

## **Supplemental Figure Legends:**

### **Supplemental Figure 1: ATP/ADP and NAD<sup>+</sup>/NADH ratios are not altered by changes in collagen extracellular matrix density.**

**A.** ATP/ADP ratio calculated from total ion counts for ATP and ADP from U <sup>13</sup>C glutamine labeling experiment. Ratio was calculated for each replicate and then averaged (N=3, mean +/- SD). **B.** NAD<sup>+</sup>/NADH ratio calculated from total ion counts for NAD<sup>+</sup> and NADH from U <sup>13</sup>C glutamine labeling experiment. Ratio was calculated for each replicate and then averaged (N=3, mean +/- SD).

### **Supplemental Figure 2: Oxygen consumption and extracellular acidification rates are altered by collagen matrix density in a normal mouse mammary gland cell line and a human breast carcinoma cell line.**

**A and B.** Mean basal oxygen consumption and extracellular acidification rate for NMuMG normal mouse epithelial cells in LD and HD collagen matrices (N=12, SD, Significance via t-test  $p < 0.05$ ). **C and D.** Mean basal oxygen consumption and extracellular acidification rate for MDA-MB-231 human carcinoma cells in LD and HD collagen matrices (N=7, SD, Significance via t-test  $p < 0.05$ ). Cells were analyzed in collagen spheroids using a Seahorse Flux analyzer, as described in Methods.

### **Supplemental Figure 3: Glucose flux through glycolysis and to lactate is not altered by changes in collagen extracellular matrix density.**

**A, B.** Contribution of 1,2- <sup>13</sup>carbon glucose to the glycolytic intermediate fructose-1,6-bisphosphate and to lactate through lactate dehydrogenase. (N=3, mean +/- SD). **C.** Fraction of metabolite remaining unlabeled following glucose and glutamine labeling experiments (N=3 per labeling experiment, mean +/- SD).

**Supplemental Figure 4: Changes in oxygen consumption following addition of glutamine or glucose to minimal media lacking glucose or glutamine.**

**A.** Percent change in oxygen consumption levels from baseline (first 3 measurements) after injection of glutamine (300 mg/L) to media lacking glucose and glutamine. Rotenone and Antimycin A were injected (1  $\mu$ M final concentration for each) at the end of each experiment as a control for microgel displacement. (N=15, mean +/- SD).

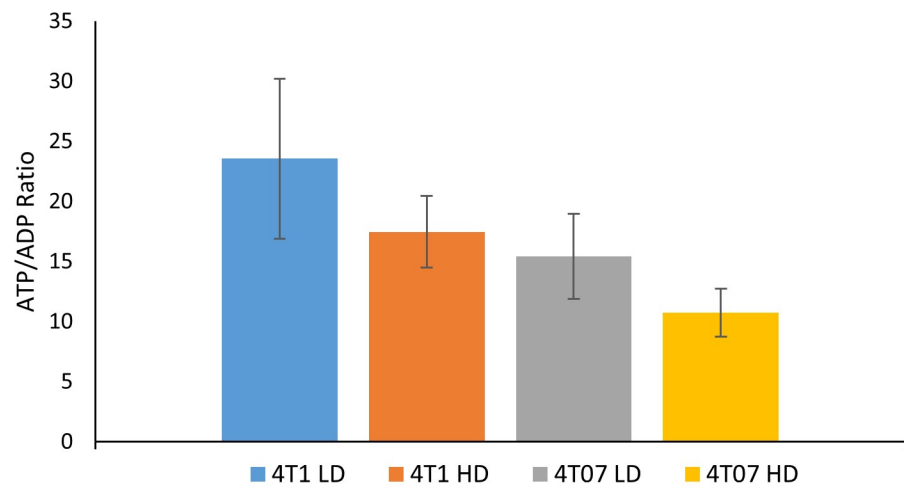
**B.** Percent change in oxygen consumption levels from baseline (first 3 measurements) after injection of glucose (2 g/L) to media lacking glucose and glutamine. Rotenone and Antimycin A were injected (1  $\mu$ M final concentration for each) at the end of each experiment as a control for microgel displacement. (N=15, mean +/- SD).

