**Supplemental Figure Legends**

**Figure S1. SM16 efficacy and radiosensitivity of CT26 and Panc02.** a) In vitro Western Blot of pSMAD2 in CT26 and Panc02 cells exposed to TGFβ and SM16. b) i) In vivo Western Blot of pSMAD2 in CT26 tumors following mouse consumption of control or SM16 chow for 7 days. ii) Quantification of in vivo Western Blot for pSMAD2/SMAD2. \*\*p<0.01 by unpaired t-test. In vitro clonogenic assay was performed with c) CT26 and Panc02 cells or d) with Panc02 cells in the presence of vehicle control or SM16 with the survival fraction of clones recorded for each dose of radiation delivered. Colony counts were compared to unirradiated controls to determine the fraction of unirradiated at each dose level. Means of triplicates are displayed. e) In vivo radiosensitivity of CT26, indicating approximately 50% of mice rendered tumor-free following 20Gy x 3. n=6 mice per group. f) In vivo radiosensitivity of Panc02, indicating that no mice are rendered tumor-free following 20Gy x 3. n=6 mice per group. g) Ex vivo maturation and culturing of bone-marrow derived macrophages left untreated exposed to M1-polarizing IFNγ and LPS or M2-polarizing IL-4 with and without TGFβ1. Western blot for M1 macrophage protein, iNOS, and M2 macrophage protein, Arginase I, with loading control GAPDH. Representative experiment shown, performed in triplicate.

**Figure S2. Quantified effect of tumor size and epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition**. a) Size of tumor at the time of radiation for i) CT26, ii) Panc02, or iii) CD8-depleted CT26 tumors. n=6-12 per group, NS= not significant. \*p<0.05. \*\*p<0.01 by unpaired t-test. b) Quantification of percent CD31 immunofluorescence staining within control vs SM16 treated CT26 tumors. n=5 tumors per group.