Supplemental Figure 1: In vitro viability data



Supplemental Figure 2: PTEN and EGFR in Breast Lines

Supplemental figure 3: Molecular Classification of Breast Tumor Models


Supplemental figure 4: Pharmacodynamic response to MEK Inhibition in Xenograft Tumors


Supplemental Figure 5: $1 \mu \mathrm{M}$ erlotinib treatment downregulates pErk in CAL85-1 but not MDA-MB-231 KRAS mutant cells


Supplemental figure 6: Quantitation of EGFR and PTEN siRNA Knockdown


A

B

Supplemental figure 7: PTEN siRNA Reduces G1 Arrest in Response to MEK Inhibition

MDA-MB-231


Supplemental figure 8: $1 \mu \mathrm{M}$ MEKi Treatment Increases pAkt(S473) in a Range of Breast Cancer Cell Lines


Supplemental figure 9: Cyclin D1 downregulation in response to MEKi, PI3Ki or combination treatment in cell lines that show in vitro synergy (MDA-MB-231 and CAL85-1 data from Figure 5A) or lack of synergy (MCF-7 and JIMT-1). Graphs show quantitation of immunoblot bands using NIH Image J software.


MDA-MB-231


CAL85-1


Supplemental figure 10: FACS assay for TUNEL apoptosis marker shows synergistic increases in apoptotic response in basal-like non-BRAF mutant cell lines but not a luminal cell line. Panel A shows raw FACS data from Hs578t cells and panel B quantitation of data for multiple cell lines. Molecular subtypes and key genetic alterations are indicated under the graph.
A
B




TUNEL Assay


Supplemental figure 11: A MEK and PI3 kinase inhibitor combination regimen is well tolerated in mice harboring MX-1 basal-like PTEN null tumors


Hoeflich et al Supplemental Materials and Methods:

## Cell lines

Breast cancer cell lines AU565, BT-20, BT-474, BT-549, BT-483, CAMA1, DU4475, HCC1143, HCC1395, HCC1419, HCC1428, HCC1500, HCC1569, HCC1937, HCC1954, HCC2218, HCC38, HCC70, Hs578T, KPL-1, KPL-4, MCF-7, MDA-MB-134-VI, MDA-MB-175-VII, MDA-MB231, MDA-MB-361, MDA-MB-415, MDA-MB-436, MDA-MB-453, MDA-MB-468, SK-BR-3, SW-527, T-47D, UACC-812, UACC-893, ZR-75-1 and ZR-75-30 were obtained from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC, Manassas, VA). The cell lines CAL-120, CAL-148, CAL-51, CAL-85-1, EFM-19, HDQ-P1, HCC1806, HCC202, EFM-192A, EVSA-T, JIMT-1, and MFM-223 were obtained from the Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH (DSMZ, Braunschweig, Germany). MX-1 was obtained from the Piedmont Research Center (Wilmington, NC), and BT474M1 is a subclone of BT474 that was obtained from California Pacific Medical Center. All cell lines were maintained in RPMI 1640 or DMEM supplemented with $10 \%$ fetal bovine serum (Sigma, St. Louis, MO), non-essential amino acids and $2 \mathrm{mmol} / \mathrm{L}$ L-glutamine. The integrity of the cell line panel and confirmation of unique identity all cell lines is of great importance to the conclusions of the study, so we have taken several steps to ensure this integrity. First, all cell lines were newly acquired from the above vendors and characterized and archived at low passage number. As described previously we have profiled the cell lines on Affymetrix 100K mapping SNP arrays (17). SNPs for which no genotype was called in any cell line were excluded. The percentage agreement in genotype at all other SNPs was calculated for each pair of cell lines. The percent agreement values fell clearly into two groups, one around $70 \%$ and
one around $99 \%$. Two pairs of cell lines (KPL-1 and MCF-7, AU565 and SKBR3) had percent agreement values above $95 \%$ and thus were considered to be of common origin. Otherwise the cell lines used in this study were genetically distinct based on this analysis. In addition, our independent gene expression analyses and classification into molecular subtype for all of the cell lines in the study were compared with the classification described by Neve et al (26) and we found near perfect agreement between the cell lines that overlap between the studies, thus supporting the molecular subtype classification we describe. The one exception is the HCC1500 cell line, which is luminal in our analyses of cells derived from two independent vials ordered from ATCC but is described by Neve et al as basal-like.

