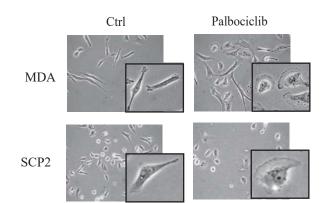
CDK4 regulates cancer stemness and is a novel therapeutic target for triple-negative breast cancer

Meiou Dai<sup>1</sup>, Chenjing Zhang<sup>1</sup>, Ayad Ali<sup>1</sup>, Xinyuan Hong<sup>1</sup>, Tian Jun<sup>1</sup>, Chieh Lo<sup>1</sup>, Nadège Fils-Aimé<sup>1</sup>, Sergio A. Burgos<sup>2</sup>, Suhad Ali<sup>1</sup>, Jean Jacques Lebrun<sup>1</sup>\*

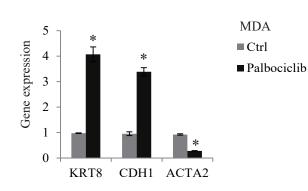
## **Supplementary Figure Legends**

**Figure S1: A**, MDA and SCP2 cells were treated with or without 100 nM of palbociclib for 2 days and subjected to light microscopy (10x objective). **B**, Gene expressions of cytokeratin 8 (KRT8), E-cadherin (CDH1), and alpha smooth muscle actin (ACTA2) in MDA cells were measured using RT-PCR. **C**, MDA cells were infected with scrambled, cyclin D1, CDK4 or CDK6 shRNA overexpressing lentiviruses and imaged by light microscopy.

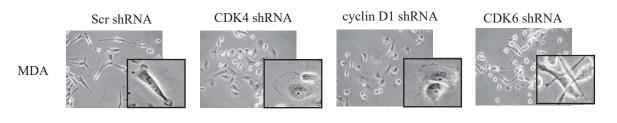
**Figure S2: A**, SUM159 cells were infected with scrambled and CDK6 shRNA. Percentage of SFE was measured and graphed. **B**, Gene expression of CDK6 was measured by RT-PCR in infected SUM159 cells. **C**, Gene set analysis of CDK6 in normal tissues and primary tumors including basal-like, HER2+, luminal A, luminal B subtype tumors. **D**, CDK6 expression was assessed by Kaplan-Meier survival analysis for 5-year overall survival and relapse free survival outcome of breast cancer patients and basal-like patients.

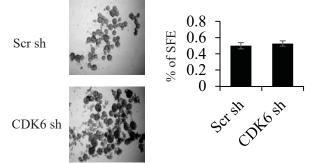


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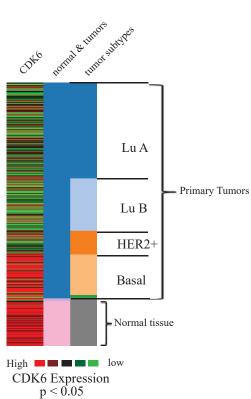


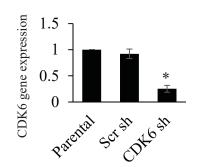
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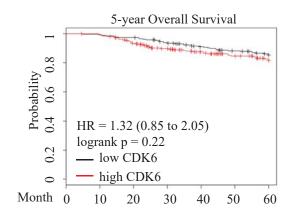


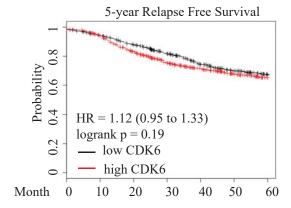


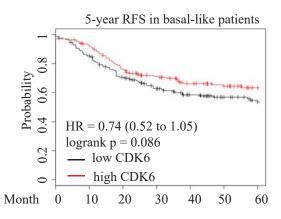












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