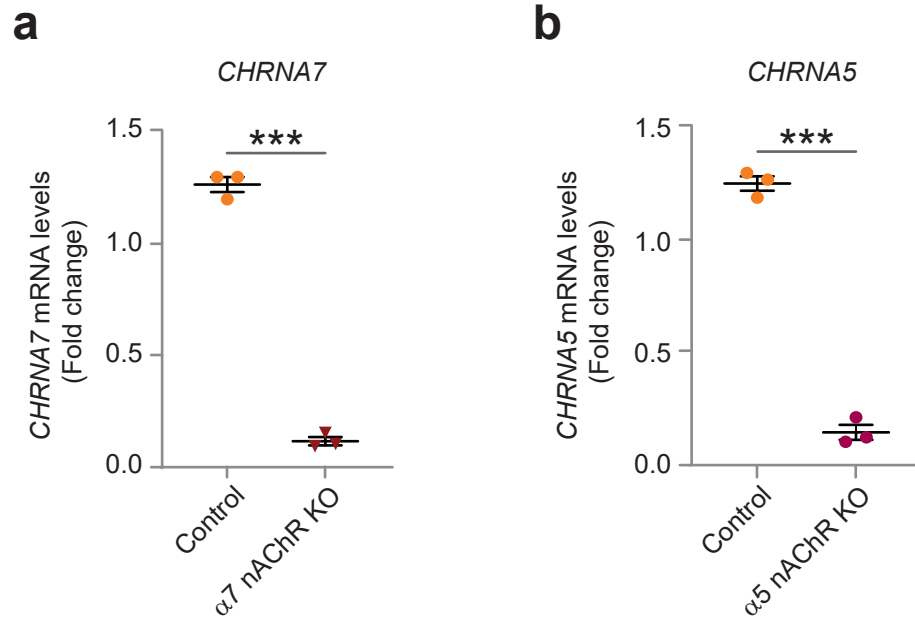
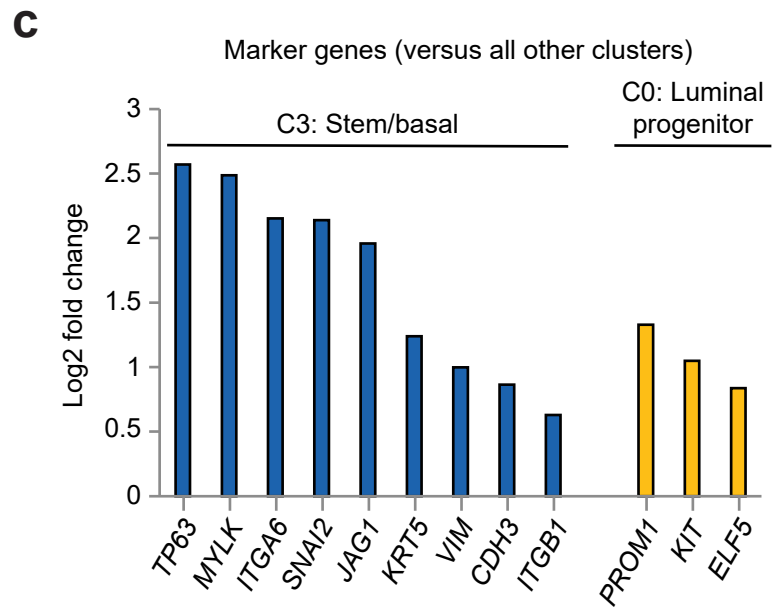
