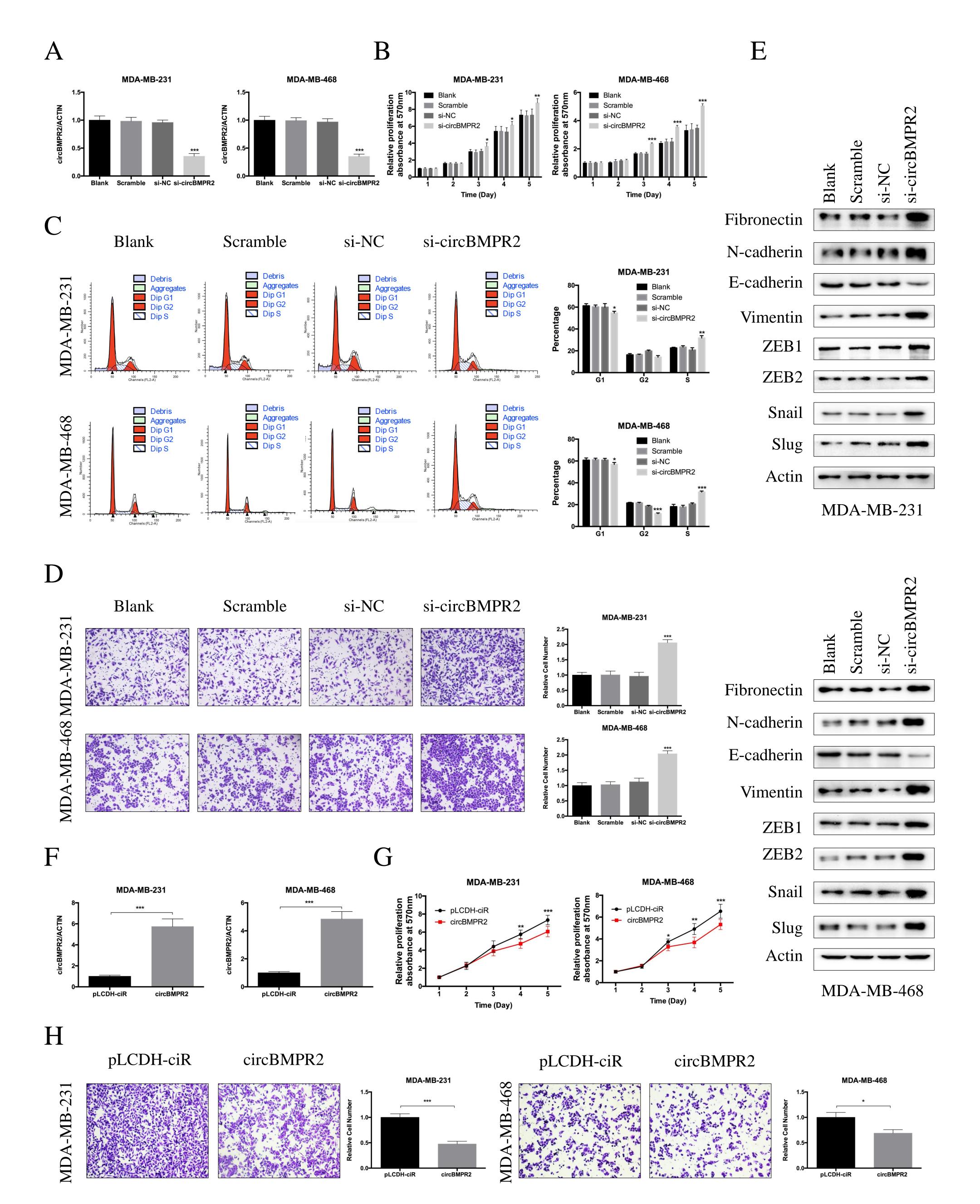
