

Ricoult, *et al.*

Supplemental Figures

Figure S1. Effects of mTOR inhibitors and SREBP1/2 knockdowns on the induction of *SREBF1*, *SREBF2*, and *ACACA* transcription by oncogenic PI3K and K-Ras. **(a)**

Oncogene and mTORC1-dependent regulation of *SREBF1*, *SREBF2*, and *ACACA* gene expression. RNA was isolated from MCF10a cells (from **2b**) stably expressing empty vector, PIK3CA^{H1047R}, or K-Ras^{G12V} serum starved for 16 h in the presence of vehicle, rapamycin (20 nM), or Torin1 (250 nM) for analysis by qRT-PCR, n=2. **(b)** Effect of SREBP knockdown on *SREBF1*, *SREBF2*, and *ACACA* gene expression. MCF10a cells from **2c** were transfected with siRNAs targeting SREBP1, SREBP2, or both. RNA was isolated from cells 72 h post-transfection following 20 h starvation, n=3. Representative data are shown as mean \pm s.e.m. relative to vector-expressing cells. # P-value < 0.05 compared to vector-expressing cells; * P-value < 0.05 compared to vehicle-treated cells expressing the same oncogene.

Figure S2. mTOR inhibitors decreases the expression of SREBP and its target genes in breast cancer cells. **(a)** mTORC1-dependent *SREBF1* and *SREBF2* expression in breast cancer cells. qRT-PCR analysis of RNA isolated from cells (from **3b**) serum starved for 18 h in the presence of vehicle, rapamycin (20 nM), or Torin1 (250 nM). Data are shown as mean \pm s.e.m. relative to vehicle-treated cells. * P-value < 0.05 compared to vehicle-treated cells. **(b)** Immunoblots demonstrating the specificity of SREBP1 and SREBP2 antibodies. MDA-MB-468, MDA-MB-453, and Hs578T cells were transfected with siRNAs targeting SREBP1 and SREBP2 for 72 h. Cytosolic and nuclear fractions

were collected after 18 h serum starvation to detect the cytosolic precursor (P) and the nuclear mature (M) forms of SREBP1 and 2, and the C-terminal cleaved form of SREBP2 (C). (c) Effect of long-term mTOR inhibition on FASN and SCD levels. MDA-MB-453 cells were serum starved for 96 h and rapamycin (20 nM) or Torin1 (250 nM) was added in 24 h increments.

Figure S3. Effect of SREBP1 or SREBP2 knockdown on expression of *SREBF1*, *SREBF2*, and *SCD* in breast cancer cells. Breast cancer cells were transfected with siRNAs targeting SREBP1, 2 or both. RNA was extracted for qRT-PCR analysis 72 h after transfection, following 18 h serum starvation. Representative data are shown as mean \pm s.e.m. relative to vehicle-treated cells, n=2. * P-value < 0.05 compared to cells with control siRNAs.

Figure S4. Effects of SREBP1 and SREBP2 depletion on the proliferation of breast cancer cells in full, lipid-rich serum. MDA-MB-468, MDA-MB-453, and Hs578T cells were transfected with siRNAs targeting SREBP1, SREBP2, or both. Cells cultured in full serum were counted every 24 h, starting 24 h post-transfection (t = 0 h). Data are shown as mean \pm s.e.m., n=3. * P-value < 0.05 compared to cells with control siRNAs at that time point.

Figure S5. Validation of antibodies for use in tissue array dot blots. MDA-MB-468 cells were serum starved for 20 h in the presence of vehicle or Torin1 (250 nM). Dilutions of protein extract from these cells were spotted onto nitrocellulose membranes and immunoblotted for the indicated proteins.

