

## Supporting Table 2

### A multiple linear regression model investigating predictors of the RCB score (n=184).

The regression coefficient  $\beta$  interpreted as follows: “For one unit increase in the variable, the RCB score changes on average by  $\beta$ .” The unit of  $\beta$  is the RCB score.

Variable	Regression coefficient $\beta$	95%CI	p
Age at entry (per 5 years increase)	0.06	-0.05-0.18	0.278
Molecular breast cancer subtype	/	/	/
---ER+/PR+ or -/ HER2-	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
---HER2+ (classical and variants)	-1.09	-1.50-(-0.67)	<b>&lt;0.0001</b>
---Triple-negative	-0.56	-1.05-(-0.08)	<b>0.024</b>
Tumor grade G3	0.11	-0.32-0.54	0.611
Ki-67 labeling index (per 10% increase)	-0.15	-0.23-(-0.07)	<b>&lt;0.0001</b>
Postmenopausal status	0.07	-0.44-0.59	0.785
Neoadjuvant systemic therapy – Other regimens than sequential anthracycline + taxane ( $\pm$ anti-Her2)	0.55	-0.10-1.20	0.094

Abbreviations: 95%CI – 95% confidence interval, ER – estrogen receptor, PR – progesterone receptor, | - or, HER-2 – human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (erb-B2).