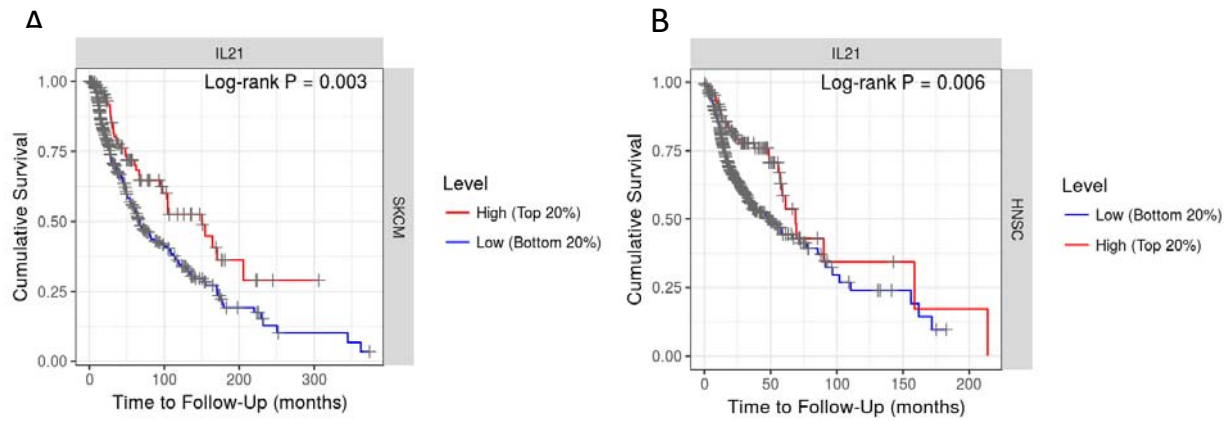


# **Targeting tumors with IL-21 reshapes the tumor microenvironment by proliferating PD-1<sup>int</sup>Tim-3-CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells**

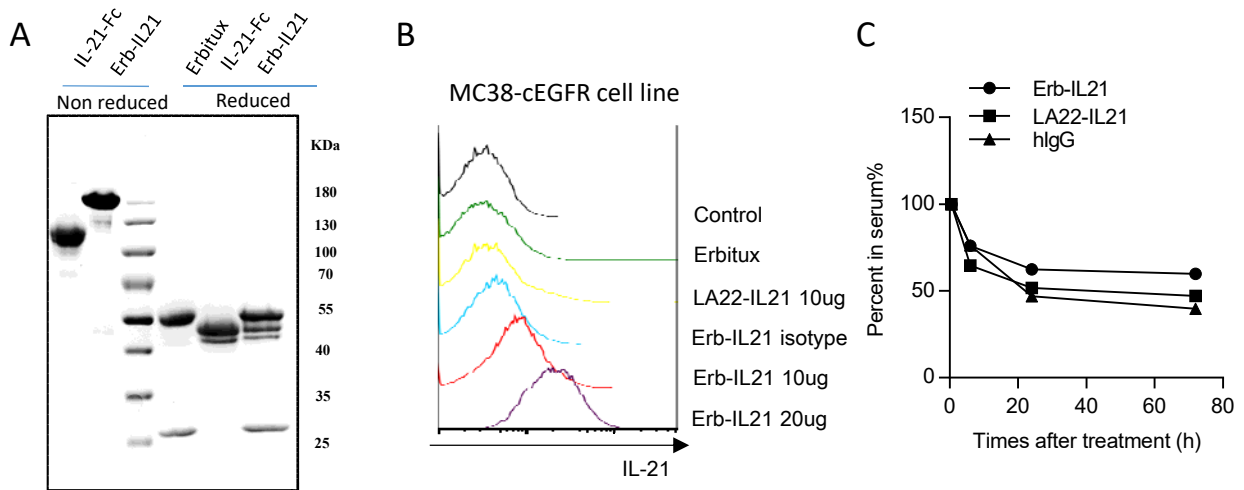
Sisi Deng<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Zhichen Sun<sup>2</sup>, Jian Qiao<sup>3</sup>, Yong Liang<sup>2</sup>, Longchao Liu<sup>3</sup>, Chunbo Dong<sup>3</sup>, Aijun Shen<sup>3</sup>, Yang Wang<sup>3</sup>, Hong Tang<sup>5</sup>, Yang-Xin Fu<sup>3</sup>, and Hua Peng<sup>2</sup>.

