### CSF-1/CSF-1R axis is associated with epithelial/mesenchymal hybrid phenotype in epithelial-like inflammatory breast cancer

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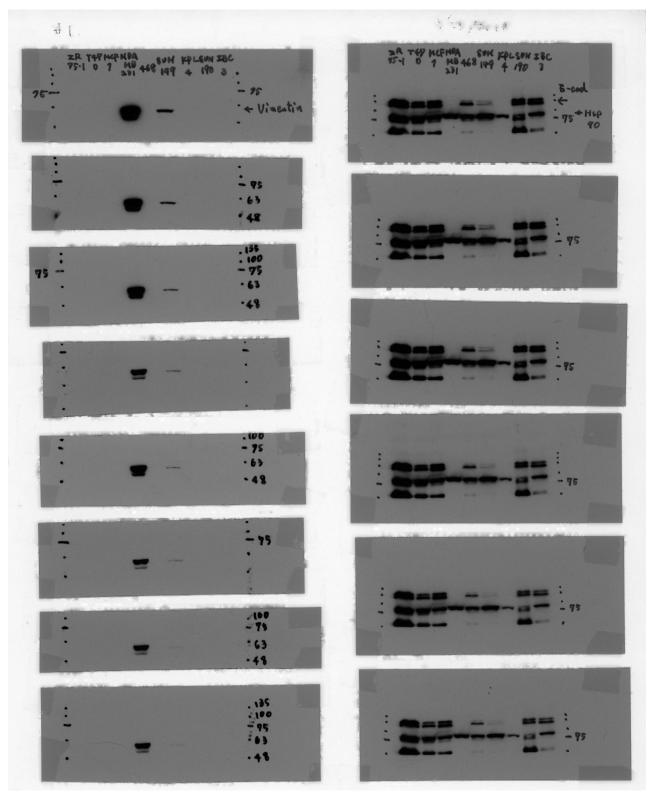
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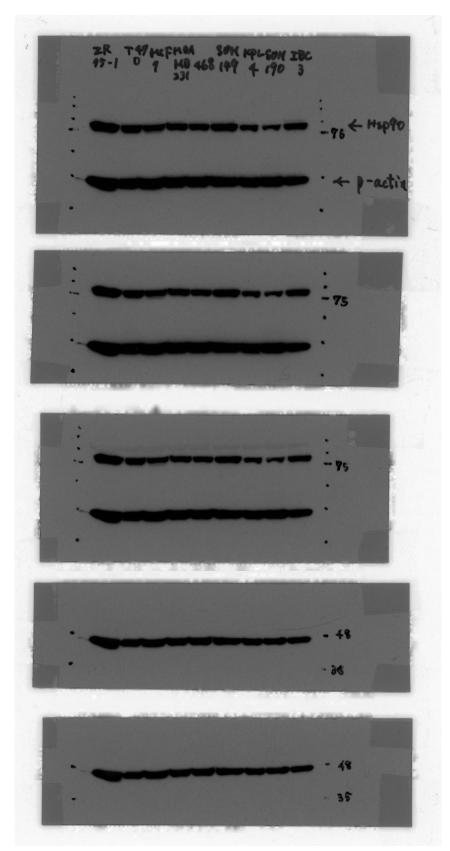
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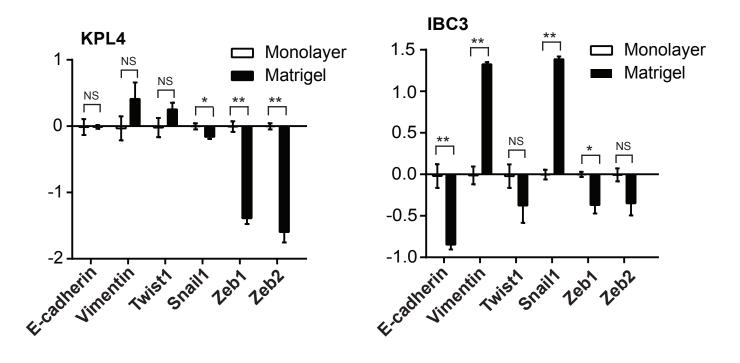
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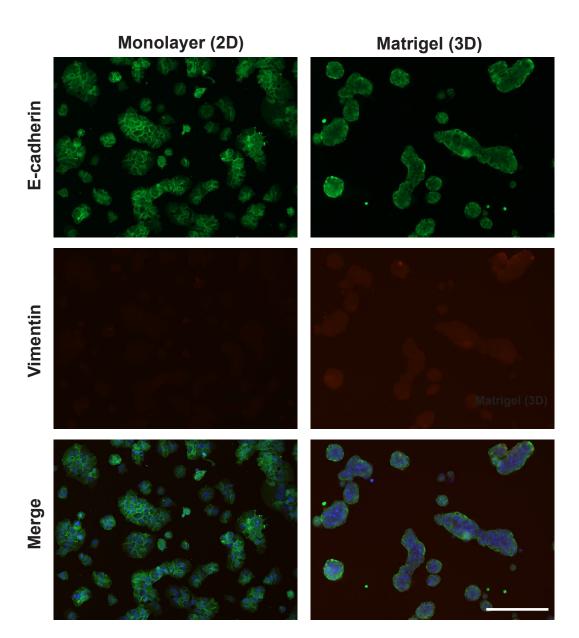
**Supplementary Figure S1. Original blot images for Vimentin (left) and E-cadherin (right) used for Figure 1.** Images are ordered according to the exposure time: long exposure (top) to short (bottom). In the right blots, E-cadherin (molecular weight: 135 kDa) and Hsp90 (molecular weight: 90 kDa) were detected with the same blot.



