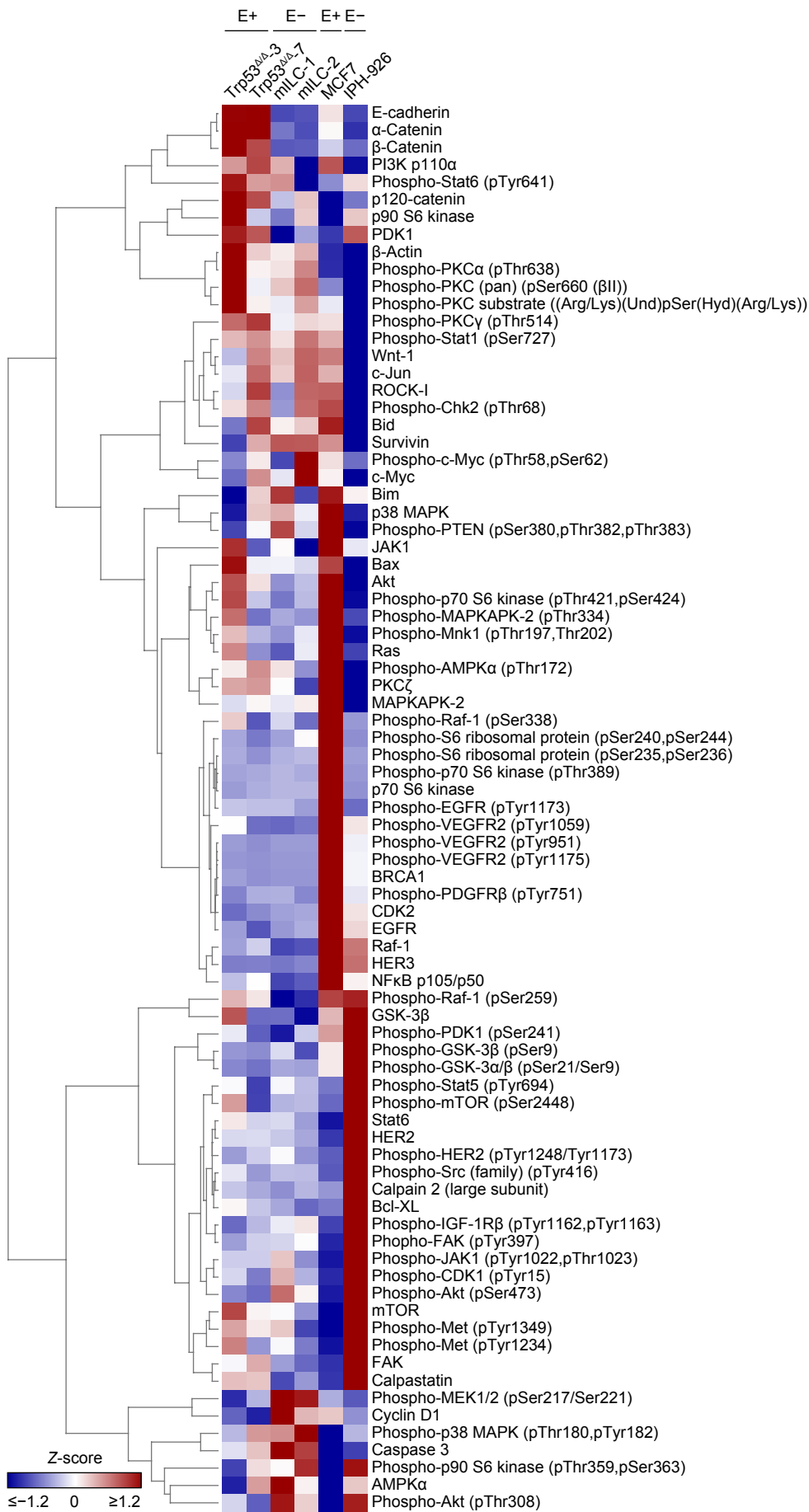


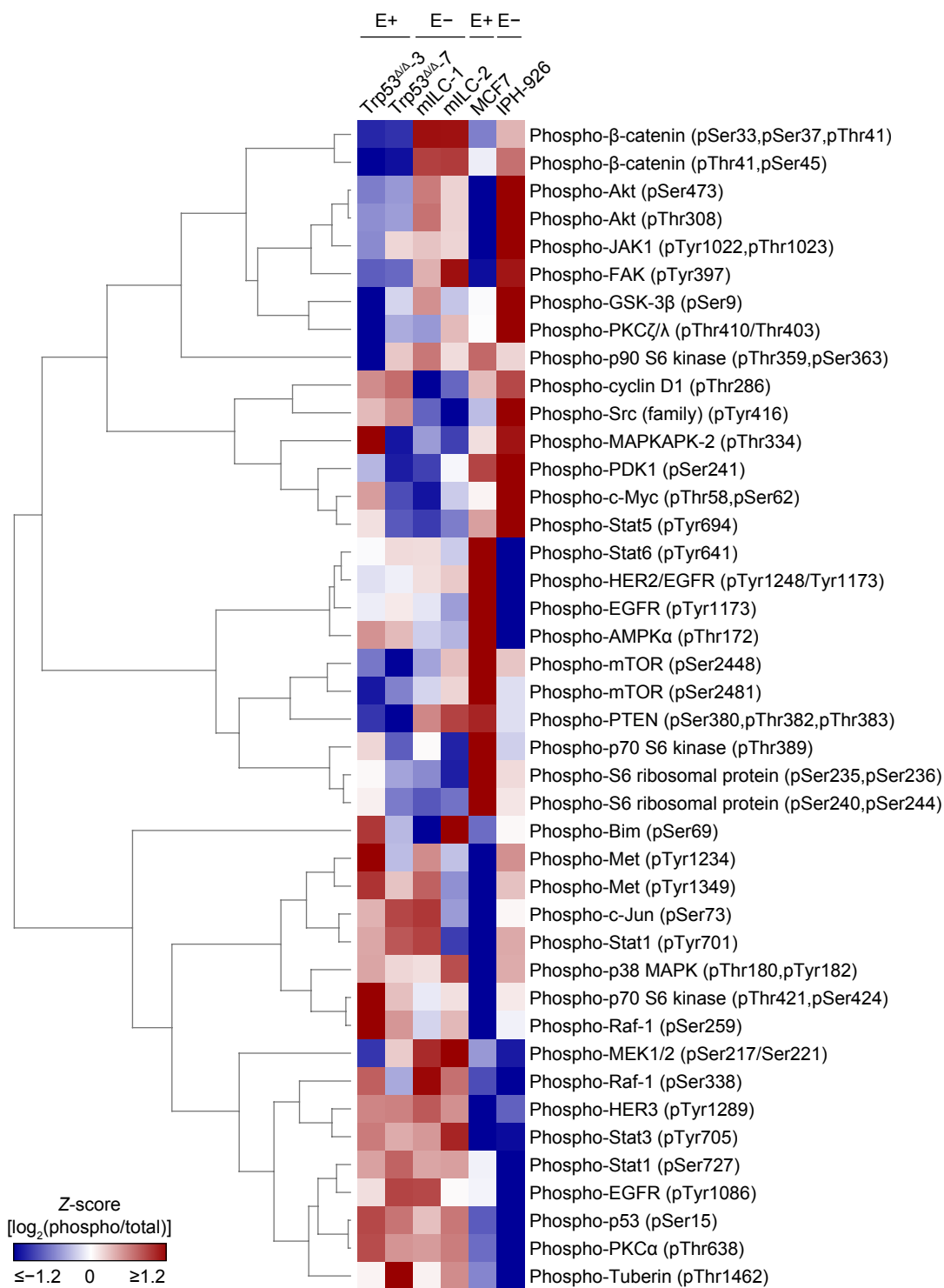
E-cadherin loss induces targetable autocrine activation of growth factor signalling in lobular breast cancer