1. Wuhan Institute of Virology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Wuhan 430071, China;
2. Key Laboratory of Infection and Immunity of CAS, Institute of Biophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100101, China;
3. Department of Pathology, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, Texas 75235-9072, USA;
4. University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China;
5. Institute Pasteur of Shanghai Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai 200031, China



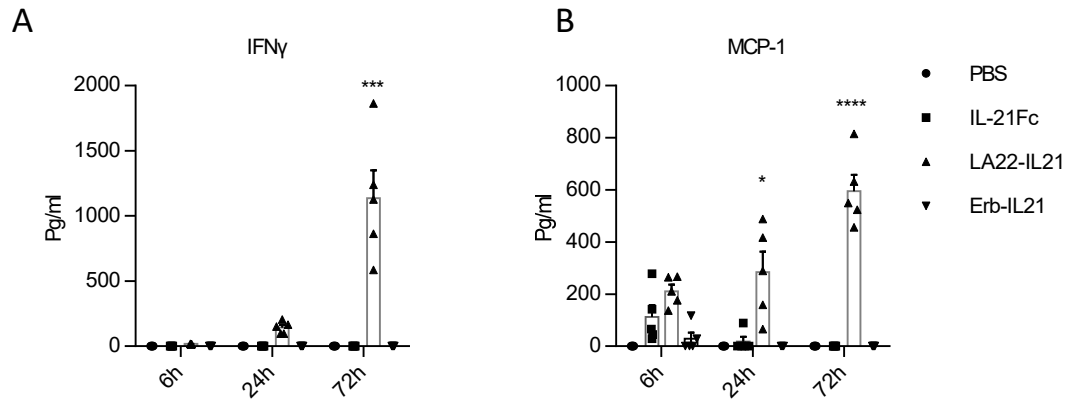
**Supplementary Figure 1: Higher levels of IL-21 in tumors correlate with improved prognosis**

(A) Cumulative survival curve of skin cutaneous melanoma (SKCM) from the TIMER data based on IL21 expression. (B) Cumulative survival curve of head-neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSC) from the TIMER website based on IL-21 expression.



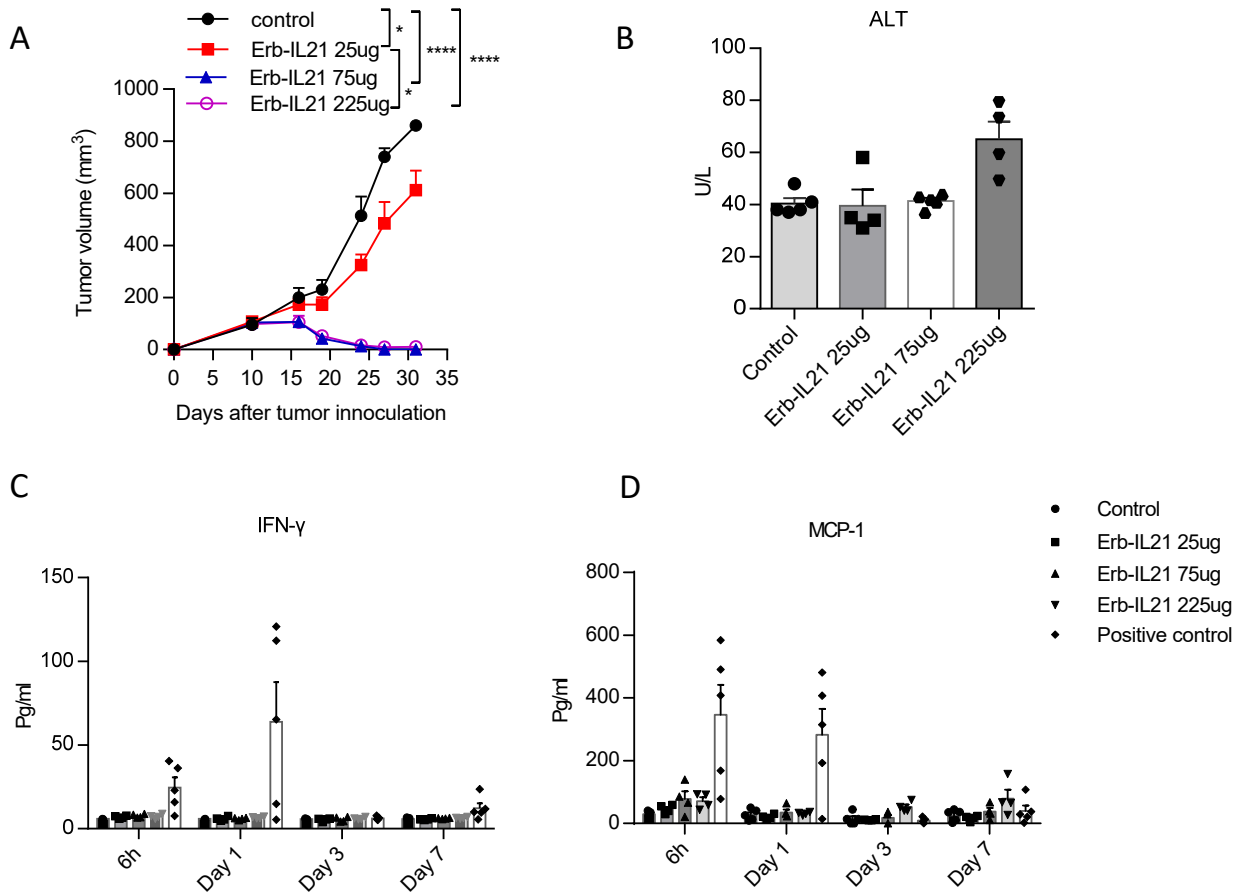
**Supplementary Figure 2: The characterization of Ab-IL21 fusion proteins**

