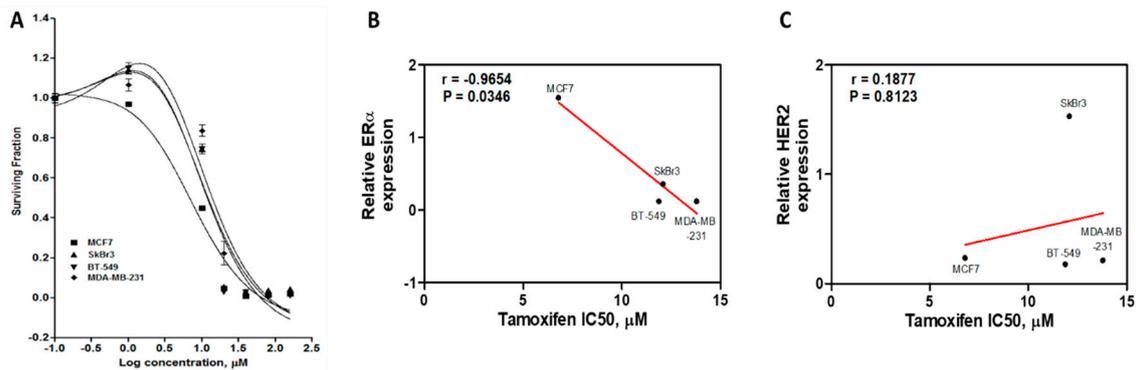
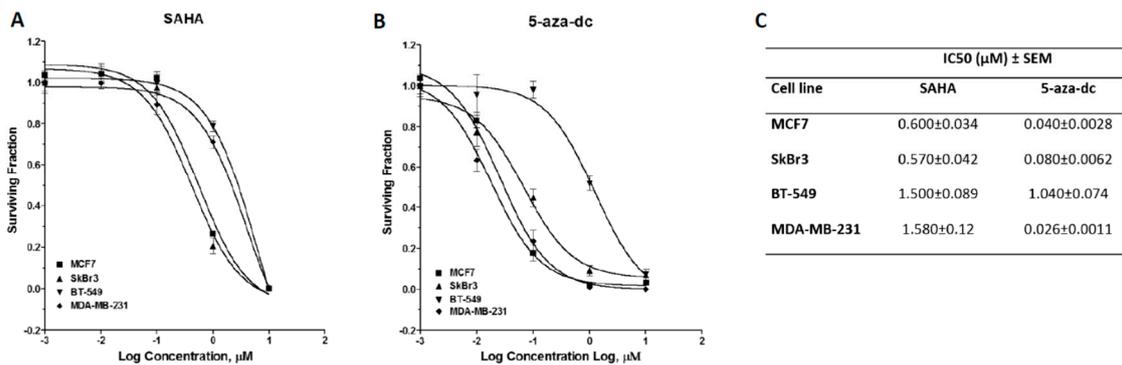


# Interplay between Epigenetics, Expression of Estrogen Receptor- $\alpha$ , HER2/ERBB2 and Sensitivity of Triple Negative Breast Cancer Cells to Hormonal Therapy

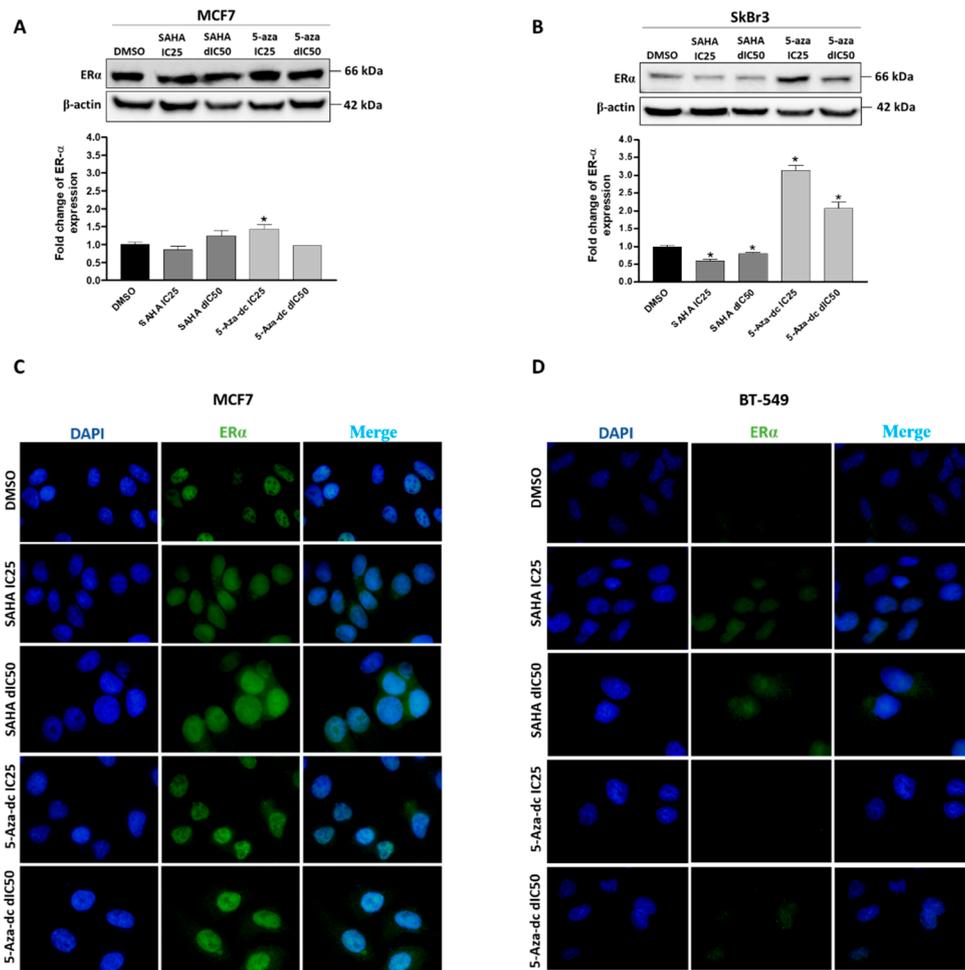
Wafaa S Ramadan, Cijo George Vazhappilly, Ekram M Saleh, Varsha Menon, Aya M AlAzawi, Ahmed T El-Serafi, Wael Mansour and Raafat El-Awady



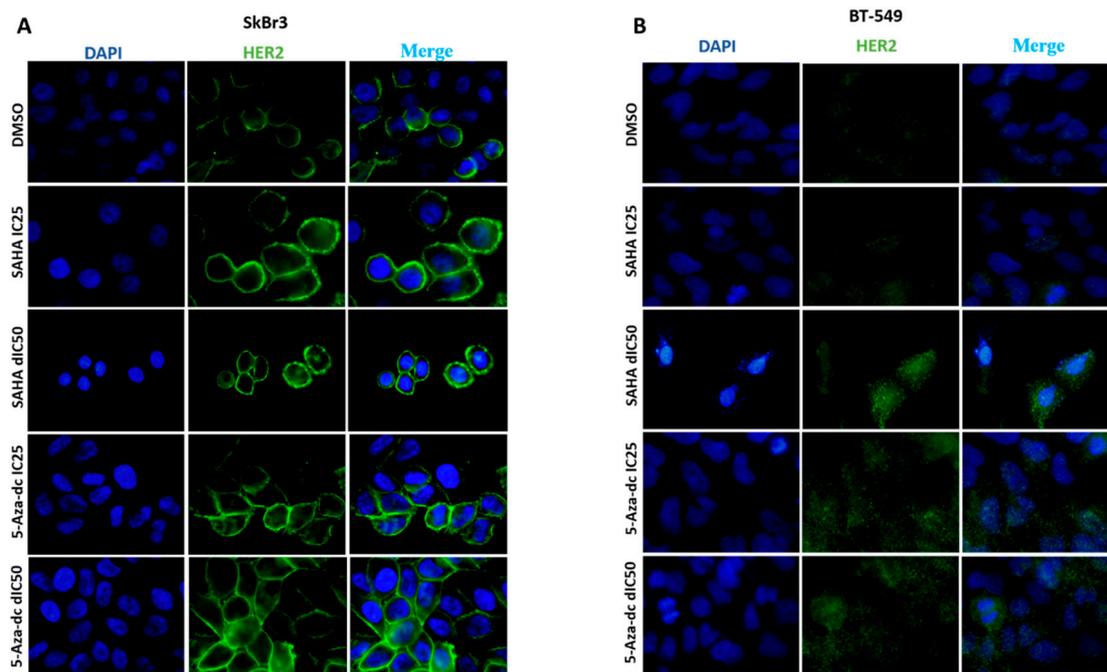
**Figure S1.** The response of breast cancer cells to TAM and the correlation analysis with ER $\alpha$  and HER2/ERBB2 expression: (A) Surviving fractions of MCF7, SkBr3, BT-549 and MDA-MB-231 after treatment with increasing concentrations