SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

Acquired mutations and transcriptional remodeling in long-term estrogen-deprived locoregional breast cancer recurrences

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Supplementary Figure 1. DNA-seq target interval coverages

Supplementary Figure 2. Copy number call distribution

Supplementary Figure 3. tumorMatch: Proportion of shared variants (POSV) between samples in patient-matched cohort

Supplementary Figure 4. Local recurrence CNA Correlation Matrix

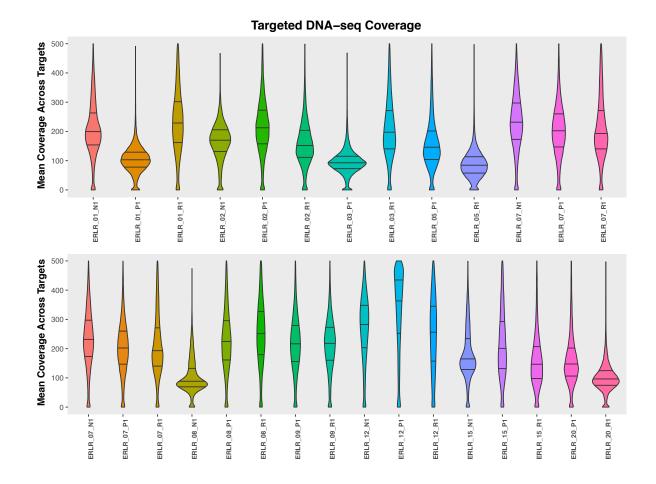
Supplementary Figure 5. Allele frequency of SNVs called from RNA-seq vs DNA-seq

Supplementary Figure 6. Overlap of differentially expressed genes between local recurrences and ER+ LTED lines

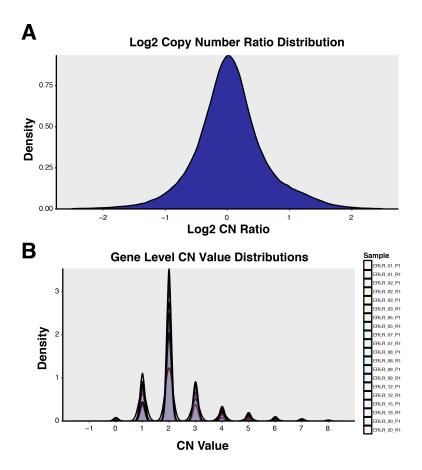
Supplementary Figure 7. KLK7 and PROM1 basal breast carcinoma expression and E2 regulation.

Supplementary Figure 8. NDRG1 expression in PAM50 subtypes and survival influence in ERpositive breast cancer.

Supplementary Figure 9: Top five up and downregulated ESR1-depleted gene expression changes in ESR1 non-depleted cases.

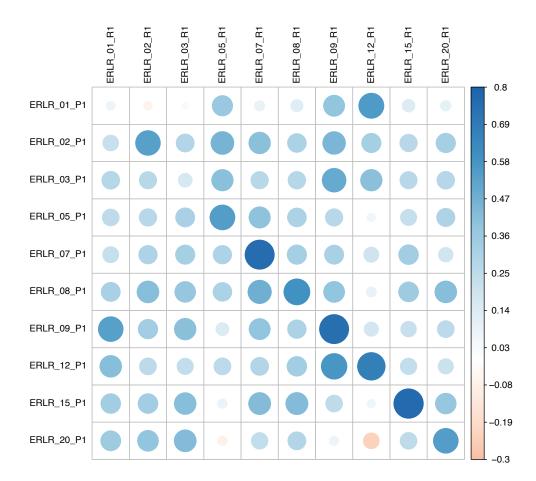


<u>Supplementary Figure 1:</u> DNA-seq target interval coverages. Violin plots showing the distribution of mean DNA-sequencing coverage across all targeted intervals. 25th, 50th and 75th percentiles are indicated with horizontal black lines. To better visualize distributions, y-axis limit was set at 500.



