

Single-cell RNA reveals a tumorigenic microenvironment in the interface zone of human breast tumors

Wei Yang¹, Meiyu Xu¹, Shuoqi Xu¹, Qingxian Guan¹, Shuaiming Geng¹, Juanhong Wang², Wei Wei², Hongwei Xu³, Ying Liu³, Yong Meng⁴, Ming-Qing Gao^{4*}

¹College of Life Sciences, Northwest University, Xi'an, China.

²Department of Pathology, Xi'an No.3 Hospital, the Affiliated Hospital of Northwest University, Xi'an, China.

³Basic Medical College, Qingdao University, Qingdao, China.

⁴School of Medicine, Northwest University, Xi'an, China.

*Corresponding author: gaomingqing@nwu.edu.cn.

Supplementary Materials

(Table S1 – S4 and Figure S1 – S3)

Table S1. Clinical parameters of the three breast cancer patients

| Patients | Histology | WHO Grade | Her2 status | ER status | PR status | ki67 | P53 |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------|-----|
| 1 | IBC-NST | 2 | 1+ | 80%+ | 70%+ | 15%+ | + |
| 2 | IBC-NST | 2 | 3+ | - | - | 40% | + |
| 3 | IBC-NST | 2 | 2+ | 90%+ | 90%+ | 30% | Pos |

WHO, World Health Organization; ER, estrogen receptor; Her2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; PR, progesterone receptor; IBC-NST, Invasive breast carcinoma of no special type.

Table S2. PCR primer sequence

| Gene | Forward Primer | Reverse Primer |
|--------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| GAPDH | GGAGTCCACTGGCGTCTTCA | GTCATGAGTCCTTCCACGATACC |
| BMPR1B | GAGGATGACTCTGGGTTGCC | AGGCAGTGTAGGGTGTAGGT |

Table S3. The specific information for each sample

| patient | zone | High quality cells | mean reads/cell | total genes |
|---------|-----------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1 | tumor | 11108 | 19727 | 35955 |
| 1 | interface | 12645 | 23938 | 36286 |
| 1 | normal | 13589 | 20801 | 35989 |
| 2 | tumor | 9597 | 38123 | 36618 |
| 2 | interface | 8539 | 32706 | 36680 |
| 2 | normal | 8960 | 36773 | 36821 |
| 3 | tumor | 8013 | 36323 | 36676 |
| 3 | interface | 8008 | 55136 | 37655 |
| 3 | normal | 8089 | 34588 | 36065 |

Table S4. Numbers of immune cells with immune hot and cold activities

| Patients | Zones | cluster 0 | cluster 1 | cluster 2 | cluster 3 | cluster 4 | cluster 5 | cluster 6 | cluster 7 | cluster 8 | Total cell Number (hot) | Total cell Number (cold) |
|----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | (CD8+ T) hot | (CD4+ T) hot | (CD4+ T) cold | (Tregs) cold | (CD8+ T) hot | (CD8+ T) hot | (Tregs) cold | (CD8+ T) hot | (CD4+ T) hot | | |
| 1 | Normal | 607 | 59 | 434 | 0 | 120 | 47 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 834 | 440 |
| 1 | Interface | 961 | 56 | 373 | 0 | 64 | 65 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 1146 | 387 |
| 1 | Tumor | 812 | 60 | 330 | 1 | 134 | 34 | 317 | 7 | 3 | 1050 | 648 |
| 2 | Normal | 73 | 35 | 75 | 1 | 60 | 60 | 20 | 4 | 3 | 235 | 96 |
| 2 | Interface | 20 | 985 | 33 | 174 | 381 | 94 | 507 | 73 | 127 | 1680 | 714 |
| 2 | Tumor | 15 | 63 | 46 | 1175 | 297 | 19 | 141 | 829 | 764 | 1987 | 1362 |
| 3 | Normal | 36 | 75 | 21 | 0 | 9 | 195 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 317 | 21 |
| 3 | Interface | 4 | 93 | 19 | 0 | 4 | 320 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 424 | 20 |
| 3 | Tumor | 37 | 207 | 138 | 2 | 138 | 312 | 88 | 7 | 5 | 706 | 228 |