## High Content Assays for Cell Proliferation

Cells were plated at $5-10 \mathrm{~K}$ per well (depending on cell line growth properties) in PackardView 96 well plates and allowed to adhere overnight incubating at $37^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The following day the cells were treated with the MEK inhibitor and allowed to incubate for 72 hours at $37^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. BrdU labeling reagent (Cat.\# B9285, Sigma) was then added to the cells at a final concentration of 200 nM for an additional 5 hours, and then plates were fixed and processed according using the manufacturer's standard protocol. Cells were counterstained with Hoechst-33258 to allow identification of nuclei and the percentage of cells positive for BrdU immunofluorescence was then quantitated for at least 1000 cells per well using Cellomics Target Activation software (www.cellomics.com).

## Chou and Talalay combination index experiments

For in vitro combination studies CAL85-1, Hs578t, MCF7 and JIMT-1 cells were plated out in 384 well format and compounds were added in a fixed dose ratio ranging from $1 / 16$ to 8 X the $\mathrm{EC}_{50}$ of each drug, both alone and in combination. For the MEK inhibitor the range of concentrations spanned 0.04 uM to $20 \mu \mathrm{M}$ and for the PI3 Kinase inhibitor the range of concentrations spanned $0.025 \mu \mathrm{M}$ to $13 \mu \mathrm{M}$.

## Protein analyses

For in vitro pharmacodynamic studies, BT474, HDQ-P1, CAL85-1 and MDA-MB-231 cells were plated in 12 well plates and allowed to grow for until cells reached $60-80 \%$ confluence. Cells were dosed with $0,0.1$, or 1.0 $\mu \mathrm{M}$ MEK inhibitor and duplicate plates were made for each timepoint. Cells were incubated in the compound for 6 or 24 hours, then washed with cold PBS and processed for Western blotting using standard protocols, as described in the Supplemental Experimental Methods. CAL85-1 cells were cultured in media containing $10 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{ml}$ EGF to assess pAKT levels since basal levels of pAKT are undetectable in this cell line when cultured in 10\% FBS. For analysis of protein expression in tumor xenografts, lysate from tumor samples was collected by adding DNase Lysis Buffer to frozen tissue and pulverized using the TissueLyser (Qiagen, Valencia, CA) as described by the manufacturer.

Primary blotting antibodies used were p27(C-19) (Santa Cruz Biotechnology cat \# sc-528), Cyclin D1(DCS-6) (Santa Cruz Biotechnology cat\# SC20044), ERK \#9102, pERK (Thr202/Tyr204) (Cell Signaling Technology, cat \#9101), Total AKT and pAKT (S473) (Cell Signaling Technology, cat
\#9272 and cat \#9271). Secondary blotting antibodies used were polyclonal Goat anti-mouse IgG HRP and Polyclonal Goat anti-rabbit IgG HRP (both from Dako, Glostrup, Denmark Cat.\# P0161 and P0448, or Cell Signaling Technology Cat. \#7076 and \#7074).

Quantitative analysis of protein expression using reverse phase protein arrays was performed at Theranostics Health (Rockville, Md) as described previously (Boyd et al., 2008) and in the Supplemental Experimental Procedures.

## siRNA Experiments

Transfection efficiency of siRNA was evaluated by qRT-PCR. Optimal siRNA duplex and lipid concentrations were determined for each cell-line. For the adherent cell lines CAL85-1, HDQ-P1, MDA-MB-231 or MDA-MB-436, cells were plated at 6000 cells per well in a 96 well plate with $0.125 u \mathrm{u}$ of Lipofectamine RNAiMAX (Cat.\#13778-150 Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) and 50 nM of siRNA per well. Cells were incubated for 3 days in siRNA then the MEK inhibitor was added for 24 hours, followed by addition of CellTiter Glo or processing for Cell Cycle Profiling. For quantitation of siRNA knockdown by PTEN or EGFR duplexes, RNA was collected and isolated using the QIAGEN TurboCapture mRNA Kit (Cat.\#72251). cDNA was made using the High Capacity cDNA Revese Transcription Kit (Cat.\#4368813) from ABI and qPCR was done using assays on demand from ABI. EGFR(cat.\#Hs00193306_m1) and PTEN (cat.\#Hs02621230_s1) primer/probe sets were normalized to the average of the housekeeping genes PPIA (cat.\#Hs99999904_m1) and UBC (cat.\#Hs00824723_m1) and then again to the corresponding NTC siRNA for
each cell line using the $\Delta \Delta \mathrm{CT}$ method.

## Gene Expression Microarray Analyses

For supervised analysis of breast cancer cell lines, gene expression data were filtered to remove probe sets that showed little variation across the cell lines. Briefly, probes that did not show at least a five fold variation across the samples ( $\mathrm{max} / \mathrm{min}>10$ ) and an absolute intensity difference of at least 250 (max-min $>250$ ) were excluded from hierarchical clustering analysis. Cell lines were binned into sensitive and resistant classes based on an $\mathrm{EC}_{50}$ cutoff of $1 \mu \mathrm{M}$ and the Cyber-T algorithm was implemented to identify genes differentially expressed between the classes. Data preprocessing prior to clustering analysis involved log transforming and median centering gene expression values, after which average linkage clustering was carried out using Spotfire software (www.spotfire.com).

