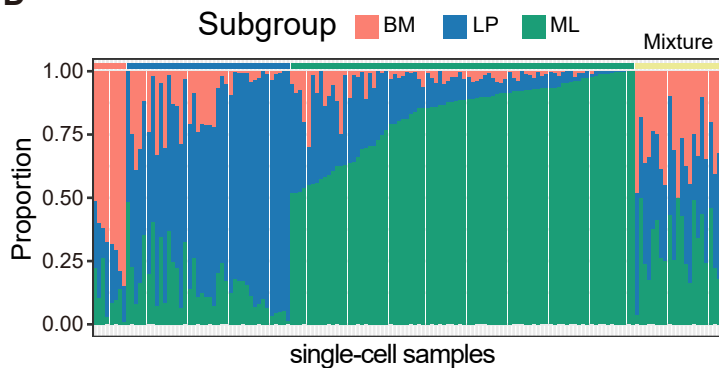
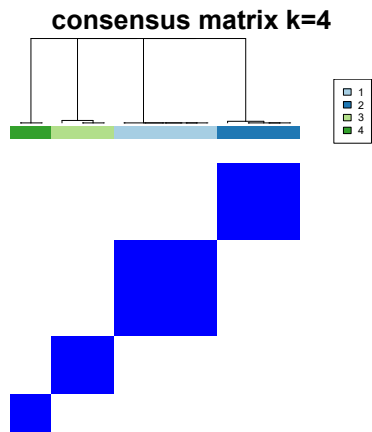
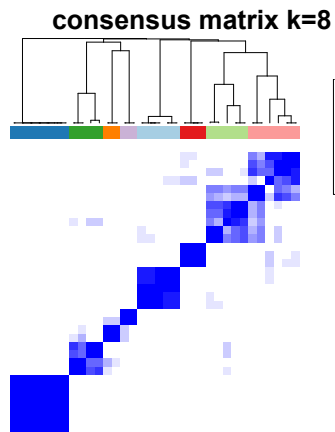
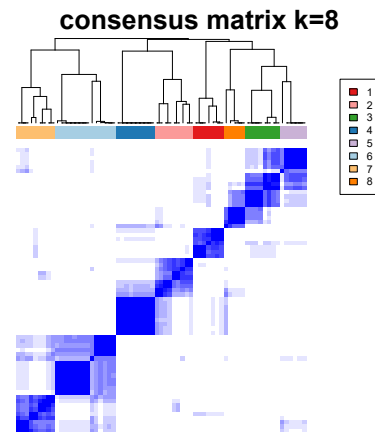
- (A) UMAP plot showing diverse subsets of fibroblasts from normal and cancerous breast tissues.
- (B) Violin plot showing expression levels of selected signature genes in fibroblasts from normal and cancerous breast tissues.
- (C) Heatmap showing enrichment level of hallmark pathways for each fibroblast subset from normal and cancerous breast tissues.
- (D) UMAP plot showing diverse subsets of CAFs.
- (E) Bar chart showing the relative proportion of major CAF subsets in different molecular subtypes.
- (F) Kaplan-Meier plot showing better clinical outcome in breast cancer patients with higher expression of mCAF_ENO1 cell marker genes within the METABRIC cohort. *P* value is calculated using the log-rank test.

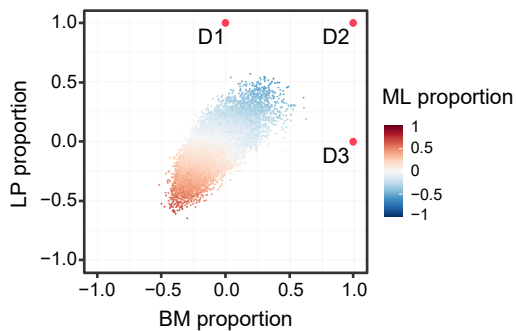
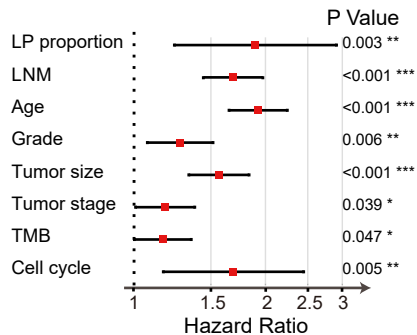
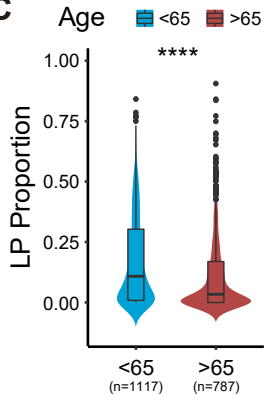
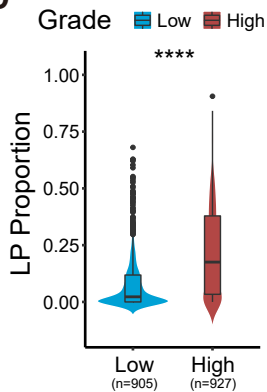
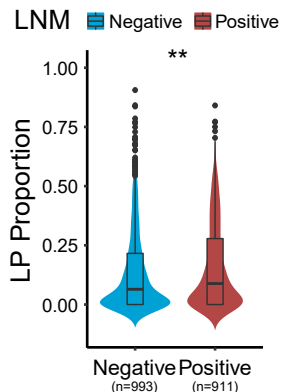
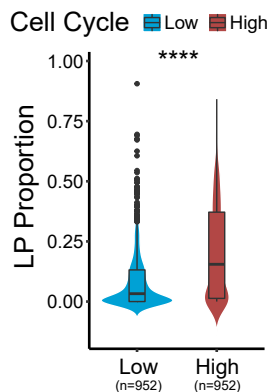
Figure S14. Characterization of diverse subsets of pericytes in normal and

