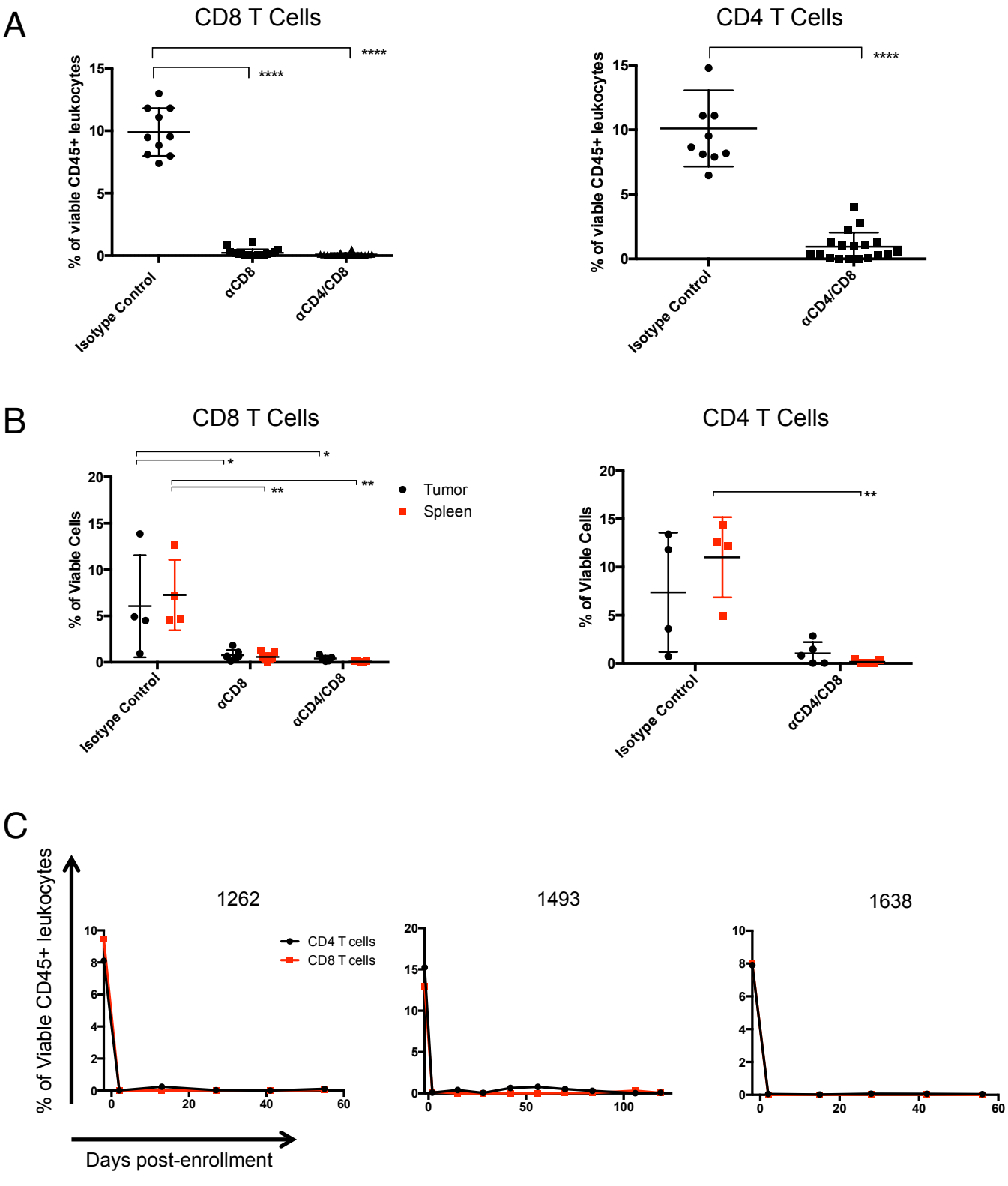
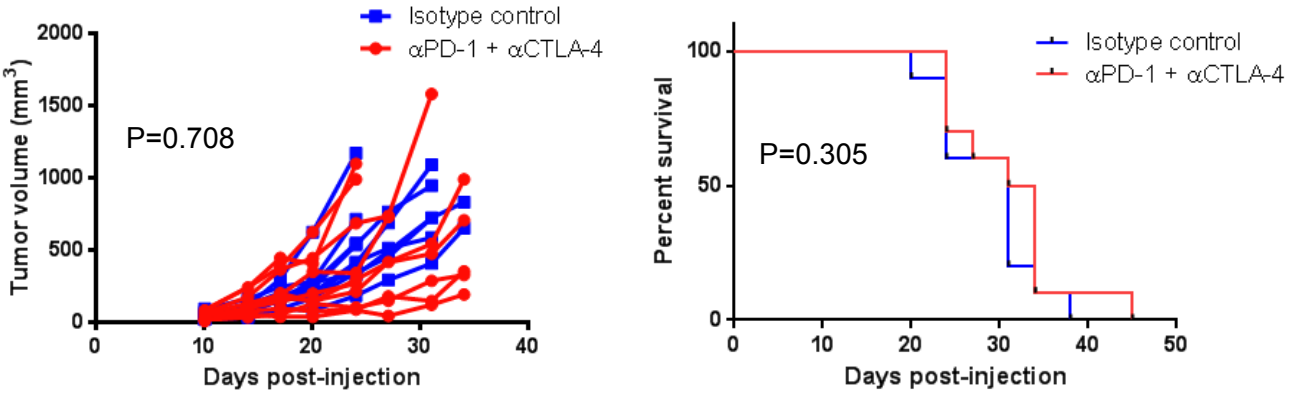