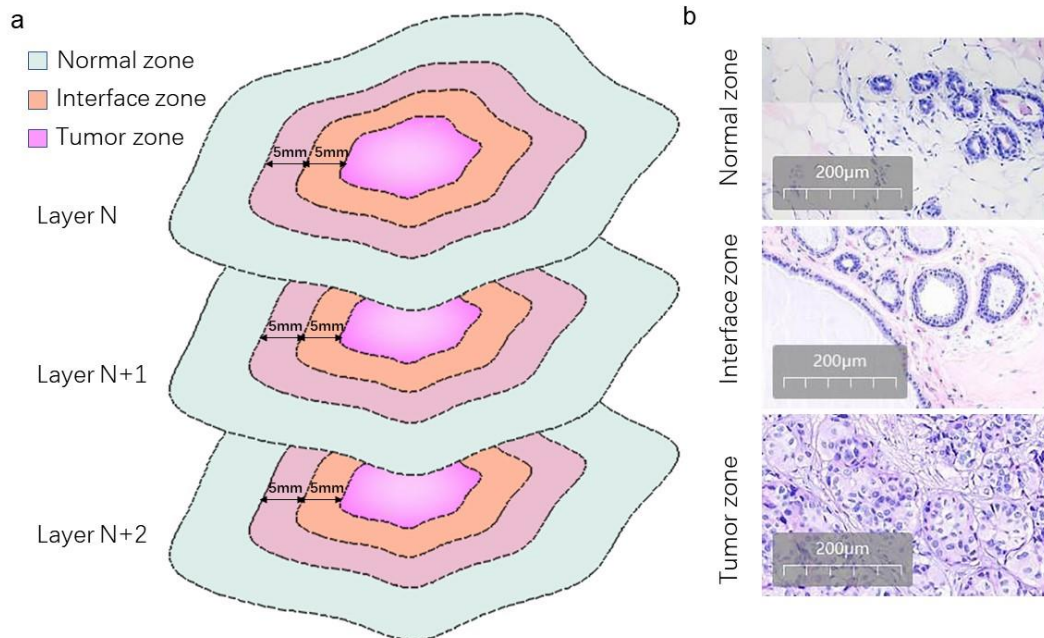


Figure S1. Identification and collection of representative samples. **a** Breast cancer tissues from the normal zone, interface zone and tumor zone were acquired by macroscopic dissection based on geographical mapping. Layer N, N+1, N+2 represented three continuous sections that have similar tumor boundary in the cutting surface. **b** Histological appearances of the normal, interface and tumor zone confirmed by hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining of representative tissues.

