

## Supplementary Materials

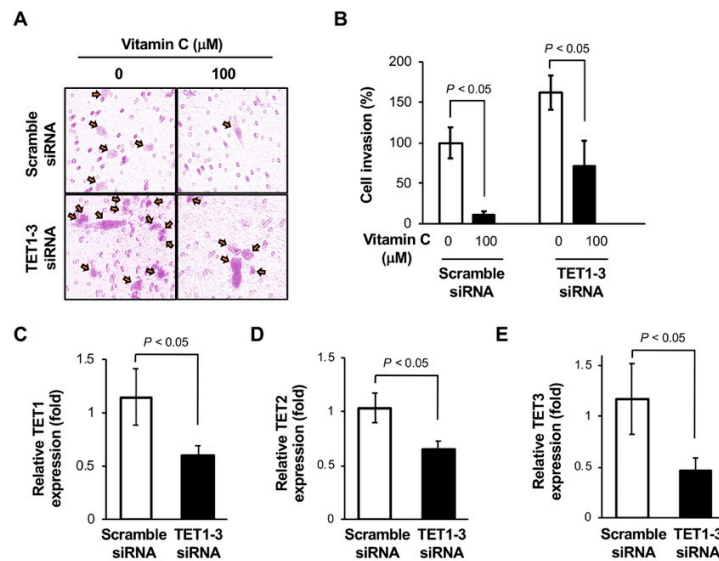


Figure S1. The inhibition of TNBC cell invasion by vitamin C is partially abolished by TETs siRNA. (A-B) Representative images and quantification show that vitamin C treatment inhibits the invasion of MDA-MB-231 transfected with either TETs siRNA or scramble siRNA as controls. However, vitamin C only moderately inhibits the invasion of the cells transfected with TETs siRNA while markedly blocks the invasion of the cells transfected with scramble siRNA. (C-E) The mRNA levels of TET1-3 is reduced by siRNA transfection in MDA-MB-231 cells shown by qRT-PCR.

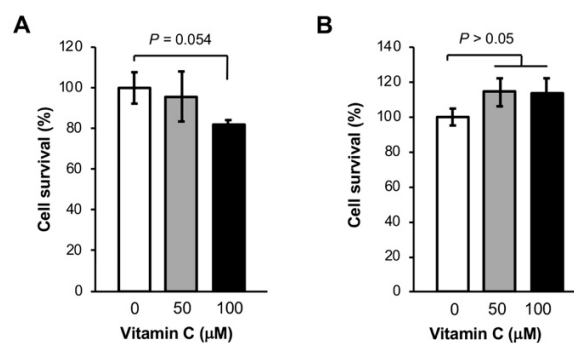


Figure S2. Vitamin C (100  $\mu$ M) does not affect TNBC cell proliferation. (A-B) The survival rate is not significantly changed in MDA-MB-231 by treatment with vitamin C (50, 100  $\mu$ M) for 5 days. (B) The survival rate of BT-549 cells is not significantly changed by treatment with vitamin C (50, 100  $\mu$ M) for 5 days.

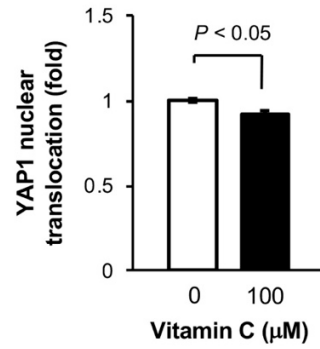


Figure S3. Vitamin C increases YAP1 nuclear translocation. After treatment with vitamin C (100 μM) for 5 days, the presence of nuclear YAP1 show a moderate but statistically significant decrease ( $P < 0.05$ ).