

### **Karyotype of MCF-7 cells**

The established breast cancer cell line MCF-7 was obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC HTB-22, ATCC, Manassas, VA). Cells were cultured in Modified IMEM (Gibco/Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA.) with 10% FBS (Atlanta Biologicals, Lawrenceville, GA.) and Pen-Strep (Gibco/Invitrogen). Harvesting of cells, fixation, and preparation of metaphase spreads and G-banding was performed using standard procedures (1, 2). Karyotypes were described according to the current ISCN (3).

Supplementary Figure 1 shows the G-banding pattern and karyotype of the MCF-7 cells used in these experiments. The modal number of chromosomes in the MCF-7 cells = 67; range = 55 to 68. Chromosome numbers were in the near-triploid range. There were multiple marker chromosomes including one large submetacentric chromosome and two large subtelocentric chromosomes. Chromosome 9 was monosomic and chromosome 20 was monosomic or nullisomic in all cells. Only one cytogenetically identifiable X chromosome was present per cell. One derivative X chromosome was present clonally, add(X)(q27~28). One derivative chromosome 19 was also present clonally, add(19)(p13). Many additional rearrangements appear to be present which could not be verified by G-banding alone.

The karyotype could not be completely characterized by G-banding. The composite G-band karyotype is described with reference to triploidy, according to ISCN convention: 55-69,add(X)(q27~28)[2],-X[5],-X[5],?add(3)(q21)[4],-9[5],-9[5],-12[5],-13[5],-13[3],-14[5],-15[5],-16[5],-16[3],-17[5],-18[5],-19[3],add(19)(p13)[2],-20[5],-20[5],-21[5],-22[5],+12~19mar[5] [cp5],inc.

These observations are consistent with the cytogenetic and molecular cytogenetic studies for MCF-7 cells reported by other investigators (4-7).

### **ER $\alpha$ and ER $\beta$ expression in MCF-7 cells**

Our previous demonstration of ER $\beta$  protein in MCF-7 cells was based on detection by western blot with ER $\beta$  antibodies H150 and N19 (from Santa Cruz Biotechnology) (8). We reported that ER $\beta$  expression in MCF-7 was  $4.1 \pm 0.4$  fmol/ $\mu$ g whole cell extract protein (WCE) based on 13 different western blots quantified against rhER $\beta$  (baculovirus expressed and quantitated by specific [ $^3$ H]E $_2$  assay) standards. Concomitantly, using monoclonal ER $\alpha$  antibody AER320 (Neomarkers) in western analyses, the estimated ER $\alpha$  protein expression was about half the level of ER $\beta$  =  $2.0 \pm 0.4$  fmol/ $\mu$ g WCE (8). In that publication we noted that lower specific [ $^3$ H]E $_2$  binding, *i.e.*, 0.11-0.16 fmol ER/ $\mu$ g WCE was detected in HAP assays, indicating, as established long ago by many investigators (for example (9, 10)), a loss of E $_2$  binding ability of ER proteins in extracts from cells.

Although numerous investigators have reported ER $\beta$  expression in MCF-7 cells (11-51), the specificity of ER $\beta$  antibodies remains a concern. We previously reported that H150 and AER320 recognized ER $\beta$  and ER $\alpha$ , but not the other ER subtype, respectively demonstrating antibody specificity (52). The specificity of the Santa Cruz N19 ER $\beta$  antibody was demonstrated in work from another lab (53). We note that we have obtained consistent values for ER $\beta$  expression as estimated by quantitative western blot using MCF-7 purchased directly from ATCC at various times from Sept. 2004-Nov. 2006.

SFig2A and B shows western blots for ER $\beta$  using 2 other ER $\beta$  antibodies: PA1-311 and MA1-23217 (Affinity Bioreagents). In SFig2A, we also compare ER $\beta$  in MCF-7 obtained from ATCC *versus* MCF-7 obtained directly from the Karmanos Cancer Center in 2004. The calculated concentration of ER $\beta$  in the 55 kDa band is 4.7 and 2.2 fmol/ $\mu$ g WCE protein for MCF-7 ATCC and MCF-7 Karmanos, respectively. SFig2B shows that monoclonal ER $\beta$  antibody MA1-23217 recognized ER $\beta$  in MCF-7 WCE, but did not recognize rhER $\alpha$ . We note the protein degradation of the WCE used in the right panel of SFig2B.

### Absolute quantification of ER $\alpha$ and ER $\beta$ 1 mRNA by quantitative real-time PCR.

To address the issue of mRNA expression of ER $\alpha$  and ER $\beta$ , quantitative real-time RT-PCR was performed starting with 100 ng of RNA from MCF-7 cells obtained from ATCC and using pCDNA3.1 expression plasmids for hER $\alpha$  and hER $\beta$ 1 (54) for absolute quantification. A standard curve was generated from a dilution series of template DNA of pCDNA 3.1- ER $\alpha$  and pCDNA3.1-ER $\beta$  plasmids of known concentrations (Figure 2D). The standard curve was represented graphically as a plot of threshold cycle, C(t) against the logarithm of the amount of DNA (Figure 2D). The slopes of -3.105 and -2.77 indicates 100 % efficiency of the PCR with ER $\alpha$  and ER $\beta$  primers, respectively ([http://www.finnzymes.fi/pdf/dynamo\\_cdna\\_synthesis\\_kit\\_f470\\_1\\_0.pdf](http://www.finnzymes.fi/pdf/dynamo_cdna_synthesis_kit_f470_1_0.pdf)).

$$\text{PCR efficiency} = \left(10^{\frac{-1}{\text{slope}}}\right) - 1 \times 100 \%$$

The amount of cDNA for ER $\alpha$  and ER $\beta$  from RNA samples prepared from the MCF-7 cells was calculated by linear regression analysis. All of the samples were amplified in triplicate and real-time PCR amplifications were repeated with two separate samples of the MCF-7 cells harvested at different time and normalized to 18S. These data indicate that the cDNA contained 0.12 pg of ER $\alpha$  and 0.24 pg of ER $\beta$ , indicating similar levels of the ER $\alpha$  and ER $\beta$  mRNA in the MCF-7 cells obtained from ATCC and grown in IMEM supplemented with 10% FBS and pen-strep.

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