

Supplementary Figure 1: The flowchart of this study.

Supplementary Figure 2: The diagnostic capability of NAC-pCR related genes for breast cancer tumors. (A) Dimensionality-reduction using PCA, t-SNE and UMAP for NAC-pCR related genes. (B) ROC curve of each NAC-pCR related genes diagnosis of BC.

Supplementary Figure 3: Exploration of the biological functions of NAC-pCR related genes. Enrichment scores of 22 tumor-related pathways between RD and pCR patients (A), as well as between cluster C1 and cluster C2 (B). (C) The correlation between the expression levels of NAC-pCR related genes and the enrichment scores of 22 tumor-related pathways.

Supplementary Figure 4: Identification of key genes for NAC treatment response. SVM (A), xgboost (B), LASSO (C) for key gene selection. In the D2558 dataset of the GPSA database, the enrichment scores of the gene set with increased expression after FOXA1 knockdown are significantly decreased in pCR patients (D), while the enrichment scores of the gene set with decreased expression after FOXA1 knockdown are significantly increased in pCR patients (E). (F) The changes in enrichment scores of Hallmarkers pathways in pCR patients show a significant negative correlation with the changes in enrichment scores of Hallmarkers pathways after FOXA1 knockdown.

Supplementary Figure 5: Identification of genes that may be involved in the response of breast cancer patients to NAC treatment based on GPSA analysis. (A) The top 20 genes with the highest GPSI scores in the GPSA analysis. (B) The changes in

enrichment scores of the Hallmarker pathways after genetic perturbation of the top 20 genes with the highest GPSI scores. (C) The percentage of times each hallmark gene set was enriched.

Supplementary Figure 6: Exploration of the expression of FOXA1 in breast cancer. (A) The expression levels of FOXA1 in breast cancer tumors and normal tissues in the GEPIA database. (B) The protein expression levels of FOXA1 in breast cancer tumors and normal tissues in the HPA database. (C) The protein localization of FOXA1 in tumor cells in the HPA database. (D) Spatial transcriptomics data demonstrate the localization of FOXA1-positive cells and the immune cell infiltration around these cells.

Supplementary Figure 7: A pan-cancer analysis of FOXA1. (A) The expression levels of FOXA1 between different cancers and their adjacent normal tissues in the TCGA database. The expression levels of FOXA1 among different cancers with different T stages (B), M stages (C), and N stages (D).

Supplementary Figure 8: FOXA1 and the Frequency of Gene Mutations in Breast Cancer. (A) The Difference in Mutation Frequencies of the Top Ten Genes with the Highest Overall Mutation Rates in Breast Cancer between FOXA1 High/Low Expression Groups. (B) Levels of Four Tumor Gene Mutation-Related Indicators between FOXA1 High/Low Expression Groups

Supplementary Figure 9: The relationship between FOXA1 and glycolysis. The Seahorse XF Extracellular Flux Analyzers were utilized to assess the levels of ECAR (A) and OCR (B) within cellular environments. (C) WB showing the expression levels of glycolysis-related proteins (HK2, GLUT1, and LDHA).

Supplementary Table 1: The clinical information of patients in GEO datasets.

Supplementary Table 2: The genes in the 14 co-expression gene modules.

Supplementary Table 3: Hub genes in black module and brown module.

Supplementary Table 4: Genes in 22 tumor-related pathways.

Supplementary Table 5: The GPSA algorithm identified a total of 275 gene perturbations related to achieving pCR with NAC treatment.

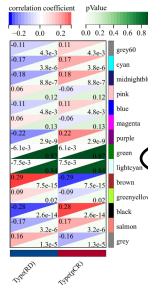
Supplementary Table 6: GSEA analysis of KEGG pathway based on FOXA1 expression in merge data.

Supplementary Table 7: Exploring the changes in pathway enrichment after knockdown of FOXA1 gene using the GPSA tool.

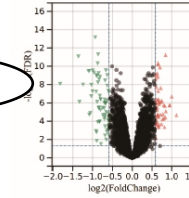
Supplementary Table 8: HRD scores of all samples in TCGA-BRCA.

GSE20194 GSE20271 GSE22093 GSE23988 GSE42822

InSilicoMerging
Merge data

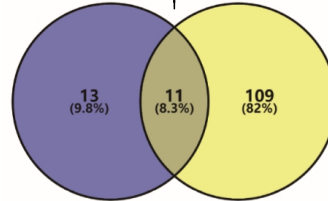


Regulated
▼ Down-regulated
▲ Up-regulated

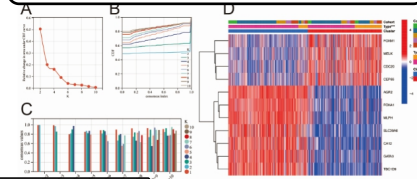


WGCNA

LIMMA



ConsensusClusterPlus

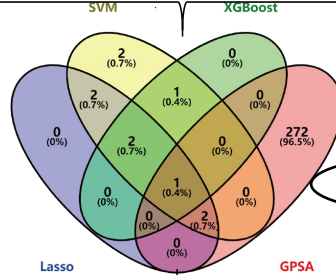
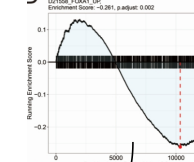
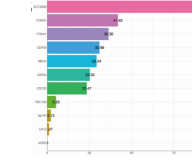
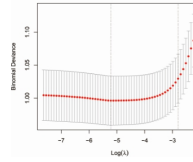
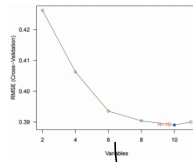


