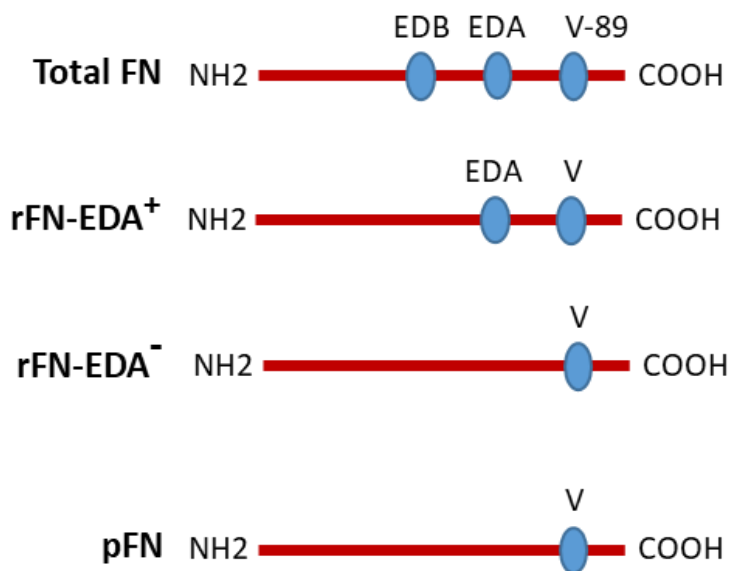


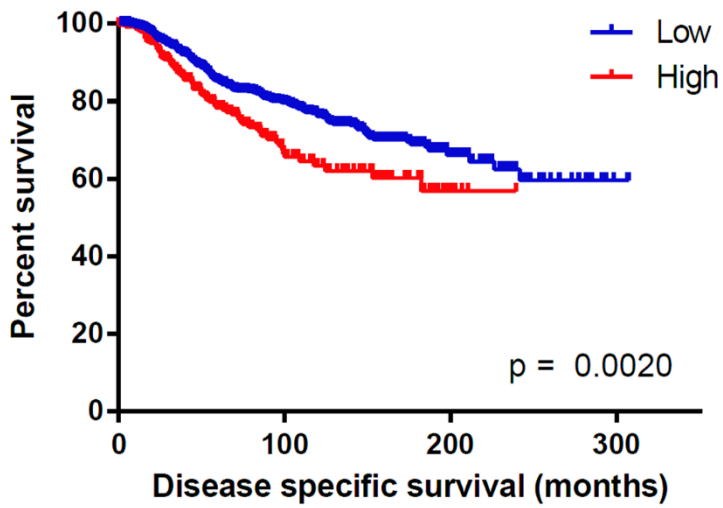
Supplementary Material

Suppl. Table 1. Patient data.

Total number (n)	62
Age median (min-max)	57 (41-92)
Clinical stage	
I	3
II	32
III	16
IV	1
Receptor Status	
HR ⁺ HER2 ⁻	20
HR ⁺ HER2 ⁺	15
HR ⁻ HER2 ⁺	10
HR ⁻ HER2 ⁻	17

