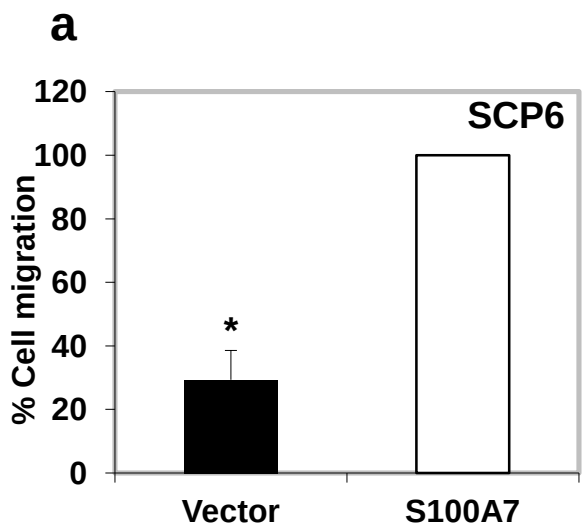
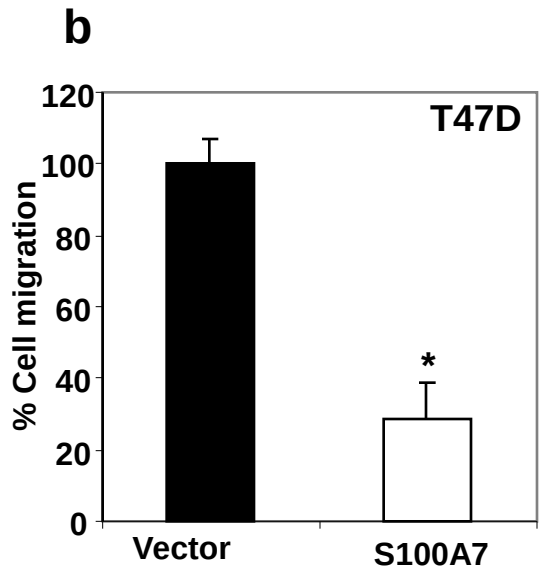
Supplementary Table 1

Summarized Tissue microarray data showing clinicopathological relation of S100A7 expression to ER and PR status:

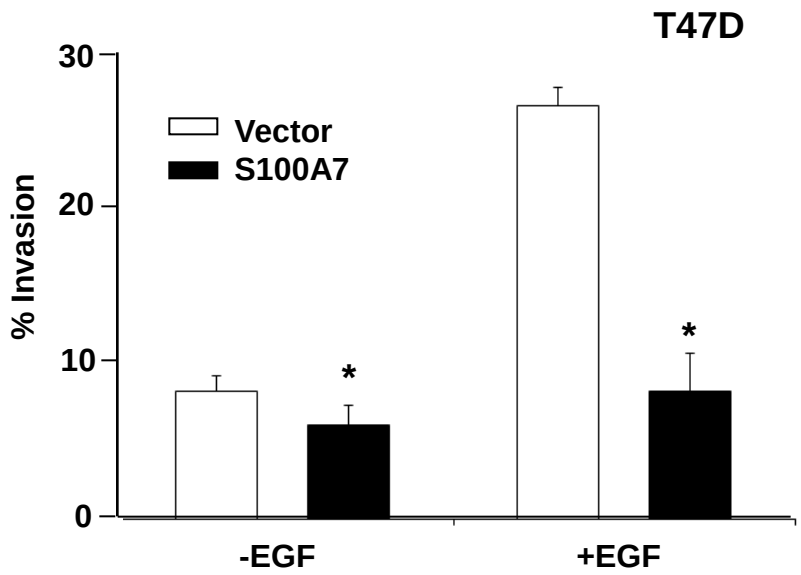
Organ	Pathology	No.	ER status		PR status		S100A7 status	
			Positive (%)	Negative (%)	Positive (%)	Negative (%)	$ER\alpha^+$ (%)	$ER\alpha^-$ (%)
Breast	Normal	9	11.1	88.9	11.1	88.9	0	12.5
Breast	Infiltrating duct carcinoma	35	31.4	68.6	25.7	74.3	36.4	54.2
Lymph node	Metastatic	10	0	100	0	100	0	90
Breast	Others	5	40	60	40	60	0	33.3

The number of positive and negative cases in each group is represented as percent per group.

