

Table S2. IHC scoring of RANKL, RANK and OPG regarding their distribution to intra-tumour epithelial and stromal cells. Median tumour purity and median mRNA expression of *RANKL*, *RANK* and *OPG* of IHC specimens ($n = 20$).

Variable Title	Median	IQR
RANKL intra-tumour epithelial protein expression (% of positive cells)	90.0	90.0–90.0
RANKL intra-tumour stromal protein expression (% of positive cells)	80.0	65.0–90.0
RANK intra-tumour epithelial protein expression (% of positive cells)	90.0	80.0–99.0
RANK intra-tumour stromal protein expression (% of positive cells)	80.0	70.0–90.0
OPG intra-tumour epithelial protein expression (% of positive cells)	70.0	0.0–40.0
OPG intra-tumour stromal protein expression (% of positive cells)	15.0	5.0–80.1
Tumour purity (%)	75.0	60.0–82.5
<i>RANKL</i> mRNA expression (rel. to TBP)	0.07	0.03–0.49
<i>RANK</i> mRNA expression (rel. to TBP)	3.34	1.15–9.71
<i>OPG</i> mRNA expression (rel. to TBP)	0.87	0.49–1.15

Table S3. Spearman correlation analysis of tumour purity on IHC samples and RNA expression of *RANK*, *RANKL* and *OPG* ($n = 20$).

Variable		<i>RANKL</i> mRNA Expression (rel. to TBP)	<i>RANK</i> mRNA Expression (rel. to TBP)	<i>OPG</i> mRNA Expression (rel. to TBP)
Tumour Purity (%)	<i>rs</i>	-0.002	0.077	-.231
	<i>p</i> -Value	0.992	0.732	0.3011

