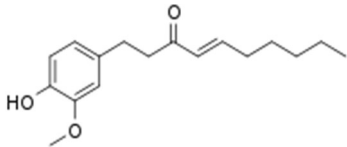
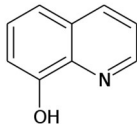
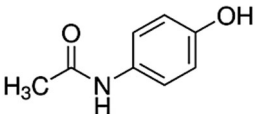
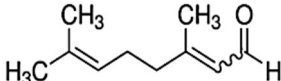
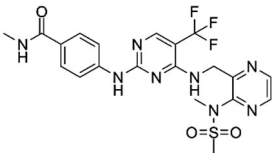
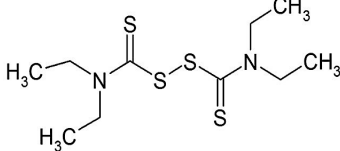


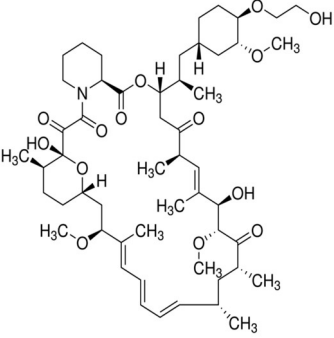
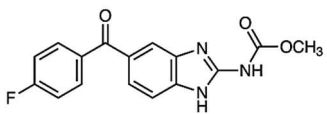
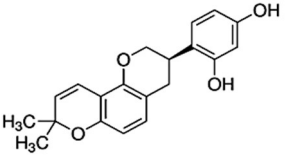
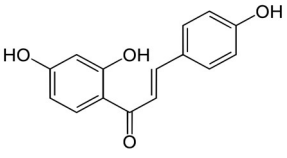
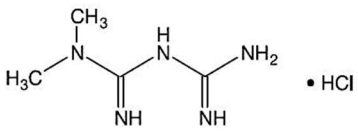
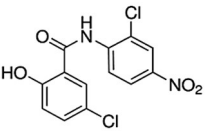
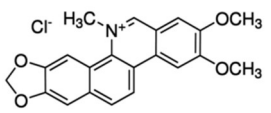
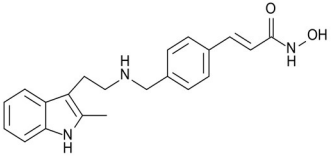
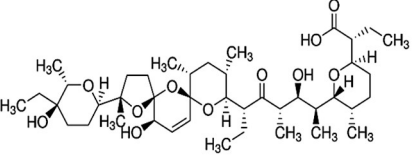
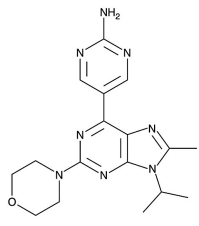
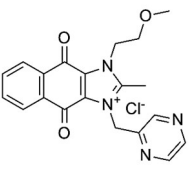
Selectively targeting breast cancer stem cells by 8-quinolinol and niclosamide

Patricia Cámara-Sánchez^{1,2,3}, Zamira V. Díaz-Riascos^{1,2,3}, Natalia García-Aranda^{1,2,3}, Petra Gener^{2,3}, Joaquín Seras-Franzoso^{2,3}, Micaela Giani-Alonso^{1,2}, Miriam Royo^{3,4}, Esther Vázquez^{3,5}, Simó Schwartz Jr.^{2,3}, Ibane Abasolo^{1,2,3*}

1. MATERIALS

Table S1. Summary of anti-CSC drugs tested in vitro. Representation of the chemical structure composition, name (drug abbreviation into brackets), CAS number and bibliographical references of the anti-CSC drugs selected in this work.

Anti-CSC drug	Anti-CSC drug
 <p>6-shogaol (6-SHO) 555-66-8</p> <p>[1,2]</p>	 <p>8-quinolinol (8Q) 148-24-3</p> <p>[3]</p>
 <p>Acetaminophen (ACE) 03-90-2</p> <p>[4,5]</p>	 <p>Citral (CIT) 5392-40-5</p> <p>[6,7]</p>
 <p>Defactinib (DFT) 1073154-85-4</p> <p>[8,9]</p>	 <p>Disulfiram (DSF) 97-77-8</p> <p>[10–12]</p>

