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From bedside to bench: Use of patient-derived xenograft models to develop novel therapeutic strategies for triple-negative breast cancer

A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Virginia Commonwealth University.

By

Tia Hara Turner

B.S. Pre-Medical Studies, 2013, Hofstra University, Hempstead, NY, USA

Director: J. Chuck Harrell, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor
Department of Pathology

Virginia Commonwealth University
Richmond, Virginia
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|----------|---|
| ADORA3 | adenosine A3 receptor |
| AR | androgen receptor |
| ATCC | American Type Culture Collection |
| BCL2 | B-cell lymphoma 2 |
| BCRP | breast cancer resistance protein |
| BIRC5 | baculoviral inhibitor of apoptosis repeat-containing 5 |
| BL1 | basal-like 1 |
| BL2 | basal-like 2 |
| CCLE | Cancer Cell Line Encyclopedia |
| CCTR | Center for Clinical and Translational Research |
| CDK | cyclin-dependent kinase |
| CI | combination index |
| CMV | cytomegalovirus |
| CNS | central nervous system |
| COMT | catechol-O-methyltransferase |
| CRMPC | castration-resistant metastatic prostate cancer |
| CYP17A1 | cytochrome P450 family 17 subfamily A member 1 |
| CYP27A1 | cytochrome P450 family 27 subfamily A member 1 |
| DHP | dihydropyridine |
| DHT | dihydrotestosterone |
| DMEM/F12 | Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium/Nutrient Mixture F12 |
| DMSO | dimethylsulfoxide |
| DRI | dose reduction index |
| ECM | extracellular matrix |
| EGCG | epigallocatechin gallate |
| EGFR | epidermal growth factor receptor |
| EMEM | Eagle's Minimum Essential Medium |
| EMT | epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition |
| ER | estrogen receptor |
| Fa | fraction affected (fraction inhibition) |
| FACS | fluorescence-activated cell sorting |
| FBS | fetal bovine serum |
| FDA | U.S. Food and Drug Administration |
| FKBP1A | FK506 binding protein 1A |
| GABA | gamma aminobutyric acid |
| GBM | glioblastoma multiforme |
| GEO | Gene Expression Omnibus |
| GFP | green fluorescent protein |
| GGCX | gamma-glutamyl carboxylase |
| GIRK | G-protein-coupled inwardly-rectifying potassium channel |
| H&E | hematoxylin and eosin |
| HBEC | human breast epithelial cell |

| | |
|-----------|--|
| HDAC | histone deacetylase |
| HER2 | human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 |
| HIST1H3B3 | phosphohistone-H3 |
| HMS | Harvard Medical School |
| HSP90 | heat shock protein 90 |
| IACUC | Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee |
| IAP | inhibitor of apoptosis |
| IHC | immunohistochemistry |
| IM | immunomodulatory |
| IP | intraperitoneal |
| KCNA7 | potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily A member 7 |
| KCNJ5 | potassium inwardly rectifying channel subfamily J member 5 |
| LAR | luminal androgen receptor |
| LINCS | Library of Integrated Network-based Cellular Signatures |
| M | mesenchymal-like |
| MAPK | mitogen-activated protein kinase |
| MFS | metastasis-free survival |
| MSL | mesenchymal stem-like |
| mTOR | mammalian target of rapamycin |
| NSC | non-silencing control |
| NSG | non-obese diabetic severe combined immunodeficient gamma |
| p/s | photons per second |
| PARP | poly ADP-ribose polymerase |
| PD-1 | programmed cell death protein 1 |
| PDL-1 | programmed cell death ligand 1 |
| PDX | patient-derived xenograft |
| PI3K | phosphoinositide 3-kinase |
| poly-HEMA | poly-2-hydroxyethyl-methylacrylate |
| PR | progesterone receptor |
| PSMB5 | proteasome subunit beta 5 |
| PTGS2 | prostaglandin endoperoxide synthase 2 |
| QNBC | quadruple-negative breast cancer |
| RFP | red fluorescent protein |
| RPKM | reads per kilobase of transcript per million mapped reads |
| RPMI-1640 | Roswell Park Memorial Institute 1640 |
| S1P | sphingosine 1-phosphate |
| SDS-PAGE | sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis |
| SERD | selective estrogen receptor degrader |
| SERM | selective estrogen receptor modulator |
| SMAC | second mitochondria-derived activator of caspases |
| SSRI | selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor |
| TBS | Tris-buffered saline |
| TBS-T | Tris-buffered saline + Tween-20 |
| TCGA | The Cancer Genome Atlas |

| | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|
| TNBC | triple-negative breast cancer |
| TPM | transcripts per million |
| TROP-2 | trophoblast cell-surface antigen 2 |
| UCSC | University of California Santa Cruz |
| VCU | Virginia Commonwealth University |
| VCF | Variant Call Format |
| VDR | vitamin D receptor |
| VEGF | vascular endothelial growth factor |
| VKOR | vitamin K epoxide reductase |
| XIAP | X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis |

ABSTRACT

FROM BEDSIDE TO BENCH: USE OF PATIENT-DERIVED XENOGRAFT MODELS TO DEVELOP NOVEL THERAPEUTIC STRATEGIES FOR TRIPLE-NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER

By Tia Hara Turner, M.D., Ph.D.

A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Virginia Commonwealth University.

Virginia Commonwealth University, 2020.

Director: J. Chuck Harrell, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Department of Pathology

Triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) is a clinically aggressive disease that is associated with bleak outcomes due to its metastatic propensity, frequent failure to respond to chemotherapy, and lack of alternative treatment options. Despite decades of major translational research efforts, there has been very little success thus far in the development of effective targeted therapies for this disease. It is imperative to develop novel therapeutic strategies to improve patient outcomes, as well as minimize the toxicity associated with standard-of-care chemotherapeutics. Given that metastatic disease accounts for the vast majority of TNBC-related deaths, a better understanding of therapeutic responses within common sites of metastasis is crucial for developing effective treatment strategies. Given the molecular heterogeneity of TNBC, the clinical success of new therapies additionally depends on the identification of reliable drug targets within each TNBC subtype for more effective patient stratification. The studies presented herein sought to address these matters, using clinically relevant patient-derived xenograft (PDX) models to characterize chemotherapeutic efficacy in distinct metastatic sites, to identify promising targeted therapeutic candidates and combination strategies, and to assess the translational potential of these therapeutic strategies, with a focus on both the basal-like and luminal androgen receptor (LAR) subtypes of TNBC. We hypothesized that therapeutic efficacy in the primary tumor setting would be maintained in the metastatic setting, and that PDXs of distinct TNBC subtypes would respond to particular targeted therapies based on the distinct molecular pathways that drive their progression. We therefore expected that therapies targeting the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) and the androgen receptor (AR) would have efficacy in basal-like TNBC and LAR TNBC, respectively, and would be ideal for incorporation into novel combination regimens for these specific disease subtypes. Using a combination of *in vitro* and *in vivo* drug response studies, we identified a drug combination, co-targeting EGFR and survivin, that was synergistic across multiple PDX models of basal-like TNBC, despite some of these models responding differently to standard chemotherapies, thus revealing potential pathways that may serve as reliable drug targets in this subset of patients. Furthermore, we identified several potential drug targets and therapeutic candidates for combination with AR-targeted therapies in LAR TNBC. In addition to identifying novel therapeutic strategies that have potential to provide clinical benefit for these subsets of TNBC patients, these studies highlight the utility of PDX models for *in vitro* and *in vivo* drug development studies, and demonstrate that the molecular and drug response profiles of primary tumors are maintained in the metastatic setting, indicating that studies employing PDX mammary tumor models can be applicable in advanced disease. Collectively, the data generated in these studies have the potential not only to directly provide clinical benefit for TNBC patients, but also to inspire and inform countless future research endeavors seeking to improve the therapeutic landscape in breast cancer.

VITA

Tia Hara Turner was born on December 14, 1989 in Mamou, Evangeline Parish, Louisiana, and is an American citizen. She grew up in Hewlett, New York and graduated from George W. Hewlett High School in 2007. She graduated *summa cum laude*, with a Bachelor of Science in Pre-Medical Studies and a minor in Psychology, from Hofstra University in 2013, with high departmental honors in the Department of Biology as well as two awards for completing her undergraduate studies with a cumulative 4.0 grade point average: the Outstanding Senior Scholar Award and the Albert I. DaSilva Memorial Endowed Scholarship. During her undergraduate studies, Tia conducted research with Dr. Beverly Clendening at Hofstra University, as well as Dr. Marc Symons at the Feinstein Institute for Medical Research. After graduating from Hofstra University, Tia spent one year doing full-time research in the Symons lab, studying the role and pharmacologic targeting of microglia in the context of glioblastoma multiforme, leading to a co-authorship publication, before beginning her MD-PhD studies at Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) School of Medicine in the summer of 2014. In 2016, after finishing her first two years of medical school, she joined the lab of Dr. Chuck Harrell, in the VCU Department of Pathology, to pursue her PhD studies as part of the C. Kenneth and Dianne Wright Center for Clinical and Translational Research (CCTR), Cancer and Molecular Medicine graduate program. During her graduate studies, she received an F30 fellowship grant from the NIH National Cancer Institute, authored or co-authored 8 publications, and became a co-inventor on a patent application, in addition to presenting her work at institutional, local, and national conferences.

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CHAPTER 1: Introduction

1.1 Introduction to breast cancer

1.1.1 Breast cancer history and statistics

The first documented cases of breast cancer date back to ancient times, when cancer was deemed an incurable illness [1, 2]. Throughout ancient Egyptian and Greek history, breast cancer and other cancers were treated surgically, with palliative intent, as cancer was poorly understood apart from its invasive nature [2, 3]. Although early centuries saw gradual improvements in diagnostic and surgical techniques, it was not until the 18th and 19th centuries that scientists and physicians began working towards advancing our understanding of breast cancer with the intent to develop curative treatments, the first of which was the radical mastectomy [2, 4]. During the 20th century, major cancer research efforts resulted in a vast expansion in our comprehension of breast cancer biology and pathogenesis, leading to the discovery of the roles of the estrogen receptor (ER), progesterone receptor (PR), and human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) in breast cancer [5] and the development of ER- and HER2-targeted therapeutics [6–8], along with the development of chemotherapy [9, 10]. Tailoring of therapeutic regimens to accommodate the individual patient, along with advancements in molecular biology and genomic analysis techniques, resulted in the concept of personalized medicine. This has more recently been facilitated by the identification of the intrinsic molecular subtypes of breast cancer [11–14], which are now known to have significant therapeutic and prognostic implications [15–18]. The development of improved treatment strategies and patient stratification protocols, along with the implementation of routine diagnostic screening, has led to a steady decline in breast cancer mortality over the past several decades [19].

Although the field of breast cancer has come a long way, the disease remains a significant medical problem in the U.S. and the rest of the world in the 21st century [20].

Breast cancer is currently the second most common cancer and the second leading cause of cancer-related mortality in women in the U.S., and it is estimated that 1 in 8 women will develop breast cancer over the course of life [19]. Each year, over 268,000 Americans are diagnosed with invasive breast cancer, and over 41,000 die as a result of disease burden [19]. It is therefore imperative to continue our research efforts to further advance our understanding and improve the treatment and outcomes of this disease.

1.1.2 *Breast cancer subtype classification and clinical implications*

Significant advancements in the field of breast cancer research over the past several decades can largely be attributed to the identification and characterization of the distinct molecular subtypes of breast cancer [11–14], which govern treatment and predict prognosis [15–18]. In the clinic, breast cancer is most commonly subtyped based on ER, PR, and HER2 status, and this is one of the primary determining factors for pharmacologic treatment decisions as well as prognosis [21–23]. ER-positive breast cancer is typically well-differentiated, less proliferative, and less likely to bear oncogenic mutations compared to ER-negative disease [24–26]. Patients with ER-positive tumors are treated with ER-targeted therapeutics, including selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs) such as tamoxifen or selective estrogen receptor degraders (SERDs) such as fulvestrant. These are administered with or without adjuvant or neoadjuvant chemotherapy, depending on other tumor characteristics such as tumor stage. Given its association with lower tumor grade and the availability of targeted therapies, ER-positive disease is associated with relatively favorable outcomes, particularly when PR is co-expressed with ER [27–29]. HER2-positive breast cancer is associated with less favorable outcomes compared to ER-positive disease [30–32], however prognosis is substantially improved when patients are treated with HER2-targeted therapeutics, including the anti-HER2 monoclonal antibody trastuzumab, along with chemotherapy. Hormone receptor and/or HER2 positive disease

collectively account for approximately 85% of breast cancers, largely contributing to the current overall breast cancer 5-year survival rate of nearly 90% [19, 33].

Triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC), which accounts for the remaining 15% of breast cancers, is negative for ER, PR, and HER2 [22, 23], and no reliable therapeutic targets have yet been identified despite decades of translational research [34]. Therefore, treatment for this subtype is currently limited to adjuvant or neoadjuvant chemotherapy. TNBC is associated with the worst prognosis of all histologic subtypes [35], as these tumors are typically high grade with a greater propensity to metastasize to visceral organs [36–38]. TNBC tumors are also more likely to be associated with oncogenic mutations [39, 40], and approximately 20% of TNBCs are associated with BRCA1 mutations [41]. Despite aggressive chemotherapeutic regimens consisting of highly toxic anthracyclines, taxanes, and/or alkylating agents, TNBC often fails to respond or acquires resistance to chemotherapy, leading to refractory and recurrent disease, and contributing largely to the poor prognosis associated with this subtype [38].

Breast cancer is classified not only histologically based on ER/PR/HER2 status, but also molecularly based on gene expression profiling. Differential expression of a 50-gene signature divides breast tumors into five distinct intrinsic subtypes (luminal A, luminal B, HER2-enriched, basal-like, and claudin-low) as well as a normal-like subtype, in which expression of the gene signature resembles that of the normal breast tissue [11–14]. PAM50 analysis (now known as Prosigna), the genomic test performed to assess these expression profiles in tumors, has been demonstrated as valuable in predicting therapeutic response and prognosis [42, 43]. Although receptor status alone cannot accurately predict intrinsic subtype, there is considerable overlap between the histologic and intrinsic subtypes of breast cancer. Over 70% of ER-positive tumors are classified as luminal A or B, over 60% of HER2-positive tumors are HER2-enriched, and nearly 80% of TNBC tumors are basal-like [42, 44]. Likewise, luminal tumors are associated with less aggressive

disease and favorable outcomes, while basal-like tumors are associated with highly aggressive disease and poor outcomes [15, 18].

Luminal A and B tumors are characterized by high expression of luminal epithelial markers including keratins 8 and 18 [11], and are usually ER-positive. Luminal A tumors are associated with more favorable outcomes relative to luminal B tumors, as luminal B tumors are characterized by a higher proliferation index and metastatic propensity, particularly to bone [18]. HER2-enriched tumors are characterized by overexpression of the ERBB2 amplicon [11], and are typically HER2-positive. HER2-enriched disease has a propensity to metastasize to the liver [18] and is associated with poorer outcomes than luminal disease. Basal-like tumors are characterized by high expression of basal epithelial markers including keratins 5, 6, and 17 [11], and are typically triple-negative [44]. These tumors have a high proliferation index, are poorly differentiated, and aggressively metastasize to the brain and lung [18]. Basal-like disease is consequently associated with very poor outcomes compared to other intrinsic subtypes. Claudin-low tumors are characterized by high expression of mesenchymal and extracellular matrix (ECM) genes as well as immune-related genes [12, 45], and are also usually triple-negative, highly metastatic, and associated with a poor prognosis [18]. Given the clinically important distinctions between these intrinsic subtypes that cannot be discerned solely by ER/PR/HER2 status, stratification of patients by tumor gene expression profiling is a crucial step towards improving targeted treatment strategies.

1.1.3 *Breast cancer metastasis*

Metastasis, one of the hallmarks of cancer [46], is the process by which cancer cells travel away from the primary tumor site and colonize distant organs. This involves a cascade of cancer cell detachment, migration, and local tissue invasion, intravasation of tumor cells into blood vessels or lymphatics, circulation of tumor cells, and extravasation followed by colonization and growth of tumor cells in distant tissues [47]. There are several

mechanisms by which cancer cells may develop the potential to metastasize [47], the most common being the clonal acquisition of mutations by subpopulations of tumor cells throughout tumor progression [48, 49]. Genomic alterations have also been shown to promote metastasis of cancer cells to specific organs [50–53], providing a molecular basis for the “seed and soil” hypothesis originally described in 1889 [54].

Breast cancer preferentially metastasizes to the brain, liver, lung, and bone, and distinct breast cancer subtypes have differential organ tropism [18, 50–53, 55], as described above. There are currently over 150,000 women living with metastatic breast cancer in the U.S. [19], and metastatic disease accounts for over 90% of cancer-related deaths, including those due to breast cancer [56–59]. Overall survival rates for patients with metastatic breast cancer have improved over the past three decades [60–62], largely due to therapeutic advancements in ER-positive/luminal and HER2-positive disease, which make up the majority of breast cancers. However, metastatic breast cancer remains a clinical challenge, particularly for triple-negative/basal-like disease, as this subtype is both the most clinically aggressive and the most difficult to treat.

Patients with TNBC are more likely to have distant recurrences compared to those with other subtypes [36]. TNBC tumors preferentially metastasize to visceral organs [36, 38], and basal-like tumors (80% of TNBCs) in particular have a high propensity to spread to the brain and lung [18]. TNBC patients have the highest risk of developing brain metastases, and metastatic disease in the brain is particularly aggressive when it results from TNBC [63–66]. The bleak prognosis and very limited therapeutic strategies for metastatic disease in the central nervous system (CNS) emphasize the critical need for novel TNBC treatments that not only are more effective than current therapies but also cross the blood-brain barrier. Although this may further complicate drug development efforts, it is imperative to develop new treatments that can effectively treat both intracranial and extracranial disease.

1.2 Triple-negative breast cancer

1.2.1 *Triple-negative breast cancer: a challenge in cancer therapeutics*

As aforementioned, TNBC (which is most commonly basal-like) has the worst prognosis of all the breast cancer subtypes [35, 36]. This is due not only to the highly malignant features of triple-negative tumor cells, but also to the current lack of reliable molecular markers that can be targeted with pharmacological agents. Whereas ER-positive and HER2-positive disease can be treated with drugs specifically targeting those receptors, no equivalent proteins have yet been identified in TNBC. Thus, despite major translational research efforts, pharmacologic treatment for patients with TNBC is largely limited to chemotherapy. Patients with early-stage or locally advanced TNBC are currently treated with adjuvant or neoadjuvant, respectively, regimens including anthracyclines, taxanes, and/or alkylating agents, along with surgery and radiation. Although TNBC patients have better initial responses to neoadjuvant chemotherapy compared to non-TNBC subtypes, they have significantly shorter progression-free survival and a greater risk of metastasis [36, 38]. Patients with metastatic disease, after confirming the maintenance of TNBC status via a repeat biopsy, receive combination or single-agent chemotherapy, depending on the extent of disease progression. This is sometimes known as a therapeutic rechallenge, as patients with recurrent or metastatic disease may be treated with the same chemotherapeutics they were given previously, given the limited treatment options for triple-negative disease.

Because chemotherapeutics nonspecifically target rapidly-dividing cells, these drugs are highly toxic to normal tissue in addition to cancer cells, and consequently lead to adverse effects involving multiple organ systems. Furthermore, TNBC tumors are often intrinsically refractory or acquire resistance to these drugs [38, 67, 68], leaving patients who develop advanced or recurrent disease with multidrug-resistant tumors and very few alternative treatment options. In addition to the toxicity and limited/inconsistent

effectiveness of chemotherapy, it has been shown that several chemotherapeutics currently approved for breast cancer can promote early steps in the metastatic cascade, despite their anti-proliferative effects on primary tumors [69]. For all these reasons, it is imperative to develop new therapeutic strategies that are both more effective and less toxic for patients with TNBC. The success of this endeavor will likely depend on the identification of reliable targets and more effective patient stratification.

1.2.2 *Triple-negative breast cancer subtypes and clinical implications*

The clinical challenge of treating TNBC can be attributed not only to the lack of reliable drug targets, but also to the molecular heterogeneity of this breast cancer subtype. Given the clinical importance of stratifying patients based on molecular tumor characteristics, the identification of distinct TNBC subtypes [70] was a major advancement in the field of translational breast cancer research. TNBC tumors have been classified into six subtypes based on gene expression profiling: basal-like 1 (BL1), basal-like 2 (BL2), immunomodulatory (IM), mesenchymal-like (M), mesenchymal stem-like (MSL), and luminal androgen receptor (LAR) [70]. BL1 tumors are characterized by expression of genes involved in the cell cycle, proliferation, and DNA repair, whereas BL2 tumors express genes involved in growth factor pathways and glucose metabolism; IM tumors are characterized by expression of immune cell markers and genes indicative of medullary breast cancer; M and MSL tumors highly express genes involved in cell motility, differentiation, growth factor signaling, and epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT), however MSL tumors are less proliferative; and LAR tumors are characterized by androgen receptor (AR) signaling and have a luminal gene expression profile [70]. These subtypes have more recently been refined into four types (BL1, BL2, M, and LAR), as the IM and MSL types were found to have resulted from infiltrating immune and stromal cells, respectively [71]. BL1 and BL2 tumors make up the majority of TNBCs (60%) and have the worst prognosis; 25% of TNBCs are M subtype and 15% are LAR subtype [70, 71]. AR is

a particularly important marker, and AR-negative TNBCs (the majority of which are basal-like) have been coined quadruple-negative breast cancer (QNBC), which is associated with therapeutic resistance and very poor outcomes [72–74].

The distinct gene signatures and characteristics of each of these TNBC subtypes explain why certain populations of TNBC patients respond to particular therapies while others do not; importantly, these distinctions are crucial to predict which patients will respond to specific therapeutics and to identify pathways that may be effective targets within each subset of TNBC patients. For instance, BL1 and BL2 tumors respond better than other subtypes to taxanes given their high expression of cell cycle and proliferation markers, whereas LAR tumors respond to AR inhibitors given they are driven by AR signaling [70, 71, 75]. There are likely additional pathways driving tumor progression within each TNBC subtype that remain to be identified and may serve as effective drug targets.

1.2.3 *The search for successful targeted therapies for triple-negative breast cancer*

Currently, there are only three targeted treatments approved for select subsets of TNBC patients [76]. Nearly 60% of TNBC tumors are positive for programmed cell death ligand 1 (PDL-1) [77], and patients with PDL-1 positive advanced TNBC are candidates for treatment with PDL-1 inhibitors such as atezolizumab, recently approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for use in conjunction with standard chemotherapy in this subset of patients [78]. The poly ADP-ribose polymerase (PARP) inhibitors talazoparib and olaparib have recently been FDA-approved for patients with BRCA1-mutated advanced TNBC [79, 80]. However, these drugs offer no benefit for patients with PDL-1-negative and BRCA1-wildtype disease. Thus, the search for effective targeted therapies in TNBC continues.

Many other targeted therapies have shown promise in preclinical studies, but thus far none of these agents have demonstrated enough success in clinical trials to be approved for TNBC [34, 81, 82]. These include drugs and/or antibodies that target epidermal growth

factor receptor (EGFR) [83–88], AR [89, 90], vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) (angiogenesis) [91–94], trophoblast cell-surface antigen 2 (TROP-2) [95], phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K) and mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) [96, 97], beta-adrenergic receptor [98–101], heat shock protein 90 (HSP90) and histone deacetylases (HDACs) [102, 103], and programmed cell death protein-1 (PD-1) [77]. Many of these proteins are overexpressed or mutated in TNBC or specific TNBC subtypes, and/or have been shown to play important roles in TNBC progression, making them appealing drug targets. However, given the results of clinical studies combining such drugs with standard-of-care chemotherapies, it is likely that synergistic combinations with other targeted agents are needed to achieve clinical benefit.

1.3 Patient-derived xenograft models

1.3.1 Utility and relevance of patient-derived xenograft models in cancer research

Preclinical studies of cancer biology, and the development and testing of new therapies, rely heavily upon the use of *in vivo* models that accurately recapitulate the characteristics and progression of tumors in humans. Patient-derived xenograft (PDX) models, in which tumor cells derived from human surgical specimens are transplanted into immunodeficient mice, have emerged as preclinical models to study the molecular biology and *in vivo* treatment responses of cancers of various organs [104–114], including the breast [115]. PDXs have been shown to more faithfully maintain the characteristics, behavior, and drug response profiles of human primary tumors and metastases compared to xenograft models utilizing immortalized human cancer cell lines [116–123]. Consequently, preclinical drug development studies using PDX models are more likely to be predictive of clinical success compared to other types of models [124], which is why PDX models were utilized for the therapeutic response studies reported herein.

1.3.2 *Patient-derived xenograft models of primary and metastatic breast cancer*

As described above, breast cancer is a heterogeneous disease, which poses significant therapeutic challenges. Most drugs that show promise in preclinical studies end up failing in clinical trials due to lack of efficacy. This highlights the importance of utilizing preclinical models that faithfully represent the spectrum of breast cancer seen in humans. Indeed, PDX models have been established for all breast cancer subtypes, providing clinically relevant models that represent the heterogeneity of this disease. Some of the first breast cancer PDXs were not initially successful due to instability of tumor engraftments in mice [125–134], however this has improved considerably with the development of better immunodeficient mouse strains [118, 119, 135]. Importantly, breast cancer PDX models have been shown to retain the heterogeneity, histology, molecular profiles, hormone-dependency, drug responses, growth patterns, metastatic behavior, and disease outcomes of human breast cancer, even after multiple passages in mice [116–120, 136–138]. PDX models are therefore considered to be superior to immortalized cell line models regarding their clinical relevance and translational potential in breast cancer [139, 140].

PDX models of metastatic breast cancer are particularly valuable for studying advanced disease. Whereas cell line xenografts do not accurately emulate the metastatic patterns of human disease, orthotopic PDX tumors have been shown to spontaneously metastasize to the same distant sites in the mouse as in the patient from which the PDX models were originally derived [116]. It should be noted that, while spontaneous metastasis models are suitable for studying metastatic disease in the lymph nodes and lungs, experimental metastasis models, in which tumor cells are injected directly into the circulation or organ, are relatively more robust for generating brain and liver metastases in mice [52, 141–143]. Although such experimental models do not mimic the entire metastatic cascade, they provide an efficient and reliable means of studying drug response in the setting of established metastatic disease. This is especially important for TNBC, as this subtype

tends to metastasize early in the disease course, and, consequently, patients often present with TNBC that has already disseminated to distant sites. It is therefore important that drug development efforts focus on identifying therapeutic strategies that are effective in treating established metastases in vital organs. Given that PDX tumors retain many of the properties of their human counterparts, the use of these models for experimental metastasis studies is justified.

1.3.3 *Use of patient-derived xenograft models for preclinical drug screening studies*

In addition to utilizing PDX models for *in vivo* studies, PDX cells obtained from digested tumor tissue can be cultured in suspension [135] and used for *in vitro* drug screening assays. The non-adherent conditions in which the PDX cells are suspended prevent these cells from undergoing genetic and epigenetic changes associated with adaptation to growth on plastic [144–146]. Studies have shown that, whereas established cell lines do not faithfully maintain the transcriptional profiles of corresponding clinical samples [147], short-term *in vitro* cultures of breast cancer PDXs maintain the molecular characteristics and heterogeneity of their *in vivo* counterparts and are therefore suitable models for studying tumor biology and drug response, both *in vivo* and *ex vivo/in vitro* [107, 110, 112, 121–123, 148, 149].

1.4 Overview of dissertation

1.4.1 *Overall goals of this research*

The research presented herein collectively sought to: 1) characterize breast cancer PDX suspension culture, mammary tumor, and metastasis models, 2) characterize chemotherapeutic responses in these models, 3) identify targeted/non-chemotherapeutic drug candidates for TNBC, and 4) identify and test synergistic combination therapies *in vitro* and *in vivo*. The overall goal of this research was to use clinically relevant PDX models to develop novel therapeutic strategies for TNBC, with a focus on both the basal-like and LAR subtypes.

1.4.2 *Part One*

The first part of this work employs two basal-like TNBC PDX models to optimize *in vitro* suspension cultures for use in drug screening assays, and to characterize responses to currently approved chemotherapeutics *in vitro* and *in vivo* in both the primary and metastatic setting, with a particular focus on relative efficacy in distinct metastatic sites.

1.4.3 *Part Two*

The next part of this work focuses on identifying currently FDA-approved or late-stage investigational therapeutic compounds with efficacy in basal-like TNBC through screening of a wide range of drugs in multiple PDX models, and further investigating drugs of interest to identify novel synergistic drug combinations with promise in treating this subset of patients.

1.4.4 *Part Three*

The final part of this work focuses on characterizing responses of AR-positive breast cancer PDX and cell line models to AR-targeted drugs, and identifying genes of interest and potential drug candidates for combination with AR-targeted therapeutics in LAR TNBC.

CHAPTER 2: Characterizing the efficacy of cancer therapeutics in patient-derived xenograft models of metastatic breast cancer [149]

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2.1 Background and rationale

Each year, over 40,000 patients die due to invasive breast cancer [19]. TNBC is associated with a particularly poor prognosis relative to other breast cancer subtypes due to the frequent failure of chemotherapy and lack of alternative treatment strategies, as well as its metastatic propensity [36, 37]. Prior to surgical resection, TNBC tumors often metastasize to vital organs, including the brain, liver, and lungs [18, 65, 150], and it is unclear why some metastases respond to chemotherapeutic treatment whereas others do not. A better understanding of relative therapeutic efficacy in distinct metastatic sites is an important step towards improving therapeutic strategies for TNBC, given that metastatic disease accounts for virtually all TNBC-related deaths.

2.2 Experimental approach

This study sought to evaluate the efficacy of cancer therapeutics in primary and metastatic breast cancer using two PDX models, WHIM2 and WHIM30, obtained from separate patients with basal-like TNBC [117, 120]. We initially tested the effects of twelve different cancer therapeutics, currently FDA-approved for various types of cancer, on the viability of WHIM2 and WHIM30 cells cultured *in vitro*. Selected drugs were then tested in the mammary tumor and metastatic setting to evaluate their efficacy *in vivo* and compare responses between the two PDXs, between primary tumors and metastases, and between distinct metastatic sites (brain, liver, lung).

2.3 Materials and methods

2.3.1 *PDX mouse models and preparation of tumor cell suspensions*

Two basal-like, TNBC PDX lines, WHIM2 and WHIM30, were obtained from the Institute of Clinical and Translational Sciences, Washington University, St. Louis. Cells were resuspended 1:1 in Matrigel (Corning) and injected into the fourth mammary fat pads of non-obese diabetic severe combined immunodeficient gamma (NSG) mice. Mammary tumors were digested with a solution of Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium/Nutrient Mixture F12 (DMEM/F12), 5% fetal bovine serum (FBS), 300 U/ml collagenase (Sigma) and 100 U/ml hyaluronidase (Sigma). Digested tissue was resuspended in NH₄Cl, and trypsinized to generate single cells, which were transduced with lentivirus (BLIV101PA-1; Systems Biosciences) encoding green fluorescent protein (GFP) and luciferase. Tumor growth was monitored by luciferase expression using the IVIS Spectrum In Vivo Imaging System (Xenogen IVIS-200) and Living Image software (PerkinElmer). Prior to imaging, mice were injected subcutaneously with 150 mg/kg D-luciferin (Gold Biotechnology).

2.3.2 *Optimization of culture conditions and in vitro drug studies*

WHIM2 and WHIM30 cells were plated in M87 or human breast epithelial cell (HBEC) media [135], in triplicate (25,000 cells/100µl per well) in 96-well plates coated with poly-2-hydroxyethyl-methylacrylate (poly-HEMA) [151] to provide a low-attachment surface, and incubated at 37°C, 5% CO₂ for 3 or 7 days. It should be noted that these suspension cultures were distinct from organoid or spheroid models, as the cells were not suspended in an ECM-like matrix or subjected to centrifugation to encourage spheroid formation once plated; instead, the cells were simply plated in medium and allowed to freely interact with each other three-dimensionally. Cells were imaged and analyzed using a Zeiss AxioObserver A1 Inverted Microscope and Zeiss AxioCam 503 mono, and ZEN2 software. To assess cell viability over time, D-luciferin (15 mg/ml, 10µl/well) was added and plates were IVIS imaged on days 0, 3 and 7. Twelve pharmaceutical-grade cancer therapeutics

(Table 2.1) were obtained from VCU Dalton Oncology Clinic. Cells were treated for 72h with three concentrations of each drug (Table 2.2), determined from prior *in vitro* studies. Cell viability was measured by luciferase activity and CellTiter-Glo assay (Promega).

Table 2.1: Twelve clinically approved cancer therapeutics tested in WHIM2 and WHIM30 PDXs *in vitro*. Adapted by permission from Springer Nature: [149] © Springer Science+Business Media, LLC (2018)

| Drug | Mechanism of action | Current clinical use |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| Carboplatin | Alkylating agent | Testicular, bladder, ovary, lung carcinomas |
| Dacarbazine | Alkylating agent | Melanoma, Hodgkin's lymphoma, sarcomas, pancreatic adenocarcinoma |
| Cyclophosphamide | Alkylating agent | Hematologic malignancies, brain cancer, various solid tumors |
| Gemcitabine | Pyrimidine analog | Pancreatic, breast, bladder, non-small cell lung carcinomas |
| Cytarabine | Pyrimidine analog | Leukemias and lymphomas |
| Doxorubicin | Anthracycline, intercalates DNA | Various carcinomas, hematologic malignancies |
| Cetuximab | EGFR inhibitor | Colorectal cancer, non-small cell lung carcinoma, head and neck cancers |
| Rituximab | Anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody | Hematologic malignancies, autoimmune disorders |
| Bevacizumab | VEGF inhibitor | Colorectal, lung, renal cancers |
| Bortezomib | Proteasome inhibitor | Multiple myeloma |
| 5-Fluorouracil | Antimetabolite, thymidylate synthase inhibitor | Various gastric and head and neck cancers |
| Irinotecan | Topoisomerase I inhibitor | Colon cancer |

Table 2.2: Concentrations and dosing of drugs for *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies in WHIM2 and WHIM30. Adapted by permission from Springer Nature: [149] © Springer Science+Business Media, LLC (2018)

| Drug | In vitro concentrations | In vivo dosages^a | Human equivalent doses | Human clinical doses |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Carboplatin | 1 μM, 10μM, 100μM | 90 , 160 mg/kg | 270, 480 mg/m ² | 300-360 mg/m ² |
| Dacarbazine | 1mM, 5mM, 10mM | 60 , 100 mg/kg | 180, 300 mg/m ² | 150-375 mg/m ² |
| Cyclophosphamide | 1mM, 10mM, 20mM | 75 , 150 mg/kg | 225, 450 mg/m ² | 600 mg/m ² |
| Gemcitabine | 100nM, 1μM, 10μM | | | |
| Cytarabine | 100nM, 1μM, 10μM | | | |
| Doxorubicin | 10nM, 100nM, 1μM | | | |
| Cetuximab | 500nM, 1μM, 5μM | | | |
| Rituximab | 100nM, 1μM, 10μM | | | |
| Bevacizumab | 1μM, 10μM, 50μM | | | |
| Bortezomib | 100nM, 500nM, 1μM | 0.3 , 0.75 mg/kg | 0.9, 2.25 mg/m ² | 1.3 mg/m ² |
| 5-Fluorouracil | 1μM, 10μM, 100μM | | | |
| Irinotecan | 100nM, 1μM, 10μM | | | |

^aBolded dosages for *in vivo* studies indicate the optimal dose determined by initial *in vivo* experiments.

2.3.3 *RNA preparation and sequencing*

Mammary tumor and brain tissues were homogenized in lysis buffer using an electric tissue homogenizer. Cells were plated at 1.5×10^6 cells/well in poly-HEMA-coated 6-well plates and collected 7 days later. RNA was isolated from tissue/cell lysates using the RNeasy Mini Kit (Qiagen). Samples were sequenced on the Illumina Hi-Seq 2500 according to Illumina's sequencing-by-synthesis protocol. KAPA Stranded mRNA-Seq Kit was used for library preparation. 125bp paired-end reads were generated, yielding on average 17M reads per sample. These data have been deposited in the NCBI Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) (GSE110626). RNA-sequencing data were processed and analyzed by Amy Olex, as described in Turner et al. 2018 [149]. Gene expression data are represented as \log_2 (TPM+1) (transcripts per million) values.

2.3.4 *Analysis of BRCA1 variants in WHIM2 and WHIM30 tumors*

The Integrated Genome Browser [152] version 9.0.0 was used to search for BRCA1 mutations in WHIM2 and WHIM30 tumor samples. The coding region of the BRCA1 gene (human chromosome 17: 43,044,194-43,125,583) in WHIM2 and WHIM30 sequences was aligned to the corresponding region in the human reference genome (GRCh38) [153]. WHIM2 and WHIM30 BRCA1 sequences were then scanned for mutations, using a threshold of 10 or more reads distinct from the reference genome to indicate a mutation at a particular position in the sequence. The specific mutations observed were searched for using the University of California Santa Cruz (UCSC) Genome Browser [154] and compared with established ClinVar [155] variants. Additional analysis of BRCA1 variants in the PDXs was performed by Amy Olex, as described in Turner et al. 2018 [149].

2.3.5 *In vivo mammary tumor studies*

WHIM2 and WHIM30 cells in HF buffer were resuspended 1:1 in Matrigel and injected (500,000 cells) into the fourth mammary fat pads of NSG mice. Mice were anesthetized prior to and during injection using 4% isoflurane, 1 L/min oxygen flow. For initial studies,

drug treatment was initiated when tumors reached 20mm² by caliper measurement. To determine optimal dosing, mice were treated via intraperitoneal (IP) injection with low- or high-dose bortezomib, dacarbazine, carboplatin, or cyclophosphamide (**Table 2.2**), determined based on human-to-mouse dose conversions (<https://www.fda.gov/downloads/drugs/guidances/ucm078932.pdf>) [156] and previous *in vivo* studies. Mice were divided into 5 groups: vehicle (normal saline), bortezomib, dacarbazine, carboplatin, and cyclophosphamide (2 low-dose, 3 high-dose per treatment group). Carboplatin and cyclophosphamide were administered 1x/week; bortezomib 2x/week; dacarbazine 3x/week. Mice were IVIS imaged weekly to monitor tumor growth; luciferase activity of the tumor area was quantified as total flux (photons/second, p/s). Mice were euthanized when tumors reached burden and/or mice displayed signs of drug toxicity, such as weight loss, trembling or hunching behavior, and/or difficulty with ambulation. A single dose of each drug (**Table 2.2**) was chosen for subsequent studies based on efficacy versus toxicity. Subsequent single-dose studies were performed in multiple cohorts of mice: WHIM30 bilateral tumors with treatment initiation at 20mm² (5 mice per group), WHIM2 bilateral tumors with treatment initiation at 20mm² (5 mice per group), WHIM30 unilateral tumors with treatment initiation at 50mm² (5 mice per group), and WHIM2 unilateral tumors with treatment initiation one week after tumor cell injection (4 mice per group). An additional study was conducted in which mice bearing bilateral WHIM30 tumors were treated with cyclophosphamide (5 low-dose, 4 high-dose) with treatment initiation at 100mm². For all studies, tumor growth was monitored as described above. For select studies, tumors were excised, photographed, and harvested for histological analysis.

2.3.6 *In vivo metastasis studies*

PDX cells were injected into the left ventricle of the heart in NSG mice (WHIM2: 15 mice total, 1 cohort; WHIM30: 62 mice total, 5 cohorts). For intracardiac injection, mice were anesthetized using 4% isoflurane, 1 L/min oxygen flow, and maintained on 2.5% isoflurane,

1 L/min oxygen flow throughout the procedure. Prior to injection, the skin overlying the chest was sterilized with betadine followed by ethanol. Subsequently, 500,000 cells in 100µl HF buffer were mixed with D-luciferin and injected into the left ventricle using a 1cc syringe. Following injection, each mouse was immediately IVIS imaged to verify proper seeding of tumor cells in the brain. Drug treatments were initiated 10 days post-injection. Each experimental cohort of mice was randomized into 3 groups and treated weekly with IP vehicle (normal saline), carboplatin, or cyclophosphamide, at a single dose per drug (**Table 2.2**). Collectively, this consisted of 5 mice per treatment group for WHIM2; and 18 vehicle, 22 carboplatin, 22 cyclophosphamide for WHIM30. Mice were imaged weekly to monitor metastases; brain luciferase activity was quantified as total flux (p/s). Mice were euthanized when the vehicle group displayed signs of drug toxicity and/or became moribund; brains, livers, and lungs were excised and imaged *ex vivo* for each treatment group. These tissues were also harvested for histology.

2.3.7 Histology

Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining and immunohistochemistry (IHC) were performed on WHIM2 and WHIM30 mammary tumors, brain, liver, and lung tissues. All tissues were fixed in 10% formalin, paraffin-embedded, and sectioned using a Kedeer KD-2258 rotary microtome, at 10µm per section. H&E staining was performed according to standard procedures. IHC was performed by standard procedures, using the following primary antibodies: rabbit anti-pan-cytokeratin (1:100; ThermoFisher #PA1-27114), rabbit anti-vimentin (1:800; Cell Signaling Technology #5741), rabbit anti-Ki67 (1:100; Cell Signaling Technology #9027), rabbit anti-HIST1H3B3 (phosphohistone-H3) (1:500; One World Lab #42033), and rabbit anti-cleaved caspase-3 (1:200; Cell Signaling Technology #9661). Heat-induced antigen retrieval was conducted using a pressure cooker, in pH 9 Tris-EDTA. Detection was performed using the rabbit Dako EnVision system (Agilent K406511-2). Stained tissue sections were observed and photographed using a Zeiss AxioLab Upright

Microscope and Zeiss AxioCam ICc 5 camera. Image analysis was performed using the ZEN2 software, blue edition.

2.3.8 Statistics

For *in vitro* studies testing the twelve cancer therapeutics, unpaired two-tailed t-tests were performed between control and drug treatment conditions to determine statistical significance. For *in vitro* studies testing suspension cultures in two different media, and for all *in vivo* studies, differences between treatment groups were analyzed at each timepoint using a randomized block design ANOVA, with experimental cohort as a blocking factor. Treatment-time interactions were included in the model. Post-hoc Tukey's Honest Significant Difference tests were performed to detect pairwise differences. All analyses were performed in R computing environment v.3.4.0, with the assistance of Dr. Mikhail Dozmorov.

2.4 Results

2.4.1 PDX cells can be maintained in suspension culture for up to 7 days

Luciferase-expressing WHIM2 and WHIM30 mammary tumors were used for these studies (**Fig. 2.1a**). When cultured in suspension, the tumor cells clustered together over time (**Fig. 2.1b**). Luciferase activity (total photon flux emitted per second after addition of luciferin substrate) was used to assess cell viability. Over time, in two different media formulations (M87 and HBEC) [135], WHIM2 cells showed an increase ($p < 5.0 \times 10^{-5}$) followed by a decline ($p < 5.0 \times 10^{-4}$) in viability, with no significant change in viability over 7 days ($p > 0.6$) (**Fig. 2.1c**); WHIM30 cell viability initially decreased ($p < 6.0 \times 10^{-5}$) and then remained relatively constant ($p > 0.7$), with an overall decrease in viability over 7 days ($p < 6.0 \times 10^{-6}$) (**Fig. 2.1d**). These effects were irrespective of the culture media for both WHIM2 ($p > 0.3$) and WHIM30 ($p = 0.9$). Data shown in **Fig. 2.1c,d** are from one representative experiment per PDX line, however statistical analyses incorporated two independent experiments per

line; absolute flux values varied between experiments, however they showed similar trends in cell viability over time for both PDXs (**Fig. 2.2**).

2.4.2 PDX gene expression is maintained in suspension culture and in the metastatic setting

Pearson correlation analyses, performed on RNA-sequencing data from tumor tissue and cell suspensions, revealed strong correlations between parental mammary tumors and suspension cultures over time, for both WHIM2 and WHIM30 (**Fig. 2.3**). WHIM2 and WHIM30 brain metastases also correlated strongly with mammary tumors and cell suspensions (**Fig. 2.3**).

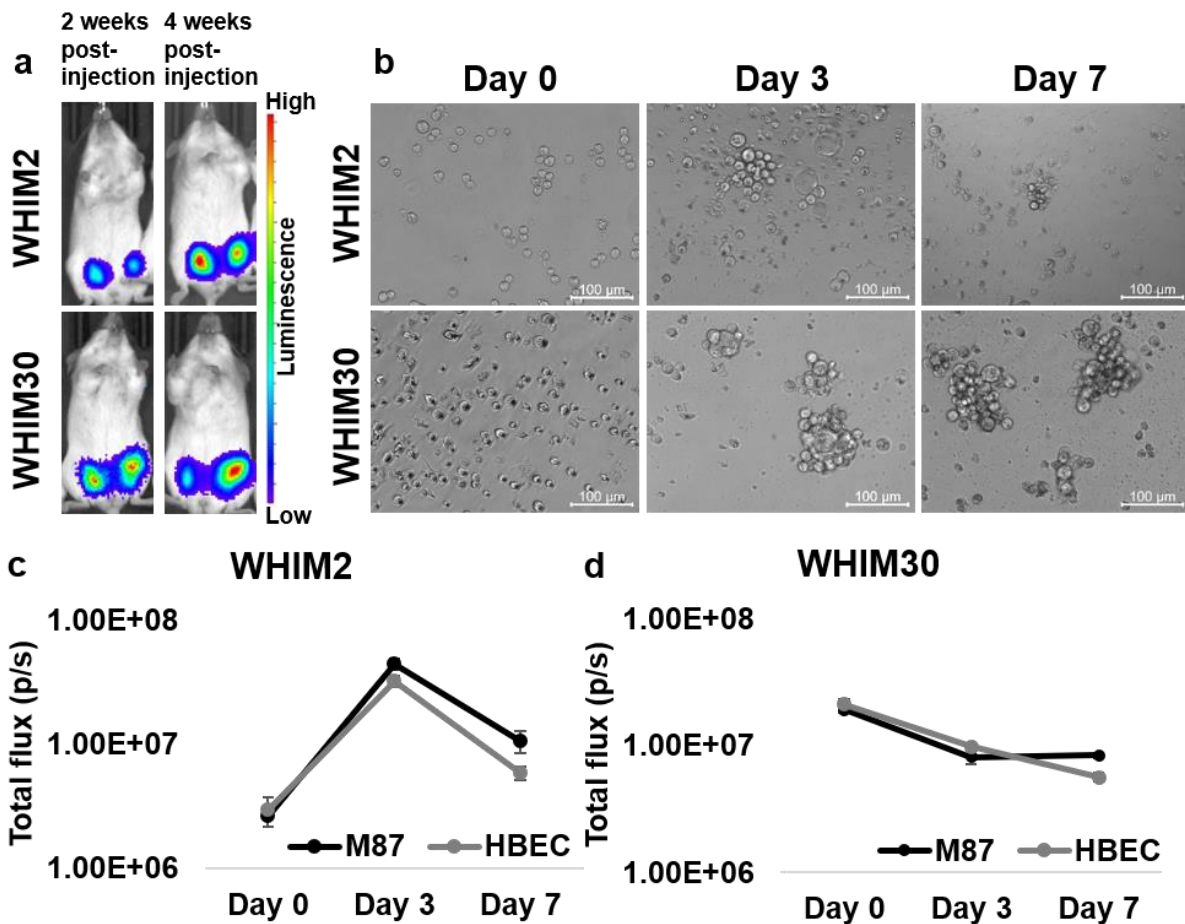


Figure 2.1: WHIM2 and WHIM30 PDX cells can be maintained in suspension culture for up to 7 days. **(a)** IVIS images depicting luciferase-positive mammary gland tumors in mice, 2 and 4 weeks post-injection of WHIM2 or WHIM30 PDX cells. **(b)** Microscopic images (20X) of WHIM2 and WHIM30 cells in suspension culture on days 0, 3, and 7 after plating. **(c,d)** Viability of WHIM2 **(c)** and WHIM30 **(d)** cells in suspension culture in two different media (M87 or HBEC) over time, as measured by luciferase activity in total photon flux per second (p/s), showing one representative experiment per PDX line. Graphs are shown in log₁₀ scale. Error bars represent standard deviation of triplicate values for each condition. Reprinted by permission from Springer Nature: [149] © Springer Science+Business Media, LLC (2018)

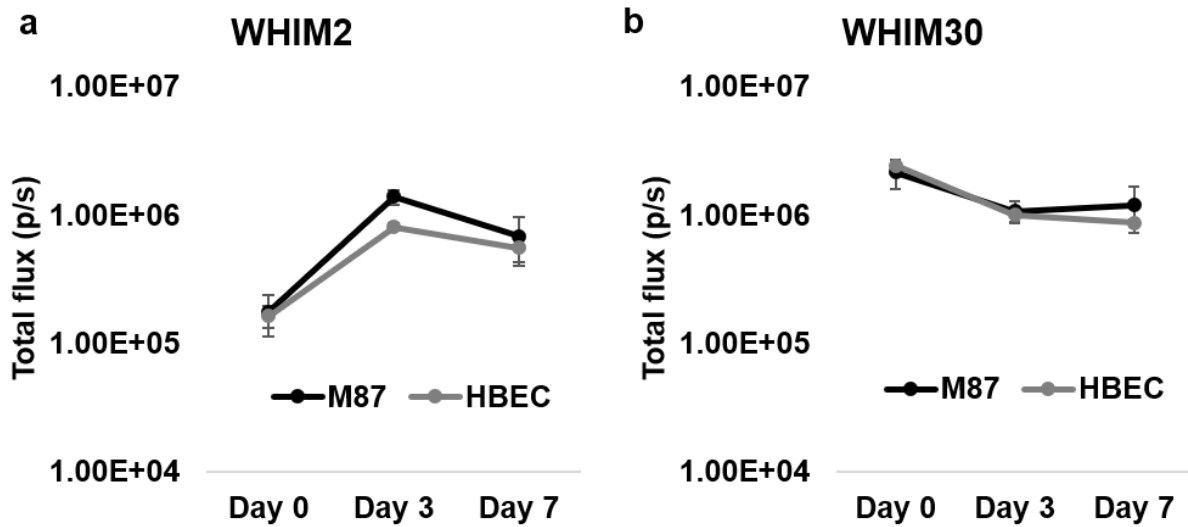


Figure 2.2: WHIM2 and WHIM30 cell viability in suspension culture over time. Viability of WHIM2 (a) and WHIM30 (b) cells cultured in suspension in two different media (M87, HBEC) immediately after plating (day 0), and after 3 and 7 days in culture. These graphs represent one of two independent experiments per PDX line, the others of which are shown in Fig. 2.1. Graphs are shown in log₁₀ scale. Error bars represent standard deviation of triplicate values for each condition. Reprinted by permission from Springer Nature: [149] © Springer Science+Business Media, LLC (2018)

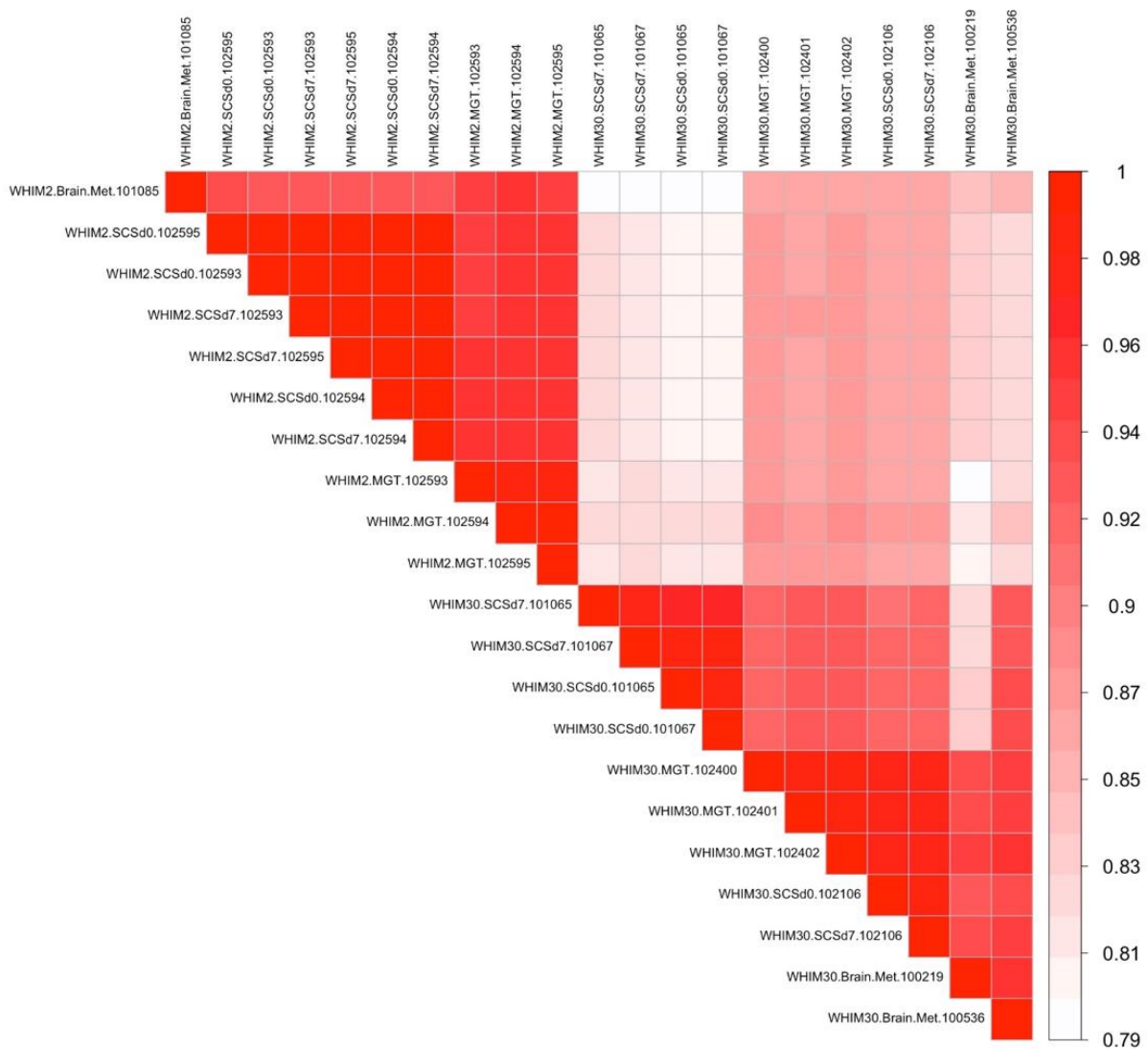


Figure 2.3: Gene expression is maintained when WHIM2 and WHIM30 mammary tumor cells are cultured in suspension over time. RNA-sequencing was performed on WHIM2 and WHIM30 mammary tumors and cells cultured in suspension immediately after processing (SCSd0) and after 7 days in culture (SCSd7); 3 tumors and matched day 0 and day 7 suspension culture samples were sequenced and analyzed for each PDX line. The correlation plot was generated by calculating all-by-all Pearson's correlation coefficient matrix using the filtered log2 TPM expression profiles of each sample, which was then clustered using Hierarchical clustering, average linkage, and Euclidean distance as the dissimilarity measure. The color bar indicates correlation between indicated sample expression profiles, which were all above 0.79 positive correlation. Reprinted by permission from Springer Nature: [149] © Springer Science+Business Media, LLC (2018)

2.4.3 Drug efficacy varies across basal-like PDX lines *in vitro*

To determine the optimal measure of cell viability for *in vitro* drug screening, WHIM30 cultures were treated with four cancer therapeutics: carboplatin, gemcitabine, cytarabine, and bortezomib. Both luciferase and ATP generation (CellTiter-Glo) assays yielded similar percent decreases in cell viability in response to each drug, however CellTiter-Glo produced more inter-experiment variability (**Fig. 2.4a**), likely due to contaminating mouse stromal cells. We next tested twelve cancer therapeutics on WHIM2 and WHIM30 suspension cultures. Some of these drugs (carboplatin, gemcitabine, 5-fluorouracil, doxorubicin, cyclophosphamide) were chosen based on their clinical use or prior testing in breast cancer and their blood-brain barrier permeabilities, whereas some drugs indicated for other types of cancer (e.g. rituximab for hematological malignancies) were expected to be ineffective in our breast cancer models and were therefore used as controls. Cytotoxicity varied greatly across the drugs and the PDX lines (**Fig. 2.4b-d**). The PDXs responded differently to several drugs; for example, carboplatin was cytotoxic to WHIM30 but not WHIM2 cells (**Fig. 2.4c,d**). Bortezomib, dacarbazine, and cyclophosphamide were cytotoxic to both lines (**Fig. 2.4c,d**).

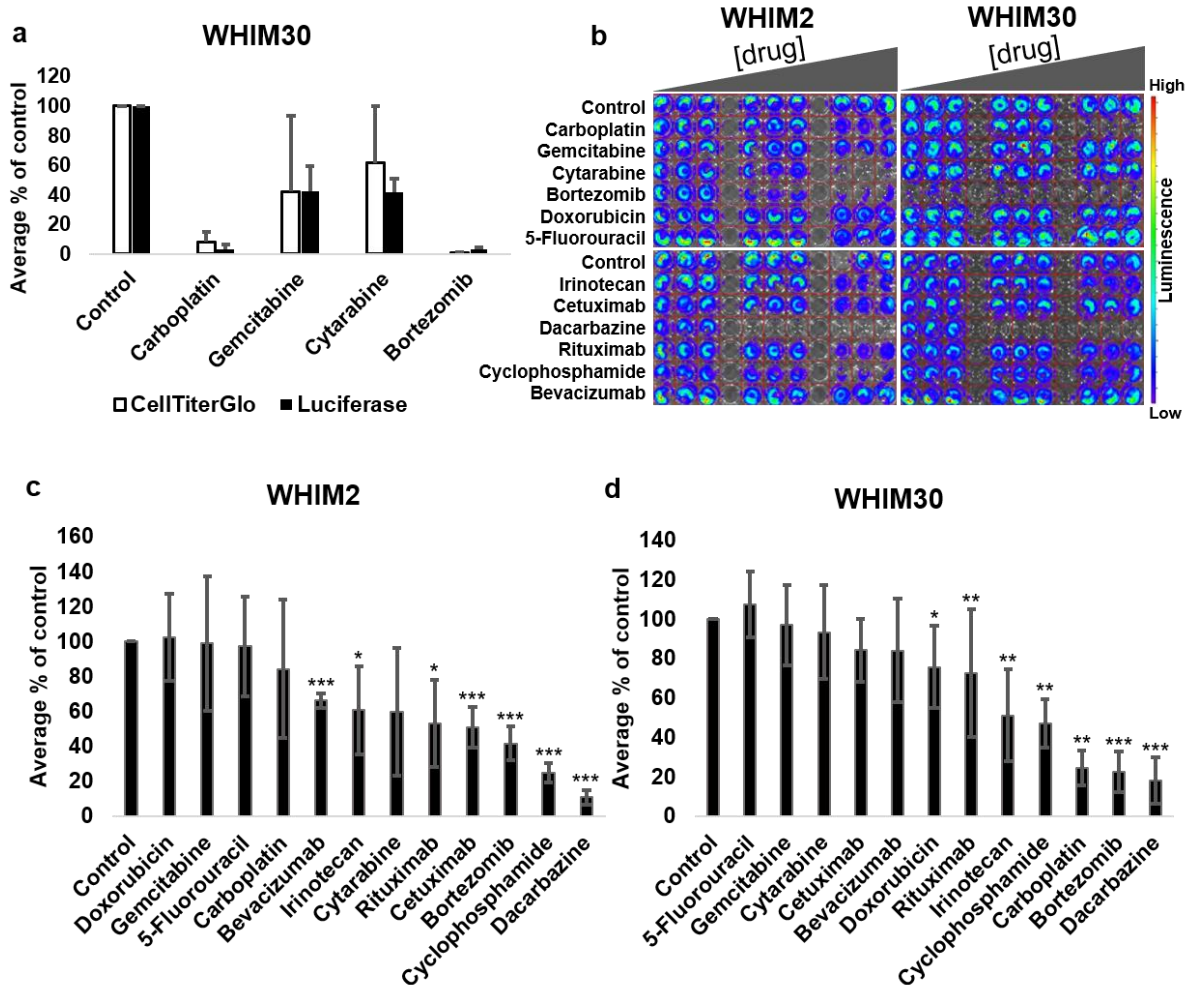


Figure 2.4: Cancer therapeutics are differentially cytotoxic to WHIM2 and WHIM30 cells *in vitro*. **(a)** Comparison of luciferase activity versus ATP production (CellTiter-Glo) to measure cell viability in response to carboplatin (100 μ M), gemcitabine (10 μ M), cytarabine (10 μ M), and bortezomib (100nM). Data represent two independent experiments in which WHIM30 cells were plated in triplicate for each condition; error bars represent standard deviation. **(b)** IVIS images of WHIM2 and WHIM30 cells in suspension culture treated for 72h with increasing concentrations (see Table 2.2) of twelve cancer therapeutics. Cells were plated in triplicate, with one column of wells skipped between sets of triplicates for each condition. **(c,d)** Effect of cancer therapeutics on the viability of WHIM2 **(c)** and WHIM30 **(d)** cells in suspension culture, as measured by luciferase activity (total flux). Concentrations used were as follows: carboplatin 100 μ M, dacarbazine 1mM, cyclophosphamide 20mM, gemcitabine 10 μ M, cytarabine 10 μ M, doxorubicin 1 μ M, cetuximab 5 μ M, rituximab 10 μ M, bevacizumab 50 μ M, bortezomib 100nM, 5-fluorouracil 100 μ M, and irinotecan 10 μ M. Data shown represent three independent experiments for WHIM2 and four independent experiments for WHIM30; error bars represent standard deviation. Significance of treatment effects of each drug compared to control was determined by unpaired two-tailed t-tests: * p <0.05, ** p <0.01, *** p <0.001. Reprinted by permission from Springer Nature: [149] © Springer Science+Business Media, LLC (2018)

2.4.4 BRCA1 status differs between two basal-like PDX lines

Given the differential efficacy of carboplatin between the PDXs *in vitro*, and the association of BRCA1 mutations with sensitivity to platinum agents [157, 158], we became interested in the BRCA1 status of WHIM2 and WHIM30 tumors. Dr. Shunqiang Li (Washington University, St. Louis) confirmed that WHIM30 carries BRCA1 mutations whereas WHIM2 does not. We verified this using our tumor RNA-sequencing data. Variant analyses revealed a total of 7 BRCA1 mutations in WHIM30 that were absent in WHIM2: 3 synonymous mutations (rs16940, Leu-to-Leu; rs1799949, Ser-to-Ser; rs1060915, Ser-to-Ser), 3 missense mutations (rs1799966, Ser-to-Gly; rs16942, Lys-to-Arg; rs16941, Glu-to-Gly), and 1 mutation in the 3'-UTR (rs8176318) (**Table 2.3; Fig. 2.5**). According to our database searches, these specific mutations have been associated with familial breast and ovarian cancer.

Table 2.3: Results of BRCA1 variant analyses in WHIM2 and WHIM30 mammary tumors. Adapted by permission from Springer Nature: [149] © Springer Science+Business Media, LLC (2018)

| POSITION ON CHR17 (BRCA1 GENE) | MUTATION ID ^a | REF ^b | ALT ^c | WHIM30 T1 ^d | WHIM30 T2 ^d | WHIM30 T3 ^d | WHIM2 T1 ^d | WHIM2 T2 ^d | WHIM2 T3 ^d | Variant Function |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 43092919 | rs799917 | G | A | 1/1:13 4,30,0 | 1/1:12 1,27,0 | 1/1:14 5,42,0 | 1/1:18 3,60,0 | 1/1:16 0,39,0 | 1/1:11 6,30,0 | missense P [Pro] ⇒ L [Leu] |
| 43093449 | <i>rs1799949</i> | G | A | 1/1:15 5,60,0 | 1/1:14 5,42,0 | 1/1:11 7,24,0 | . | . | . | cds-synon |
| 43091983 | <i>rs16942</i> | T | C | 1/1:14 6,45,0 | 1/1:14 6,48,0 | 1/1:13 2,36,0 | . | . | . | missense K [Lys] ⇒ R [Arg] |
| 43092418 | <i>rs16941</i> | T | C | 1/1:11 2,27,0 | 1/1:15 2,42,0 | 1/1:14 4,39,0 | . | . | . | missense E [Glu] ⇒ G [Gly] |
| 43093220 | <i>rs16940</i> | A | G | 1/1:14 6,33,0 | 1/1:16 1,45,0 | 1/1:14 9,36,0 | . | . | . | cds-synon |
| 43071077 | <i>rs1799966</i> | T | C | 1/1:14 6,48,0 | 1/1:17 1,45,0 | 1/1:13 2,36,0 | . | . | . | missense S [Ser] ⇒ G [Gly] |
| 43082453 | <i>rs1060915</i> | A | G | 1/1:19 0,72,0 | 1/1:19 4,66,0 | 1/1:12 8,16,0 | . | . | . | cds-synon |
| 43045257 | <i>rs8176318</i> | C | A | 1/1:19 3,99,0 | 1/1:19 9,90,0 | 1/1:16 9,54,0 | . | . | . | UTR function |
| 43044391 | rs12516 | G | A | 1/1:89, 33,0 | 1/1:79, 21,0 | . | . | . | . | UTR-3 |

^aIDs for mutations present in WHIM30 samples but not WHIM2 samples are bolded and italicized.

^bREF refers to the normal base in the human reference genome sequence.

^cALT refers to the altered base for each specific mutation.

^dThe labels T1, T2, and T3 represent the 3 tumor samples analyzed for each PDX line. Data are in Variant Call Format (VCF).

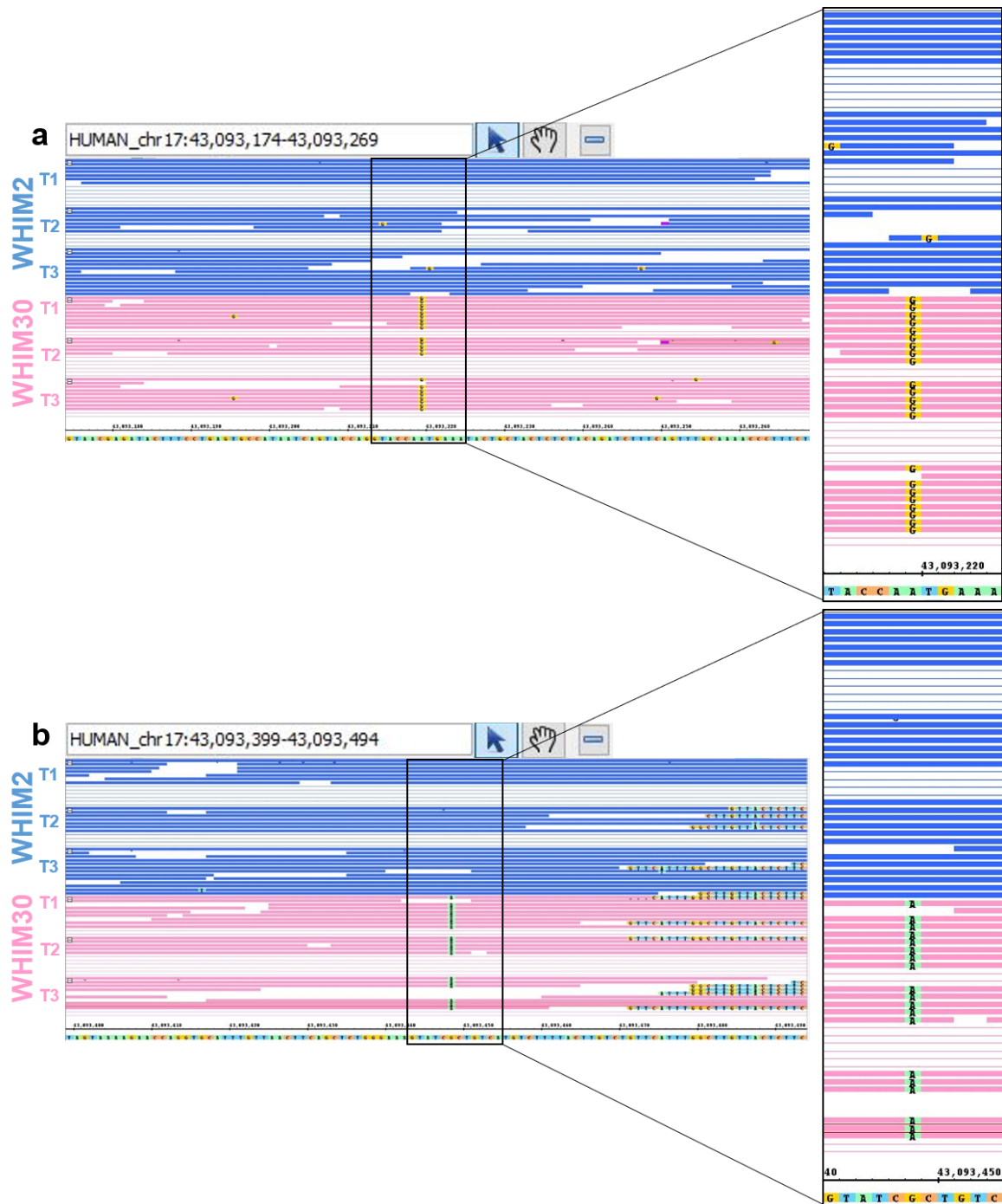


Figure 2.5: BRCA1 status differs between WHIM2 and WHIM30 tumors. Using the Integrated Genome Browser, the BRCA1 gene (human chromosome 17: 43,044,194-43,125,583) in WHIM2 and WHIM30 sequences was aligned to a human reference genome and scanned for mutations, defined as 10 or more reads distinct from the reference genome. Point mutations were observed at positions 43,093,219 (rs16940) **(a)** and 43,093,448 (rs1799949) **(b)** in WHIM30, but not in WHIM2, tumor sequences. The labels T1, T2, and T3 represent the 3 tumor samples analyzed for each PDX line. Reprinted by permission from Springer Nature: [149] © Springer Science+Business Media, LLC (2018)

2.4.5 Cancer therapeutics are differentially efficacious in treating PDX mammary tumors *in vivo*

Based on *in vitro* studies, bortezomib, dacarbazine, carboplatin, and cyclophosphamide were administered to mice bearing PDX mammary tumors. The drugs were ineffective in shrinking WHIM2 tumors when treatment was initiated at 20mm² (**Fig. 2.6a**) or just one week post-inoculation, when tumors were beginning to become palpable (**Fig. 2.6b**); for both studies, $p > 0.2$ with each drug compared to vehicle at week 2. Treatment-week interactions, indicating treatment effects on tumor growth rate, were significant for cyclophosphamide ($p < 0.005$) in both WHIM2 studies and for dacarbazine ($p < 0.03$) and carboplatin ($p < 0.003$) in the latter study, but insignificant otherwise ($p > 0.2$). Carboplatin and cyclophosphamide were significantly effective, at both doses, in shrinking WHIM30 mammary tumors when treatment was initiated at 20mm² (**Fig. 2.6c,d**); with each drug compared to vehicle at week 3, carboplatin: $p < 0.001$, cyclophosphamide: $p < 0.003$. WHIM30 tumors treated with carboplatin or cyclophosphamide were eradicated by the study endpoint; however, bortezomib and dacarbazine were ineffective *in vivo* (**Fig. 2.6d**). Treatment-week interactions were significant for bortezomib ($p < 2.0 \times 10^{-6}$), dacarbazine ($p = 0.0498$), carboplatin ($p < 3.0 \times 10^{-13}$), and cyclophosphamide ($p < 3.0 \times 10^{-16}$). Bortezomib, though initially effective, was toxic at its most effective dose, with mice displaying signs of neurotoxicity. When WHIM30 tumors were treated starting at 50mm², carboplatin and cyclophosphamide had similar efficacy compared with studies on smaller tumors, whereas bortezomib and dacarbazine were still ineffective (**Fig. 2.6e**); treatment-week interactions were insignificant ($p > 0.4$). Cyclophosphamide was equally effective in treating WHIM30 tumors when initiated at 100mm² (**Fig. 2.6f**), with insignificant treatment-week interactions ($p = 0.06$). Mice treated with high-dose cyclophosphamide were tumor-free by the endpoint of the study and for up to 8 weeks following cessation of treatment.

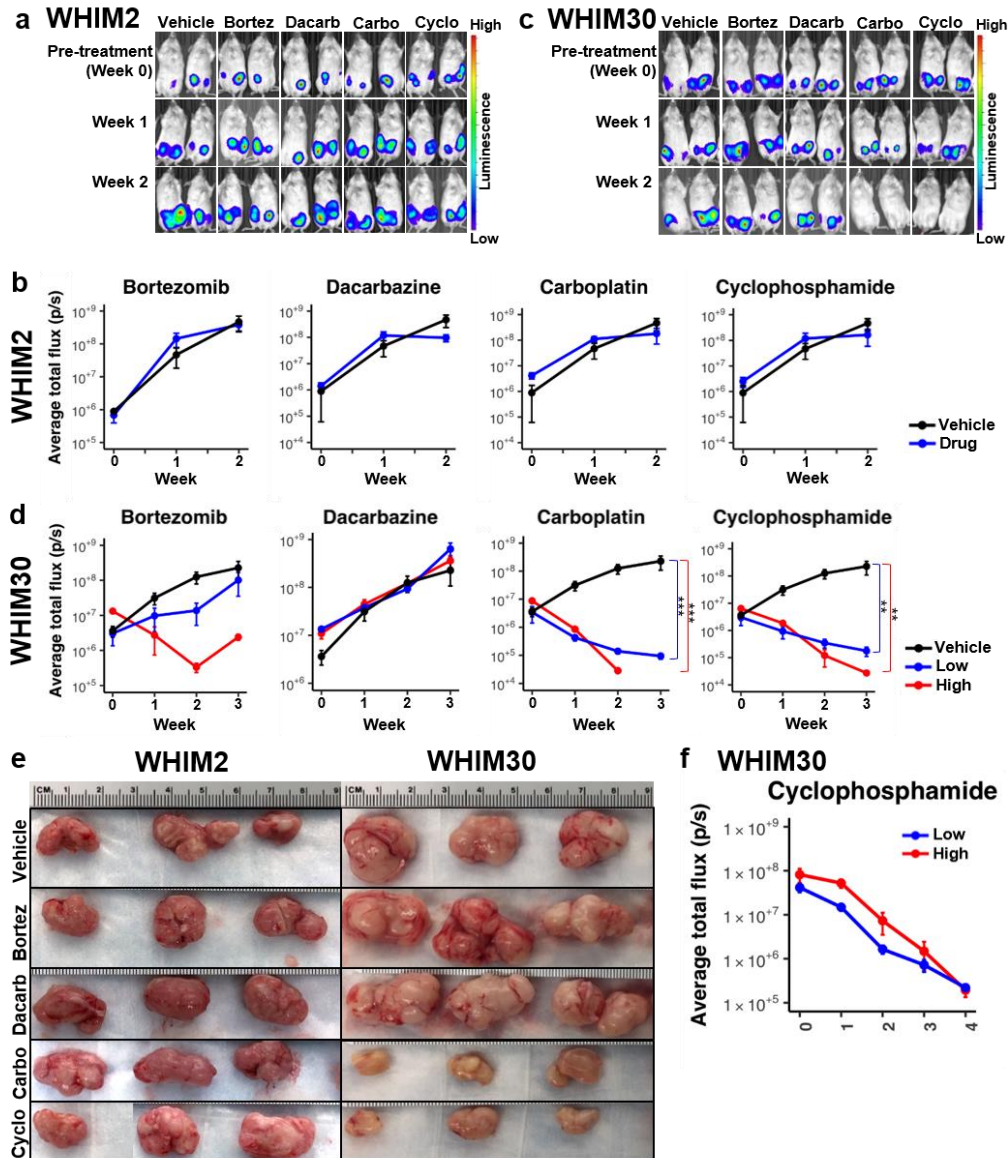


Figure 2.6: Cancer therapeutics are differentially efficacious in treating WHIM2 and WHIM30 mammary tumors *in vivo*. Mice were treated IP with vehicle (normal saline), bortezomib, dacarbazine, carboplatin, or cyclophosphamide (high and low dosages indicated in Table 2.2). **(a,c)** IVIS images depicting WHIM2 **(a)** and WHIM30 **(c)** mammary tumors prior to treatment (Week 0), when tumors were approximately 20mm², and after 1 and 2 weeks of treatment; images show two representative mice from each treatment group (bortezomib 0.3 mg/kg, dacarbazine 60 mg/kg, carboplatin 90 mg/kg, cyclophosphamide 75 mg/kg). **(b,d)** Effects of the four drugs on WHIM2 **(b)** and WHIM30 **(d)** tumor growth over time as measured by luciferase activity of the tumor region (bilateral tumors were considered one region of interest); values at each timepoint were averaged for all mice in each treatment group. Significance of treatment effects of each drug compared to vehicle was determined by Post-hoc Tukey's Honest Significant Difference tests: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. **(e)** Gross images of WHIM2 and WHIM30 mammary tumors after 4 weeks of treatment with the four drugs, when treatment was initiated at 50mm². **(f)** Effect of low and high dose cyclophosphamide (Table 2.2) on the growth of near-burden WHIM30 mammary tumors over time, as measured by luciferase activity of the tumor region. Reprinted by permission from Springer Nature: [149] © Springer Science+Business Media, LLC (2018)

2.4.6 Cancer therapeutics are differentially efficacious in treating PDX metastases in vivo

Given their efficacy in treating mammary tumors, carboplatin and cyclophosphamide were tested in treating metastases generated by intracardiac injection of PDX cells. Using this model, the frequency of metastasis to specific organs was as follows: for WHIM2, 100% of mice develop metastases in the brain, 50% in the liver, 33% in the lung, 83% in the ovary, and 25% in the adrenal glands; for WHIM30, 100% of mice develop metastases in the brain, 100% in the liver, 78% in the lung, and 66% in the femur. Neither drug reduced WHIM2 metastasis burden in general (**Fig. 2.7a**), or specifically in the brain ($p > 0.5$) (**Fig. 2.7b**); treatment-week interactions were insignificant ($p > 0.06$). Both drugs were effective in reducing WHIM30 brain metastases (**Fig. 2.7c,d**); with each drug compared to vehicle at week 5, $p < 2.0 \times 10^{-4}$ for carboplatin and $p < 3.0 \times 10^{-4}$ for cyclophosphamide, both with significant treatment-week interactions ($p < 4.0 \times 10^{-10}$). Whole-body IVIS images (**Fig. 2.7c**) depicted differential efficacy of the drugs in treating WHIM30 metastases, therefore endpoint necropsies were performed on all mice to image the brain, liver, and lungs *ex vivo*. In some cohorts of mice, carboplatin and cyclophosphamide were equally effective in eliminating lung metastases, whereas carboplatin appeared to be superior to cyclophosphamide in treating liver metastases; both showed similar activity towards brain metastases (**Fig. 2.7e**). However, other cohorts showed considerably different efficacy profiles, with similar efficacy of the drugs in the three sites, or lacking efficacy (**Fig. 2.8**). Collectively, despite this variability, quantification of *ex vivo* luciferase activity in the three organs demonstrated that carboplatin and cyclophosphamide were each efficacious in reducing WHIM30 metastatic burden in the brain, liver, and lung (**Fig. 2.7f**); p-values for carboplatin and cyclophosphamide, respectively, compared to vehicle, were 0.04 and 0.04 in the brain, 1.78×10^{-7} and 2.42×10^{-5} in the liver, and 3.09×10^{-8} and 4.48×10^{-8} in the lung. Carboplatin and cyclophosphamide had similar efficacy profiles, when compared to each other, in all three organs (**Fig. 2.7f**). Treatment efficacy in the liver was particularly striking

in some cohorts, in which we observed protruding tumor growths off the liver in vehicle-treated mice, whereas the livers of drug-treated mice did not have grossly visible metastases (**Fig. 2.7g**). As aforementioned, some cohorts of mice did not show a complete treatment response (**Fig. 2.8**), which explains the smaller, albeit significant, treatment effects observed when all *ex vivo* luciferase activity data were analyzed collectively (**Fig. 2.7f**).

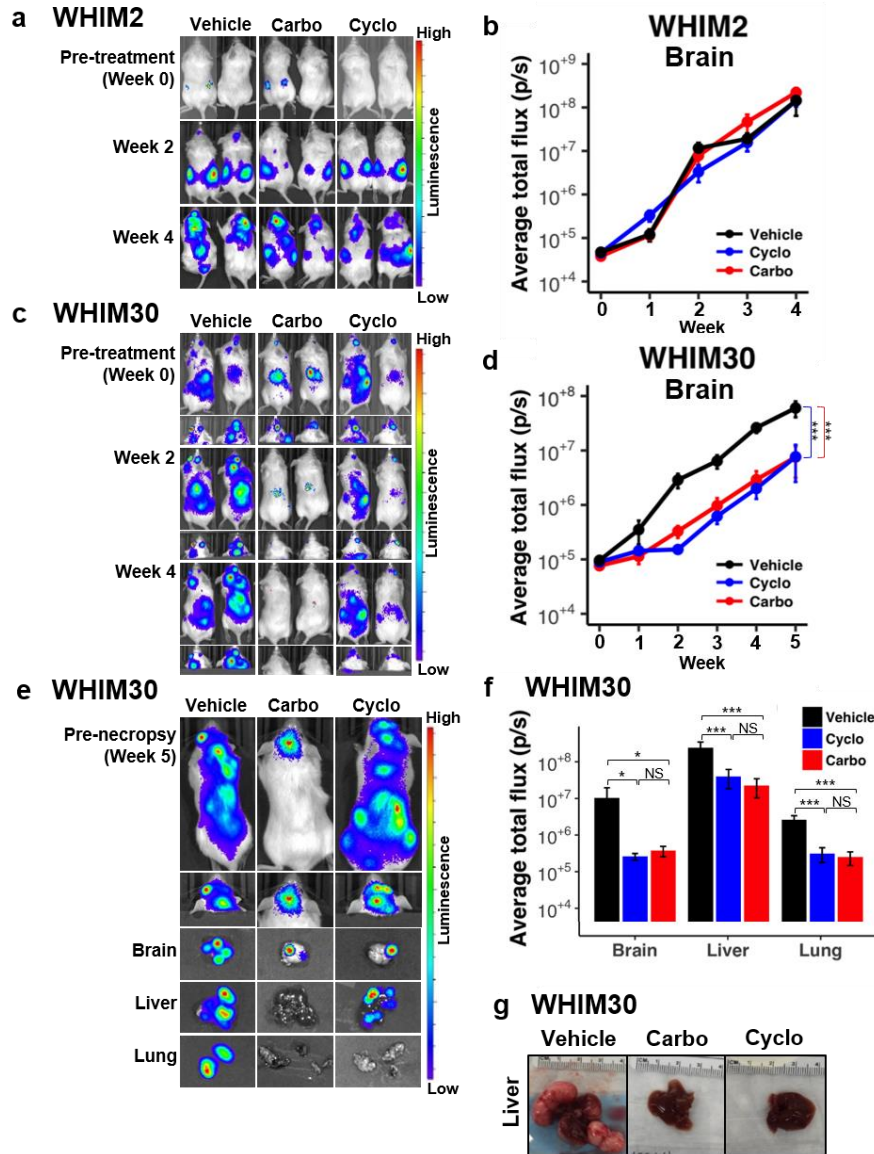


Figure 2.7: Cancer therapeutics are differentially efficacious in treating WHIM2 and WHIM30 metastases *in vivo*. For metastasis studies, mice were injected with tumor cells in the left ventricle of the heart. Drug treatment was initiated 10 days following inoculation, allowing for proper seeding of metastases. Mice were treated IP weekly with vehicle (normal saline), carboplatin 90 mg/kg, or cyclophosphamide 75 mg/kg. **(a,c)** IVIS images depicting WHIM2 **(a)** and WHIM30 **(c)** metastases prior to treatment (Week 0), and after 2 and 4 weeks of treatment; images show two representative mice from each treatment group. **(b,d)** Effects of the four drugs on the growth of WHIM2 **(b)** and WHIM30 **(d)** brain metastases over time as measured by luciferase activity in the brain region of the live mouse; values were averaged for all mice in each treatment group. **(e)** IVIS images of mice bearing WHIM30 metastases *in vivo* prior to euthanasia, and of brain, liver, and lung *ex vivo*, after 5 weeks of treatment with vehicle, carboplatin, or cyclophosphamide. Images are from one representative mouse per treatment group. **(f)** Effects of carboplatin and cyclophosphamide compared to vehicle on WHIM30 brain, liver, and lung metastases, as measured by luciferase activity of each organ *ex vivo*. Significance of treatment effects of each drug compared to vehicle was determined by Post-hoc Tukey's Honest Significant Difference tests: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. **(g)** Gross images of livers from WHIM30 mice after treatment with vehicle, carboplatin, or cyclophosphamide. Reprinted by permission from Springer Nature: [149] © Springer Science+Business Media, LLC (2018)

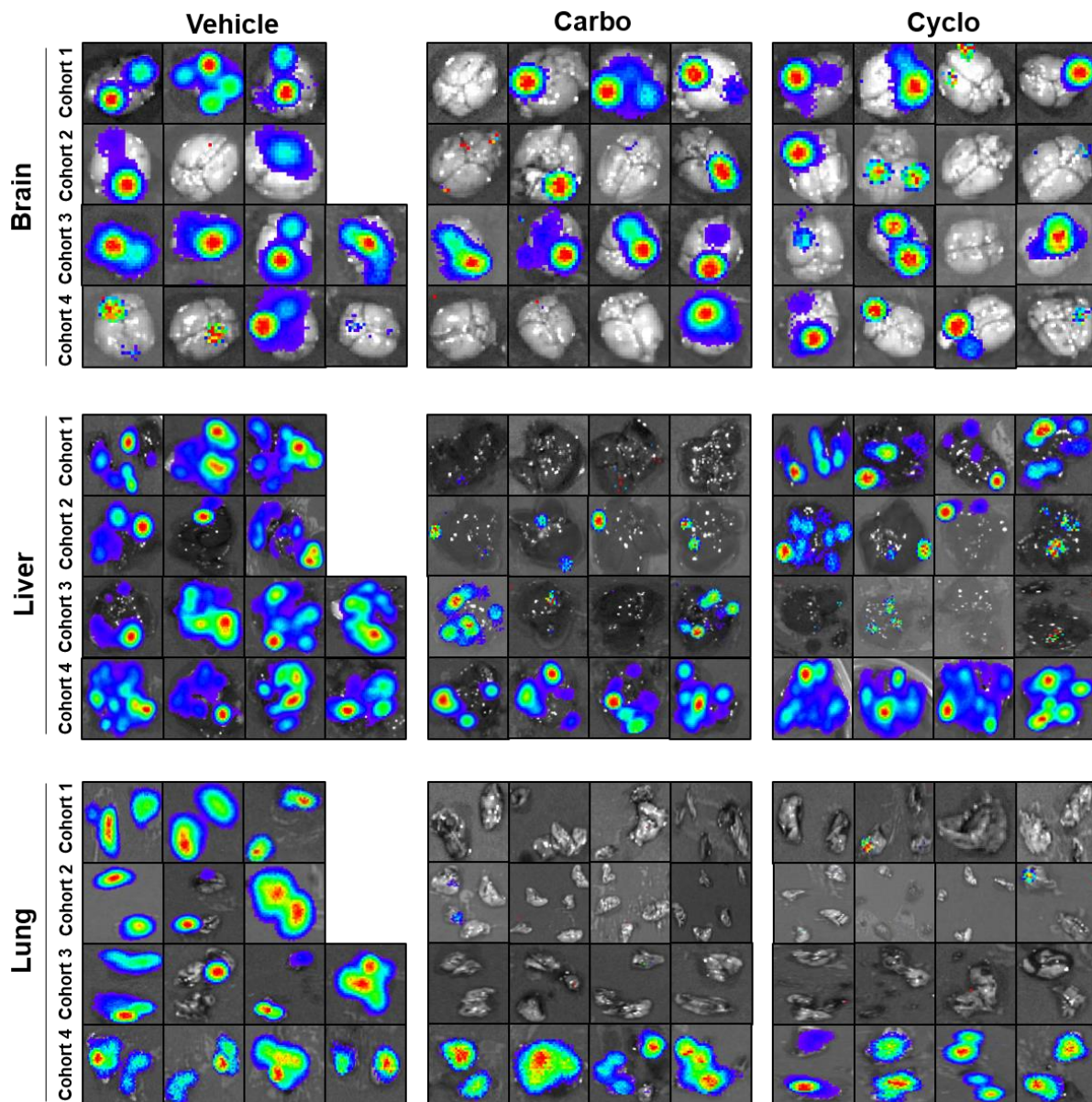


Figure 2.8: IVIS images of *ex vivo* brain, liver, and lungs from all mice used in WHIM30 metastasis studies evaluating the response to carboplatin and cyclophosphamide as compared to vehicle. Cohorts represent groups of mice used in each individual experiment. In each experiment, mice were intracardiac injected with WHIM30 tumor cells and treatment with vehicle or drug was initiated 10 days later, and continued until the vehicle group reached metastatic burden. At this endpoint, all mice were necropsied and brains, livers, and lungs were removed for IVIS imaging and analysis. Reprinted by permission from Springer Nature: [149] © Springer Science+Business Media, LLC (2018)

2.4.7 *Carboplatin and cyclophosphamide reduce the number and size of metastatic lesions*

H&E staining of WHIM30 metastases revealed differences in number and size of metastatic lesions between vehicle and both treatment groups, with larger lesions in the vehicle group; no tumor cells or metastatic lesions were observed in livers from carboplatin-treated mice (**Fig. 2.9a**). No metastases were observed in lungs from carboplatin- or cyclophosphamide-treated mice (data not shown). Per whole-organ section, vehicle-treated mice had an average of 7.5 metastatic lesions in the brain (n=2) and 15.5 in the liver (n=2). Carboplatin-treated mice had an average of 3.33 metastatic lesions in the brain (n=3) and 0 in the liver (n=3). Cyclophosphamide-treated mice had an average of 3.67 metastatic lesions in the brain (n=3) and 1 in the liver (n=3).