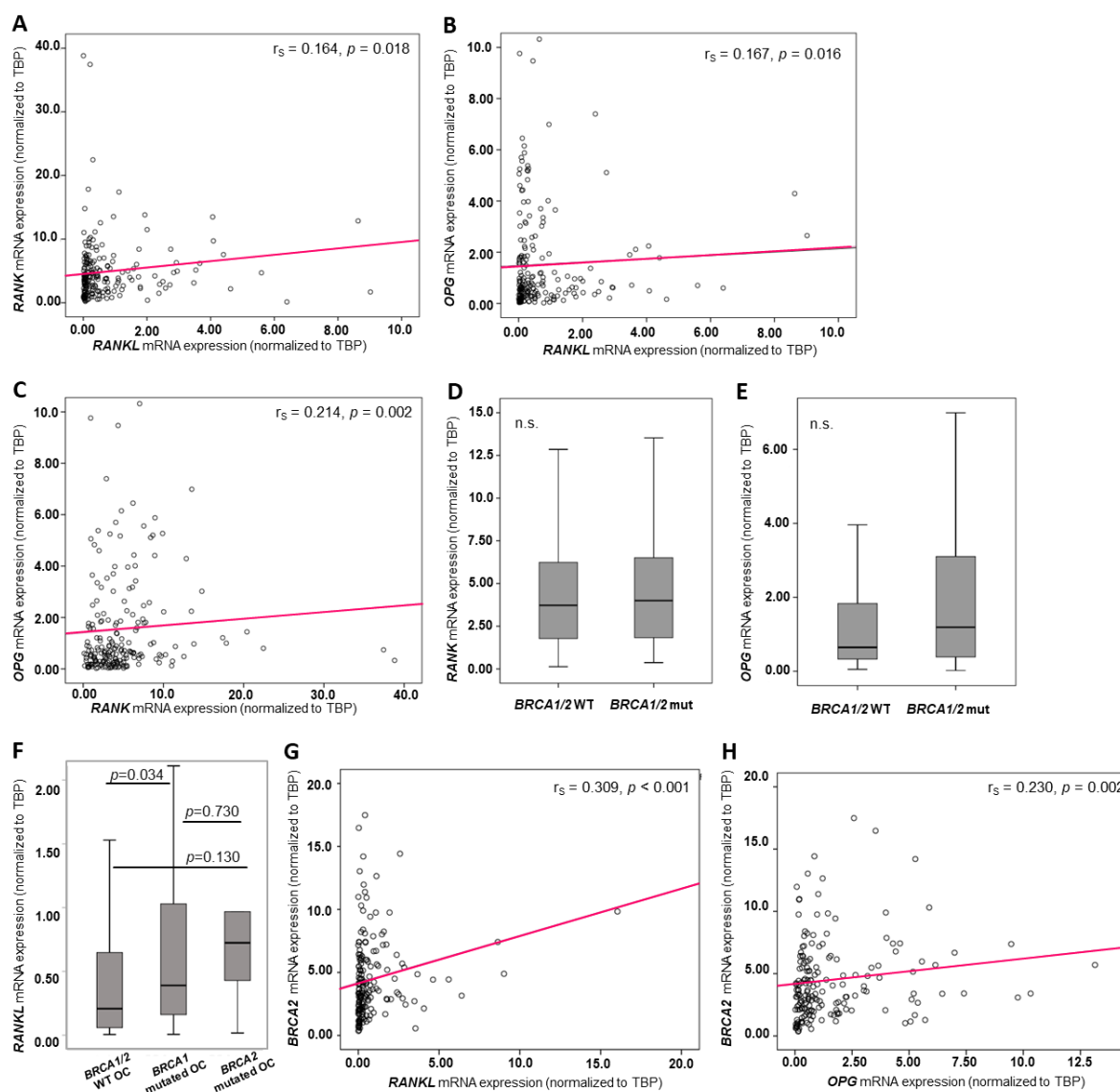


Figure S1. RANK, RANKL and OPG mRNA expression levels in OC, BRCA1/2 mutated OC and correlation analyses. Linear regression analysis of (A) RANK and RANKL, (B) OPG and RANKL and (C) OPG and RANK in non-malignant tubes and OC ($n = 206$). (D) RANK and (E) OPG mRNA expression in BRCA1/2 mutated OC ($n = 44$) compared to BRCA1/2 wildtype (WT) tumours ($n = 146$). (F) RANKL mRNA expression in BRCA1 mutated OC ($n = 35$), BRCA2 mutated OC ($n = 9$) compared to BRCA1/2 WT OC ($n = 146$). Linear regression analysis of (G) BRCA2 and RANKL and (H) BRCA2 and OPG in non-malignant tubes and OC ($n = 206$). RANK, RANKL and OPG mRNA expression values were normalized to TBP expression.

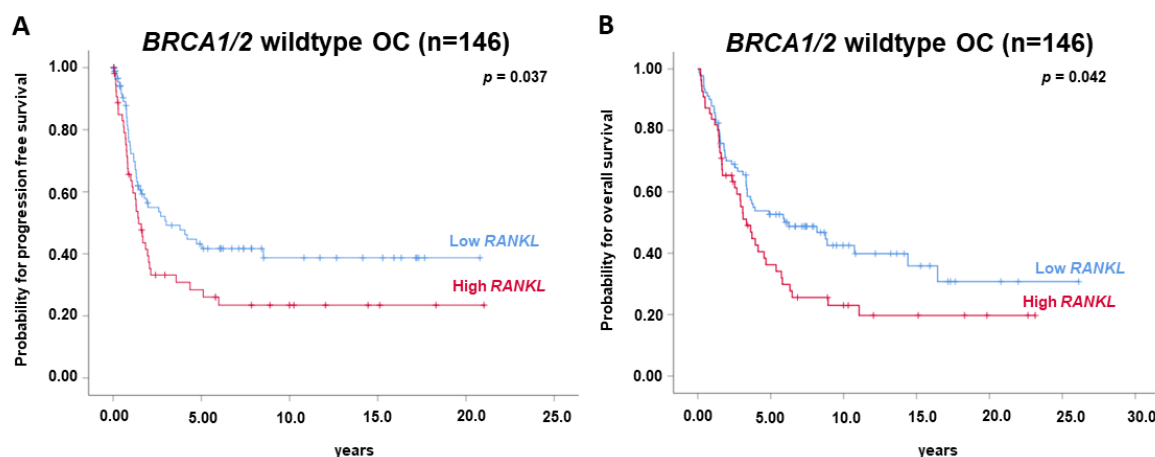


Figure S2. High *RANKL* mRNA expressions are associated with worse PFS and OS in the subgroup of patients with *BRCA1/2* wildtype tumours ($n = 146$). *RANKL* mRNA expression and (A) progression free survival and (B) overall survival. *RANKL* mRNA expression values were normalized to *TBP* expression.