(A) SDS PAGE of Erbitux, IL-21-Fc, and Erb-IL21. (B) MC38-cEGFR cells were incubated with Erbitux, LA22-IL21, or different concentrations of Erb-IL21, followed by anti-mouse IL21-APC staining. (C) Mice (n=3-4) were injected i.v with 10  $\mu$ g of the indicated fusion proteins. Protein concentrations in serum at different time points were measured by ELISA. The mean SEM values are shown.



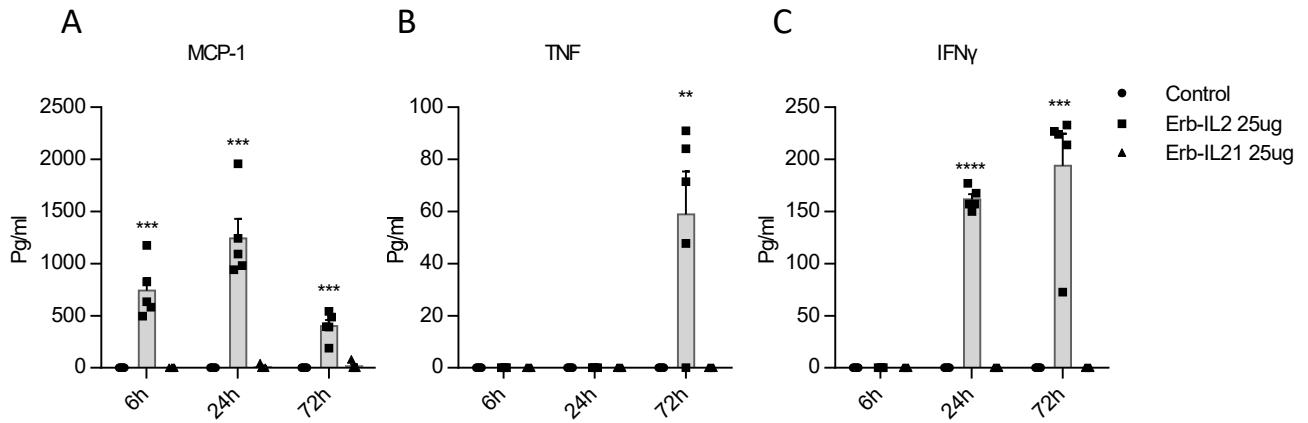
### Supplementary Figure 3: ERB-IL21 has lower toxicity than LA22-IL21