SVM

LASSO

XGBoost

GPSA

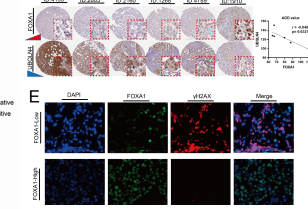
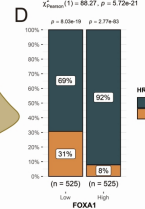
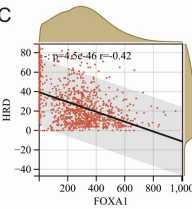
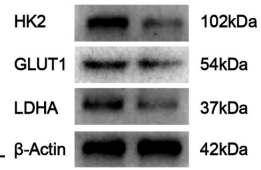
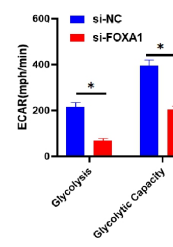


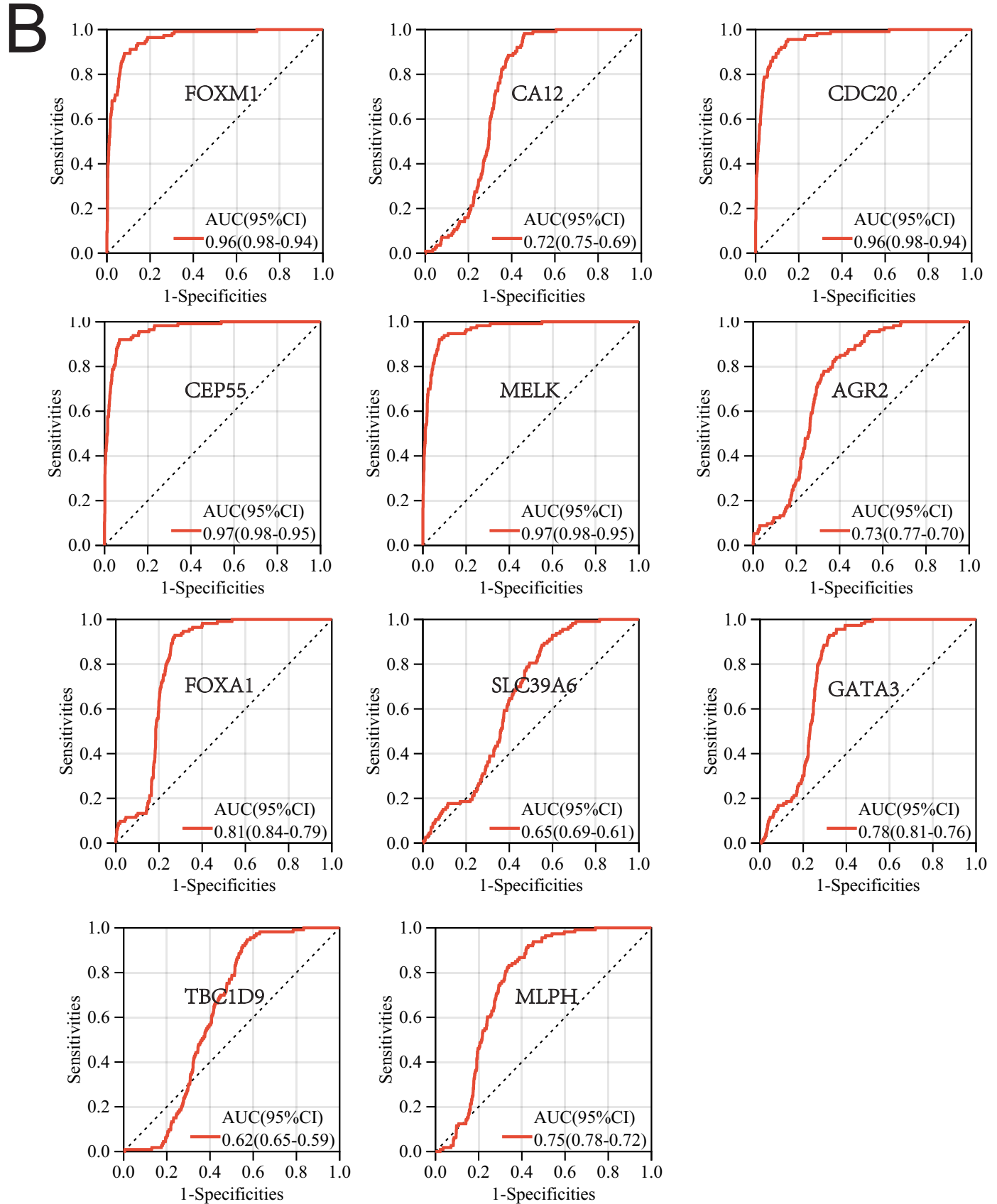
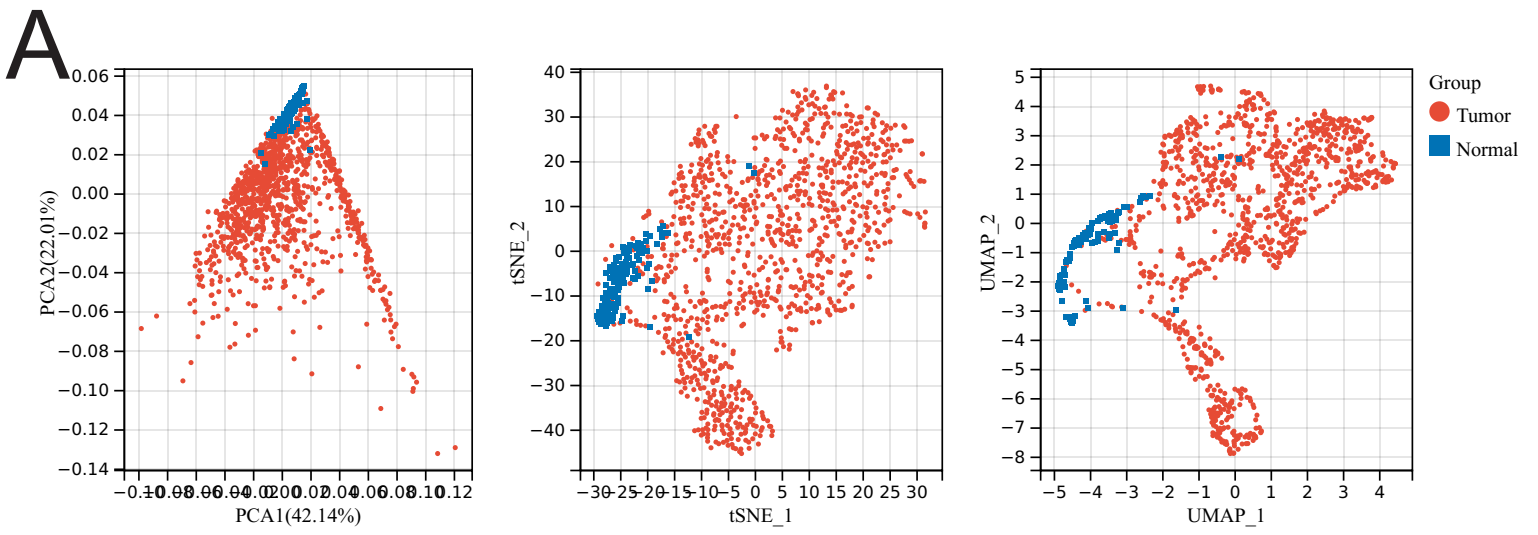
FOXA1

