

Interplay between Epigenetics, Expression of Estrogen Receptor- α , HER2/ERBB2 and Sensitivity of Triple Negative Breast Cancer Cells to Hormonal Therapy

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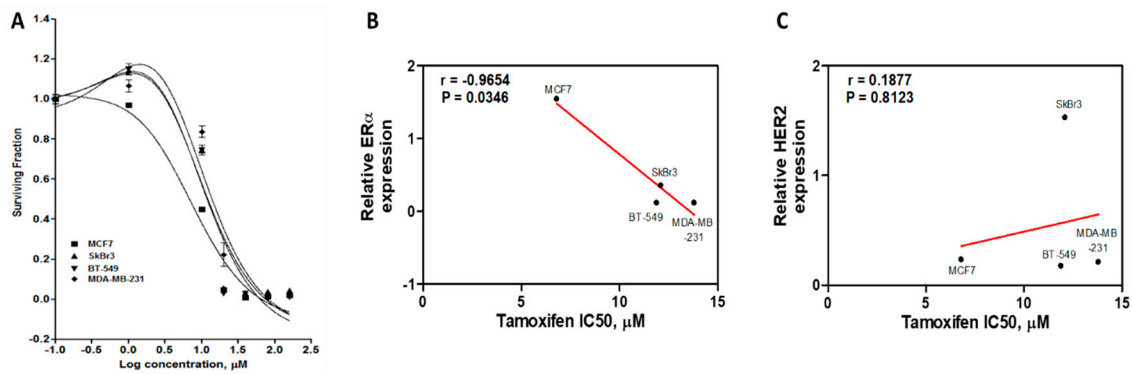


Figure S1. The response of breast cancer cells to TAM and the correlation analysis with ER α and HER2/ERBB2 expression: (A) Surviving fractions of MCF7, SkBr3, BT-549 and MDA-MB-231 after treatment with increasing concentrations of TAM. -1 on the X-axis corresponds to 0 μM . (B,C) Correlation analysis between TAM IC50 and the relative expression level of ER α (B) and HER2/ERBB2 (C) in breast cancer cell lines. The r values indicate Pearson's correlation coefficient with corresponding p value.

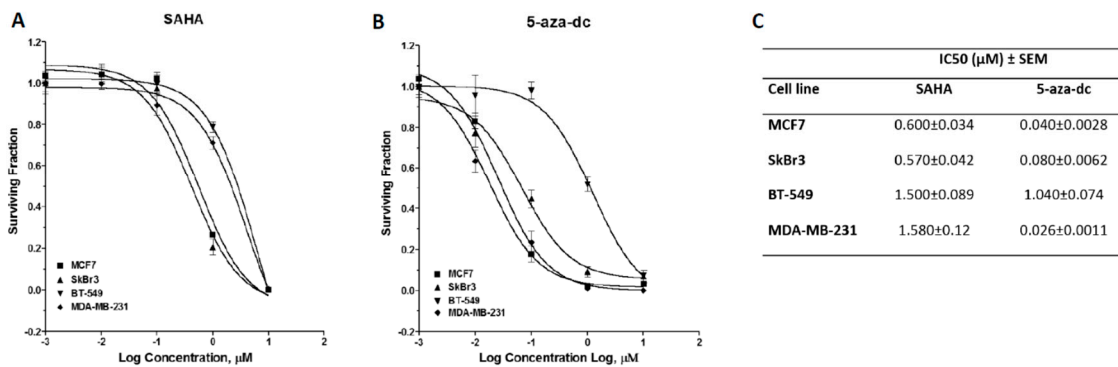


Figure S2. Effect of SAHA and 5-aza-dc on survival of breast cancer cells. Surviving fractions of the indicated breast cancer cell lines were measured by colony formation assay after treatment with increasing concentrations of (A) SAHA or (B) 5-aza-dc. (C) IC50 of SAHA and 5-aza-dc in the indicated cells were calculated by best fitting curve method. Shown are the means \pm SEM of at least three independent experiments.

