

Figure S1. Verification of miR-200c/141 cluster knockout mouse model.

(A) Genotyping of indicted transgenic mice by PCR.

(B) Analysis for miR-200c expression in mammary tumors from 3-week old transgenic mice as indicated by qRT-PCR. ***p < 0.001

(C) Analysis for miR-141 expression in mammary tumors from 3-week old transgenic mice as indicated by qRT-PCR. ***p < 0.001.

Figure S2

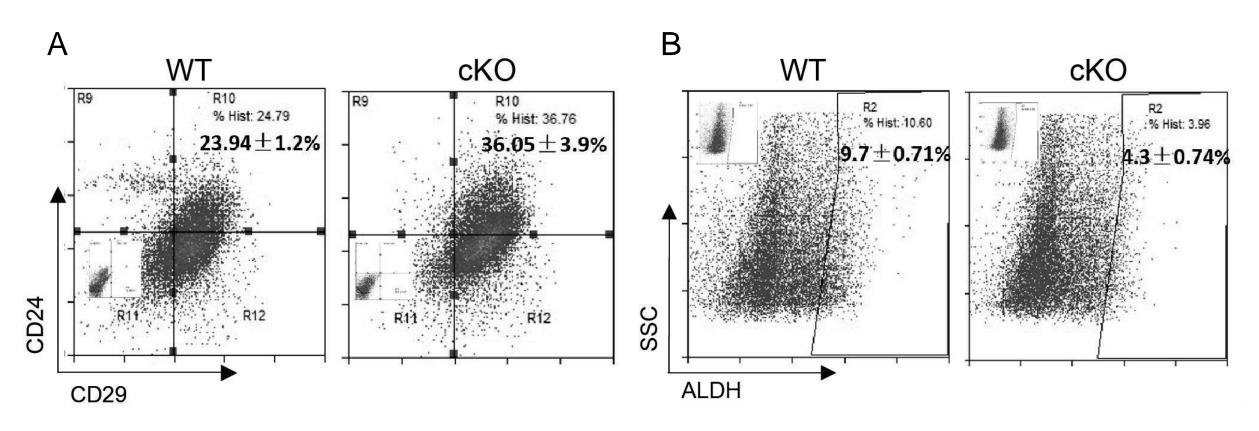
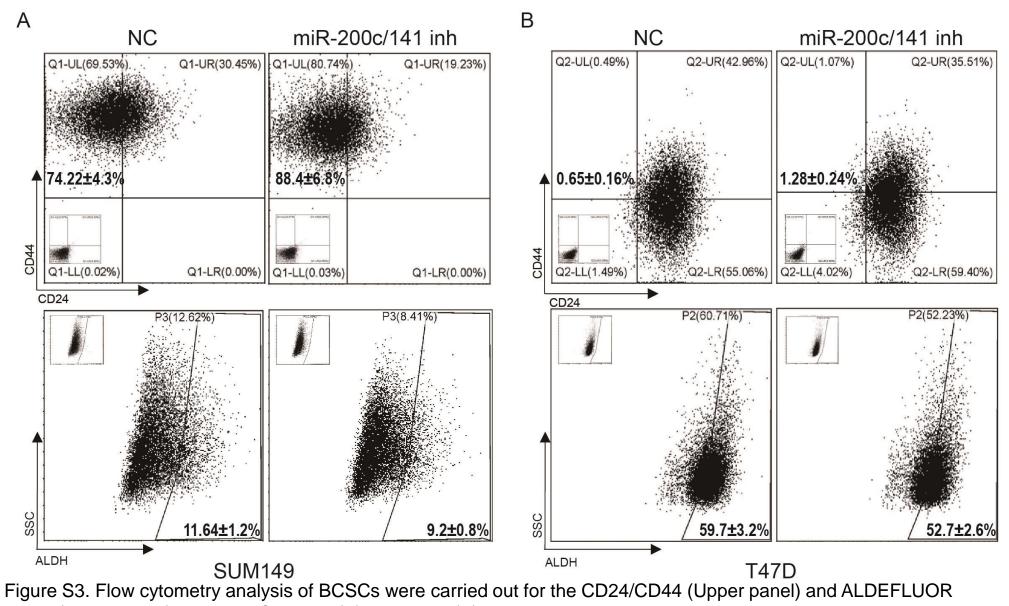