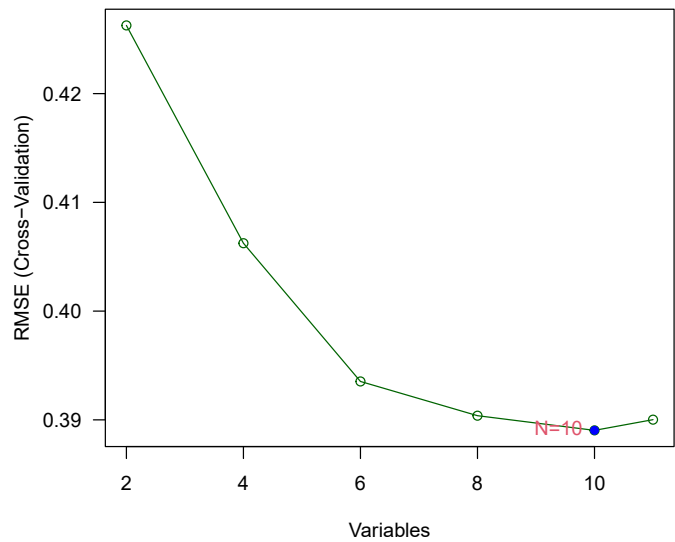
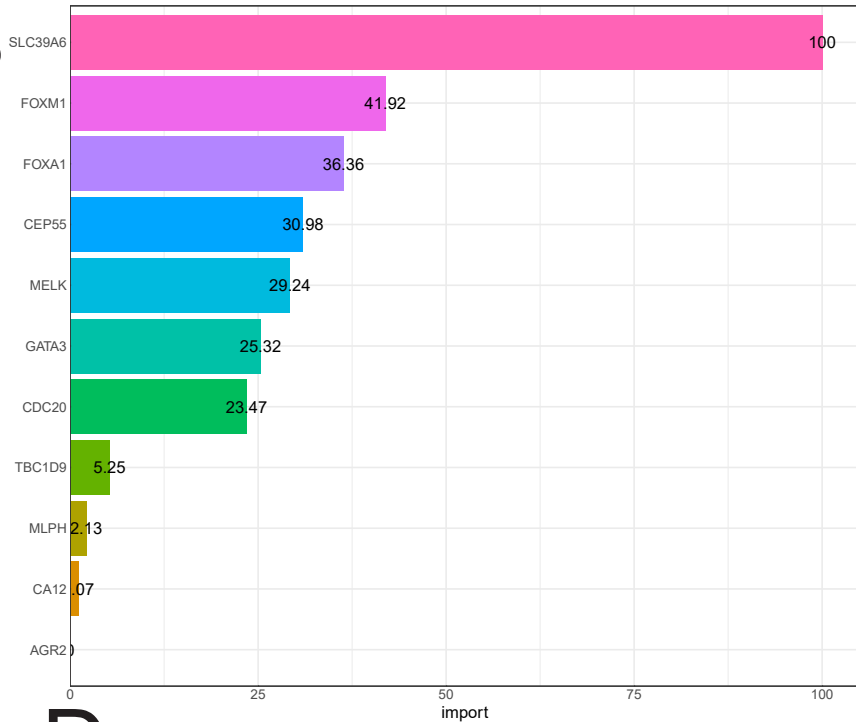
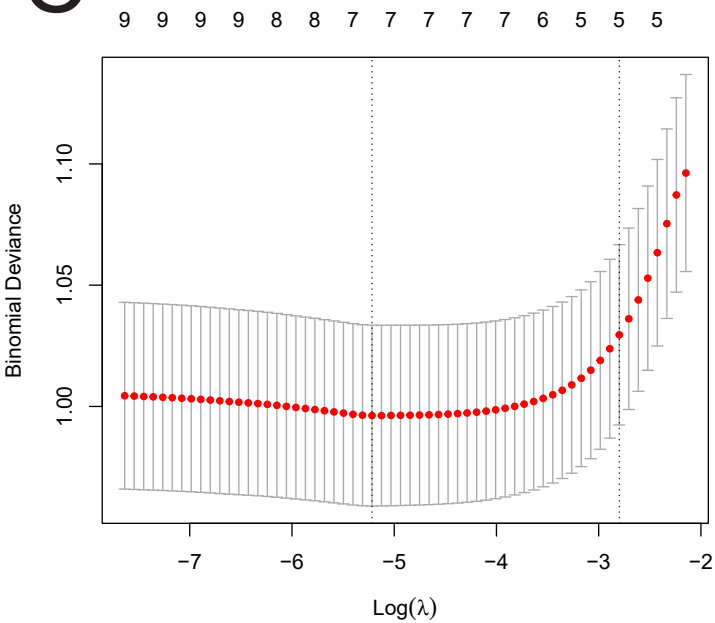
Glycolysis