Supplemental Figure S1
Evans et al

Supplemental Figure S1. Validation of T cell depletion by antibodies. (**A)** Peripheral blood of T cell-depleted mice was monitored by flow cytometry beginning at the initial depletion and every 2-3 weeks thereafter. Data for CD8+ T cells (left) and CD4+ T cells (right) for all depleted mice are shown as the mean of the percentage of CD45+ leukocytes, pooling all measurements for each individual mouse. For isotype-treated KPC mice, a randomly selected subset (N=10) was assessed for T cell levels at an interim timepoint. **** indicates $P<0.0001$ for depleted cohorts compared to isotype control by one-way ANOVA. (**B)** T cell levels in pancreatic (tumor) tissue and spleen at the time of harvest from isotype or T cell-depleted mice enrolled in the survival study. CD4 and CD8 cells are expressed as a percentage of viable (7AAD-) cells. * indicates $P<0.05$ and ** $P<0.01$ by two-way ANOVA. (**C)** Peripheral blood samples of three mice chronically depleted of CD4 and CD8 T cells and used to generate tumor cell lines 1262, 1493, and 1638. T cell levels are shown as a percentage of viable (7AAD-) CD45+ leukocytes at various time points post-enrollment (~4 weeks of age) until tumor-associated morbidity and euthanasia.



