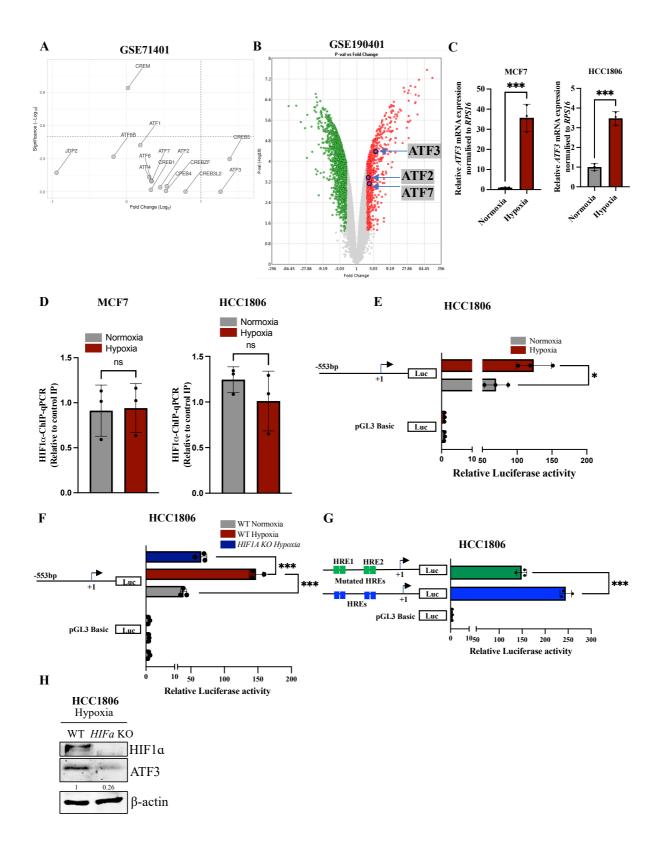
## **Supplementary Figures**



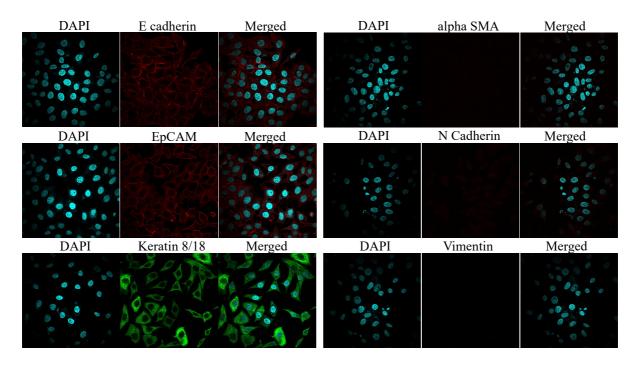
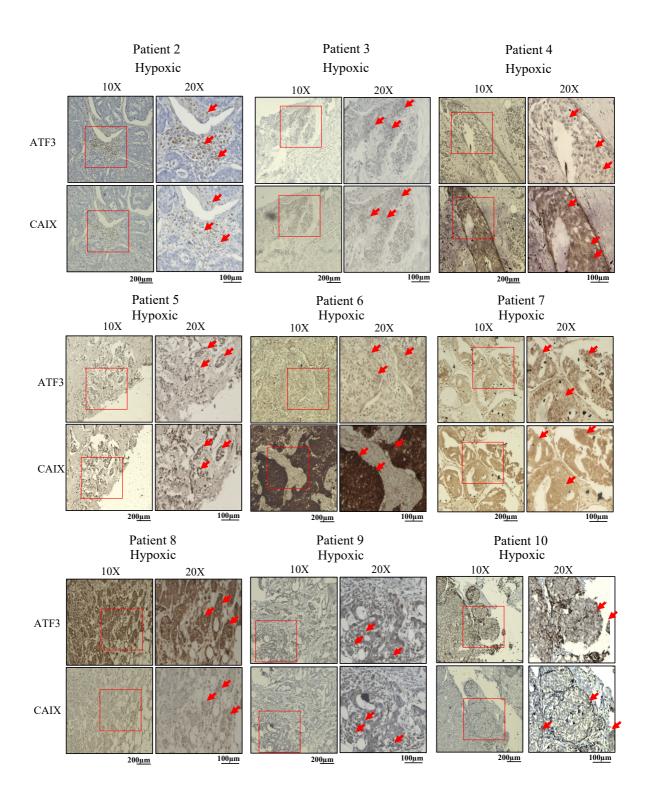


Figure S1. Regulation of ATF3 induction in hypoxic breast cancer cells via HIF1a. A)