Figure S2. FACS was performed to detect the effect of miR-200c/141 cluster on breast cancer stem cells (BCSCs) with CD24/CD29 (A) and ALDEFLUOR assay (B).



assay (Lower panel) in treated SUM149 (A) and T47D (B) cells.

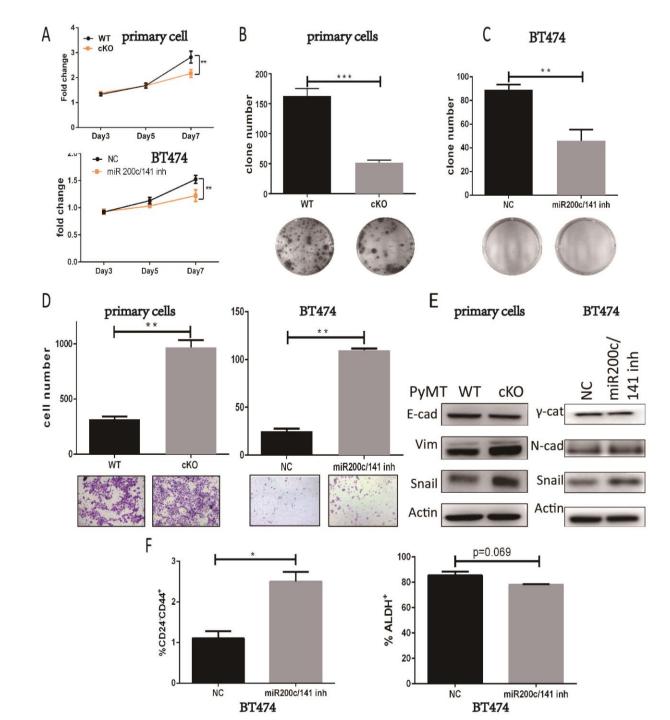


Figure S4. Inhibition of miR-200c and miR-141 results in reduced cell proliferation and increased cell invasion in vitro by regulating BCSC plasticity.

Primary cells derived from PyMT mouse tumors (WT, cKO) were cultured in vitro. BT474 cells were treated with 200nM miR-200c and miR-141 inhibitors (miR-200c/141 inh) or negative control inhibitor (NC) for 48h.

(A) The proliferation of primary cells and BT474 cells was measured by MTT assay **p<0.01

(B-C) The plate colony formation assay was carried out with primary cells (B) or treated BT474 cells (C) in 6-well culture plates for two weeks and colonies were counted in the whole field for statistics. **p<0.01

(D-E) The invasive ability of primary (D) or treated BT474 (E) cells was measured with the transwell assay . Quantitative analysis of the total invasive cells from three independent experiments. *p<0.05, **p<0.01

(F). Flow cytometry analysis of BCSCs was carried out for the CD24/CD44 and ALDEFLUOR assay in treated BT474 cells.*p<0.05, **p<0.01

(G) Primary cells and treated BT474 cells were harvested to detect the protein expression levels of E-cadherin (E-cad), Snail ,γ-catenin (γ-cat), N-cadherin (N-cad) and Vimentin (Vim) with Western Blotting.

