
Supplementary figure legends

Supplementary Fig.1. Lgr4 facilitates macrophage M2 type polarization. (A) $Lgr4^{+/+}$ and $Lgr4^{-/-}$ bone marrow cells were induced *in vitro* with L929-conditioned medium for 7 days into matured macrophages, F4/80 was stained to mark matured BMMs. (B) Flow cytometry analysis of bone marrow $CD11b^{+}$ $Ly6C^{+}$ macrophage progenitor cells between $Lgr4^{+/+}$ and $Lgr4^{-/-}$ mice. (n=5). (C) *Lgr4* interference was conducted in RAW 264.7 cells by short hairpin RNA (shRNA) and expression of *Lgr4* was validated by Western Blotting. Control and *Lgr4*-knockdown RAW 264.7 cells were stimulated with or without IL-4 (50 ng/ml) for 2 h. mRNA expression of (D) *CD206* and (E) *Arg1* were quantified by quantitative PCR. (F) *Lgr4* was overexpressed in RAW 264.7 cells by transfection with a pcDNA3.1 plasmid containing the *Lgr4* cDNA (empty vectors as control). And *Lgr4* overexpressing RAW 264.7 cells were stimulated with or without IL-4 (50 ng/ml) for 2 h. mRNA expression of (G) *CD206* and (H) *Arg1* markers was quantified. Expression was normalized to β -actin. I and J, *LGR4* knock-down experiment was performed with RNAi in human monocytic THP-1 cells, *LGR4* mRNA expression was validated by polymerase chain reaction. Expression of M2 specific genes (K) *MRC1* and (L) *ARG1* were investigated in the *LGR4*-knockdown THP-1 cells stimulated with or without recombinant human IL-4 (50ng/ml) for 2 h. Columns, means; bars, SD; *, $p < 0.05$; **, $p < 0.01$; ***, $p < 0.001$.

Supplementary Fig.2. Lgr4 impairs macrophage M1 type polarization. $Lgr4^{+/+}$ and $Lgr4^{-/-}$ BMMs were stimulated with 100 ng/ml mouse recombinant IFN- γ for 2h. Expression of (A) iNOS, (B) TNF- α , (C) CXCL10 and (D) IL-12 β was measured by quantitative PCR. RAW264.7 cells were forced to express *Lgr4* and expression of (E) iNOS, (F) TNF- α , (G) CXCL10 and (H) IL-12 β

