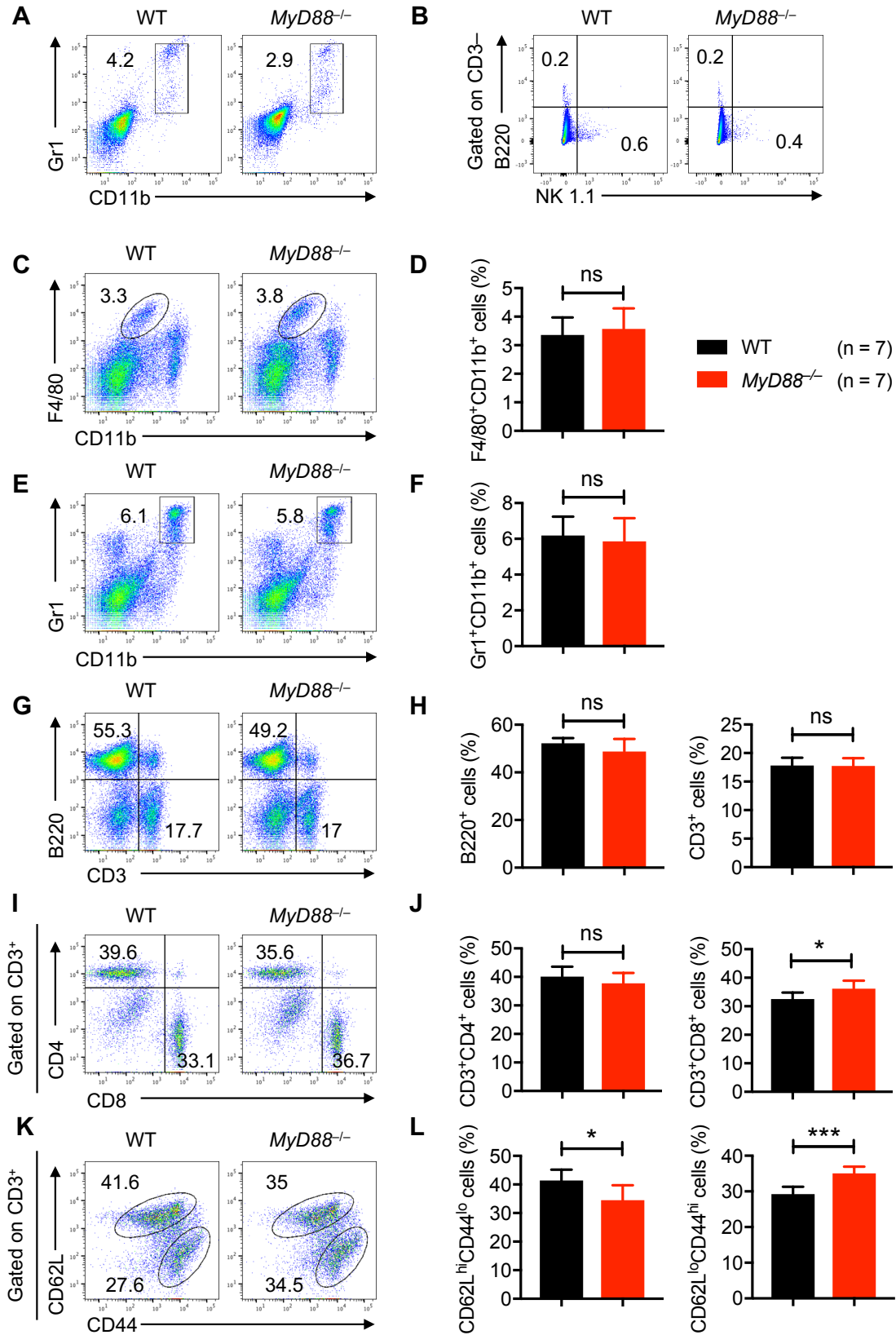


Supplementary Figure S1: Microbiome and *Trif* are dispensable for melanoma tumor progression.