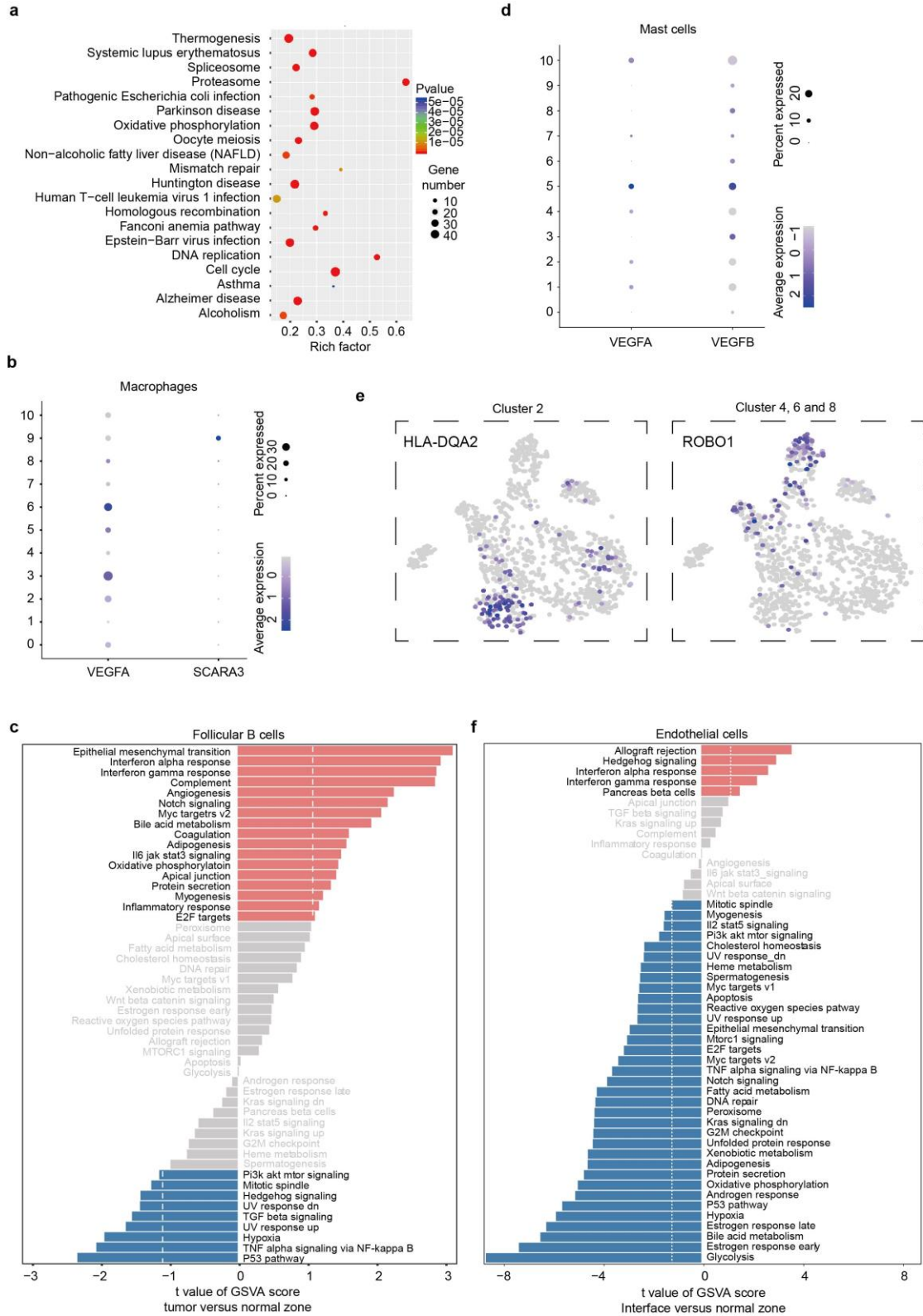


Figure S2. Gene expression and pathway analysis in stromal cells. a Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) pathway analyses of marker genes in TOP2A+ T cells. **b** Bubble plots displaying expressions of selected genes in macrophage clusters. **c** Differences in pathway activity of each cell scored by GSEA between follicular B cells isolated from normal and tumor zones. **d** Bubble plots displaying the expression of selected genes in mast cell clusters. **e** tSNE

plots of the specific gene expression of endothelial cell clusters. **f** Differences in pathway activity of each cell scored by GSVA between endothelial cells isolated from normal and interface zones.