Heat map representation of ATF/CREB family members from a Normoxia Vs Hypoxia RNA seq data analysis (GSE71401) **B)** Volcano Plot from HTA 2.0 microarray data analysis (GSE190401) showing expression of ATFs, ATF3 is seen to be most significantly induced under hypoxia **C)** qPCR analysis for ATF3 showing induction in hypoxia in MCF7 and HCC1806 cells **D)** HIF1a-ChIP-qPCR showing no significant difference in the occupancy of HIF1a at a region 10kb upstream of TSS in VEGFA promoter in MCF7 and HCC1806 cells **E)** Luciferase promoter assay for *ATF3* promoter in HCC1806 cells **F)** Luciferase promoter assay for *ATF3* promoter showing decreased activity in *HIF1A* knockout HCC1806 cells (one-way ANOVA) **G)** Luciferase promoter assay comparing wild type pGL3\_*ATF3*pro to mutant pGL3\_*ATF3*pro luciferase activity in HCC1806 cells (one-way ANOVA) **H)** Immunoblot depicting decreased expression of ATF3 in *HIF1A* knockout HCC1806 cells **I)** Characterization of BC8322E patient derived cell line by immunostaining for E cadherin,

EpCAM, Keratin 8/18 (epithelial markers); N cadherin, Vimentin (mesenchymal markers) and alpha SMA (fibroblast marker). Error bars show mean values  $\pm$  SD (n=3, unless otherwise specified) as calculated using two-tailed Student's t-test, unless otherwise specified, \* $P \le 0.05$ , \*\* $P \le 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P \le 0.001$ , ns = not significant.



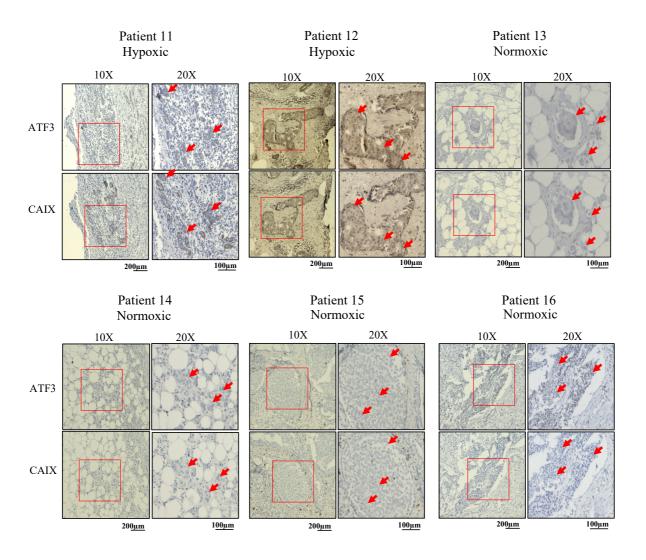


Figure S2. Immunohistochemistry for ATF3 and CAIX in breast cancer patient tissue samples (scale bars,  $10\times$ ,  $200~\mu m$ ;  $20\times$ ,  $100~\mu m$ )