A–D, B16-F10 melanoma cells were injected into WT and *Trif*^{-/-} mice. **(A)** Mean tumor volume in WT (n = 15) and *Trif*^{-/-} (n = 10) mice. **(B)** Tumor weights of WT (n = 15) and *Trif*^{-/-} (n = 10) mice, 2 weeks after tumor cell injection. **(C)** Representative pictures of tumors from WT and *Trif*^{-/-} mice. **(D)** Immunohistochemistry staining of tumors with F4/80 harvested from WT (n = 5) and *Trif*^{-/-} (n = 5) mice. (Scale bar, 100 μm).

Data are presented as mean ± SD. **(A)** Two-way ANOVA with Sidak's multiple comparison test and **(B)** unpaired *t*-test with Welch's correction were used to determine the significance between the two groups analyzed. ns, not significant ***P* < 0.01.



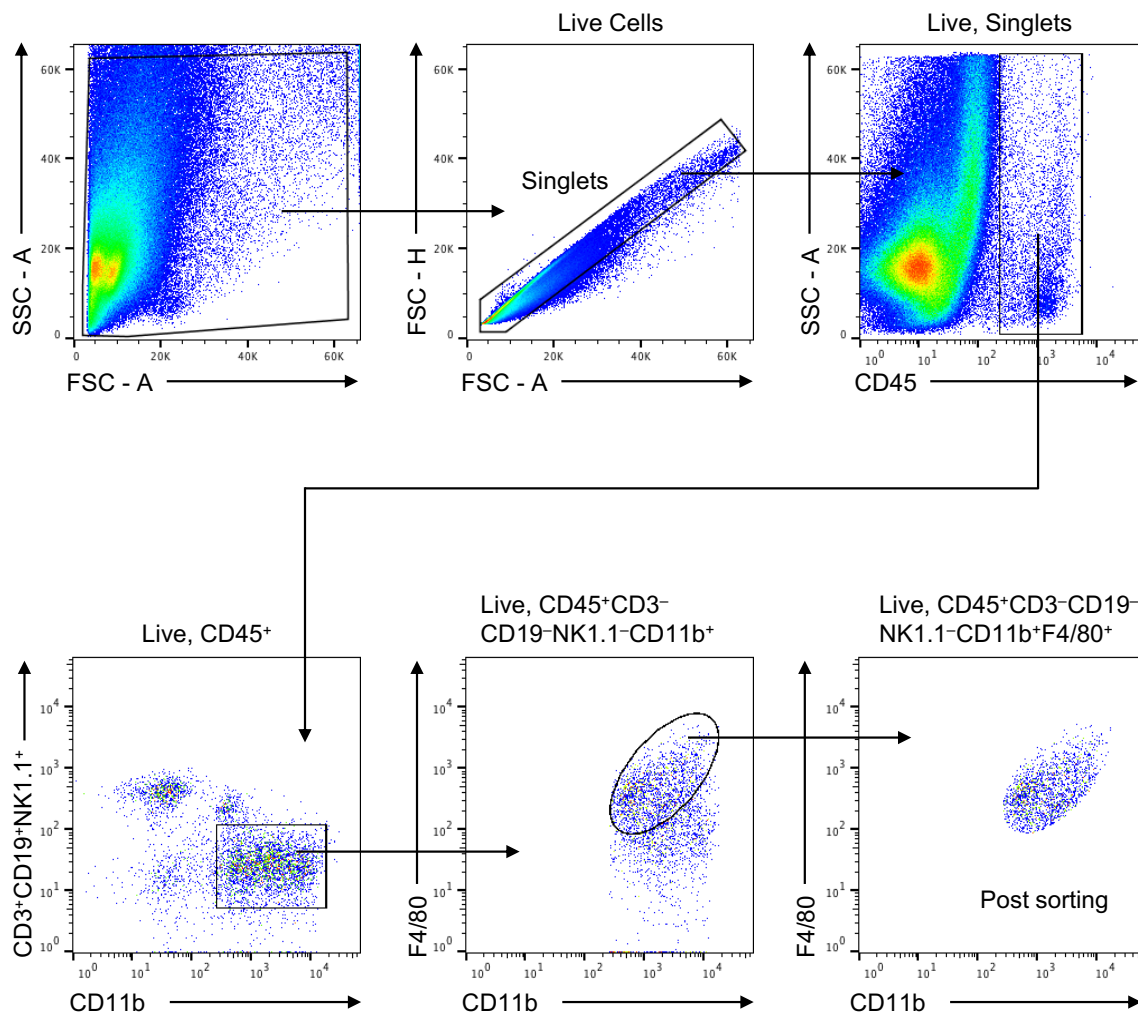
Supplementary Figure S2: Tumor and splenic immune cell populations in *MyD88*^{-/-} mice

