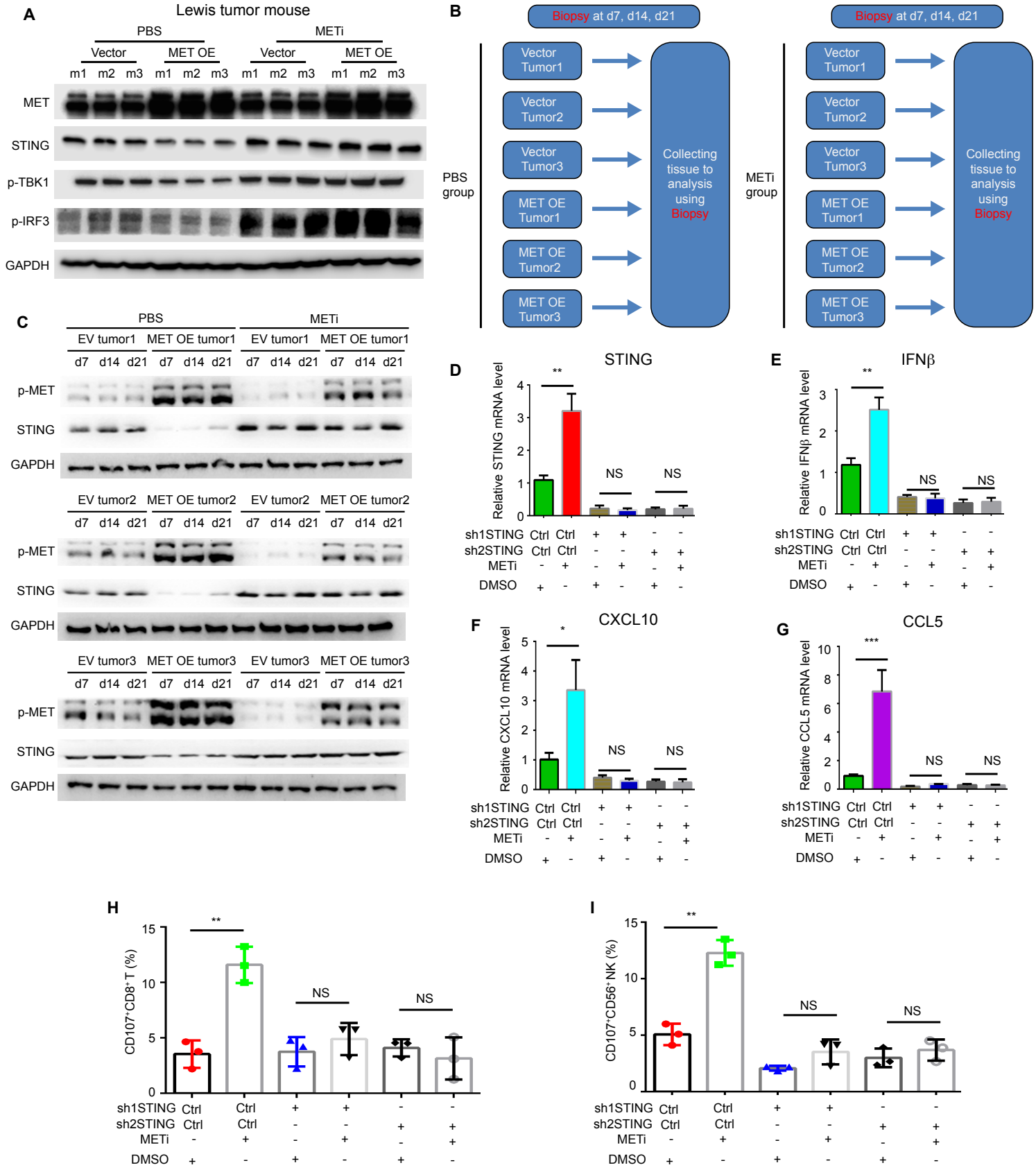
Supplementary Figure S6



Supplementary Figure S6. Effects of MET and STING signals on MET OE tumor after the intervention of MET inhibitor *in vivo*

A, Immunoblot analysis for the STING pathway of tumors resected at the end of treatment (day 28) from MET OE or Control Lewis tumor-bearing mouse models treated with or without tivantinib (MET inhibitor). Drug intervention indicated as Figure 3 C. GAPDH was used as a loading control.

B-C, Schematic of the protocol used for drug intervention (Fig S5A) and tumor tissue extraction (at day7, day14, and day21) with MET OE and MET control C57/BL6 Lewis tumor model (vector n = 3, MET OE n = 3), drug intervention model, using METi or PBS treated group for analysis STING and MET.

D-G, qPCR measurement of *STING (**B**)*, IFNβ **(C)** *CCL5* (**D**) and *CXCL10* **(E)** mRNA 72 h following knockdown of *STING* using shRNA in H1993 MET amplification cell lines with or without tivantinib treatment. (Two-sided unpaired t-test; *$p < 0.05$, **$p < 0.01$, ***$p < 0.001$).

H-I, H1993 cells treated with MET inhibitor treatment (200 nm for 48 h) or STING shRNA were incubated with PBMC (tumor/PBMC = 1:10) for 96 h after washing away excess tivantinib. FACS analysis of effector $CD8^+CD107^+$ T cells, and $CD56^+CD107^+$ NK cells from co-cultured PBMCs. (Two-sided unpaired t-test; **$p < 0.01$, ns not significant).