



Supplementary Materials

Research Article

Tracking extracellular matrix remodeling in lungs induced by breast cancer metastasis. Fourier Transform Infrared spectroscopic studies

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Table S1. Summary of collected data from N=3 mice/group.

Group	No. of lung cross-sections	FTIR-imaged area [mm²]	No. of recorded FTIR spectra
control	14	315.6	10 846 377
week 1	14	338.3	11 118 139
week 2	14	311.1	10 248 459
week 3	14	329.0	11 002 633
week 4	13	355.7	11 784 069
week 5	9	298.9	10 158 080

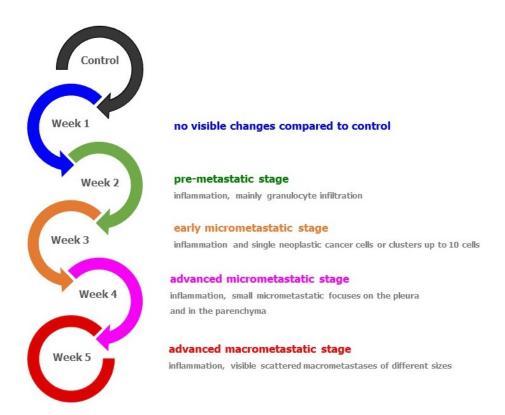


Figure S1. A schematic of the investigated phases of pulmonary breast cancer metastasis. Development of lung inflammation and metastases were examined from week 1 to week 5 following 4T1 cancer cells transplantation





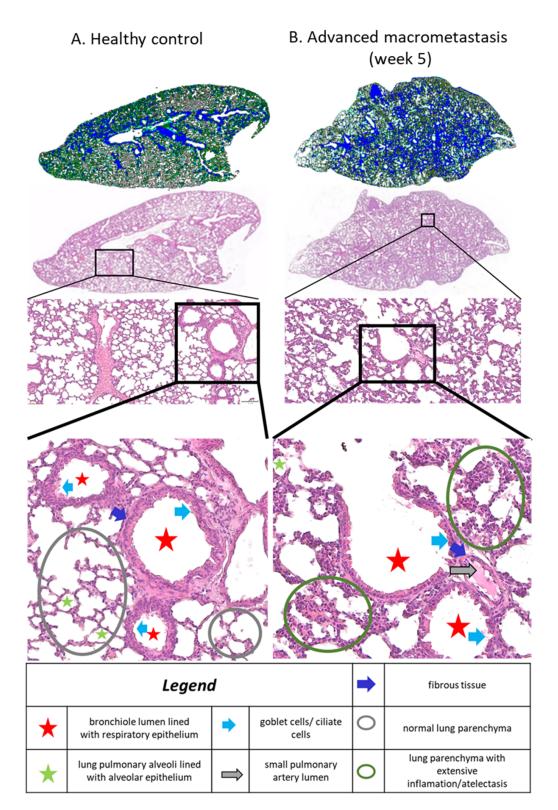


Figure S2. H&E microphotographs (20x) showing cellular phenotypes of lung parenchyma observed in healthy control (A) and advanced macrometastasis (B).





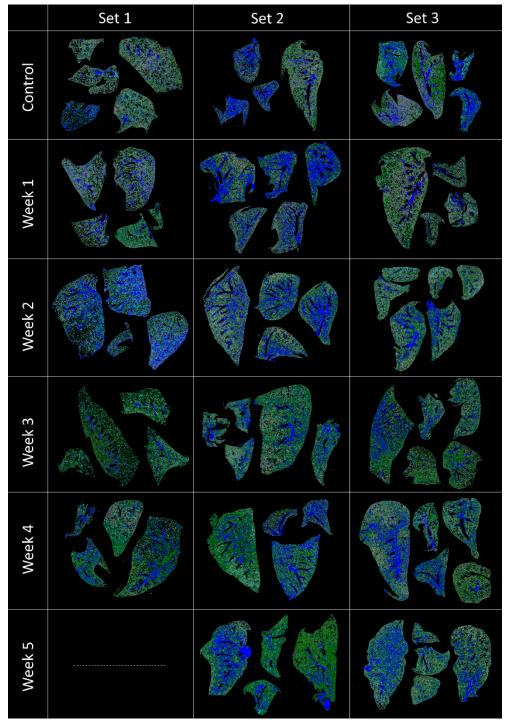


Figure S3. UHCA clustering of the measured IR images of the lung cross-sections into parenchyma (*grey*), atelectasis (*green*), fibrous/muscular (*blue*), and bronchi ciliate cells (*aqua*) for pulmonary metastasis of breast cancer compared to healthy control; week 1 and 2 – the pre-metastatic phase, week 3 – the early micrometastatic stage, week 4 – the advanced micrometastatic phase, and week 5 – the advanced macrometastatic stage. For more information about FTIR imaged area of tissues and collected spectra see Table 1.