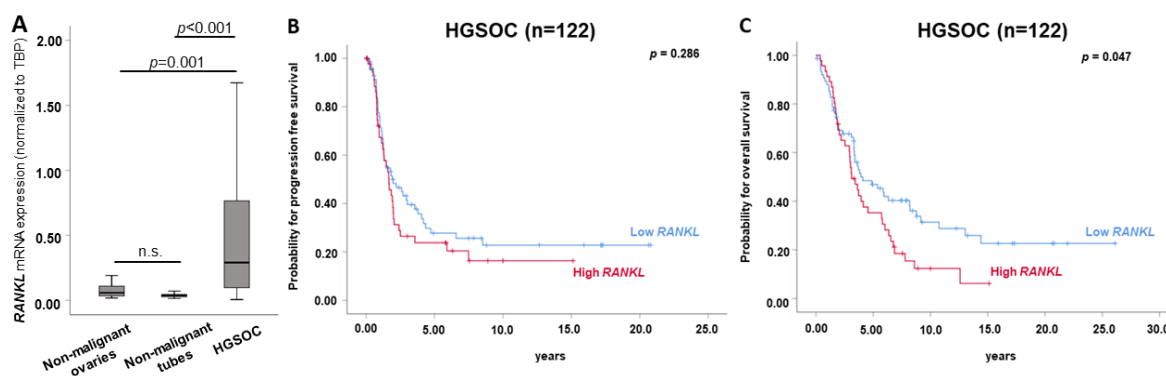


Figure S3. *RANKL* expressions are elevated in HGSOE compared to non-malignant ovaries and Fallopian tubes and associated with worse PFS and OS in the subgroup of HGSOE patients. (A) *RANKL* mRNA expression non-malignant ovaries ($n = 21$), non-malignant fallopian tubes ($n = 14$) and HGSOE ($n = 122$). *RANKL* mRNA expression in association with (B) progression free survival and (C) overall survival in HGSOE patients ($n = 122$). *RANKL* mRNA expression values were normalized to *TBP* expression.

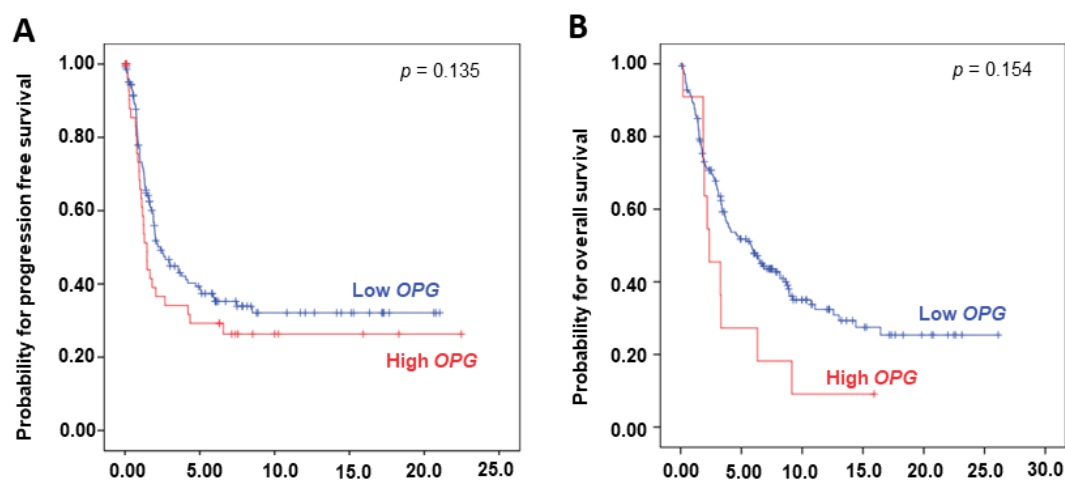


Figure S4. Kaplan—Meier survival analyses of *OPG* mRNA-expression in OC patients. *OPG* mRNA expression ($n = 192$) and (A) progression free survival and (B) overall survival. *OPG* mRNA expression values were normalized to *TBP* expression.