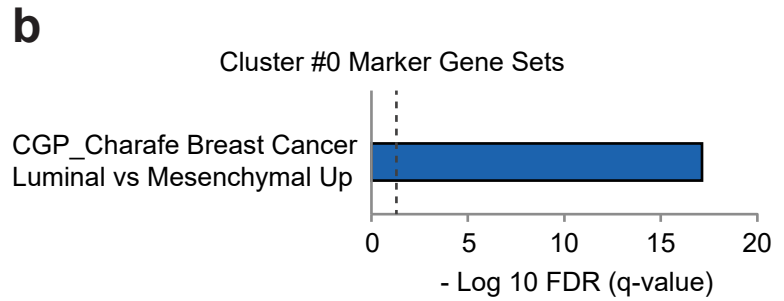
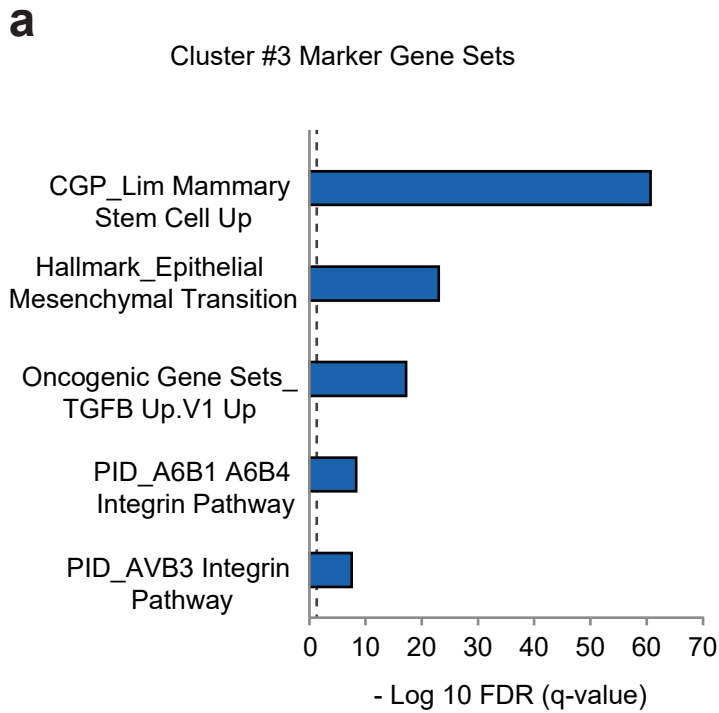