Supplemental Figure S2
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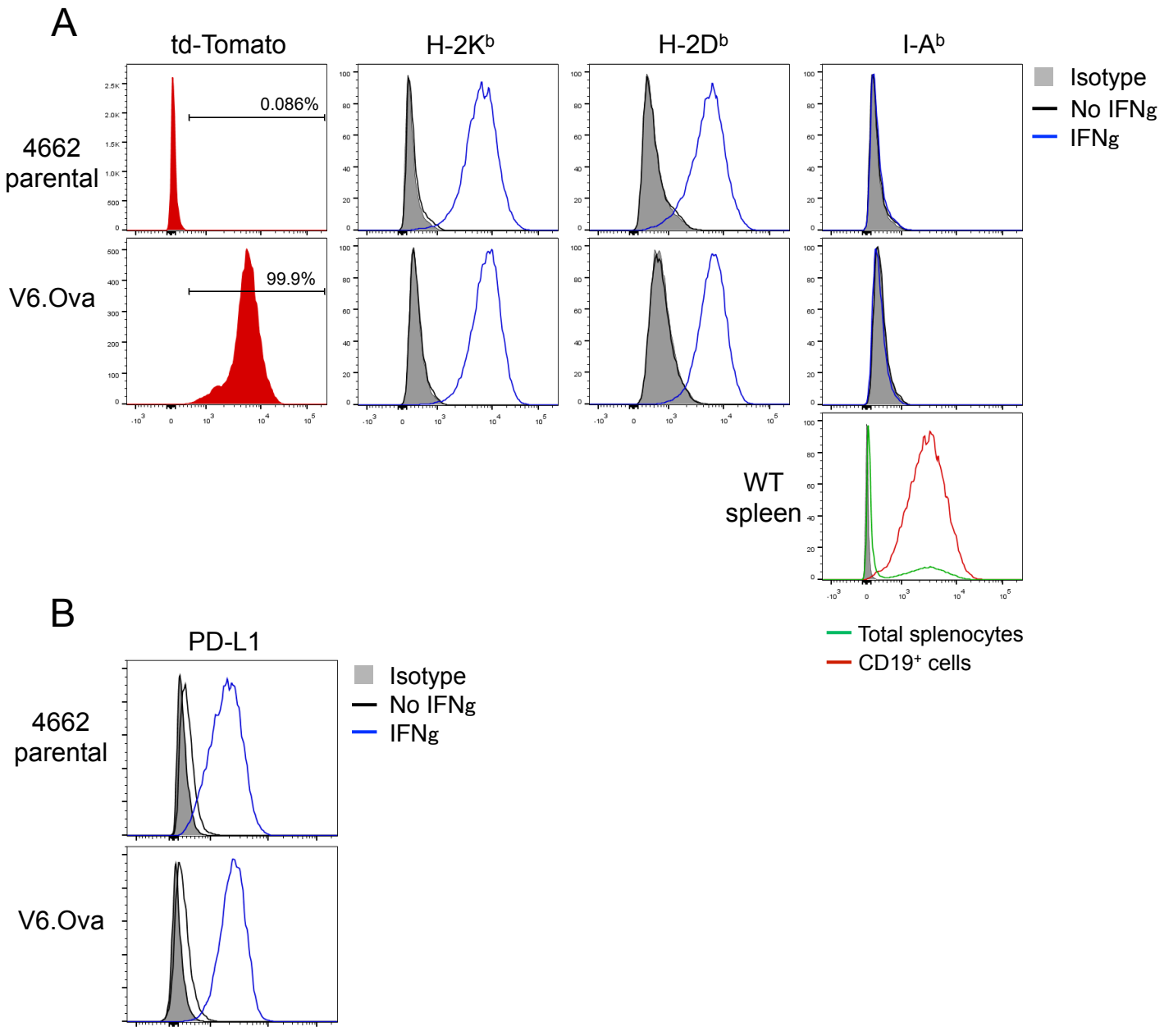
Supplemental Figure S2. Effect of PD-1 and CTLA-4 blockade on 4662 PDA tumor cell growth. C57BL/6 mice were implanted subcutaneously with parental 4662 cells as in Figure 2 and were treated with a combination of antibodies blocking PD-1 and CTLA-4, as described in Methods and Materials. A second cohort received an isotype control antibody. N=10 mice per cohort. Tumor growth by caliper was analyzed using two-way ANOVA (left), and overall survival was assessed by Log-Rank/Mantel-Cox test (right).



