Figure S1 Association between the peripheral blood biomarkers. The plots on the diagonal line show the distributions for the biomarkers. The grids under the diagonal line were the scatter plots for two biomarkers, while the corresponding grids above the diagonal line indicate the correlation coefficients (the numbers) and significance levels (*, P<0.05; **, P<0.01; ***, P<0.001). NLR, neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio; MLR, monocyte to lymphocyte ratio; PLR, platelet to lymphocyte ratio; PIV, pan-immune-inflammation value.
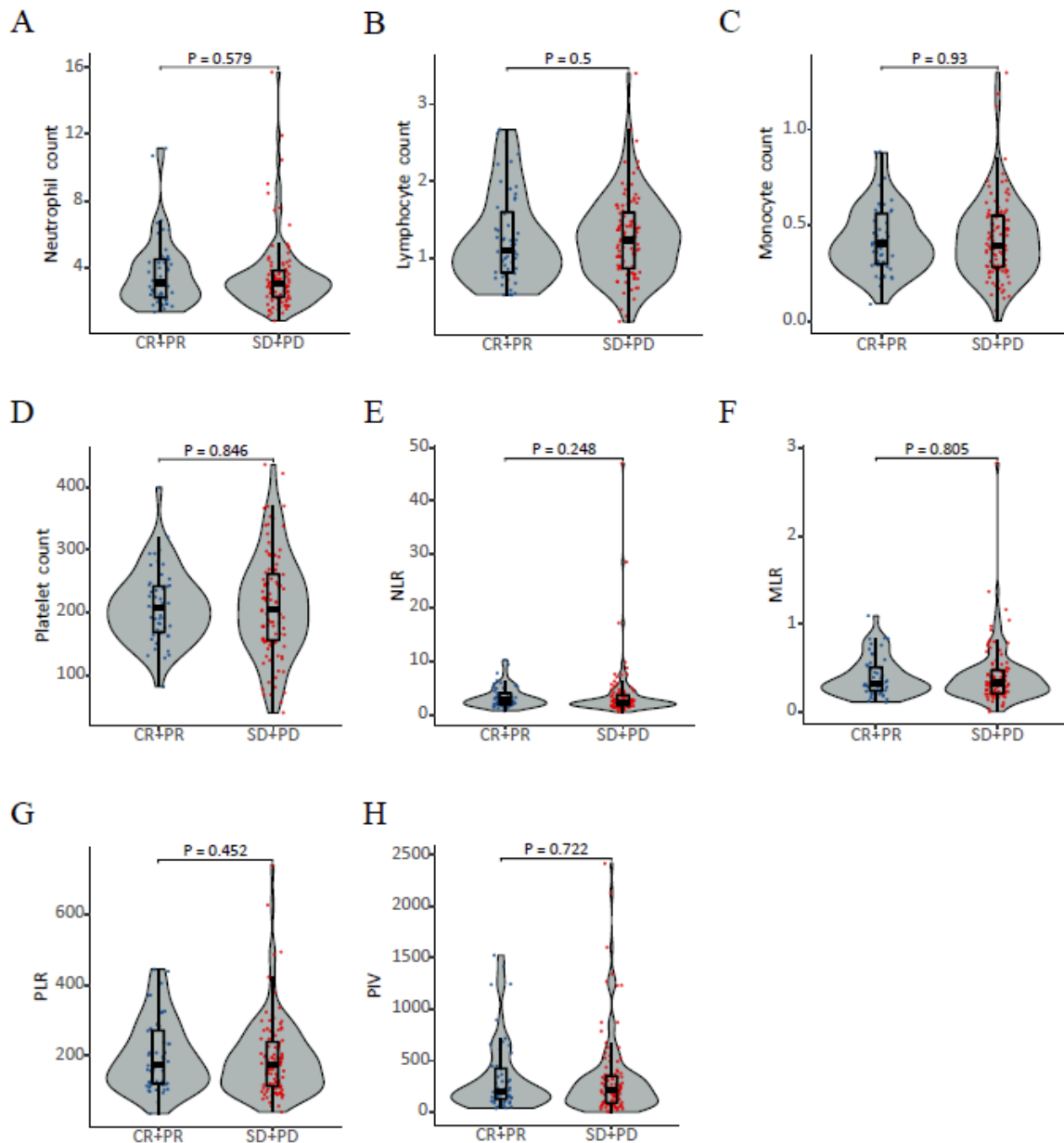
Figure S2 Objective response rate according to the peripheral blood cell counts and biomarkers: CR + PR (ORR) according to (A) neutrophil count, (B) lymphocyte count, (C) monocyte count, (D) platelet count, (E) NLR, (F) MLR, (G) PLR and (H) PIV. CR, complete response; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease; PD, progressive disease; NLR, neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio; MLR, monocyte to lymphocyte ratio; PLR, platelet to lymphocyte ratio; PIV, pan-immune-inflammation value; ORR, objective response rate.
