

Supplemental material for

Schlafen 5 is an intracellular immune checkpoint and controls interferon responses in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma

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Running Title: SLFN5, an intracellular immune checkpoint in PDAC

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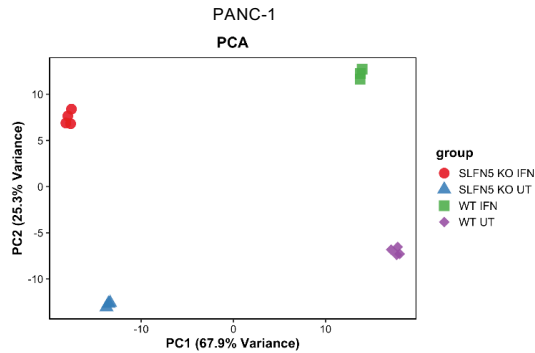
Keywords: Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC), Schlafen 5 (SLFN5), Interferon (IFN)

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Supplementary Figure S1

A



B

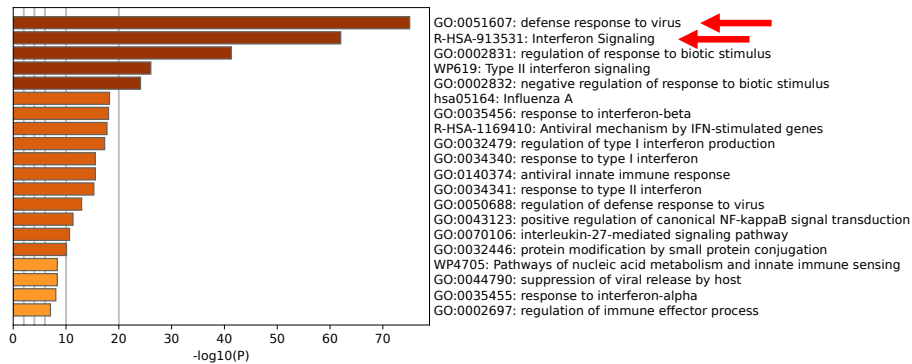


Figure S1. IFN α induces transcription of ISGs in pancreatic cancer cells. (A,B) RNA-seq analysis of transcript expression in *SLFN5* WT and *SLFN5* KO PANC-1 cells untreated or treated with human IFN α (5000 IU) for 6 hours. **(A)** Principal Component Analysis (PCA) of indicated groups. **(B)** Ontology analysis of the 199 genes that were found to be ≥ 2 -fold higher expressed in IFN α treated *SLFN5* KO cells. Note that red arrows highlight “defense response to virus” and “Interferon Signaling” pathways.

