

STK11/LKB1 deficiency promotes neutrophil recruitment and proinflammatory cytokine production to suppress T cell activity in the lung tumor microenvironment

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SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE LEGENDS

Supplementary figure 1. Characterization of tumor bearing lungs from *Kras* and *Kras/Lkb1* mouse models

A. Total lung weights of the mice (*Kras*: n=8 or *Kras/Lkb1*: n=8) used in Figure 1, 2A and 2B. **B.** Total CD45⁺ cell counts in *Kras* (n=8) versus *Kras/Lkb1* (n=8) tumors. **C.** Counts of additional myeloid cell populations: eosinophils, Ly-6C^{hi} monocytes and CD103⁺ dendritic cells (DC) in *Kras* (K:n=8) versus *Kras/Lkb1* (KL:n=8). **D.** Total counts

of NK cells and B cells in K (n=8) or KL (n=8) tumors. *p<0.05.

Supplementary figure 2. Tumor-associated neutrophils produce proinflammatory cytokines and T cell suppressive factors

A. Expression of immune modulating factors in the sorted tumor-associated neutrophils in control, *Kras* (K) or *Kras/Lkb1* (KL) tumors. Row-scaled, log-transformed FPKM values are shown, colored blue/red for low/high expression, respectively. Differential expression is shown as fold-change values, colored blue/red for under/over-expression compared to controls. **B.** MFG-E8 and IL-10 in BALFs from control (n=5), K (n=8) or KL (n=8) mice. **p<0.01, ***p<0.001. **C.** IL-6 production in culture supernatants after 48hr incubation from sorted 5×10^4 tumor cells (CD45⁻EpCAM⁺) and tumor-associated neutrophils (TAN) from untreated KL tumors (n=2). **D.** Intracellular staining of LGALS9 in tumor cells and neutrophils (TAN) by flow cytometry. Representative plot from untreated KL tumors.

Supplementary figure 3. CXCL7 and G-CSF were increased with IL-1 α treatment in mouse KPL cell lines

A. CXCL7 and G-CSF levels in culture supernatants measured 24hr after IL-1 α

stimulation (0, 5 and 20ng/ml) of three *Kras* mutated, *p53*-deficient, *Lkb1*-deficient (KPL) cell lines. **B.** Total lung weights for the mice (K: n=6 and KL: n=6) analyzed in Figure 2C.

Supplementary figure 4. Tumor-associated neutrophils contribute to T cell suppression in the KL tumor microenvironment

A. Schema for identifying tumor-associated neutrophils in *Kras/Lkb1* tumors after anti Ly-6G/Gr-1 treatment. **B.** Total lung weights of untreated mice (n=6) and treated (Ly-6G ab) mice (n=6). **C.** TAN count in KL tumors after the neutrophil depletion (untreated: n=6 and treated (Ly-6G ab): n=6). **D.** Cytokine levels in BALFs from KL mice after neutrophil depletion (untreated: n=6 and treated (Ly-6G ab): n=6). **E.** CD4 and CD8 T cell counts and function in KL tumors after neutrophil depletion (untreated: n=6 and treated (Ly-6G ab): n=6).

Supplementary figure 5. Functional loss of LKB1 in human isogenic cell lines demonstrate similar proinflammatory profile with mice.

A. LKB1 levels by western blot in cells stably transfected with sh-NT or sh-LKB1 or reconstituted with wild type or Kinase dead LKB1 (LKB1 KD). **B.** PD-L1 levels in A549

cell line reconstituted with empty vector or WT or LKB1 KD. **C.** Levels of G-CSF and CXCL7 in culture supernatants from *LKB1* wild type or deficient cell lines. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. **D.** G-CSF and CXCL7 levels in culture supernatants measured 24hr after IL-1 α stimulation (0, 5 and 20ng/ml) of three *LKB1* deficient cell lines. **E.** IL-6 levels in culture supernatants measured 12hr after IL-1 α stimulation (0, 0.5 and 5ng/ml) of *LKB1*-knocked down and *LKB1*-intact cell lines.

Supplementary figure 6. Immune analysis of *Kras/Lkb1* mice after 2 week IL-6 neutralizing antibody treatment and survival after combinational treatment with anti IL-6 and anti PD-1 antibodies.

A. Total lung weights of untreated mice (n=7) and anti IL-6 antibody treated (IL-6 ab) mice (n=8) for immune analysis in figure 4. **B.** Tumor associated macrophages (TAM), CD4 T cells, CD8 T cells counts and CD8/Foxp3 ratio in *Kras/Lkb1* mice (untreated: n=7 and IL-6 ab: n=8). **C.** Numbers are 12, 8, and 11 for anti IL-6, anti PD-1, and anti IL-6+ anti PD-1 antibody combination.