 <p>Everolimus (EVE) 159351-69-6</p>	 <p>Flubendazole (FLU) 31430-15-6</p> <p>[15-17]</p>
<p>[13,14]</p>	 <p>Glabridin (GLA) 59870-68-7</p> <p>[18,19]</p>
 <p>Isoliquiritigenin (ISO) 961-29-5</p> <p>[20,21]</p>	 <p>Metformin hydrochloride (MET) 1115-70-4</p> <p>[22,23]</p>
 <p>Niclosamide (NCS) 50-65-7</p> <p>[24,25]</p>	 <p>Nitidine chloride (NTC) 13063-04-2</p> <p>[26,27]</p>
 <p>Panobinostat (PNB) 404950-80-7</p> <p>[28,29]</p>	 <p>Salinomycin (SAL) 53003-10-4</p> <p>[29-31]</p>
 <p>VS-5584 (VS) 1246560-33-7</p> <p>[32,33]</p>	 <p>YM-155 hydrochloride (YM) 355406-09-6</p> <p>[34,35]</p>

2. RESULTS

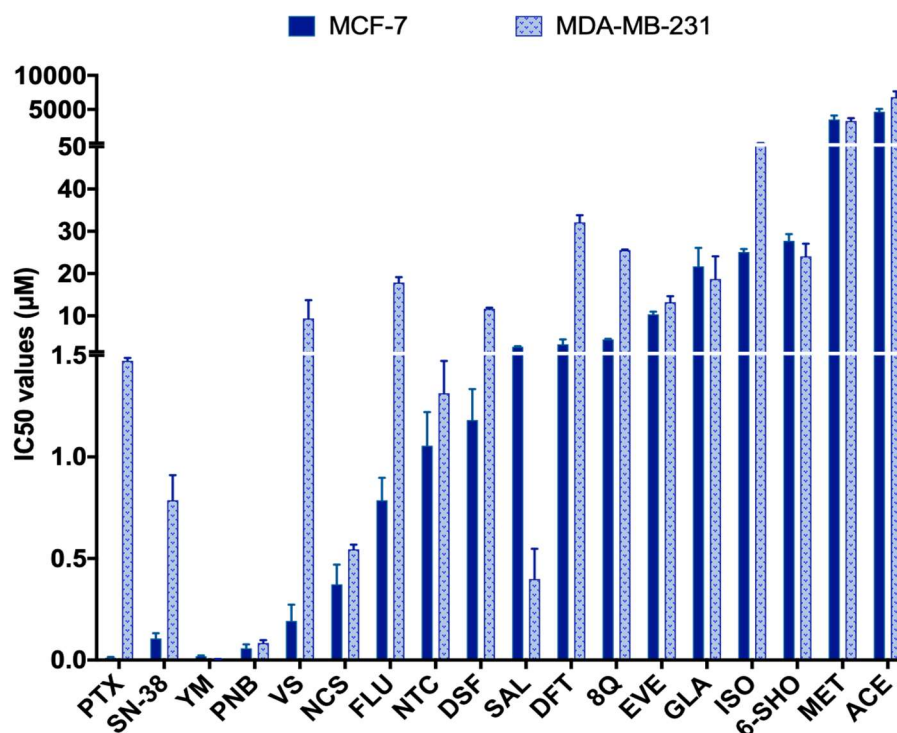


Figure S1. Differential responses of MCF-7 and MDA-MB-231 cell lines to tested compounds. Both cell lines were treated with increasing concentrations of selected drugs for 72 h. Afterwards, IC₅₀ values for each compound in both cell lines were calculated. IC₅₀ values are represented as the mean \pm SEM of three independent experiments.

