Supplementary information for:

A systematic flux analysis approach to identify metabolic vulnerabilities in human breast cancer cell lines

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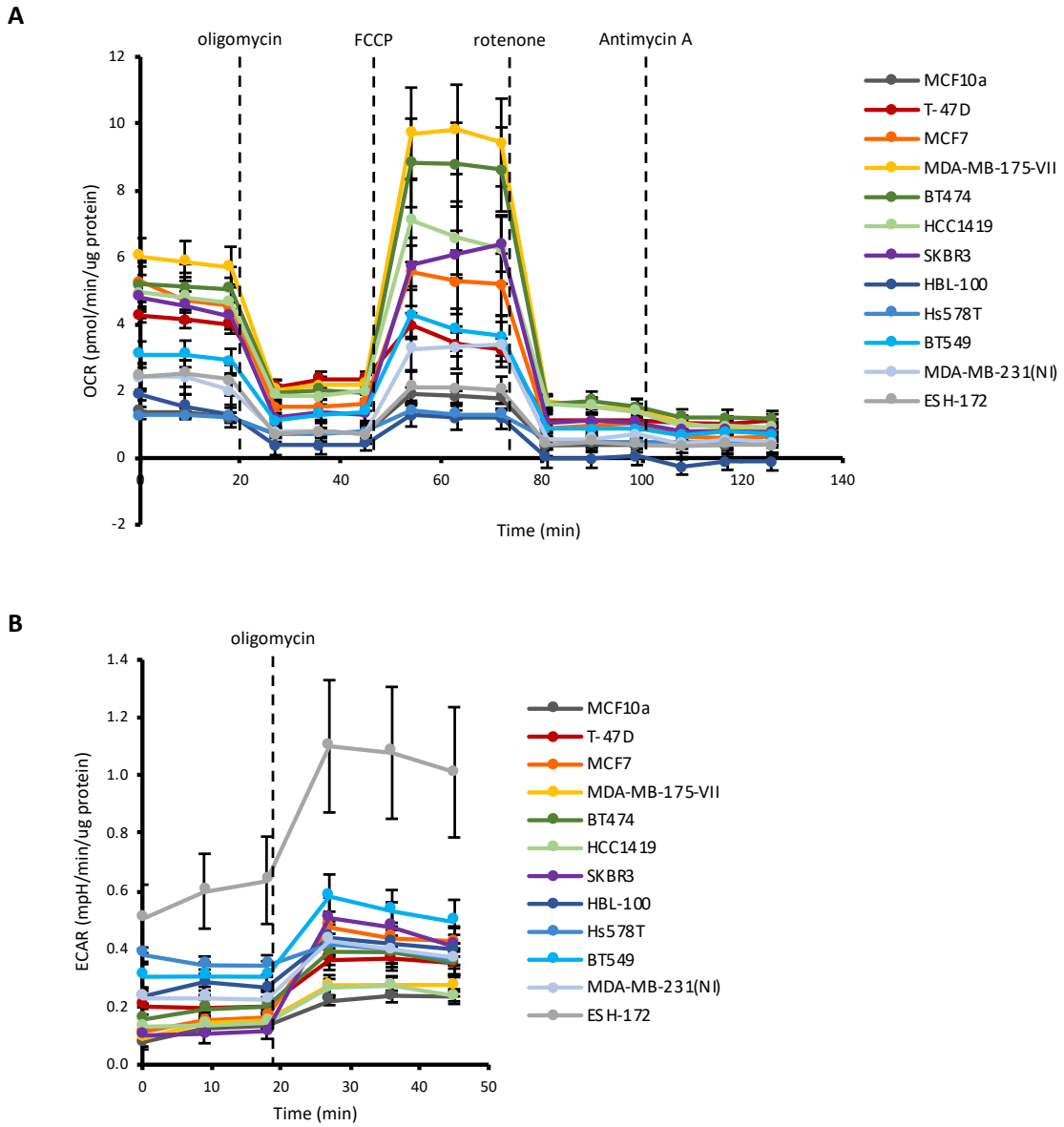
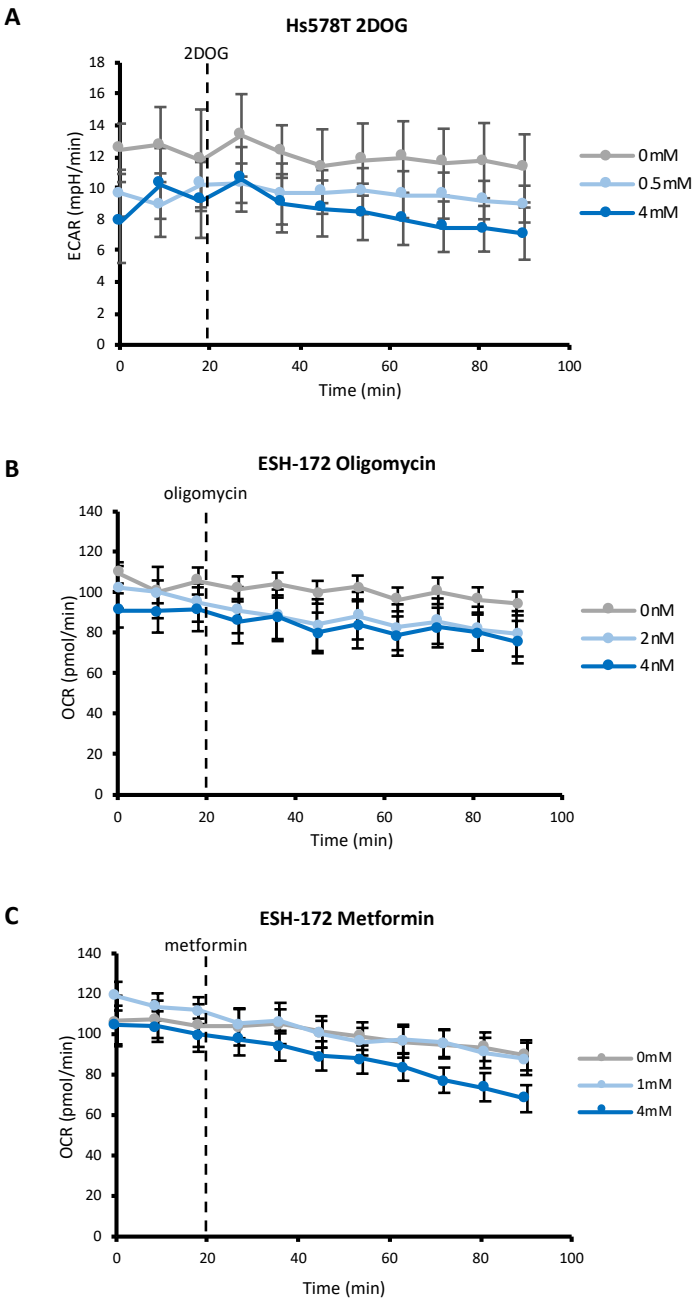
Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Figure 1.

