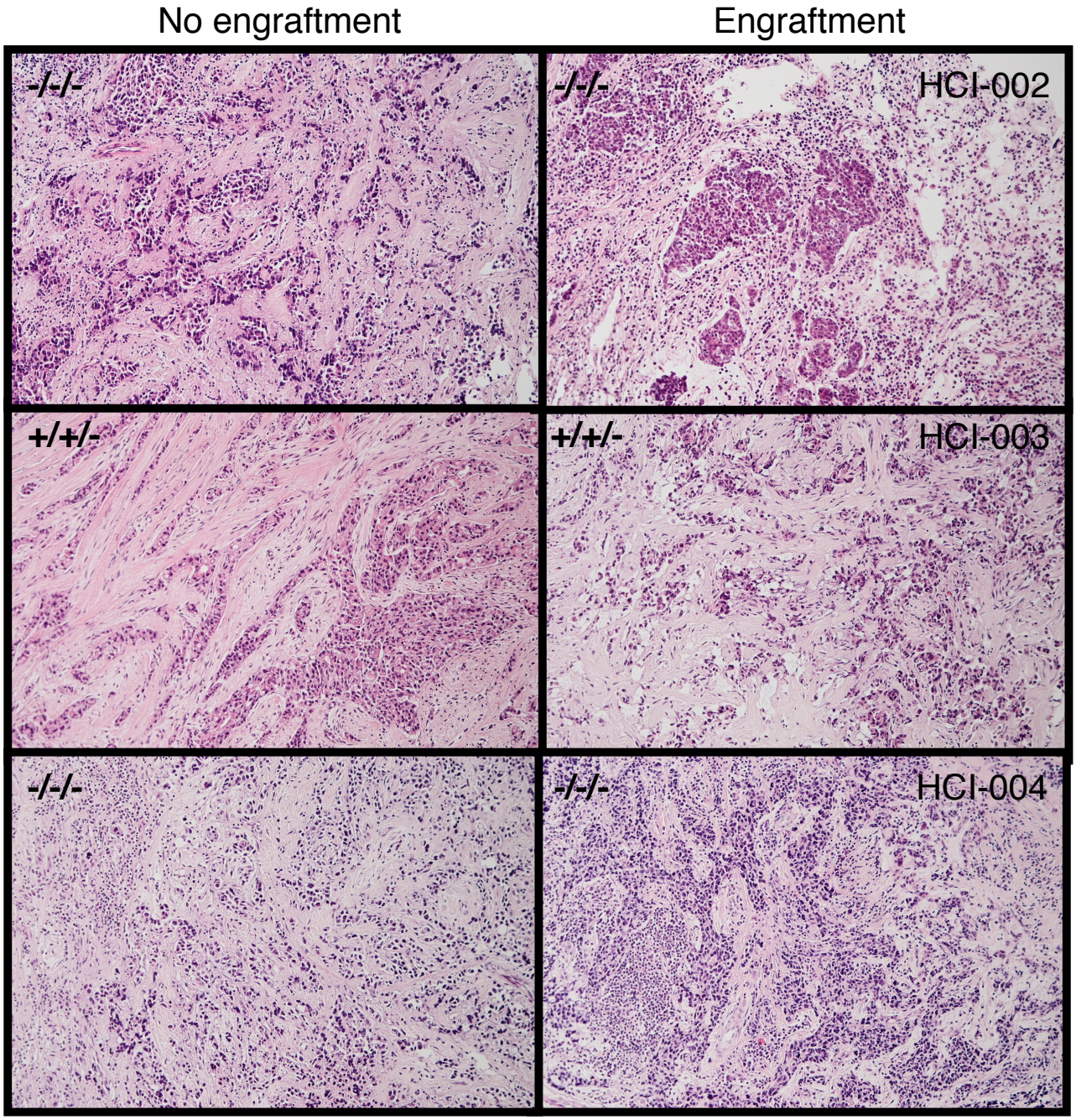
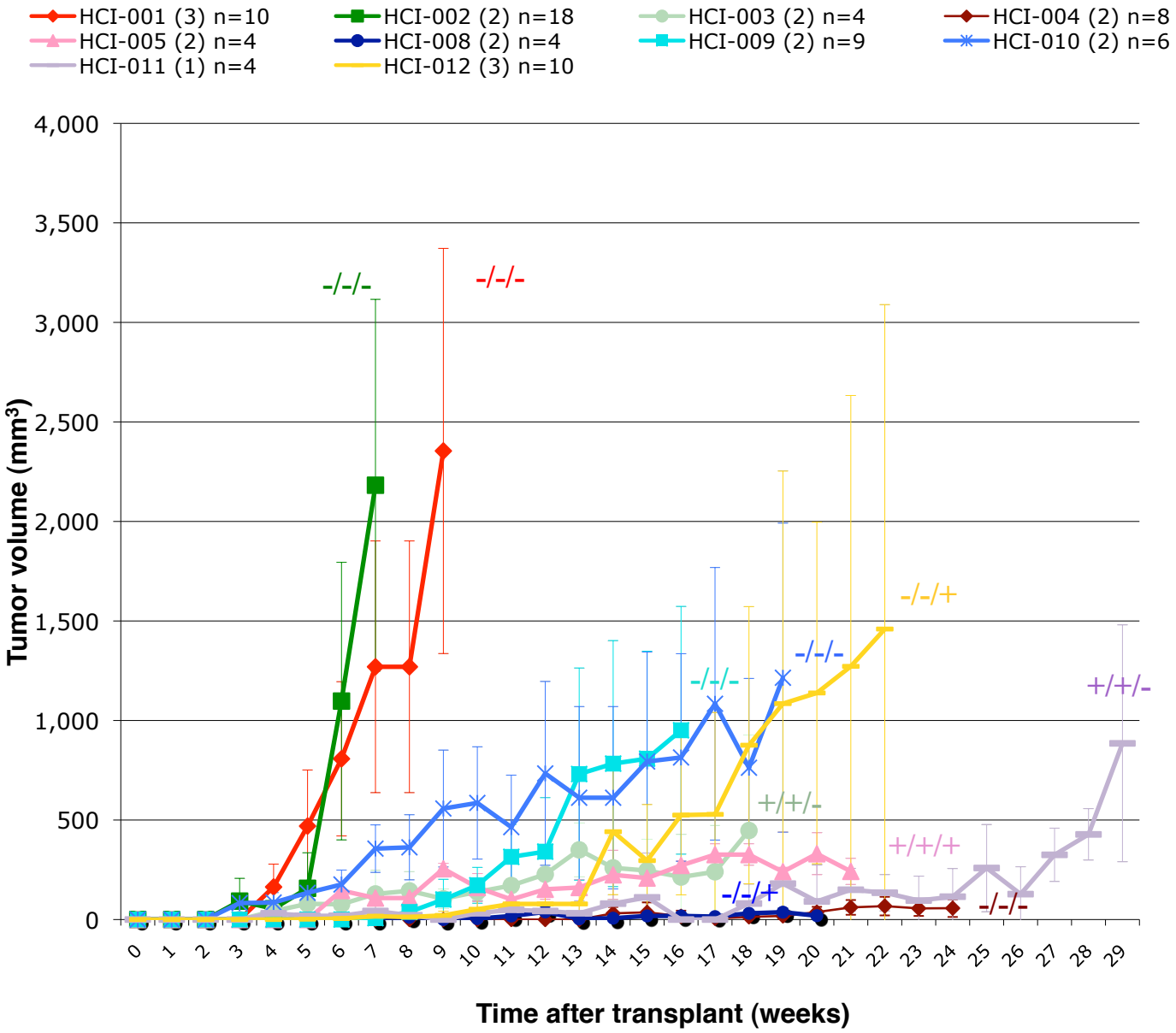
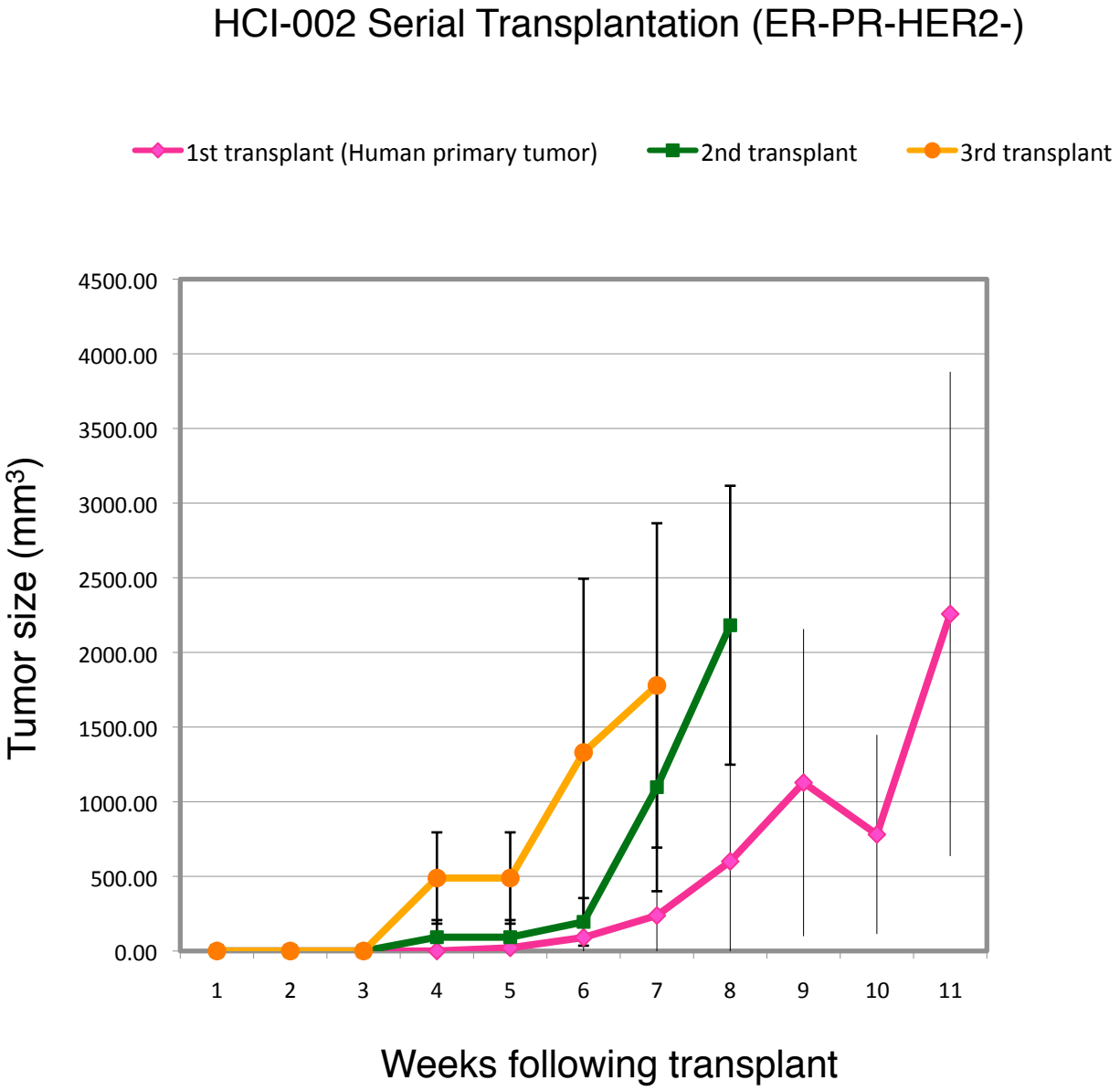


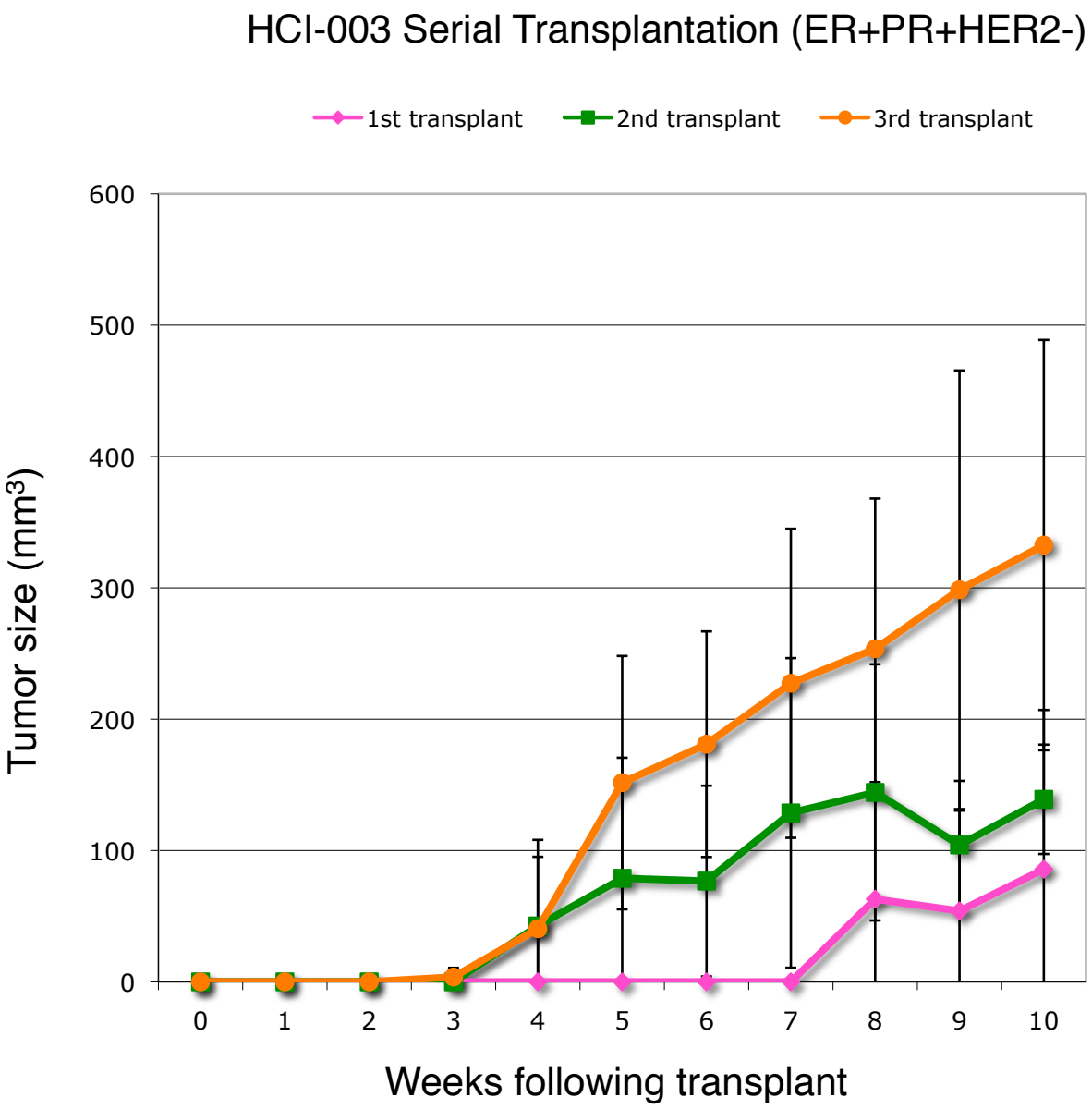
Supplementary Figure 1. Representative images from hematolylin-eosin stained breast tumor fragments from three different tumors that produced no engraftment (left column) or three different tumors that exhibited stable engraftment (right column) upon transplantation into cleared mammary fat pads of NOD/SCID mice. The ER/PR/HER2 status for each tumor is shown in the upper left corner of the image, and the HCI number is given for the images from tumors that gave rise to successful grafts.