Supplementary Figure S2

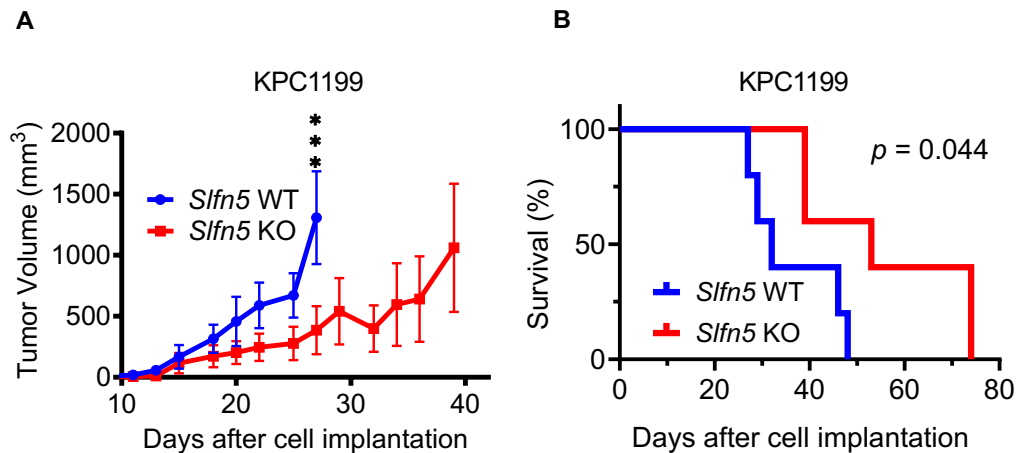
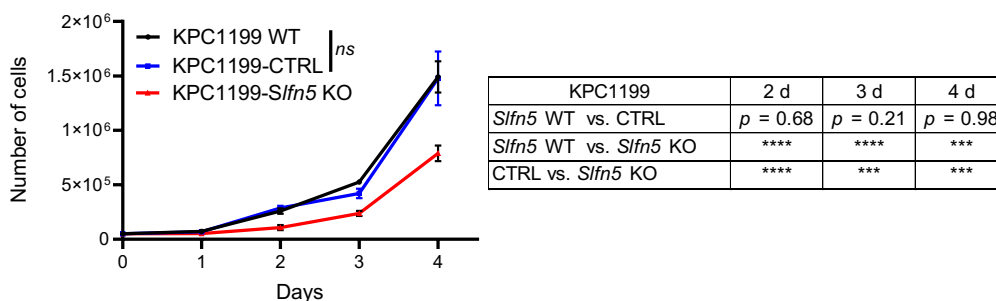


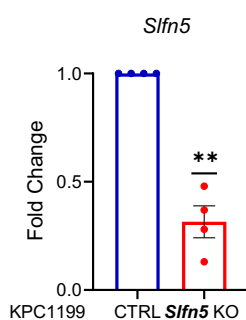
Figure S2. Genetic deletion of *Slfn5* results in potent anti-tumor effects. (A) *Slfn5* WT (n=5) and *Slfn5* KO (n=5) KPC1199 cells (1×10^5 cells/mouse) were injected subcutaneously into the right flank of 6-8 weeks old C57BL/6NTac female mice (Taconic). *Slfn5* WT and KO tumor volumes are shown until the day the first mouse of each group had to be euthanized. On day 27, model-based estimate of the mean difference in tumor volume between groups was 921.2 mm^3 (95% CI: 342 to 1500). Two-way ANOVA with Sidak's multiple comparison test for day 27. Comparison of tumor volumes on day 27 is based on Mixed-effects model up to day 27. Data are expressed as means \pm SEM of tumor volumes for each genotypic group; ***, $p = 0.0002$. **(B)** Kaplan-Meier survival curves of mice as in (A). Survival was estimated using the method of Kaplan-Meier and groups were compared using the log-rank test; *, $p = 0.0446$.

Supplementary Figure S3

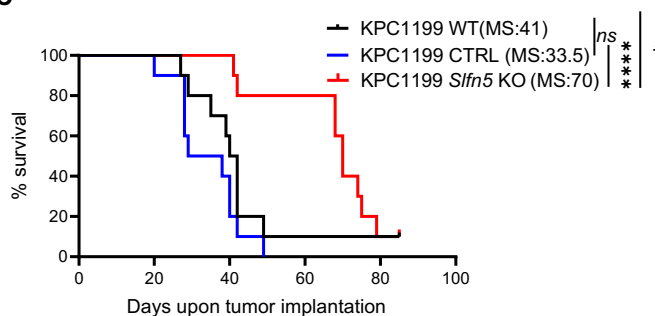
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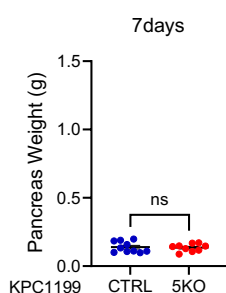
B



