

Pax-5 is a potent regulator of E-cadherin and breast cancer malignant processes

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Supplementary Table 1: Cell line models

Cells	Source	Pathology	Breast gene profile	Breast subtype
HEK293	human, fetal embryonic kidney	non-cancerous embryonic kidney	N/A	N/A
REH	human lymphocyte	acute lymphocytic leukemia (non-T; non-B)	N/A	N/A
Nalm-6	human lymphocyte	leukemia	N/A	N/A
MB415	human breast; derived from pleural effusion	adenocarcinoma	ER+/PR-	luminal
MB436	human breast; derived from pleural effusion	invasive ductal carcinoma	ER-/PR-	basal B
MB468	human breast; derived from pleural effusion	adenocarcinoma	ER-/PR-	basal A
BT474	human primary breast	invasive ductal carcinoma	ER+/PR+/HER2	luminal
BT549	human primary breast	invasive ductal carcinoma	ER-/PR-	basal B
HCC1954	human primary breast	ductal carcinoma	ER-/PR-/HER2	basal A
MCF7	human breast; derived from pleural effusion	invasive ductal carcinoma	ER+/PR+	luminal
MB231	human breast; derived from pleural effusion	adenocarcinoma	ER-/PR-	basal B
T47D	human breast; derived from pleural effusion	invasive ductal carcinoma	ER+/PR+	luminal
MCF12A	human primary breast	non-cancerous from fibrocystic disease	ER-/PR-	basal B
MCF10A	human primary breast	non-cancerous from fibrocystic disease	ER-/PR-	basal B

Abbreviations: ER, estrogen receptor; PR, progesterone receptor; HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; ER/PR positivity, HER2 overexpression status are indicated. Cell line and expression data are derived from Neve et al. 2006. [28]

Supplementary Table 2: Pax-5 protein expression in FFPE tissue arrays

Type/Pathology *	Number (%) of Pax-5 expressing breast tissues and Scoring **				Total ***
	Score 0	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	
Normal Breast Tissue	1 (7%)	1 (7%)	9 (64%)	3 (21%)	14
Cancer adjacent normal breast tissue	3 (27%)	4 (36%)	1 (9%)	3 (27%)	11
Hyperplasia	-	5 (25%)	11 (55%)	4 (20%)	20
Benign (fibroadenosis, fibroadenoma)	-	9 (28%)	18 (56%)	5 (16%)	32
Apocrine carcinoma + Carcinosarcoma	-	4 (67%)	2 (33%)	-	6
Cysto/sarcoma phyllodes	-	1 (6%)	15 (83%)	2 (11%)	18
Invasive ductal carcinoma	-	29 (23%)	80 (63%)	18 (14%)	127
Invasive lobular carcinoma	-	2 (25%)	2 (25%)	4 (50%)	8
Medullary carcinoma	-	3 (14%)	10 (45%)	9 (41%)	22
Mixed lobular and ductal carcinoma	-	-	2 (100%)	-	2
Mucinous adenocarcinoma	3 (14%)	7 (32%)	12 (55%)	-	22
Neuroendocrine carcinoma	-	-	2 (100%)	-	2
Tubular carcinoma	1 (17%)	1 (17%)	4 (67%)	-	6
Paget's disease	-	2 (25%)	5 (63%)	1 (13%)	8
DCIS + Intraductal carcinoma	-	2 (25%)	6 (75%)	-	8
Total	8 (3%)	70 (22%)	179 (58%)	49 (16%)	306 (100%)

* As diagnosed by pathologists at Tissue Array Networks; DCIS = Ductal Carcinoma *In Situ*

** Score 0 = No expression, Score 1 = weak, Score 2 = moderate, Score 3 = strong

*** Total number of duplicate samples from T082, BRC961, BR961 and BR1006 TMAs

Abbreviation: DCIS = Ductal Carcinoma *in situ*

Supplementary Table 3: PCR primers

	Forward primers (5'→3')	Reverse primers (5'→3')
HPRT	TGA CAC TGG CAA AAC AAT GCA	GGT CTT TTT CAC CGA CAA GCT
Pax-5α	GCG CAA GAG AGA CGA AGG T	CTG CTG CTG TGT GAA CAA GTC
Pax-5β	TTG GCA CGA GGT AGA CAC	AGC CCT CCA ACA CTG AGA
Pax-5 (EMSA)	Biotin-GAA TGG GGC ACT GAG GCG TG	Biotin-CAC GCC TCA GTG CCC CAT TC
Ecad (EMSA)	Biotin-CTT CAG CCC AGG AGT TC	Biotin-CGG TGG CTC ACT AAG AC
CD19	CCA CCT GGA GAT CAC TG	ATA AGC CAA AGT CAC AGC
MMP2	GCG GCG GTC ACA GCT ACT	GAC GCT CTT GAG ACT TTG
MMP9	GTG CTG GGC TGC TGC TTT GCT G	TTT CGA CTC TCC ACG GAT CTC T
Vimentin	CAA CCT GGC CGA GGA CAT	ACG CAT TGT CAA CAT CCT GTC T
Fibronectine	CCG CCG AAT GTA GGA CAA GA	TGC CAA CAG GAT GAC ATG AAA
E-cadherin	CAA GCT ATC CTT GCA CCT CAG	GCA TCA AGA GAA CTC CTA TCT TG
Zeb-1	GCC AAT AAG CAA ACG ATT CTG	TTT GGC TGG ATC ACT TTC AAG
Snail	GCT GCA GGA CTC TAA TCC AGA GTT	GAC AGA GTC CCA GAT GAG CAT TG
Slug	GCA GTG AGG GCA AGA AAA AG	GCG ATG CCC AGT CTA GAAA AA
Twist	GGA GTC CGC AGT CTT ACG AG	TCT GGA CCT GGT AGA GG