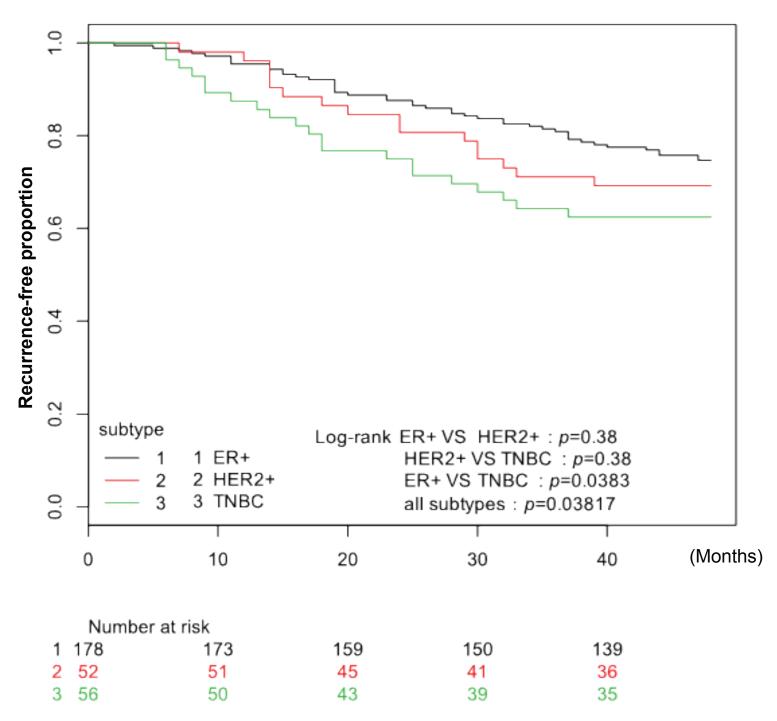
Supplementary Figure S2. Original blot images for  $\beta$ -actin used for Figure 1A. Images were taken after stripping antibodies agaist Vimentin and E-cadherin followed by probing with antibodies agansit  $\beta$ -actin alone (lower 2 blots) or  $\beta$ -actin and Hsp90 (upper 3 blots). Uppler 3 images are derived from the same membrane shown in the left of Supplementary Figure S1. Lower 2 images are derived from the same but a lower part of membrane shown in the right of Supplementary Figure S1.



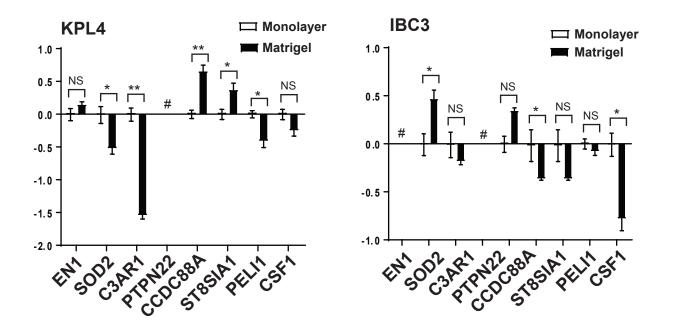
**Supplementary Figure S3. Transcriptional changes in EMT makers induced by Matrigel culture in KPL4 and IBC3 inflammatory breast cancer cells.** Transcriptional profiling of EMT markers was performed by quantitative RT-PCR with KPL4 and IBC3 inflammatory breast cancer cells cultured in monolayer or Matrigel culture conditions. For each marker, samples from monolayer culture condition were set as a normalizer and all relative expression values were log2 transformed. Bars, standard error of mean.