C



D



E

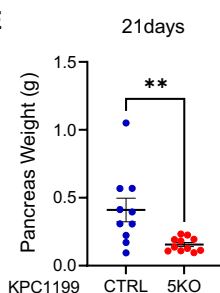


Figure S3. Generation and characterization of Cas9 CTRL KPC1199 cells. (A) Luciferase-expressing KPC1199 WT, CTRL or *Sfn5* KO cells were plated in 6-well plates and counted at days 1, 2, 3 and 4 after seeding. Data are means of number of cells \pm SEM of three independent experiments, each done in duplicate. Statistical analysis was performed using ordinary two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with time and treatment group as predictors, followed by Tukey's multiple comparisons test and comparisons are shown in the table. The outcomes were log₂-transformed to satisfy the normality assumption; ***, $p < 0.001$; ****, $p < 0.0001$. (B) Quantitative PCR (RT-qPCR) analysis to monitor efficacy of CRISPR/Cas9 mediated *Sfn5* disruption. Data are expressed as means \pm SEM of four independent experiments and are represented as fold change normalized to their corresponding Cas9 control (CTRL). Statistical analysis was contacted using a One-sample student's *t*-test compared to a fold change of 1; **, $p = 0.0027$. (C) Luciferase-expressing KPC1199 WT (n=10), CTRL (n=10), or *Sfn5* KO (n=10) cells (5×10^4 cells/mouse) were

injected into the pancreatic tails of 6-8 weeks old male and female C57BL/6J mice. Survival curves of indicated mice are shown. Survival was estimated using the method of Kaplan-Meier and groups were compared using the log-rank test; *, $p = 0.0497$; ****, $p < 0.0001$. **(D,E)** Mouse pancreatic weight (g). KPC1199 CTRL or *Sfn5* KO cells (5×10^4 cells/mouse) were injected into the pancreatic tails of 6-8 weeks old C57BL/6J mice (males and females) and after either 7 days (CTRL, n=10; *Sfn5* KO, n=9) or 21 days (CTRL, n=10; *Sfn5* KO, n=11) the pancreatic weight was assessed. One-tailed unpaired *t*-test with Mann-Whitney test; **, $p < 0.01$.