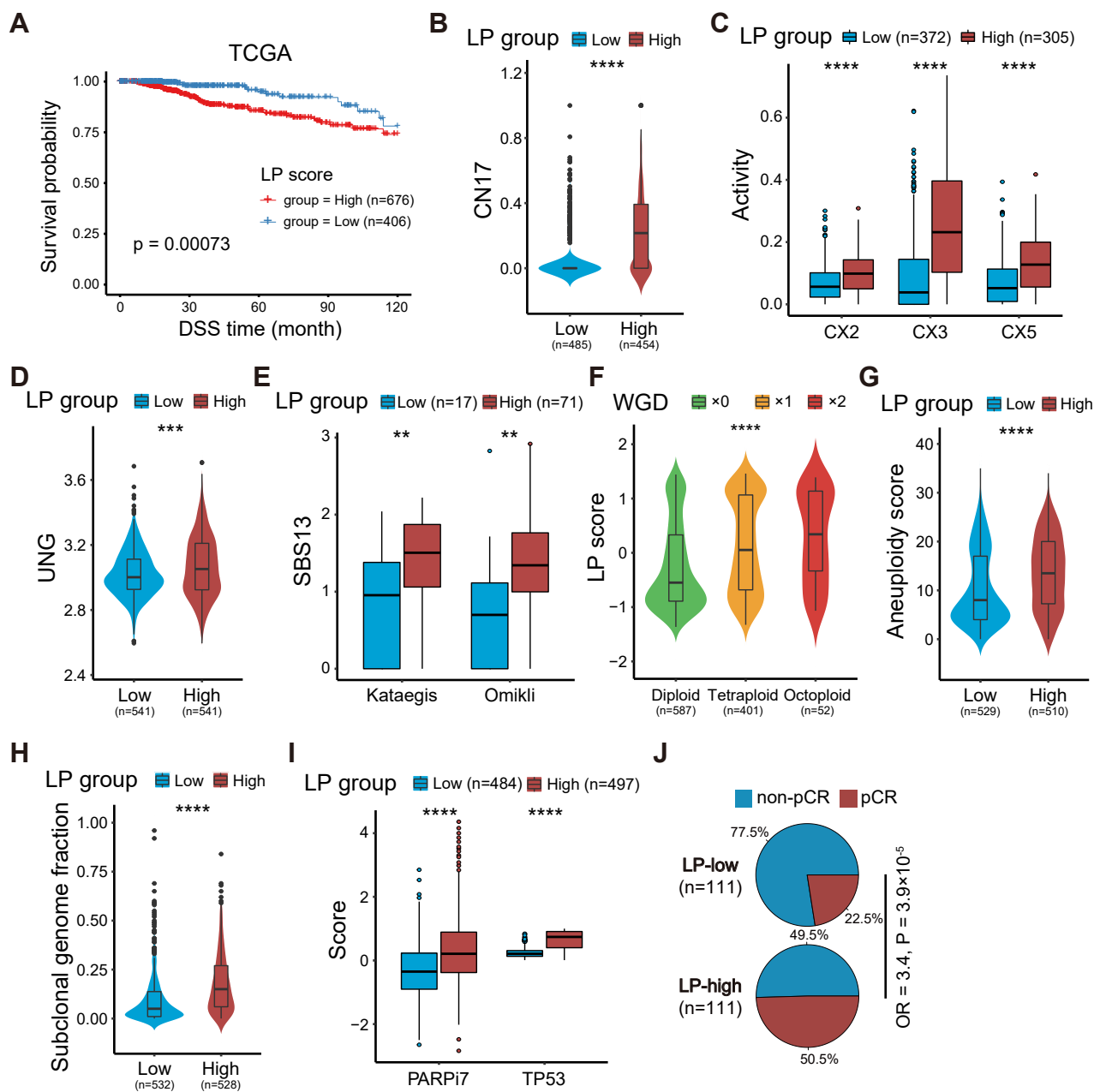
cancerous breast tissues. Related to Figure 7.