Supplementary Figure 1



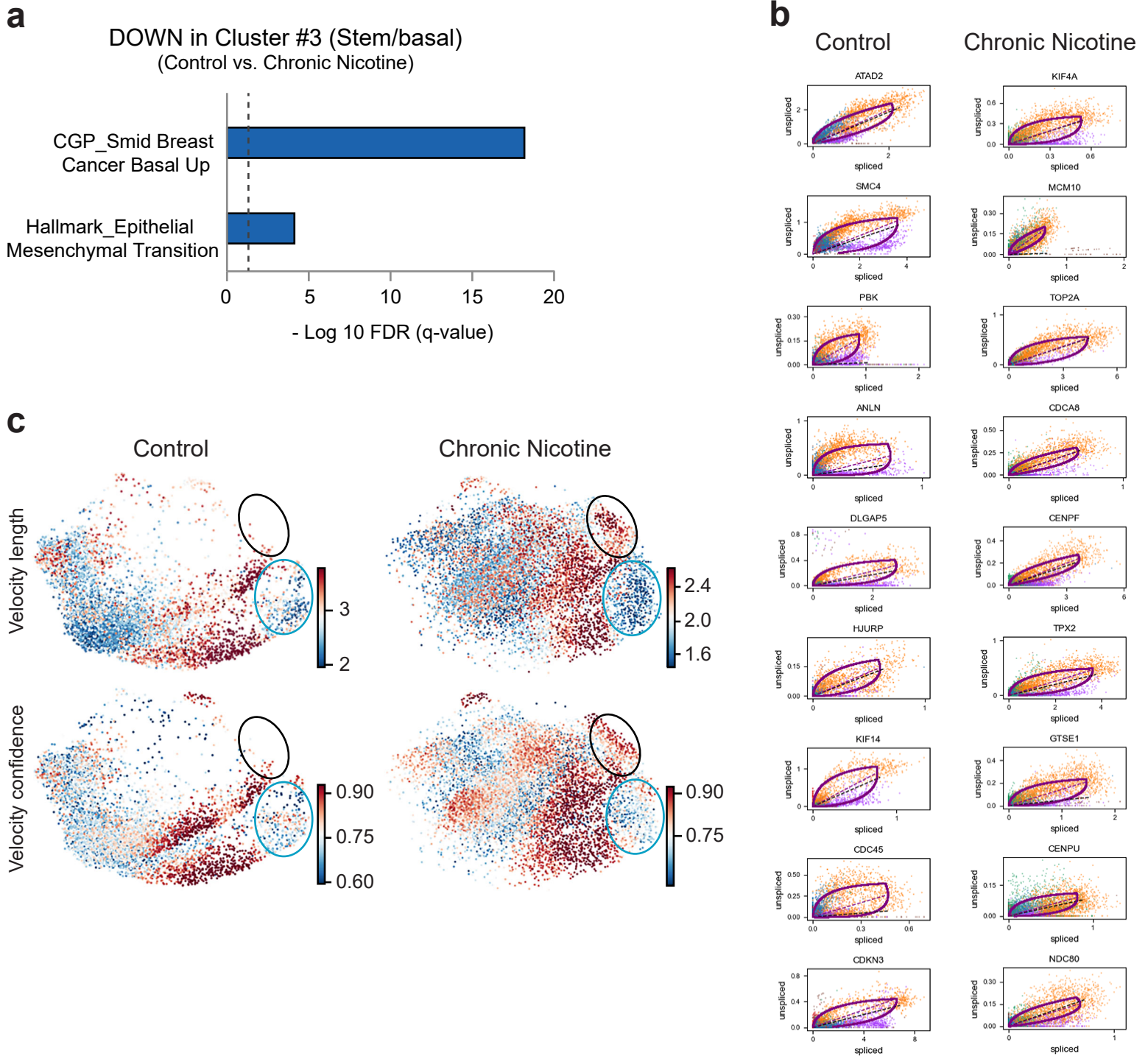
Supplementary Figure 1. Related to Figure 1. (a,b) Validation of reduced mRNA expression after CRISPR/Cas9 gene excision of the $\alpha 7$ (a) or $\alpha 5$ (b) nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChR) in HCC38 breast cancer cells. Data from QPCR experiments showing the levels of *CHRNA7* (a) or *CHRNA5* mRNA (b) in the respective vector control or knockout cells relative to parental cells. Statistics by student's t-test. *** $P < 0.001$. All samples were run in duplicate with GAPDH as a loading control. Data represent the mean $\pm$ s.e.m. $n=3$ independent experiments.