Supplemental Figure S3
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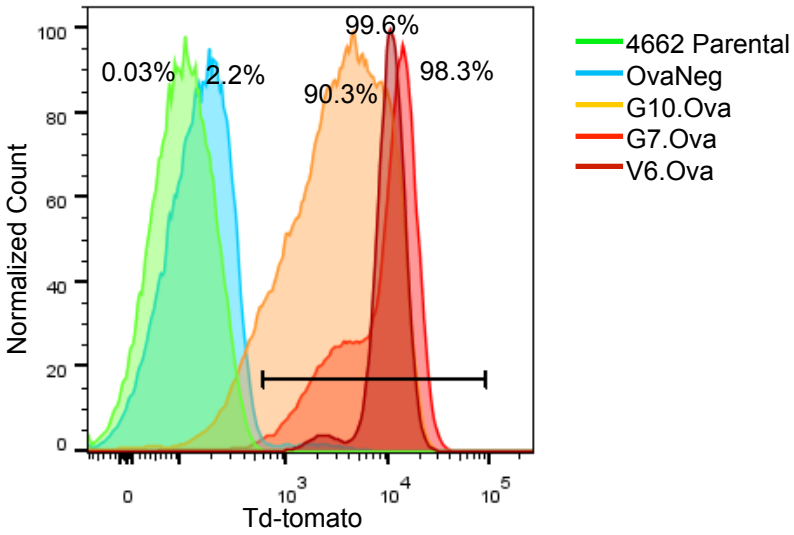
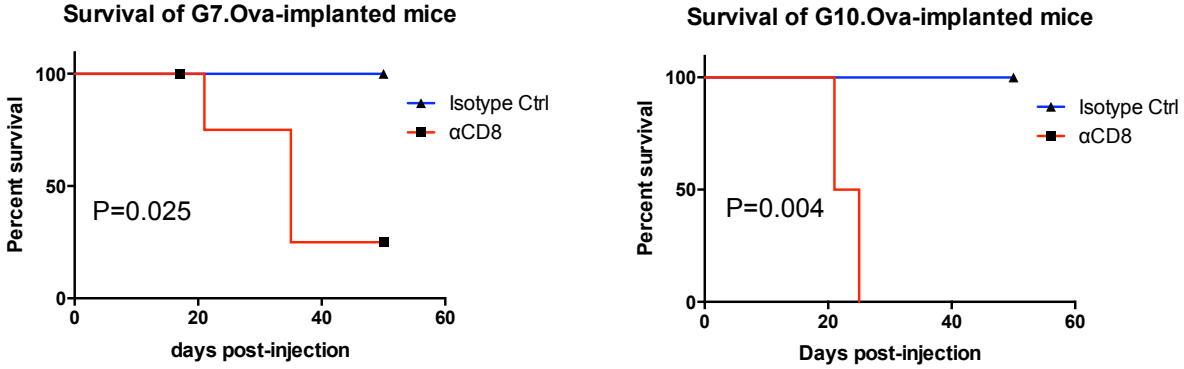
Supplemental Figure S3. Expression of MHC class I and class II and PD-L1.

Parental 4662 and V6.OVA cells were analyzed by flow cytometry for expression of (**A**) td-Tomato, MHC class I (H2-K^b and H2-D^b) and MHC class II (I-A^b) with or without IFNg stimulation *in vitro*. Positive control for MHC class II staining is shown on the bottom right for total wildtype (WT) splenocytes and CD19+ B cells, or (**B**) PD-L1.

