

Figure S1. Immunohistochemical analysis of estrogen receptor (ER) expression with an anti-ER monoclonal antibody in canine mammary carcinomas. A) ER+ tubular mammary carcinoma. Most neoplastic cells showed nuclear immunostaining. IHC, hematoxylin counterstain; scale bar 50 μ m. B) ER- tubular mammary carcinoma. Few neoplastic cell nuclei are positive for receptor expression. IHC, hematoxylin counterstain; scale bar 100 μ m.

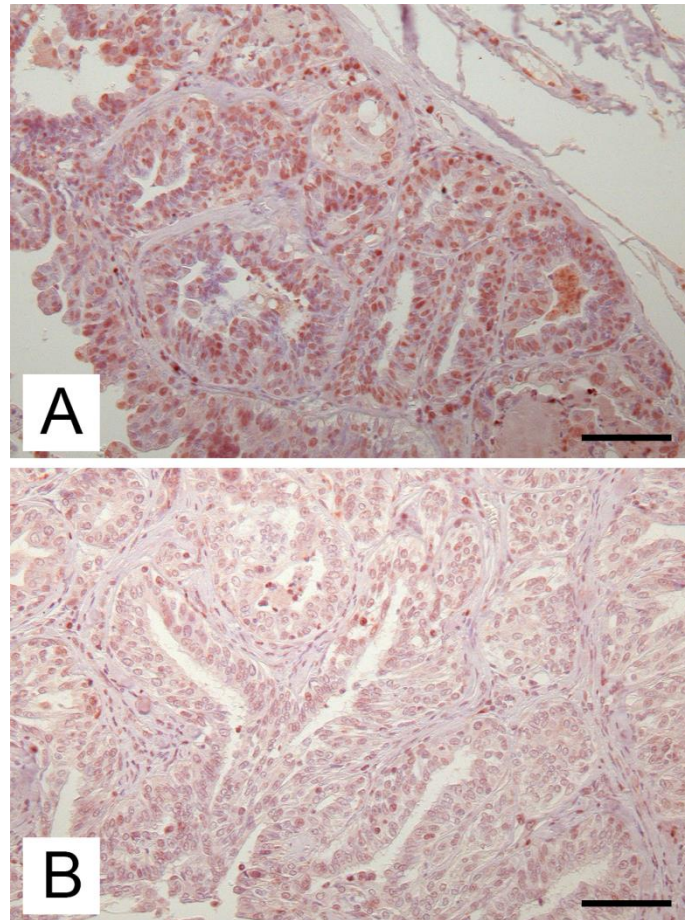


Figure S2. Immunohistochemical analysis of progesterone receptor (PR) expression with anti-PR monoclonal antibody in canine mammary carcinomas. A) PR+ tubular mammary carcinoma. Several neoplastic cells showed nuclear IHC, hematoxylin counterstain; scale bar 100 μm . B) PR- tubular mammary carcinoma. Few neoplastic cell nuclei are positive for receptor expression. IHC, hematoxylin counterstain; scale bar 100 μm .

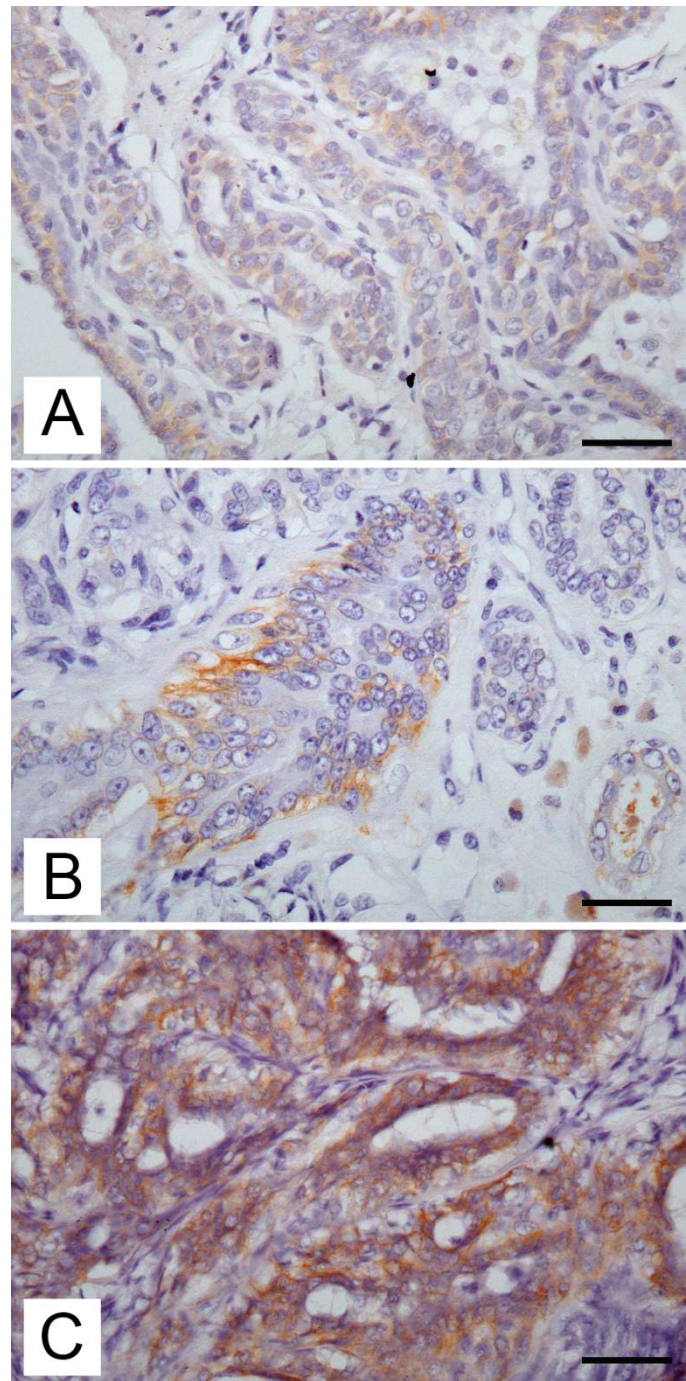


Figure S3. Immunohistochemical analysis of C-erbB-2 expression using a polyclonal antibody anti-C-erbB-2 in canine mammary carcinomas. A) Tubular mammary carcinoma scored 1+. Faint incomplete membranous reactivity. IHC, hematoxylin counterstain; scale bar 50 μ m. B) Tubular mammary carcinoma scored 2+. Weak to moderate incomplete membranous reactivity. IHC, hematoxylin counterstain; scale bar 50 μ m. C) Tubular mammary carcinoma scored 3+ (C-erbB-2 overexpression). Strong and complete membranous reactivity. IHC, hematoxylin counterstain; scale bar 50 μ m.