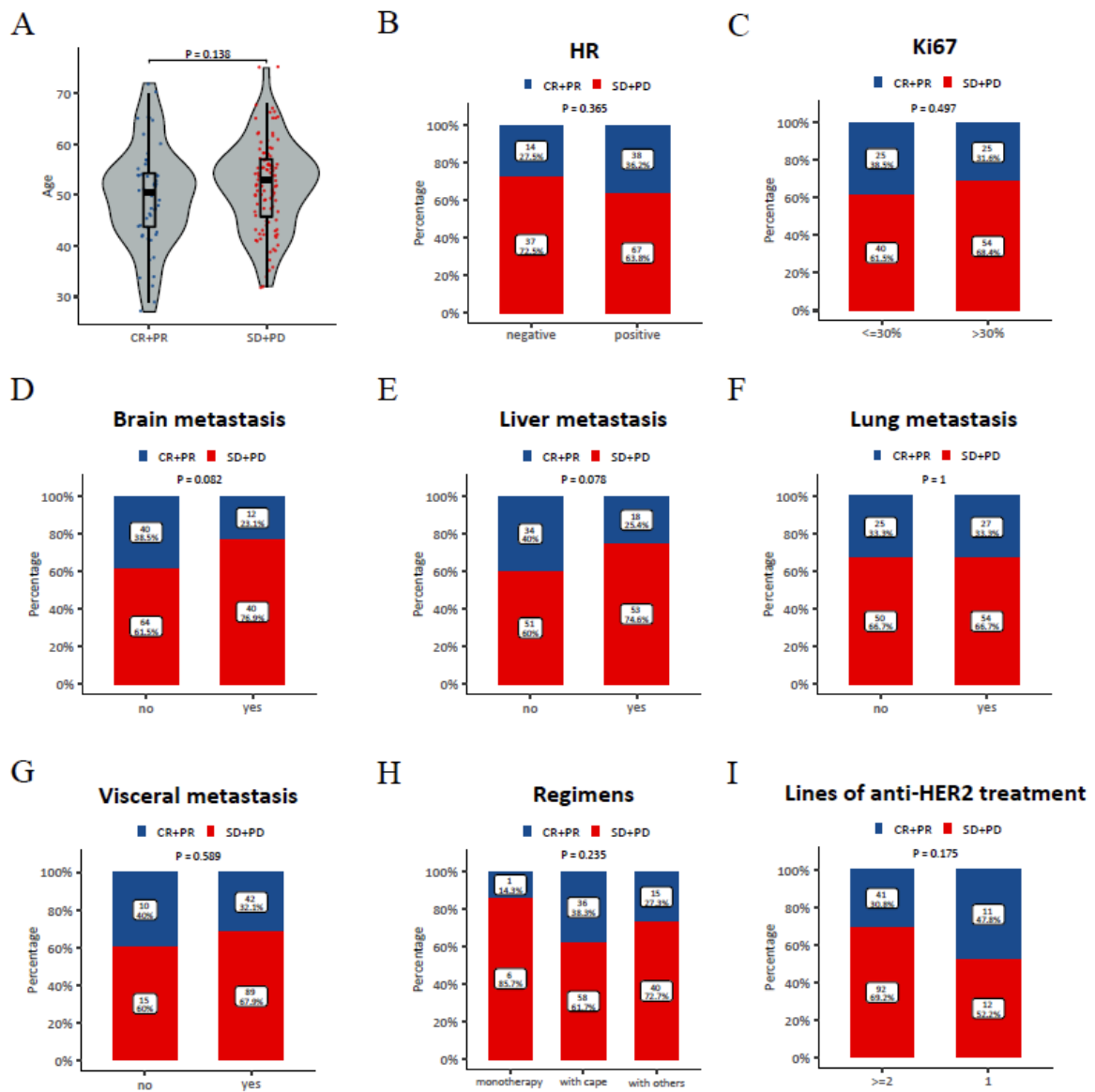
Figure S3 Objective response rate according to clinicopathological features: CR + PR (ORR) according to (A) age, (B) HR, (C) Ki67, (D) brain metastasis, (E) liver metastasis, (F) lung metastasis, (G) visceral metastasis, (H) regimens and (I) lines of anti-HER2 treatment. CR, complete response; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease; PD, progressive disease; HR, hormone receptor; HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; ORR, objective response rate.