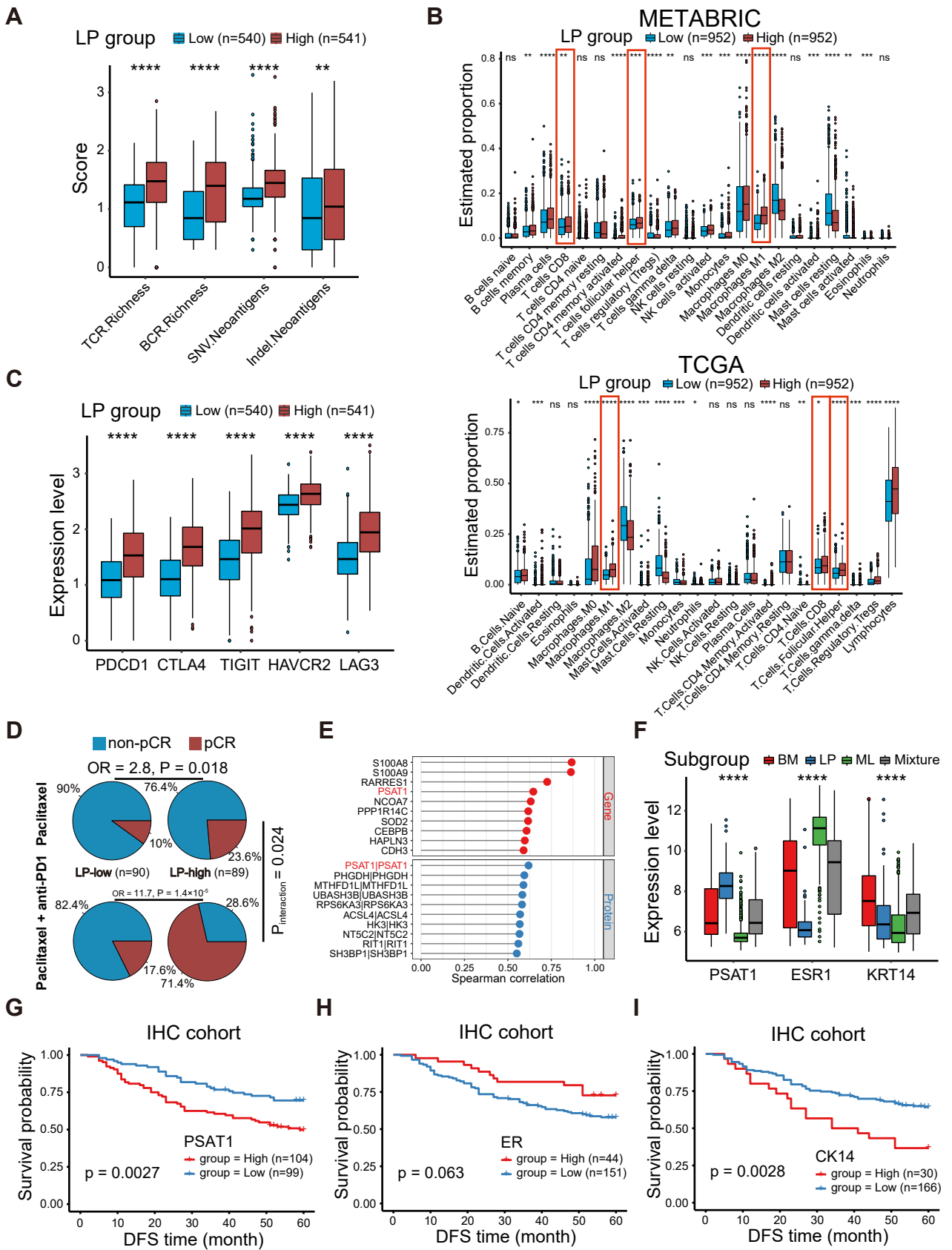
- (A) UMAP plot showing diverse subsets of pericytes from normal and cancerous breast tissues.
- (B) Violin plot showing expression levels of selected signature genes in pericytes from normal and cancerous breast tissues.
- (C) Bar plot showing different pathways enriched in dPVL and imPVL in breast cancers scored per cell by GSVA. t values are calculated with limma regression.

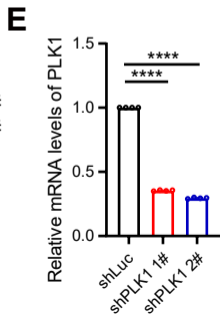
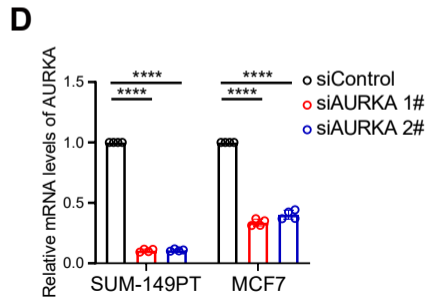
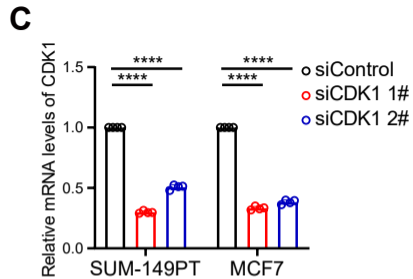
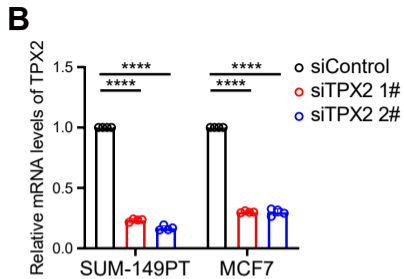
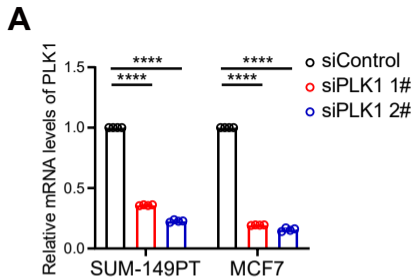
A**B**