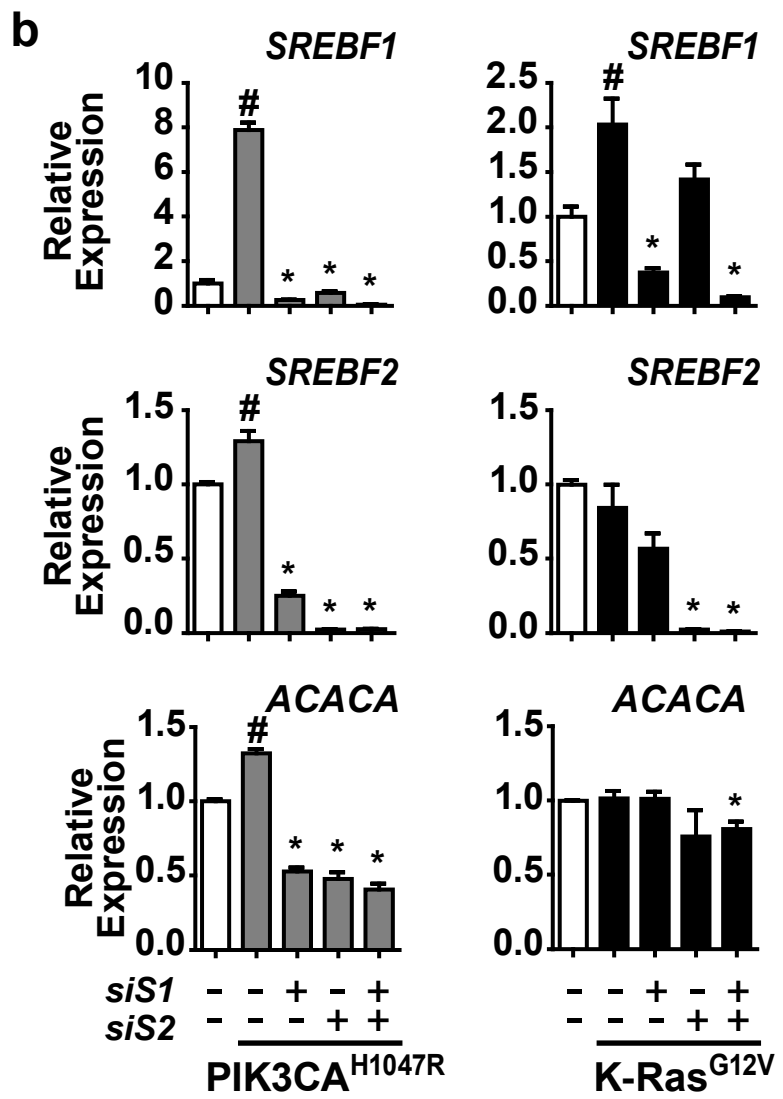
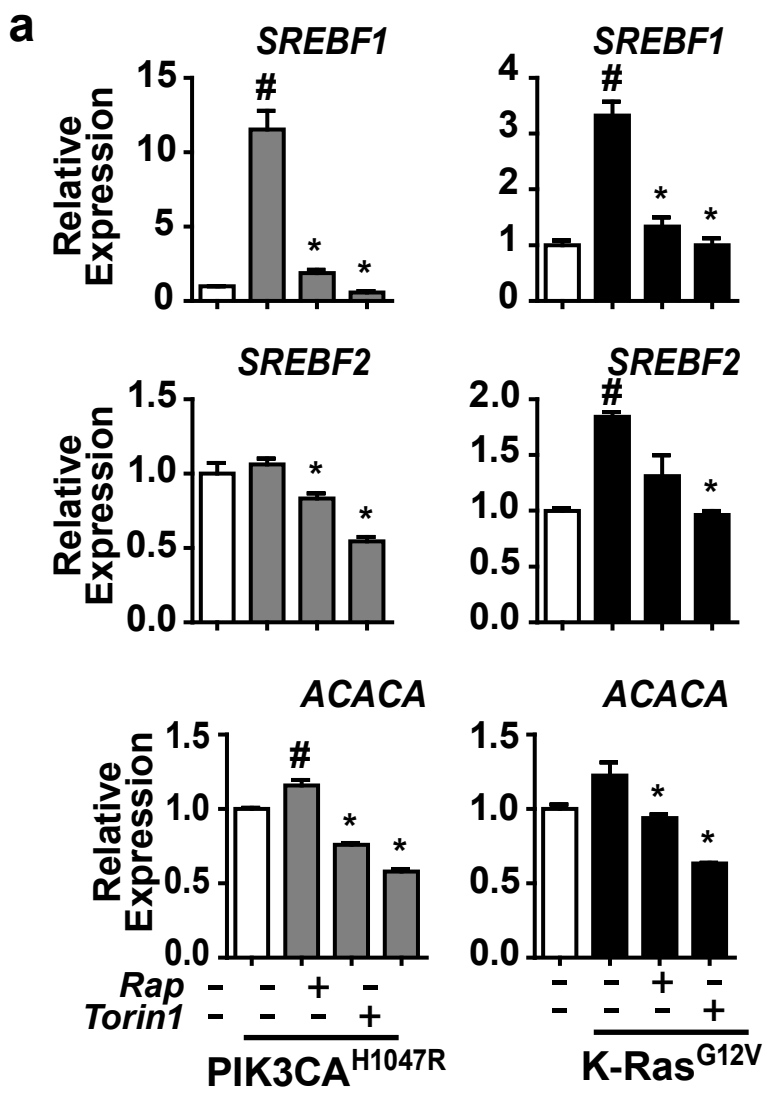