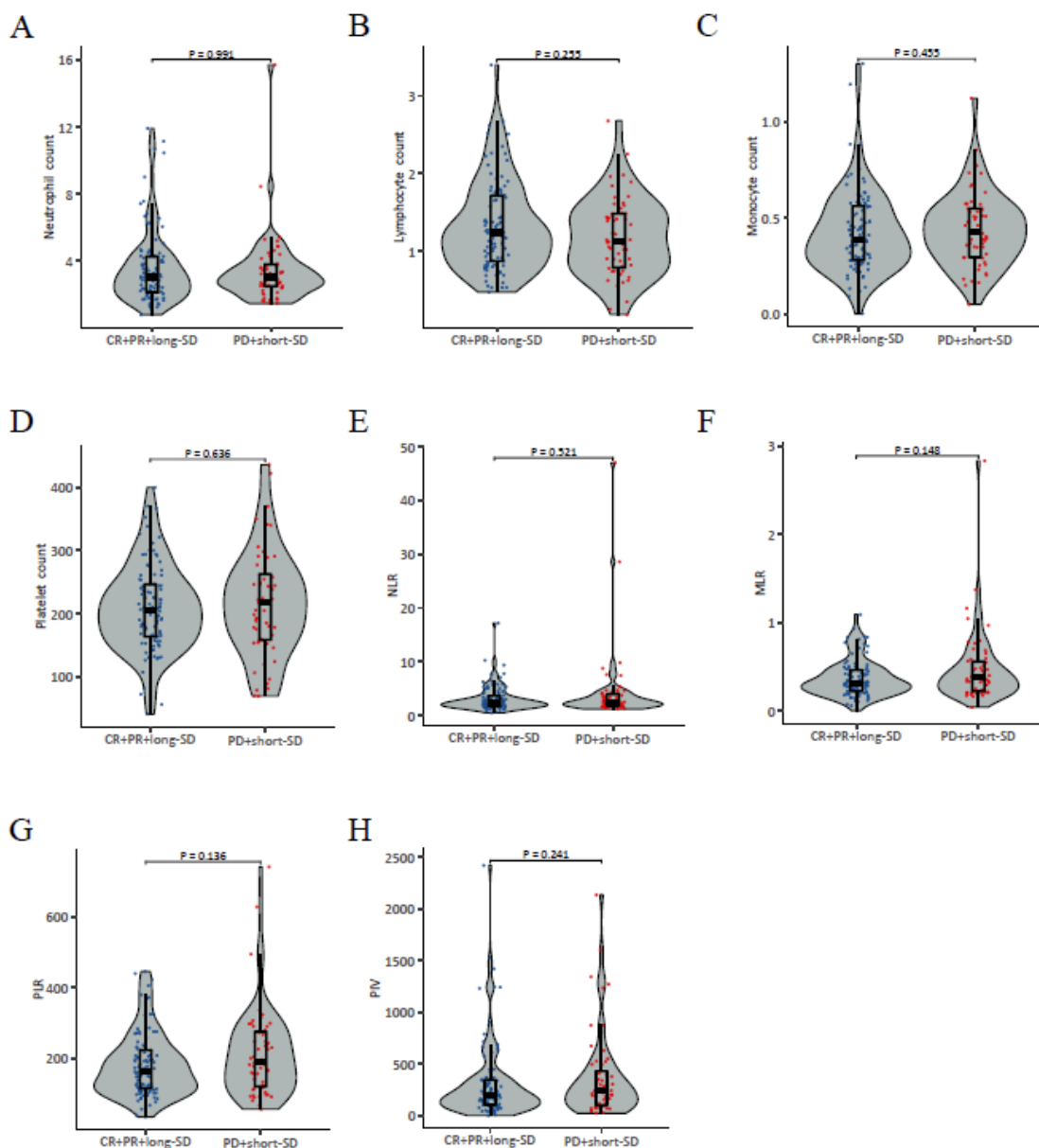
Figure S4 Clinical response (CR + PR + long-SD) according to the peripheral blood cell counts and biomarkers: CR + PR + long-SD according to (A) neutrophil count, (B) lymphocyte count, (C) monocyte count, (D) platelet count, (E) NLR, (F) MLR, (G) PLR and (H) PIV. CR, complete response; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease; long-SD, stable disease lasting