(A) Oxygen consumption rate (OCR) and (B) extracellular acidification rate (ECAR) raw data plots of mitochondrial function assay in human breast cancer cell lines and the MCF10a cell line. All data are mean ± SEM, n = 10-37 biological replicates/group.

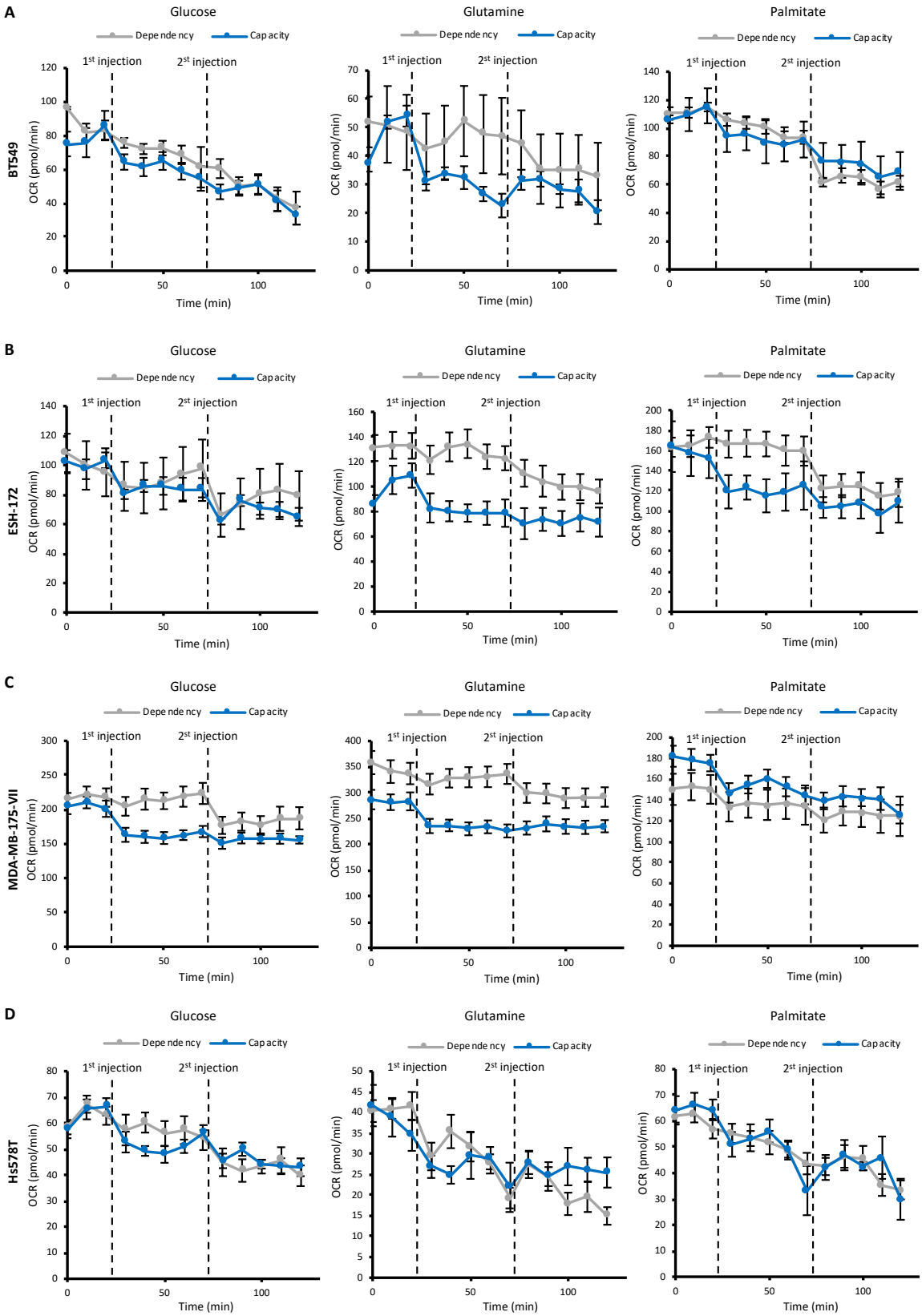
Supplementary Figure 2



Supplementary Figure 2.

(A) Extracellular acidification rate (ECAR) raw data plot of Hs578T cells treated acutely with 0.5 and 4mM 2-deoxyglucose (2DOG). (B) Oxygen consumption rate (OCR) raw data plot of ESH-172 cells treated acutely with 2 and 4nM oligomycin. (C) OCR raw data plot of ESH-172 cells treated acutely with 1 and 4mM metformin. All data are mean ± SEM, n = 3-7 biological replicates/group.

Supplementary Figure 3



Supplementary Figure 3.

Oxygen consumption rate (OCR) raw data plots used to define dependency on glucose, glutamine and palmitate oxidation in (A) BT549; (B) ESH-172; (C) MDA-MB-175-VII, and; (D) Hs578T cells. Inhibitors used in first and second injections are described in Table 1. All data are mean ± SEM, n = 5 biological replicates/group.