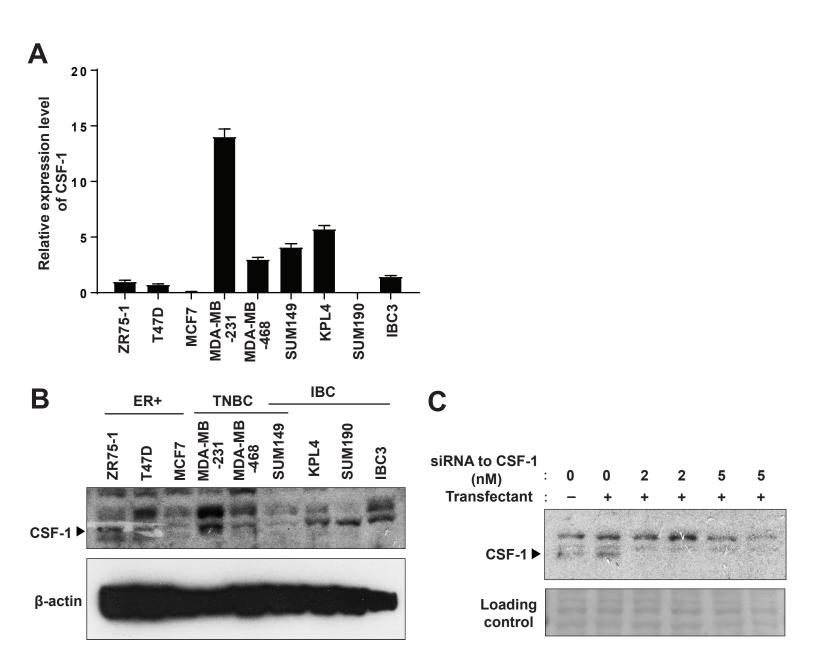
Supplementary Figure S4. Immunofluorescent analysis for E-cadherin and vimentin in SUM190 cells cultured in monolayer or Matrigel. Merged images are derived from the images of E-cadherin, vimentin, as well as nuclear counterstaining DAPI (Blue). Bar, 200 µm.



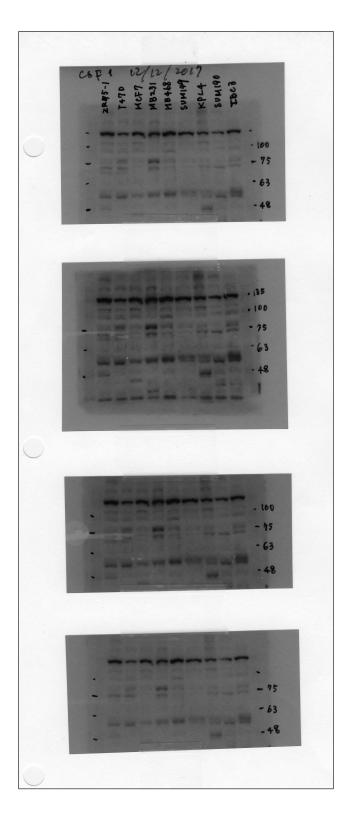
Supplementary Figure S5. Kaplan-Meier curve for recurrence free survival in primary breast cancers (Wang *et al*, Lancet 2005) according to molecular subtypes. Logrank tests were conducted for the comparisions between two sutypes and for all three subtypes.