A



B



Supplemental Figure S4
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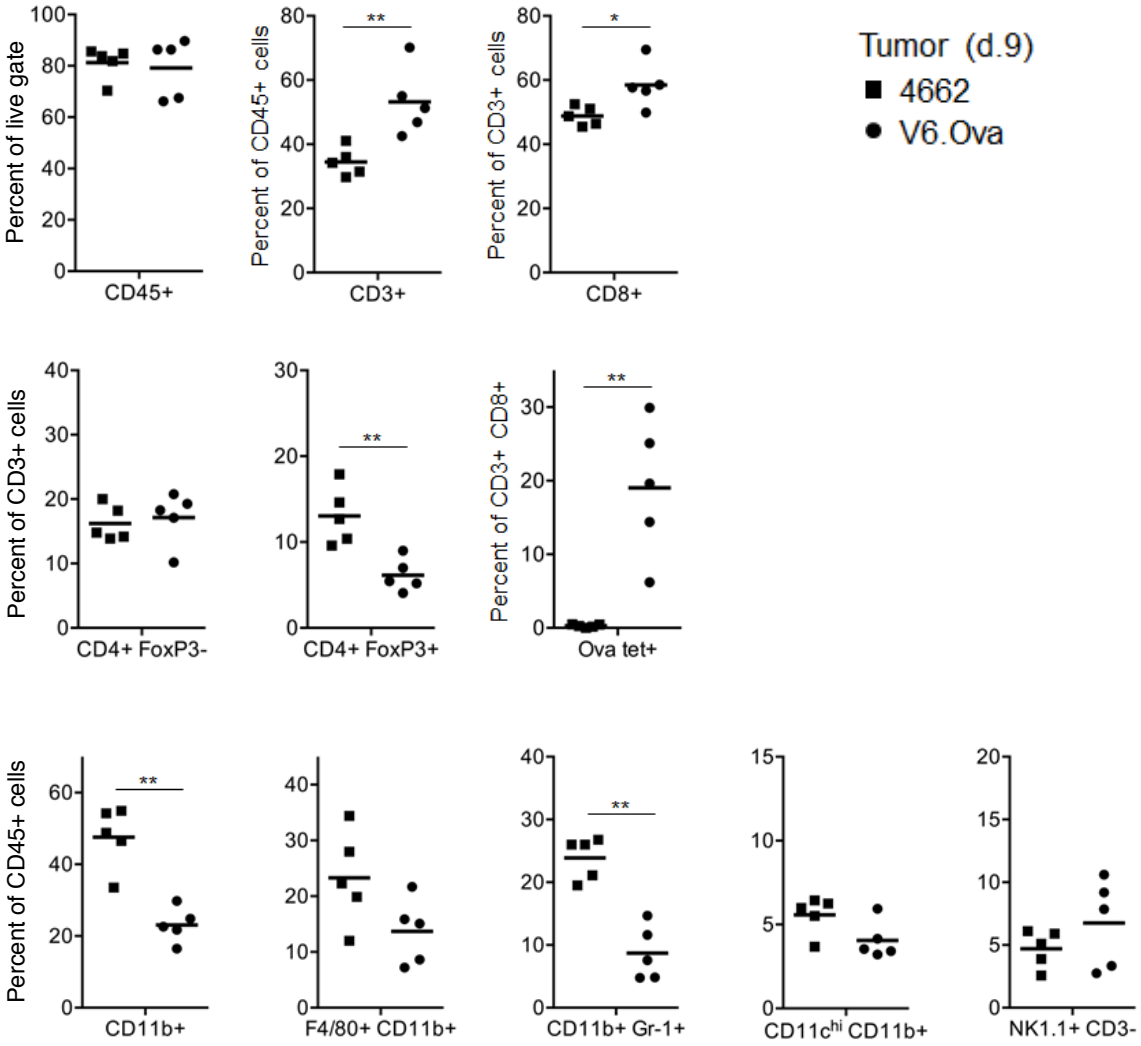
Supplemental Figure S4. Additional Tdt-Ova expressing 4662 PDA clones. (**A**)Td-tomato expression levels of three 4662 Tdt-Ova tumor clones (V6.Ova, G7.Ova and G10.Ova) compared to 4662 parental and OvaNeg (negatively sorted) cell lines, gating on viable (7-AAD-negative) cells. (**B)** Survival data of immune-competent or CD8-depleted C57BL/6 mice implanted subcutaneously with $0.75x10^6$ cells of each clone (N=4-5 mice per cohort). P-values were determined by Log-rank (Mantel-Cox) analysis. One mouse was censored for non-tumor related mortality (CD8-depleted cohort, G7.Ova clone).