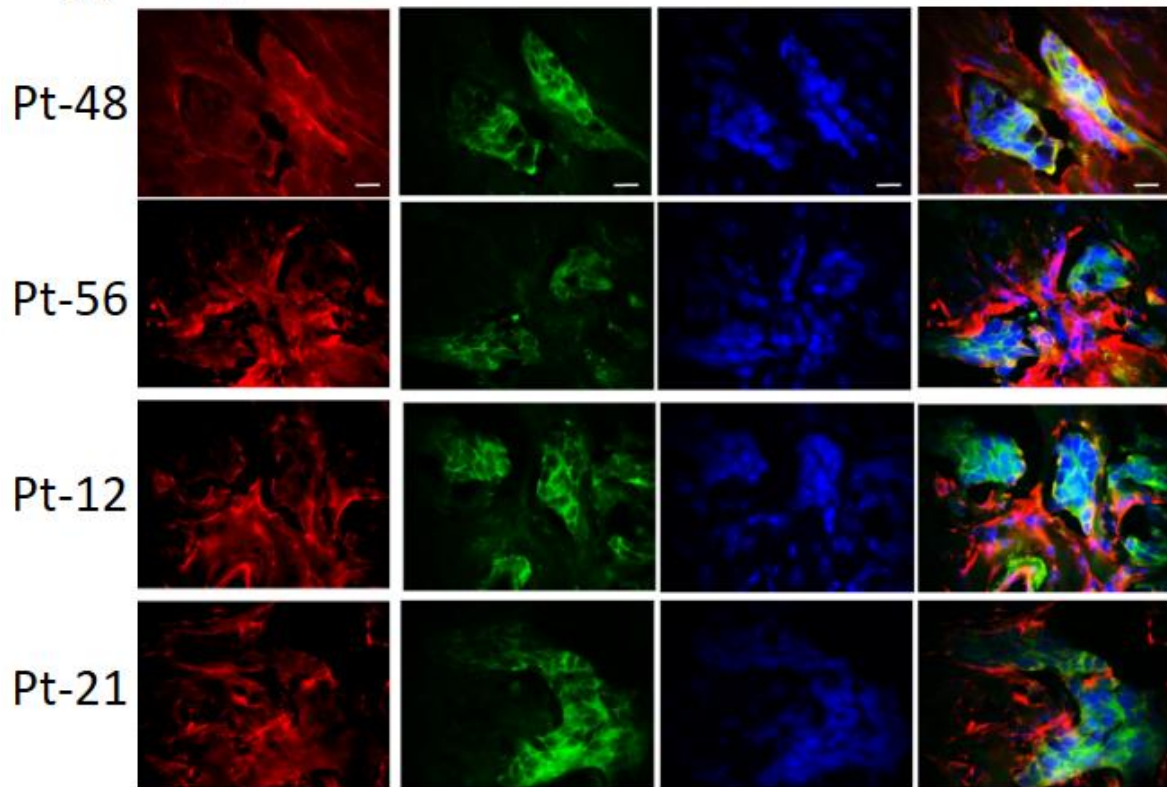


Suppl. Fig. 1. Graphic presentations of the fibronectin (FN) isoforms. The plasma fibronectin (pFN), the recombinant FN lacking the EDA domain (rFN-EDA⁻) and the recombinant FN with the EDA domain (rFN-EDA⁺) are shown in comparison to the total FN protein.