HRD

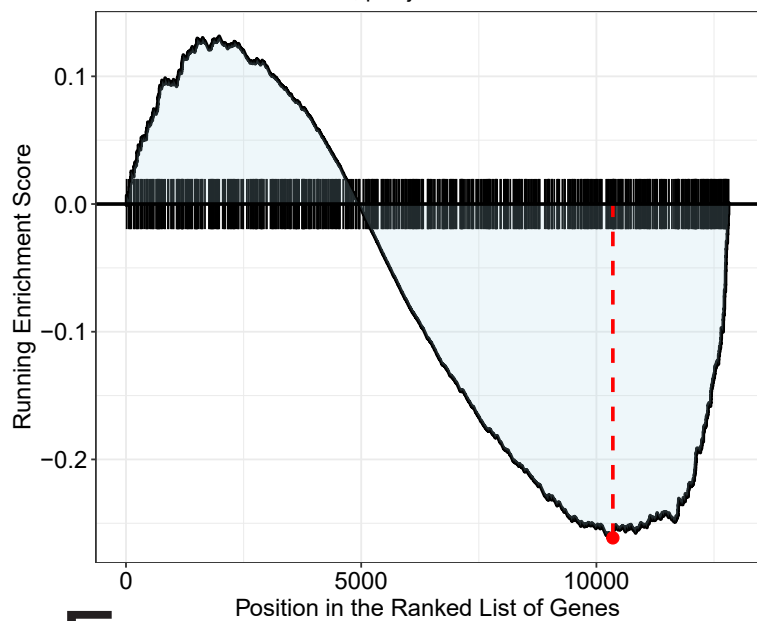
Experimental
verification



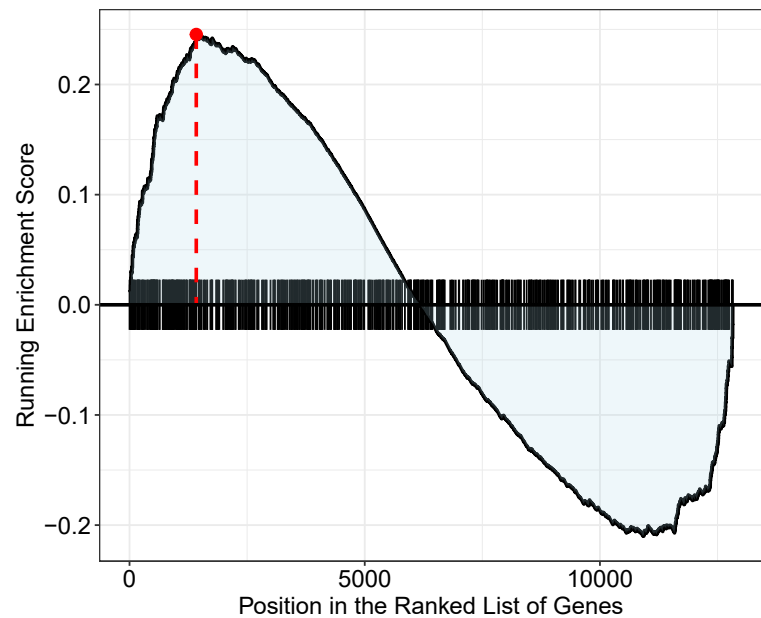
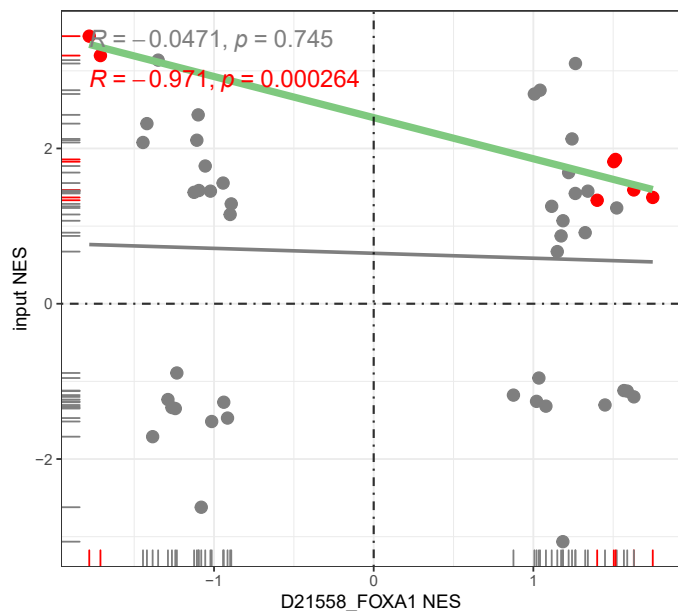