(A) Tumor-bearing mice (n=5) were i.v injected with 30  $\mu$ g IL-21-Fc, 75  $\mu$ g LA22-IL21, or ERB-IL21 on day 10. At the indicated time points on the x-axis. The IFN $\gamma$  concentration in serum was measured using a BD CBA kit. One of two representative experiments is shown. (B) Tumor-bearing mice (n=5) were i.v injected with 30  $\mu$ g IL-21-Fc, 75  $\mu$ g LA22-IL21, or ERB-IL21 on day 10. At the indicated time points, the MCP-1 concentration in serum was measured by a BD CBA kit. The mean SEM values are shown. Unpaired T-tests were used to analyze the other data, n.s (not significant). \*P<0.05, \*\*P<0.01, \*\*\*P<0.0001 and \*\*\*\*P<0.0001. One of two representative experiments is shown.



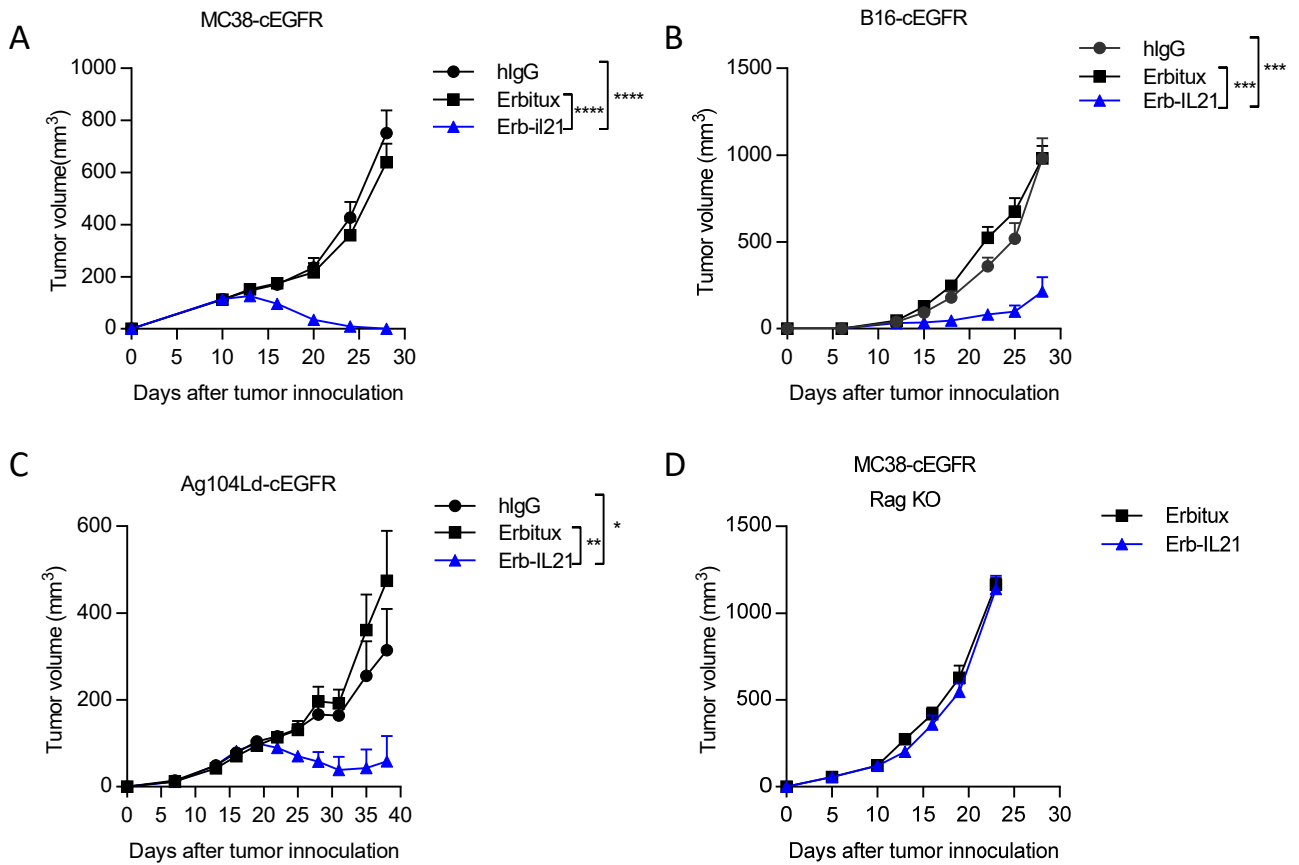
**Supplementary Figure 4: Erb-IL21 treatment effect is dose-dependent.**