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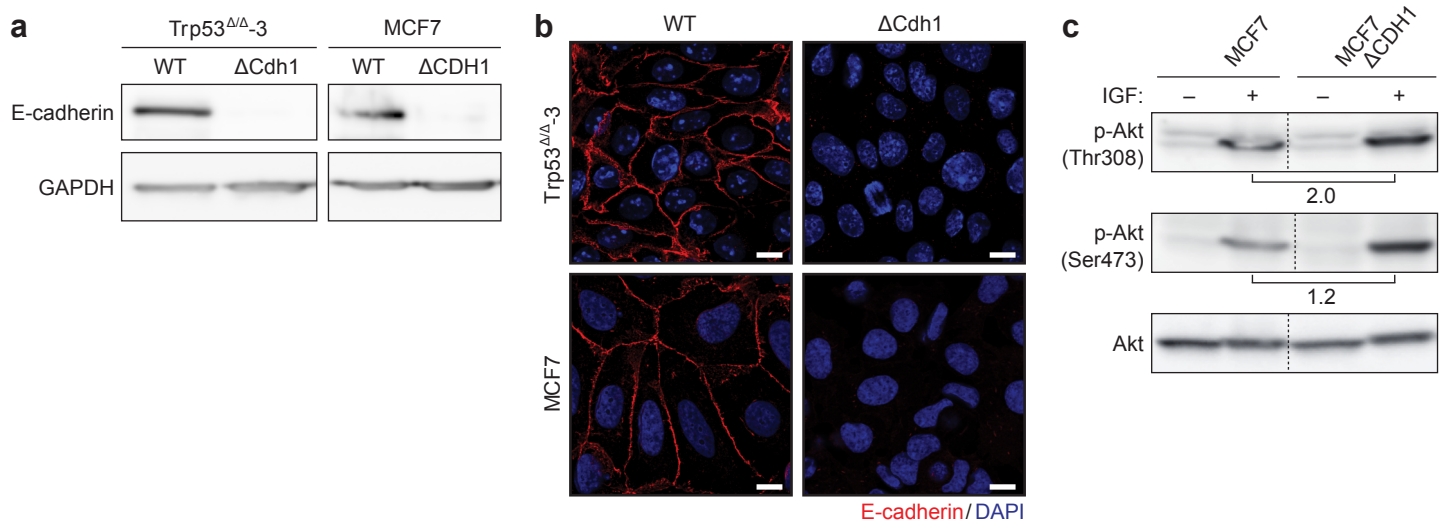
¹Cancer Research UK Edinburgh Centre, Institute of Genetics and Molecular Medicine, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom. ²Department of Pathology, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht, The Netherlands. ³Department of Molecular Biology, Faculty of Science, Nijmegen Centre for Molecular Life Sciences, Radboud University, Nijmegen, The Netherlands. *Katy Teo, Laura Gómez-Cuadrado, Milou Tenhagen and Adam Byron contributed equally to this work. #Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to V.G.B. (email: v.brunton@ed.ac.uk) or P.W.B.D. (email: pderksen@umcutrecht.nl)



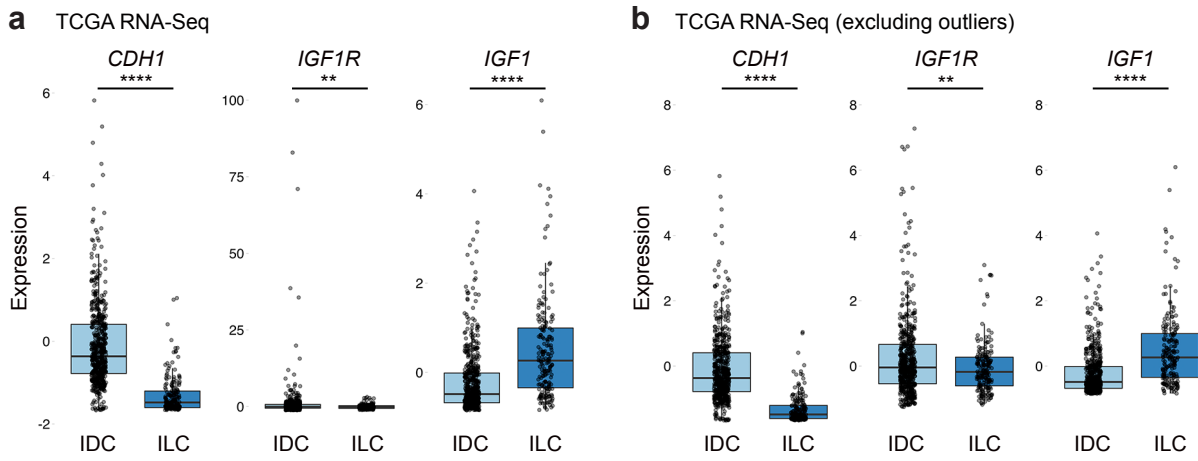
Supplementary Figure S1. Relative protein expression and phosphorylation in the context of E-cadherin expression. Heat map of RPPA data of phosphorylated and total protein expression comparing E-cadherin-positive (E+) and E-cadherin-negative (E-) human and mouse breast cancer cell lines. Normalised intensity values were standardised as Z-scores, and proteins/phosphoproteins were subjected to hierarchical cluster analysis. Heat maps display the relative expression of proteins or phosphoproteins (red, up-regulated; blue, down-regulated).