of TAM. -1 on the X-axis corresponds to 0  $\mu\text{M}$ . (B,C) Correlation analysis between TAM IC50 and the relative expression level of ER $\alpha$  (B) and HER2/ERBB2 (C) in breast cancer cell lines. The  $r$  values indicate Pearson's correlation coefficient with corresponding  $p$  value.



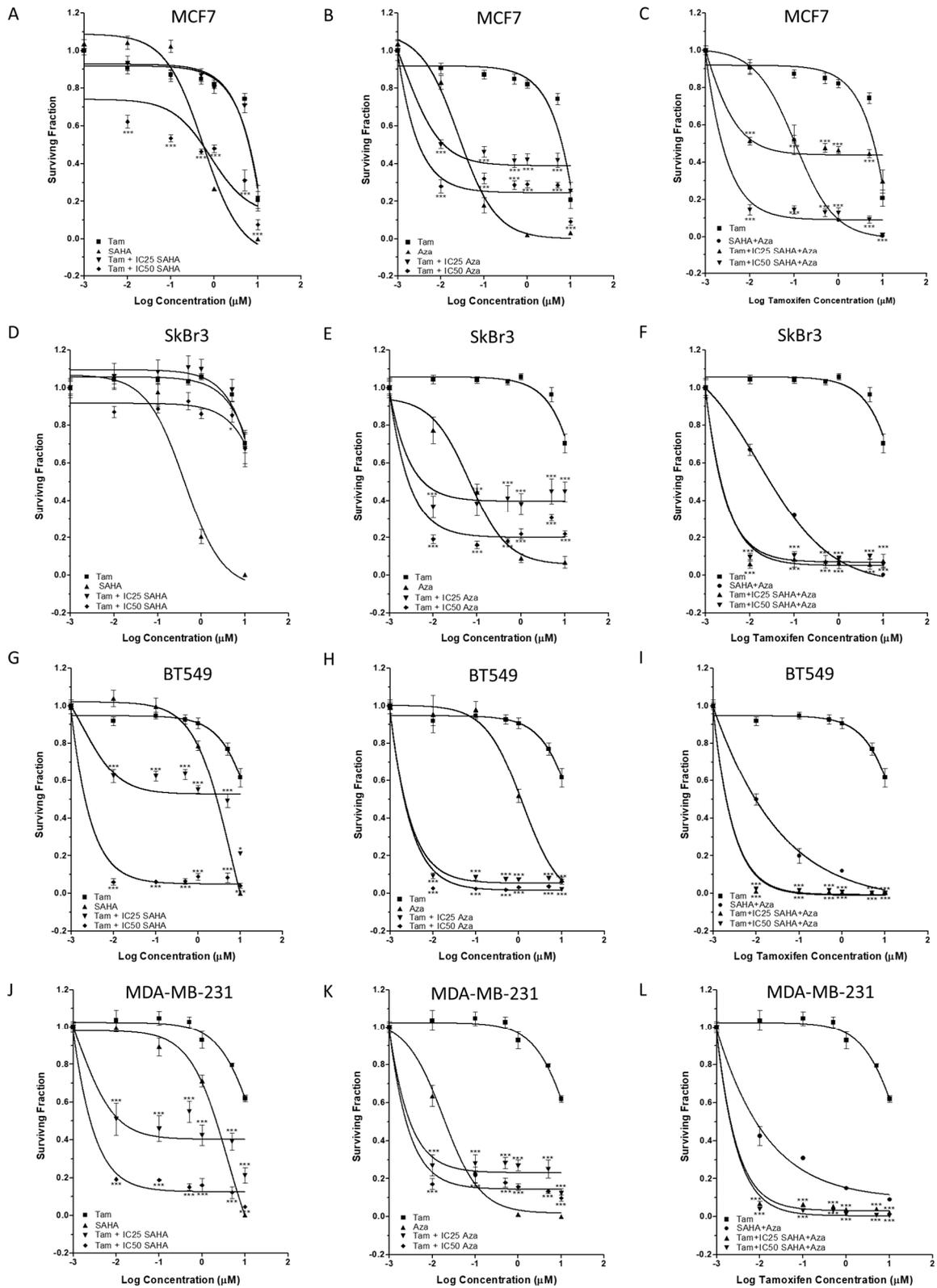
**Figure S2.** Effect of SAHA and 5-aza-dc on survival of breast cancer cells. Surviving fractions of the indicated breast cancer cell lines were measured by colony formation assay after treatment with increasing concentrations of (A) SAHA or (B) 5-aza-dc. (C) IC50 of SAHA and 5-aza-dc in the indicated cells were calculated by best fitting curve method. Shown are the means  $\pm$  SEM of at least three independent experiments.