Figure S1

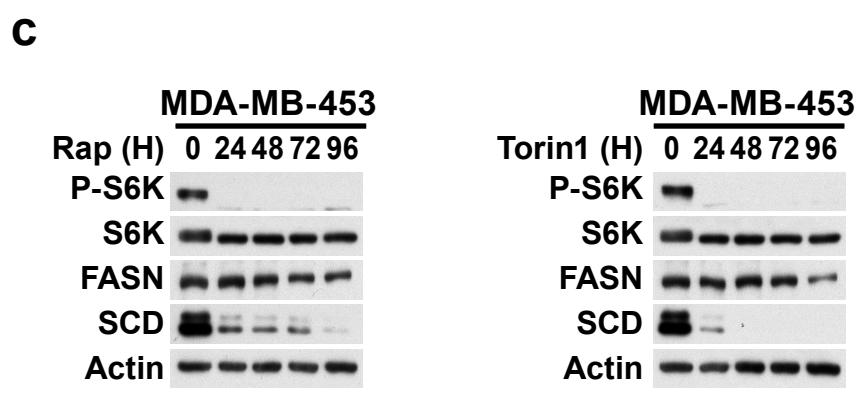
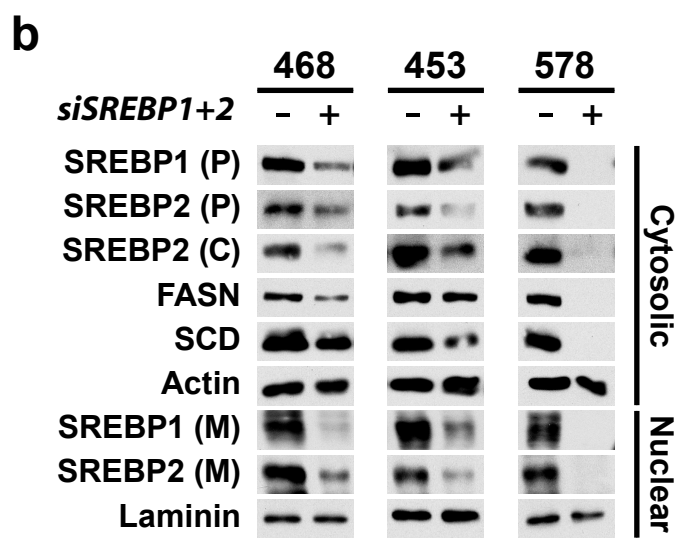
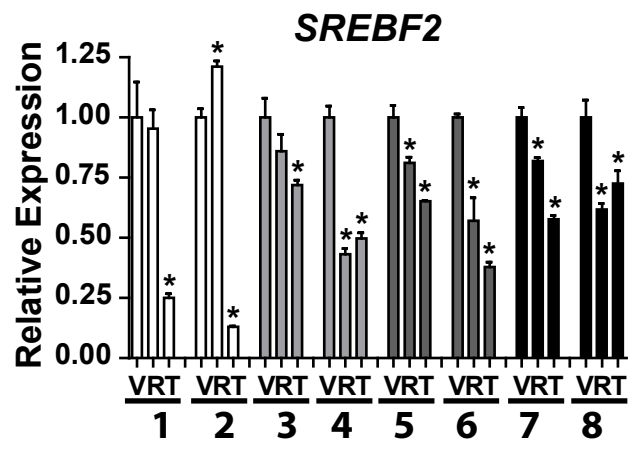
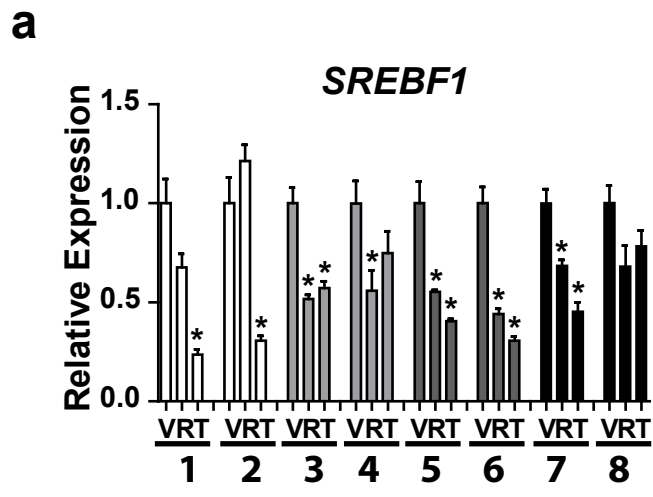


