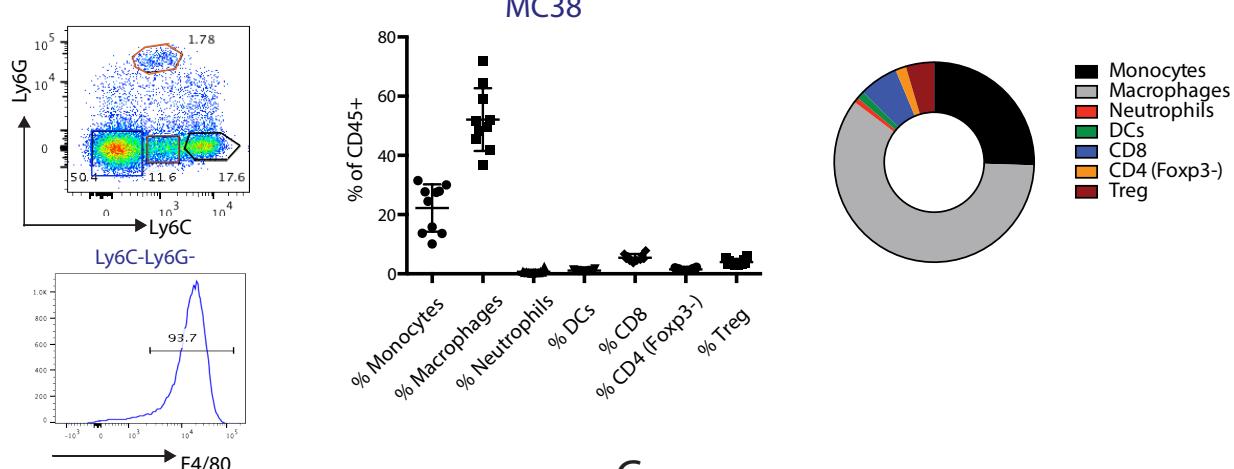
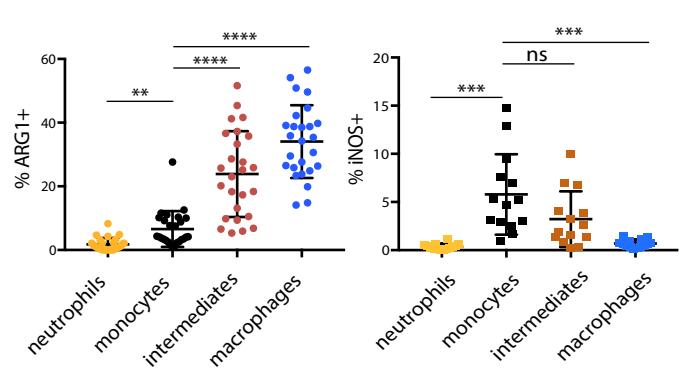


Figure. S1

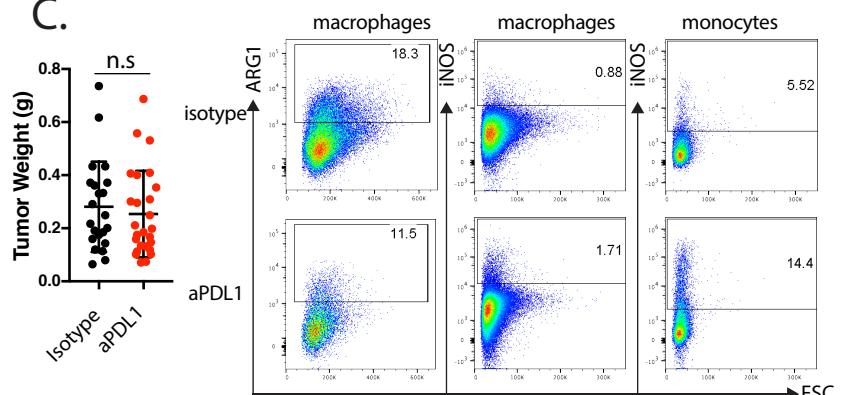
A.