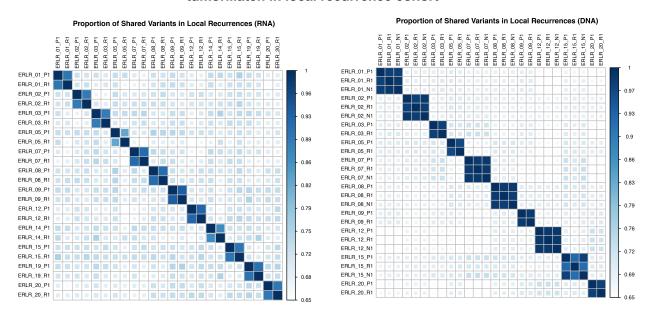
<u>Supplementary Figure 2:</u> Copy number call distribution. (A) Log2 copy number ratio distribution, derived from *CNVkit*, for all samples in cohort. (B) Distribution of discrete, genelevel copy number calls with gene-level values representing the mean of discrete calls across all probed regions covering the gene.





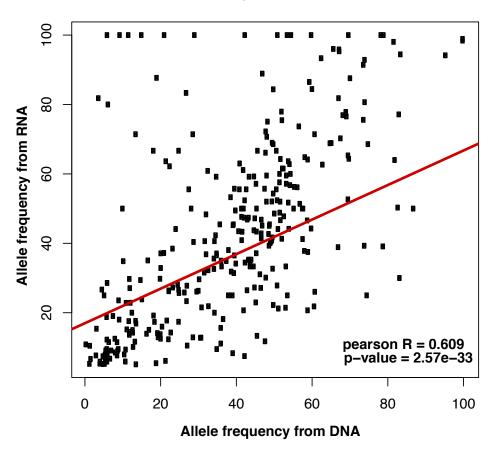
<u>Supplementary Figure 3:</u> CNA Correlation Matrix. Correlation matrix of pearson R values from log2CN values between all samples.

tumorMatch in local recurrence cohort



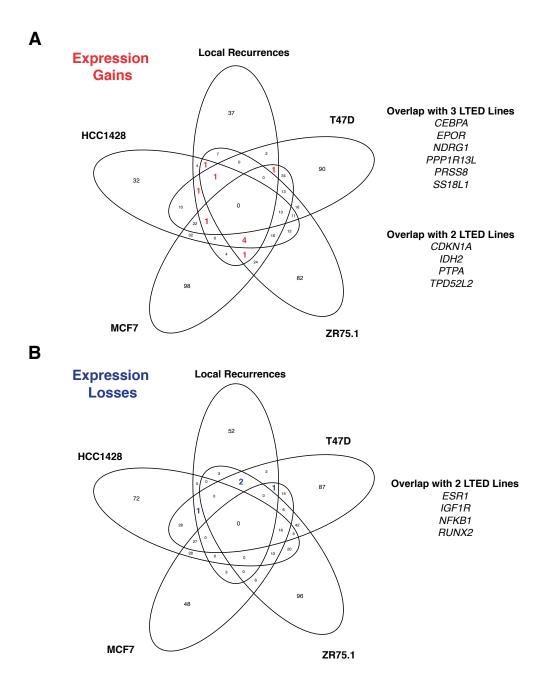
<u>Supplementary Figure 4:</u> tumorMatch proportion of shared variants (POSV) between samples in patient-matched cohort. tumorMatch plots for both RNA- (left) and DNA-sequencing, showing all paired specimens, including trios that include normal, are patient-matched.





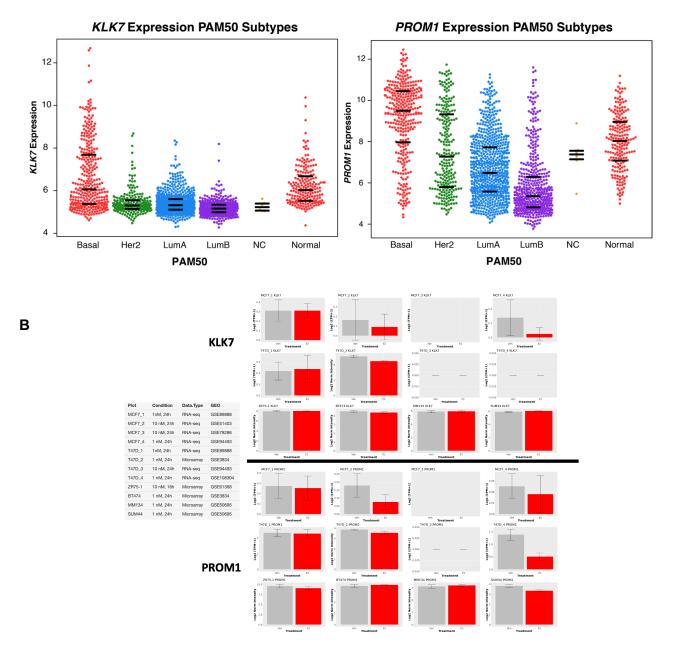
Supplementary Figure 5: Allele frequency of SNVs called from RNA-seq vs DNA-seq.