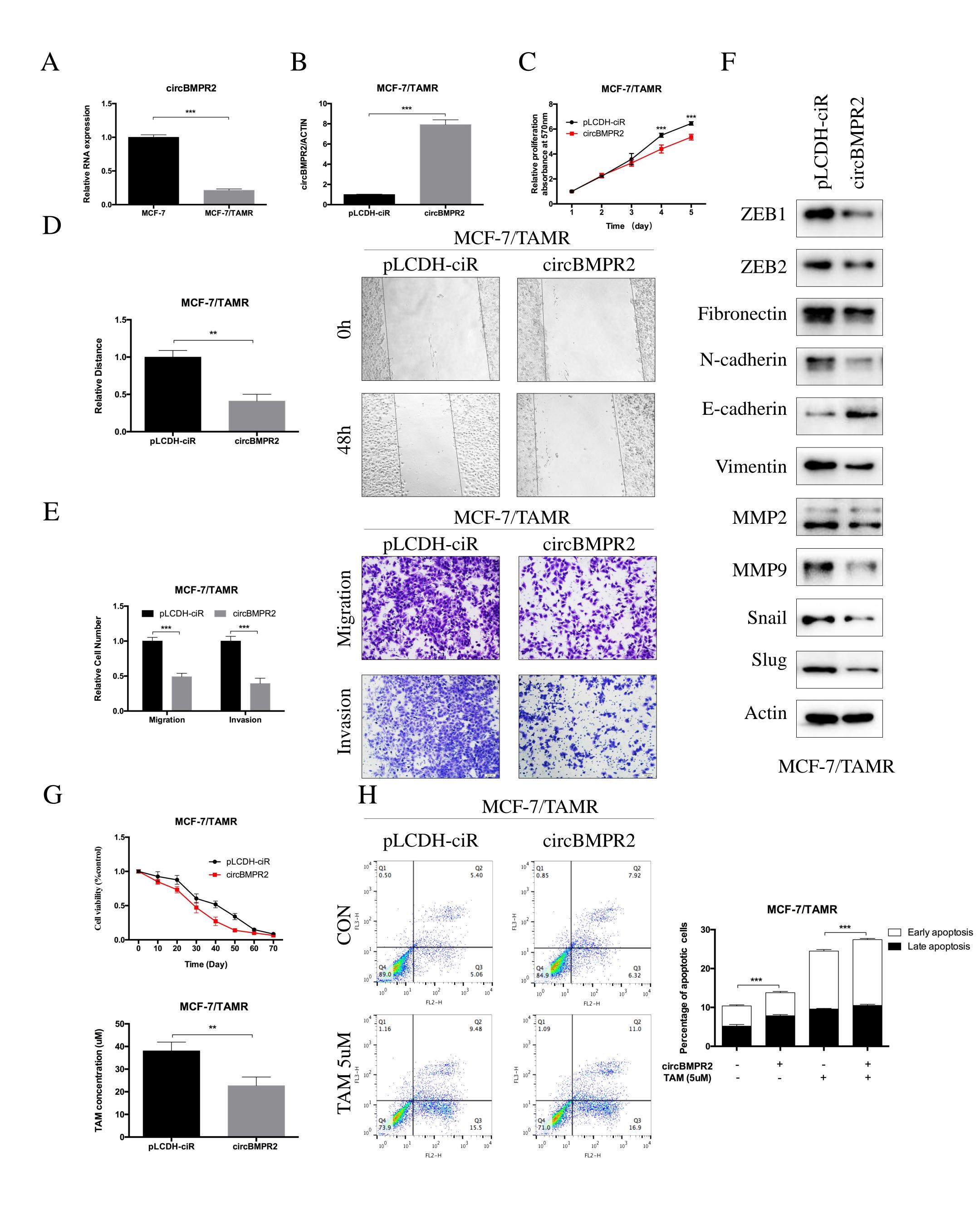
Supplemental Information