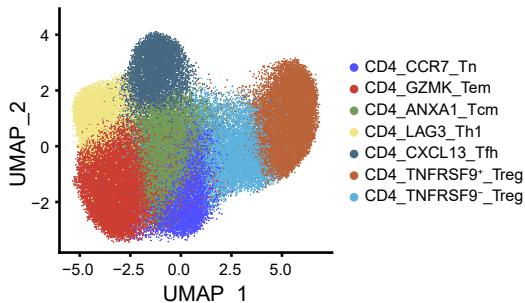
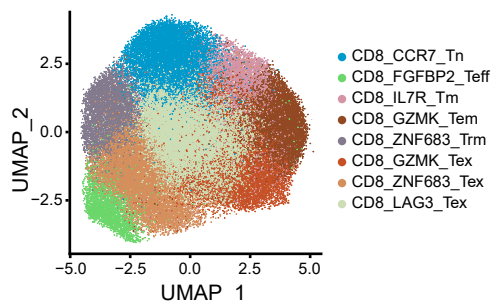
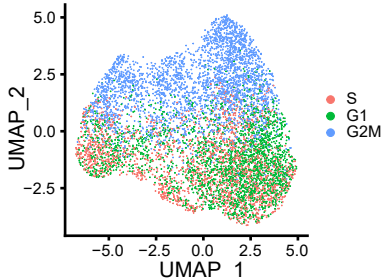
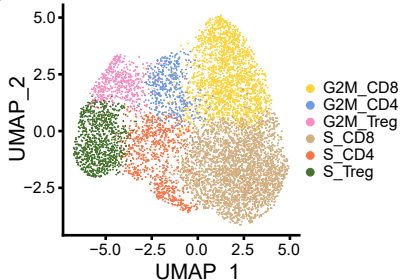
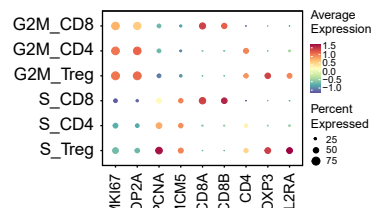
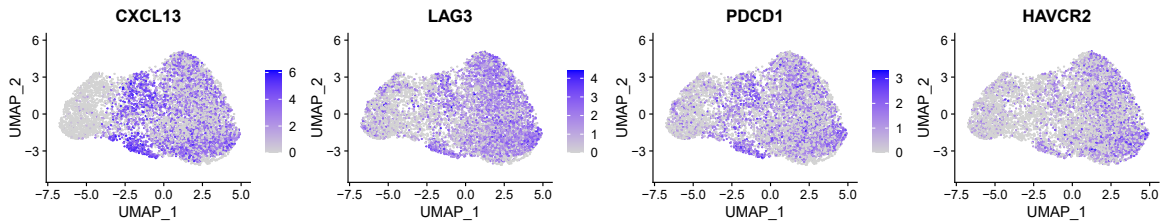
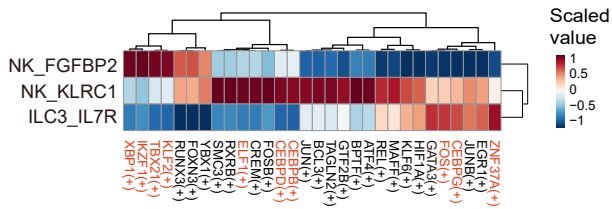
A**B****C****D****E****F****G**

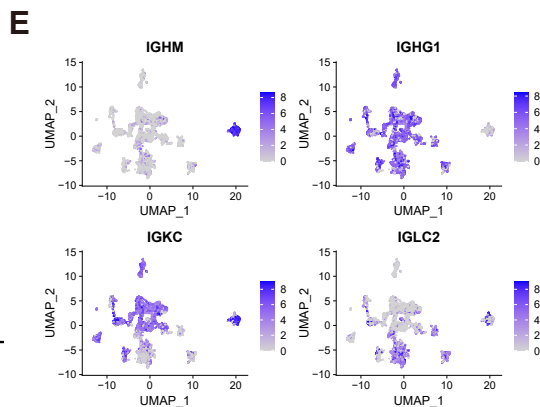
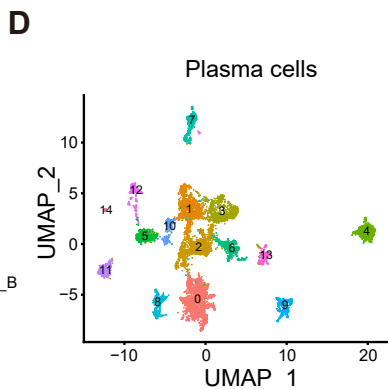
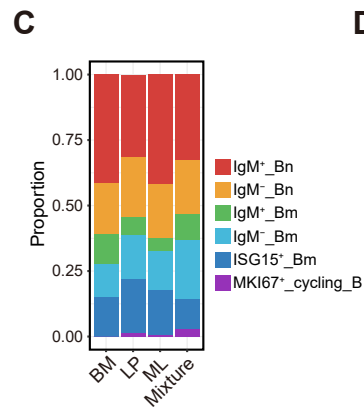
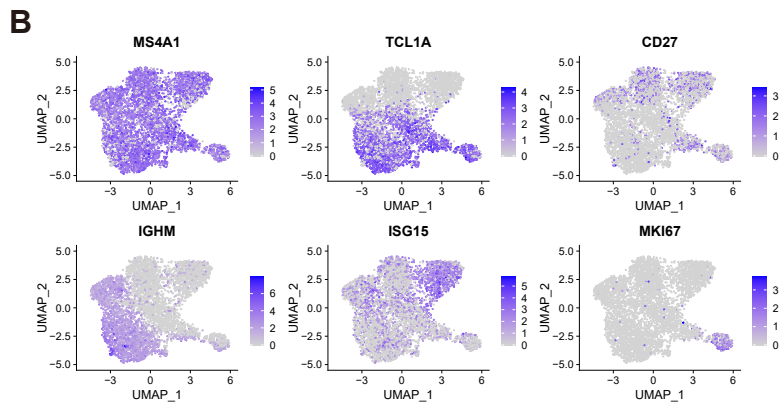
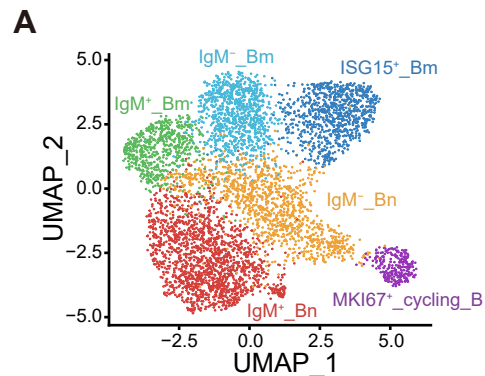
A**B****C****D****E****F**