**C.** Percent change in extracellular acidification levels from baseline (first 3 measurements) after injection of glucose (2 g/L) to media lacking glucose and glutamine. Rotenone and Antimycin A were injected (1  $\mu$ M final concentration for each) at the end of each experiment as a control for microgel displacement. (N=15, mean +/- SD).

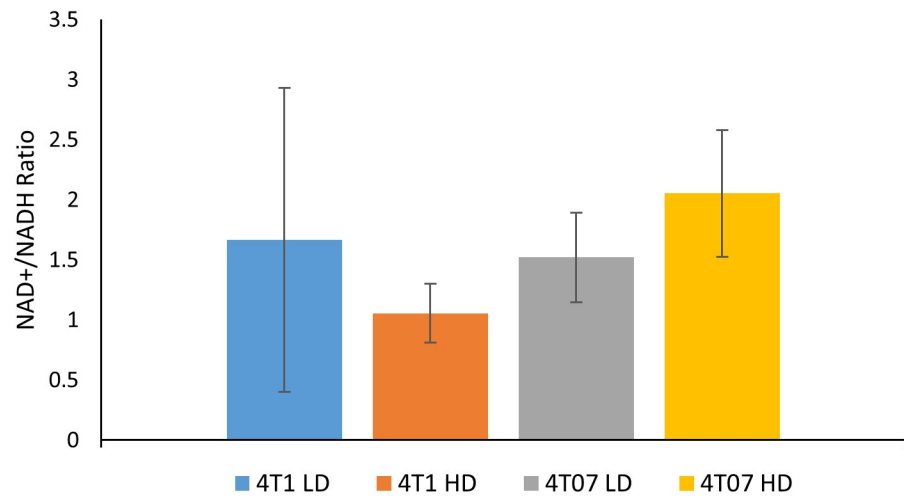
**Supplemental Figure 5: Basal oxygen consumption and extracellular acidification rate is not significantly altered in 4T1 cells in LD collagen matrix by pretreatment of Sodium Dichloroacetate**

**A and B.** Mean basal oxygen consumption and extracellular acidification rate for 4T1 cells in LD collagen matrices following a 16 hour pretreatment of 0, 10 or 25 mM dichloroacetate (DCA, N=12, +/- SD). **C.** Representative western blot of collagen microgel used for basal OCR and ECAR SeaHorse experiment. Phosphorylation of pyruvate dehydrogenase was decreased by addition of 10mM and 25 mM DCA.