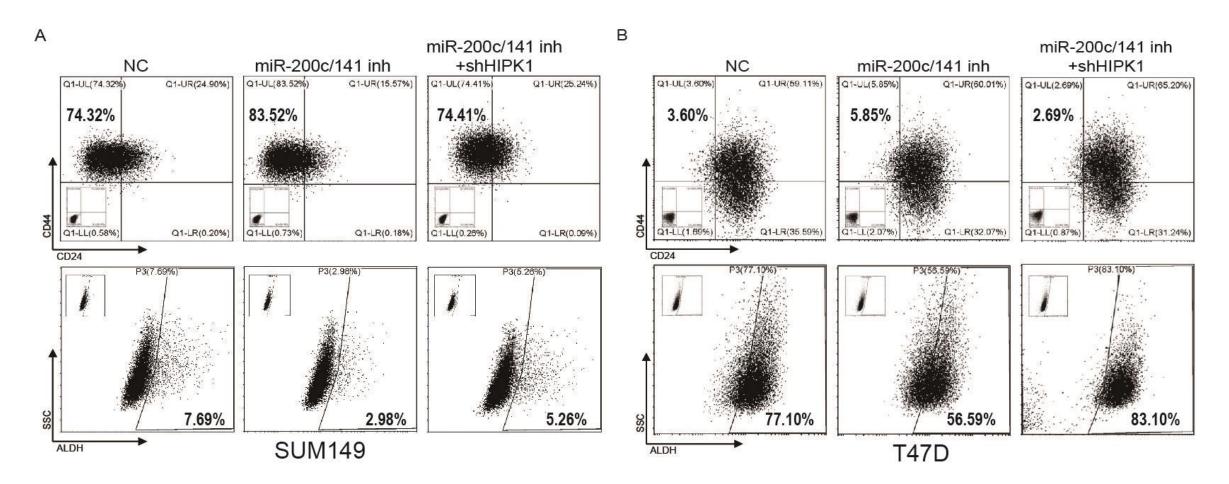


Figure S5. The heterogeneity of BCSCs was analyzed by Flow cytometry with two sets of markers (CD24-CD44+ and ALDH+) in treated SUM149 (A) and T47D (B) cells.

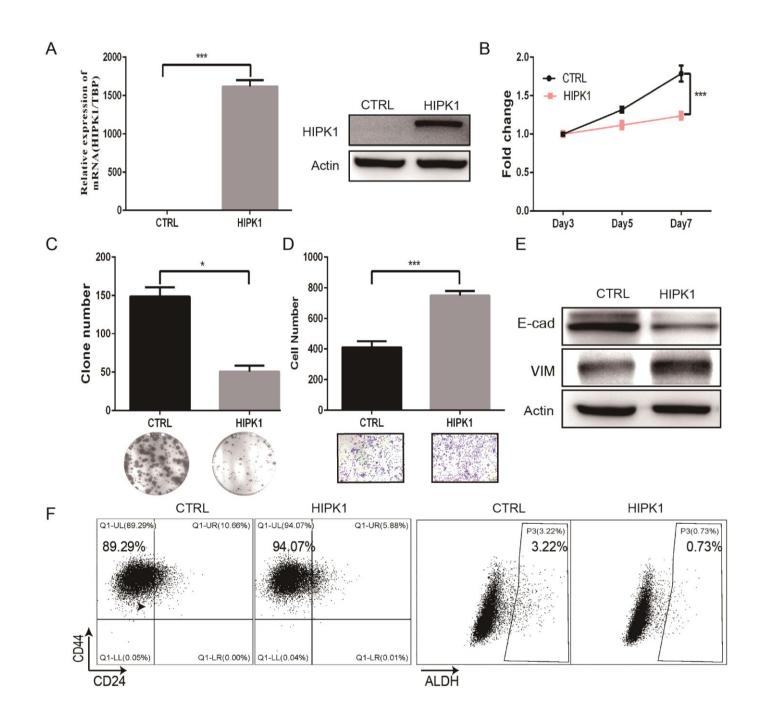


Figure S6. overexpression of HIPK1 reduced cell proliferation and increased cell invasion in vitro by regulating BCSC plasticity. (A)Ectopic expression of HIPK1 in SUM149 cell line.