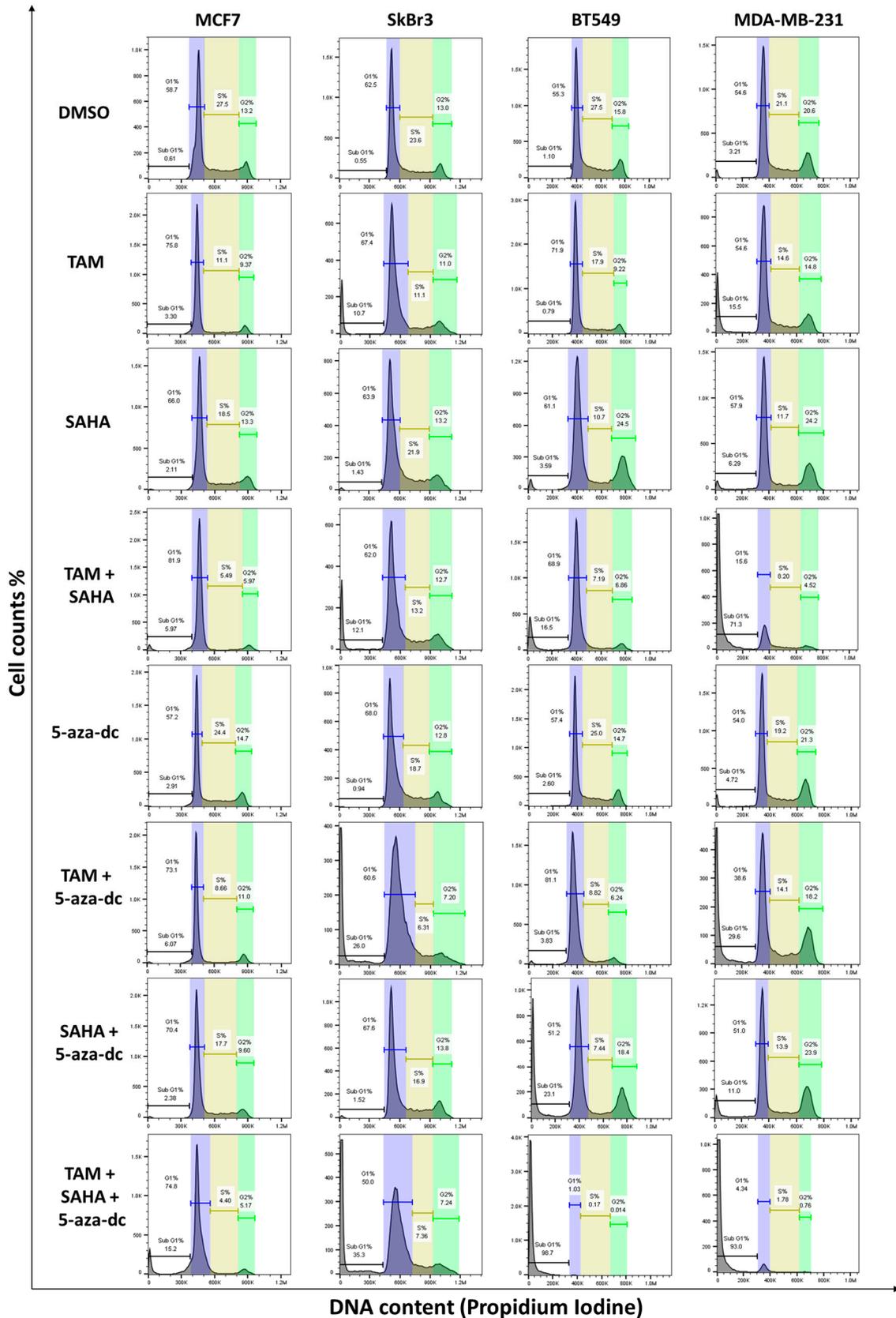
**Figure S3.** Effect of SAHA and 5-aza-dc on the expression of ER $\alpha$  in breast cancer cells. (A,B) upper panels: Western blot analysis of ER $\alpha$  expression in (A) MCF7 and (B) SkBr3 cells after treatment with IC25 or double IC50 (dIC50) concentrations of SAHA or 5-aza-dc. Lower panels: Bar graphs showing relative fold changes of ER $\alpha$  after quantification and normalization to  $\beta$ -actin and DMSO treatment. (C,D) Representative images (at 100 $\times$  magnification) for immunofluorescence staining of ER $\alpha$  (green) and DAPI (blue) in (C) MCF7 and (D) BT-549 