## Identification of Activated RAS and MEK signatures

Stocks of recombinant adenoviruses expressing GFP, HRAS (G12V), and MEK1 (S217E S221E) transgenes (henceforth referred to as gain of function constructs, gf ) as well as null control vectors, were purchased and propagated in HEK 293 cells according to vendor supplied protocol (Cell BioLabs, San Diego, CA). Viral vectors were isolated and functionally titered using assay kits (Cell BioLabs, San Diego, CA). Optimal multiplicity of infection (MOI) was determined for MCF10A cells by GFP transfection. Cells were then optimally transfected with MEK1, HRAS, and null control vectors. Cells were lysed 24 hours post-transfection with collection of total RNA and protein via a kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA). Expression upon transfection for MEK1(gf) and HRas(gf) was confirmed by western blot
(data not shown). Isolated RNA was reversed transcribed to cDNA and then run on Human Genome U133P 2.0 Array chips (Affymetrix, Santa Clara, CA). At least five independent replicates were profiled for each expression construct. Differentially expressed genes between cells infected with control vector and MEK(gf) or RAS(gf) vectors were identified by via the Cyber-T algorithm (Baldi and Long, 2001). We developed pathway activation signatures using a variation of the strategy employed by Bild et al (Bild et al., 2006). The positive training data comprised five HRAS and six MEK1 samples, and the negative training data comprised eighteen control samples. The use of test set data when defining metagenes has been shown to improve predictor performance, but has been controversial (Coombes et al., 2007; Potti and Nevins, 2007). We devised an alternative approach to ensure the use of metagenes that would generalize beyond the training set without using test set data. This approach used a large corpus of unrelated microarray data which reflects real and diverse patterns of gene expression. Specifically, microarray data for 9,833 normal tissue samples with HGU133 Plus 2.0 expression data were collected from Gene Logic, Genentech and the Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) and expression values for each probe were centered about their median. The singular value decomposition of this collection of normal tissue expression data was calculated and the resulting eigenarray matrix was used as a basis for transformation of the training data. The transformed features of the training data were than ordered according to their difference across training set classes by the Rank Product procedure (Breitling et al., 2004). L2 penalized logistic regression models were trained using iteratively re-weighted ridge regression (Park and Hastie, 2008) on the reduced singular value decomposition (West, 2003) of the top N features. The top N features which minimized cross validation error were used to train
the final model. Predicted pathway activation levels derived from the model for each cell line are shown in Supplemental table 1.