more than 24 weeks; PD, progressive disease; short-SD, stable disease lasting less than 24 weeks; NLR, neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio; MLR, monocyte to lymphocyte ratio; PLR, platelet to lymphocyte ratio; PIV, pan-immune-inflammation value.
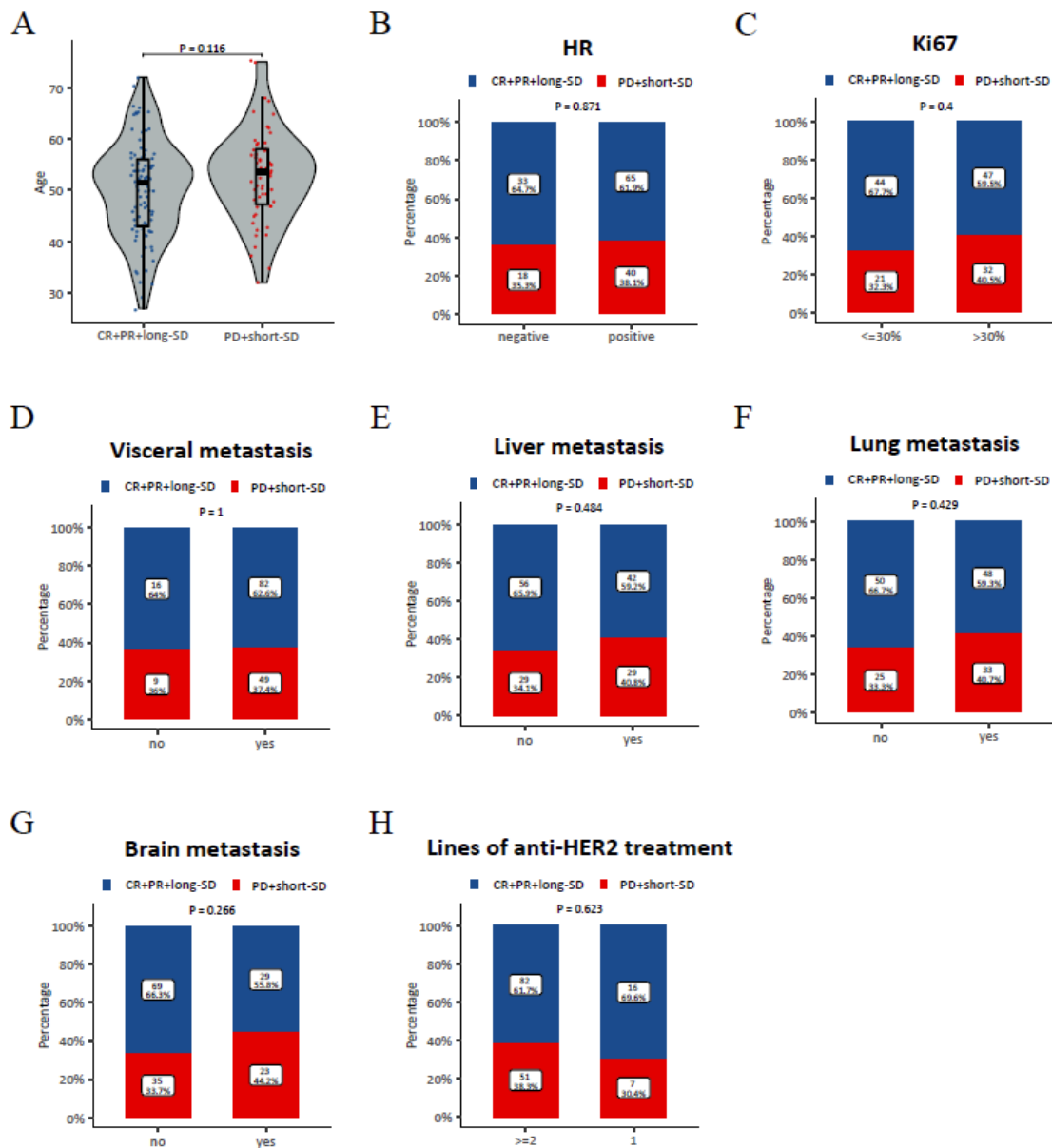
Figure S5 Clinical response (CR + PR + long-SD) according to clinicopathological features: CR + PR + long-SD according to (A) age, (B) HR, (C) Ki67, (D) visceral