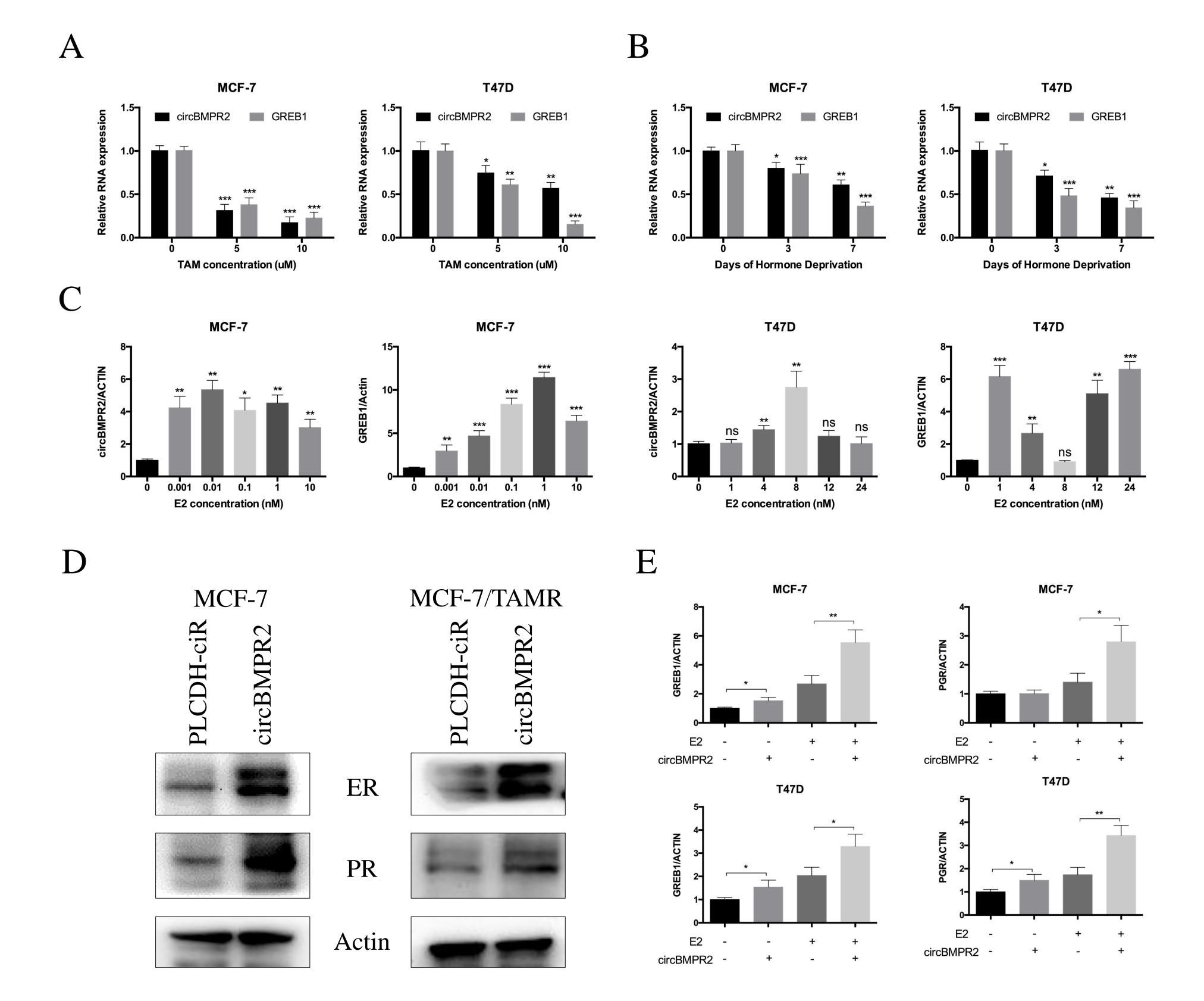
Targeting the circBMPR2/miR-553/USP4 Axis as a Potent Therapeutic Approach