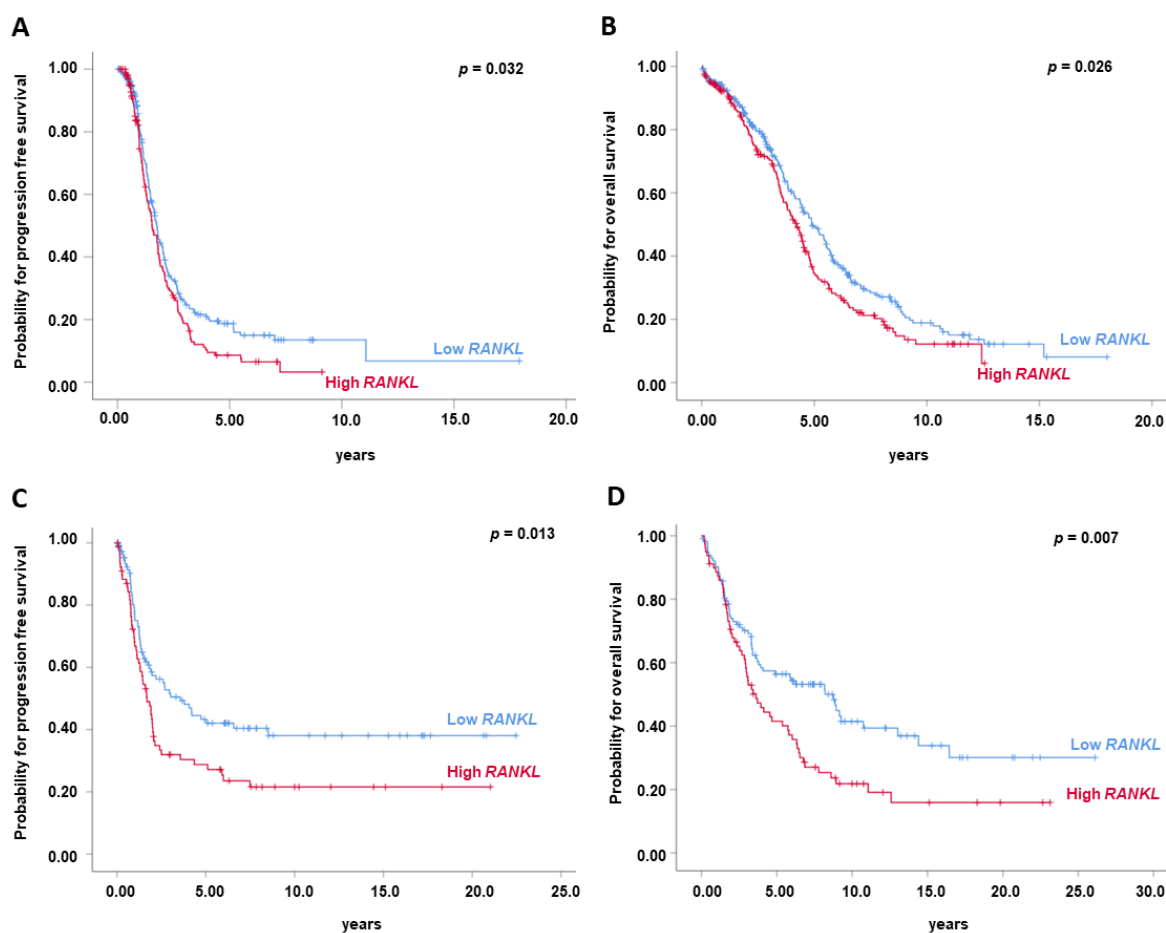


Figure S5. Kaplan–Meier survival analyses of *RANKL* mRNA-expression with optimal cut-offs determined in the TCGA cohort. (A,B) *RANKL* mRNA expression in the TCGA dataset with optimal cut-off determined by Youden-Index in association with progression free survival (A) and overall survival (B). (C,D) *RANKL* mRNA expression in our cohort ($n = 192$) (with the cut-off determined for the TCGA cohort) in association with (C) progression free survival and (D) overall survival. *RANKL* mRNA expression values were normalized to *TBP* expression.