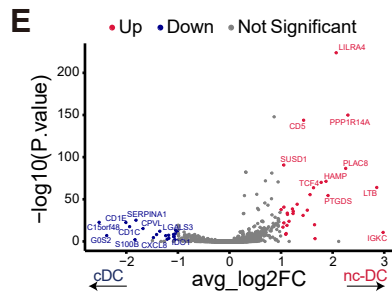
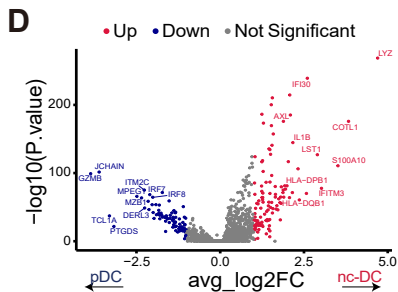
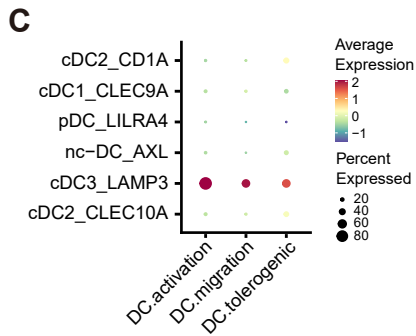
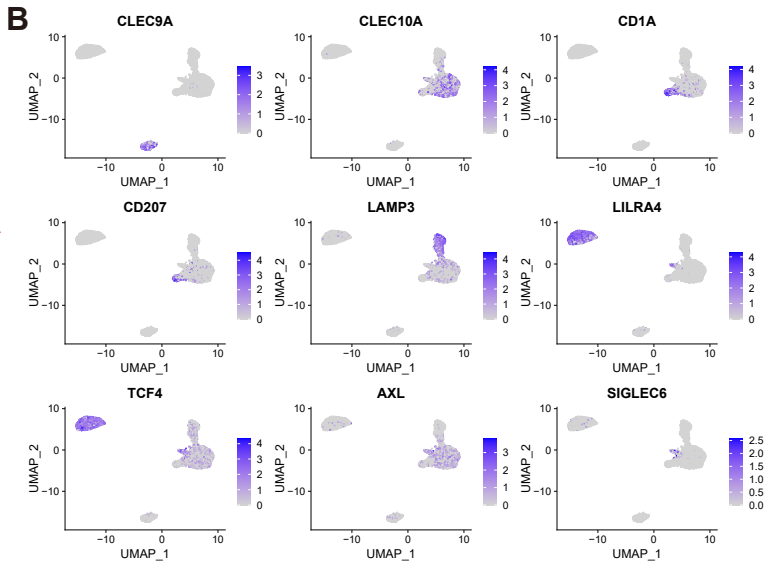
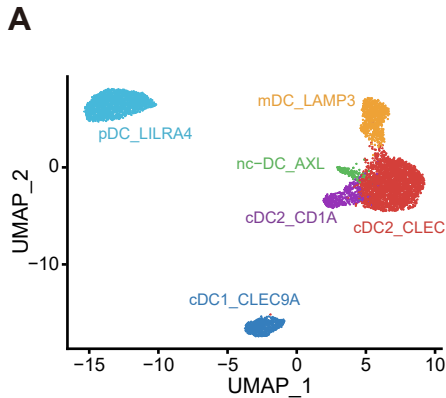


