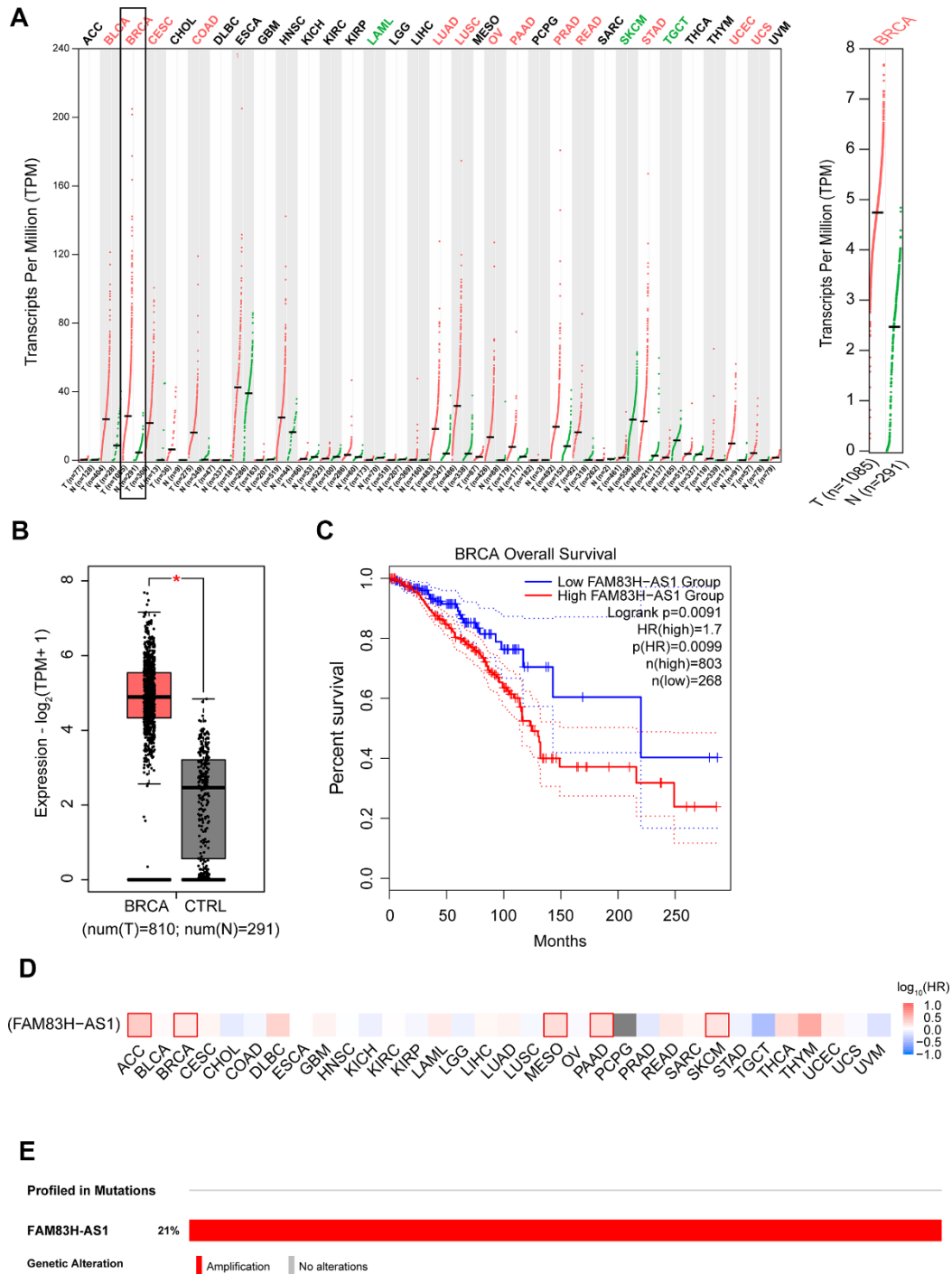
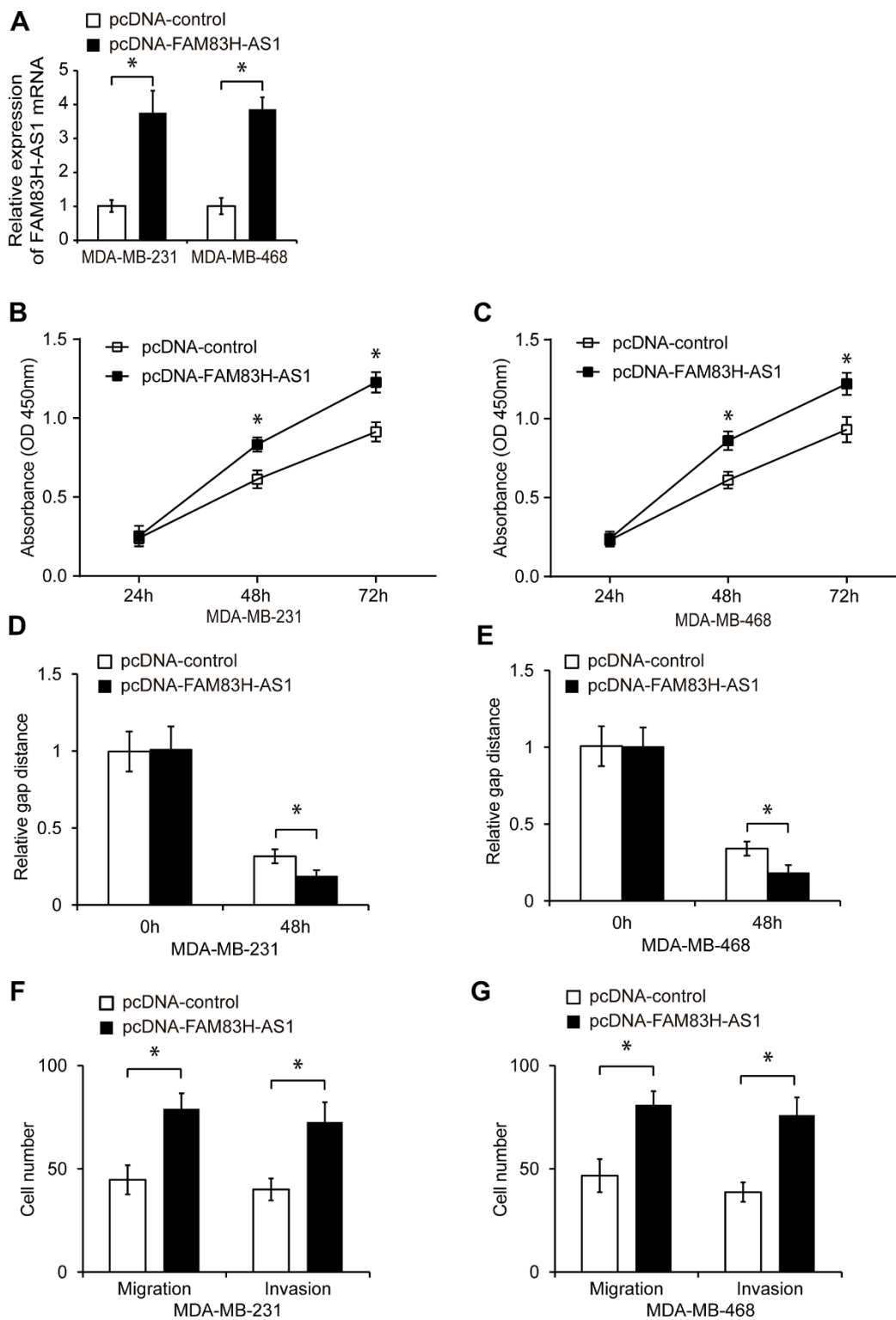


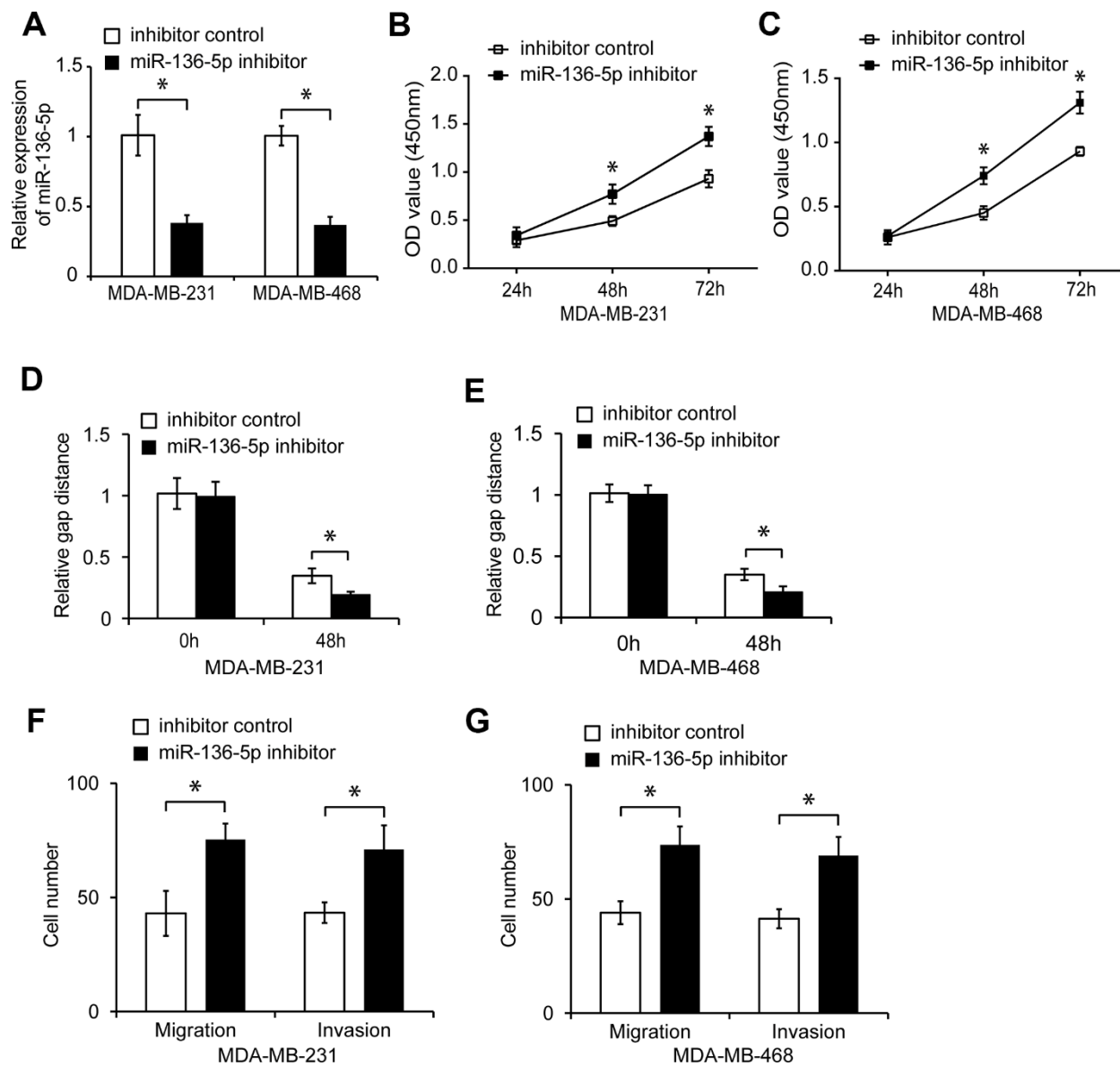
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



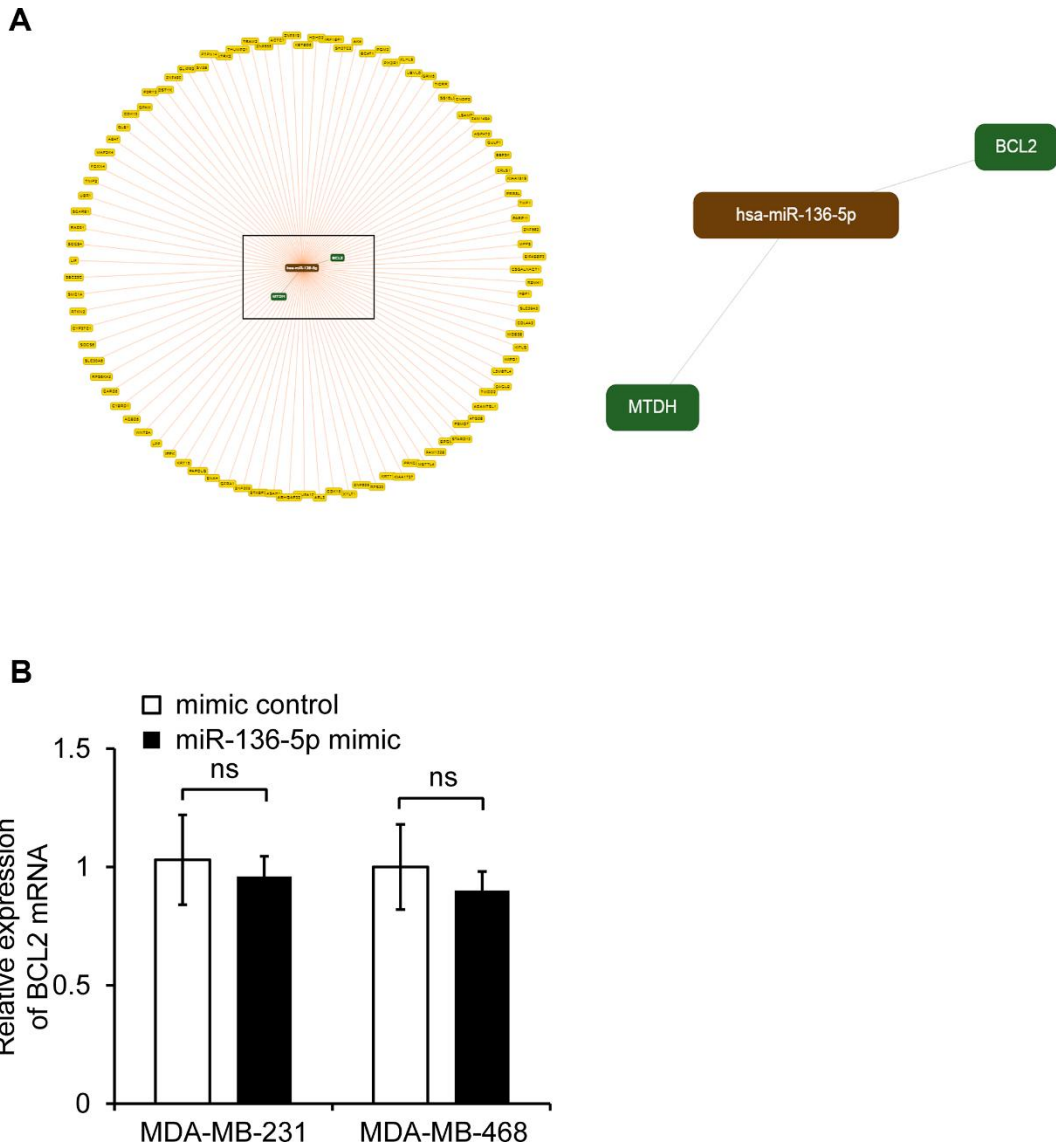
**Supplementary Figure 1. FAM83H-AS1 is upregulated in breast cancer and predicts worse overall survival. (A)** FAM83H-AS1 expression profile in a variety of cancers based on the GEPIA2 data. BRCA, breast cancer; T, tumor; N, normal. **(B)** FAM83H-AS1 expression profile between breast cancer and normal control based on GEPIA 2 data. BRCA, breast cancer; CTRL, control; **(C)** Overall survival analysis results between the low and the high FAM83H-AS1 expression groups in breast cancer patients based on GEPIA2 data. **(D)** Heat map which shows the effect of FAM83H-AS1 on patients' overall survival across multiple cancer types based on GEPIA2 data. **(E)** FAM83H-AS1 gene mutation profile in breast cancer based on the data from cBioPortal.