Supplemental table 1: Top 100 genes in sensitive vs resistant cell lines

| Probelo | UNQ | UnQ_Short_Name | Hugo Symbol | SRCNAME |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 227919_at | UNQ28863 | YHRL28863 | NA | NA |
| 205428 _s_at | UNQ9956 | CALB2 | CALB2 | calbindin $2,29 \mathrm{kDa}$ (calretinin) |
| 227458 _at | UNQ6713 | PDL1/87-H1 | CD274 | CD274 molecule |
| 226140 _s_at | UNQ16971 | OTUD1 | OTUD1 | OTU domain containing 1 |
| 201042_at | UNQ7380 | TGM2 | TGM2 | transglutaminase 2 (C polypeptide, protein-glutamine-gamma-glutamyltransterase) |
| 235911_at | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 205032_at | UNQ1682 | 1 1TGA2 | ITGA2 | integrin, alpha 2 (CD49B, alpha 2 subunit of VLA-2 receptor) |
| 226757_at | UNQ21425 | IFIT2 | IFIT2 | interferon-induced protein with tetraticopeptide repeats 2 |
| 223961 s at | UNO5695 | CISH | CISH | cytokine inducible SH2-containing protein |
| 227475_at | UNQ24348 | FOXQ1 | FOXQ1 | forkhead box Q1 |
| 215543_s_at | UNQ10018 | LARGE | LARGE | like-glycosyltransferase |
| 204363_at | UNQ11 | TF | F3 | coagulation factor III (thromboplastin, tissue factor) |
| 209343 at | UNQ20640 | EFHD1 | EFHD1 | EF-hand domain family, member D1 |
| 208250 s at | UNQ5963 | DMBT1 | NA | NA |
| 214434_at | UNQ14471 | HSPA12A | HSPA12A | heat shock 70kDa protein 12A |
| 203638_s_at | UNQ942 | FGFR2 | FGFR2 | fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 (bacteria-expressed kinase, , eeratinocyte growth factor receptor, craniofacial dysostosis 1, Crouzon syndror |
| 209011_at | UNQ1870 | TRIO | TRIO | triple functional domain (PTPRF interacting) |
| 203896_s_at | UNQ3146 | PLCB4 | PLCB4 | phospholipase C, beta 4 |
| 209270 at | UNQ1262 | LAMB3 | LAMB3 | laminin, beta 3 |
| 227314_at | UNQ1682 | 1TGA2 | 1TGA2 | integrin, alpha 2 (CD49B, alpha 2 subunit of VLA-2 receptor) |
| 1555742_at | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 204508_s_at | UNQ13558 | CA12 | CA12 | carbonic anhydrase XII |
| 201566_x_at | UNQ3216 | 102 | 102 | inhibitor of DNA binding 2 , dominant negative helix-loop-helix protein |
| 229450 at | UNQ13624 | IFIT3 | IFIT3 | interferon-induced protein with tetraticopeptide repeats 3 |
| 213524_s_at | UNQ4406 | G0S2 | G0S2 | 60/G1switch 2 |
| 204039_at | UNQ8046 | mc/EPB | NA | NA |
| 203963_at | UNQ13558 | CA12 | CA12 | carbonic anhydrase XII |
| 225847_at | UNQ11715 | AADACL1 | AADACL1 | arylacetamide deacetylase-ike 1 |
| 218086 at | UNQ7114 | NPDC1 | NPDC1 | neural proliferation, differentiation and control, 1 |
| 201565_s_at | UNQ3216 | 102 | $1{ }^{102}$ | inhibitor of DNA binding 2 , dominant negative helix-loop-helix protein |
| 212148_at | UNQ4995 | PBX1 | PBX1 | pre-B-cell leukemia homeobox 1 |
| 214164 _x_at | UNQ13558 | CA12 | CA12 | carbonic anhydrase XII |
| 217502_at | UNQ21425 | IFIT2 | IFIT2 | interferon-induced protein with tetratricopeptide repeats 2 |
| 204747 at | UNQ13624 | IFIT3 | IFIT3 | interferon-induced protein with tetraticopeptide repeats 3 |
| 201095_at | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 200672_x_at | UNQ7408 | SPTBN1 | SPTBN1 | spectrin, beta, non-erythrocytic 1 |
| 218806_s_at | UNQ14258 | vav3 | vav3 | vav 3 oncogene |
| 218796_at | UNQ20949 | C20or42 | C20or42 | chromosome 20 open reading frame 42 |
| 235457 at | UNQ12517 | MAML2 | NA | NA |
| 201995_at | UNQ5295 | EXT1 | EXT1 | exostoses (multiple) 1 |
| 210457__at | UNQ5772 | HMGA1 | HMGA1 | high mobility group AT-hook 1 |
| 223112_s_at | UNQ14082 | NDUFB10 | NDUFB10 | NADH dehydrogenase (ubiquinone) 1 beta subcomplex, $10,22 \mathrm{kDa}$ |
| 226333 at | UNQ923 | LL6R | L6R | interleukin 6 receptor |
| 60474_at | UNQ20949 | C20orf42 | C20or42 | chromosome 20 open reading frame 42 |
| 206074_s_at | UNQ5772 | HMGA1 | HMGA1 | high mobility group AT-hook 1 |
| 218856_at | UNQ437 | TNFRSF21 | TNFRSF21 | tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 21 |
| 224909_s_at | UNQ16674 | EAPS16674 | NA | NA |
| 209369 at | UNQ14083 | ANXA3 | ANXA3 | annexin A3 |
| 227342 _s_at | UNQ25939 | MYEOV | MYEOV | myeloma overexpressed gene (in a subset of (11:14) positive multiple myelomas) |
| 215867_x_at | UNQ13558 | CA12 | CA12 | carbonic anhydrase XII |
| 212770_at | UNQ4601 | TLE4 | TLE3 | transducin-like enhancer of split 3 (E(sp1) homolog, Drosophila) |