Supplementary Figure S4

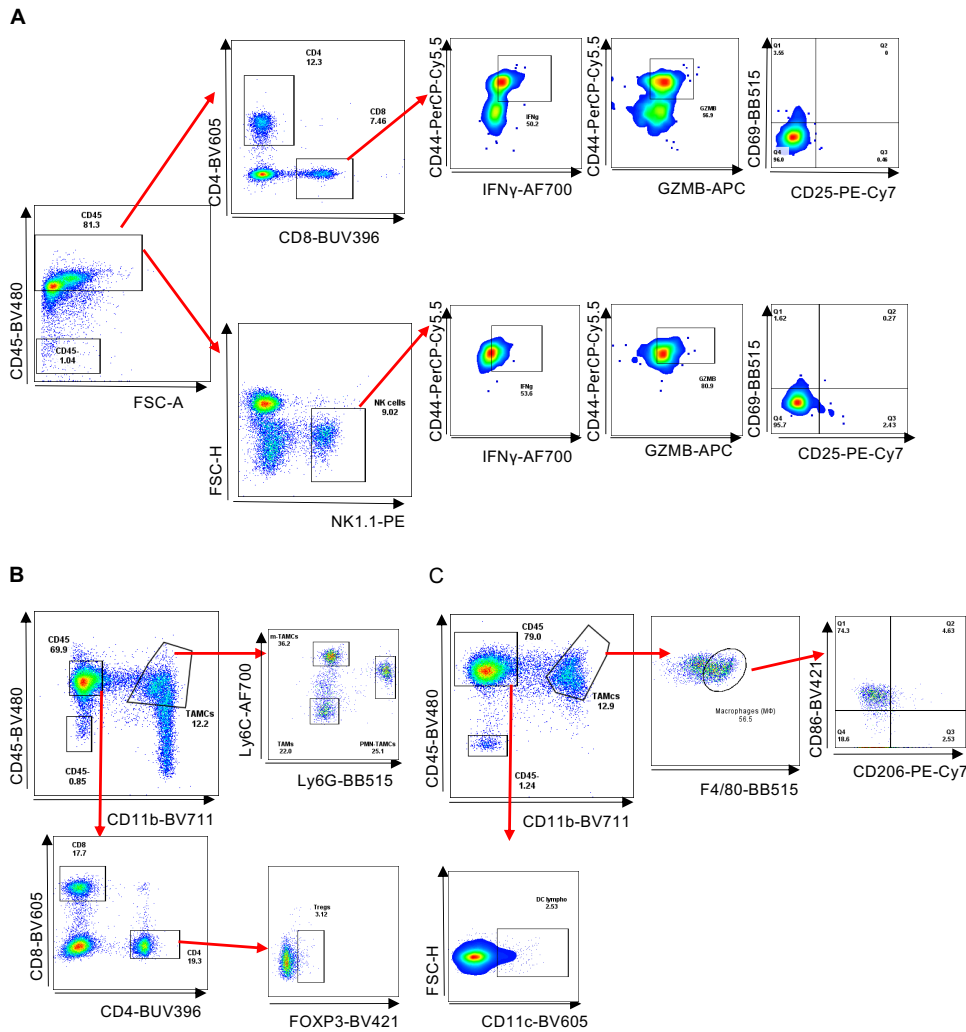


Figure S4. Gating strategy for flow cytometric immunophenotyping of mouse pancreatic tumors. (A) Representative images of the flow cytometric gating strategy used to assess the percentages of CD45⁺ cells, CD4, CD8, NK cells in KPC1199 pancreatic tumors shown in figure 4A using anti-CD45-BV510, CD8-BV605, CD4-BUV396, and NK1.1-PE antibodies with further analysis of IFN γ -, granzyme B-, CD69-, and CD25- expression using CD44-PerCP-y5.5, IFN γ -AF700, GZMB-APC, CD69-BB515 and CD25-PE-Cy7. (B) Representative images of the flow cytometric gating strategy used to assess the percentages of CD45⁺ cells, TAMCs, m-TAMCs, PMN-TAMCs and TAMs using anti- CD45-BV510, CD11b-BV711, Ly6G-BB515 and Ly6C-AF700 antibodies and the percentages of Tregs, CD8⁺ T cells, and CD4⁺ T cells using CD8-BV605, CD4-BUV396, and FOXP3-BV421. (C) Representative images of the flow cytometric gating strategy used to assess the percentages of CD45⁺ cells, TAMCs, Macrophages(M Φ), M1 M Φ , M2 M Φ and dendritic cells (DC lympho) in KPC1199 pancreatic tumors using anti-CD45-BV480, CD11b-BV711, macrophages-F4/80-BB515, M1 M Φ -CD86-BV421, M2 M Φ -PE-Cy7 and DC lympho-BV-605.