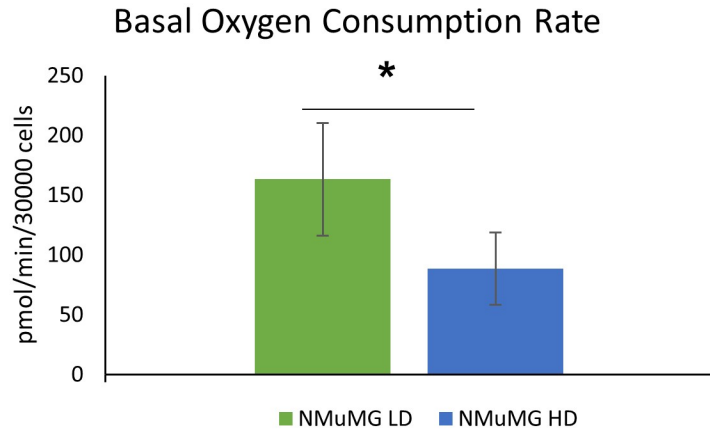
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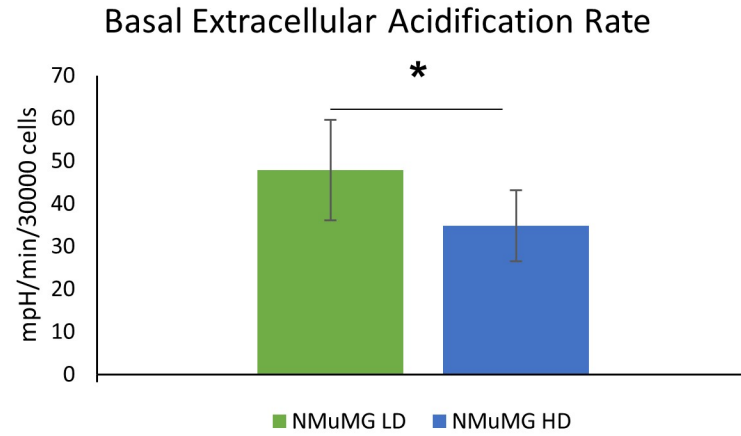
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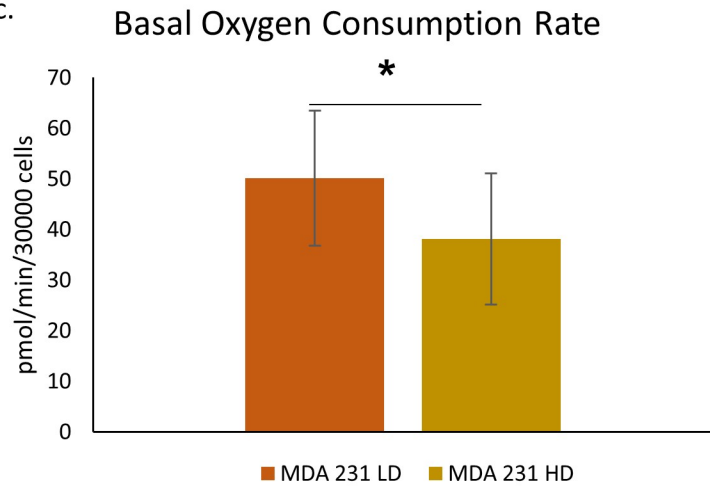