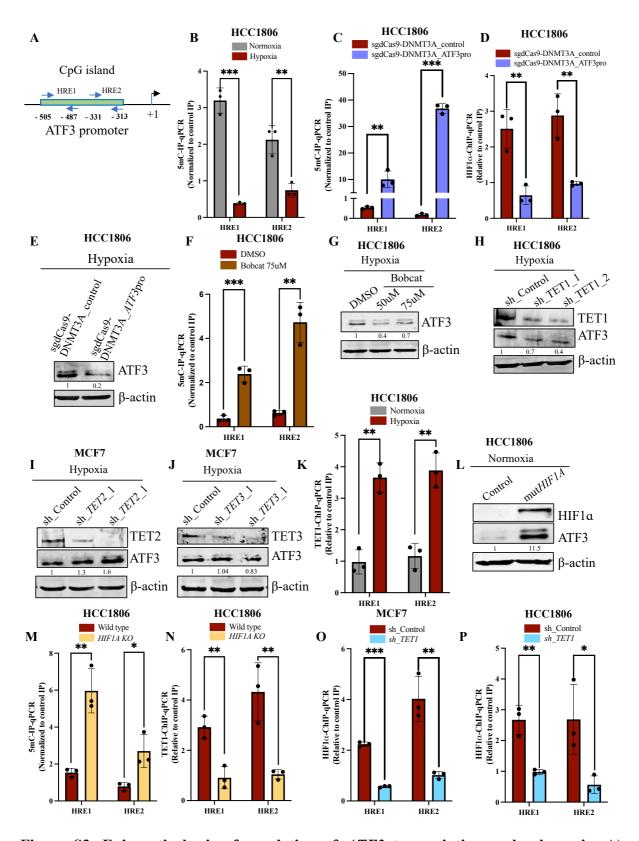
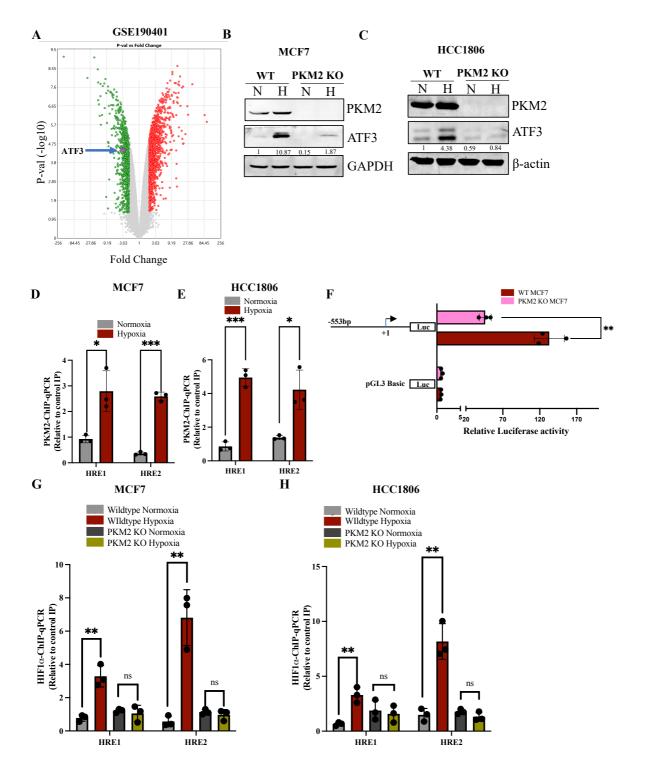


Figure S3. Epigenetic basis of regulation of ATF3 transcription under hypoxia. A)
Schematic representing the dense CpG island at the ATF3 promoter along with the positions of the primers used to study the two HREs B) MeDIP-qPCR showing decreased methylation

at the ATF3 promoter under hypoxia in HCC1806 cells C) MeDIP-qPCR showing increased methylation at ATF3 promoter in sgdCas9-DNMT3A ATFpro transfected HCC1806 cells under hypoxia **D)** HIF1a-ChIP-qPCR depicting decreased occupancy of HIF1a at the ATF3 promoter in sgdCas9-DNMT3A ATFpro transfected HCC1806 cells compared to the sgdCas9-DNMT3A control transfected control HCC1806 cells under hypoxia E) Immunoblot comparing ATF3 expression in sgdCas9-DNMT3A ATFpro transfected HCC1806 cells and sgdCas9-DNMT3A control transfected HCC1806 cells under hypoxia F) MeDIP-qPCR showing increased methylation at ATF3 promoter after Bobcat treatment in HCC1806 cells under hypoxic condition G) Immunoblot for ATF3 expression after Bobcat treatment revealing decreased expression of ATF3 after treatment in HCC1806 cells H) Immunoblot showing decreased expression of ATF3 in TET1 knockdown HCC1806 cells under hypoxic condition I) Immunoblot showing expression of ATF3 in TET2 knock down cells and J) TET3 knock down cells K) TET1-ChIP-qPCR showing increased occupancy of TET1 at ATF3 promoter in HCC1806 cells under hypoxia L) Immunoblot for comparing ATF3 expression in control and mut HIF1A transfected HCC1806 cells under normoxic condition M) MeDIP-qPCR showing increased methylation at ATF3 promoter in HIF1A knockout HCC1806 cells under hypoxic condition N) TET1-ChIP-qPCR showing decreased occupancy of TET1 at ATF3 promoter in HIF1A knockout HCC1806 cells under hypoxic condition O) HIF1a-ChIP-qPCR showing decreased occupancy of HIF1a at ATF3 promoter in TET1 knockdown MCF7 cells and P) HCC1806 cells. Error bars show mean values ± SD (n=3, unless otherwise specified) as calculated using two-tailed Student's t-test, unless otherwise specified,  $*P \le 0.05$ ,  $**P \le 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P \le 0.001$ , ns = not significant.