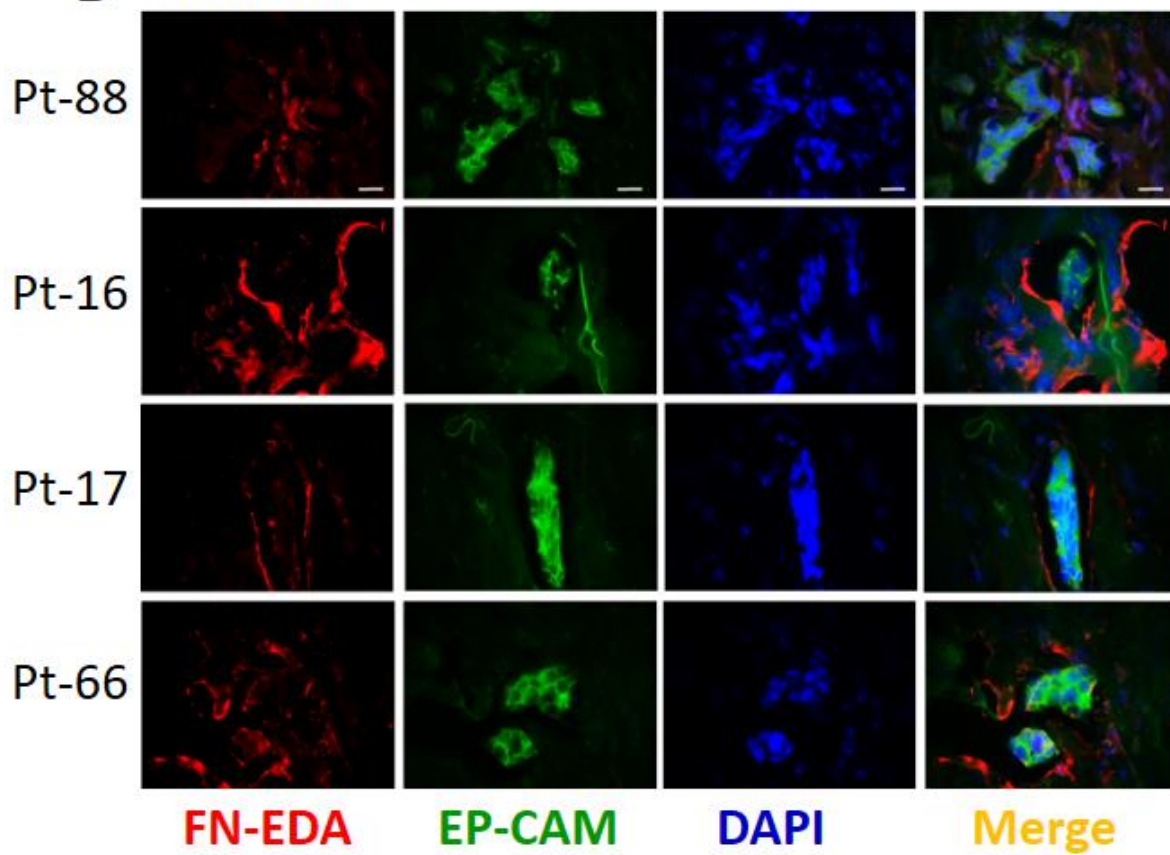


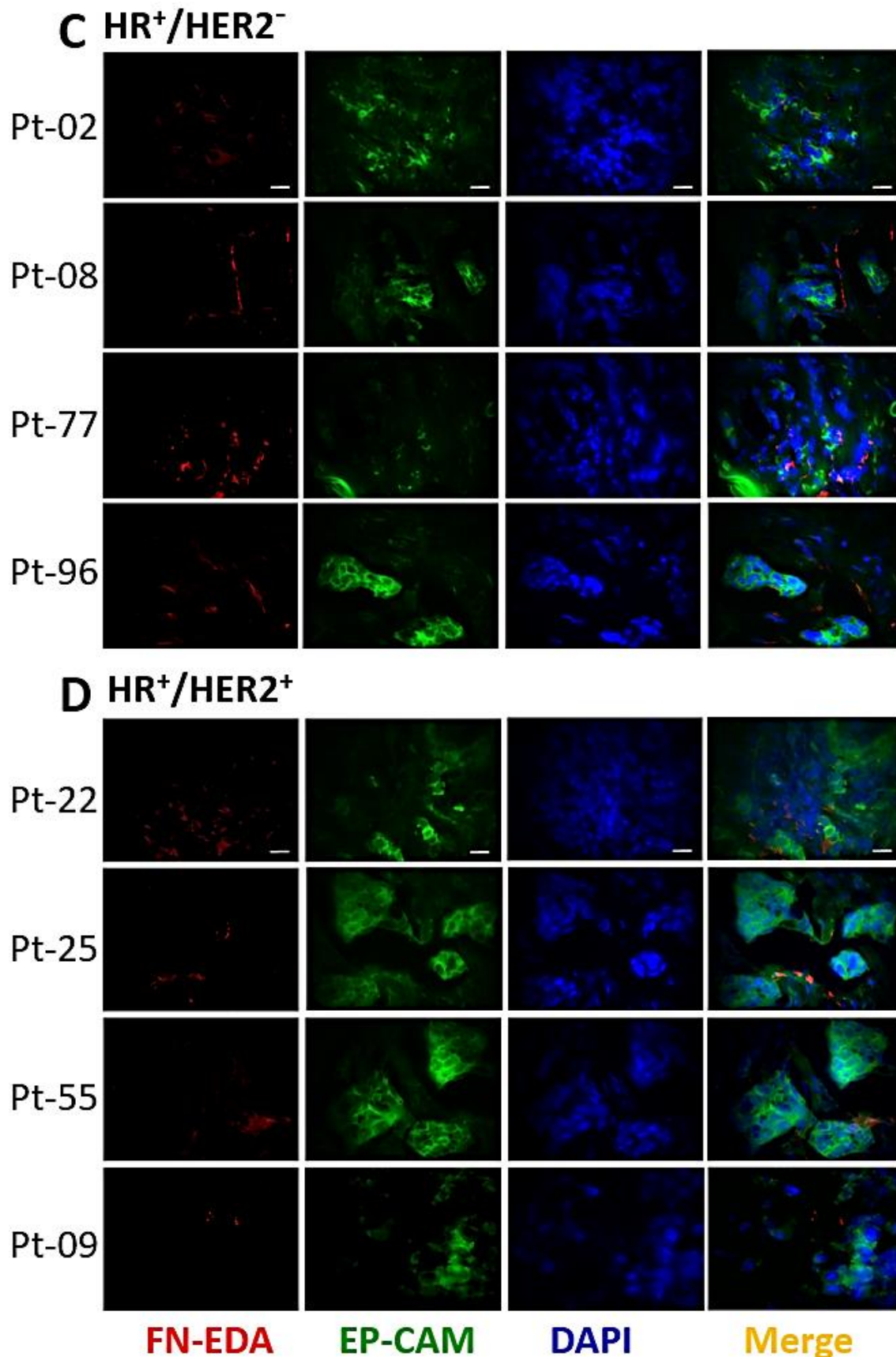
Suppl. Fig. 2 Kaplan-Meier plot for the estimation of survival in breast cancer patients (n=995, from METABRIC database) with low and high total cellular FN expression.