2.4.8 *PDX mammary tumors and metastases have distinct patterns of cytokeratin and vimentin expression*

To examine the effects of chemotherapeutic treatment on markers of malignant cellular processes at the tissue level, as well as differences in these markers between the two PDXs, WHIM2 and WHIM30 mammary tumors and metastases were analyzed by IHC for expression of pan-cytokeratin and vimentin as respective markers of epithelial and mesenchymal cell states, Ki67 and phosphohistone-H3 as markers of proliferation, and cleaved caspase-3 as a marker of apoptotic activity. All tissues were positive for Ki67 and phosphohistone-H3, and clusters of cleaved caspase-3-positive tumor cells were observed in many of the tissues; however, no differences were observed between treatment groups (data not shown). Patterns of cytokeratin and vimentin expression were distinct in WHIM2 versus WHIM30 tissues. WHIM30 mammary tumors contained cells expressing either pan-cytokeratin or vimentin (**Fig. 2.9b**). Regardless of treatment, WHIM30 brain metastases were cytokeratin-positive/vimentin-negative, surrounded by vimentin-positive stromal cells (**Fig. 2.9b**); 35/36 brain lesions were cytokeratin-positive, 36/36 were vimentin-negative. Liver metastases were either cytokeratin-positive/vimentin-negative or cytokeratin-

negative/vimentin-positive (**Fig. 2.9b**); 26/35 liver lesions were cytokeratin-positive, 14/35 were vimentin-positive. In contrast, WHIM2 tumors and metastases were all cytokeratin-positive/vimentin-positive (**Fig. 2.9c**).

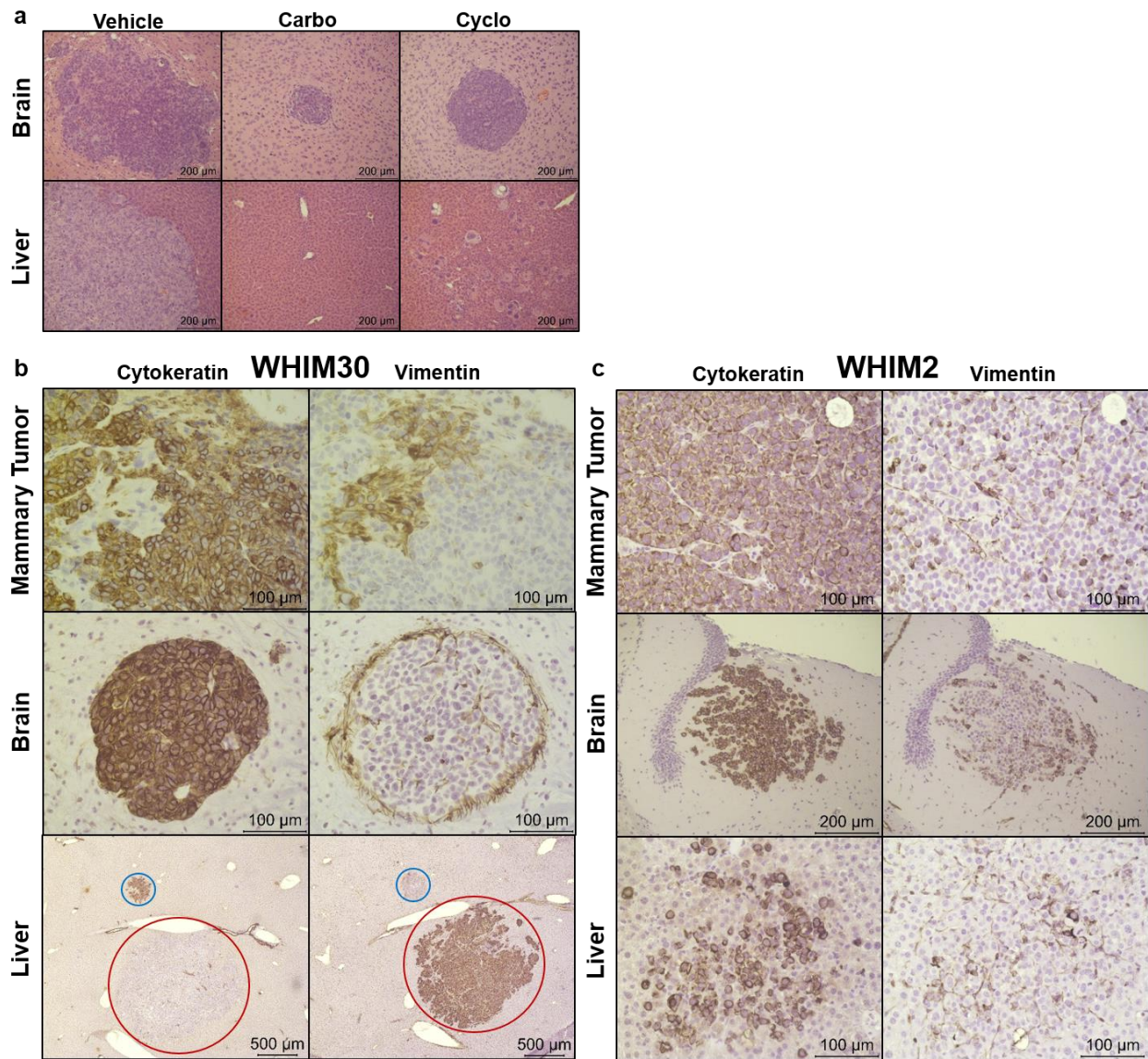


Figure 2.9: WHIM30 metastases show a histological response to chemotherapeutics and have distinct patterns of cytokeratin and vimentin expression, in contrast to WHIM2 metastases. **(a)** H&E staining of WHIM30 brain and liver metastases after treatment with vehicle, carboplatin, or cyclophosphamide. All H&E images are 20X. **(b)** IHC analysis of cytokeratin and vimentin expression in WHIM30 mammary tumor, brain and liver metastasis tissue. Mammary tumor and brain images are 40X, liver images are 5X. **(c)** IHC analysis of cytokeratin and vimentin expression in WHIM2 mammary tumor, brain and liver metastasis tissue. Mammary tumor and liver images are 40X, brain images are 20X. Adapted by permission from Springer Nature: [149] © Springer Science+Business Media, LLC (2018)

2.5 Discussion and conclusions

Our goal was to determine if cancer therapeutics are equally effective in treating TNBC mammary tumors and metastases in the brain, liver, and lung, using two PDX models of basal-like TNBC. We first screened drugs on PDX cells in suspension culture to identify those that may be effective *in vivo*. Cells in suspension culture clustered together over time, forming emboli-like aggregates, which recapitulate physiological tumor cell morphology, gene expression, signaling, microenvironment, and drug responses better than two-dimensional monolayers [159–161]. Other studies have demonstrated that PDX cultures maintain the characteristics and drug response profiles of their *in vivo* counterparts [148]; we found that mammary tumor and brain metastasis gene expression profiles were broadly maintained in suspension cultures over time. Of the twelve cancer therapeutics tested *in vitro*, some drugs were cytotoxic to both PDX lines, some were not cytotoxic to either line, and others were differentially effective between the two lines. Carboplatin was cytotoxic to WHIM30 cells but not to WHIM2 cells, likely attributable, at least in part, to BRCA1 status; BRCA1 mutations, present in WHIM30 but absent in WHIM2, are indeed associated with sensitivity to platinum-based agents [157, 158].

Surprisingly, efficacy profiles were not consistently comparable between *in vivo* and *in vitro* studies. WHIM30 mammary tumors could be eliminated by carboplatin or cyclophosphamide; the latter was equally effective when treatment was delayed until tumors were near-burden, recapitulating the clinical scenario in which a patient presents with an established, potentially high-grade tumor prior to receiving therapy. Bortezomib, despite its toxicity, slowed the growth of WHIM30 tumors. However, in contrast to *in vitro* results, all four drugs were ineffective in treating WHIM2 mammary tumors. Dacarbazine has a short physiological half-life [162] and may have greater efficacy if dosing parameters were altered. Of note, both the WHIM2 and WHIM30 PDXs were treatment naïve in origin—the original tumor samples were obtained from the patients prior to initiation of chemotherapy [117]. Therefore, prior exposure to

chemotherapeutics cannot explain the differential drug sensitivities observed in these models. However, the lack of treatment response in the WHIM2 model parallels clinical data indicating that the WHIM2 patient was treated with neoadjuvant doxorubicin, cyclophosphamide, and paclitaxel, which did not achieve a pathologic complete response; the patient developed metastatic disease in the brain less than one year following chemotherapy, whereas the WHIM30 patient was not reported to develop any post-treatment recurrences [117, 138].

Basal-like tumors tend to metastasize to the brain, liver, and lungs [18]. Brain metastasis is a particularly significant cause of morbidity and mortality due to its severe neurological effects and the lack of effective treatment strategies [163, 164]. We therefore chose to generate metastases in mice via intracardiac injection, which has been used previously to study brain metastasis [53, 142, 143, 165, 166] and is a more efficient method of seeding tumor cells in the brain, liver, and lungs compared to spontaneous metastasis models. Although this model only mimics the later stages of metastasis, not initial intravasation, in our experience, mice bearing PDX mammary tumors only sporadically develop spontaneous brain metastases after primary tumor resection. We hypothesized that carboplatin and cyclophosphamide would have similar efficacy profiles in the metastatic setting as compared to the primary setting, especially given their abilities to cross the blood-brain barrier [167–169] and the similarities in overall gene expression profiles that we observed between primary tumors and metastases. Indeed, both drugs were effective in treating WHIM30 metastases in the brain, liver, and lung, suggesting that these metastatic tumor cells, despite growing in foreign microenvironments, retained properties of primary tumor cells that conferred sensitivity to certain drugs.

To examine the effects of carboplatin and cyclophosphamide on mammary tumors and metastases at the cellular level, we evaluated the expression of markers of proliferation (Ki67, phosphohistone-H3) and apoptosis (cleaved caspase-3), as well as cytokeratin and vimentin. All tissues were positive for proliferation markers, with scattered tumor cells expressing cleaved caspase-3, without notable differences between treatment groups. Thus, the drugs did not

affect proliferation or apoptosis in remaining cells within the primary or metastatic setting. However, histologically, metastases in the brain and liver were smaller, and fewer or nonexistent, in drug-treated mice compared to vehicle-treated mice. Thus, the drugs were effective in reducing both the number and size of metastatic lesions, confirming the reduction in *ex vivo* luciferase activity, reflecting metastatic burden, in these organs in response to these treatments.

Cytokeratin and vimentin—markers of epithelial cells and mesenchymal cells, respectively—are often used to reflect EMT, throughout which tumor cells downregulate cytokeratin and upregulate vimentin, transitioning from an adhesive phenotype to a migratory, invasive phenotype. Vimentin expression, particularly a high vimentin/keratin ratio, has been associated with basal-like tumors and is a poor prognostic indicator [170–172]. Neither carboplatin nor cyclophosphamide influenced cytokeratin or vimentin expression in any tissue, suggesting that neither drug induced or deterred EMT. However, we observed remarkably distinct patterns of cytokeratin and vimentin expression in WHIM2 and WHIM30 mammary tumors and metastases in the brain and liver, regardless of treatment, illuminating the possible existence of distinct tumor cell subpopulations within each PDX line. WHIM2 tumors and metastases were positive for both cytokeratin and vimentin, whose co-expression has been associated with more invasive tumor behavior [173]. In contrast, WHIM30 metastatic lesions were either cytokeratin-positive/vimentin-negative or cytokeratin-negative/vimentin-positive. Brain metastases were all cytokeratin-positive/vimentin-negative, with a ring of vimentin-positive stromal cells surrounding each lesion. Reactive astrocytes are known to localize to sites of brain injury or tumor/metastasis growth and upregulate vimentin and other filament proteins [174–176]. Of note, these rings of vimentin-positive stromal cells were absent in WHIM2 brain metastases, which may indicate an impaired response of glial cells to these tumor cells, potentially affecting tumor behavior and treatment response [177–179]. High vimentin expression has been associated with drug resistance in breast cancer [180, 181] and other

cancer types [182–184]. Tumor cell subpopulations with distinct intermediate filament expression patterns may have differential sensitivities to therapeutics, in addition to their tendencies to form metastases in certain tissue types. Recent studies have demonstrated that different subpopulations of cells within primary tumors can co-migrate, seed, and invade distant tissues, resulting in heterogeneous metastatic lesions [185–188]. Based on our findings in the two models tested, we believe that distinct subpopulations of primary tumor cells may preferentially seed and thrive in different organs, and it appears that the brain may be more selective than the liver in terms of providing a microenvironment suitable for the colonization of particular subpopulations. Alternatively, certain subpopulations of tumor cells may have an enhanced ability to penetrate the blood-brain barrier.

These studies highlight the importance of conducting *in vivo* studies of cancer therapeutics in different metastatic sites, as drug response can be impacted by physiological factors such as drug transport, metabolism, and microenvironment. Although *in vitro* screening assays are widely accepted in preclinical research, *in vivo* studies are superior when evaluating drug responses for advanced disease [189]. We have demonstrated that treatment responses can vary considerably between basal-like TNBC tumors derived from two different patients. This recapitulates the clinical challenges faced in cancer treatment, as patients with the same histologic or molecular subtype often respond differently to the same therapies. It is imperative to discover better ways to predict subsets of patients who will respond to particular therapies, just as we can now predict that the majority of patients with ER- and PR-positive tumors will respond to tamoxifen.

2.6 Future directions

Future studies will focus on investigating the mechanisms underlying the differential responses of WHIM2 and WHIM30 to chemotherapeutics, as well as employ additional PDX models to study chemotherapeutic resistance. These studies will assess differential gene expression in PDX cells with intrinsic sensitivity, intrinsic resistance, and acquired resistance to

chemotherapies such as carboplatin, to identify genes and pathways that may play a role in differential responses to these drugs. Future studies will also focus on characterizing subpopulations of tumor cells with distinct cytokeratin and vimentin expression patterns and exploring their potential roles in metastatic propensity/tropism and treatment efficacy using additional TNBC PDX models. This will involve single-cell RNA sequencing of tumors to determine differential gene expression profiles within each distinct tumor cell subpopulation. Insights gained from this study will help design future *in vivo* studies evaluating the efficacy of combination therapies in reducing both metastatic burden and chemotherapeutic toxicity.

CHAPTER 3: Identification of synergistic drug combinations using breast cancer patient-derived xenografts [190]

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3.1 Background and rationale

It is estimated that each year over 268,000 American women will be diagnosed with invasive breast cancer, and over 41,000 will have fatal outcomes from the disease [19, 33]. Survival rates have considerably improved over the past several decades due to the identification and characterization of distinct histologic and molecular subtypes of breast cancer [11–14], which predict patient outcomes and have led to the development of targeted therapeutics, allowing treatment regimens to be tailored based on specific tumor characteristics [15–18]. ER/PR-positive (predominantly luminal) tumors or HER2-positive (HER2-enriched) tumors, which collectively make up the majority of breast cancer cases, are treated with ER- or HER2-targeted drugs, respectively, largely contributing to the current overall breast cancer 5-year survival rate of nearly 90% [19, 33]. However, for the approximately 15% of breast cancers that are histologically triple-negative, few clinically successful targeted therapies have yet been developed, despite major translational research efforts [34]. Patients with TNBC, a relatively aggressive and highly metastatic subtype, are therefore limited to treatment with chemotherapy, which is highly toxic and often ineffective in treating advanced disease, leading to relatively poor outcomes compared to patients with other subtypes of breast cancer [36, 37, 191]. Development of successful therapeutic strategies for TNBC is a challenge due not only to the current lack of reliable drug targets, but also to the heterogeneity of the disease; TNBC can be classified based on gene expression profiles into four distinct subtypes, each of which is dominated by distinct molecular pathways, contributing to differential responses to chemotherapy and investigational targeted therapies [70, 71]. Nearly 60% of TNBCs are basal-

like [70, 71], which is characterized by a high propensity to metastasize to vital organs and is associated with a particularly poor prognosis [15, 17, 18]. In the realm of translational breast cancer research, there is a critical need to identify reliable molecular targets in each subtype of TNBC, particularly basal-like, to enable the development of tailored therapeutic regimens with superior efficacy and less toxicity than current standard-of-care chemotherapeutic cocktails. Given the lack of clinical success with targeted therapies as single agents or combined with chemotherapies in TNBC, it is likely that novel combination strategies are needed to successfully treat this disease.

3.2 Experimental approach

To identify novel therapeutic candidates, we performed *in vitro* screening of 1,363 drugs in ten breast cancer PDX models. Using this approach, we generated a dataset that can be used to quickly assess and compare responses of breast cancer PDXs of varying subtypes to many different drugs, most of which are approved by the FDA for various cancer or non-cancer indications. From these data, we identified 176 drugs that were consistently effective across four basal-like TNBC PDXs, encompassing a wide variety of molecular targets and mechanisms of action. Several of these drugs have shown promising efficacy in TNBC and other solid tumors, however it is likely that incorporation into combination regimens is needed to maximize their efficacy and thus their likelihood of clinical success. Through a series of *in vitro* drug response assays, we selected four drugs to test in various two-drug combinations: carfilzomib (proteasome inhibitor), afatinib (EGFR inhibitor), and YM155 (inhibitor of baculoviral inhibitor of apoptosis repeat-containing 5 (BIRC5; survivin) expression), along with carboplatin, a chemotherapeutic that is part of the current standard-of-care for TNBC and that we have previously tested in several PDXs [149]. Given the overexpression of EGFR in basal-like TNBC, and the involvement of its downstream pathways in multiple protumorigenic processes, we hypothesized that EGFR inhibition would be efficacious and have synergistic effects with several drugs due to the potential crosstalk of many drug target pathways with

EGFR signaling. Of the six drug combinations tested, we found that the combination of afatinib and YM155 was synergistically cytotoxic across four basal-like TNBC PDXs, and this drug combination significantly reduced PDX mammary tumor growth *in vivo*, without observable toxicity. We then analyzed the expression of the targets of these drugs (EGFR and BIRC5) across breast cancer PDXs, cell lines, and patients, and explored the effects of EGFR and BIRC5 co-expression on metastasis-free survival (MFS), to determine whether co-targeting of these genes may be a promising strategy for effective treatment of advanced basal-like TNBC. Through Western blotting for EGFR, we also gained preliminary insight into a potential mechanism of synergism between afatinib and YM155 in the context of this disease.

3.3 Materials and methods

3.3.1 Breast cancer PDX models and preparation of tumor cell suspensions

Breast cancer PDX models of varying subtypes were used in these studies: triple-negative, basal-like (HCI01, HCI16, UCD52, WHIM2, WHIM30); triple-negative, LAR type (HCI09); ER-positive, luminal (HCI03, HCI11, HCI13); and HER2-enriched (HCI08). HCI01, HCI03, HCI08, HCI09, HCI11, HCI13, and HCI16 were obtained from the Huntsman Cancer Institute, University of Utah; WHIM2 and WHIM30 were obtained from Washington University, St. Louis; UCD52 was obtained from the University of Colorado. All studies involving mice were approved by the VCU Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) (Protocol# AD10001247; approved June 29, 2018), and all experiments were performed in accordance with IACUC guidelines and regulations. Tumor fragments were grown in the fourth mammary fat pads of female NSG mice. Established tumors were removed from mice, finely chopped, and digested for 1h at 37°C in DMEM/F12 containing 5% FBS, 300 U/ml collagenase (Sigma), and 100 U/ml hyaluronidase (Sigma). Digested tumor tissue was then resuspended in ammonium chloride and trypsinized to generate single cell suspensions. Tumor cells were transduced with a lentivirus (BLIV101PA-1, Systems Biosciences) encoding GFP and luciferase, and GFP-luciferase expressing tumor

cells were suspended 1:1 in Matrigel (Corning) and injected into the fourth mammary fat pads of NSG mice (500,000 cells per injection). Mammary tumors were removed for experimental use once they reached approximately 100mm² by caliper measurement. Tumors were processed into single cell suspensions as described above.

3.3.2 *Breast cancer cell lines*

Three basal-like TNBC cell lines, MDA468, HCC1143, and HCC1937, were employed to validate the results of PDX studies. MDA468 cells were provided by Dr. Youngman Oh (VCU Department of Pathology); HCC1143 and HCC1937 cells were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) and used within 10 passages of the original stocks. Cell lines were cultured in Roswell Park Memorial Institute 1640 (RPMI-1640) GlutaMAX medium (ThermoFisher Scientific) supplemented with 10% FBS and penicillin/streptomycin.

3.3.3 *Cell viability assays*

For PDX cell viability assays, PDX cell suspension cultures were plated in 96-well plates at 25,000 cells per well in M87 medium [135] and treated with drugs for 72h, followed by imaging and measurement of luciferase activity (total photon flux per second) two minutes after the addition of D-luciferin (15 mg/ml; Gold Biotechnology) to each well (1/10 of total volume per well), using the IVIS Spectrum In Vivo Imaging System (Xenogen IVIS-200) and Living Image software (PerkinElmer), as described in our previous work [149]. For cell line viability assays, MDA468, HCC1143, or HCC1937 cells were plated in 96-well plates at 5,000 cells per well in complete RPMI-1640 GlutaMAX medium, cultured overnight to allow for adherence, and subsequently treated with drugs for 72h. Viability of cell lines was measured using the CellTiter-Glo Luminescent Viability Assay (Promega), according to the provided protocol.

3.3.4 *In vitro drug screening studies*

PDX tumor cells (HCI01, HCI16, UCD52, WHIM2, WHIM30, HCI08, HCI09, HCI03, HCI11, HCI13) were treated with 1,363 drugs (ApexBio DiscoveryProbe FDA-approved Drug Library), at 10 μ M per drug, and cell viability was measured after 72h as described above. Drug response was assessed and compared between drugs and PDXs by calculating the percent of vehicle (0.1% dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO)) viability for each drug-treated well. Replicates were then averaged for each PDX and analyzed based on breast cancer subtype, with a focus on identifying promising targeted therapeutic candidates for basal-like TNBC using four PDXs of this subtype (HCI01, UCD52, WHIM2, WHIM30). To select drug candidates for further studies, drug response data for each of these four PDXs were ranked in order of increasing efficacy (decreasing % of vehicle viability), and the 200 most effective drugs were chosen for each individual PDX line. We then used a Venn diagram (<https://bioinfoqp.cnb.csic.es/tools/venny/>) to determine the extent of overlap in the most effective drugs across the four PDXs. Based on this analysis, we selected 176 drugs for further testing in basal-like TNBC models, consisting of: 1) 71 drugs that overlapped across all four PDXs, 2) 53 drugs that overlapped in three of the PDXs, 3) 48 drugs that overlapped in two of the PDXs, 4) two drugs that were exclusive to one of the PDXs (erlotinib and carboplatin), and 5) two drugs that were not included on these lists but were of interest from a mechanistic standpoint, to compare with other drugs with similar mechanisms of action (birinapant and bortezomib). All subsequent drug studies were performed using the same drug stock solutions purchased from ApexBio.

3.3.5 *Single-dose drug combination studies*

All drug combination studies were carried out *in vitro* using the same cell viability assay methods described above. For initial combination studies, the 176 selected drugs were tested on PDX cells (HCI01, UCD52, WHIM2, WHIM30) at 1 μ M alone and in combination with the proteasome inhibitor carfilzomib (10nM for HCI01, UCD52, and WHIM30; 100nM

for WHIM2) or the EGFR inhibitor afatinib (10nM for HCl01, UCD52, and WHIM2; 1 μ M for WHIM30). To assess for additive/supra-additive/sub-additive trends (defined here based on whether the efficacy of a combination was equal to/greater than/less than the sum of the efficacies of each drug alone), percent cell viability values were used to calculate the difference in percent inhibition between each drug as a single agent and in combination: (percent inhibition of combination) – [(percent inhibition of drug 1 alone) + (percent inhibition of drug 2 alone)]. Using this approach, if the calculated value for a combination is greater than zero, the combination has supra-additive trends; if it is zero, it has additive trends; if it is less than zero, it has sub-additive trends. The data generated in these studies were used to help select drugs of interest for more expansive combination testing, described below.

3.3.6 *Multiple-dose drug combination studies*

Based on initial screening and single-dose drug combination data, as well as drug target gene expression data, 13 drugs were selected for dose response analysis: three proteasome inhibitors (carfilzomib, bortezomib, ixazomib), five drugs that target apoptosis pathways (YM155, navitoclax, ABT-199, embelin, birinapant), an EGFR inhibitor (afatinib), a cyclin-dependent kinase 4/6 (CDK4/6) inhibitor (abemaciclib), a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) (fluoxetine), synthetic vitamin D3 (calcitriol), and an antiarrhythmic agent (dronedarone). These drugs included the two drugs tested in combination with the 176 drugs in the single-dose combination screen (carfilzomib and afatinib), one of the most effective of the 176 drugs in the prior screening studies (YM155), drugs with similar mechanisms of action (two additional proteasome inhibitors and four additional drugs that target apoptosis pathways), and drugs with mechanisms that are not typically targeted in cancer therapy (calcitriol, dronedarone, and fluoxetine). Basal-like TNBC PDX cells (HCl01, UCD52, WHIM2, WHIM30) were treated with increasing concentrations of each of the 13 drugs (ranging from 0.1-10 μ M) for 72h, followed by cell

viability measurement. Based on potency and efficacy across the four PDXs, three of these drugs (carfilzomib, YM155, and afatinib) were selected for subsequent combination testing, along with carboplatin, a chemotherapeutic agent that is part of the standard-of-care regimen for TNBC and that we have previously tested in several PDXs [149]. Pharmaceutical-grade carboplatin was obtained from the VCU Dalton Oncology Clinic. PDX cells (HCI01, UCD52, WHIM30) were treated for 72h *in vitro* with 7 doses of each drug alone, and with all possible two-drug combinations: carboplatin+carfilzomib, carboplatin+afatinib, carboplatin+YM155, carfilzomib+afatinib, carfilzomib+YM155, afatinib+YM155. Afatinib+YM155 was additionally tested in the WHIM2 PDX model, as well as three breast cancer cell lines (MDA468, HCC1143, HCC1937). Two independent experiments, each in triplicate, were performed for each PDX/cell line. Fraction inhibition (Fa) values were calculated using percent viability values for each drug and drug combination. Triplicate Fa values were averaged, and data were analyzed for drug combination effects using the CompuSyn software, which employs the Chou-Talalay method [192–194]. Combination index (CI) and dose reduction index (DRI) values, generated by CompuSyn software simulation, were averaged for each PDX/cell line and used to generate Fa-CI and Fa-DRI plots for each constant-ratio drug combination.

3.3.7 *Data clustering*

Data were hierarchically clustered using Cluster 3.0, and heatmaps were generated using Java Treeview. This was performed for drug response data (percent cell viability in response to the 176 drugs selected from initial screening, and difference in percent inhibition of the 176 drugs alone and in combination with carfilzomib or afatinib), as well as gene expression data (\log_2 (TPM+1) values) to assess drug target expression across the PDXs. The latter data were obtained from previous RNA-sequencing of PDXs [141], and are publicly available in the NCBI Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO Accession: GSE118942). Data were clustered by both drugs/genes and PDX line.

3.3.8 *In vivo PDX drug treatment studies*

HCI01 cell suspensions were prepared from mammary tumors as described above and injected into the fourth mammary fat pads of NSG mice. After 12 days of tumor growth, monitored by weekly caliper measurements, mice were divided into four treatment groups: untreated (n=3), afatinib (n=3), YM155 (n=3), and afatinib+YM155 (n=3). Afatinib (AChemBlock) was dissolved in 1% methylcellulose + 0.1% Tween-80 and administered at 25 mg/kg via daily oral gavage for 7 days. YM155 (Adooq Bioscience) was dissolved in saline and administered at 5 mg/kg as a 7-day continuous subcutaneous infusion via Alzet pump (Alzet 1007D). Alzet pumps were implanted subcutaneously on the back, posterior to the scapulae. During and following the treatment period, tumor growth was monitored via biweekly caliper measurements. Mice were weighed and observed regularly throughout the study for signs of illness or distress related to tumor growth and/or drug toxicity. All mice were euthanized by CO₂ asphyxiation followed by cervical dislocation once tumors of untreated mice reached near protocol-defined tumor size limits. Tumors were then immediately removed, weighed *ex vivo*, and photographed. Alzet pumps were also removed and examined to confirm that all their contents were administered to the mice.

3.3.9 *Western blot studies*

HCI01 PDX cell suspensions were prepared from mammary tumors as described above, plated in 100mm dishes at 5 million cells per dish in M87 medium, and treated for 24h with vehicle (DMSO) or YM155 (1 or 10 nM). For protein extraction, treated HCI01 cell suspensions were pelleted and resuspended in Pierce RIPA buffer (ThermoFisher Scientific, 89900) + protease inhibitor (ThermoFisher Scientific, A32963) for cell lysis, and centrifuged at max speed at 4°C for 15 min to collect protein lysates. Protein concentrations were determined using Pierce BCA Protein Assay Kit (ThermoFisher Scientific, 23225). Proteins were resolved by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and transferred to Immobilon-FL membranes (Millipore), which were then

blocked in Odyssey Blocking Buffer in Tris-buffered saline (TBS) (Li-Cor) for 1h at room temperature. Primary and secondary antibodies were diluted in Odyssey Blocking Buffer in TBS (Li-Cor) + 0.1% Tween-20. Membranes were incubated for 1h at room temperature with rabbit anti- β -actin (1:1000; Cell Signaling Technology #4970) and overnight at 4°C with rabbit anti-EGFR (1:1000; Cell Signaling Technology #4267). For detection, membranes were incubated with IRDye 680RD donkey anti-rabbit secondary antibody (1:10,000; Li-Cor 926-68073) for 1h at room temperature. All washes were performed using TBS-T (TBS + 0.1% Tween-20). Membranes were imaged using the Odyssey Fc Imaging System (Li-Cor). Densitometry analysis was performed using ImageJ software; EGFR was normalized to actin.

3.3.10 Analysis of EGFR and BIRC5 gene expression in PDXs, cell lines, and patients

Expression levels of EGFR and BIRC5 were assessed using a PDX RNA-sequencing dataset [141], as well as RNA-sequencing data from two publicly available breast cancer cell line gene expression databases: the Harvard Medical School (HMS) Library of Integrated Network-based Cellular Signatures (LINCS) Breast Cancer Profiling Project (<http://lincs.hms.harvard.edu/db/datasets/20348/>) and the Broad Institute Cancer Cell Line Encyclopedia (CCLE) (<https://portals.broadinstitute.org/ccle>). Gene expression data from LINCS are represented as RPKM (reads per kilobase of transcript, per million mapped reads) values, and those from CCLE are represented as log₂ RPKM values. Expression of the two genes was also assessed using a breast cancer patient dataset consisting of microarray gene expression data and clinical data [53, 195] from 855 patients; this dataset was generated by combining four breast cancer microarray datasets (GSE2034, GSE12276, GSE2603, and NKI295) [18]. PDXs, cell lines (from each database separately), and the 855-patient data were each grouped based on breast cancer intrinsic subtype, and EGFR and BIRC5 expression values were averaged for each subtype.

3.3.11 Assessment of the effects of EGFR and BIRC5 expression on patient clinical parameters and outcomes

The 855-patient dataset was used to assess the relationships between EGFR/BIRC5 expression and clinical parameters/outcomes. Pearson correlations were performed to determine correlations between EGFR/BIRC5 expression and clinical characteristics (breast cancer intrinsic subtype, ER/PR/HER2 status, patient age, lymph node status, differentiation and proliferation scores, MFS time, as well as relapse-free survival in the brain, liver, and lung). The 140 patients with basal-like tumors were ranked and divided based on EGFR and BIRC5 expression separately: EGFR^{high} (top 50%) or EGFR^{low} (bottom 50%) and BIRC5^{high} (top 50%) or BIRC5^{low} (bottom 50%). These patients were subsequently divided into four groups based on the designated expression levels (high or low) for each gene: EGFR^{high}BIRC5^{high} (N=32), EGFR^{high}BIRC5^{low} (N=38), EGFR^{low}BIRC5^{high} (N=38), EGFR^{low}BIRC5^{low} (N=32). Kaplan-Meier analysis was performed to determine the differences across these four groups in terms of MFS time, liver relapse-free survival, and lung relapse-free survival.

3.3.12 Statistical analyses

Statistical analyses were performed using unpaired two-tailed student's t-tests to determine the significance of differences in cell viability between control and drug-treated conditions *in vitro*, the significance of differences in drug target gene expression between PDXs, as well as the significance between all treatment conditions *in vivo*; $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. For the single-dose drug combination studies, we performed unpaired two-tailed t-tests to determine the significance of differences between mean differences in percent inhibition across PDXs, and we calculated 95% confidence intervals of the mean differences in percent inhibition and of the proportion of PDXs showing supra-additive or sub-additive trends based on our analysis method. Where appropriate, data are presented as means \pm standard deviations. Tukey's multiple comparisons tests were

performed to analyze differences in EGFR and BIRC5 expression between breast cancer subtypes using the 855-patient dataset. Relationships between EGFR and BIRC5 expression and clinical characteristics in the 855-patient dataset were analyzed by Pearson correlation. The effects of EGFR and BIRC5 expression on MFS in patients with basal-like breast cancer were statistically analyzed using log-rank tests. All statistical tests were performed using GraphPad Prism 8.

3.4 Results

3.4.1 *Drug screening of breast cancer PDXs reveals potential targeted therapeutic candidates for TNBC*

Given the lack of successful targeted therapies currently available for the treatment of TNBC, and the superior clinical relevance of using PDX cultures as opposed to cell lines for assessing drug response in cancer [189], we first sought to identify effective targeted agents through drug screening of breast cancer PDXs: basal-like TNBC (HCI01, HCI16, UCD52, WHIM2, WHIM30), LAR subtype TNBC (HCI09), luminal ER-positive (HCI03, HCI11, HCI13), and HER2-enriched (HCI08). We characterized response profiles, in terms of percent cell viability, of these PDXs of varying breast cancer subtypes to 1,363 drugs, most of which are FDA-approved for various cancer/non-cancer indications (**Appendix A**). This dataset is most appropriately useful for assessing drugs that are cytotoxic to tumor cells (less than 100% viability in response), as several drugs or classes of drugs, most notably HDAC inhibitors, appeared to increase tumor cell viability, due to activation of the cytomegalovirus (CMV) promoter responsible for luciferase expression in the PDX models; HDACs are known to inactivate viral promoters [196], and HDAC inhibitors have been shown to enhance CMV promoter activity [197–199]. It is possible that other drugs may affect CMV promoter activity as well. Using this drug screening dataset, we identified 176 drugs that were most cytotoxic across four of the basal-like PDXs (HCI01, UCD52, WHIM2, WHIM30) (**Fig. 3.1a**), encompassing an interestingly wide range of molecular targets,

mechanisms of action, and indications (**Appendix A**, bolded drugs). The variety of proteins and pathways targeted by these drugs include the cell cycle, proteasome, ion channels, apoptosis pathways, calcium/vitamin D receptor (VDR) signaling, EGFR and mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) signaling, and serotonin signaling, as well as several non-human, microbial pathogen targets, indicating these drugs for treatment of a range of diseases, including cancer, cardiac arrhythmias, calcium imbalance, depression, and bacterial/viral/parasitic infections. Although several drugs of similar classes or with similar mechanisms of action (e.g. doxorubicin and epirubicin, fluoxetine and duloxetine, benidipine and amlodipine) clustered together in terms of PDX drug response profiles, most drugs of similar classes or mechanisms were part of distinct clusters. Analysis of previous RNA-sequencing data [141] revealed that about half of the genes encoding human targets of the 176 drugs are highly expressed across TNBC PDXs (**Fig. 3.1b**). Among the highly expressed genes in TNBC PDXs were CDK4, proteasome subunit beta 5 (PSMB5), EGFR, BIRC5 (survivin), and VDR, which encode the targets of abemaciclib (LY2835219), carfilzomib/bortezomib/ixazomib, afatinib, YM155, and calcitriol, respectively. Conversely, many of the drug target genes were differentially expressed to some extent between the TNBC PDXs (**Appendix B**), which may provide insight into their differential responses to certain drugs. For example, many of these genes were differentially expressed between WHIM2 and WHIM30, which we previously showed were differentially responsive to chemotherapeutics [149]. Most notably, ABCG2 and PTGS2 (prostaglandin endoperoxide synthase 2), which respectively encode a multidrug efflux transporter and a pro-inflammatory enzyme that has been associated with breast cancer brain and lung metastasis [52, 53], were more highly expressed in WHIM2 than in WHIM30.

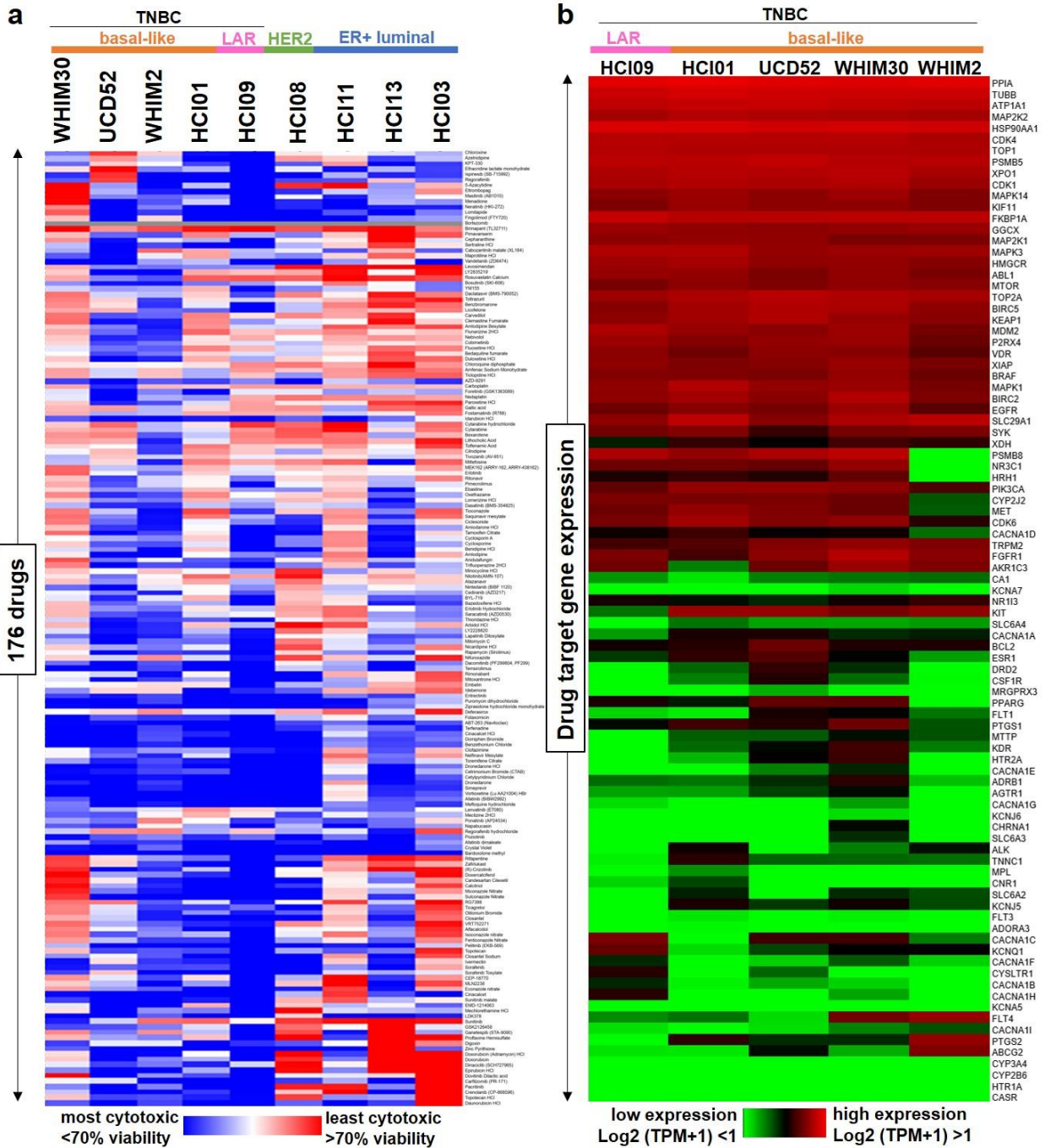


Figure 3.1: Selection of targeted drug candidates in TNBC PDXs based on a 1,363-drug screen. **(a)** Heatmap showing relative response to 176 drugs across PDXs of varying subtypes, selected based on efficacy in basal-like TNBC PDXs (HCl01, UCD52, WHIM2, WHIM30) on initial screening of 1,363 drugs at 10 μ M. Hierarchical clustered cell viability data (average percent of vehicle) are represented in the heatmap for comparison of drug response across PDXs (n=2 per PDX). The 1,363-drug screening data are provided in Appendix A, with the 176 selected drugs bolded. **(b)** Heatmap showing relative expression of target genes of the 176 selected drugs across TNBC PDXs. Clustered log₂ (TPM+1) values from PDX RNA-sequencing data (averaged for each PDX) are represented in the heatmap for analysis of target gene expression levels across PDXs. Comparisons of gene expression between the PDXs are provided in Appendix B. Reprinted from [190]

3.4.2 *Carfilzomib and afatinib have supra-additive trends when combined with other select targeted agents*

Although proteasome and EGFR inhibitors have demonstrated preclinical efficacy in TNBC, it is likely that synergistic combinations with other targeted agents are necessary to achieve efficacy that is sufficient for clinical success [200–206]. We therefore tested carfilzomib and afatinib in combination with each of the 176 selected drugs, at a 10-fold lower dose (1 μ M) relative to prior screening assays, in four basal-like PDXs (HCI01, UCD52, WHIM2, WHIM30) (**Appendices C,D**). Drug combination effects were assessed by calculating the difference in percent inhibition (efficacy) between each combination and each drug alone, with positive values indicating supra-additivity (efficacy of combination > sum of efficacies of each drug alone), zero indicating additivity (efficacy of combination = sum of efficacies of each drug alone), and negative values indicating sub-additivity (efficacy of combination < sum of efficacies of each drug alone). There was considerable heterogeneity in drug combination effects between the PDXs (**Fig. 3.2**), which is reflective of the heterogeneity in drug response seen in patients with the same tumor subtypes in the clinic. Given our goal of identifying treatments that have the potential to provide maximal clinical benefit for TNBC patients, we chose to focus on drugs that were effective across multiple PDX models of basal-like TNBC. Several drugs were found to have additive or supra-additive trends in at least two of the four basal-like PDXs when combined with carfilzomib (including benidipine, bexarotene, carvedilol, isoconazole, embelin, dronedarone, and abemaciclib) (**Fig. 3.2a**) or afatinib (including benidipine, bexarotene, carvedilol, isoconazole, fluoxetine, amiodarone, candesartan, and dovitinib) (**Fig. 3.2b**), providing several drugs/drug classes of interest for further studies. When mean differences in percent inhibition were analyzed across all four PDXs (relative to a difference in percent inhibition of zero), only isoconazole and meclizine were significantly supra-additive when combined with carfilzomib and only

bexarotene was significantly supra-additive when combined with afatinib; all other drugs were either significantly sub-additive or not significant in either direction (**Appendices E,F**).

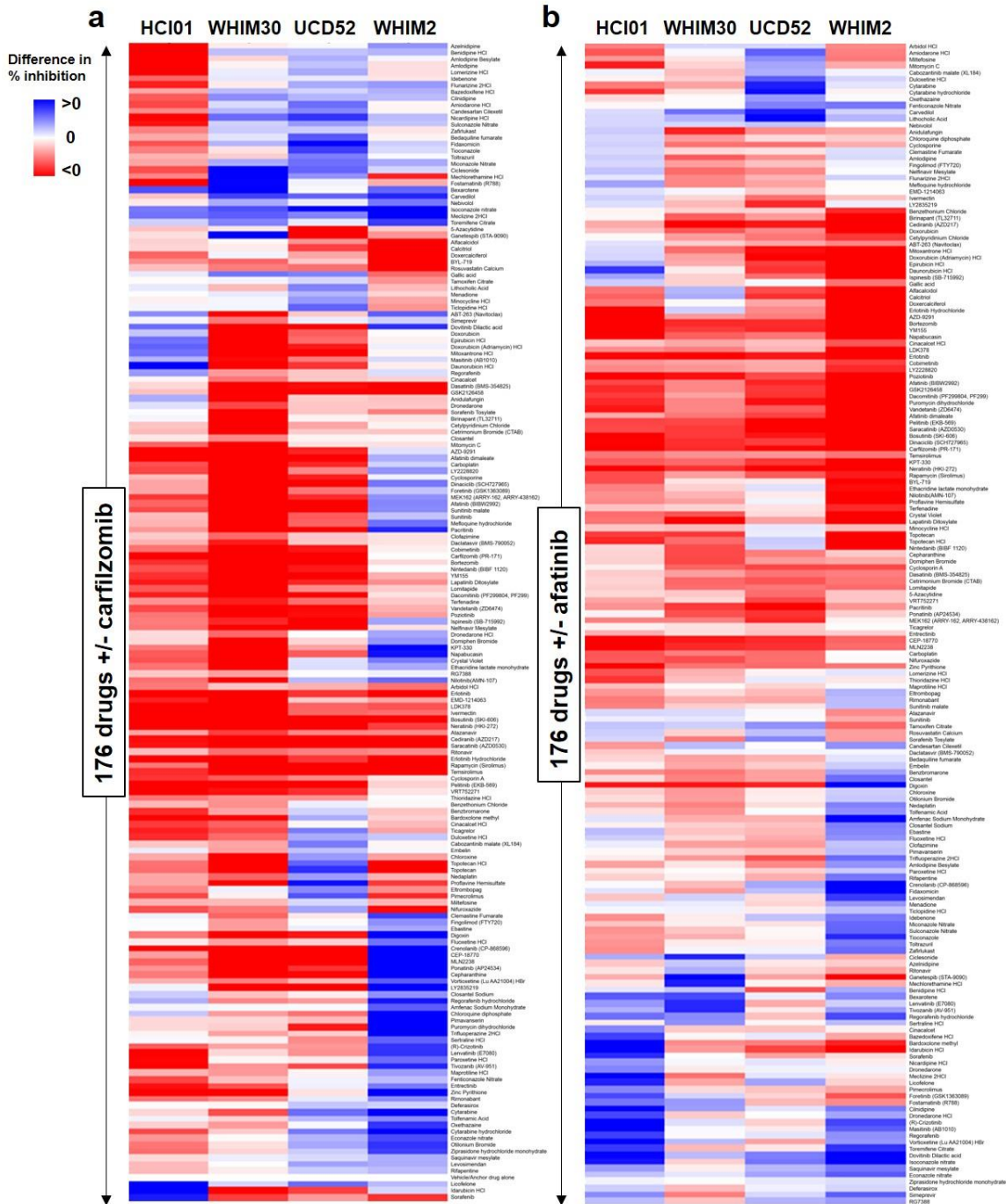


Figure 3.2: Efficacy of 176 selected drugs combined with carfilzomib or afatinib in basal-like TNBC PDXs. PDX cells (HCI01, UCD52, WHIM2, WHIM30) were treated with 176 drugs at $1\mu\text{M}$ +/- carfilzomib or afatinib. Difference in percent inhibition of cell viability between each drug combination and each drug alone was calculated to assess for additive, supra-additive, or sub-additive trends: (percent inhibition of combination) – [(percent inhibition of drug 1 alone) + (percent inhibition of drug 2 alone)]. Heatmaps depict clustered differences in average percent inhibition between each of the 176 drugs combined with carfilzomib (a) or afatinib (b) compared with either drug alone; n=2 for HCI01, UCD52, WHIM2; n=3 for WHIM30. Differences in percent inhibition of 0 indicate additive trends (white), >0 indicate supra-additive trends (blue), and <0 indicate sub-additive trends (red). The 176 selected drugs +/- carfilzomib/afatinib combination data, along with confidence intervals and p-values, are provided in Appendices C-F. Reprinted from [190]

3.4.3 *Carfilzomib, afatinib, and YM155 are cytotoxic to TNBC PDX cells*

Given that the prior combination studies consisted of a single dose of each drug, this posed a significant limitation in that it was not possible to assess additive or supra-additive trends in combination with drugs that were highly cytotoxic as single agents at 1 μ M, such as YM155 (**Appendices C,D**). Therefore, several drugs/classes of drugs were selected for dose response testing to assess both potency and efficacy across the four basal-like PDX lines: carfilzomib, bortezomib, and ixazomib (proteasome inhibitors) (**Fig. 3.3a**); YM155 (survivin inhibitor), navitoclax and ABT-199 (B-cell lymphoma 2 (BCL2) inhibitors), embelin (X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis (XIAP) inhibitor), and birinapant (inhibitor of apoptosis (IAP) inhibitor/second mitochondria-derived activator of caspases (SMAC) mimetic), all of which promote apoptosis (**Fig. 3.3b**); afatinib (EGFR inhibitor), abemaciclib (CDK4/6 inhibitor), fluoxetine (SSRI), calcitriol (synthetic vitamin D3), and dronedarone (ion channel blocker) (**Fig. 3.3c**). All p-values are listed in **Table 3.1**. Proteasome inhibitors were significantly effective across the PDXs in the micromolar range; it should be noted that certain doses of ixazomib and/or bortezomib appeared to cause an increase in cell viability in HCl01 and WHIM2 at lower doses, followed by a decrease in viability with higher doses, which we believe to be due to proteasome inhibitor activity at CMV promoters causing an increase in expression of luciferase, as seen with HDAC inhibitors in the 1,363-drug screen. The survivin inhibitor YM155 was the most potent drug tested and was significantly effective across all four PDXs in the nanomolar range. Carfilzomib, YM155, and afatinib were selected for subsequent multiple-dose combination studies, given their efficacy across basal-like TNBC PDXs and the high expression of their drug targets in these tumor cells (**Fig. 3.1b**).

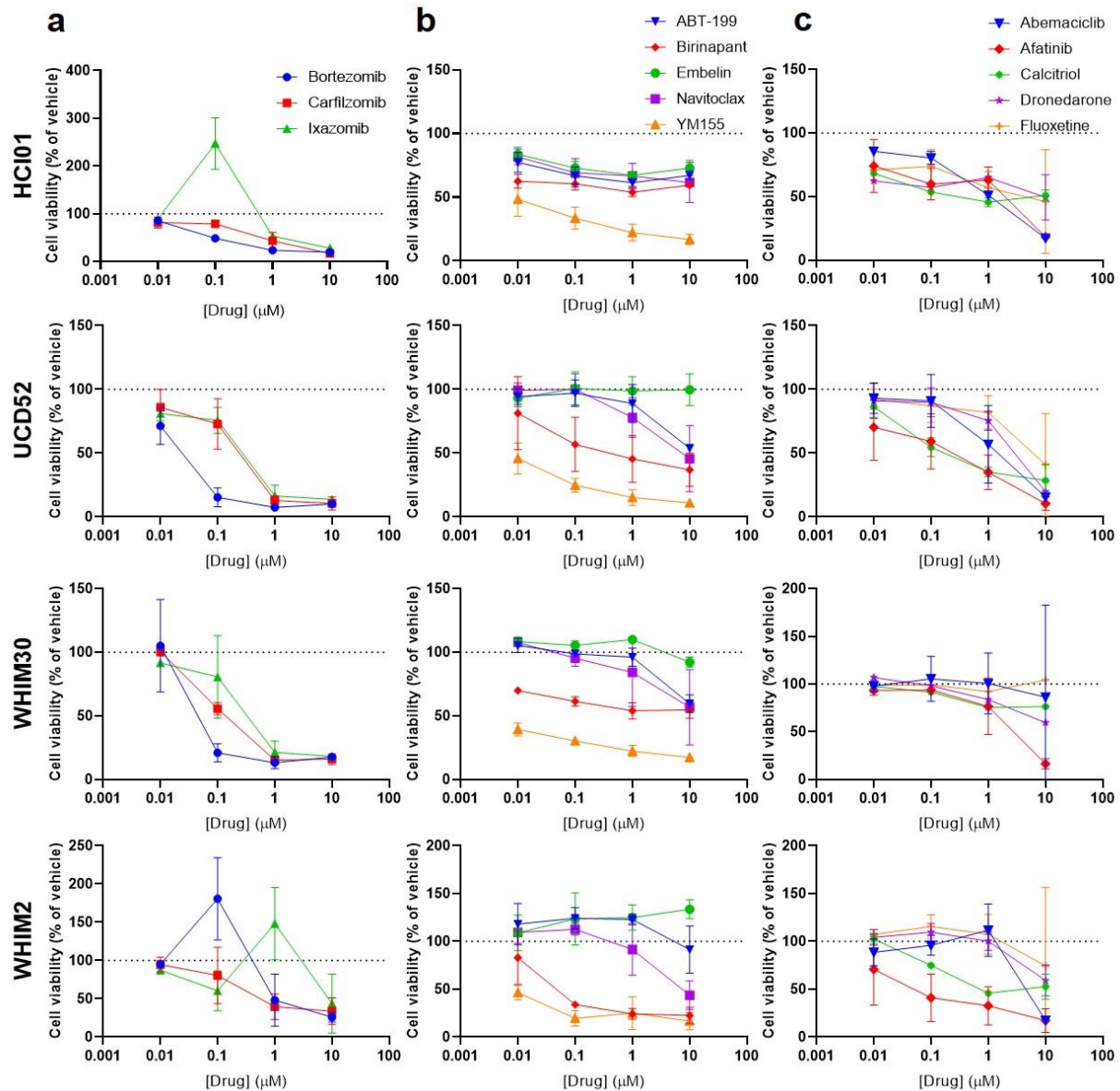


Figure 3.3: Dose responses of basal-like TNBC PDXs to selected classes of targeted therapeutics. Graphs depict cell viability (percent of vehicle) in response to increasing concentrations of the indicated drugs for each of four basal-like PDX lines (HCl01, UCD52, WHIM30, WHIM2): **(a)** proteasome inhibitors (carfilzomib, bortezomib, ixazomib); **(b)** drugs targeting apoptosis pathways (YM155, navitoclax, ABT-199, embelin, birinapant); and **(c)** EGFR inhibitor (afatinib), CDK4/6 inhibitor (abemaciclib), SSRI (fluoxetine), synthetic vitamin D3 (calcitriol), antiarrhythmic (dronedarone). Experiments were performed in triplicate. Error bars represent standard deviation between independent experiments. p-values are listed in Table 3.1. Reprinted from [190]

Table 3.1: P-values for *in vitro* dose response experiments shown in Figure 3.3. *t*-tests were performed to compare each drug treatment condition with vehicle controls for each PDX line. Significant values ($p < 0.05$) are bolded and italicized. Adapted from [190]

| HCI01 | N^a | 0.01μM | 0.1μM | 1μM | 10μM |
|---------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Bortezomib | 2 | 0.063381 | <i>0.005474</i> | <i>0.000043</i> | <i>0.000092</i> |
| Carfilzomib | 3 | <i>0.04963</i> | <i>0.007833</i> | <i>0.005388</i> | <i><0.000001</i> |
| Ixazomib | 2 | 0.110962 | 0.06093 | <i>0.001144</i> | <i>0.001801</i> |
| ABT-199 | 3 | <i>0.007255</i> | <i>0.001172</i> | <i>0.00003</i> | <i>0.000083</i> |
| Birinapant | 3 | <i>0.000288</i> | <i>0.00015</i> | <i>0.000021</i> | <i>0.000003</i> |
| Embelin | 3 | <i>0.007419</i> | <i>0.000892</i> | <i>0.000018</i> | <i>0.001437</i> |
| Navitoclax | 4 | <i>0.001159</i> | <i>0.001534</i> | <i>0.000527</i> | <i>0.002758</i> |
| YM155 | 4 | <i>0.000238</i> | <i>0.000005</i> | <i><0.000001</i> | <i><0.000001</i> |
| Abemaciclib | 2 | <i>0.014298</i> | <i>0.03196</i> | <i>0.000116</i> | <i>0.000001</i> |
| Afatinib | 2 | 0.221783 | <i>0.044243</i> | <i>0.036208</i> | N/A |
| Calcitriol | 2 | <i>0.000008</i> | <i>0.000193</i> | <i>0.002056</i> | <i>0.003609</i> |
| Dronedarone | 2 | <i>0.000991</i> | <i>0.002264</i> | <i>0.000811</i> | 0.057112 |
| Fluoxetine | 2 | <i>0.000008</i> | 0.104927 | <i>0.041811</i> | 0.20296 |
| UCD52 | N^a | 0.01μM | 0.1μM | 1μM | 10μM |
| Bortezomib | 3 | <i>0.026413</i> | <i>0.000039</i> | <i><0.000001</i> | <i><0.000001</i> |
| Carfilzomib | 4 | 0.091647 | <i>0.032814</i> | <i><0.000001</i> | <i><0.000001</i> |
| Ixazomib | 3 | <i>0.004423</i> | <i>0.014659</i> | <i>0.000068</i> | <i><0.000001</i> |
| ABT-199 | 3 | 0.183095 | 0.652814 | 0.268487 | <i>0.000003</i> |
| Birinapant | 3 | 0.319556 | <i>0.024892</i> | <i>0.006759</i> | <i>0.001068</i> |
| Embelin | 3 | 0.156021 | 0.937212 | 0.868763 | 0.962227 |
| Navitoclax | 4 | 0.830949 | 0.996264 | <i>0.029684</i> | <i>0.005872</i> |
| YM155 | 4 | <i>0.000112</i> | <i><0.000001</i> | <i><0.000001</i> | <i><0.000001</i> |
| Abemaciclib | 4 | 0.29377 | 0.41761 | <i>0.030087</i> | <i><0.000001</i> |
| Afatinib | 4 | 0.062199 | <i>0.009366</i> | <i>0.000071</i> | <i><0.000001</i> |
| Calcitriol | 3 | 0.050349 | <i>0.000418</i> | <i>0.000007</i> | <i>0.000643</i> |
| Dronedarone | 3 | 0.317764 | 0.200828 | <i>0.004828</i> | <i>0.000084</i> |
| Fluoxetine | 3 | 0.16584 | 0.160174 | 0.073714 | 0.062933 |
| WHIM30 | N^a | 0.01μM | 0.1μM | 1μM | 10μM |
| Bortezomib | 3 | 0.815718 | <i>0.000042</i> | <i>0.000006</i> | <i><0.000001</i> |
| Carfilzomib | 4 | 0.746654 | <i>0.000106</i> | <i><0.000001</i> | <i>0.000004</i> |
| Ixazomib | 3 | <i>0.000619</i> | 0.361073 | <i>0.000107</i> | <i><0.000001</i> |
| ABT-199 | 2 | 0.301903 | 0.333421 | 0.534922 | <i>0.014036</i> |
| Birinapant | 2 | <i>0.00193</i> | <i>0.004334</i> | <i>0.009629</i> | <i>0.011227</i> |
| Embelin | 2 | 0.087373 | 0.168851 | <i>0.031747</i> | 0.114093 |
| Navitoclax | 2 | <i>0.03891</i> | 0.420622 | 0.490906 | 0.175765 |
| YM155 | 2 | <i>0.003486</i> | <i>0.000422</i> | <i>0.001594</i> | <i>0.000244</i> |
| Abemaciclib | 2 | 0.686389 | 0.769689 | 0.97588 | 0.858871 |
| Afatinib | 2 | 0.208958 | 0.158912 | 0.378832 | <i>0.001984</i> |

Table continues on next page

Table 3.1, continued

| | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Calcitriol | 1 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Dronedarone | 1 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Fluoxetine | 1 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| WHIM2 | N^a | 0.01µM | 0.1µM | 1µM | 10µM |
| Bortezomib | 3 | 0.068183 | 0.059901 | 0.058861 | 0.000033 |
| Carfilzomib | 4 | 0.310044 | 0.333459 | 0.000359 | 0.000278 |
| Ixazomib | 3 | 0.000784 | 0.05822 | 0.15067 | 0.06533 |
| ABT-199 | 2 | 0.355539 | 0.089689 | 0.028295 | 0.669916 |
| Birinapant | 2 | 0.482637 | 0.000351 | 0.002711 | 0.006058 |
| Embelin | 2 | 0.572152 | 0.347313 | 0.115227 | 0.040586 |
| Navitoclax | 3 | 0.231318 | 0.024578 | 0.617452 | 0.002852 |
| YM155 | 3 | 0.000252 | 0.000069 | 0.001651 | 0.000426 |
| Abemaciclib | 4 | 0.153799 | 0.459897 | 0.422449 | <0.000001 |
| Afatinib | 4 | 0.167517 | 0.003227 | 0.000542 | 0.000036 |
| Calcitriol | 2 | 0.529639 | 0.009585 | 0.002376 | 0.037265 |
| Dronedarone | 2 | 0.534513 | 0.280651 | 0.977216 | 0.070761 |
| Fluoxetine | 2 | 0.175073 | 0.214316 | 0.663944 | 0.702763 |

^a N indicates number of independent experiments for each drug tested.

3.4.4 Afatinib and YM155 are synergistically cytotoxic across TNBC PDXs

We next sought to identify synergistic combinations among drugs we have established as consistently effective with highly expressed drug targets in basal-like TNBC PDXs (carfilzomib, YM155, and afatinib), as well as carboplatin, a standard-of-care chemotherapeutic agent. HCl01, UCD52, and WHIM30 cells were treated with seven doses of each of these four drugs (WHIM2 cells with afatinib and YM155 only), and all possible two-drug combinations. Percent viability values were converted into fraction inhibition values (Fa). Drug doses were tailored for each PDX (**Table 3.2**) based on prior dose response data to achieve a consistent dose response for each drug across the PDXs, and, as established previously, the four drugs were significantly cytotoxic to these PDX cells, and YM155 was the most potent of the four drugs tested in the PDXs (**Fig. 3.4**); all p-values are listed in **Table 3.3**.

Table 3.2: Drug doses used for *in vitro* dose response experiments shown in Figure 3.4. Adapted from [190]

| Carboplatin (μM) | Dose 1 | Dose 2 | Dose 3 | Dose 4 | Dose 5 | Dose 6 | Dose 7 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| HCI01 | 0.4 | 2 | 10 | 50 | 250 | 500 | 1000 |
| UCD52 | 0.04 | 0.2 | 1 | 5 | 25 | 125 | 625 |
| WHIM30 | 0.16 | 0.8 | 4 | 20 | 100 | 200 | 400 |
| Carfilzomib (μM) | Dose 1 | Dose 2 | Dose 3 | Dose 4 | Dose 5 | Dose 6 | Dose 7 |
| HCI01 | 0.004 | 0.02 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 12.5 | 62.5 |
| UCD52 | 0.0016 | 0.008 | 0.04 | 0.2 | 1 | 5 | 25 |
| WHIM30 | 0.0008 | 0.004 | 0.02 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 12.5 |
| Afatinib (μM) | Dose 1 | Dose 2 | Dose 3 | Dose 4 | Dose 5 | Dose 6 | Dose 7 |
| HCI01 | 0.004 | 0.02 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 12.5 | 62.5 |
| UCD52 | 0.0004 | 0.002 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.25 | 1.25 | 6.25 |
| WHIM30 | 0.04 | 0.2 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 20 | 40 |
| WHIM2 | 0.0004 | 0.002 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.25 | 1.25 | 6.25 |
| YM155 (μM) | Dose 1 | Dose 2 | Dose 3 | Dose 4 | Dose 5 | Dose 6 | Dose 7 |
| HCI01 | 0.00008 | 0.0004 | 0.002 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.25 | 1.25 |
| UCD52 | 0.00004 | 0.0002 | 0.001 | 0.005 | 0.025 | 0.125 | 0.625 |
| WHIM30 | 0.00004 | 0.0002 | 0.001 | 0.005 | 0.025 | 0.125 | 0.625 |
| WHIM2 | 0.00008 | 0.0004 | 0.002 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.25 | 1.25 |

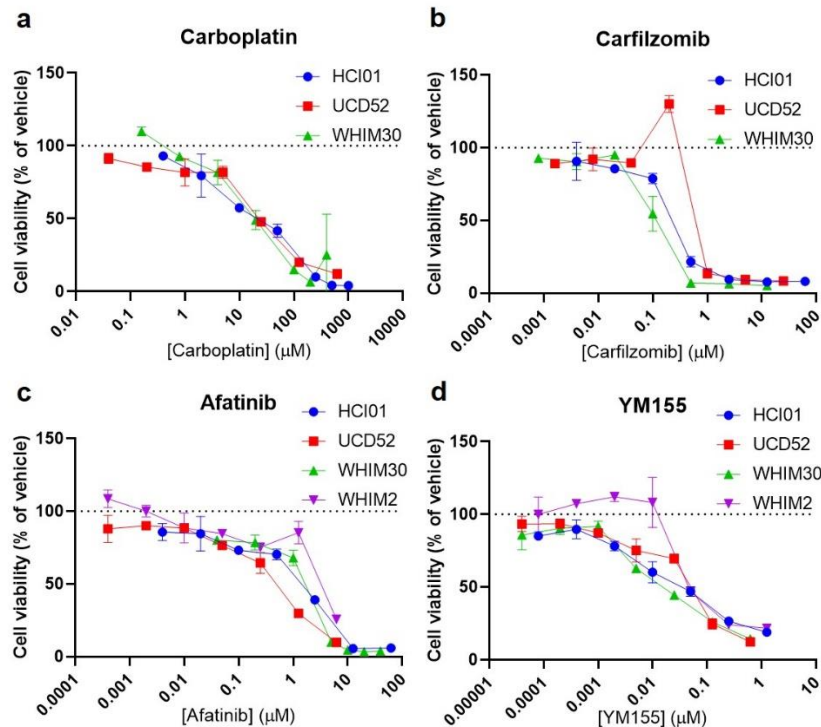


Figure 3.4: Dose responses of basal-like TNBC PDXs to four promising drug candidates. Graphs depict cell viability (percent of vehicle) in response to increasing concentrations of carboplatin (a), carfilzomib (b), afatinib (c), or YM155 (d) for each PDX line (HCI01, UCD52, WHIM30, WHIM2). Each experiment was performed in triplicate. Error bars represent standard deviation between independent experiments (n=2 for each PDX); drug doses are listed in Table 3.2, and p-values are listed in Table 3.3. Reprinted from [190]

Table 3.3: P-values for *in vitro* dose response experiments shown in Figure 3.4. *t*-tests were performed to compare each drug treatment condition with vehicle controls for each PDX line. Significant values ($p < 0.05$) are bolded and italicized. Adapted from [190]

| Carboplatin | Dose 1 | Dose 2 | Dose 3 | Dose 4 | Dose 5 | Dose 6 | Dose 7 |
|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| HCI01 | <i>0.011969</i> | 0.188374 | <i>0.000454</i> | <i>0.003011</i> | <i>0.000032</i> | <i>0.000084</i> | <i>0.000222</i> |
| UCD52 | 0.073298 | <i>0.018515</i> | 0.108632 | <i>0.024821</i> | <i>0.000717</i> | <i>0.000519</i> | <i>0.000599</i> |
| WHIM30 | <i>0.046447</i> | <i>0.000012</i> | 0.090614 | <i>0.008275</i> | <i>0.000309</i> | <i><0.000001</i> | 0.063431 |
| Carfilzomib | Dose 1 | Dose 2 | Dose 3 | Dose 4 | Dose 5 | Dose 6 | Dose 7 |
| HCI01 | 0.425251 | <i>0.007535</i> | <i>0.013284</i> | <i>0.001064</i> | <i>0.000463</i> | <i>0.000027</i> | <i>0.000004</i> |
| UCD52 | <i>0.000417</i> | 0.291974 | <i>0.023256</i> | <i>0.017735</i> | <i>0.000731</i> | <i>0.000625</i> | <i>0.000382</i> |
| WHIM30 | <i>0.00319</i> | 0.131364 | <i>0.000132</i> | <i>0.0323</i> | <i>0.000143</i> | <i>0.000083</i> | <i><0.000001</i> |
| Afatinib | Dose 1 | Dose 2 | Dose 3 | Dose 4 | Dose 5 | Dose 6 | Dose 7 |
| HCI01 | 0.076782 | 0.210436 | <i>0.001735</i> | <i>0.007566</i> | <i>0.000711</i> | <i>0.000058</i> | <i>0.000073</i> |
| UCD52 | 0.210197 | <i>0.007077</i> | <i>0.009177</i> | <i>0.002972</i> | <i>0.019954</i> | <i>0.000267</i> | <i>0.000522</i> |
| WHIM30 | <i>0.00052</i> | <i>0.028389</i> | <i>0.013618</i> | <i>0.000322</i> | <i>0.000013</i> | <i>0.000003</i> | <i>0.000002</i> |
| WHIM2 | 0.187042 | 0.99756 | 0.257375 | <i>0.012296</i> | <i>0.001094</i> | 0.115623 | <i>0.000009</i> |
| YM155 | Dose 1 | Dose 2 | Dose 3 | Dose 4 | Dose 5 | Dose 6 | Dose 7 |
| HCI01 | <i>0.000167</i> | 0.154071 | <i>0.011395</i> | <i>0.016656</i> | <i>0.00195</i> | <i>0.000156</i> | <i>0.000009</i> |
| UCD52 | 0.217038 | 0.099011 | <i>0.009378</i> | <i>0.047491</i> | <i>0.005413</i> | <i>0.001095</i> | <i>0.000506</i> |
| WHIM30 | 0.18806 | 0.088101 | 0.08598 | <i>0.000325</i> | <i>0.000149</i> | <i>0.000179</i> | <i>0.000579</i> |
| WHIM2 | 0.994948 | <i>0.00007</i> | <i>0.032879</i> | 0.572891 | <i>0.001695</i> | <i>0.000122</i> | <i>0.000029</i> |

To identify synergistic drug combinations, data were analyzed using CompuSyn [192–194] to determine CI and DRI values for each drug combination tested at a constant dose ratio. CI values indicate the effect of combining multiple drugs (synergistic, additive, or antagonistic); DRI values represent the fold decrease in the dose of a drug needed when in a combination to achieve the same efficacy (F_a) as the drug alone. Using this approach, drug combinations with CI values < 1 are synergistic, and DRI values > 1 are favorable given the concern for toxicity when combining multiple drugs. When assessing drug combinations for cancer treatment, these criteria are most important if met at high effect (F_a) levels, when the drug combinations are killing most of the tumor cells, as this is the goal of cancer therapy. We therefore considered any drug combination with $CI < 1$ and $DRI > 1$ (for both drugs in the combination) at $F_a > 0.75$ to be a promising combination. Based on CI values: carboplatin was synergistic with carfilzomib, afatinib, and YM155 in UCD52 and WHIM30;

carfilzomib was synergistic with afatinib in WHIM30 and with YM155 in UCD52; and afatinib was synergistic with YM155 in HCl01, UCD52, WHIM30, and WHIM2 (**Fig. 3.5**). DRI values were favorable for carboplatin when combined with carfilzomib, afatinib, or YM155 in UCD52 and WHIM30; for carfilzomib when combined with carboplatin, afatinib, or YM155 in HCl01, UCD52, and WHIM30; for afatinib when combined with carboplatin, carfilzomib, or YM155 in HCl01, UCD52, and WHIM30, and with YM155 in WHIM2; and for YM155 when combined with carboplatin, carfilzomib, or afatinib in HCl01, UCD52, and WHIM30, and with afatinib in WHIM2 (**Fig. 3.6**). Collectively, these data indicate that the combination of afatinib and YM155 is synergistic, with favorable dose reductions, across all four basal-like PDX lines tested. Afatinib and YM155 were also found to be effective as single agents (**Fig. 3.7a,b**) and synergistic (**Fig. 3.7c**) with favorable dose reductions (**Fig. 3.7d,e**) in three basal-like TNBC cell lines (MDA468, HCC1143, HCC1937), further confirming the efficacy and synergism of afatinib and YM155 in basal-like TNBC. All p-values for data shown in **Fig. 3.7a,b** are listed in **Table 3.4**.

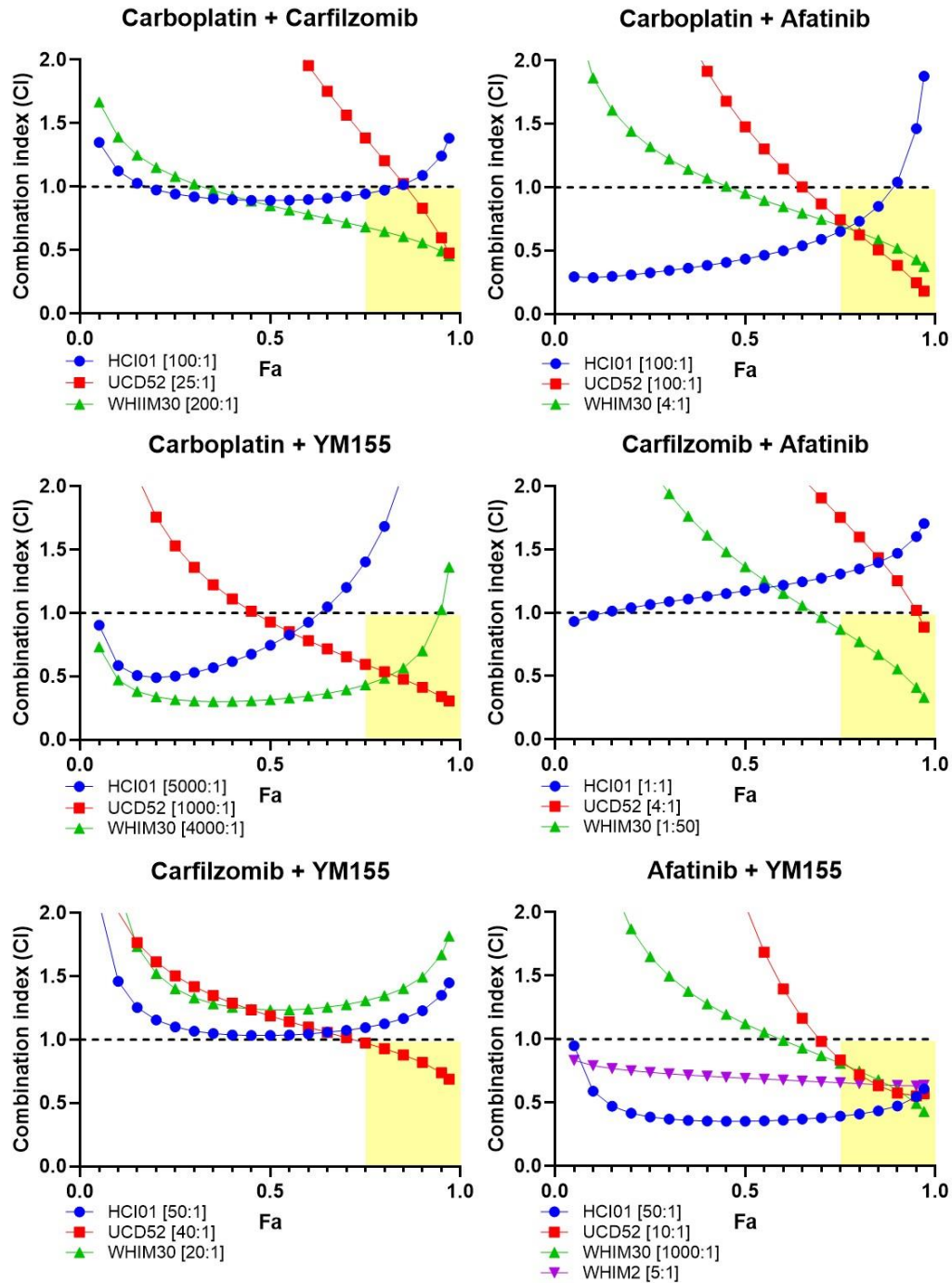


Figure 3.5: Drug combination analysis reveals synergism between afatinib and YM155 across four basal-like TNBC PDXs. PDX cells were treated with four drugs (carboplatin, carfilzomib, afatinib, and YM155), seven doses each, alone and in all possible two-drug combinations. Combination index (CI) values were generated using CompuSyn software, and Fa-CI plots were generated using constant dose ratio combination data for each of the six drug combinations in each of the PDXs. CI<1 indicates synergism; CI=1 indicates additivity; CI>1 indicates antagonism. The regions highlighted in yellow are synergistic (CI<1) at optimal effect levels (Fa>0.75). Dose ratios (Drug1:Drug2) for each drug combination and PDX are indicated in the legend of each graph. Reprinted from [190]

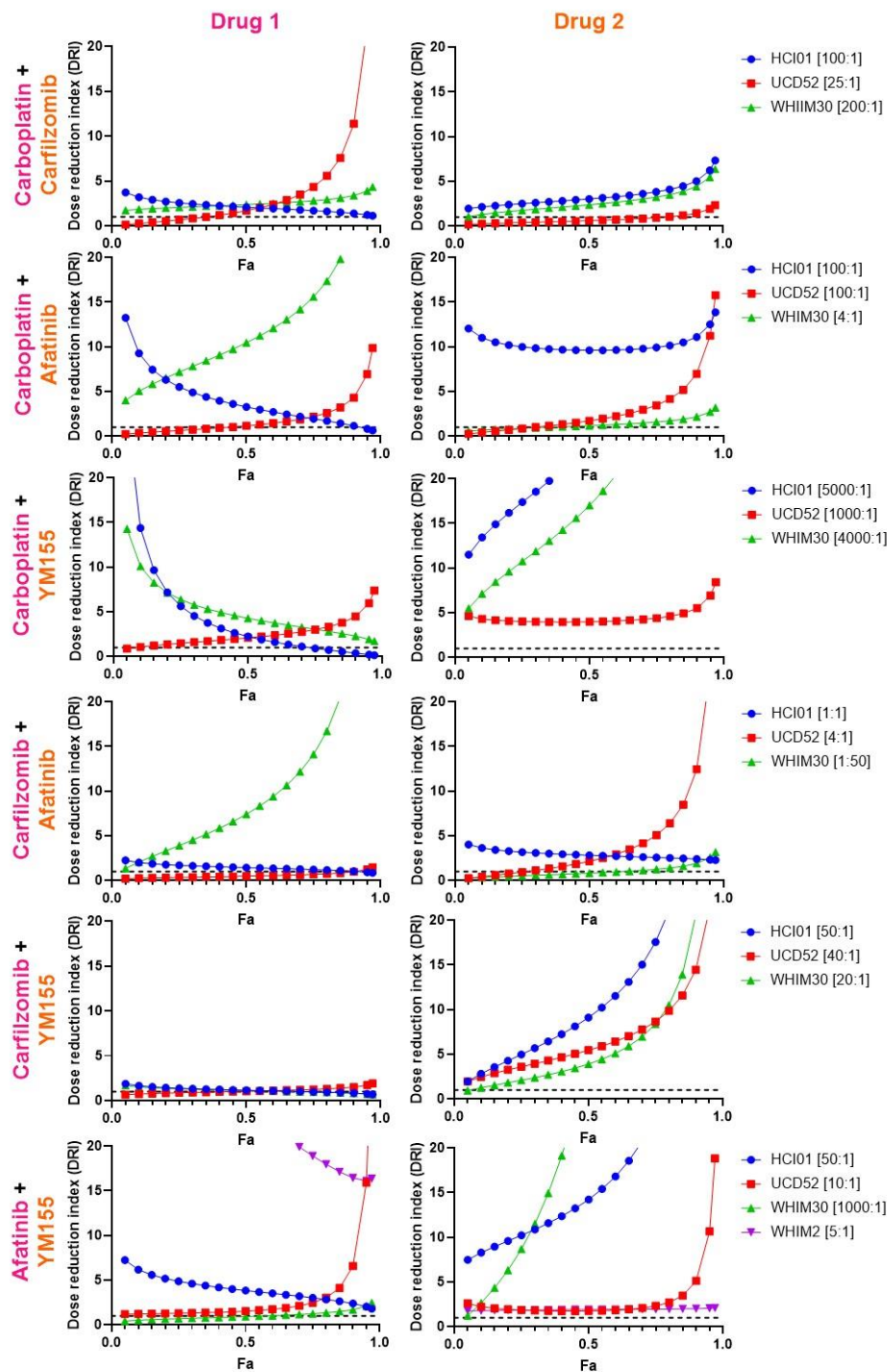


Figure 3.6: Drug combination analysis reveals favorable dose reduction of several drugs when combined with other agents in basal-like TNBC PDXs. PDX cells were treated with four drugs (carboplatin, carfilzomib, afatinib, and YM155), seven doses each, alone and in all possible two-drug combinations. Dose reduction index (DRI) values were generated using CompuSyn software, and Fa-DRI plots were generated using constant dose ratio combination data for each of the six drug combinations in each of the PDXs. DRI indicates the fold decrease in drug dose needed to achieve a given effect when in combination with another drug vs. as a single agent. $DRI > 1$ indicates favorable dose reduction; $DRI < 1$ indicates unfavorable dose reduction. Dose ratios (Drug1:Drug2) for each drug combination and PDX are indicated in the legend of each graph. Reprinted from [190]

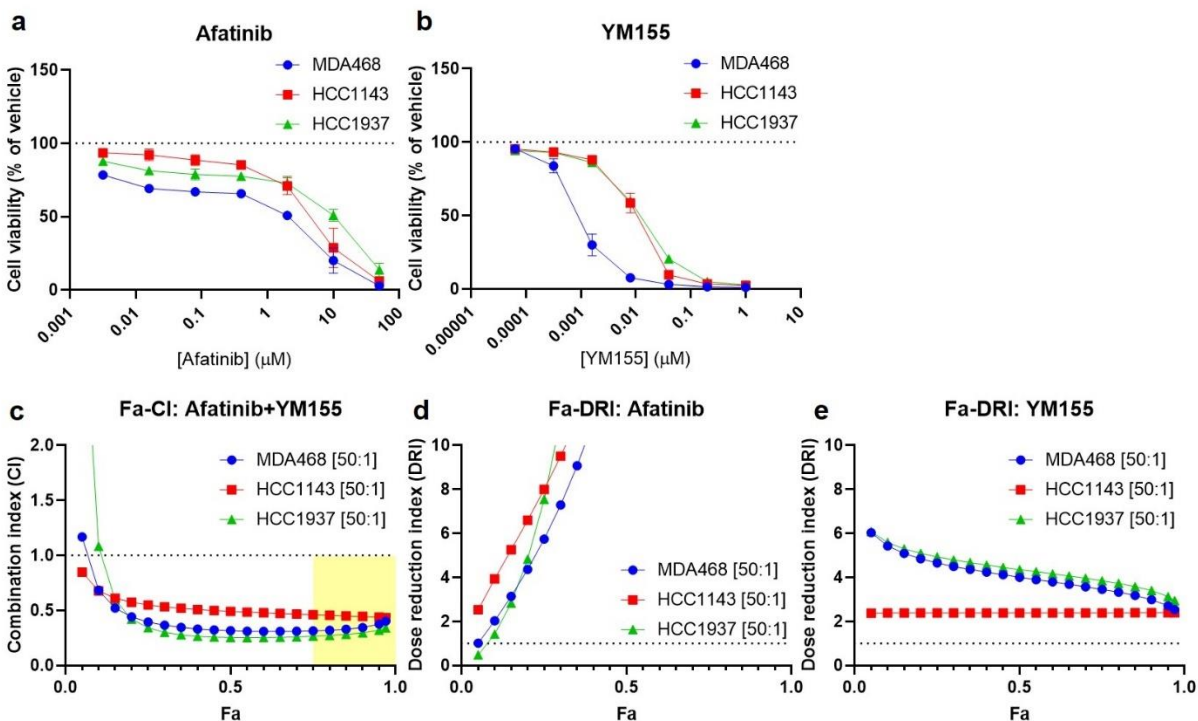


Figure 3.7: Afatinib and YM155 are synergistically cytotoxic to three basal-like TNBC cell lines. MDA468, HCC1143, and HCC1937 cells were treated in triplicate for 72h *in vitro* with seven doses of afatinib or YM155, as well as all possible dose combinations of the two drugs. Graphs depict cell viability (percent of vehicle) of each of the three cell lines in response to afatinib (a) or YM155 (b). Two independent experiments were performed for each cell line; error bars represent standard deviation; p-values are listed in Table 3.4. Data were analyzed using CompuSyn software, and constant dose ratio combination data were used to generate a Fa-CI plot (c) and Fa-DRI plots for both afatinib (d) and YM155 (e). Dose ratios (Drug1:Drug2) for each cell line are indicated in the graph legends. CI<1 indicates synergism; CI=1 indicates additivity; CI>1 indicates antagonism. The region highlighted in yellow is synergistic (CI<1) at optimal effect levels (Fa>0.75). DRI indicates the fold decrease in drug dose needed to achieve a given effect when in combination with another drug vs. as a single agent. DRI>1 indicates favorable dose reduction; DRI<1 indicates unfavorable dose reduction. Reprinted from [190]

Table 3.4: P-values for *in vitro* dose response experiments shown in Figure 3.7a,b. *t*-tests were performed to compare each drug treatment condition with vehicle controls for each cell line. Significant values ($p<0.05$) are bolded and italicized. Adapted from [190]

| Afatinib | 0.0032μM | 0.016μM | 0.08μM | 0.4μM | 2μM | 10μM | 50μM |
|----------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| MDA468 | <i>0.005145</i> | <i>0.00005</i> | <i>0.000268</i> | <i>0.000776</i> | <i>0.000685</i> | <i>0.005603</i> | <i>0.000036</i> |
| HCC1143 | <i>0.003195</i> | 0.107024 | <i>0.048012</i> | <i>0.004614</i> | <i>0.018885</i> | <i>0.016815</i> | <i>0.000443</i> |
| HCC1937 | <i>0.028664</i> | <i>0.007818</i> | <i>0.015839</i> | <i>0.000845</i> | <i>0.014367</i> | <i>0.003326</i> | <i>0.001422</i> |
| YM155 | 0.000064μM | 0.00032μM | 0.0016μM | 0.008μM | 0.04μM | 0.2μM | 1μM |
| MDA468 | <i>0.046448</i> | <i>0.041252</i> | <i>0.005506</i> | <i>0.000008</i> | <i><0.000001</i> | <i><0.000001</i> | <i><0.000001</i> |
| HCC1143 | <i>0.002632</i> | <i>0.008782</i> | <i>0.026343</i> | <i>0.012459</i> | <i>0.000029</i> | <i>0.000006</i> | <i><0.000001</i> |
| HCC1937 | <i>0.015797</i> | <i>0.003415</i> | <i>0.0013</i> | <i>0.001102</i> | <i>0.000002</i> | <i>0.000008</i> | <i><0.000001</i> |

3.4.5 Afatinib and YM155 reduce PDX mammary tumor growth *in vivo*

To validate the efficacy of afatinib and YM155 *in vivo*, mice bearing HCI01 PDX mammary tumors were either untreated or treated with afatinib alone, YM155 alone, or afatinib+YM155. Both afatinib and YM155 as single agents, as well as afatinib and YM155 combined, significantly reduced mammary tumor growth over time compared to the control group (**Fig. 3.8a**). YM155 was significantly more effective as a single agent in reducing tumor growth compared to afatinib as a single agent, and the combination of afatinib+YM155 was significantly more effective than afatinib alone; there was no significant difference in tumor growth between YM155 alone and afatinib+YM155 treated groups (**Fig. 3.8a**). All p-values are listed in **Table 3.5**. Importantly, mice did not display any signs of drug toxicity throughout or following the treatment period, and no considerable changes in mouse weight were observed in treated mice compared to control mice (**Fig. 3.8b**). Once tumors in control mice reached near protocol-defined burden, all mice were euthanized, and mammary tumors were removed. Mammary tumor weights were not significantly different between afatinib-treated and untreated mice, however tumor weights were significantly reduced in mice treated with YM155 as a single agent and combined with afatinib compared to control mice (**Fig. 3.8c**). All p-values are listed in **Table 3.5**. Grossly, afatinib-treated tumors appeared slightly smaller, and YM155- and afatinib+YM155- treated tumors appeared considerably smaller, than control tumors (**Fig. 3.8d**).