metastasis, (E) liver metastasis, (F) lung metastasis, (G) brain metastasis and (H) lines of anti-HER2 treatment. CR, complete response; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease; long-SD, stable disease lasting more than 24 weeks; PD, progressive disease; short-SD, stable disease lasting less than 24 weeks; HR, hormone receptor; HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2.
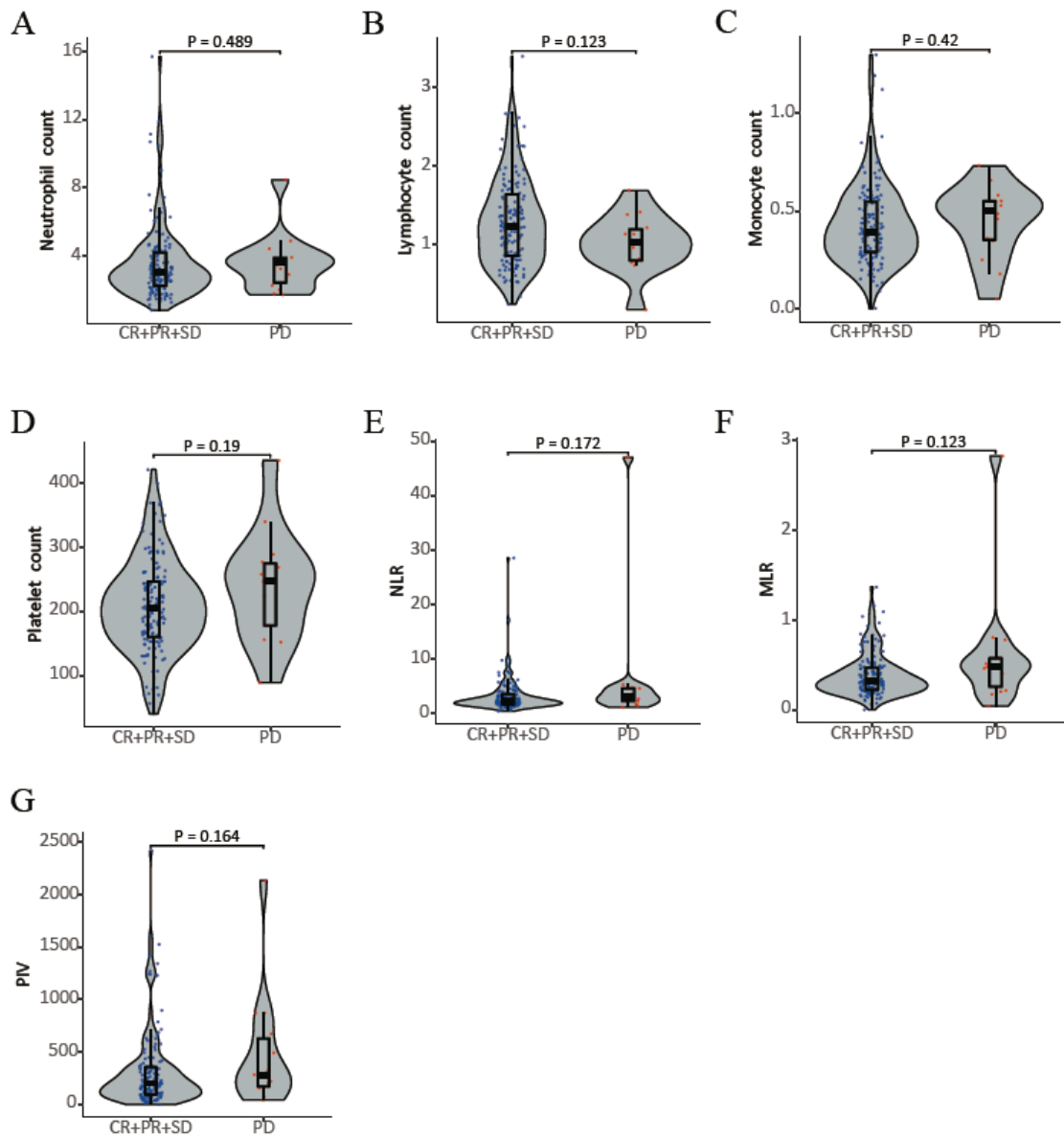
Figure S6 Disease control rate according to the peripheral blood cell counts and biomarkers: CR + PR + SD (DCR) according to (A) neutrophil count, (B) lymphocyte count, (C) monocyte count, (D) platelet count, (E) NLR, (F) MLR and (G) PIV. CR, complete response; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease; PD, progressive disease; NLR, neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio; MLR, monocyte to lymphocyte ratio; PIV, pan-immune-inflammation value; DCR, disease control rate.