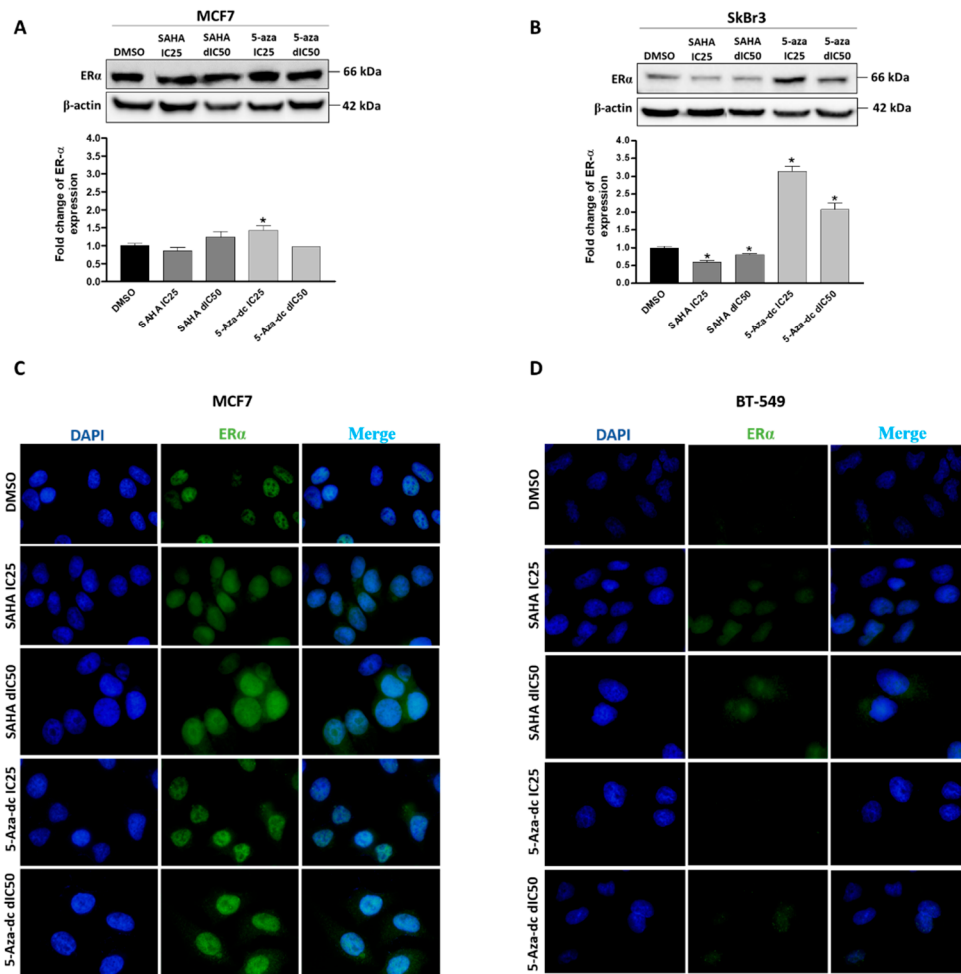


Figure S3. Effect of SAHA and 5-aza-dc on the expression of ER α in breast cancer cells. (A,B) upper panels: Western blot analysis of ER α expression in (A) MCF7 and (B) SkBr3 cells after treatment with IC25 or double IC50 (dIC50) concentrations of SAHA or 5-aza-dc. Lower panels: Bar graphs showing relative fold changes of ER α after quantification and normalization to β -actin and DMSO treatment. (C,D) Representative images (at 100 \times magnification) for immunofluorescence staining of ER α (green) and DAPI (blue) in (C) MCF7 and (D) BT-549 cells treated with IC25 or double IC50 (dIC50) concentrations of SAHA or 5-aza-dc. Shown are the means \pm SEM of at least three independent experiments. * $p < 0.05$ vs. DMSO group.