Allele frequency calls of 633 total somatic, nonsynonymous nucleotide variants from RNA-seq and DNA-seq (pearson R = 0.609).

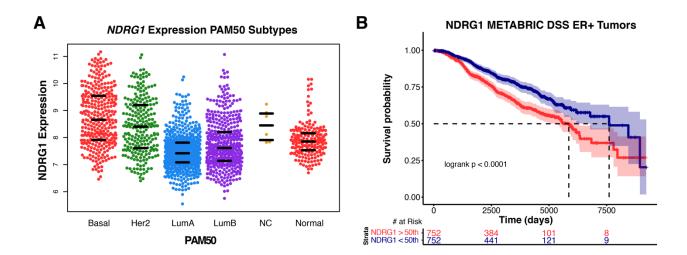


<u>Supplementary Figure 6:</u> Overlap of differentially expressed genes between local recurrences and ER+ LTED lines. (A) Genes significantly upregulated in both local recurrences vs. primaries and LTED vs. parental lines. (B) Genes significantly downregulated in both local recurrences vs. primaries and LTED vs. parental lines.

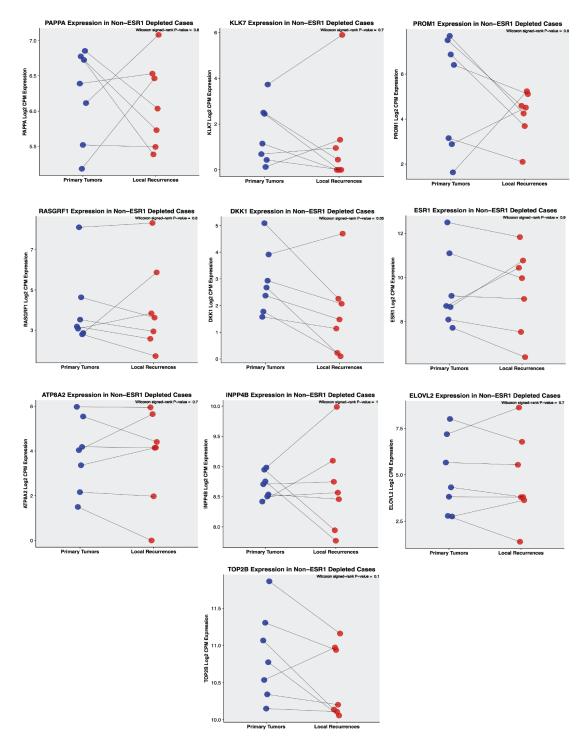




<u>Supplementary Figure 7:</u> KLK7 and PROM1 basal breast carcinoma expression and E2 regulation. (A) Normalized microarray expression values (METABRIC) of KLK7 and PROM1, segregated by PAM50 subtypes. Horizontal black bars indicate 25th, 50th and 75th percentile values. (B) Relative expression of KLK7 and PROM1 with E2 induction in various conditions and breast cancer cell lines.



<u>Supplementary Figure 8:</u> NDRG1 expression in PAM50 subtypes and survival influence in ER-positive breast cancer. (A) *NDRG1* expression in PAM50 subtypes. (B) Disease-specific survival in METABRIC of patients with ER-positive primary tumors that express *NDRG1* highly (>50th percentile, red) or lowly (<50th percentile, blue).



<u>Supplementary Figure 9:</u> Top five up and downregulated ESR1-depleted gene expression changes in ESR1 non-depleted cases. Plots of log2CPM expression values of primary (blue) and recurrent (red) tumors from non-ESR1 depleted cases and associated Wilcoxon signed-rank P-values.