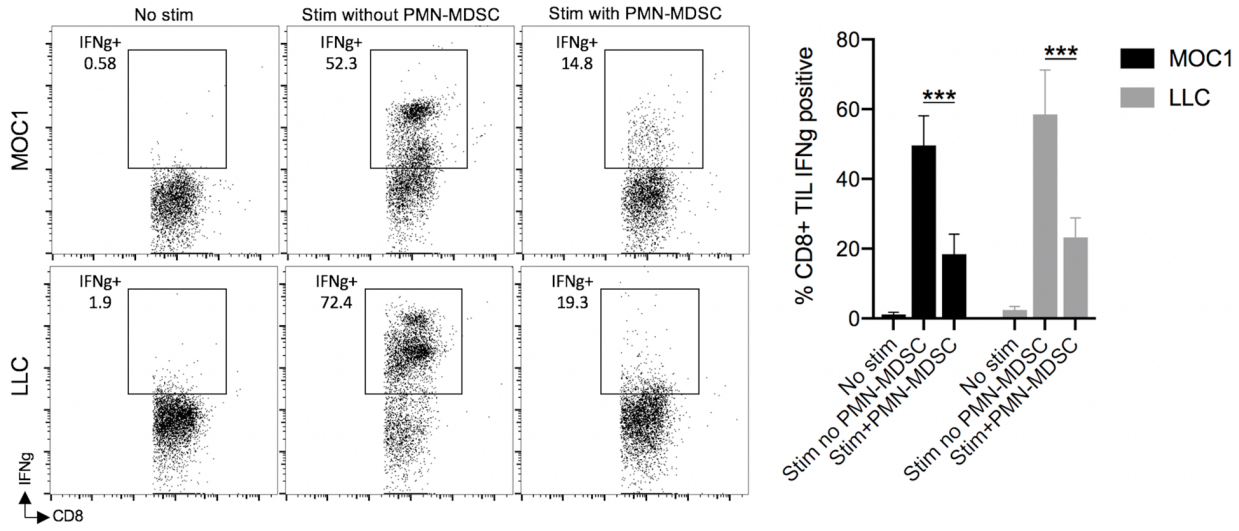
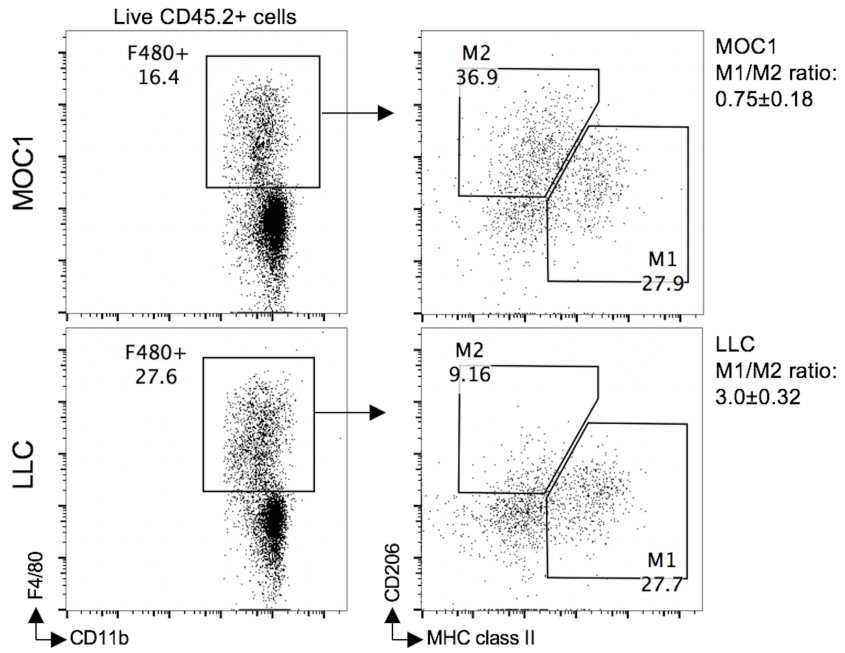
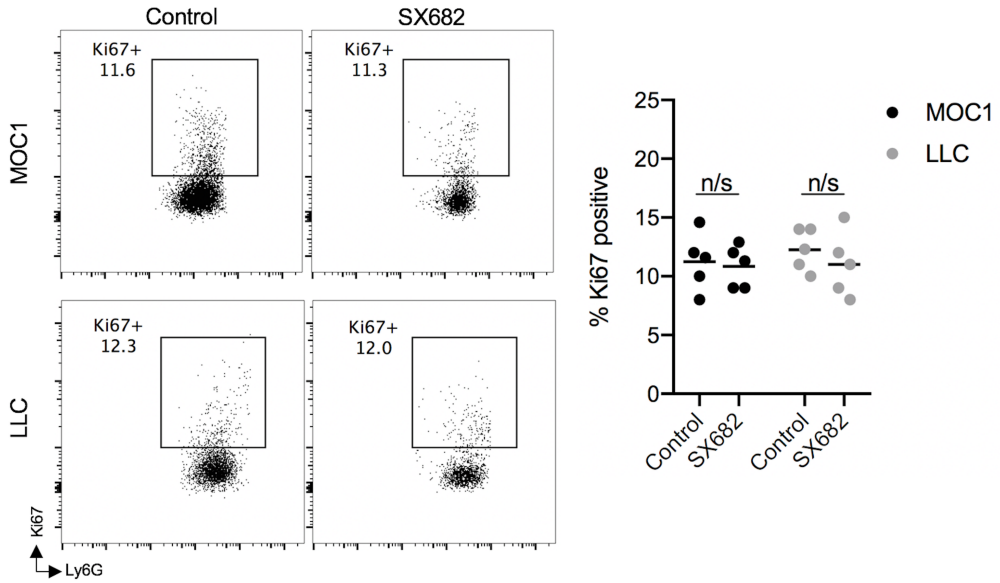