(B-C) The proliferation of SUM149 cells was measured by MTT assay(B) and plate colony formation assay(C). Colonies were counted in the whole field for statistics. **p<0.01

(D) The cell invasive ability was measured by the transwell assay. Quantitative analysis of the total invasive cells was done from three independent experiments. *p<0.05, **p<0.01

(E) The protein expression levels of E-cadherin (E-cad) and Vimentin (Vim) in two group cells were measured by Western Blotting.

(F) Flow cytometry analysis of BCSCs was carried out for the CD24/CD44 analysis and ALDEFLUOR assay in SUM149 cells.

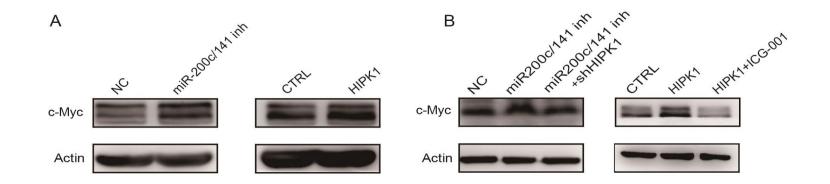


Figure S7: miR-200c/141 activates β-catenin downstream gene c-Myc through HIPK1. The protein expression of c-Myc in miR-200c/141 inhibition, HIPK1 overexpression, and miR-200c/141 and HIPK1 double knockdown cell lines.

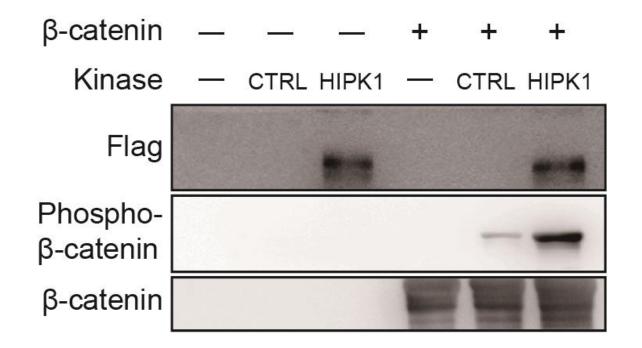


Figure S8. HIPK1 phosphorylates the human β -catenin protein at Ser 552 in vitro.

Flag-HIPK1 was transfected into HEK293T cells, recovered by anti-Flag immunoprecipitation. The beta-catenin protein is purified by prokaryotic expression system. Kinase (HIPK1) and β-catenin incubated in the presence of ATP. The in vitro reaction products were resolved by SDS-PAGE.