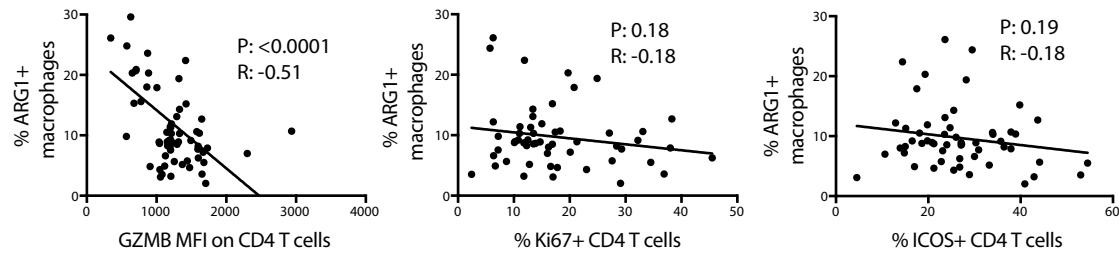
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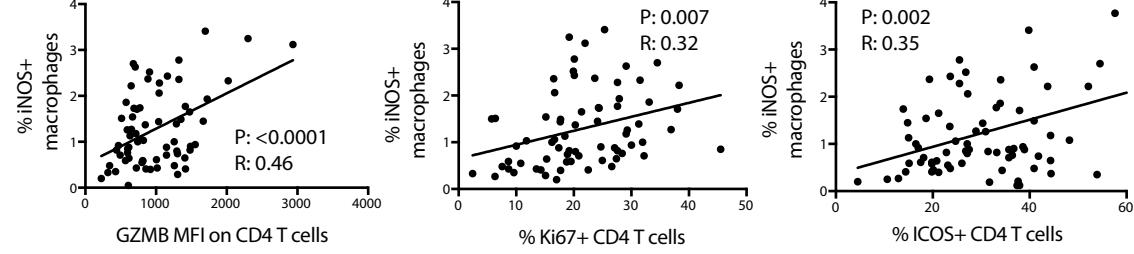
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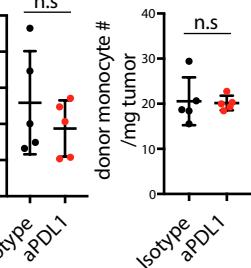
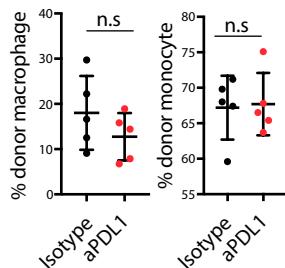
D.



E.



F.



G.

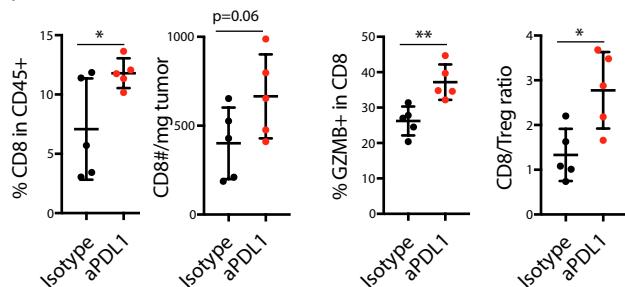


Figure S1. Tumor macrophages have a suppressive phenotype.

MC38 tumors were collected 1 day after they reached an average size of ~180 mm³ and single cell suspensions were prepared for flow cytometry analysis. (A) Gating strategy for monocytes, macrophages and neutrophils (left); Frequency of adaptive and innate immune infiltrates in MC38 tumors (right). (B) Frequency of ARG1+ and iNOS+ cells in different myeloid cell populations. * P<0.05, ** P < 0.01, *** P < 0.001, **** P <0.0001. (C) Left: tumor weights at the time of tissue collection. Right: FACS plots showing ARG1 and iNOS expression on tumor macrophages and monocytes following treatment. (D) Correlation between the frequency of ARG1+ macrophages and GZMB, Ki67 and ICOS levels on intratumoral CD4 T cells. (E) Correlation between the frequency of iNOS+ macrophages and GZMB, Ki67 and ICOS levels on intratumoral CD4 T cells. (F) Relative abundance and absolute number of donor-derived TAMs and monocytes in tumors two days after adoptive transfer of monocytes (black: isotype. Red: aPDL1) (G) CTL infiltration, GZMB production and CD8/Treg ratio in recipients' tumors.