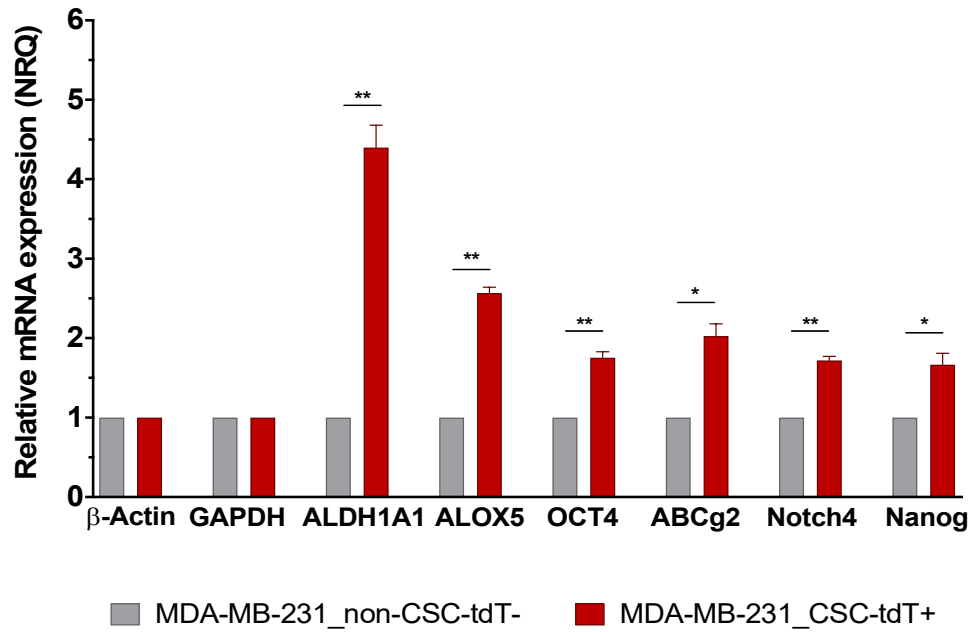


Figure S2. Stem cell-like gene expression profile of enriched CSC and non-CSC subpopulations from MDA-MB-231 fluorescent model measured by qRT-PCR. The stem cell phenotype of tdTomato+ cells was confirmed by a significative overexpression of all the stem cell markers analysed. Results are expressed as NRQ (normalized relative quantities) mean \pm SEM ($n \geq 3$).

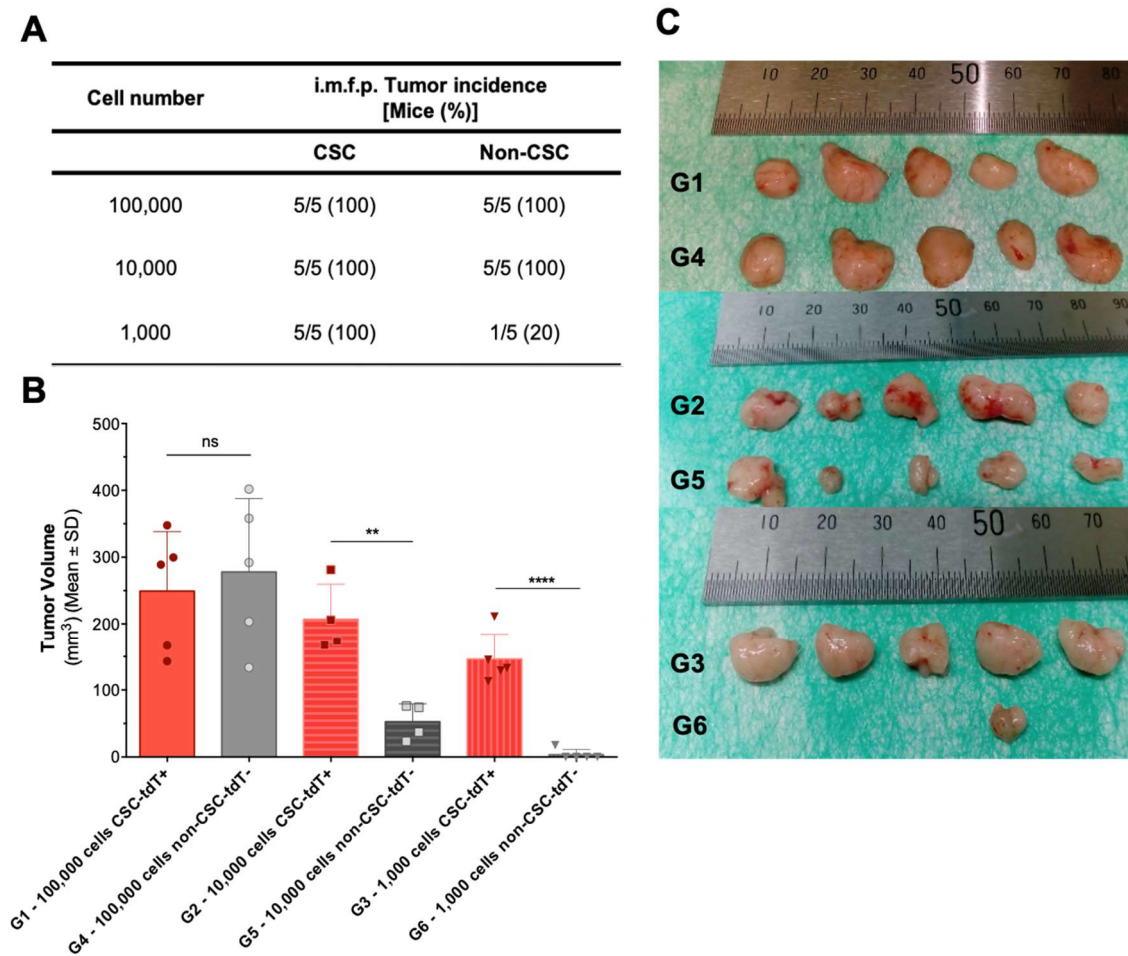


Figure S3. Tumor initiation capacity of tdTomato⁺ and tdTomato⁻ in HCC-1806.RedFluc.ALDH1A1-tdTomato model. A) Mice were inoculated i.m.f.p. with 100,000, 10,000 and 1,000 of tdTomato⁺ or of tdTomato⁻ cells and tumor incidence was evaluated 28 days post-inoculation. B) Ex vivo tumor volumes at 28 days post-inoculation. C) Representative image of the size of excised tumors at 28 days post-inoculation. Differences were regarded as statistically significant (non-parametric Kruskal–Wallis test and unpaired students's t-post test) when p-value was smaller than 0.01 (**).