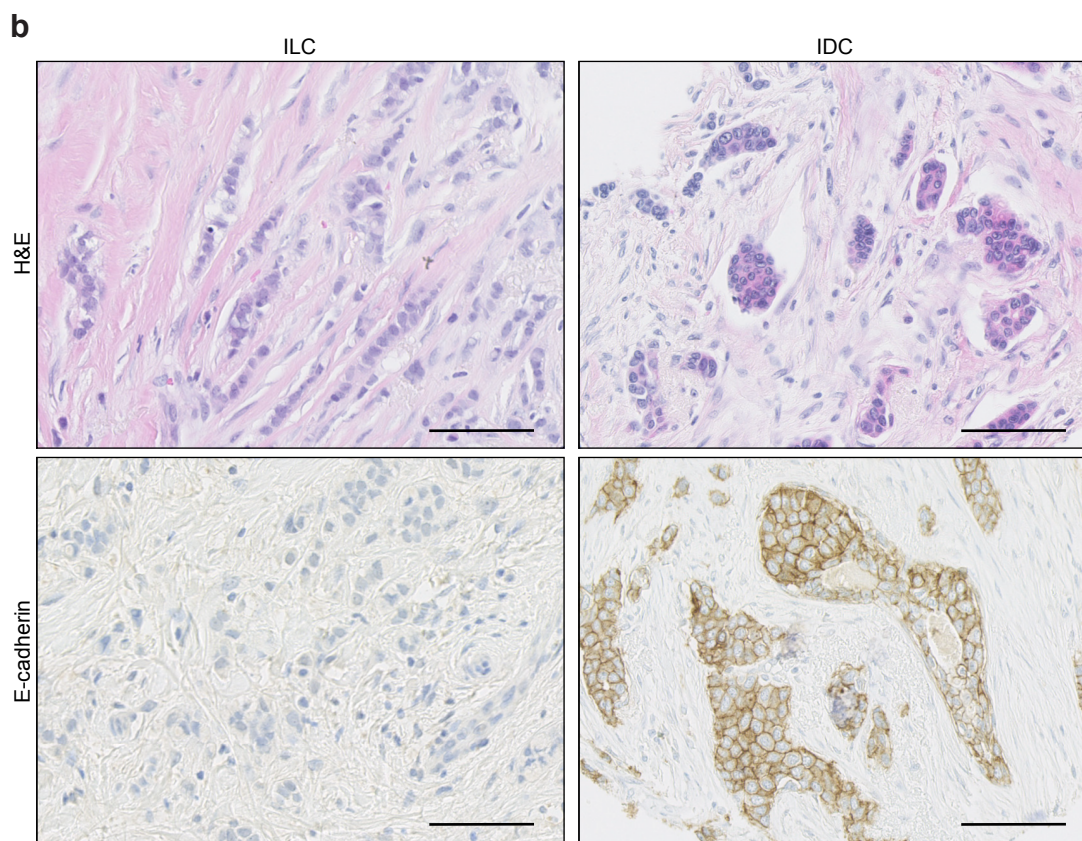
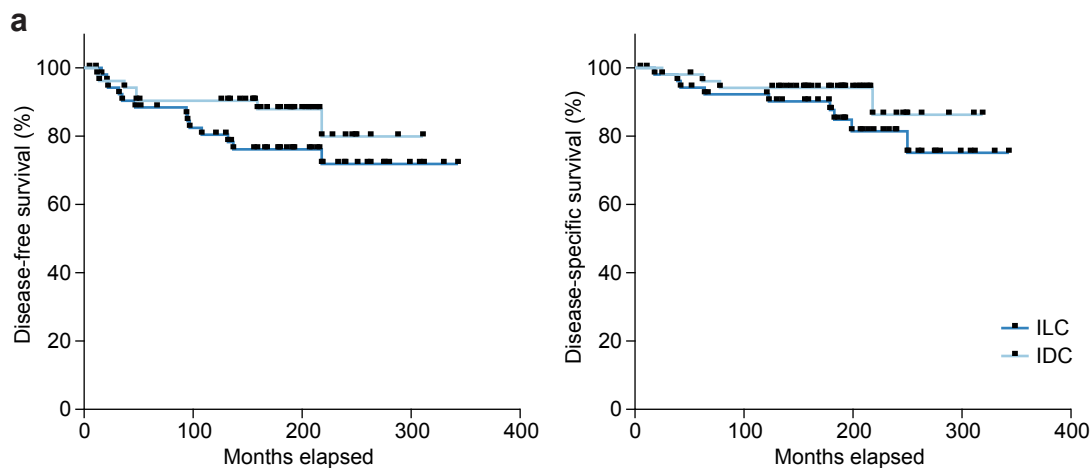
Supplementary Figure S2. Normalised relative phosphoprotein levels upon loss of E-cadherin expression. Levels of phosphoproteins relative to respective total proteins levels in whole cell lysates from E-cadherin-positive (E+) and E-cadherin-negative (E-) cells were determined by RPPA. Normalised intensity values for phosphoproteins were further normalised to intensities of respective total proteins as \log_2 -transformed ratios (phosphoprotein/total protein) and standardised as Z-scores, and phosphoproteins were subjected to hierarchical cluster analysis. Heat maps display the relative expression of phosphoproteins (red, up-regulated; blue, down-regulated).