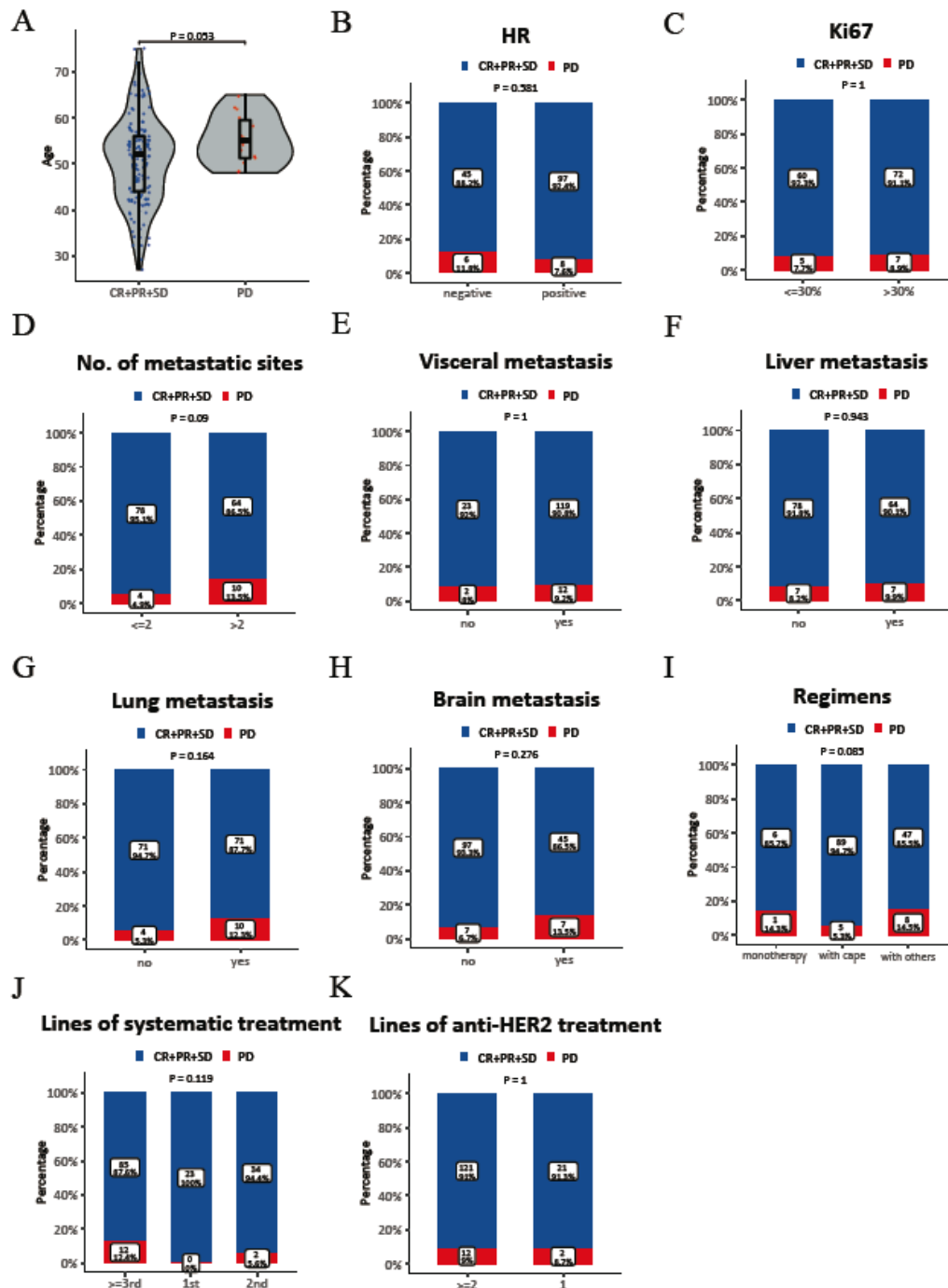
Figure S7 Disease control rate according to clinicopathological features: CR + PR + SD (DCR) according to (A) age, (B) HR, (C) Ki67, (D) No. of metastatic sites, (E) visceral metastasis, (F) liver metastasis, (G) lung metastasis, (H) brain metastasis, (I) regimens, (J) lines of systematic treatment and (K) lines of anti-HER2 treatment. CR, complete response; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease; PD, progressive disease; HR, hormone receptor; HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; DCR, disease control rate.
