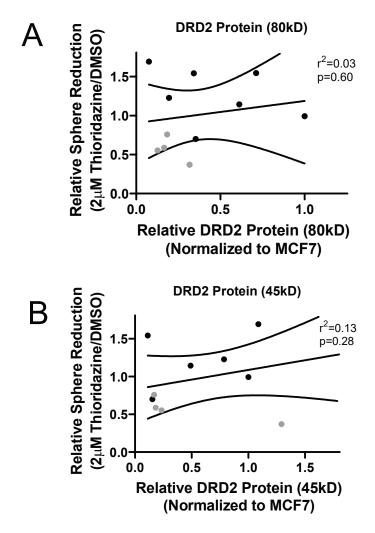
## Selective Effects of Thioridazine on Self-Renewal of Basal-Like Breast Cancer Cells

## Matthew Tegowski<sup>1,2</sup>, Cheng Fan<sup>2</sup>, and Albert S. Baldwin<sup>1,2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Curriculum in Genetics and Molecular Biology, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, 27599, USA;

<sup>2</sup>Lineberger Comprehensive Cancer Center, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, USA.

\*To whom correspondence should be addressed: abaldwin@med.unc.edu



Supporting Figure 1 – DRD2 protein level does not predict effects of thioridazine on tumorsphere formation. (A) The average expression of the ~80KD DRD2 band is shown, relative to MCF7 expression, for each basal-like (gray) and non-basal-like cell line (black) is shown in relation to the effect of  $2\mu$ M thioridazine on tumorsphere formation for each cell line. A linear regression was performed to find the line of best fit. (B) The average expression of the ~45kD DRD2 band is shown, relative to MCF7 expression, for each basal-like (gray) and non-basal-like cell line (black) is shown in relation to the effect of  $2\mu$ M thioridazine on tumorsphere formation for each cell line. A linear regression was performed to find the line of best fit. (B) The average expression of the ~45kD DRD2 band is shown, relative to MCF7 expression, for each basal-like (gray) and non-basal-like cell line (black) is shown in relation to the effect of  $2\mu$ M thioridazine on tumorsphere formation for each cell line. A linear regression was performed to find the line of best fit. Curved lines represent the 95% confidence interval, and the p-value is the likelihood that the slope in non-zero.