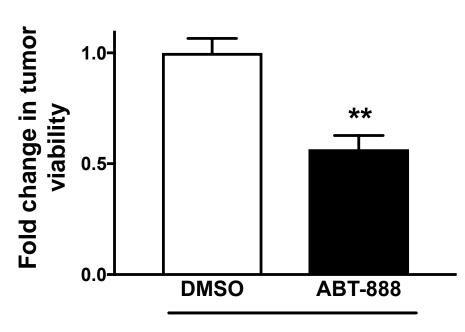


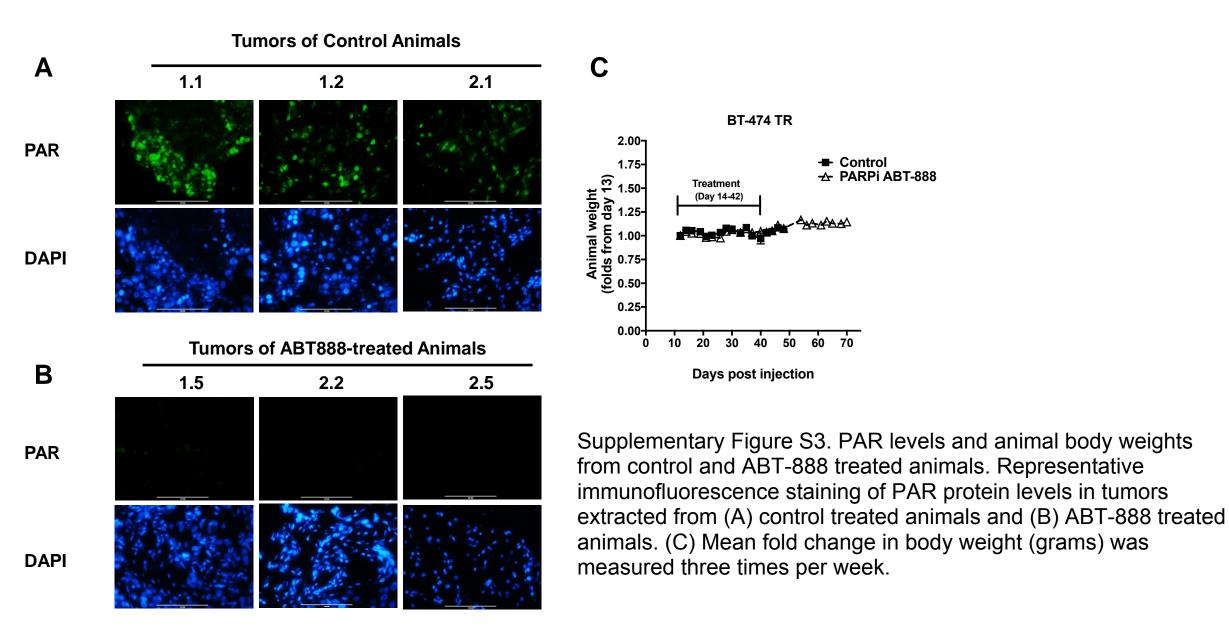
Supplementary Figure S1. MK-4827 (Niraparib) treatment decreased the survival fraction in both HER2+ trastuzumab resistant and parental breast cancer cell lines. HER2+ breast cancer cells were exposed to different doses of MK-4827 or vehicle control and then subjected to a colony formation assay. Shown is the mean survival fraction from one independent experiment performed in triplicate.