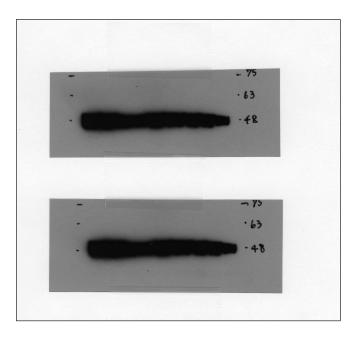


Supplementary Figure S6. Transcriptional changes in inflammatory-related genes induced by Matrigel culture in KPL4 and IBC3 inflammatory breast cancer cells. Transcriptional profiling of inflammatory-related genes was performed by quantitative RT-PCR with KPL4 and IBC3 inflammatory breast cancer cells cultured in monolayer or Matrigel culture conditions. For each gene, samples from monolayer culture condition were set as a normalizer and all relative expression values were log2 transformed. Bars, standard error of mean.



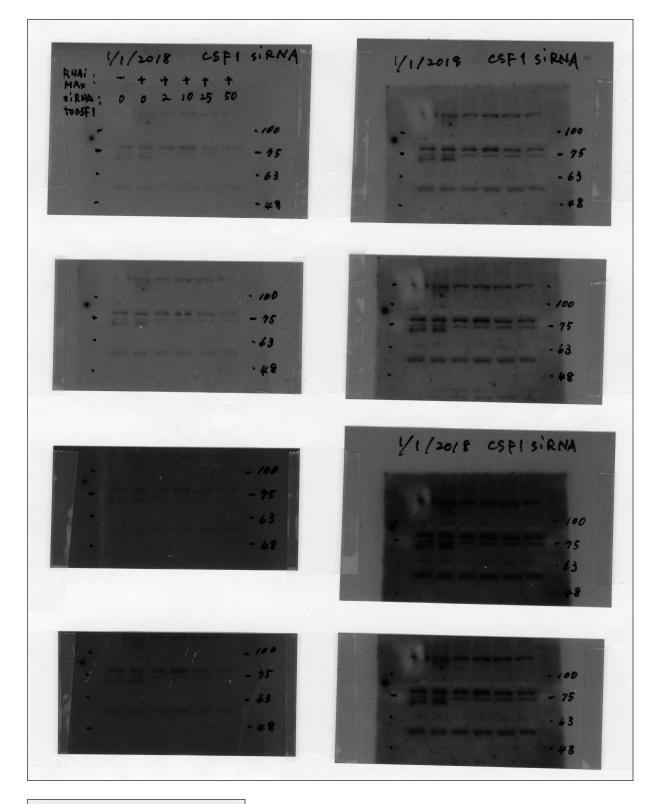
Supplementary Figure S7. Transcriptional and protein expressions of CSF-1 in a panel of breast cancer cells. A, transcriptional expressions of CSF-1 determined by TaqMan RT-PCR. ZR75-1 is a normalizer (set as the expression value=1) and other cell lines' values are relative values to the ZR-75-1's. The values are log2 transformed. **B**, protein expressions of CSF-1 detected by western blots. Arrowhead indicates the band that corresponds to CSF-1 (defined by **C**).  $\beta$ -actin, loading control. **C**, Knocking down of CSF-1 with siRNA to CSF-1 in MDA-MB-231 cells, which confirmed the band corresponding to CSF-1.

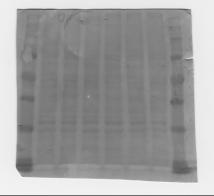




# Supplementary Figure S8. Original blot images for CSF-1 (left) and $\beta$ -actin (right) used for Supplementary Fig. S7.

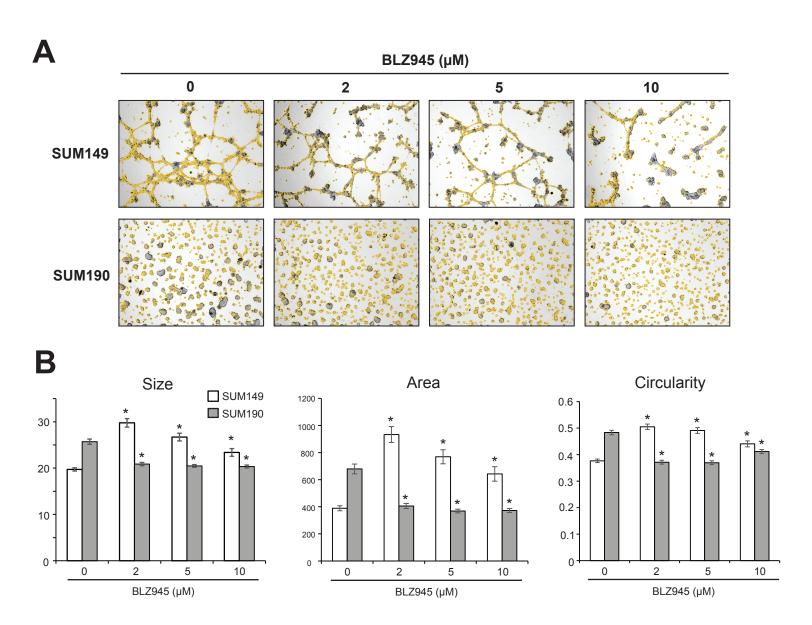
Membrane was first probled with anti-CSF-1 antibody and detected CSF-1 (Left, molecular weight: around 70 kDa). After this detection with different exposure times, the same membrane was probed with anti- $\beta$ -actin antibody and detected  $\beta$ -actin (Right, molecular weight: 42 kDa).