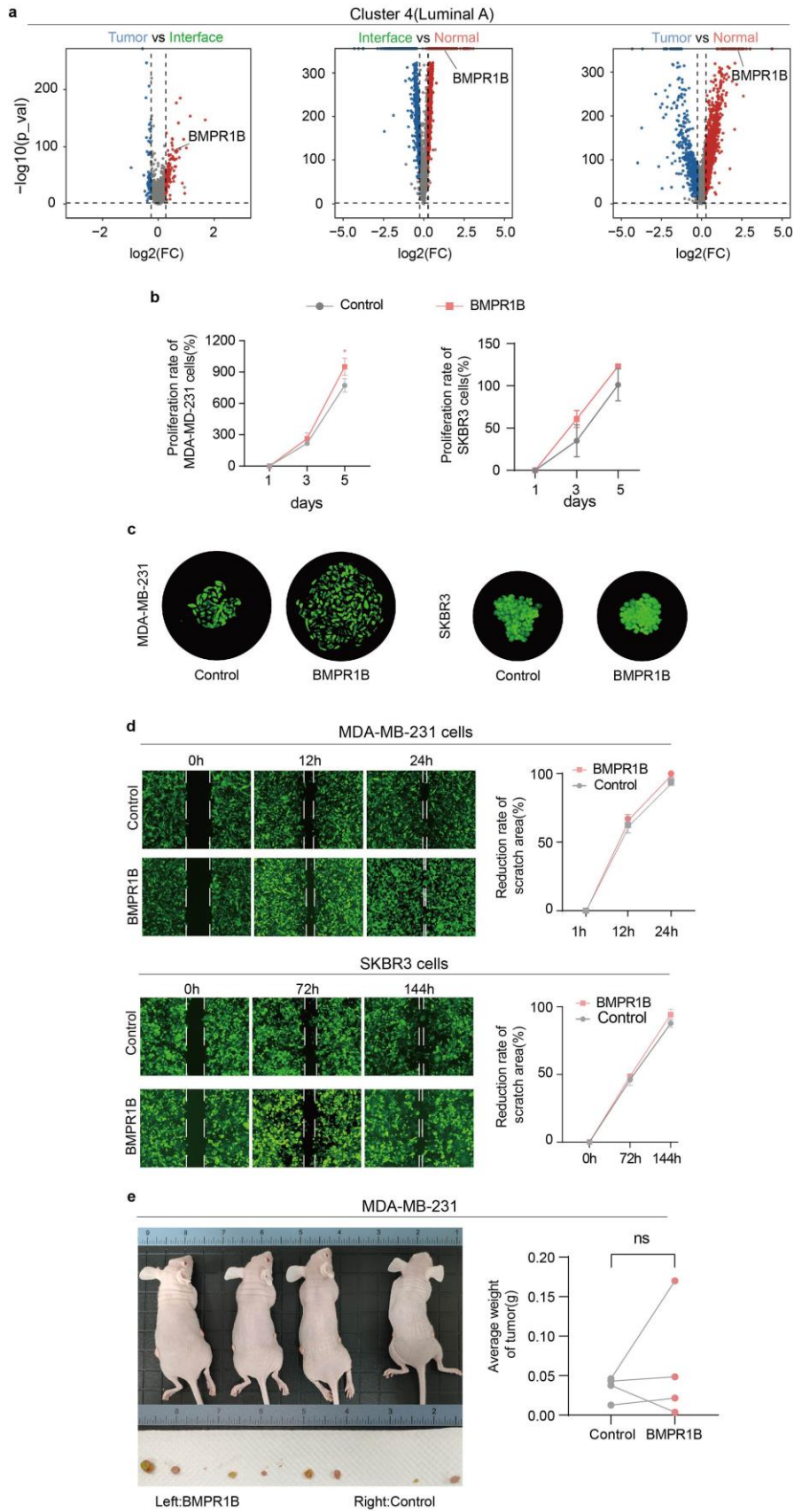


Figure S3. The expression and function of BMPR1B gene in epithelial cells. **a** Volcano plots of BMPR1B gene expression in cluster 4 from different zones here (left to right): Tumor zone versus interface zone, interface zone versus normal zone and tumor zone versus normal zone. **b** Line chart of cell proliferation measured at 450 nm. Cells with raw vector served as control group. **c** Photos of cell clones observed under a microscope. Cloning formation of BMPR1B-expressing MDA-MB-231 and SKBR3 cells versus matched cells with raw vectors. **d** Wound-healing assay of MDA-MB-231 and SKBR3 cells with or without BMPR1B overexpression. Left: representative images of BMPR1B-overexpressed cells and control cells at three time point after wounding. Right: quantification of the reduction rate of scratch area (mean±SD). **e** Photographs of BALB/cNj-Foxn1^{nu}/Gpt mice. (left) BMPR1B-overexpressed MDA-MB-231 cells and control cells with raw vector were respectively injected into subcutaneous location of left and right groin in nude mice. 8th week post-transplantation, mice were photographed, and tumors were removed surgically and weighed. (right) Statistical analysis of mice tumor weights, (n = 3, t test).