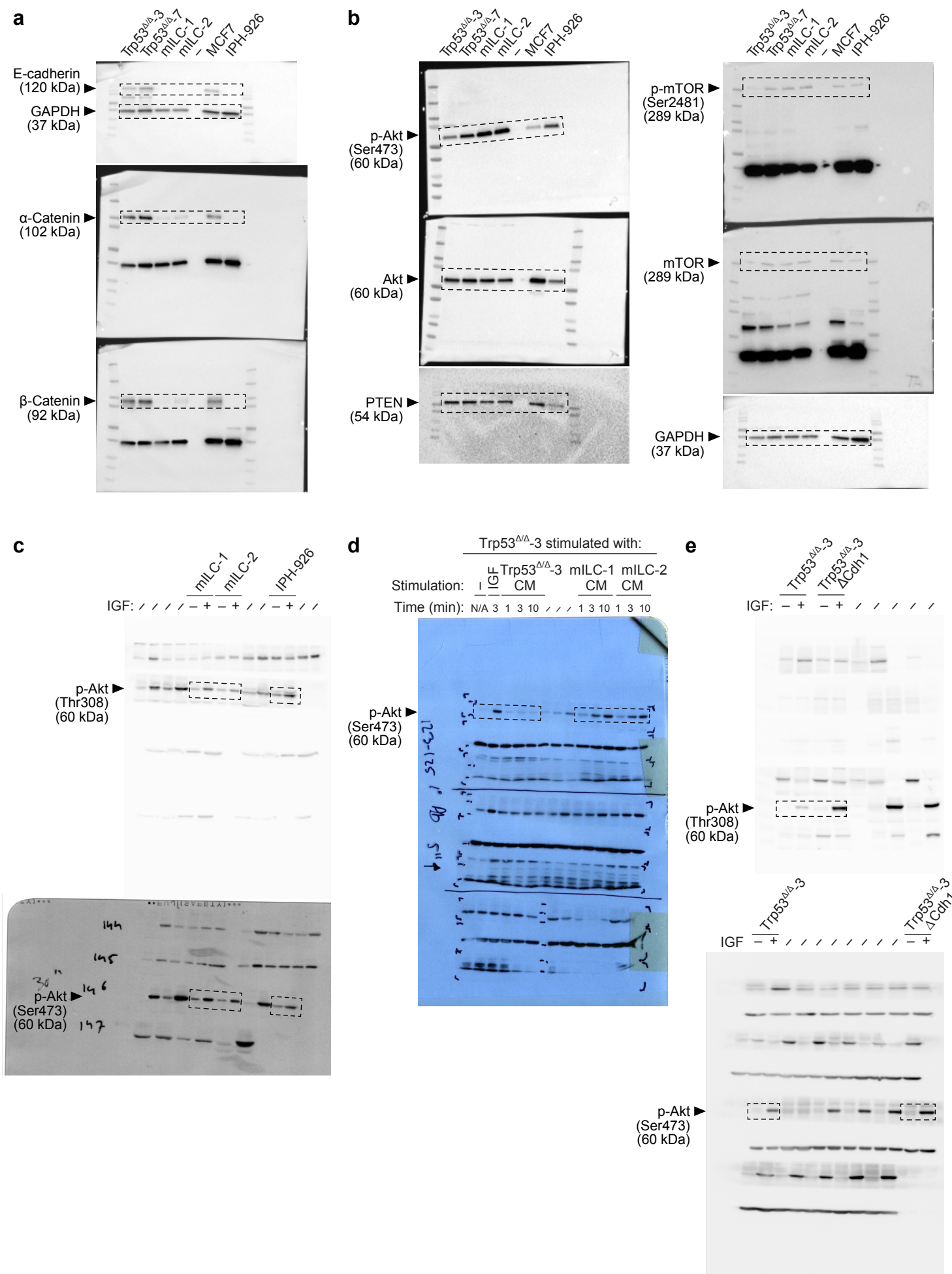
Supplementary Figure S3. CRISPR/Cas9 targeting of the E-cadherin locus in human and mouse breast cancer cells. **(a)** Expression of E-cadherin assessed by western blotting in Trp53^{Δ/Δ}-3 and MCF7 cells upon E-cadherin knock-out (ΔCDH1). GAPDH was used as loading control. **(b)** Immunofluorescence analysis showing E-cadherin expression (red) in E-cadherin knock-out and wild-type Trp53^{Δ/Δ}-3 and MCF7 cells. Scale bar, 10 μm. **(c)** E-cadherin knockout (ΔCDH1) in MCF7 cells, and stimulation of serum-starved cells with IGF. Phosphorylation of Akt (Thr308 and Ser473) was normalised over total protein levels.