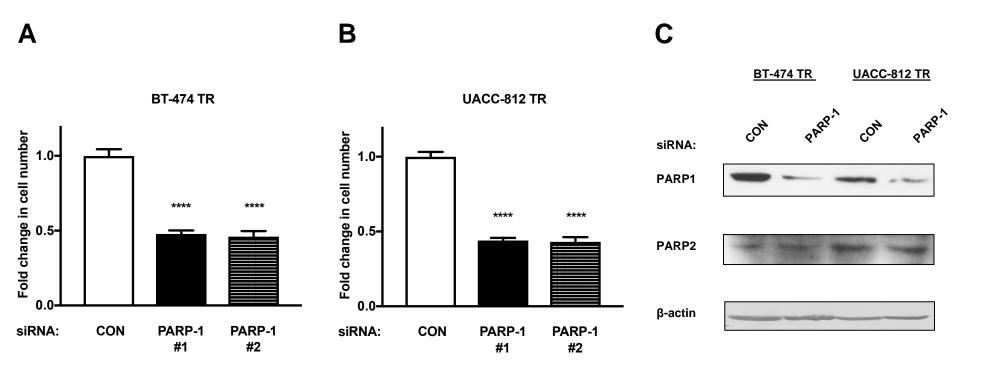


BT-474 TR

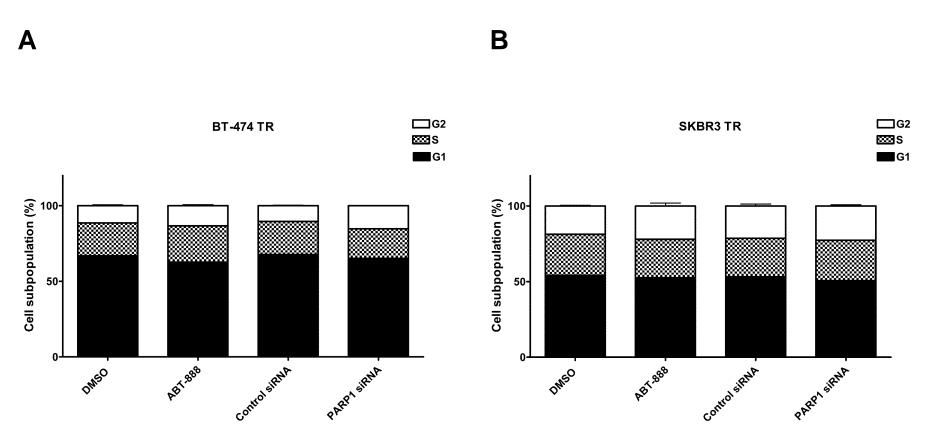
+TR

Supplementary Figure S2. PARPi reduces tumor viability in the presence of trastuzumab in BT-474 trastuzumab resistant microtumors. BT-474 TR microtumors were treated with a vehicle control (DMSO) or 10 µM ABT-888 for 14 days. Half the media was changed every 3-4 days and then replenished with fresh drug. Tumor viability was then analyzed by a CellTiter-Glo Luminescent Cell Viability Assay. Data shown are from one independent experiment performed in pentuiplicate. A one-way ANOVA test was performed to calculate the significance between groups. **p<0.01 and ***p<0.001

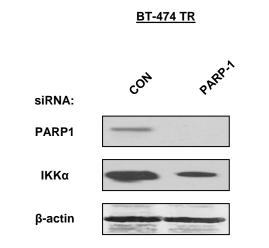




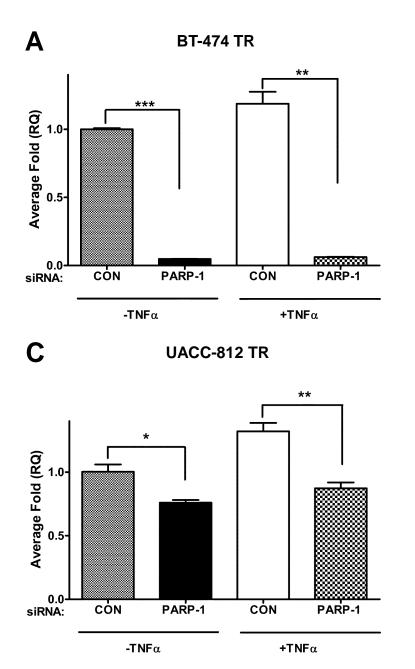
Supplementary Figure S4. Two different PARP-1 siRNAs decrease cell proliferation in HER2+ trastuzumab resistant breast cancer cells. (A,B) Cells were seeded and transfected with control (CON) or PARP-1 siRNA #1 (Santa-Cruz) or PARP-1 siRNA #2 (Sigma-Aldrich). Cellular proliferation was accessed forty-eight hours after transfection and normalized to control treated cells. The data shown are from one experiment. A one-way ANOVA test was performed to calculate the significance between groups. ****p<0.0001