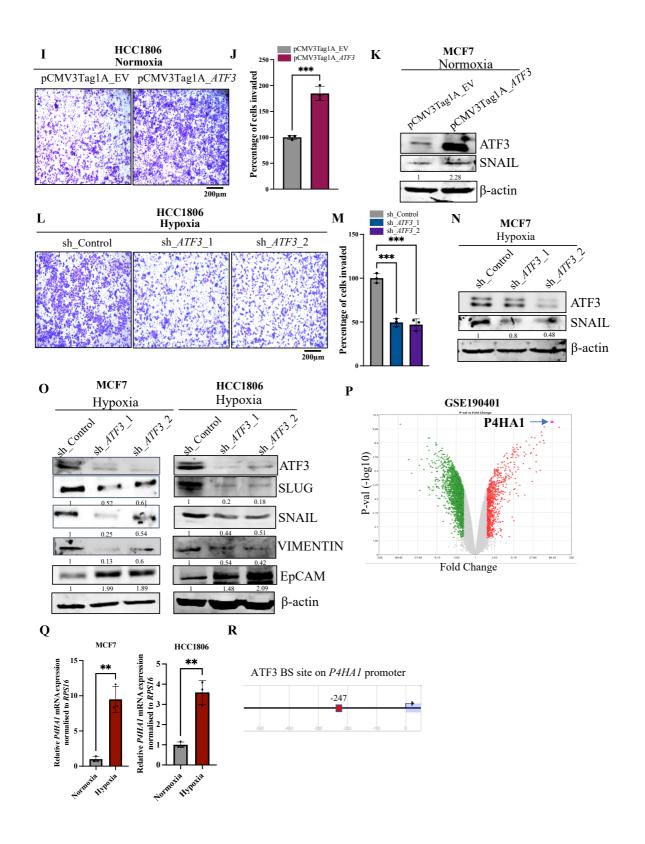
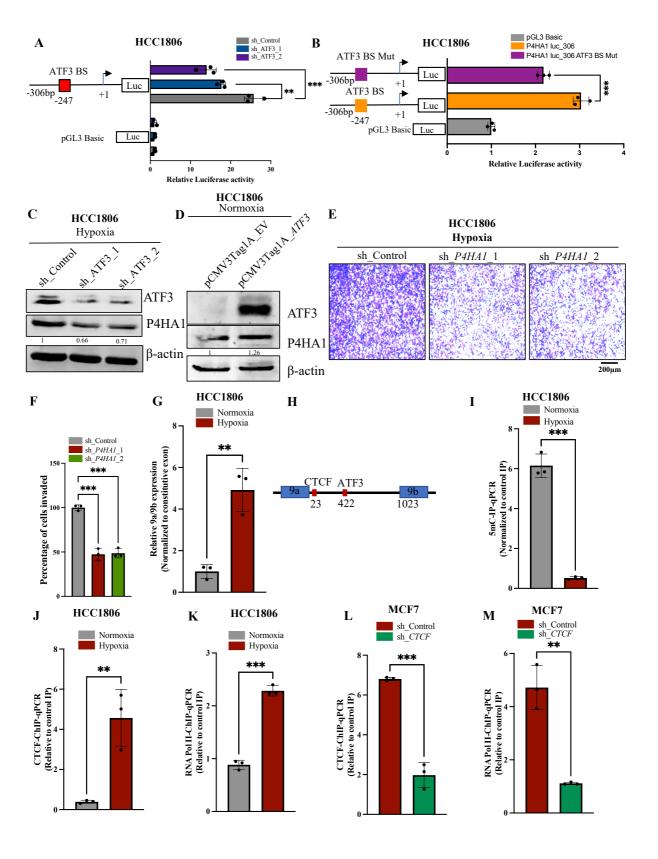


Figure S4. Role of PKM2 in regulation of *ATF3* transcription under hypoxia and enhancement of invasive potential of hypoxic breast cancer cells by ATF3 via induction of P4HA1. A) Volcano Plot from HTA 2.0 microarray data analysis (GSE190401) showing