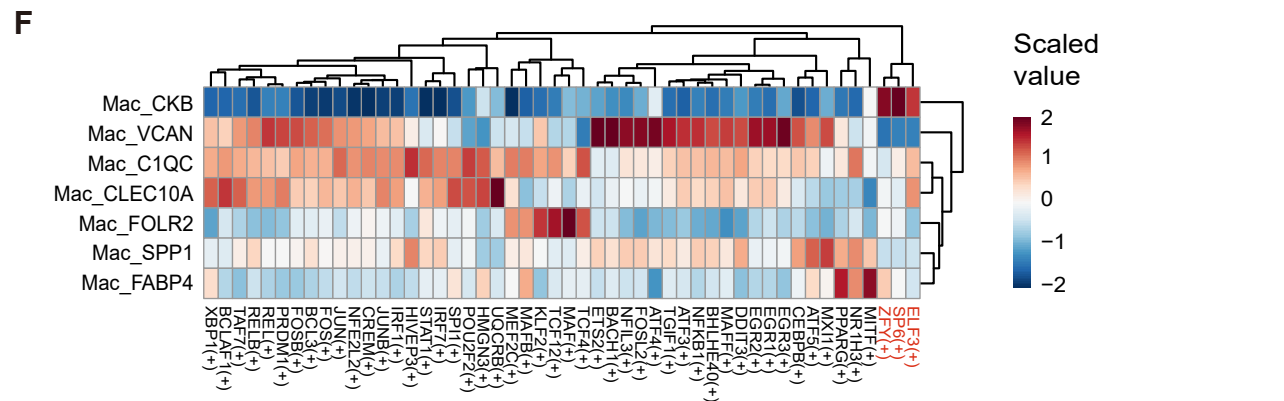
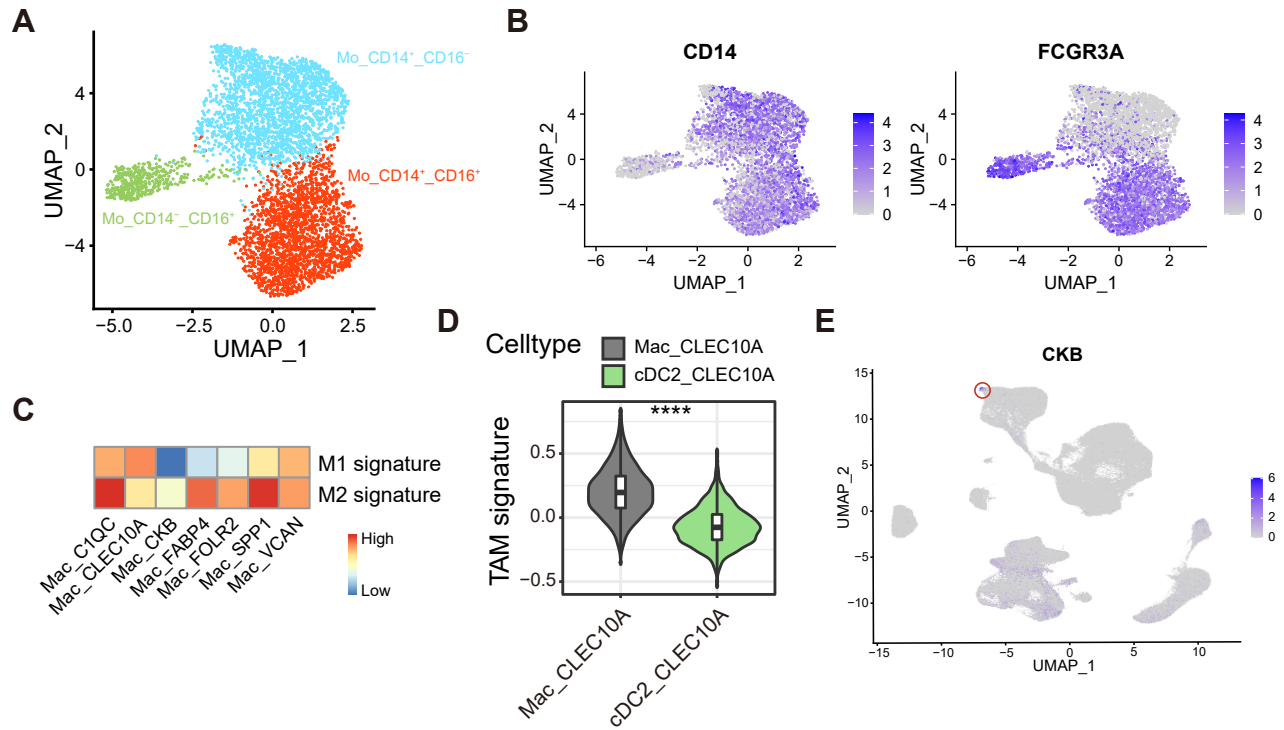


