

### Supporting Table 3

#### Subgroup analysis: Interactions of RCB with clinically-relevant subgroups.

Note that due to the relatively small number of patients within some selected subgroups, results have to be considered hypothesis-generating. \*Other regimens include mostly patients who received only anthracyclines or only taxanes, mainly related to toxicity.

Variable	Subgroups	HR	95%CI	Interaction p-value
Age	Age ≤ 65 years	1.54	1.21-1.97	0.005
	Age > 65 years	4.50	2.06-9.83	
Molecular subtype	ER+PR+ or ER+ PR+ but HER2-	1.75	1.21-2.53	0.333
	HER2+ (classical and variants)	1.82	1.24-2.68	
	Triple-negative	2.46	1.46-4.14	
Tumor grade	G1-G2	1.57	0.95-2.58	0.588
	G3	1.86	1.47-2.36	
Ki-67 labeling index	> 25%	2.22	1.71-2.89	0.021
	≤ 25%	1.24	0.81-1.92	
Menopausal status	Pre-/perimenopausal status	1.04	0.68-1.59	0.004
	Postmenopausal status	2.20	1.66-2.93	
Type of systemic treatment	Other regimens than sequential anthracycline + taxane (±anti-HER2)*	11.98	0.93-153.93	0.043
	Sequential anthracycline + taxane (±anti-HER2)*	1.63	1.28-2.06	
Type of surgery	Breast conserving therapy	1.53	1.13-2.09	0.211
	Mastectomy	2.05	1.44-2.91	

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