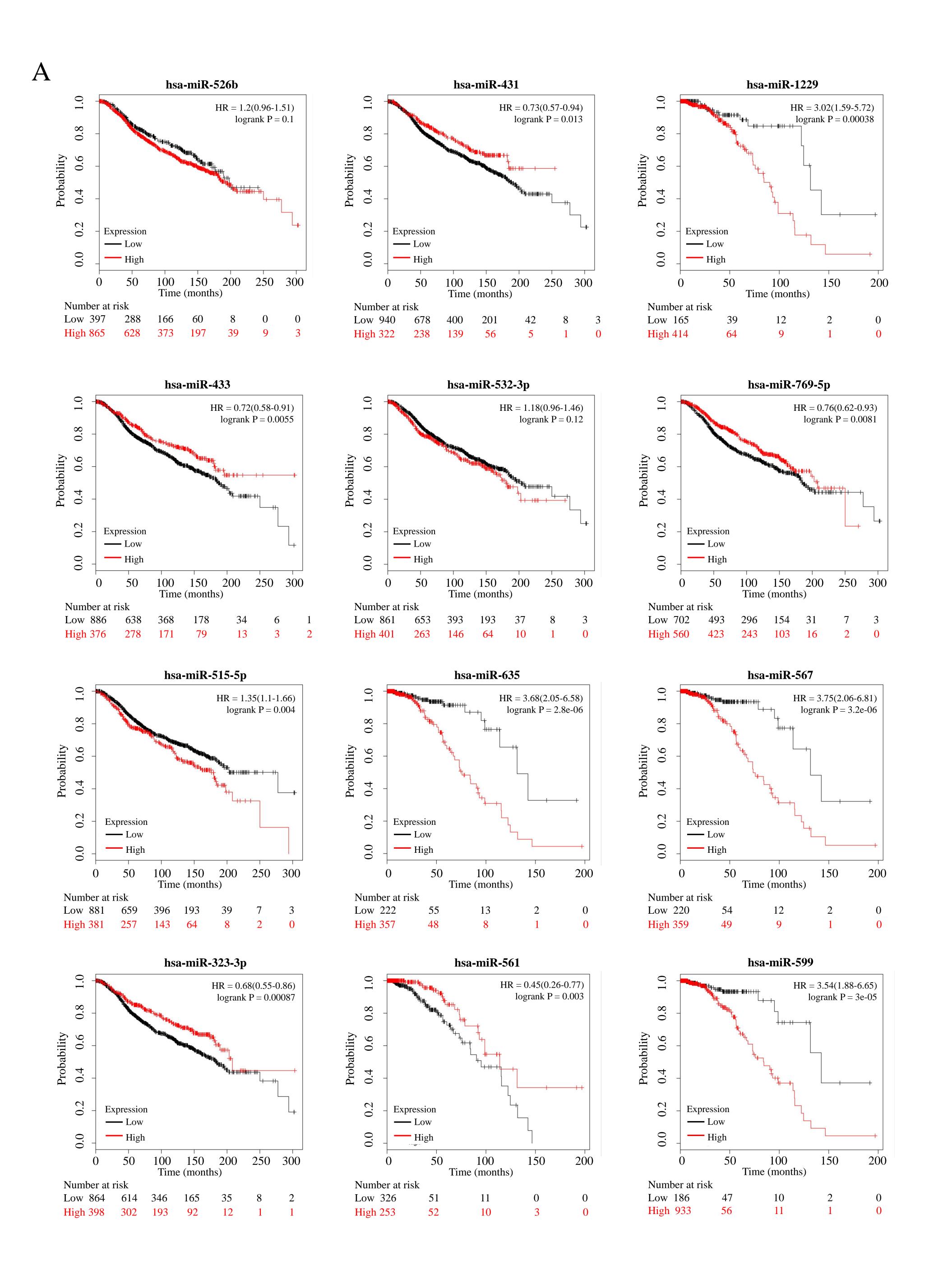
for Breast Cancer

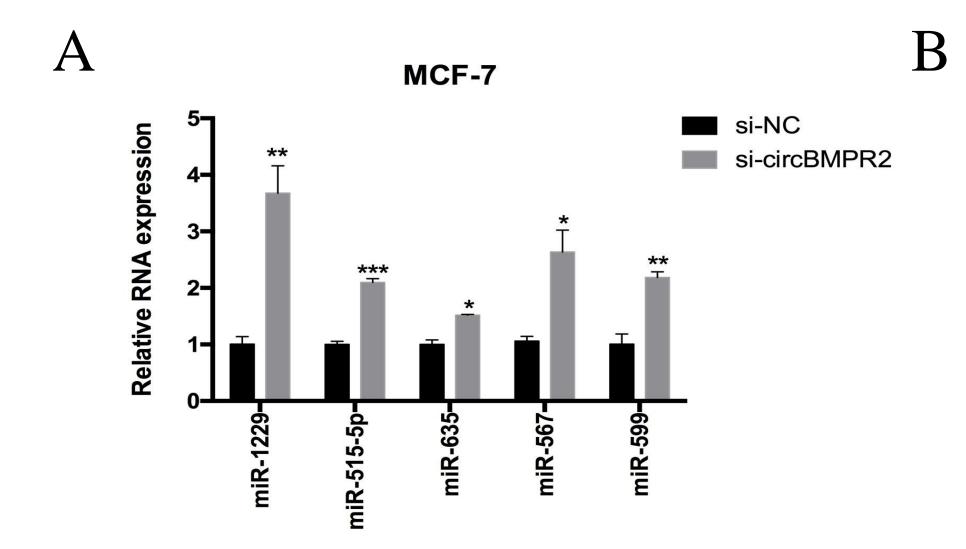
Yiran Liang, Xiaojin Song, Yaming Li, Tingting Ma, Peng Su, Renbo Guo, Bing Chen, Hanwen Zhang, Yuting Sang, Ying Liu, Yi Duan, Ning Zhang, Xiaoyan Li, Wenjing Zhao, Lijuan Wang, and Qifeng Yang