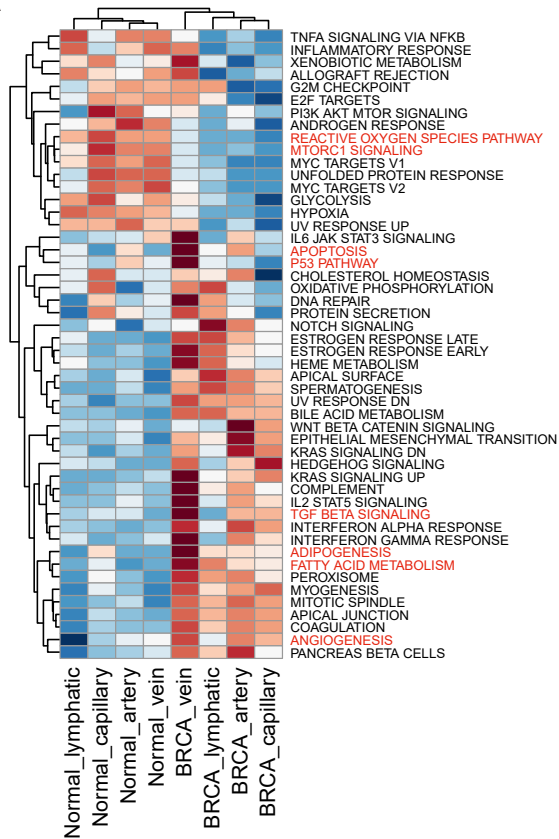


A**B****C****D****E****F****G**

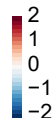
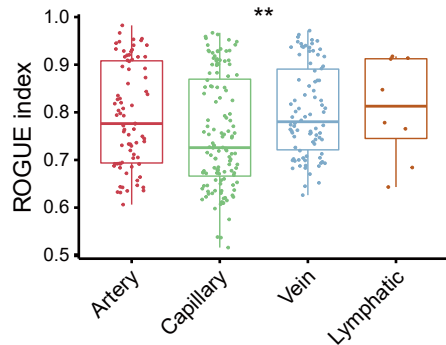
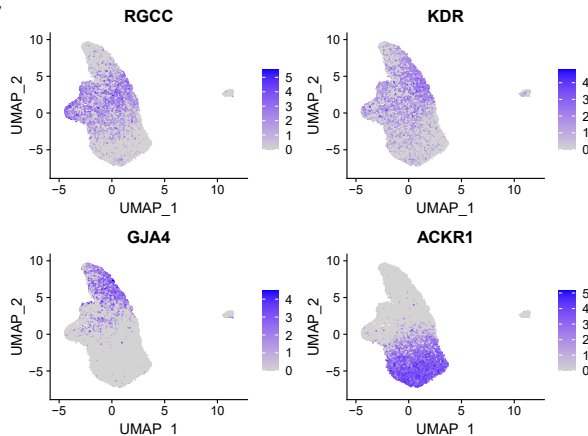