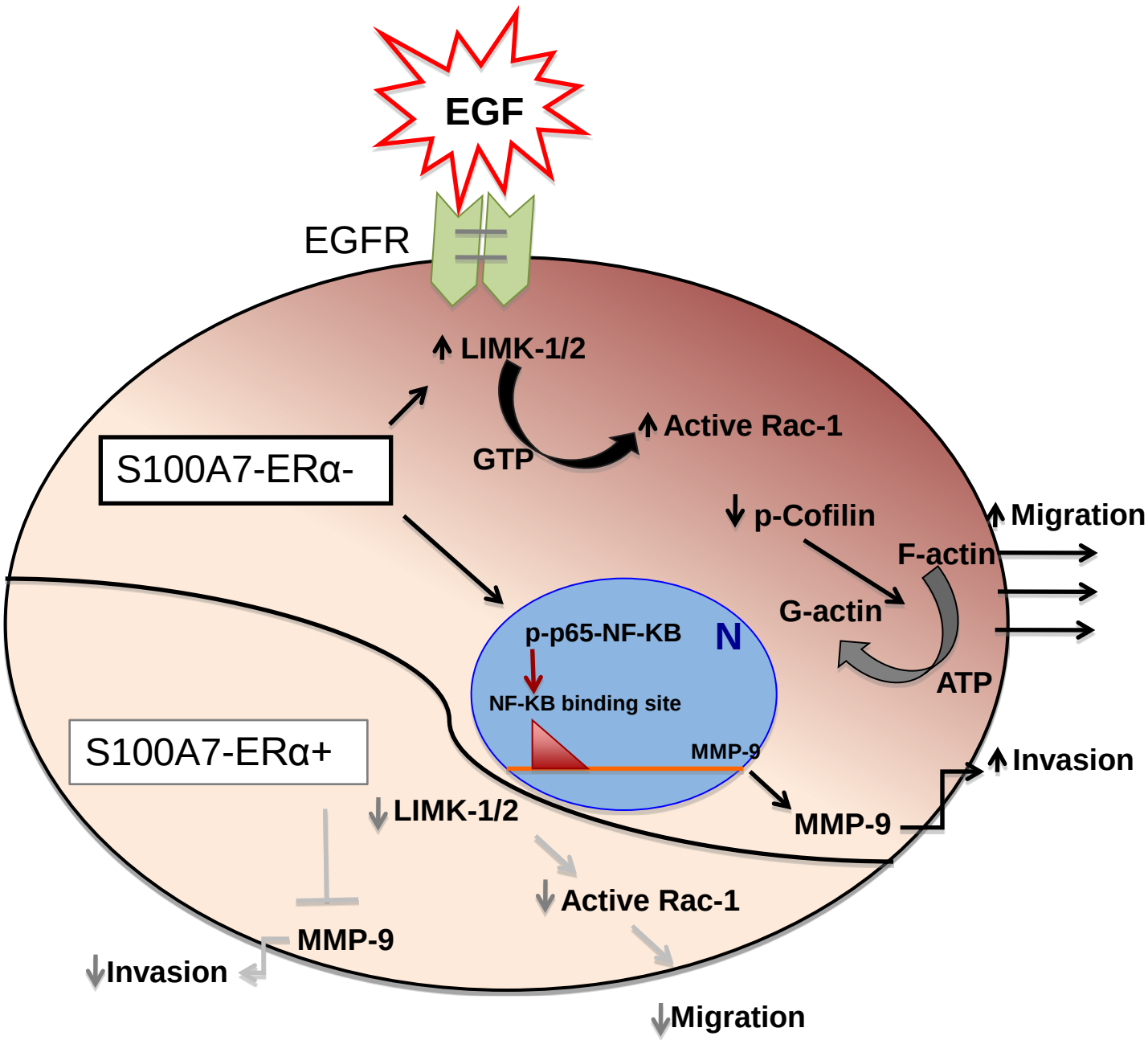




Supplementary Fig. 1



Supplementary Fig. 2



Supplementary Fig. 3

Supplementary Figure Legends:

Supplementary Fig. 1 Effect of S100A7 over-expression on migration of ERα$^-$ and ERα$^+$ cells

The migratory capacity of ERα$^-$, SCP-6 (a) and ERα$^+$ T47D (b) cells on S100A7 expression was compared with vector control by transwell migration assay as described in materials and methods section. The relative migration is represented as percent cell migration with p-value (0.05).

Supplementary Fig. 2 EGF-induced effect on cell invasion of T47D cells with S100A7 over-expression

The effect of EGF on invasiveness of T47D cells on S100A7 over-expression was performed by matrigel invasion assay. The relative difference in invasion was calculated with respect to vector and represented as percent invasion with p-value of 0.05.

Supplementary Fig. 3 Proposed Mechanism

Model shows the summary of our work revealing the role of actin regulatory molecules and MMP-9 in S100A7 mediated differential metastasis of ERα$^-$ and ERα$^+$ breast cancer cells. Where, N stands for Nucleus.