A**B****C****D**

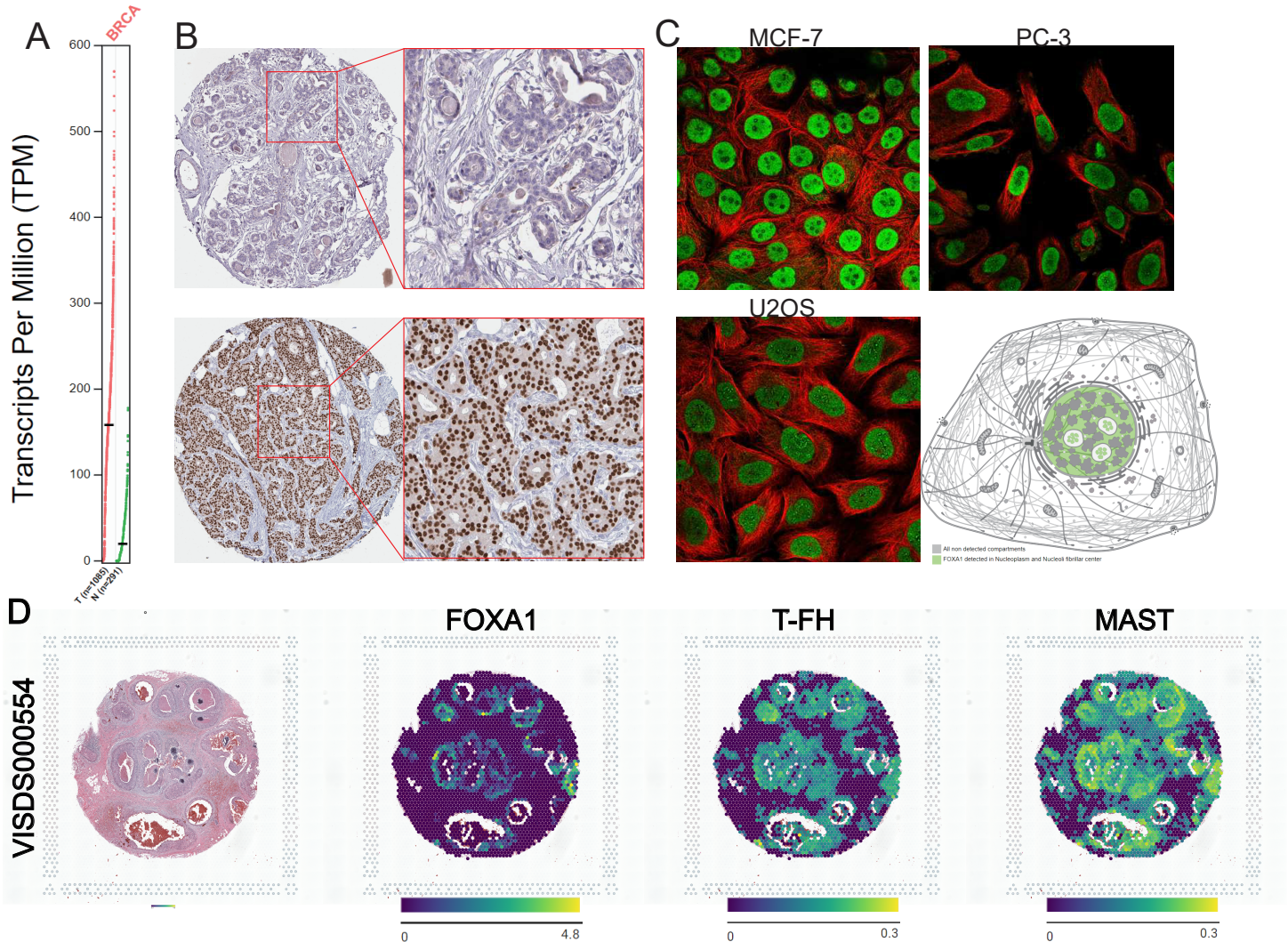
D21558_FOXA1_UP,
Enrichment Score: -0.261, p.adjust: 0.002