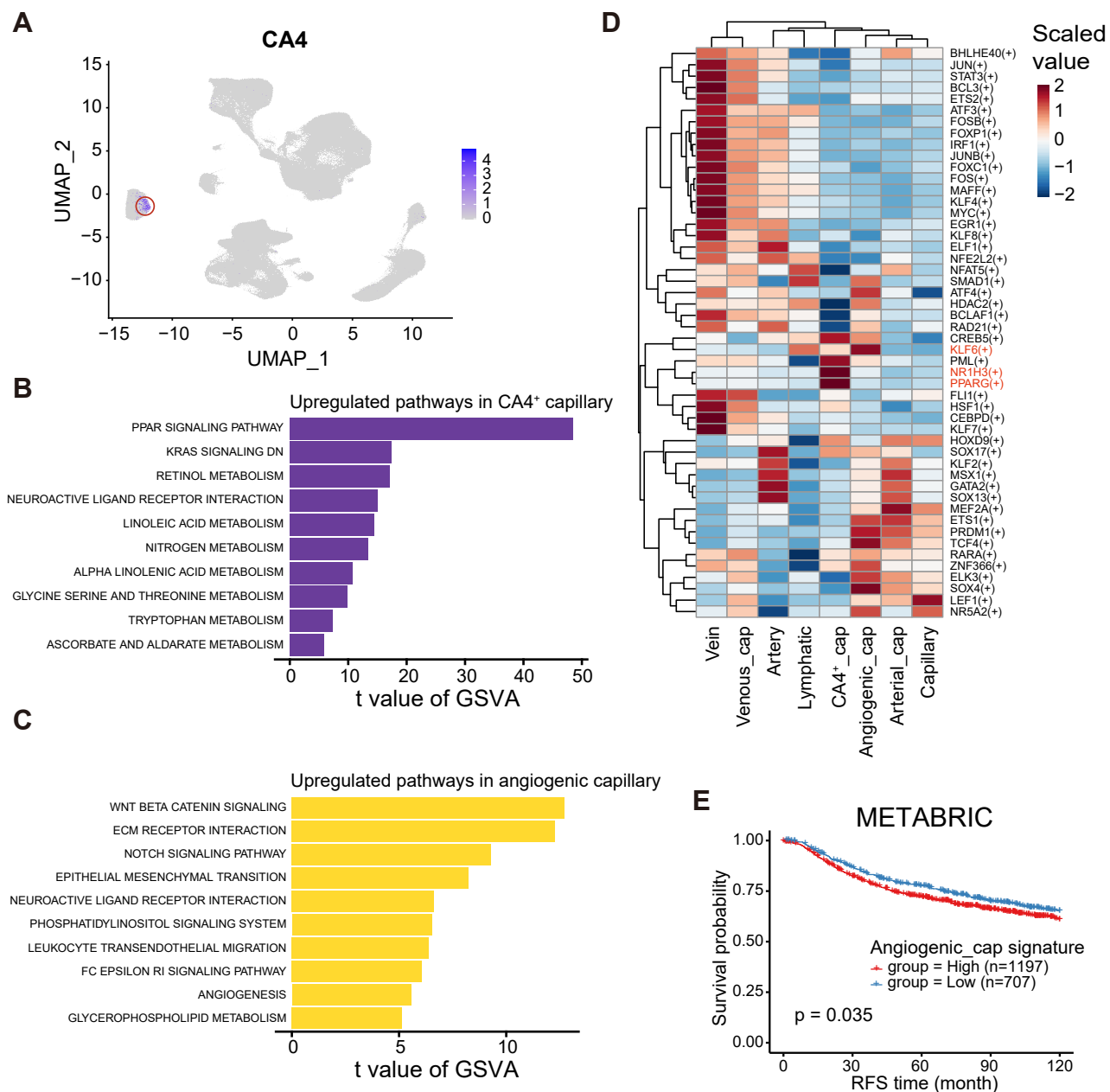


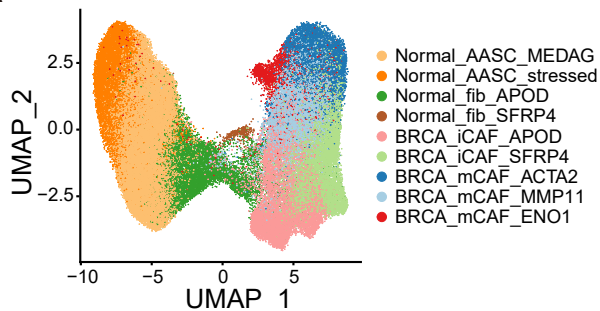
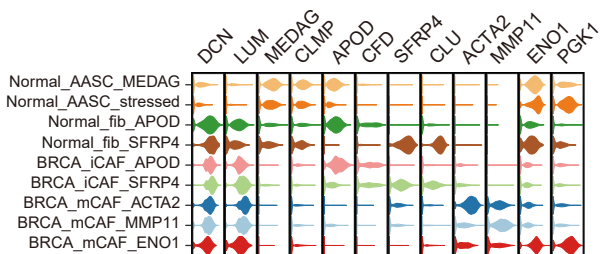
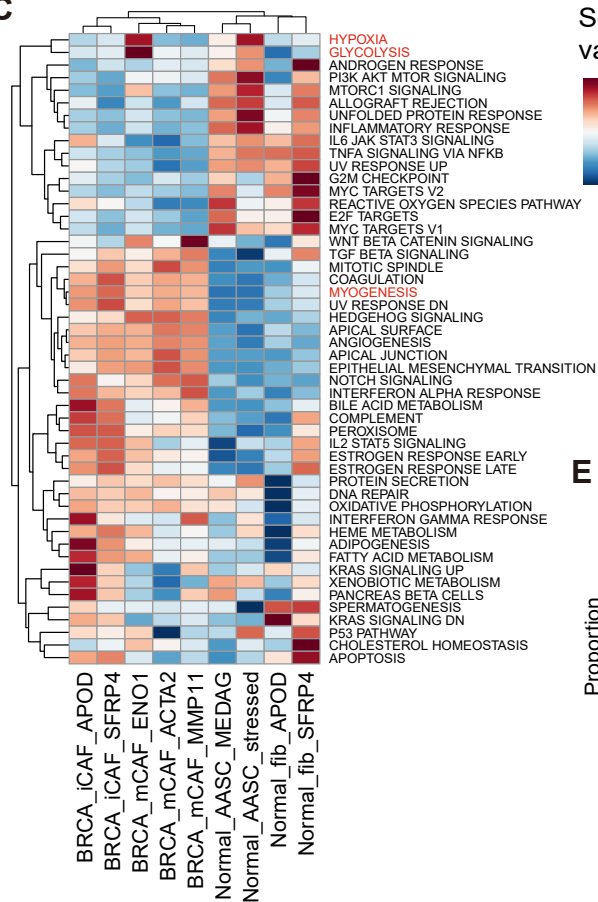
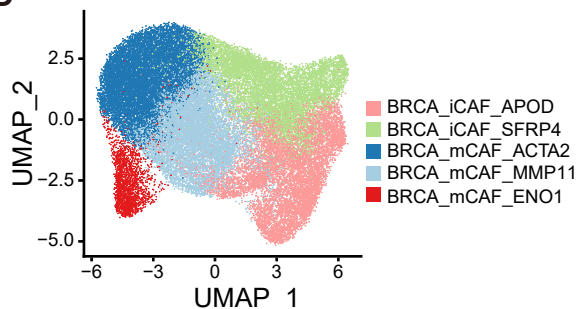
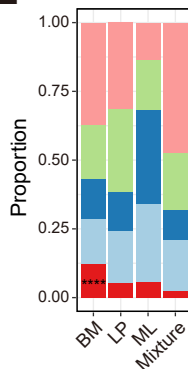
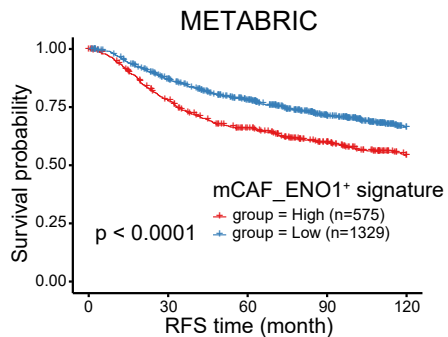


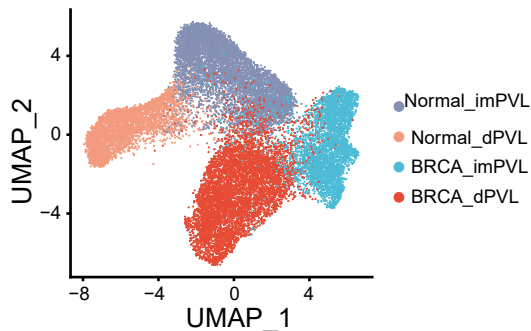
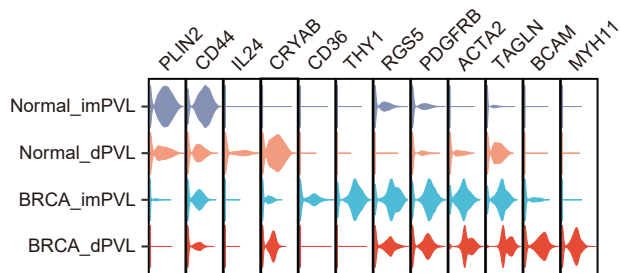
A

Scaled
value

**B****C**



A**B****C****D****E****F**

A**B****C**