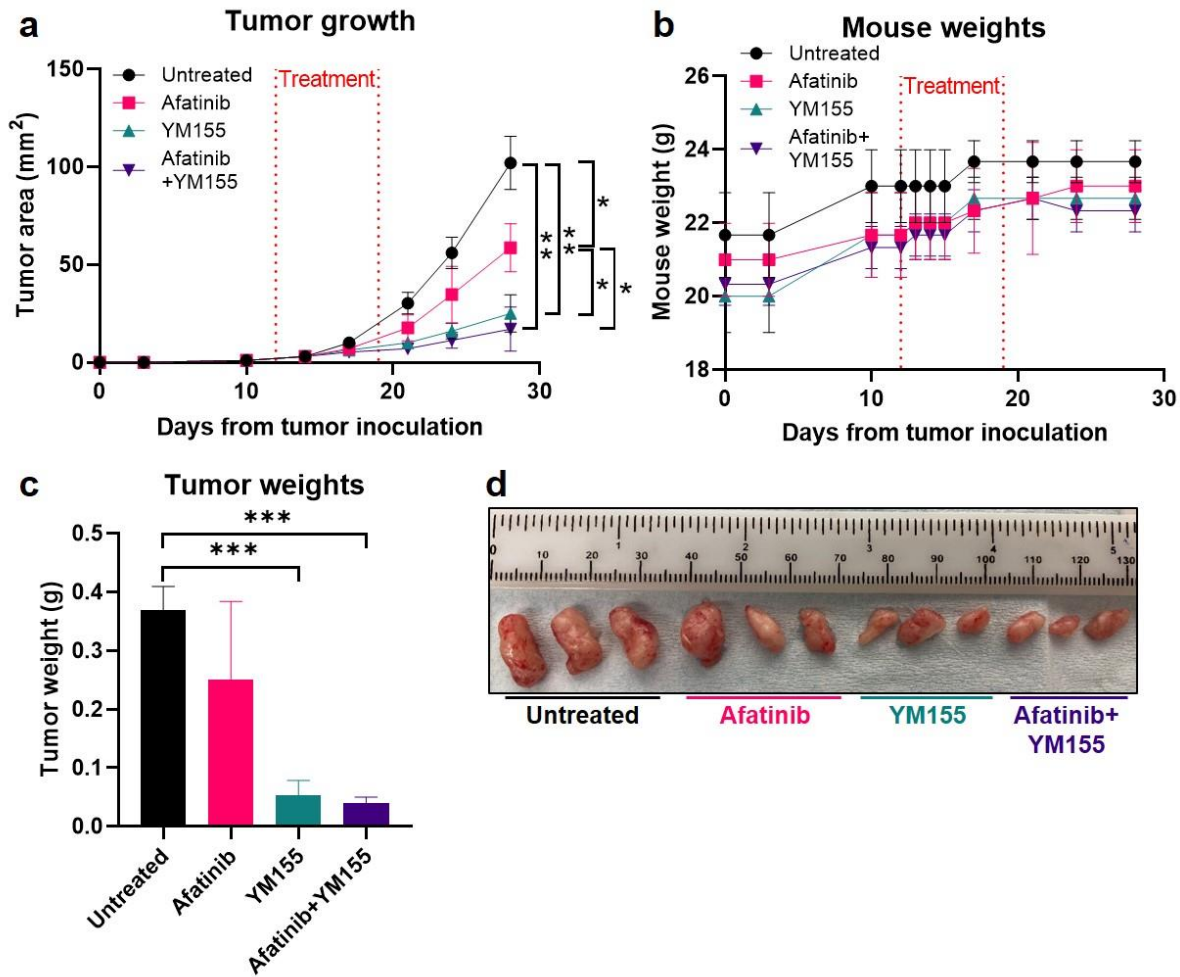


Figure 3.8: Afatinib and YM155 reduce PDX mammary tumor growth in vivo. HC101 PDX cells were injected into the mammary fat pads of NSG mice. After 12 days of tumor growth, mice were divided into four groups (n=3 mice per group): untreated, afatinib (25 mg/kg, daily oral gavage for 7 days), YM155 (5 mg/kg, 7-day continuous subcutaneous infusion via Alzet pump), and afatinib + YM155 (same doses and routes of administration as monotherapy groups). **(a)** Tumor area (length x width) over time for each treatment group, monitored via caliper measurements. The treatment period is indicated by red dotted lines. Error bars represent standard deviation. Significance is shown only for endpoint measurements (*p<0.05, **p<0.01); p-values for all timepoints are listed in Table 3.5. **(b)** Mouse weights over time for each treatment group. The treatment period is indicated by red dotted lines. **(c)** Tumor weights for each treatment group, obtained after tumor removal at the study endpoint; ***p<0.001; p-values are listed in Table 3.5. **(d)** Photographs of mammary tumors for each treatment group at the study endpoint; ruler scale is mm. Reprinted from [190]

Table 3.5: P-values for *in vivo* drug treatment experiments shown in Figure 3.8a,c. *t*-tests were performed to compare all treatment conditions at each timepoint for tumor growth and at the study endpoint for tumor weights. Significant values ($p < 0.05$) are bolded and italicized. Adapted from [190]

| Treatment group comparison | Tumor growth | | | | | Tumor weights |
|------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Day 14 | Day 17 | Day 21 | Day 24 | Day 28 | Endpoint |
| Untreated vs. Afatinib | >0.999999 | 0.101192 | 0.06405 | 0.089521 | <i>0.015093</i> | 0.212763 |
| Untreated vs. YM155 | >0.999999 | 0.106166 | <i>0.003654</i> | <i>0.001496</i> | <i>0.001343</i> | <i>0.000315</i> |
| Untreated vs. Afatinib+YM155 | >0.999999 | <i>0.017797</i> | <i>0.002192</i> | <i>0.000991</i> | <i>0.001174</i> | <i>0.000157</i> |
| Afatinib vs. YM155 | >0.999999 | 0.724659 | 0.125798 | 0.098082 | <i>0.01975</i> | 0.067574 |
| Afatinib vs. Afatinib+YM155 | >0.999999 | 0.237796 | 0.054921 | 0.054978 | <i>0.012391</i> | 0.054311 |
| YM155 vs. Afatinib+YM155 | >0.999999 | 0.565533 | 0.101192 | 0.228229 | 0.403088 | 0.441823 |

3.4.6 YM155 reduces EGFR expression in basal-like TNBC PDX cells

To preliminarily explore potential crosstalk between the pathways targeted by afatinib and YM155, we performed Western blots to assess the effects of YM155 treatment on EGFR expression in the HCl01 PDX line. Interestingly, we found that YM155 treatment (at 10 nM) resulted in reduced EGFR protein expression in HCl01 cells compared to vehicle controls (**Fig. 3.9a,b**), indicating that YM155 has activity against the molecular target of afatinib in these basal-like TNBC cells.

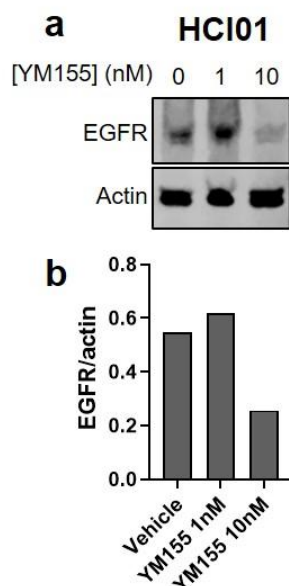


Figure 3.9: YM155 reduces EGFR expression in basal-like TNBC PDX cells. **(a)** Western blot showing EGFR expression in HCl01 cells treated with vehicle (DMSO) or YM155 (1 or 10 nM); actin was used as a loading control (100 μ g per sample). Images are cropped blots showing proteins from different parts of the same gel. **(b)** Densitometry graph showing EGFR normalized to actin for each treatment condition. Samples were run on the same gel, and loading controls were run on the same blot. Reprinted from [190]

3.4.7 *EGFR and BIRC5 are highly expressed in basal-like PDXs, cell lines, and patient tumors*

EGFR and BIRC5 (survivin) mRNA expression levels were assessed based on breast cancer intrinsic subtype using our PDX RNA-sequencing data, as well as RNA-sequencing data from two different breast cancer cell line gene expression databases: the HMS LINCS Breast Cancer Profiling Project (<http://lincs.hms.harvard.edu/db/datasets/20348/>) and the Broad Institute CCLE (<https://portals.broadinstitute.org/ccle>). These analyses found that EGFR is most highly expressed in the basal-like subtype compared to the other subtypes in PDXs and cell lines (**Fig. 3.10a**), while BIRC5 expression is consistently high across all of the intrinsic subtypes in PDXs and cell lines (**Fig. 3.10b**). Analyses using an 855-patient breast cancer gene expression dataset [18, 53, 195] identified that both EGFR and BIRC5 have significantly higher expression levels in basal-like patient tumors compared to those of other subtypes (**Fig. 3.10c,d**).

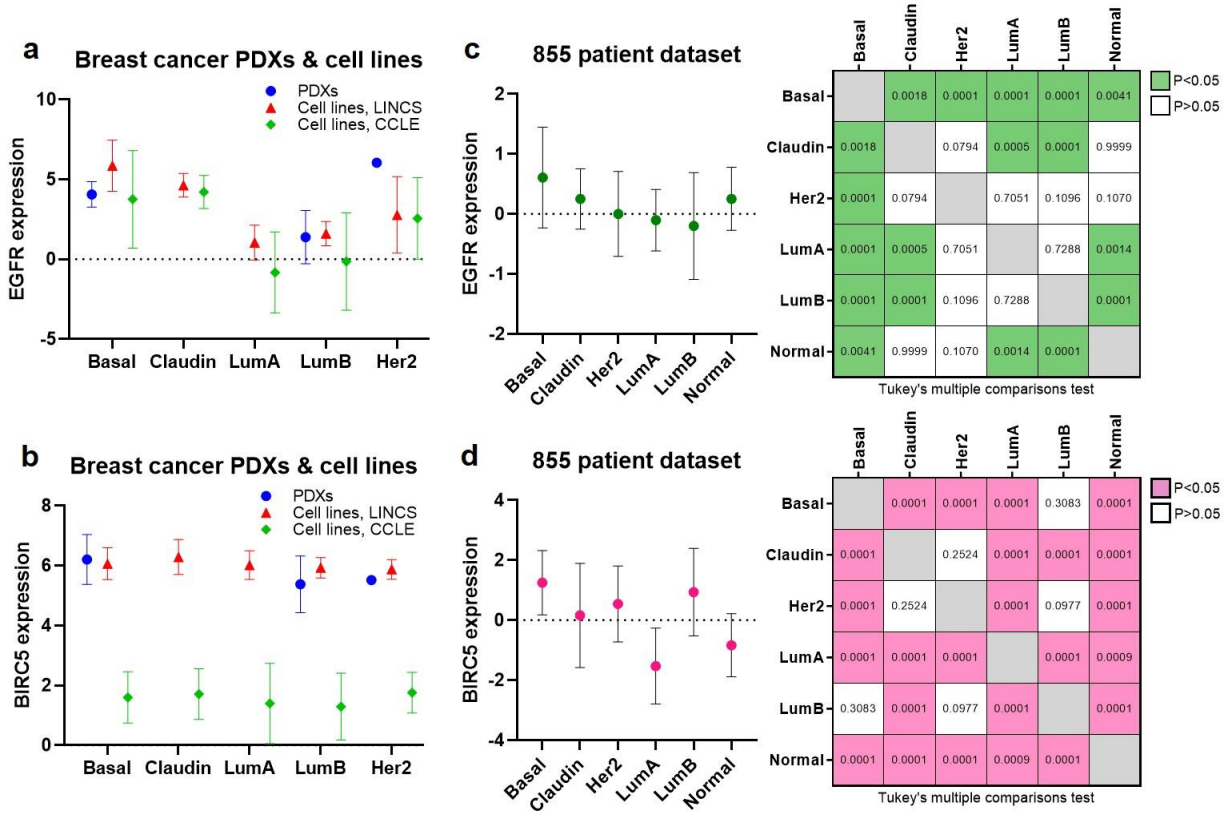


Figure 3.10: EGFR and BIRC5 are highly expressed in basal-like PDXs, cell lines, and patient tumors. RNA-sequencing data from breast cancer PDXs (log₂ TPM+1) and cell lines (LINCS and CCLE databases, RPKM and log₂ RPKM, respectively) were used to assess expression levels of EGFR **(a)** and BIRC5 **(b)** according to intrinsic subtype: basal-like (Basal), claudin-low (Claudin), luminal A (LumA), luminal B (LumB), HER2-enriched (Her2). Gene expression data from 855 breast cancer patients were used to assess expression levels of EGFR **(c)** and BIRC5 **(d)** in patients according to intrinsic subtype: basal-like (Basal), claudin-low (Claudin), luminal A (LumA), luminal B (LumB), HER2-enriched (Her2), normal-like (Normal). Tukey's multiple comparisons tests were used to analyze differences in expression levels of each gene between each subtype; tables in right panels depict p-values. PDX, cell line, and patient datasets were each grouped by breast cancer intrinsic subtype, and expression values for each gene were averaged; graphs depict the average (marker) and range (bars) of expression of EGFR or BIRC5 in each breast cancer subtype. Reprinted from [190]

Pearson correlation analysis was performed to assess the relationships between EGFR and BIRC5 expression and clinical characteristics of breast cancer patients using the 855-patient dataset. This revealed positive correlations of both EGFR and BIRC5 expression with basal-like triple-negative tumors, and negative correlations of both EGFR and BIRC5 expression with luminal ER/PR-positive tumors and differentiation score (**Fig. 3.11**). In addition, BIRC5 expression showed a strong positive correlation with proliferation score (**Fig. 3.11**).

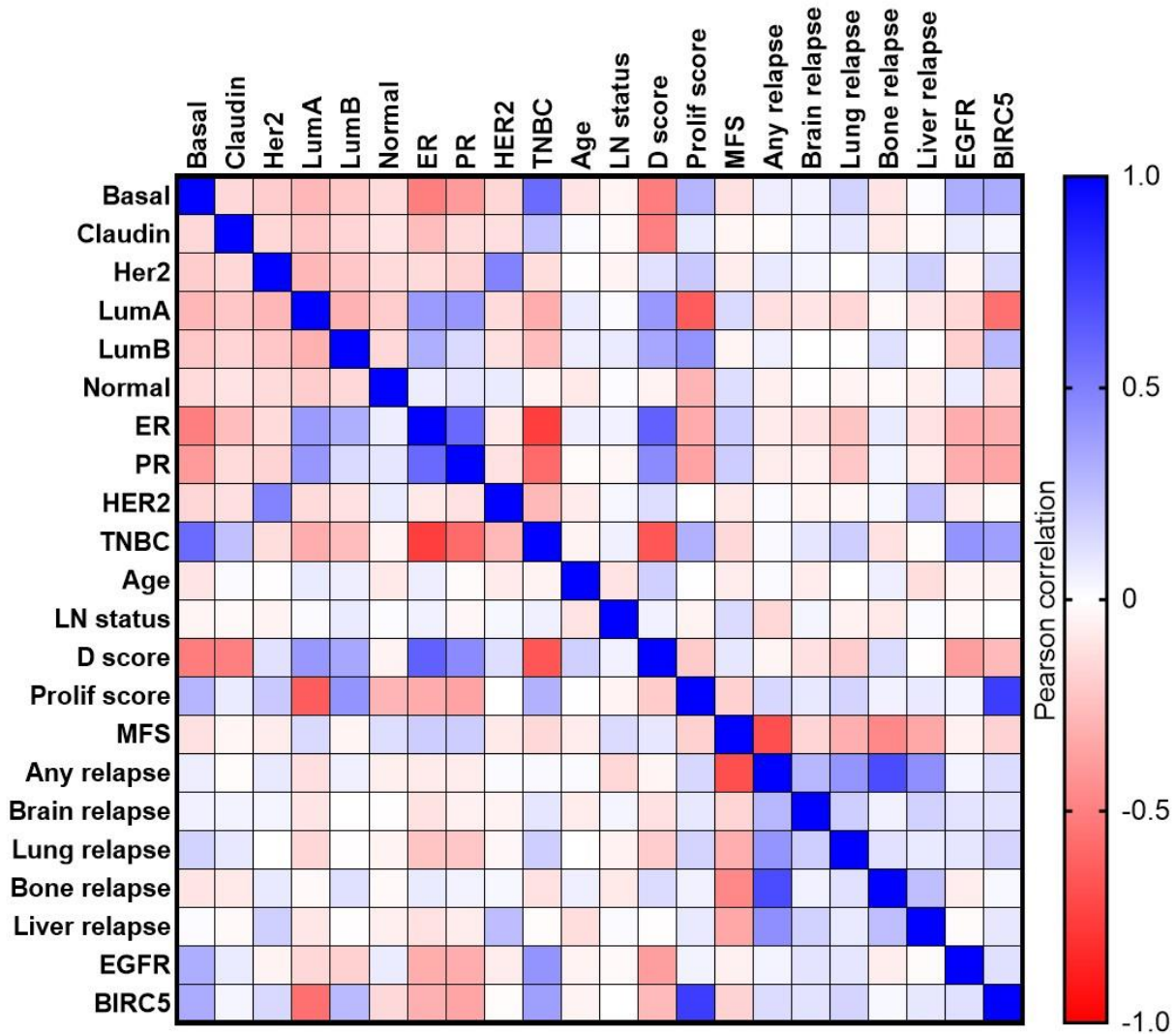


Figure 3.11: EGFR and BIRC5 expression correlate with clinical characteristics of patient tumors. Using an 855-patient dataset consisting of gene expression data as well as clinical information, Pearson correlations were performed to assess the relationships of EGFR and BIRC5 expression with clinical parameters. Intrinsic subtype: basal-like (Basal), claudin-low (Claudin), luminal A (LumA), luminal B (LumB), HER2-enriched (Her2), normal-like (Normal). Receptor status: estrogen receptor (ER), progesterone receptor (PR), human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2), triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC). Other parameters: patient age, lymph node (LN) status, differentiation (D) score, proliferation (Prolif) score. Clinical outcomes: metastasis-free survival (MFS), relapse-free survival (any relapse, brain, liver, lung, bone). Heatmap depicts Pearson correlation values for each comparison of parameters: negative correlation (red), no correlation (white), positive correlation (blue). Reprinted from [190]

3.4.8 *EGFR and BIRC5 expression are negatively associated with patient outcomes*

The 855-patient dataset was used to determine the effect of EGFR and BIRC5 expression levels on clinical outcomes for patients with basal-like tumors (N=140) in terms of MFS time, as well as relapse-free survival pertaining to liver and lung metastases. Basal-like patients were divided into four groups based on EGFR/BIRC5 expression levels: EGFR^{high}BIRC5^{high}, EGFR^{high}BIRC5^{low}, EGFR^{low}BIRC5^{high}, EGFR^{low}BIRC5^{low}. Kaplan-Meier analyses revealed that patients with EGFR^{high}BIRC5^{high} tumors had significantly reduced liver relapse-free survival relative to those with EGFR^{low}BIRC5^{high} tumors (**Fig. 3.12a**) as well as significantly reduced lung relapse-free survival compared to those with EGFR^{high}BIRC5^{low}, EGFR^{low}BIRC5^{high}, and EGFR^{low}BIRC5^{low} tumors (**Fig. 3.12b**). Patients with EGFR^{high}BIRC5^{high} tumors also had significantly shorter MFS times compared to those with EGFR^{high}BIRC5^{low}, EGFR^{low}BIRC5^{high}, and EGFR^{low}BIRC5^{low} tumors (**Fig. 3.12c**). All p-values are listed in **Table 3.6**. Collectively, these results indicate that high tumor expression levels of both EGFR and BIRC5 are associated with more rapid development of liver and lung metastases in patients compared to tumors with low expression of one or both of these genes.

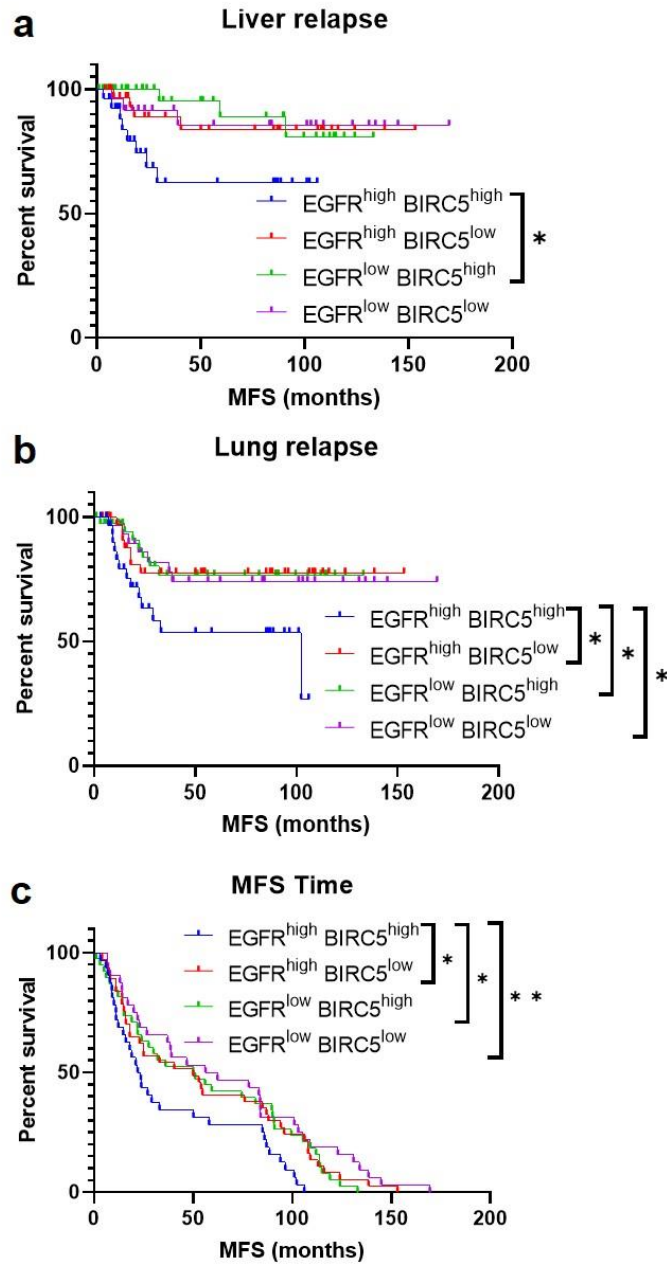


Figure 3.12: EGFR and BIRC5 expression are negatively associated with metastasis-free survival in patients with basal-like tumors. Using an 855-patient breast cancer dataset, patients with basal-like tumors (N=140) were divided into four groups based on expression levels of EGFR and BIRC5: EGFR^{high}BIRC5^{high}, EGFR^{high}BIRC5^{low}, EGFR^{low}BIRC5^{high}, EGFR^{low}BIRC5^{low}. Kaplan-Meier curves were generated to assess the effect of high versus low expression of the two genes on (a) liver relapse-free survival, (b) lung relapse-free survival, and (c) metastasis-free survival (MFS) time. Log-rank tests were performed to determine statistical significance (*p<0.05, **p<0.01); p-values are listed in Table 3.6. Reprinted from [190]

Table 3.6: P-values for Kaplan-Meier survival curves shown in Figure 3.12. Log-rank tests were performed between all basal-like patient groups (based on EGFR/BIRC5 expression levels) for relapse-free survival (liver and lung) and metastasis-free survival (MFS) time. Significant values ($p < 0.05$) are bolded and italicized. Adapted from [190]

| Liver relapse | | | P-value |
|---|----|--|----------------------|
| EGFR ^{high} /BIRC5 ^{high} | vs | EGFR ^{high} /BIRC5 ^{low} | 0.0764 |
| EGFR ^{high} /BIRC5 ^{high} | vs | EGFR ^{low} /BIRC5 ^{high} | <i>0.0153</i> |
| EGFR ^{high} /BIRC5 ^{high} | vs | EGFR ^{low} /BIRC5 ^{low} | 0.0787 |
| EGFR ^{high} /BIRC5 ^{low} | vs | EGFR ^{low} /BIRC5 ^{high} | 0.627 |
| EGFR ^{high} /BIRC5 ^{low} | vs | EGFR ^{low} /BIRC5 ^{low} | 0.9262 |
| EGFR ^{low} /BIRC5 ^{high} | vs | EGFR ^{low} /BIRC5 ^{low} | 0.8038 |
| Lung relapse | | | P-value |
| EGFR ^{high} /BIRC5 ^{high} | vs | EGFR ^{high} /BIRC5 ^{low} | <i>0.0284</i> |
| EGFR ^{high} /BIRC5 ^{high} | vs | EGFR ^{low} /BIRC5 ^{high} | <i>0.0204</i> |
| EGFR ^{high} /BIRC5 ^{high} | vs | EGFR ^{low} /BIRC5 ^{low} | <i>0.0337</i> |
| EGFR ^{high} /BIRC5 ^{low} | vs | EGFR ^{low} /BIRC5 ^{high} | 0.9187 |
| EGFR ^{high} /BIRC5 ^{low} | vs | EGFR ^{low} /BIRC5 ^{low} | 0.9291 |
| EGFR ^{low} /BIRC5 ^{high} | vs | EGFR ^{low} /BIRC5 ^{low} | 0.8673 |
| MFS time | | | P-value |
| EGFR ^{high} /BIRC5 ^{high} | vs | EGFR ^{high} /BIRC5 ^{low} | <i>0.022</i> |
| EGFR ^{high} /BIRC5 ^{high} | vs | EGFR ^{low} /BIRC5 ^{high} | <i>0.0178</i> |
| EGFR ^{high} /BIRC5 ^{high} | vs | EGFR ^{low} /BIRC5 ^{low} | <i>0.009</i> |
| EGFR ^{high} /BIRC5 ^{low} | vs | EGFR ^{low} /BIRC5 ^{high} | 0.8503 |
| EGFR ^{high} /BIRC5 ^{low} | vs | EGFR ^{low} /BIRC5 ^{low} | 0.42 |
| EGFR ^{low} /BIRC5 ^{high} | vs | EGFR ^{low} /BIRC5 ^{low} | 0.213 |

3.5 Discussion and conclusions

Despite decades of translational research, no reliable targeted therapeutics have yet been FDA-approved for the treatment of TNBC. Although several classes of targeted drugs have shown promise in preclinical studies, most of these drugs have failed in clinical trials, and it is likely that effective synergistic combination regimens are needed to successfully combat this disease [34]. One factor that certainly can contribute to the discrepancy in results between preclinical studies and clinical trials is the use of immortalized cell line models for preclinical drug response testing. Cell lines have been shown to undergo considerable changes while in

culture that can affect drug response, whereas three-dimensional PDX cultures have been shown to more faithfully maintain tumor cell morphology, gene expression, and drug response profiles [159–161]. Indeed, we have previously found that two of the breast cancer PDXs employed in the present studies maintain the gene expression profiles of their *in vivo* counterparts after seven days in cell culture [149]. Therefore, preclinical drug screening studies using PDXs are more likely than those using cell lines to be indicative of *in vivo* efficacy, and *in vivo* PDX drug studies are more likely to predict clinical potential [189]. Thus, the studies presented herein employ breast cancer PDX models, in addition to cell lines, to assess drug response.

Through screening of 1,363 drugs in ten PDXs of varying breast cancer subtypes, we have generated a drug response dataset that can be used to assess and compare drug response profiles of patient-derived breast cancer cells to many specific drugs or classes of drugs, currently approved for a wide range of clinical indications. From this dataset, we identified 176 drugs that were most effective in four basal-like TNBC PDXs, and through a series of subsequent drug screening assays, we selected four drugs of interest for combination testing and Chou-Talalay analysis: carfilzomib (proteasome inhibitor), afatinib (EGFR inhibitor), YM155 (survivin inhibitor), and carboplatin (standard-of-care chemotherapeutic). In addition to their efficacy in screening experiments, the former three drugs were of interest given the high level of expression of the genes encoding their targets. Of the six two-drug combinations, only afatinib and YM155 were found to be synergistic in the four basal-like PDXs tested, as well as in three cell lines. Notably, this combination was also favorable given the reduced dose of each drug required to achieve a given level of efficacy when combined with one another, suggesting that this drug combination could potentially minimize toxicity associated with combining multiple drugs. Indeed, our *in vivo* study employing the HCI01 PDX model demonstrated not only that both drugs, as single agents and in combination, were efficacious in reducing

mammary tumor growth, but also that both drugs were very well-tolerated, with no observable signs of toxicity.

It should be noted that, although the *in vivo* study showed a greater reduction in HClO1 tumor growth when afatinib was combined with YM155 compared to afatinib treatment alone, there was no significant difference in tumor growth between mice treated with the combination versus YM155 alone—both YM155-containing treatment groups showed a marked reduction in tumor growth, regardless of the presence or absence of afatinib. This indicates that the efficacy of the drug combination was dominated by the effects of YM155, therefore synergism was not discernible. Future studies incorporating lower doses of YM155 would be needed to detect synergism *in vivo*. Furthermore, prolonged drug administration may have caused tumor shrinkage rather than slowed growth, however this type of study design would be difficult to implement using these PDX models given the rapid growth rates of untreated tumors. Nevertheless, the efficacy of both afatinib and YM155 *in vivo*, and their minimal toxicity profiles, further suggest that these drugs are promising candidates for TNBC treatment.

YM155 is an investigational inhibitor of survivin expression that has shown promise in preclinical models of TNBC [207, 208], drug-resistant ER-positive breast cancer [209, 210], and other solid tumor types [211–216]. BIRC5, the gene encoding survivin, is upregulated in many human cancers [217], and in the breast cancer PDXs and cell lines employed in our study, and has been shown to have low levels of expression in normal tissue types [218, 219], which makes survivin an appealing drug target. The preclinical success of YM155 has led to its testing in several clinical trials, one of which was focused on combining YM155 with docetaxel in HER2-negative breast cancer (including TNBC), however this trial did not find significant benefit of the combination relative to docetaxel as a single agent [220]. The failure of preclinical drug studies to translate into clinical success is not uncommon. Thus, although YM155 was highly effective as a single agent in reducing mammary tumor growth in the *in vivo* study presented herein, its clinical track record to date suggests that its preclinical

monotherapeutic efficacy would be unlikely to translate into success in clinical trials, whether or not it is combined with standard-of-care chemotherapeutics. It is likely that identification of synergistic combinations incorporating YM155 would maximize its efficacy and potential for clinical benefit.

Our present findings indicate that, in several basal-like TNBC PDX models, YM155 is synergistic with afatinib, an EGFR inhibitor currently approved for the treatment of non-small cell lung cancer. EGFR is expressed in a large percentage of TNBCs [71, 221], including TNBC PDX models and the cell lines used in this study, and it has been explored as a potential therapeutic target in this disease [34, 222, 223]. However, EGFR inhibitors and anti-EGFR antibodies have thus far been unsuccessful in TNBC clinical trials [83–88], suggesting that, like for YM155, more effective combinations must be identified to maximize its efficacy. Based on our collective findings, we propose that YM155 and afatinib could potentially enhance each other's efficacy in TNBC. Interestingly, YM155 has been shown to reduce EGFR expression and tumor cell proliferation and survival in pancreatic cancer [224] as well as EGFR-positive non-small cell lung cancer, in which YM155 was found to be synergistic with afatinib [225] and other EGFR inhibitors [226], to reverse resistance to the EGFR inhibitor erlotinib in EGFR-mutant lung cancer [227], and to inhibit EGFR autophosphorylation which promotes lung cancer stemness [228]. The EGFR inhibitor lapatinib was also found to enhance the efficacy of YM155 in neuroblastoma by inhibiting drug efflux through the ABCB1 transporter [229].

Mechanisms of synergism between YM155 and EGFR inhibitors such as afatinib have not yet been extensively explored in breast cancer. We have demonstrated herein that YM155 reduces EGFR expression in a PDX model of basal-like TNBC, consistent with the aforementioned studies in pancreatic and lung cancer. Based on this finding, and on the aforementioned studies in other cancer types, we can postulate that YM155, in addition to promoting tumor cell apoptosis by inhibiting survivin, downregulates EGFR expression in breast cancer cells that highly express both BIRC5 and EGFR. When YM155 and afatinib are

combined, this may potentiate the inhibition of EGFR-mediated pathways, leading to enhanced inhibition of tumor cell proliferation and survival. In turn, afatinib may enhance the efficacy of YM155 in breast cancer cells by inhibiting YM155 efflux; indeed, afatinib has been shown to inhibit the ABCB1 drug efflux transporter in ovarian cancer [230] and the ABCG2 drug efflux transporter in other cancer types [231]. Notably, ABCG2 is known to be expressed and contribute to drug resistance in breast cancer cells, hence it is also known as breast cancer resistance protein (BCRP) [232]. Further investigation of the mechanisms underlying the synergism between afatinib and YM155 in basal-like TNBC is warranted to explore these and alternative possibilities.

Our studies collectively provide compelling evidence that the combination of afatinib and YM155 holds promise for potential clinical benefit in the treatment of basal-like TNBC. This is further supported by our analyses of the 855-patient gene expression and clinical dataset. Both EGFR and BIRC5 were found to have the highest expression levels in basal-like tumors compared to other subtypes. In addition, both genes were positively correlated with basal-like triple-negative tumor status, and negatively correlated with luminal ER/PR-positive tumor status and differentiation score. BIRC5 was also positively correlated with proliferation score, as this is one of the 11 proliferation markers that is included in the PAM50 gene list, which is used clinically for breast cancer subtyping and predicting patient prognosis [42]. Taken together with the aforementioned studies demonstrating the prevalence and functions of these genes in cancer, these findings suggest that both EGFR and BIRC5 may be important drug targets in basal-like TNBC. Our analyses of the 855-patient dataset further revealed that high co-expression of EGFR and BIRC5 was associated with significantly reduced MFS time and relapse-free survival specifically in the liver and lung. This suggests that co-targeting of EGFR and BIRC5 may have significant clinical impacts for patients with advanced basal-like TNBC, who currently face considerable limitations in treatment options and bleak outcomes relative to patients with tumors of other, currently targetable, subtypes. Based on our collective findings,

the combination of afatinib and YM155, and combinations incorporating other EGFR and survivin inhibitors, warrant further investigation as novel therapeutic regimens for the treatment of basal-like TNBC.

In conclusion, the studies reported herein provide a valuable 1,363-drug response dataset, employing clinically relevant PDX models, that has the potential to inspire and inform many future studies focusing on therapeutic development in breast cancer. Using this dataset to inform more focused follow-up screening studies, with an emphasis on basal-like TNBC, we have uncovered a promising drug combination that, to our knowledge, has not yet been established or explored in the context of this disease. Based on our collective findings and on previous research in other cancers, we believe that, upon further preclinical investigation, the combination of afatinib and YM155, and perhaps other EGFR and survivin inhibitors, could potentially be incorporated into novel therapeutic regimens for eventual clinical testing in humans. Furthermore, additional therapeutic strategies that may be explored based on our drug screening dataset, such as the repurposing of non-cancer therapeutics for breast cancer treatment, have the potential to make major translational impacts on treatment decisions, clinical outcomes, and quality of life for patients with advanced breast cancer.

3.6 Future directions

Future studies will focus on investigating the mechanisms of synergism between afatinib and YM155 in the context of basal-like TNBC, and potentially in other subtypes of breast cancer, beginning with known mechanisms of synergism in other cancer types (the reduction of EGFR protein levels by YM155 and the inhibition of drug efflux by afatinib). This would be particularly interesting to study in the WHIM2 PDX model, which has the highest expression of ABCG2 compared to the other basal-like TNBC PDXs. To identify other potentially important genes that are up- or down-regulated in response to the drugs, mechanistic studies will also involve global gene expression profiling of cells and/or tumor samples with and without treatment. In addition, it would be of interest to explore potential mechanisms of resistance to afatinib and

YM155 and strategies for sensitizing tumor cells to these drugs, as resistance to targeted therapeutics is a common occurrence in advanced disease. Furthermore, given the efficacy, potency, and tumor cell specificity of YM155, high-throughput *in vitro* combination studies will be performed to identify other drugs this survivin inhibitor may synergize with. In order to pursue the goal of translating the combination of afatinib and YM155 into the clinic, further *in vivo* studies with dose escalations will be performed to validate the efficacy, detect synergism, and assess the toxicity profile of this drug combination in multiple PDX models, with a particular focus on detecting *in vivo* synergism using lower doses of YM155. Lastly, afatinib and YM155 will be tested in the metastatic setting using PDX metastasis models to evaluate their efficacy in treating brain, liver, and lung metastases. This is especially important given that advanced or recurrent TNBC is often resistant to current standard-of-care therapies, and also that brain metastases in particular pose a unique challenge in cancer drug development. Afatinib is known to cross the blood-brain barrier [233, 234] and has demonstrated efficacy in the context of brain metastasis in lung cancer [235, 236], although it was not efficacious in treating HER2-positive breast cancer brain metastases [237]. Although YM155 does not effectively penetrate the blood-brain barrier [238], it is a therapeutic candidate in glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) based on its efficacy in *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies using intratumoral delivery of the drug [239–241]. However, the activity of YM155 against metastatic disease in the CNS is unknown. Given the propensity of basal-like TNBC to metastasize to the brain, and the challenges in pharmacologic management of brain metastases, it is especially important to investigate the potential efficacy of afatinib and YM155 in this specific context. In testing the efficacy of afatinib and YM155 in treating metastases, particularly those in the brain, it would be important to compare this treatment regimen to the current standard of care, including chemotherapy and radiation. The latter is especially important in breaking down the blood-brain barrier to enhance drug penetration into the brain. This type of study, designed like a clinical trial, would help determine whether the combination of afatinib and YM155 has superior efficacy to the standard

of care. Given the minimal toxicity profiles of afatinib and YM155, efficacy that is equivalent to the standard of care would still be quite promising given the relative toxicity of chemotherapeutics.

CHAPTER 4: Targeting the androgen receptor in triple-negative breast cancer

4.1 Background and rationale

As aforementioned, TNBC is a highly aggressive subtype of breast cancer with a propensity to metastasize to vital organs. Treatment for TNBC is limited to chemotherapy, which is toxic and often ineffective in eliminating disease and/or preventing recurrence, and, consequently, this subtype is associated with a particularly poor prognosis. There is a critical need for the development of targeted therapeutic strategies, as well as methods for stratifying TNBC patients based on tumor characteristics to predict therapeutic responses.

One potential therapeutic target in TNBC is AR, a current therapeutic target in castration-resistant metastatic prostate cancer (CRMPC) [242, 243]. Enzalutamide, a nonsteroidal small molecule AR inhibitor, is one of the AR-targeted agents currently FDA-approved to treat CRMPC [244–248] and has demonstrated efficacy in preclinical and clinical TNBC studies [89, 249–251]. Approximately 70% of all primary breast cancers, and 30-40% of TNBCs, are positive for AR expression [252]. Although the majority of TNBC tumors are classified as basal-like [44, 70, 71] and are AR-negative [72–74], approximately 15% of TNBCs are classified as the LAR subtype, which defines tumors that are triple-negative, AR-positive, with luminal gene expression profiles [70, 71]. LAR TNBCs are driven by AR signaling and are associated with a poor prognosis [70, 71], suggesting that patients within this subset may clinically benefit from AR-targeted therapies. There is some controversy regarding the role of AR in breast cancer, given the discrepancies between studies showing that AR expression is associated with better [253, 254] or worse [249, 255] clinical outcomes in breast cancer patients, which may involve differences in preclinical models and/or expression of other tumor markers such as ER. Regardless of these discrepancies, there is ample evidence to suggest that AR may be a suitable target in LAR TNBC, and it is likely that the development of synergistic combination regimens containing AR-targeted agents would increase the likelihood of clinical success in this subpopulation of TNBC patients.

4.2 Experimental approach

This study sought to investigate AR as a therapeutic target in LAR TNBC and other AR-positive PDX models and breast cancer cell lines, and to identify currently FDA-approved drugs that are potential candidates for combination with AR inhibitors for this subset of TNBC patients. After characterizing the expression of AR in several breast cancer PDXs and cell lines, we evaluated the effects of pharmacologic AR inhibition, inducible AR knockdown, and AR stimulation on the cell viability of those lines that were found to be AR-positive, and tested the efficacy of AR inhibition and knockdown on PDX mammary tumor growth *in vivo*. We expected that AR inhibition/knockdown would have cytotoxic effects in the LAR TNBC models. To identify potential therapeutic candidates for combination with AR inhibitors, we utilized the PDX 1,363-drug screening dataset in conjunction with patient gene expression data to identify drugs and drug targets of interest for further exploration in LAR TNBC.

4.3 Materials and methods

4.3.1 *Breast cancer PDX models and preparation of tumor cell suspensions*

Breast cancer PDX models of varying subtypes were used in these studies: triple-negative, basal-like (HCI01, HCI02, HCI04, HCI16, UCD18, UCD52, WHIM2, WHIM30); triple-negative, LAR type (HCI09); ER-positive, luminal (HCI03, HCI11, HCI13); and HER2-enriched (HCI08). HCI01, HCI02, HCI03, HCI04, HCI08, HCI09, HCI11, HCI13, and HCI16 were obtained from the Huntsman Cancer Institute, University of Utah; WHIM2 and WHIM30 were obtained from Washington University, St. Louis; UCD18 and UCD52 were obtained from the University of Colorado. All experiments were performed in accordance with IACUC guidelines and regulations. Tumor fragments were grown in the fourth mammary fat pads of female NSG mice. Established tumors were removed from mice, finely chopped, and digested for 1h at 37°C in DMEM/F12 containing 5% FBS, 300 U/ml collagenase (Sigma), and 100 U/ml hyaluronidase (Sigma). Digested tumor tissue was then resuspended in ammonium chloride and trypsinized to generate single cell suspensions.

Tumor cells were transduced with a lentivirus (BLIV101PA-1, Systems Biosciences) encoding GFP and luciferase, and these tumor cells were suspended 1:1 in Matrigel (Corning) and injected into the fourth mammary fat pads of NSG mice (500,000 cells per injection). Mammary tumors were removed for experimental use once they reached approximately 100mm² by caliper measurement. Tumors were processed into single cell suspensions as described above.

4.3.2 *Breast cancer cell lines*

Seven breast cancer cell lines were employed for these studies: MDA453, MDA468, MDA231, MCF7, T47D, ZR751, and BT549. Cell lines were originally obtained from the ATCC and were cultured according to ATCC guidelines in the following media: Leibovitz's L15 supplemented with 10% FBS (MDA453, MDA468, MDA231); RPMI-1640 supplemented with 10% FBS (ZR751) or 10% FBS and bovine insulin (0.2 U/ml T47D, 0.023 U/ml BT549); and Eagle's Minimum Essential Medium (EMEM) supplemented with 10% FBS and 0.01 mg/ml bovine insulin (MCF7); all media were additionally supplemented with penicillin/streptomycin. Cell lines were maintained in complete media, and both cell lines and PDX cell suspensions were cultured in charcoal-stripped phenol red-free media for drug response experiments (cell viability and Western blots). MDA453, MCF7, and T47D cells were transduced with a lentivirus (LVP323, GenTarget Inc.) encoding GFP and luciferase, followed by selection using blasticidin (Gemini Bio) (15 µg/ml for MDA453, 12.5 µg/ml for MCF7 and T47D).

4.3.3 *AR knockdown*

Tetracycline-inducible lentiviral shRNAs were generated using TRIPZ Lentiviral shRNA Transfection Starter Kit with DharmaFECT kb (Dharmacon, RHS11852-EG367 glycerol kit), including one non-silencing control (NSC) shRNA and three shRNAs targeting AR (V3THS_367658, V3THS_367662, V3THS_367663; subsequently abbreviated as AR658, AR662, AR663, respectively). Lentiviral particles were generated in HEK293T cells using

the Trans-Lentiviral shRNA Packaging Kit with Calcium Phosphate and HEK293T (Dharmacon, TLP5917). MDA453, MCF7, and T47D cells were transduced with lentivirus (NSC, AR658, AR662, AR663, or all three AR shRNAs combined (ARall3)) according to the provided protocols, followed by selection with puromycin (Gemini Bio) (2 µg/ml for MDA453, 1 µg/ml for MCF7 and T47D) to generate stable cell lines. HCl09 cell suspension cultures were transduced with lentivirus according to the provided protocols, followed by fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS) for red fluorescent protein (RFP) and subsequent injection into the fourth mammary fat pads of NSG mice to generate tumors. AR knockdown was induced *in vitro* using 0.5 µg/ml doxycycline (Sigma, D9891) and *in vivo* using doxycycline chow (625 mg/kg; Envigo Teklad Diets).

4.3.4 Western blotting

PDX cell suspensions were prepared from mammary tumors as described above and plated in 6-well plates at 1.5 million cells per well in M87 medium. Cell lines were plated in 6-well plates (500,000 cells per well for MDA453; 250,000 cells per well for MCF7 and T47D) in their corresponding ATCC-recommended media and incubated overnight to allow for adherence. To assess AR expression levels, protein extracts were collected from frozen PDX mammary tumors (WHIM2, WHIM30, HCl03, HCl08, HCl09, HCl11, HCl13) and from cell lines (MCF7, ZR751, T47D, MDA453, MDA468, MDA231, BT549) after 24h in culture. To assess the effects of TOK-001 treatment on AR expression, HCl09, MDA453, MCF7, and T47D cells were treated for 72h with vehicle (DMSO) or TOK-001 (10µM), followed by protein extraction. For AR knockdown verification, previously transduced (all shRNAs) and selected MDA453, MCF7, and T47D cells, and HCl09 cell suspensions generated from control or AR658 shRNA-expressing mammary tumors, were treated for 72h with or without doxycycline (0.5 µg/ml), followed by protein extraction. For protein extraction, PDX mammary tumors were homogenized, cell suspensions were pelleted and resuspended, and adherent cell lines were scraped, in Pierce RIPA buffer (ThermoFisher Scientific,

89900) + protease inhibitor (ThermoFisher Scientific, A32963) for cell lysis, and centrifuged at max speed at 4°C for 15 min to collect protein lysates. Protein concentrations were determined using Pierce BCA Protein Assay Kit (ThermoFisher Scientific, 23225). Proteins were resolved by SDS-PAGE and transferred to Immobilon-FL membranes (Millipore), which were then blocked in Odyssey Blocking Buffer in TBS (Li-Cor) for 1h at room temperature. Primary and secondary antibodies were diluted in Odyssey Blocking Buffer in TBS (Li-Cor) + 0.1% Tween-20. Membranes were incubated overnight at 4°C with rabbit anti- β -actin (1:1000; Cell Signaling Technology #4970) or rabbit anti-AR (1:1000; Cell Signaling Technology #5153). For detection, membranes were incubated with IRDye 680RD donkey anti-rabbit secondary antibody (1:10,000; Li-Cor 926-68073) for 1h at room temperature. All washes were performed using TBS-T. Membranes were imaged using the Odyssey Fc Imaging System (Li-Cor).

4.3.5 *Immunohistochemistry*

HCI03, HCI08, HCI09, HCI11, and HCI13 mammary tumor tissues were fixed in 10% formalin, paraffin-embedded, and sectioned using a Kedeer KD-2258 rotary microtome, at 10 μ m per section. IHC was performed by standard procedures, using the following primary antibodies: rabbit anti-AR (1:100; Cell Signaling Technology #5153), rabbit anti-ER (1:50; One World Lab #59347), rabbit anti-PR (1:1000; Cell Signaling Technology #8757), and rabbit anti-HER2 (1:100; Cell Signaling Technology #2242). Heat-induced antigen retrieval was conducted using a pressure cooker, in pH 9 Tris-EDTA. Detection was performed using the rabbit Dako EnVision system (Agilent K406511-2). Stained tissue sections were observed and photographed using a Zeiss AxioLab Upright Microscope and Zeiss AxioCam ICc 5 camera. Image analysis was performed using the ZEN2 software, blue edition.

4.3.6 *Cell viability assays*

For PDX cell viability assays, PDX cells were plated in 96-well plates at 25,000 cells per well in M87 medium [135] and treated with drugs for 72h, followed by imaging and

measurement of luciferase activity (total photon flux per second) two minutes after the addition of D-luciferin (15 mg/ml; Gold Biotechnology) to each well (1/10 of total volume per well), using the IVIS Spectrum In Vivo Imaging System (Xenogen IVIS-200) and Living Image software (PerkinElmer), as described in our previous work [149]. For cell line viability assays, cell lines were plated in 96-well plates at 5,000 cells per well (MCF7, T47D) or 10,000 cells per well (MDA453), cultured overnight to allow for adherence, and subsequently treated with drugs for 72h. Viability of cell lines was measured using luciferase activity as described above (for luciferase-expressing cells) or the CellTiter-Glo Luminescent Viability Assay (Promega), according to the provided protocol.

4.3.7 *1,363-drug screening analyses*

The 1,363-drug screening dataset consisting of drug response data for 10 PDXs (**Appendix A**; described in Chapter 3, Section 3.3.4) [190] was utilized to assess response to AR-targeting drugs across multiple breast cancer subtypes. A heatmap was generated using GraphPad Prism 8 to show the relative responses (cell viability as percent of vehicle) of the 10 PDXs to AR agonists and AR antagonists from the screening dataset. Graphs were generated for comparison of enzalutamide and TOK-001 responses across the individual PDXs using averaged duplicate data for each PDX. Data were then averaged for AR-positive PDXs and AR-negative PDXs to compare overall responses of the two groups to enzalutamide and TOK-001, and unpaired two-tailed t-tests were performed to assess for significant differences between responses to enzalutamide vs. TOK-001 and between responses of AR-positive vs. AR-negative PDXs to each of the two drugs.

4.3.8 *In vitro AR-targeting studies*

For dihydrotestosterone (DHT) and enzalutamide dose response experiments, AR-positive PDXs (HCI09, HCI08, HCI13) and cell lines (MDA453, MCF7, T47D) were treated in triplicate for 72h with DHT (1, 5, 10, 25, 50 nM) or enzalutamide (1, 10, 50, 75, 100 μ M), followed by measurement of cell viability as described above (luciferase activity for PDXs,

CellTiter-Glo for cell lines). For AR knockdown experiments, MDA453, MCF7, and T47D cells expressing both luciferase and lentiviral shRNAs (NSC, AR658, AR662, AR663, or ARall3) were treated in triplicate with or without doxycycline (0.5 µg/ml) for 72h, followed by measurement of cell viability using luciferase activity. To assess the effects of AR knockdown on response to DHT and enzalutamide, the three cell lines expressing all three AR-targeted lentiviral shRNAs (ARall3) were treated in triplicate for 72h with DHT (25nM) +/- doxycycline (0.5 µg/ml) or enzalutamide (100µM) +/- doxycycline (0.5 µg/ml), followed by measurement of cell viability using luciferase activity. To compare the effects of TOK-001 vs. enzalutamide, HCl08, HCl09, HCl13, MDA453, MCF7, and T47D cells were treated in triplicate for 72h with TOK-001 (0.01, 0.1, 1, 10 µM) or enzalutamide (0.01, 0.1, 1, 10 µM), followed by measurement of cell viability using luciferase activity. To assess the effects of AR knockdown on response to TOK-001 vs. enzalutamide, T47D cells expressing all three AR-targeted lentiviral shRNAs (ARall3) or NSC shRNA were treated in triplicate for 72h with TOK-001 (0.01, 0.1, 1, 10 µM) or enzalutamide (0.01, 0.1, 1, 10 µM) after induction of AR knockdown with doxycycline (0.5 µg/ml), followed by measurement of cell viability using luciferase activity. For all these studies: DHT, enzalutamide, and TOK-001, were obtained from Sigma, Selleck Chemicals, and MedChemExpress, respectively.

4.3.9 *In vivo AR-targeting studies*

HCl09 PDX mammary tumors were processed into single cell suspensions as described above, and tumor cells diluted 1:1 with Matrigel (Corning) were injected into the fourth mammary fat pads of NSG mice (500,000 cells per tumor). For all experiments, treatments were initiated once tumors became palpable and continued until control tumors reached protocol-defined burden. For enzalutamide studies, mice were treated with enzalutamide (10 mg/kg or 30 mg/kg; Selleck Chemicals) or vehicle (DMSO) every 2 days via IP injection. For TOK-001 studies, mice were treated with TOK-001 (90 mg/kg; MedChemExpress) or vehicle (0.5% hydroxyethyl cellulose) 5 days per week via oral gavage. For AR knockdown

studies, mammary tumors were generated in mice using HCl09 cells expressing inducible lentiviral shRNA targeting AR (AR658), and, once tumors became palpable, mice were given doxycycline chow (625 mg/kg; Envigo Teklad Diets) or maintained on control chow. For all experiments, tumor growth was monitored over time via caliper measurements.

4.3.10 Analyses using patient clinical and gene expression datasets

AR expression in breast cancer patients was analyzed using the 855-patient clinical and gene expression dataset [18, 53, 195] employed for studies described in Chapter 3, Section 3.3.10. AR expression was assessed across the intrinsic breast cancer subtypes, and Tukey's multiple comparisons test was used to determine the significance of differences in AR expression between each subtype. Also using the 855-patient dataset, ER-negative patients (n=256) were ranked by AR expression and divided into two groups: high AR expression (top 50%) and low AR expression (bottom 50%); Kaplan-Meier analysis was performed to determine the effect of AR expression level on relapse-free survival in this group of patients. To identify potential drug targets correlating with AR expression in patients with AR-positive TNBC, breast cancer patient gene expression (RNA-sequencing) data from The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) were utilized along with the PDX 1,363-drug screening dataset [190]. First, all TNBC patients included in the TCGA dataset (n=115) were ranked according to AR expression levels. TNBC patients with the highest AR expression (n=9) were selected for Pearson correlation analyses between AR expression and the expression of all other genes in the TCGA dataset. Subsequently, the HCl09 1,363-drug screening dataset was used to compare Pearson correlations for particular genes with HCl09 cell viability in response to drugs that target the proteins encoded by those genes. Genes/drug targets with the strongest correlations with AR expression (Pearson correlation >0.50) and corresponding drugs with the highest efficacy (percent of vehicle viability <50%) in HCl09 cells were considered to be potential drug targets of interest for future studies in AR-positive TNBC. To further explore the seven identified genes of interest, Pearson

correlations between these genes and AR expression within the high-AR patient group (n=9) were compared with the same analyses performed within all other (low-AR) patients (n=106) and within all TNBC patients (n=115). Additionally, heatmaps were generated to compare expression levels (TPM values) of AR and the seven genes in the high-AR versus low-AR groups, as well as across the nine high-AR patients individually.

4.3.11 RNA-sequencing analyses

PDX mammary tumor RNA-sequencing data [141] (GEO Accession: GSE118942) were used to assess expression levels of AR and the seven genes of interest identified above across 13 PDXs: HCI01, HCI02, HCI03, HCI04, HCI08, HCI09, HCI10, HCI13, HCI16, UCD18, UCD52, WHIM2, WHIM30. Log₂ (TPM+1) values were averaged across replicates for each PDX. Expression of these genes was also assessed in breast cancer cell lines using the two RNA-sequencing databases described in Chapter 3, Section 3.3.10: the HMS LINCS Breast Cancer Profiling Project (<http://lincs.hms.harvard.edu/db/datasets/20348/>) and the Broad Institute CCLE (<https://portals.broadinstitute.org/ccle>). For these analyses, specific cell lines were selected such that TNBC subtypes, along with ER-positive status for comparison, were each represented by at least one cell line: LAR TNBC (MDA453), basal-like TNBC (MDA468, HCC1143, HCC1187, HCC1937, CAL851), mesenchymal TNBC (MDA231, CAL51), and luminal ER-positive (T47D, MCF7). It should be noted that HCC1187 data were only available in the CCLE database. Gene expression heatmaps were generated separately for data from each cell line database as well as the PDX data to assess and compare expression levels of the genes of interest across PDXs and cell lines of varying subtypes, with a particular focus on comparing AR-positive with AR-negative models.

4.3.12 Statistics

Unpaired two-tailed t-tests were performed to assess significant differences between control and drug treated conditions for both *in vitro* and *in vivo* experiments, as well as

between AR-positive vs. AR-negative PDXs and TOK-001 vs. enzalutamide in the 1,363-drug screening analyses. Tukey's multiple comparisons test was used to analyze differences in AR expression across intrinsic subtypes using patient data. Log rank test was used to assess the effect of AR expression level on relapse-free survival using patient data. For all analyses, $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

4.4 Results

4.4.1 *AR expression across breast cancer cell lines, PDXs, and patients*

To determine how the expression of AR relates to breast cancer intrinsic subtype, we utilized a publicly available 855-patient breast cancer dataset consisting of clinical and gene expression data. AR expression was lowest in basal-like and claudin-low tumors and highest in HER2-enriched, luminal A, and luminal B tumors (**Fig. 4.1a**). To determine whether AR expression is related to clinical outcome, we analyzed the relationship between AR expression level and MFS using the same dataset. Interestingly, when stratified by ER status, high AR expression was associated with significantly reduced total relapse-free survival in ER-negative patients (**Fig. 4.1b**).

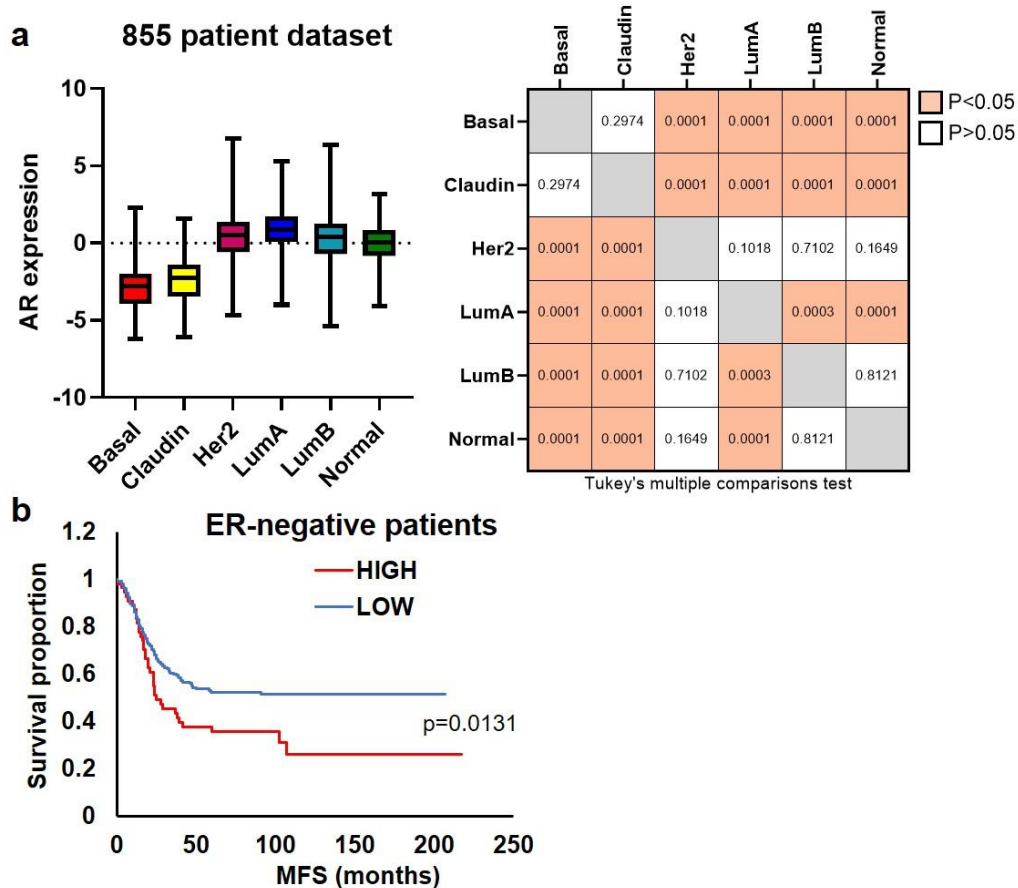


Figure 4.1: AR expression is correlated with breast cancer intrinsic subtype and reduces metastasis-free survival in ER-negative patients. **(a)** Gene expression microarray data from 855 breast cancer patients were used to assess expression levels of AR in patients according to intrinsic subtype: basal-like (Basal), claudin-low (Claudin), luminal A (LumA), luminal B (LumB), HER2-enriched (Her2), normal-like (Normal). Tukey's multiple comparisons test was used to analyze differences in expression levels between each subtype; table in right panel depicts p-values. **(b)** Patients with ER-negative disease (n=256) were ranked by AR expression level and divided into high vs. low AR expression (top and bottom 50% of patients, respectively). Graph shows Kaplan-Meier analysis for effect of high vs. low AR expression on metastasis-free survival (MFS) in ER-negative patients.

To identify breast cancer cell lines and PDX lines that express AR, we performed Western blot analyses which revealed AR protein expression in four cell lines (ER-positive: MCF7, ZR751, T47D; ER-negative: MDA453) and five PDX lines (ER-positive: HCI03, HCI11, HCI13; ER-negative: HCI08, HCI09) (**Fig. 4.2a**). AR expression and ER/PR/HER2 status in PDX mammary tumor tissues were confirmed by IHC (**Fig. 4.2b**); note that HCI09 is triple-negative whereas HCI08 is ER/PR-negative but HER2-positive. Collectively, these studies identified two AR-positive TNBC models (HCI09 and MDA453), several AR-positive

ER-positive models (HCI03, HCI11, HCI13, MCF7, ZR751, T47D), and one AR-positive HER2-positive model (HCI08). HCI09 and MDA453 can both be classified as LAR TNBC models. HCI09 liver metastasis tissue was also positive for AR by IHC (**Fig. 4.2c**), indicating that the AR status of primary tumors is maintained in the metastatic setting in this LAR TNBC model. Consistent with AR protein analyses, analysis of previous PDX RNA-sequencing data revealed that AR mRNA expression in mammary tumors was highest by far in HCI03, HCI08, HCI09, and HCI13, with zero to minimal expression of the AR transcript in the other nine PDXs included in the dataset, which are all basal-like TNBC models (HCI01, HCI02, HCI04, HCI10, HCI16, UCD18, UCD52, WHIM2, WHIM30) (**Fig. 4.3**).

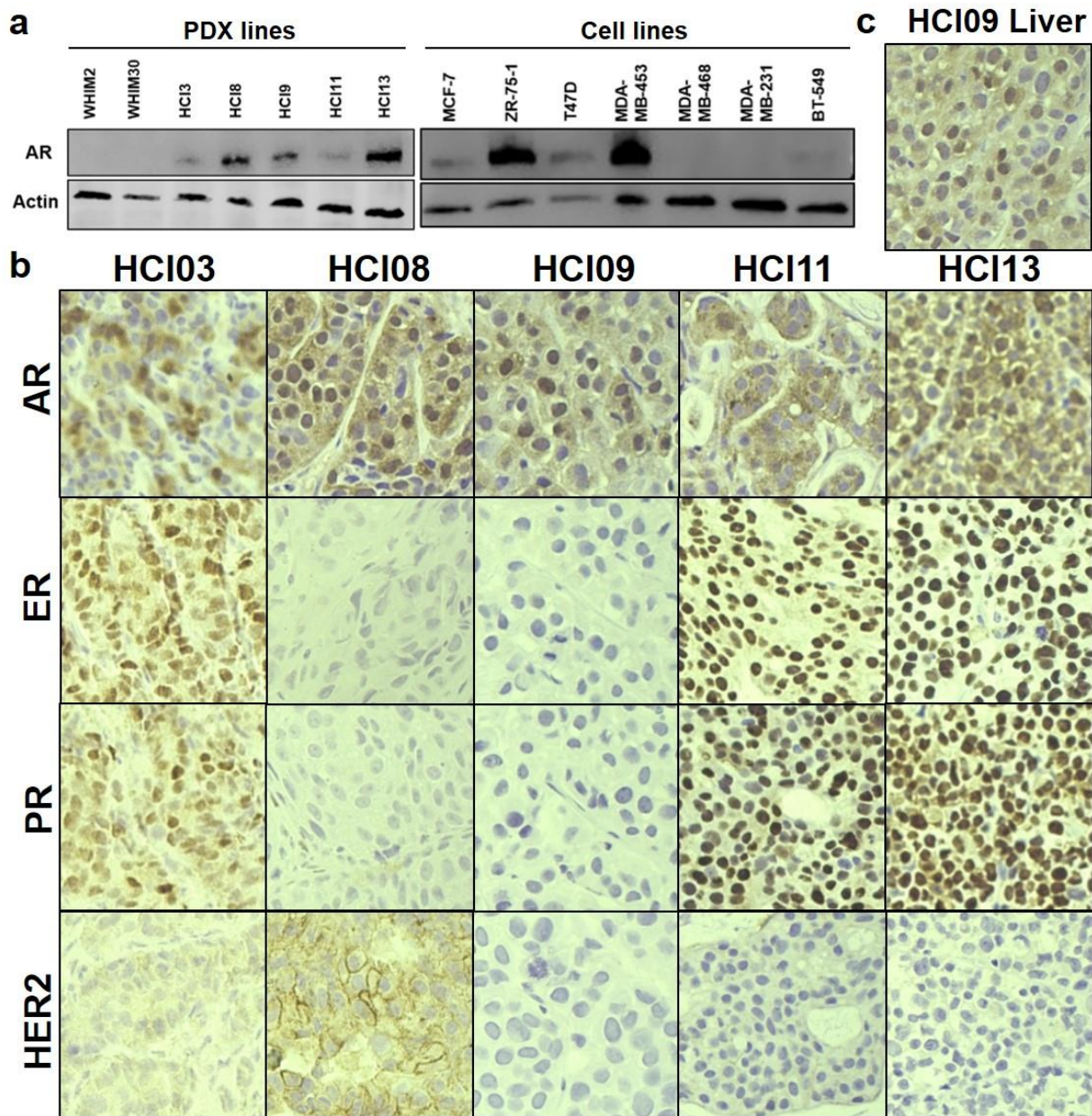


Figure 4.2: Identification of AR-positive breast cancer PDXs and cell lines. **(a)** Western blots depicting AR expression across breast cancer PDXs (WHIM2, WHIM30, HCl03, HCl08, HCl09, HCl11, HCl13) and cell lines (MCF7, ZR751, T47D, MDA453, MDA468, MDA231, BT549). **(b)** IHC for AR, ER, PR, and HER2 in PDX mammary tumor tissue (HCl03, HCl08, HCl09, HCl11, HCl13). **(c)** IHC for AR in HCl09 liver metastasis tissue.

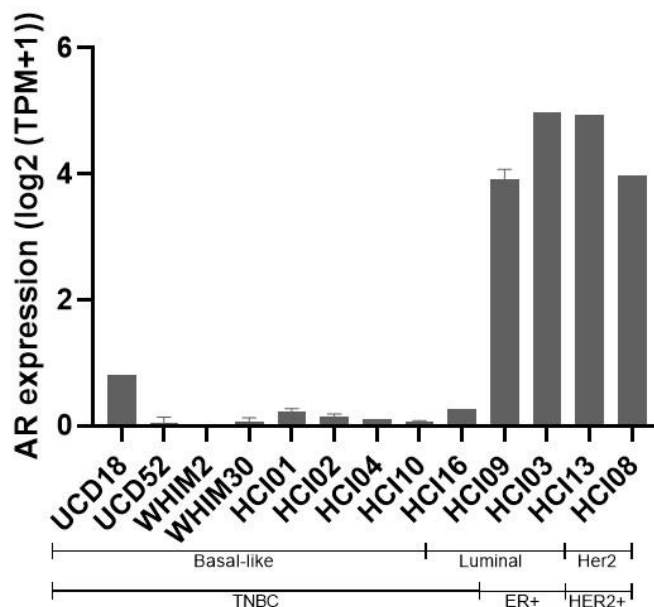


Figure 4.3: AR gene expression in breast cancer PDX tumors. RNA-sequencing data were used to assess AR expression across 13 PDXs of varying breast cancer histologic and intrinsic subtypes, as labeled beneath the graph. Log2 (TPM+1) values for each PDX were averaged when applicable across mammary tumor samples (UCD18 n=1, UCD52 n=6, WHIM2 n=3, WHIM30 n=5, HCI01 n=3, HCI02 n=3, HCI04 n=1, HCI10 n=2, HCI16 n=1, HCI09 n=4, HCI03 n=1, HCI13 n=1, HCI08 n=1). Error bars represent standard deviation between replicate samples, where applicable.

4.4.2 DHT and enzalutamide variably affect viability of AR-positive breast cancer cells

AR-positive breast cancer PDXs (HCI09, HCI08, HCI13) and cell lines (MDA453, MCF7, T47D) were treated *in vitro* with DHT to determine the effect of AR stimulation on cell viability, and with enzalutamide to determine the effect of AR inhibition on cell viability. DHT caused an increase in viability of HCI08 cells, which tapered off with increasing doses, whereas it caused a dose-dependent reduction in viability of HCI09 cells and did not considerably affect HCI13 cells (**Fig. 4.4a**). DHT also increased the viability of T47D cells and slightly but insignificantly increased the viability of MDA453 cells, whereas it did not affect the viability of MCF7 cells (**Fig. 4.4b**). In contrast, the AR inhibitor enzalutamide dose-dependently reduced cell viability in all three PDX lines (**Fig. 4.4c**) and all three cell lines (**Fig. 4.4d**), although these cytotoxic effects of enzalutamide reached significance only for HCI09, MDA453, and T47D cells. All p-values are listed in **Table 4.1**.

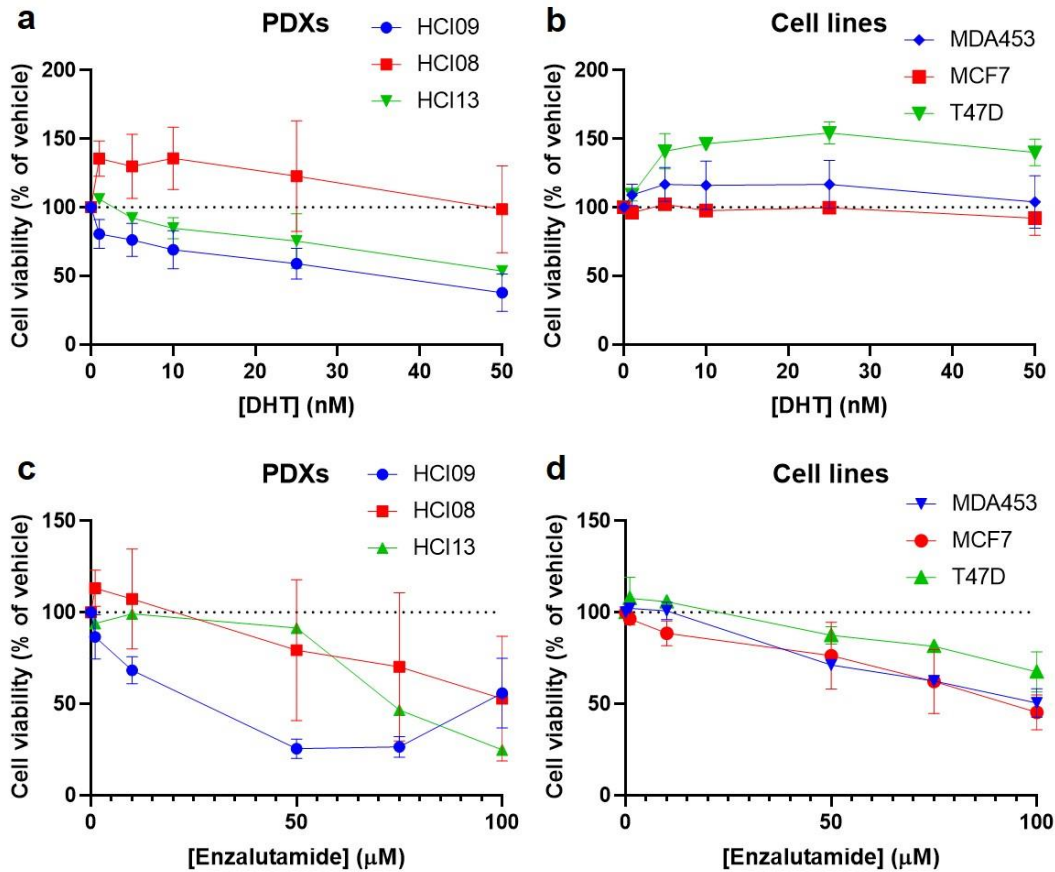


Figure 4.4: DHT and enzalutamide variably affect viability of AR-positive breast cancer cells. Upper panel graphs depict cell viability (% of vehicle) in response to dihydrotestosterone (DHT) in breast cancer PDXs (HCI09, HCI08, HCI13) **(a)** and cell lines (MDA453, MCF7, T47D) **(b)**. Lower panel graphs depict cell viability (% of vehicle) in response to enzalutamide in breast cancer PDXs (HCI09, HCI08, HCI13) **(c)** and cell lines (MDA453, MCF7, T47D) **(d)**. For cell viability assays, cells were treated in triplicate for 72h with either DHT or enzalutamide, followed by IVIS imaging (PDXs) or CellTiter-Glo assay (cell lines). Error bars represent standard deviation. For DHT experiments: HCI09 N=9, HCI08 N=5, HCI13 N=2, MDA453 N=2, MCF7 N=2, T47D N=2. For enzalutamide experiments: HCI09 N=3, HCI08 N=2, HCI13 N=1, MDA453 N=2, MCF7 N=2, T47D N=2. All p-values are listed in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: P-values for *in vitro* dose response experiments shown in Figure 4.4. *t*-tests were performed to compare each drug treatment condition with vehicle controls for each PDX/cell line. Significant values ($p < 0.05$) are bolded and italicized.

| DHT (nM) | 1 | 5 | 10 | 25 | 50 |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| HCI09 | <i>4.6E-05</i> | <i>2.3E-05</i> | <i>5E-06</i> | <i><0.000001</i> | <i><0.000001</i> |
| HCI08 | <i>0.00027</i> | <i>0.02092</i> | <i>0.00807</i> | 0.244171 | 0.909225 |
| HCI13 | 0.11027 | <i>0.0219</i> | 0.10809 | 0.222232 | N/A |
| MDA453 | 0.24435 | 0.19399 | 0.32604 | 0.310154 | 0.799312 |
| MCF7 | 0.05721 | 0.44613 | 0.06034 | <i>0.039903</i> | 0.464411 |
| T47D | 0.10724 | <i>0.0468</i> | <i>0.00135</i> | <i>0.010914</i> | <i>0.027876</i> |
| Enzalutamide (μ M) | 1 | 10 | 50 | 75 | 100 |
| HCI09 | 0.12828 | <i>0.00178</i> | <i>1.6E-05</i> | <i>0.000023</i> | <i>0.015842</i> |
| HCI08 | 0.19913 | 0.74295 | 0.52782 | 0.408143 | 0.190043 |
| HCI13 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| MDA453 | 0.32959 | 0.84274 | <i>5.9E-05</i> | <i>0.001341</i> | <i>0.01215</i> |
| MCF7 | 0.24955 | 0.13743 | 0.20944 | 0.092788 | <i>0.014661</i> |
| T47D | 0.4449 | <i>0.00047</i> | 0.06659 | <i>0.012222</i> | 0.052188 |

4.4.3 AR knockdown does not reduce viability of AR-positive breast cancer cells or abrogate the effects of enzalutamide

To determine the effect of reduced AR expression on cell viability, we used a doxycycline-inducible system to knockdown AR in MDA453, MCF7, and T47D cells using three different AR-targeted shRNAs (AR658, AR662, AR663), separately and in combination, and one NSC shRNA; the combination of all three AR-targeted shRNAs (ARall3) produced the most efficient knockdown in all three cell lines (**Fig. 4.5a**). In contrast to pharmacological inhibition with enzalutamide, doxycycline-induced AR knockdown did not reduce the viability of MDA453 cells (**Fig. 4.5b**), MCF7 cells (**Fig. 4.5c**), or T47D cells (**Fig. 4.5d**) compared to NSC conditions, although doxycycline itself had cytotoxic effects on the three cell lines. We next sought to determine the effect of AR knockdown on responses to DHT and enzalutamide in the three cell lines. Doxycycline-induced AR knockdown inhibited the DHT-induced increase in viability of MDA453 cells but did not abrogate the cytotoxic effects of enzalutamide (**Fig. 4.5e**). However, AR knockdown did not alter the effects of DHT or enzalutamide in MCF7 cells (**Fig. 4.5f**) or T47D cells (**Fig. 4.5g**).

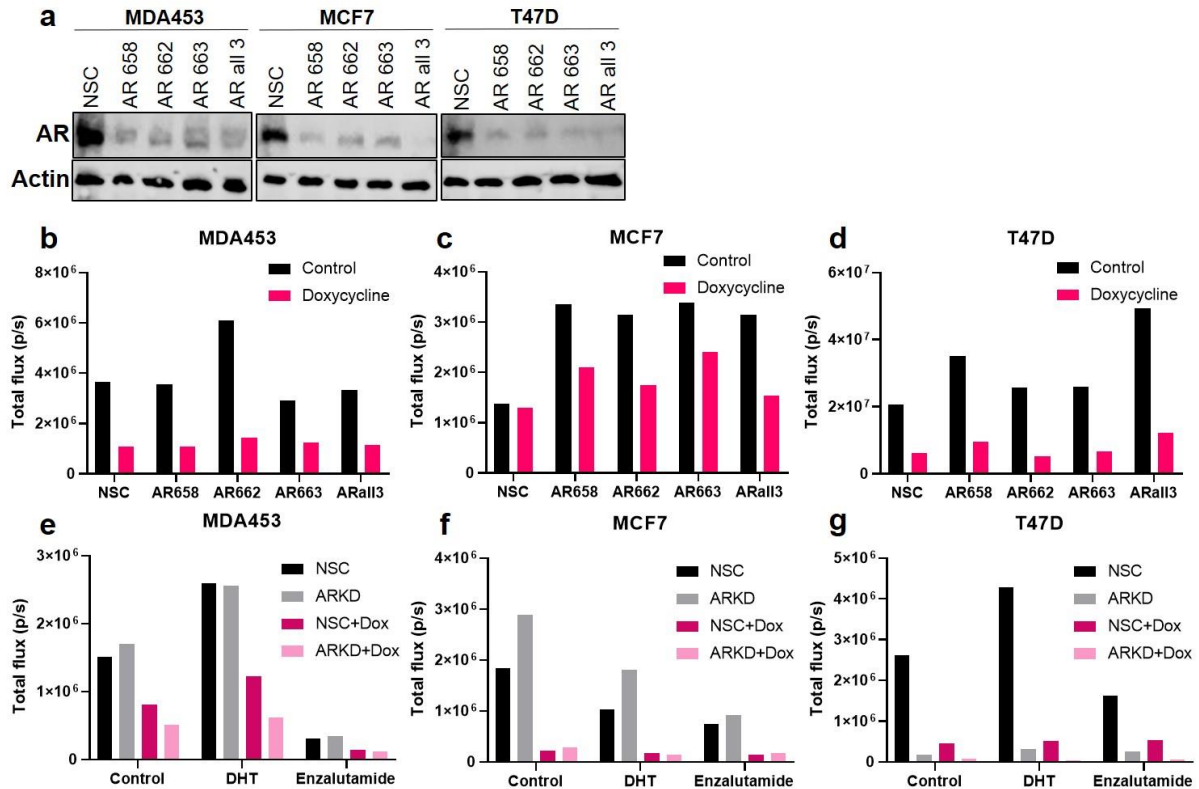


Figure 4.5: AR knockdown does not reduce viability of AR-positive breast cancer cells or abrogate the effects of enzalutamide. AR knockdown was performed using an inducible knockdown system with three lentiviral shRNAs targeting AR (AR658, AR662, AR663), separately and in combination (ARall3), as well as one non-silencing control (NSC) shRNA. **(a)** Western blots showing AR knockdown efficiency in breast cancer cell lines (MDA453, MCF7, T47D) after 72h of induction with doxycycline (0.5 μ g/ml). Middle panel graphs show effect of doxycycline-induced AR knockdown on viability of luciferase-expressing MDA453 cells **(b)**, MCF7 cells **(c)**, and T47D cells **(d)**; cell viability was measured as total flux (p/s) using IVIS imaging. Graphs in lower panel show the effect of doxycycline-induced AR knockdown (ARall3) on response to DHT (25nM) and enzalutamide (100 μ M) in luciferase-expressing MDA453 cells **(e)**, MCF7 cells **(f)**, and T47D cells **(g)**; cell viability was measured as total flux (p/s) using IVIS imaging.

4.4.4 Drug screening reveals TOK-001 as a promising antiandrogen for AR-positive breast cancer

To identify drugs other than enzalutamide with efficacy in AR-positive breast cancer, we utilized the 1,363-drug screening dataset (10 μ M) consisting of drug response data for ten PDX lines (**Appendix A**; described in Chapter 3, Section 3.3.4) [190]: AR-positive (HCl08, HCl09, HCl03, HCl11, HCl13) and AR-negative (HCl01, HCl16, UCD52, WHIM2, WHIM30). Interestingly, of the eight AR antagonists included in the screening library, TOK-001 was the most effective AR inhibitor in AR-positive PDXs, with the most consistent differential responses between AR-positive vs. AR-negative disease and the highest efficacy in the LAR TNBC PDX HCl09 (**Fig. 4.6a**). Notably, TOK-001 had efficacy superior to that of enzalutamide in four out of the five AR-positive PDXs, including HCl09 (**Fig. 4.6b**). When data were averaged for AR-positive vs. AR-negative PDXs, TOK-001 was significantly more effective than enzalutamide in AR-positive PDXs ($p=0.0106$) but not in AR-negative PDXs ($p=0.2109$), and TOK-001 was significantly more effective in AR-positive PDXs than in AR-negative PDXs ($p=0.0229$) whereas enzalutamide showed no difference in response between AR-positive vs. AR-negative disease ($p=0.5086$) (**Fig. 4.6c**). These data suggest that the dual AR/CYP17A1 (cytochrome P450 family 17 subfamily A member 1) inhibitor TOK-001 is a promising candidate for treatment of AR-positive breast cancer, more so than the AR inhibitor enzalutamide.

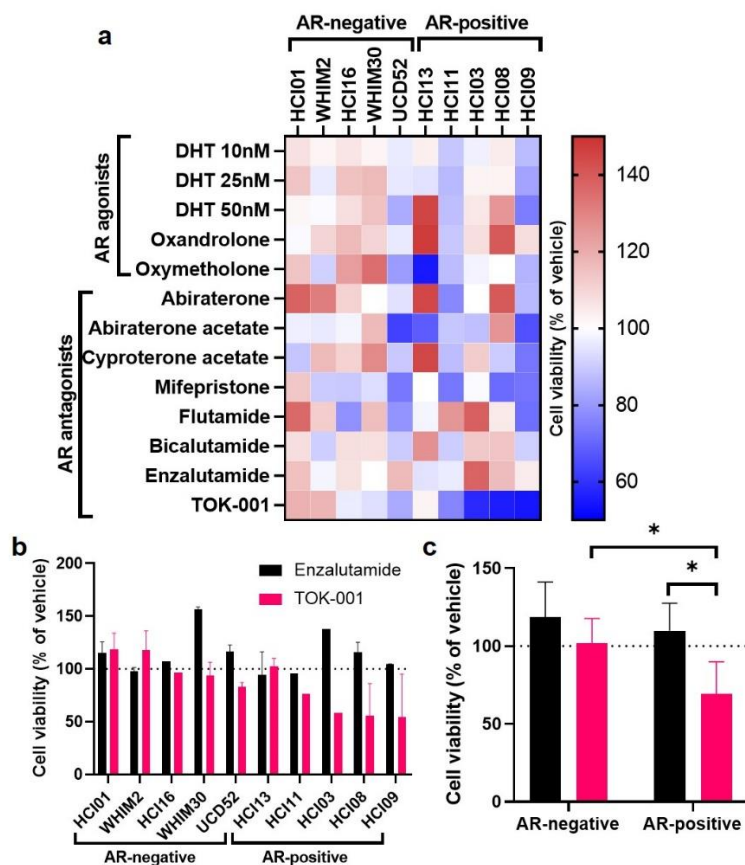


Figure 4.6: Drug screening reveals TOK-001 as a promising antiandrogen for AR-positive breast cancer. PDX cells were treated for 72h with 1,363 drugs (10 μ M) as well as the indicated concentrations of DHT, followed by measurement of cell viability using IVIS imaging (luciferase activity); all screening data are provided in Appendix A. **(a)** Heatmap depicting cell viability of ten PDXs (AR-negative: HCI01, WHIM2, HCI16, WHIM30, UCD52; AR-positive: HCI13, HCI11, HCI03, HCI08, HCI09) in response to drugs targeting AR (agonists and antagonists). Color scale represents cell viability as percent of vehicle controls. **(b)** Comparison of responses of the ten PDXs to enzalutamide vs. TOK-001 in the drug screen. **(c)** Comparison of averaged responses of AR-negative vs. AR-positive PDXs to enzalutamide vs. TOK-001 in the drug screen; * p <0.05.

Given the promising results with TOK-001 in the 1,363-drug screen, we performed follow-up dose response testing to further compare the efficacies of TOK-001 and enzalutamide in AR-positive PDXs (**Fig. 4.7a-d**) and cell lines (**Fig. 4.7e-g**). In this set of studies, TOK-001 and enzalutamide did not show considerable cytotoxicity or differential efficacy, except slightly in HCI09 and HCI13. Notably, however, AR knockdown abrogated the dose-dependent effects of TOK-001 in T47D cells, whereas it did not completely abrogate the dose-dependent effects of enzalutamide in these cells (**Fig. 4.7h**), indicating that TOK-001 may target AR more specifically than enzalutamide. P-values are listed in **Table 4.2**.

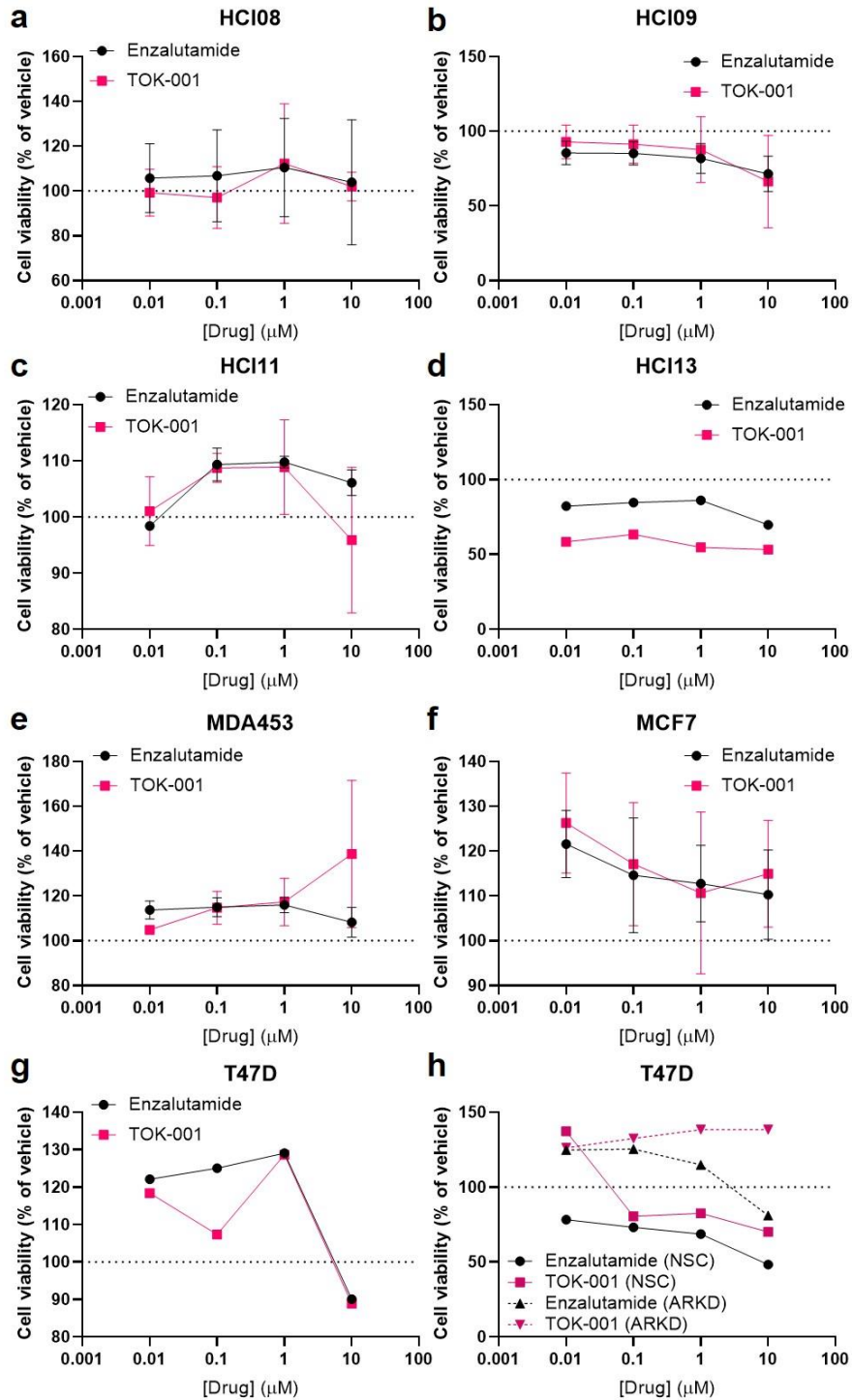


Figure 4.7: Comparison of the effects of TOK-001 vs. enzalutamide on the viability of AR-positive breast cancer cells. Luciferase-expressing PDXs and cell lines were treated for 72h with increasing concentrations of TOK-001 or enzalutamide, followed by measurement of cell viability using IVIS imaging (luciferase activity); cell viability is shown as percent of vehicle controls. Graphs depict TOK-001 and enzalutamide dose responses for HCl08 (N=3) (a), HCl09 (N=6) (b), HCl11 (N=2) (c), HCl13 (N=1) (d), MDA453 (N=3) (e), MCF7 (N=2) (f), and T47D (N=1) (g). P-values are provided in Table 4.2. (h) Graph depicts enzalutamide vs. TOK-001 responses of T47D cells expressing inducible lentiviral shRNAs (non-silencing control, NSC; AR knockdown, ARKD, using ARall3), after 72h induction with doxycycline (0.5 μg/ml); N=1.