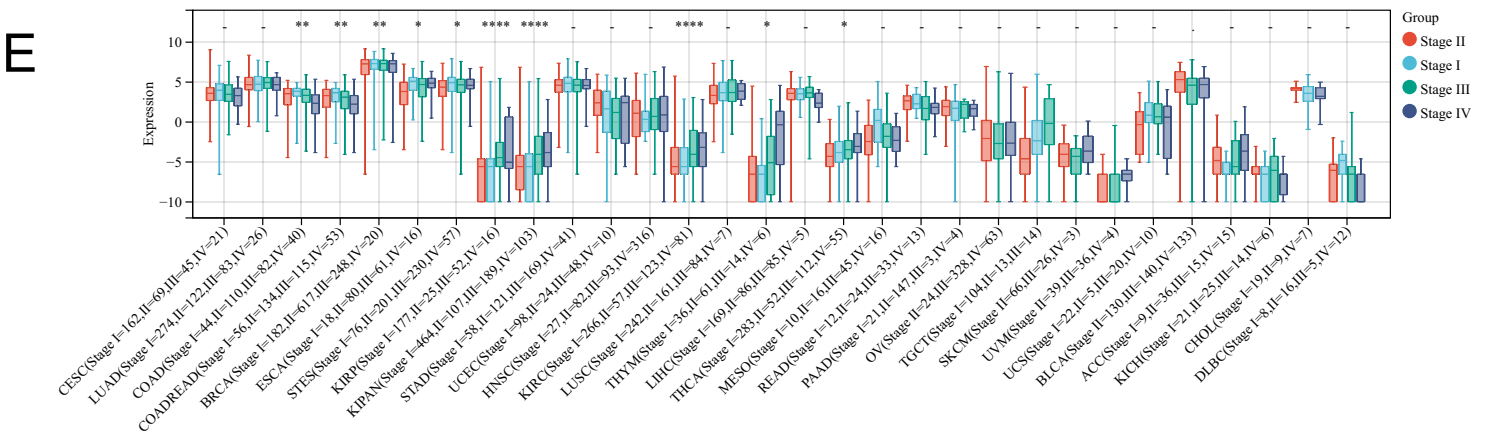
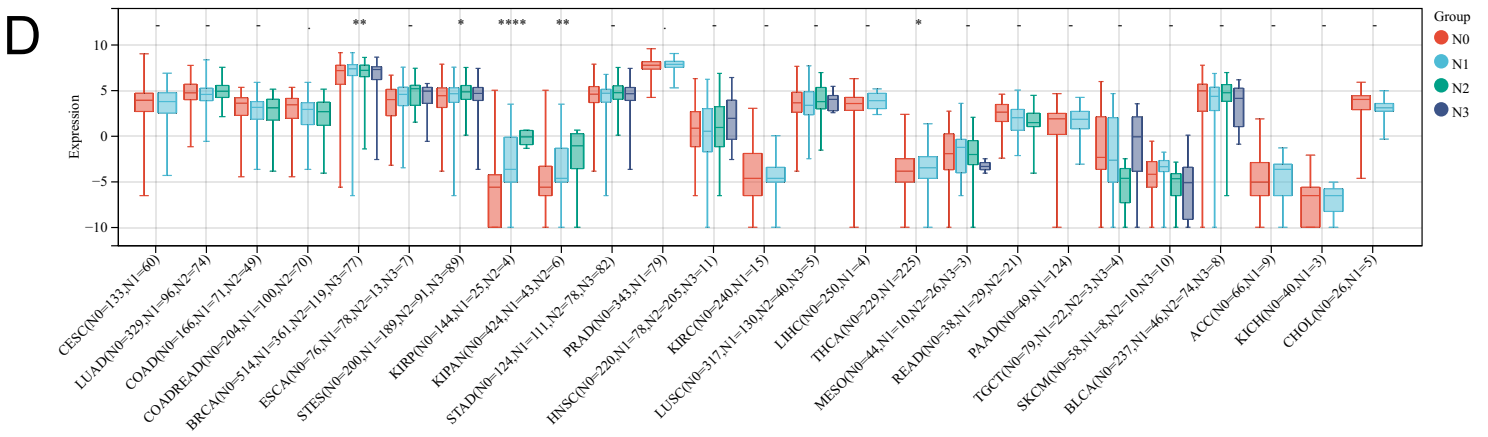
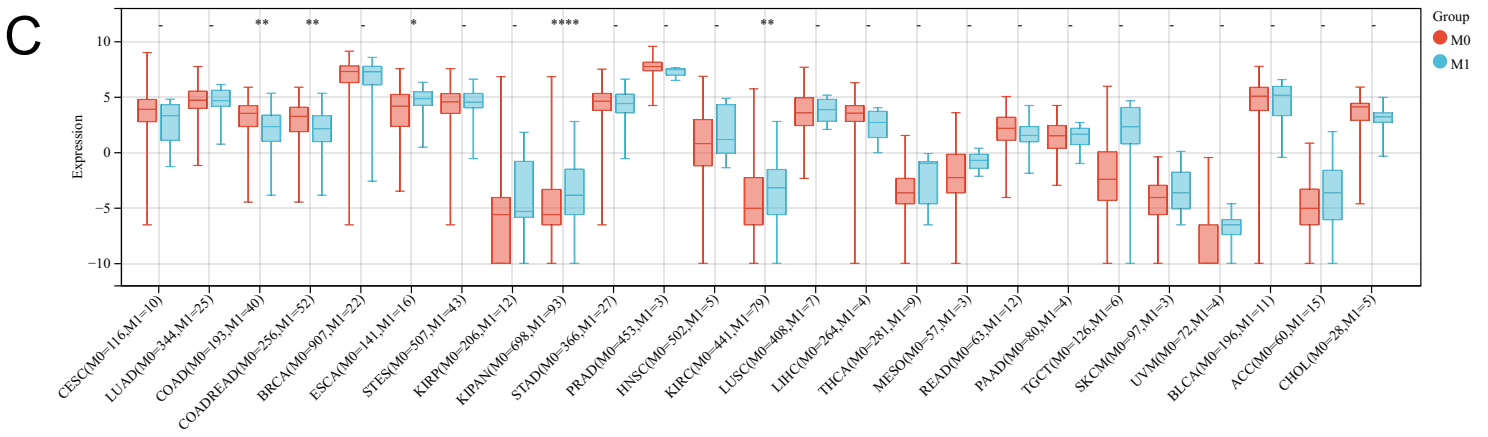