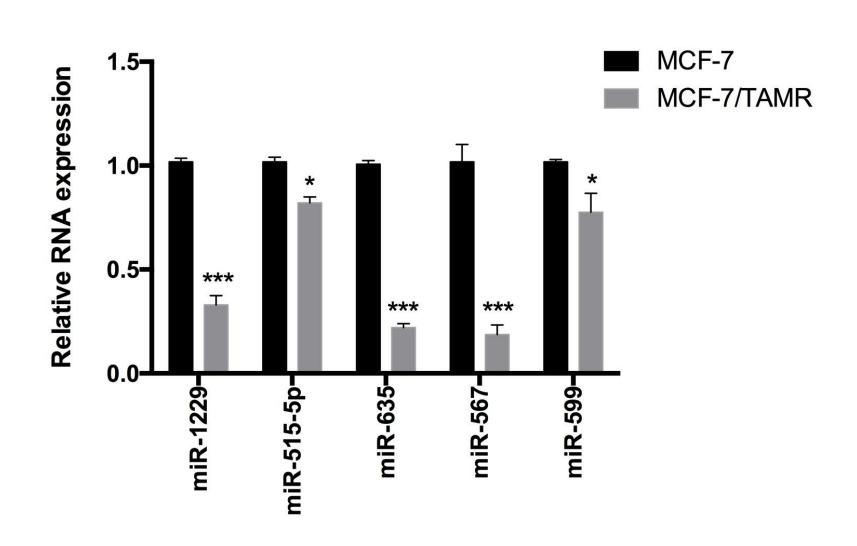


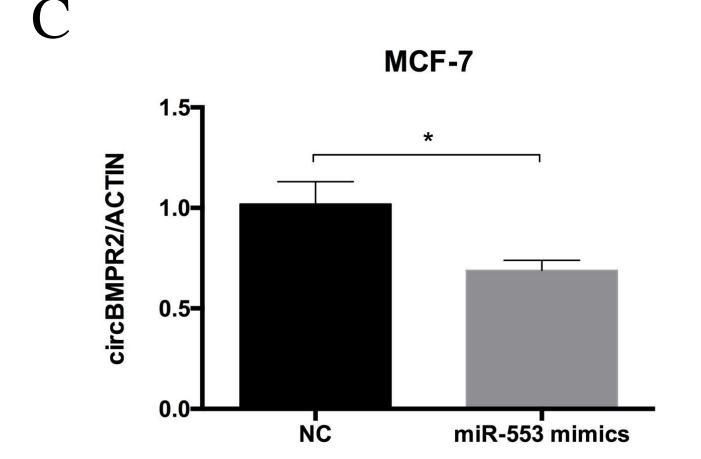


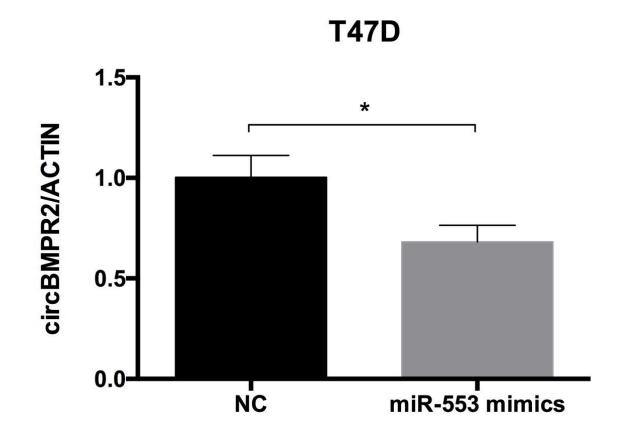


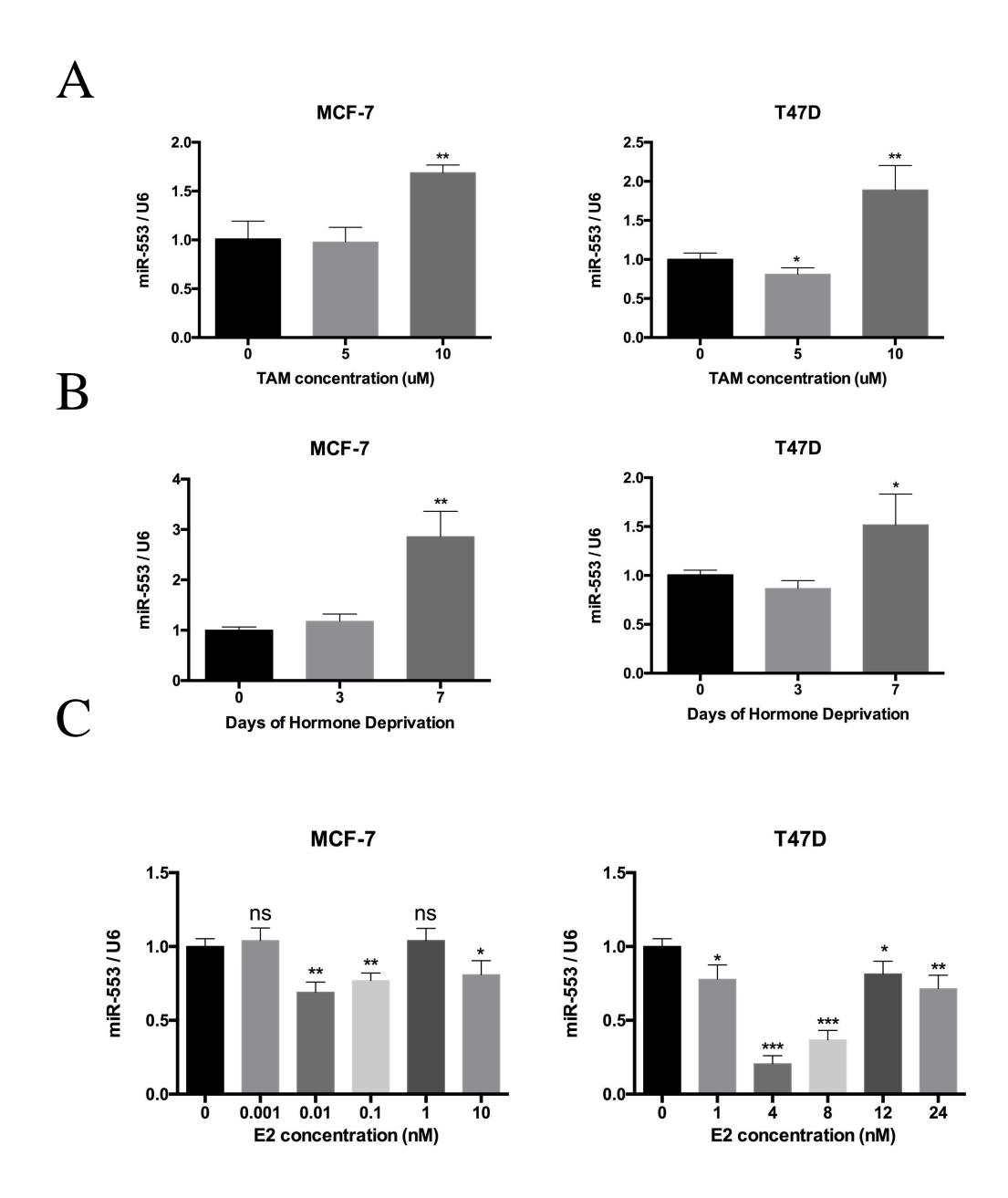












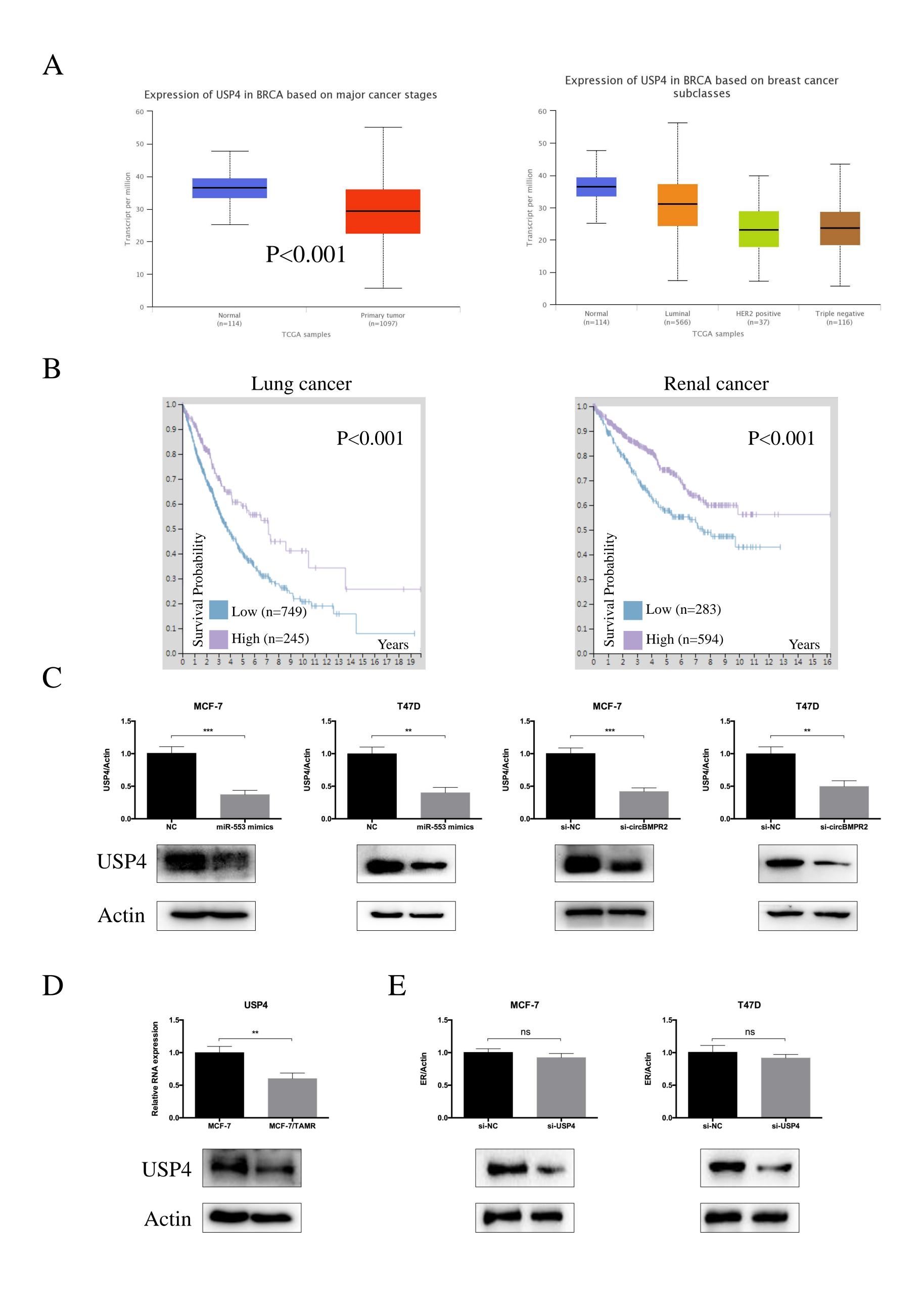


Figure S1 CircBMPR2 inhibits proliferation, migration, and invasion of breast cancer cells. (A) The qRT-PCR assay was used to validate the knockdown efficiency of circBMPR2 in MDA-MB-231 and MDA-MB-468 cells. (B) MTT assay showed inhibited proliferation after circBMPR2 knockdown in MDA-MB-231 and MDA-MB-468 cells. (C) Knockdown of circBMPR2 promoted cell cycle progression in MDA-MB-231 and MDA-MB-468 cells. (D) Transwell migration assay was used to measure metastasis capacity in MDA-MB-231 and MDA-MB-468 cells transfected with sicircBMPR2 or si-NC. (E) CircBMPR2 knockdown led to increased expression of mesenchymal markers and decreased epithelial markers in MDA-MB-231 and MDA-MB-468 cells. (F) The qRT-PCR assay was used to examine the expression of circBMPR2 after transfection with pLCDH-circBMPR2 in MDA-MB-231 and MDA-MB-468 cells. (G-H) Overexpression of circBMPR2 promoted proliferation and migration of MDA-MB-231 and MDA-MB-468 cells. (*P<0.05, **P<0.01, and ***P<0.001, Student's t-test)