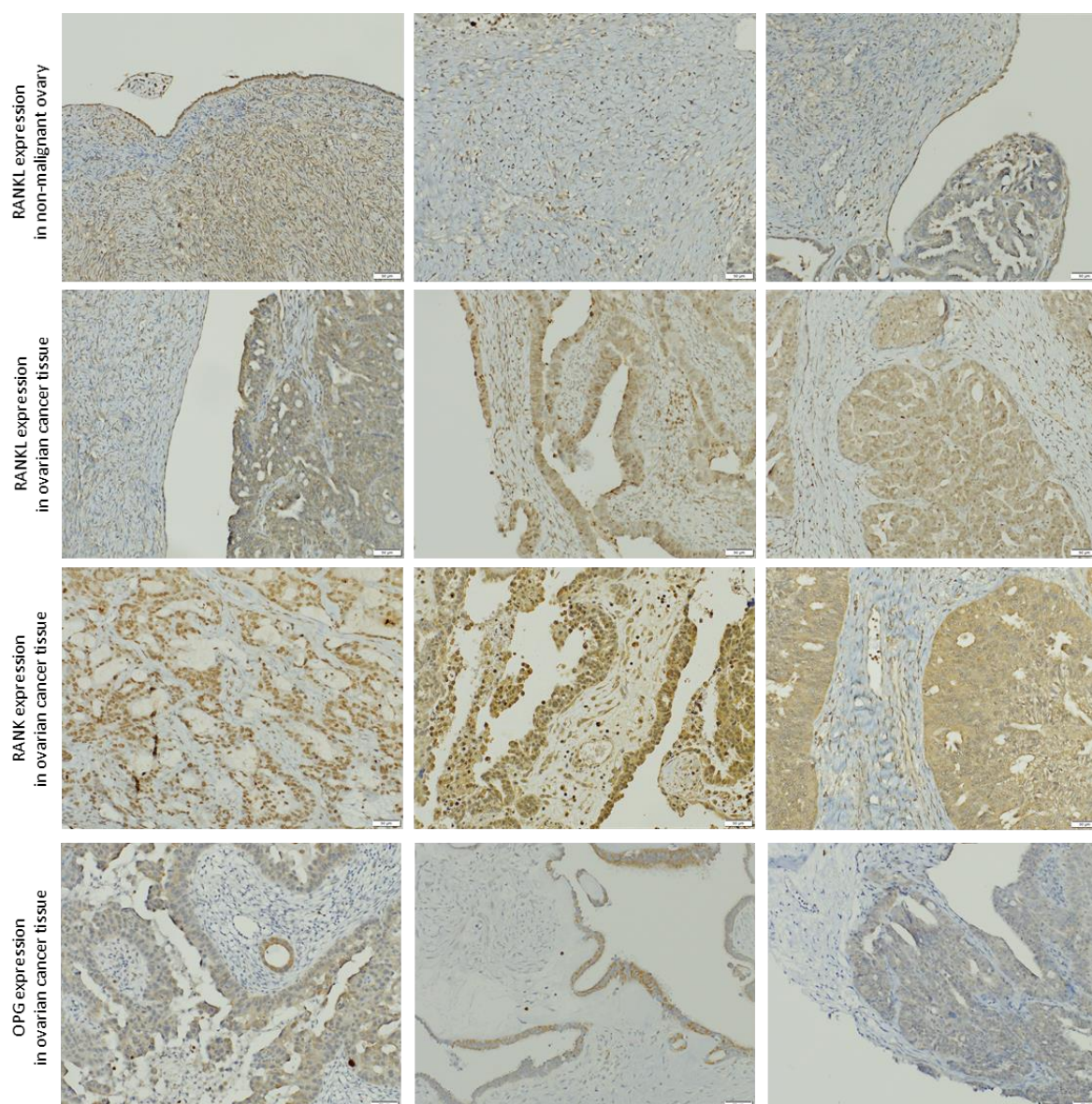


Figure S6. RANK, RANKL and OPG localize to cancer cells and tumour microenvironment in OC. Representative RANK, RANKL and OPG immunohistochemistry on FFPE sections from non-malignant ovaries and ovarian cancer tissues. Scale bars indicate 50 μm.