Supplemental Figure 1 – Tumor infiltrating Ly6G^{hi}Ly6C^{int} myeloid cells suppress TIL IFNγ production

Ly6G^{hi}Ly6C^{int}F4/80^{-} myeloid cells were isolated from day 20 MOC1 (top panels) or LLC (bottom panels) tumors and combined with cultured TIL stimulated by plate-bound CD3/28 antibodies at a 3:1 myeloid:TIL ratio. TIL were assessed for IFNγ production by intracellular flow cytometry. Representative dot plots are shown on the left, with quantification shown on the right. *** $P<0.001$, t-test.

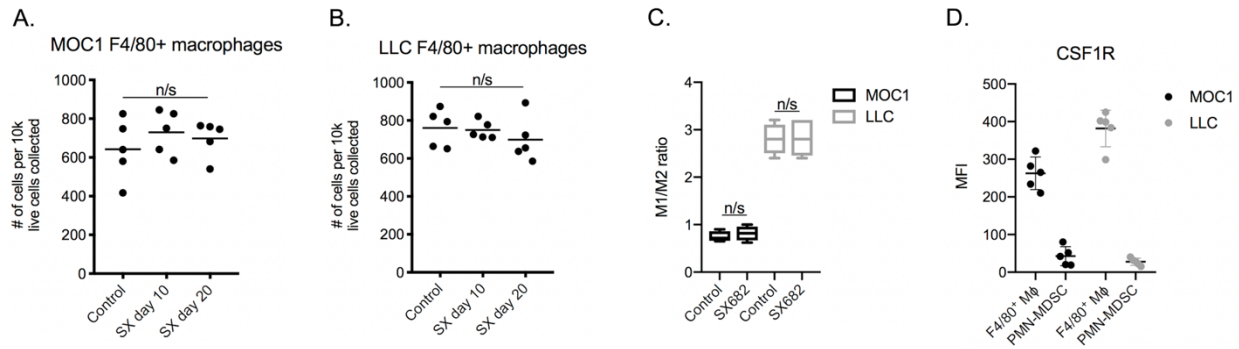


Supplemental Figure 2 – Baseline phenotype of tumor infiltrating macrophages
Day 20 tumors harvested from MOC1 (top panels) or LLC (bottom panels) were assessed for macrophage phenotype by flow cytometry (*n*=5/group). M1 macrophages were defined as MHC class $II_{hi}CD209^{low}$, whereas M2 macrophages were defined as MHC class $II^{low}CD206^{hi}$. The M1/M2 ratio (mean±SD) for each model is shown on the right.