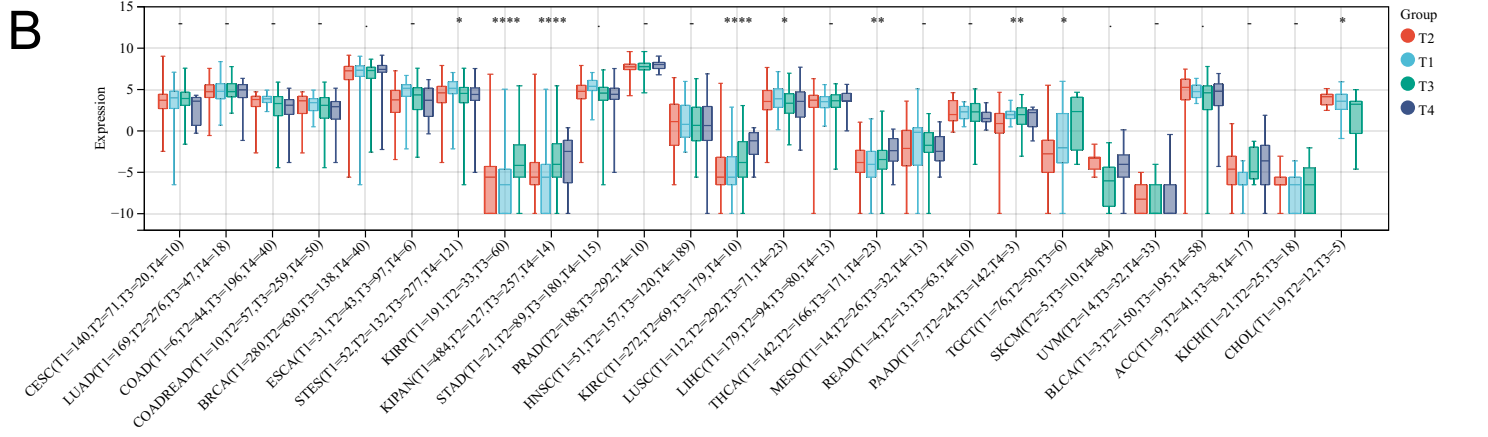
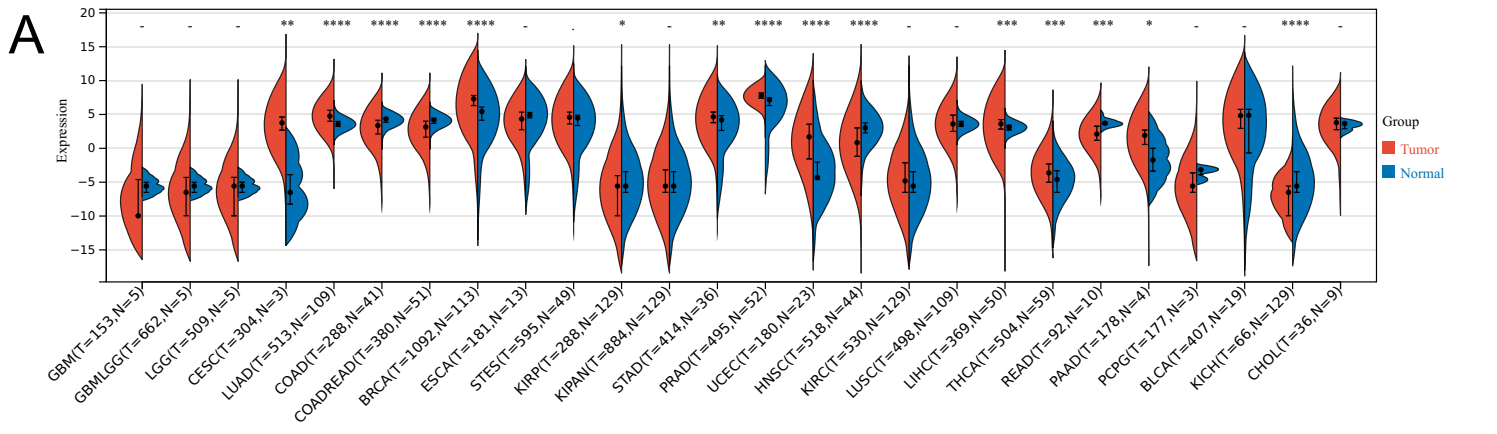
**E**