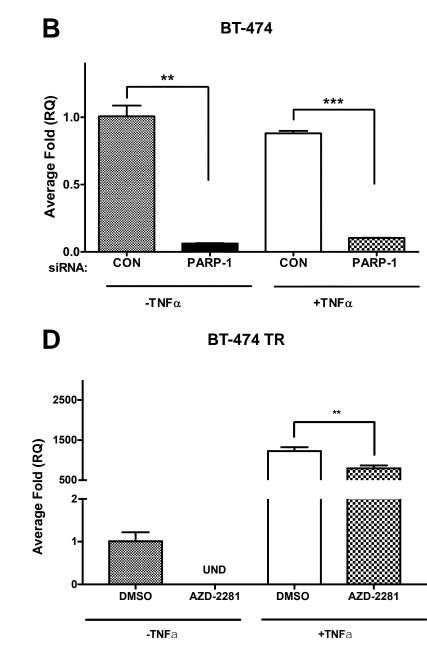


Supplementary Figure S5. Cell cycle distribution is not affected by PARPi in HER2+ trastuzumab resistant cell lines. (A) BT-474 TR and (B) SKBR3 TR were treated with DMSO or 10 uM ABT-888 or transfected with control (CON) or PARP-1 siRNA for 72 hours and then subjected to FACS analysis after propidium iodide staining. The representative images shown are from one experiment performed in triplicate.



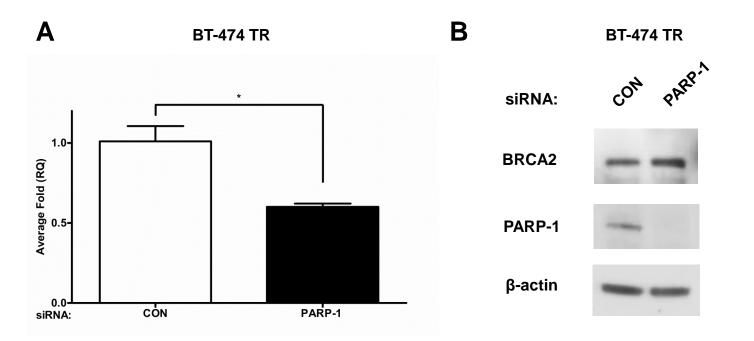
Supplementary Figure S6. IKKa protein levels were decreased after treatment with Sigma-Aldrich's PARP-1 siRNA. The BT-474 trastuzumab resistant breast cancer cell line was transfected with a control (CON) or PARP-1 siRNA. Forty-eight hours post transfection, protein lysates were collected and IKKa levels were detected by western blot analysis. Results shown are from one experiment.





Supplementary Figure S7. PARP-1 and IL-8 gene expression levels after PARP-1 knockdown or inhibition in HER2+ parental and trastuzumab resistant breast cancer cell lines. (A) BT-474 trastuzumab resistant, (B) BT-474 parental, and (C) UACC-812 trastuzumab resistant cells were transfected with control (CON) or PARP-1 siRNA for 48 hours, serum-starved for 18 hours, and then treated with TNF- α for an additional 2 hours. Total RNA was isolated, reverse transcribed, and analyzed by qRT-PCR for PARP-1 and GAPDH expression. (D) BT-474 TR were serum starved and treated for 72 hours with DMSO or 1 uM AZD-2281 and then treated with TNF- α for an additional 2 hours. Total RNA was isolated, reverse transcribed, and analyzed by gRT-PCR for IL-8 and GAPDH expression. Shown is the average fold change from untreated TNF- α cells treated with control siRNA (+/- SEM) from (A-C) one of three independent experiments or

(D) a single experiment performed in triplicate. *p<0.05, **p<0.01, and ***p<0.001



Supplementary Figure S8. BRCA2 gene and protein expression levels in BT-474 trastuzumab resistant breast cancer cell lines after PARP-1 knockdown. The expression of BRCA2 was measured by (A) qRT-PCR and (B) western blot analysis 72 hours after PARP-1 knockdown in the BT-474 TR. Results shown are from one of (A) three experiments performed in triplicate or (B) two independent experiments. *p<0.05.