cells treated with IC25 or double IC50 (dIC50) concentrations of SAHA or 5-aza-dc. Shown are the means  $\pm$  SEM of at least three independent experiments. \*  $p < 0.05$  vs. DMSO group.



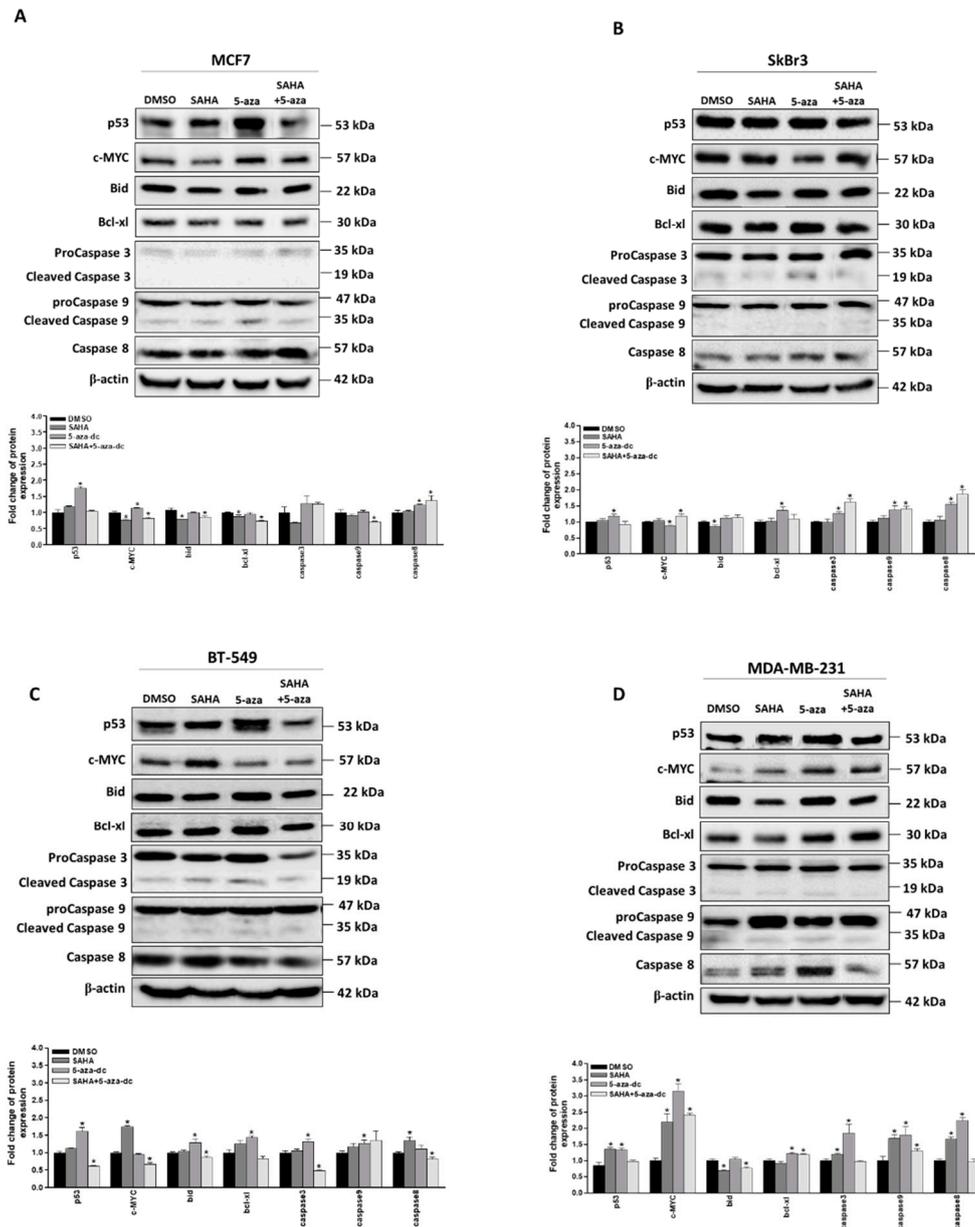
**Figure S4.** Effect of SAHA and 5-aza-dc on the expression of HER2/ERBB2 in breast cancer cells. **(A,B)** Representative micrographs (at 100× magnification) for immunofluorescence staining of HER2 (green) and DAPI (blue) in **(A)** SkBr3 and **(B)** BT-549 cells after treatment with IC25 or double IC50 (dIC50) concentrations of SAHA or 5-aza-dc.



**Figure S5.