bearing melanoma.

A–B, Flow cytometry analysis of immune cell populations in tumors harvested from WT (n = 7) and *MyD88*^{-/-} (n = 7) mice. **(A)** Pseudocolor plots of the Gr1⁺CD11b⁺ granulocyte population. **(B)** Pseudocolor plots of B220⁺ B-cell and NK1.1⁺ NK-cell populations.

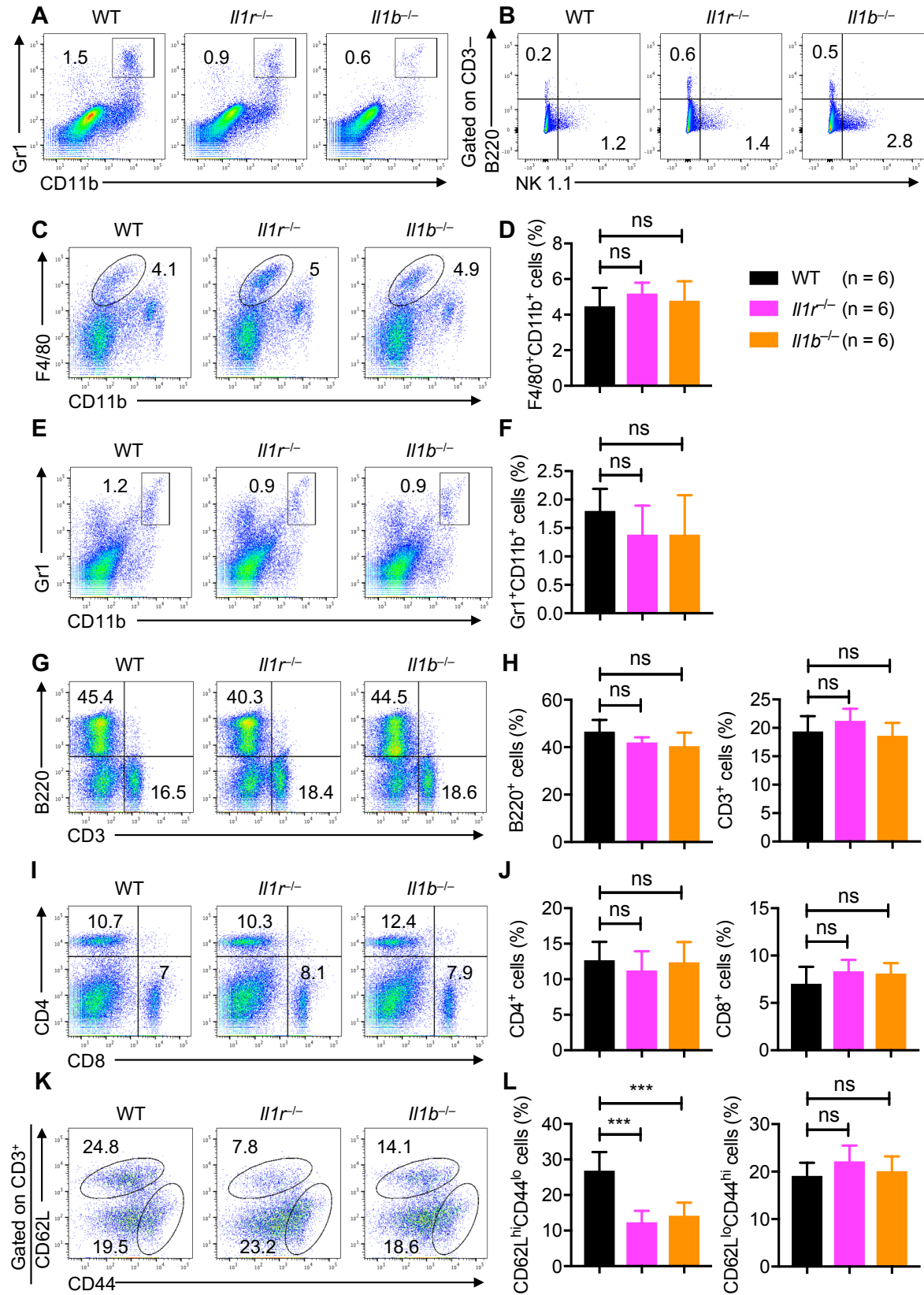
C–L, Flow cytometry analysis of immune cell populations in spleens harvested from WT (n = 7) and *MyD88*^{-/-} (n = 7) mice. **(C)** Pseudocolor plots of F4/80⁺CD11b⁺ macrophage population. **(D)** Quantification of the F4/80⁺CD11b⁺ macrophage population. **(E)** Pseudocolor plots of the Gr1⁺CD11b⁺ granulocyte population. **(F)** Quantification of the Gr1⁺CD11b⁺ granulocyte population. **(G)** Pseudocolor plots of the B220⁺ B-cell and CD3⁺ T-cell populations. **(H)** Quantification of the B220⁺ B-cell and CD3⁺ T-cell populations. **(I)** Pseudocolor plots of the CD3⁺CD4⁺ and CD3⁺CD8⁺ T-cell populations. **(J)** Quantification of the CD3⁺CD4⁺ and CD3⁺CD8⁺ T-cell populations. **(K)** Pseudocolor plots of the CD62L^{hi}CD44^{lo} naïve and CD62L^{lo}CD44^{hi} effector T-cell populations. **(L)** Quantification of the CD62L^{hi}CD44^{lo} naïve and CD62L^{lo}CD44^{hi} effector T-cell populations.

Data are presented as mean ± SD. Unpaired *t*-test, with Welch's correction, was used to determine the statistical significance between the two groups analyzed. ns, not significant, **P* < 0.05, ****P* < 0.001.



Supplementary Figure S3: FACS gating strategy for sorting the TAM population in tumors.

Debris and doublets were removed, then TAMs were sorted as the CD45⁺CD3⁻CD19⁻NK1.1⁻CD11b⁺F4/80⁺ population.