Figure S2

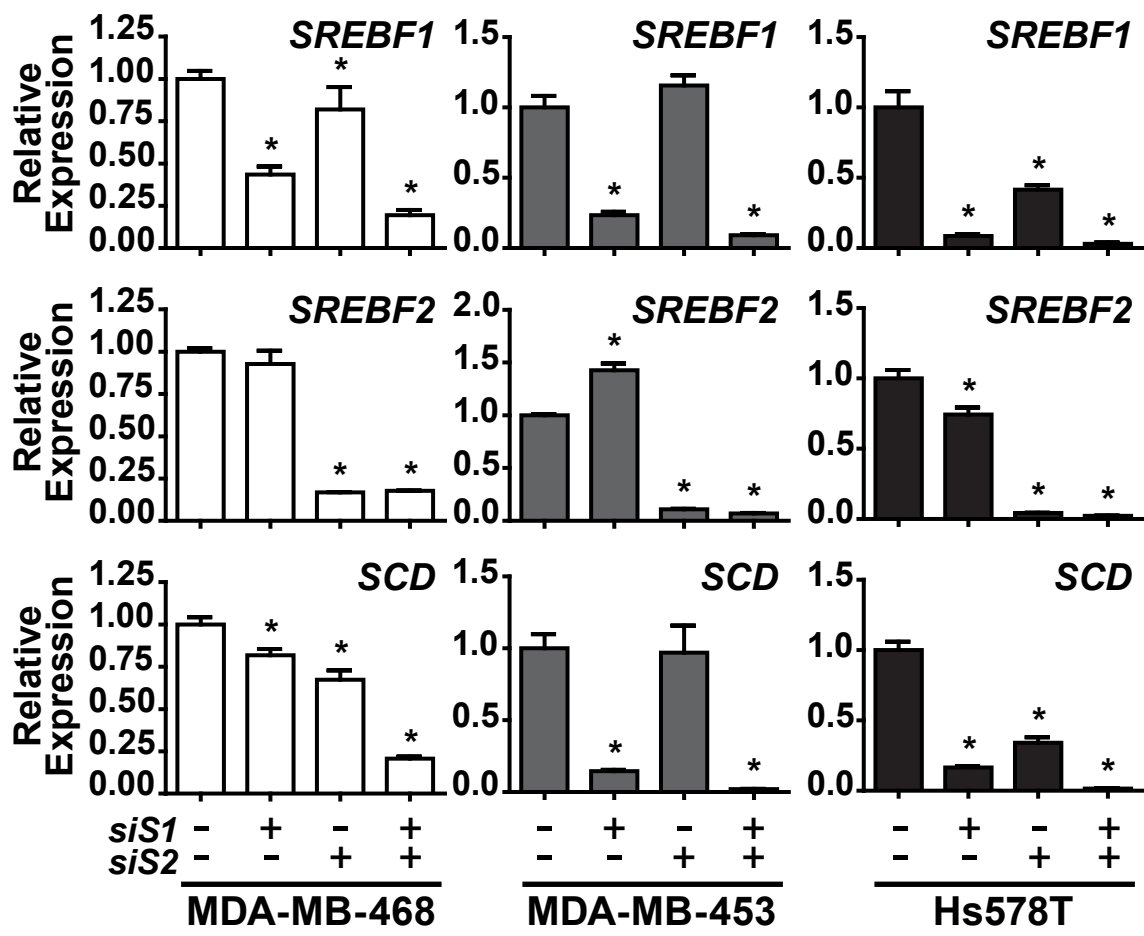


Figure S3

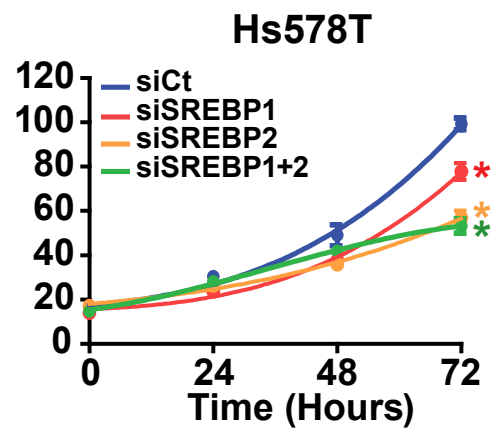