Figure S2 CircBMPR2 overexpression attenuates tamoxifen resistance of breast cancer cells. (A) The expression of circBMPR2 was decreased in MCF-7/TAMR cells compared to their parental cells. (B) The qRT-PCR assay was used to examine the expression of circBMPR2 after transfection with pLCDH-circBMPR2 in MCF-7/TAMR cells. (C) Overexpression of circBMPR2 inhibited proliferation of MCF-7/TAMR cells as detected by MTT assay. (D) Wound healing assay revealed that circBMPR2 overexpression inhibited migration ability of MCF-7/TAMR cells. (E) Transwell assay was performed to detect the migration and invasion ability of MCF-7/TAMR cells with circBMPR2 overexpression. (F) Western blot was used to detect the effect of circBMPR2 overexpression on EMT-related proteins in MCF-7/TAMR cells. (G) Overexpression of circBMPR2 could reduce tamoxifen resistance of MCF-7/TAMR cells. (H) CircBMPR2 overexpression promoted tamoxifen-induced apoptosis in MCF-7/TAMR cells. (**P < 0.01, and ***P < 0.001, Student's t-test)

Figure S3 Tamoxifen treatment inhibits expression of circBMPR2 and circBMPR2 promotes expression of ER in breast cancer cells. (A) MCF-7 and T47D cells were treated with varying concentrations of tamoxifen for 7 days. The qRT-PCR assay indicated decreased circBMPR2 and GREB1 expression in a concentration-dependent manner. (B) Estrogen deprivation inhibited cirBMPR2 and GREB1 expression in a time-dependent manner. (C) MCF-7 and T47D cells were estrogen starved for 3days and treated with indicated concentrations of estrogen for 6h. The qRT-PCR assay was used to examine the expression of circBMPR2 and GREB1. (D) Overexpression of circBMPR2 was able to restore the expression of ER and PR. (E) Overexpression of circBMPR2 promoted the effect of estrogen on the expression of its target genes as detected by qRT-PCR assays. (*P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, and ***P < 0.001, Student's t-test)

Figure S4 The association between predicted miRNAs of circBMPR2 and overall survival of breast cancer patients. (A) Kaplan-Meier Plotter tool was used to detect the association between the expression of several putative miRNAs and the overall survival of breast cancer patients.

Figure S5 The association between circBMPR2 and predicted miRNAs. (A) The qRT-PCR assay was used to evaluate the effect of circBMPR2 on the expression of several putative miRNAs in MCT-7/TAMR and parental cells. (C) Overexpression of miR-553 led to decreased expression of circBMPR2 in MCF-7 and T47D cells. (*P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, and ***P < 0.001, Student's t-test)

Figure S6 The expression of miR-553 was promoted by tamoxifen treatment and inhibited by estrogen treatment. (A) The expression of miR-553 was increased after tamoxifen treatment for 7 days in MCF-7 and T47D cells. (B) Estrogen deprivation promoted miR-553 expression in a time-dependent manner. (C) The expression of miR-553 was inhibited after estrogen treatment. (*P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, and ***P < 0.001, Student's t-test)