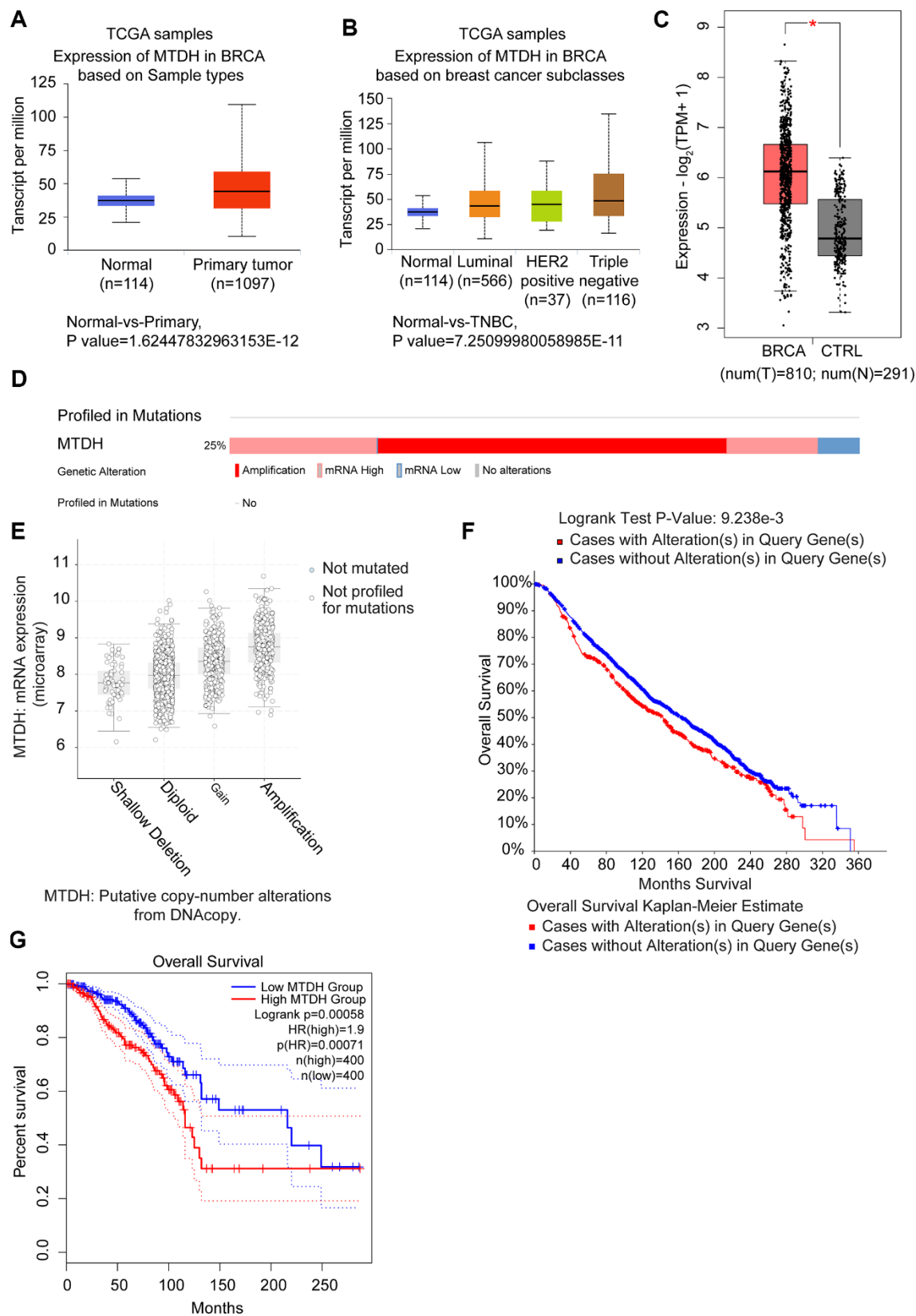
**Supplementary Figure 2. Overexpression of FAM83H-AS1 markedly facilitated TNBC cell proliferation, migration and invasion.** (A) Relative FAM83H-AS1 expression in TNBC cells transfected with pcDNA-control or pcDNA-FAM83H-AS1 evaluated by qRT-PCR. (B, C) CCK8 assays performed to determine the proliferation of TNBC cells transfected with pcDNA-control or pcDNA-FAM83H-AS1. (D, E) Wound healing assays used to determine the migration capacity of MDA-MB-231 and MDA-MB-468 cells transfected with pcDNA-control or pcDNA-FAM83H-AS1. (F, G) The migration and invasion capacities of MDA-MB-231 and MDA-MB-468 cells transfected with pcDNA-control or pcDNA-FAM83H-AS1 were assessed by transwell assays. \*  $p < 0.05$  compared to controls.



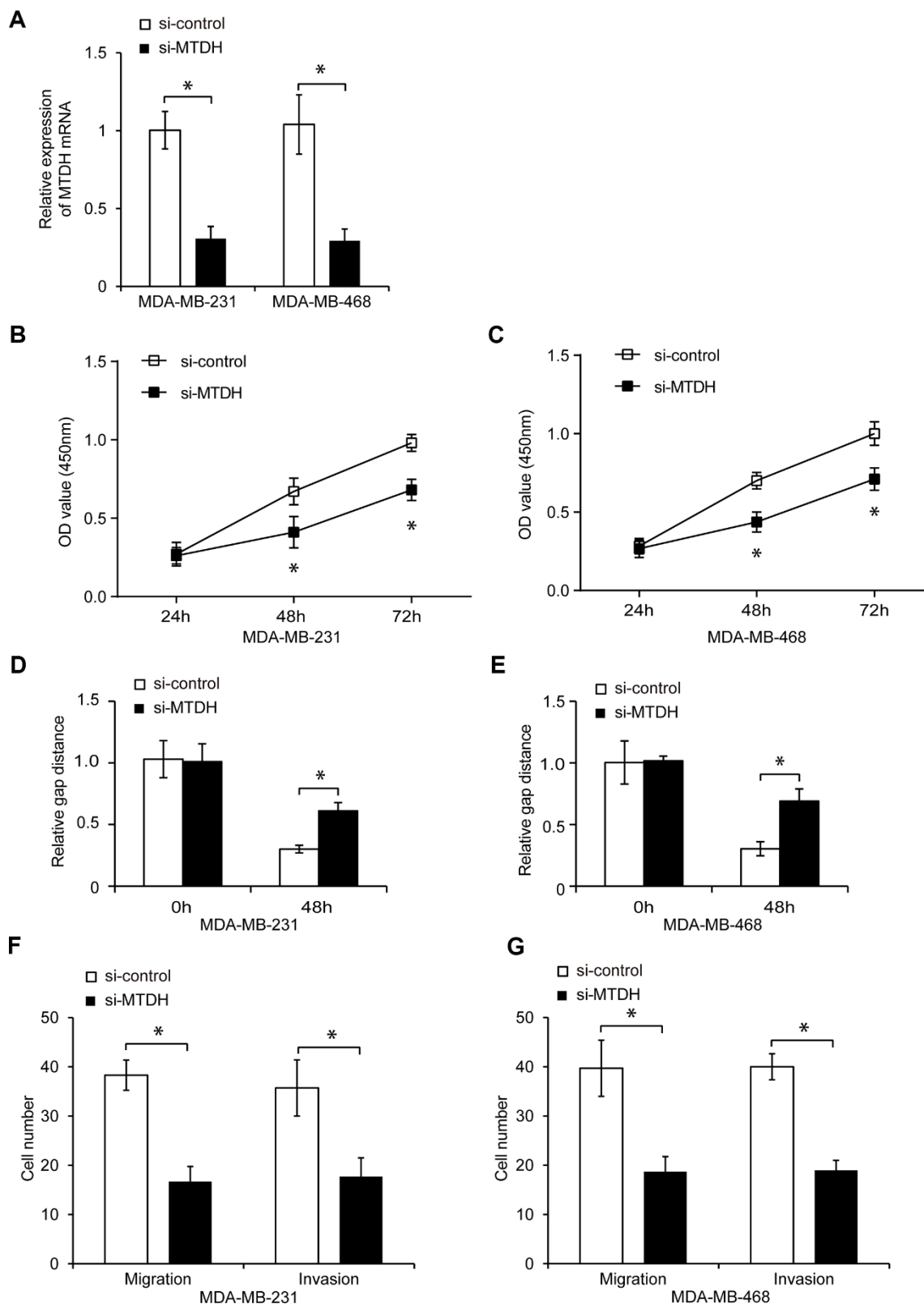
**Supplementary Figure 3. MiR-136-5p knockdown promotes cell proliferation, migration and invasion in TNBC.