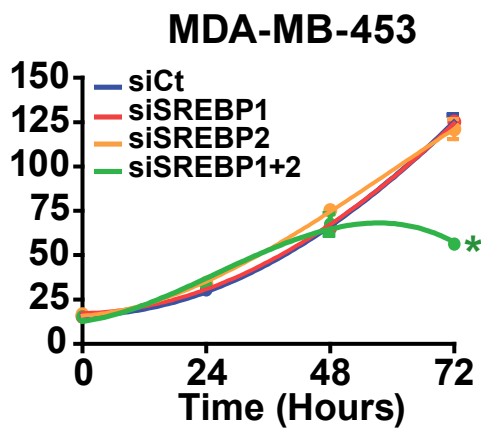
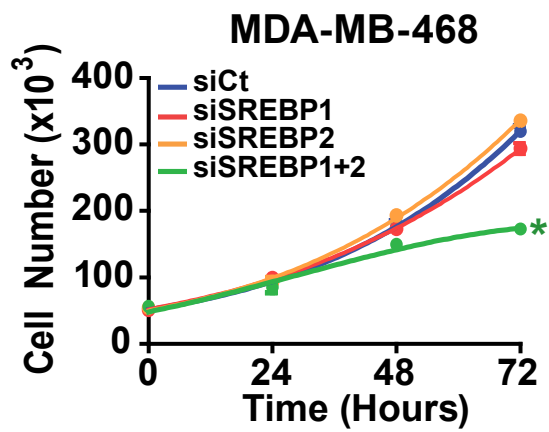


Figure S4

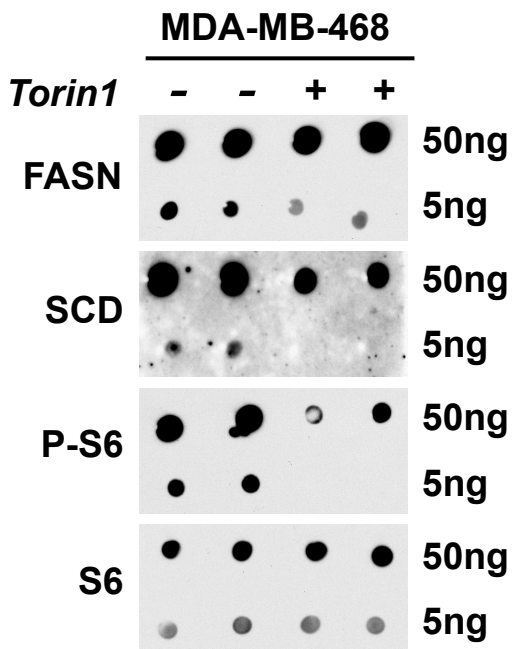


Figure S5