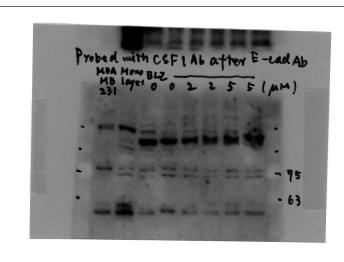


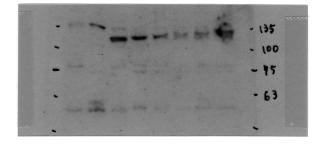
## Supplementary Figure S9. Original blot images for CSF-1 (upper) and the same membrane image after staining with Ponceau S used for Supplementary Fig. S7.

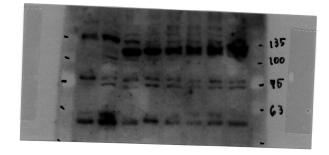
Membrane was first probled with anti-CSF-1 antibody and detected CSF-1 (Uppler, molecular weight: around 70 kDa). After this detection with different exposure times, the same membrane was processed for Ponceau S staining (Lower).

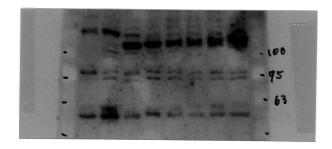


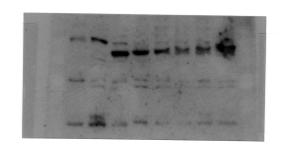
Supplementary Figure S10. Effect of CSF-1R inhibitor BLZ945 on the morphology of IBC cells cultured in Matrigel. A, Images shown in Fig. 4B were analyzied with a function of Gen5 software, Cellular Analysis, which automatically delineates the bounderies of single cells or small cell clumps and quantifies cell size, area, and circularity. **B**, Histograms depict average cell size, area, and circularity of Matrigel-cultured SUM149 and SUM190 cells treated with different concentrations of BLZ945. Every concentrations of BLZ945 induced statistically significant morphological changes compared to non-treatment in every measures; size, area, circularity, in both SUM149 and SUM190 cells. \*, p<0.05 in a comparion with the cell line-matched non-treated control.

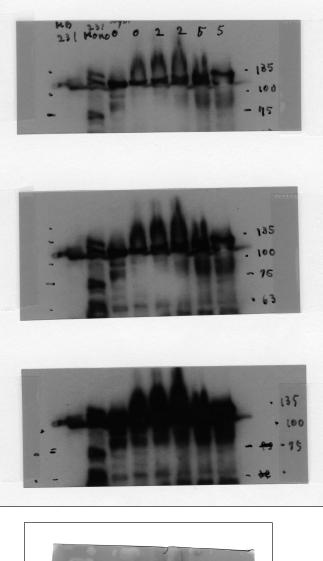


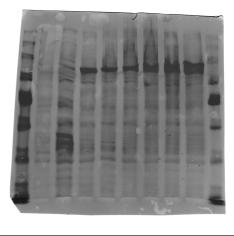












#### Supplementary Figure S11. Original blot images for CSF-1 (left), E-cadherin (uppe right) and the same membrane image after staining with Ponceau S used for Fig. 4D.

Membrane was first probled with anti-E-cadherin antibody and detected (Right upper, E-cadherin molecular weight: 135 kDa), followed by the detection of CSF-1 (Left, molecular weight: around 70 kDa). After these detections with different exposure times, the same membrane was processed for Ponceau S staining (Right lower).