

### Supplemental figure captions

**Supplemental Figure 1.** (A) The plot showing the number of patients in each cancer type in our cohort. (B) Representative flow cytometry plots showing the gating strategy for the identification of CECs in PBMC samples of a non-responder (NR) and a healthy individual.

**Supplemental Figure 2.** (A) Representative flow cytometry, and (B) cumulative data showing proliferation of CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells in the absence or presence of CECs (at 1:1 or 1:2 ratio) upon stimulation with anti-CD3/CD28 antibodies for 3 days as measured by CFSE. (C) Representative flow cytometry plots of the gating strategy for CECs in mice. (D) Illustrates our experimental design for animal B16-F10 treatment strategies.

**Supplemental Figure 3.** (A) Representative flow cytometry plots, and (B) cumulative data of the percentages of PD-L1/PDL-2 expressing CECs in the spleen of tumor naïve, tumor-bearing mice (spleen and tumor tissues). (C) Histogram plots showing the intensity of PD-L1 expression in CECs from the spleen versus the tumor as shown by the mean fluorescence intensity (MFI). Each dot represents data from an animal. Representative data from multiple independent experiments. Fluorescence minus one (FMO).