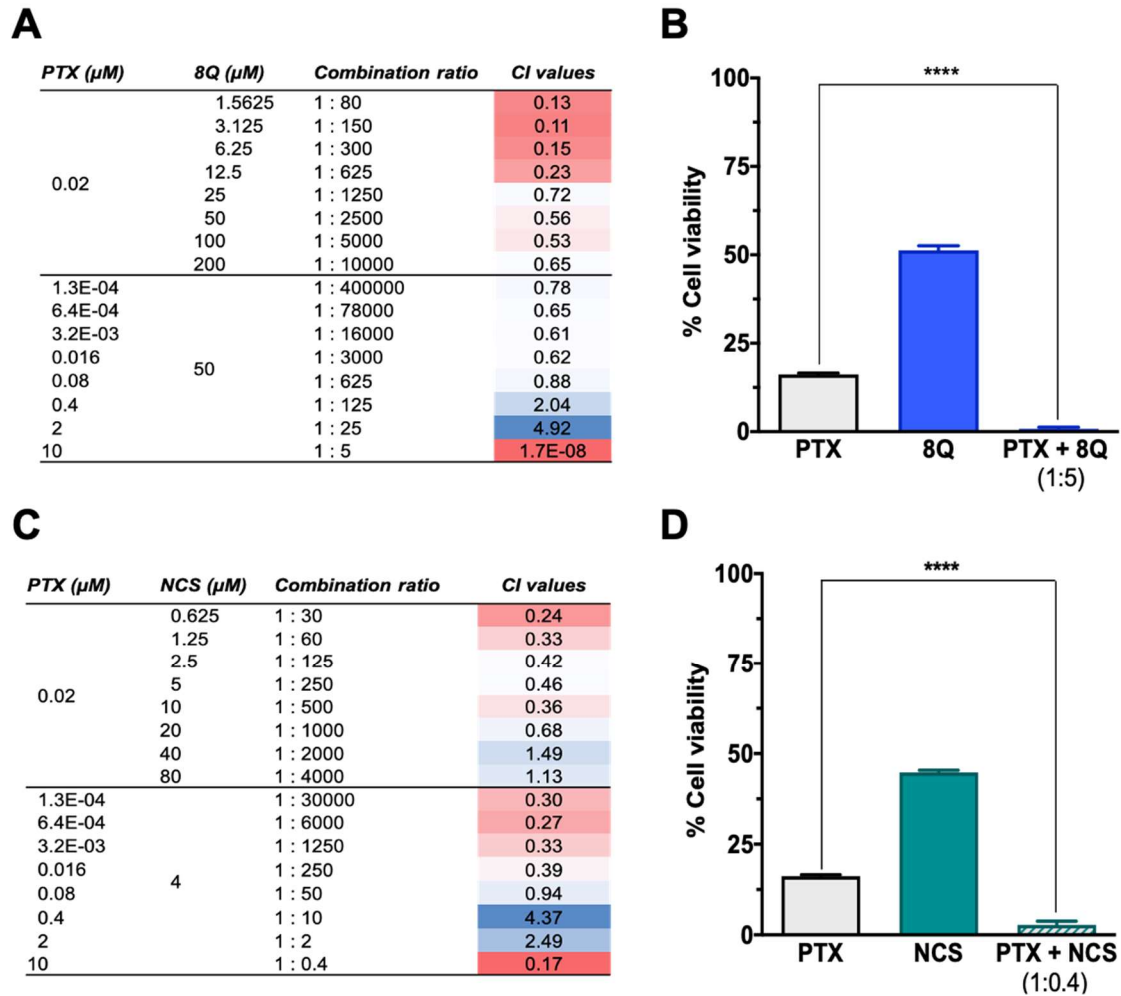
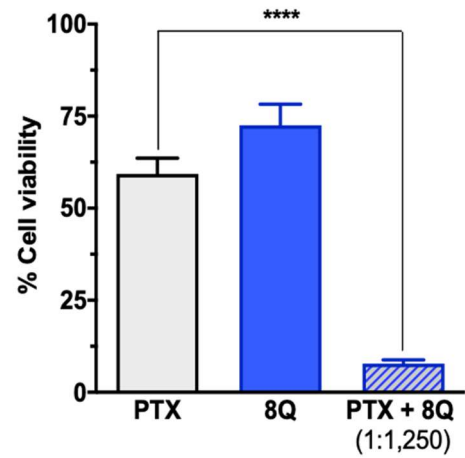


