

Supplementary Materials: Integrative In Vivo Drug Testing Using Gene Expression Signature and Patient-Derived Xenografts from Treatment-Refractory HER2 Positive and Triple-Negative Subtypes of Breast Cancer

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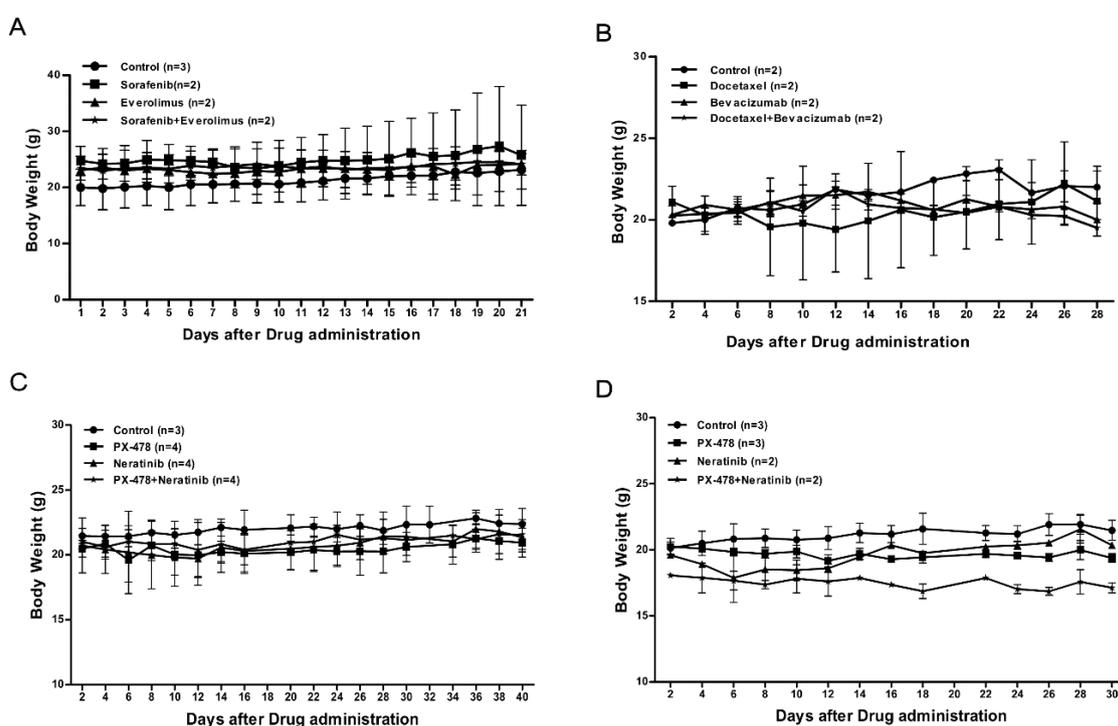


Figure S1. Changes in body weight in PDX model mice following treatment with drugs. **(A)** Body weights of patient-derived xenograft (PDX) model mice established from PT14, monitored every day, are presented as means \pm SD. Female mice were treated with sorafenib (\bullet), everolimus (\blacktriangle), or their combination (\star); mice administered saline (\blacksquare) served as controls. **(B)** Body weights of PDX model mice established from PT12, monitored three times a week, are presented as means \pm SD. Female mice were treated with docetaxel (\bullet , 3 mg/kg), bevacizumab (\blacktriangle , 5 mg/kg), or their combination (\star) by intraperitoneal injection three times a week for 4 weeks; mice administered saline (\blacksquare) served as controls. **(C, D)** Weights of PDX tumors from PT9 and PT10, monitored three times a week, are presented as means \pm SD. Female mice were administered PX-478 (\bullet , 10 mg/kg), neratinib (\blacktriangle , 20 mg/kg), or their combination (\star), via oral gavage three times a week in female mice for 40 days (C) and 30 days (D); mice administered saline (\blacksquare) served as controls.