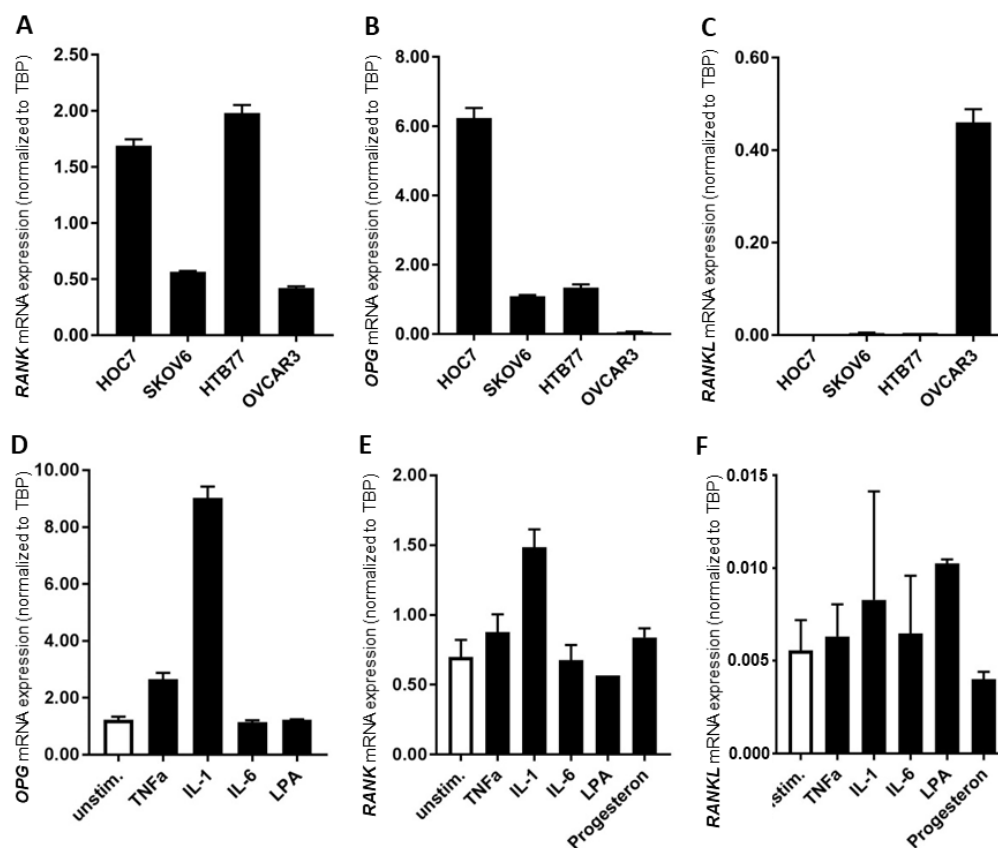


Figure S7. *RANK/RANKL/OPG* are expressed in the human OC cell lines HOC7, SKOV6, HTB77 and OVCAR3 whereas *RANK* and *OPG* can be induced by inflammatory stimuli in OC cell lines. Baseline (A) *RANK* (B) *OPG* and (C) *RANKL* expression. (D) *OPG*, (E) *RANK* in SKOV6 after stimulation with TNF α , IL-1 β , IL-6 and LPA for 6 hours ($n = 3$). (F) *RANKL* expression in SKOV6 after stimulation with TNF α , IL-1 β , IL-6, LPA and progesterone for 6 hours ($n = 3$). *RANK*, *RANKL* and *OPG* mRNA expression values were normalized to *TBP* expression.