Figure S4. The anti-CSC drugs 8Q and NCS displayed a synergistic inhibition of cell viability when combined with the chemotherapeutic drug PTX in HCC-1806 cell line. Heat maps of (A) PTX with 8Q and (C) PTX with NCS combined treatments. Graphs show representative results of cell viability (%) when cells were treated with (B) PTX and 8Q or (D) PTX and NCS, as individual therapy and in combination at 1:5 or 1:0.4 ratios, respectively. Data is represented as the mean \pm SEM of three independent experiments.

A

PTX (μ M)	8Q (μ M)	Combination ratio	CI values
0.005	0.39063	1 : 80	1.69
	0.78125	1 : 150	1.59
	1.5625	1 : 300	1.44
	3.125	1 : 625	1.30
	6.25	1 : 1250	0.02
	12.5	1 : 2500	0.05
	25	1 : 5000	0.05
	50	1 : 10000	0.10
3.1E-03	8	1 : 2500	0.06
6.3E-03		1 : 1000	0.05
0.0125		1 : 600	1.49
0.025		1 : 300	1.15
0.05		1 : 160	1.33
0.1		1 : 80	1.47
0.2		1 : 40	2.24
0.4		1 : 20	2.59

B



C

PTX (μ M)	NCS (μ M)	Combination ratio	CI values
0.005	0.15625	1 : 30	1.25
	0.3125	1 : 60	1.10
	0.625	1 : 125	0.69
	1.25	1 : 250	0.51
	2.5	1 : 500	0.17
	5	1 : 1000	0.12
	10	1 : 2000	0.15
	20	1 : 4000	0.16
3.1E-03	2	1 : 600	0.18
6.3E-03		1 : 300	0.21
0.0125		1 : 160	0.30
0.025		1 : 80	0.56
0.05		1 : 40	1.13
0.1		1 : 20	2.08
0.2		1 : 10	3.51
0.4		1 : 5	3.99

D

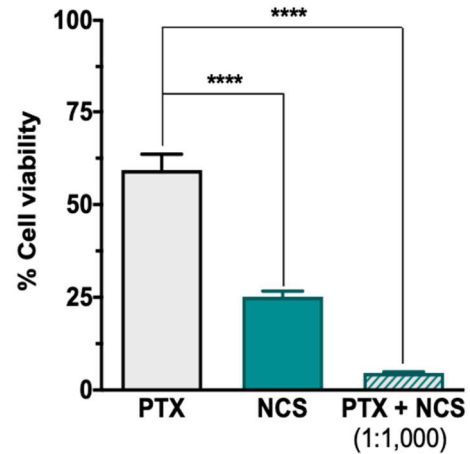


Figure S5. Combination of 8Q or NCS anti-CSC drugs with PTX enhances their synergistic cytotoxic effect in MDA-MB-468 cells. Heat maps of (A) PTX with 8Q and (C) PTX with NCS combined studies. (B, D) Synergism of the combination of anti-CSC drugs with PTX at selected ratios in MDA-MB-468 cells, represented as the % of cell viability obtained when cells are treated with (B) PTX and 8Q or (D) PTX and NCS, alone and in combination at 1:1,250 or 1:1,000 ratios, respectively. Data is represented as the mean \pm SEM of three independent experiments.