Table 4.2: P-values for *in vitro* dose response experiments shown in Figure 4.7. *t*-tests were performed to compare each drug treatment condition with vehicle controls, and enzalutamide with TOK-001, for each PDX/cell line. Significant values ($p < 0.05$) are bolded and italicized.

| HCI08 | Enzalutamide vs. Vehicle | TOK-001 vs. Vehicle | Enzalutamide vs. TOK-001 |
|---------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 0.01 μ M | 0.556252 | 0.904131 | 0.579418 |
| 0.10 μ M | 0.595403 | 0.728114 | 0.530294 |
| 1 μ M | 0.456948 | 0.472687 | 0.933487 |
| 10 μ M | 0.821107 | 0.623669 | 0.912847 |
| HCI09 | Enzalutamide vs. Vehicle | TOK-001 vs. Vehicle | Enzalutamide vs. TOK-001 |
| 0.01 μ M | <i>0.001011</i> | 0.146192 | 0.220968 |
| 0.10 μ M | <i>0.000903</i> | 0.125972 | 0.334094 |
| 1 μ M | <i>0.001238</i> | 0.201266 | 0.564059 |
| 10 μ M | <i>0.000154</i> | <i>0.023465</i> | 0.706398 |
| HCI11 | Enzalutamide vs. Vehicle | TOK-001 vs. Vehicle | Enzalutamide vs. TOK-001 |
| 0.01 μ M | 0.079189 | 0.828885 | 0.603979 |
| 0.10 μ M | <i>0.045337</i> | <i>0.040966</i> | 0.848208 |
| 1 μ M | <i>0.005748</i> | 0.273786 | 0.896136 |
| 10 μ M | 0.065693 | 0.696617 | 0.386816 |
| MDA453 | Enzalutamide vs. Vehicle | TOK-001 vs. Vehicle | Enzalutamide vs. TOK-001 |
| 0.01 μ M | <i>0.004067</i> | <i>0.008552</i> | <i>0.025064</i> |
| 0.10 μ M | <i>0.003472</i> | <i>0.025758</i> | 0.956975 |
| 1 μ M | <i>0.001261</i> | <i>0.047788</i> | 0.840493 |
| 10 μ M | 0.098693 | 0.110526 | 0.189615 |
| MCF7 | Enzalutamide vs. Vehicle | TOK-001 vs. Vehicle | Enzalutamide vs. TOK-001 |
| 0.01 μ M | 0.056139 | 0.080027 | 0.668425 |
| 0.10 μ M | 0.248165 | 0.220171 | 0.868294 |
| 1 μ M | 0.16994 | 0.491889 | 0.897054 |
| 10 μ M | 0.28278 | 0.219452 | 0.713895 |

As TOK-001 is a dual inhibitor of both AR and CYP17A1 that has been reported to reduce AR expression levels in prostate cancer [256], we were interested in determining the effect of TOK-001 on AR expression in AR-positive breast cancer cells. Interestingly, TOK-001 reduced AR expression in MDA453 cells, but did not affect AR expression in MCF7, T47D, or HCI09 cells (**Fig. 4.8**).

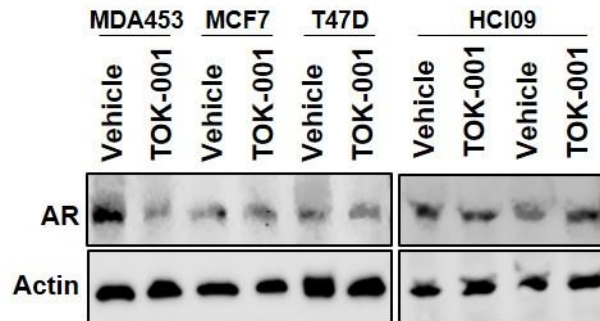


Figure 4.8: TOK-001 reduces AR expression in a luminal AR TNBC cell line. MDA453, MCF7, T47D, and HCl09 cells were treated for 72h with vehicle (DMSO) or TOK-001 (10 μ M), followed by Western blotting for AR, with actin as a loading control.

4.4.5 AR inhibition/knockdown does not reduce AR-positive mammary tumor growth *in vivo*

To determine the effects of targeting AR *in vivo*, we tested the efficacy of enzalutamide, TOK-001, and AR knockdown in mice bearing HCl09 mammary tumors. Tumor growth was only very slightly reduced by enzalutamide (**Fig. 4.9a**) and not at all reduced by TOK-001 (**Fig. 4.9b**). Although a successful knockdown of AR expression was achieved in HCl09 mammary tumor cells (**Fig. 4.9c**), doxycycline-induced AR knockdown did not reduce mammary tumor growth (**Fig. 4.9d**). All p-values are listed in **Table 4.3**. Thus, the efficacy of targeting AR in this LAR TNBC model was not validated *in vivo*.

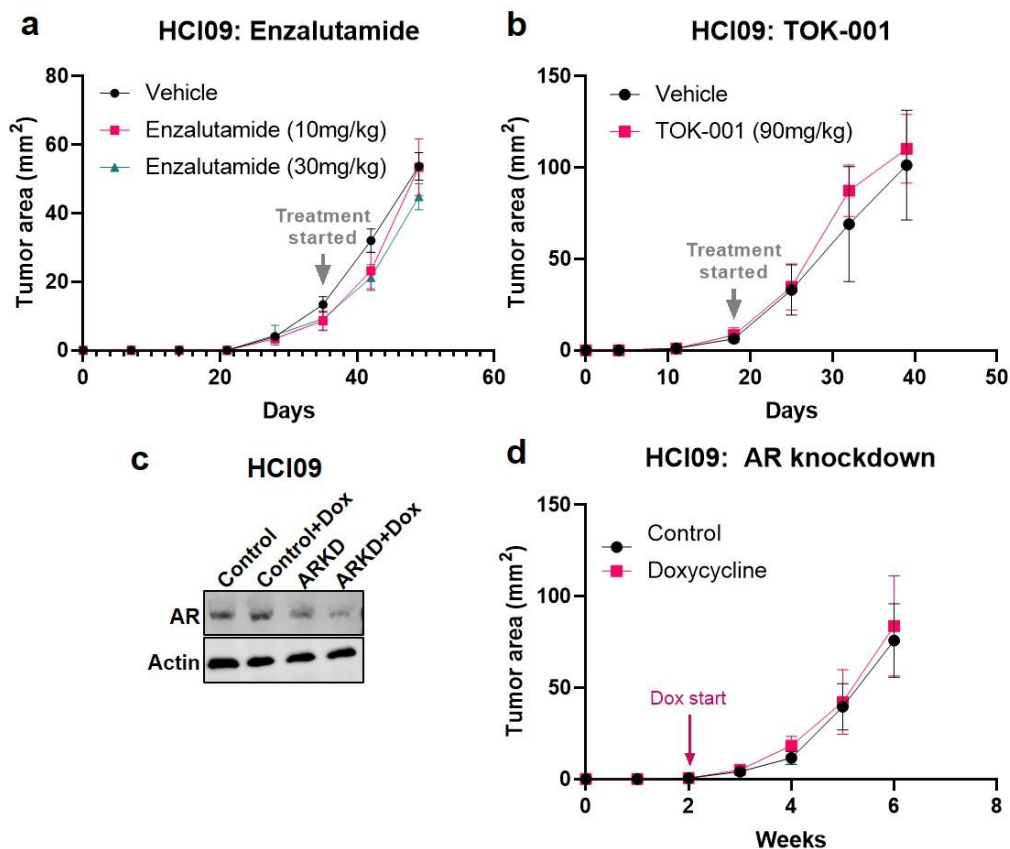


Figure 4.9: Targeting AR does not reduce PDX mammary tumor growth *in vivo*. **(a)** Mice bearing HCl09 mammary tumors were treated with enzalutamide (n=5) or vehicle (n=5) at the indicated doses. Graph depicts tumor area over time. **(b)** Mice bearing HCl09 mammary tumors were treated with TOK-001 (n=3) or vehicle (n=3) at the indicated doses. Graph depicts tumor area over time. **(c)** Western blot showing efficiency of doxycycline-induced AR knockdown in HCl09 cells expressing lentiviral shRNA (AR knockdown, ARKD, using AR658) vs control cells. **(d)** Mice bearing HCl09 mammary tumors expressing AR658 shRNA were fed control chow (n=2) or doxycycline chow (n=3) to induce AR knockdown. Graph depicts effect of AR knockdown on tumor growth (tumor area) over time. All p-values are listed in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: P-values for *in vivo* experiments shown in Figure 4.9. *t*-tests were performed to compare each treatment condition (enzalutamide, TOK-001, or doxycycline-induced AR knockdown (ARKD)) with controls, at each indicated timepoint. Significant values ($p < 0.05$) are bolded and italicized.

| Timepoint (Enza/TOK/ARKD) | Treatment (vs. control) | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Enza 10mg/kg | Enza 30mg/kg | TOK 90mg/kg | ARKD Dox |
| Day 28/Day 18/Week 3 | 0.481618 | 0.823621 | 0.507158 | 0.581718 |
| Day 35/Day 25/Week 4 | 0.05351 | 0.106762 | 0.885221 | 0.206605 |
| Day 42/Day 32/Week 5 | <i>0.046194</i> | <i>0.007275</i> | 0.411243 | 0.86834 |
| Day 49/Day 39/Week 6 | 0.961 | <i>0.020859</i> | 0.682492 | 0.748667 |

4.4.6 *AR expression correlates with expression of other potential drug targets in patients with AR-positive TNBC*

Given the prior findings, it is likely that AR inhibitors need to be combined with other drugs in order to achieve efficacy that is likely to translate into clinical success for patients with AR-positive disease. To search for potential candidates for combination with AR inhibitors, focusing particularly on AR-positive TNBC, we utilized the 1,363-drug screening dataset [190] along with the breast cancer TCGA dataset to identify drug targets whose genes correlate with AR expression and whose inhibitors are cytotoxic to LAR TNBC cells. Of the 115 TNBC patients in the TCGA dataset, we selected the patients with high AR expression (n=9) (**Fig. 4.10a**). Within this subset of patients, we performed Pearson correlation analyses between the expression of AR and the expression of all other genes in the dataset. We subsequently plotted these values against HCl09 cell viability data from the 1,363-drug screen, where a Pearson correlation value for a particular gene corresponded to the HCl09 cell viability in response to a drug targeting the protein encoded by that gene (**Fig. 4.10b**). Drug targets of interest, with the highest correlation with AR expression and the lowest cell viability (highest efficacy), were selected using a cutoff Pearson correlation value of 0.5 or higher and a cutoff cell viability value of 50% or lower (**Fig. 4.10c**). This analysis identified seven drug targets of interest, listed in order of decreasing correlation with AR expression: VDR, catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT), potassium inwardly rectifying channel subfamily J member 5 (KCNJ5), FK506 binding protein 1A (FKBP1A), gamma-glutamyl carboxylase (GGCX), adenosine A3 receptor (ADORA3), and potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily A member 7 (KCNA7). These drug targets corresponded to 11 drugs of interest, which were cytotoxic to HCl09 cells: doxercalciferol/calcitriol/alfacalcidol, tolcapone/entacapone, fingolimod, rapamycin (sirolimus)/pimecrolimus, menadione, nifedipine, and amiodarone, respectively. Notably, most of these drugs were more effective in HCl09 than in PDX models of other breast

cancer subtypes (**Appendix A**). Pearson correlations for each gene of interest are shown in **Fig. 4.11a**, and expression levels for each gene across the nine patients are shown in **Fig. 4.11b**. Expression of all seven genes increased with increasing AR expression, although this was most robust for VDR, COMT, FKBP1A, and GGCX, which were consistently more highly expressed across the patients compared to KCNJ5, ADORA3, and KCNA7 (**Fig. 4.11b**).

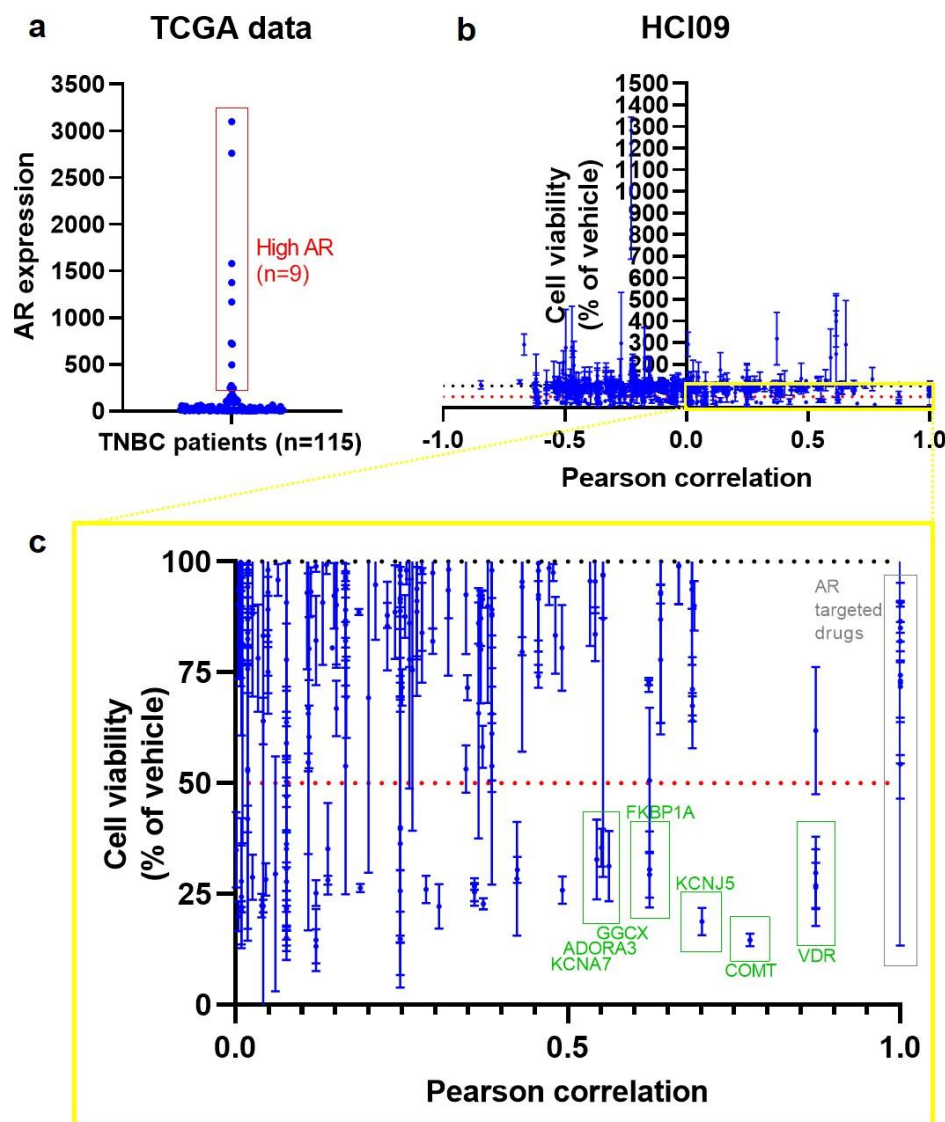


Figure 4.10: Identification of potential drug targets correlating with AR expression in patients with AR-positive TNBC. **(a)** AR expression levels (TPM values) in TNBC patients using the breast cancer TCGA RNA-sequencing dataset. Each point on the graph represents an individual TNBC patient's AR expression level (n=115). The red box indicates the 9 patients considered to have high AR expression compared to the rest of the TNBC patients. **(b)** Pearson correlations were performed between expression of AR and expression of all other genes in TNBC patients with high AR expression (n=9). HCl09 1,363-drug screening data were used to compare Pearson correlations for particular genes with LAR TNBC cell viability in response to drugs that target those genes. Graph depicts Pearson correlation values vs. HCl09 cell viability, with each point representing a particular drug. The region of interest highlighted with a yellow box is shown zoomed in **(c)**; this region depicts high Pearson correlation values and low cell viability values. The gray box represents drugs that target AR (for which Pearson correlation between drug target expression and AR expression is 1.0). The green boxes represent effective drugs whose target genes correlate strongly with AR expression (Pearson correlation > 0.5); labels indicate the genes encoding the proteins that the drugs in each green box target. Vitamin D receptor (VDR): doxercalciferol, calcitriol, alfacalcidol. Catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT): tolcapone, entacapone. Potassium inwardly rectifying channel subfamily J member 5 (KCNJ5): fingolimod. FK506 binding protein 1A (FKBP1A): rapamycin (sirolimus), pimecrolimus. Gamma-glutamyl carboxylase (GGCX): menadione. Adenosine A3 receptor (ADORA3): nicardipine. Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily A member 7 (KCNA7): amiodarone.

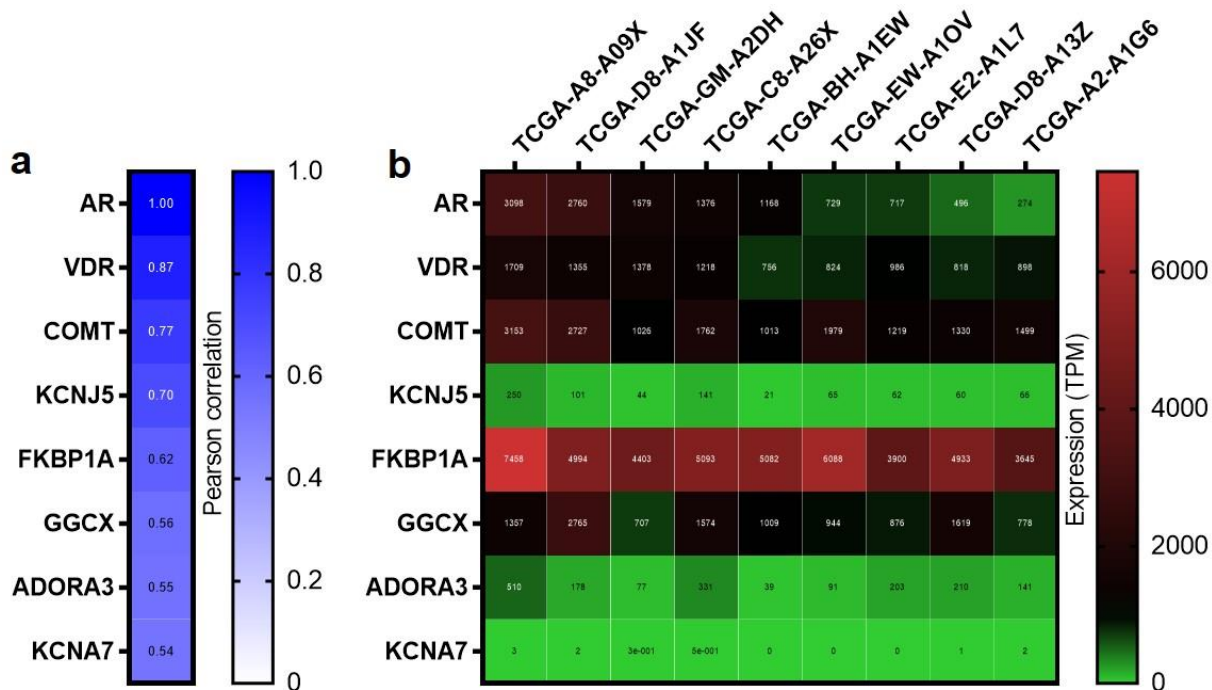


Figure 4.11: Relative expression of select genes of interest in patients with AR-positive TNBC. **(a)** Heatmap showing Pearson correlations between expression of AR and the indicated genes in AR-positive TNBC patients using TCGA data (n=9). Correlation values for each gene are indicated on the heatmap and the range is indicated in the color scale legend. **(b)** Heatmap showing TCGA expression data for the indicated genes in the nine individual patients. Patients are ranked by AR expression, and genes are ranked by correlation with AR expression. Expression values for each gene are indicated on the heatmap and the range is indicated in the color scale legend.

Notably, all seven genes (VDR, COMT, KCNJ5, FKBP1A, GGCX, ADORA3, and KCNA7) were weakly or negatively correlated with AR expression within the low-AR expression subset of TNBC patients and within all TNBC patients in the TCGA dataset (**Fig. 4.12a**). Although AR was expressed to some extent in the low-AR subset, and there were no considerable differences in expression of the seven genes between high-AR and low-AR TNBC groups (**Fig. 4.12b**), these findings indicate that the association of the genes with AR expression is specific to the strongly AR-positive subset of TNBC.

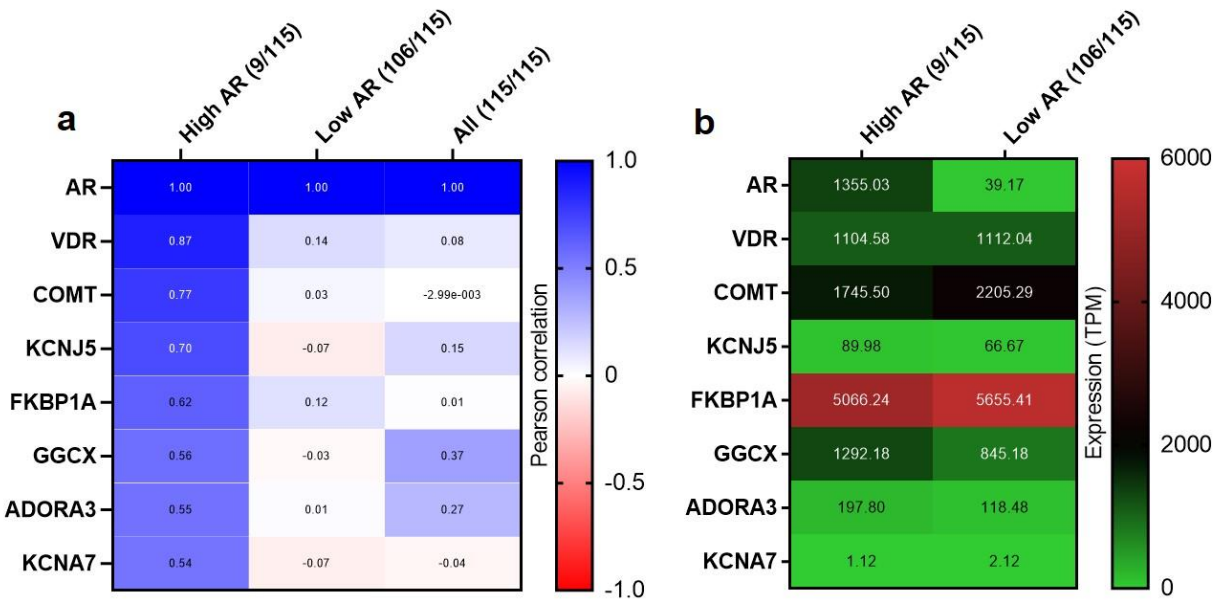


Figure 4.12: Relative expression of select genes of interest based on AR expression across TNBC patients. **(a)** Heatmap showing Pearson correlations between expression of AR and the indicated genes in different populations of TNBC patients from the TCGA dataset: patients grouped based on AR expression (High AR or Low AR) and all TNBC patients (All). **(b)** Heatmap showing relative expression of the indicated genes in High AR vs. Low AR TNBC patients. Fractions of total number of TNBC patients for each group are labeled on each heatmap. Correlation/expression values for each gene are indicated on the heatmaps and the ranges are indicated in the color scale legends.

To gain further insight into the importance of the identified genes, and thus their encoded drug targets, of interest in LAR TNBC, we utilized the PDX RNA-sequencing dataset along with two breast cancer cell line RNA-sequencing databases (CCLE and LINCS) to assess relative expression levels of the genes across breast cancer subtypes (**Fig. 4.13**). Correlation analyses of AR expression with other genes within the LAR TNBC subtype could not be performed using these datasets as each only contains one LAR TNBC model (HCI09 or MDA453), however patterns in gene expression could still be observed and compared between subtypes. As previously shown, AR expression was highest in the HCI03, HCI13, HCI08, and HCI09 PDXs (**Fig. 4.13a**) and MDA453 cell line (**Fig. 4.13b,c**) compared to other PDXs/cell lines, with the lowest expression in basal-like models. The seven genes of interest (VDR, COMT, ADORA3, KCNA7, KCNJ5, FKBP1A, GGCX) had

fairly consistent expression levels across PDXs and cell lines of different subtypes, with relatively higher overall expression of VDR, COMT, FKBP1A, and GGCX than ADORA3, KCNA7, and KCNJ5 (**Fig. 4.13a-c**), consistent with the TCGA data. Note that ADORA3 expression data were not available in the LINCS database, therefore analysis of this gene in cell lines was only performed using the CCLE database. Although, as with the TCGA data, no drastic differences in expression of the seven genes were observed between AR-positive and AR-negative models, COMT expression was moderately higher in the MDA453 model compared to other cell lines (**Fig. 4.13b,c**), and GGCX expression was slightly higher in AR-positive PDXs compared to AR-negative PDXs (**Fig. 4.13a**) and in LAR and mesenchymal TNBC cell lines compared to basal-like TNBC cell lines (**Fig. 4.13b,c**). Thus, although correlated with AR expression exclusively within AR-positive TNBC patients, these genes do not appear to be expressed or upregulated exclusively in LAR TNBC, i.e. the expression of the genes is not dependent on AR expression. These collective findings suggest that these genes may play roles in LAR TNBC that are distinct from their roles in other breast cancer subtypes, and that these distinctions cannot be solely attributed to differences in AR expression levels.

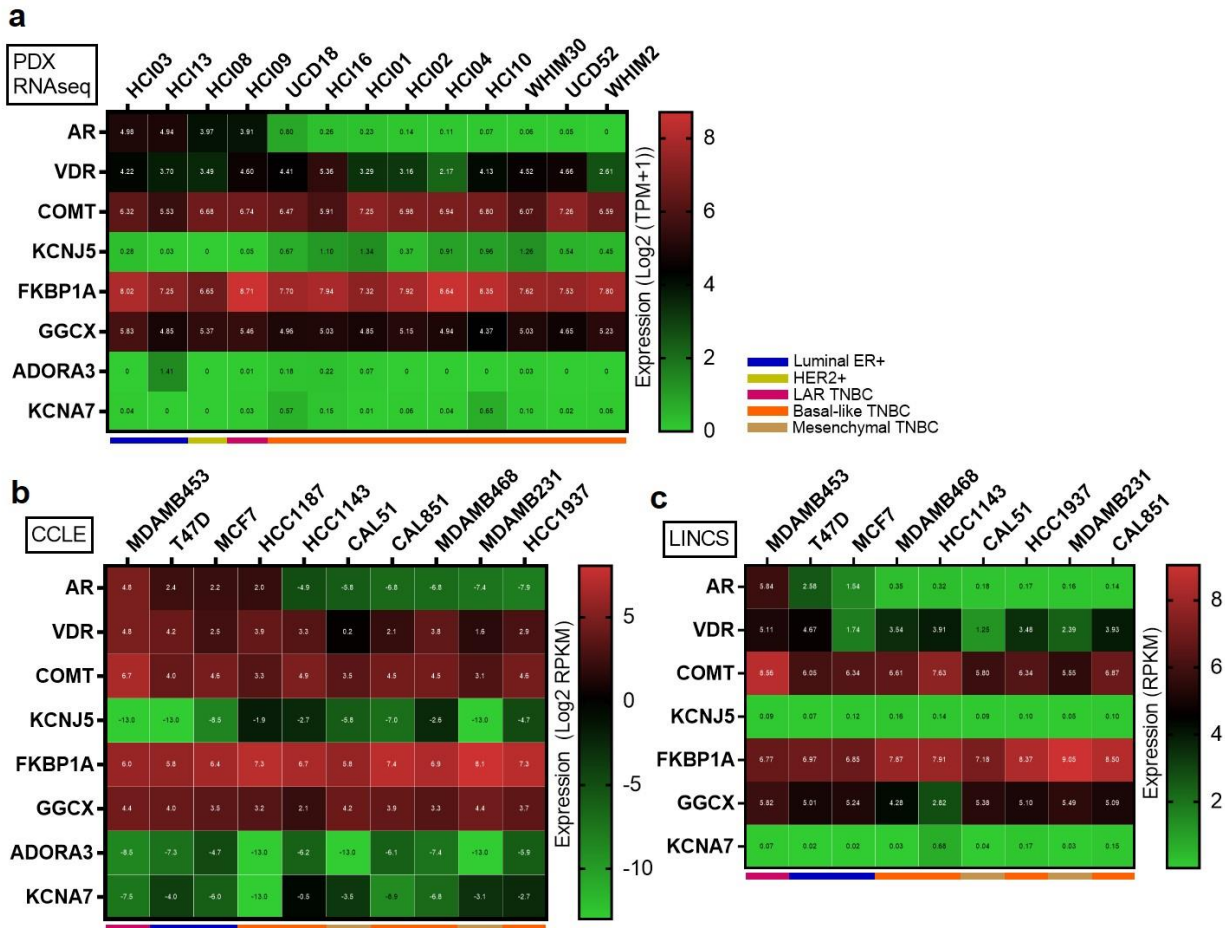


Figure 4.13: Relative expression of select genes of interest across breast cancer PDXs and cell lines. Heatmaps depict expression data for the indicated genes using (a) PDX RNA-sequencing data (averaged replicates where applicable), (b) cell line RNA-sequencing data from the CCLF database, and (c) cell line RNA-sequencing data from the LINC database. PDXs and cell lines are shown ranked by AR expression levels. Expression values for each gene are indicated on each heatmap and ranges are indicated in each color scale legend. Breast cancer subtypes of PDXs and cell lines are indicated by colored bars underneath each heatmap.

4.5 Discussion and conclusions

Previous studies have implicated AR as a potentially important therapeutic target in breast cancer, particularly in the luminal subtypes and the LAR subtype of TNBC, given the high levels of AR expression in these subsets of patients [70, 71, 74, 252]. Our analyses using patient data indicated that AR expression is highest in luminal tumors, which are typically ER-positive and associated with relatively favorable outcomes, and lowest in basal-like tumors, which are typically triple-negative and associated with relatively poor outcomes. However, when stratified

by ER status, AR expression was correlated with reduced relapse-free survival in patients with ER-negative tumors, suggesting that patients with AR-positive/ER-negative disease, many of which would fall into the LAR TNBC category, may be ideal candidates for AR-targeted therapy. These findings highlight the importance of further stratifying patients based on molecular tumor characteristics to predict clinical outcomes and to determine optimal therapeutic strategies.

Of the seven breast cancer PDXs and seven breast cancer cell lines tested, AR was expressed in five PDXs and four cell lines, of varying histologic and intrinsic subtypes. Of these, one PDX line (HCI09) and one cell line (MDA453) could be categorized as suitable models of LAR TNBC, consistent with previous data establishing MDA453 as a LAR TNBC model [70]. Of those remaining, three PDX lines (HCI03, HCI11, HCI13) and three cell lines (MCF7, T47D, ZR751) were classified as AR-positive/ER-positive, and one PDX line (HCI08) was classified as AR-positive/HER2-positive, making the latter an additional model that could be used to study AR in ER-negative disease. To determine the effect of targeting AR in these models, PDXs (HCI08, HCI09, HCI13) and cell lines (MDA453, MCF7, T47D) were treated with DHT (AR agonist) or enzalutamide (AR antagonist). Although DHT had stimulatory effects on the viability of HCI08 and T47D cells, and little to no effect on MDA453 and MCF7 cells, DHT was cytotoxic to HCI09 cells and did not considerably affect HCI13 cells. This was likely due to the intrinsic lack of cell proliferation in PDX suspension cultures, which we have observed previously with several PDX models [149]. In contrast, enzalutamide reduced cell viability across the PDXs and cell lines tested, with the greatest efficacy in the LAR TNBC models, validating the current interest in its use as a targeted therapeutic for AR-positive breast cancer. Given this efficacy of enzalutamide and its approved use as an AR inhibitor, it was therefore surprising that AR knockdown did not affect cell viability or abrogate the effects of enzalutamide in any of the three AR-positive cell lines tested. These findings suggest that enzalutamide may have off-target effects that are responsible for its efficacy in breast cancer cells. Indeed, another study found that enzalutamide and bicalutamide reduced proliferation of breast cancer

cells regardless of AR status [257], which is consistent with this class of drugs possibly having an AR-independent mechanism of action in breast cancer. Many drugs that are currently FDA-approved or undergoing clinical trials are known to have off-target effects [258, 259], and AR antagonists in particular have been shown to additionally inhibit other nuclear hormone receptors [260], gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA) receptors [261], and CYP27A1 (cytochrome P450 family 27 subfamily A member 1) [262]. At least some of these known off-target effects, or perhaps others that have yet to be identified, may be responsible for the AR-independent efficacy of enzalutamide and similar drugs in breast cancer, in contrast to the AR-dependent efficacy of these drugs in prostate cancer. Despite its *in vitro* efficacy, however, enzalutamide did not reduce HCl09 mammary tumor growth *in vivo*. Not surprisingly, AR knockdown also failed to produce anti-tumor effects *in vivo*. These findings suggest that monotherapeutic targeting of AR is not sufficient to treat LAR TNBC.

Using the PDX 1,363-drug screening dataset, we identified TOK-001 as a more effective and more potent AR-targeting agent compared to enzalutamide and other AR inhibitors. The drugs in this screen were tested at 10 μ M, a dose at which enzalutamide was not cytotoxic to any of the models previously tested *in vitro*. The efficacy of TOK-001 was also more specific to AR-positive PDXs, with the greatest efficacy in the LAR TNBC PDX model, HCl09. TOK-001 is a dual inhibitor of AR and CYP17A1 [263, 264], therefore it inhibits both the synthesis of androgens and the activity of AR, making it a drug of keen interest for prostate cancer studies [265] [NCT00959959, NCT01709734, NCT02438007]. Interestingly, this investigational drug has not yet been examined in the context of breast cancer. Although the efficacy of TOK-001 could not be validated through further *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies, the effects of TOK-001 were abrogated by AR knockdown, in contrast to enzalutamide. This finding, along with the differential efficacy of TOK-001 between AR-positive and AR-negative PDXs, suggest that this drug may target AR more specifically than enzalutamide and that its effects in breast cancer are likely AR-dependent. TOK-001 is therefore of great interest for further studies that seek to

identify synergistic combinations with other targeted agents in AR-positive breast cancer. This drug may also be of interest for testing in ER-positive disease, given that CYP17A1 is upstream of the precursor for estrogens, and thus CYP17A1 inhibition would affect the synthesis of estrogens in addition to androgens.

To preliminarily search for potentially promising drug targets and candidates for combination with AR inhibitors in LAR TNBC, we utilized the breast cancer TCGA gene expression dataset to determine genes that correlate strongly with AR expression in patients with AR-positive TNBC, along with the HCl09 drug response data from the 1,363-drug screening dataset to determine which of the drugs that target the proteins encoded by those genes were cytotoxic to LAR TNBC cells. Using this approach, we identified several drugs and drug targets of interest for future combination studies. Interestingly, none of these drugs or their target pathways are currently approved for any type of cancer treatment: vitamin D analogs (doxercalciferol, calcitriol, alfacalcidol), COMT inhibitors used for Parkinson's disease (tolcapone, entacapone), immunosuppressive agents (sirolimus, pimecrolimus), an antiarrhythmic agent (amiodarone), an antihypertensive agent (nicardipine), an immunomodulator used for multiple sclerosis (fingolimod), and a vitamin K precursor (menadione). Although the genes encoding the targets of these drugs (VDR, COMT, FKBP1A, KCNA7, ADORA3, KCNJ5, and GGCX, respectively) were not differentially expressed between AR-positive and AR-negative PDXs, cell lines, and patients, the positive correlation of their expression with AR expression was exclusive to strongly AR-positive TNBC patients. Thus, although the expression of these genes appears to be independent of AR expression levels, the findings suggest potential distinct roles of these genes in AR-positive versus AR-negative TNBC that are not solely due to the extent of expression of AR.

Although the drugs listed above are not currently used clinically to treat cancer, some of their target pathways have been implicated in cancers of the breast and other organs. VDR expression was the most highly correlated with AR expression in AR-positive TNBC patients,

and co-targeting of AR and VDR has been shown to be effective in TNBC cell lines expressing both genes [257]. VDR is expressed in over 25% of TNBCs and has been shown to negatively correlate with proliferation index and tumor grade and positively correlate with overall survival [266], suggesting that VDR agonists, such as calcitriol, may have therapeutic benefit in TNBC patients. Indeed, several studies have demonstrated promising anti-tumor activity of calcitriol and other vitamin D analogs in preclinical TNBC models [267–272]. Interestingly, one of these studies combined calcitriol with menadione [272], another drug of interest identified in the analyses performed herein. Menadione, a vitamin K3 analog, and other vitamin K compounds are known to have anticancer activity in many tumor types, including TNBC, by inhibiting proliferation and migration and promoting apoptosis by inducing oxidative stress [273–277]. The role of vitamin K specifically in AR-positive TNBC is currently unknown. However, one of the major pathways characterizing LAR TNBC tumors is glutathione metabolism [70], and glutathione functions to reduce vitamin K so that it can act as a cofactor for the GGCX enzyme, which catalyzes the gamma-carboxylation and consequent activation of coagulation factors. Interestingly, AR is also gamma-carboxylated by GGCX, which stabilizes the protein [278, 279]; this may explain mechanistically why GGCX expression is correlated with AR expression in AR-positive tumor cells, as the studies herein have revealed to be the case in AR-positive TNBC patients. These findings further suggest that GGCX and vitamin K may play a role in this subtype. Furthermore, studies have shown that inhibition of vitamin K epoxide reductase (VKOR) using the anticoagulant warfarin reduces AR signaling and activity [279], and that vitamin K reduces AR expression and exerts antitumor activity in androgen-dependent prostate cancer [280]. Similarly, the VKOR antagonist phenprocoumon, another anticoagulant, synergizes with the AR inhibitor flutamide in prostate cancer by preventing its gamma-carboxylation, thus leading to AR degradation and sensitizing the cancer cells to AR inhibitor treatment [278]. The same group recently filed a patent application focused on combining AR inhibitors with vitamin K antagonists in prostate cancer and other AR-positive cancers,

including breast cancer [281]. Given the parallels between LAR TNBC and androgen-dependent prostate cancer, these findings collectively suggest that vitamin K pathways may indeed play a role in both diseases.

COMT, whose expression was the second most highly correlated with AR expression, encodes an enzyme which degrades not only catecholamines such as dopamine, but also catechol-estrogens, which are metabolites of estradiol and estrone [282] that have been implicated in carcinogenesis in various hormone-sensitive tissues [283–286]. Although past studies have shown that polymorphisms in the COMT gene are not associated with breast cancer risk [287, 288], the COMT protein has recently been associated with lymph node metastasis and tumor grade in TNBC [289]. Furthermore, COMT inhibition has been shown to enhance the proteasome inhibitor activity of epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG), a component of green tea, in MDA231 cells [290]. These findings collectively suggest that COMT may play different roles in hormone receptor-positive versus triple-negative disease. However, the role of COMT in AR-positive TNBC has not yet been explored.

Amiodarone, a potassium-channel blocker, was identified as a drug of interest for LAR TNBC given the correlation of its drug target (KCNA7) with AR expression and its cytotoxicity in HCl09 cells. Potassium channels have been shown to promote cancer cell proliferation and migration, as well as angiogenesis [291, 292]. Likewise, potassium channel blockers, such as amiodarone, have demonstrated efficacy in several solid tumor types [293, 294], including breast cancer [295, 296], consistent with the PDX drug screening data presented herein. One study found that amiodarone potentiates the cytotoxic effects of tamoxifen in both MCF7 (ER-positive) and MDA231 (TNBC) cells [295]. A more recent study showed that dronedarone was cytotoxic to breast cancer cell lines of varying subtypes *in vitro*, with similar IC₅₀s in both basal-like (MDA468 and others) and LAR (MDA453) TNBC, however *in vivo* validation studies were performed using a HER2-positive cell line model [296]. Follow-up studies focusing on

potassium channel inhibition in TNBC in general or LAR TNBC specifically have not yet been performed.

Fingolimod is currently approved for multiple sclerosis based on its activity as a sphingosine 1-phosphate (S1P) receptor antagonist, however, through initial transient activation of S1P receptors, the drug also activates G-protein-coupled inwardly-rectifying potassium (GIRK) channels, leading to its cardiovascular side effects [297]. In the analyses performed herein, fingolimod was identified as a drug of interest for LAR TNBC due to its efficacy in HCl09 cells as well as the correlation of the expression of KCNJ5 (which encodes GIRK4) with AR expression in AR-positive TNBC patients. Fingolimod has demonstrated promising anticancer activity in TNBC due to its inhibition of S1P receptor signaling [298], which is associated with increased metastasis and reduced patient survival [299, 300]. However, it is possible that its efficacy in breast cancer may additionally be due to its targeting of GIRK channels. GIRK channels are known to be expressed in breast cancer, with GIRK4 being the most common across cell lines of varying breast cancer subtypes, including the LAR TNBC cell line MDA453 [301, 302]. GIRK1 is associated with lymph node metastasis in breast cancer patients, irrespective of subtype [303], and knockdown of GIRK1 in MDA453 cells was shown to inhibit MAPK and PI3K signaling [304], suggesting that inhibition of GIRK1 may have anticancer effects. However, the role of GIRK4 in breast cancer is currently unknown. Further studies are warranted to explain why activation of GIRK4 by fingolimod may be cytotoxic to TNBC cells, and to determine how this mechanism may be related to AR status, given that KCNJ5 (GIRK4) expression was found to be correlated with AR expression in patients.

Sirolimus and pimecrolimus were identified as drugs of interest in LAR TNBC due to their efficacy in HCl09 cells as well as the correlation of FKBP1A expression with AR expression in patients. By forming a complex with FKBP12 (encoded by FKBP1A), these drugs inhibit mTOR, thereby blocking the G1-S transition of the cell cycle and, consequently, proliferation [305, 306]. This makes mTOR inhibitors useful not only for preventing rejection in organ transplant

recipients by suppressing immune cell responses, which is their currently approved indication, but also for hindering cancer progression by blocking cancer cell proliferation and other malignant processes. In breast cancer, mTOR is commonly activated and plays a prominent role in tumor progression, therefore it has been widely studied as a potential therapeutic target in this disease [307–309]. Clinical trials testing the mTOR inhibitor everolimus in TNBC have thus far been unsuccessful [310, 311], however it is possible that stratifying patients based on TNBC subtype, particularly AR status, could increase the likelihood of clinical success. Activating mutations in PI3K, upstream of mTOR, are particularly prevalent in LAR TNBC cells [70], including the HCl09 PDX model used in the studies herein, and co-targeting of AR and PI3K has shown promising efficacy in PIK3CA-mutated LAR TNBC xenograft models [75], thus it stands to reason that mTOR inhibitors may be similarly effective in this subtype. One study using several PDX models found that response to the mTOR inhibitor everolimus was not associated with particular TNBC subtypes or PIK3CA mutation status [312], whereas another study demonstrated that the mTOR inhibitor deguelin had selective activity in LAR TNBC cells (MDA453) compared to all other TNBC subtypes, in addition to showing promising efficacy of combination therapy with sirolimus and enzalutamide in MDA453 xenografts [313]. It is possible that the LAR-selectivity of deguelin in the latter study was due to its dual inhibition of mTOR and AR [313], however further investigation is warranted to validate the findings of both these studies in additional models.

Finally, the dihydropyridine (DHP) calcium channel blocker nifedipine, which is currently approved to treat hypertension, was also identified as a drug of interest for LAR TNBC. Studies on calcium channel blockers in cancer are limited and somewhat conflicting. Efficacy of nifedipine and amlodipine has been demonstrated in GBM [314] and neuroblastoma [315], respectively. In contrast, a study found that nifedipine exerted pro-tumorigenic effects in breast cancer cell lines [316], whereas nifedipine and other DHPs were found to sensitize TNBC cells to proteasome inhibitors [317] through their inhibition of the multidrug efflux transporter

BCRP (ABCG2) [318]. In addition to its targeting of DHP calcium channels (intended target) and BCRP, nifedipine also targets the G protein-coupled A₃ adenosine receptor (ADORA3) [319], and DHP calcium channel blockers in general have been shown to interact with adenosine receptors [320]. DHP derivatives such as nifedipine are antagonists of the A₃ adenosine receptor specifically [321, 322], and our analyses indicated that ADORA3 expression was positively correlated with AR expression in AR-positive TNBC patients. Adenosine receptors are known to play a role in cancer progression and have been implicated as potential targets in various cancers, with the effects of agonism versus antagonism depending on the target receptor subtype [323–329]. In breast cancer, ADORA3 agonism has been shown to promote apoptosis of breast cancer stem cells [329]. Interestingly, A₃ adenosine receptors are also highly expressed in androgen-dependent prostate cancer [330], and the endogenous A₃ agonist adenosine is cytotoxic to prostate cancer cells [331]. These findings are paradoxical considering the efficacy of the A₃ receptor antagonist nifedipine in the present study. Further studies are needed to determine whether the efficacy of nifedipine in LAR TNBC cells is mediated by ADORA3 and/or DHP calcium channels, and how these pathways may relate to AR signaling.

In conclusion, the studies reported herein suggest that AR inhibition alone is not sufficient to successfully treat LAR TNBC, and it is therefore imperative to identify additional pathways that may be targeted along with AR inhibitors to achieve optimal efficacy. Collectively, our studies provide multiple drug candidates and targets that warrant further investigation in AR-positive TNBC, both alone and in combination with AR-targeted agents. Although other studies have provided evidence that many of these drugs exhibit activity in breast cancer and other cancers, much remains to be explored regarding their efficacy and mechanisms in AR-positive disease. Furthermore, given that all these drugs are currently FDA-approved, albeit for other indications, successful preclinical studies may be more expeditiously translated to the clinic

relative to investigational compounds. Repurposing of such drugs has the potential to provide rapid clinical benefit for this unique subset of TNBC patients.

4.6 Future directions

Future studies will focus on performing further testing of the eleven drugs identified as both cytotoxic in the HCl09 PDX model and related to AR expression in patients, as well as exploring the role of their drug targets and associated pathways in AR-positive TNBC. These studies will employ both the HCl09 PDX model and the MDA453 cell line. The drugs will be tested in dose escalation studies as single agents, followed by combination studies with the AR inhibitor TOK-001, using Chou-Talalay analysis to assess for synergistic effects. It would also be of interest to test TOK-001 analogs that have been shown to have greater efficacy and pharmacokinetic profiles in prostate cancer [332]. Promising combinations will then be validated *in vivo* in both the primary and metastatic setting. Given that AR expression was shown to be maintained in HCl09 liver metastases, we expect that treatments effective in reducing mammary tumor growth will maintain their efficacy in the metastatic setting, consistent with our previous findings regarding chemotherapeutic efficacy in basal-like PDX models [149]. Mechanistic analyses will involve inhibition or ablation of drug targets and key molecules in their associated pathways, especially for the drugs that have been shown to target multiple proteins that may play a role in tumor progression and/or be related to AR activity. Additionally, it would be interesting to perform RNA-sequencing on tumors before and after drug treatment to reveal consequent changes in gene expression. This would not only provide additional mechanistic insights, but also shed light on potential alternative therapeutic targets. Lastly, it would be important to test promising drugs and combinations in AR-positive and AR-negative models of other breast cancer subtypes, which would provide insight into the specificity of these agents for LAR TNBC as well as identify potentially effective agents in other subtypes of the disease, including ER-positive and HER2-positive breast cancers that may be refractory to standard therapies.

CHAPTER 5: Overall impact and implications of this work

The studies presented herein collectively provide valuable tools and insights to the field of translational breast cancer research. Namely, this work highlights the utility of clinically relevant PDX models for both *in vitro* and *in vivo* drug response studies in the primary and metastatic setting, identifies promising pharmacologic candidates for two distinct subtypes of TNBC, and provides data and examples of analytic approaches that can be used to inform many future drug development studies to advance therapeutic strategies for all breast cancer subtypes.

We have demonstrated that breast cancer PDX cells in suspension culture maintain the molecular profiles of parental mammary tumors, validating the use of these models for *in vitro* drug screening studies to rapidly identify drug candidates of interest for further testing. Indeed, using this *in vitro* approach, we generated a dataset compiling the responses of ten breast cancer PDXs, representing each subtype, to 1,363 drugs with a wide variety of mechanisms of action and clinical indications. This led to the identification of a promising drug combination for basal-like TNBC, as well as the identification of several potential therapeutic candidates for combination with AR-targeted therapies in LAR TNBC, each of which shed light on major potential areas of future investigation for translational research in the most clinically challenging subtype of breast cancer. These are merely two examples of the utility of these data. The 1,363-drug screening dataset provides countless opportunities for breast cancer drug development research, as it can inspire and inform research focusing on drug development in particular breast cancer subtypes, repurposing of drugs not currently indicated for cancer, and/or uncovering potentially important pathways in breast cancer, all of which the studies reported herein have exemplified in basal-like and LAR TNBC. The data may also provide insight into drugs or pathways of interest for testing in other cancer types. Furthermore, given that most of the drugs in the screening library are FDA-approved, it is likely that promising preclinical research could be expeditiously translated to the clinical setting to provide immediate benefit to patients.

In addition to highlighting the value of *in vitro* drug screening using PDXs, we have shown that the molecular profiles of mammary tumors are maintained in the metastatic setting, and that PDX metastases have drug response profiles similar to those of primary tumors despite the cells growing in a foreign microenvironment, indicating that the results of drug studies performed using PDX mammary tumor models can be applicable in the setting of advanced disease. Our studies further demonstrated that multiple PDX models of the same histologic and intrinsic subtype respond differently to standard-of-care chemotherapies, mirroring one of the major limitations currently faced in the clinic and emphasizing the critical need for discovery of novel biomarkers with better precision and predictive power. Indeed, these studies shed light on the existence of different subpopulations of tumor cells that preferentially seed and form metastases in distinct sites, and the differential existence of these subpopulations between PDXs of the same breast cancer subtype paralleled the differential responses of these PDXs to chemotherapy. The efficacy of afatinib and YM155 in both of these PDXs as well as others within the basal-like TNBC subtype, along with the impact of co-expression of their drug targets on patient outcomes, provide a good example of how novel therapeutic strategies and potential biomarkers may be discovered by integrating drug screening data with gene expression data. This approach led to the identification of a drug combination that was effective across multiple basal-like TNBC models that respond differently to the therapies that patients with this subtype of breast cancer are currently receiving in the clinic. Furthermore, it led to the identification of several drug candidates whose target pathways may play important roles in LAR TNBC. Given the heterogeneity of TNBC and the failure of many targeted therapies in clinical trials, even when combined with standard-of-care therapeutics, the identification of novel therapeutic combination strategies for distinct TNBC subtypes is critical for improving the likelihood of clinical success. These studies have the potential to provide not only clinical benefit for these subsets of breast cancer patients, but also insights for many future studies that seek to build on these findings or to identify additional therapeutic candidates and strategies for TNBC and other breast cancer subtypes.

We hope that the data presented herein will be useful for many future translational research endeavors both within and outside of our lab, and that the findings resulting from these data will eventually lead to the implementation of therapeutic advancements that will improve clinical outcomes and quality of life for patients with breast cancer.

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continued

| Information from ApexBio | | TNBC (basal-like) | | | | | | | | | | TNBC (luminal AR) | | ER-positive (luminal) | | | | HER2-enriched | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|-------|-------|
| Item Name | Catalog# | TARGET | HC101 | HC101 | HC16 | UCD52 | UCD52 | WHIM2 | WHIM2 | WHIM30 | WHIM30 | WHIM30 | HC109 | HC109 | HC103 | HC111 | HC113 | HC113 | HC113 | HC108 | HC108 |
| Benidipine HCl | B1409 | CACNA1B | 70.71 | 93.41 | 87.46 | 46.42 | 56.43 | 26.81 | 35.38 | 66.93 | 61.14 | 17.76 | 37.97 | 68.28 | 83.24 | 41.63 | 30.72 | 28.74 | 40.63 | | |
| Benserazide HCl | B1489 | DDC | 94.83 | 96.89 | 77.17 | 75.62 | 63.56 | 94.03 | 98.52 | 99.99 | 106.20 | 87.95 | 79.27 | 69.08 | 44.89 | 87.26 | 71.23 | 115.65 | 92.81 | | |
| Benzbromarone | B1673 | XDH | 100.61 | 31.17 | 97.04 | 70.76 | 81.26 | 31.95 | 48.15 | 81.26 | 108.91 | 16.41 | 51.13 | 103.26 | 98.01 | 148.18 | 107.38 | 55.30 | 64.36 | | |
| Benzethonium Chloride | B1674 | N/A | 27.31 | 19.09 | 38.16 | 29.34 | 20.59 | 36.31 | 41.00 | 18.57 | 25.59 | 33.34 | 23.82 | 44.20 | 52.78 | 41.78 | 42.33 | 27.40 | 22.07 | | |
| Benzocaine | B1675 | SCN10A | 134.99 | 153.00 | 134.18 | 123.79 | 111.11 | 133.15 | 150.17 | 147.25 | 132.42 | 124.30 | 105.11 | 87.22 | 116.83 | 78.68 | 80.91 | 120.46 | 139.01 | | |
| Benzoic Acid | B1676 | N/A | 128.81 | 157.46 | 124.44 | 115.32 | 103.86 | 121.16 | 132.24 | 121.31 | 99.85 | 126.59 | 91.16 | 95.57 | 103.78 | 77.39 | 63.25 | 125.57 | 133.78 | | |
| Benzotropine mesylate | B1554 | HRH1, CHRM1 | 145.88 | 231.18 | 125.08 | 74.99 | 85.86 | 75.26 | 91.57 | 142.06 | 139.87 | 119.91 | 101.05 | 108.19 | 93.98 | 129.88 | 109.98 | 161.39 | 94.73 | | |
| Benzylamine HCl | B1677 | PTGS1, PTGS2 | 117.05 | 224.16 | 163.26 | 99.98 | 100.60 | 111.65 | 120.64 | 109.93 | 135.53 | 90.15 | 67.86 | 85.43 | 103.83 | 74.05 | 58.42 | 103.11 | 102.52 | | |
| Bephenium | A8376 | N/A | 114.05 | 127.33 | 104.14 | 81.23 | 97.94 | 97.22 | 127.59 | 164.91 | 136.48 | 143.72 | 111.59 | 127.45 | 125.19 | 117.64 | 87.89 | 191.29 | 114.83 | | |
| Hydroxynaphthoate | B1569 | HRH1 | 123.52 | 186.63 | 127.63 | 72.55 | 102.73 | 84.09 | 91.25 | 144.86 | 130.30 | 111.30 | 113.59 | 131.38 | 96.56 | 125.65 | 116.32 | 156.28 | 86.33 | | |
| Betahistine 2HCl | B1555 | HRH3 | 177.58 | 612.09 | 223.18 | 98.88 | 166.61 | 72.28 | 114.78 | 195.91 | 175.91 | 119.74 | 86.62 | 134.08 | 140.35 | 101.53 | 77.92 | 323.87 | 105.71 | | |
| Betaine | N1700 | N/A | 83.59 | 130.77 | 115.88 | 109.97 | 101.60 | 88.69 | 110.65 | 98.47 | 81.43 | 111.59 | 95.09 | 140.13 | 90.65 | 140.69 | 138.60 | 100.26 | 40.90 | | |
| Betaine hydrochloride | N1700 | N/A | 107.72 | 114.47 | 122.42 | 86.67 | 77.30 | 99.77 | 91.13 | 108.54 | 105.12 | 98.67 | 91.98 | 123.41 | 103.12 | 105.01 | 120.39 | 98.33 | 44.35 | | |
| Betamethasone | B1896 | NR3C1 | 101.00 | 158.73 | 237.21 | 184.61 | 181.18 | 110.80 | 148.79 | 157.47 | 209.56 | 121.81 | 167.26 | 177.14 | 175.29 | 307.47 | 215.95 | 159.62 | 153.49 | | |
| Betamethasone | A8378 | NR3C1 | 109.40 | 141.80 | 223.59 | 137.65 | 157.08 | 73.81 | 110.83 | 198.59 | 206.36 | 132.44 | 167.52 | 138.47 | 136.26 | 423.41 | 372.76 | 151.54 | 132.28 | | |
| Dipropionate | A8379 | NR3C1 | 111.34 | 128.60 | 202.78 | 153.87 | 167.86 | 68.18 | 109.61 | 182.44 | 205.94 | 123.69 | 171.53 | 169.15 | 123.51 | 329.65 | 347.09 | 168.36 | 152.27 | | |
| Betamipron | B1679 | SLC22A6 | 105.13 | 136.44 | 98.92 | 106.59 | 93.29 | 93.41 | 109.48 | 111.61 | 105.22 | 107.04 | 67.92 | 104.63 | 98.16 | 77.07 | 62.51 | 103.48 | 103.26 | | |
| Betaxolol HCl | B1353 | ADRB1 | 133.28 | 130.20 | 148.57 | 73.03 | 75.28 | 90.61 | 111.68 | 115.82 | 117.67 | 131.46 | 83.21 | 134.46 | 106.97 | 82.21 | 91.80 | 136.20 | 103.87 | | |
| Bethanechol chloride | B1599 | CHRM1 | 89.94 | 82.57 | 101.02 | 104.48 | 96.16 | 100.76 | 109.59 | 80.72 | 78.03 | 99.64 | 81.96 | 87.97 | 82.47 | 93.94 | 113.70 | 111.56 | 106.60 | | |
| Bexarotene | A8380 | PPARG | 82.65 | 37.78 | 84.72 | 87.83 | 108.18 | 34.59 | 55.10 | 96.91 | 90.71 | 101.16 | 95.83 | 85.87 | 100.08 | 52.66 | 55.98 | 100.19 | 118.57 | | |
| Befarizate | B1680 | PPARA | 108.61 | 108.27 | 123.09 | 107.07 | 94.62 | 102.27 | 122.45 | 117.67 | 108.15 | 107.25 | 83.75 | 100.87 | 103.69 | 99.09 | 95.45 | 123.19 | 98.44 | | |
| B16727 (Volasertib) | A8558 | PLK1 | 117.63 | 47.51 | 572.68 | 113.05 | 119.26 | 37.34 | 49.67 | 178.03 | 175.80 | 27.06 | 25.71 | 85.10 | 114.97 | 105.38 | 63.76 | 762.51 | 239.80 | | |
| B167R-1048 | A8381 | F2 | 87.48 | 100.98 | 106.64 | 86.76 | 97.11 | 84.05 | 129.82 | 123.52 | 107.79 | 100.26 | 110.69 | 124.40 | 110.72 | 123.91 | 112.71 | 68.68 | 107.43 | | |
| Bicalutamide | A5065 | AR | 101.32 | 113.90 | 107.63 | 81.67 | 97.64 | 85.67 | 94.74 | 109.72 | 105.33 | 100.01 | 81.22 | 113.05 | 90.19 | 124.21 | 129.26 | 126.27 | 101.75 | | |
| Bifonazole | B1897 | N/A | 96.44 | 90.29 | 108.25 | 184.44 | 114.25 | 122.04 | 120.09 | 112.36 | 140.03 | 75.16 | 72.94 | 107.81 | 95.26 | 99.70 | 68.94 | 167.76 | 86.70 | | |
| Bimatoprost | B2139 | PTGFR | 35.49 | 126.24 | 143.97 | 89.48 | 83.01 | 82.07 | 114.81 | 141.66 | 155.13 | 107.70 | 76.18 | 154.04 | 97.49 | 122.40 | 112.98 | 32.47 | 94.48 | | |
| Bimatoprost | B2156 | CCL2 | 38.28 | 134.63 | 117.11 | 80.87 | 85.27 | 96.98 | 123.60 | 168.40 | 129.71 | 97.35 | 107.30 | 133.17 | 86.60 | 136.12 | 135.92 | 26.34 | 103.88 | | |
| BIRB 796 (Doramipimod) | A5639 | MAPK11 | 109.05 | 167.29 | 87.45 | 57.14 | 67.05 | 95.41 | 84.15 | 115.82 | 90.32 | 107.12 | 79.94 | 89.62 | 71.07 | 50.87 | 46.09 | 169.60 | 102.48 | | |
| Birinapant (TL3271) | A4219 | BIRC2 | 128.80 | 136.76 | 114.68 | 99.53 | 88.00 | 114.23 | 113.96 | 135.50 | 163.33 | 120.72 | 171.90 | 99.52 | 128.49 | 365.00 | 360.28 | 98.27 | 125.94 | | |
| Bisacodyl | B1898 | ADCYAP1 | 42.90 | 63.42 | 70.89 | 92.83 | 69.03 | 80.78 | 141.16 | 75.55 | 77.54 | 26.50 | 35.32 | 130.14 | 50.34 | 195.20 | 172.82 | 100.82 | 105.42 | | |
| Bisoprolol fumarate | B1354 | ADRB1 | 130.08 | 128.76 | 96.07 | 92.37 | 79.74 | 82.29 | 105.54 | 121.74 | 118.20 | 123.02 | 80.54 | 129.29 | 112.61 | 92.28 | 93.83 | 144.88 | 99.74 | | |
| Bleomycin Sulfate | A8331 | N/A | 118.82 | 114.29 | 83.44 | 114.09 | 104.78 | 77.90 | 76.13 | 80.89 | 119.04 | 50.35 | 71.97 | 205.37 | 106.28 | 55.88 | 22.55 | 105.07 | 155.36 | | |
| BMS-708163 | A4022 | PSEN1 | 112.42 | 79.57 | 96.65 | 81.01 | 82.15 | 107.05 | 108.09 | 114.32 | 132.73 | 69.01 | 65.93 | 141.69 | 75.54 | 112.71 | 90.83 | 107.94 | 66.17 | | |
| (Avagacestat) | A3261 | CTSA | 86.59 | 114.02 | 65.12 | 68.47 | 91.81 | 70.25 | 91.06 | 91.35 | 78.75 | 91.61 | 82.79 | 83.75 | 100.68 | 73.30 | 71.64 | 100.64 | 89.50 | | |
| Bocoprevir | B1682 | Ednra | 99.23 | 121.49 | 104.20 | 108.74 | 112.69 | 89.03 | 139.76 | 116.27 | 111.69 | 85.92 | 56.26 | 95.12 | 86.37 | 87.72 | 79.66 | 102.12 | 96.17 | | |
| Bosentan | B1521 | Ednra | 288.15 | 445.53 | 275.14 | 131.21 | 118.67 | 81.20 | 93.00 | 185.57 | 181.76 | 106.11 | 69.51 | 123.83 | 100.85 | 197.76 | 146.99 | 407.87 | 112.03 | | |
| Bosutinib (SKI-606) | A2149 | ABL1 | 46.47 | 50.34 | 55.85 | 40.45 | 33.72 | 27.78 | 45.57 | 58.69 | 30.41 | 76.91 | 47.95 | 101.28 | 105.74 | 37.14 | 50.27 | 81.90 | | | |
| Brexiprazole | B1102 | DRD2 | 150.80 | 121.23 | 162.42 | 73.96 | 82.70 | 108.40 | 121.24 | 117.37 | 105.74 | 78.63 | 92.74 | 105.81 | 102.46 | 126.50 | 118.60 | 54.28 | 96.75 | | |
| Brimonidine Tartrate | B1683 | ADRA2A | 116.34 | 129.29 | 123.82 | 97.97 | 83.54 | 106.80 | 142.33 | 99.29 | 97.45 | 74.74 | 81.24 | 125.02 | 89.91 | 91.66 | 85.30 | 103.83 | 124.57 | | |
| Brimonidamide | A4359 | CA1 | 99.80 | 117.09 | 100.37 | 87.83 | 88.52 | 112.66 | 96.01 | 101.60 | 91.54 | 108.09 | 87.19 | 142.07 | 139.11 | 143.10 | 120.63 | 118.79 | 99.59 | | |
| Brivacetam | B4806 | Sv2a | 93.06 | 103.02 | 100.87 | 106.56 | 104.54 | 89.80 | 106.54 | 136.46 | 120.37 | 98.31 | 95.83 | 163.01 | 89.29 | 88.36 | 87.29 | 121.83 | 29.11 | | |
| Bromfenac Sodium | B1684 | PTGS1 | 109.38 | 158.00 | 96.22 | 91.79 | 86.14 | 113.84 | 149.73 | 115.25 | 106.04 | 91.00 | 73.20 | 104.41 | 102.57 | 88.18 | 65.08 | 108.00 | 92.56 | | |
| Bromhexine HCl | B1899 | ELANE, MPO | 85.88 | 105.64 | 78.62 | 69.05 | 33.55 | 105.60 | 55.35 | 105.60 | 110.22 | 97.29 | 88.75 | 106.49 | 96.31 | 66.65 | 63.16 | 114.22 | 69.03 | | |
| Brompheniramine hydrochloride | B1545 | HRH1 | 105.01 | 132.48 | 118.25 | 76.56 | 73.29 | 95.54 | 100.26 | 112.65 | 114.22 | 104.76 | 102.04 | 117.14 | 99.53 | 145.65 | 139.21 | 146.77 | 74.64 | | |
| Broxiprinone | B1685 | N/A | 46.36 | 116.67 | 122.37 | 43.35 | 102.33 | 104.00 | 188.54 | 95.00 | 100.95 | 20.09 | 30.92 | 89.08 | 98.06 | 37.17 | 31.43 | 22.91 | 25.01 | | |
| Bruceine | N1490 | CHRM1 | 83.33 | 97.27 | 100.19 | 106.97 | 104.80 | 68.27 | 98.66 | 93.21 | 99.97 | 118.37 | 77.96 | 132.20 | 94.47 | 98.63 | 113.57 | 132.33 | 36.99 | | |
| Budesonide | B1900 | NR3C1 | 91.87 | 133.97 | 173.43 | 148.01 | 134.63 | 59.95 | 88.82 | 205.47 | 202.08 | 135.83 | 191.85 | 101.94 | 140.39 | 274.92 | 279.19 | 133.60 | 109.19 | | |
| Bufexamac | B1443 | HDAC10 | 181.91 | 183.66 | 200.77 | 127.45 | 168.56 | 109.74 | 113.56 | 104.48 | 99.40 | 135.80 | 145.11 | 280.65 | 173.27 | 116.39 | 166.18 | 126.56 | 68.18 | | |
| Buflomedil HCl | B1889 | PF4 | 93.08 | 97.60 | 122.32 | 103.83 | 81.18 | 97.62 | 136.48 | 131.97 | 135.31 | 105.98 | 85.23 | 131.19 | 94.38 | 88.38 | 84.72 | 138.81 | 89.10 | | |
| Bumetanide | A1855 | SLC12A2 | 101.80 | 115.41 | 108.47 | 98.03 | 99.93 | 68.37 | 88.74 | 151.54 | 114.11 | 102.38 | 115.01 | 95.90 | 91.97 | 92.35 | 86.72 | 114.65 | 129.85 | | |

continued

| Item Name | Catalog# | TARGET | TNBC (basal-like) | | | | | | | | | | | | TNBC (luminal AR) | | | | ER-positive (luminal) | | | | HER2-enriched | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------|--------|-------|-------|---------------|--|
| | | | HC101 | HC101 | HC16 | UCD52 | UCD52 | WHIM2 | WHIM2 | WHIM30 | WHIM30 | WHIM30 | WHIM30 | HC109 | HC109 | HC103 | HC111 | HC113 | HC113 | HC113 | HC108 | HC108 | | |
| Cytisine | N1738 | CHRNA4 | 84.79 | 101.85 | 128.11 | 94.29 | 87.58 | 74.74 | 101.13 | 83.99 | 78.91 | 83.99 | 78.91 | 108.49 | 87.20 | 112.31 | 95.00 | 115.72 | 95.99 | 111.55 | 28.30 | 28.30 | | |
| Dabigatran etexilate mesylate | A3345 | F2 | 92.85 | 104.83 | 94.62 | 92.00 | 104.72 | 60.51 | 65.85 | 108.54 | 100.39 | 87.25 | 75.70 | 125.82 | 99.42 | 89.99 | 122.92 | 40.04 | 76.51 | | | | | |
| Dabrafenib (GSK2118436) | B1407 | BRAF | 109.84 | 126.46 | 73.61 | 114.20 | 130.54 | 119.57 | 113.31 | 102.28 | 80.52 | 99.80 | 98.03 | 124.53 | 118.62 | 225.03 | 148.72 | 138.82 | 149.07 | | | | | |
| Dacarbazine | A2197 | N/A | 115.51 | 128.67 | 82.74 | 101.60 | 112.84 | 63.64 | 96.94 | 135.08 | 99.99 | 110.79 | 110.06 | 92.93 | 93.55 | 131.78 | 108.58 | 145.06 | 96.37 | | | | | |
| Daclatasvir (BMS-790052) | A5618 | N/A | 77.71 | 81.84 | 87.18 | 63.10 | 61.45 | 54.00 | 63.56 | 110.05 | 94.54 | 17.74 | 67.58 | 99.57 | 72.62 | 211.14 | 51.79 | 91.44 | 103.77 | | | | | |
| Dacomitinib (PF299804, PF299) | A8319 | EGFR | 36.94 | 32.01 | 55.06 | 27.65 | 31.78 | 37.37 | 50.47 | 48.59 | 46.29 | 21.33 | 23.24 | 49.83 | 57.00 | 34.95 | 14.24 | 39.15 | 106.56 | | | | | |
| Daidzein | N1862 | ESRR1 | 119.86 | 171.93 | 179.55 | 139.75 | 157.65 | 114.04 | 124.15 | 266.32 | 217.81 | 436.29 | 148.36 | 155.35 | 114.46 | 295.90 | 277.54 | 260.95 | 76.58 | | | | | |
| Dantrolene, sodium salt | B6329 | RYR1 | 88.30 | 109.05 | 110.11 | 95.75 | 89.13 | 100.89 | 106.58 | 134.81 | 124.31 | 89.02 | 77.96 | 174.17 | 99.14 | 112.45 | 98.50 | 132.74 | 40.75 | | | | | |
| Dapagliflozin | A5854 | SLC5A1 | 105.99 | 118.34 | 128.40 | 82.18 | 75.43 | 79.09 | 88.91 | 119.74 | 85.85 | 96.04 | 83.15 | 112.60 | 109.73 | 94.53 | 120.32 | 136.34 | 123.05 | | | | | |
| Dapoxetine HCl | B2264 | SLC6A4 | 76.49 | 98.30 | 69.99 | 51.63 | 44.09 | 57.11 | 73.31 | 97.42 | 99.36 | 104.54 | 89.30 | 79.37 | 74.17 | 85.83 | 104.34 | 113.39 | 66.17 | | | | | |
| Dapsone | B3448 | N/A | 101.16 | 126.66 | 157.62 | 113.28 | 119.41 | 121.18 | 109.52 | 110.23 | 124.38 | 113.60 | 109.21 | 145.68 | 115.73 | 102.23 | 133.27 | 114.02 | 132.09 | | | | | |
| DAPT (GS-IX) | A8200 | PSEN1 | 101.65 | 120.81 | 130.15 | 58.62 | 61.60 | 73.99 | 74.36 | 141.43 | 105.49 | 68.56 | 59.67 | 115.00 | 104.46 | 122.64 | 108.99 | 115.36 | 109.36 | | | | | |
| Daptomycin | A1206 | N/A | 138.95 | 145.89 | 111.19 | 131.04 | 105.51 | 83.30 | 123.19 | 190.17 | 133.14 | 121.17 | 135.18 | 141.33 | 113.39 | 226.16 | 100.09 | 141.62 | 123.94 | | | | | |
| Darifenacin HBr | B1600 | CHRM1 | 104.32 | 148.78 | 159.64 | 50.30 | 52.68 | 69.52 | 91.25 | 120.47 | 113.70 | 99.86 | 103.56 | 93.28 | 83.15 | 94.88 | 82.83 | 115.85 | 64.76 | | | | | |
| Darunavir | A8206 | N/A | 197.90 | 210.92 | 191.61 | 95.71 | 79.12 | 104.13 | 114.79 | 162.67 | 162.37 | 102.01 | 117.48 | 111.84 | 133.70 | 96.25 | 99.51 | 129.84 | 181.85 | | | | | |
| Darunavir Ethanolate | B4950 | N/A | 87.31 | 112.24 | 126.49 | 93.01 | 96.21 | 83.93 | 86.55 | 126.30 | 118.65 | 88.78 | 86.40 | 117.17 | 66.27 | 82.15 | 75.76 | 115.19 | 81.25 | | | | | |
| Dasatinib (BMS-354825) | A3017 | ABL1 | 45.07 | 74.36 | 40.48 | 36.77 | 41.76 | 41.74 | 36.96 | 56.93 | 58.62 | 55.08 | 51.33 | 53.71 | 60.35 | 42.74 | 37.72 | 54.89 | 73.38 | | | | | |
| Daunorubicin HCl | B2285 | N/A | 28.80 | 35.58 | 49.94 | 32.20 | 28.58 | 41.79 | 42.34 | 51.75 | 37.41 | 38.80 | 26.84 | 141.15 | 31.22 | 38.58 | 44.05 | 44.18 | 47.08 | | | | | |
| Decamethonium Bromide | B1601 | CHRNA2 | 113.20 | 106.70 | 104.78 | 83.27 | 74.49 | 95.91 | 83.60 | 108.28 | 93.71 | 104.99 | 95.20 | 120.27 | 101.51 | 103.65 | 106.36 | 128.42 | 75.14 | | | | | |
| Decitabine (NSC127716, 5AZA-CdR) | A1906 | N/A | 124.79 | 165.70 | 122.60 | 157.30 | 114.28 | 93.43 | 116.03 | 193.96 | 183.44 | 104.89 | 87.11 | 140.22 | 107.95 | 118.06 | 134.63 | 105.98 | 163.18 | | | | | |
| Deferasirox | A8639 | N/A | 58.95 | 72.10 | 100.93 | 54.35 | 101.01 | 77.31 | 113.17 | 71.18 | 69.11 | 34.52 | 89.41 | 129.17 | 106.79 | 51.87 | 73.83 | 99.05 | 75.44 | | | | | |
| Defeniprone | B1723 | N/A | 83.47 | 78.57 | 102.44 | 84.64 | 86.92 | 152.89 | 135.27 | 86.90 | 91.60 | 93.57 | 73.67 | 101.97 | 77.14 | 97.11 | 88.86 | 86.57 | 100.40 | | | | | |
| Deflazacort | B1924 | NR3C1 | 79.48 | 133.54 | 218.03 | 270.63 | 151.12 | 109.64 | 129.11 | 142.43 | 146.96 | 114.63 | 159.64 | 140.93 | 132.59 | 246.35 | 158.92 | 144.06 | 131.98 | | | | | |
| Dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) | B1375 | GLRA1 | 118.06 | 130.49 | 102.16 | 91.47 | 104.90 | 79.23 | 107.30 | 113.45 | 107.76 | 101.56 | 72.46 | 106.90 | 111.89 | 119.58 | 102.66 | 113.04 | 97.49 | | | | | |
| Deoxyributin | B1925 | TYR | 87.41 | 118.46 | 145.01 | 132.43 | 126.28 | 107.74 | 156.56 | 109.09 | 125.03 | 119.53 | 135.12 | 138.31 | 112.33 | 88.79 | 80.97 | 124.86 | 62.01 | | | | | |
| Deoxycholic acid | N1669 | N/A | 101.28 | 136.13 | 87.06 | 115.00 | 109.63 | 90.28 | 117.01 | 92.02 | 90.99 | 123.03 | 90.84 | 143.27 | 103.36 | 106.96 | 107.25 | 171.12 | 29.83 | | | | | |
| Deoxytocosterone acetate | B1724 | NR3C1 | 159.93 | 249.53 | 134.90 | 152.76 | 125.44 | 133.05 | 147.79 | 155.18 | 172.33 | 62.89 | 128.55 | 132.25 | 112.37 | 157.63 | 124.82 | 109.07 | 160.60 | | | | | |
| Desloratadine | B1571 | HRH1 | 124.77 | 202.52 | 128.06 | 60.74 | 73.59 | 58.02 | 81.01 | 107.36 | 96.41 | 98.56 | 100.67 | 143.25 | 77.54 | 140.81 | 114.56 | 115.35 | 75.73 | | | | | |
| Desogestrel | B4976 | PGR | 96.68 | 93.08 | 97.45 | 72.92 | 75.81 | 36.89 | 91.48 | 34.20 | 109.37 | 89.02 | 72.97 | 145.82 | 87.20 | 45.20 | 37.87 | 92.27 | 26.12 | | | | | |
| Desonide | B2158 | NR3C1 | 40.20 | 129.39 | 211.13 | 149.93 | 137.78 | 85.26 | 106.94 | 114.81 | 139.26 | 86.54 | 147.35 | 176.04 | 124.96 | 368.17 | 342.21 | 23.94 | 146.39 | | | | | |
| Desvenlafaxine | B2236 | SLC6A3 | 82.28 | 85.66 | 125.70 | 85.65 | 98.70 | 74.32 | 85.52 | 129.40 | 118.57 | 104.88 | 80.06 | 118.28 | 80.52 | 80.77 | 99.42 | 151.71 | 82.66 | | | | | |
| Desvenlafaxine Succinate | B2246 | SLC6A3 | 86.09 | 95.89 | 128.81 | 99.38 | 85.46 | 97.39 | 111.82 | 131.90 | 135.01 | 116.31 | 98.21 | 153.04 | 92.58 | 103.57 | 116.82 | 140.62 | 87.76 | | | | | |
| Detomidine HCl | B1356 | ADRA2A | 120.71 | 115.08 | 92.05 | 81.86 | 87.91 | 62.87 | 108.05 | 132.94 | 137.16 | 118.39 | 75.50 | 113.60 | 97.18 | 84.22 | 74.66 | 148.37 | 75.13 | | | | | |
| Dexamethasone (DHAP) | A2324 | NR3C1 | 108.18 | 147.33 | 211.79 | 199.96 | 167.40 | 169.38 | 69.12 | 97.69 | 209.37 | 168.78 | 109.45 | 186.14 | 137.84 | 113.61 | 399.49 | 403.73 | 164.74 | | | | | |
| Dexamethasone acetate | B1926 | NR3C1 | 90.35 | 137.27 | 119.96 | 155.86 | 141.58 | 88.86 | 149.06 | 133.77 | 164.41 | 99.18 | 162.20 | 159.99 | 138.34 | 274.45 | 245.63 | 122.13 | 130.15 | | | | | |
| Dexamethasone acetate | B1725 | ATP4A | 155.74 | 220.65 | 169.55 | 149.42 | 137.41 | 183.75 | 161.33 | 179.82 | 193.06 | 58.79 | 131.06 | 148.72 | 133.51 | 227.92 | 147.73 | 301.89 | 173.13 | | | | | |
| Dexmedetomidine | B1334 | ADRA2A | 125.33 | 133.42 | 148.23 | 93.32 | 91.99 | 98.88 | 112.31 | 123.46 | 116.31 | 97.61 | 83.09 | 106.04 | 104.53 | 114.20 | 91.66 | 115.32 | 92.86 | | | | | |
| Dexmedetomidine HCl | B1357 | ADRA2A | 109.50 | 111.17 | 89.87 | 85.86 | 87.50 | 60.37 | 84.31 | 112.81 | 111.74 | 109.66 | 72.64 | 103.10 | 102.62 | 90.64 | 74.75 | 128.84 | 76.50 | | | | | |
| Dexrazoxane | B3407 | TOP2A | 78.59 | 87.33 | 102.58 | 100.20 | 101.30 | 79.65 | 131.03 | 131.07 | 115.84 | 87.66 | 101.10 | 119.31 | 92.35 | 101.10 | 119.31 | 132.72 | 80.18 | | | | | |
| Dexrazoxane HCl (ICRF-187, ADR-529) | A1602 | TOP2A | 29.76 | 99.81 | 84.20 | 106.09 | 86.07 | 56.61 | 83.82 | 115.31 | 112.55 | 109.28 | 104.10 | 133.58 | 97.88 | 97.65 | 94.97 | 106.94 | 99.09 | | | | | |
| Dextrose (D-glucose) | A8406 | N/A | 123.89 | 122.94 | 109.54 | 89.20 | 88.34 | 102.53 | 107.92 | 161.06 | 144.40 | 104.80 | 106.61 | 257.34 | 124.59 | 119.23 | 129.05 | 93.17 | 134.09 | | | | | |
| Diaceirin | B1726 | IL1B | 84.30 | 29.76 | 146.16 | 103.37 | 93.77 | 150.26 | 95.24 | 49.15 | 71.44 | 102.81 | 55.30 | 93.88 | 77.84 | 116.23 | 101.30 | 93.53 | 74.40 | | | | | |
| Diazoxide | B6526 | Kcnj8 | 86.21 | 99.06 | 102.24 | 106.07 | 102.19 | 93.41 | 98.32 | 114.72 | 120.13 | 98.64 | 74.25 | 150.89 | 98.09 | 107.35 | 91.79 | 127.55 | 32.35 | | | | | |
| Dibenzothiphene | B1727 | N/A | 109.11 | 164.07 | 123.20 | 124.60 | 105.31 | 108.90 | 124.77 | 97.98 | 99.46 | 88.46 | 86.20 | 105.34 | 102.96 | 93.86 | 76.20 | 134.80 | 118.90 | | | | | |
| Dibucaine | B3373 | SCN5A | 73.25 | 115.31 | 134.58 | 80.65 | 81.66 | 85.02 | 105.10 | 89.01 | 89.01 | 102.47 | 88.44 | 158.32 | 93.88 | 134.04 | 136.87 | 130.28 | 84.29 | | | | | |

