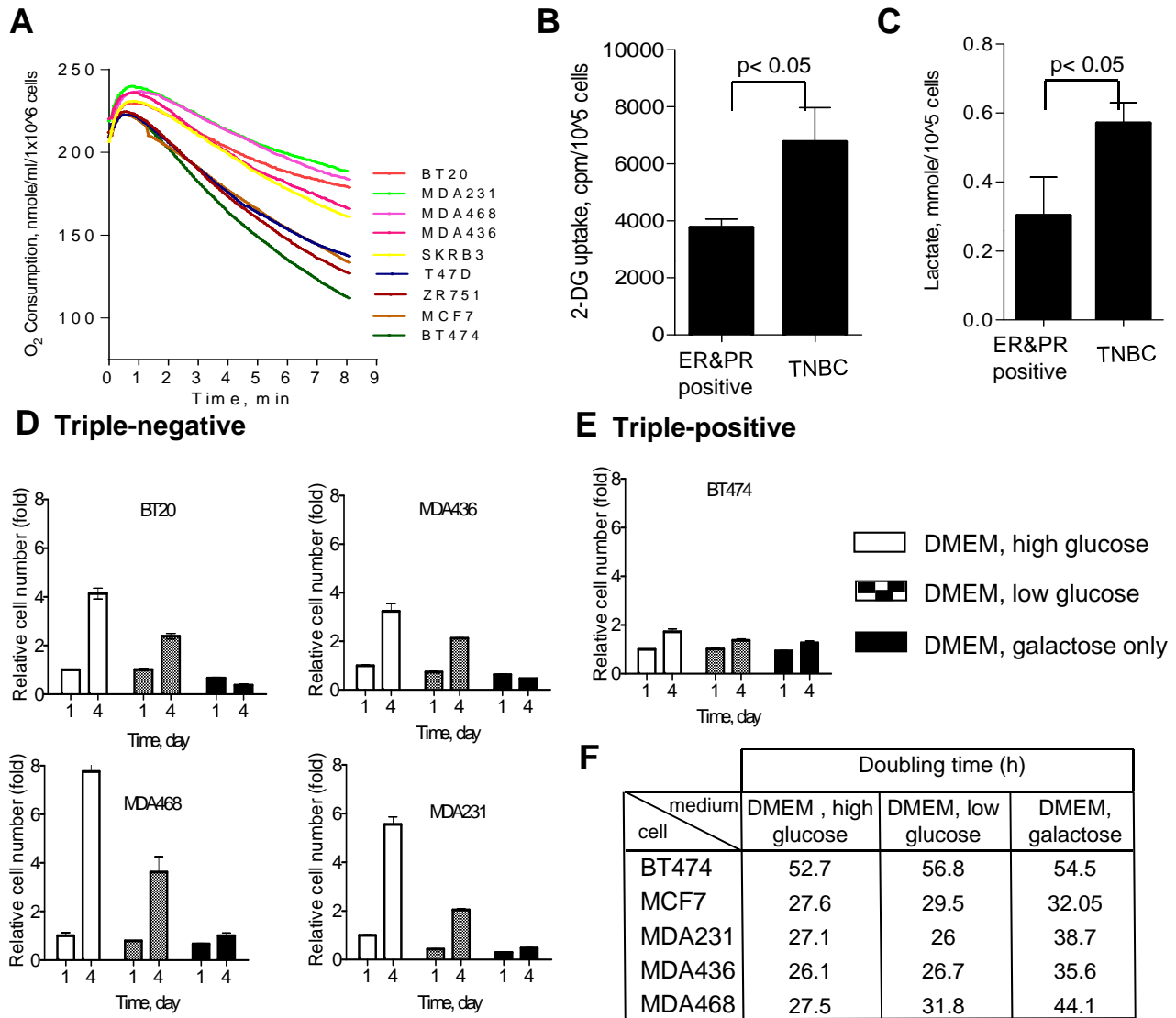


# Additional File 1



**Figure S1. TNBC cells are more dependent on glycolysis .** (A) Comparison of oxygen consumption by breast cancer cell lines (1x10<sup>6</sup> cells) using clark electrode. One representative from at least three independent experiments is shown. (B) Glucose uptake by breast cancer cell lines. Comparison between the TNBC group (BT20, MDA468, MDA231, MDA436) and the ER/PR-positive group (BT474, MCF7, T47D, ZR751). The bar graph represents mean  $\pm$  SD from three experiments. (C) Lactate production by breast cancer cell lines. Comparison between the TNBC group (BT20, MDA468, MDA231, MDA436) and the ER/PR-positive group (BT474, MCF7, T47D, ZR751). The bar graph represents mean  $\pm$  SD from three experiments. (D-E), TNBC cells are more dependent on glucose for proliferation and viability. Breast cancer cells triple-negative (D) and triple-positive (E) were cultured in DMEM media containing galactose (3.15g/L) without glucose, DMEM with low glucose (1g/L), or DMEM with normal glucose (3.15 g/L) as indicated. Cell counts were measured on day 1 and day 4. The cell numbers on day 4 are normalized by the number on day 1 with medium containing normal glucose and expressed as relative number (fold). The bar graph represents mean  $\pm$  SD from 3 experiments. (F) Doubling time of TNBC group (MDA468, MDA231, MDA436) and the ER/PR-positive group (BT474, MCF7).