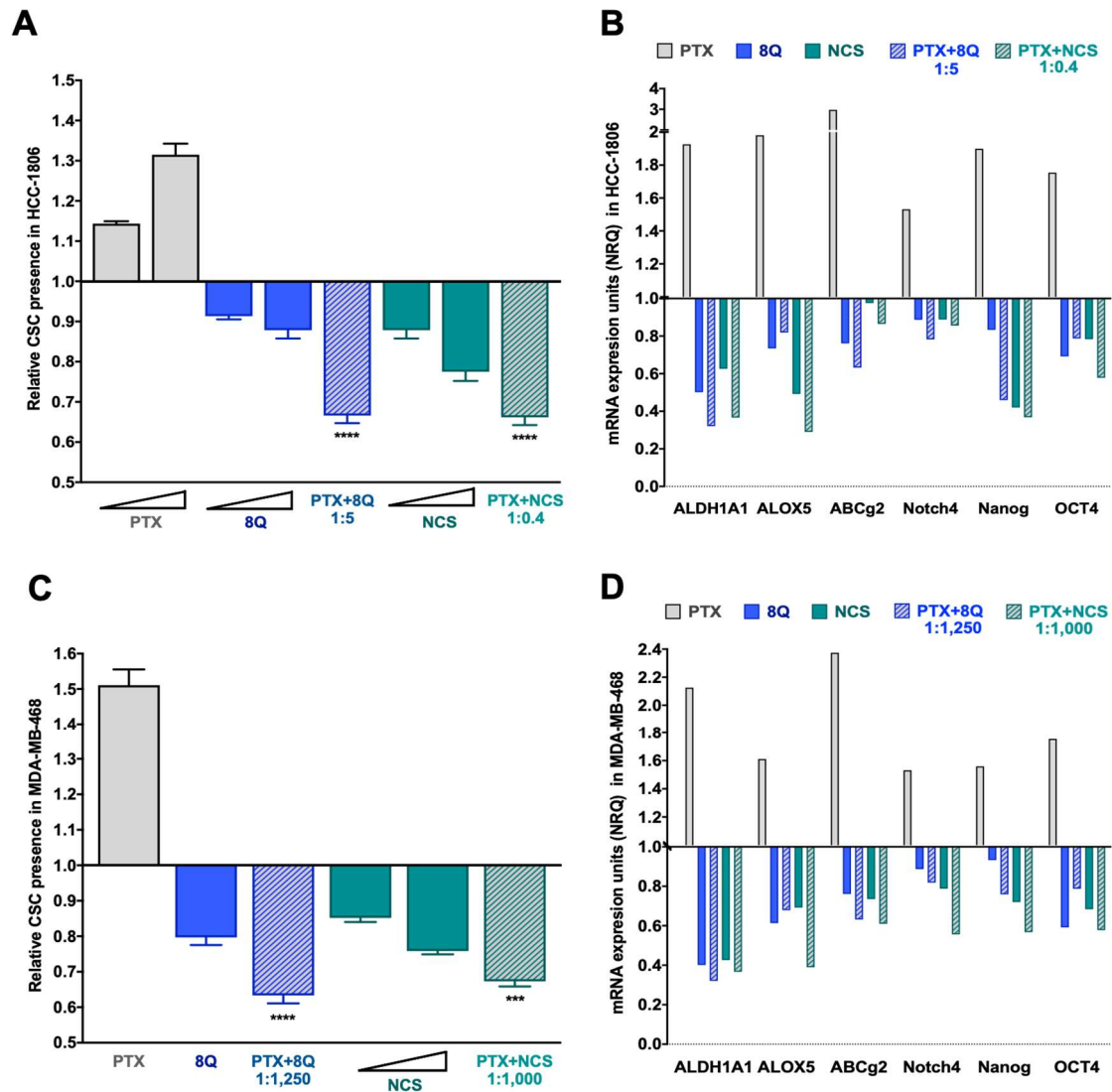


Figure S6. Anti-CSC activity of 8Q and NCS in combination with PTX in TNBC fluorescent CSC models. Relative CSC-tdTomato⁺ presence in **(A)** HCC-1806 and **(C)** MDA-MB-468 fluorescent models, determined by flow cytometry and referred to control condition. Values below, equal or above 1 indicate reduction, maintenance or increase of CSC-tdTomato⁺, respectively. Data is represented as the mean \pm SEM of three independent experiments. Statistic t-test analysis were performed comparing combination treatments with individual anti-CSC drugs at the corresponding equivalent drug dose. Changes in the stem cell gene expression profile of **(B)** HCC-1806 and **(D)** MDA-MB-468 models determined by quantitative RT-PCR. Results are expressed as normalized relative quantities (NRQ) and referred to control condition. Concentrations tested for drugs in the HCC-1806 cell line were 0.0025 and 5 μ M for PTX, 25 and 50 μ M for 8Q, 2 and 5 μ M for NCS, while for MDA-MB-468 were 0.005 for PTX, 6.25 μ M for 8Q, 2.5 and 5 μ M for NCS, and the corresponding combined ratios.