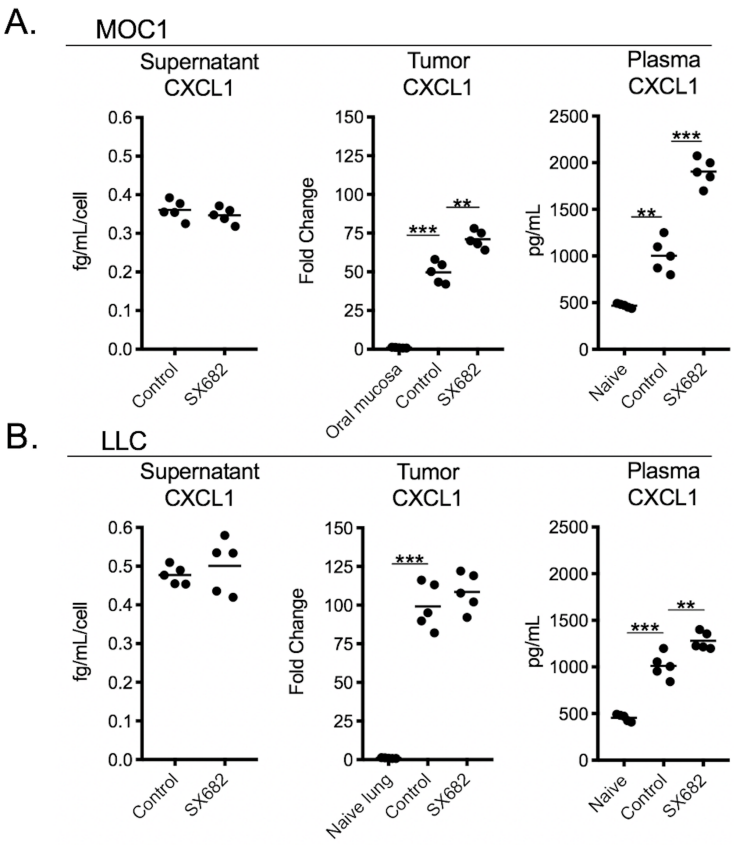
Supplemental Figure 3 – SX-682 treatment does not alter proliferation of PMN-MDSC within the tumor microenvironment

PMN-MDSC were isolated from day 25 MOC1 (top panels) or LLC (bottom panels) tumors following 14 days of SX-682 treatment and assessed for intracellular Ki67 positivity by flow cytometry. Representative dot plots of live, $CD45.2^{+}CD11b^{+}$ cells are shown on the left, with quantification on the right. n/s, non-significant.



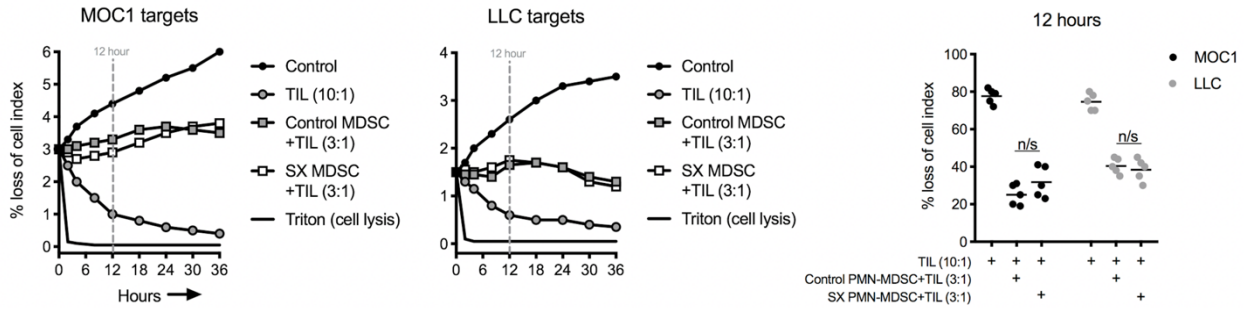
Supplemental Figure 4 – SX-682 monotherapy does not alter tumor infiltration of F4/80$^+$ macrophages

Day 25 tumors harvested from MOC1 (**A**) or LLC (**B**) tumor bearing mice treated with SX-682 chow beginning at days 10 or 20 after tumor implantation or control chow were assessed for infiltration F4/80$^+$ macrophages by flow cytometry (*n*=5/group). **C**, the M1/M2 macrophage ratio was not significantly altered in either model after SX-682 treatment. **D**, cell surface CSF1R expression on peripheral macrophages and PMN-MDSC was assessed by flow cytometry. **, *P*<0.01; n/s, non-significant.



Supplemental Figure 5 – Abrogation of PMN-PMDSC tumor infiltration with SX-682 not due to alteration of expression of chemokine receptor or ligands

CXCL1 expression by MOC1 (**A**) or LLC (**B**) cells following exposure to SX-682 (1 μM for 24 hours) was assessed by ELISA (left panels). Day 25 plasma harvested from MOC1 or LLC tumor bearing mice treated with SX-682 chow beginning at day 10 after tumor implantation or control chow was assessed by ELISA (middle panels). CXCL1 expression in tumors from the same mice was assessed by qRT-PCR (right panels). **, $P<0.01$; *** $P<0.001$.



Supplemental Figure 6 – SX-682 does not alter the immunosuppressive capacity of PMN-MDSC

PMN-MDSC were isolated from MOC1 or LLC tumors at day 25 following treatment with SX-682 chow beginning at day 10 after tumor implantation or control chow and assessed for their ability to suppress TIL killing (10:1 E:T) of parental tumor cells. PMN-MDSC were plated at a 3:1 ratio to TIL. Representative impedance plots on left, with quantification of % loss of cell index at 12 hours quantified on right. n/s, non-significant.