Supplementary Figure S4. Analysis of RNA-Seq data. **(a)** Boxplots of expression for *CDH1*, *IGF1R* and *IGF1* genes from TCGA RNA-Seq mRNA expression dataset. **(b)** Analysis of the same data as for **a**, excluding outlier samples from *IGF1R* gene expression. All data points are ER-positive breast cancer samples. For further details, see Supplementary Table S5. Boxplots display the median (line), 25th and 75th percentiles (box) and $1.5 \times$ interquartile range (whiskers). Light blue, IDC; dark blue, ILC. ** $P < 0.01$, **** $P < 0.0001$; Wilcoxon test.



Supplementary Figure S5. Analyses of the ILC and IDC patients and TMA samples studied for IGF-1 expression. (a) Kaplan–Meier plots representing proportions of patient survival, stratified by histological subtype (ILC or IDC). Disease-free survival was defined as time from primary surgery to first occurrence of relapsed disease (loco-regional recurrence and/or distant metastasis), and disease-specific survival was defined as time from primary surgery to breast cancer-related death. Disease-free survival (left panel), $P = 0.177$; disease-specific survival (right panel), $P = 0.227$; log-rank test. (b) Representative immunohistochemistry images of ILC (left panels) and IDC (right panels) patient tumour cores showing loss of membranous E-cadherin expression in ILC. H&E, haematoxylin and eosin staining. Scale bars, 100 μm . For further details, see Table 3.



Supplementary Figure S6. Original blots. (a–e) Dashed boxes indicate cropped regions shown in Fig. 1b (a), Fig. 3a (b), Fig. 3b (c), Fig. 3c (d) and Fig. 3d (e). Arrowheads indicate expected band position for each protein probed. N/A, not applicable.

mRNA expression data source	Number of samples			<i>P</i> (IDC vs ILC) ^a		
	Total	IDC ER-positive	ILC ER-positive	<i>CDH1</i>	<i>IGF1R</i>	<i>IGF1</i>
METABRIC (Illumina microarray)	2,509	1,116	125	6.41×10^{-28}	2.12×10^{-1}	3.44×10^{-11}
TCGA (microarray)	529	340	40	1.17×10^{-17}	8.00×10^{-2}	4.49×10^{-7}
TCGA (RNA-Seq)	1,100	558	190	1.01×10^{-63}	9.45×10^{-3}	3.10×10^{-23}

Supplementary Table S5. mRNA expression data statistics. ^aDifferences between gene expression were assessed by Wilcoxon tests.

Feature	<i>P</i> ^a		
	All	ILC	IDC
Age	0.193	0.419	0.305
Tumour size	0.030	0.024	0.484
ER expression	0.845	0.703	0.508
PR expression ^b	0.728	0.353	0.102
HER2 expression	0.781	0.409	0.520
E-cadherin expression	0.445	0.970	0.617
Lymph node status	0.383	0.633	1
Distant metastasis	0.104	0.030	0.524
p-Akt	0.077	0.097	1

Supplementary Table S6. TMA analysis of cytoplasmic IGF-1 expression. ^aDifferences between categories were assessed by Pearson's chi-squared tests, except for lymph node status and distant metastasis, for which Fisher's exact tests were used. ^bPR, progesterone receptor.