Figure S7 The expression of USP4 was decreased in breast cancer tissues and associated with better prognosis of breast cancer patients. (A) The expression of USP4 was decreased in breast cancer tissues and negatively associated with clinical stages of breast cancer according to the TCGA database. (B) The expression of USP4 was associated with better prognosis of breast cancer patients according to the Protein Atlas database. (C) Overexpression of miR-553 or circBMPR2 knockdown led to decreased expression of USP4. (D)The qRT-PCR and western blot assays showed reduced expression of USP4 in MCF-7/TAMR cells compared to their parental cells. (E) USP4 knockdown led to decreased protein expression level of ER. (***P < 0.001, Student's t-test)

Table S1. The putative miRNAs for circBMPR2.

miRNA ID	Sequence (3'-5')	Site Type	Context + score	Context + score percentile
hsa-miR- 1229	GACACCCUCCCGUCACCACUCUC	7mer- m8	-0.271	97
hsa-miR- 323-3p	UCUCCAGCUGGCACAUUACAC	7mer- m8	-0.173	98
hsa-miR- 431	ACGUACUGCCGGACGUUCUGU	7mer- m8	-0.219	95
hsa-miR- 433	UGUGGCUCCUCGGGUAGUACUA	7mer- 1a	-0.103	91
hsa-miR- 515-5p	GUCUUUCACGAAAGAAACCUCUU	7mer- m8	-0.135	89
hsa-miR- 526b	UGUCUUUCACGAAGGG <mark>AGUUCU</mark> C	7mer- 1a	too_clos e	NA
hsa- miR532- 3p-	ACGUUCGGAACCCACACCCUCC	7mer- 1a	-0.159	91
hsa-miR- 553	UUUUGUUUUAGAG <mark>UGGCAAA</mark> A	7mer- m8	-0.248	93
hsa-miR- 561	UGAAGUUCCUAGAAU <mark>UUGAAA</mark> C	7mer- 1a	-0.006	90
hsa-miR- 567	CAAGACAGGACCUUCUUGUAUGA	7mer- m8	-0.075	90
hsa-miR- 599	CAAACUAUUUGA <mark>CUGUGUU</mark> G	7mer- m8	-0.134	95
hsa-miR- 635	CCUGUAACAAAGUCACGGGUUCA	7mer- 1a	-0.157	84
hsa-miR- 769-5p	UCGAGUCUUGGGUCUCCAGAGU	7mer- 1a	-0.164	93

Table S2. Primers used for qRT-PCR.

Gene	Forward	Reverse	
circBMPR2	CATACCGTTTCTGCTGTT	CCCTTTTGATTTCTCCC	
BMPR2	GAGGAGGCTTTCTTGGTGG	CTTTCGCTTCGGTGCTTC	
GREB1	GGTCTGCCTTGCATCCTGATC	CCTGCTCCAAGGCTGTTCTC	
$ER\alpha$	GCTTACTGACCAACCTGGCA	GGATCTCTAGCCAGGCACATTC	
PGR	GTCGCCTTAGAAAGTGCTGTC	GCTTGGCTTTCATTTGGAACG	
USP4	TAGACACGCTGGAACAGGTTGC	CTCCTCGTACAGCTTCACAGTC	
ZEB1	GGCATACACCTACTCAACTACGG	TGGGCGGTGTAGAATCAGAGTC	
ZEB2	TGCACAGAGTGTGGCAAGG	CTGCTGATGTGCGAACTGTAGG	
Vimentin	GGCAAAGCAGGAGTCCACTG	CTGGCGTTCCAGGGACTCAT	
E-cadherin	GCTCACATTTCCCAACTCCTC	CTCTGTCACCTTCAGCCATCC	
Actin	CATGTACGTTGCTATCCAGGC	CTCCTTAATGTCACGCACGAT	
miR-553	AAAACGGTGAGATTTTGTTTT	-	

Table S3 Antibodies used in the study

Antigen	Supplier	Catalog #
p53	Cell Signaling Technology	9282
Rb	Cell Signaling Technology	9309
PARP	Cell Signaling Technology	9532
caspase8	Cell Signaling Technology	4790
cleave caspase8	Cell Signaling Technology	9746
caspase9	Abcam	ab32539
Actin	Proteintech	60008-1-Ig
USP4	Santa Cruz	sc-376000
Fibronectin	Proteintech	15613-1-AP
N-cadherin	Proteintech	YT2988
E-cadherin	Proteintech	20874-1-AP
Vimentin	Cell Signaling Technology	5741
ZEB1	Proteintech	21544-1-AP
ZEB2	Proteintech	14026-1-AP
Snail	Cell Signaling Technology	3879
Slug	Cell Signaling Technology	9585
ER	Cell Signaling Technology	13258
PR	Cell Signaling Technology	3153
HRP-anti-mouse	Cell Signaling Technology	7076
HRP-anti-rabbit	Cell Signaling Technology	7074