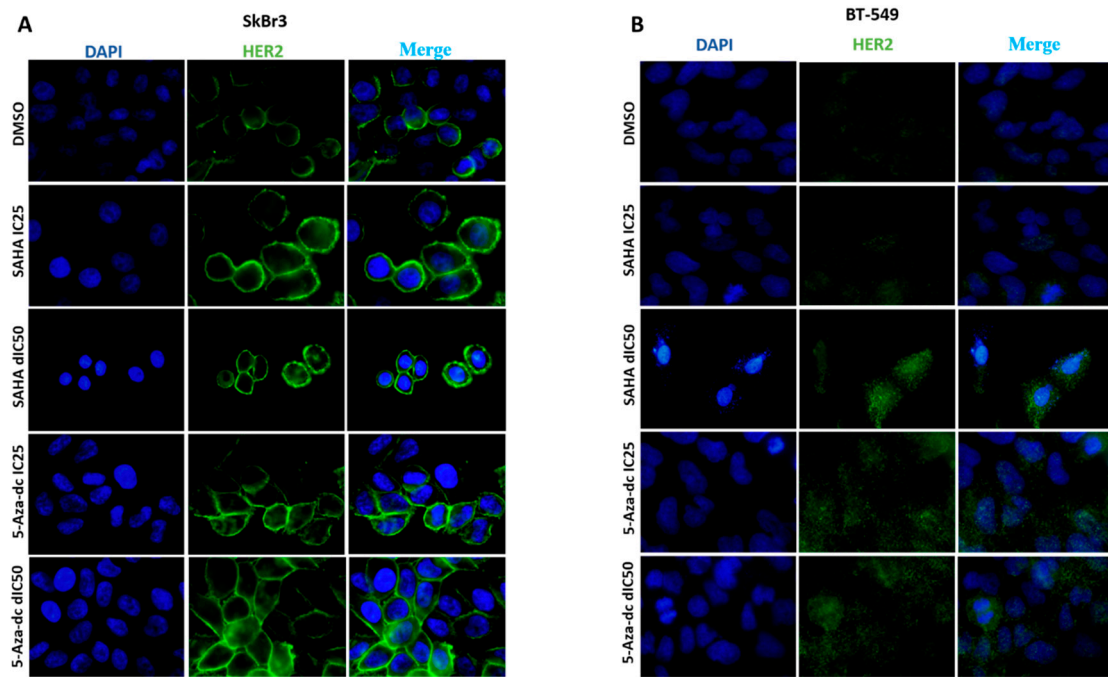


Figure S4. Effect of SAHA and 5-aza-dc on the expression of HER2/ERBB2 in breast cancer cells. **(A,B)** Representative micrographs (at 100× magnification) for immunofluorescence staining of HER2 (green) and DAPI (blue) in **(A)** SkBr3 and **(B)** BT-549 cells after treatment with IC25 or double IC50 (dIC50) concentrations of SAHA or 5-aza-dc.