Supplemental Figure S5
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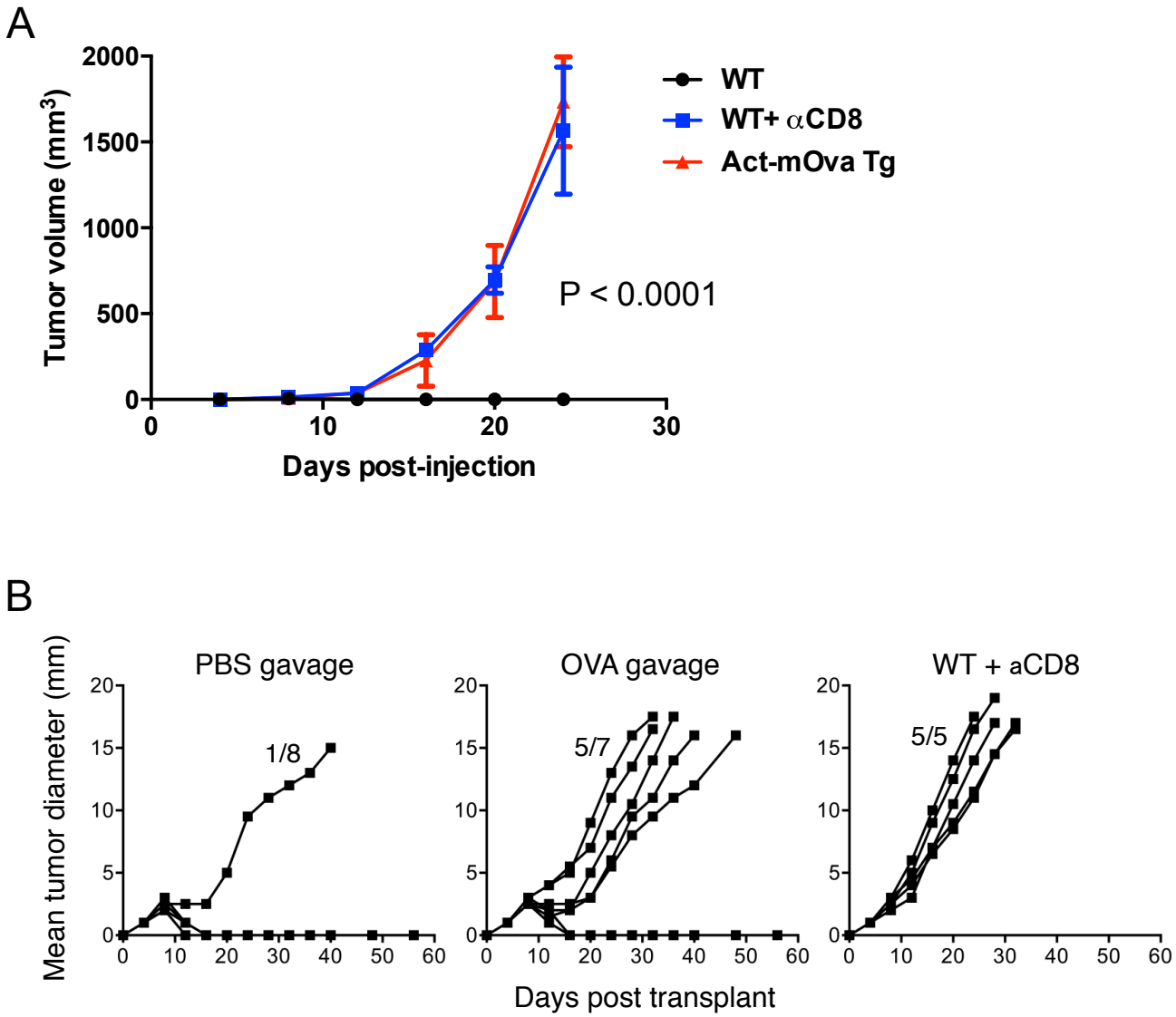
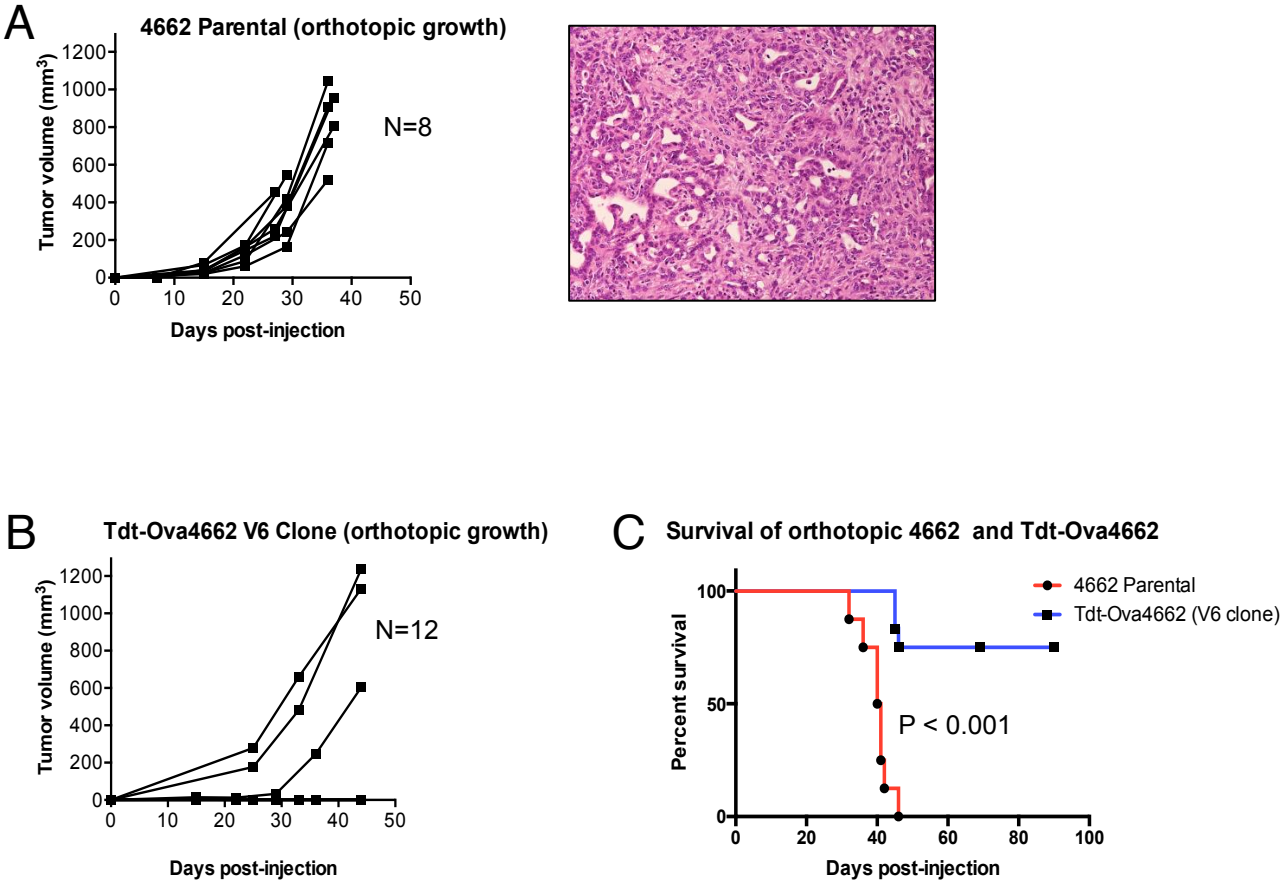
Supplemental Figure S5. Characterization of tumor-infiltrating leukocytes in 4662 and V6.Ova tumors. Cohorts of mice (n=5/group) were injected with 10^6 4662 or V6.Ova tumor cells s.c. and tumors were harvested at day 9 for analysis by flow cytometry with regard to the indicated leukocyte subsets. Statistical analysis was performed by Mann-Whitney t test with significance as indicated: *$p<0.05$, **$p<0.01$.