continued

| Information from ApexBio | | TNBC (basal-like) | | | | | | | | | | TNBC (luminal AR) | | | ER-positive (luminal) | | | HER2-enriched | | | | |
|--|----------|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| Item Name | Catalog# | TARGET | HC101 | HC101 | HC16 | UCD52 | UCD52 | WHIM2 | WHIM2 | WHIM30 | WHIM30 | WHIM30 | HC109 | HC109 | HC103 | HC111 | HC113 | HC113 | HC113 | HC108 | HC108 | HC108 |
| Fenticonazole Nitrate | A8432 | N/A | 41.42 | 40.12 | 104.62 | 58.89 | 59.35 | 32.79 | 48.56 | 97.74 | 85.95 | 17.49 | 20.95 | 96.94 | 74.79 | 44.97 | 44.51 | 44.51 | 78.99 | 29.46 | | |
| Fexofenadine HCl | B1573 | HRH1 | 104.41 | 149.37 | 120.07 | 80.98 | 94.75 | 74.25 | 94.75 | 117.72 | 97.72 | 115.84 | 113.52 | 128.87 | 96.36 | 126.48 | 135.22 | 135.22 | 154.13 | 88.33 | | |
| FG-4592 (ASP1517) | A4187 | EGLN1 | 119.67 | 123.49 | 88.24 | 117.24 | 96.38 | 154.56 | 166.17 | 125.99 | 106.24 | 96.16 | 81.14 | 189.02 | 139.79 | 109.46 | 115.68 | 105.55 | 101.17 | | | |
| Fidaxomicin | B1755 | N/A | 31.05 | 48.75 | 56.33 | 49.32 | 39.96 | 34.38 | 46.98 | 29.77 | 28.83 | 23.23 | 33.90 | 65.47 | 72.70 | 46.24 | 46.37 | 59.63 | 57.61 | | | |
| Finasteride | A5143 | SRD5A2 | 121.26 | 150.02 | 99.79 | 81.93 | 80.34 | 92.91 | 95.09 | 143.28 | 168.16 | 108.75 | 96.69 | 115.15 | 124.86 | 99.64 | 92.68 | 146.98 | 139.55 | | | |
| Fligolimid (FTY720) | A8548 | Kcnj5 | 33.01 | 24.84 | 49.06 | 24.72 | 26.53 | 75.61 | 80.15 | 92.87 | 72.08 | 16.59 | 21.02 | 53.95 | 33.83 | 59.31 | 45.37 | 19.51 | 21.00 | | | |
| Fluvoxatone hydrochloride | B3433 | CHRM1, CHRM2 | 72.29 | 101.65 | 119.25 | 100.94 | 98.03 | 71.54 | 105.48 | 113.39 | 100.35 | 115.24 | 116.29 | 122.70 | 90.90 | 109.05 | 146.61 | 105.22 | 101.00 | | | |
| Flufenicol | B1758 | N/A | 100.11 | 135.13 | 115.81 | 103.39 | 99.68 | 74.29 | 100.51 | 94.25 | 104.03 | 90.95 | 88.02 | 117.95 | 101.41 | 107.67 | 119.57 | 126.16 | 104.77 | | | |
| Fluorouridine | A2402 | N/A | 126.00 | 117.66 | 161.05 | 175.86 | 158.87 | 95.63 | 114.64 | 172.87 | 124.82 | 88.77 | 117.43 | 102.91 | 130.80 | 88.40 | 80.41 | 91.02 | 112.97 | | | |
| Fluobenzazole | B1759 | N/A | 101.22 | 106.27 | 139.61 | 82.51 | 78.17 | 165.25 | 113.66 | 106.22 | 106.02 | 104.72 | 101.18 | 102.64 | 81.82 | 108.22 | 95.89 | 110.35 | 99.44 | | | |
| Fluonazole | B2094 | N/A | 41.30 | 101.62 | 118.68 | 70.38 | 82.67 | 79.88 | 181.83 | 178.52 | 115.02 | 83.51 | 152.52 | 94.24 | 115.89 | 109.11 | 36.39 | 99.34 | | | | |
| Fluonazole hydrate | B1226 | N/A | 121.19 | 110.49 | 100.93 | 89.57 | 97.49 | 92.05 | 106.12 | 141.74 | 112.63 | 117.30 | 81.51 | 108.98 | 89.68 | 143.19 | 132.70 | 135.95 | 92.65 | | | |
| Fluorouridine | A8433 | N/A | 104.80 | 107.14 | 94.75 | 82.43 | 80.27 | 93.37 | 94.07 | 81.17 | 82.98 | 103.11 | 86.22 | 136.90 | 93.10 | 138.60 | 132.26 | 141.71 | 103.73 | | | |
| Fludarabine | A5424 | RRM1 | 112.12 | 149.70 | 170.51 | 102.13 | 107.80 | 107.65 | 104.88 | 127.26 | 115.68 | 110.45 | 96.29 | 134.27 | 116.39 | 158.04 | 172.18 | 163.15 | 136.63 | | | |
| Fludarabine Phosphate (Fludara) | A8317 | RRM1 | 112.81 | 89.73 | 105.80 | 95.07 | 101.39 | 104.11 | 149.94 | 106.36 | 124.25 | 110.39 | 85.80 | 133.87 | 124.07 | 91.61 | 105.98 | 132.56 | 129.96 | | | |
| Flumazenil | A2917 | GABRA1 | 118.52 | 109.65 | 92.47 | 105.86 | 130.29 | 97.92 | 108.45 | 152.81 | 132.15 | 102.16 | 77.10 | 106.44 | 96.76 | 95.94 | 91.90 | 100.88 | 119.39 | | | |
| Flumequine | B2292 | N/A | 85.39 | 100.30 | 137.61 | 103.22 | 111.44 | 101.34 | 95.39 | 145.52 | 124.28 | 98.49 | 87.72 | 155.89 | 118.42 | 111.90 | 121.49 | 99.18 | 135.35 | | | |
| Flumethasone | B1761 | NR3C1 | 109.11 | 178.19 | 235.65 | 149.67 | 181.39 | 85.06 | 101.39 | 159.48 | 166.89 | 99.97 | 179.38 | 179.75 | 145.30 | 328.57 | 287.06 | 130.65 | 141.27 | | | |
| Flunarizine 2HCl | B1412 | DRD2, HRH1, CACNA1H, CACNA1G, CACNA1I | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flunixin Meglumine | B1445 | PTGS1, PTGS2 | 91.64 | 119.51 | 105.59 | 44.95 | 88.52 | 30.04 | 47.79 | 93.37 | 81.30 | 52.44 | 112.00 | 82.37 | 96.50 | 68.90 | 81.82 | 115.65 | 60.27 | | | |
| Fluocinolone Acetonide | B2095 | NR3C1 | 42.28 | 125.81 | 272.15 | 118.84 | 142.31 | 84.52 | 132.90 | 218.82 | 250.12 | 112.79 | 151.11 | 154.34 | 119.97 | 324.20 | 326.60 | 326.60 | 32.86 | 129.37 | | |
| Fluocinonide | B2144 | NR3C1 | 38.70 | 113.06 | 251.74 | 157.44 | 153.80 | 72.59 | 116.61 | 176.26 | 174.94 | 98.87 | 154.62 | 178.69 | 129.20 | 378.52 | 345.95 | 25.44 | 136.14 | | | |
| Fluorouracil (Adrucil) | A4071 | N/A | 123.01 | 148.73 | 150.83 | 139.18 | 139.51 | 91.74 | 119.90 | 194.96 | 207.51 | 80.21 | 70.08 | 111.98 | 166.77 | 85.37 | 76.92 | 138.71 | 87.81 | | | |
| Fluoxetine HCl | A2436 | Htr2a | 94.52 | 101.59 | 58.64 | 49.07 | 46.44 | 40.64 | 49.12 | 73.00 | 58.84 | 63.91 | 105.28 | 98.42 | 75.18 | 112.77 | 95.86 | 46.15 | 79.50 | | | |
| Flutamide | B1376 | AR | 130.97 | 141.24 | 78.37 | 75.28 | 82.44 | 88.30 | 135.17 | 120.23 | 110.88 | 77.46 | 66.15 | 138.76 | 125.20 | 103.81 | 91.94 | 120.91 | 88.87 | | | |
| Fluticasone propionate | B2096 | NR3C1 | 40.28 | 113.21 | 271.75 | 117.76 | 137.54 | 70.51 | 132.96 | 213.04 | 236.03 | 104.03 | 150.99 | 166.18 | 132.75 | 368.08 | 317.45 | 31.30 | 111.81 | | | |
| Fluvastatin | A3419 | HMGCR | 82.15 | 100.30 | 108.53 | 51.19 | 67.49 | 47.14 | 50.75 | 148.66 | 129.44 | 53.22 | 78.26 | 129.62 | 162.18 | 198.99 | 184.58 | 59.60 | 80.00 | | | |
| Fluvastatin Sodium | A4363 | HMGCR | 80.82 | 101.75 | 135.26 | 58.23 | 51.64 | 60.02 | 59.15 | 120.80 | 105.54 | 53.63 | 68.71 | 135.19 | 252.31 | 231.50 | 208.00 | 90.94 | 64.97 | | | |
| Fluvoxamine maleate | A2553 | Slc6a4 | 123.24 | 117.14 | 67.66 | 78.88 | 90.89 | 56.14 | 82.48 | 104.21 | 110.05 | 90.53 | 90.89 | 111.42 | 92.98 | 99.62 | 89.50 | 78.58 | 75.61 | | | |
| Folic acid | N2075 | FOLR1 | 88.62 | 118.21 | 116.69 | 75.98 | 108.73 | 93.14 | 99.10 | 95.09 | 106.92 | 106.33 | 88.61 | 117.66 | 85.30 | 99.43 | 103.38 | 98.18 | 33.76 | | | |
| Foretinib (GSK1363089) | A2974 | FLT1 | 32.24 | 38.48 | 48.00 | 26.49 | 29.46 | 57.80 | 42.33 | 54.25 | 75.32 | 88.14 | 43.34 | 54.97 | 52.68 | 55.75 | 64.58 | 20.47 | 111.24 | | | |
| Fosaprepitant dimesylate salt | B2145 | TACR1 | 31.20 | 103.66 | 91.74 | 62.41 | 52.07 | 48.69 | 110.69 | 107.71 | 111.13 | 33.38 | 71.35 | 102.72 | 85.08 | 80.71 | 71.74 | 15.71 | 68.87 | | | |
| Fosbretabulin (Combrelistatin A4 Phosphate (CA4P)) | B1634 | TUBA1A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foscarnet Sodium | B1946 | N/A | 151.43 | 217.59 | 131.55 | 74.39 | 97.57 | 119.49 | 103.05 | 107.93 | 99.81 | 134.37 | 84.95 | 115.09 | 114.92 | 45.68 | 37.80 | 203.23 | 19.76 | | | |
| Fostatinib (R78B) | B2284 | SYK | 89.66 | 117.78 | 132.74 | 84.25 | 88.48 | 110.53 | 95.04 | 124.17 | 127.26 | 100.73 | 95.46 | 96.72 | 89.60 | 90.35 | 99.85 | 119.01 | 116.82 | | | |
| FT-207 (NSC 148958) | B1474 | N/A | 82.25 | 94.39 | 64.98 | 53.04 | 58.32 | 55.20 | 61.08 | 91.26 | 81.97 | 82.25 | 92.14 | 101.83 | 60.99 | 73.80 | 75.24 | 98.15 | 74.34 | | | |
| Fulvestrone | B1763 | MUC5AC | 151.01 | 165.09 | 142.69 | 101.62 | 130.55 | 139.63 | 121.26 | 130.58 | 129.41 | 105.23 | 112.60 | 110.08 | 112.34 | 83.75 | 94.69 | 96.65 | 117.10 | | | |
| Fulvestrant | A1428 | ESR1 | 84.45 | 97.63 | 96.07 | 80.67 | 73.93 | 121.96 | 120.18 | 85.06 | 97.12 | 92.46 | 81.75 | 102.66 | 94.54 | 115.06 | 99.56 | 53.49 | 89.36 | | | |
| Furiladone HCl | B1764 | MAOA, MAOB | 131.47 | 142.07 | 95.71 | 81.63 | 76.21 | 52.25 | 102.71 | 120.74 | 137.58 | 60.40 | 70.60 | 89.12 | 85.63 | 48.44 | 57.60 | 73.82 | 82.94 | | | |
| Furosemide | A8435 | SLC12A2 | 59.49 | 92.13 | 96.98 | 144.27 | 125.52 | 35.63 | 49.81 | 92.64 | 99.43 | 31.16 | 62.27 | 152.58 | 63.72 | 104.32 | 84.02 | 146.11 | 132.80 | | | |
| Fusidic Acid (sodium salt) | C5167 | N/A | 103.27 | 113.74 | 94.53 | 83.45 | 83.68 | 97.30 | 99.34 | 83.31 | 74.51 | 104.44 | 92.30 | 125.65 | 104.51 | 101.11 | 77.19 | 168.75 | 132.41 | | | |
| Gabapentin | A8436 | GABBR1 | 75.86 | 118.39 | 121.41 | 108.89 | 113.37 | 77.39 | 99.20 | 162.81 | 135.72 | 97.36 | 126.95 | 115.77 | 81.63 | 127.17 | 130.63 | 109.81 | 106.51 | | | |
| Gabapentin HCl | B1529 | CACNA2D1, CACNA2D2 | 91.37 | 102.26 | 76.02 | 78.43 | 77.27 | 82.27 | 93.98 | 84.82 | 69.07 | 104.55 | 91.12 | 118.71 | 103.69 | 86.37 | 89.90 | 186.88 | 102.72 | | | |
| Gabexate mesylate | A4012 | TPSAB1 | 112.55 | 171.56 | 119.87 | 80.98 | 79.92 | 80.37 | 91.12 | 115.14 | 115.76 | 96.50 | 91.94 | 120.52 | 90.15 | 119.37 | 99.18 | 171.85 | 89.66 | | | |
| | | | 163.42 | 176.35 | 158.61 | 146.79 | 138.09 | 103.94 | 118.71 | 161.26 | 199.06 | 100.24 | 95.77 | 121.62 | 147.43 | 97.64 | 95.95 | 152.66 | 124.68 | | | |

continued

| Information from ApexBio | | TNBC (basal-like) | | | | | | | | | | TNBC (luminal AR) | | | ER-positive (luminal) | | | HER2-enriched | | |
|---------------------------|----------|----------------------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|--------|---------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------------|--------|--------|
| Item Name | Catalog# | TARGET | HC101 | HC101 | HC16 | UCD52 | UCD52 | WHM12 | WHM12 | WHM30 | WHM30 | WHM30 | HC109 | HC109 | HC103 | HC111 | HC113 | HC113 | HC108 | HC108 |
| Cadodiamide | B1765 | N/A | 80.30 | 118.63 | 111.70 | 108.83 | 98.33 | 72.05 | 112.92 | 98.17 | 90.79 | 88.33 | 109.70 | 111.33 | 90.06 | 89.96 | 77.33 | 119.66 | 106.44 | 106.44 |
| Gallanthamine HBr | B1745 | CHRNA1 | 108.03 | 117.47 | 73.83 | 99.67 | 95.98 | 71.22 | 88.19 | 135.19 | 101.09 | 97.14 | 96.90 | 101.51 | 98.15 | 88.15 | 86.19 | 74.64 | 107.74 | 134.52 |
| Gallamine Triethiodide | B1610 | CHRM2 | 98.07 | 113.59 | 92.63 | 93.51 | 102.49 | 122.11 | 113.33 | 75.16 | 83.74 | 108.54 | 80.69 | 118.26 | 93.14 | 112.51 | 100.77 | 144.04 | 117.61 | 117.61 |
| Galic acid | N1830 | CA1 | 76.78 | 78.15 | 125.97 | 84.98 | 97.46 | 49.06 | 66.85 | 78.25 | 90.81 | 97.42 | 84.14 | 107.23 | 54.34 | 110.66 | 99.92 | 106.18 | 82.29 | 82.29 |
| Ganciclovir | B2097 | N/A | 39.20 | 86.31 | 126.01 | 83.25 | 91.39 | 61.24 | 125.71 | 141.44 | 143.32 | 96.19 | 93.35 | 123.92 | 97.91 | 123.97 | 99.37 | 31.45 | 91.94 | 91.94 |
| Ganetespib (STA-9090) | A4385 | HSP90AA1 | 39.29 | 78.88 | 68.24 | 41.66 | 55.54 | 89.44 | 100.65 | 97.97 | 95.26 | 23.93 | 26.72 | 53.92 | 36.49 | 477.10 | 396.78 | 46.21 | 181.24 | 181.24 |
| Gatifloxacin | A1313 | N/A | 77.36 | 121.16 | 92.21 | 145.12 | 135.69 | 43.05 | 76.06 | 140.29 | 106.94 | 67.68 | 82.34 | 81.10 | 123.71 | 88.02 | 77.28 | 66.53 | 57.14 | 57.14 |
| GDC-0449 (Vismodegib) | A3021 | SMO | 80.65 | 137.93 | 83.37 | 88.38 | 65.83 | 114.70 | 106.93 | 131.60 | 135.04 | 55.45 | 83.58 | 94.37 | 103.55 | 99.44 | 110.29 | 82.89 | 114.26 | 114.26 |
| GDC-0941 | A8210 | PIK3CA | 144.07 | 236.90 | 217.44 | 99.02 | 78.07 | 61.40 | 65.91 | 1962.30 | 2322.84 | 88.70 | 89.76 | 94.79 | 114.08 | 93.02 | 88.34 | 141.35 | 150.23 | 150.23 |
| Gefitinib (ZD1839) | A8219 | EGFR | 59.62 | 131.61 | 94.75 | 51.29 | 53.16 | 46.27 | 49.37 | 129.11 | 127.52 | 62.43 | 93.39 | 55.28 | 110.00 | 64.45 | 62.22 | 80.33 | 97.56 | 97.56 |
| Gemcitabine | A8437 | RRM1 | 62.56 | 78.14 | 64.72 | 101.01 | 100.13 | 63.19 | 94.53 | 110.86 | 128.12 | 68.40 | 81.79 | 95.87 | 111.66 | 113.95 | 121.46 | 142.84 | 114.81 | 114.81 |
| Gemcitabine HCl | A1402 | RRM1 | 80.57 | 111.63 | 107.16 | 149.65 | 115.62 | 70.68 | 80.74 | 114.45 | 94.88 | 76.97 | 109.11 | 109.04 | 103.29 | 78.15 | 100.98 | 135.00 | 125.93 | 125.93 |
| Gemfibrozil | B1947 | SLCO1B1 | 82.54 | 117.26 | 224.43 | 111.88 | 136.02 | 89.46 | 107.06 | 203.29 | 203.59 | 93.14 | 169.85 | 117.77 | 112.06 | 277.99 | 293.21 | 110.18 | 108.26 | 108.26 |
| Genipin | N2408 | UCP2 | 153.75 | 181.99 | 197.89 | 105.93 | 113.37 | 116.19 | 131.80 | 162.28 | 148.67 | 99.52 | 91.11 | 137.64 | 98.60 | 120.92 | 117.14 | 105.32 | 120.85 | 120.85 |
| Geniposide | N1360 | UCP2 | 87.67 | 121.28 | 116.26 | 115.45 | 117.32 | 87.04 | 80.23 | 95.98 | 97.09 | 119.04 | 89.69 | 157.60 | 98.30 | 89.87 | 100.72 | 126.38 | 43.00 | 43.00 |
| Geniposidic acid | N1272 | UCP2 | 92.65 | 106.32 | 110.28 | 107.17 | 92.50 | 90.01 | 98.53 | 142.80 | 143.65 | 105.69 | 81.67 | 149.73 | 95.64 | 99.34 | 115.56 | 127.02 | 41.61 | 41.61 |
| Genistein | A2198 | C/STR | 243.46 | 258.20 | 182.68 | 164.69 | 121.60 | 117.52 | 124.88 | 506.89 | 174.83 | 402.59 | 153.94 | 159.81 | 128.72 | 322.99 | 288.53 | 1065.24 | 205.08 | 205.08 |
| Gentamycin Sulfate | A2514 | N/A | 112.44 | 125.03 | 97.04 | 109.06 | 80.45 | 73.81 | 70.99 | 100.82 | 100.82 | 82.24 | 118.25 | 90.69 | 101.00 | 87.78 | 100.98 | 93.09 | 102.41 | 102.41 |
| Gestodene | B1517 | PGR | 201.00 | 387.09 | 184.11 | 144.09 | 142.16 | 102.57 | 109.66 | 250.68 | 248.61 | 82.99 | 111.77 | 149.15 | 122.12 | 197.29 | 161.54 | 260.68 | 132.90 | 132.90 |
| Gimeracil | A4342 | DPYD | 97.67 | 95.23 | 91.03 | 90.52 | 85.07 | 112.44 | 91.30 | 113.16 | 89.49 | 107.30 | 80.64 | 130.77 | 112.32 | 132.98 | 112.81 | 119.03 | 91.36 | 91.36 |
| Ginkgolide A | N1900 | PTAFR | 89.19 | 108.55 | 116.18 | 84.18 | 99.09 | 91.71 | 109.35 | 84.87 | 88.11 | 101.67 | 93.00 | 111.85 | 96.49 | 110.14 | 118.70 | 116.13 | 38.69 | 38.69 |
| glatiramer acetate | B4978 | N/A | 84.95 | 103.75 | 124.82 | 125.03 | 110.71 | 69.38 | 122.38 | 140.51 | 150.22 | 100.80 | 115.79 | 135.77 | 108.23 | 182.52 | 159.61 | 130.68 | 29.73 | 29.73 |
| Glibenclamide | B1296 | ABCC8 | 112.15 | 93.36 | 110.35 | 116.45 | 121.45 | 135.34 | 134.01 | 409.20 | 444.35 | 105.14 | 82.32 | 150.66 | 93.22 | 108.78 | 107.57 | 109.79 | 88.19 | 88.19 |
| Gliclazide | B2195 | ABCC8 | 42.15 | 144.27 | 122.46 | 103.85 | 87.39 | 118.92 | 130.39 | 131.73 | 118.14 | 75.78 | 105.74 | 122.96 | 90.15 | 101.64 | 107.43 | 33.66 | 119.97 | 119.97 |
| Glimepiride | A4033 | ABCC8 | 146.42 | 170.02 | 158.49 | 126.12 | 131.01 | 99.91 | 109.44 | 164.98 | 163.89 | 96.43 | 76.85 | 122.66 | 147.27 | 101.03 | 85.45 | 128.07 | 85.47 | 85.47 |
| Glipizide | A8438 | ABCC8 | 92.96 | 116.01 | 99.08 | 87.55 | 79.63 | 79.36 | 95.12 | 145.82 | 129.50 | 117.60 | 94.79 | 127.62 | 107.74 | 94.36 | 91.86 | 160.05 | 128.55 | 128.55 |
| Glutathione | B2196 | ABCC8 | 30.77 | 147.61 | 142.37 | 101.43 | 85.59 | 115.67 | 143.96 | 150.50 | 123.86 | 54.76 | 82.08 | 108.95 | 91.40 | 78.13 | 111.07 | 26.51 | 105.42 | 105.42 |
| GLPG0634 | B1130 | JAK2 | 525.60 | 1082.51 | 652.32 | 536.55 | 499.92 | 914.77 | 1711.87 | 153.65 | 139.74 | 149.57 | 221.50 | 1484.42 | 619.70 | 6573.00 | 5610.49 | 207.88 | 373.61 | 373.61 |
| Glycopyrrolate | B1286 | CHRM1 | 106.44 | 113.91 | 94.76 | 91.96 | 99.23 | 103.89 | 96.56 | 88.21 | 79.07 | 159.24 | 87.13 | 152.50 | 99.28 | 125.98 | 108.37 | 113.29 | 93.97 | 93.97 |
| GM 6001 | A4050 | MMP9 | 138.65 | 144.02 | 139.94 | 137.38 | 115.37 | 94.54 | 114.83 | 183.01 | 239.44 | 95.34 | 82.40 | 116.42 | 129.49 | 96.31 | 88.63 | 201.52 | 122.46 | 122.46 |
| Granisetron | A3443 | HTR3A | 113.71 | 111.19 | 89.31 | 101.85 | 108.40 | 130.08 | 90.92 | 155.29 | 111.17 | 114.89 | 101.56 | 118.71 | 81.83 | 99.49 | 116.89 | 99.19 | 102.58 | 102.58 |
| Granisetron HCl | A1295 | HTR3A | 120.73 | 112.16 | 89.64 | 115.94 | 110.71 | 72.73 | 103.55 | 126.19 | 103.42 | 91.66 | 89.18 | 110.81 | 97.63 | 107.71 | 84.73 | 87.45 | 102.71 | 102.71 |
| Griseofulvin | B3680 | TUBA1A | 132.16 | 121.00 | 127.85 | 152.68 | 118.99 | 95.53 | 146.65 | 200.88 | 179.95 | 120.07 | 162.52 | 214.78 | 98.66 | 124.35 | 132.51 | 114.22 | 34.21 | 34.21 |
| GS-7340 | B8021 | N/A | 96.31 | 98.16 | 182.67 | 104.29 | 103.11 | 117.54 | 116.67 | 138.36 | 149.98 | 95.61 | 80.25 | 108.56 | 112.01 | 60.07 | 71.35 | 77.09 | 37.82 | 37.82 |
| GS-2973 | B3553 | SYK | 340.54 | 131.44 | 86.16 | 425.63 | 84.07 | 115.95 | 391.11 | 683.29 | 569.24 | 131.92 | 464.64 | 812.57 | 124.72 | 300.64 | 229.42 | 177.91 | 32.00 | 32.00 |
| GSK2126458 | A8556 | MTOR | 63.87 | 64.35 | 147.09 | 44.16 | 42.68 | 44.33 | 55.05 | 44.51 | 41.29 | 26.79 | 26.50 | 65.60 | 70.32 | 270.32 | 222.24 | 138.39 | 69.05 | 69.05 |
| Guafenesin | A8442 | N/A | 104.68 | 111.41 | 117.43 | 90.97 | 92.41 | 82.15 | 107.84 | 133.98 | 148.61 | 126.32 | 97.14 | 130.67 | 102.32 | 246.24 | 217.04 | 157.38 | 109.27 | 109.27 |
| Guanabenz Acetate | B1335 | ADRA2A | 116.97 | 151.53 | 157.59 | 78.92 | 74.95 | 97.85 | 120.70 | 123.46 | 95.93 | 79.76 | 87.34 | 121.73 | 107.54 | 109.64 | 92.77 | 101.84 | 95.70 | 95.70 |
| Guanfacine hydrochloride | A3451 | ADRA2A | 106.22 | 127.94 | 94.42 | 88.93 | 97.49 | 109.13 | 95.06 | 145.46 | 118.02 | 88.75 | 75.51 | 97.58 | 86.23 | 101.99 | 111.18 | 99.55 | 97.18 | 97.18 |
| Guandine HCl | B1949 | N/A | 69.79 | 84.52 | 125.65 | 84.81 | 73.39 | 93.67 | 101.63 | 136.77 | 133.46 | 89.73 | 103.22 | 96.30 | 85.55 | 121.62 | 127.43 | 97.89 | 94.18 | 94.18 |
| Halobetasol Propionate | B1766 | NR3C1 | 108.44 | 137.99 | 246.15 | 185.27 | 151.48 | 106.75 | 104.15 | 174.31 | 180.23 | 94.97 | 197.41 | 143.63 | 132.93 | 277.97 | 254.19 | 117.07 | 127.91 | 127.91 |
| Halobetasol | B1767 | NR3C1 | 153.81 | 163.54 | 303.59 | 204.09 | 178.87 | 106.19 | 119.76 | 200.63 | 229.21 | 65.09 | 201.37 | 152.37 | 132.88 | 279.53 | 281.66 | 113.54 | 224.08 | 224.08 |
| Haloperidol | B2099 | HTR1A | 37.36 | 89.27 | 116.91 | 59.79 | 63.40 | 65.18 | 116.50 | 115.25 | 127.56 | 93.52 | 78.68 | 101.65 | 90.00 | 96.62 | 82.57 | 22.16 | 75.86 | 75.86 |
| Haloperidol hydrochloride | B1242 | HTR1A | 103.71 | 123.79 | 126.71 | 59.91 | 66.83 | 109.59 | 118.73 | 66.40 | 53.93 | 124.98 | 81.51 | 99.56 | 106.35 | 225.57 | 206.60 | 102.45 | 69.54 | 69.54 |
| Heparin sodium | A5066 | SERPINC1 | 95.98 | 92.91 | 104.08 | 73.00 | 81.28 | 68.28 | 81.13 | 131.29 | 118.15 | 89.57 | 77.24 | 95.26 | 97.24 | 88.34 | 84.76 | 109.37 | 91.19 | 91.19 |
| Histamine 2HCl | B1561 | HRH1, HRH2, HRH3, HRH4 | 107.88 | 128.30 | 110.74 | 84.59 | 91.07 | 77.10 | 85.48 | 125.60 | 118.28 | 110.89 | 99.23 | 128.71 | 104.81 | 135.09 | 113.08 | 151.60 | 80.77 | 80.77 |
| Histamine Phosphate | B1770 | HRH1, HRH2, HRH3, HRH4 | 104.25 | 129.35 | 131.21 | 111.94 | 87.77 | 95.74 | 101.76 | 138.57 | 158.47 | 84.60 | 105.80 | 116.55 | 98.45 | 359.63 | 216.62 | 126.61 | 128.86 | 128.86 |
| Homatropine Bromide | B1603 | CHRM1, CHRM2, CHRM3, CHRM4 | 125.65 | 139.72 | 109.69 | 60.89 | 79.82 | 95.59 | 94.75 | 109.07 | 102.19 | 118.85 | 103.18 | 129.39 | 99.79 | 150.39 | 129.25 | 146.07 | 80.67 | 80.67 |
| Homatropine Methylbromide | B1604 | CHRM1, CHRM2, CHRM3, CHRM4 | 95.30 | 97.05 | 114.40 | 105.12 | 102.54 | 106.39 | 117.74 | 52.73 | 48.89 | 102.65 | 76.93 | 97.64 | 85.88 | 108.84 | 101.75 | 115.00 | 109.73 | 109.73 |
| Hydralazine HCl | B2101 | N/A | 126.70 | 157.46 | 179.56 | 164.43 | 159.86 | 151.72 | 143.96 | 142.53 | 158.65 | 105.84 | 119.29 | 131.14 | 79.77 | 126.01 | 115.99 | 144.14 | 110.20 | 110.20 |

Appendix A: PDX 1,363 drug screening dataset

continued

| Information from ApexBio | | | TNBC (basal-like) | | | | | | | | | | | TNBC (luminal AR) | | | ER-positive (luminal) | | | | HER2-enriched | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|--------|--------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|
| Item Name | Catalog# | TARGET | HC101 | HC101 | HC16 | UCD52 | UCD52 | UCD52 | WHM12 | WHM12 | WHM30 | WHM30 | WHM30 | WHM30 | HC109 | HC109 | HC103 | HC111 | HC113 | HC113 | HC113 | HC113 | HC108 | HC108 | HC108 | | |
| Hydrochlorothiazide | B1950 | SLC12A3 | 73.50 | 116.59 | 177.13 | 103.23 | 107.44 | 103.36 | 98.01 | 146.74 | 131.60 | 82.97 | 184.82 | 105.72 | 92.72 | 248.89 | 255.14 | 99.01 | 123.22 | | | | | | | | |
| Hydrocortisone | B1951 | NR3C1 | 93.41 | 112.16 | 263.52 | 121.02 | 127.38 | 99.07 | 92.21 | 207.13 | 189.09 | 91.63 | 172.01 | 126.43 | 113.25 | 286.73 | 307.09 | 102.44 | 110.98 | | | | | | | | |
| Hydroxychloroquine Sulfate | B4874 | TLR7 | 68.57 | 75.10 | 86.46 | 68.77 | 74.12 | 68.80 | 72.83 | 102.15 | 101.18 | 71.05 | 73.30 | 96.60 | 81.85 | 90.13 | 78.74 | 89.48 | 24.67 | | | | | | | | |
| Hydroxyurea | B2102 | RRM1 | 37.43 | 88.20 | 109.51 | 75.84 | 81.59 | 74.82 | 118.10 | 122.45 | 127.92 | 83.98 | 94.36 | 111.44 | 90.04 | 120.70 | 105.06 | 22.94 | 101.03 | | | | | | | | |
| Hydroxyzine 2HCl | B1549 | HRH1 | 166.84 | 171.44 | 128.06 | 76.03 | 76.94 | 95.59 | 98.83 | 156.44 | 123.48 | 108.12 | 116.02 | 99.89 | 117.49 | 84.99 | 85.84 | 109.29 | 103.55 | | | | | | | | |
| Hygromycin B | A2515 | N/A | 81.32 | 51.20 | 94.27 | 71.60 | 103.14 | 98.12 | 96.35 | 104.52 | 72.00 | 68.64 | 174.93 | 70.16 | 110.31 | 115.27 | 113.65 | 93.49 | 105.71 | | | | | | | | |
| Hyoscyamine | B1605 | CHRM1, CHRM2, CHRM3, CHRM4 | 124.96 | 144.37 | 118.00 | 68.95 | 79.50 | 90.94 | 96.63 | 111.08 | 105.72 | 120.68 | 98.02 | 132.49 | 94.31 | 149.10 | 140.92 | 159.91 | 81.34 | | | | | | | | |
| Ibandronate sodium | B1772 | N/A | 91.28 | 134.12 | 137.63 | 119.27 | 111.42 | 119.62 | 140.01 | 112.07 | 143.05 | 93.87 | 121.01 | 93.20 | 101.41 | 139.83 | 112.26 | 127.76 | 141.87 | | | | | | | | |
| Ibuprofen | A8446 | ASIC1 | 104.09 | 144.13 | 90.16 | 85.88 | 91.92 | 92.68 | 110.79 | 106.82 | 100.63 | 126.46 | 92.58 | 114.57 | 103.82 | 128.42 | 138.44 | 150.49 | 95.75 | | | | | | | | |
| Ibuprofen Lysine | A5791 | ASIC1 | 142.07 | 274.83 | 162.08 | 111.80 | 153.02 | 82.30 | 87.35 | 186.21 | 153.99 | 114.39 | 98.06 | 130.30 | 138.08 | 126.18 | 134.95 | 156.29 | 247.75 | | | | | | | | |
| Ibutilide Fumarate | B2278 | KCNH2 | 82.66 | 104.30 | 116.73 | 98.18 | 95.38 | 120.23 | 124.54 | 142.80 | 112.95 | 118.14 | 92.05 | 102.71 | 102.71 | 137.05 | 122.41 | 133.05 | 86.55 | | | | | | | | |
| Ictarubicin HCl | A2476 | TOP2A | 33.73 | 41.26 | 32.05 | 26.92 | 35.95 | 22.30 | 36.37 | 54.48 | 34.87 | 27.52 | 29.22 | 67.60 | 27.78 | 49.40 | 44.84 | 61.24 | 29.82 | | | | | | | | |
| Idebenone | B2103 | N/A | 32.04 | 36.04 | 104.06 | 82.89 | 73.59 | 57.25 | 99.54 | 37.71 | 66.04 | 26.69 | 51.58 | 107.10 | 87.24 | 49.25 | 135.15 | 15.22 | 74.99 | | | | | | | | |
| Idoxuridine | B1773 | N/A | 110.65 | 219.46 | 129.07 | 115.87 | 107.29 | 178.99 | 221.21 | 115.53 | 117.05 | 100.10 | 112.28 | 214.19 | 106.35 | 340.64 | 336.23 | 165.73 | 163.59 | | | | | | | | |
| Ifofosfamide | A2097 | N/A | 116.21 | 95.84 | 74.41 | 103.67 | 104.59 | 114.31 | 77.06 | 107.30 | 110.48 | 96.72 | 95.84 | 107.00 | 84.77 | 145.03 | 160.02 | 108.42 | 88.38 | | | | | | | | |
| Iloperidone | A5399 | Htr1a | 136.07 | 170.85 | 172.11 | 89.41 | 86.92 | 110.45 | 101.98 | 122.79 | 122.84 | 130.62 | 103.22 | 101.25 | 102.71 | 110.26 | 130.83 | 148.21 | 132.84 | | | | | | | | |
| Imatinib (STI571) | B2171 | ABL1 | 57.76 | 116.40 | 98.90 | 90.36 | 88.00 | 78.39 | 104.94 | 95.56 | 113.15 | 86.84 | 85.78 | 156.40 | 89.40 | 104.44 | 112.39 | 18.87 | 82.78 | | | | | | | | |
| Imatinib Mesylate (STI571) | A1805 | ABL1 | 139.70 | 174.17 | 98.96 | 66.50 | 69.02 | 84.56 | 93.26 | 126.66 | 101.21 | 59.52 | 75.97 | 86.73 | 69.73 | 99.28 | 83.24 | 105.32 | 106.25 | | | | | | | | |
| Imidapril HCl | A8447 | ACE | 99.26 | 111.02 | 94.23 | 75.29 | 80.70 | 102.49 | 107.11 | 110.68 | 96.58 | 104.77 | 94.79 | 113.10 | 102.01 | 125.07 | 127.04 | 168.45 | 107.28 | | | | | | | | |
| Imipramine (hydrochloride) | C4117 | Kcnj6 | 94.80 | 113.90 | 118.73 | 85.24 | 95.47 | 73.66 | 91.24 | 73.67 | 85.63 | 88.62 | 81.23 | 88.05 | 60.04 | 93.77 | 96.36 | 121.71 | 115.65 | | | | | | | | |
| Imiquimod | A5161 | TLR7 | 101.65 | 84.15 | 210.68 | 75.68 | 77.70 | 124.45 | 104.76 | 110.23 | 121.56 | 73.10 | 72.32 | 108.92 | 42.71 | 105.32 | 76.60 | 121.45 | 102.57 | | | | | | | | |
| INCB-024360 | B6036 | IDO1 | 100.55 | 110.23 | 112.16 | 54.95 | 60.00 | 95.80 | 82.09 | 100.41 | 91.98 | 41.00 | 28.94 | 99.97 | 96.37 | 65.52 | 67.49 | 59.28 | 25.28 | | | | | | | | |
| Indapamide | B1953 | KCNQ1, KCNE1 | 91.01 | 104.99 | 128.06 | 81.35 | 79.14 | 119.24 | 90.23 | 106.97 | 106.97 | 97.92 | 91.27 | 99.97 | 88.75 | 100.34 | 119.74 | 117.17 | 94.58 | | | | | | | | |
| Indomethacin | A8449 | PTGS1 | 91.31 | 119.84 | 91.99 | 81.69 | 63.16 | 89.08 | 95.21 | 96.73 | 89.18 | 97.45 | 95.89 | 88.67 | 79.18 | 108.06 | 101.11 | 133.70 | 74.49 | | | | | | | | |
| Iniparib (BSI-201) | A4157 | PARP1 | 136.12 | 106.27 | 106.26 | 118.20 | 110.54 | 165.98 | 196.63 | 112.96 | 144.59 | 108.65 | 137.48 | 198.05 | 82.60 | 145.51 | 101.53 | 119.13 | 84.61 | | | | | | | | |
| Iohexol | B3538 | N/A | 93.72 | 140.51 | 122.03 | 96.59 | 106.01 | 97.28 | 101.05 | 89.64 | 102.22 | 94.48 | 98.60 | 115.92 | 83.17 | 125.71 | 139.36 | 163.25 | 95.83 | | | | | | | | |
| IPI-145 (INK1197) | A1720 | PIK3CD, PIK3CG | 92.51 | 90.44 | 81.81 | 66.11 | 68.53 | 40.75 | 61.40 | 96.78 | 93.74 | 90.03 | 53.71 | 53.07 | 66.44 | 49.26 | 42.30 | 67.42 | 68.76 | | | | | | | | |
| Ipratropium Bromide | A8451 | CHRM1, CHRM2, CHRM3, CHRM4 | 106.39 | 169.80 | 239.34 | 151.31 | 143.97 | 91.95 | 113.29 | 163.90 | 196.55 | 102.21 | 213.84 | 151.21 | 107.79 | 330.98 | 340.90 | 47.78 | 119.24 | | | | | | | | |
| Iribesartan | A5970 | AGTR1 | 87.78 | 84.91 | 107.12 | 99.25 | 107.02 | 108.52 | 101.54 | 99.95 | 65.40 | 97.36 | 91.86 | 104.67 | 91.80 | 112.18 | 115.55 | 117.81 | 144.16 | | | | | | | | |
| Irinotecan | A5133 | TOP1 | 114.72 | 106.17 | 140.36 | 111.10 | 102.42 | 62.72 | 72.14 | 118.87 | 106.48 | 117.23 | 231.09 | 132.52 | 222.69 | 122.33 | 119.23 | 138.95 | 236.48 | | | | | | | | |
| Irinotecan HCl Trihydrate | B2293 | TOP1 | 55.52 | 86.13 | 104.77 | 115.77 | 91.83 | 70.65 | 65.31 | 120.25 | 92.93 | 101.93 | 137.38 | 164.86 | 220.71 | 124.25 | 103.12 | 161.09 | 189.32 | | | | | | | | |
| Irsogladine | B1593 | PDE4D | 96.91 | 88.57 | 107.96 | 103.68 | 109.89 | 117.28 | 111.09 | 79.28 | 73.48 | 102.88 | 80.97 | 112.94 | 89.74 | 114.34 | 89.45 | 121.96 | 96.15 | | | | | | | | |
| Isoconazole nitrate | B1956 | N/A | 78.02 | 37.81 | 139.96 | 40.05 | 48.22 | 47.15 | 56.97 | 98.43 | 101.61 | 23.36 | 28.17 | 119.34 | 101.39 | 59.95 | 48.41 | 40.49 | 93.05 | | | | | | | | |
| Isotiazolid | B1957 | N/A | 92.35 | 102.46 | 127.48 | 63.26 | 81.89 | 92.81 | 98.47 | 116.49 | 111.86 | 100.06 | 85.17 | 108.63 | 87.21 | 128.33 | 110.01 | 122.39 | 91.69 | | | | | | | | |
| Isoprenaline HCl | B1336 | ADRB1 | 106.51 | 84.85 | 121.55 | 85.46 | 98.34 | 73.16 | 81.30 | 107.63 | 117.64 | 78.05 | 96.39 | 108.06 | 90.34 | 77.65 | 74.84 | 74.47 | 101.51 | | | | | | | | |
| Isonorbide | B1774 | NPR1 | 98.62 | 131.32 | 116.39 | 102.53 | 97.31 | 107.68 | 107.53 | 100.69 | 122.42 | 101.24 | 105.36 | 146.74 | 101.89 | 287.05 | 233.50 | 126.10 | 118.71 | | | | | | | | |
| Isotretinoin | A4330 | RARA | 137.50 | 140.37 | 104.96 | 191.51 | 188.08 | 98.90 | 84.18 | 142.94 | 142.93 | 91.90 | 91.48 | 108.80 | 121.98 | 117.23 | 145.05 | 98.30 | | | | | | | | | |
| Isovaleramide | B1775 | GABRA1 | 87.31 | 118.51 | 94.60 | 98.51 | 101.34 | 89.17 | 107.85 | 101.71 | 90.54 | 95.19 | 99.96 | 132.38 | 98.50 | 95.01 | 113.66 | 130.01 | 109.77 | | | | | | | | |
| Ispinesib (SB-715992) | A5343 | KIF11 | 34.02 | 35.09 | 45.54 | 116.38 | 128.14 | 34.14 | 35.52 | 42.57 | 36.98 | 20.53 | 24.29 | 41.17 | 56.79 | 41.16 | 35.53 | 32.52 | 25.31 | | | | | | | | |
| Istradipine (Dynacirc) | A8453 | Ca α 1c | 98.56 | 123.67 | 116.95 | 69.62 | 82.86 | 84.62 | 100.48 | 86.16 | 91.21 | 19.71 | 77.64 | 118.26 | 91.93 | 113.56 | 104.77 | 62.71 | 87.89 | | | | | | | | |
| Itraconazole | B2104 | NCA | 67.02 | 119.99 | 128.68 | 77.38 | 95.78 | 118.49 | 102.67 | 95.49 | 94.00 | 55.80 | 57.50 | 81.15 | 78.54 | 87.18 | 81.39 | 25.82 | 66.16 | | | | | | | | |
| Itrabradine HCl | B1360 | HCN1 | 110.32 | 99.10 | 97.87 | 78.02 | 93.30 | 81.02 | 105.42 | 119.16 | 126.65 | 114.05 | 86.86 | 121.07 | 113.91 | 96.61 | 102.06 | 132.57 | 85.23 | | | | | | | | |
| Ivacafator (VX-770) | A5047 | CFTR | 58.22 | 24.60 | 121.03 | 82.95 | 111.53 | 34.02 | 34.84 | 213.12 | 186.74 | 20.91 | 16.55 | 83.77 | 139.27 | 32.36 | 26.58 | 83.55 | 18.40 | | | | | | | | |
| Ivermectin | A2813 | P2RX4 | 43.93 | 32.65 | 82.94 | 78.45 | 74.15 | 35.51 | 45.53 | 38.32 | 34.13 | 17.62 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

continued

| Information from ApexBio | | TNBC (basal-like) | | | | | | | | | | TNBC (luminal AR) | | | ER-positive (luminal) | | | | HER2-enriched | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-------------------|--------|---------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| Item Name | Catalog# | TARGET | HC101 | HC101 | HC16 | UCD52 | UCD52 | WHM2 | WHM2 | WHM30 | WHM30 | WHM30 | HC109 | HC109 | HC103 | HC111 | HC113 | HC113 | HC113 | HC108 | HC108 | HC108 | |
| Ketoprofen | B1446 | PTGS1 | 102.98 | 113.01 | 88.82 | 80.42 | 88.53 | 85.44 | 109.05 | 87.42 | 81.29 | 123.90 | 84.06 | 113.60 | 102.05 | 99.98 | 108.39 | 121.75 | 86.02 | | | | |
| Ketorolac tromethamine salt | B1447 | PTGS1, PTGS2 | 133.14 | 112.01 | 131.11 | 146.28 | 144.96 | 140.10 | 118.96 | 118.91 | 112.98 | 196.03 | 96.92 | 174.23 | 101.68 | 140.35 | 103.27 | 200.00 | 147.39 | | | | |
| Ketotifen Fumarate | B1562 | HRH1 | 104.22 | 136.48 | 173.14 | 92.25 | 98.50 | 87.17 | 81.66 | 150.17 | 158.02 | 113.37 | 157.43 | 124.83 | 101.71 | 144.47 | 125.82 | 146.03 | 100.72 | | | | |
| Kinetin | A3528 | N/A | 112.21 | 105.92 | 86.79 | 87.68 | 115.48 | 96.56 | 90.87 | 124.62 | 118.19 | 111.17 | 94.96 | 123.43 | 100.40 | 125.19 | 114.71 | 113.38 | 106.51 | | | | |
| KPT-330 | B1464 | XPO1 | 59.07 | 24.76 | 73.22 | 78.85 | 81.35 | 70.87 | 71.01 | 47.00 | 46.32 | 41.13 | 21.95 | 41.02 | 92.73 | 37.15 | 33.60 | 61.94 | 26.89 | | | | |
| Labetalol HCl | B4795 | ADRA1D | 92.80 | 109.67 | 111.60 | 80.77 | 90.59 | 99.09 | 120.34 | 101.75 | 120.61 | 89.25 | 102.37 | 105.67 | 103.97 | 99.61 | 109.95 | 92.78 | 31.99 | | | | |
| Lacidipine | B1417 | CACNA1B | 107.19 | 108.18 | 85.72 | 72.80 | 81.44 | 100.67 | 98.97 | 130.46 | 135.96 | 79.61 | 93.48 | 98.11 | 109.97 | 90.78 | 86.63 | 117.10 | 67.13 | | | | |
| L-Adrenaline | B1337 | ADRB1, ADRB2, ADRA1A, ADRA1B | 171.59 | 90.31 | 137.85 | 101.50 | 122.14 | 96.30 | 106.98 | 156.29 | 168.36 | 115.90 | 167.64 | 137.29 | 109.51 | 144.28 | 98.54 | 93.30 | 123.25 | | | | |
| Lafutidine | B1575 | HRH2 | 114.13 | 159.79 | 118.70 | 86.45 | 91.83 | 75.31 | 101.81 | 112.75 | 115.60 | 108.77 | 104.32 | 136.43 | 107.79 | 222.55 | 156.91 | 168.85 | 93.98 | | | | |
| Lamivudine | A8458 | N/A | 93.55 | 117.84 | 95.22 | 82.88 | 92.43 | 86.49 | 102.02 | 75.73 | 93.03 | 100.08 | 89.81 | 130.40 | 107.23 | 117.99 | 129.10 | 89.87 | 117.24 | | | | |
| Lamotrigine | B2249 | Scn2a | 86.79 | 103.14 | 127.89 | 122.88 | 101.75 | 86.91 | 105.31 | 171.66 | 177.45 | 110.99 | 156.71 | 155.09 | 89.85 | 238.53 | 251.00 | 170.19 | 105.11 | | | | |
| Lansoprazole | A1229 | ATP4A | 152.80 | 187.04 | 144.03 | 185.39 | 193.73 | 206.22 | 195.08 | 344.44 | 244.49 | 74.63 | 120.08 | 159.78 | 128.15 | 158.41 | 124.69 | 375.60 | 148.91 | | | | |
| Lansoprazole sodium | B1290 | ATP4A | 182.05 | 180.04 | 152.25 | 138.42 | 137.98 | 150.14 | 136.11 | 302.58 | 259.71 | 117.76 | 130.53 | 145.06 | 162.70 | 139.22 | 131.12 | 373.40 | 146.89 | | | | |
| Lapatinib | A8218 | EGFR | 67.70 | 156.66 | 167.67 | 53.68 | 48.64 | 36.90 | 44.47 | 683.37 | 1067.44 | 27.35 | 51.24 | 45.43 | 98.82 | 42.49 | 41.83 | 103.71 | 103.82 | | | | |
| Lapatinib Ditosylate | A3967 | EGFR | 49.58 | 49.44 | 61.77 | 26.69 | 29.41 | 39.80 | 35.64 | 50.21 | 44.49 | 23.27 | 49.36 | 45.44 | 67.83 | 42.18 | 42.60 | 60.45 | 83.71 | | | | |
| L-Carnitine inner salt | N1935 | N/A | 91.39 | 153.84 | 113.66 | 100.22 | 105.63 | 87.52 | 106.37 | 110.43 | 95.91 | 106.96 | 92.73 | 118.52 | 95.68 | 110.85 | 112.46 | 116.56 | 33.51 | | | | |
| LCZ696 | B4815 | AGTR1, AGTR2 | 86.10 | 110.11 | 111.82 | 101.20 | 89.01 | 87.52 | 99.18 | 122.92 | 139.11 | 108.19 | 83.08 | 141.02 | 92.87 | 91.95 | 83.91 | 122.69 | 32.94 | | | | |
| LDE225 (NVP-) LDE225, Erisomodegib | B2266 | SMO | 85.96 | 110.62 | 94.79 | 79.49 | 82.09 | 87.92 | 107.14 | 91.44 | 80.74 | 65.10 | 68.46 | 118.97 | 80.74 | 66.54 | 72.82 | 93.05 | 64.55 | | | | |
| LDK378 | A8328 | ALK | 29.03 | 39.74 | 44.56 | 24.77 | 24.95 | 42.33 | 48.60 | 30.10 | 28.46 | 16.62 | 18.44 | 37.78 | 29.26 | 39.61 | 15.51 | 26.32 | 131.51 | | | | |
| Ledipasvir | A3546 | N/A | 101.67 | 104.03 | 72.30 | 70.68 | 76.50 | 71.61 | 58.13 | 104.67 | 103.18 | 58.31 | 52.90 | 94.37 | 80.60 | 104.99 | 92.99 | 102.23 | 74.46 | | | | |
| LEE011 | A8641 | CDK4 | 106.12 | 112.26 | 91.71 | 141.83 | 153.27 | 98.75 | 116.55 | 137.04 | 123.57 | 135.61 | 92.94 | 134.83 | 137.73 | 134.67 | 116.84 | 131.15 | 131.64 | | | | |
| Leflunomide | A2852 | DHODH | 328.87 | 288.98 | 279.46 | 347.53 | 332.01 | 436.00 | 303.58 | 984.01 | 866.57 | 497.88 | 359.71 | 1016.56 | 193.77 | 303.78 | 270.77 | 614.76 | 364.31 | | | | |
| Lenalidomide (CC-5013) | A4211 | CRBN | 107.78 | 113.57 | 101.49 | 88.92 | 71.99 | 76.13 | 81.03 | 138.24 | 128.96 | 92.54 | 78.39 | 106.96 | 101.89 | 79.82 | 81.11 | 117.09 | 85.70 | | | | |
| Levatinib (E7080) | A2174 | FLT4 | 113.95 | 74.36 | 61.36 | 62.29 | 53.36 | 49.26 | 78.70 | 46.61 | 49.52 | 84.92 | 74.61 | 70.52 | 48.64 | 42.47 | 47.20 | 72.31 | 50.56 | | | | |
| Levetiracetam | A1307 | CYP19A1 | 106.12 | 116.85 | 99.08 | 136.98 | 115.97 | 58.60 | 88.79 | 131.76 | 119.91 | 101.16 | 95.61 | 99.10 | 101.75 | 92.16 | 84.28 | 97.88 | 103.23 | | | | |
| Leucovorin Calcium | A2489 | TYMS | 88.45 | 118.86 | 127.48 | 119.99 | 123.57 | 52.29 | 83.42 | 177.26 | 135.70 | 91.70 | 169.68 | 101.82 | 83.88 | 99.24 | 117.53 | 98.74 | 126.19 | | | | |
| Levetiracetam | A1198 | Sv2a | 136.49 | 146.18 | 120.28 | 137.68 | 113.74 | 84.31 | 99.13 | 146.45 | 139.46 | 103.63 | 127.51 | 165.61 | 97.95 | 117.48 | 97.35 | 100.24 | 155.79 | | | | |
| Levobetaxolol HCl | B1778 | ADRB1 | 103.81 | 145.61 | 126.86 | 98.82 | 121.80 | 87.72 | 105.96 | 104.14 | 124.32 | 100.10 | 124.90 | 104.28 | 105.33 | 155.75 | 135.01 | 141.59 | 125.17 | | | | |
| Levobupivacaine HCl | B1784 | SCN10A | 93.60 | 124.35 | 141.23 | 110.04 | 104.29 | 98.36 | 94.05 | 159.76 | 167.15 | 96.71 | 138.22 | 101.11 | 106.40 | 131.39 | 110.97 | 112.95 | 96.02 | | | | |
| Levofloxacin | B1959 | N/A | 84.03 | 120.56 | 123.25 | 89.67 | 87.68 | 96.04 | 112.45 | 130.74 | 134.07 | 99.98 | 76.12 | 108.82 | 89.56 | 159.37 | 88.11 | 128.60 | 80.81 | | | | |
| Levonorgestrel | B1960 | PGR | 71.19 | 106.23 | 121.07 | 78.69 | 88.50 | 84.61 | 98.29 | 156.17 | 152.91 | 91.99 | 108.82 | 127.38 | 88.48 | 230.71 | 207.01 | 131.90 | 151.70 | | | | |
| Levosimendan | B1961 | TNNC1 | 28.34 | 72.81 | 82.20 | 52.86 | 49.38 | 40.93 | 54.65 | 84.83 | 88.65 | 30.33 | 73.53 | 183.03 | 138.64 | 164.69 | 125.20 | 172.61 | 93.45 | | | | |
| Levosulpiride | B1484 | DRD2 | 120.24 | 133.07 | 133.59 | 92.77 | 94.95 | 113.84 | 103.50 | 105.24 | 94.72 | 99.21 | 99.46 | 125.67 | 98.21 | 73.86 | 81.86 | 118.52 | 92.32 | | | | |
| L-Glutamine | A8461 | GPRC6A | 91.78 | 79.46 | 97.35 | 85.48 | 80.36 | 106.61 | 101.05 | 75.66 | 65.60 | 109.80 | 74.52 | 92.76 | 87.44 | 101.64 | 100.54 | 105.68 | 92.22 | | | | |
| L-Glutathione Reduced | B7775 | N/A | 98.59 | 106.58 | 112.62 | 95.87 | 103.70 | 102.09 | 95.07 | 129.26 | 132.66 | 104.43 | 110.12 | 115.29 | 85.31 | 99.10 | 108.53 | 117.80 | 99.80 | | | | |
| Licofelone | B1448 | PTGS1, PTGS2, ALOX5 | 57.15 | 34.99 | 89.55 | 83.46 | 79.13 | 52.24 | 42.40 | 80.73 | 95.99 | 29.96 | 33.10 | 99.41 | 90.23 | 85.27 | 83.99 | 53.22 | 66.24 | | | | |
| Lidocaine | A1450 | Scn2a | 110.89 | 102.69 | 93.87 | 101.88 | 79.99 | 61.34 | 87.50 | 137.21 | 106.96 | 100.95 | 108.64 | 94.43 | 100.43 | 102.75 | 97.65 | 98.95 | 102.88 | | | | |
| Linagliptin (BI-1356) | A4034 | DPP4 | 145.07 | 175.42 | 179.23 | 137.51 | 134.24 | 110.48 | 112.27 | 161.95 | 172.33 | 100.46 | 90.27 | 107.76 | 142.09 | 109.15 | 100.54 | 129.41 | 109.25 | | | | |
| Linezolid | A5181 | N/A | 97.45 | 101.51 | 110.05 | 72.36 | 89.54 | 79.81 | 81.61 | 146.76 | 126.77 | 97.51 | 90.08 | 108.34 | 103.17 | 96.04 | 100.21 | 135.42 | 109.42 | | | | |
| Linifanib (ABT-869) | A2949 | CSF1R, PDGFRB, KDR, FLT1, FLT3 | 85.28 | 148.34 | 120.12 | 92.41 | 91.94 | 192.74 | 126.74 | 171.11 | 107.36 | 54.92 | 53.56 | 165.30 | 68.73 | 73.80 | 70.12 | 104.81 | 128.15 | | | | |
| Linistatib | A8334 | IGF1R | 111.22 | 112.91 | 127.20 | 73.59 | 69.62 | 94.47 | 110.29 | 117.83 | 134.22 | 46.02 | 100.60 | 108.63 | 76.30 | 41.38 | 35.72 | 169.88 | 113.58 | | | | |
| Lisinopril dihydrate | B3290 | ACE | 83.68 | 112.71 | 130.29 | 104.64 | 105.39 | 78.72 | 109.22 | 155.87 | 144.37 | 119.21 | 92.31 | 137.23 | 113.49 | 110.52 | 115.40 | 133.80 | 86.41 | | | | |
| Lithocholic Acid | A8463 | N/A | 100.62 | 30.32 | 91.30 | 82.22 | 91.38 | 30.37 | 45.18 | 94.62 | 85.64 | 111.94 | 78.33 | 131.80 | 102.53 | 79.89 | 89.75 | 92.78 | 103.03 | | | | |
| Lomefloxacin HCl | B1781 | N/A | 83.83 | 111.25 | 107.38 | 93.50 | 89.42 | 83.85 | 83.64 | 143.05 | 157.56 | 89.05 | 100.02 | 95.22 | 96.12 | 85.74 | 66.20 | 124.74 | 102.10 | | | | |

continued

| Information from ApexBio | | TNBC (basal-like) | | | | | | | | | | TNBC (luminal AR) | | ER-positive (luminal) | | | HER2-enriched | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Item Name | Catalog# | TARGET | HC101 | HC101 | HC16 | UCD52 | UCD52 | WHIM2 | WHIM2 | WHIM30 | WHIM30 | HC109 | HC109 | HC103 | HC111 | HC113 | HC113 | HC113 | HC108 | HC108 | |
| Lomerizine HCl | | CACNA1B, CACNA1C, CACNA1A, CACNA1D, CACNA1H, CACNA1E | 68.43 | 103.21 | 87.80 | 50.88 | 52.06 | 38.40 | 57.77 | 80.69 | 79.25 | 44.74 | 72.94 | 73.55 | 78.52 | 32.67 | 32.55 | 32.67 | 32.55 | 111.58 | 57.05 |
| | B1782 | | 29.51 | 40.00 | 47.29 | 30.83 | 35.11 | 43.94 | 38.11 | 112.58 | 104.74 | 28.21 | 24.81 | 49.28 | 43.68 | 31.54 | 36.08 | 31.54 | 36.08 | 35.73 | 8.64 |
| Lomitapide | B4885 | MITP | 67.58 | 121.28 | 146.40 | 72.11 | 88.38 | 82.37 | 100.15 | 131.73 | 117.64 | 102.24 | 84.25 | 115.01 | 95.22 | 89.24 | 77.11 | 89.24 | 77.11 | 102.93 | 76.80 |
| Lomustine | B1963 | N/A | 120.39 | 24.51 | 170.30 | 269.89 | 296.73 | 134.88 | 117.86 | 119.85 | 109.64 | 11.02 | 14.53 | 120.53 | 163.49 | 54.92 | 31.45 | 54.92 | 31.45 | 37.45 | 19.84 |
| Lonafamilin | A4379 | HRAS | 76.29 | 101.43 | 124.31 | 81.44 | 83.79 | 57.59 | 102.79 | 139.73 | 138.16 | 97.29 | 88.44 | 112.07 | 82.94 | 91.09 | 79.11 | 91.09 | 79.11 | 100.32 | 65.43 |
| Londamidine HCl | B1392 | HK1, HK2, HK3 | 88.10 | 115.66 | 95.08 | 50.04 | 48.09 | 53.89 | 65.64 | 108.72 | 94.95 | 43.02 | 63.96 | 84.75 | 98.73 | 83.90 | 74.52 | 83.90 | 74.52 | 63.99 | 78.79 |
| Loperamide HCl | A8204 | N/A | 84.24 | 81.78 | 116.36 | 50.78 | 45.16 | 64.56 | 82.59 | 107.86 | 85.01 | 42.99 | 71.65 | 101.86 | 88.41 | 98.13 | 89.21 | 98.13 | 89.21 | 70.21 | 77.29 |
| Lopinavir | A2960 | N/A | 74.34 | 125.16 | 142.24 | 87.12 | 93.82 | 88.51 | 81.20 | 126.15 | 107.28 | 90.93 | 51.25 | 85.25 | 86.06 | 73.90 | 81.82 | 73.90 | 81.82 | 68.61 | 65.40 |
| Loratadine | B2239 | SLC6A15 | 92.45 | 100.72 | 105.74 | 87.53 | 93.06 | 83.40 | 82.37 | 111.21 | 111.47 | 104.01 | 95.91 | 109.63 | 81.30 | 86.50 | 103.32 | 86.50 | 103.32 | 151.65 | 90.66 |
| Lorcaserin HCl | B1441 | PTGS1, PTGS2 | 101.42 | 88.89 | 98.35 | 90.13 | 82.34 | 114.21 | 110.48 | 103.76 | 94.53 | 102.04 | 67.32 | 111.31 | 85.63 | 89.15 | 75.57 | 89.15 | 75.57 | 101.05 | 116.68 |
| Losartan Potassium (Dup 753) | A1425 | AGTR1 | 120.32 | 132.30 | 82.26 | 103.36 | 92.38 | 75.22 | 98.68 | 116.12 | 119.09 | 100.07 | 112.06 | 123.70 | 79.01 | 82.00 | 83.39 | 82.00 | 83.39 | 111.63 | 100.48 |
| Losmapimod | B4620 | MAPK14 | 72.65 | 95.43 | 81.63 | 56.79 | 59.32 | 64.82 | 88.19 | 104.90 | 96.13 | 98.91 | 69.80 | 91.43 | 60.05 | 69.42 | 72.51 | 69.42 | 72.51 | 96.39 | 31.73 |
| Loteprednol etabonate | B2106 | N/A | 48.89 | 132.69 | 272.29 | 134.92 | 181.85 | 96.71 | 112.49 | 189.25 | 206.20 | 100.20 | 199.93 | 196.24 | 122.73 | 305.68 | 316.63 | 305.68 | 316.63 | 24.47 | 196.90 |
| Loxapatin | A4365 | Hmgcr | 99.23 | 137.96 | 142.34 | 54.48 | 47.00 | 76.13 | 66.82 | 92.51 | 93.82 | 96.91 | 79.54 | 114.84 | 180.60 | 120.45 | 140.97 | 120.45 | 140.97 | 116.53 | 83.88 |
| Loxapine Succinate | B1783 | HTR2A | 88.74 | 145.31 | 137.77 | 112.89 | 103.30 | 87.21 | 120.45 | 107.69 | 99.82 | 72.58 | 96.51 | 88.39 | 84.38 | 68.95 | 60.91 | 68.95 | 60.91 | 90.09 | 85.15 |
| L-Thyroxine | B2107 | TPO | 35.28 | 97.65 | 136.45 | 83.25 | 86.74 | 74.72 | 112.39 | 172.66 | 181.50 | 103.58 | 123.81 | 150.82 | 93.29 | 190.18 | 110.48 | 190.18 | 110.48 | 35.56 | 100.03 |
| Luliconazole | A3564 | N/A | 110.71 | 151.70 | 72.44 | 85.51 | 91.59 | 99.49 | 94.63 | 124.50 | 135.30 | 83.77 | 62.73 | 107.62 | 90.64 | 66.30 | 74.19 | 66.30 | 74.19 | 105.89 | 76.85 |
| LY2157290 | A8348 | TGFBF1 | 118.65 | 115.62 | 89.79 | 70.79 | 75.43 | 117.68 | 175.70 | 113.24 | 109.07 | 154.72 | 75.15 | 90.07 | 98.74 | 60.86 | 51.76 | 60.86 | 51.76 | 202.50 | 90.99 |
| LY2228920 | A5566 | MAPK14 | 55.19 | 61.61 | 72.29 | 37.80 | 35.58 | 36.75 | 42.28 | 71.02 | 57.32 | 25.99 | 47.69 | 54.16 | 80.96 | 59.45 | 58.04 | 59.45 | 58.04 | 118.62 | 89.15 |
| LY2784544 | A4147 | JAK2 | 102.62 | 181.81 | 199.29 | 116.52 | 89.21 | 231.76 | 249.29 | 288.23 | 293.18 | 53.59 | 75.03 | 116.15 | 196.05 | 147.47 | 361.24 | 147.47 | 361.24 | 154.80 | 144.36 |
| LY2835219 | A1794 | CDK4, CDK6 | 49.80 | 125.89 | 116.51 | 26.25 | 26.07 | 20.82 | 39.94 | 84.55 | 76.71 | 73.50 | 92.54 | 135.84 | 135.49 | 65.39 | 77.87 | 65.39 | 77.87 | 99.53 | 99.53 |
| Macitentan | A1929 | EDNRA | 115.15 | 36.73 | 91.83 | 75.40 | 75.36 | 50.99 | 103.26 | 101.66 | 101.08 | 53.95 | 76.14 | 109.45 | 91.36 | 71.79 | 31.65 | 71.79 | 31.65 | 123.35 | 99.36 |
| Malcoliate | A2486 | ALOX5 | 100.35 | 116.66 | 75.46 | 87.75 | 91.19 | 63.46 | 87.80 | 95.04 | 100.68 | 80.74 | 99.68 | 84.27 | 90.90 | 92.01 | 87.61 | 92.01 | 87.61 | 88.81 | 66.97 |
| Meprotiline HCl | B1338 | Kcnj6 | 93.27 | 86.36 | 80.15 | 33.46 | 37.37 | 73.78 | 59.34 | 23.39 | 66.30 | 41.86 | 71.68 | 75.54 | 78.41 | 106.74 | 107.39 | 106.74 | 107.39 | 47.20 | 53.98 |
| Maraviroc | A8311 | CCR5 | 118.76 | 101.82 | 163.13 | 89.74 | 87.96 | 72.71 | 110.06 | 109.94 | 135.75 | 98.39 | 93.34 | 208.46 | 128.94 | 84.05 | 63.32 | 84.05 | 63.32 | 136.76 | 194.02 |
| Marbofloxacin | A5346 | N/A | 98.65 | 99.60 | 113.75 | 123.06 | 148.42 | 73.69 | 77.06 | 168.99 | 126.15 | 63.57 | 76.24 | 99.35 | 137.52 | 140.86 | 117.12 | 140.86 | 117.12 | 102.73 | 96.92 |
| Marimastat | A4049 | MMP9, MMP2 | 131.35 | 145.11 | 126.91 | 112.16 | 89.82 | 97.95 | 112.13 | 107.67 | 125.64 | 80.36 | 76.19 | 110.98 | 117.64 | 78.84 | 66.27 | 78.84 | 66.27 | 181.90 | 101.17 |
| Masitinib (AB1010) | A2942 | KIT | 57.87 | 49.28 | 93.58 | 58.97 | 40.83 | 40.60 | 51.84 | 189.05 | 102.33 | 21.83 | 18.11 | 68.71 | 37.78 | 64.20 | 47.41 | 64.20 | 47.41 | 93.98 | 42.49 |
| MDV3100 (Enzalutamide) | A3003 | AR | 107.34 | 122.42 | 107.10 | 112.40 | 120.84 | 100.45 | 95.40 | 158.14 | 155.42 | 104.63 | 104.43 | 137.70 | 96.13 | 109.79 | 78.86 | 109.79 | 78.86 | 122.52 | 109.73 |
| Mebendazole | C4087 | TUBA1A | 101.94 | 165.77 | 176.72 | 103.15 | 103.46 | 79.47 | 105.68 | 110.09 | 110.48 | 150.58 | 86.51 | 109.76 | 68.58 | 99.42 | 78.34 | 99.42 | 78.34 | 188.18 | 174.26 |
| Mecarbamate | B2109 | N/A | 41.99 | 102.25 | 114.86 | 84.60 | 90.02 | 83.88 | 115.32 | 354.81 | 382.09 | 108.07 | 114.09 | 151.52 | 90.91 | 144.78 | 124.81 | 144.78 | 124.81 | 44.56 | 106.19 |
| Mechlorethamine HCl | B1785 | N/A | 55.24 | 43.33 | 62.48 | 28.93 | 27.59 | 46.13 | 58.14 | 86.73 | 64.57 | 28.45 | 35.35 | 56.17 | 63.72 | 62.48 | 62.48 | 62.48 | 63.72 | 157.34 | 155.23 |
| Mecizline 2HCl | B1786 | Nr13 | 80.89 | 90.94 | 91.80 | 48.38 | 39.58 | 80.87 | 62.34 | 50.25 | 40.56 | 65.53 | 82.46 | 57.90 | 67.42 | 59.77 | 45.60 | 59.77 | 45.60 | 41.04 | 41.04 |
| Meclofenamate Sodium | B4796 | PTGS1, PTGS2, ALOX5 | 118.45 | 104.03 | 120.67 | 88.83 | 95.30 | 104.76 | 90.74 | 142.80 | 145.92 | 103.60 | 96.43 | 158.46 | 103.44 | 126.04 | 118.94 | 126.04 | 118.94 | 92.53 | 44.50 |
| Medetomidine HCl | B1361 | ADRA2A | 113.78 | 102.95 | 95.35 | 89.45 | 85.31 | 73.87 | 104.79 | 116.68 | 108.54 | 108.15 | 78.23 | 102.06 | 102.72 | 100.17 | 101.64 | 102.72 | 101.64 | 121.90 | 67.63 |
| Medroxyprogesterone acetate | B1510 | PGR | 113.39 | 130.19 | 176.74 | 97.49 | 92.46 | 83.68 | 91.83 | 190.23 | 176.86 | 61.28 | 135.70 | 114.23 | 78.40 | 163.38 | 140.37 | 163.38 | 140.37 | 130.78 | 114.86 |
| Mefenamic Acid | B1449 | PTGS1 | 86.41 | 119.51 | 90.89 | 90.42 | 98.34 | 105.14 | 113.69 | 111.30 | 113.42 | 148.24 | 86.98 | 102.47 | 98.06 | 107.91 | 117.35 | 107.91 | 117.35 | 130.16 | 72.45 |
| Mefloquine hydrochloride | A3593 | N/A | 30.93 | 32.83 | 29.95 | 26.63 | 34.03 | 36.26 | 39.08 | 51.00 | 46.92 | 27.78 | 19.96 | 40.49 | 51.39 | 40.13 | 49.14 | 40.13 | 49.14 | 23.57 | 27.20 |
| Megestrol Acetate | B1377 | PGR | 116.09 | 106.98 | 101.95 | 115.03 | 91.94 | 84.17 | 103.29 | 128.41 | 127.42 | 113.17 | 98.58 | 121.19 | 91.84 | 222.80 | 214.88 | 222.80 | 214.88 | 124.67 | 111.54 |
| Meglumine | B1965 | N/A | 66.62 | 93.80 | 110.19 | 77.15 | 79.36 | 68.30 | 103.49 | 129.76 | 137.17 | 98.67 | 96.51 | 93.38 | 74.42 | 149.70 | 133.77 | 149.70 | 133.77 | 109.19 | 80.33 |
| MEK162 (ARRY-162, ARRY-438162) | A1947 | MAP2K1, MAP2K2 | 75.95 | 92.25 | 79.57 | 53.83 | 65.80 | 40.71 | 69.65 | 95.92 | 116.17 | 56.13 | 75.08 | 90.67 | 76.39 | 75.88 | 65.85 | 75.88 | 65.85 | 72.03 | 90.92 |
| Melatonin | A2842 | HTR2B | 104.40 | 119.04 | 109.36 | 123.08 | 130.72 | 102.42 | 139.28 | 169.98 | 145.78 | 104.38 | 107.55 | 134.32 | 97.81 | 110.44 | 105.77 | 110.44 | 105.77 | 91.13 | 110.33 |
| Meloxicam (Mobic) | A8466 | PTGS1 | 96.85 | 111.19 | 88.84 | 85.04 | 75.88 | 85.68 | 102.38 | 72.11 | 90.55 | 109.09 | 83.10 | 124.64 | 101.71 | 127.61 | 120.55 | 127.61 | 120.55 | 105.01 | 129.19 |
| Melphalan | A4473 | N/A | 65.89 | 86.06 | 63.09 | 67.81 | 82.74 | 52.37 | 64.67 | 126.39 | 121.82 | 86.69 | 95.56 | 115.86 | 106.63 | 75.22 | 80.27 | 75.22 | 80.27 | 133.07 | 109.48 |

continued

| Information from ApexBio | | TNBC (basal-like) | | | | | | | | | | | | | TNBC (luminal AR) | | | ER-positive (luminal) | | | | HER2-enriched | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|--------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|--|--|
| Item Name | Catalog# | TARGET | HC101 | HC101 | HC16 | UCD52 | UCD52 | UCD52 | WHIM2 | WHIM2 | WHIM30 | WHIM30 | WHIM30 | WHIM30 | HC109 | HC109 | HC103 | HC111 | HC113 | HC113 | HC113 | HC108 | HC108 | HC108 | | |
| Memantine hydrochloride | B3308 | GRIN2A | 79.03 | 98.54 | 98.20 | 92.28 | 92.47 | 77.83 | 98.42 | 170.35 | 141.21 | 113.20 | 94.93 | 145.62 | 99.30 | 30.47 | 60.83 | 53.86 | 24.15 | 53.71 | | | | | | |
| Menadione | B1966 | GDCX | 22.84 | 100.40 | 57.60 | 29.05 | 32.03 | 36.90 | 51.26 | 128.77 | 147.83 | 25.69 | 36.88 | 51.90 | 30.47 | 60.83 | 53.86 | 24.15 | 53.71 | | | | | | | |
| Mepenzolate Bromide | A8467 | CHRM1, CHRM2, CHRM3, CHRM4 | 103.80 | 113.52 | 108.25 | 93.50 | 81.53 | 92.76 | 103.34 | 130.04 | 126.16 | 106.96 | 98.66 | 133.49 | 107.61 | 114.03 | 151.71 | 103.51 | 123.71 | | | | | | | |
| Mepiroxol | A8468 | N/A | 108.34 | 126.55 | 97.02 | 84.71 | 97.07 | 80.67 | 102.70 | 120.68 | 157.44 | 105.92 | 104.54 | 119.49 | 102.62 | 99.09 | 99.40 | 103.48 | 111.27 | | | | | | | |
| Mepivacaine HCl | B1967 | SCN10A | 86.58 | 88.59 | 117.89 | 67.87 | 72.99 | 80.04 | 99.45 | 168.77 | 162.45 | 97.41 | 98.41 | 89.15 | 96.22 | 125.18 | 122.07 | 98.73 | 80.09 | | | | | | | |
| Mepizastol HCl | B2110 | OPRM1 | 40.49 | 99.30 | 111.72 | 81.41 | 89.93 | 68.59 | 114.91 | 181.83 | 180.78 | 105.29 | 90.96 | 141.00 | 94.01 | 114.62 | 107.52 | 32.39 | 91.02 | | | | | | | |
| Mepyramine maleate | B6396 | HRH1 | 81.03 | 106.54 | 106.69 | 117.86 | 100.36 | 88.45 | 115.56 | 107.01 | 96.64 | 96.64 | 80.38 | 133.22 | 93.91 | 91.82 | 79.47 | 126.79 | 34.44 | | | | | | | |
| Mequinol | B1988 | TYR | 83.84 | 98.13 | 117.76 | 76.03 | 65.94 | 82.52 | 110.41 | 98.29 | 102.25 | 110.86 | 91.89 | 108.48 | 70.38 | 146.51 | 101.85 | 104.52 | 82.09 | | | | | | | |
| Mercaptapurine (6-MP) | A2355 | N/A | 111.44 | 104.46 | 74.93 | 94.58 | 88.63 | 116.47 | 82.13 | 140.64 | 95.47 | 112.09 | 120.50 | 103.53 | 81.59 | 83.44 | 101.13 | 103.61 | 79.89 | | | | | | | |
| Meropenem | A5124 | N/A | 107.79 | 97.84 | 103.40 | 78.01 | 68.46 | 80.11 | 86.60 | 115.38 | 108.21 | 82.75 | 91.37 | 105.53 | 95.10 | 100.26 | 96.96 | 106.32 | 89.77 | | | | | | | |
| Meropenem trihydrate | B1217 | N/A | 97.80 | 110.07 | 96.19 | 93.24 | 86.02 | 94.04 | 104.68 | 78.26 | 78.26 | 149.70 | 104.88 | 81.82 | 92.38 | 95.68 | 94.32 | 105.67 | 83.76 | | | | | | | |
| Mesalazine | B1969 | PTGS2 | 111.98 | 108.86 | 103.63 | 106.89 | 93.44 | 90.49 | 135.45 | 173.85 | 110.74 | 122.19 | 125.36 | 103.35 | 119.31 | 140.24 | 126.44 | 129.14 | | | | | | | | |
| Mesna | A8469 | N/A | 112.46 | 112.30 | 97.21 | 86.59 | 91.96 | 91.39 | 109.24 | 101.31 | 110.60 | 103.22 | 93.61 | 117.89 | 103.00 | 121.51 | 161.46 | 113.47 | 115.02 | | | | | | | |
| Mesoridazine Besylate | A8701 | HTR1A | 121.57 | 108.36 | 106.01 | 89.64 | 102.16 | 70.89 | 100.64 | 108.41 | 97.84 | 174.67 | 89.93 | 77.89 | 98.22 | 129.37 | 115.21 | 101.59 | 78.54 | | | | | | | |
| Mestranol | A8470 | ESR1 | 123.24 | 139.53 | 103.92 | 86.29 | 56.08 | 150.41 | 167.02 | 121.32 | 121.11 | 94.71 | 94.65 | 136.41 | 105.59 | 463.87 | 346.88 | 137.72 | 122.41 | | | | | | | |
| Metaxalone | B3455 | N/A | 89.14 | 111.13 | 137.40 | 109.87 | 100.87 | 114.33 | 107.69 | 104.43 | 100.15 | 108.38 | 108.10 | 154.97 | 100.23 | 126.38 | 113.12 | 135.42 | 102.77 | | | | | | | |
| Metformin HCl | B1970 | PRKAA1 | 90.62 | 110.04 | 116.83 | 78.88 | 85.46 | 93.95 | 89.51 | 126.25 | 145.85 | 102.00 | 83.08 | 122.86 | 86.21 | 97.47 | 107.26 | 150.39 | 101.54 | | | | | | | |
| Methacrylate HCl | B1971 | N/A | 110.88 | 116.85 | 157.78 | 106.86 | 114.58 | 95.73 | 92.87 | 119.32 | 122.71 | 99.84 | 108.23 | 128.10 | 81.75 | 148.04 | 131.43 | 95.39 | 97.41 | | | | | | | |
| Methazolamide | A4364 | CA1 | 97.09 | 108.02 | 122.50 | 105.19 | 82.71 | 97.17 | 92.13 | 98.56 | 96.80 | 107.41 | 77.56 | 114.49 | 119.42 | 126.05 | 112.86 | 104.72 | 79.35 | | | | | | | |
| Methanamine | B1972 | N/A | 79.17 | 99.37 | 103.91 | 93.36 | 86.95 | 90.09 | 93.46 | 145.54 | 138.91 | 111.37 | 91.09 | 127.01 | 90.79 | 197.58 | 156.51 | 133.36 | 91.13 | | | | | | | |
| Methimazole | A8472 | TPO | 150.29 | 134.85 | 125.98 | 99.85 | 100.27 | 105.31 | 108.71 | 141.31 | 136.01 | 146.56 | 113.69 | 119.15 | 112.32 | 97.01 | 67.05 | 121.71 | 99.01 | | | | | | | |
| Methotrexate | A4347 | DHFR | 107.42 | 95.32 | 93.35 | 95.24 | 83.01 | 99.35 | 102.31 | 103.85 | 86.04 | 100.39 | 81.80 | 114.76 | 113.26 | 98.36 | 108.97 | 109.64 | 77.09 | | | | | | | |
| Methscopolamine | B1611 | CHRM1, CHRM2, CHRM3, CHRM4 | 100.43 | 112.41 | 97.87 | 72.35 | 88.87 | 82.02 | 93.39 | 138.36 | 139.35 | 113.49 | 99.84 | 128.20 | 93.19 | 225.54 | 252.66 | 152.48 | 84.08 | | | | | | | |
| Methylcobalamin | B3404 | MTR | 72.17 | 90.96 | 106.16 | 118.06 | 105.20 | 74.82 | 107.82 | 106.59 | 106.55 | 121.32 | 102.01 | 131.72 | 91.12 | 109.77 | 113.27 | 124.15 | 79.11 | | | | | | | |
| Methyldopa | B1787 | DDC | 102.28 | 88.26 | 127.44 | 89.16 | 93.12 | 113.34 | 111.46 | 93.67 | 98.82 | 100.59 | 90.47 | 96.81 | 63.11 | 134.13 | 118.80 | 95.41 | 83.85 | | | | | | | |
| Methylprednisolone | A4233 | NR3C1 | 127.60 | 161.79 | 210.69 | 146.14 | 162.11 | 113.33 | 124.83 | 202.41 | 184.71 | 99.64 | 147.09 | 155.64 | 136.06 | 446.30 | 410.20 | 115.97 | 146.70 | | | | | | | |
| Methylthiouracil | B1974 | TPO | 76.82 | 117.67 | 114.56 | 87.17 | 98.30 | 74.88 | 86.26 | 135.13 | 142.87 | 106.27 | 83.20 | 119.08 | 93.84 | 120.46 | 116.90 | 146.78 | 90.49 | | | | | | | |
| Methylxanthine | A8473 | CA1, CA2 | 140.88 | 155.51 | 110.52 | 110.29 | 98.41 | 85.25 | 123.55 | 135.62 | 132.39 | 174.99 | 112.32 | 131.93 | 108.43 | 111.07 | 106.08 | 187.66 | 124.19 | | | | | | | |
| Metricrane | A8471 | N/A | 102.56 | 115.07 | 110.49 | 103.69 | 88.92 | 102.28 | 91.66 | 82.36 | 78.42 | 97.56 | 106.54 | 117.20 | 88.96 | 110.08 | 96.48 | 111.10 | 102.81 | | | | | | | |
| Metoclopramide | A3599 | HTR3A | 107.93 | 117.05 | 72.61 | 98.08 | 97.94 | 86.82 | 89.92 | 131.84 | 94.04 | 102.49 | 79.06 | 107.08 | 94.63 | 114.34 | 128.58 | 105.20 | 92.88 | | | | | | | |
| Metolazone | B1975 | SLC12A3 | 108.02 | 134.02 | 197.54 | 108.66 | 105.99 | 98.85 | 107.62 | 117.81 | 136.06 | 92.67 | 104.36 | 128.61 | 57.89 | 142.65 | 120.58 | 111.77 | 104.42 | | | | | | | |
| Metoprolol Tartrate | B1339 | ADRB1 | 135.93 | 115.14 | 111.99 | 78.95 | 97.22 | 85.15 | 103.73 | 105.07 | 108.88 | 120.98 | 102.41 | 111.27 | 95.00 | 91.01 | 71.89 | 126.62 | 102.25 | | | | | | | |
| Metronidazole | B1976 | N/A | 69.60 | 114.22 | 133.25 | 72.25 | 82.38 | 69.57 | 92.44 | 127.78 | 134.45 | 110.74 | 70.95 | 134.73 | 89.60 | 110.66 | 97.98 | 142.43 | 89.53 | | | | | | | |
| Mevastatin | B1788 | Hmgcr | 115.51 | 143.29 | 132.00 | 61.40 | 46.91 | 76.53 | 97.12 | 139.60 | 133.07 | 72.12 | 103.42 | 118.90 | 119.54 | 109.87 | 75.46 | 139.47 | 156.31 | | | | | | | |
| Mexiletine HCl | B1789 | SCN4A | 107.67 | 145.43 | 188.02 | 124.73 | 114.85 | 119.76 | 139.20 | 147.72 | 145.38 | 87.44 | 152.23 | 110.45 | 123.04 | 139.92 | 103.12 | 150.38 | 143.18 | | | | | | | |
| Mezlocillin Sodium | B1790 | N/A | 99.06 | 187.12 | 123.27 | 105.64 | 103.96 | 92.62 | 120.89 | 96.58 | 109.90 | 96.37 | 111.14 | 142.45 | 101.55 | 92.26 | 87.13 | 128.08 | 111.27 | | | | | | | |
| Mianserin HCl | A1796 | Htr1b | 107.47 | 141.35 | 92.41 | 70.91 | 77.79 | 56.22 | 90.03 | 111.20 | 106.36 | 92.58 | 86.23 | 98.30 | 95.91 | 105.11 | 74.99 | 109.75 | 106.26 | | | | | | | |
| Miconazole | A3606 | N/A | 109.59 | 98.47 | 93.30 | 83.97 | 67.52 | 40.97 | 37.92 | 107.81 | 90.27 | 89.67 | 81.75 | 96.40 | 92.60 | 110.39 | 116.06 | 99.95 | 79.33 | | | | | | | |
| Miconazole Nitrate | B1977 | TRPM2 | 80.71 | 138.15 | 120.04 | 72.25 | 76.53 | 83.00 | 116.16 | 125.70 | 130.98 | 87.83 | 36.76 | 87.55 | 82.05 | 54.45 | 40.15 | 102.95 | 71.04 | | | | | | | |
| Mifepristone | B1978 | TRPM2 | 25.69 | 38.25 | 113.37 | 44.43 | 52.71 | 30.21 | 43.87 | 129.21 | 126.39 | 22.24 | 32.31 | 93.07 | 79.89 | 62.41 | 51.39 | 28.46 | 23.76 | | | | | | | |
| Miglitol | B1511 | AR | 104.18 | 122.36 | 89.28 | 78.17 | 68.36 | 91.17 | 88.20 | 95.45 | 91.23 | 59.69 | 85.48 | 99.16 | 73.51 | 47.06 | 47.95 | 84.81 | 56.86 | | | | | | | |
| Milnacipran HCl | B2111 | GAA | 38.57 | 99.20 | 116.44 | 80.66 | 91.80 | 60.34 | 131.05 | 229.74 | 232.57 | 105.33 | 92.99 | 135.93 | 92.42 | 112.92 | 113.16 | 31.43 | 95.64 | | | | | | | |
| Milrinone | B2112 | SLC6A2 | 37.80 | 99.49 | 105.23 | 85.14 | 87.59 | 60.50 | 127.10 | 229.30 | 221.48 | 89.88 | 102.88 | 137.32 | 98.06 | 136.25 | 117.03 | 28.26 | 95.87 | | | | | | | |
| Miltefosine | B1396 | PDE2A | 123.77 | 124.16 | 94.02 | 87.30 | 93.80 | 93.95 | 108.42 | 118.40 | 93.06 | 119.02 | 74.10 | 116.69 | 102.25 | 107.23 | 88.75 | 132.00 | 116.52 | | | | | | | |
| Minoxidil | B1371 | N/A | 105.36 | 92.43 | 82.08 | 84.43 | 70.77 | 28.55 | 47.78 | 58.25 | 58.86 | 108.73 | 66.63 | 107.58 | 106.6 | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix A: PDX 1,363 drug screening dataset