decreased expression of ATF3 in PKM2 knockout MCF7 cells under hypoxia B) Immunoblot showing expression of ATF3 in wild type and PKM2 knockout MCF7 cells and C) HCC1806 cells **D)** PKM2-ChIP-qPCR showing increased occupancy of PKM2 at ATF3 promoter in MCF7 cells and E) HCC1806 cells F) Luciferase promoter assay for ATF3 promoter showing decreased activity in PKM2 knockout MCF7 cells G) HIF1a-ChIP-qPCR showing increased occupancy of HIF1a at ATF3 promoter in wildtype MCF7 cells and no significant difference in HIF1a occupancy in *PKM2* knockout MCF7 cells **H)** HIF1a-ChIP-qPCR showing increased occupancy of HIF1a at ATF3 promoter in wildtype HCC1806 cells and no significant difference in HIF1a occupancy in PKM2 knockout HCC1806 cells I) Invasion assay and J) its quantification in control and ATF3 overexpressing HCC1806 cells K) Immunoblot showing increased expression of SNAIL in ATF3 overexpressing MCF7 cells under normoxia L) Invasion assay and **M**) its quantification in control and ATF3 knockdown (two hairpins used) HCC1806 cells (one-way ANOVA) N) Immunoblot showing decreased expression of SNAIL in ATF3 knockdown MCF7 cells O) Immunoblot showing decreased expression of SLUG, SNAIL, Vimentin and increased expression EpCAM in ATF3 knockdown MCF7 and HCC1806 cells P) Volcano Plot from HTA 2.0 microarray data analysis showing expression of P4HA1 to be most significantly induced under hypoxia (GSE190401) **Q)** qPCR analysis for P4HA1 expression in normoxic and hypoxic MCF7 and HCC1806 cells R) Schematic representation of ATF3 binding site on P4HA1promoter from Eukaryotic Promoter Database. Error bars show mean values  $\pm$  SD (n=3, unless otherwise specified) as calculated using twotailed Student's t-test, unless otherwise specified, \* $P \le 0.05$ , \*\* $P \le 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P \le 0.001$ , ns = not significant.



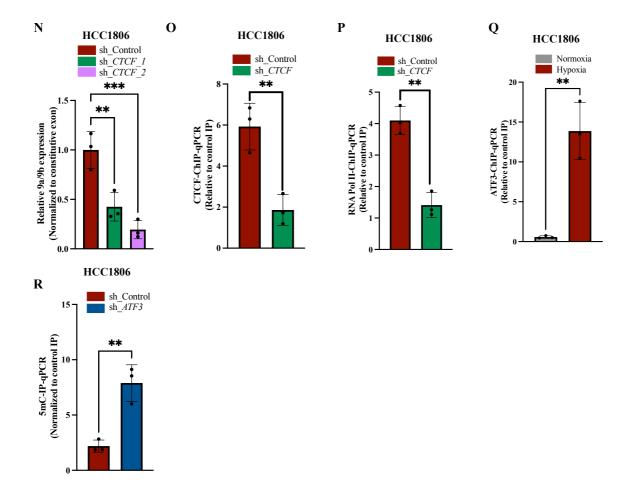
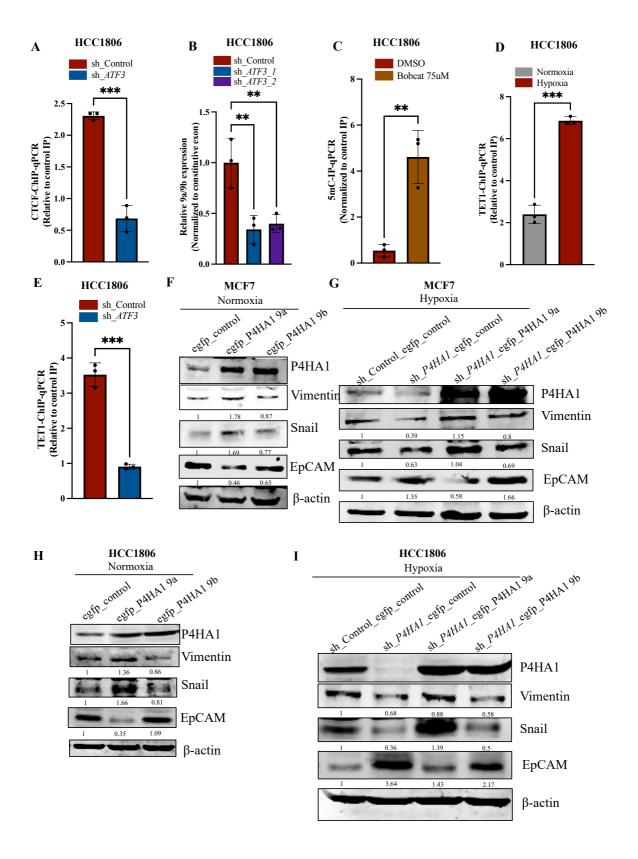
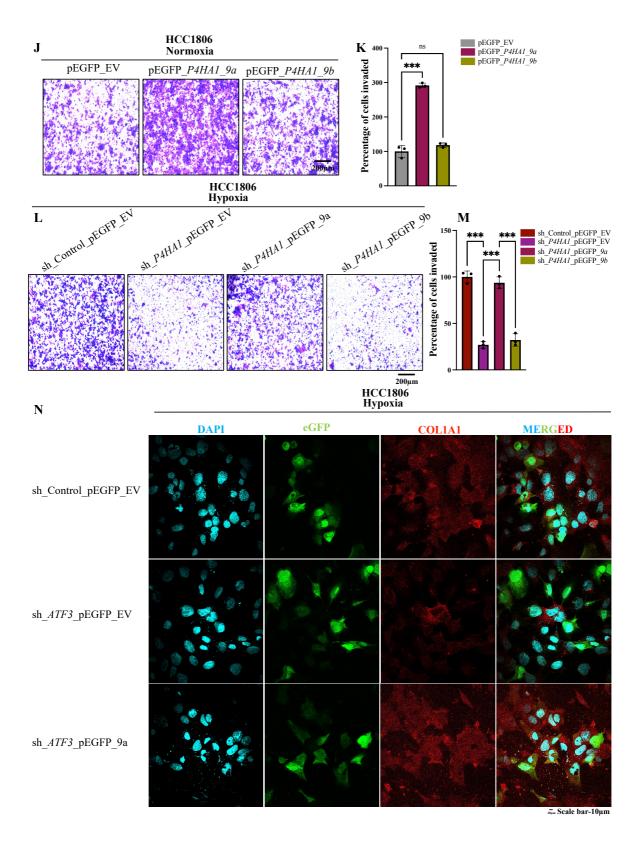
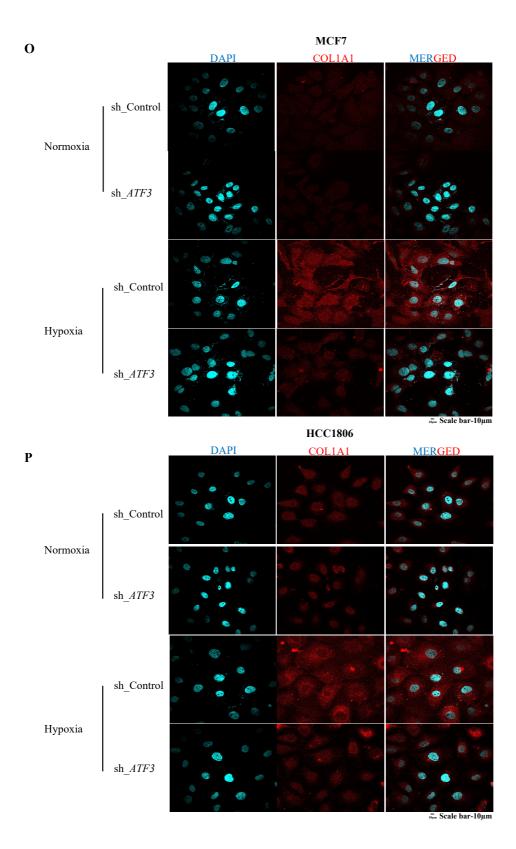