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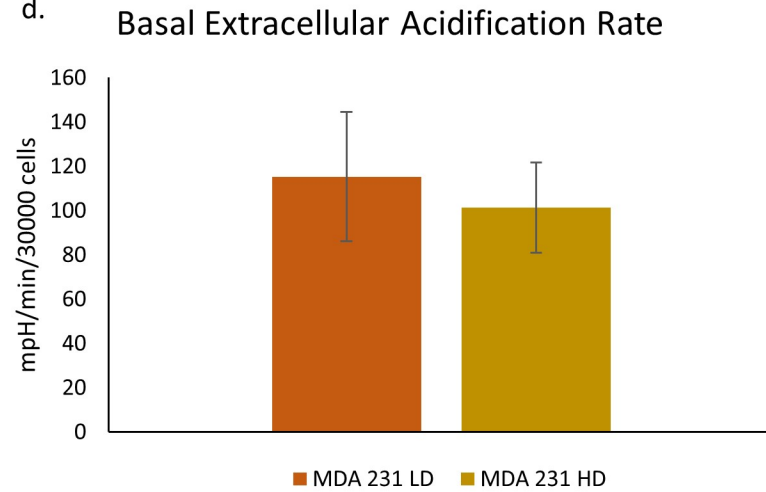
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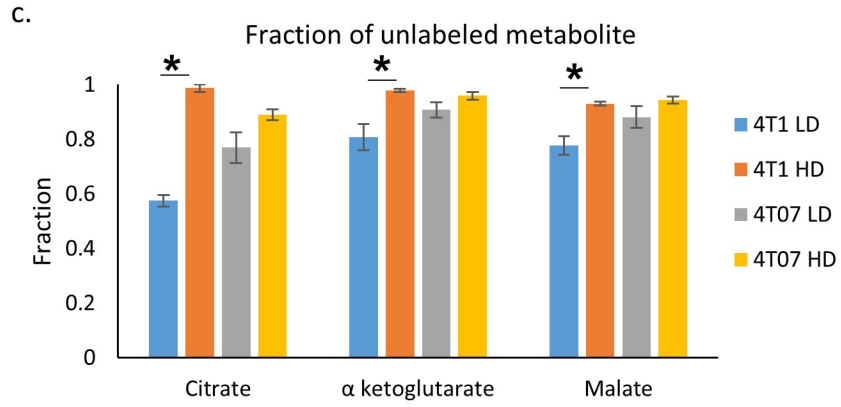
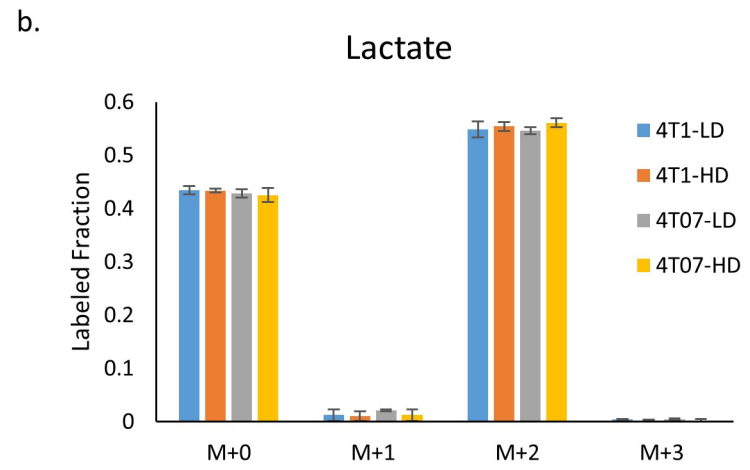
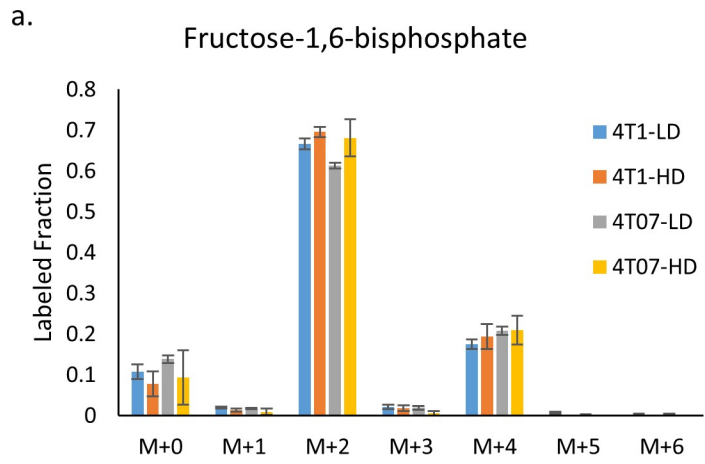