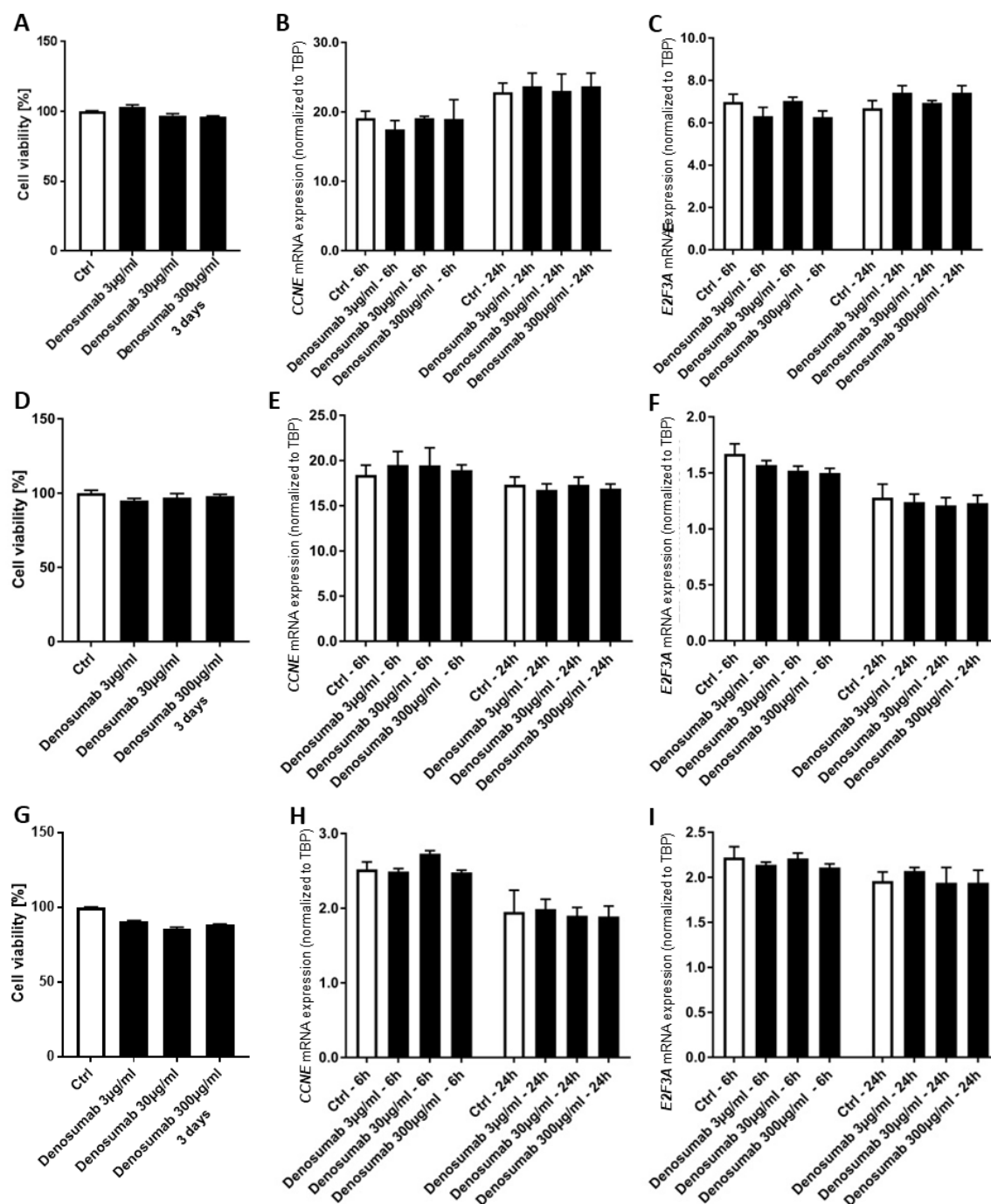


Figure S8. Blocking RANK/RANKL signalling using denosumab influenced neither OC cell viability nor cell cycle regulation. (A) Cell viability (B) *CCNE* and (C) *E2F3A* expression after denosumab treatment with indicated concentrations in OVCAR3 ($n = 3$). (D) Cell viability (E) *CCNE* and (F) *E2F3A* expression after denosumab treatment with indicated concentrations in SKOV6 ($n = 3$). (G) Cell viability (H) *CCNE* and (I) *E2F3A* expression after denosumab treatment with indicated concentrations in HTB77 ($n = 3$). Viability was assessed after 3 days denosumab treatment by MTT test. *CCNE* and *E2F3A* mRNA expression values were normalized to *TBP* expression.