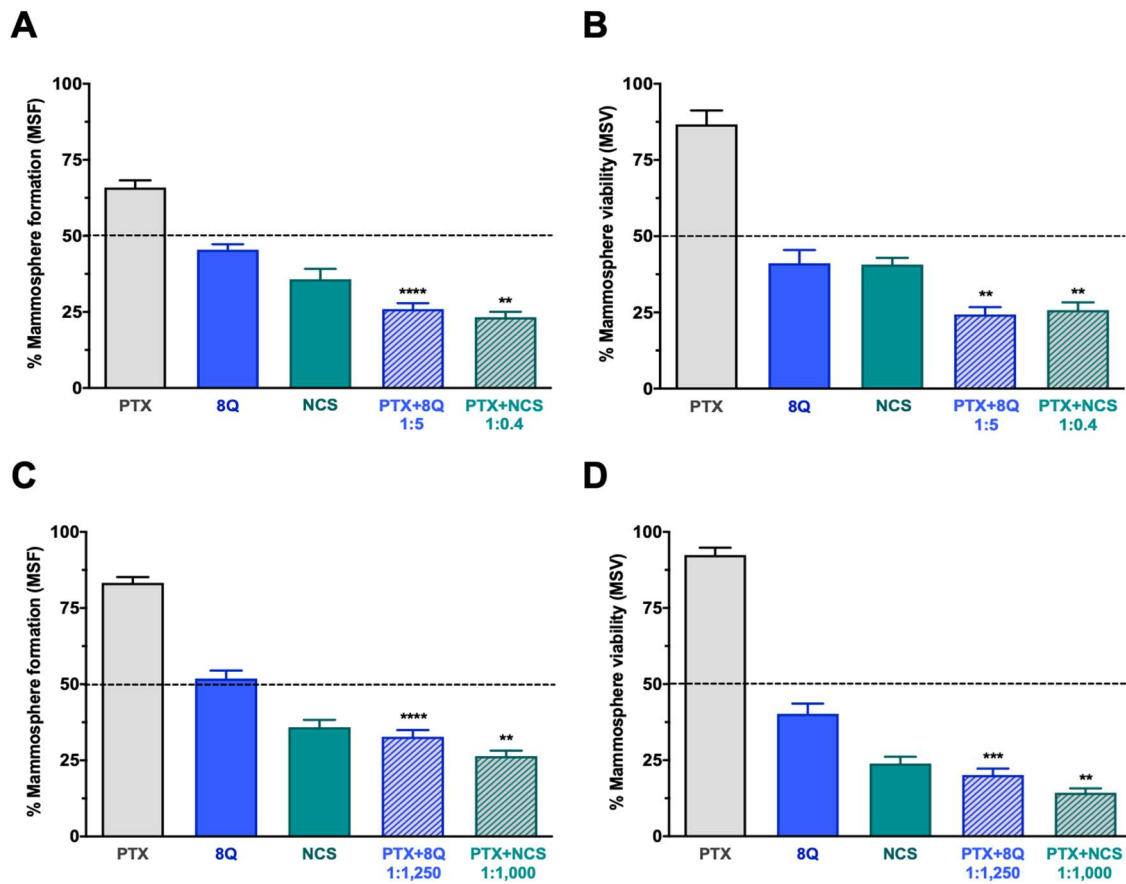


Figure S7. Combination of 8Q or NCS anti-CSC drugs with PTX enhances their synergistic anti-CSC activity in low attachment conditions in other TNBC cell lines. Efficacy of 8Q and NCS, alone and in combination in reducing mammosphere-forming efficiency (MSF) in both **A**) HCC-1806 and **C**) MDA-MB-468 cells, and in affecting mammosphere viability (MSV) in **B**) HCC-1806 and in **D**) MDA-MB-468 cell lines. Data is represented as the mean \pm SEM of three independent experiments and referred to non-treated control condition. Drug concentrations used PTX 10 μ M, 8Q 50 μ M and NCS 4 μ M in HCC-1806 cells, while for MDA-MB-468 cells were 0.005 μ M, 6.25 μ M and 5 μ M, respectively. Statistical analysis of combined therapy in comparison with individual anti-CSC treatments are shown in black asterisks.