Figure S5. Role of ATF3 in P4HA1 induction under hypoxia and mechanism of *P4HA1* splicing under hypoxic condition. A) Luciferase promoter assay for *P4HA1* promoter showing decreased activity in *ATF3* knockdown HCC1806 cells (one-way ANOVA) B) Luciferase promoter assay comparing wild type pGL3\_*P4HA1* pro to mutant pGL3\_*P4HA1* pro luciferase activity in HCC1806 cells (one-way ANOVA) C) Immunoblot showing decreased expression of P4HA1 in *ATF3* knockdown HCC1806 cells D) Immunoblot showing increased expression of P4HA1 in *ATF3* overexpressing HCC1806 cells E) Invasion assay and F) its quantification in control and *P4HA1* knockdown (two hairpins used) HCC1806 cells (one-way ANOVA) G) qPCR analysis showing increased 9a/9b ratio in hypoxic conditions in HCC1806 cells H) Schematic showing positions of CTCF and ATF3 binding sites at intron9a as obtained from JASPAR I) MeDIP-qPCR depicting decreased methylation at the intron9a under hypoxia in HCC1806 cells J) CTCF-ChIP-qPCR showing increased occupancy of CTCF at intron9a in

hypoxic HCC1806 cells **K**) RNA PolII-ChIP-qPCR showing increased occupancy of RNA PolII at intron9a in hypoxic HCC1806 cells **L**) CTCF-ChIP-qPCR showing decreased occupancy of CTCF at intron9a in hypoxic *CTCF* knockdown MCF7 cells **M**) RNA PolII-ChIP-qPCR showing decreased occupancy of RNA PolII at intron9a in hypoxic *CTCF* knockdown MCF7 cells **N**) qPCR analysis showing decreased 9a/9b ratio in hypoxic *CTCF* knockdown HCC1806 cells **O**) CTCF-ChIP-qPCR showing decreased occupancy of CTCF at intron9a in hypoxic *CTCF* knockdown HCC1806 cells **P**) RNA PolII-ChIP-qPCR showing decreased occupancy of RNA PolII at intron9a in hypoxic *CTCF* knockdown HCC1806 cells **Q**) ATF3-ChIP-qPCR showing increased occupancy of ATF3 at intron9a in hypoxic HCC1806 cells **R**) MeDIP-qPCR depicting increased methylation at the intron9a under hypoxia in *ATF3* knockdown HCC1806 cells. Error bars show mean values  $\pm$  SD (n=3, unless otherwise specified) as calculated using two-tailed Student's t-test, unless otherwise specified, \* $P \le 0.05$ , \*\* $P \le 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P \le 0.001$ , ns = not significant.