** Effect of SAHA and/or 5-aza-dc on the sensitivity of breast cancer cells to TAM. Surviving fractions were calculated by colony formation assay in MCF7 (A–C), SkBr3 (D–F), BT-549 (G–I) and MDA-MB-231 (J–L) cells after treatment with increasing concentrations of TAM in combination with either IC25 or IC50 of SAHA and/or 5-aza-dc.  $-3$  on the X-axis corresponds to  $0 \mu\text{M}$ . Shown are the means  $\pm$  SEM of at least three independent experiments. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$  vs. TAM group.



**Figure S6.** Effect of TAM, SAHA, 5-aza-dc and their combination on cell cycle distribution. Histograms represent cell cycle distribution of MCF7, SkBr3, BT-549 and MDA-MB-231 cells treated with IC50 concentrations of SAHA and/or 5-aza-dc and their combination with IC50 concentration of TAM. The X-axis is the DNA content (marked by PI), whereas the Y-axis is the cell number.



**Figure S7.** Effect of SAHA, 5-aza-dc and their combination on apoptosis in breast cancer cells. (A–D) Upper panels: Western blot analysis of the indicated proteins in (A) MCF7, (B) SkBr3, (C) BT-549 and (D) MDA-MB-231 cells after treatment with IC50 concentrations of SAHA and/or 5-aza-dc. β-actin protein was blotted as a loading control. Lower panels: Bar graphs showing relative fold changes of the indicated proteins after quantification and normalization to β-actin signal and DMSO treatment. Shown are the means ± SEM of at least three independent experiments. \*  $p < 0.05$  vs. DMSO group.