| 226487_at | UNQ20292 | FLJ14721 | C12ori3 | chromosome 12 open reading frame 34 |
| $214581 \times$ at | UNQ437 | TNFRSF21 | TNFRSF21 | tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 21 |
| 204268_at | UNQ4926 | S100A2 | S100A2 | S100 calcium binding protein A2 |
| 230183_at | UNQ5295 | EXT1 | EXT1 | exostoses (multiple) 1 |
| 210692_s_at | UNQ32943 | SLC43A3 | SLC43A3 | solute carrier family 43 , member 3 |
| 1553530_a_at | UNQ1687 | ITGB1 | ITGB1 | integrin, beta 1 (fibronectin receptor, beta polypeptide, antigen CD29 includes MDF2, MSK12) |
| 235106 at | UNQ34598 | DHX37 | NA | NA |
| 213113_s_at | UNQ32943 | SLC43A3 | SLC43A3 | solute carrier family 43 , member 3 |
| 217997_at | UNQ7723 | PHLDA1 | PHLDA1 | pleckstrin homology-like domain, family A, member 1 |
| 201889_at | UNQ4407 | FAM3C | FAM3C | family with sequence similarity 3 , member C |
| 213198_at | UNQ917 | ACVR1B | ACVR1B | activin A receptor, type IB |
| 219433 at | UNQ16823 | BCOR | BCOR | BCL6 co-repressor |
| 227606_s_at | UNQ16509 | DNMD16509 | STAMBPL1 | STAM binding protein-like 1 |
| 209946_at | UNQ417 | VEGFC | VEGFC | vascular endothelial growth factor C |
| 224925_at | UNQ16674 | EAPS16674 | NA | NA |
| 212531_at | UNQ1721 | LCN2 | LCN2 | lipocalin 2 (oncogene 24p3) |
| 1553858 at | UNQ11983 | zвтв3 | zBtB3 | zinc finger and BTB domain containing 3 |
| 212151_at | UNQ4995 | PBX1 | PBX1 | pre-B-cell leukemia homeobox 1 |
| 231035_s_at | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 212071_s_at | UNQ7408 | SPTBN1 | SPTBN1 | spectrin, beta, non-erythrocytic 1 |
| 228340_at | UNQ4601 | TLE4 | TLE3 | transducin-like enhancer of split 3 (E(sp1) homolog, Drosophila) |
| 227272 at | UNQ26769 | LOC374614 | NA | NA |
| 218000 _s_at | UNQ7723 | PHLDA1 | PHLDA1 | pleckstrin homology-like domain, family A, member 1 |
| 225688_s_at | UNQ20005 | PLCXD2 | PHLDB2 | pleckstrin homology-like domain, family B, member 2 |
| 205660_at | UNQ17129 | OASL | OASL | 2-5-oligoadenylate synthetase-like |
| 223194_s_at | UNQ11816 | C6or85 | C6or85 | chromosome 6 open reading frame 85 |
| 221223 x at | UN05695 | CISH | CISH | cytokine inducible SH 2 -containing protein |
| 223082 at | UNQ16865 | SH3KBP1 | SH3KBP1 | SH3-domain kinase binding protein 1 |
| 1553678_a_at | UNQ1687 | \|TGB1 | ITGB1 | integrin, beta 1 (fibronectin receptor, beta polypeptide, antigen CD29 includes MDF2, MSK12) |
| 208228_s_at | UNQ942 | FGFR2 | FGFR2 | fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 (bacteria-expressed kinase, , keratinocyte growth factor receptor, craniofacial dysostosis 1, Crouzon syndror |
| 223601_at | UNQ20862 | OLFM2 | OLFM2 | olfactomedin 2 |
| 209530 at | UNQ2071 | CACNB3 | CACNB3 | calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit |
| 219014 at | UNQ4513 | PLAC8 | PLAC8 | placenta-specific 8 |
| 205490_x_at | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 211599_x_at | UNQ42 | ${ }^{\text {cmet }}$ | MET | met proto-oncogene (hepatocyte growth factor receptor) |
| 203108_at | UNQ5187 | GPRC5A | GPRC5A | G protein-coupled receptor, family C, group 5, member A |
| 213368 __at | UNQ14562 | PPFIA3 | PPFIA3 | protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type, f polypeptide (PTPRF), interacting protein (liprin), alpha 3 |
| 227558_at | UNQ10567 | CBX4 | CBX4 | chromobox homolog 4 (Pc class homolog, Drosophila) |
| 209626_s_at | UNQ14055 | OSBPL3 | OSBPL3 | oxysterol binding protein-like 3 |
| 223484_at | UNQ8528 | NMES1 | C15or48 | chromosome 15 open reading frame 48 |
| 1554097_a_at | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 217999_s_at | UNQ7723 | PHLDA1 | PHLDA1 | pleckstrin homology-like domain, family A, member 1 |
| 212143_s_at | UNQ119 | 1 IGFBP3 | 1 IGFBP3 | insulin-like growth factor binding protein 3 |
| 221870_at | UNQ20884 | EHD2 | EHD2 | EH-domain containing 2 |
| 209012_at | UNQ1870 | TRIO | TRIO | triple functional domain (PTPRF interacting) |
| 223301_s_at | UNQ17407 | FLJ23518 | CCDC82 | coiled-coil domain containing 82 |
| 223566_s_at | UNQ16823 | BCOR | BCOR | BCL6 co-repressor |
| 204011_at | UNQ5147 | SPRY2 | SPRY2 | sprouty homolog 2 (Drosophila) |
| 224583_at | UNQ16648 | COTL1 | COTL1 | coactosin-like 1 (Dictyostelium) |