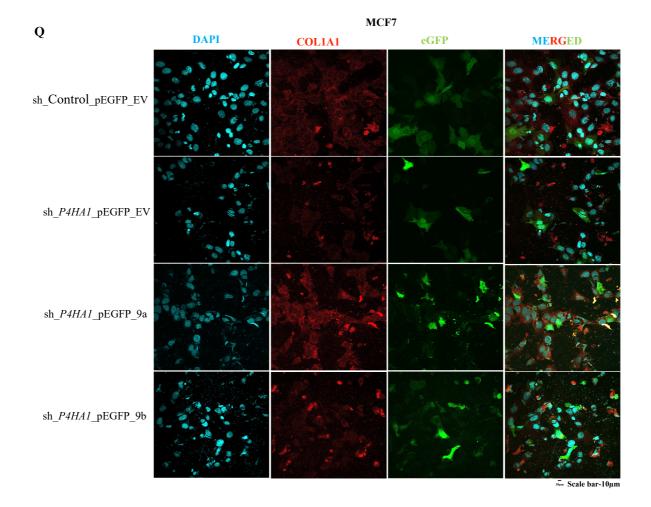
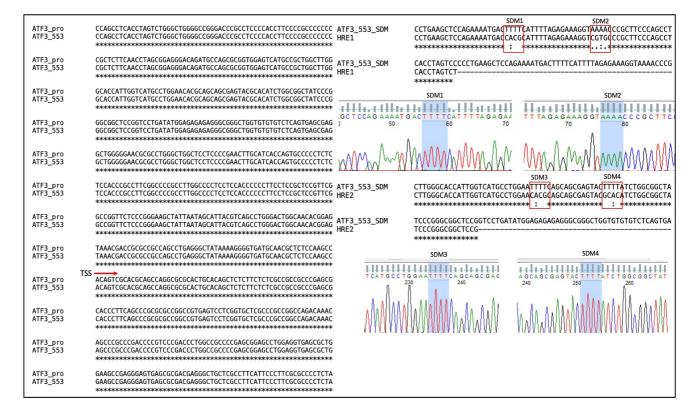
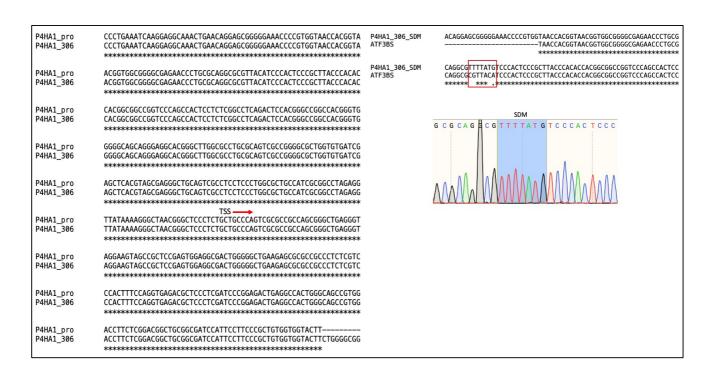


Figure S6. Mechanism of *P4HA1* splicing under hypoxic condition and functional roles of *P4HA1* isoforms in Collagen deposition. A) CTCF-ChIP-qPCR showing decreased occupancy of CTCF at intron9a in hypoxic *ATF3* knockdown HCC1806 cells **B)** qPCR analysis showing decreased 9a/9b ratio in hypoxic *ATF3* knockdown HCC1806 cells **C)** MeDIP-qPCR showing increased methylation at the intron9a upon Bobcat treatment in hypoxic HCC1806 cells **D)** TET1-ChIP-qPCR showing increased occupancy of TET1 at intron9a in hypoxic HCC1806 cells **E)** TET1-ChIP-qPCR showing decreased occupancy of TET1 at intron9a in hypoxic *ATF3* knockdown HCC1806 cells **F)** Immunoblot showing expression of Vimentin, SNAIL and EpCAM in MCF7 cells overexpressing *P4HA1* 9a or 9b isoform as compared to the control cells in normoxic conditions **G)** Immunoblot showing expression of Vimentin, SNAIL and EpCAM in *P4HA1* knockdown MCF7 cells overexpressing *P4HA1* 9a or 9b isoform as compared to the control *P4HA1* knockdown cells as well as the control cells