A HR⁻/HER2⁻

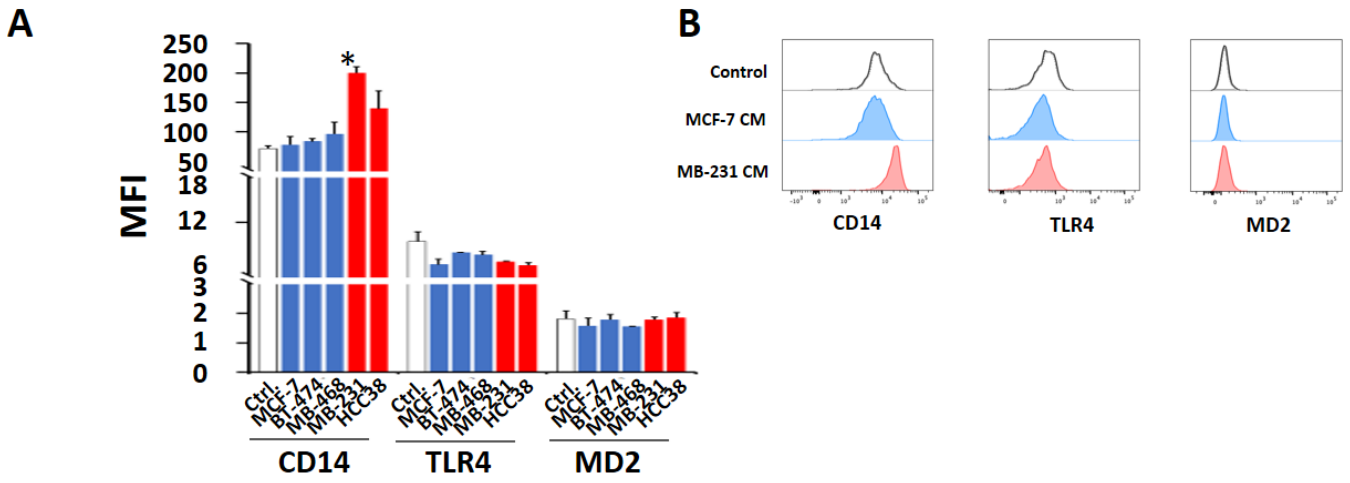


B HR⁻/HER2⁺

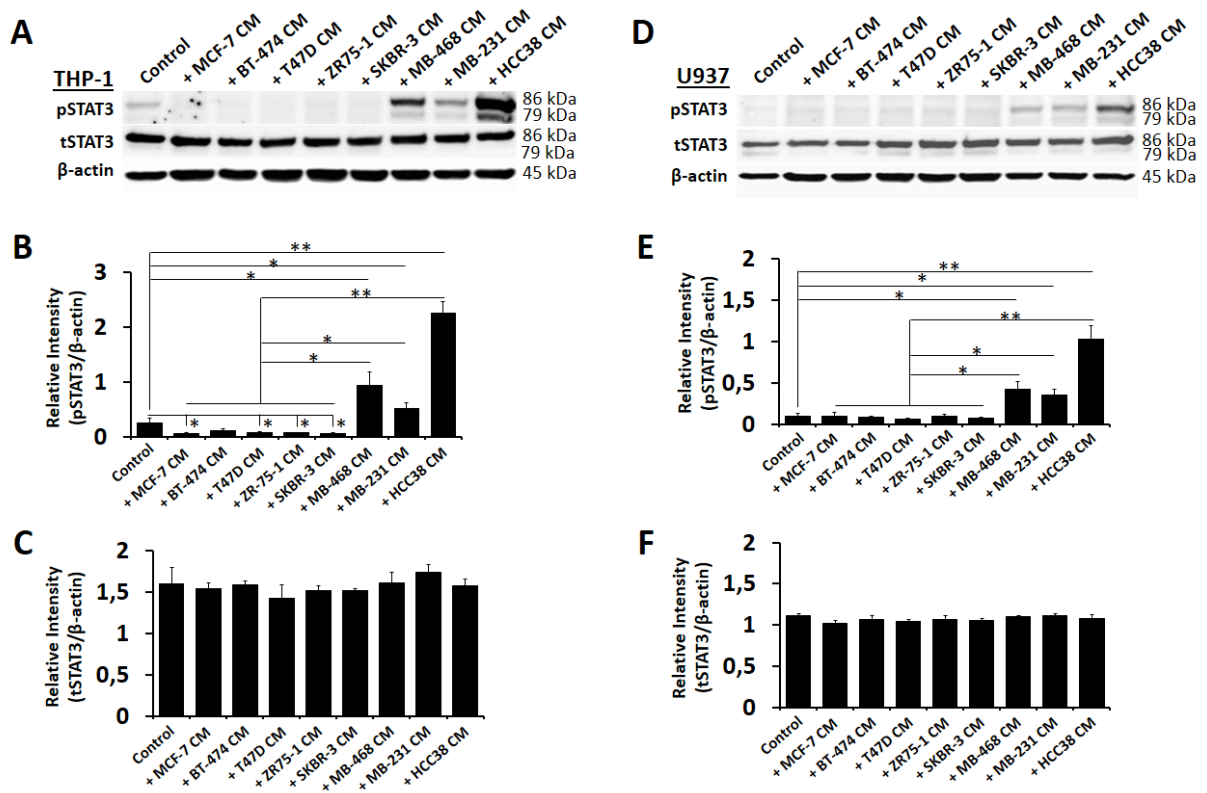




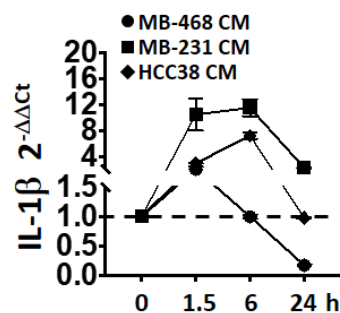
Suppl. Fig. 3. Immunofluorescence analysis of FN-EDA in the breast tumor specimens. Micrographs from four patients who were diagnosed with (A) hormone receptor (HR)-negative, HER2-negative (triple negative breast cancer), (B) HR-negative, HER2-positive, (C) HR-positive, HER2-negative, and (D) HR-positive, HER2-positive breast cancer are demonstrated. Epithelial cells are labelled with epithelial cellular adhesion molecule (EpCAM). Please note the co-expression of FN-EDA and EpCAM (appears in yellow color on merged images) in epithelial cells from (A) triple negative breast cancer specimens. Scale bar, 10 μ m.