Supplemental table 2: GSEA analysis

| p-value | Direction | Number of genes | Gene set Name | Source |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1.86 \mathrm{E}-48$ |  | 465 | Breast cancer_ER_POS Genes whose expression is consistently positively correlated with estrogen recep | Broad/MIT MSigDB |
| $2.54 \mathrm{E}-45$ | U | 923 | ras-induced senescent IMR90 fibroblast genes Gene expression changes in ras-induced senescent IMR90 | Mason et al.,Oncogene 23:9238-9246; 2004 |
| $1.22 \mathrm{E}-30$ | U | 314 | BREAST CANCER STROMA GENES genes expressed by stroma of GeneLogic human breast cancer samples | Gene logic corporation, Gaithersburg, Md |
| $6.39 \mathrm{E}-14$ | U | 210 | BAF57_BT549_UP Up-regulated following stable re-expression of BAF57 in Bt549 breast cancer cells that lack fur | Broad/MIT MSigDB |
| $4.44 \mathrm{E}-12$ | U | 123 | HCC_SURVIVAL_GOOD_VS_POOR_DN Genes highly expressed in hepatocellular carcinoma with poor survival. | Broad/MIT MSigDB |
| $2.53 \mathrm{E}-09$ | U | 124 | SERUM FIBROBLAST_CELLCYCLE Cell-cycle dependent genes regulated following exposure to serum in a vari\| | Broad/MIT MSigDB |
| $2.55 \mathrm{E}-09$ |  | 50 | AGUIRRE_PANCREAS_CHR12 Genes on chromosome 1 with copy-number-driven expression in pancreatic adel | Broad/MIT MSigDB |
| $5.83 \mathrm{E}-09$ | U | 136 | CHANG_SERUM_RESPONSE_UP CSR (Serum Response) signature for activated genes (Stanford) | Broad/MIT MSigDB |
| $8.45 \mathrm{E}-09$ | U |  | TGFBETA_EARLY_UP Upregulated by TGF-beta treatment of skin fibroblasts at 30 min (clusters 1-3) | Broad/MIT MSigDB |
| $1.68 \mathrm{E}-08$ | U |  | CORDERO_KRAS_KD_VS_CONTROL_UP Genes upregulated in kras knockdown vs control in a human cell line | Broad/MIT MSigDB |