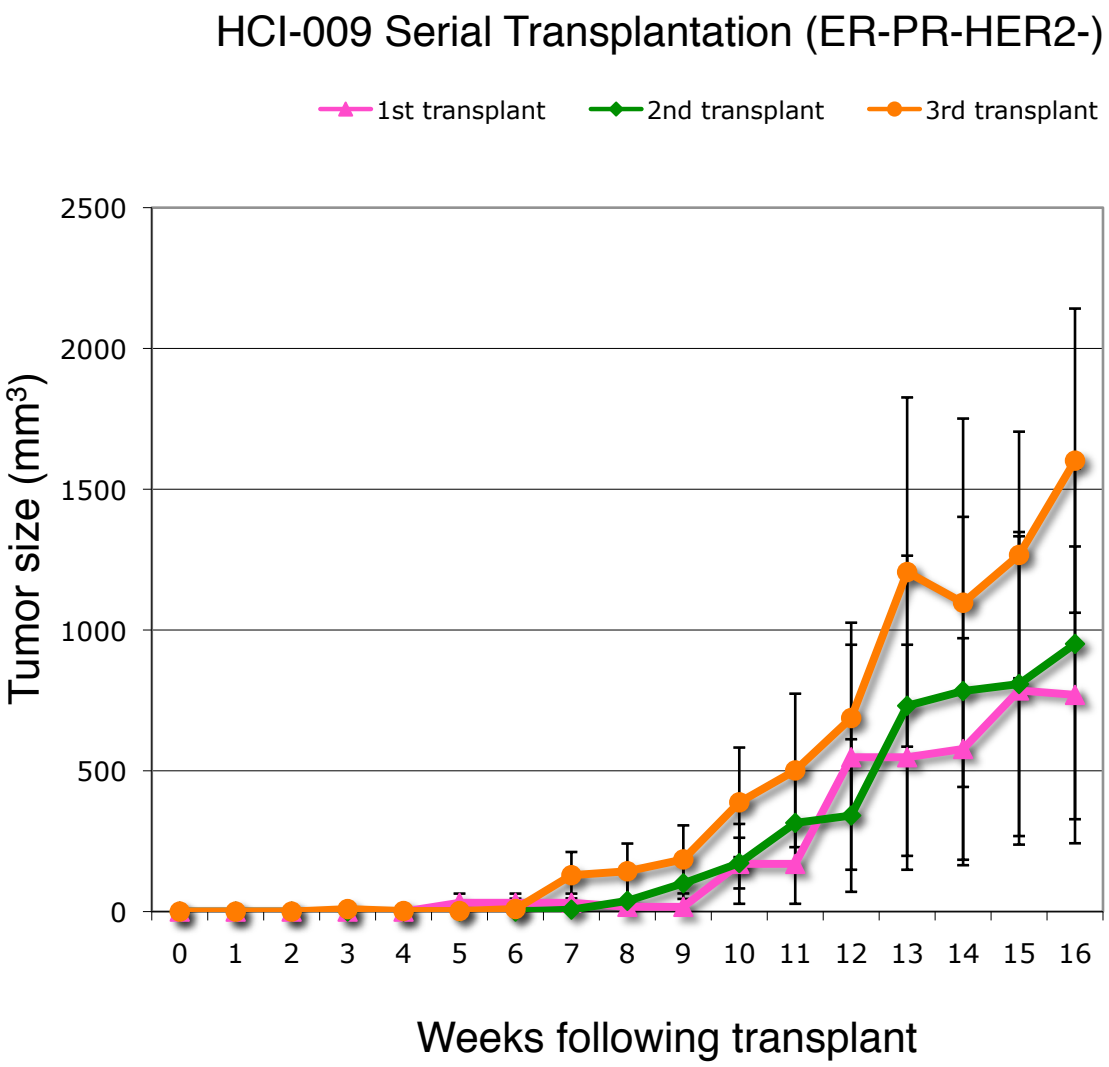
Supplementary Figure 2. ER⁻PR⁻HER2⁻ (triple negative) tumors usually grew more quickly than ER+ or HER2+ tumors as tumor grafts. Growth of primary tumor grafts is represented as tumor volume versus time after engraftment. Tumors were classified by ER, PR, and HER2 status as noted (e.g. –/–/–, in that order). Samples are color coded as shown in Supplementary Table 1 and Figure 4a, and the number in parentheses indicates the passage number depicted on this graph. At least 4 mice were included per group.



Supplementary Figure 3. Serial transplantation of HCI-002 resulted in slightly faster tumor growth over 3 generations, although not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). Tumor growth is represented as tumor volume versus time. At least three mice were included per group.



Supplementary Figure 4. Serial transplantation of HCI-003 resulted in slightly faster tumor growth over 3 generations, although not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). Tumor growth is represented as tumor volume versus time. At least three mice were included per group.



Supplementary Figure 5. Serial transplantation of HCI-009 resulted in slightly faster tumor growth over 3 generations, although not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). Tumor growth is represented as tumor volume versus time. At least three mice were included per group.