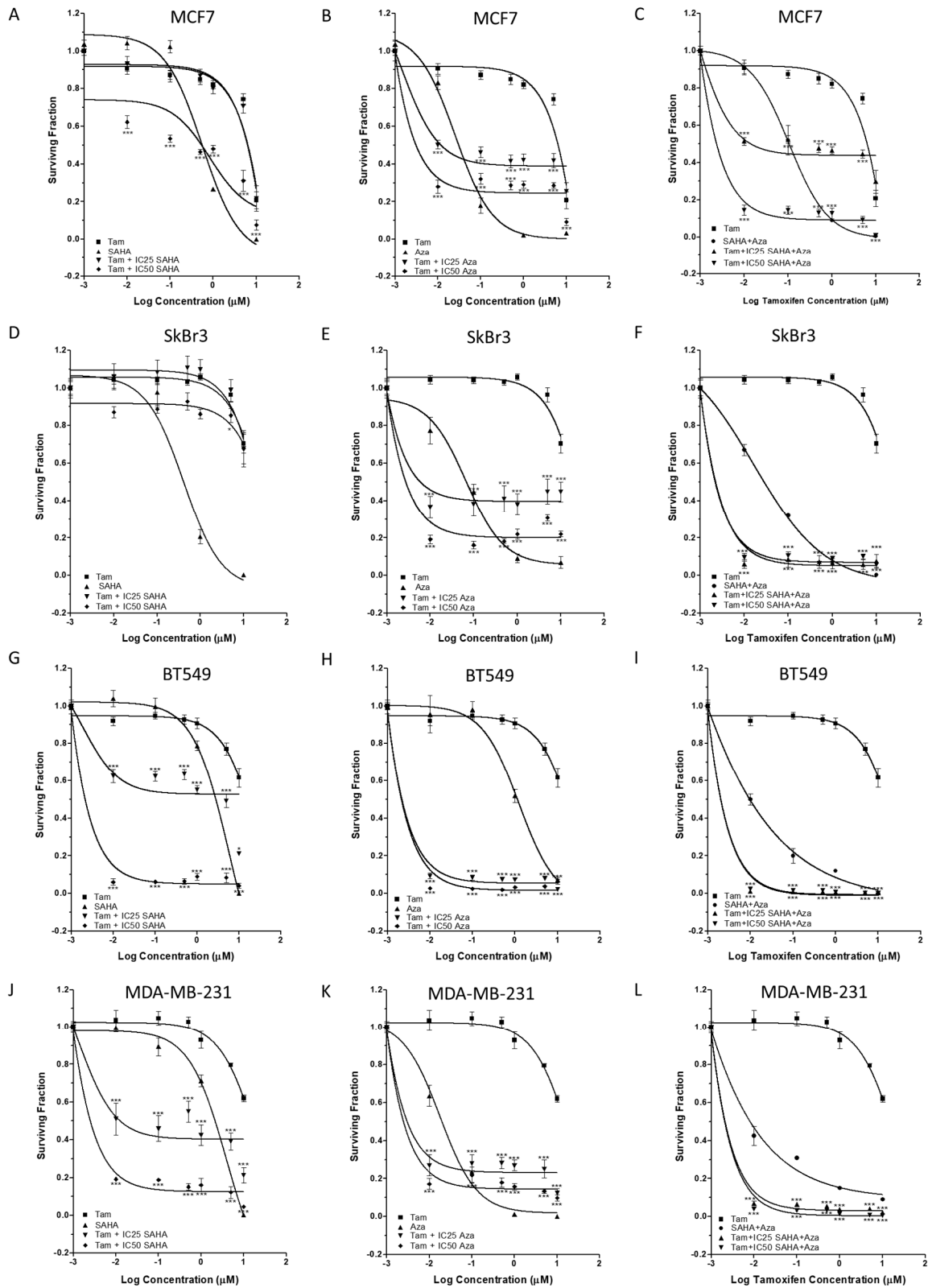


Figure S5. Effect of SAHA and/or 5-aza-dc on the sensitivity of breast cancer cells to TAM. Surviving fractions were calculated by colony formation assay in MCF7 (A–C), SkBr3 (D–F), BT-549 (G–I) and MDA-MB-231 (J–L) cells after treatment with increasing concentrations of TAM in combination with either IC25 or IC50 of SAHA and/or 5-aza-dc. -3 on the X-axis corresponds to $0 \mu\text{M}$. Shown are the means \pm SEM of at least three independent experiments. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ vs. TAM group.