C57BL/6 mice (n=4-5) were inoculated with  $2.5 \times 10^5$  MC38-cEGFR cells, then i.p treated with the indicated ERB-IL21 on days 10, 13, and 16. Mice without treatment served as the control. (A) Tumor growth curve. (B) Serum ALT was measured on day 7 after the first treatment. (C, D) At the indicated time points, the concentration of the indicated cytokines in serum was measured by a BD CBA kit. The mean SEM values are shown. Two way ANOVA tests were used to analyze the tumor growth data and unpaired T-tests were used to analyze the other data. ns (not significant), \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.0001$  and \*\*\*\* $P < 0.0001$ . One of two representative experiments is shown.



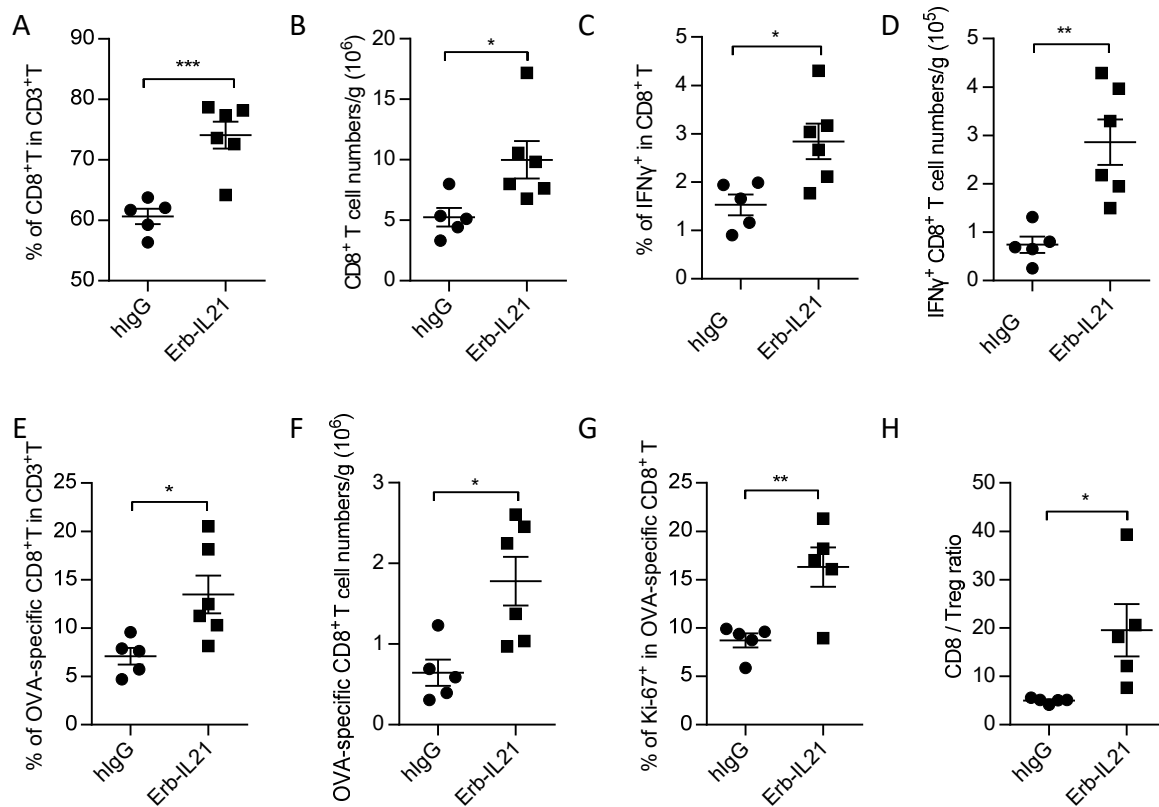
### Supplementary Figure 5: Erb-IL21 is significantly less toxic than Erb-IL2