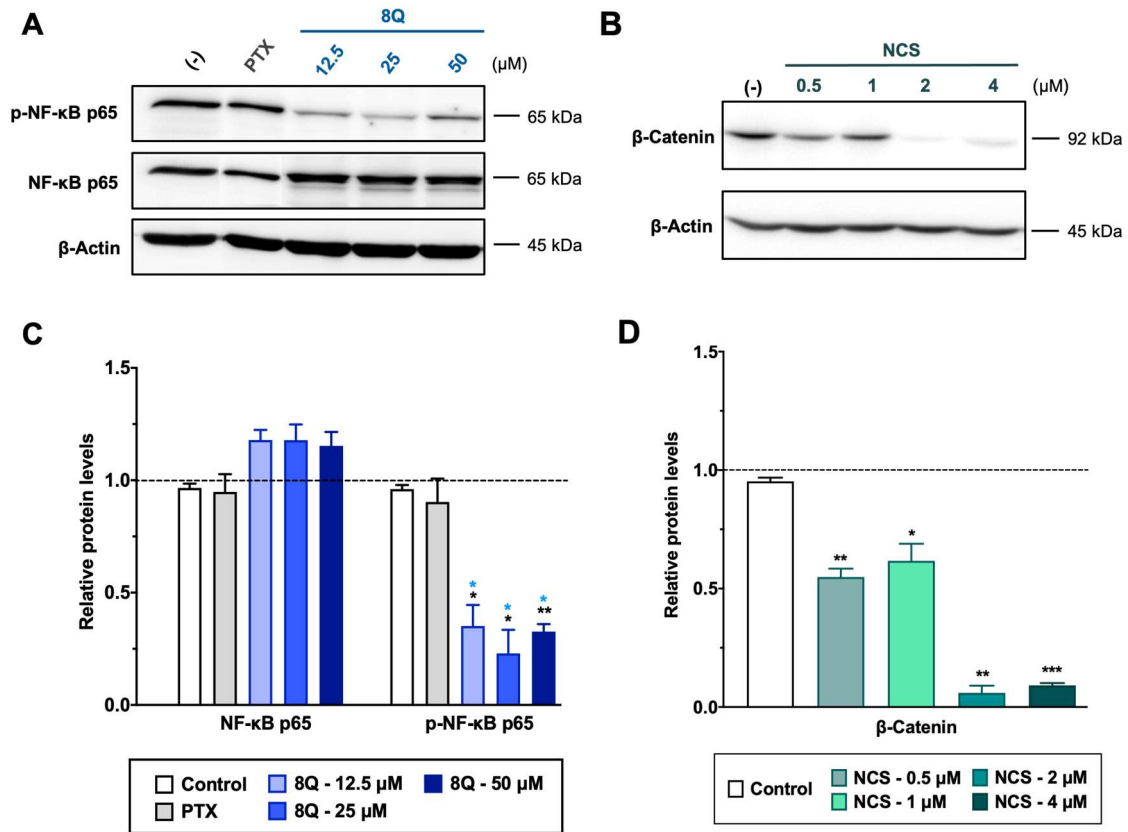


Figure S8. Effect of the combination of 8Q or NCS with PTX in NF-κB and Wnt/β-catenin signaling pathways in MDA-MB-231 cells. **A)** Representative Western blots of total and phosphorylated NF-κB (p-NF-κB) p65 protein levels upon treatment with different concentrations of 8Q. **B)** Representative Western blots of β-Catenin levels after treatment with increasing concentrations of NCS. The β-actin protein expression level was used as loading control. **C-D)** Graphs represent the quantification band intensity signal referred to β-actin expression, represented as mean ± SEM of three independent experiments. Statistic t-test analysis of anti-CSC drug therapy was performed in comparison with control non-treated cells (black) as well as with PTX treatment (blue).

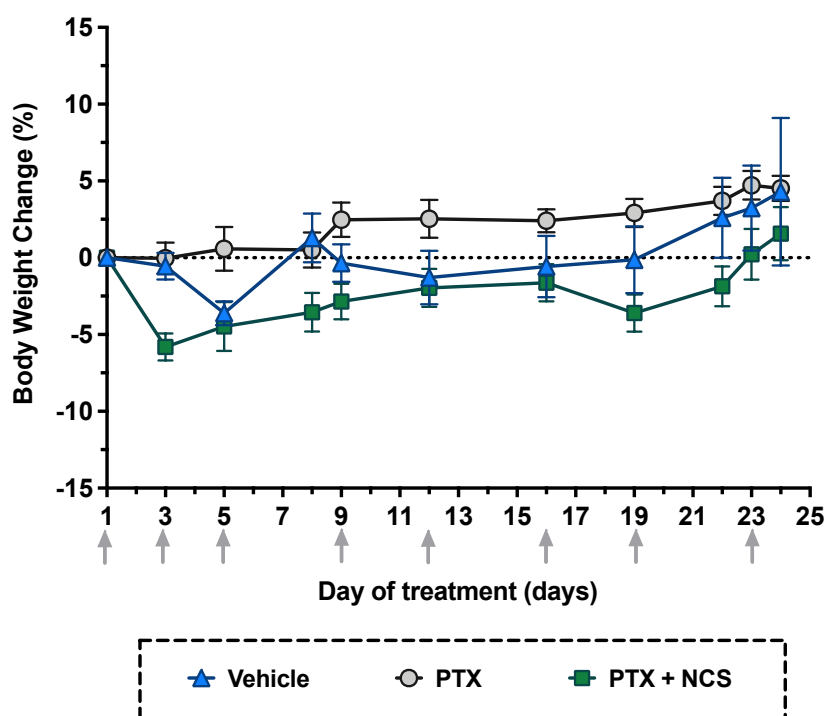


Figure S9. Body weight changes from all three-study groups throughout the experiment. Determination of body weight change referred to the initial weight of mice (before starting the treatments). Results are expressed as mean \pm SEM, $n \geq 4$.

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