



**Supplementary information, Figure S6. Transcriptome analyses of LdBCs in hormonal stimulated mammary glands**

(a) qPCR analysis indicating that LdBCs isolated from hormone-treated mammary gland express both basal (*K14 and Δp63*) and luminal (*K8*) markers, as well as *Esr1*. \*\*\*\*  $p < 0.0001$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ , ns  $p > 0.1$ .

(b) PCA analysis of basal cell ( $\text{Lin}^-$ ,  $\text{CD24}^+$ ,  $\text{CD29}^{\text{hi}}$ ,  $\text{tdTomato}^+$ ), luminal cell ( $\text{Lin}^-$ ,  $\text{CD24}^+$ ,  $\text{CD29}^{\text{low}}$ ,  $\text{GFP}^+$ ) and LdBC ( $\text{Lin}^-$ ,  $\text{CD24}^+$ ,  $\text{CD29}^{\text{hi}}$ ,  $\text{GFP}^+$ ) transcriptome indicating a closer relationship of LdBC with basal population than that with luminal population.

(c) Heat map and GBA analysis of three populations illustrating the common and distinct features of basal cells, luminal cells and LdBCs.

(d) Clustering analysis of transcription factors indicating LdBCs (M2) share similarity with and have positive connection (red lines) with basal cells (M5), while LdBCs (M2) have negative connection (green lines) with luminal cells (M1). Transcription factors featured in each module are listed on the right.

(e-f) KEGG analyses reveal upregulation of Wnt and TGF- $\beta$  signaling pathways in LdBCs compared to luminal cells (e), and upregulation of Notch signaling in LdBCs compared to basal cells (f).