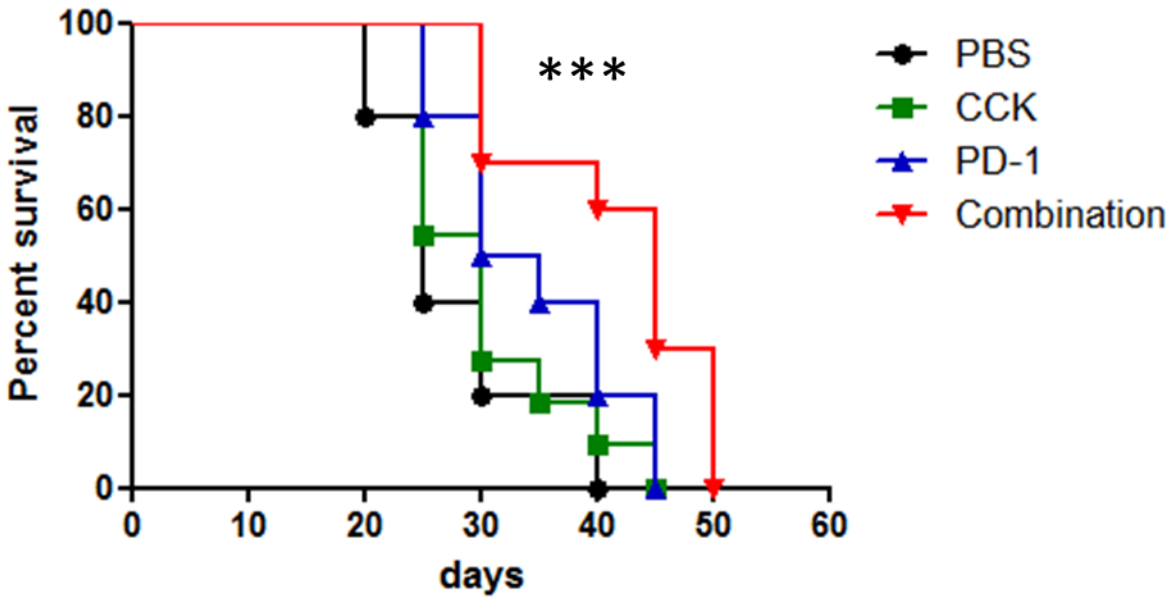
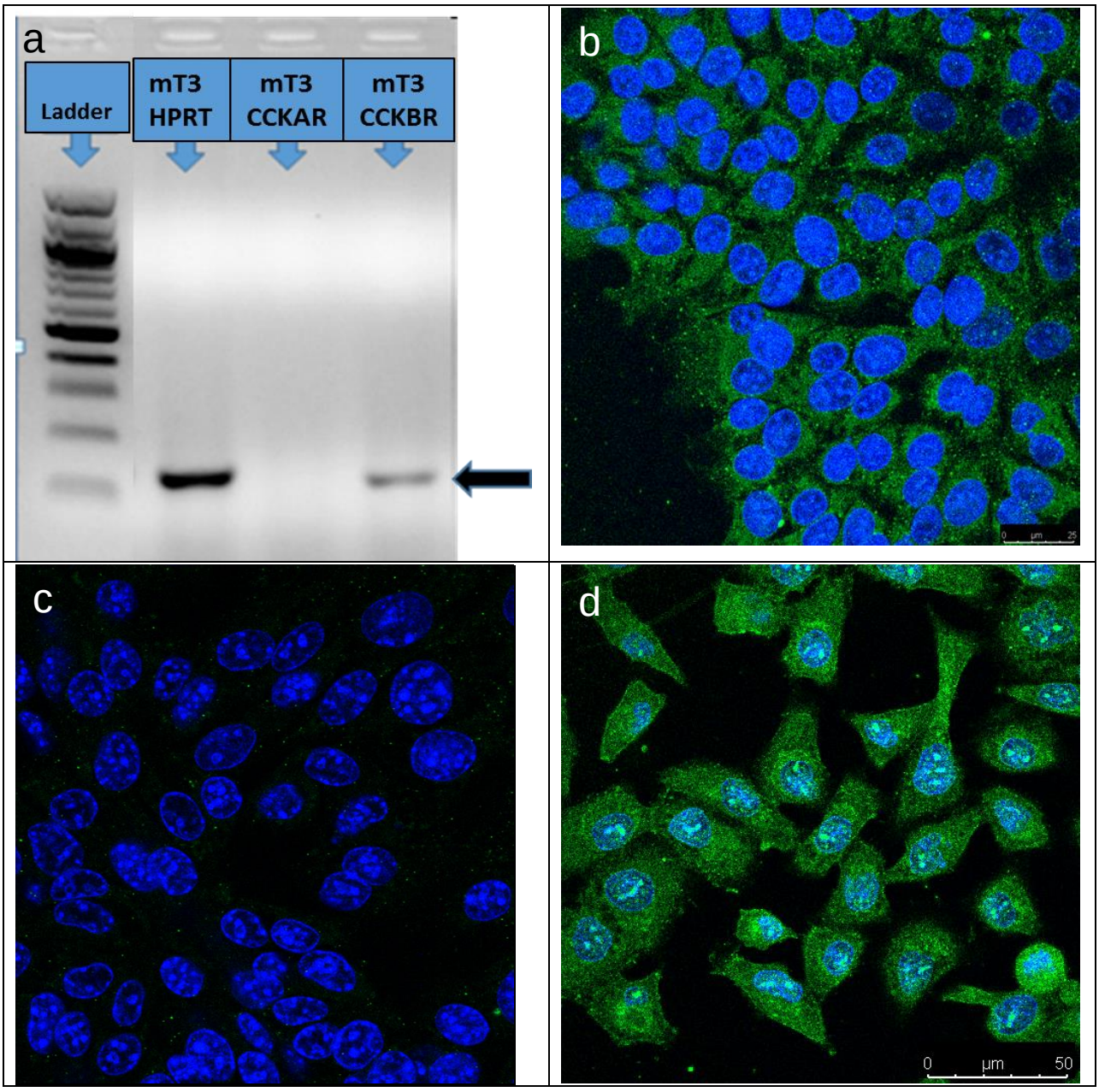
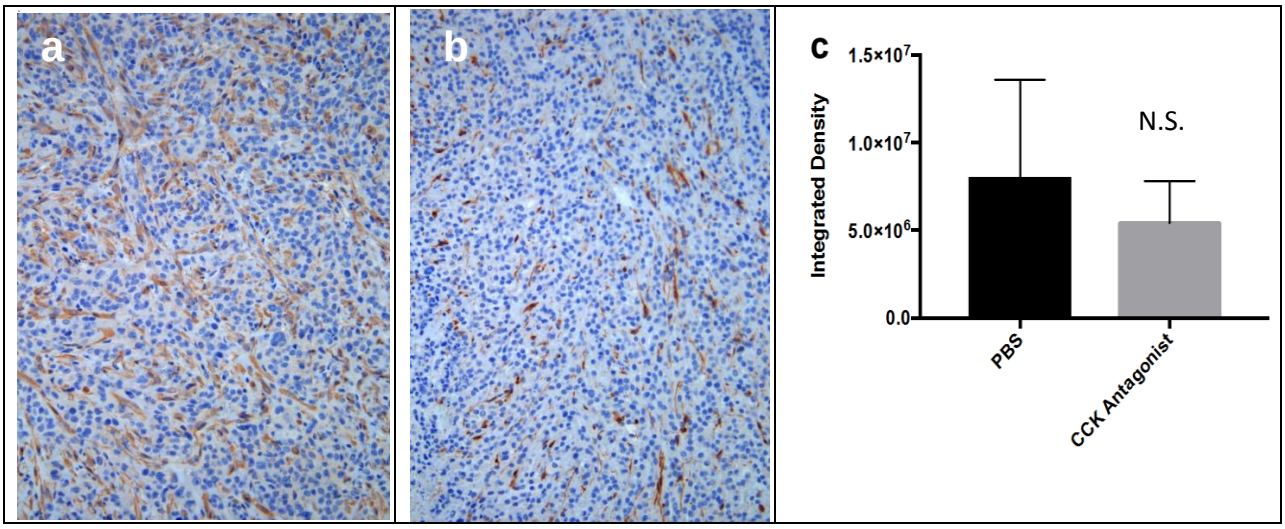