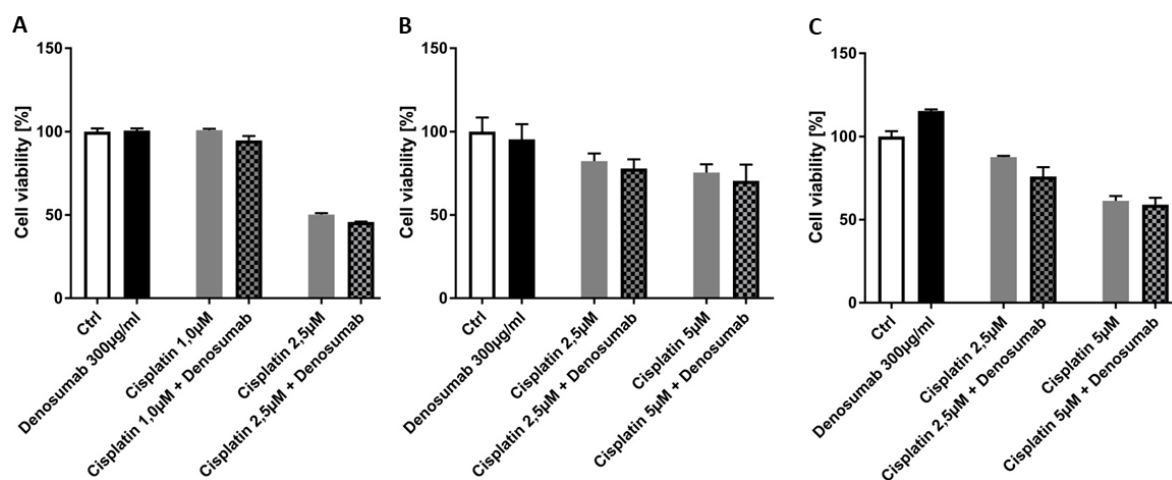


Figure S9. Blocking RANK/RANKL signalling using denosumab did not influence platinum-induced OC cell toxicity. Cell viability after cisplatin +/- denosumab treatment for 3 days in (A) OVCAR3, (B) SKOV6 and (C) HTB77 ($n = 3$, respectively). Viability was assessed after treatment with cisplatin +/- denosumab by MTT test.

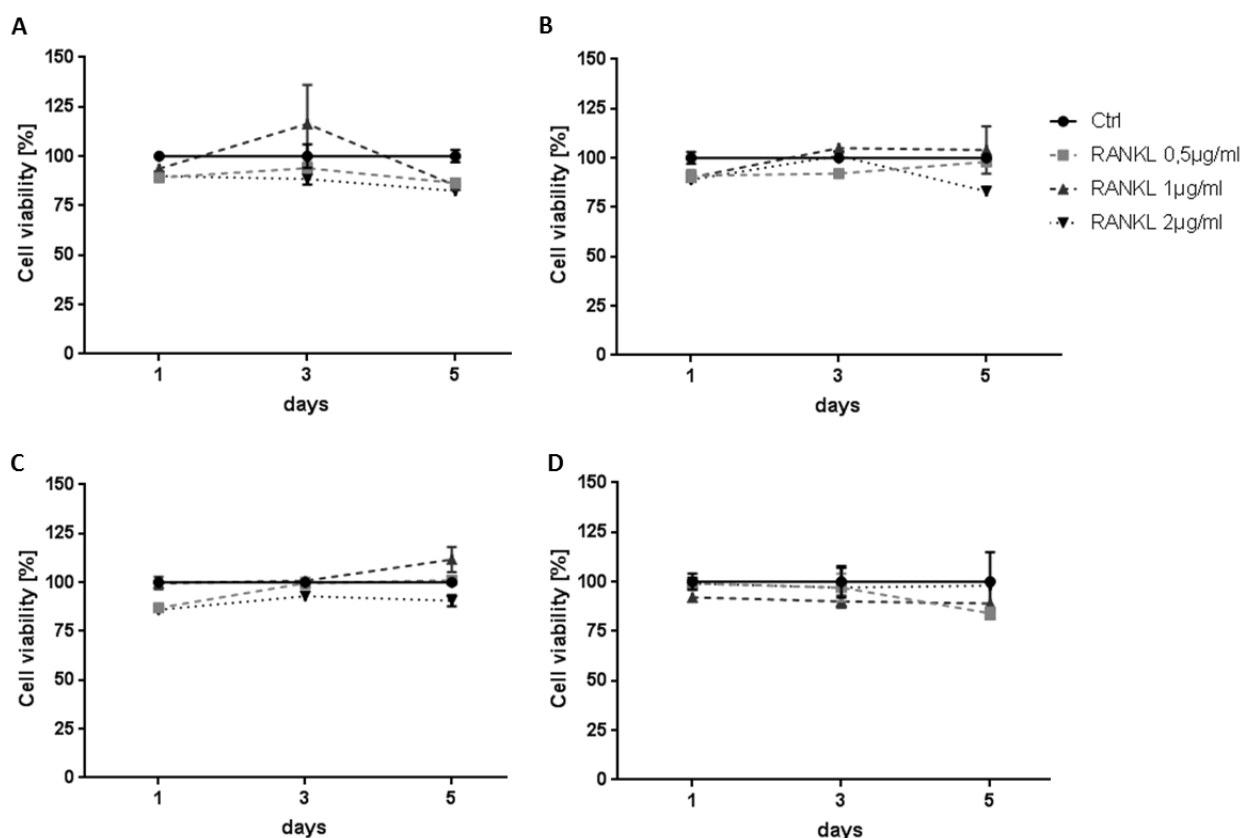


Figure S10. Recombinant RANKL did not influence platinum-induced OC viability. Time scores of cell viability after RANKL treatment in (A) OVCAR3, (B) SKOV6 and (C) HTB77 and (D) HOC7 cell lines. Viability was assessed at indicated time points by MTT test.

