

Supplementary Figure 10. Alterations of myeloid populations in an orthotopic KP lung tumor model with short-term treatment. A–G, Flow cytometry analysis of myeloid populations of CD11b<sup>+</sup> (A), CD11b<sup>+</sup>Ly6G<sup>+</sup> (TAN) (B), CD11b<sup>+</sup>Gr1<sup>+</sup> (MDSC) (C), CD11b<sup>+</sup>Ly6G<sup>-</sup>SiglecF<sup>+</sup> (eosinophil) (D), CD11c<sup>+</sup> (E), CD11c<sup>+</sup>CD103<sup>+</sup> (CD103<sup>+</sup> DC) (F) and CD11c<sup>+</sup>CD103<sup>-</sup> (Alveolar macrophage) (G) in CD45<sup>+</sup> cells. H, I, Flow cytometry analysis of CD80<sup>+</sup> (H) and CD86<sup>+</sup> (I) populations in macrophages. For all flow cytometry analyses, whole tumor-bearing lungs from the IV injection model were harvested and processed after 1 week of treatment. (Ctrl, n=5; PD-1 ab, n=5; Asf1a KO, n=5; Asf1a KO + PD-1 ab, n=5). \* p <0.05 (ns, not significant)