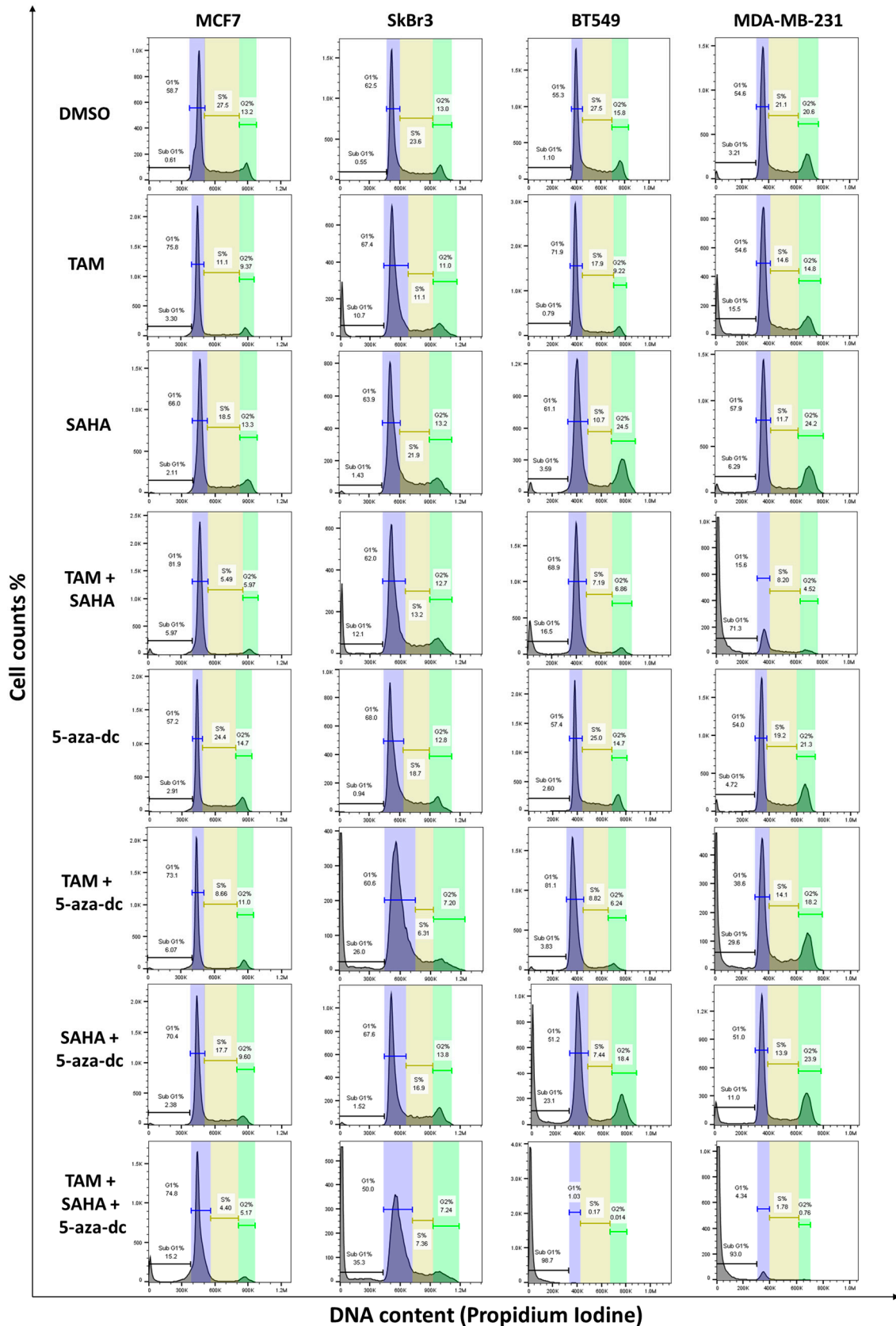


Figure S6. Effect of TAM, SAHA, 5-aza-dc and their combination on cell cycle distribution. Histograms represent cell cycle distribution of MCF7, SkBr3, BT-549 and MDA-MB-231 cells treated with IC50 concentrations of SAHA and/or 5-aza-dc and their combination with IC50 concentration of TAM. The X-axis is the DNA content (marked by PI), whereas the Y-axis is the cell number.