continued

| Information from ApexBio | | TNBC (basal-like) | | | | | | | | | | TNBC (luminal AR) | | | ER-positive (luminal) | | | | HER2-enriched | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| Item Name | Catalog# | TARGET | HC101 | HC101 | HC16 | UCD52 | UCD52 | WHM12 | WHM2 | WHM30 | WHM30 | WHM30 | HC109 | HC109 | HC109 | HC103 | HC111 | HC113 | HC113 | HC113 | HC108 | HC108 | |
| Neftimicin Sulfate | B1796 | N/A | 74.94 | 123.70 | 138.12 | 107.40 | 132.67 | 116.45 | 114.93 | 118.79 | 158.21 | 93.07 | 157.64 | 125.26 | 111.30 | 96.62 | 100.08 | 162.10 | 146.64 | | | | |
| Nevirapine | A8481 | N/A | 110.06 | 113.54 | 95.96 | 101.67 | 91.89 | 77.12 | 109.18 | 125.90 | 133.86 | 156.61 | 87.71 | 105.18 | 113.11 | 99.28 | 93.70 | 143.16 | 84.33 | | | | |
| Nicardipine HCl | B1798 | ADORA3 | 67.49 | 64.43 | 126.09 | 55.18 | 55.56 | 54.77 | 42.84 | 76.09 | 83.86 | 38.55 | 32.44 | 90.94 | 65.36 | 61.50 | 49.28 | 79.73 | 147.92 | | | | |
| Nicorandil | B2197 | Kcnj8 | 40.17 | 123.62 | 112.66 | 88.33 | 76.94 | 113.54 | 126.94 | 122.78 | 131.02 | 86.06 | 100.08 | 134.63 | 89.28 | 130.49 | 170.65 | 27.91 | 107.88 | | | | |
| Nicotinamide | N1651 | N/A | 87.41 | 103.30 | 106.69 | 98.94 | 100.19 | 78.19 | 95.55 | 90.93 | 98.56 | 105.10 | 85.98 | 114.09 | 99.86 | 113.46 | 106.43 | 128.65 | 31.52 | | | | |
| Nicotine Difarrate | A8482 | Kcnj3 | 120.49 | 110.12 | 98.68 | 108.36 | 91.85 | 92.71 | 106.58 | 122.73 | 118.94 | 154.31 | 98.16 | 107.20 | 113.60 | 96.41 | 101.95 | 142.75 | 100.87 | | | | |
| Nicotinic Acid | B1987 | HCAR1 | 86.82 | 107.52 | 98.46 | 90.84 | 94.83 | 76.89 | 91.74 | 143.23 | 143.86 | 113.83 | 86.10 | 118.90 | 87.33 | 125.23 | 99.10 | 129.33 | 93.61 | | | | |
| Nifedipine | B1988 | Caenai1s | 69.41 | 94.93 | 111.38 | 92.00 | 92.49 | 80.56 | 104.00 | 111.12 | 110.17 | 71.34 | 62.45 | 130.32 | 71.19 | 102.98 | 83.68 | 110.62 | 71.74 | | | | |
| Nifenazone | A8483 | N/A | 123.79 | 106.70 | 122.04 | 93.57 | 99.86 | 82.49 | 105.28 | 132.02 | 123.46 | 145.86 | 86.15 | 95.90 | 113.91 | 95.51 | 109.60 | 132.97 | 93.36 | | | | |
| Niflumic acid | B1530 | ANO1 | 101.26 | 169.68 | 129.87 | 71.48 | 79.04 | 94.99 | 114.78 | 123.72 | 120.84 | 44.17 | 73.56 | 149.45 | 68.82 | 122.97 | 126.70 | 115.04 | 79.04 | | | | |
| Nifuroxazide | B1799 | N/A | 30.12 | 96.96 | 91.73 | 42.42 | 81.94 | 105.35 | 84.52 | 83.77 | 75.10 | 25.17 | 48.91 | 127.94 | 82.01 | 73.31 | 52.28 | 141.80 | 89.04 | | | | |
| Nilotinib(AMN-107) | A8232 | ABL1 | 61.54 | 148.32 | 92.09 | 47.68 | 47.99 | 74.55 | 63.65 | 73.33 | 76.59 | 104.66 | 75.58 | 79.77 | 76.60 | 81.88 | 100.75 | 132.04 | 133.19 | | | | |
| Nilvadipine | A8455 | CACNA1C | 117.64 | 106.20 | 101.21 | 69.40 | 70.90 | 107.51 | 124.28 | 76.21 | 90.68 | 80.22 | 80.24 | 124.93 | 85.69 | 158.66 | 117.94 | 60.08 | 74.90 | | | | |
| Nimesulide | B1452 | Slc6a19 | 162.55 | 129.51 | 143.84 | 71.18 | 91.89 | 97.43 | 115.69 | 94.54 | 90.39 | 80.88 | 80.24 | 116.51 | 104.48 | 106.50 | 112.31 | 80.27 | 108.12 | | | | |
| Nimodipine | A8484 | CACNA1S | 135.67 | 136.40 | 121.44 | 110.61 | 117.84 | 126.42 | 137.61 | 176.60 | 137.36 | 145.60 | 110.30 | 106.78 | 115.06 | 83.60 | 91.62 | 210.01 | 71.08 | | | | |
| Nintedanib (BIBF 1120) | A8252 | FGFR1 | 56.90 | 84.19 | 85.46 | 33.22 | 36.55 | 75.83 | 54.62 | 54.95 | 39.10 | 83.89 | 18.84 | 63.62 | 59.00 | 79.33 | 63.14 | 98.57 | 79.83 | | | | |
| Nisoldipine | B1989 | CACNA1C | 75.90 | 120.61 | 179.82 | 80.45 | 87.84 | 76.66 | 100.52 | 134.25 | 111.34 | 26.22 | 28.52 | 108.92 | 74.04 | 120.56 | 65.70 | 105.43 | 78.34 | | | | |
| Nitazoxanide | A8485 | N/A | 180.73 | 293.89 | 127.68 | 148.08 | 160.22 | 252.85 | 151.20 | 665.33 | 402.71 | 59.38 | 262.56 | 234.88 | 167.52 | 164.90 | 240.12 | 681.49 | 23.87 | | | | |
| Nitrofurantoin | B1800 | N/A | 100.22 | 123.04 | 133.14 | 113.47 | 104.82 | 107.50 | 125.65 | 89.84 | 92.71 | 101.24 | 110.08 | 158.73 | 105.38 | 71.15 | 63.83 | 124.45 | 91.60 | | | | |
| Nitrosine | B3527 | HPD | 83.29 | 126.70 | 136.60 | 110.31 | 95.60 | 83.01 | 76.12 | 135.50 | 162.78 | 89.30 | 97.09 | 110.47 | 87.76 | 91.56 | 126.41 | 101.16 | 54.65 | | | | |
| Nitrendipine | B1933 | Caenai1s | 118.33 | 103.70 | 90.25 | 80.64 | 79.65 | 79.75 | 111.37 | 100.87 | 93.43 | 105.56 | 81.69 | 123.14 | 111.78 | 104.27 | 103.81 | 138.82 | 82.07 | | | | |
| Nitrofurazone | A8486 | N/A | 127.86 | 122.51 | 147.58 | 147.61 | 126.92 | 100.23 | 110.71 | 130.27 | 105.04 | 49.31 | 27.75 | 148.51 | 92.29 | 167.38 | 150.82 | 144.09 | 103.07 | | | | |
| Nizatidine | B1552 | HRH2 | 143.56 | 156.67 | 132.88 | 74.82 | 92.31 | 97.89 | 95.27 | 134.54 | 110.78 | 119.09 | 97.79 | 120.27 | 92.66 | 100.24 | 92.14 | 144.13 | 84.17 | | | | |
| Noradrenaline bitartrate monohydrate | B1990 | ADRB1 | 71.67 | 101.90 | 160.32 | 144.95 | 138.17 | 63.26 | 82.64 | 199.13 | 204.95 | 108.84 | 156.98 | 151.53 | 123.88 | 338.31 | 253.23 | 91.63 | 117.46 | | | | |
| Norethindrone | B1991 | PGR | 73.35 | 109.37 | 128.35 | 85.47 | 101.08 | 78.31 | 107.81 | 202.41 | 199.75 | 88.98 | 98.29 | 133.92 | 97.77 | 312.77 | 220.20 | 124.16 | 113.38 | | | | |
| Norflouxacin | B1801 | N/A | 96.43 | 111.44 | 165.73 | 124.54 | 135.96 | 92.55 | 68.48 | 151.82 | 168.38 | 96.50 | 134.60 | 142.77 | 100.58 | 125.88 | 200.19 | 108.14 | 132.43 | | | | |
| Noscapine HCl | A8479 | SIGMAR1 | 131.35 | 121.92 | 117.26 | 97.23 | 90.09 | 97.80 | 123.83 | 139.88 | 139.06 | 161.80 | 92.28 | 114.17 | 116.74 | 105.66 | 96.80 | 175.47 | 97.78 | | | | |
| Novobiocin Sodium | B1992 | N/A | 83.04 | 169.03 | 130.12 | 108.45 | 130.70 | 133.93 | 126.35 | 126.57 | 105.30 | 96.66 | 89.50 | 152.65 | 75.64 | 141.81 | 138.20 | 105.72 | 103.35 | | | | |
| Nystatin (Fungicidin) | B1993 | N/A | 88.02 | 153.98 | 150.15 | 118.62 | 117.29 | 97.77 | 95.18 | 151.78 | 142.50 | 129.54 | 125.88 | 138.80 | 98.46 | 181.44 | 152.36 | 166.93 | 118.58 | | | | |
| Oceticolic Acid | B4888 | NR1H4 | 99.61 | 175.00 | 145.13 | 91.53 | 106.26 | 118.29 | 100.91 | 152.69 | 149.26 | 77.31 | 77.82 | 149.02 | 111.73 | 91.77 | 71.79 | 112.32 | 27.20 | | | | |
| Oretolonic acetate | B4979 | Snr12 | 82.18 | 90.96 | 90.10 | 77.31 | 91.20 | 72.88 | 100.87 | 112.41 | 90.73 | 90.73 | 78.09 | 134.78 | 95.44 | 90.49 | 85.36 | 107.92 | 24.99 | | | | |
| Ofloxacin | A5511 | N/A | 139.18 | 106.79 | 133.09 | 139.35 | 137.90 | 269.08 | 191.84 | 151.63 | 167.29 | 121.67 | 147.83 | 173.11 | 86.62 | 177.84 | 193.39 | 139.19 | 94.70 | | | | |
| Olanzapine | B2240 | HTR1A | 90.80 | 89.57 | 111.72 | 84.51 | 90.89 | 84.96 | 96.93 | 118.29 | 96.16 | 106.91 | 102.99 | 107.47 | 88.73 | 78.38 | 98.86 | 131.09 | 88.32 | | | | |
| Oleparib (AZD2281, Ku-0059436) | A4154 | PARP1 | 130.88 | 201.50 | 165.92 | 128.55 | 105.17 | 109.47 | 100.58 | 214.07 | 234.79 | 79.16 | 65.19 | 111.96 | 129.23 | 99.49 | 106.85 | 148.54 | 127.83 | | | | |
| Omesartan | A3681 | AGTR1 | 114.29 | 119.94 | 135.76 | 110.87 | 131.45 | 93.75 | 88.58 | 171.29 | 135.94 | 116.71 | 142.83 | 120.88 | 112.58 | 198.89 | 219.75 | 105.75 | 132.48 | | | | |
| Omesartan medoxomil | A4082 | AGTR1 | 208.16 | 236.84 | 181.56 | 187.64 | 147.54 | 91.46 | 119.12 | 156.07 | 198.78 | 108.83 | 110.51 | 150.47 | 162.40 | 129.75 | 126.28 | 170.14 | 183.24 | | | | |
| Olopatadine HCl | B1576 | HRH1 | 108.80 | 135.01 | 99.14 | 71.86 | 91.41 | 78.02 | 96.24 | 111.11 | 104.20 | 107.23 | 94.37 | 130.25 | 97.61 | 208.32 | 155.15 | 137.19 | 83.16 | | | | |
| Olsalazine Sodium | A8490 | N/A | 124.30 | 120.85 | 88.23 | 96.89 | 86.67 | 81.26 | 92.43 | 117.48 | 107.08 | 160.33 | 94.11 | 107.54 | 102.41 | 141.51 | 99.47 | 162.18 | 90.64 | | | | |
| Ollipraz | B5958 | N/A | 85.55 | 92.92 | 104.23 | 88.27 | 101.40 | 80.94 | 101.14 | 70.74 | 74.83 | 91.37 | 85.72 | 112.54 | 66.06 | 95.95 | 83.68 | 134.17 | 92.72 | | | | |
| Omeprazole | A2845 | ATPA4 | 106.32 | 148.02 | 121.04 | 126.85 | 149.63 | 83.44 | 116.22 | 195.45 | 188.26 | 90.24 | 98.20 | 149.47 | 101.63 | 96.54 | 91.49 | 93.34 | 98.47 | | | | |
| Ondansetron HCl | A5166 | HTR3A | 113.59 | 138.40 | 103.84 | 79.59 | 81.00 | 68.59 | 99.23 | 134.23 | 121.26 | 100.50 | 86.70 | 123.06 | 111.31 | 94.79 | 98.64 | 128.58 | 107.00 | | | | |
| Ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate | B1204 | HTR3A | 92.78 | 109.00 | 105.61 | 83.49 | 84.19 | 80.16 | 96.42 | 77.85 | 58.50 | 151.62 | 82.10 | 82.07 | 106.75 | 146.75 | 138.27 | 107.87 | 80.51 | | | | |
| Onitast | A8492 | DAGLA | 126.40 | 127.00 | 81.29 | 75.36 | 76.78 | 64.47 | 93.78 | 128.19 | 118.60 | 152.00 | 93.33 | 121.93 | 110.06 | 106.61 | 88.69 | 164.31 | 92.52 | | | | |
| Ornidazole | B1996 | N/A | 85.38 | 104.47 | 104.84 | 88.18 | 82.05 | 82.13 | 94.02 | 101.06 | 115.19 | 101.52 | 90.41 | 115.25 | 83.20 | 123.01 | 98.22 | 124.89 | 107.70 | | | | |
| Orotic acid | B1147 | N/A | 99.06 | 81.36 | 120.26 | 86.71 | 100.41 | 101.93 | 102.27 | 80.28 | 72.84 | 104.33 | 72.60 | 100.22 | 93.22 | 83.03 | 88.46 | 111.20 | 85.41 | | | | |
| Orphenadrine Citrate | B1606 | CHRM1, CHRM2, CHRM3, CHRM4, HRH1 | 121.44 | 168.21 | 137.50 | 63.90 | 72.76 | 71.17 | 95.35 | 105.28 | 94.72 | 105.11 | 103.33 | 129.68 | 90.94 | 118.80 | 98.03 | 151.07 | 79.58 | | | | |
| Osetamivir | A3688 | N/A | 103.54 | 118.89 | 90.97 | 95.68 | 96.38 | 92.62 | 91.35 | 131.25 | 121.44 | 110.65 | 81.69 | 124.45 | 97.36 | 93.99 | 104.42 | 101.68 | 102.38 | | | | |
| Osetamivir phosphate | B1803 | N/A | 89.24 | 132.33 | 123.68 | 116.47 | 94.11 | 90.38 | 107.34 | 112.26 | 114.54 | 89.30 | 97.64 | 126.43 | 95.44 | 99.51 | 86.78 | 107.23 | 94.79 | | | | |
| Ospemifene | B4871 | ESR1 | 93.80 | 140.43 | 146.15 | 87.34 | 85.27 | 74.31 | 82.65 | 155.10 | 140.55 | 121.00 | 78.16 | 139.21 | 105.90 | 89.38 | 92.66 | 136.94 | 25.04 | | | | |

continued

| Information from ApexBio | | TNBC (basal-like) | | | | | | | | | | TNBC (luminal AR) | | | ER-positive (luminal) | | | HER2-enriched | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|-------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|--------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| Item Name | Catalog# | TARGET | HC101 | HC101 | HC16 | UCD52 | UCD52 | UCD52 | WHIM2 | WHIM2 | WHIM30 | WHIM30 | WHIM30 | HC109 | HC109 | HC103 | HC111 | HC113 | HC113 | HC113 | HC108 | HC108 | HC108 | |
| Otilonium Bromide | B1607 | CHRNA1, CACNA11 | 53.04 | 50.83 | 81.68 | 63.03 | 63.91 | 30.98 | 44.36 | 105.49 | 91.07 | 30.82 | 44.03 | 109.97 | 77.93 | 44.78 | | | | | | | | |
| Oxacillin sodium monohydrate | B1997 | N/A | 106.11 | 122.68 | 127.38 | 108.72 | 101.63 | 81.78 | 100.15 | 162.41 | 174.59 | 98.87 | 133.58 | 150.32 | 110.48 | 253.10 | | | | | | | | |
| Oxaliplatin | A8648 | N/A | 99.77 | 95.16 | 118.08 | 130.87 | 143.97 | 117.36 | 97.82 | 155.27 | 152.37 | 54.42 | 97.07 | 107.75 | 113.58 | 97.51 | | | | | | | | |
| Oxandrolone | B3486 | AR | 87.17 | 110.67 | 116.81 | 99.57 | 92.09 | 94.32 | 126.58 | 119.16 | 100.94 | 108.25 | 107.38 | 107.64 | 89.07 | 134.75 | | | | | | | | |
| Oxaprolin | B1804 | PTGS1 | 103.42 | 139.12 | 121.64 | 99.55 | 99.02 | 93.09 | 108.79 | 162.93 | 138.38 | 87.14 | 91.04 | 106.50 | 106.80 | 108.99 | | | | | | | | |
| Oxcarbazepine | B2279 | SCN5A | 79.99 | 103.04 | 123.63 | 99.89 | 99.29 | 89.76 | 92.67 | 161.42 | 155.99 | 118.91 | 95.59 | 133.45 | 98.89 | 93.36 | | | | | | | | |
| Oxeladine Citrate | A8493 | N/A | 110.32 | 111.94 | 121.54 | 81.70 | 88.04 | 65.18 | 99.58 | 133.55 | 103.71 | 194.58 | 91.17 | 92.65 | 99.36 | 114.67 | | | | | | | | |
| Oxethazaine | A8494 | SLC6A2, SLC6A3, SLC6A4 | 93.54 | 99.65 | 83.15 | 35.93 | 42.68 | 36.58 | 49.81 | 103.01 | 89.73 | 97.84 | 40.99 | 55.88 | 87.87 | 53.86 | | | | | | | | |
| Oxendazole | B1998 | N/A | 84.42 | 119.43 | 146.85 | 89.64 | 100.91 | 81.82 | 92.25 | 145.21 | 133.33 | 111.85 | 114.36 | 132.21 | 93.14 | 202.67 | | | | | | | | |
| Oxiracetam | B4748 | N/A | 99.52 | 122.39 | 125.69 | 119.47 | 114.62 | 140.31 | 122.37 | 140.31 | 128.06 | 91.26 | 105.30 | 114.93 | 70.98 | 114.07 | | | | | | | | |
| Oxybenzone | B4737 | N/A | 138.18 | 102.02 | 127.60 | 109.35 | 124.97 | 119.67 | 129.34 | 152.43 | 121.32 | 101.07 | 121.86 | 141.24 | 108.87 | 96.91 | | | | | | | | |
| Oxybuprocaine HCl | B1805 | SCN10A | 138.85 | 185.75 | 148.93 | 112.21 | 87.81 | 109.22 | 143.52 | 191.30 | 186.71 | 75.93 | 91.92 | 99.58 | 88.80 | 119.55 | | | | | | | | |
| Oxybutynin | A8495 | Chrm1 | 133.32 | 147.82 | 133.65 | 78.80 | 87.00 | 75.98 | 118.31 | 152.67 | 143.58 | 183.70 | 80.60 | 130.42 | 117.88 | 128.81 | | | | | | | | |
| Oxybutynin chloride | B1134 | Chrm1 | 139.30 | 211.48 | 178.14 | 102.21 | 116.61 | 151.24 | 179.86 | 95.39 | 76.35 | 180.82 | 96.92 | 169.89 | 139.54 | 287.63 | | | | | | | | |
| Oxymetholone | B1806 | AR | 93.05 | 134.83 | 123.58 | 83.22 | 77.89 | 72.24 | 109.54 | 136.61 | 133.98 | 57.81 | 112.21 | 97.83 | 86.71 | 58.86 | | | | | | | | |
| Oxytetracycline (Terramycin) | B2000 | N/A | 76.00 | 89.98 | 122.38 | 101.30 | 98.39 | 59.80 | 84.41 | 124.39 | 117.76 | 124.55 | 91.89 | 126.25 | 85.32 | 119.59 | | | | | | | | |
| Oxytetracycline Dihydrate | B2001 | N/A | 70.76 | 91.94 | 115.97 | 94.05 | 96.51 | 61.45 | 82.87 | 124.06 | 123.60 | 127.16 | 95.33 | 128.56 | 83.09 | 123.89 | | | | | | | | |
| Oxytocin | B4723 | OXTR | 106.48 | 125.04 | 128.12 | 113.78 | 116.14 | 124.52 | 127.27 | 128.01 | 139.44 | 98.17 | 101.24 | 110.46 | 69.16 | 162.56 | | | | | | | | |
| Ozagrel | A4344 | TBXAS1 | 90.42 | 99.69 | 98.42 | 90.32 | 85.76 | 96.16 | 99.53 | 101.01 | 73.34 | 102.37 | 79.38 | 145.25 | 105.72 | 120.19 | | | | | | | | |
| Ozagelel HCl | B2116 | TBXAS1 | 44.60 | 100.51 | 122.16 | 88.65 | 86.70 | 72.21 | 114.45 | 141.23 | 137.95 | 93.15 | 107.83 | 134.70 | 99.50 | 133.06 | | | | | | | | |
| Paclitaxel (Taxol) | A4393 | NR112 | 118.73 | 128.92 | 156.45 | 62.84 | 69.53 | 101.17 | 84.64 | 118.98 | 108.57 | 97.93 | 92.10 | 92.41 | 96.48 | 94.01 | | | | | | | | |
| Pacritinib | B1023 | FLT3 | 34.26 | 23.63 | 132.88 | 33.94 | 36.17 | 53.16 | 46.59 | 62.63 | 38.70 | 28.05 | 23.67 | 384.67 | 130.73 | 55.64 | | | | | | | | |
| Palbociclib (PD0332991) Isefithionate | A8335 | CDK4 | 99.46 | 208.11 | 179.93 | 99.79 | 110.69 | 112.53 | 94.26 | 147.42 | 143.44 | 57.36 | 98.56 | 200.89 | 154.20 | 232.51 | | | | | | | | |
| Paliperidone | A8496 | DRD2, HTR2A | 113.05 | 98.00 | 113.12 | 118.07 | 107.33 | 151.65 | 117.88 | 129.92 | 123.97 | 106.66 | 82.53 | 171.53 | 86.29 | 120.16 | | | | | | | | |
| Palonosetron HCl | B2229 | HTR3A | 96.33 | 75.67 | 110.87 | 79.40 | 73.15 | 78.56 | 86.59 | 110.23 | 98.67 | 106.87 | 145.05 | 87.77 | 94.82 | 91.98 | | | | | | | | |
| Pamidronate | B1807 | N/A | 160.60 | 172.59 | 210.61 | 150.03 | 123.56 | 208.74 | 337.14 | 143.24 | 144.60 | 42.32 | 69.61 | 112.30 | 144.37 | 251.96 | | | | | | | | |
| Pamidronate Disodium | A2456 | N/A | 91.51 | 78.71 | 59.90 | 65.75 | 81.03 | 60.15 | 89.88 | 101.51 | 83.23 | 85.42 | 88.47 | 82.89 | 80.26 | 105.16 | | | | | | | | |
| Pancuronium dibromide | B1612 | CHRNA1 | 93.58 | 105.23 | 95.54 | 76.90 | 81.83 | 90.94 | 97.73 | 105.72 | 99.73 | 106.05 | 103.11 | 105.52 | 93.26 | 264.76 | | | | | | | | |
| Panobinostat (LBH589) | A8178 | HDAC1 | 360.98 | 827.13 | 1235.48 | 574.04 | 499.55 | 34.42 | 38.68 | 1850.08 | 2321.31 | 92.10 | 44.45 | 129.54 | 954.59 | 51.15 | | | | | | | | |
| Pantoprazole | B4720 | ATP4A | 111.96 | 133.45 | 108.48 | 126.77 | 133.98 | 94.58 | 105.72 | 134.81 | 124.43 | 100.27 | 103.99 | 133.25 | 102.68 | 95.58 | | | | | | | | |
| Paromomycin Sulfate | B1808 | N/A | 102.21 | 147.40 | 129.38 | 92.26 | 91.38 | 97.14 | 165.66 | 116.93 | 105.65 | 81.05 | 95.63 | 132.98 | 94.96 | 96.62 | | | | | | | | |
| Paroxetine HCl | B2252 | P2RX4 | 50.49 | 76.88 | 77.40 | 42.01 | 35.18 | 37.61 | 48.46 | 80.92 | 80.50 | 78.37 | 102.27 | 127.60 | 74.80 | 124.04 | | | | | | | | |
| Pasinazid | A8497 | N/A | 102.57 | 87.21 | 83.71 | 97.32 | 92.94 | 57.48 | 103.61 | 129.28 | 136.46 | 169.87 | 83.41 | 111.00 | 121.60 | 188.50 | | | | | | | | |
| Pazopanib (GW-786034) | A3022 | CSF1R | 144.62 | 186.74 | 91.98 | 92.50 | 88.44 | 155.72 | 147.72 | 147.83 | 139.42 | 51.57 | 70.56 | 77.24 | 85.36 | 105.34 | | | | | | | | |
| Pazopanib Hydrochloride | A8347 | CSF1R | 108.28 | 136.92 | 134.36 | 85.47 | 104.31 | 105.20 | 149.72 | 80.61 | 72.89 | 76.58 | 77.43 | 100.99 | 96.84 | 84.57 | | | | | | | | |
| PCI-24781 (CRA-024781) | A4098 | HDAC1 | 3844.09 | 4004.67 | 1500.73 | 1850.63 | 1116.75 | 74.57 | 86.55 | 2222.00 | 2305.73 | 105.77 | 35.87 | 127.53 | 9.68 | 67.85 | | | | | | | | |
| PCI-32765 (Ibrutinib) | A3001 | BLK | 63.06 | 97.42 | 55.60 | 73.67 | 79.74 | 75.49 | 65.38 | 96.56 | 110.34 | 41.66 | 70.80 | 69.01 | 83.79 | 93.99 | | | | | | | | |
| PD 0332991 (Palbociclib) HCl | A8316 | CDK4 | 81.89 | 185.39 | 113.69 | 83.25 | 82.48 | 83.33 | 94.21 | 136.37 | 127.74 | 79.14 | 93.13 | 141.19 | 152.25 | 132.25 | | | | | | | | |
| Peфлоxacin Mesylate | B2003 | N/A | 68.69 | 115.77 | 152.88 | 114.99 | 111.37 | 69.45 | 91.65 | 135.89 | 151.17 | 104.97 | 105.74 | 136.98 | 103.04 | 156.27 | | | | | | | | |
| Pelitinib (EKB-569) | A1835 | EGFR | 24.59 | 36.42 | 37.87 | 31.42 | 33.55 | 19.01 | 43.24 | 65.81 | 49.37 | 18.75 | 24.57 | 60.70 | 37.71 | 33.82 | | | | | | | | |
| Pemetrexed | A4390 | DHFR | 96.65 | 91.65 | 104.85 | 83.98 | 102.85 | 88.37 | 101.94 | 123.01 | 137.27 | 95.81 | 81.54 | 102.42 | 92.86 | 103.80 | | | | | | | | |
| Pemetrexed disodium hemipenta hydrate | A3707 | DHFR | 97.61 | 96.87 | 69.26 | 96.64 | 94.11 | 90.65 | 90.30 | 144.75 | 94.04 | 110.89 | 76.80 | 95.80 | 91.34 | 95.54 | | | | | | | | |
| Pemrolast potassium | B1563 | HRH1 | 98.67 | 97.31 | 107.92 | 93.03 | 91.29 | 119.04 | 107.80 | 105.24 | 81.49 | 81.54 | 86.43 | 98.69 | 90.15 | 118.07 | | | | | | | | |
| Penciclovir | B1809 | N/A | 95.70 | 134.65 | 130.03 | 113.77 | 105.92 | 99.29 | 146.78 | 105.63 | 93.67 | 87.69 | 97.07 | 140.03 | 95.30 | 90.84 | | | | | | | | |
| Penicillin G Sodium | B1678 | N/A | 114.74 | 225.65 | 111.14 | 113.95 | 85.40 | 97.52 | 117.69 | 104.70 | 112.66 | 105.94 | 77.66 | 105.21 | 105.00 | 77.39 | | | | | | | | |
| Pentamidine isethionate | B4980 | N/A | 100.29 | 95.82 | 87.74 | 89.60 | 92.90 | 71.87 | 98.45 | 118.09 | 107.39 | 27.49 | 27.50 | 104.01 | 74.69 | 222.72 | | | | | | | | |

continued

| Item Name | Catalog# | TARGET | TNBC (basal-like) | | | | | | | | | | | | TNBC (luminal AR) | | | | ER-positive (luminal) | | | | HER2-enriched | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------|--------|-------|-------|---------------|--|
| | | | HC101 | HC101 | HC16 | UCD52 | UCD52 | WHIM2 | WHIM2 | WHIM30 | WHIM30 | WHIM30 | WHIM30 | HC109 | HC109 | HC103 | HC111 | HC113 | HC113 | HC113 | HC108 | HC108 | | |
| Ramipril | B2208 | ACE | 43.33 | 112.04 | 106.37 | 91.75 | 83.44 | 84.20 | 97.43 | 99.80 | 99.75 | 83.39 | 90.01 | 128.96 | 91.63 | 104.97 | 124.27 | 124.27 | 4.28 | 100.64 | | | | |
| Ranitidine | B1564 | HRn2 | 106.21 | 113.30 | 122.28 | 96.77 | 83.00 | 87.63 | 105.35 | 120.88 | 110.71 | 113.44 | 102.63 | 124.94 | 102.83 | 126.99 | 117.95 | 128.60 | 83.83 | 86.83 | | | | |
| Ranolazine | A8510 | SCN5A | 134.15 | 138.10 | 120.11 | 102.66 | 76.10 | 96.14 | 122.53 | 141.96 | 117.47 | 186.52 | 80.60 | 96.26 | 103.08 | 144.59 | 95.33 | 150.34 | 86.83 | 106.81 | | | | |
| Ranolazine 2HCl | A5300 | SCN5A | 102.45 | 88.74 | 137.72 | 75.80 | 95.56 | 114.99 | 112.57 | 172.37 | 144.20 | 107.73 | 96.93 | 124.29 | 109.24 | 109.47 | 100.91 | 115.47 | 106.81 | 111.11 | | | | |
| Rapamycin (Sirolimus) | A8167 | FKBP1A | 35.08 | 45.71 | 57.14 | 27.59 | 23.43 | 40.50 | 43.52 | 89.49 | 48.24 | 36.65 | 24.50 | 69.61 | 51.59 | 35.83 | 43.26 | 111.11 | 45.68 | 142.74 | | | | |
| Resagiline Mesylate | A4366 | MAOB | 152.94 | 161.48 | 141.13 | 101.22 | 113.14 | 118.46 | 109.41 | 127.91 | 150.26 | 110.72 | 122.80 | 117.22 | 127.37 | 122.54 | 129.37 | 86.19 | 102.70 | | | | | |
| Rebamipide | B2018 | Cckar | 70.76 | 114.01 | 102.27 | 104.65 | 95.60 | 78.74 | 93.60 | 120.99 | 108.44 | 89.14 | 88.13 | 128.87 | 96.96 | 112.83 | 120.77 | 116.02 | 107.40 | | | | | |
| Regorafenib | A8236 | BRAF | 19.57 | 25.51 | 39.65 | 114.30 | 120.66 | 25.28 | 35.88 | 43.91 | 45.85 | 10.46 | 15.88 | 48.02 | 43.48 | 79.02 | 87.09 | 21.92 | 63.63 | | | | | |
| Regorafenib hydrochloride | A3750 | BRAF | 55.68 | 56.71 | 62.66 | 101.41 | 86.17 | 100.90 | 94.44 | 83.52 | 37.77 | 89.35 | 75.08 | 114.33 | 65.45 | 37.57 | 35.85 | 30.68 | 80.17 | | | | | |
| Regorafenib monohydrate | A5316 | ABCC8 | 87.18 | 88.74 | 118.31 | 80.72 | 80.62 | 92.91 | 100.69 | 139.35 | 113.32 | 128.24 | 106.60 | 130.53 | 111.22 | 88.91 | 71.59 | 128.88 | 99.20 | | | | | |
| Reserpine | N1867 | SLC18A1 | 102.22 | 143.62 | 132.39 | 106.06 | 104.21 | 88.00 | 88.71 | 113.89 | 103.90 | 89.35 | 96.16 | 112.12 | 88.96 | 136.17 | 121.40 | 91.31 | 44.65 | | | | | |
| Reserpine hydrochloride | B1270 | SLC18A1 | 114.89 | 102.32 | 87.89 | 80.94 | 78.81 | 105.74 | 79.45 | 73.94 | 82.90 | 64.28 | 69.11 | 113.69 | 97.60 | 111.74 | 135.54 | 83.43 | 75.56 | | | | | |
| Resveratrol | A4182 | PTGS2 | 248.42 | 160.31 | 174.06 | 387.40 | 261.94 | 228.52 | 152.74 | 720.68 | 432.73 | 117.21 | 274.22 | 683.16 | 205.93 | 494.18 | 441.39 | 122.22 | 481.10 | | | | | |
| Retapamulin | B2019 | N/A | 58.83 | 88.23 | 108.66 | 78.36 | 85.17 | 76.50 | 84.03 | 134.91 | 156.75 | 85.50 | 80.99 | 112.68 | 93.30 | 117.97 | 103.86 | 102.04 | 75.30 | | | | | |
| Retinyl (Vitamin A) | N/A | N/A | 87.30 | 117.70 | 103.90 | 97.82 | 90.84 | 93.43 | 131.08 | 116.32 | 134.49 | 90.64 | 86.06 | 100.42 | 88.13 | 91.21 | 66.84 | 142.14 | 94.76 | | | | | |
| Palmitate | B1869 | N/A | 85.04 | 42.73 | 97.08 | 96.23 | 104.79 | 38.79 | 50.99 | 91.73 | 111.29 | 43.69 | 30.48 | 142.95 | 117.58 | 66.25 | 55.48 | 27.14 | 109.73 | | | | | |
| RG7388 | A3763 | MDM2 | 38.30 | 107.05 | 109.98 | 101.34 | 91.54 | 66.89 | 131.26 | 223.74 | 177.20 | 94.26 | 91.14 | 148.33 | 93.71 | 125.50 | 111.48 | 26.37 | 92.10 | | | | | |
| Ribavirin | B2125 | IMPDH1 | 32.14 | 80.06 | 121.25 | 82.47 | 79.95 | 60.34 | 97.94 | 148.87 | 137.95 | 38.28 | 76.36 | 115.59 | 83.16 | 124.11 | 101.55 | 24.53 | 77.77 | | | | | |
| Rifabutin | B2126 | N/A | 65.70 | 107.31 | 144.86 | 83.26 | 82.55 | 63.50 | 64.58 | 94.35 | 95.41 | 84.04 | 87.51 | 132.52 | 94.53 | 119.17 | 96.45 | 98.90 | 80.57 | | | | | |
| Rifampin | B2021 | N/A | 28.17 | 67.22 | 121.56 | 80.66 | 74.09 | 36.55 | 71.21 | 118.09 | 117.54 | 22.70 | 31.03 | 120.43 | 104.30 | 145.78 | 120.53 | 15.90 | 73.39 | | | | | |
| Rifampine | B2127 | N/A | 130.34 | 112.47 | 97.62 | 97.48 | 86.34 | 59.15 | 78.01 | 136.61 | 119.73 | 145.15 | 83.80 | 114.99 | 98.79 | 121.97 | 75.56 | 133.17 | 80.21 | | | | | |
| Rifaximin (Xifaxan) | A8512 | N/A | 126.30 | 126.85 | 114.54 | 131.39 | 102.84 | 63.64 | 84.17 | 122.99 | 100.43 | 104.34 | 119.61 | 111.05 | 99.60 | 36.84 | 43.44 | 127.25 | 150.47 | | | | | |
| Rigoserfib (ON-01910, Estybon) | A1404 | PIK3CA, PLK1 | 128.31 | 115.07 | 83.89 | 91.67 | 79.39 | 101.63 | 85.72 | 130.42 | 90.10 | 93.43 | 99.60 | 110.91 | 96.27 | 122.54 | 121.36 | 98.21 | 100.97 | | | | | |
| Rilpivirine | A3765 | N/A | 219.49 | 211.32 | 138.73 | 185.43 | 163.94 | 150.15 | 139.79 | 247.53 | 195.47 | 414.46 | 144.95 | 158.18 | 161.69 | 180.05 | 141.44 | 431.89 | 151.39 | | | | | |
| Riluzole | A8513 | KCNK2 | 45.10 | 99.33 | 96.71 | 69.43 | 55.16 | 28.50 | 43.39 | 79.08 | 57.65 | 26.48 | 17.87 | 113.68 | 87.28 | 60.75 | 87.73 | 28.57 | 40.15 | | | | | |
| Rimonabant | B1429 | CNR1 | 124.67 | 118.60 | 91.63 | 102.29 | 106.45 | 96.39 | 97.97 | 134.45 | 114.03 | 100.46 | 108.41 | 105.50 | 113.84 | 95.19 | 94.55 | 102.94 | 94.80 | | | | | |
| Riociguat | A3767 | GUCY1B1 GUCY1A1 | 127.48 | 138.58 | 106.61 | 91.70 | 75.84 | 68.42 | 103.52 | 138.14 | 117.01 | 150.66 | 64.24 | 82.76 | 104.76 | 145.53 | 91.29 | 161.77 | 96.49 | | | | | |
| Risperidone | A8514 | HTR1A | 118.26 | 102.84 | 110.56 | 83.09 | 89.46 | 71.75 | 123.90 | 107.26 | 113.99 | 115.90 | 85.64 | 115.50 | 105.98 | 322.92 | 280.57 | 118.36 | 89.33 | | | | | |
| Ritodrine HCl | B1347 | ADRB2 | 69.37 | 74.66 | 96.06 | 41.07 | 41.84 | 60.73 | 64.54 | 94.40 | 70.54 | 48.59 | 47.78 | 98.01 | 83.56 | 60.07 | 55.44 | 77.59 | 77.35 | | | | | |
| Ritonavir | A8203 | CYP3A4 | 106.64 | 122.22 | 94.75 | 94.56 | 75.94 | 115.68 | 103.00 | 127.27 | 105.83 | 92.35 | 87.52 | 118.80 | 105.00 | 140.12 | 119.37 | 128.14 | 99.29 | | | | | |
| Rivastigmine | A4338 | F10 | 114.88 | 99.86 | 96.34 | 95.31 | 106.05 | 114.08 | 91.68 | 124.50 | 110.83 | 111.54 | 105.66 | 111.93 | 106.17 | 97.09 | 99.49 | 109.41 | 96.08 | | | | | |
| Rivastigmine Tartrate | A8515 | ACHE | 115.85 | 115.67 | 150.80 | 122.10 | 100.25 | 69.94 | 113.63 | 140.10 | 121.54 | 170.44 | 83.34 | 116.39 | 119.03 | 168.67 | 96.57 | 149.34 | 94.08 | | | | | |
| Rizatriptan Benzoate | A8516 | HTR1A | 115.97 | 100.24 | 106.08 | 109.04 | 94.99 | 71.60 | 101.01 | 128.41 | 119.27 | 187.48 | 85.69 | 117.53 | 121.42 | 124.51 | 95.20 | 118.69 | 80.95 | | | | | |
| Rocilinosat (ACY-1215) | A4083 | HDAC6 | 1127.88 | 702.02 | 637.17 | 891.68 | 561.58 | 57.45 | 44.93 | 271.38 | 255.47 | 64.81 | 25.43 | 108.38 | 208.36 | 54.81 | 43.79 | 887.46 | 646.90 | | | | | |
| Rocuronium Bromide | A1366 | CHRNA1, CHRNA2 | 94.47 | 106.27 | 80.37 | 112.64 | 123.92 | 115.10 | 84.56 | 124.41 | 113.57 | 105.97 | 100.50 | 133.44 | 102.22 | 110.17 | 120.41 | 100.57 | 92.32 | | | | | |
| Rofecoxib | B1454 | PTGS2 | 120.64 | 132.44 | 96.75 | 71.62 | 85.85 | 94.13 | 103.91 | 80.55 | 88.71 | 96.93 | 71.61 | 119.22 | 99.66 | 127.10 | 155.46 | 92.64 | 100.33 | | | | | |
| Roflumilast | A4319 | PDE4B | 156.33 | 144.42 | 196.36 | 126.26 | 111.96 | 114.06 | 93.04 | 155.38 | 147.29 | 79.72 | 157.05 | 145.07 | 123.76 | 441.37 | 428.97 | 128.99 | 110.99 | | | | | |
| Rolipram | A4328 | PDE4A | 133.28 | 126.08 | 111.88 | 113.98 | 89.21 | 109.81 | 91.58 | 135.79 | 109.41 | 78.22 | 93.35 | 139.87 | 105.75 | 202.27 | 148.44 | 108.25 | 93.40 | | | | | |
| Romidespin (FK228, desipeptide) | A8173 | HDAC1 | 2670.00 | 4740.80 | 1399.39 | 553.41 | 505.18 | 31.45 | 37.32 | 627.48 | 577.13 | 97.89 | 57.12 | 176.70 | 1060.40 | 70.85 | 61.41 | 717.08 | 1078.79 | | | | | |
| Ronidazole | B2022 | N/A | 80.90 | 109.73 | 107.53 | 92.78 | 89.62 | 76.89 | 103.81 | 99.97 | 103.55 | 96.02 | 92.99 | 133.68 | 88.10 | 111.26 | 93.09 | 111.55 | 89.93 | | | | | |
| Ropinidole HCl | B2129 | DRD2 | 34.30 | 89.02 | 101.95 | 73.88 | 83.93 | 64.81 | 118.46 | 134.02 | 111.46 | 89.73 | 86.01 | 93.76 | 86.30 | 90.06 | 101.74 | 21.57 | 91.71 | | | | | |
| Ropivacaine HCl | B2023 | SCN5A | 88.22 | 108.60 | 121.26 | 91.38 | 90.57 | 86.78 | 98.75 | 94.21 | 100.79 | 99.94 | 92.07 | 128.14 | 85.98 | 98.40 | 93.93 | 112.15 | 93.78 | | | | | |
| Ropivacaine hydrochloride monohydrate | B3377 | SCN5A | 75.28 | 98.58 | 117.36 | 104.55 | 87.95 | 81.06 | 100.63 | 106.41 | 93.53 | 116.34 | 93.82 | 115.63 | 96.09 | 110.77 | 109.87 | 146.48 | 98.52 | | | | | |
| Roscovitine | A1723 | CDK2 | 46.94 | 113.79 | 137.71 | 162.51 | 127.22 | 89.50 | 91.32 | 125.95 | 119.97 | 39.70 | 70.48 | 205.44 | 176.42 | 75.59 | 79.21 | 80.11 | 88.51 | | | | | |
| Rosiglitazone | A4304 | FFAR1 | 151.32 | 200.51 | 142.21 | 130.94 | 116.28 | 185.78 | 161.55 | 200.94 | 196.53 | 105.62 | 152.49 | 161.95 | 153.33 | 170.27 | 207.19 | 138.71 | 127.75 | | | | | |
| Rosiglitazone maleate | A4302 | FFAR1 | 117.64 | 146.22 | 99.61 | 100.35 | 110.60 | 173.86 | 138.76 | 154.01 | 118.80 | 104.95 | 83.06 | 115.49 | 90.14 | 107.87 | 107.15 | 140.65 | 90.15 | | | | | |

continued

| Information from ApexBio | | TNBC (basal-like) | | | | | | | | | | | | TNBC (luminal AR) | | ER-positive (luminal) | | | | HER2-enriched | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Item Name | Catalog# | TARGET | HC101 | HC101 | HC16 | UCD52 | UCD52 | UCD52 | WHM2 | WHM2 | WHM30 | WHM30 | WHM30 | WHM30 | HC109 | HC109 | HC103 | HC111 | HC113 | HC113 | HC113 | HC108 | HC108 | HC108 |
| Temocapril HCl | B2213 | ACE | 52.10 | 109.28 | 101.18 | 91.32 | 86.05 | 90.75 | 107.35 | 105.02 | 122.91 | 83.87 | 127.74 | 103.35 | 82.29 | 108.85 | 122.72 | 43.04 | 88.09 | | | | | |
| Temozolomide | B1399 | N/A | 143.94 | 127.50 | 135.54 | 77.92 | 117.74 | 112.90 | 120.45 | 118.62 | 95.51 | 115.12 | 94.02 | 125.27 | 110.75 | 133.93 | 109.63 | 138.76 | 112.27 | | | | | |
| Temsirolimus | A8314 | MTOR | 32.77 | 30.82 | 45.19 | 21.51 | 24.70 | 31.83 | 52.92 | 31.61 | 29.30 | 32.77 | 20.58 | 57.54 | 54.28 | 32.62 | 16.65 | 96.44 | 26.33 | | | | | |
| Teneligiptin hydrobromide | A8685 | DPP4 | 112.85 | 108.41 | 88.19 | 81.14 | 82.92 | 112.90 | 85.10 | 91.22 | 85.66 | 91.78 | 73.19 | 95.16 | 71.47 | 79.55 | 80.37 | 96.08 | 71.58 | | | | | |
| Teniposide | A8532 | Top2a | 102.63 | 118.09 | 112.63 | 110.12 | 109.99 | 103.61 | 93.56 | 99.67 | 130.17 | 130.17 | 79.49 | 112.41 | 110.72 | 162.04 | 105.14 | 153.98 | 93.75 | | | | | |
| Tenofovir | A5275 | N/A | 95.78 | 82.44 | 115.97 | 85.70 | 95.49 | 109.38 | 89.26 | 122.14 | 120.42 | 113.71 | 92.10 | 122.56 | 106.40 | 119.36 | 104.38 | 124.56 | 113.43 | | | | | |
| Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate | A1755 | N/A | 107.83 | 104.03 | 105.05 | 113.94 | 97.12 | 137.49 | 97.94 | 142.90 | 128.37 | 99.91 | 89.12 | 129.62 | 97.02 | 45.39 | 58.39 | 70.18 | 85.63 | | | | | |
| Tenoxicam | B1849 | PTGS1, PTGS2 | 114.92 | 128.57 | 119.14 | 84.26 | 90.04 | 100.00 | 146.36 | 163.24 | 155.54 | 131.47 | 97.53 | 126.37 | 89.68 | 59.72 | 70.14 | 162.48 | 18.29 | | | | | |
| Tenoxicam HCl | B1365 | ADRA1A | 142.24 | 131.01 | 122.64 | 75.42 | 96.09 | 108.33 | 116.69 | 122.60 | 105.16 | 123.17 | 96.88 | 115.98 | 101.32 | 104.95 | 102.15 | 124.28 | 95.40 | | | | | |
| Terbinastine | A8533 | N/A | 109.37 | 100.99 | 139.49 | 103.56 | 107.87 | 55.72 | 90.44 | 119.45 | 114.64 | 186.07 | 86.87 | 113.78 | 107.50 | 128.81 | 92.24 | 159.85 | 91.91 | | | | | |
| Terbutaline HCl | B2047 | N/A | 72.20 | 115.04 | 123.34 | 65.26 | 75.70 | 55.38 | 70.25 | 92.37 | 89.91 | 85.93 | 86.10 | 99.00 | 81.63 | 71.80 | 74.18 | 101.82 | 78.82 | | | | | |
| Terbutaline Sulfate | B1328 | ADRB2 | 113.85 | 115.02 | 126.93 | 83.58 | 75.69 | 93.38 | 119.57 | 118.62 | 127.13 | 112.93 | 84.79 | 110.19 | 109.19 | 86.95 | 89.95 | 134.52 | 107.50 | | | | | |
| Terfenadine | A8534 | CYP2J2 | 38.04 | 30.69 | 45.79 | 32.27 | 37.87 | 40.04 | 43.97 | 32.12 | 27.12 | 32.50 | 28.34 | 38.12 | 55.34 | 51.70 | 44.86 | 53.63 | 25.97 | | | | | |
| Teriflunomide | B1850 | DHODH | 463.18 | 337.74 | 199.60 | 292.09 | 254.20 | 763.02 | 622.11 | 936.87 | 1094.20 | 483.92 | 314.99 | 458.28 | 161.91 | 230.24 | 161.82 | 867.44 | 434.28 | | | | | |
| Tetracaine HCl | B1413 | RYR1, RYR2 | 116.97 | 143.65 | 98.96 | 81.53 | 99.89 | 80.22 | 104.10 | 103.48 | 103.37 | 122.68 | 87.04 | 134.13 | 120.64 | 135.12 | 108.75 | 121.69 | 85.43 | | | | | |
| Tetracycline Hydrochloride | A2517 | N/A | 112.04 | 97.18 | 87.52 | 78.24 | 76.31 | 62.85 | 91.37 | 129.86 | 102.46 | 88.86 | 90.06 | 108.45 | 96.70 | 89.08 | 95.17 | 94.34 | 83.41 | | | | | |
| Tetrahydrozoline HCl | B1349 | ADRA1A | 111.40 | 115.83 | 108.21 | 90.93 | 86.10 | 85.86 | 116.00 | 117.33 | 113.20 | 108.83 | 85.40 | 116.34 | 105.88 | 85.54 | 88.15 | 120.82 | 91.65 | | | | | |
| TEG101348 (SAR302503) | A4136 | JAK2 | 257.65 | 200.11 | 161.15 | 234.55 | 156.47 | 44.47 | 43.15 | 316.06 | 348.74 | 101.73 | 164.31 | 172.99 | 137.59 | 69.80 | 53.30 | 765.48 | 339.16 | | | | | |
| TH-302 | A3872 | N/A | 89.48 | 109.50 | 44.90 | 79.92 | 82.82 | 46.43 | 42.81 | 108.88 | 105.39 | 99.86 | 146.87 | 100.46 | 119.96 | 153.59 | 154.24 | 84.67 | 96.38 | | | | | |
| Thalidomide | A4216 | CRBN | 138.86 | 149.96 | 114.22 | 104.93 | 98.84 | 116.08 | 89.20 | 134.71 | 155.59 | 98.11 | 104.13 | 128.57 | 103.09 | 139.56 | 118.11 | 159.47 | 109.93 | | | | | |
| Theophylline | N1442 | ADORA1 | 84.58 | 111.68 | 116.85 | 106.65 | 98.77 | 75.25 | 97.82 | 84.22 | 107.48 | 109.51 | 78.42 | 123.21 | 66.89 | 91.59 | 93.15 | 123.87 | 88.67 | | | | | |
| Theophylline Hydrochloride | A8536 | N/A | 154.17 | 141.04 | 119.08 | 157.00 | 177.81 | 110.69 | 128.61 | 102.35 | 102.77 | 24.68 | 140.97 | 160.03 | 162.13 | 156.21 | 167.73 | 363.92 | 121.92 | | | | | |
| Thiamine HCl (Vitamin B1) | B1852 | N/A | 107.25 | 119.43 | 103.39 | 149.70 | 94.53 | 131.29 | 167.03 | 145.68 | 140.72 | 114.28 | 91.83 | 142.98 | 88.59 | 67.24 | 52.27 | 163.86 | 105.05 | | | | | |
| Thiamphenicol | B1853 | N/A | 91.03 | 127.59 | 103.39 | 93.95 | 75.44 | 86.62 | 127.73 | 125.95 | 117.38 | 88.29 | 83.31 | 104.49 | 82.89 | 67.28 | 61.48 | 131.39 | 98.71 | | | | | |
| Thioridazine HCl | A8537 | HTR1A | 51.45 | 38.31 | 41.38 | 36.44 | 37.19 | 35.09 | 49.30 | 64.48 | 59.34 | 25.54 | 27.30 | 52.11 | 88.40 | 58.02 | 53.17 | 42.88 | 90.46 | | | | | |
| Thio-TEPA | B3742 | N/A | 90.66 | 127.20 | 120.16 | 93.09 | 100.43 | 67.68 | 99.92 | 126.94 | 111.17 | 102.80 | 104.80 | 142.90 | 102.72 | 111.56 | 111.06 | 96.24 | 31.33 | | | | | |
| Thiogabine | B3488 | SLC6A1 | 88.13 | 104.58 | 114.92 | 92.77 | 85.40 | 84.69 | 115.82 | 104.52 | 87.46 | 108.12 | 101.22 | 81.22 | 86.38 | 98.17 | 95.71 | 110.21 | 90.52 | | | | | |
| Thiopyridine hydrochloride | B3443 | SLC6A1 | 98.68 | 101.28 | 95.63 | 107.36 | 86.96 | 85.19 | 133.60 | 106.06 | 103.20 | 100.80 | 80.85 | 93.22 | 86.38 | 91.65 | 100.53 | 126.01 | 84.07 | | | | | |
| Tianeptine sodium | A5322 | HTR3A | 116.32 | 147.67 | 119.97 | 125.24 | 118.73 | 79.70 | 90.95 | 141.97 | 142.51 | 102.47 | 87.75 | 134.25 | 121.76 | 96.51 | 95.39 | 134.68 | 127.91 | | | | | |
| Ticagrelor | B2166 | SLC29A1 | 14.14 | 68.14 | 80.03 | 64.62 | 65.28 | 32.41 | 50.06 | 94.06 | 101.39 | 26.05 | 69.15 | 121.79 | 80.54 | 43.55 | 48.66 | 4.57 | 61.95 | | | | | |
| Ticlopidine HCl | B2164 | CYP2B6 | 33.91 | 78.99 | 97.20 | 64.12 | 60.79 | 65.50 | 99.49 | 85.74 | 93.66 | 79.97 | 84.05 | 108.26 | 91.63 | 131.62 | 83.80 | 21.01 | 83.47 | | | | | |
| Tidiglusib | B1539 | GSK3B | 104.82 | 133.01 | 94.72 | 79.71 | 77.11 | 85.79 | 86.65 | 138.27 | 124.50 | 105.94 | 90.42 | 113.67 | 96.29 | 105.81 | 85.56 | 148.78 | 66.06 | | | | | |
| Tigecycline | A5226 | N/A | 87.31 | 72.74 | 119.97 | 82.03 | 111.31 | 86.49 | 117.06 | 135.54 | 123.33 | 101.75 | 89.76 | 121.20 | 81.94 | 113.38 | 145.36 | 123.36 | 80.02 | | | | | |
| Tilimicosin | B2049 | N/A | 66.81 | 111.95 | 102.47 | 70.68 | 84.68 | 81.30 | 86.87 | 89.88 | 104.09 | 78.65 | 85.42 | 115.59 | 80.89 | 104.09 | 95.00 | 97.64 | 88.01 | | | | | |
| Timolol Maleate | B1350 | ADRB2 | 115.82 | 116.06 | 120.26 | 95.09 | 97.79 | 82.24 | 103.98 | 116.90 | 107.35 | 109.41 | 102.16 | 116.11 | 107.17 | 97.66 | 81.31 | 112.50 | 100.88 | | | | | |
| Trindazole | B2050 | N/A | 72.20 | 111.90 | 100.67 | 73.90 | 92.95 | 79.93 | 82.55 | 164.60 | 161.96 | 71.14 | 88.56 | 111.05 | 88.86 | 103.90 | 97.71 | 102.64 | 87.29 | | | | | |
| Tioconazole | B2051 | N/A | 69.94 | 159.60 | 119.05 | 54.30 | 66.17 | 32.14 | 39.37 | 101.82 | 98.54 | 18.24 | 63.19 | 109.55 | 92.14 | 52.60 | 47.57 | 95.98 | 66.50 | | | | | |
| Tiotropium (Thiola) | A8538 | N/A | 107.27 | 101.42 | 99.31 | 96.22 | 91.14 | 93.05 | 112.47 | 118.68 | 112.24 | 20.80 | 88.43 | 109.36 | 107.14 | 117.74 | 92.95 | 143.40 | 81.58 | | | | | |
| Tiotropium Bromide | A3874 | CHRM1 | 111.89 | 135.59 | 102.91 | 85.94 | 91.92 | 107.38 | 82.05 | 133.62 | 116.12 | 93.39 | 119.54 | 116.33 | 101.84 | 124.79 | 108.01 | 85.07 | 92.20 | | | | | |
| Toxolone | A4362 | CA1 | 116.03 | 115.01 | 171.81 | 108.49 | 109.68 | 148.72 | 109.30 | 165.78 | 123.82 | 97.04 | 78.77 | 226.25 | 96.79 | 97.87 | 73.87 | 91.89 | 133.63 | | | | | |
| Tofacitinib | B1855 | TYRO | 78.38 | 146.35 | 97.18 | 80.70 | 70.42 | 88.95 | 116.67 | 119.32 | 109.74 | 87.55 | 78.06 | 99.05 | 87.16 | 39.54 | 45.43 | 120.78 | 87.28 | | | | | |
| Tofacitinib hydrochloride monohydrate | A3877 | ITGA2B ITGB3 | 120.12 | 117.70 | 101.13 | 96.95 | 86.88 | 115.72 | 82.48 | 128.88 | 97.76 | 101.60 | 113.24 | 122.76 | 105.93 | 128.94 | 140.94 | 88.61 | 94.74 | | | | | |
| Tivantinib (ARQ 197) | A8325 | MET | 146.69 | 175.07 | 124.77 | 85.10 | 78.51 | 99.69 | 114.65 | 128.85 | 164.87 | 48.08 | 54.95 | 81.00 | 110.93 | 50.34 | 36.78 | 62.62 | 67.65 | | | | | |
| Tivozanib (AV-951) | A2251 | FLT1 | 59.23 | 111.49 | 69.67 | 96.48 | 65.77 | 49.26 | 74.12 | 59.14 | 57.16 | 31.47 | 102.51 | 80.00 | 75.14 | 66.35 | 55.41 | 86.05 | 63.81 | | | | | |
| Tizanidine | B1063 | ADRA2A | 95.07 | 100.24 | 109.63 | 105.56 | 95.50 | 66.66 | 97.49 | 105.85 | 77.99 | 201.31 | 96.00 | 94.56 | 109.53 | 127.06 | 90.74 | 113.98 | 85.01 | | | | | |
| Tizanidine HCl | B1368 | ADRA2A | 109.84 | 120.54 | 100.39 | 83.84 | 84.76 | 78.57 | 98.03 | 102.82 | 131.54 | 126.05 | 65.05 | 125.37 | 102.46 | 142.73 | 107.65 | 130.76 | 81.98 | | | | | |
| Tobramycin | B1856 | N/A | 95.44 | 127.70 | 87.99 | 90.13 | 80.54 | 98.98 | 144.71 | 126.91 | 119.45 | 94.66 | 102.33 | 123.67 | 83.14 | 64.57 | 51.34 | 132.46 | 99.17 | | | | | |
| Tofacitinib (CP-690550) Citrate | A4135 | JAK3 | 182.14 | 193.87 | 141.29 | 123.54 | 93.57 | 85.76 | 90.03 | 270.21 | 312.87 | 76.69 | 78.77 | 150.98 | 115.17 | 110.95 | 97.26 | 198.11 | 186.94 | | | | | |

continued

| Item Name | Catalog# | TARGET | TNBC (basal-like) | | | | | | | | | TNBC (luminal AR) | | ER-positive (luminal) | | | | HER2-enriched | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|---------------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | | | HC101 | HC101 | HC116 | UCD52 | UCD52 | WHIM2 | WHIM2 | WHIM30 | WHIM30 | HC109 | HC109 | HC103 | HC111 | HC113 | HC113 | HC108 | HC108 |
| Tofacitinib (CP-690550, Tascocitinib) | A4138 | JAK3 | 164.99 | 173.85 | 150.72 | 152.07 | 119.67 | 90.62 | 101.03 | 159.79 | 160.94 | 80.06 | 82.24 | 143.03 | 109.67 | 133.60 | 118.11 | 236.51 | 151.46 |
| TOK-001 | A8623 | AR | 107.96 | 129.49 | 96.27 | 80.31 | 86.11 | 130.81 | 104.99 | 102.69 | 84.43 | 25.35 | 83.24 | 58.22 | 76.24 | 107.92 | 97.37 | 33.99 | 77.11 |
| Tolazoline HCl | B1329 | ADRA2A | 95.54 | 92.79 | 114.54 | 90.64 | 94.78 | 100.83 | 108.27 | 83.80 | 90.89 | 101.05 | 82.96 | 100.36 | 91.42 | 123.88 | 111.91 | 109.78 | 88.29 |
| Tolbutamide | B2194 | KCNJ8 | 50.97 | 110.93 | 101.18 | 100.20 | 92.94 | 87.13 | 122.42 | 107.08 | 95.12 | 87.66 | 95.13 | 118.04 | 83.65 | 86.35 | 91.40 | 31.95 | 78.16 |
| Tolcapone | A4383 | COMT | 42.33 | 98.88 | 84.25 | 88.62 | 84.67 | 98.73 | 134.81 | 124.86 | 114.22 | 15.64 | 13.61 | 52.47 | 57.45 | 63.82 | 64.49 | 27.27 | 66.52 |
| Tofenamide Acid | B1455 | AKR1C3 | 78.59 | 121.52 | 103.04 | 72.94 | 68.36 | 31.56 | 51.83 | 75.41 | 80.08 | 87.41 | 73.74 | 117.98 | 91.89 | 47.80 | 94.43 | 97.33 | 57.91 |
| Tolnaftate | B2053 | N/A | 93.07 | 132.53 | 107.56 | 72.98 | 69.40 | 85.91 | 97.31 | 137.21 | 124.16 | 51.12 | 94.23 | 139.51 | 95.18 | 90.35 | 101.99 | 106.69 | 90.25 |
| Tolperisone HCl | B1857 | SCN9A | 104.36 | 132.19 | 108.64 | 98.39 | 86.28 | 125.11 | 134.18 | 112.54 | 107.01 | 103.20 | 98.04 | 117.95 | 92.45 | 41.60 | 54.07 | 127.64 | 96.60 |
| Tolterodine tartrate | B1620 | CHRM1 | 139.72 | 85.34 | 132.54 | 54.23 | 66.79 | 89.75 | 93.26 | 91.34 | 93.71 | 101.87 | 91.78 | 101.04 | 93.59 | 109.88 | 84.41 | 152.48 | 75.57 |
| Toltrazuril | B2054 | N/A | 76.67 | 74.93 | 114.52 | 76.09 | 82.96 | 38.50 | 44.04 | 108.69 | 88.41 | 74.90 | 48.89 | 131.53 | 84.01 | 124.91 | 109.35 | 91.94 | 60.54 |
| Tolvaptan | B2300 | Avpr1a | 70.70 | 124.61 | 159.39 | 92.42 | 85.48 | 79.00 | 105.95 | 163.17 | 151.75 | 85.42 | 75.41 | 137.92 | 85.89 | 97.17 | 104.24 | 103.23 | 64.59 |
| Tolterodine | A4360 | CA1 | 89.64 | 116.07 | 115.10 | 83.12 | 74.40 | 115.85 | 93.63 | 113.45 | 105.88 | 109.47 | 80.86 | 128.21 | 137.52 | 134.37 | 131.74 | 121.20 | 89.92 |
| Topotecan HCl | B4982 | TOP1 | 38.47 | 47.18 | 73.03 | 41.74 | 43.11 | 42.20 | 46.74 | 87.92 | 78.38 | 28.81 | 27.43 | 128.20 | 44.36 | 53.17 | 44.99 | 76.40 | 34.83 |
| Topotecan HCl | B2296 | TOP1 | 28.56 | 47.50 | 69.14 | 47.20 | 36.90 | 41.92 | 45.48 | 89.01 | 75.17 | 42.58 | 27.91 | 204.00 | 51.95 | 53.31 | 56.03 | 96.83 | 139.81 |
| Toremifene Citrate | B1513 | ESR1 | 38.52 | 35.82 | 73.23 | 39.98 | 36.55 | 40.38 | 46.23 | 57.81 | 50.96 | 33.05 | 35.55 | 63.80 | 86.78 | 44.55 | 48.23 | 31.44 | 24.32 |
| Torsemide | B2055 | SLC12A1 | 54.15 | 114.51 | 127.01 | 107.10 | 104.60 | 107.15 | 105.04 | 162.29 | 180.55 | 84.20 | 106.52 | 140.34 | 93.52 | 105.23 | 135.15 | 29.38 | 160.17 |
| Trametinib | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (GSK1120212) | A3018 | MAP2K1 | 79.48 | 126.90 | 120.01 | 38.49 | 57.54 | 67.89 | 80.43 | 149.85 | 115.39 | 57.75 | 106.51 | 94.05 | 98.34 | 98.89 | 121.57 | 38.69 | 116.77 |
| Trandolapril | B3540 | ACE | 118.87 | 123.01 | 130.20 | 97.78 | 125.56 | 99.35 | 118.66 | 184.39 | 163.36 | 107.03 | 121.99 | 148.16 | 98.66 | 115.19 | 132.32 | 100.97 | 85.09 |
| Tranexamic Acid | B1858 | PLG | 122.90 | 112.73 | 102.34 | 95.76 | 88.73 | 111.73 | 135.43 | 99.12 | 122.22 | 112.04 | 77.16 | 115.93 | 110.57 | 74.15 | 75.51 | 118.88 | 136.30 |
| Tranilast | A5375 | N/A | 245.72 | 193.11 | 107.51 | 110.15 | 122.76 | 70.80 | 343.94 | 681.52 | 344.08 | 293.56 | 167.60 | 391.82 | 87.91 | 211.66 | 245.78 | 203.37 | 255.66 |
| Trazodone HCl | B2230 | Htr2a | 103.70 | 119.82 | 147.81 | 89.21 | 88.88 | 121.18 | 88.97 | 203.68 | 180.41 | 84.49 | 106.53 | 122.78 | 101.32 | 97.46 | 111.09 | 99.90 | 18.21 |
| Trelagliptin | A3888 | DPP4 | 115.47 | 105.57 | 95.25 | 88.18 | 104.22 | 100.00 | 93.59 | 170.60 | 112.10 | 108.02 | 116.60 | 116.23 | 111.25 | 103.19 | 105.05 | 94.10 | 100.63 |
| Tretinoin (Aberela) | A8539 | PPAR | 197.57 | 434.71 | 174.73 | 449.42 | 44.63 | 44.94 | 72.12 | 570.36 | 431.65 | 248.05 | 172.69 | 143.27 | 149.00 | 137.53 | 154.08 | 322.96 | 159.87 |
| Triamcinolone | B1859 | NR3C1 | 104.36 | 130.46 | 215.66 | 114.84 | 127.46 | 108.37 | 133.39 | 188.14 | 180.89 | 111.62 | 112.83 | 175.87 | 129.78 | 234.72 | 191.90 | 147.94 | 135.02 |
| Triamcinolone Acetonide | A8540 | NR3C1 | 146.22 | 148.09 | 241.85 | 210.92 | 185.59 | 80.26 | 98.00 | 226.77 | 191.18 | 197.46 | 169.49 | 171.30 | 110.68 | 305.09 | 244.65 | 171.21 | 133.50 |
| Triamterene | B2275 | SCNN1B/SCNN1A | 87.04 | 122.15 | 138.41 | 142.93 | 103.30 | 83.85 | 105.10 | 133.97 | 109.31 | 128.37 | 104.50 | 148.05 | 109.20 | 111.73 | 128.80 | 190.06 | 100.50 |
| Trichloromethiazide | B2056 | SLC12A1 | 63.58 | 144.71 | 186.06 | 135.61 | 148.77 | 134.47 | 146.79 | 266.30 | 248.56 | 98.05 | 98.06 | 164.49 | 89.85 | 128.87 | 129.46 | 38.18 | 133.53 |
| Tricloribine | A8541 | AKT1 | 183.79 | 88.94 | 427.38 | 119.00 | 196.38 | 758.38 | 115.35 | 97.17 | 101.13 | 49.92 | 31.99 | 48.70 | 521.23 | 339.66 | 80.75 | 86.10 | |
| Triclabendazole | B1860 | N/A | 96.23 | 103.21 | 126.59 | 84.66 | 93.77 | 100.15 | 148.86 | 124.27 | 144.05 | 99.06 | 66.92 | 108.04 | 97.06 | 53.16 | 42.70 | 144.37 | 74.42 |
| Triclosan | C4035 | N/A | 63.39 | 83.69 | 137.20 | 90.36 | 103.93 | 48.75 | 50.33 | 108.63 | 110.08 | 24.89 | 58.43 | 109.21 | 71.68 | 52.62 | 80.18 | 39.97 | 111.65 |
| Trifluoperazine 2HCl | B1397 | HTR2A | 48.83 | 36.76 | 54.14 | 35.54 | 32.13 | 41.09 | 45.46 | 102.46 | 93.09 | 35.82 | 24.54 | 57.45 | 82.10 | 40.78 | 43.59 | 30.64 | 68.78 |
| Trifluridine (Viroptic) | A8542 | TYMS | 124.30 | 122.30 | 97.12 | 114.90 | 116.98 | 62.38 | 113.27 | 143.27 | 121.54 | 187.22 | 87.71 | 131.64 | 110.72 | 164.10 | 130.16 | 149.82 | 93.98 |
| Triflusal | B1461 | PTGS1, PTGS2 | 92.52 | 124.16 | 98.45 | 73.75 | 78.17 | 95.03 | 119.57 | 82.39 | 88.35 | 106.15 | 87.95 | 128.51 | 101.22 | 108.23 | 105.61 | 115.38 | 93.26 |
| Triostane | A4348 | HSD3B2 | 148.14 | 114.02 | 102.53 | 120.70 | 108.76 | 104.61 | 126.11 | 89.52 | 110.53 | 86.11 | 94.01 | 119.11 | 114.27 | 86.81 | 60.57 | 90.28 | 101.85 |
| Trimethoprim | B1650 | OPRM1 | 120.47 | 110.76 | 134.84 | 74.07 | 95.76 | 94.30 | 98.19 | 111.62 | 110.87 | 108.88 | 97.86 | 109.22 | 92.86 | 262.29 | 261.56 | 134.58 | 77.47 |
| Trimethoprim | B2057 | N/A | 51.99 | 104.53 | 120.12 | 90.11 | 100.60 | 112.48 | 122.83 | 2691.37 | 2027.42 | 96.68 | 85.48 | 144.35 | 93.03 | 132.89 | 101.14 | 35.03 | 113.74 |
| Trimipramine (maleate) | C5734 | SLC6A3 | 90.26 | 108.11 | 104.87 | 87.94 | 85.86 | 66.81 | 88.33 | 94.60 | 91.99 | 98.28 | 84.98 | 101.22 | 69.04 | 90.30 | 94.07 | 110.64 | 94.26 |
| Tripeleminamine HCl | B1553 | HRH1 | 92.29 | 87.31 | 99.88 | 81.44 | 80.62 | 110.48 | 111.69 | 99.61 | 88.77 | 96.16 | 92.60 | 62.64 | 80.59 | 88.08 | 90.43 | 97.89 | 94.93 |
| Trometamol | B1861 | N/A | 81.84 | 90.83 | 104.11 | 90.93 | 81.02 | 87.64 | 110.67 | 104.98 | 121.79 | 109.88 | 79.92 | 114.43 | 91.48 | 67.80 | 49.03 | 139.46 | 94.48 |
| Tropicamide | B1608 | CHRM3 | 101.31 | 122.48 | 109.77 | 64.76 | 84.76 | 81.84 | 101.04 | 99.28 | 97.94 | 114.08 | 97.94 | 136.10 | 100.92 | 152.09 | 119.71 | 158.22 | 86.58 |
| Tropium chloride | B1616 | CHRM1 | 156.75 | 159.08 | 165.40 | 93.51 | 107.74 | 119.91 | 100.39 | 118.42 | 122.92 | 115.61 | 107.97 | 119.38 | 123.77 | 184.20 | 129.53 | 122.40 | 109.37 |
| Troxipride | B1862 | N/A | 98.12 | 99.53 | 106.21 | 102.38 | 91.28 | 92.85 | 113.57 | 128.84 | 144.46 | 126.29 | 86.83 | 110.31 | 96.31 | 55.34 | 60.31 | 134.51 | 104.69 |
| (SU668) | A5331 | EGFR | 92.38 | 66.05 | 110.82 | 110.59 | 135.49 | 64.15 | 57.55 | 102.78 | 120.80 | 73.33 | 108.21 | 115.64 | 105.84 | 56.12 | 65.42 | 71.52 | 48.26 |
| Tylosin tartrate | B2059 | N/A | 46.49 | 103.76 | 125.77 | 81.08 | 89.25 | 110.24 | 111.36 | 251.13 | 264.44 | 92.07 | 84.35 | 164.82 | 82.32 | 73.98 | 120.72 | 32.45 | 100.49 |
| Ulipristal | B2134 | PGR | 37.15 | 104.48 | 118.28 | 88.96 | 100.96 | 80.63 | 95.01 | 141.12 | 142.96 | 45.52 | 27.61 | 146.84 | 82.85 | 114.93 | 110.29 | 19.74 | 145.54 |
| Ulipristal acetate | B1049 | PGR | 79.24 | 116.58 | 116.73 | 89.31 | 97.55 | 103.89 | 106.81 | 123.49 | 88.75 | 76.13 | 88.89 | 116.37 | 78.94 | 104.72 | 80.96 | 81.40 | 53.79 |
| Uracil | B1863 | N/A | 134.02 | 105.43 | 115.87 | 106.24 | 96.40 | 127.10 | 143.26 | 213.29 | 244.46 | 135.29 | 96.31 | 138.93 | 98.83 | 64.70 | 64.24 | 210.28 | 105.61 |
| Urapidil HCl | B2242 | HTR1A | 90.97 | 102.45 | 104.71 | 92.44 | 102.79 | 95.00 | 102.67 | 108.57 | 113.23 | 89.97 | 89.12 | 125.48 | 80.19 | 92.49 | 94.18 | 112.46 | 109.82 |
| Uridine | B1473 | N/A | 113.44 | 98.58 | 103.76 | 87.59 | 83.66 | 86.38 | 93.02 | 123.68 | 137.56 | 100.88 | 100.65 | 114.92 | 100.28 | 87.45 | 117.58 | 106.07 | 84.83 |
| Ursodiol | B2135 | N/A | 111.01 | 140.78 | 123.90 | 89.60 | 90.05 | 104.43 | 117.53 | 146.14 | 163.72 | 100.20 | 101.45 | 149.93 | 95.22 | 132.32 | 119.03 | 38.07 | 109.58 |
| Valaciclovir HCl | B2061 | N/A | 43.46 | 99.64 | 106.16 | 83.24 | 100.43 | 88.19 | 115.17 | 159.78 | 177.80 | 92.18 | 96.39 | 128.33 | 88.83 | 88.97 | 100.51 | 31.36 | 98.33 |

continued

| Item Name | Catalog# | TARGET | TNBC (basal-like) | | | | | | | | | | TNBC (luminal AR) | | | ER-positive (luminal) | | | | HER2-enriched | |
|--|----------|--------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------------|-------|
| | | | HC101 | HC101 | HC16 | UCD52 | UCD52 | WHM2 | WHM2 | WHM30 | WHM30 | WHM30 | HC109 | HC109 | HC103 | HC111 | HC113 | HC113 | HC113 | HC108 | HC108 |
| Valdecoxib | B1459 | CA12 | 105.97 | 146.18 | 99.84 | 66.49 | 81.42 | 92.54 | 98.53 | 79.17 | 78.67 | 93.32 | 77.32 | 125.72 | 97.95 | 108.46 | 110.05 | 88.29 | 75.31 | | |
| Valganciclovir HCl | B1864 | N/A | 92.08 | 100.18 | 111.10 | 146.97 | 93.27 | 91.19 | 131.28 | 147.24 | 128.67 | 106.90 | 73.19 | 104.47 | 90.60 | 62.79 | 53.69 | 56.47 | 151.92 | | |
| Valsartan | B1865 | N/A | 84.99 | 95.21 | 120.46 | 81.79 | 74.84 | 87.45 | 116.04 | 111.82 | 116.04 | 63.49 | 68.58 | 106.76 | 91.78 | 62.74 | 63.70 | 98.63 | 72.20 | | |
| Valproic acid | B1251 | HDAC1 | 93.10 | 111.24 | 106.14 | 90.97 | 100.70 | 90.24 | 100.92 | 83.47 | 83.24 | 152.96 | 113.75 | 121.15 | 102.68 | 145.77 | 141.04 | 115.60 | 92.69 | | |
| Valproic acid sodium salt (Sodium valproate) | A4099 | HDAC9 | 151.69 | 227.52 | 158.93 | 187.13 | 127.95 | 92.08 | 116.97 | 199.57 | 185.27 | 104.42 | 79.49 | 153.60 | 139.98 | 120.81 | 101.60 | 160.37 | 106.38 | | |
| Valsartan | B2214 | AGTR1 | 107.58 | 116.06 | 118.88 | 100.94 | 115.59 | 112.10 | 89.01 | 216.54 | 181.10 | 101.37 | 135.03 | 117.50 | 97.17 | 99.18 | 133.16 | 108.10 | 127.21 | | |
| Vancomycin hydrochloride | B1223 | N/A | 126.08 | 123.68 | 166.83 | 116.53 | 127.37 | 110.12 | 104.12 | 163.49 | 132.05 | 119.41 | 173.01 | 110.05 | 92.38 | 203.89 | 185.84 | 111.85 | 93.14 | | |
| Vandetanib (ZD6474) | A8555 | EGFR | 44.97 | 73.30 | 56.37 | 22.16 | 28.17 | 62.33 | 46.53 | 27.03 | 24.29 | 16.15 | 45.27 | 32.17 | 52.93 | 98.99 | 47.88 | 22.79 | 44.05 | | |
| Vardenafil | B3343 | PDE5A | 81.51 | 114.80 | 126.71 | 117.85 | 100.95 | 97.50 | 98.03 | 108.70 | 106.06 | 122.76 | 102.27 | 169.30 | 97.28 | 106.29 | 98.45 | 137.47 | 86.62 | | |
| Varenicline Tartrate | A5391 | CHRNA4 | 169.95 | 168.99 | 152.87 | 93.70 | 106.13 | 110.05 | 102.87 | 175.86 | 140.76 | 127.33 | 135.21 | 128.35 | 138.05 | 128.94 | 128.72 | 152.53 | 198.90 | | |
| Vatilanib (PTK787) 2HCl | A1778 | FLT1 | 98.99 | 173.36 | 76.55 | 51.89 | 58.91 | 32.60 | 95.96 | 91.34 | 95.04 | 53.28 | 56.20 | 103.67 | 92.33 | 39.88 | 51.63 | 124.63 | 91.57 | | |
| Vecuronium Bromide | A5220 | CHRM2 | 92.31 | 77.18 | 93.90 | 81.91 | 93.39 | 75.73 | 86.11 | 157.44 | 152.62 | 91.00 | 90.00 | 145.51 | 104.66 | 100.26 | 120.64 | 120.88 | 101.59 | | |
| Vehicle | | N/A | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | | |
| Vemurafenib (PLX4032) | A3004 | BRAF | 125.95 | 109.70 | 102.08 | 109.74 | 107.16 | 101.58 | 102.78 | 181.12 | 188.56 | 118.69 | 108.71 | 195.00 | 98.34 | 108.59 | 102.66 | 163.99 | 116.27 | | |
| Venlafaxine | A5355 | SLC6A2 | 106.12 | 100.14 | 105.67 | 107.01 | 131.61 | 110.40 | 124.80 | 193.83 | 144.55 | 99.40 | 99.11 | 138.90 | 103.47 | 131.49 | 115.66 | 121.65 | 121.21 | | |
| Verapamil HCl | B1867 | CACNA1S | 99.27 | 119.11 | 135.41 | 74.25 | 81.08 | 87.54 | 122.92 | 112.32 | 119.35 | 100.18 | 80.17 | 92.45 | 98.62 | 65.50 | 62.38 | 126.45 | 89.11 | | |
| Vidarabine | B2062 | N/A | 38.96 | 90.62 | 96.09 | 78.47 | 82.58 | 91.12 | 118.56 | 158.47 | 147.97 | 86.47 | 93.64 | 135.50 | 86.86 | 101.51 | 110.16 | 34.32 | 107.81 | | |
| Vidufolumus | B4669 | DHODH | 302.25 | 602.35 | 203.94 | 218.83 | 240.16 | 634.52 | 594.50 | 506.02 | 522.01 | 106.48 | 390.76 | 215.20 | 99.51 | 397.24 | 221.59 | 682.20 | 670.70 | | |
| Vilazodone Hydrochloride | A3919 | HTR1A | 132.26 | 137.19 | 165.57 | 109.08 | 113.80 | 123.04 | 95.49 | 123.90 | 99.96 | 91.09 | 116.85 | 102.98 | 121.60 | 117.64 | 108.16 | 74.24 | 81.19 | | |
| Vildagliptin (LAF-237) | A4037 | DPP4 | 118.73 | 119.15 | 113.88 | 129.39 | 112.50 | 111.38 | 113.46 | 127.36 | 154.89 | 100.13 | 77.34 | 125.04 | 126.19 | 108.33 | 83.94 | 116.28 | 115.44 | | |
| Vinblastine | N2256 | TUBB | 120.45 | 125.12 | 163.98 | 60.86 | 75.15 | 96.59 | 64.82 | 135.51 | 111.97 | 75.77 | 15.61 | 91.14 | 96.22 | 39.66 | 35.22 | 93.79 | 168.13 | | |
| Vincristine | A3920 | TUBB | 143.07 | 110.00 | 143.88 | 81.29 | 79.39 | 86.14 | 67.38 | 114.96 | 88.50 | 78.97 | 42.95 | 88.54 | 101.56 | 38.65 | 41.63 | 88.79 | 106.00 | | |
| Vincristine | A1765 | TUBB | 223.38 | 189.53 | 199.52 | 94.26 | 75.96 | 82.14 | 98.83 | 164.10 | 141.75 | 109.66 | 72.96 | 110.82 | 112.14 | 40.23 | 44.12 | 108.89 | 174.99 | | |
| Vinorelbine | N2250 | TUBB | 89.87 | 110.78 | 166.51 | 41.58 | 73.51 | 51.72 | 69.25 | 99.27 | 94.19 | 87.89 | 53.15 | 104.65 | 78.47 | 49.32 | 42.71 | 85.87 | 38.39 | | |
| Vinorelbine diltiazate | A3921 | TUBB | 118.30 | 100.74 | 122.39 | 58.60 | 52.87 | 58.70 | 55.61 | 106.97 | 84.00 | 69.35 | 61.00 | 112.30 | 109.04 | 44.37 | 33.55 | 77.23 | 104.19 | | |
| Vinorelbine | B2276 | PDE1A | 92.83 | 121.96 | 112.43 | 116.54 | 103.76 | 87.86 | 98.84 | 132.67 | 116.79 | 104.01 | 84.84 | 108.10 | 105.80 | 96.58 | 80.44 | 136.38 | 80.60 | | |
| Vitamin B12 | B2063 | N/A | 44.96 | 88.73 | 123.70 | 83.29 | 88.91 | 106.62 | 119.23 | 119.73 | 136.63 | 87.69 | 96.92 | 123.52 | 85.88 | 84.08 | 110.57 | 31.39 | 102.80 | | |
| Vitamin C | B2064 | N/A | 55.23 | 98.57 | 107.87 | 77.66 | 72.26 | 89.10 | 137.79 | 131.73 | 139.02 | 85.95 | 101.21 | 111.41 | 84.33 | 81.72 | 98.32 | 30.23 | 106.50 | | |
| Vitamin D2 (Ergocalciferol) | A8543 | VDR | 99.45 | 135.97 | 77.87 | 67.19 | 63.82 | 31.20 | 50.14 | 96.28 | 81.97 | 72.03 | 51.67 | 100.69 | 95.17 | 70.02 | 47.50 | 121.05 | 85.68 | | |
| Voglibose | B1870 | GANAB | 96.86 | 115.81 | 129.47 | 83.94 | 76.76 | 98.10 | 136.68 | 103.35 | 115.81 | 105.17 | 80.75 | 108.91 | 89.09 | 58.04 | 59.38 | 141.02 | 98.44 | | |
| Vorapaxar | A8809 | F2R | 106.12 | 158.66 | 107.80 | 78.90 | 73.97 | 95.99 | 133.62 | 80.02 | 65.18 | 105.33 | 75.77 | 121.26 | 104.23 | 99.49 | 68.62 | 126.00 | 85.57 | | |
| Voriconazole | A4320 | N/A | 127.34 | 114.71 | 115.46 | 121.50 | 89.85 | 111.82 | 98.34 | 152.74 | 121.80 | 106.74 | 90.82 | 132.63 | 120.62 | 131.65 | 141.63 | 134.27 | 104.12 | | |
| Vorinostat (SAHA) | MK0683 | HDAC1 | 5407.38 | 3745.34 | 1938.36 | 2161.22 | 1361.47 | 44.63 | 50.43 | 1973.16 | 2972.55 | 72.39 | 19.80 | 277.84 | 21.71 | 77.00 | 44.93 | 1724.27 | 1148.39 | | |
| Vortioxetine (Lu AA21004) HBr | A2547 | HTR1A | 30.17 | 25.90 | 35.25 | 20.63 | 26.49 | 24.00 | 43.77 | 30.18 | 23.63 | 14.74 | 20.33 | 44.35 | 76.68 | 34.61 | 43.62 | 23.85 | 27.75 | | |
| VRT752271 | B1106 | MAPK1, MAPK3 | 45.32 | 32.76 | 105.91 | 53.68 | 59.37 | 49.75 | 40.83 | 111.59 | 97.06 | 21.97 | 51.70 | 135.04 | 81.74 | 45.27 | 41.71 | 120.18 | 70.63 | | |
| VX-680 (MK-0457, Tozasertib) | A4111 | AURKA | 113.73 | 129.82 | 110.65 | 73.73 | 59.37 | 66.07 | 69.11 | 131.77 | 151.79 | 54.94 | 84.99 | 84.31 | 132.66 | 80.28 | 82.62 | 75.57 | 161.05 | | |
| VX-809 | A8351 | CFTR | 81.83 | 125.22 | 103.45 | 86.61 | 87.03 | 72.55 | 112.33 | 148.03 | 165.99 | 77.63 | 78.68 | 89.54 | 100.89 | 67.73 | 64.17 | 122.88 | 91.10 | | |
| Xylazine HCl | B1351 | ADRA2A | 184.36 | 133.25 | 123.53 | 84.41 | 100.15 | 125.40 | 115.44 | 121.09 | 132.36 | 117.80 | 101.31 | 120.46 | 115.26 | 100.35 | 109.40 | 115.23 | 110.71 | | |
| Xylitol | N1725 | N/A | 86.73 | 106.88 | 100.79 | 106.58 | 95.67 | 80.15 | 100.48 | 76.88 | 89.40 | 111.85 | 90.90 | 133.18 | 95.52 | 94.74 | 99.32 | 125.72 | 37.86 | | |
| Xylometazoline HCl | B2066 | Adra1d | 40.49 | 109.33 | 106.43 | 82.70 | 85.11 | 107.58 | 112.70 | 149.19 | 166.23 | 74.66 | 130.96 | 113.98 | 89.89 | 114.97 | 156.59 | 26.02 | 132.68 | | |
| Xylose | B2067 | N/A | 45.54 | 95.47 | 107.94 | 83.74 | 82.19 | 91.07 | 97.84 | 128.89 | 129.12 | 82.87 | 100.74 | 96.11 | 90.91 | 90.59 | 116.53 | 27.19 | 92.33 | | |
| YM155 | A4221 | BIRC5 | 64.92 | 106.09 | 82.50 | 59.68 | 48.15 | 53.82 | 53.82 | 57.79 | 65.87 | 25.72 | 30.86 | 48.33 | 60.18 | 62.66 | 75.05 | 49.62 | 30.69 | | |
| Zafirlukast | B2068 | CYSLTR1 | 24.66 | 23.50 | 106.50 | 73.96 | 83.42 | 41.70 | 43.02 | 109.36 | 121.72 | 21.31 | 23.32 | 87.39 | 86.45 | 112.57 | 108.61 | 31.69 | 32.07 | | |
| Zalcitabine | B2223 | N/A | 87.87 | 92.31 | 127.76 | 96.99 | 111.76 | 84.85 | 85.31 | 200.96 | 151.26 | 97.69 | 105.54 | 123.82 | 93.51 | 92.52 | 91.45 | 133.02 | 106.45 | | |
| Zalcitabine | B1460 | PTGS2 | 101.62 | 146.70 | 112.06 | 70.13 | 85.74 | 88.92 | 107.17 | 86.77 | 78.82 | 114.10 | 76.90 | 119.98 | 102.51 | 138.40 | 128.99 | 107.63 | 79.00 | | |
| Zanamivir | B2136 | N/A | 41.36 | 123.48 | 113.49 | 91.48 | 89.42 | 84.68 | 128.02 | 320.87 | 301.79 | 104.21 | 87.74 | 156.33 | 90.84 | 109.73 | 106.47 | 33.64 | 95.02 | | |
| Zanubrutinib (ZD4054) | A5489 | EDNRA | 111.52 | 132.92 | 124.73 | 98.70 | 97.12 | 83.17 | 88.15 | 143.50 | 133.73 | 112.16 | 98.54 | 115.90 | 116.62 | 117.07 | 133.65 | 162.90 | 130.64 | | |
| Zidovudine | B2221 | N/A | 106.06 | 101.28 | 143.34 | 112.12 | 134.69 | 97.78 | 98.67 | 149.44 | 138.56 | 115.04 | 116.75 | 160.02 | 100.61 | 118.55 | 128.70 | 202.95 | 112.05 | | |

Appendix A: PDX 1,363 drug screening dataset

continued

| Information from ApexBio | | TNBC (basal-like) | | | | | | | | | | TNBC (luminal AR) | | | ER-positive (luminal) | | | HER2-enriched | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Item Name | Catalog# | TARGET | HC101 | HC101 | HC16 | UCD52 | UCD52 | UCD52 | WHIM2 | WHIM2 | WHIM30 | WHIM30 | WHIM30 | HC109 | HC109 | HC103 | HC111 | HC113 | HC113 | HC113 | HC108 | HC108 |
| Zileuton | A5384 | ALOX5 | 109.79 | 91.54 | 128.43 | 109.09 | 114.74 | 96.58 | 126.49 | 143.60 | 125.01 | 112.69 | 98.22 | 136.09 | 101.49 | 117.07 | 150.45 | 119.58 | 105.32 | | | |
| Zinc Pyrithione | B2201 | KCNQ1 | 8.47 | 23.47 | 43.06 | 26.77 | 24.41 | 39.26 | 48.93 | 42.08 | 10.80 | 48.34 | 45.12 | 24.75 | 54.71 | 232.65 | 2.78 | 18.54 | | | | |
| Ziprasidone | A3952 | HTR1A | 93.38 | 102.84 | 67.16 | 85.30 | 88.20 | 100.23 | 91.06 | 114.64 | 85.94 | 85.15 | 79.06 | 101.68 | 96.06 | 120.79 | 69.98 | 72.53 | 67.36 | | | |
| Ziprasidone HCl | A5350 | HTR1A | 37.38 | 54.08 | 46.55 | 123.08 | 136.52 | 34.13 | 42.15 | 131.40 | 115.44 | 19.09 | 48.56 | 78.64 | 57.78 | 49.95 | 41.79 | 29.99 | 30.12 | | | |
| Ziprasidone hydrochloride monohydrate | A3953 | HTR1A | 23.51 | 43.24 | 27.17 | 25.78 | 24.20 | 34.57 | 36.97 | 39.90 | 31.55 | 18.34 | 25.29 | 64.89 | 36.03 | 51.50 | 44.08 | 21.23 | 33.63 | | | |
| Zoledronic Acid | A1352 | FDPS | 121.93 | 146.56 | 94.70 | 61.61 | 59.65 | 58.31 | 79.10 | 122.04 | 92.84 | 97.65 | 79.15 | 135.19 | 171.70 | 81.32 | 69.08 | 84.34 | 87.42 | | | |
| Zolmitriptan | B2261 | HTR1A | 73.31 | 100.26 | 106.87 | 100.67 | 88.88 | 85.08 | 88.03 | 123.41 | 139.05 | 115.14 | 99.32 | 133.60 | 95.98 | 103.91 | 133.52 | 133.89 | 84.14 | | | |
| Zonisamide | A5354 | CA1 | 95.85 | 96.42 | 99.08 | 118.91 | 141.17 | 87.81 | 97.89 | 132.16 | 126.61 | 86.54 | 93.55 | 135.76 | 108.38 | 103.90 | 129.15 | 123.17 | 113.40 | | | |
| Zoxazolamine | B1871 | Kcnn2 | 131.77 | 118.51 | 114.43 | 105.69 | 109.45 | 115.04 | 167.82 | 120.54 | 138.40 | 118.95 | 111.74 | 133.69 | 123.99 | 117.33 | 99.71 | 122.99 | 121.41 | | | |

APPENDIX B

Appendix B: Statistical analyses of drug target gene expression between TNBC PDXs

Target genes and associated drugs are listed with statistical comparisons of expression values between the PDXs. Significant p-values (p<0.05) are bolded and italicized.