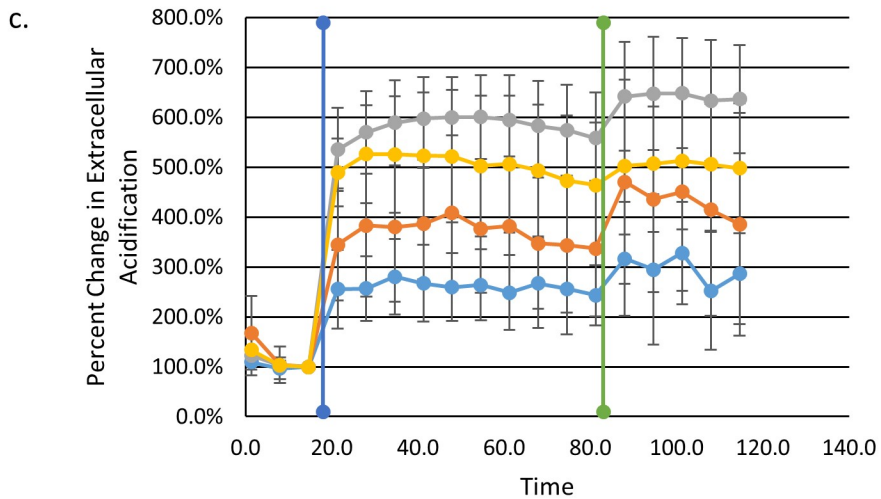
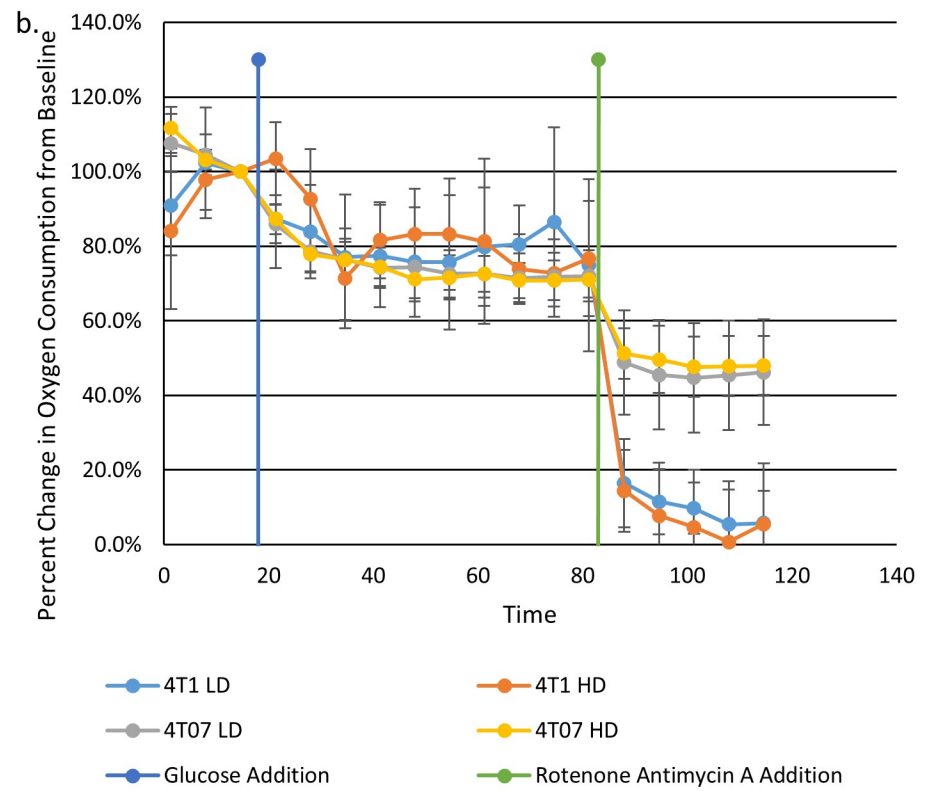
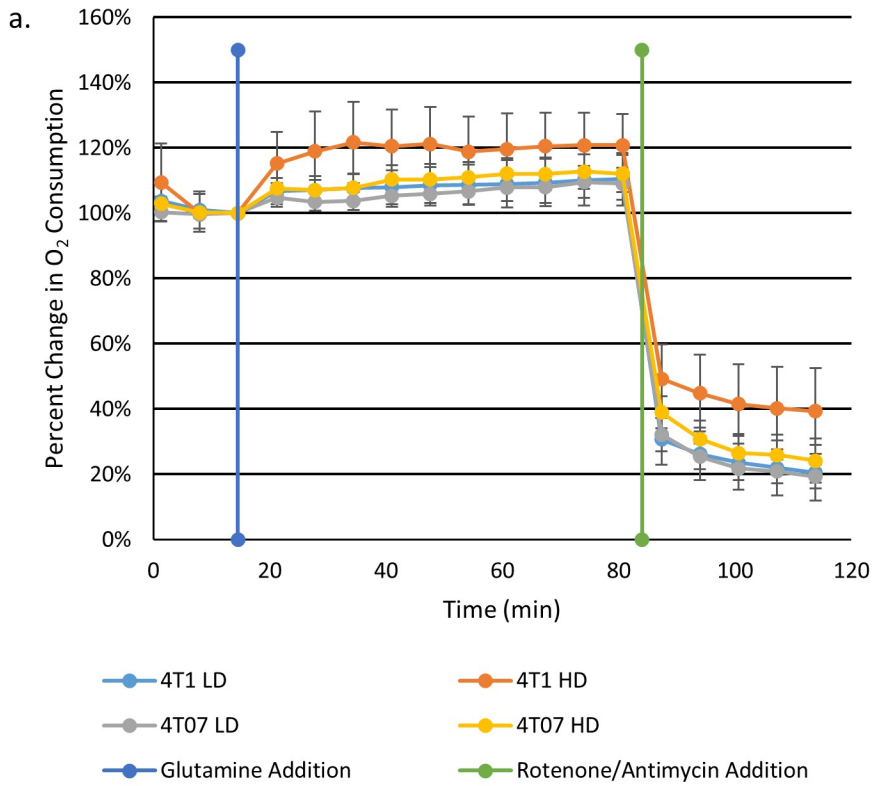
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d.