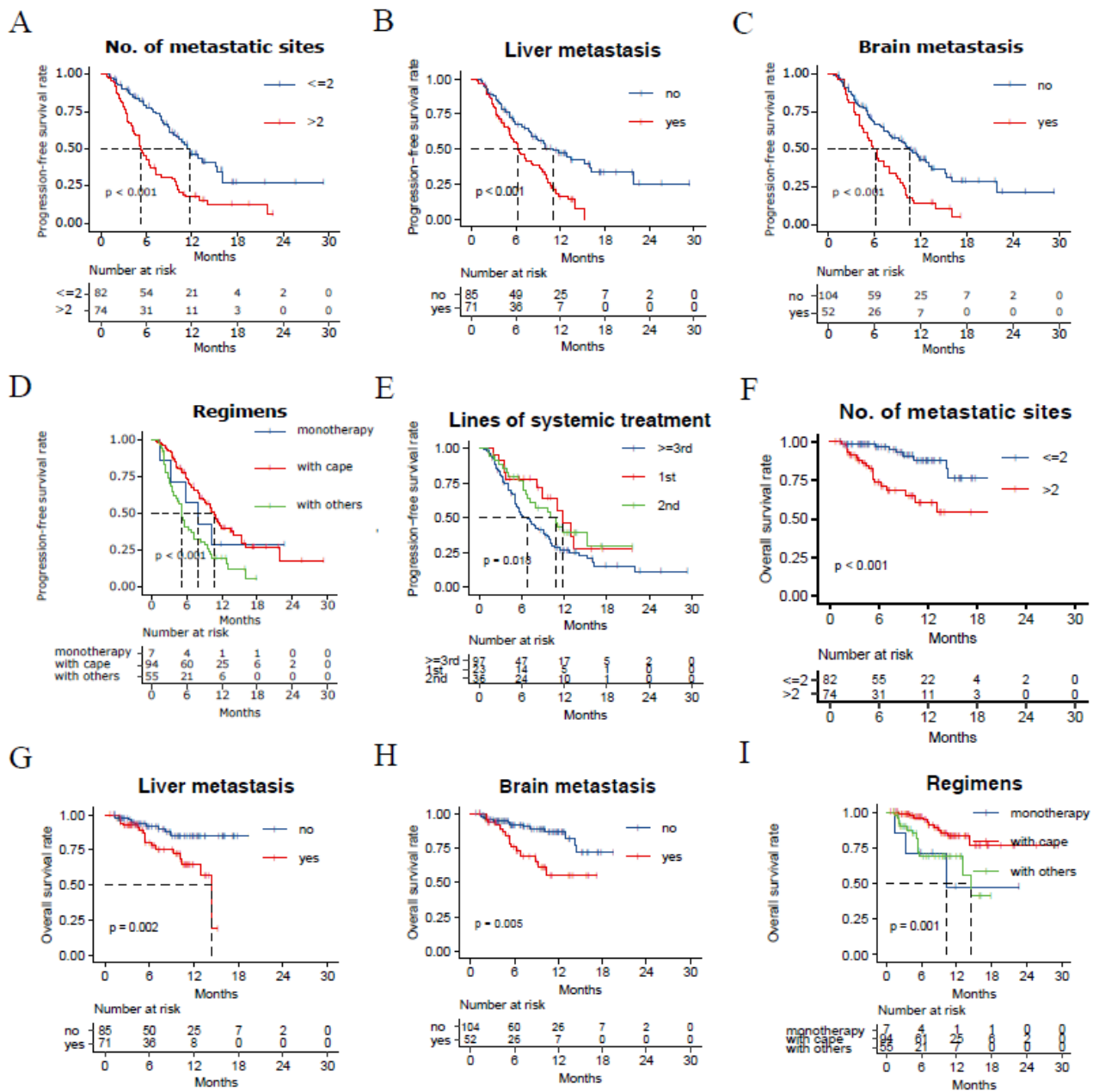
Figure S8 PFS and OS according to clinicopathological features: PFS according to (A) No. of metastatic sites, (B) liver metastasis, (C) brain metastasis, (D) regimens and (E) lines of systematic treatment; OS according to (F) No. of metastatic sites, (G) liver metastasis, (H) brain metastasis and (I) regimens. PFS, progression-free survival; OS, overall survival.