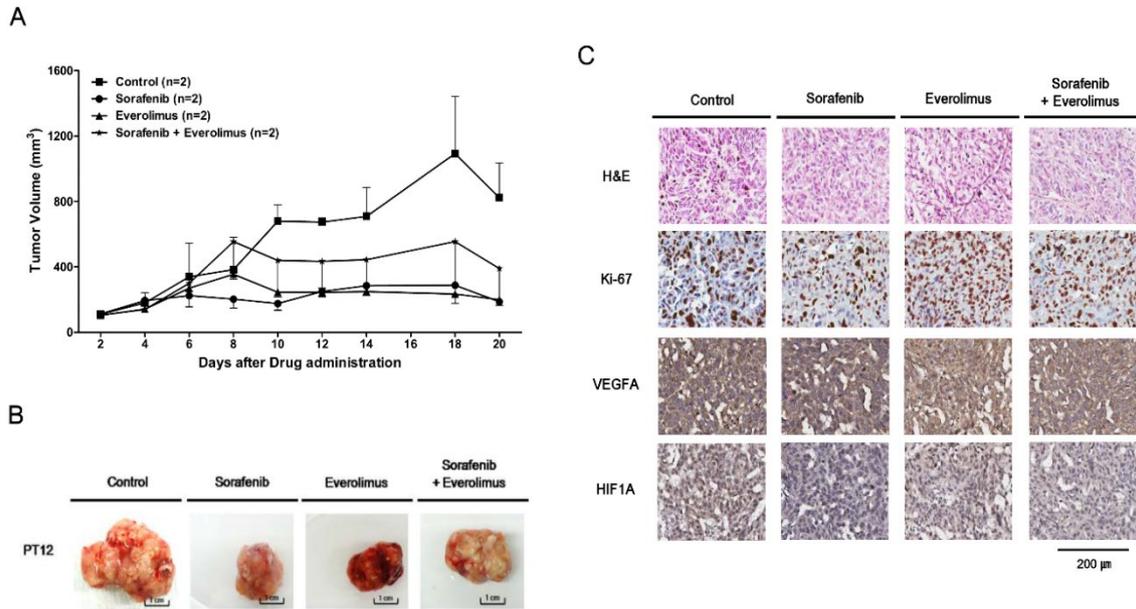


Figure S2. In vivo efficacy of sorafenib and everolimus against PDX models from PT12 (TNBC subtype) (A) Tumor volumes (F2) were determined in female mice ($n = 2$) treated with sorafenib (●, 120 mg/kg), everolimus (▲, 20 mg/kg), or their combination (★), given orally by gavage once a day; mice administered saline (■) served as controls. Tumor volumes are presented as means \pm SD; p -values (unpaired t-test) at 20 days are shown ($p > 0.2$ for control vs. sorafenib, control vs. everolimus and control vs. sorafenib + everolimus). (B) Images of PT12 PDX model tumors from mice treated with sorafenib, everolimus, or their combination. (C) H&E staining and immunohistochemical analyses of Ki-67, VEGFA, and HIF1A in PT12 PDX tumors after treatment of tumor-bearing mice with drugs. Scale bar, 200 μ m.