transfected with a non-targeting shRNA in hypoxic conditions H) Immunoblot showing expression of Vimentin, SNAIL and EpCAM in HCC1806 cells overexpressing P4HA1 9a or 9b isoform as compared to the control cells in normoxic conditions I) Immunoblot showing expression of Vimentin, SNAIL and EpCAM in P4HA1 knockdown HCC1806 cells overexpressing P4HA1 9a or 9b isoform as compared to the control P4HA1 knockdown cells as well as the control cells transfected with a non-targeting shRNA in hypoxic conditions J) Invasion assay and **K**) its quantification in control and P4HA1 9a or 9b isoform overexpressing HCC1806 cells under normoxic condition L) Invasion assay and M) its quantification in P4HA1 knockdown HCC1806 cells rescued by overexpressing P4HA1 9a or 9b isoform as compared to the control P4HA1 knockdown cells as well as the control cells transfected with a non-targeting shRNA in hypoxic conditions N) Immunostaining of COL1A1 in ATF3 knockdown HCC1806 cells which is then rescued by P4HA1 9a overexpression (DAPI staining is done to show the nucleus and overexpression of the P4HA1 isoforms is confirmed by GFP, scale bars, 10 μm) O) Immunostaining of COL1A1 in ATF3 knockdown MCF7 and P) HCC1806 cells in normoxic and hypoxic conditions (DAPI staining is done to show the nucleus, scale bars, 10 μm) **Q)** Immunostaining of COL1A1 in *P4HA1* knockdown MCF7 cells rescued by overexpressing P4HA1 9a or 9b isoform as compared to the control P4HA1 knockdown cells as well as the control cells transfected with a non-targeting shRNA in hypoxic conditions (DAPI staining is done to show the nucleus and overexpression of the P4HA1 isoforms is confirmed by GFP, scale bars, 10  $\mu m$ ). Error bars show mean values  $\pm$  SD (n=3, unless otherwise specified) as calculated using two-tailed Student's t-test, unless otherwise specified,  $*P \le 0.05$ ,  $**P \le 0.01$ ,  $***P \le 0.001$ , ns = not significant.

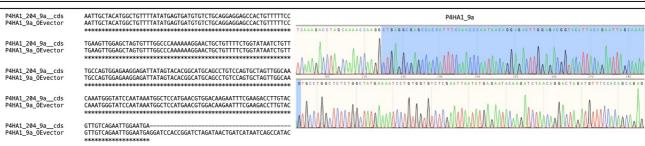


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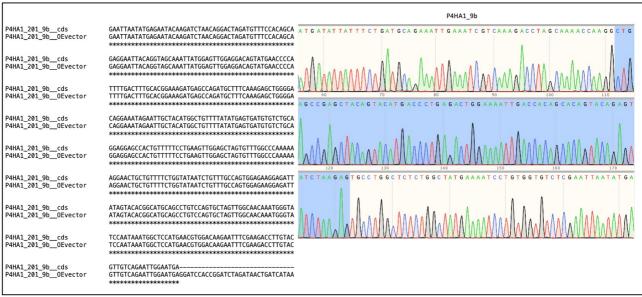


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**Figure S7. Sanger sequencing for confirming the sequences of A)** pGL3\_ATF3pro luciferase vector **B)** pGL3\_P4HA1pro luciferase vector (confirmed sequencing results of ATF3 and P4HA1 promoter luciferase vectors were obtained after alignment (performed on Clustal Omega Multiple Sequence Alignment tool) with the promoter sequence of these genes

(obtained from Eukaryotic Promoter Database) The TSS has been marked within the sequences. Also, we have checked for the SDM and confirmed the mutated motifs in the SDM vectors, which have been marked within the sequences and shown in the chromatogram as well) **C)** pCMV3tag1A\_ATF3 overexpression vector **D)** egfp\_P4HA1\_9a overexpression vector and **E)** egfp\_P4HA1\_9b overexpression vector (confirmed sequencing results of pCMV3tag1A\_ATF3 and pegfp\_P4HA1 overexpression vectors were obtained after alignment (performed on Clustal Omega Multiple Sequence Alignment tool) with the coding sequences of these genes (obtained from Ensembl). To differentiate between the P4HA1 9a and P4HA1 9b sequences, we have marked the exons 9a and 9b within the sequences as well as shown in the chromatogram).