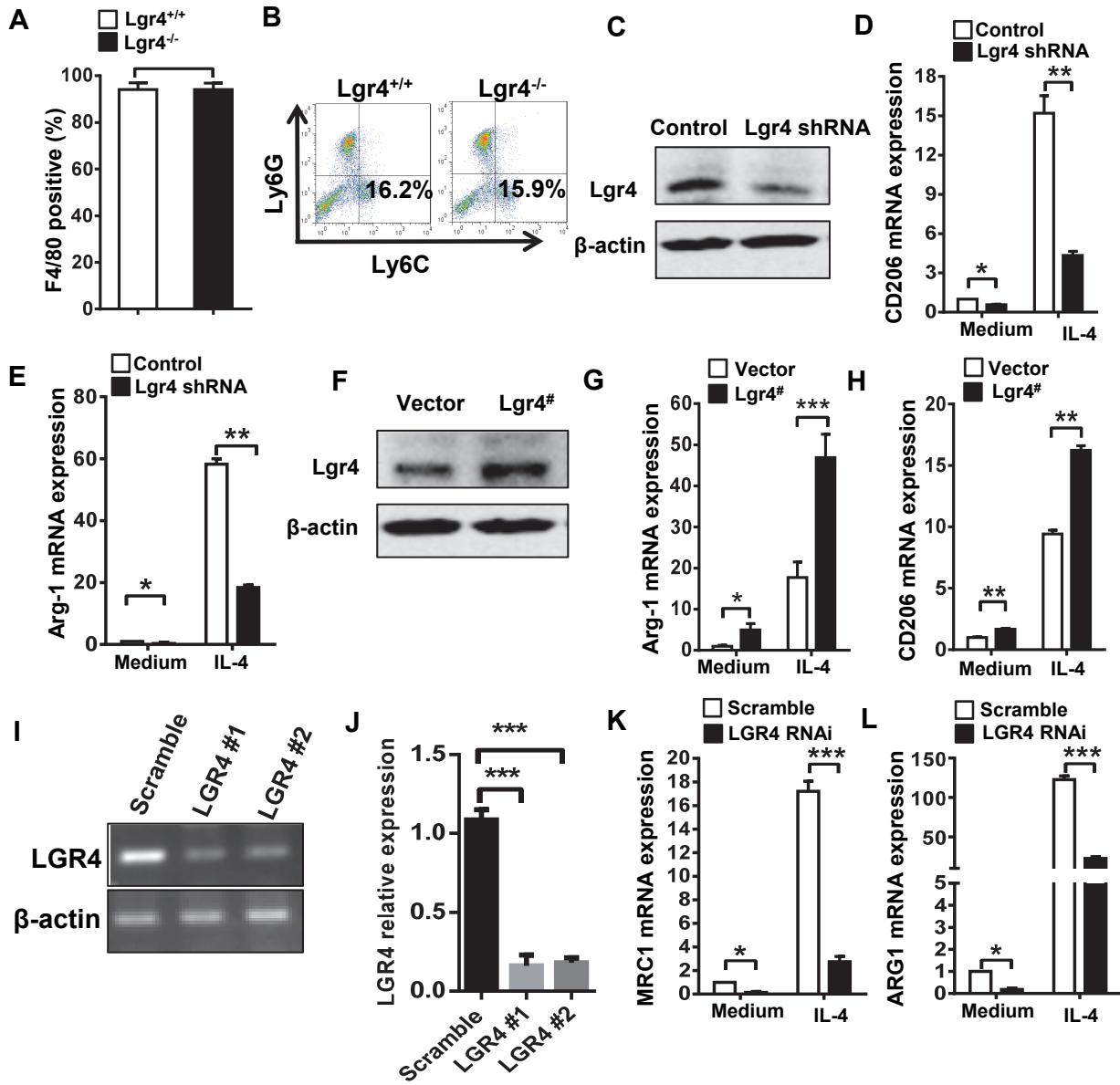
was measured by quantitative PCR. Columns, means; bars, SD; *, $p < 0.05$; **, $p < 0.01$; ***, $p < 0.001$.

Supplementary Fig.3. Lgr4 facilitates macrophage M2 polarization in tumors. (A) Co-localization of LGR4 and M2 macrophage marker CD68 in human breast cancer sample by immunofluorescence staining of LGR4 (Green) and CD68(Red). B, Infiltration of F4/80 and CD206 positive cells in LLC tumors from $\text{Lyz2}^{+/+}$ and $\text{Lyz2}^{\text{cre}/+}$ mice. Tumor specimens were immunohistochemical staining of F4/80 (upper panel) and CD206 (lower panel), respectively. Positive cells were calculated and showed (C). Columns, means; bars, SD; **, $p < 0.01$ ($n=3$); n.s., no significant difference.

Supplementary Fig.4. LGR4 ECD, Rspo1 antibody and BLZ945 were of little toxicity to both tumor cells and macrophage. 1×10^4 LLC cells or wild type BMMs were seeded in 96 plate wells and were treated with indicated concentrations of LGR4 ECD, Rspo1 antibody and BLZ945 for different time periods. Proliferation tests of LLCs (A, B and C) and BMMs (D, E and F) were performed with the Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK8). Columns, means; bars, SD; n.s., no significant difference.

Supplementary Fig.5. Rspo/Lgr4 blockade decreased M2 TAMs infiltration and promoted CD8⁺ T cells activation in B16F10 melanoma. B16F10 tumors from mice received treatments were dissected and digested to obtain single cell suspensions, infiltrating immune cells were stained and analyzed by flow cytometry. Data shown are representative results of (A and B) M2

TAMs (F4/80⁺CD206⁺, indicated by red dots) and activated CD8⁺ T cells (C and D) CD8⁺IFN- γ ⁺ and (E and F) CD8⁺GzmB⁺, indicated by blue dots), n=6 each group. Columns, means; bars, SD; **, p < 0.01; ***, p < 0.001.



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