Supplemental table 3: Top 50 genes induced by MEK and RAS

| ProbelD | t-statistic | pvalue | qualue |  | ${ }^{\text {log 2(Fold Change) }}$ | UNQ UNQ_Shor | rHUGO Symbol | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 209283_at | -13.469 |  | 0 | 0 | -1.472 | UNQ2653 CRYAB | CRYAB | crystallin, alpha B |
| 228955_at | 9.83 |  | 0 | 0 | 1.242 | UNQ2146 LRP8 | LRP8 | low density lipoprotein receptor-related protein 8, apolipoprotein e receptor |
| 218856_at | -9.526 |  | 0 | 0 | -1.405 | UNQ437 TNFRSF21 | 1 TNFRSF21 | tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 21 |
| 213134_x | 11.135 |  | 0 | 0 | 0.75 | UNQ2194C BTG3 | BTG3 | BTG family, member 3 |
| 219271_at | 10.566 |  | 0 | 0 | 3.048 | UNQ2434 GALNT14 | CAPN14\|GALNT14 | calpain 14\|UDP-N-acetyl-alpha-D-galactosamine:polypeptide N -acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 14 (GalNAc-T14) |
| 206114_at | $-9.343$ |  | 0 | 0 | -3.011 | UNQ969 EPHA4 | EPHA4 | EPH receptor A4 |
| 202309_at | 9.541 |  | 0 | 0 | 0.881 | UNQ3256 MTHFD1 | MTHFD1 | methylenetetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase (NADP+ dependent) 1, methenyltetrahydrofolate cyclohydrolase, formyll |
| 225520_at | 11.123 |  | 0 | 0 | 1.097 | UNQ16577MTHFD1L | MTHFD1L | methylenetetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase (NADP+ dependent) 1 -like |
| 201761_at | 13.105 |  | 0 | 0 | 0.999 | UNQ7842 MTHFD2 | MTHFD2 | methylenetetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase (NADP+ dependent) 2 , methenyltetrahydrofolate cyclohydrolase |
| 230266_at | -10.745 |  | 0 | 0 | -1.764 | UNQ32692RAB7B | Rab7B | RAB7B, member RAS oncogene family |
| 212190_at | 10.41 |  | 0 | 0 | 1.687 | UNQ1485 SERPINE2 | 2 SERPINE2 | serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade E (nexin, plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1), member 2 |
| 209406_at | 9.359 |  | 0 | 0 | 1.052 | UNQ17175 BAG2 | BAG2 | BCL2-associated athanogene 2 |
| 200952_s_ | -11.504 |  | 0 | 0 | -3.501 | UNQ2066 CCND2 | CCND2 | cyclin D2 |
| 218585_s_ | 13.113 |  | 0 | 0 | 1.22 | UNQ14869 DTL | DTL | denticleless homolog (Drosophila) |
| 209800_at | -9.668 |  | 0 | 0 | -1.546 | UNQ2246C KRT16 | KRT16 | keratin 16 (focal non-epidermolytic palmoplantar keratoderma) |
| 205569_at | 10.632 |  | 0 | 0 | 3.735 | UNQ12057LAMP3 | LAMP3 | lysosomal-associated membrane protein 3 |
| 210959_s_ | -9.885 |  | 0 | 0 | -0.989 | UNQ5731 SRD5A1 | SRD5A1 | steroid-5-alpha-reductase, alpha polypeptide 1 (3-oxo-5 alpha-steroid delta 4-dehydrogenase alpha 1 ) |
| 205542_at | 9.959 |  | 0 | 0 | 2.085 | UNQ9109 STEAP1 | STEAP1 | six transmembrane epithelial antigen of the prostate 1 |
| 223229_at | 13.004 |  | 0 | 0 | 1.304 | UNQ10662UBE2T | UBE2T | ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2T (putative) |
| 205393_s_ | 10.346 |  | 0 | 0 | 1.109 | UNQ5011 CHEK1 | CHEK1 | CHK1 checkpoint homolog (S. pombe) |
| 201710_at | 14.6 |  | 0 | 0 | 2.559 | UNQ2311 MYBL2 | MYBL2 | $v$-myb myeloblastosis viral oncogene homolog (avian)-like 2 |
| 219493_at | 11.655 |  | 0 | 0 | 1.041 | UNQ1715C SHCBP1 | SHCBP1 | SHC SH2-domain binding protein 1 |
| 202589_at | 11.505 |  | 0 | 0 | 1.196 | UNQ9766 TYMS | TYMS | thymidylate synthetase |
| 204126_s_ | 16.226 |  | 0 | 0 | 4.495 | UNQ374 CDC45L | CDC45L | CDC45 cell division cycle 45 -like (S. cerevisiae) |
| 224753_at | 10.338 |  | 0 | 0 | 1.597 | UNQ16606 CDCA5 | CDCA5 | cell division cycle associated 5 |
| 224428_s_ | 20.514 |  | 0 | 0 | 1.723 | UNQ12596 CDCA7 | CDCA7 | cell division cycle associated 7 |
| 201710_at | 14.6 |  | 0 | 0 | 2.559 | UNQ2311 MYBL2 | MYBL2 | v -myb myeloblastosis viral oncogene homolog (avian)-like 2 |
| 205047_s_ | 10.67 |  | 0 | 0 | 2.093 | UNQ3246 ASNS | ASNS | asparagine synthetase |
| 205034_at | 24.867 |  | 0 | 0 | 2.722 | UNQ10482 CCNE2 | CCNE2 | cyclin E2 |
| 224428_s_ | 20.514 |  | 0 | 0 | 1.723 | UNQ12596 CDCA7 | CDCA7 | cell division cycle associated 7 |
| 225081_s_ | 9.781 |  | 0 | 0 |  | UNQ20689 CDCA7L | CDCA7L | cell division cycle associated 7 -like |
| 218741_at | 10.134 |  | 0 | 0 | 1.772 | UNQ9633 C22orf18 | CENPM | centromere protein M |
| 213008_at | 9.988 |  | 0 | 0 | 1.641 | UNQ11516 FKDV1151 | 1 FANCI | Fanconi anemia, complementation group I |
| 218350_s_ | 12.735 |  | 0 |  | 0.882 | UNQ9997 GMNN | GMNN | geminin, DNA replication inhibitor |
| 227211_at | 9.655 |  | 0 | 0 | 1.022 | UNQ11148PHF19 | PHF19 | PHD finger protein 19 |
| 219494_at | 9.775 |  | 0 | 0 |  | UNQ16399 RAD54B | RAD54B | RAD54 homolog B (S. cerevisiae) |
| 203968_s_ | 14.117 |  | 0 |  | 1.779 | UNQ14546 CDC6 | CDC6 | cell division cycle 6 homolog (S. cerevisiae) |
| 202411_at | 9.446 |  | 0 | 0 |  | UNQ5393 IF127 | IFI27\|FAM14A | interferon, alpha-inducible protein 27 \|family with sequence similarity 14 , member A |
| 204734_at | -9.46 |  | 0 | 0 | -2.46 | UNQ7983 KRT19 | KRT15\|KRT19 | keratin 15\|keratin 19 |
| 213906_at | 16.874 |  | 0 |  | 1.787 | UNQ5673 MYBL1 | MYBL1 | v-myb myeloblastosis viral oncogene homolog (avian)-like 1 |
| 230356_at | 13.106 |  | 0 | 0 | 1.643 | UNQ10354Sax1 | NKX1-2 | NK1 homeobox 2 |
| 218644_at | 9.993 |  | 0 | 0 | 1.702 | UNQ20788PLEK2 | PLEK2 | pleckstrin 2 |
| 204285_s_ | 13.816 |  | 0 | 0 | 1.253 | UNQ14985 PMAIP1 | PMAIP1 | phorbol-12-myristate-13-acetate-induced protein 1 |
| 217272_s_ | -9.096 |  | 0 | 0 | -2.241 | UNQ12083 SERPINB1 | SERPINB13 | serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade B (ovalbumin), member 13 |
| 231856_at | 12.945 |  | 0 | 0 | 4.543 | UNQ12147 SPQR1214 | 4KIAA1244 | KIAA1244 |
| 204798_at | 9.311 |  | 0 | 0 | 2.027 | UNQ2058 MYB | MYB | v -myb myeloblastosis viral oncogene homolog (avian) |
| 235144_at | 16.406 |  | 0 | 0 | 1.957 | UNQ19471RASEF | RASEF | RAS and EF-hand domain containing |
| 225912_at | -9.259 |  | 0 | 0 | -1.617 | UNQ21166 TP53INP1 | TP531NP1 | tumor protein p53 inducible nuclear protein 1 |
| 218807_at | -9.498 |  | 0 | 0 | -1.125 | UNQ14258VAV3 | vav3 | vav 3 guanine nucleotide exchange factor |
| 202095_s_ | 10.425 |  | 0 | 0 |  | UNQ6162 BIRC5 | BIRC5 | baculoviral IAP repeat-containing 5 (survivin) |

