
Supplementary information

Parity and lactation induce T-cell-mediated breast cancer protection

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Supplementary Information Guide

Title: Parity and lactation induce T cell mediated breast cancer protection

Authors: Virassamy B, Caramia F, Savas P, Harris M, Pan JW, Wang J, Brown E, O'Malley MMR, van Geelen CT, Hun M, Burn T, Sant S, Ballan JD, Kay J, Lara Gonzalez LE, Clarke K, Aw Yeang HX, Idrizi R, Jana M, Challice DJ, Salgado R, Thorne H, kConFab consortium, Poliness C, Nightingale S, Teo SH, Speed TP, Visvader J, Neeson PJ, Darcy PK, Mackay LK, Loi S

Corresponding Authors: Mackay L (lkmackay@unimelb.edu.au) and Loi S (sherene.loi@petermac.org)

Item	File Type	Description
Supplementary Information Table 1: Demographics summary of human normal breast flow cytometry dataset	Excel	Demographics summaries with age at breast tissue donation, number of pregnancies, number of live births, maternal age at last birth, years from last birth to tissue donation, breastfeeding durations, germline pathogenic variant information were provided for human flowcytometry cohort in cancer-unaffected breast from women at high risk of breast cancer.
Supplementary Information Table 2: Human "Parous Breast" (PB)-T _{RM} gene signature (FDR<1%, log FC>1)	Excel	Bulk RNA-sequencing of CD69 ⁺ CD103 ⁺ CD8 ⁺ T _{RM} -like cells isolated from normal breast tissue (PB)-T _{RM} gene signature from parous cancer-unaffected women who had breastfed for ≥6 months, comparing gene expression profiles to autologous circulating CD8 ⁺ T cells from blood. Differentially expressed genes by FDR<1%, log FC >1 in parous breast CD8 ⁺ T _{RM} -like cells were provided
Supplementary Information Table 3: Demographics summary of human MyBrCa cohort	Excel	Demographics summaries for human MyBrCa clinical dataset gathered from Pan <i>et al</i> 2024 with recorded parity status, breast cancer subtype information, the median maternal age at birth at first child, the median number of children per woman and the median lifetime breastfeeding durations in women were provided.
Supplementary Information Table 4: Demographic summary of human breastfeeding cohort	Excel	Demographics summaries from an independent cohort of 270 Australian women who carry a germline pathogenic variant, who had been diagnosed with hormone receptor-negative early breast cancer after at least one full term pregnancy, with available parity, age at first and last live birth, breastfeeding information and survival outcomes were provided