Tumor-bearing C57BL/6 mice (n=5) were inoculated with  $3 \times 10^5$  MC38-cEGFR cells on day 0 and were i.p treated with 25  $\mu$ g Erb-IL21 or Erb-IL2 on days 11, 14, and 17. Mice without treatment are designated as the control. (A-C) At the indicated time points after the first treatment, the concentration of MCP-1, TNF $\alpha$ , and IFN $\gamma$  in serum was measured by a BD CBA kit. The mean SEM values are shown. Unpaired T-tests were used to analyze the other data. ns (not significant), \*P<0.05, \*\*P<0.01, \*\*\*P<0.0001 and \*\*\*\*P<0.0001. One of two representative experiments is shown.



**Supplementary Figure 6: Erb-IL21 enhances the antitumor effect in different tumor models and depends on the adaptive immune system**

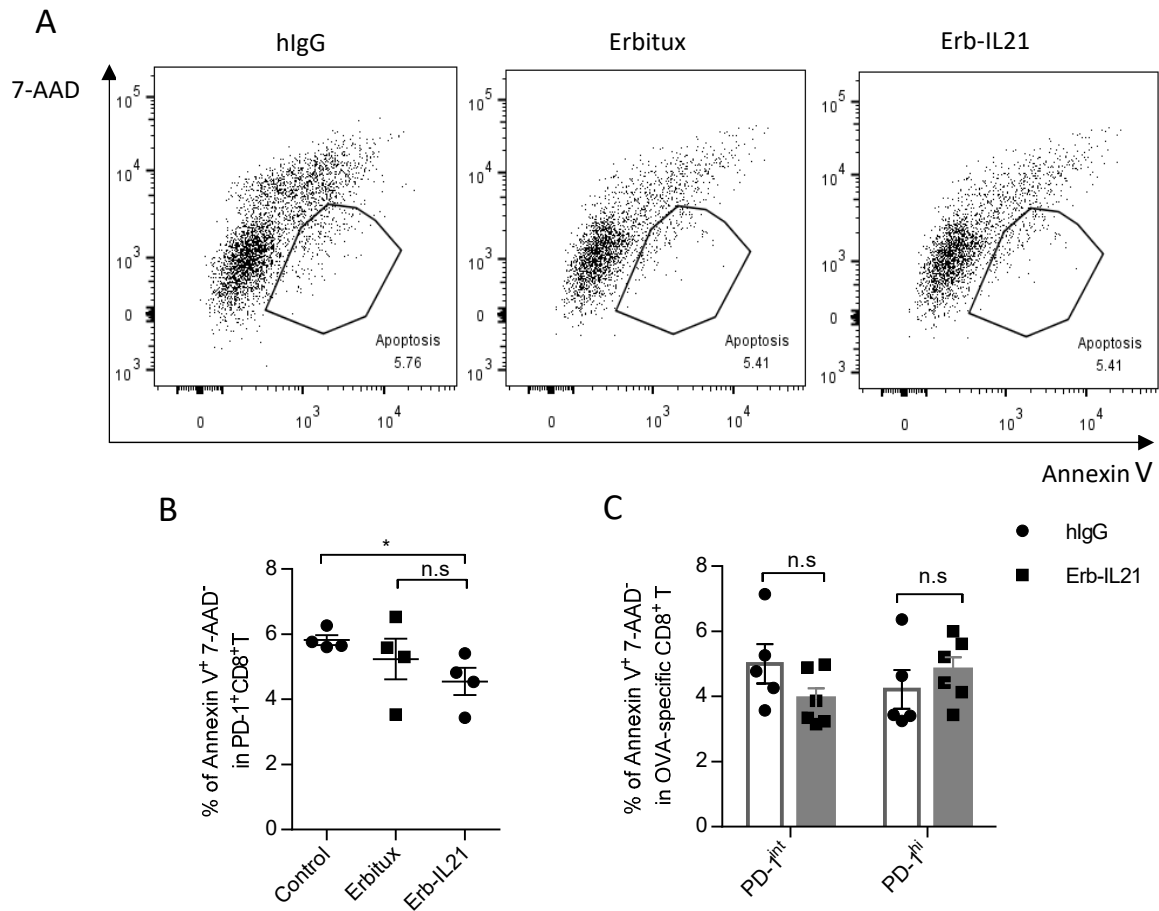
(A, B) C57BL/6 tumor-bearing mice (n=4-6) were i.p treated with 75  $\mu$ g hIgG, Erbitux and Erb-IL21 on days 10, 13, and 16. (C) B6C3F1 mice (n=4-6) were I. P treated with 75  $\mu$ g of hIgG, Erbitux and Erb-IL21 on days 13, 16, and 19. (D) Rag mice (n=4-5) were inoculated with  $2.5 \times 10^5$  MC38-cEGFR cells on day 0 and i.p treated with 75  $\mu$ g hIgG, Erbitux or Erb-IL21 on days 10, 13, and 16. Tumor growth was measured and compared twice weekly. The mean SEM values are shown. Two-way ANOVA tests were used to analyze the tumor growth data, \*P<0.05, \*\*P<0.01, \*\*\*P<0.0001, and \*\*\*\*P<0.0001. One of two representative experiments is shown.