Supplemental table 4: Ras pathway predictors

| Cell Line | mcf10a_RAS MEK predictor |
| :---: | :---: |
| MDA-MB-134VI | 1.561522258 |
| HDQ-P1 | 3.005412519 |
| DU4475 | 5.088272929 |
| MT-3 | 0.094212097 |
| HCC1806 | 6.057952552 |
| MDA-MB-435S | 7.897471489 |
| HCC70 | 5.209717563 |
| HCC1954 | 7.271376772 |
| CAL-120 | 7.825616103 |
| MX1 | 1.526650039 |
| CAL-85-1 | 5.877978641 |
| SW527 | 3.000730351 |
| CAL-51 | 4.83582616 |
| MDA-MB-231 | 7.812897994 |
| HCC1143 | 9.828949712 |
| BT-20 | -0.715458478 |
| MDA-MB-175-VII | -5.916575386 |
| HS 578T | -0.493018017 |
| MDA-MB-468 | 8.422287698 |
| HCC1395 | -1.454714578 |
| MFM-223 | 1.755087639 |
| AU565 | -0.684587495 |
| BT-474 | -0.432212789 |
| BT-483 | -3.779623789 |
| BT-549 | 3.470857318 |
| CAL-148 | -4.634639056 |
| CAMA-1 | 1.063519427 |
| EFM-19 | -0.931087696 |
| EFM-192A | 0.989251324 |
| EVSA-T | -2.805201836 |
| HCC1187 | 2.760688293 |
| HCC1419 | -5.284668636 |
| HCC1428 | -0.996595596 |
| HCC1500 | -0.632811063 |
| HCC1569 | 3.282208361 |
| HCC1937 | 4.819642478 |
| HCC2218 | -10.28517067 |
| HCC38 | 2.66314843 |
| JIM-T | 3.152998211 |
| KPL-1 | -6.409216711 |
| KPL4 | -2.411538379 |
| MCF7 | -5.795687238 |
| MDA-MB-361 | -2.048195804 |
| MDA-MB-415 | 0.793425341 |
| MDA-MB-436 | 3.041703724 |
| MDA-MB-453 | -1.91388501 |
| SK-BR-3 | -4.747140587 |
| T-47D | -1.580969544 |
| UACC-812 | -3.741796407 |
| UACC-893 | -2.44463976 |
| ZR-75-1 | -1.924760377 |
| ZR-75-30 | -2.646637775 |