D21558_FOXA1_DOWN,
Enrichment Score: 0.245, p.adjust: 0.009

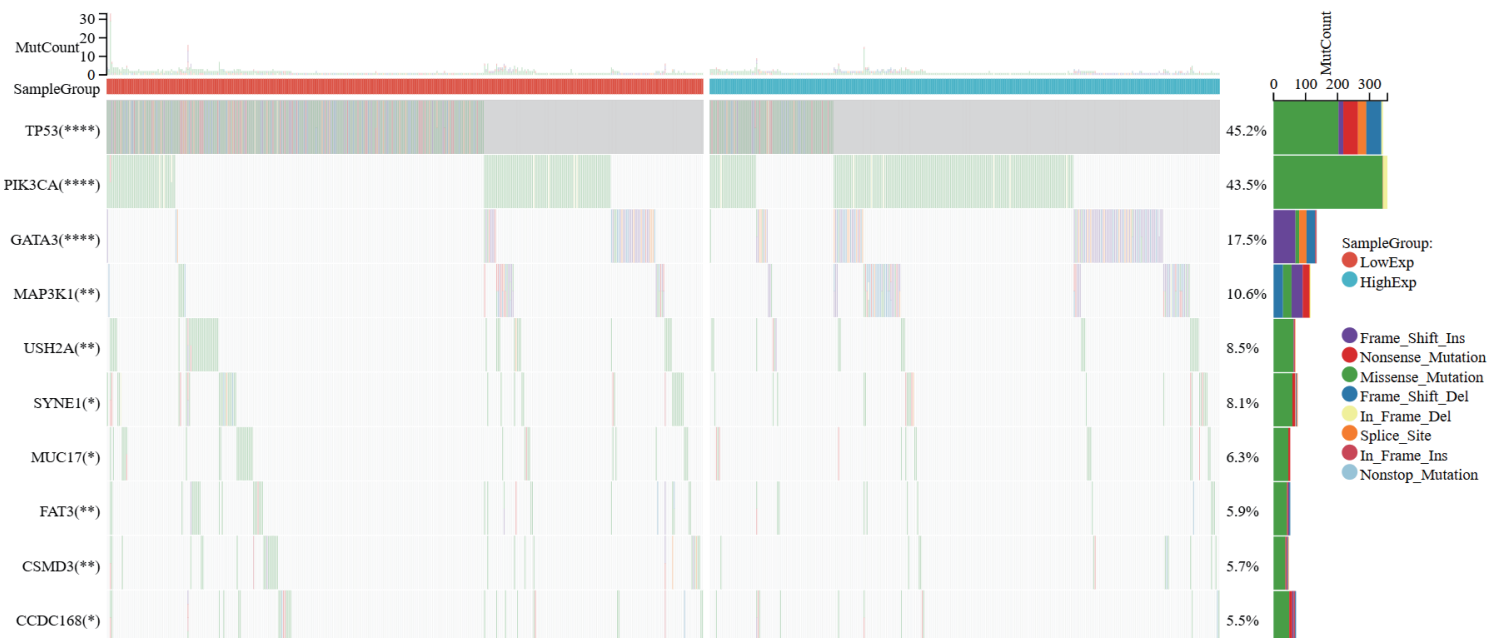
**F**

● All Hallmarks pathways(50) ● Hallmarks pathways FDR < 0.01(7)

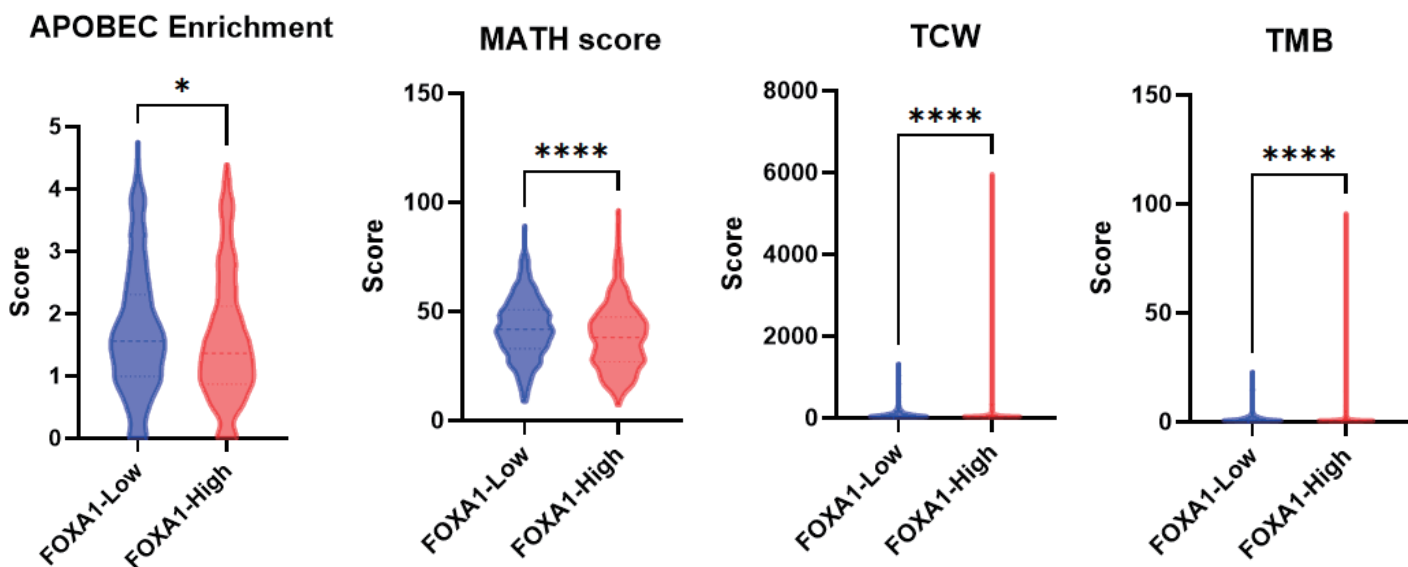


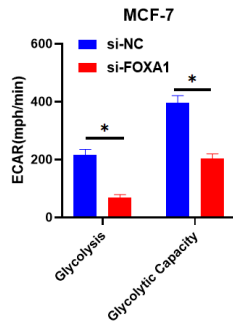
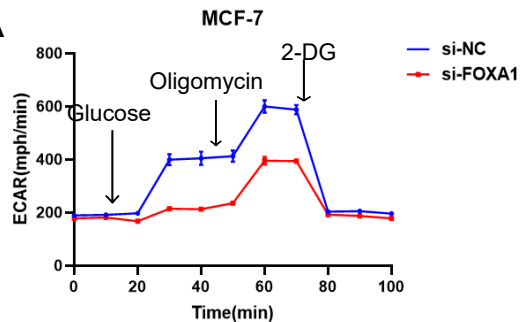
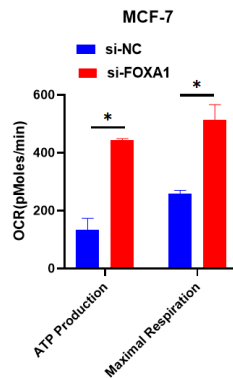
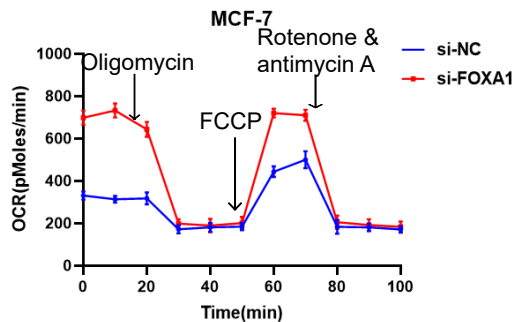


A



B



A**B****C**