** (A) Relative miR-136-5p expression in TNBC cells transfected with inhibitor control or miR-136-5p inhibitor. (B, C) CCK8 assays used to determine the proliferation of TNBC cells transfected with inhibitor control or miR-136-5p inhibitor. (D, E) Wound healing assays used to determine the migration capacity of TNBC cells transfected with inhibitor control or miR-136-5p inhibitor. (F, G) The migration and invasion capacities of TNBC cells transfected with inhibitor control or miR-136-5p inhibitor were assessed by transwell assays. \*  $p < 0.05$  compared to controls.



**Supplementary Figure 4. BCL2 was not the target gene regulated by miR-136-5p in TNBC.** (A) The potential target genes of miR-136-5p through bioinformatics analysis using miRPathDB and miRTarBase. (B) Relative BCL2 expression in TNBC cells transfected with either miR-136-5p mimic or mimic control. ns, not statistically significant.



**Supplementary Figure 5. MTDH is upregulated in breast cancer and predicts worse overall survival.** (A, B) Online analysis of MTDH expression in breast cancer based on cBioPortal data. (C) Analysis of MTDH expression in breast cancer based on GEPIA 2 data. (D, E) MTDH gene mutation profile in breast cancer based on the data from cBioPortal. (F, G) Overall survival analysis results between the low and the high MTDH expression groups in breast cancer patients based on cBioPortal (F) and GEPIA2 (G) data.



**Supplementary Figure 6. MTDH knockdown inhibits cell proliferation, migration and invasion in TNBC.** (A) Relative MTDH expression in TNBC cells transfected with si-control or si-MTDH. (B, C) CCK8 assays used to determine the proliferation of TNBC cells transfected with si-control or si-MTDH. (D, E) Wound healing assays used to determine the migration capacity of TNBC cells transfected with si-control or si-MTDH. (F, G) The migration and invasion capacities of TNBC cells transfected with si-control or si-MTDH were assessed by transwell assays. \*  $p < 0.05$  compared to controls.