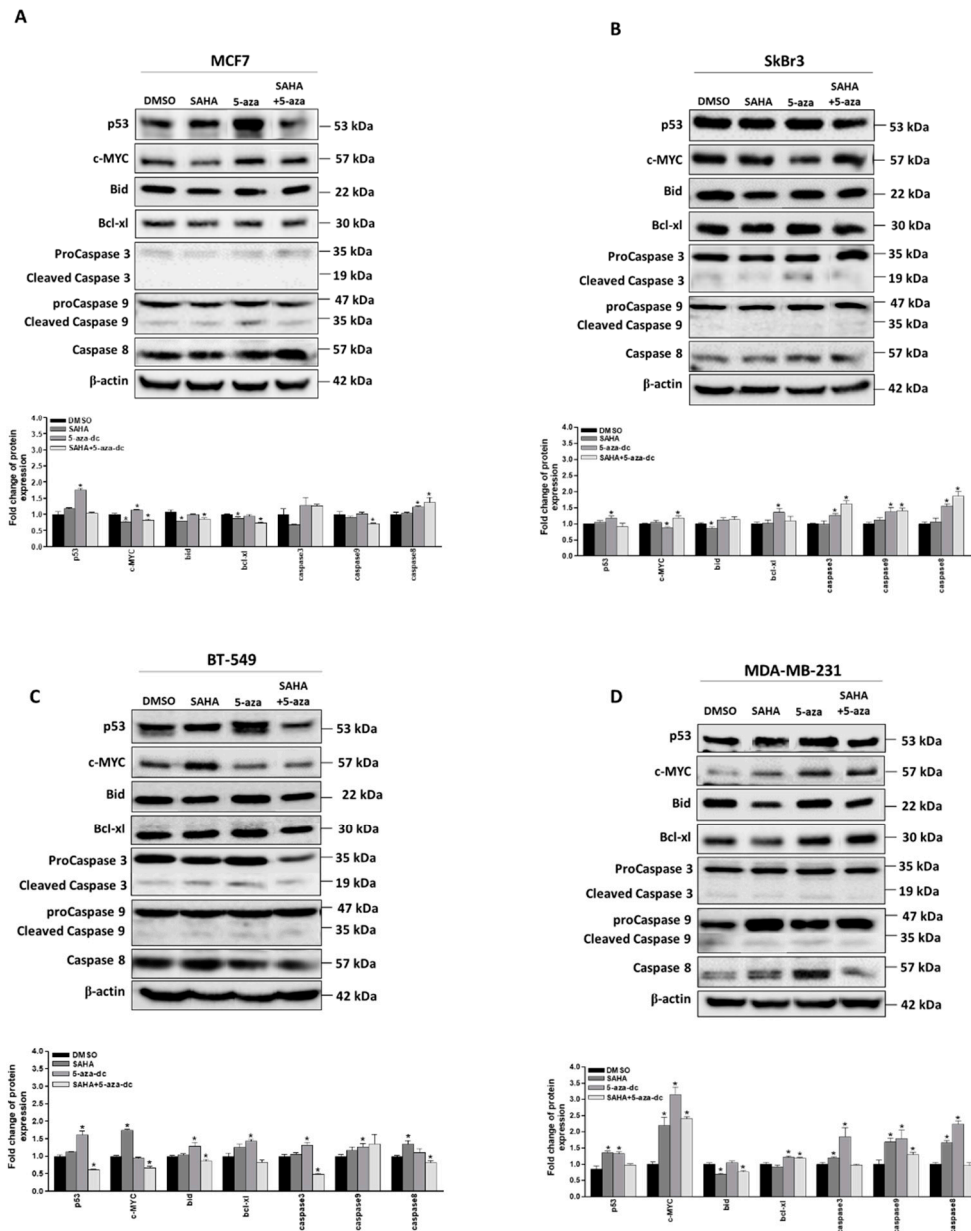


Figure S7. Effect of SAHA, 5-aza-dc and their combination on apoptosis in breast cancer cells. (A–D) Upper panels: Western blot analysis of the indicated proteins in (A) MCF7, (B) SkBr3, (C) BT-549 and (D) MDA-MB-231 cells after treatment with IC50 concentrations of SAHA and/or 5-aza-dc. β -actin protein was blotted as a loading control. Lower panels: Bar graphs showing relative fold changes of the indicated proteins after quantification and normalization to β -actin signal and DMSO treatment. Shown are the means \pm SEM of at least three independent experiments. * $p < 0.05$ vs. DMSO group.