| Gene | Drug(s) | HC109 vs HC101 | HC109 vs UCD52 | HC109 vs WHIM30 | HC109 vs WHIM2 | HC101 vs UCD52 | HC101 vs WHIM30 | HC101 vs WHIM2 | UCD52 vs WHIM2 | UCD52 vs WHIM30 | WHIM30 vs WHIM2 |
|----------|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| PPIA | Cyclosporine | 0.0012 | 0.006159 | 0.000604 | 0.245379 | 0.000019 | 0.000025 | 0.000072 | 0.012858 | 0.015311 | 0.035844 |
| TUBB | Cloasatel | 0.00045 | 0.007929 | 0.422069 | 0.177501 | <0.000001 | <0.000001 | 0.000841 | 0.27844 | 0.012858 | 0.347584 |
| ATP1A1 | Digoxin | 0.000017 | <0.000001 | 0.226771 | 0.341419 | 0.062575 | 0.01223 | 0.007962 | 0.000113 | 0.000234 | 0.167381 |
| MAP2K2 | MEK162 | 0.000298 | 0.00005 | 0.000504 | 0.389217 | 0.058958 | 0.003142 | 0.00453 | 0.01223 | 0.006551 | 0.033125 |
| HSP90AA1 | Ganetespib | 0.074256 | 0.000002 | 0.001275 | 0.000385 | 0.000008 | 0.005472 | 0.000801 | 0.365359 | 0.000324 | 0.012134 |
| CDK4 | Abemaciclib | 0.901123 | 0.325842 | 0.746366 | 0.006285 | 0.101664 | 0.801439 | 0.003706 | 0.000048 | 0.009748 | 0.000311 |
| TOP1 | Topotecan | 0.000233 | 0.000044 | 0.001157 | 0.002489 | 0.824776 | 0.818483 | 0.114377 | 0.022695 | 0.63841 | 0.11214 |
| PSMB5 | Bortezomib, Carfilizomib, Ixazomib | 0.312958 | 0.000209 | 0.001598 | 0.045661 | 0.000134 | 0.004171 | 0.115023 | 0.000085 | 0.000002 | 0.127831 |
| XPO1 | KPT-330 | 0.003409 | 0.057372 | 0.009443 | 0.103859 | 0.19315 | 0.399093 | 0.01908 | 0.010361 | 0.059353 | 0.010596 |
| CDK1 | Dinaciclib | 0.01332 | 0.257244 | 0.008599 | 0.031161 | 0.000087 | 0.980234 | 0.00727 | 0.010143 | 0.000415 | 0.002458 |
| MAPK14 | LY2228820 | 0.00091 | 0.522589 | 0.000114 | 0.025899 | 0.000084 | 0.074933 | 0.001075 | 0.002743 | 0.000007 | 0.000735 |
| KIF11 | Ispinesib | 0.000089 | 0.002113 | 0.003079 | 0.830435 | 0.007223 | 0.036246 | 0.013472 | 0.040292 | 0.535483 | 0.054366 |
| FKBP1A | Pimecrolimus, Sirolimus | 0.000162 | 0.000001 | 0.000175 | 0.002069 | 0.000446 | 0.005736 | 0.007142 | 0.004236 | 0.040371 | 0.211476 |
| GGCX | Menadione | 0.00183 | 0.000003 | 0.022038 | 0.158108 | 0.021929 | 0.444779 | 0.066878 | 0.000758 | 0.018259 | 0.281805 |
| MAP2K1 | Bobimetinib, MEK162 | 0.001499 | 0.039067 | 0.000046 | 0.00074 | 0.218785 | 0.000017 | 0.000359 | 0.000091 | 0.000006 | 0.475157 |
| MAPK3 | VRT752271 | 0.765419 | 0.000006 | 0.000081 | 0.001712 | 0.000017 | 0.000113 | 0.002833 | 0.01826 | 0.030047 | 0.315579 |
| HMGCR | Rosuvastatin | 0.005889 | 0.000018 | 0.00362 | 0.005415 | 0.000005 | 0.000736 | 0.004929 | 0.058264 | 0.126909 | 0.066646 |
| ABL1 | Bosutinib, Dasatinib, Nilotinib, Ponatinib, Saracatinib | 0.032434 | 0.000066 | 0.040035 | 0.000084 | 0.001009 | 0.574063 | 0.000912 | 0.947448 | 0.000708 | 0.001302 |
| MTOR | GSK2126458, Temsirolimus | 0.000346 | 0.205441 | 0.000766 | 0.014849 | 0.006043 | 0.817552 | 0.256651 | 0.076092 | 0.003777 | 0.241489 |
| TOP2A | Doxorubicin, Epirubicin, Idarubicin, Mitoxantrone | 0.006002 | 0.000001 | 0.002661 | 0.066769 | <0.000001 | 0.19323 | 0.077862 | 0.000008 | 0.007655 | 0.042744 |
| BIRC5 | YM155 | 0.000008 | <0.000001 | 0.000022 | 0.032763 | 0.000004 | 0.047056 | 0.003472 | <0.000001 | 0.021105 | 0.001114 |
| KEAP1 | Baroxolone methyl | 0.000024 | <0.000001 | 0.002878 | 0.067414 | <0.000001 | 0.000323 | 0.000003 | <0.000001 | <0.000001 | 0.00061 |
| MDM2 | RG7388 | 0.002511 | 0.002069 | 0.035129 | 0.00103 | 0.259673 | 0.3572 | 0.028395 | 0.130831 | 0.072225 | 0.013735 |
| P2RX4 | Ivermectin, Paroxetine | 0.000206 | 0.003551 | 0.499879 | 0.00001 | 0.000428 | 0.035123 | 0.002091 | 0.000002 | 0.373219 | 0.002186 |
| VDR | Alfacalcidol, Calcitriol, Doxercalciferol | 0.000134 | 0.727685 | 0.2351 | 0.000063 | 0.00003 | 0.000473 | 0.005791 | 0.000005 | 0.128132 | 0.000141 |
| XIAP | Embelin | 0.04084 | 0.123622 | 0.197648 | 0.015102 | 0.110344 | 0.015751 | 0.3969 | 0.022942 | 0.010437 | 0.007936 |
| BRAF | Regorafenib, Sorafenib | 0.22589 | 0.007537 | 0.037574 | 0.002561 | 0.063415 | 0.045006 | 0.011225 | 0.009615 | 0.001538 | 0.006405 |
| MAPK1 | VRT752271 | 0.000011 | 0.304405 | 0.022895 | 0.004109 | 0.000033 | 0.000576 | 0.000238 | 0.001344 | 0.143707 | 0.00194 |
| BIRC2 | Birinapant | 0.004109 | 0.195913 | 0.000087 | 0.033437 | 0.00003 | 0.001963 | 0.001132 | 0.026203 | <0.000001 | 0.000093 |
| EGFR | Afatinib, AZD-9291, Dacomitinib, Erlotinib, Lapatinib, Neratinib, Pelitinib, Pozotinib, Vandetanib | 0.000217 | 0.011432 | 0.000306 | 0.055963 | 0.000253 | 0.023246 | 0.003949 | 0.01967 | 0.000065 | 0.000956 |
| SLC29A1 | Ticagrelor | 0.000001 | 0.064723 | 0.000735 | 0.000007 | <0.000001 | 0.013498 | 0.402404 | <0.000001 | 0.000029 | 0.027651 |
| SYK | Fostamatinib | 0.022906 | 0.000004 | 0.684189 | 0.217506 | 0.000003 | 0.042657 | 0.457667 | 0.000026 | 0.000004 | 0.328489 |
| XDH | Benzbromarone | 0.014277 | 0.188069 | 0.004283 | 0.023593 | 0.001128 | 0.19784 | 0.758483 | 0.004964 | 0.000615 | 0.191041 |
| PSMB8 | CEP-18770 | 0.004772 | 0.741021 | 0.01187 | 0.000005 | 0.000009 | 0.000089 | 0.000005 | <0.000001 | 0.000064 | <0.000001 |
| NR3C1 | Ciclesonide | 0.763006 | 0.195903 | 0.000249 | 0.000003 | 0.131194 | 0.000856 | 0.000002 | <0.000001 | 0.00001 | 0.000004 |
| HRH1 | Flunarizine, Clemastine, Ebastine | 0.028838 | 0.489356 | 0.000572 | 0.000008 | 0.055405 | 0.0124 | 0.000356 | 0.000007 | 0.000092 | 0.000137 |
| PIK3CA | BYL-719 | 0.000298 | 0.000006 | 0.001219 | 0.158003 | 0.995108 | 0.212727 | 0.00077 | 0.00001 | 0.114565 | 0.001446 |
| CYP2J2 | Terfenadine | 0.229306 | 0.723728 | 0.066266 | 0.000002 | 0.656669 | 0.223401 | 0.000011 | 0.000002 | 0.085775 | 0.00046 |
| MET | Crizotinib, EMD-1214063 | 0.000043 | 0.001089 | 0.497789 | 0.000025 | 0.000399 | 0.000209 | 0.000014 | <0.000001 | 0.001097 | 0.0001 |
| CDK6 | Abemaciclib | 0.001832 | 0.219741 | 0.05382 | 0.002549 | 0.000243 | 0.036254 | 0.000004 | 0.00003 | 0.095024 | 0.000522 |
| CACNA1D | Amlodipine, Lomerizine | 0.003727 | 0.824513 | 0.859691 | 0.009289 | 0.011807 | 0.000678 | 0.000761 | 0.021397 | 0.722075 | 0.003788 |

Appendix B: Statistical analyses of drug target gene expression between TNBC PDXs

continued

| Gene | Drug(s) | HC109 vs HC101 | HC109 vs UCD52 | HC109 vs WHIM30 | HC109 vs WHIM2 | HC101 vs UCD52 | HC101 vs WHIM30 | HC101 vs WHIM2 | UCD52 vs WHIM30 | UCD52 vs WHIM2 | WHIM30 vs WHIM2 |
|---------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| TRPM2 | Econazole, Miconazole | 0.111082 | <0.000001 | 0.000016 | 0.000182 | 0.000003 | 0.0001 | 0.000363 | 0.000407 | 0.314873 | 0.004408 |
| FGFR1 | Nintedanib, Sunitinib | 0.011394 | 0.023086 | 0.000017 | 0.070314 | 0.000575 | 0.000375 | 0.011187 | 0.000463 | 0.457708 | 0.001647 |
| AKR1C3 | Toifenamic acid | 0.001152 | 0.703286 | 0.003392 | 0.22176 | <0.000001 | 0.000012 | 0.000032 | 0.000007 | 0.001679 | 0.004734 |
| CA1 | Gallic acid | 0.433563 | 0.768765 | 0.611714 | 0.673828 | 0.411089 | 0.255824 | 0.450708 | 0.862088 | 0.824132 | 0.929512 |
| KCNA7 | Amiodarone | 0.278494 | 0.571212 | 0.051737 | 0.408833 | 0.826391 | 0.033652 | 0.215295 | 0.030183 | 0.263834 | 0.361073 |
| NR1H3 | Mecizine | 0.19753 | 0.022521 | 0.774778 | 0.247194 | 0.31278 | 0.295698 | 0.031469 | 0.042812 | 0.001723 | 0.168335 |
| KIT | Masitinib | 0.000005 | <0.000001 | 0.000033 | 0.000006 | 0.36288 | 0.01802 | 0.008777 | 0.001086 | 0.34379 | 0.007213 |
| SLC6A4 | Oxethazaine, Sertraline | 0.000209 | 0.064516 | 0.006135 | 0.155491 | 0.179164 | 0.013079 | 0.432449 | 0.921453 | 0.876919 | 0.816963 |
| CACNA1A | Lomerizine | 0.000595 | 0.000077 | 0.007859 | 0.066773 | 0.834272 | 0.015939 | 0.139998 | 0.003542 | 0.042129 | 0.7331 |
| BCL2 | Navitoclax | 0.19306 | 0.000002 | 0.413974 | 0.445025 | 0.000021 | 0.688386 | 0.671075 | 0.000007 | 0.000003 | 0.986887 |
| | Bazedoxifene, Tamoxifen, | | | | | | | | | | |
| ESR1 | Toremifene | 0.00004 | 0.000486 | 0.455372 | 0.014274 | 0.076732 | 0.32759 | 0.000354 | 0.022574 | 0.000782 | 0.273147 |
| DRD2 | Flunarizine | 0.027354 | 0.005894 | 0.010781 | 0.436588 | 0.034527 | 0.215041 | 0.029314 | 0.043943 | 0.014008 | 0.019546 |
| CSF1R | Cediranib, Crenolanib, Dovitinib | 0.325228 | 0.004391 | 0.128873 | 0.638743 | 0.031434 | 0.822568 | 0.491464 | 0.017224 | 0.013785 | 0.25692 |
| MGRPRX3 | Chloroquine | N/A | 0.170649 | 0.138771 | N/A | 0.239527 | 0.208788 | N/A | 0.474366 | 0.239527 | 0.208788 |
| PPARG | Bexarotene | 0.051151 | 0.002598 | 0.000652 | 0.001219 | 0.001075 | 0.000183 | 0.004493 | 0.834126 | 0.000153 | 0.000019 |
| FLT1 | Foretinib, Tivozanib | 0.714716 | 0.001328 | 0.005575 | 0.329095 | 0.004203 | 0.015305 | 0.378514 | 0.319018 | 0.015287 | 0.065058 |
| PTGS1 | Amfenac, Licoferone | 0.008748 | 0.276844 | 0.000179 | 0.05451 | 0.333712 | 0.010747 | 0.0014 | 0.004789 | 0.083912 | 0.000151 |
| MTTP | Lomitapide | 0.001297 | 0.048806 | 0.007639 | 0.089076 | 0.9608 | 0.115325 | 0.861673 | 0.06836 | 0.889288 | 0.212519 |
| KDR | Cabozantinib | 0.005133 | 0.002516 | 0.003282 | 0.005225 | 0.0501 | 0.020989 | 0.591886 | 0.025855 | 0.034474 | 0.01825 |
| | Duloxetine, Fluoxetine, | | | | | | | | | | |
| HTR2A | Pimavanserin, Trifluoperazine | 0.285591 | 0.004636 | 0.004546 | N/A | 0.026477 | 0.019624 | 0.373901 | 0.091905 | 0.012797 | 0.013677 |
| CACNA1E | Lomerizine | 0.13553 | 0.161961 | 0.038521 | 0.244733 | 0.147822 | 0.062093 | 0.686186 | 0.087429 | 0.160575 | 0.064444 |
| ADRB1 | Carvedilol, Nebivolol | 0.675495 | 0.015919 | 0.00976 | 0.08896 | 0.018577 | 0.02268 | 0.136655 | 0.008655 | 0.004347 | 0.015727 |
| AGTR1 | Candesartan | 0.920109 | 0.001811 | 0.008522 | 0.086221 | 0.00152 | 0.019807 | 0.017642 | 0.025792 | 0.000043 | 0.007839 |
| CACNA1G | Lomerizine, Flunarizine | 0.254781 | 0.450682 | 0.486765 | 0.254781 | 0.185327 | 0.206756 | N/A | 0.167604 | 0.185327 | 0.206756 |
| KCNJ6 | Maprotiline | 0.167515 | 0.289671 | 0.189813 | 0.171866 | 0.347224 | 0.038442 | 0.929835 | 0.018675 | 0.360671 | 0.039165 |
| CHRNA1 | Otilonium bromide | 0.436588 | 0.268446 | 0.004389 | 0.436588 | 0.18184 | 0.012338 | N/A | 0.000755 | 0.18184 | 0.012338 |
| SLC6A3 | Oxethazaine | 0.436588 | 0.241504 | 0.033413 | 0.436588 | N/A | 0.066141 | N/A | 0.008002 | N/A | 0.066141 |
| ALK | Entrectinib, LDK378 | 0.000047 | 0.054766 | 0.006802 | 0.003781 | 0.000001 | 0.000336 | 0.170855 | 0.004103 | 0.000481 | 0.018702 |
| TNNC1 | Levosimendan | 0.000131 | 0.084031 | 0.256804 | 0.2243 | 0.00019 | 0.004344 | 0.00398 | 0.931819 | 0.799139 | 0.911193 |
| MPL | Eltrombopag | 0.0142 | 0.476951 | 0.596498 | 0.503022 | 0.009362 | 0.034448 | 0.07079 | 0.948756 | 0.927625 | 0.903961 |
| CNR1 | Rimonabant | 0.009801 | 0.006004 | 0.026335 | 0.056177 | 0.00018 | 0.002463 | 0.009277 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| SLC6A2 | Oxethazaine | 0.025612 | 0.099964 | 0.059352 | 0.000088 | 0.00416 | 0.813412 | 0.335967 | 0.015495 | <0.000001 | 0.550727 |
| KCNJ5 | Fingolimod | 0.000223 | 0.00058 | 0.000154 | 0.023426 | 0.001098 | 0.570604 | 0.015385 | 0.001497 | 0.527641 | 0.013669 |
| FLT3 | Pacritinib | 0.016727 | 0.510095 | 0.058939 | 0.436588 | 0.016029 | 0.827519 | 0.027343 | 0.051028 | 0.319008 | 0.079202 |
| ADORA3 | Nicardipine | 0.384494 | 0.241504 | 0.540439 | 0.436588 | 0.170471 | 0.695763 | 0.373901 | 0.241504 | N/A | 0.436588 |
| CACNA1C | Lomerizine | <0.000001 | 0.000129 | 0.000033 | 0.000002 | 0.000404 | 0.000037 | 0.016371 | 0.784768 | 0.000986 | 0.000096 |
| KCNQ1 | Zinc pyrrithione | 0.000258 | 0.000006 | 0.003035 | 0.010344 | 0.047221 | 0.070069 | 0.110335 | 0.102229 | 0.128249 | 0.939954 |
| CACNA1F | Lomerizine | 0.000976 | 0.000605 | 0.260068 | 0.003918 | 0.440062 | 0.188375 | 0.336002 | 0.14943 | 0.987308 | 0.301253 |
| CYSLTR1 | Toltrazuril | 0.000154 | 0.000096 | 0.000023 | 0.000154 | 0.074777 | 0.436588 | N/A | 0.052912 | 0.074777 | 0.436588 |
| | Azelinidipine, Benidipine, | | | | | | | | | | |
| CACNA1B | Cilindipine, Lomerizine | 0.030567 | 0.00754 | 0.017818 | 0.023986 | 0.269025 | 0.686445 | 0.353718 | 0.456742 | 0.113303 | 0.334621 |
| CACNA1H | Lomerizine, Flunarizine | 0.00257 | 0.000032 | 0.001115 | 0.002621 | N/A | 0.01022 | 0.373901 | 0.000323 | 0.170471 | 0.012483 |
| KCNA5 | Dronedarone | 0.436588 | 0.241504 | 0.355918 | 0.436588 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| FLT4 | Lenvatinib | 0.45822 | 0.282313 | 0.000026 | <0.000001 | 0.136952 | 0.000189 | 0.00001 | <0.000001 | <0.000001 | 0.005976 |

Appendix B: Statistical analyses of drug target gene expression between TNBC PDXs

continued

| Gene | Drug(s) | HC109 vs HC101 | HC109 vs UCD52 | HC109 vs WHIM30 | HC109 vs WHIM2 | HC101 vs UCD52 | HC101 vs WHIM30 | HC101 vs WHIM2 | UCD52 vs WHIM30 | UCD52 vs WHIM2 | WHIM30 vs WHIM2 |
|---------|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| CACNA11 | Lomerizine, Otilonium bromide, Flunarizine | 0.33643 | 0.905851 | 0.007228 | 0.012064 | 0.392345 | 0.011447 | 0.025344 | 0.006934 | 0.003183 | 0.105494 |
| PTGS2 | Amfenac, Licofelone | 0.000014 | 0.001667 | 0.000031 | 0.000004 | 0.000587 | 0.000372 | 0.000359 | 0.897944 | <0.000001 | 0.000009 |
| ABCG2 | Cyclosporin A | 0.947798 | 0.023615 | 0.274573 | <0.000001 | 0.048011 | 0.321329 | 0.000007 | 0.035331 | 0.00004 | <0.000001 |
| CYP3A4 | Ritonavir | 0.285591 | 0.113592 | N/A | 0.285591 | 0.593651 | 0.285591 | 0.618844 | 0.113592 | 0.743297 | 0.285591 |
| CYP2B6 | Ticlopidine | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| HTR1A | Thioridazine, Vortioxetine, | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| CASR | Ziprasidone Cinacalcet | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

APPENDIX C

Adapted from [190]

Appendix C: 176 drugs combined with carfilzomib in basal-like TNBC PDXs

Shown are cell viability data and analyses in response to each drug (1µM) combined with the indicated dose of carfilzomib for each PDX.

| Drug | HC101 (n=2) | | | | WHIM30 (n=3) | | | | UCD52 (n=2) | | | | WHIM2 (n=2) | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------|
| | Drug (1µM) alone: % viability | Drug (1µM) + Carfilzomib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | ± | Drug (1µM) alone: % viability | Drug (1µM) + Carfilzomib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | ± | Drug (1µM) alone: % viability | Drug (1µM) + Carfilzomib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | ± | Drug (1µM) alone: % viability | Drug (1µM) + Carfilzomib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | ± |
| (R)-Crizotinib | 154.07 | 16.77 | 146.40 | 45.94 | -12.63 | 55.52 | 95.67 | 22.91 | 27.37 | 7.36 | -6.97 | 21.59 | 67.62 | 7.15 | 49.15 | 3.23 |
| 5-Azacytidine | 91.51 | 14.03 | 75.93 | 4.70 | -4.72 | 11.53 | 93.90 | 31.12 | 20.74 | 4.01 | -2.10 | 30.07 | 70.11 | 15.34 | 68.16 | 0.75 |
| ABT-263 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (Navitoclax) | 76.17 | 11.47 | 47.05 | 3.27 | 8.82 | 7.54 | 62.18 | 8.01 | 13.28 | 4.58 | -26.37 | 10.61 | 54.10 | 7.69 | 31.80 | 16.07 |
| Atarib | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (BWM2992) | 71.33 | 13.34 | 63.07 | 8.86 | -12.04 | 15.01 | 49.65 | 11.59 | 12.30 | 0.51 | -37.91 | 16.52 | 27.16 | 4.80 | 26.18 | 1.68 |
| dimalate | 85.23 | 6.46 | 86.12 | 32.06 | -21.20 | 31.32 | 55.96 | 14.62 | 12.95 | 2.39 | -32.24 | 16.70 | 32.67 | 2.89 | 26.56 | 0.64 |
| Aflacalcidol | 72.26 | 2.18 | 55.45 | 4.45 | -3.49 | 0.56 | 91.27 | 13.33 | 16.57 | 0.56 | -0.57 | 15.34 | 58.98 | 8.12 | 40.95 | 8.46 |
| Amrenac Sodium | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monohydrate | 97.65 | 7.52 | 76.49 | 0.85 | 0.86 | 1.18 | 99.46 | 14.17 | 23.73 | 5.37 | 2.46 | 11.76 | 93.04 | 8.37 | 66.32 | 18.33 |
| Amiodarone HCl | 96.65 | 0.21 | 90.75 | 3.95 | -14.41 | 3.04 | 98.39 | 14.55 | 20.33 | 4.23 | 0.80 | 8.02 | 101.47 | 5.92 | 63.67 | 11.76 |
| Amiodipine | 102.88 | 10.91 | 113.09 | 58.16 | -30.51 | 40.05 | 90.16 | 15.08 | 15.78 | 4.00 | -0.87 | 9.08 | 93.68 | 2.24 | 62.47 | 17.41 |
| Amiodipine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bevylate | 93.30 | 2.00 | 97.07 | 30.52 | -24.07 | 25.33 | 88.52 | 5.70 | 16.49 | 3.84 | -3.23 | 6.20 | 97.49 | 3.98 | 64.83 | 20.63 |
| Anidulafungin | 100.39 | 9.06 | 73.75 | 8.03 | 6.34 | 8.22 | 72.22 | 2.87 | 21.69 | 6.32 | -19.73 | 1.34 | 82.50 | 3.85 | 60.01 | 15.60 |
| Arbidol HCl | 86.49 | 1.27 | 76.60 | 16.15 | -10.41 | 10.22 | 92.57 | 11.80 | 21.98 | 7.16 | -4.67 | 11.50 | 78.94 | 0.65 | 58.07 | 0.09 |
| Atazanavir | 92.81 | 10.85 | 79.81 | 16.40 | -7.31 | 1.64 | 84.59 | 11.39 | 24.51 | 3.64 | -15.18 | 12.55 | 80.16 | 8.42 | 63.16 | 4.67 |
| AZD-9291 | 57.65 | 3.16 | 59.80 | 15.45 | -22.46 | 11.42 | 61.79 | 10.61 | 14.51 | 2.72 | -30.99 | 13.06 | 62.99 | 5.88 | 53.66 | 5.79 |
| Azelidipine | 93.56 | 2.17 | 112.50 | 60.48 | -39.25 | 55.46 | 88.35 | 10.61 | 17.55 | 7.43 | -1.46 | 9.19 | 73.48 | 9.59 | 46.59 | 17.91 |
| Bardoxolone methyl | 144.51 | 40.06 | 158.20 | 90.93 | -34.00 | 123.80 | 65.28 | 20.58 | 14.33 | 3.71 | -24.32 | 22.55 | 60.90 | 26.86 | 28.10 | 3.97 |
| Bazedoxifene HCl | 120.40 | 15.19 | 107.14 | 25.24 | -7.04 | 33.24 | 91.56 | 4.79 | 11.25 | 1.71 | 5.05 | 8.64 | 94.23 | 12.47 | 64.40 | 8.70 |
| Bedaquiline fumarate | 90.68 | 15.66 | 77.10 | 6.59 | -6.72 | 15.06 | 99.79 | 30.72 | 22.46 | 9.52 | 2.06 | 20.94 | 108.30 | 6.56 | 68.80 | 14.80 |
| Bendamidone HCl | 96.35 | 1.20 | 105.74 | 51.16 | -29.69 | 42.77 | 93.71 | 11.67 | 13.56 | 2.18 | 4.89 | 9.87 | 88.77 | 14.84 | 57.69 | 24.57 |
| Benzbromarone | 88.43 | 15.47 | 84.63 | 2.43 | -16.50 | 10.71 | 88.32 | 13.01 | 20.09 | 6.75 | -7.04 | 10.64 | 92.87 | 4.45 | 63.07 | 21.70 |
| Benzofenonium Chloride | 91.86 | 5.50 | 77.20 | 1.30 | -5.65 | 0.39 | 79.59 | 11.09 | 12.94 | 3.38 | -8.61 | 11.68 | 88.07 | 3.00 | 60.36 | 18.16 |
| Bexarotene | 105.68 | 8.94 | 71.82 | 18.32 | 13.55 | 16.58 | 141.60 | 17.77 | 25.68 | 2.69 | 40.66 | 18.76 | 106.56 | 2.76 | 79.61 | 4.47 |
| Birnapant (TL32711) | 82.78 | 0.92 | 61.89 | 2.74 | 0.59 | 3.53 | 56.61 | 7.81 | 11.42 | 3.55 | -30.08 | 8.90 | 68.49 | 4.91 | 43.01 | 13.23 |
| Borizomib | 32.78 | 4.63 | 28.85 | 4.49 | -16.37 | 7.05 | 24.03 | 2.45 | 5.02 | 1.44 | -56.25 | 6.55 | 21.63 | 0.81 | 15.45 | 2.42 |
| Bosutinib (SKI-606) | 61.14 | 26.38 | 70.13 | 7.57 | -29.29 | 26.76 | 68.38 | 7.47 | 20.93 | 3.32 | -27.81 | 8.62 | 30.44 | 13.76 | 35.26 | 15.98 |
| BYL-719 | 73.99 | 2.16 | 62.57 | 9.46 | -8.88 | 0.11 | 83.31 | 7.66 | 19.95 | 3.39 | -11.91 | 4.31 | 64.68 | 7.44 | 42.29 | 7.25 |
| Capecitabine (XL164) | 92.86 | 0.07 | 76.97 | 8.46 | -4.41 | 1.34 | 84.43 | 9.45 | 16.12 | 6.02 | -6.95 | 9.65 | 93.90 | 2.54 | 57.17 | 19.02 |
| Calcitriol | 70.83 | 0.99 | 53.81 | 1.08 | -3.28 | 7.28 | 92.90 | 11.02 | 19.06 | 3.61 | -1.42 | 10.40 | 50.05 | 4.42 | 38.39 | 0.73 |
| Candesartan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cilexetil | 88.48 | 8.50 | 77.46 | 1.90 | -9.29 | 3.21 | 99.68 | 14.26 | 18.87 | 5.91 | 5.54 | 11.11 | 97.25 | 5.59 | 61.42 | 23.77 |
| Carboplatin | 87.87 | 6.21 | 81.24 | 18.08 | -13.67 | 4.67 | 77.00 | 14.13 | 22.91 | 4.67 | -21.17 | 12.02 | 80.05 | 15.37 | 70.61 | 13.90 |
| Carfilzomib (PR-171) | 29.24 | 5.82 | 30.96 | 5.62 | -22.02 | 7.00 | 22.86 | 5.00 | 9.47 | 4.02 | -61.87 | 6.60 | 16.64 | 1.68 | 14.19 | 0.25 |
| Carvedilol | 92.45 | 0.54 | 76.75 | 4.20 | -4.60 | 2.45 | 110.86 | 5.73 | 20.75 | 3.98 | 14.85 | 4.97 | 99.91 | 10.04 | 61.38 | 3.56 |
| Cediranib (AZD217) | 81.92 | 29.48 | 80.63 | 16.74 | -19.01 | 39.03 | 47.54 | 16.03 | 11.58 | 2.67 | -39.30 | 19.73 | 29.20 | 7.88 | 31.63 | 12.42 |
| CEP-18770 | 55.20 | 12.94 | 42.44 | 14.02 | -7.54 | 8.67 | 22.49 | 1.73 | 8.71 | 3.81 | -61.48 | 3.60 | 25.03 | 2.51 | 20.15 | 1.57 |
| Cepharanthine | 86.14 | 3.55 | 76.16 | 13.97 | -10.32 | 3.23 | 60.59 | 12.01 | 9.41 | 1.08 | -24.08 | 13.87 | 52.92 | 8.08 | 45.95 | 9.03 |
| Cetirizine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bromide (CTAB) | 87.76 | 11.68 | 72.76 | 2.16 | -5.31 | 2.33 | 49.18 | 9.27 | 12.00 | 1.80 | -38.09 | 13.13 | 75.61 | 7.78 | 53.09 | 22.41 |
| Cetylpyridinium Chloride | 92.72 | 9.15 | 76.97 | 3.37 | -4.55 | 1.41 | 52.80 | 9.16 | 11.87 | 1.02 | -34.34 | 13.27 | 67.60 | 10.70 | 48.07 | 22.13 |
| Chloroquine diphosphate | 88.65 | 15.40 | 64.04 | 3.59 | 4.31 | 4.62 | 81.18 | 13.86 | 13.49 | 3.61 | -7.57 | 17.55 | 68.52 | 13.88 | 52.84 | 12.49 |
| Chloroxine | 93.21 | 13.13 | 79.38 | 0.20 | -6.47 | 6.13 | 71.64 | 5.92 | 18.97 | 4.70 | -22.59 | 6.95 | 96.68 | 6.69 | 62.39 | 26.39 |
| Ciclesonide | 114.92 | 17.77 | 108.44 | 30.09 | -13.83 | 40.66 | 144.81 | 18.24 | 31.18 | 5.83 | 8.37 | 20.70 | 127.05 | 10.13 | 88.59 | 9.77 |
| Cilnidipine | 111.02 | 0.18 | 103.60 | 39.03 | -12.88 | 31.66 | 103.39 | 17.96 | 19.24 | 6.42 | 8.90 | 17.45 | 95.40 | 5.40 | 63.20 | 18.78 |
| Cinacalcet | 102.08 | 13.91 | 82.44 | 0.84 | -0.65 | 5.88 | 83.89 | 16.85 | 19.48 | 4.28 | -10.86 | 15.24 | 78.15 | 0.74 | 56.09 | 9.69 |
| Cinacalcet HCl | 94.54 | 8.88 | 89.62 | 26.35 | -15.38 | 10.18 | 81.56 | 6.58 | 18.62 | 0.56 | -12.30 | 5.50 | 86.72 | 9.30 | 59.86 | 20.30 |
| Clemastine fumarate | 96.52 | 1.22 | 77.18 | 5.70 | 1.04 | 2.72 | 78.77 | 5.35 | 15.55 | 3.22 | -12.04 | 10.97 | 85.77 | 6.91 | 61.08 | 12.24 |
| Clofazimine | 88.13 | 12.01 | 71.89 | 11.40 | -4.07 | 7.81 | 80.24 | 8.69 | 16.71 | 4.25 | -11.74 | 7.85 | 84.85 | 6.80 | 62.72 | 17.41 |

Appendix C: 176 drugs combined with carfilzomib in basal-like TNBC PDXs

continued

| Drug | HC101 (n=2) | | | WHIM30 (n=3) | | | UCD52 (n=2) | | | WHIM2 (n=2) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|
| | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | Drug (1uM) + Carfilzomib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | Drug (1uM) + Carfilzomib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | Drug (1uM) + Carfilzomib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | Drug (1uM) + Carfilzomib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cloasentel | 86.77 | 70.27 | -1.80 | 0.01 | 82.72 | 6.63 | 16.79 | 2.83 | -9.34 | 8.35 | 91.33 | 7.12 | 65.72 | 25.64 | -0.88 | 4.97 | 105.19 | 13.38 | 97.83 | 44.18 | -0.60 | 7.80 | |
| Cloasentel Sodium | 93.12 | 2.88 | 3.94 | 14.10 | 88.20 | 11.51 | 17.83 | 2.15 | -4.89 | 12.76 | 90.88 | 8.51 | 65.87 | 25.69 | -1.49 | 3.64 | 106.00 | 6.44 | 89.30 | 41.34 | 8.73 | 1.99 | |
| Cobimetinib | 74.94 | 4.39 | -10.99 | 4.15 | 59.79 | 7.04 | 24.73 | 13.59 | -40.20 | 10.14 | 52.86 | 10.11 | 44.71 | 4.53 | -18.34 | 7.97 | 58.75 | 0.76 | 52.01 | 18.10 | -1.22 | 32.43 | |
| Crelenolanib (CP-868596) | 97.62 | 7.60 | -24.65 | 12.14 | 71.34 | 24.74 | 64.33 | 37.26 | -68.25 | 27.39 | 137.87 | 16.37 | 135.31 | 0.06 | -23.93 | 29.98 | 442.93 | 56.09 | 384.27 | 207.94 | 50.70 | 102.08 | |
| Cystosporin A | 74.70 | 17.25 | -13.56 | 4.31 | 40.79 | 6.75 | 6.00 | 0.56 | -40.46 | 10.05 | 61.15 | 3.52 | 32.35 | 18.64 | 2.31 | 1.57 | 51.21 | 4.34 | 32.70 | 6.50 | 10.55 | 47.62 | |
| Cyclosporin A | 97.08 | 10.92 | -15.81 | 12.30 | 72.87 | 6.04 | 10.01 | 4.60 | -12.81 | 15.50 | 59.85 | 11.03 | 42.69 | 21.60 | -9.32 | 2.98 | 79.33 | 15.85 | 73.46 | 40.35 | -2.09 | 6.43 | |
| Cytosporine | 95.59 | 6.00 | -3.07 | 1.87 | 71.37 | 11.17 | 19.88 | 6.15 | -23.77 | 12.83 | 61.78 | 13.11 | 52.78 | 13.11 | -17.49 | 13.91 | 95.95 | 0.39 | 86.83 | 45.17 | 1.15 | 4.99 | |
| Cytarabine | 75.04 | 2.26 | -5.29 | 6.46 | 80.86 | 14.78 | 19.30 | 5.27 | -13.71 | 13.78 | 106.16 | 22.15 | 68.26 | 23.57 | 11.41 | 12.13 | 87.10 | 4.29 | 43.65 | 11.56 | 35.48 | 42.50 | |
| Cytarabine hydrochloride | 71.52 | 10.34 | -14.33 | 8.72 | 90.14 | 3.44 | 18.76 | 2.67 | -3.88 | 4.56 | 114.05 | 14.17 | 77.11 | 14.38 | 10.45 | 13.34 | 86.25 | 13.10 | 38.75 | 8.96 | 39.53 | 53.91 | |
| Dactasvir (BMS-790052) | 85.12 | 1.78 | -5.99 | 2.75 | 82.83 | 9.97 | 25.32 | 6.32 | -17.75 | 8.81 | 82.59 | 2.26 | 60.40 | 5.20 | -4.31 | 10.61 | 93.69 | 8.00 | 87.84 | 60.83 | -2.11 | 3.06 | |
| Dacomitinib (PF299804, PF299) | 70.79 | 0.57 | -17.58 | 5.92 | 54.64 | 6.09 | 14.65 | 2.60 | -35.27 | 2.14 | 39.96 | 8.08 | 34.06 | 3.46 | -20.59 | 18.16 | 43.92 | 3.68 | 38.21 | 10.53 | -2.25 | 42.91 | |
| Dasatinib (BMS-354825) | 78.65 | 5.84 | -2.96 | 6.01 | 55.60 | 11.08 | 26.63 | 9.94 | -48.29 | 6.59 | 39.75 | 2.69 | 32.36 | 2.92 | -19.10 | 13.31 | 67.66 | 4.63 | 88.48 | 61.06 | -28.78 | 15.92 | |
| Daurorubicin | 127.55 | 52.95 | 27.36 | 14.41 | 47.99 | 25.89 | 4.41 | 0.24 | -31.68 | 30.97 | 27.80 | 3.91 | 17.11 | 6.28 | -15.80 | 3.36 | 23.11 | 4.29 | 16.36 | 9.00 | -1.22 | 36.48 | |
| HCl | 87.89 | 6.32 | -0.21 | 0.73 | 98.21 | 12.56 | 23.73 | 4.71 | -0.78 | 4.76 | 92.02 | 5.54 | 61.19 | 0.30 | 4.34 | 8.31 | 92.17 | 12.87 | 80.55 | 63.66 | 3.66 | 1.03 | |
| Deferasirox | 50.60 | 23.10 | -10.41 | 12.58 | 25.72 | 2.23 | 4.55 | 0.35 | -54.08 | 6.73 | 25.28 | 3.05 | 16.91 | 7.52 | -18.12 | 9.08 | 137.50 | 47.92 | 65.43 | 3.71 | 64.10 | 101.39 | |
| Digoxin | 40.71 | 17.72 | -10.41 | 12.58 | 25.72 | 2.23 | 4.55 | 0.35 | -54.08 | 6.73 | 25.28 | 3.05 | 16.91 | 7.52 | -18.12 | 9.08 | 137.50 | 47.92 | 65.43 | 3.71 | 64.10 | 101.39 | |
| Dinacircib (SCH279665) | 46.81 | 8.79 | -7.06 | 4.70 | 34.91 | 10.00 | 7.14 | 1.32 | -47.49 | 14.11 | 29.21 | 7.74 | 23.75 | 5.84 | -21.03 | 15.45 | 38.13 | 15.21 | 19.67 | 5.42 | 10.50 | 29.13 | |
| Domiphen Bromide | 88.48 | 7.31 | -2.95 | 7.83 | 57.15 | 5.98 | 9.06 | 2.02 | -27.18 | 10.02 | 80.40 | 12.25 | 57.13 | 24.48 | -3.21 | 1.32 | 81.71 | 1.46 | 65.45 | 24.50 | 8.30 | 23.81 | |
| Dovitinib Dilactate | 102.90 | 14.37 | 11.36 | 16.51 | 77.82 | 18.72 | 32.05 | 13.24 | -29.49 | 27.64 | 89.57 | 36.71 | 88.81 | 36.63 | -25.74 | 86.89 | 96.95 | 7.74 | 72.87 | 56.88 | 16.11 | 0.63 | |
| Doxercalciferol | 75.30 | 3.03 | -11.99 | 1.49 | 93.14 | 9.16 | 17.02 | 1.18 | 0.86 | 11.84 | 63.61 | 6.94 | 43.97 | 7.87 | -6.84 | 12.62 | 61.82 | 5.18 | 87.40 | 67.01 | -33.55 | 22.42 | |
| Doxorubicin | 80.15 | 3.50 | 4.49 | 15.04 | 44.16 | 12.41 | 8.32 | 2.13 | -39.43 | 15.77 | 42.14 | 3.97 | 28.33 | 8.53 | -12.68 | 8.99 | 30.43 | 2.88 | 22.32 | 12.26 | 0.15 | 34.63 | |
| Doxorubicin (Adriamycin) HCl | 93.56 | 11.31 | 12.32 | 19.03 | 45.93 | 17.82 | 7.61 | 4.36 | -36.94 | 19.29 | 38.73 | 1.71 | 30.22 | 0.06 | -17.98 | 11.79 | 26.75 | 2.02 | 17.61 | 7.86 | 1.18 | 39.89 | |
| Dronedarone | 96.74 | 8.87 | 2.30 | 1.39 | 79.83 | 11.86 | 18.96 | 0.73 | -14.39 | 10.62 | 81.42 | 2.83 | 59.30 | 3.28 | -4.37 | 13.10 | 91.75 | 4.12 | 88.06 | 57.44 | -4.27 | 3.55 | |
| Droxidolone HCl | 109.85 | 11.47 | -2.71 | 14.12 | 76.23 | 9.88 | 12.70 | 2.46 | -11.74 | 7.69 | 86.45 | 8.09 | 59.93 | 15.68 | 0.04 | 5.96 | 106.30 | 0.33 | 91.45 | 50.63 | 2.85 | 1.19 | |
| Duloxetine HCl | 85.40 | 4.77 | -16.47 | 23.88 | 79.74 | 17.07 | 16.07 | 2.27 | -11.60 | 16.94 | 95.38 | 0.30 | 62.37 | 2.65 | 6.52 | 11.91 | 62.42 | 9.51 | 78.86 | 56.42 | 4.25 | 2.88 | |
| Ebastine | 94.37 | 1.04 | 0.06 | 6.09 | 83.40 | 7.54 | 15.82 | 2.12 | -7.67 | 12.27 | 87.53 | 2.93 | 59.79 | 16.71 | 1.25 | 0.23 | 106.54 | 15.74 | 91.65 | 46.27 | 6.92 | 12.24 | |
| Econazole nitrate | 101.29 | 8.58 | -8.16 | 16.07 | 92.67 | 8.85 | 17.71 | 3.64 | -0.30 | 9.09 | 92.02 | 2.69 | 59.81 | 12.07 | 5.72 | 4.16 | 115.34 | 3.33 | 93.34 | 64.20 | 14.04 | 17.77 | |
| Eltrombopag | 85.76 | 1.88 | -9.33 | 4.05 | 96.23 | 21.65 | 19.83 | 3.45 | 1.14 | 21.40 | 94.64 | 6.32 | 58.81 | 18.74 | 9.34 | 1.13 | 101.16 | 3.44 | 102.00 | 75.69 | -8.80 | 22.48 | |
| Embelin | 92.78 | 3.57 | 1.36 | 2.68 | 85.62 | 17.19 | 17.74 | 4.56 | -7.38 | 15.96 | 86.81 | 13.76 | 55.54 | 12.06 | 4.78 | 12.27 | 93.47 | 5.05 | 85.01 | 58.73 | 0.50 | 3.90 | |
| EMD-1214063 | 83.23 | 10.78 | -17.49 | 22.38 | 79.56 | 17.60 | 26.89 | 12.11 | -22.59 | 20.13 | 79.15 | 0.10 | 56.99 | 2.24 | -4.33 | 11.40 | 97.76 | 1.02 | 86.97 | 52.32 | -7.17 | 3.57 | |
| Enrectinib | 92.33 | 13.69 | -18.69 | 21.38 | 71.90 | 17.96 | 10.13 | 3.37 | -13.49 | 19.47 | 72.95 | 17.20 | 45.01 | 20.81 | 1.05 | 9.94 | 81.73 | 10.61 | 63.40 | 41.69 | 10.37 | 18.69 | |
| Eprubicin HCl | 105.20 | 8.35 | 10.96 | 24.50 | 46.38 | 19.77 | 5.02 | 1.17 | -33.90 | 23.41 | 35.92 | 2.68 | 20.99 | 5.65 | -11.56 | 5.22 | 22.24 | 3.32 | 15.23 | 5.32 | -0.95 | 41.13 | |
| Eriofolinib | 62.63 | 1.86 | -24.51 | 11.32 | 65.00 | 9.06 | 27.38 | 14.21 | -37.64 | 10.75 | 59.75 | 6.71 | 49.14 | 2.45 | -15.87 | 9.30 | 53.71 | 4.39 | 69.20 | 43.37 | -23.45 | 10.79 | |
| Eriofolinib Hydrochloride | 63.09 | 3.47 | -19.84 | 5.71 | 80.49 | 3.98 | 26.26 | 4.06 | -21.04 | 5.91 | 68.33 | 0.42 | 57.39 | 1.91 | -15.55 | 12.05 | 50.12 | 0.14 | 65.20 | 45.06 | -23.05 | 4.57 | |
| Ethacridine lactate monohydrate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Feniconazole Nitrate | 83.71 | 4.06 | -10.90 | 7.38 | 68.29 | 5.79 | 15.19 | 0.74 | -22.16 | 4.85 | 95.65 | 9.50 | 66.70 | 20.06 | 2.46 | 2.99 | 58.78 | 1.10 | 44.18 | 23.27 | 6.64 | 27.60 | |
| Fidaxomicin | 89.62 | 12.44 | -14.62 | 20.33 | 91.45 | 17.62 | 21.14 | 5.63 | -4.95 | 16.94 | 92.52 | 5.81 | 65.19 | 3.33 | 0.84 | 16.03 | 107.20 | 13.16 | 94.20 | 72.92 | 5.04 | 9.99 | |
| Fingolimod (FTY720) | 99.29 | 6.57 | -13.51 | 22.20 | 102.06 | 11.13 | 21.16 | 6.90 | 5.64 | 5.91 | 108.56 | 6.16 | 62.72 | 20.65 | 20.35 | 13.27 | 122.13 | 15.38 | 110.40 | 79.56 | 3.77 | 45.17 | |
| Flunarizine 2HCl | 97.68 | 10.02 | 0.10 | 5.54 | 84.30 | 22.14 | 16.68 | 5.09 | -7.64 | 22.07 | 87.93 | 0.26 | 61.50 | 4.33 | -0.08 | 3.49 | 92.19 | 12.86 | 75.48 | 47.42 | 8.74 | 15.21 | |
| Fluoxetine HCl | 106.11 | 9.27 | -17.52 | 16.75 | 88.94 | 7.10 | 15.04 | 2.63 | -1.36 | 7.12 | 94.08 | 4.36 | 61.10 | 26.13 | 6.49 | 8.35 | 100.89 | 12.71 | 85.10 | 61.63 | 7.82 | 24.58 | |
| Fluoretholone HCl | 91.08 | 8.89 | -1.61 | 6.26 | 84.10 | 15.33 | 16.32 | 2.87 | -7.48 | 18.44 | 75.56 | 8.76 | 52.64 | 18.73 | -3.57 | 3.58 | 99.14 | 7.35 | 80.07 | 50.30 | 11.10 | 7.88 | |
| Foretinib (GSK363089) | 89.12 | 10.03 | -7.02 | 29.26 | 70.19 | 17.64 | 22.36 | 6.24 | -27.43 | 20.78 | 48.20 | 29.84 | 32.46 | 9.15 | -10.75 | 34.23 | 71.18 | 9.68 | 58.61 | 29.14 | 4.60 | 10.95 | |
| Fostatinib (R788) | 116.01 | 7.87 | -23.41 | 50.68 | 112.01 | 18.07 | 16.93 | 3.05 | 19.81 | 19.51 | 92.28 | 2.11 | 64.91 | 10.10 | 0.88 | 5.55 | 79.01 | 13.89 | 77.38 | 62.57 | -6.33 | 1.09 | |
| Gallic acid | 96.36 | 1.23 | 1.53 | 4.88 | 102.30 | 7.30 | 16.30 | 5.53 | 10.75 | 6.84 | 97.14 | 12.81 | 60.93 | 13.47 | 9.72 | 12.73 | 82.15 | 10.94 | 85.86 | 65.22 | -11.68 | 4.51 | |

continued

| Drug | HC101 (n=2) | | | | WHIM30 (n=3) | | | | UCD52 (n=2) | | | | WHIM2 (n=2) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | Drug (1uM) + Carfilzomib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition ± | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | Drug (1uM) + Carfilzomib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition ± | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | Drug (1uM) + Carfilzomib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition ± | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | Drug (1uM) + Carfilzomib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition ± | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | Drug (1uM) + Carfilzomib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition ± | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganetespib (STA-9090) | 83.87 | 11.91 | 66.07 | 10.98 | -2.50 | 6.27 | 138.28 | 43.86 | 23.66 | 7.73 | 39.36 | 41.36 | 48.58 | 0.37 | 58.84 | 34.67 | -38.55 | 47.85 | 55.22 | 4.91 | 55.53 | 34.41 | -8.28 | 20.27 |
| GSK2126458 | 52.97 | 13.67 | 37.55 | 6.55 | -4.68 | 0.07 | 48.03 | 6.94 | 8.27 | 1.27 | -35.50 | 10.02 | 23.24 | 2.89 | 17.85 | 2.11 | -20.80 | 14.33 | 31.95 | 1.86 | 44.83 | 46.14 | -20.85 | 5.49 |
| Arbutin HCl | 331.11 | 185.17 | 187.30 | 149.44 | 123.51 | 28.54 | 41.22 | 11.11 | 5.43 | 0.99 | -39.48 | 15.29 | 32.54 | 1.70 | 21.10 | 6.77 | -15.05 | 8.48 | 28.75 | 0.85 | 17.55 | 6.80 | 3.24 | 42.13 |
| Rebunone | 91.14 | 8.67 | 82.76 | 5.80 | -11.92 | 7.28 | 94.45 | 5.50 | 17.50 | 2.74 | 1.69 | 8.57 | 90.23 | 1.37 | 62.03 | 20.45 | -1.70 | 0.47 | 107.31 | 2.64 | 101.33 | 64.09 | -1.99 | 16.96 |
| Isocanazole | 123.17 | 9.89 | 92.55 | 4.10 | 10.32 | 6.80 | 105.37 | 4.98 | 16.40 | 4.04 | 13.70 | 11.29 | 111.88 | 6.53 | 61.53 | 22.65 | 23.85 | 2.57 | 126.16 | 18.89 | 93.45 | 63.55 | 24.74 | 32.68 |
| ispinesib (SB-715992) | 98.73 | 6.81 | 88.56 | 13.11 | -10.14 | 12.73 | 78.04 | 20.14 | 19.65 | 1.30 | -16.87 | 21.74 | 47.70 | 3.86 | 42.94 | 0.10 | -21.79 | 17.30 | 62.49 | 27.29 | 47.48 | 10.56 | 7.04 | 11.92 |
| Ivermectin | 90.56 | 11.20 | 92.62 | 37.10 | -22.36 | 41.10 | 73.32 | 11.14 | 20.59 | 11.58 | -22.54 | 17.42 | 57.56 | 22.24 | 43.02 | 18.43 | -11.95 | 17.36 | 86.62 | 9.48 | 89.93 | 64.56 | -11.28 | 24.27 |
| KPT-330 | 67.37 | 9.23 | 57.33 | 0.81 | -10.25 | 1.23 | 41.84 | 4.64 | 5.58 | 1.01 | -39.00 | 1.47 | 59.45 | 23.51 | 40.08 | 35.65 | -7.11 | 1.41 | 66.08 | 6.35 | 36.72 | 4.13 | 21.40 | 51.99 |
| Lapatinib | 71.71 | 8.14 | 69.47 | 31.67 | -18.05 | 16.33 | 61.14 | 17.79 | 23.70 | 2.96 | -37.82 | 14.28 | 57.12 | 14.42 | 47.73 | 7.37 | -17.11 | 20.60 | 56.21 | 1.05 | 56.95 | 33.53 | -8.71 | 15.19 |
| Diosvalite | 76.39 | 3.13 | 81.55 | 31.15 | -25.46 | 20.83 | 47.86 | 4.67 | 7.66 | 0.14 | -35.07 | 5.28 | 45.75 | 3.33 | 31.37 | 5.65 | -12.10 | 4.58 | 63.14 | 5.99 | 68.60 | 50.23 | -13.43 | 5.53 |
| Lenvatinib | 89.06 | 1.40 | 97.88 | 38.98 | -29.12 | 33.18 | 94.08 | 10.67 | 21.85 | 3.38 | -3.03 | 10.28 | 56.21 | 17.15 | 38.19 | 12.50 | -8.47 | 18.20 | 82.97 | 11.50 | 58.96 | 33.26 | 16.05 | 5.01 |
| Levosimendan | 89.15 | 2.06 | 74.07 | 3.30 | -5.22 | 5.95 | 96.67 | 11.07 | 21.47 | 7.17 | -0.06 | 10.82 | 95.23 | 13.51 | 61.55 | 19.72 | 7.20 | 7.34 | 113.55 | 7.98 | 99.28 | 62.63 | 6.30 | 20.86 |
| Licetolone | 124.59 | 7.43 | 83.73 | 6.66 | 20.56 | 6.43 | 97.09 | 6.72 | 18.57 | 5.51 | 3.26 | 6.29 | 102.63 | 10.23 | 64.74 | 17.30 | 11.40 | 13.99 | 90.31 | 3.69 | 77.08 | 55.06 | 5.27 | 1.61 |
| Lithocholic Acid | 89.20 | 4.02 | 67.36 | 5.69 | 1.53 | 2.51 | 91.49 | 7.18 | 21.58 | 2.84 | -5.35 | 10.10 | 96.65 | 2.82 | 60.50 | 4.89 | 9.66 | 21.26 | 92.93 | 12.90 | 90.34 | 77.34 | -2.47 | 14.67 |
| Lomerizine HCl | 85.24 | 11.62 | 91.13 | 22.69 | -26.18 | 27.12 | 92.25 | 8.14 | 15.64 | 3.64 | 1.34 | 7.48 | 90.79 | 1.57 | 57.70 | 17.83 | 6.60 | 2.71 | 99.62 | 2.18 | 94.05 | 66.54 | -2.40 | 18.94 |
| Lomitasipide | 92.15 | 4.54 | 84.89 | 8.50 | -13.04 | 5.84 | 63.85 | 4.00 | 9.33 | 2.29 | -21.34 | 9.41 | 56.31 | 8.76 | 39.82 | 16.50 | -9.11 | 5.81 | 62.68 | 45.47 | 58.70 | 30.16 | -3.98 | 25.87 |
| LY2238200 | 67.65 | 7.92 | 61.86 | 6.24 | -14.51 | 6.97 | 61.08 | 10.74 | 14.37 | 2.06 | -28.56 | 12.25 | 48.38 | 8.86 | 28.29 | 10.32 | -9.39 | 9.09 | 65.44 | 2.97 | 49.20 | 24.75 | 8.27 | 27.99 |
| LY2855219 | 83.95 | 12.95 | 62.75 | 11.71 | 0.90 | 17.47 | 52.64 | 29.99 | 23.59 | 21.31 | -46.22 | 13.24 | 46.66 | 16.71 | 64.94 | 37.84 | -44.77 | 34.67 | 130.29 | 3.92 | 71.53 | 0.14 | 50.79 | 45.71 |
| Maprotiline HCl | 90.93 | 3.57 | 76.48 | 5.97 | -5.85 | 4.80 | 83.30 | 8.91 | 15.96 | 7.18 | -7.93 | 9.87 | 81.06 | 2.18 | 55.51 | 20.42 | -0.94 | 4.69 | 93.21 | 14.92 | 77.60 | 45.78 | 7.64 | 18.91 |
| Masitinib | 112.60 | 14.62 | 86.34 | 11.50 | 5.96 | 18.93 | 84.62 | 14.60 | 28.66 | 11.44 | -19.30 | 21.52 | 85.93 | 14.95 | 69.63 | 10.81 | -10.19 | 17.70 | 114.16 | 21.68 | 103.49 | 63.91 | 2.71 | 35.83 |
| Mechlorethamine HCl | 91.46 | 1.77 | 80.71 | 5.94 | -9.55 | 0.51 | 140.20 | 16.01 | 28.20 | 10.40 | 36.74 | 10.64 | 121.24 | 7.32 | 86.45 | 22.68 | 8.30 | 1.81 | 83.65 | 6.74 | 82.91 | 61.62 | -17.22 | 18.59 |
| Meclizine 2HCl | 136.42 | 22.34 | 105.25 | 8.42 | 10.87 | 23.57 | 99.51 | 6.71 | 11.65 | 1.81 | 12.59 | 11.49 | 93.38 | 0.95 | 57.24 | 15.10 | 9.65 | 2.50 | 97.98 | 15.13 | 67.40 | 53.40 | 22.61 | 11.50 |
| Mefloquine hydrochloride | 97.49 | 4.43 | 82.87 | 14.97 | -5.68 | 12.20 | 74.00 | 12.75 | 20.28 | 14.15 | -21.55 | 21.26 | 65.97 | 10.95 | 51.62 | 12.67 | -12.14 | 11.82 | 102.56 | 2.74 | 83.46 | 22.05 | 11.14 | 24.98 |
| MEK162 (ARRY-162, ARRY-438162) | 71.63 | 10.87 | 67.07 | 23.79 | -15.75 | 27.47 | 69.91 | 14.85 | 36.10 | 15.22 | -41.45 | 11.17 | 59.94 | 8.65 | 50.05 | 1.04 | -16.60 | 23.23 | 80.70 | 8.23 | 64.24 | 22.15 | 8.49 | 19.38 |
| Menadione | 98.56 | 1.43 | 76.18 | 2.53 | 0.08 | 11.15 | 98.22 | 14.50 | 21.39 | 4.81 | 1.56 | 12.06 | 94.20 | 8.95 | 62.01 | 18.98 | 5.71 | 3.51 | 105.23 | 5.56 | 100.55 | 62.12 | -3.29 | 17.92 |
| Miconazole Nitrate | 100.42 | 17.66 | 87.13 | 2.19 | -7.01 | 8.27 | 95.88 | 15.18 | 14.02 | 1.92 | 6.60 | 17.32 | 96.95 | 7.59 | 59.29 | 20.29 | 11.17 | 0.86 | 110.76 | 6.23 | 96.31 | 61.56 | 6.48 | 18.01 |
| Milfetosine | 89.62 | 1.57 | 75.19 | 9.11 | -5.88 | 17.88 | 92.00 | 8.30 | 22.68 | 4.85 | -5.35 | 3.90 | 101.17 | 12.63 | 71.84 | 4.14 | 3.03 | 3.22 | 85.78 | 15.27 | 83.69 | 62.91 | -5.88 | 2.13 |
| Milnacipine HCl | 103.19 | 6.71 | 83.93 | 2.58 | -1.05 | 2.09 | 102.25 | 11.57 | 26.39 | 9.82 | 0.60 | 11.26 | 100.43 | 4.50 | 65.92 | 21.34 | 8.22 | 12.30 | 91.25 | 7.42 | 90.23 | 76.65 | -6.95 | 19.46 |
| Mitomycin C | 59.31 | 2.66 | 51.07 | 5.95 | -12.06 | 3.90 | 66.89 | 11.65 | 23.50 | 7.48 | -31.87 | 7.19 | 88.25 | 7.28 | 63.98 | 10.97 | -2.22 | 9.86 | 75.39 | 4.77 | 69.69 | 44.08 | -2.27 | 0.91 |
| Mitoxantone HCl | 105.42 | 26.05 | 74.14 | 11.35 | 10.98 | 21.90 | 37.22 | 20.68 | 5.21 | 1.25 | -43.25 | 25.18 | 36.22 | 7.35 | 30.00 | 5.38 | -20.27 | 11.58 | 27.28 | 3.37 | 19.89 | 10.15 | -0.57 | 36.25 |
| MILN2238 | 51.71 | 6.55 | 43.68 | 13.40 | -12.27 | 13.94 | 23.06 | 2.23 | 9.50 | 3.26 | -61.70 | 4.75 | 24.91 | 0.19 | 19.76 | 1.25 | -21.35 | 14.99 | 129.68 | 18.44 | 75.29 | 33.01 | 46.42 | 101.22 |
| Nabapucasin | 30.13 | 7.79 | 22.63 | 2.98 | -12.60 | 3.18 | 33.89 | 6.31 | 5.17 | 0.97 | -46.54 | 11.05 | 29.98 | 4.65 | 15.70 | 7.55 | -12.61 | 10.64 | 50.29 | 6.00 | 23.60 | 2.95 | 18.73 | 40.81 |
| Nebivolol | 91.12 | 2.87 | 72.54 | 3.01 | -1.72 | 7.05 | 103.01 | 7.76 | 21.21 | 5.76 | 6.54 | 3.89 | 92.33 | 4.16 | 64.32 | 2.34 | 1.52 | 11.72 | 91.49 | 15.01 | 72.88 | 53.25 | 10.65 | 11.52 |
| Nedaplatin | 85.06 | 0.14 | 71.57 | 1.15 | -6.81 | 8.48 | 79.37 | 15.58 | 16.39 | 2.73 | -12.28 | 15.30 | 102.98 | 16.92 | 68.80 | 40.17 | 7.69 | 9.70 | 104.97 | 0.27 | 103.02 | 75.59 | -6.02 | 25.55 |
| Nelfinavir Mesylate | 90.13 | 6.98 | 80.35 | 19.53 | -10.52 | 19.31 | 81.37 | 11.62 | 26.68 | 15.54 | -20.57 | 6.84 | 61.63 | 13.74 | 57.22 | 5.93 | -22.09 | 21.36 | 100.65 | 5.45 | 94.98 | 52.19 | -2.30 | 7.87 |
| Netaratinib (HKI-272) | 78.45 | 17.49 | 87.80 | 28.72 | -29.65 | 39.01 | 68.91 | 11.92 | 17.53 | 9.85 | -23.88 | 19.67 | 43.87 | 10.86 | 48.67 | 3.05 | -31.30 | 0.36 | 36.36 | 3.57 | 43.45 | 31.88 | -15.06 | 21.46 |
| Nicardipine HCl | 107.83 | 2.17 | 114.56 | 45.88 | -27.03 | 40.86 | 100.50 | 9.14 | 13.78 | 1.55 | 11.46 | 14.16 | 94.40 | 0.77 | 51.96 | 18.57 | 15.95 | 4.25 | 93.52 | 15.14 | 80.33 | 63.47 | 5.22 | 1.43 |
| Nifuroxazide | 78.79 | 0.21 | 72.19 | 2.49 | -13.70 | 4.92 | 77.48 | 13.73 | 12.52 | 1.03 | -10.30 | 17.13 | 91.13 | 0.39 | 57.63 | 19.62 | 7.01 | 5.88 | 95.31 | 7.48 | 106.68 | 71.14 | -19.33 | 28.85 |
| Nilotinib (AMN-107) | 78.20 | 14.33 | 69.14 | 20.13 | -11.24 | 1.39 | 75.25 | 4.42 | 22.16 | 2.73 | -22.17 | 5.08 | 77.54 | 14.63 | 45.69 | 34.54 | 5.35 | 6.36 | 88.00 | 2.61 | 68.41 | 5.27 | 11.63 | 47.11 |
| Nintedanib (BIB-1120) | 83.06 | 7.32 | 76.37 | 5.46 | -13.61 | 5.59 | 51.20 | 18.00 | 24.89 | 7.87 | -48.96 | 12.55 | 46.00 | 12.43 | 37.48 | 1.11 | -17.97 | 27.08 | 46.61 | 1.67 | 38.59 | 16.70 | 0.05 | 34.74 |
| Oflonilium Bromide | 91.28 | 2.45 | 81.54 | 14.42 | -10.56 | 9.67 | 90.70 | 4.89 | 17.74 | 4.47 | -2.30 | 10.88 | 100.18 | 2.23 | 66.96 | 20.79 | 6.72 | 5.02 | 104.90 | 17.81 | 80.98 | 36.57 | 15.96 | 4.61 |
| Oxetazone | 87.28 | 4.51 | 70.66 | 4.00 | -3.68 | 1.31 | 88.40 | 14.20 | 20.79 | 5.14 | -7.65 | 14.48 | 93.61 | 5.08 | 68.50 | 2.36 | 0.63 | 16.28 | 86.45 | 8.34 | 64.66 | 33.23 | 15.82 | 24.87 |
| Pacritinib | 70.46 | 13.73 | 58.20 | 19.56 | -8.04 | 1.37 | 47.30 | 7.93 | 11.52 | 3.44 | -39.48 | 12.56 | 49.06 | 0.34 | 57.94 | 10.39 | -35.37 | 23.00 | 77.30 | 13.80 | 52.37 | 25.28 | 16.97 | 38.28 |
| Paroxetine HCl | 91.57 | 0.96 | 90.85 | 27.78 | -19.57 | 21.54 | 87.44 | 15.87 | 12.86 | 2.44 | -0.69 | 15.93 | 79.66 | 5.18 | 54.73 | 12.07 | -1.56 | 6.67 | 100.43 | 5.65 | 81.02 | 48.36 | 11.45 | 7.06 |
| Peflitinib (EKB-568) | 98.53 | 29.33 | 139.65 | 81.29 | -61.42 | 103.43 | 46.05 | 17.84 | 5.92 | 0.63 | -35.13 | 22.83 | 27.01 | 4.17 | 40.85 | 23.31 | -40.32 | 32.69 | 31.40 | 1.95 | 26.89 | 7.34 | -3.46 | 56.16 |
| Pinavarserin | 93.47 | 7.49 | 76.07 | 8.93 | -2.90 | 9.23 | 88.00 | 14.38 | 15.81 | 2.16 | -3.06 | 14.61 | 83.58 | 10.73 | 62.38 | 13.85 | -5.29 | 10.42 | 102.81 | 12.59 | 71.08 | 18.07 | 23.77 | 44.29 |

Appendix C: 176 drugs combined with carfilzomib in basal-like TNBC PDXs

continued

| Drug | HC101 (n=2) | | | | WHIM30 (n=3) | | | | UGD52 (n=2) | | | | WHIM2 (n=2) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--|
| | Drug (1 μ M) alone: % viability | Drug (1 μ M) + Carfilzomib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition \pm | Drug (1 μ M) alone: % viability \pm | Drug (1 μ M) + Carfilzomib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition \pm | Drug (1 μ M) alone: % viability \pm | Drug (1 μ M) + Carfilzomib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition \pm | Drug (1 μ M) alone: % viability \pm | Drug (1 μ M) + Carfilzomib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition \pm | Drug (1 μ M) alone: % viability \pm | Drug (1 μ M) + Carfilzomib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition \pm | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pimecrizolimus | 101.60 | 8.30 | 95.68 | 25.37 | -14.38 | 26.48 | 85.96 | 11.64 | 11.67 | 0.40 | -0.98 | 14.69 | 89.02 | 14.20 | 49.18 | 30.93 | 13.36 | 3.19 | 82.40 | 1.10 | 91.14 | 72.03 | -16.70 | 23.36 | |
| Ponatinib (AP24534) | 84.54 | 28.66 | 72.58 | 27.89 | -8.34 | 7.96 | 59.38 | 24.69 | 10.98 | 6.35 | -26.87 | 17.84 | 36.25 | 6.43 | 25.76 | 7.68 | -16.01 | 12.30 | 79.09 | 17.54 | 46.13 | 15.99 | 25.00 | 16.24 | |
| Positronin | 62.35 | 6.62 | 52.82 | 12.43 | -10.77 | 1.39 | 50.72 | 14.12 | 8.92 | 0.26 | -33.46 | 19.16 | 36.50 | 7.81 | 28.92 | 6.28 | -18.91 | 15.08 | 32.90 | 2.64 | 32.34 | 22.04 | -7.40 | 30.37 | |
| Prolifavine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hemisulfate | 91.42 | 8.15 | 78.04 | 1.71 | -6.93 | 0.75 | 58.76 | 8.81 | 11.18 | 2.36 | -27.68 | 11.59 | 139.33 | 18.19 | 93.97 | 49.88 | 18.87 | 18.14 | 51.29 | 2.64 | 58.76 | 40.21 | -15.44 | 12.20 | |
| Puromycin dihydrochloride | 93.78 | 3.71 | 76.39 | 13.25 | -2.92 | 16.73 | 76.75 | 30.71 | 5.17 | 0.70 | -3.68 | 33.79 | 22.30 | 1.60 | 13.75 | 6.11 | -17.94 | 9.04 | 86.86 | 40.75 | 20.21 | 9.40 | 58.69 | 81.12 | |
| Rapamycin (Stromlic) | 78.13 | 5.95 | 68.32 | 7.96 | -10.49 | 6.71 | 75.42 | 12.33 | 25.82 | 8.09 | -25.66 | 13.23 | 52.55 | 2.01 | 49.06 | 2.68 | -23.00 | 18.24 | 68.31 | 3.56 | 89.57 | 76.63 | -29.22 | 23.30 | |
| Regorafenib | 102.82 | 5.12 | 74.61 | 1.02 | 7.90 | 3.10 | 89.87 | 16.94 | 22.43 | 6.39 | -7.82 | 11.06 | 80.74 | 25.92 | 58.60 | 18.10 | -4.36 | 21.37 | 99.60 | 5.20 | 89.11 | 62.21 | 2.52 | 17.64 | |
| Regorafenib hydrochloride | 104.12 | 5.13 | 77.74 | 1.49 | 6.08 | 3.56 | 98.72 | 13.86 | 32.77 | 12.34 | -9.31 | 15.61 | 71.48 | 11.09 | 52.70 | 11.03 | -7.70 | 13.61 | 104.19 | 2.64 | 77.81 | 36.01 | 18.42 | 11.12 | |
| RG7388 | 95.09 | 5.65 | 79.11 | 5.72 | -4.31 | 4.17 | 91.30 | 14.98 | 23.54 | 7.18 | -7.50 | 17.05 | 89.06 | 1.68 | 62.65 | 7.87 | -0.08 | 7.35 | 99.12 | 2.08 | 90.15 | 56.63 | 1.01 | 8.94 | |
| Rifampine | 93.71 | 0.92 | 78.81 | 4.15 | -5.40 | 2.12 | 95.82 | 16.46 | 21.93 | 6.31 | -1.37 | 13.97 | 88.83 | 5.18 | 58.59 | 15.12 | 3.75 | 3.60 | 103.75 | 3.11 | 90.62 | 60.04 | 5.16 | 13.39 | |
| Rimonabant | 87.37 | 7.02 | 78.40 | 7.77 | -11.33 | 7.59 | 82.57 | 11.63 | 16.33 | 2.45 | -9.02 | 12.70 | 91.06 | 9.27 | 63.04 | 31.04 | 1.54 | 8.23 | 100.32 | 21.22 | 83.28 | 27.64 | 9.08 | 0.91 | |
| Ritonavir | 88.23 | 2.36 | 73.00 | 4.28 | -5.07 | 5.27 | 91.13 | 8.59 | 27.27 | 7.41 | -11.40 | 7.43 | 82.12 | 7.10 | 65.57 | 4.46 | -9.94 | 16.19 | 88.45 | 0.59 | 89.65 | 59.82 | -9.16 | 10.45 | |
| Rosuvastatin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calcium Salinate | 96.17 | 6.25 | 80.77 | 6.57 | -4.91 | 5.63 | 84.83 | 12.27 | 19.64 | 4.24 | -10.08 | 11.13 | 83.05 | 2.31 | 67.69 | 2.38 | -11.13 | 8.86 | 83.43 | 8.89 | 99.17 | 69.29 | -23.71 | 10.63 | |
| Saquinavir mesylate | 96.90 | 11.67 | 79.54 | 0.63 | -2.94 | 3.84 | 99.36 | 23.10 | 22.86 | 4.88 | 1.23 | 20.68 | 89.52 | 9.70 | 60.21 | 11.12 | 2.82 | 12.13 | 105.29 | 2.68 | 91.15 | 59.24 | 6.17 | 12.16 | |
| Saracatinib (AZD0530) | 67.94 | 19.30 | 66.12 | 16.93 | -18.48 | 29.04 | 57.48 | 9.67 | 21.10 | 5.17 | -38.89 | 9.98 | 39.67 | 0.18 | 39.30 | 8.03 | -27.13 | 21.40 | 33.87 | 2.29 | 45.84 | 31.26 | -19.94 | 20.79 | |
| Scirtaline HCl | 92.92 | 4.72 | 72.15 | 0.23 | 0.47 | 2.71 | 85.22 | 5.80 | 11.02 | 4.28 | -10.69 | 11.98 | 78.57 | 12.83 | 61.70 | 16.41 | -9.03 | 9.97 | 101.25 | 4.34 | 80.92 | 33.30 | 12.36 | 20.81 | |
| Simeprevir | 103.81 | 1.03 | 82.74 | 3.74 | 0.77 | 2.42 | 86.72 | 11.13 | 22.14 | 3.74 | -10.69 | 14.97 | 90.36 | 2.23 | 62.47 | 11.45 | 1.40 | 4.33 | 106.03 | 2.83 | 94.40 | 59.23 | 3.66 | 6.63 | |
| Sorafenib | 107.20 | 23.02 | 68.95 | 0.04 | 17.95 | 15.79 | 78.01 | 10.06 | 17.96 | 4.47 | -15.24 | 11.98 | 67.71 | 1.36 | 49.02 | 6.53 | -7.80 | 8.38 | 92.63 | 6.90 | 100.77 | 54.93 | -16.10 | 12.06 | |
| Sorafenib Tosylate | 90.63 | 7.83 | 70.30 | 0.70 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 65.17 | 4.75 | 19.54 | 1.84 | -29.63 | 10.50 | 74.52 | 16.50 | 58.58 | 6.24 | -4.56 | 23.90 | 81.70 | 1.97 | 83.58 | 53.94 | -9.85 | 2.20 | |
| Suloiazole Nitrate | 95.23 | 11.30 | 93.47 | 1.25 | -18.54 | 2.86 | 92.95 | 13.93 | 14.16 | 2.25 | 3.53 | 14.42 | 98.49 | 16.22 | 62.09 | 22.19 | 7.91 | 7.56 | 108.41 | 1.86 | 96.10 | 53.59 | 4.35 | 1.97 | |
| Sumatinib | 81.14 | 0.26 | 66.04 | 8.05 | -5.21 | 0.60 | 86.75 | 13.61 | 33.21 | 9.68 | -21.73 | 17.74 | 73.03 | 14.80 | 59.33 | 3.53 | -12.79 | 31.88 | 66.00 | 26.48 | 53.36 | 40.79 | 4.68 | 35.45 | |
| Sumatinib malate | 73.39 | 1.23 | 67.22 | 12.99 | -14.14 | 7.03 | 69.19 | 9.06 | 33.11 | 12.60 | -39.18 | 9.94 | 64.56 | 6.53 | 61.51 | 2.25 | -23.43 | 22.32 | 96.05 | 9.93 | 79.09 | 50.06 | 9.00 | 9.64 | |
| Tamoxifen Citrate | 110.51 | 6.89 | 90.43 | 16.50 | -0.22 | 17.00 | 99.90 | 3.76 | 23.80 | 5.09 | 0.84 | 2.83 | 100.86 | 3.67 | 71.20 | 0.08 | 3.16 | 9.80 | 86.20 | 16.20 | 86.72 | 59.98 | -8.48 | 5.99 | |
| Temsirolimus | 76.22 | 6.85 | 72.38 | 6.26 | -16.47 | 5.91 | 74.24 | 11.66 | 23.94 | 4.07 | -24.96 | 11.79 | 55.11 | 1.76 | 49.54 | 1.22 | -20.92 | 16.52 | 80.02 | 12.85 | 102.20 | 83.75 | -30.14 | 21.13 | |
| Terfenadine | 89.00 | 3.88 | 77.14 | 9.12 | -10.44 | 8.03 | 73.07 | 10.82 | 15.52 | 4.91 | -17.71 | 7.32 | 79.91 | 7.90 | 64.91 | 6.58 | -11.49 | 14.86 | 81.10 | 8.35 | 77.37 | 38.66 | -4.24 | 2.76 | |
| Thioridazine HCl | 87.04 | 11.00 | 77.68 | 4.73 | -10.94 | 8.53 | 84.66 | 8.30 | 17.70 | 5.32 | -8.30 | 10.41 | 82.53 | 3.27 | 64.45 | 3.78 | -8.40 | 13.04 | 92.41 | 8.08 | 84.35 | 51.27 | 0.09 | 6.57 | |
| Ticagrelor | 97.79 | 2.15 | 95.08 | 28.08 | -17.59 | 23.04 | 75.54 | 7.63 | 14.40 | 0.47 | -14.12 | 11.41 | 90.99 | 14.29 | 54.27 | 22.33 | 10.23 | 5.51 | 89.67 | 5.49 | 88.87 | 65.94 | -7.16 | 10.58 | |
| Ticlopidine HCl | 95.35 | 10.81 | 78.36 | 4.96 | 0.69 | 8.57 | 91.88 | 18.34 | 15.98 | 3.58 | 0.64 | 20.52 | 97.40 | 9.92 | 58.68 | 16.87 | 12.23 | 6.60 | 99.59 | 10.06 | 99.83 | 71.67 | -8.20 | 11.84 | |
| Ticlopidine HCl Trioxazole | 98.74 | 8.64 | 88.44 | 9.27 | -10.00 | 7.83 | 90.12 | 8.05 | 16.92 | 1.90 | -2.06 | 11.39 | 104.04 | 15.30 | 62.49 | 25.42 | 15.05 | 3.43 | 111.09 | 1.25 | 100.31 | 61.12 | 2.82 | 10.10 | |
| Tivozanib (AV-951) | 91.01 | 10.21 | 97.49 | 35.39 | -26.78 | 38.41 | 85.05 | 16.21 | 18.07 | 4.55 | -8.28 | 15.02 | 61.39 | 15.71 | 48.92 | 14.72 | -14.03 | 14.54 | 94.33 | 1.45 | 69.26 | 35.66 | 17.10 | 12.66 | |
| Tofenamic Acid | 95.92 | 2.08 | 74.73 | 3.81 | 0.90 | 5.46 | 92.60 | 6.46 | 20.68 | 2.57 | -3.34 | 10.28 | 101.55 | 14.45 | 69.71 | 22.37 | 5.34 | 5.62 | 106.42 | 16.51 | 89.27 | 35.09 | 9.18 | 1.83 | |
| Toltrazuril | 90.80 | 6.28 | 76.36 | 0.08 | -5.87 | 0.99 | 90.84 | 13.00 | 19.33 | 6.45 | -3.76 | 9.06 | 97.99 | 2.74 | 60.99 | 24.39 | 10.11 | 8.11 | 105.43 | 3.12 | 97.06 | 53.30 | 0.40 | 0.41 | |
| Topotecan | 65.95 | 5.63 | 56.94 | 10.24 | -11.30 | 8.67 | 37.38 | 7.48 | 11.30 | 6.67 | -45.04 | 12.97 | 100.61 | 11.72 | 57.88 | 13.02 | 16.24 | 11.19 | 56.51 | 0.46 | 82.76 | 73.93 | -34.21 | 24.63 | |
| Topotecan HCl | 65.37 | 3.95 | 55.90 | 2.88 | -10.84 | 0.37 | 41.66 | 8.93 | 7.58 | 1.54 | -41.18 | 12.02 | 93.37 | 21.27 | 54.70 | 7.04 | 12.19 | 14.76 | 49.57 | 4.65 | 62.33 | 48.35 | -20.73 | 3.22 | |
| Toremifene Citrate | 127.38 | 2.46 | 103.44 | 4.52 | 3.64 | 5.14 | 102.08 | 11.06 | 17.12 | 3.19 | 9.70 | 8.99 | 98.41 | 5.67 | 70.21 | 19.30 | 1.71 | 0.09 | 118.56 | 22.56 | 95.31 | 31.73 | 15.28 | 4.52 | |
| Trifluoperazine 2HCl | 95.65 | 7.68 | 76.21 | 8.45 | -0.86 | 8.93 | 84.86 | 17.24 | 16.72 | 6.69 | -7.12 | 11.20 | 82.13 | 1.14 | 59.53 | 16.62 | -3.89 | 4.21 | 102.32 | 26.43 | 63.28 | 17.71 | 31.08 | 5.63 | |
| Vandetanib (ZD6474) | 70.04 | 3.49 | 64.12 | 12.92 | -14.39 | 9.21 | 64.80 | 9.80 | 15.07 | 2.15 | -25.54 | 14.89 | 46.49 | 11.70 | 39.38 | 7.92 | -19.38 | 17.33 | 37.51 | 8.93 | 35.64 | 21.39 | -6.10 | 19.45 | |
| Vehicle/Anchor drug alone | 100.00 | 0.00 | 79.70 | 7.19 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 24.74 | 5.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 73.51 | 13.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 92.04 | 49.77 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| Vortioxetine (Lu AA21004) HBr | 112.59 | 23.99 | 96.32 | 26.28 | -6.04 | 43.08 | 80.61 | 20.05 | 15.65 | 4.09 | -10.30 | 22.67 | 71.19 | 11.35 | 50.76 | 8.16 | -6.06 | 16.73 | 101.61 | 11.72 | 80.68 | 41.44 | 12.96 | 3.39 | |
| VAREZ2271 | 84.84 | 5.49 | 93.96 | 40.69 | -29.42 | 38.99 | 78.38 | 11.36 | 21.74 | 2.84 | -18.63 | 14.08 | 59.08 | 2.45 | 48.95 | 6.79 | -16.36 | 4.31 | 72.73 | 9.64 | 66.77 | 42.88 | -2.00 | 16.53 | |
| YM155 | 29.61 | 1.00 | 25.48 | 1.67 | -16.17 | 6.53 | 27.03 | 2.32 | 6.30 | 2.11 | -64.53 | 5.00 | 21.27 | 0.30 | 17.36 | 0.49 | -22.58 | 13.36 | 21.09 | 0.19 | 19.19 | 7.33 | -6.06 | 42.63 | |
| Zincifast | 93.59 | 4.57 | 83.16 | 2.47 | -9.87 | 0.15 | 97.17 | 12.95 | 17.92 | 4.18 | 3.98 | 10.17 | 95.29 | 6.09 | 65.00 | 25.51 | 3.80 | 6.87 | 110.51 | 0.90 | 104.36 | 63.94 | | | |

APPENDIX D

Adapted from [190]

Appendix D: 176 drugs combined with afatinib in basal-like TNBC PDXs

Shown are cell viability data and analyses in response to each drug (1uM) combined with the indicated dose of afatinib for each PDX.

| Drug | HC101 (n=2) | | | | WHIM30 (n=3) | | | | UCD52 (n=2) | | | | WHIM2 (n=2) | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | Drug (1uM) + Afatinib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | Drug (1uM) + Afatinib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | Drug (1uM) + Afatinib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | Drug (1uM) + Afatinib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | Drug (1uM) + Afatinib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | | | | | | | |
| (R)-Crizotinib | 154.07 | 16.77 | 47.05 | 14.41 | 95.67 | 22.91 | 71.02 | 34.32 | 2.50 | 19.13 | 67.62 | 7.15 | 48.31 | 1.77 | -3.58 | 0.77 | 106.72 | 0.11 | 44.38 | 6.46 | 14.54 | 3.97 |
| 5-Azacytidine | 91.51 | 14.03 | -3.01 | 16.43 | 93.90 | 31.12 | 76.06 | 33.83 | -4.30 | 29.52 | 70.11 | 15.34 | 58.54 | 9.12 | -11.32 | 0.08 | 91.28 | 15.81 | 48.90 | 12.35 | -4.42 | 1.08 |
| ABT-263 (Navitoclax) | 76.17 | 11.47 | 2.13 | 18.05 | 62.18 | 8.01 | 43.87 | 15.69 | -3.84 | 23.03 | 54.10 | 7.69 | 38.04 | 1.04 | -6.83 | 0.50 | 66.79 | 12.02 | 29.49 | 7.13 | -9.51 | 2.51 |
| Afatinib (BIBW2992) | 71.33 | 13.34 | -14.26 | 19.82 | 49.65 | 11.59 | 36.86 | 12.00 | -9.35 | 28.56 | 27.16 | 4.80 | 21.32 | 2.71 | -17.05 | 4.05 | 50.94 | 1.17 | 32.44 | 2.17 | -28.31 | 1.38 |
| Afatinib dimaleate | 85.23 | 6.46 | -6.55 | 9.82 | 55.96 | 14.62 | 44.31 | 16.75 | -10.49 | 28.50 | 32.67 | 2.89 | 24.45 | 1.99 | -14.68 | 1.26 | 57.83 | 0.65 | 35.40 | 2.72 | -24.38 | 4.45 |
| Alfacalcidol | 72.26 | 2.18 | -10.85 | 8.60 | 91.27 | 13.33 | 63.47 | 28.87 | 5.65 | 17.13 | 58.98 | 8.12 | 50.00 | 4.49 | -13.91 | 2.51 | 51.84 | 1.89 | 34.43 | 0.40 | -29.39 | 0.89 |
| Aminac Sodium Monohydrate | 97.65 | 7.52 | 1.98 | 9.97 | 99.46 | 14.17 | 83.57 | 44.31 | -6.26 | 2.13 | 93.04 | 8.37 | 76.28 | 0.07 | -6.13 | 14.44 | 114.90 | 22.41 | 47.65 | 4.52 | 20.44 | 15.50 |
| Amiodarone HCl | 96.65 | 0.21 | -13.11 | 26.05 | 98.39 | 14.55 | 75.83 | 28.83 | 0.42 | 14.01 | 101.47 | 5.92 | 66.30 | 3.63 | 12.29 | 8.44 | 94.69 | 13.60 | 57.67 | 7.54 | -9.79 | 8.44 |
| Amlodipine | 102.88 | 10.91 | 58.15 | 1.56 | 90.16 | 15.08 | 80.85 | 41.35 | -12.83 | 10.32 | 93.68 | 2.24 | 79.60 | 5.33 | -8.81 | 9.23 | 100.65 | 16.63 | 51.07 | 5.51 | 2.77 | 8.74 |
| Amlodipine Besylate | 93.30 | 2.00 | -7.23 | 6.75 | 88.52 | 5.70 | 68.28 | 38.09 | -1.91 | 11.14 | 97.49 | 3.98 | 83.59 | 13.31 | -8.99 | 15.47 | 106.80 | 15.25 | 51.67 | 5.34 | 8.32 | 7.53 |
| Anidulafungin | 100.39 | 9.06 | 55.51 | 12.78 | 72.22 | 2.87 | 67.37 | 30.51 | -17.28 | 4.68 | 82.50 | 3.85 | 68.58 | 3.97 | -8.97 | 6.03 | 82.80 | 10.77 | 43.05 | 8.89 | -7.05 | 4.26 |
| Arbidol HCl | 86.49 | 1.27 | 55.25 | 17.28 | 92.57 | 11.80 | 67.40 | 20.46 | 3.03 | 26.71 | 78.94 | 0.65 | 53.05 | 1.79 | 3.01 | 5.01 | 82.90 | 0.31 | 45.22 | 0.99 | -9.13 | 1.70 |
| Atazanavir | 92.81 | 10.85 | -48.84 | 3.89 | 84.59 | 11.39 | 59.63 | 20.59 | 2.82 | 18.42 | 80.16 | 8.42 | 56.93 | 1.30 | 0.35 | 0.98 | 91.73 | 4.59 | 54.00 | 1.77 | -9.07 | 5.20 |
| AZD-9291 | 57.65 | 3.16 | -39.96 | 2.03 | -23.32 | 10.37 | 61.79 | 7.10 | -47.65 | 17.54 | 62.99 | 5.88 | 50.19 | 3.37 | -10.09 | 3.11 | 52.67 | 7.50 | 34.93 | 2.29 | -29.07 | 7.59 |
| Azeldipine | 93.56 | 2.17 | 58.73 | 20.03 | -4.18 | 8.62 | 88.35 | 10.61 | 4.35 | 15.67 | 73.48 | 9.59 | 52.32 | 3.71 | -1.72 | 0.26 | 85.90 | 11.10 | 42.98 | 8.08 | -3.89 | 5.40 |
| Bardoxolone methyl | 144.51 | 40.06 | 53.53 | 17.02 | 65.28 | 20.58 | 52.10 | 21.69 | -8.96 | 30.80 | 60.90 | 26.86 | 47.94 | 27.39 | -9.93 | 5.62 | 59.93 | 0.57 | 30.37 | 3.29 | -17.24 | 6.24 |
| Barzoxifene HCl | 120.40 | 15.19 | 64.59 | 23.46 | 14.81 | 0.97 | 91.56 | 4.79 | -0.75 | 5.44 | 94.23 | 12.47 | 69.68 | 14.80 | 1.66 | 8.47 | 89.67 | 6.04 | 49.66 | 13.63 | -6.80 | 5.21 |
| Bedaquiline fumarate | 90.68 | 15.66 | 52.93 | 14.53 | -3.26 | 10.36 | 99.79 | 30.72 | 85.01 | 48.91 | 108.30 | 6.56 | 91.24 | 6.29 | -5.83 | 6.70 | 97.84 | 4.69 | 49.00 | 8.56 | 2.03 | 1.49 |
| Benidipine HCl | 96.35 | 1.20 | 53.36 | 3.93 | 1.98 | 4.11 | 93.71 | 11.67 | 66.91 | 38.57 | 4.65 | 7.11 | 88.77 | 14.84 | -13.35 | 0.74 | 104.83 | 16.97 | 51.37 | 4.05 | 6.65 | 10.55 |
| Benzbromarone | 88.43 | 15.47 | 56.35 | 8.89 | -8.92 | 15.82 | 88.32 | 13.01 | 76.70 | 38.54 | -10.53 | 5.90 | 92.87 | 4.45 | -7.25 | 12.04 | 102.23 | 8.74 | 48.04 | 1.12 | 7.39 | 7.47 |
| Benzlithonium Chloride | 91.86 | 5.50 | -0.71 | 10.78 | 79.59 | 11.09 | 60.93 | 35.38 | -3.49 | 15.66 | 88.07 | 3.00 | 68.77 | 5.54 | -3.59 | 8.68 | 66.82 | 2.57 | 36.59 | 2.04 | -16.58 | 2.91 |
| Bexarotene | 105.68 | 8.94 | 51.78 | 17.37 | 12.89 | 0.81 | 141.60 | 17.77 | 106.26 | 51.78 | 14.19 | 11.05 | 106.56 | 2.76 | 1.29 | 6.63 | 91.92 | 1.68 | 35.67 | 3.40 | 9.44 | 0.65 |
| Birinapant (TL32711) | 82.78 | 0.92 | 42.34 | 11.74 | -0.56 | 1.57 | 56.61 | 7.81 | 47.04 | 19.99 | -12.58 | 9.71 | 68.49 | 4.91 | -7.87 | 1.11 | 36.26 | 5.47 | 19.11 | 2.69 | -29.66 | 5.15 |
| Bortezomib | 32.78 | 4.63 | 22.49 | 7.96 | -30.71 | 5.91 | 24.03 | 2.45 | 18.63 | 8.59 | -16.74 | 23.94 | 21.63 | 0.81 | -16.39 | 5.09 | 24.92 | 3.40 | 14.37 | 4.44 | -36.25 | 1.34 |
| Bosutinib (SKI-606) | 61.14 | 26.38 | 40.34 | 7.97 | -20.21 | 27.65 | 68.38 | 7.47 | 61.57 | 33.90 | -15.33 | 8.59 | 30.44 | 13.76 | 25.91 | 8.97 | 55.39 | 16.13 | 37.95 | 0.09 | -29.37 | 18.42 |
| BYL-719 | 73.99 | 2.16 | 46.90 | 7.41 | -13.92 | 0.33 | 83.31 | 7.66 | 63.17 | 20.19 | -2.00 | 16.77 | 64.68 | 7.44 | 43.42 | 2.03 | 54.89 | 3.52 | 37.90 | 2.15 | -29.82 | 3.75 |
| Cabozantinib malate (XL184) | 92.86 | 0.07 | 50.81 | 10.11 | 1.04 | 0.80 | 84.43 | 9.45 | 67.45 | 31.46 | -5.17 | 7.81 | 93.90 | 2.54 | 64.75 | 2.20 | 6.27 | 6.48 | 43.17 | 9.91 | 0.85 | 1.42 |
| Calceitrol | 70.83 | 0.99 | 42.09 | 9.54 | -12.26 | 0.70 | 92.90 | 11.02 | 64.42 | 34.81 | 6.34 | 11.15 | 50.05 | 4.42 | 43.34 | 8.91 | 91.28 | 21.07 | 41.09 | 8.82 | 3.39 | 14.63 |
| Candesartan | 88.48 | 8.50 | 55.50 | 7.05 | -8.03 | 10.69 | 99.68 | 14.26 | 72.36 | 33.88 | 5.17 | 11.28 | 97.25 | 5.59 | 74.45 | 0.29 | 106.08 | 8.33 | 50.79 | 10.02 | 8.48 | 0.69 |
| Chexetill | 87.87 | 6.21 | 60.14 | 4.07 | -13.28 | 1.05 | 77.00 | 14.13 | 65.01 | 22.35 | -10.15 | 4.56 | 80.05 | 15.37 | 68.58 | 2.84 | 99.91 | 13.89 | 53.08 | 14.12 | 0.02 | 2.62 |
| Carfilzomib (PR-171) | 29.24 | 5.82 | 17.53 | 4.51 | -29.30 | 10.55 | 22.86 | 5.00 | 17.31 | 7.77 | -16.59 | 28.02 | 16.64 | 1.68 | 13.09 | 0.05 | 43.95 | 6.30 | 26.67 | 6.72 | -29.53 | 2.80 |
| Carvedilol | 92.45 | 0.54 | 48.73 | 3.57 | 2.72 | 6.21 | 110.86 | 5.73 | 77.64 | 28.62 | 11.08 | 6.86 | 99.91 | 10.04 | 59.23 | 8.18 | 91.28 | 21.07 | 41.09 | 8.82 | 3.39 | 14.63 |
| Cediranib (AZD2175) | 81.92 | 29.48 | 47.51 | 3.98 | -6.59 | 34.74 | 47.54 | 16.03 | 48.29 | 24.77 | -22.89 | 21.71 | 29.20 | 7.88 | 24.46 | 7.40 | 18.15 | 21.43 | 31.60 | 11.34 | -52.79 | 17.35 |
| CEP-18770 | 86.20 | 12.54 | 34.14 | 7.11 | -19.95 | 16.77 | 22.49 | 1.73 | 18.35 | 7.33 | -18.00 | 24.36 | 25.03 | 2.51 | 18.88 | 2.51 | 131.67 | 12.73 | 96.96 | 22.67 | -12.10 | 7.56 |
| Cepharanthine | 55.14 | 3.55 | 48.50 | 11.40 | -3.36 | 5.61 | 60.59 | 12.01 | 52.58 | 27.08 | -14.14 | 16.34 | 52.92 | 8.08 | 40.06 | 7.40 | 80.73 | 5.61 | 38.14 | 9.56 | -4.22 | 1.57 |
| Ceftriaxone | 87.76 | 11.68 | 50.09 | 10.55 | -3.34 | 10.37 | 49.18 | 9.27 | 38.77 | 19.86 | -11.73 | 19.51 | 75.61 | 7.78 | 66.06 | 2.01 | 74.24 | 0.54 | 38.04 | 1.80 | -10.61 | 1.12 |
| Ceftriaxone Bromide (CTAB) | 92.72 | 9.15 | 52.05 | 11.04 | -0.34 | 7.35 | 52.80 | 9.16 | 38.23 | 19.98 | -7.58 | 21.25 | 67.60 | 10.70 | 55.26 | 3.47 | 63.39 | 4.04 | 32.22 | 4.01 | -15.63 | 2.41 |
| Chloroquine diphosphate | 88.65 | 15.40 | 44.64 | 8.31 | 3.00 | 16.33 | 81.18 | 13.56 | 66.72 | 37.20 | -7.68 | 7.97 | 68.52 | 13.88 | 48.47 | 4.84 | 77.37 | 16.82 | 34.46 | 10.46 | -3.90 | 8.74 |
| Chloroxine | 93.21 | 13.73 | 55.11 | 15.40 | -3.91 | 6.97 | 71.64 | 5.92 | 57.52 | 31.78 | -8.03 | 21.39 | 96.68 | 6.69 | 75.42 | 2.47 | 96.49 | 8.42 | 45.94 | 1.24 | 3.75 | 7.28 |
| Cisplatin | 114.92 | 17.77 | 67.53 | 17.20 | 6.38 | 9.91 | 144.81 | 18.24 | 105.46 | 42.57 | 17.20 | 7.07 | 127.05 | 10.13 | 99.54 | 14.87 | 81.59 | 1.56 | 41.32 | 4.53 | -6.54 | 3.71 |
| Cilnidipine | 111.02 | 0.18 | 48.93 | 11.21 | 21.08 | 2.14 | 103.39 | 17.96 | 73.73 | 44.32 | 7.52 | 7.16 | 95.40 | 5.40 | 70.60 | 15.61 | 192.16 | 36.89 | 40.44 | 8.92 | 10.44 | 7.59 |
| Cinacalcet | 102.08 | 13.91 | 51.59 | 10.43 | 9.49 | 12.71 | 83.89 | 16.85 | 65.88 | 29.75 | -4.13 | 18.89 | 78.15 | 0.74 | 59.84 | 0.47 | 91.86 | 1.06 | 46.09 | 1.26 | -1.04 | 4.70 |