Supplementary Figure 2



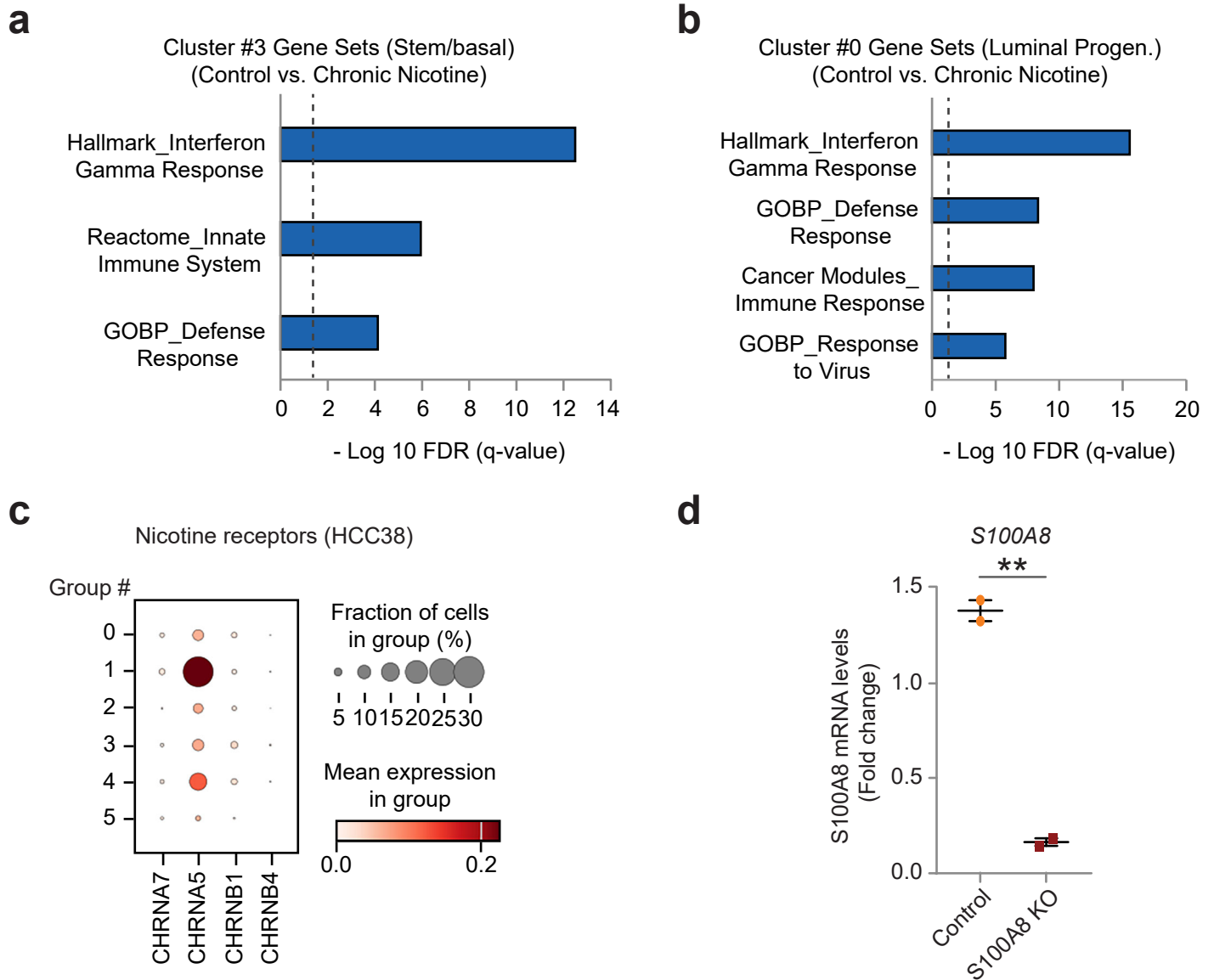
Supplementary Figure 2. Related to Figure 3. (a-c) Analysis of clusters #3 and #0 marker genes from scRNA-seq data. **(a,b)** Gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA) for marker genes specifically associated with cluster #s 3 **(a)**, and 0 **(b)**. **(c)** Histogram displaying the relative mRNA expression levels of select stem/basal and luminal progenitor cell marker genes in clusters #3 and #0 respectively. Bars represent the log2 fold change compared to cells in all other clusters. FDR $q < 0.05$. Dashed lines indicate statistical significance.

Supplementary Figure 3



Supplementary Figure 3. Related to Figure 3. (a) GSEA for genes down in the stem/basal cluster #3 due to chronic nicotine. FDR $q < 0.05$. Dashed lines indicate statistical significance. (b) Phase portraits for the top dynamic genes in cluster #1 (orange), reveal numerous cell cycle-related genes, many of which are turned off as they progress to cluster #4 (purple). (c) Dynamic trajectory modeling data analyzed for speed and coherence. UMAP data projected with their associated velocity length and confidence fields shows an increased rate of cell cycle entry in the nicotine-induced cluster #2 cells (black ovals) relative to proliferating cells in the control (blue ovals).