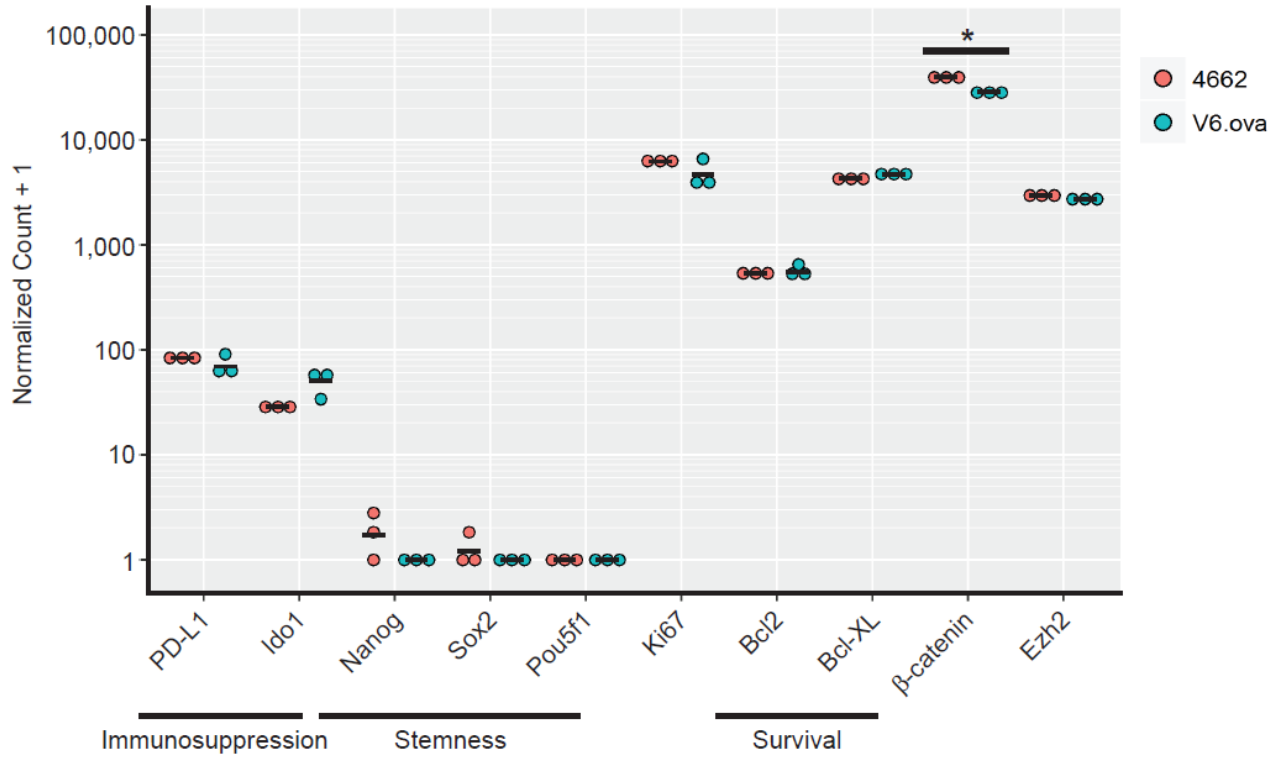
Supplemental Figure S6
Evans et al

Supplemental Figure S6. Tumor experiments in OVA tolerant mice. Subcutaneous growth of V6.OVA tumor cells in C57BL/6 wildtype (WT), CD8-depleted WT, or (**A**) Act-mOVA Tg mice, (N=3-5 mice per cohort, representative of two independent experiments, or (**B**) orally tolerant OVA mice (N=5-8 mice per cohort, one experiment). P-values shown are generated by two-way ANOVA.



Supplemental Figure S7
Evans et al

Supplemental Figure S7. Orthotopic growth of 4662 PDA and V6.OVA tumor cells. (**A**) The parental 4662 cell line was implanted orthotopically in immune-competent C57BL/6 host mice at a dose of $0.125x10^6$ cells (N=8; left panel). Tumor growth was assessed by serial ultrasound and is shown for each individual mouse post-injection until the time of death. (Right panel) Representative H&E analysis of 4662 tumor 22 days after orthotopic injection (10x). (**B)** The V6.Ova clone was orthotopically implanted (N=12), and mice were monitored for tumor growth. (**C)** Overall survival for experiments in (a) and (b) were compared; P-value calculated by Log-rank/Mantel-Cox test).



Supplemental Figure S8
Evans et al

Supplemental Figure S8. Differential gene expression analysis of 4662 parental vs. V6.ova. Comparison of gene expression between 4662 parental and V6.ova cell lines *in vitro* as determined through RNA-seq; samples submitted in biological triplicate (n=3). Normalized gene transcript counts (plus pseudocount +1) and Wald test statistics p-values were calculated using DESeq2 v1.12.3 (R 3.3.0). *b-catenin adjusted p-value = 2.81E-12.