Appendix D: 176 drugs combined with afatinib in basal-like TNBC PDXs

continued

| Drug | HC101 (n=2) | | | | WHIM30 (n=3) | | | | UCD52 (n=2) | | | | WHIM2 (n=2) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--|
| | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | Drug (1uM) + Afatinib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | ± | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | Drug (1uM) + Afatinib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | ± | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | Drug (1uM) + Afatinib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | ± | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | Drug (1uM) + Afatinib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | ± | | | | | | | | | |
| Cinacalcet HCl | 94.54 | 8.98 | 58.13 | 3.96 | -4.60 | 4.22 | 81.58 | 6.58 | 66.35 | 36.77 | -6.91 | 4.81 | 85.72 | 9.30 | 67.73 | 9.75 | -4.90 | 6.60 | 76.67 | 24.95 | 43.11 | 3.54 | -13.25 | 23.79 | |
| Clemastine | 98.52 | 1.22 | 54.64 | 4.09 | 2.87 | 3.93 | 78.71 | 5.95 | 59.67 | 26.72 | -3.05 | 10.79 | 85.77 | 6.91 | 65.18 | 0.36 | -2.30 | 1.13 | 103.27 | 12.57 | 53.96 | 2.92 | 2.50 | 7.27 | |
| Fumate | 88.13 | 12.01 | 45.81 | 3.17 | 1.31 | 5.95 | 80.24 | 8.69 | 65.47 | 30.97 | -7.38 | 8.74 | 84.85 | 6.80 | 69.63 | 7.96 | -7.66 | 7.30 | 90.30 | 9.54 | 38.89 | 2.15 | 4.60 | 5.00 | |
| Clofazimine | 88.77 | 9.42 | 50.58 | 10.23 | -2.82 | 8.44 | 82.72 | 6.63 | 70.27 | 30.46 | -9.69 | 7.40 | 91.33 | 7.12 | 75.77 | 0.92 | -7.33 | 0.05 | 105.19 | 13.38 | 47.00 | 3.97 | 11.39 | 7.04 | |
| Closoanel | 93.12 | 2.88 | 53.17 | 2.39 | -1.06 | 3.97 | 88.20 | 11.51 | 69.67 | 32.34 | -3.61 | 10.21 | 90.88 | 8.51 | 72.70 | 2.87 | -4.71 | 5.23 | 106.00 | 6.44 | 49.11 | 2.03 | 10.08 | 2.03 | |
| Sodium Cobimetinib | 74.94 | 4.39 | 42.23 | 5.98 | -8.30 | 7.65 | 59.79 | 7.04 | 44.99 | 17.21 | -7.34 | 23.14 | 52.86 | 10.11 | 36.55 | 2.38 | -6.57 | 13.87 | 58.75 | 0.76 | 26.95 | 1.55 | -15.01 | 1.59 | |
| Cerenolanib (CP-868596) | 97.62 | 7.60 | 56.33 | 7.16 | 0.28 | 9.67 | 71.34 | 24.74 | 54.42 | 25.92 | -5.23 | 29.51 | 137.87 | 16.37 | 108.22 | 11.43 | 6.76 | 1.21 | 442.93 | 56.09 | 240.70 | 84.09 | 155.43 | 25.62 | |
| Crystal Violet | 74.70 | 17.25 | 45.04 | 13.25 | -11.35 | 13.24 | 40.79 | 6.75 | 31.96 | 17.64 | -13.30 | 20.64 | 61.15 | 3.52 | 41.01 | 4.33 | -2.75 | 1.71 | 51.21 | 4.34 | 28.38 | 3.64 | -23.98 | 3.03 | |
| Cyclosporin A | 97.08 | 10.92 | 57.41 | 14.38 | -1.33 | 5.79 | 72.47 | 6.04 | 62.41 | 29.09 | -12.08 | 6.15 | 59.85 | 11.03 | 51.58 | 2.80 | -14.62 | 7.68 | 79.33 | 15.85 | 46.84 | 1.29 | -14.32 | 12.18 | |
| Cyclosporine | 95.59 | 6.00 | 51.12 | 8.62 | 3.47 | 6.62 | 71.37 | 11.17 | 60.24 | 26.36 | -11.01 | 16.67 | 61.78 | 13.47 | 50.01 | 2.85 | -11.12 | 4.48 | 95.95 | 0.39 | 55.55 | 7.85 | -6.41 | 5.08 | |
| Cytarabine | 75.04 | 2.26 | 44.33 | 6.96 | -10.30 | 4.55 | 80.86 | 14.78 | 65.87 | 37.96 | -7.16 | 10.81 | 106.16 | 22.15 | 65.68 | 11.36 | 17.59 | 4.65 | 87.10 | 4.29 | 38.33 | 4.50 | 1.97 | 2.17 | |
| Cytarabine hydrochloride | 71.52 | 10.34 | 46.58 | 8.02 | -16.07 | 11.56 | 90.14 | 3.44 | 70.43 | 33.87 | -2.44 | 0.89 | 114.05 | 14.17 | 72.25 | 4.88 | 18.91 | 3.14 | 86.25 | 13.10 | 40.33 | 5.28 | -0.88 | 10.20 | |
| Dactasvir (BMS-790052) | 85.12 | 1.78 | 48.34 | 0.32 | -4.23 | 10.70 | 82.83 | 9.97 | 59.72 | 28.55 | 0.97 | 15.84 | 82.59 | 2.26 | 59.05 | 3.45 | 0.64 | 0.43 | 93.69 | 8.00 | 46.31 | 4.28 | 0.57 | 6.10 | |
| Dacomitinib (PF299804, PF299) | 70.79 | 0.57 | 45.09 | 3.03 | -15.30 | 6.78 | 54.64 | 6.09 | 39.67 | 10.15 | -7.17 | 18.56 | 39.96 | 8.08 | 32.96 | 3.97 | -15.89 | 2.04 | 43.92 | 3.68 | 29.78 | 0.31 | -32.67 | 5.75 | |
| Dasatinib (BMS-354825) | 78.65 | 5.84 | 41.52 | 7.54 | -3.88 | 7.54 | 55.60 | 11.08 | 40.99 | 16.22 | -7.53 | 24.81 | 39.75 | 2.69 | 27.59 | 2.84 | -10.73 | 6.30 | 67.66 | 4.63 | 30.80 | 3.40 | -9.94 | 1.14 | |
| Daurorubicin | 127.55 | 52.95 | 70.73 | 25.14 | 15.82 | 37.05 | 47.99 | 25.89 | 27.20 | 17.85 | -1.35 | 20.86 | 27.80 | 3.91 | 20.85 | 1.20 | -15.94 | 8.85 | 23.11 | 4.29 | 9.65 | 0.10 | -33.35 | 2.01 | |
| Deferasirox | 87.89 | 6.32 | 43.21 | 2.20 | 3.67 | 13.36 | 98.21 | 12.56 | 81.34 | 40.37 | -5.27 | 13.01 | 92.02 | 5.54 | 68.16 | 5.10 | 0.97 | 6.58 | 92.17 | 12.87 | 42.20 | 9.21 | 3.17 | 6.04 | |
| Digoxin | 50.60 | 23.10 | 27.75 | 7.22 | -18.16 | 6.64 | 25.72 | 2.23 | 21.80 | 10.05 | -18.22 | 23.29 | 25.28 | 3.05 | 19.50 | 0.72 | -17.11 | 3.81 | 137.50 | 47.92 | 61.33 | 33.28 | 29.36 | 17.02 | |
| Dinacalcin (SCH727965) | 46.81 | 8.79 | 25.61 | 3.54 | -19.80 | 14.48 | 34.91 | 10.00 | 29.05 | 15.05 | -16.29 | 24.47 | 29.21 | 7.74 | 21.39 | 4.24 | -15.07 | 2.64 | 38.13 | 15.21 | 16.39 | 4.39 | -25.07 | 8.43 | |
| Domiphen Bromide | 88.48 | 7.31 | 50.97 | 6.24 | -3.49 | 10.31 | 57.15 | 5.98 | 49.36 | 21.31 | -14.35 | 15.59 | 80.40 | 12.25 | 65.29 | 0.33 | -7.77 | 5.78 | 81.71 | 1.46 | 41.61 | 2.19 | -6.71 | 1.27 | |
| Dovitinib Dilactate | 102.90 | 14.37 | 42.28 | 1.93 | 19.61 | 7.06 | 77.82 | 18.72 | 50.40 | 20.81 | 5.27 | 30.23 | 89.57 | 36.71 | 56.71 | 17.38 | 9.97 | 13.19 | 96.95 | 7.74 | 30.35 | 1.81 | 19.79 | 8.32 | |
| Doxercalciferol | 75.30 | 3.03 | 44.83 | 7.62 | -10.55 | 1.41 | 93.14 | 9.16 | 71.38 | 29.68 | -0.38 | 11.98 | 63.61 | 6.94 | 47.62 | 5.94 | -6.90 | 6.74 | 61.82 | 5.18 | 37.08 | 2.17 | -22.07 | 4.98 | |
| Doxorubicin | 80.15 | 3.50 | 43.79 | 3.09 | -4.66 | 2.65 | 44.16 | 12.41 | 35.22 | 18.46 | -13.21 | 22.46 | 42.14 | 3.97 | 28.51 | 1.44 | -9.26 | 0.73 | 30.43 | 2.88 | 15.61 | 0.89 | -31.98 | 1.39 | |
| Doxorubicin (Adriamycin) HCl | 93.56 | 11.31 | 49.50 | 1.18 | 3.06 | 0.89 | 45.93 | 17.82 | 30.98 | 15.50 | -7.19 | 30.83 | 38.73 | 1.71 | 40.85 | 20.87 | -25.01 | 13.03 | 26.75 | 2.02 | 13.65 | 1.15 | -33.70 | 1.50 | |
| Dronedarone | 98.74 | 8.87 | 48.10 | 9.23 | 9.64 | 8.88 | 79.83 | 11.86 | 59.33 | 24.97 | -1.64 | 18.31 | 81.42 | 2.83 | 57.65 | 5.43 | 0.88 | 8.75 | 91.75 | 4.12 | 44.14 | 0.69 | 0.81 | 5.81 | |
| HCl | 109.85 | 11.47 | 54.38 | 10.30 | 14.47 | 10.41 | 76.23 | 9.88 | 58.15 | 28.63 | -4.06 | 12.32 | 86.45 | 8.09 | 63.56 | 0.79 | 0.01 | 1.16 | 106.30 | 0.33 | 52.48 | 8.28 | 7.01 | 6.24 | |
| Dutoxetine HCl | 85.40 | 7.77 | 45.29 | 3.59 | -0.90 | 13.42 | 79.74 | 17.07 | 61.57 | 32.66 | -3.97 | 13.19 | 95.38 | 0.30 | 59.79 | 1.71 | 12.70 | 7.55 | 91.07 | 9.51 | 41.07 | 9.01 | 3.19 | 2.88 | |
| Ebastine | 94.37 | 1.04 | 48.25 | 9.98 | 5.12 | 0.29 | 83.40 | 7.54 | 65.83 | 29.73 | -4.57 | 9.01 | 87.53 | 2.93 | 70.12 | 2.61 | -5.48 | 0.60 | 106.54 | 15.74 | 50.33 | 4.34 | 9.40 | 17.70 | |
| Econazole nitrate | 101.29 | 8.58 | 55.79 | 10.11 | 4.49 | 7.71 | 92.67 | 8.85 | 68.80 | 30.89 | 1.73 | 9.12 | 92.02 | 2.69 | 62.19 | 3.65 | 6.94 | 0.19 | 115.34 | 3.33 | 55.77 | 5.35 | 12.76 | 6.30 | |
| Eltrombopag | 85.76 | 1.88 | 52.92 | 10.08 | -8.17 | 1.03 | 96.23 | 21.65 | 76.81 | 34.66 | -2.72 | 18.30 | 94.64 | 6.32 | 77.07 | 4.69 | -5.31 | 4.52 | 101.16 | 3.44 | 48.50 | 8.92 | 5.85 | 3.10 | |
| Embellin | 92.78 | 3.57 | 52.93 | 13.78 | -1.15 | 0.97 | 85.62 | 17.19 | 70.21 | 35.61 | -6.73 | 12.60 | 86.81 | 13.76 | 67.80 | 0.10 | -3.88 | 19.80 | 93.47 | 5.05 | 42.87 | 9.89 | 3.79 | 2.46 | |
| EMD-1214063 | 83.23 | 10.78 | 39.95 | 5.18 | 2.28 | 14.84 | 79.56 | 17.60 | 56.77 | 28.87 | 0.65 | 20.20 | 79.15 | 0.10 | 60.47 | 1.37 | -4.21 | 4.68 | 97.76 | 1.02 | 50.99 | 0.02 | -0.03 | 1.34 | |
| Entrectinib | 92.33 | 13.69 | 57.52 | 22.20 | -6.20 | 0.73 | 71.90 | 17.56 | 52.20 | 24.71 | -2.44 | 24.01 | 72.55 | 17.20 | 54.30 | 5.37 | -4.64 | 16.42 | 81.73 | 10.61 | 38.53 | 8.62 | -3.61 | 4.36 | |
| Eprubicin HCl | 105.20 | 8.35 | 57.99 | 6.95 | 6.20 | 7.84 | 46.38 | 19.77 | 30.68 | 16.06 | -6.44 | 35.52 | 35.92 | 2.68 | 28.01 | 2.68 | -20.10 | 10.50 | 22.24 | 3.32 | 10.17 | 0.95 | -34.74 | 0.01 | |
| Ertotribin | 62.63 | 1.86 | 41.14 | 5.99 | -19.52 | 5.12 | 65.00 | 9.06 | 63.75 | 24.86 | -20.90 | 18.14 | 59.75 | 6.71 | 55.04 | 4.94 | -18.17 | 7.91 | 53.71 | 4.39 | 42.04 | 4.77 | -35.14 | 11.55 | |
| Ertotribin Hydrochloride | 63.09 | 3.47 | 47.73 | 9.19 | -25.65 | 3.42 | 80.49 | 3.98 | 54.74 | 16.66 | 3.60 | 18.14 | 68.33 | 0.42 | 54.50 | 4.05 | -9.06 | 1.68 | 50.12 | 0.14 | 37.46 | 6.58 | -34.15 | 8.82 | |
| Ethacridine lactate | 83.71 | 4.06 | 52.47 | 8.71 | -9.77 | 4.60 | 68.29 | 5.79 | 49.71 | 20.13 | -3.56 | 14.44 | 95.65 | 9.50 | 70.48 | 6.27 | 2.28 | 9.63 | 58.78 | 1.10 | 31.05 | 4.34 | -19.08 | 0.86 | |
| Ethacridine monohydrate | 89.62 | 12.44 | 49.15 | 9.17 | -0.54 | 12.51 | 91.45 | 17.62 | 69.60 | 32.22 | -0.29 | 16.92 | 92.52 | 5.81 | 59.86 | 1.55 | 9.78 | 1.22 | 107.20 | 13.16 | 49.92 | 9.76 | 10.47 | 5.78 | |
| Fenticonazole Nitrate | 99.29 | 6.57 | 56.18 | 5.13 | 2.10 | 10.68 | 102.06 | 11.13 | 87.62 | 44.99 | -7.71 | 3.52 | 109.56 | 6.16 | 81.86 | 0.03 | 4.81 | 12.34 | 122.13 | 15.38 | 51.89 | 2.65 | 23.43 | 10.35 | |
| Fidaxomicin | 97.68 | 10.02 | 53.66 | 15.01 | 3.01 | 4.25 | 84.30 | 22.14 | 69.64 | 36.35 | -7.49 | 14.99 | 87.93 | 0.36 | 69.91 | 4.33 | -4.86 | 10.12 | 92.19 | 12.86 | 44.50 | 12.29 | 0.88 | 2.95 | |
| Fingolimod (FTY720) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix D: 176 drugs combined with afatinib in basal-like TNBC PDXs

continued

| Drug | HC101 (n=2) | | | | WHIM30 (n=3) | | | | UCD52 (n=2) | | | | WHIM2 (n=2) | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|------|
| | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | Drug (1uM) + Afatinib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | Drug (1uM) + Afatinib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | Drug (1uM) + Afatinib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | Drug (1uM) + Afatinib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | Drug (1uM) + Afatinib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | | | | | | |
| Flunarizine 2HCl | 106.11 | 9.27 | 1.70 | 1.83 | 88.94 | 7.10 | 75.95 | 41.63 | -9.15 | 6.70 | 94.08 | 4.23 | 76.98 | 6.60 | 100.89 | 12.71 | 50.63 | 4.94 | 3.45 | 5.39 | |
| Fluoxetine HCl | 91.08 | 8.89 | 46.38 | 3.07 | 84.10 | 15.33 | 65.02 | 28.27 | -3.06 | 18.41 | 75.56 | 8.76 | 59.06 | 0.71 | 99.14 | 7.35 | 43.79 | 2.98 | 8.55 | 1.99 | |
| Foretinib (GSK1363089) | 89.12 | 10.03 | 33.90 | 4.77 | 70.19 | 17.64 | 44.75 | 12.90 | 3.30 | 36.10 | 48.20 | 29.84 | 28.48 | 6.31 | 71.18 | 9.68 | 37.74 | 11.36 | -13.37 | 4.06 | |
| Fosamatinib (R788) | 116.01 | 7.87 | 64.17 | 12.86 | 112.01 | 18.07 | 82.06 | 33.25 | 7.80 | 16.18 | 92.28 | 2.11 | 74.85 | 7.23 | 79.01 | 13.89 | 41.25 | 13.41 | -9.05 | 2.86 | |
| Gallic acid | 96.36 | 1.23 | 51.42 | 11.91 | 102.30 | 7.30 | 83.69 | 38.88 | -3.53 | 4.54 | 97.14 | 12.81 | 73.64 | 2.56 | 82.15 | 10.94 | 46.34 | 13.98 | -11.00 | 0.66 | |
| Ganetespib (STA9090) | 83.87 | 11.91 | 49.12 | 13.99 | 7.16 | 138.28 | 43.86 | 75.99 | 36.30 | 40.15 | 35.80 | 46.58 | 0.37 | 30.87 | 0.27 | 55.22 | 4.91 | 29.08 | 3.86 | -20.67 | 3.43 |
| GSK2126458 | 52.97 | 13.67 | 28.69 | 3.18 | -16.73 | 19.73 | 48.03 | 6.54 | 35.25 | 13.66 | -9.37 | 25.00 | 23.24 | 2.89 | 15.79 | 1.86 | 15.72 | 0.57 | -30.58 | 3.67 | |
| Idarubicin HCl | 331.11 | 185.17 | 130.99 | 45.82 | 159.12 | 148.59 | 41.22 | 11.11 | 26.75 | 12.44 | -7.68 | 30.49 | 24.33 | 1.70 | 28.75 | 0.85 | 11.73 | 0.91 | -29.78 | 2.44 | |
| Idebenone | 91.14 | 8.67 | 58.79 | 11.26 | -8.67 | 6.65 | 73.72 | 32.19 | -1.41 | 4.58 | 90.23 | 7.37 | 62.69 | 3.79 | 107.31 | 2.64 | 50.05 | 8.85 | 10.45 | 9.11 | |
| Isoconazole | 123.17 | 9.89 | 63.77 | 12.37 | 18.39 | 6.76 | 86.92 | 49.51 | -3.69 | 26.78 | 111.88 | 6.53 | 78.27 | 1.93 | 126.16 | 18.89 | 52.15 | 0.79 | 27.20 | 15.72 | |
| Ispinesib (SB-715992) | 98.73 | 6.81 | 50.53 | 8.19 | 7.19 | 7.86 | 78.04 | 20.14 | -3.57 | 19.69 | 47.70 | 3.86 | 35.95 | 1.10 | -11.14 | 3.38 | 62.49 | 27.29 | -20.15 | 22.81 | |
| Ivermectin | 90.56 | 11.20 | 45.95 | 1.94 | 3.61 | 18.50 | 73.32 | 11.14 | -3.04 | 21.76 | 57.56 | 22.24 | 45.82 | 13.09 | -11.14 | 3.00 | 86.62 | 9.48 | -4.67 | 2.69 | |
| KPT-330 | 67.37 | 9.23 | 39.27 | 13.04 | -12.90 | 5.42 | 31.30 | 19.73 | -11.60 | 11.62 | 59.45 | 23.51 | 52.22 | 27.70 | -15.66 | 10.33 | 66.08 | 6.35 | -22.57 | 0.28 | |
| Lapatinib | 71.71 | 8.14 | 41.59 | 3.51 | -10.88 | 4.61 | 61.14 | 17.79 | -20.05 | 14.55 | 57.12 | 14.42 | 41.52 | 1.15 | -7.30 | 9.42 | 36.67 | 5.75 | -27.27 | 7.08 | |
| Ditosylate LDK378 | 76.39 | 3.13 | 44.39 | 5.47 | -9.01 | 0.65 | 47.86 | 4.67 | -10.13 | 19.78 | 45.75 | 3.33 | 28.70 | 8.05 | -5.83 | 17.51 | 63.14 | 5.99 | -20.35 | 4.17 | |
| Lenvatinib (E7060) | 89.06 | 1.40 | 39.98 | 4.28 | 8.06 | 6.36 | 94.08 | 10.67 | 16.83 | 16.56 | 56.21 | 17.15 | 39.79 | 9.72 | -6.47 | 1.29 | 82.97 | 11.50 | 32.50 | 2.43 | |
| Levosimendan | 89.15 | 2.06 | 52.71 | 10.55 | -4.56 | 3.37 | 96.67 | 11.07 | 7.10 | 37.53 | 102.63 | 13.51 | 75.01 | 1.89 | -2.66 | 5.68 | 113.55 | 7.99 | 51.16 | 3.53 | |
| Licocholine | 124.59 | 7.43 | 66.14 | 12.10 | 17.45 | 4.57 | 97.09 | 6.72 | -6.89 | 17.95 | 102.63 | 10.23 | 72.70 | 1.18 | 7.03 | 15.20 | 90.31 | 3.69 | 46.84 | 8.26 | |
| Lithocholic Acid | 89.20 | 4.02 | 45.05 | 2.04 | 3.14 | 11.22 | 91.49 | 7.08 | 5.74 | 16.67 | 96.65 | 2.82 | 52.61 | 5.10 | 21.15 | 1.78 | 92.93 | 12.90 | 40.51 | 9.41 | |
| Lomeritinib HCl | 85.24 | 11.62 | 57.74 | 6.65 | -13.50 | 14.21 | 92.25 | 8.14 | -5.96 | 2.23 | 90.79 | 1.57 | 68.68 | 0.76 | -0.98 | 5.33 | 98.62 | 2.18 | 50.92 | 2.07 | |
| Lomitapide | 92.15 | 4.54 | 55.04 | 12.15 | -3.89 | 1.63 | 63.85 | 4.00 | -11.24 | 15.83 | 56.31 | 8.76 | 43.93 | 1.28 | -10.51 | 1.34 | 62.68 | 45.47 | 27.42 | 14.20 | |
| LY2228220 | 67.65 | 7.92 | 35.88 | 8.94 | -9.24 | 8.22 | 61.08 | 10.74 | -8.25 | 22.37 | 46.38 | 5.86 | 30.31 | 1.19 | -6.82 | 0.91 | 65.44 | 2.97 | 35.38 | 0.69 | |
| LY2835219 | 83.95 | 12.95 | 40.50 | 5.84 | 2.44 | 16.64 | 52.84 | 28.99 | -5.42 | 30.94 | 46.66 | 16.71 | 40.55 | 9.47 | -16.78 | 13.39 | 130.29 | 3.92 | 82.24 | 13.50 | |
| Maprotiline HCl | 90.93 | 3.57 | 55.09 | 13.84 | -5.17 | 8.17 | 83.30 | 8.91 | -0.27 | 13.05 | 81.06 | 2.18 | 61.44 | 2.69 | -3.27 | 1.27 | 93.21 | 14.92 | 45.98 | 11.38 | |
| Mastlabin (AB1010) | 112.60 | 14.62 | 47.79 | 3.76 | 23.81 | 20.10 | 84.62 | 14.60 | 0.33 | 27.33 | 85.93 | 14.95 | 64.52 | 7.11 | -1.48 | 1.70 | 114.16 | 21.68 | 54.71 | 22.01 | |
| Mechlorethamine HCl | 91.46 | 1.77 | 52.27 | 11.03 | -1.82 | 0.02 | 140.20 | 16.01 | 17.73 | 21.75 | 121.24 | 7.32 | 99.27 | 2.30 | -0.91 | 3.48 | 83.65 | 6.74 | 43.21 | 0.03 | |
| Mecizine 2HCl | 136.42 | 22.34 | 65.37 | 30.55 | 30.04 | 1.04 | 99.51 | 6.71 | -11.07 | 6.96 | 93.38 | 0.95 | 68.60 | 3.76 | 1.89 | 10.86 | 97.98 | 15.13 | 53.14 | 16.99 | |
| Mefloquine hydrochloride | 97.49 | 4.43 | 49.27 | 6.63 | 7.22 | 7.04 | 74.00 | 12.75 | -9.29 | 25.92 | 65.97 | 10.95 | 50.29 | 2.71 | -7.21 | 2.09 | 102.56 | 2.74 | 55.93 | 3.50 | |
| MEK162 (ARRY-162, ARRY-438162) | 71.63 | 10.87 | 40.47 | 5.45 | -9.85 | 14.66 | 69.91 | 14.85 | -9.92 | 8.54 | 59.94 | 8.65 | 54.00 | 2.53 | -16.95 | 5.04 | 80.70 | 8.23 | 34.83 | 6.25 | |
| Menadione | 98.56 | 1.43 | 55.77 | 11.32 | 1.79 | 3.51 | 98.22 | 14.50 | 1.41 | 8.05 | 94.20 | 8.95 | 74.61 | 2.01 | -3.30 | 4.82 | 106.23 | 5.56 | 50.25 | 5.58 | |
| Miconazole Nitrate | 100.42 | 17.66 | 63.92 | 19.14 | -4.51 | 7.76 | 95.88 | 15.18 | -1.12 | 10.06 | 96.95 | 7.59 | 76.26 | 5.61 | -2.20 | 4.16 | 110.76 | 6.23 | 52.15 | 7.17 | |
| Miltefosine | 89.62 | 1.57 | 56.74 | 12.95 | -8.13 | 5.29 | 92.60 | 8.30 | -2.04 | 17.54 | 101.17 | 12.63 | 69.48 | 10.07 | 8.80 | 8.70 | 85.78 | 15.27 | 49.31 | 9.21 | |
| Mitomycin HCl | 103.19 | 6.71 | 66.60 | 25.43 | -4.42 | 9.49 | 102.25 | 11.57 | -5.37 | 3.37 | 100.43 | 4.50 | 75.89 | 3.87 | 1.85 | 6.78 | 91.25 | 7.42 | 49.87 | 14.15 | |
| Mitomycin C | 59.31 | 2.66 | 36.01 | 3.84 | -17.71 | 2.74 | 66.89 | 11.65 | -3.37 | 18.01 | 88.25 | 7.28 | 58.44 | 8.42 | 6.93 | 7.28 | 75.39 | 4.77 | 35.06 | 3.11 | |
| Mitoxantrone HCl | 105.42 | 26.05 | 61.65 | 1.71 | 2.76 | 15.10 | 37.22 | 20.68 | -11.42 | 25.82 | 36.22 | 7.35 | 32.23 | 9.43 | -18.90 | 4.06 | 27.28 | 3.37 | 13.54 | 2.41 | |
| MLN2238 | 51.71 | 6.65 | 36.98 | 6.08 | -26.27 | 9.81 | 23.06 | 2.23 | -16.69 | 25.91 | 24.91 | 0.19 | 18.12 | 0.98 | -16.10 | 4.98 | 129.68 | 18.44 | 94.26 | 16.99 | |
| Nabupacasin | 30.13 | 7.79 | 16.22 | 1.67 | -27.10 | 15.37 | 33.89 | 6.31 | 24.19 | 11.23 | 29.58 | 4.65 | 17.35 | 1.74 | -10.66 | 0.25 | 50.29 | 6.00 | 29.68 | 3.08 | |
| Nebivolol | 91.12 | 2.87 | 47.07 | 3.17 | 3.04 | 3.20 | 103.01 | 7.76 | 3.23 | 11.46 | 92.33 | 4.16 | 64.86 | 8.23 | 4.58 | 2.07 | 91.49 | 15.01 | 44.72 | 5.42 | |
| Necadplatin | 85.06 | 0.14 | 49.94 | 8.97 | -5.89 | 0.14 | 79.37 | 15.58 | -9.76 | 11.60 | 102.98 | 16.92 | 82.82 | 7.81 | -2.53 | 2.97 | 104.97 | 0.27 | 48.47 | 8.93 | |
| Nelfinavir Mesylate | 90.13 | 6.98 | 44.53 | 10.81 | 4.59 | 5.41 | 81.37 | 11.62 | -11.42 | 9.93 | 61.63 | 13.74 | 47.94 | 5.56 | -9.21 | 2.04 | 100.65 | 5.45 | 53.61 | 5.30 | |
| Neratinib (HKI-272) | 78.45 | 17.49 | 60.88 | 18.60 | -23.44 | 8.12 | 68.91 | 11.92 | -16.19 | 19.71 | 43.87 | 10.86 | 50.90 | 10.04 | -29.93 | 27.04 | 36.36 | 3.57 | 25.54 | 1.56 | |
| Nicardipine HCl | 107.83 | 2.17 | 58.68 | 15.48 | 8.15 | 4.07 | 100.50 | 9.14 | 0.49 | 7.37 | 94.40 | 0.77 | 69.61 | 1.44 | 1.91 | 3.93 | 93.52 | 15.14 | 48.04 | 13.40 | |
| Nifuroxazide | 78.79 | 0.21 | 50.83 | 9.31 | -13.05 | 0.28 | 77.48 | 13.73 | -13.96 | 11.87 | 91.13 | 0.39 | 79.36 | 5.06 | -11.12 | 0.70 | 95.31 | 7.48 | 48.76 | 1.18 | |

Appendix D: 176 drugs combined with afatinib in basal-like TNBC PDXs

continued

| Drug | HC101 (n=2) | | | | WHM30 (n=3) | | | | UCD52 (n=2) | | | | WHM2 (n=2) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | Drug (1uM) + Afatinib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | Drug (1uM) + Afatinib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | Drug (1uM) + Afatinib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | Drug (1uM) + Afatinib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | Drug (1uM) + Afatinib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | | | | | | | | | |
| Nilotinib(AMIN-107) | 78.20 | 14.33 | 45.86 | 2.10 | -8.67 | 7.19 | 75.25 | 4.42 | 58.91 | 20.65 | -5.80 | 8.89 | 77.54 | 14.63 | 56.11 | 9.46 | -1.46 | 0.96 | 88.00 | 2.61 | 63.21 | 1.37 | -22.01 | 3.62 |
| Nintedanib (BIBF 1120) | 83.06 | 7.32 | 45.00 | 5.46 | -2.95 | 11.10 | 51.20 | 18.00 | 43.00 | 22.25 | -13.95 | 24.61 | 46.00 | 12.43 | 19.63 | 5.29 | 3.48 | 0.99 | 46.61 | 1.67 | 22.49 | 2.68 | -22.69 | 1.37 |
| Oflonium Bromide | 91.28 | 2.45 | 52.91 | 0.04 | -2.64 | 11.64 | 90.70 | 4.89 | 76.18 | 38.29 | -7.62 | 13.78 | 100.18 | 2.23 | 78.59 | 0.77 | -1.30 | 3.15 | 104.90 | 17.81 | 53.94 | 4.27 | 4.15 | 11.16 |
| Oxethazaine | 87.28 | 4.51 | 49.12 | 0.51 | -2.85 | 14.26 | 88.40 | 14.20 | 66.48 | 27.27 | -0.23 | 16.41 | 93.61 | 5.08 | 62.87 | 4.70 | 7.86 | 5.77 | 88.45 | 8.34 | 41.39 | 9.07 | 0.26 | 1.65 |
| Paclitaxel | 70.46 | 13.73 | 37.80 | 0.84 | -8.35 | 3.65 | 47.30 | 7.93 | 40.61 | 16.50 | -15.45 | 22.34 | 49.06 | 0.94 | 47.92 | 4.62 | -21.75 | 11.70 | 77.30 | 13.80 | 38.83 | 8.32 | -8.33 | 7.86 |
| Paroxetine HCl | 91.57 | 0.96 | 52.26 | 9.29 | -1.70 | 0.91 | 87.44 | 15.87 | 65.49 | 30.28 | -0.19 | 17.02 | 79.66 | 5.18 | 60.41 | 0.82 | 60.41 | 0.97 | 100.43 | 5.65 | 49.57 | 11.26 | 4.06 | 3.24 |
| Peititinib (EKB-569) | 98.53 | 29.33 | 72.13 | 0.67 | -14.61 | 37.90 | 46.05 | 17.84 | 38.26 | 18.03 | -14.35 | 26.34 | 27.01 | 4.17 | 28.64 | 5.89 | -24.51 | 4.42 | 31.40 | 1.95 | 22.09 | 6.77 | -37.49 | 7.20 |
| Pimavanserin | 93.47 | 7.49 | 52.83 | 10.88 | -0.37 | 5.86 | 88.00 | 14.38 | 69.40 | 32.98 | -3.54 | 12.24 | 83.58 | 10.73 | 65.24 | 1.83 | -4.55 | 6.41 | 102.81 | 12.59 | 50.81 | 13.58 | 5.20 | 1.39 |
| Pimicrotinolimus | 101.60 | 8.30 | 51.16 | 11.29 | 9.44 | 6.25 | 85.96 | 11.64 | 66.65 | 31.59 | -2.84 | 11.12 | 89.02 | 14.20 | 70.72 | 7.96 | -4.58 | 0.09 | 82.40 | 1.10 | 42.57 | 6.40 | -6.97 | 5.12 |
| Ponatinib | 84.54 | 28.66 | 44.49 | 7.44 | -0.96 | 11.98 | 59.38 | 24.69 | 50.89 | 32.68 | -13.66 | 20.96 | 36.25 | 6.43 | 29.30 | 11.28 | -15.94 | 10.99 | 79.09 | 17.54 | 36.05 | 4.21 | -3.76 | 19.37 |
| Pozotinib | 62.35 | 6.62 | 42.90 | 5.83 | -21.56 | 3.21 | 50.72 | 14.12 | 47.25 | 23.97 | -18.67 | 23.16 | 36.50 | 7.81 | 27.63 | 2.74 | -14.03 | 1.07 | 32.90 | 2.64 | 22.19 | 2.79 | -36.10 | 2.24 |
| Profenavine Hemisulfate | 91.42 | 8.15 | 59.56 | 11.81 | -9.15 | 5.57 | 58.76 | 8.81 | 44.08 | 22.91 | -7.46 | 16.36 | 139.33 | 18.19 | 115.65 | 7.56 | 0.79 | 4.49 | 51.29 | 2.64 | 29.50 | 3.15 | -25.02 | 1.87 |
| Purromycin dihydrochloride | 93.78 | 3.71 | 69.52 | 18.09 | -16.75 | 5.14 | 76.75 | 30.71 | 64.01 | 42.82 | -9.40 | 22.48 | 22.30 | 1.60 | 18.22 | 1.14 | -18.81 | 3.40 | 86.86 | 40.75 | 82.56 | 41.71 | -42.51 | 1.42 |
| Rapamycin (Stromolimus) | 78.13 | 5.95 | 50.99 | 5.31 | -13.87 | 9.88 | 75.42 | 12.33 | 60.82 | 26.18 | -7.54 | 16.55 | 52.55 | 2.01 | 42.53 | 2.25 | -12.87 | 1.88 | 68.31 | 3.56 | 39.32 | 2.69 | -17.82 | 3.26 |
| Regorafenib | 102.82 | 5.12 | 48.79 | 7.66 | 15.02 | 6.70 | 89.87 | 16.94 | 67.54 | 33.62 | 0.19 | 6.36 | 80.74 | 25.92 | 55.93 | 22.46 | 1.92 | 2.69 | 99.60 | 5.20 | 44.21 | 5.23 | 8.99 | 8.05 |
| Regorafenib hydrochloride | 104.12 | 5.13 | 52.01 | 16.72 | 11.10 | 2.35 | 98.72 | 13.86 | 67.45 | 29.20 | 9.13 | 15.91 | 71.48 | 11.09 | 53.34 | 16.50 | -4.74 | 11.55 | 104.19 | 2.64 | 43.29 | 1.45 | 14.10 | 1.71 |
| RG7388 | 95.09 | 5.65 | 49.08 | 14.65 | 5.00 | 0.23 | 91.30 | 14.98 | 73.76 | 39.06 | -4.60 | 8.21 | 89.06 | 1.68 | 60.38 | 1.23 | 5.79 | 3.23 | 99.12 | 2.08 | 44.66 | 2.34 | 7.65 | 2.04 |
| Ritaparitin | 93.71 | 0.92 | 56.23 | 15.78 | -3.52 | 5.61 | 95.82 | 16.46 | 74.68 | 36.29 | -1.00 | 11.61 | 88.83 | 5.18 | 72.18 | 1.66 | -6.24 | 2.62 | 100.75 | 3.11 | 46.15 | 5.69 | 10.79 | 6.42 |
| Rimnabant | 87.37 | 7.02 | 56.74 | 7.94 | -10.37 | 8.32 | 82.57 | 11.63 | 66.57 | 32.02 | -6.14 | 20.09 | 91.06 | 9.27 | 75.01 | 15.96 | -6.84 | 12.84 | 100.32 | 21.22 | 48.44 | 10.42 | 5.07 | 8.42 |
| Ritonavir | 88.23 | 2.36 | 49.12 | 3.46 | -1.89 | 3.42 | 91.13 | 8.59 | 62.79 | 22.42 | 6.20 | 15.41 | 82.12 | 7.10 | 62.55 | 0.79 | -3.32 | 0.18 | 88.45 | 0.59 | 49.00 | 3.13 | -7.36 | 1.35 |
| Rosuvastatin Calcium | 96.17 | 6.25 | 51.45 | 8.75 | 3.71 | 6.74 | 84.83 | 12.27 | 66.16 | 24.95 | -3.48 | 18.81 | 83.05 | 2.31 | 55.22 | 6.78 | 4.94 | 15.23 | 83.43 | 8.89 | 44.15 | 10.35 | -7.53 | 0.92 |
| Saquinavir mesylate | 96.90 | 11.67 | 48.22 | 12.20 | 7.67 | 8.70 | 99.36 | 23.10 | 78.40 | 40.29 | -1.19 | 17.27 | 89.52 | 9.70 | 61.15 | 2.12 | 5.49 | 1.44 | 105.29 | 2.68 | 47.86 | 3.23 | 10.62 | 3.54 |
| Saracatinib (AZD0530) | 67.94 | 19.30 | 41.13 | 8.67 | -14.19 | 19.87 | 57.48 | 9.67 | 50.75 | 22.83 | -15.41 | 11.79 | 38.67 | 0.18 | 37.93 | 9.63 | -22.15 | 3.31 | 33.87 | 2.29 | 24.50 | 4.61 | -37.44 | 9.27 |
| Setratraline HCl | 92.92 | 4.72 | 53.41 | 9.16 | -1.50 | 4.80 | 85.22 | 5.80 | 54.39 | 29.44 | 8.68 | 13.11 | 78.57 | 12.83 | 56.44 | 6.38 | -0.76 | 0.31 | 101.25 | 4.34 | 49.16 | 9.43 | 5.28 | 2.71 |
| Simeprevir | 103.81 | 1.03 | 53.88 | 13.18 | 8.92 | 2.91 | 86.72 | 11.13 | 74.53 | 31.38 | -9.95 | 4.02 | 90.36 | 2.23 | 64.52 | 6.43 | 2.95 | 2.52 | 106.03 | 2.83 | 46.76 | 2.18 | 12.46 | 3.03 |
| Sorafenib | 107.20 | 23.02 | 49.63 | 10.79 | 16.57 | 21.47 | 78.01 | 10.06 | 55.94 | 20.36 | -0.07 | 21.91 | 67.71 | 1.36 | 52.16 | 5.09 | -7.34 | 0.31 | 92.63 | 6.90 | 48.49 | 11.63 | -2.66 | 7.11 |
| Sorafenib Tosylate | 90.63 | 7.83 | 46.61 | 6.78 | 3.01 | 10.29 | 65.17 | 4.75 | 53.41 | 22.51 | -10.38 | 14.18 | 74.52 | 16.50 | 42.27 | 14.20 | 9.36 | 3.84 | 81.70 | 1.97 | 42.39 | 5.51 | -7.50 | 1.16 |
| Sulconazole Nitrate | 95.23 | 11.30 | 62.78 | 16.70 | -8.55 | 3.84 | 92.95 | 13.93 | 75.31 | 38.90 | -4.50 | 6.15 | 96.49 | 16.22 | 74.14 | 5.44 | -0.54 | 4.64 | 108.41 | 1.86 | 49.51 | 5.85 | 12.10 | 1.61 |
| Sunitinib | 81.14 | 0.26 | 38.81 | 4.81 | 1.33 | 4.17 | 86.75 | 13.61 | 62.82 | 24.26 | 1.78 | 11.91 | 73.03 | 14.80 | 50.42 | 3.99 | -0.28 | 4.67 | 66.00 | 26.48 | 25.66 | 9.01 | -6.47 | 19.85 |
| Sunitinib malate | 73.39 | 1.23 | 42.00 | 2.24 | -9.62 | 8.23 | 69.19 | 9.06 | 50.88 | 23.77 | -3.83 | 16.55 | 64.56 | 6.53 | 43.62 | 7.47 | -1.94 | 7.07 | 96.05 | 9.93 | 44.22 | 13.56 | 5.02 | 1.25 |
| Tamoxifen Citrate | 110.51 | 6.89 | 64.98 | 20.65 | 4.52 | 4.71 | 99.90 | 3.76 | 74.07 | 29.92 | 3.69 | 3.93 | 100.86 | 3.67 | 69.48 | 1.08 | 8.49 | 8.73 | 86.20 | 16.20 | 50.98 | 2.26 | -11.58 | 16.32 |
| Temsirolimus | 76.22 | 6.85 | 45.93 | 8.58 | -10.72 | 7.51 | 74.24 | 11.66 | 60.54 | 26.27 | -8.45 | 16.36 | 55.11 | 1.76 | 40.43 | 1.09 | -8.20 | 5.48 | 80.02 | 12.85 | 43.96 | 8.62 | -10.74 | 6.61 |
| Terfenadine | 89.00 | 3.88 | 52.79 | 8.74 | -4.80 | 4.39 | 73.07 | 10.82 | 54.46 | 23.49 | -3.53 | 17.05 | 79.91 | 7.90 | 59.10 | 1.31 | -2.08 | 0.44 | 81.10 | 8.35 | 51.10 | 6.16 | -16.80 | 12.13 |
| Thioridazine HCl | 87.04 | 11.00 | 61.80 | 25.36 | -15.77 | 5.11 | 84.66 | 8.30 | 67.56 | 25.72 | -5.05 | 14.53 | 82.53 | 3.27 | 58.07 | 1.61 | 1.57 | 4.48 | 92.41 | 8.08 | 47.38 | 6.04 | -1.78 | 4.41 |
| Tioagregor | 97.79 | 2.15 | 57.82 | 16.05 | -1.04 | 4.66 | 75.54 | 7.63 | 55.70 | 27.72 | -2.30 | 16.66 | 90.99 | 14.29 | 72.18 | 0.62 | -4.08 | 8.76 | 89.67 | 5.49 | 42.96 | 6.96 | -0.10 | 0.91 |
| Ticlopidine HCl | 99.35 | 10.81 | 57.83 | 10.64 | 0.52 | 9.41 | 91.88 | 18.34 | 65.94 | 31.21 | 0.80 | 18.05 | 97.40 | 9.92 | 75.93 | 1.94 | -1.42 | 5.72 | 99.59 | 10.06 | 47.90 | 8.28 | 4.88 | 4.16 |
| Ticlozanole | 98.74 | 8.64 | 65.42 | 20.79 | -7.69 | 2.91 | 90.12 | 8.05 | 74.17 | 34.25 | -6.19 | 4.65 | 104.04 | 15.30 | 81.79 | 6.92 | -0.64 | 16.08 | 111.09 | 1.25 | 47.48 | 5.32 | 16.80 | 1.69 |
| Tivozanib (AV-951) | 91.01 | 10.21 | 43.87 | 2.08 | 6.13 | 17.36 | 85.05 | 16.21 | 45.95 | 12.10 | 16.96 | 34.76 | 104.16 | 15.71 | 40.16 | 7.49 | -1.66 | 2.07 | 94.33 | 1.45 | 39.84 | 6.08 | 7.69 | 7.01 |
| Tofenamic Acid | 95.92 | 2.08 | 57.26 | 2.65 | -2.34 | 4.52 | 92.60 | 6.46 | 78.75 | 36.57 | -8.29 | 8.98 | 101.55 | 14.45 | 78.45 | 0.21 | 7.85 | 10.42 | 106.42 | 16.51 | 50.95 | 8.47 | 8.66 | 5.66 |
| Toltrazuril | 90.80 | 6.28 | 58.15 | 10.03 | -8.35 | 5.49 | 90.84 | 13.00 | 70.20 | 33.76 | -1.50 | 10.14 | 97.59 | 2.74 | 76.12 | 5.60 | -1.41 | 2.20 | 105.43 | 3.12 | 48.44 | 3.24 | 10.18 | 2.26 |
| Topotecan | 65.95 | 5.93 | 40.10 | 7.90 | -15.17 | 6.97 | 37.38 | 7.48 | 30.85 | 15.15 | -15.62 | 23.15 | 100.61 | 11.72 | 76.38 | 2.93 | 1.34 | 14.93 | 95.51 | 0.46 | 31.41 | 2.90 | -21.71 | 0.98 |
| Topotecan HCl | 65.37 | 3.65 | 41.36 | 8.28 | -17.00 | 4.91 | 41.66 | 8.93 | 31.00 | 14.72 | -11.48 | 25.29 | 93.37 | 21.27 | 66.51 | 3.87 | 3.98 | 23.55 | 49.57 | 4.65 | 25.23 | 0.07 | -22.46 | 2.20 |
| Toremifene Citrate | 127.38 | 2.46 | 70.84 | 6.96 | 15.54 | 0.18 | 102.08 | 11.06 | 85.37 | 39.14 | -5.43 | 2.05 | 98.41 | 5.67 | 77.40 | 5.56 | -1.88 | 6.04 | 118.56 | 22.56 | 55.72 | 4.22 | 16.02 | 15.96 |

Appendix D: 176 drugs combined with afatinib in basal-like TNBC PDXs

continued

| Drug | HC101 (n=2) | | | | WHIM30 (n=3) | | | | UCD52 (n=2) | | | | WHIM2 (n=2) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|---|----------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|------|--------|-------|
| | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | ± | Drug (1uM) + Afatinib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | ± | Drug (1uM) + Afatinib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | ± | Drug (1uM) + Afatinib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | Drug (1uM) alone: % viability | ± | Drug (1uM) + Afatinib (10nM): % viability | Difference in % inhibition | | | | | | | | |
| Trifluoperazine 2HCl | 95.65 | 7.68 | 56.06 | 2.29 | -1.42 | 14.62 | 84.86 | 17.24 | 70.60 | 39.61 | -7.88 | 7.99 | 82.13 | 1.14 | 73.12 | 0.40 | -13.87 | 6.89 | 102.32 | 26.43 | 43.98 | 6.05 | 11.54 | 17.99 |
| Vandetanib (ZD6474) | 70.04 | 3.49 | 47.30 | 11.86 | -18.26 | 0.87 | 64.80 | 9.80 | 52.08 | 21.69 | -9.42 | 16.25 | 46.49 | 11.70 | 36.24 | 9.60 | -12.63 | 4.05 | 37.51 | 8.93 | 24.39 | 1.27 | -33.69 | 5.28 |
| Vehicle/Anchor drug alone | 100.00 | 0.00 | 58.99 | 9.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 77.86 | 31.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 77.11 | 6.14 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 53.19 | 2.38 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Vortioxetine (LU AA21004) HBr | 112.59 | 23.99 | 49.67 | 1.85 | 21.91 | 31.38 | 80.61 | 20.05 | 53.29 | 24.68 | 5.18 | 26.06 | 71.19 | 11.35 | 55.40 | 5.22 | -7.10 | 0.01 | 101.61 | 11.72 | 46.73 | 6.17 | 8.07 | 3.17 |
| VRT752271 | 84.84 | 5.49 | 50.67 | 20.92 | -6.84 | 6.19 | 78.38 | 11.36 | 59.26 | 22.82 | -3.03 | 20.39 | 59.08 | 2.45 | 50.51 | 3.34 | -14.32 | 11.94 | 72.73 | 9.64 | 30.28 | 7.50 | -4.35 | 4.52 |
| YM155 | 29.61 | 1.00 | 18.27 | 1.50 | -29.66 | 6.74 | 27.03 | 2.32 | 20.24 | 7.91 | -15.35 | 22.00 | 21.27 | 0.30 | 15.24 | 0.19 | -16.86 | 5.66 | 21.09 | 0.19 | 11.78 | 0.96 | -37.49 | 3.53 |
| Zafitukast | 93.59 | 4.57 | 61.43 | 12.12 | -8.84 | 1.69 | 97.17 | 12.95 | 74.27 | 34.64 | 0.75 | 12.71 | 95.29 | 6.09 | 71.58 | 4.33 | 0.83 | 4.28 | 110.51 | 0.90 | 52.15 | 9.69 | 11.56 | 6.41 |
| Zinc Pyrrithione | 52.05 | 12.93 | 47.43 | 18.10 | -36.39 | 4.07 | 65.28 | 28.95 | 54.06 | 44.11 | -10.93 | 25.21 | 67.22 | 10.50 | 55.96 | 5.18 | -11.63 | 21.82 | 70.16 | 13.74 | 33.87 | 4.44 | -10.52 | 20.56 |
| Ziprasidone hydrochloride monohydrate | 88.52 | 2.26 | 46.68 | 9.71 | 0.84 | 1.79 | 94.57 | 14.78 | 72.59 | 31.17 | -0.16 | 19.85 | 94.74 | 3.02 | 70.26 | 8.30 | 1.59 | 5.17 | 94.55 | 2.24 | 45.21 | 2.30 | 2.53 | 2.17 |

APPENDIX E

Adapted from [190]

Appendix E: Statistical analyses for 176 drugs combined with carfilzomib in basal-like TNBC PDXs

Significant p-values (p<0.05, unpaired t-test) are bolded and italicized.

| Drug | Difference in % inhibition across 4 PDXs | | Supra-additive with carfilzomib (mean difference in % inhibition >0) | | Sub-additive with carfilzomib (mean difference in % inhibition <0) | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|----------------------|--|--------------------------|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Lower 95% CI of mean | Upper 95% CI of mean | P-value | Proportion of PDXs (n=4) | Lower 95% CI | Upper 95% CI | | | | |
| (R)-Crizotinib | -23.26 | 17.38 | 0.6764817 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.987176676 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| 5-Azacytidine | -25.59 | 7.875 | 0.190650006 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.489890836 | 0.510109164 |
| ABT-263 (Navitoclax) | -30.23 | 25.55 | 0.80676487 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.088840378 |
| Afatinib (BIBW2992) | -48.73 | 15.69 | 0.20108323 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.300641843 |
| Afatinib dimaleate | -42.92 | 9.137 | 0.130835398 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.300641843 |
| Alfacaicidol | -41.86 | 15.72 | 0.244213295 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.489890836 | 0.510109164 |
| Amitenac Sodium Mor | -6.117 | 13.23 | 0.326426824 | 1 | 1 | 0.510109164 | 0 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Amiodarone HCl | -17.26 | 16.8 | 0.9682901 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.088840378 |
| Amiodipine | -32.41 | 17.83 | 0.423806696 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.300641843 |
| Amiodipine Besylate | -26.14 | 15.91 | 0.495317106 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.088840378 |
| Amidulafungin | -22.61 | 11.54 | 0.378255807 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.300641843 |
| Arbidol HCl | -13.05 | -2.998 | 0.014734302 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.489890836 | 0.510109164 |
| Atazanavir | -15.7 | -4.925 | 0.00897287 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.489890836 | 0.510109164 |
| AZD-9291 | -39.56 | 5.434 | 0.094701316 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.300641843 |
| Azelethidipine | -41.82 | 25.81 | 0.505987016 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.088840378 |
| Bardoxolone methyl | -43.34 | 15.62 | 0.231384088 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.300641843 |
| Bazedoxifene HCl | -7.749 | 11.46 | 0.582264909 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 |
| Bedaquiline fumarate | -11.32 | 15.04 | 0.683522405 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.088840378 |
| Benidipine HCl | -31.29 | 24.04 | 0.704932268 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 |
| Benzbromarone | -19.18 | 6.795 | 0.226468791 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.300641843 |
| Benzthonium Chlorid | -10.61 | 3.828 | 0.23174137 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.300641843 |
| Bexarotene | -10.4 | 43.76 | 0.144777218 | 1 | 1 | 0.510109164 | 0 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Bitriapant (TL32711) | -31.47 | 15.17 | 0.347224764 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.300641843 |
| Bortezomib | -60.23 | 12.36 | 0.126718546 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.489890836 | 0.510109164 |
| Bosutinib (SKI-606) | -33.27 | -22.66 | 0.00461077 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.489890836 | 0.510109164 |
| BYL-719 | -23.2 | 0.04904 | 0.050518652 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.489890836 | 0.510109164 |
| Cabozantinib malate (| -12.51 | 11.61 | 0.912740288 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.300641843 |
| Calcitriol | -47.4 | 15.52 | 0.205278955 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.489890836 | 0.510109164 |
| Candesartan Cilexetil | -11.74 | 14.17 | 0.785224949 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.088840378 |
| Carboplatin | -29.36 | 5.177 | 0.112157402 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.300641843 |
| Carfilzomib (PR-171) | -67.82 | 13.81 | 0.125871073 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.489890836 | 0.510109164 |
| Carvedilol | -5.833 | 25.54 | 0.139451656 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 |
| Cediranib (AZD217) | -41.79 | -11.99 | 0.010485471 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.489890836 | 0.510109164 |
| CEP-18770 | -84.51 | 65.22 | 0.709308408 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.300641843 |
| Cepharanthine | -49.53 | 41.76 | 0.804167128 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.300641843 |
| Cetrimonium Bromide | -39.63 | 13.71 | 0.219774566 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.489890836 | 0.510109164 |
| Cetylpyridinium Chlorid | -36.03 | 12.63 | 0.223363378 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.489890836 | 0.510109164 |
| Chloroquine diphosph | -26.03 | 34.41 | 0.688673344 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.088840378 |
| Chloroxine | -26.91 | 12.61 | 0.333183697 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.300641843 |
| Ciclesonide | -24.68 | 44.59 | 0.427806536 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 |
| Cilindipine | -13.99 | 17.43 | 0.750819489 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 |
| Cinacalcet | -11.72 | 1.99 | 0.109105886 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.489890836 | 0.510109164 |
| Cinacalcet HCl | -19.04 | 2.218 | 0.086301659 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.489890836 | 0.510109164 |
| Clemastine Fumarate | -17.2 | 18.32 | 0.926924054 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.088840378 |
| Clofazimine | -12.29 | 1.102 | 0.076429481 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.489890836 | 0.510109164 |
| Clozantel | -9.764 | 3.452 | 0.225844121 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.489890836 | 0.510109164 |
| Clozantel Sodium | -7.971 | 11.12 | 0.635908686 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.088840378 |
| Cobimetinib | -44.04 | 8.67 | 0.122364548 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.489890836 | 0.510109164 |
| Crenolanib (CP-86858) | -95.11 | 62.04 | 0.551003999 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.300641843 |

continued

| Drug | Difference in % inhibition across 4 PDXs | | | Supra-additive with carfilzomib (mean difference in % inhibition >0) | | | Sub-additive with carfilzomib (mean difference in % inhibition <0) | | |
|--------------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|--|--------------|--------------------------|--|--------------|--------------------------|
| | Lower 95% CI of mean | Upper 95% CI of mean | P-value | Lower 95% CI | Upper 95% CI | Proportion of PDXs (n=4) | Lower 95% CI | Upper 95% CI | Proportion of PDXs (n=4) |
| Crystal Violet | -46.04 | 25.46 | 0.427142075 | 0.911159622 | 0.88840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.88840378 | 0.5 |
| Cyclosporin A | -19.41 | -0.6122 | 0.042781983 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 |
| Cyclosporine | -29.38 | 6.682 | 0.138922978 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 |
| Cytarabine | -26.36 | 41.41 | 0.530628078 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.5 |
| Cytarabine hydrochlor | -29.26 | 45.15 | 0.545648962 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.5 |
| Daclatasvir (BMS-790) | -18.66 | 3.581 | 0.119821815 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 |
| Dacomitinib (PF29980) | -40.46 | 2.617 | 0.068087061 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 |
| Dasatinib (BMS-35482) | -53.14 | 4.57 | 0.075151222 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 |
| Daunorubicin HCl | -45.27 | 34.6 | 0.69924896 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 |
| Deferasirox | -2.419 | 5.922 | 0.273766946 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.5 |
| Digoxin | -83.58 | 74.32 | 0.863873385 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 |
| Dinaciclib (SCH72796) | -55.23 | 22.69 | 0.275884989 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 |
| Domiphen Bromide | -30.04 | 17.51 | 0.463485736 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 |
| Dovitinib Dilactic acid | -45.13 | 31.25 | 0.603669237 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.5 |
| Doxercalciferol | -36.36 | 10.6 | 0.179171419 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 |
| Doxorubicin | -43.32 | 19.59 | 0.316048749 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.5 |
| Doxorubicin (Adriamycin) | -44.88 | 24.17 | 0.410248305 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.5 |
| Dronedarone | -16.14 | 5.776 | 0.229381753 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 |
| Dronedarone HCl | -14.15 | 10.38 | 0.658982574 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.5 |
| Duloxetine HCl | -22.5 | 13.85 | 0.503927511 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.5 |
| Ebastine | -9.418 | 9.698 | 0.965773974 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.300641843 | 0.300641843 | 0.25 |
| Econazole nitrate | -12.11 | 12.27 | 0.696941266 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.5 |
| Eltrombopag | -8.365 | 7.997 | 0.94733489 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.300641843 | 0.300641843 | 0.25 |
| EMD-1214063 | -26.56 | 0.7719 | 0.057544946 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 |
| Entrectinib | -26.38 | 16 | 0.492475697 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.5 |
| Epirubicin HCl | -39.19 | 21.46 | 0.42100471 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 |
| Erlotinib | -39.75 | -10.98 | 0.01182477 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 |
| Erlotinib Hydrochloride | -24.91 | -14.83 | 0.001091624 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 |
| Ethacridine lactate mc | -26.87 | 14.89 | 0.428552359 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.5 |
| Fenticonazole Nitrate | -16.97 | 10.13 | 0.48034402 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.5 |
| Fidaxomicin | -18 | 26.13 | 0.599013807 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.300641843 | 0.300641843 | 0.25 |
| Fingolimod (FTY720) | -10.37 | 10.93 | 0.938874248 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.5 |
| Flunarizine 2HCl | -19.67 | 17.39 | 0.856942852 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.5 |
| Fluoxetine HCl | -13.18 | 12.4 | 0.929005917 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 |
| Foretinib (GSK136308) | -31.23 | 10.93 | 0.222917132 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 |
| Fostamatinib (R788) | -30.74 | 26.21 | 0.816673105 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.5 |
| Galic acid | -13.91 | 19.07 | 0.652631954 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.300641843 | 0.300641843 | 0.25 |
| Ganetespib (STA-909) | -53.52 | 48.53 | 0.886329228 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 |
| GSK2126458 | -40.41 | -0.6084 | 0.046435135 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 |
| Idarubicin HCl | -97.23 | 133.3 | 0.652408465 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.88840378 | 0.5 |
| Isoconazole nitrate | 6.64 | 29.67 | 0.015245339 | 1 | 1 | 0.510109164 | 0.510109164 | 0.510109164 | 0 |
| Ispinesib (SB-715992) | -30.43 | 9.589 | 0.196007484 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 |
| Ivermectin | -26.99 | -7.069 | 0.012189782 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 |
| KPT-330 | -48.04 | 30.55 | 0.529917348 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 |
| Lapatinib Ditosylate | -40.05 | -0.7946 | 0.04534865 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 |
| LDK378 | -38.78 | -4.246 | 0.028667064 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 |
| Lenvatinib (E7080) | -35.71 | 23.42 | 0.555592584 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 |

continued

| Drug | Difference in % inhibition across 4 PDXs | | | Supra-additive with carfilzomib (mean difference in % inhibition >0) | | | Sub-additive with carfilzomib (mean difference in % inhibition <0) | | |
|-------------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|--|--------------|--------------|--|--------------|--------------|
| | Lower 95% CI of mean | Upper 95% CI of mean | P-value | Proportion of PDXs (n=4) | Upper 95% CI | Lower 95% CI | Proportion of PDXs (n=4) | Upper 95% CI | Lower 95% CI |
| Levosimendan | -7.217 | 11.32 | 0.53159362 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Licofelone | -2.246 | 22.49 | 0.080067461 | 1 | 1 | 0.510109164 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Liflochloric Acid | -11.25 | 11.48 | 0.975958457 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Lomerizine HCl | -28.22 | 17.9 | 0.527879356 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Lomitapide | -23.52 | -0.209 | 0.047869275 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.510109164 |
| LY2228820 | -35.26 | 13.17 | 0.242424301 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| LY2835219 | -82.95 | 63.3 | 0.697744714 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Maprotiline HCl | -12.78 | 9.249 | 0.644808969 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Masitinib (AB1010) | -23.83 | 13.42 | 0.439198042 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Mechlorethamine HCl | -33.57 | 42.7 | 0.728536019 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Mecizine 2HCl | 4.524 | 23.34 | 0.018084542 | 1 | 1 | 0.510109164 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Mefloquine hydrochlor | -28.97 | 14.85 | 0.380715376 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| MEK162 (ARRY-162) | -48.77 | 16.12 | 0.207673471 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Menadiione | -4.918 | 6.947 | 0.624162449 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Miconazole Nitrate | -8.193 | 16.81 | 0.352790876 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Miltefosine | -10.48 | 3.441 | 0.205966777 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Minocycline HCl | -9.646 | 9.959 | 0.962719598 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Mitomycin C | -34.33 | 10.12 | 0.181464591 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.510109164 |
| Mitoxantrone HCl | -51.13 | 24.57 | 0.345490943 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| MLN2238 | -83.21 | 58.76 | 0.621807472 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Napabucasin | -55.72 | 29.11 | 0.391764943 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Nebivolol | -4.437 | 12.93 | 0.217514852 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Nedaplatin | -17.87 | 9.17 | 0.381084895 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Nefinavir Mesylate | -28.61 | 0.8736 | 0.057952016 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.510109164 |
| Neratinib (HKI-272) | -36.64 | -13.3 | 0.006482712 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.510109164 |
| Nicardipine HCl | -29.56 | 32.36 | 0.894609633 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Nifuroxazide | -27.15 | 8.982 | 0.207870345 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Nilotinib (AMN-107) | -28.66 | 20.44 | 0.631276483 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Nintedanib (BIBF 1120) | -53.06 | 12.82 | 0.147126347 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Olitumum Bromide | -15.75 | 20.66 | 0.696629418 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Oxethazaine | -15.06 | 17.62 | 0.819089791 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Pacritinib | -58.34 | 25.38 | 0.298968033 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Paroxetine HCl | -22.93 | 17.75 | 0.712089214 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Pelitinib (EKB-569) | -73.2 | 3.034 | 0.061044572 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.510109164 |
| Pimavanserin | -18.84 | 25.09 | 0.681054886 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Pimecrolimus | -26.75 | 17.4 | 0.548665707 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Ponatinib (AP24534) | -42.14 | 29.04 | 0.599007982 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Pozotinib | -36.1 | 0.8258 | 0.055862485 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.510109164 |
| Proflavine Hemisulfate | -39.16 | 23.57 | 0.486833664 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Puromycin dihydrochlor | -45.78 | 62.86 | 0.651337597 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Rapamycin (Stromolimus) | -35.05 | -9.138 | 0.012276028 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.510109164 |
| Regorafenib | -11.62 | 10.75 | 0.908706923 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Regorafenib hydrochlor | -18.84 | 22.58 | 0.792507718 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| RG7388 | -8.971 | 3.524 | 0.259428963 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Rifapentine | -7.184 | 8.253 | 0.839723499 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Rimonabant | -17.55 | 12.68 | 0.643696848 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Ritonavir | -13.21 | -4.576 | 0.007222976 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.510109164 |
| Rosuvastatin Calcium | -25.16 | 0.2414 | 0.052391707 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.510109164 |
| Saquinavir mesylate | -4.197 | 7.836 | 0.406749435 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |

Appendix E: Statistical analyses for 176 drugs combined with carfilzomib in basal-like TNBC PDXs

continued

| Drug | Difference in % inhibition across 4 PDXs | | | Supra-additive with carfilzomib (mean difference in % inhibition >0) | | | Sub-additive with carfilzomib (mean difference in % inhibition <=0) | | |
|--------------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|--|--------------|--------------|---|--------------|--------------|
| | Lower 95% CI of mean | Upper 95% CI of mean | P-value | Proportion of PDXs (n=4) | Upper 95% CI | Lower 95% CI | Proportion of PDXs (n=4) | Upper 95% CI | Lower 95% CI |
| Saracatinib (AZD0530) | -40.94 | -11.28 | 0.01123678 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.510109164 |
| Sertraline HCl | -13.36 | 14.73 | 0.886761116 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Simeprevir | -11.46 | 9.028 | 0.730967169 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Sorafenib | -30.66 | 20.06 | 0.563772009 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Sorafenib Tosylate | -31.78 | 9.779 | 0.190603949 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Sulconazole Nitrate | -19.86 | 18.49 | 0.91644473 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Sunitinib | -26.61 | 9.089 | 0.216192966 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Sunitinib malate | -48.99 | 15.11 | 0.191206679 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Tamoxifen Citrate | 9.247 | 6.898 | 0.674910986 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Temozolimum | -32.39 | -13.85 | 0.004166255 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.510109164 |
| Terfenadine | -19.49 | -1.447 | 0.034447447 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.510109164 |
| Thioridazine HCl | -14.54 | 0.7625 | 0.064295402 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Ticagrelor | -26.86 | 12.54 | 0.331097614 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Ticlopidine HCl | -11.99 | 14.67 | 0.769899438 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Ticoconazole | -15.24 | 18.15 | 0.799567488 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Tivozanib (AV-951) | -37.33 | 21.33 | 0.44943322 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Toifenamic Acid | -5.615 | 11.65 | 0.346970651 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Toltrazuril | -11.05 | 11.5 | 0.963997844 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Topotecan | -61.76 | 24.61 | 0.264462303 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Topotecan HCl | -50.41 | 20.14 | 0.265418008 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Toremifene Citrate | -2.213 | 17.38 | 0.090573043 | 1 | 1 | 0.510109164 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Trifluoperazine 2HCl | -23.36 | 32.97 | 0.625100149 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Vandetanib (ZD6474) | -29.43 | -3.273 | 0.028396171 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.510109164 |
| Vehicle/Anchor drug a | 0 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.510109164 |
| Vortioxetine (Lu AA21) | -18.92 | 14.2 | 0.680993721 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| VRT752271 | -34.55 | 1.347 | 0.060331403 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.510109164 |
| YM155 | -58.15 | 8.473 | 0.098246948 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.510109164 |
| Zafirlukast | -11.34 | 9.387 | 0.78410438 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Zinc Pyrrithione | -52.31 | 34.05 | 0.549259448 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Ziprasidone hydrochlorid | -16.65 | 18.83 | 0.857370134 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |

APPENDIX F

Adapted from [190]

Appendix F: Statistical analyses for 176 drugs combined with afatinib in basal-like TNBC PDXs

Significant p-values (p<0.05, unpaired t-test) are bolded and italicized.

| Drug | Difference in % inhibition across 4 PDXs | | Supra-additive with afatinib (mean difference in % inhibition >0) | | Sub-additive with afatinib (mean difference in % inhibition <0) | |
|-------------------------|--|----------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------|
| | Lower 95% CI of mean | Upper 95% CI of mean | P-value | Proportion of PDXs (n=4) | Upper 95% CI | Lower 95% CI |
| (R)-Crizotinib | -20.79 | 51.05 | 0.272601539 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| 5-Azacytidine | -11.74 | 0.2154 | 0.054658521 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| ABT-263 (Navitoclax) | -12.46 | 3.436 | 0.168594026 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Afatinib (BIBW2992) | -30.02 | 4.456 | 0.023260155 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Afatinib dimaleate | -26.22 | -1.836 | 0.035203931 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Alfalcicloid | -34.98 | 10.73 | 0.190010051 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Amfenac Sodium Mor | -17.48 | 22.5 | 0.71616726 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.08840378 |
| Amiodarone HCl | -20.76 | 15.66 | 0.686253931 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.08840378 |
| Amiodipine | -16.98 | 9.406 | 0.428246407 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.08840378 |
| Amiodipine Besylate | -14.84 | 9.94 | 0.57374973 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Anidulafungin | -21.21 | 6.493 | 0.189467297 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Arbidol HCl | -14.67 | 8.242 | 0.437647004 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.08840378 |
| Atazanavir | -9.783 | 8.312 | 0.812604611 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| AZD-9291 | -33.86 | -1.369 | 0.040917492 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Azelinidipine | -7.669 | 4.948 | 0.541743201 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Bardoxolone methyl | -46.23 | 53.15 | 0.838827185 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Bazedoxifene HCl | -12.26 | 16.73 | 0.657857194 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.08840378 |
| Bedaquiline fumarate | -10.16 | 2.957 | 0.178770714 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Benidipine HCl | -14.49 | 14.45 | 0.996971812 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Benzbromarone | -17.96 | 8.304 | 0.326518561 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Benzethonium Chlorid | -17.41 | 5.234 | 0.185503806 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Bexarotene | 0.2289 | 18.68 | 0.047081469 | 1 | 1 | 0.510109164 |
| Birinapant (TL32711) | -32.33 | 7 | 0.132794324 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Bortezomib | -40.98 | -9.064 | 0.015471713 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Bosutinib (SKI-606) | -30.44 | -11.19 | 0.00627938 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| BYL-719 | -32.96 | 9.282 | 0.172428208 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Cabozantinib malate | -6.693 | 8.19 | 0.769919995 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Calcestril | -37.91 | 11.25 | 0.182927766 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Candesartan Cilexetil | -10.07 | 12.84 | 0.726236246 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.08840378 |
| Carboplatin | -18.19 | 0.7769 | 0.06140988 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Carfilzomib (PR-171) | -34.36 | -13.02 | 0.005823069 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Carvedilol | -2.593 | 20.08 | 0.091312967 | 1 | 1 | 0.510109164 |
| Cediranib (AZD217) | -56.43 | 6.217 | 0.083885561 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| CEP-18770 | -22.01 | -11.38 | 0.002128954 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Cepharanthine | -16.03 | 0.1603 | 0.052494479 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Cetrimonium Bromide | -16.79 | -2.723 | 0.021571985 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Cetylpyridinium Chlor | -18.69 | 1.645 | 0.075845443 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Chloropyridine diphosph | -9.889 | 4.179 | 0.286941946 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Chloroxine | -10.27 | 5.363 | 0.391540945 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Ciclesonide | -10.05 | 20.88 | 0.346194813 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Cilindipine | -2.567 | 23.05 | 0.084341958 | 1 | 1 | 0.510109164 |
| Cinacalcet | -10.57 | 10.39 | 0.979682063 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Cinacalcet HCl | -13.82 | -1.011 | 0.034635536 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Clemastine Fumarate | -4.95 | 4.964 | 0.99671587 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.08840378 |
| Clofazimine | -12.14 | 7.581 | 0.515195814 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.08840378 |
| Closetel | -17.14 | 12.91 | 0.684380206 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Clozantel Sodium | -10.61 | 10.96 | 0.961999433 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Cobimetinib | -15.46 | -3.154 | 0.017069623 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Crenolanib (CP-8685) | -84.11 | 162.7 | 0.38539195 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |

Appendix F: Statistical analyses for 176 drugs combined with afatinib in basal-like TNBC PDXs

continued

| Drug | Difference in % inhibition across 4 PDXs | | Supra-additive with afatinib (mean difference in % inhibition >0) | | Sub-additive with afatinib (mean difference in % inhibition <0) | |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------|
| | Lower 95% CI of mean | Upper 95% CI of mean | P-value | Proportion of PDXs (n=4) | Upper 95% CI | Lower 95% CI |
| Crystal Violet | -26.73 | 1.035 | 0.060258651 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Cyclosporin A | -20.57 | -0.6074 | 0.043214157 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Cyclosporine | -17.16 | 4.633 | 0.164738573 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Cytarabine | -19.38 | 20.43 | 0.938480269 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Cytarabine hydrochloride | -23.04 | 22.8 | 0.987768481 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Daclatasvir (BMS-790) | -4.463 | 3.441 | 0.708403433 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Dacomitinib (PF2998) | -34.8 | -0.7247 | 0.045126871 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Dasatinib (BMS-3548) | -12.92 | -3.121 | 0.013750945 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Daunorubicin HCl | -42.02 | 24.61 | 0.466634159 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Deferasirox | -5.9 | 7.172 | 0.776974608 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Digoxin | -43.59 | 31.52 | 0.644491695 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Dinaciclib (SCH72796) | -26.19 | -11.93 | 0.003414766 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Domiphen Bromide | -15.34 | -0.8266 | 0.038225502 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Dovitinib Diolactate acid | 2.152 | 25.17 | 0.032503139 | 1 | 1 | 0.510109164 |
| Doxercaliferol | -24.44 | 4.495 | 0.115859734 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Doxorubicin | -33.86 | 4.306 | 0.090523055 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Doxorubicin (Adriamyl) | -42.25 | 10.83 | 0.156140806 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Dronedarone | -5.463 | 10.3 | 0.400714853 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Dronedarone HCl | -8.604 | 17.32 | 0.363225599 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Duloxetine HCl | -8.776 | 14.29 | 0.502310544 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Ebastine | -10.52 | 12.76 | 0.779946406 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Econazole nitrate | -0.9959 | 13.95 | 0.070242103 | 1 | 1 | 0.510109164 |
| Eltrombopag | -12.22 | 7.039 | 0.455050797 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Embelin | -9.121 | 5.137 | 0.439355955 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| EMD-1214063 | -4.722 | 4.065 | 0.827270096 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Entrectinib | -6.761 | -1.683 | 0.013167023 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Epirubicin HCl | -39.85 | 14.87 | 0.242289463 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Erlotinib | -35.97 | -10.89 | 0.009510337 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Erlotinib Hydrochloride | -43.17 | 10.54 | 0.148695596 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Ethacridine lactate monohydrate | -22.07 | 7.007 | 0.197785964 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Fenticonazole Nitrate | -4.84 | 14.55 | 0.209253553 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Fidaxomicin | -15.05 | 26.37 | 0.448303515 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Fingolimod (FTY720) | -9.893 | 5.665 | 0.450679881 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Flunarizine 2HCl | -12.02 | 7.186 | 0.481666661 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Fluoxetine HCl | -9.976 | 11.37 | 0.848810076 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Foretinib (GSK136308) | -18.16 | 18.65 | 0.968955891 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Fostamatinib (R788) | -14.49 | 16.55 | 0.846155162 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Gallic acid | -12.74 | 7.746 | 0.494348101 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Ganetespib (STA-909) | -40.8 | 43.82 | 0.916766805 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| GSK2126458 | -32.29 | -3.771 | 0.027573156 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Idarubicin HCl | -114.4 | 167.9 | 0.589123622 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Idebenone | -11.79 | 14.3 | 0.779318215 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Isoconazole nitrate | -7.686 | 33.99 | 0.13815509 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Ispinesib (SB-715992) | -25.36 | 11.53 | 0.318364034 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Ivermectin | -13.45 | 5.828 | 0.297255565 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| KPT-330 | -23.47 | -7.896 | 0.007697223 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Lapatinib Ditosylate | -30.75 | -2 | 0.0366110149 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| LDK378 | -21.33 | -1.335 | 0.036672368 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Lenvatinib (E7080) | -9.892 | 20.94 | 0.336977185 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |

continued

| Drug | Difference in % inhibition across 4 PDXs | | Supra-additive with afatinib (mean difference in % inhibition >0) | | Sub-additive with afatinib (mean difference in % inhibition <0) | |
|------------------------|--|----------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------|
| | Lower 95% CI of mean | Upper 95% CI of mean | P-value | Proportion of PDXs (n=4) | Upper 95% CI | Lower 95% CI |
| Levosimendan | -11.51 | 17.4 | 0.563014973 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Licoflone | -13.91 | 21.03 | 0.562432375 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Lithocholic Acid | -4.213 | 22.04 | 0.119484727 | 1 | 0.510109164 | 0 |
| Lomerizine HCl | -15.37 | 6.095 | 0.262886589 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Lomitapide | -15.07 | -3.522 | 0.014393346 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| LY228820 | -17.32 | -3.209 | 0.018982176 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| LY2835219 | -18.64 | 9.384 | 0.370370085 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Maprotiline HCl | -6.234 | 2.088 | 0.211083687 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Masitinib (AB1010) | -9.941 | 27.59 | 0.231377399 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Mechlorethamine HCl | -14.79 | 19.11 | 0.712402011 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Mecizine 2HCl | -23.49 | 32.94 | 0.63095008 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Mefloquine hydrochlor | -14.27 | 9.547 | 0.572637358 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| MEK162 (ARRY-162) | -19.85 | 1.019 | 0.063960037 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Menadione | -5.476 | 9.515 | 0.454193823 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Miconazole Nitrate | -10.69 | 12.67 | 0.804754191 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Miltefosine | -16.56 | 10.71 | 0.543759703 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Minocycline HCl | -8.792 | 2.009 | 0.139531645 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Mitomycin C | -21.29 | 10.98 | 0.383898167 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Mitoxantrone HCl | -38.93 | 8.621 | 0.135533788 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| MLN2238 | -27.54 | -7.678 | 0.010150175 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Napabucasin | -33.03 | -5.167 | 0.022264154 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Nebivolol | -0.3984 | 5.802 | 0.069367445 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Nedaplatin | -15.5 | 11.26 | 0.649021505 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Neftinavir Mesylate | -16.07 | 8.163 | 0.37552563 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Neratinib (HKI-272) | -39.92 | -12.84 | 0.008447886 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Nicardipine HCl | -4.241 | 8.85 | 0.344201108 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Nifuroxazide | -19.69 | 0.4896 | 0.056400408 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Nilotinib (AMN-107) | -23.59 | 4.617 | 0.121792833 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Nintedanib (BIBF-112) | -27.5 | 9.451 | 0.21788901 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Otilonium Bromide | -9.557 | 5.85 | 0.499510423 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Oxethazaine | -6.066 | 8.586 | 0.62228411 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Pacritinib | -23.74 | -3.196 | 0.025061164 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Paroxetine HCl | -5.577 | 4.84 | 0.836480192 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Pelitinib (EKB-569) | -40.11 | -5.377 | 0.025137544 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Pimavanserin | -7.796 | 6.166 | 0.734965933 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Pimecrolimus | -12.88 | 10.4 | 0.757075888 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Ponatinib (AP-24534) | -20.24 | 3.081 | 0.101067904 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Pozotinib | -37.75 | -7.433 | 0.01774862 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Profavine Hemisulfat | -27.37 | 6.954 | 0.154703023 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Puromycin dihydrochl | -44.69 | 0.9546 | 0.055457806 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Rapamycin (Sintilimus) | -19.76 | -6.29 | 0.008632844 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 |
| Regorafenib | -4.353 | 17.21 | 0.15400402 | 1 | 0.510109164 | 0 |
| Regorafenib hydrochl | -5.884 | 20.68 | 0.174408762 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| RG7388 | -5.272 | 12.2 | 0.296339877 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Rifapentine | -11.93 | 11.94 | 0.998735236 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Rimonabant | -15.21 | 6.073 | 0.26515596 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Ritonavir | -10.64 | 7.455 | 0.614446866 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Rosuvastatin Calcium | -10.03 | 8.853 | 0.855060359 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Saquinavir mesylate | -2.341 | 13.63 | 0.109969259 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |

Appendix F: Statistical analyses for 176 drugs combined with afatinib in basal-like TNBC PDXs

continued

| Drug | Difference in % inhibition across 4 PDXs | | Supra-additive with afatinib (mean difference in % inhibition >0) | | Sub-additive with afatinib (mean difference in % inhibition <0) | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|----------------------|--|--------------------------|--|--------------|------|-------------|-------------|
| | Lower 95% CI of mean | Upper 95% CI of mean | P-value | Proportion of PDXs (n=4) | Upper 95% CI | Lower 95% CI | | | |
| Saracatinib (AZD0536) | -39.3 | -5.3 | 0.025072799 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 0.510109164 | |
| Sertraline HCl | -4.866 | 10.71 | 0.318314431 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Simeprevir | -12.07 | 19.27 | 0.51801613 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Sorafenib | -14.94 | 18.19 | 0.77538535 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Sorafenib Tosylate | -15.99 | 13.24 | 0.783956135 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Sulconazole Nitrate | -14.59 | 13.85 | 0.938684917 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Sunitinib | -6.975 | 5.154 | 0.665413455 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Sunitinib malate | -12.2 | 7.011 | 0.453155857 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Tamoxifen Citrate | -12.77 | 15.32 | 0.791128802 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Temozolimus | -11.74 | -7.312 | 0.000843637 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 0.510109164 | |
| Terfenadine | -17.56 | 3.954 | 0.137637755 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 0.510109164 | |
| Thioridazine HCl | -17.21 | 6.695 | 0.256091805 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Ticagrelor | -4.618 | 0.8595 | 0.116940997 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 0.510109164 | |
| Ticlopidine HCl | -3.017 | 5.408 | 0.433089277 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Tioconazole | -17.31 | 18.45 | 0.925744962 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Tivozanib (AV-951) | -4.874 | 19.43 | 0.152702617 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Tolfenamic Acid | -11.63 | 10.75 | 0.907989037 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Toltrazuril | -12.51 | 11.97 | 0.948095464 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Topotecan | -28.51 | 2.934 | 0.081177598 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Topotecan HCl | -29.88 | 6.397 | 0.131493468 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Toremifene Citrate | -11.94 | 24.07 | 0.362444609 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 | 0.5 | 0.911159622 | 0.088840378 |
| Trifluoperazine 2HCl | -20.24 | 14.43 | 0.630576527 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 |
| Vandetanib (ZD6474) | -35.63 | -1.375 | 0.041296454 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 0.510109164 | |
| Vehicle/Anchor drug | 0 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 0.510109164 | |
| Vortioxetine (Lu AA21) | -11.94 | 25.97 | 0.323731024 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| VRT752271 | -15.16 | 0.8887 | 0.066193026 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 0.510109164 | |
| YM155 | -41.71 | -7.976 | 0.018352147 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 0.510109164 | |
| Zafirlukast | -12.19 | 14.33 | 0.813523933 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |
| Zinc Pyrrithione | -37.56 | 2.825 | 0.071507917 | 0 | 0.489890836 | 0 | 1 | 0.510109164 | |
| Ziprasidone hydrochlorid | -0.614 | 3.015 | 0.125903319 | 0.75 | 0.987176676 | 0.300641843 | 0.25 | 0.699358157 | 0.012823324 |