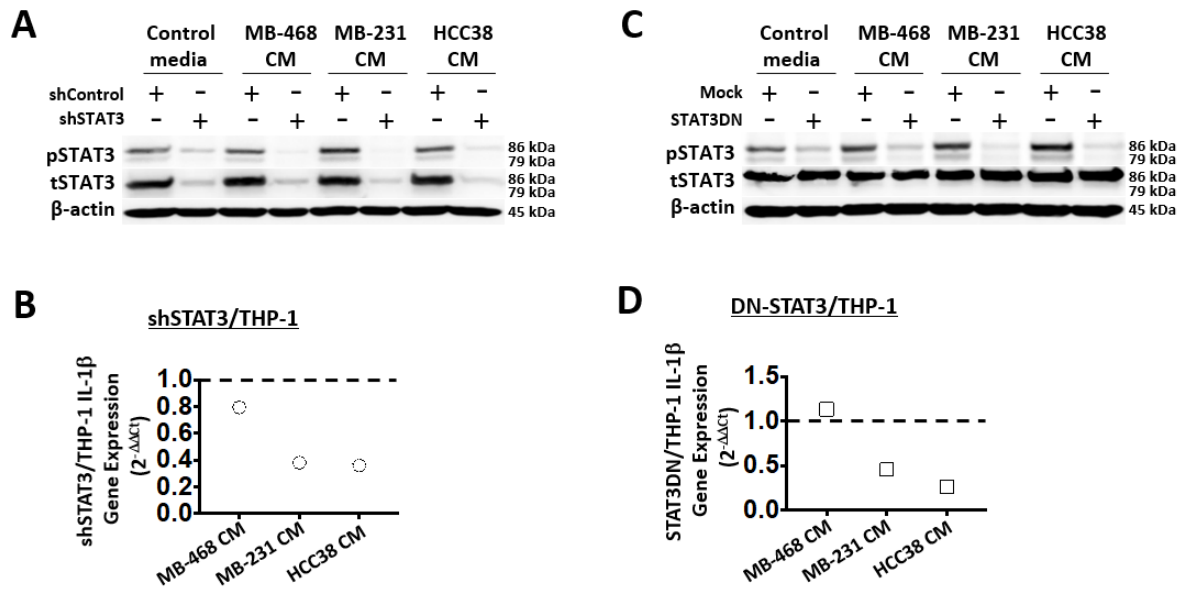
Suppl. Fig. 4. Expression of CD14, TLR4 and MD2 molecules on the monocytes incubated with the conditioned media (CM) from different breast cancer cell lines. **A)** Median fluorescence intensity (MFI) values and **(B)** representative flow cytometry offset plots are shown. (Ctrl., monocytes incubated in the control media; blue bars, CM from low-level fibronectin-expressing cell lines; red bars, CM from high-level fibronectin-expressing cell lines; Mean±SEM, Student's t-test; *, $P < 0.05$)



Suppl. Fig. 6. Activation of STAT3 pathway in myeloid (A-C) THP-1 and (D-F) U937 cell lines following the incubation with conditioned media (CM) from breast cancer cell lines. (A,D) Representative Western-Blot images and band intensities of (B,E) pSTAT3 and (C,F) total STAT3 protein normalized according to β -actin are shown. (pSTAT3, phospho-STAT3 (Tyr705); total STAT3, tSTAT3; Mean \pm SEM, Student's t-test; *, $P < 0.05$ **, $P < 0.01$)



Suppl. Fig. 7. Change in IL-1 β gene expression in the THP-1 cells treated with the conditioned media (CM) collected from triple-negative breast cancer cells. The data were normalized to the control THP-1 cells cultured in standard media. The dashed line crossing at 2 $^{-\Delta\Delta C_t} = 1$ represents an equal expression level between the control and CM-treated cells.



Suppl. Fig. 8. IL-1 β gene expression analysis in STAT3 silenced THP-1 cells treated with the breast cancer conditioned media (CM). THP-1 cells were genetically-modified with **(A)** short-hairpin (sh)STAT3 or **(C)** dominant-negative (DN) STAT3 constructs and treated with the CM. pSTAT3 (phospho-STAT3 Tyr705) and tSTAT3 (total STAT3) protein levels were studied by Western-Blot. Change in IL-1 β gene expression in **(B)** the shSTAT3-modified and in **(D)** the DN-STAT3-modified THP-1 cells treated with the conditioned media (CM) collected from triple-negative breast cancer cells. The data from the shControl plasmid-modified THP-1 cells and the mock-transfected THP-1 cells were used for the normalization of shSTAT3-modified THP-1 cells and for the DN-STAT3-modified THP-1 cells, respectively. The dashed line crossing at $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t} = 1$ represents an equal expression level between the control cells and the STAT3-modified cells.