**Supplementary Figure 7: IL-21 increases antigen-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells in tumors.**

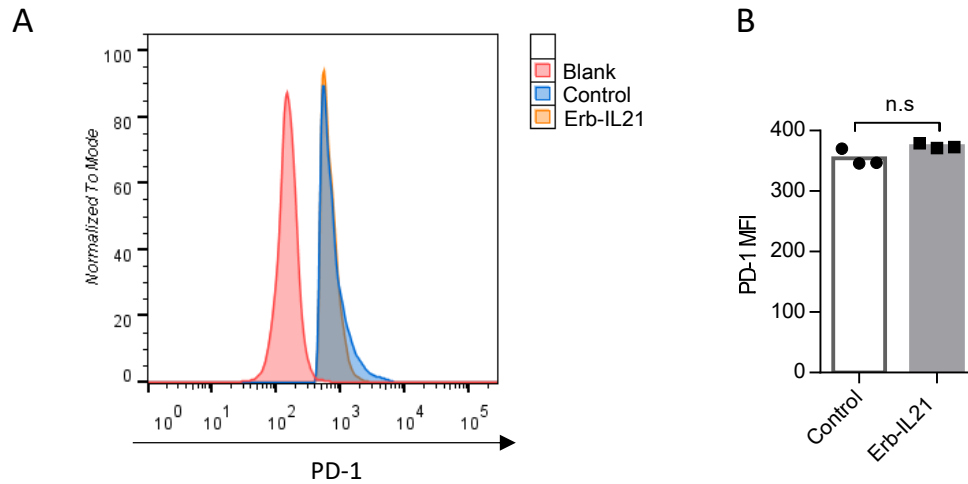
C57BL/6 mice (n=5-6) were inoculated with 6-8x10<sup>5</sup> MC38-OVA cells and were i.t treated with 20  $\mu$ g hlgG or Erb-IL21 on days 12 and 15. Five days after the first treatment, tumor tissues were analyzed by flow cytometry. (A) Percentage of CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells in CD3<sup>+</sup> T cells. (B) Total cell number of CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells per gram of tumor. (C) Percentage of IFN $\gamma$ <sup>+</sup> in CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells. (D) Total cell number of IFN $\gamma$ <sup>+</sup> CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells per gram of tumor. (E) Frequency of antigen-specific (OVA<sup>+</sup>) in CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells. (F) Total cell numbers of antigen-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells per gram of tumor. (G) Percentage of Ki-67<sup>+</sup> in antigen-specific (OVA-specific) CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells. (H) The ratio of CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells to Treg cells in tumors. The mean SEM values are shown. Unpaired T-tests were used to analyze the other data, n.s. (not significant), \*P<0.05, \*\*P<0.01, \*\*\*P<0.0001 and \*\*\*\*P<0.0001. One of two representative experiments is shown.