Supplementary Figure S5

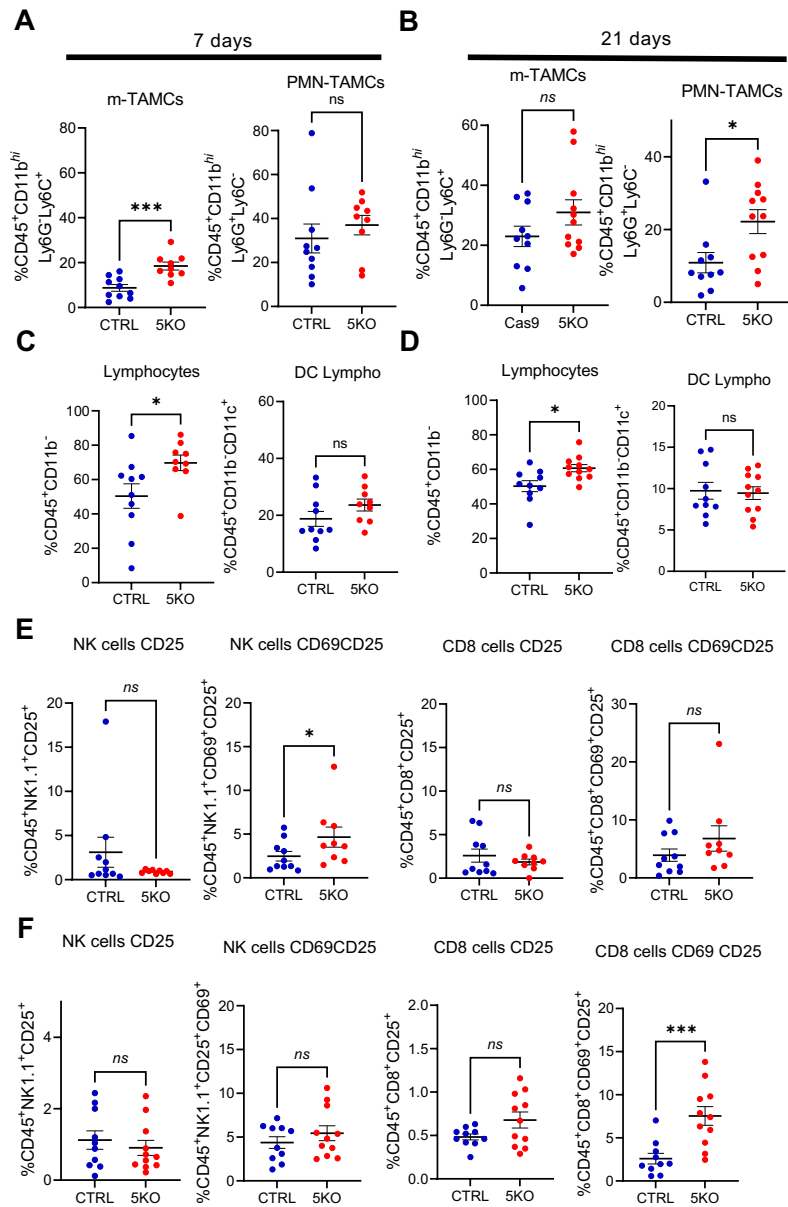


Figure S5. Loss of *Sfn5* is associated with alterations within the immune-suppressive PDAC TME.

(A-F) Immunophenotypic analysis of tumor-bearing pancreases by multicolor flow cytometry. **(A, C, E)** *Sfn5* CTRL (n=10) and *Sfn5* KO (n=9) luciferase-expressing KPC1199 cells (5×10^4 cells/mouse) were injected into the pancreatic tails of C57BL/6J mice, and 7 days after cell implantation CTRL and *Sfn5* KO tumor-bearing pancreases were harvested and processed for immunophenotypic analysis by multicolor flow cytometry. **(B, D, F)** CTRL (n=10) and *Sfn5* KO (n=11) luciferase-expressing KPC1199 cells (5×10^4 cells/mouse) were injected into the pancreatic tails of C57BL/6J mice and 21 days after cell implantation, CTRL and *Sfn5* KO tumor bearing pancreases were harvested and processed for

immunophenotypic analysis by multicolor flow cytometry. Scatter dot plots show the percentage of tumor-infiltrating cells. **(A,B)** immunosuppressive cells, i.e. m-TAMCs (left panel) and PMN-TAMCs (right panel). **(C, D)** i.e., lymphoid cells (left panel) and dendritic cells (right panel). **(E)** activation markers (CD69, CD25) of NK and CD8 T cells 7 days upon implantation. **(F)** activation markers (CD69, CD25) of NK and CD8 T cells 21 days upon implantation. Data are expressed as means \pm SEM of percentages of indicated immune infiltrates as detailed in supplementary figure S2. Two-tailed unpaired *t*-test with Mann-Whitney test; *, $p < 0.05$; **, $p < 0.01$; ***, $p < 0.001$; ****, $p < 0.0001$.