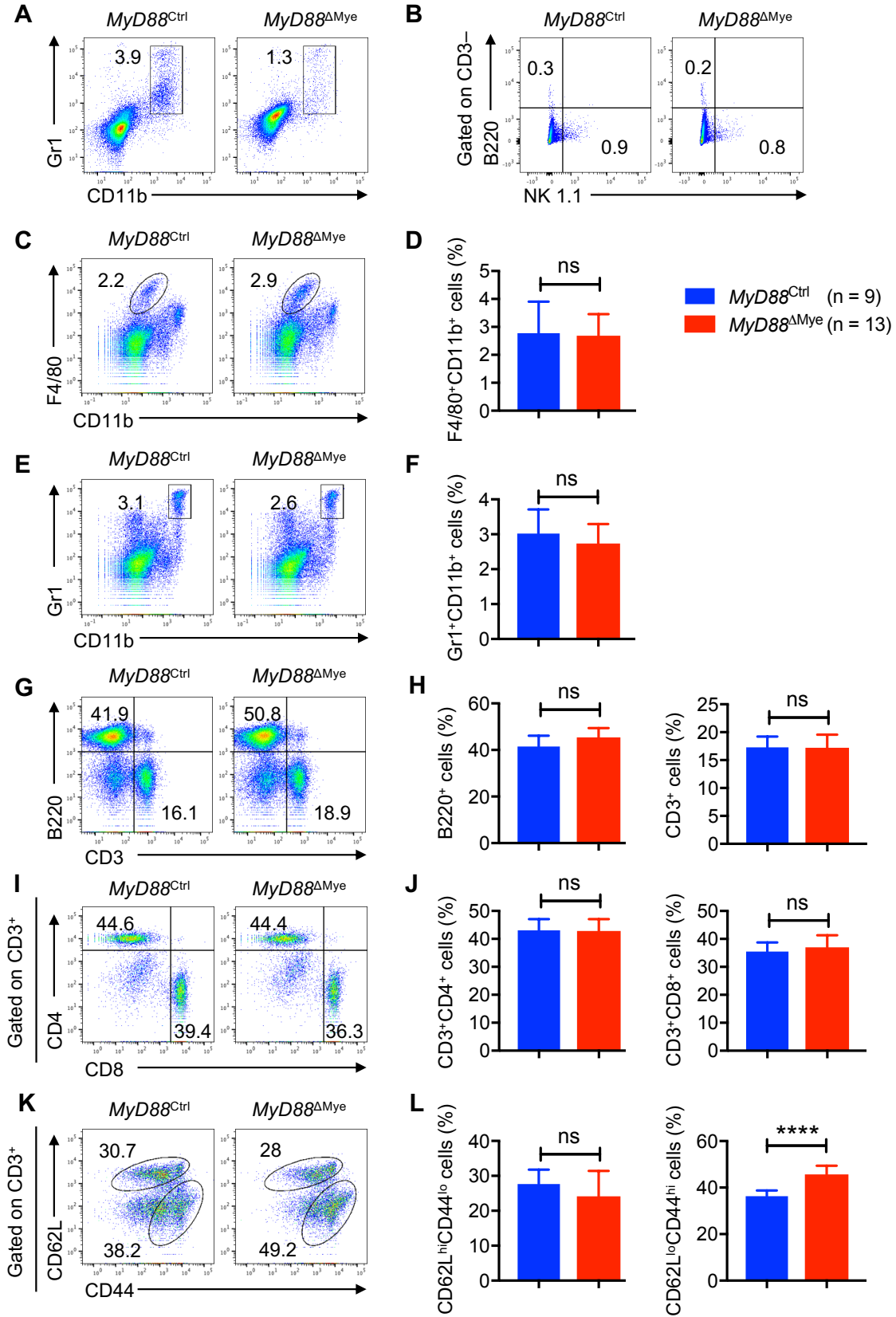
Supplementary Figure S4: Tumor and splenic immune cell populations in IL-1R⁻ or IL-1 β ⁻

deficient mice bearing melanoma.

A–B, Flow cytometry analysis of immune cell populations in tumors harvested from WT (n = 6), *Il1r^{-/-}* (n = 6) and *Il1b^{-/-}* (n = 6) mice. **(A)** Pseudocolor plots of the Gr1⁺CD11b⁺ granulocyte population. **(B)** Pseudocolor plots of B220⁺ B-cell and NK1.1⁺ NK-cell populations.