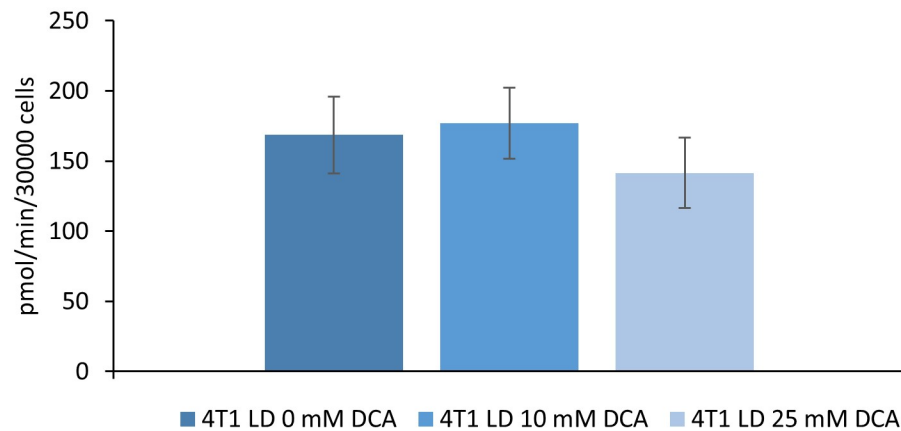






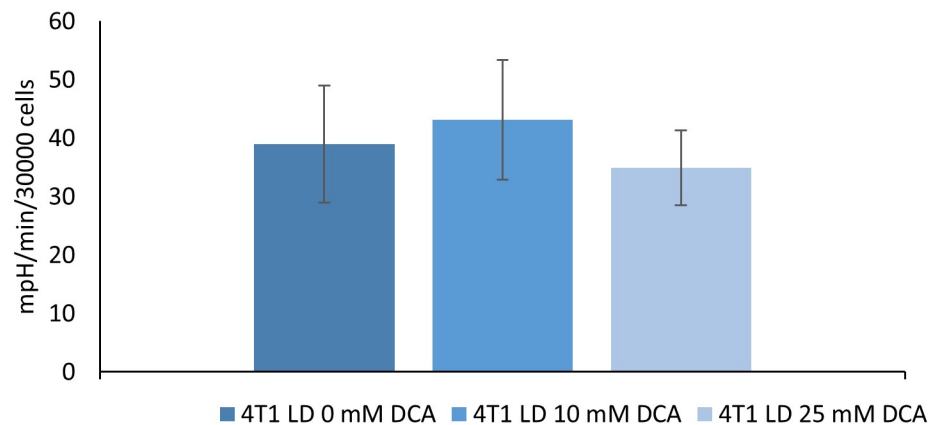
a.

### Average Basal Oxygen Consumption Rate



b.

### Average Basal Extracellular Acidification Rate



c.

