Figure S1. Respective IC_{50} values of dinaciclib on MCF-7 and HCC-1806 human breast cancer cells. The respective cytotoxic effects of dinaciclib on (A) MCF-7 and (B) HCC-1806 cells were determined using MTT assays after cells were treated without or with indicated doses of dinaciclib for 72 h. Data are presented as the mean ± SD of three independent experiments. ***P<0.001 vs. untreated cells (using one-way ANOVA). The indicated IC_{50} values were calculated according to the bar graphs using Prism software.

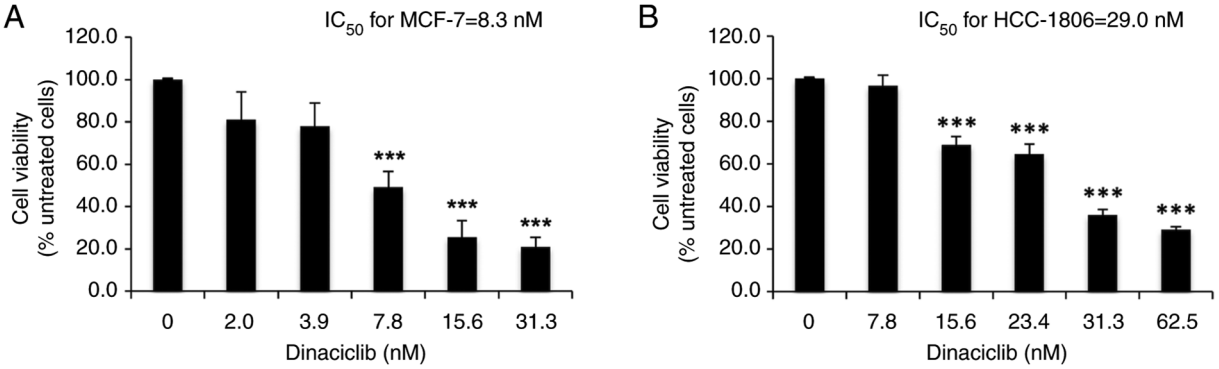

Figure S2. Effects of dinaciclib on the nuclear translocation of GLI1 in MCF-7 cells. Nuclear fraction (40 μg) prepared from MCF-7 cells after treatment without or with indicated doses of dinaciclib for 24 h were subjected to western blot analysis, using primary antibody against GLI1. Lamin A/C was used as a loading control. GLI1, GLI family zinc finger 1.

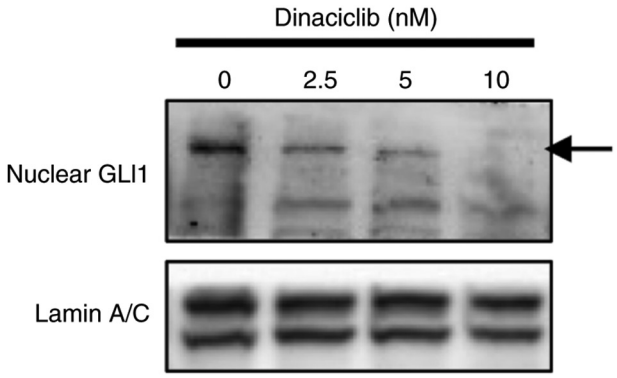

Figure S3. FoxM1 upregulation in HCC-1806 cells increases the protein expression levels of two breast cancer stem cell markers, as well as their resistance to dinaciclib. (A) Total lysates (20 μg) prepared from HCC-1806 cells carrying a doxycycline-inducible *FOXM1* gene after being treated without or with indicated doses of doxycycline were subjected to western blot analysis to determine the protein expression levels of FoxM1, CD44 and ALDH1. β-actin was used as a loading control. (B) Cytotoxic effects of dinaciclib on the HCC-1806 stable clone treated without or with 1 mM doxycycline were examined using MTT assays. Data are presented as the mean ± SD of three independent experiments. **P<0.01 and ***P<0.001 when the respective IC_{50} values of dinaciclib on cells treated without and with doxycycline were compared using one-way ANOVA. FoxM1, forkhead box M1; ALDH1, aldehyde dehydrogenase 1 family member A1.