C–L, Flow cytometry analysis of immune cell populations in spleens harvested from WT (n = 6), *Il1r^{-/-}* (n = 6) and *Il1b^{-/-}* (n = 6) mice. **(C)** Pseudocolor plots of the F4/80⁺CD11b⁺ macrophage population. **(D)** Quantification of the F4/80⁺CD11b⁺ macrophage population. **(E)** Pseudocolor plots of the Gr1⁺CD11b⁺ granulocyte population. **(F)** Quantification of the Gr1⁺CD11b⁺ granulocyte population. **(G)** Pseudocolor plots of the B220⁺ B-cell and CD3⁺ T-cell populations. **(H)** Quantification of the B220⁺ B-cell and CD3⁺ T-cell populations. **(I)** Pseudocolor plots of the CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T-cell populations. **(J)** Quantification of the CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T-cell populations. **(K)** Pseudocolor plots of the CD62L^{hi}CD44^{lo} naïve and CD62L^{lo}CD44^{hi} effector T-cell populations. **(L)** Quantification of the CD62L^{hi}CD44^{lo} naïve and CD62L^{lo}CD44^{hi} effector T-cell populations.

Data are presented as mean ± SD. Unpaired *t*-test, with Welch's correction, was used to determine the statistical significance between the two groups analyzed. ns, not significant, ****P* < 0.001.



Supplementary Figure S5: Tumor and splenic immune cell populations in *MyD88*^{ΔMyc} mice

bearing melanoma.

A–B, Flow cytometry analysis of immune cell populations in tumors harvested from *MyD88^{Ctrl}* (n = 9) and *MyD88^{ΔMye}* (n = 13) mice. **(A)** Pseudocolor plots of the Gr1⁺CD11b⁺ granulocyte population. **(B)** Pseudocolor plots of B220⁺ B-cell and NK1.1⁺ NK-cell populations.

C–L, Flow cytometry analysis of immune cell populations in spleens harvested from *MyD88^{Ctrl}* (n = 9) and *MyD88^{ΔMye}* (n = 13) mice. **(C)** Pseudocolor plots of the F4/80⁺CD11b⁺ macrophage population. **(D)** Quantification of the F4/80⁺CD11b⁺ macrophage population. **(E)** Pseudocolor plots of the Gr1⁺CD11b⁺ granulocyte population. **(F)** Quantification of the Gr1⁺CD11b⁺ granulocyte population. **(G)** Pseudocolor plots of the B220⁺ B-cell and CD3⁺ T-cell populations. **(H)** Quantification of the B220⁺ B-cell and CD3⁺ T-cell populations. **(I)** Pseudocolor plots of the CD3⁺CD4⁺ and CD3⁺CD8⁺ T-cell populations. **(J)** Quantification of the CD3⁺CD4⁺ and CD3⁺CD8⁺ T-cell populations. **(K)** Pseudocolor plots of the CD62L^{hi}CD44^{lo} naïve and CD62L^{lo}CD44^{hi} effector T-cell populations. **(L)** Quantification of the CD62L^{hi}CD44^{lo} naïve and CD62L^{lo}CD44^{hi} effector T-cell populations.

Data are presented as mean ± SD. Unpaired *t*-test, with Welch's correction, was used to determine the statistical significance between the two groups analyzed. ns, not significant, *****P* < 0.0001.

Supplementary Table S1: Average FPKM values of genes in the study analyzed in various cancers.

	Melanoma n = 102	Breast Cancer n = 1075	Colorectal Cancer n = 597	Ovarian Cancer n = 373	Lung Cancer n = 994	Stomach Cancer n = 354
<i>MYD88</i>	16.2	18.3	22.5	18.6	17.5	26
<i>TIRAP</i>	2.3	2.6	2.3	1.3	2.1	3.6
<i>TICAM1</i>	10.5	10.6	14.9	10.4	11.4	18.3
<i>TICAM2</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>MITF</i>	39.2	2.1	0.9	1	1.6	2.3
<i>CEACAM1</i>	15.9	6.7	43.3	2.5	8.2	19.8