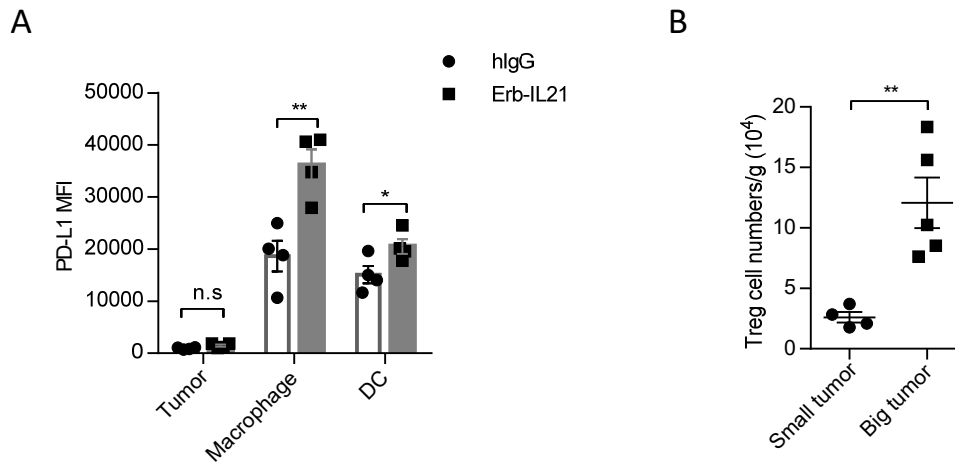
### Supplementary Figure 8: IL-21 did not promote apoptosis of PD-1<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells

(A, B) CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells were sorted from mouse spleens and co-cultured with 0.2  $\mu$ g anti-CD3 and 0.2  $\mu$ g anti-CD28, with an additional 100 ng Erbitux or Erb-IL21 for 72 h, hlgG treatment as a control, n=3 independent wells. (C) C57BL/6 mice (n=5-6) were inoculated with  $6-8 \times 10^5$  MC38-OVA cells and were i.t treated with 20  $\mu$ g hlgG or Erb-IL21 on days 12 and 15. Five days after the first treatment, T cells in the tumor tissues were analyzed by flow cytometry. Percentage of Annexin V<sup>+</sup> 7-AAD<sup>-</sup> of PD-1<sup>int</sup> or PD-1<sup>high</sup> antigen-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells was shown. The mean SEM values are shown. Unpaired T-tests were used to analyze the other data, n.s. (not significant), \*P<0.05, \*\*P<0.01, \*\*\*P<0.0001 and \*\*\*\*P<0.0001.



**Supplementary Figure 9: PD-1 expression on PD-1<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells remains stable.**

CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells were isolated from spleens of WT mouse by CD8 negative sorting kit, and cultured with anti-CD3 and anti-CD28 2ug/ml for 48h, followed by incubation with or without 100ng/ml Erb-IL21 for 48h, n=3 independent wells. (A) CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells were analyzed by flow cytometry. (B) MFI of PD-1 on CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells. MFI is defined as the geometric median fluorescence intensity. The mean SEM values are shown. Unpaired T-tests were used to analyze the other data, n.s. (not significant), \*P<0.05, \*\*P<0.01, \*\*\*P<0.0001 and \*\*\*\*P<0.0001.



### Supplementary Figure 10: Advanced tumors express higher levels of immune inhibitory markers

(A) C57BL/6 mice (n=4-5) were inoculated with  $2.5 \times 10^5$  MC38-cEGFR cells and were i.p treated with 75  $\mu$ g hIgG or Erb-IL21 on days 15, 18, 21. Seven days after the first treatment, PD-L1 on tumor cells, macrophages (CD45<sup>+</sup>CD11b<sup>+</sup>F4/80<sup>+</sup>Ly6C<sup>-</sup>), and DCs (CD45<sup>+</sup>CD11c<sup>+</sup>F4/80<sup>-</sup>Ly6C<sup>-</sup>) were analyzed by flow cytometry. (B) Treg cells in either small (<150mm<sup>3</sup>) or large (>250mm<sup>3</sup>) MC38-cEGFR tumors were analyzed by flow cytometry. The mean SEM values are shown. Unpaired T-tests were used to analyze the other data, n.s. (not significant), \*P<0.05, \*\*P<0.01, \*\*\*P<0.0001 and \*\*\*\*P<0.0001.