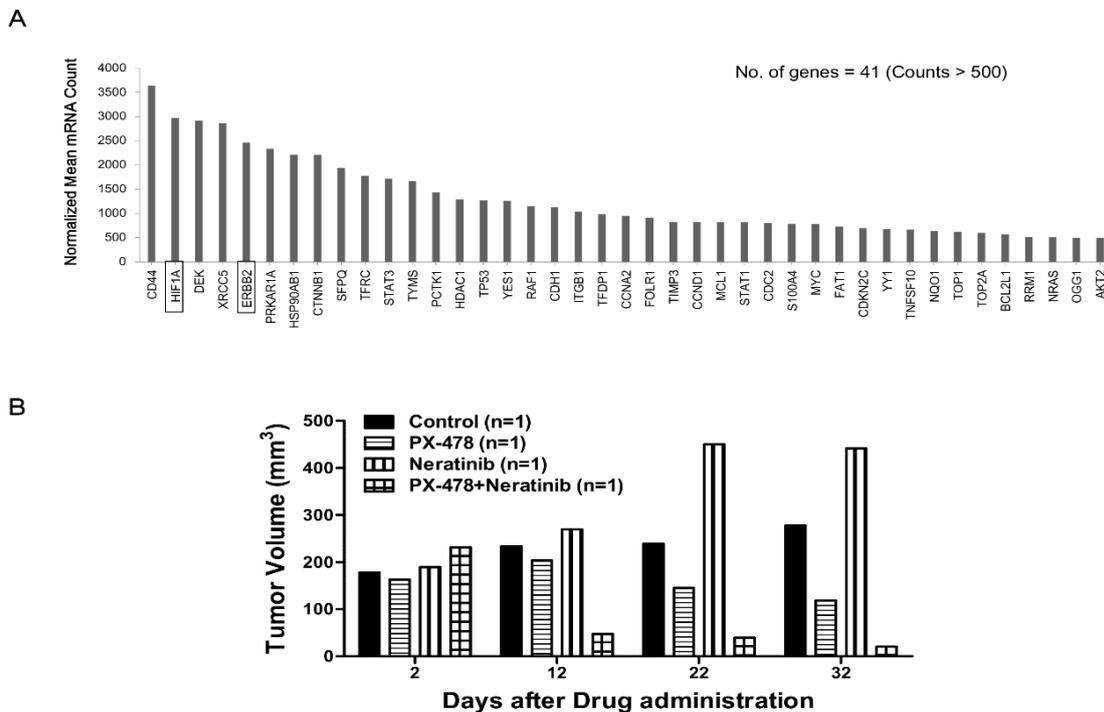


Figure S3. Gene expression analysis using a Nanostring nCounter GX human cancer reference kit and efficacy tests of PX-478 and neratinib against PDX models from PT5 (HR/HER2⁺ subtype). (A) The Nanostring nCounter System was used to examine gene expression profiles of PDX tumors (F2) from

PT5. The top upregulated 41 genes with counts >500 were selected among the 230 human cancer-related genes. (B) Tumor volumes (F4) were measured at 2, 12, 22, and 32 days in female mice ($n = 1$) treated with PX-478 (☐, 30 mg/kg), neratinib (▣, 40 mg/kg), or their combination (▤), given orally by gavage, every other day; mice administered saline (■) served as controls.

Table S1. Clinical features of patient-derived xenograft tumors from 17 patients.

No.	Patient	ER	PR	HER2	Tumor site/Source	Histology	Days to generate 100 mm ³ F1 tumors ($p = 0.830$ *)
1	PT1	+	+	-	Breast (Rt.)/surgery	IDC	37
2	PT2	+	+	+	LN (Lt. axilla)/biopsy	IDC	23
3	PT3	+	-	+	Breast (Rt.)/surgery	IDC	26
4	PT4	+	+	+	Chest wall (Lt.)/biopsy	IDC	186
5	PT5	-	-	+	Breast (Rt.)/biopsy	IDC	94
6	PT5	-	-	+	Breast (Rt.)/surgery	IDC	55
7	PT6	-	-	+	Breast (Lt.)/biopsy	IDC	33
8	PT7	-	-	+	Breast (Lt.)/surgery	IDC	68
9	PT8	-	-	+	Breast (Rt.)/surgery	IDC	5
10	PT9	-	-	+	Breast (Lt.)/surgery	IDC	71
11	PT10	-	-	+	Breast (Rt.)/surgery	Mucinous	137
12	PT11	-	-	-	LN (Lt. axilla)/biopsy	IDC	112
13	PT11	-	-	-	Breast (Lt.)/surgery	IDC	55
14	PT12	-	-	-	Breast (Rt.)/biopsy	IDC	51
15	PT12	-	-	-	Breast (Rt.)/surgery	IDC	78
16	PT13	-	-	-	Breast (Rt.)/surgery	IDC	64
17	PT14	-	-	-	Breast (Lt.)/surgery	IDC	35
18	PT15	-	-	-	LN (Neck)/surgery	IDC	52
19	PT16	-	-	-	Breast (Rt.)/surgery	IDC	20
20	PT17	-	-	-	Breast (Rt.)/surgery	IDC	47

ER, estrogen receptor; PR, progesterone receptor; HER2, human epidermal growth factor 2; IDC, invasive ductal carcinoma; Rt., right; Lt., left. * Kruskal–Wallis test.



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