Supplementary Figure 1. Kaplan Meier survival curve with Proglumide and PD-1 Ab. In this experiment, mice were inoculated with a greater burden of Panc02 cancer cells (2x 10^6). Then mice were treated with either the PD-1 immune checkpoint antibody, proglumide, or the combination. Combination therapy with the CCKR antagonist and the immune checkpoint blockade antibody rendered the longest survival (***$p<0.001$).



Supplementary Figure 2. Characterization of CCK-B receptors on mT3 cells. (a) Gel electrophoresis of RT-PCR products showing that mT3 Murine cancer cells have CCK-B and not CCK-A receptors. HPRT serves as a positive control to confirm integrity of RNA. (**b**) Immunofluorescence of CCK-B receptor reacted with Dylight 488 CCK-B receptor antibody on mT3 murine cancer cells by confocal microscopy. (**c**) Hoescht stain demonstrates nucleus of mT3 cells. (**d**) PANC-1 human pancreatic cancer cells with CCK-B receptors serve as a positive control.



Supplementary Figure 3. α-SMA staining by IHC in mT3 mouse pancreatic cancer tumors. (**a**) Activated fibroblasts are shown with α-SMA staining in a tumor of a PBS treated mouse. (**b**) α-SMA staining in a tumor of a mouse treated with proglumide is shown. (**c**) Densitometry analysis of α-SMA reacted tumors (N=10 each) shows lower α-SMA staining in mice treated with the CCK receptor antagonist but this did not reach significance (p=0.21).