Supplementary Figure 4

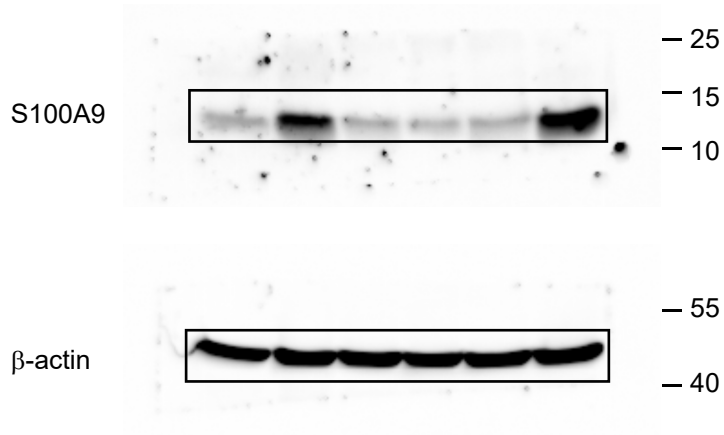


Supplementary Figure 4. Related to Figure 4. (a,b) GSEA for genes upregulated due to chronic nicotine in clusters #3 (a) and #0 (b). FDR $q < 0.05$. Dashed lines indicate statistical significance. (c) Dot plot displaying the relative mRNA expression levels and frequency of select nicotinic acetylcholine receptor genes in the different cell clusters identified by scRNA-seq. (d) QPCR experiments showing reduced *S100A8* mRNA expression after CRISPR/Cas9 gene deletion in HCC38 breast cancer cells. Data is relative to parental cells. Statistics by student's t-test. $**P < 0.01$. All samples were run in duplicate with GAPDH as a loading control. Data represent the mean $\pm$ s.e.m. $n=2$ independent experiments.

Supplementary Figure 5

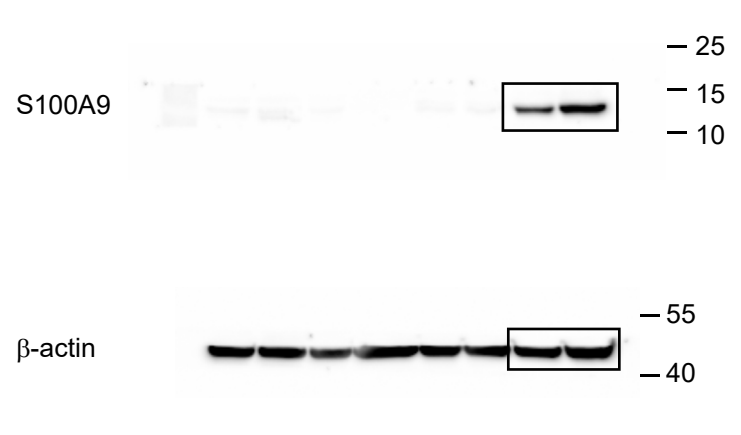
a

Full unedited blot for Figure 4D



b

Full unedited blot for Figure 4F



Supplementary Figure 5. Unedited Western blots. (a,b) Unprocessed scans for the immunoblot data shown in main figures 4D (a) and 4F (b). Boxes outline the cropped areas used in figures. Molecular weight markers are indicated in kilodaltons.

Supplementary Table 1. Primers for QPCR

Primers	Forward (5' to 3')	Reverse (3' to 5')
CHRNA1	CTGGACCTACGACGGCTCT	CGCTGCATGACGAAGTGGT
CHRNA2	AGGCTCGCATACCGAGACT	TCACCACGTCTGAAGTGTGG
CHRNA3	TGAGCACCGTCTATTTGAGCG	TGGACACCTCGAAATGGATGAT
CHRNA4	GGAGGGCGTCCAGTACATTG	GAAGATGCGGTCGATGACCA
CHRNA5	ACGTTTTGAAGGGACCACTACG	ACTCACAATCTCCATTCTCCAT
CHRNA6	GGCAGGGATTCTTCATGGG	GCCTCTCCTCAGTTGCACAG
CHRNA7	GCTGGTCAAGAACTACAATCCC	CTCATCCACGTCCATGATCTG
CHRNA9	CAGAGACGGCAGATGGAAAAT	CCACTGGACGAAGAGCATTAGAA
CHRNA10	TCGACATGGATGAACGGAACC	ATCGTAGGTAGGCATCTGTCC
CHRNA2	GGTGACAGTACAGCTTATGGTG	AGGCGATAATCTTCCCACTCC
CHRNA3	TGCTGGTTCTCATCGTCCTTG	GCATCTTCATTTTCGGCGATTGA
CHRNA4	CAGCTTATCAGCGTGAATGAGC	GTCAGGCGGTAATCAGTCCAT
CHRNA5	ACGAGACTCGGATGTGGTCAA	GACACCGTCCACGTTGTTCT
CHRNA6	GTGGATGCCGTGAACTTCGT	GCACCCAGTCGGACACTTC
CHRNA7	GGAGAACAACAATGACGGCTC	TGGCAGCCAGTACACGAAG
S100A8	ATGCCGTCTACAGGGATGAC	ACTGAGGACACTCGGTCTCTA
S100A9	GGTCATAGAACACATCATGGAGG	GGCCTGGCTTATGGTGGTG