Table S1. The primer sequence used in qRT-PCR

Gene	Forword primer	Reverse primer		
5s RNA	TACGGCCATACCACCCTGAA	TAACCAGGCCCGACCCTGCT		
miR-200c	GCCCGCTAATACTGCCGGGTAAT	GTGCAGGGTCCGAGGT		
miR-141	GCCCGCTAACACTGTCTGGT	GTGCAGGGTCCGAGGT		
hCELF1	ACATCCGAGTCATGTTCTCTTCG	CATTGCCTTGATAGCCGTCTG		
hCERS6	GGACCACAAATTGCTCCGC	GGCTTCTCCTGATTGCGTCT		
hCSNK1	TGGAGATACAAAACGGGCTACA	GCAACTGTTTACCAATCCAGTCA		
hDEK	AACTGCTTTACAACAGGCCAG	ATGGTTTGCCAGAAGGCTTTG		
hHIPK1	TCTCAGTGCCGGAACAAAAAC	CCCTCCAGGTCTGTAGACATATT		
hHIPK3	TCACAAGTCTTGGTCTACCCA	CACATAGGTCCGTGGATAGTTTC		
hIHC2	CCCACAAGAACGTCCTAGCC	GCAGCTTGCCTGTGTAGATGA		
hRAP2C	TCTACCGCAAAGAGATCGAAGT	ACCTTGGCCGTTTTTGATGTA		
hSPAG9	CAAGCACTCCCACCAAAGG	CCCGACCCATTCCTAGTAAATCT		
hYWHAG	AGCCACTGTCGAATGAGGAAC	CTGCTCAATGCTACTGATGACC		
mCelf1	TGCTCTCCATAACATGAAGGTCC	CAGGTCCCCGCAATATCCG		
mCers6	GATTCATAGCCAAACCATGTGCC	AATGCTCCGAACATCCCAGTC		
mCsnk1	AAACTGGAGCCCATGAAATCC	TGTATTTACCACAAGGGCCAAAA		
mDek	GGGCACAGTGTCCTCGTTG	CGCCTGACCTCTCTAAATCAAGA		
mHipk1	TCCCGCCTAAGCAGTGAAAAT	GGCAGGTATGATTCTTGTGCTG		
mHipk3	ATGGCCTCACAAGTCTTGGTC	GCACTACCTTTCGTGGAAGGAT		
mIhc2	CCCAGCCATTCAAAACAGCTC	GATGAGGTTATCATGCAGGACC		
mRap2c	GAACGGCCAAGGTTTCATCCT	GCCCCATTCTTGAGCCAGA		
mSpag9	TGGGTCGTGAGGTGGAGAAT	TTTTTGCCTTGCATCTTCAGC		
mYwhag	GTGACCGAGCTGAACGAAC	GATGCTGCTGATGACCCTCC		

							2	
Patient ID	Age	Tumor Size (cm)	Subtype	ER	PR	HER2	Ki6 7	Histological Grad
532729	69	2.5*2.5*1.5	lumina B	-	-	+	+10-20%	III
513968	45	1.8*1.5*1.5	lumina A	+	+	+	+10-20%	II
517974	34	2.0*1.5*1.0	lumina B	+	+	+++	+40-60%	III
535642	37	5.8*4.5*2.5	lumina B	+	+	+	+40-60%	III
534978	52	2.5*2.0*1.5	lumina B	+	+	-	+30-50%	II
535413	47	4.5*4.5*2.3	lumina B	+	+	++	+20%	II
530496	66	3.0*3.0*1.5	lumina A	+	+	+	+10%	II
147393	60	2.5*2.0*2.0	lumina B	+	+	+	+10%	II
517537	46	3.8*3.0*1.8	lumina B	+	+	+++	+20-40%	III
534948	61	2.7*2.0*1.5	lumina B	+	-	+++	+30-50%	III
532545	63	2.5*2.5*2.0	HER2+	-	-	+++	+60%	III
517604	55	3.0*1.8*1.0	HER2+	-	-	+++	+40%	III
513188	41	4.0*3.0*2.5	HER2+	-	-	+++	+50-80%	III
531143	59	2.1*2.1*1.5	HER2+	-	-	+++	+20-40%	III
533343	59	1.8*1.5*1.0	HER2+	-	-	+++	+40%	III
532948	72	4.5*2.5*2.2	HER2+	-	-	+++	+30-50%	III
513188	41	4.0*3.0*2.5	HER2+	-	-	+++	+50-80%	III
531787	69	4.0*2.0*1.5	HER2+	-	-	+++	+60%	III
535298	42	18*14.5*5.5	Triple-negative	-	-	+	+70%	III
525469	67	3.5*1.5*1.5	Triple-negative	-	-	+	+60%	III
512813	43	2.5*2.0*2.5	Triple-negative	-	-	-	+80%	III
512103	53	2.0*1.5*1.5	Triple-negative	-	-	-	+80%	III
511281	56	2.5*2.0*1.5	Triple-negative	-	-	+	+80%	III
533382	61	2.8*2.0*1.5	Triple-negative	-	-	+	+40%	III
533396	59	3.0*2.5*2.2	Triple-negative	-	-	-	+80%	III

Table S2. The patient information of breast cancer tissues used in this study