



**Sup. Figure 4. Suppression of Sox2 causes the resistant cells to undergo apoptosis. Characterisation of T47DTamR cells.**

**A.** BrdU incorporation assay of control MCF7-TamR cells (shC = PLKO) and cells stably expressing reduced levels of Sox2, two different clones, sh48 and sh50, in the absence or presence of tamoxifen. Cells were incubated with BrdU during 6 hours following a 4-day period in the absence or presence of tamoxifen ( $n = 3$ ). **B.** Cells with reduced Sox2 expression levels undergo apoptosis when treated with tamoxifen. Annexin V assay with different cells, as above, treated with  $10^{-6}$ M tamoxifen during a period of 4 days. Experiments were performed three independent times. Error bars represent standard deviation. **C.** Characterisation of T47DTamR cells. Left: Proliferation assay (crystal violet) of parental T47D (T47Dc) and tamoxifen resistant (T47DTamR) cells ( $n = 3$ )  $**p = 0.009, 0.008, 0.008$ , respectively, by *t*-test. Cells were treated with the vehicle ethanol (Ctrl) or increasing concentration of tamoxifen during a period of 4 days. Transcript levels of SOX2 (middle) and PR (right) in parental T47D (T47Dc) and T47DTamR (TamR) cells were quantified by real-time PCR and presented as fold induction with T47Dc value set as 1 ( $n = 3$ )  $**p = 0.0056$  by *t*-test. **D.** Viability assays (crystal violet) of T47DTamR cells transfected with a control siRNA sequence (siCtrl) and a Sox2 siRNA sequence (siSox2 2) growing in the presence of vehicle (ethanol, OH) or tamoxifen at different concentrations ( $10^{-8}$  M, light grey bars,  $*p = 0.04$  or  $10^{-7}$  M, dark grey bars,  $**p = 0.01$  by *t*-test, tamoxifen) ( $n = 3$ ).