

## Supporting Information

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All-*Trans*-Retinoic Acid-Adjuvanted mRNA Vaccine Induces Mucosal Anti-Tumor Immune Responses for Treating Colorectal Cancer

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## Supporting Information

### **All-*trans*-retinoic acid-adjuvanted mRNA vaccine induces mucosal anti-tumor immune responses for treating colorectal cancer**

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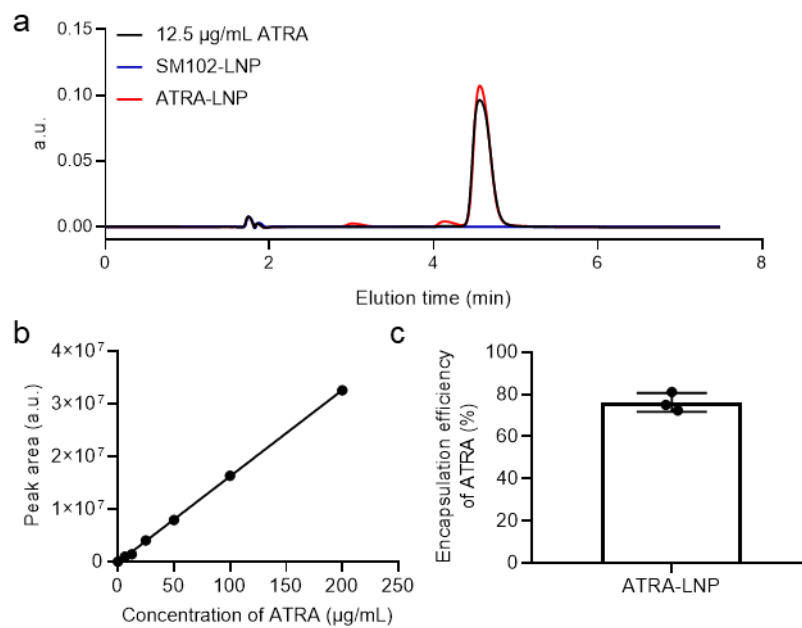
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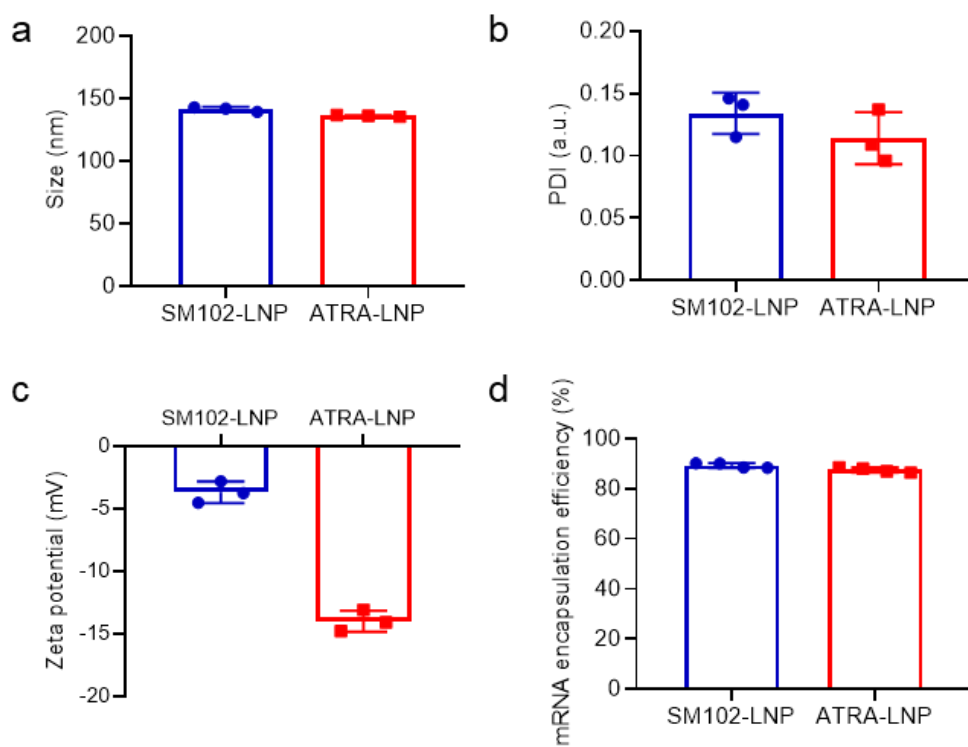
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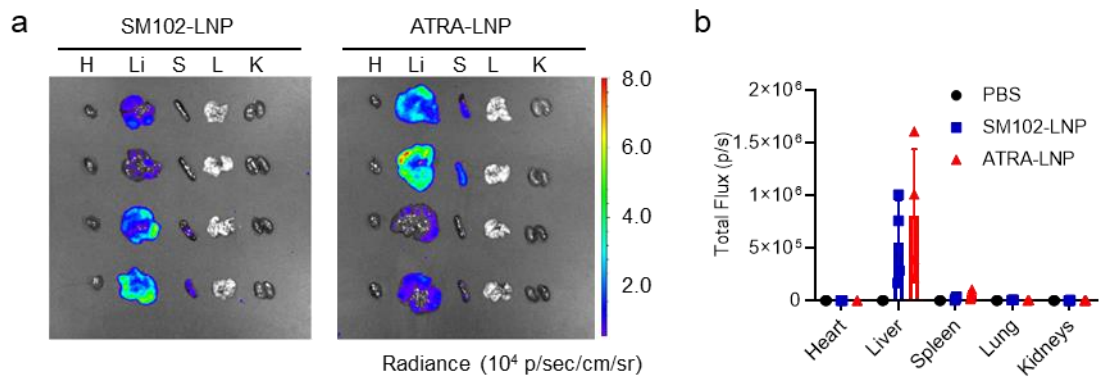
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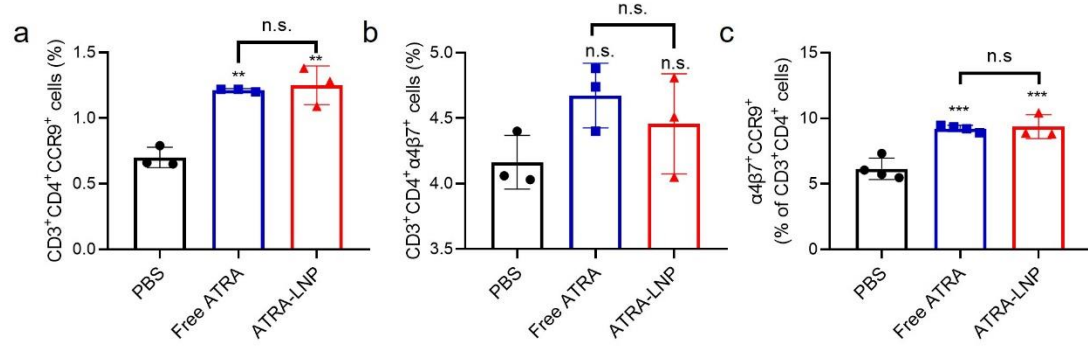
**Figure S1.** (a) HPLC chromatograms of free ATRA, SM102-LNP, and ATRA-LNP (N/P=15) at 340 nm. (b) HPLC standard curve of free ATRA. (c) The encapsulation efficiency of ATRA in ATRA-LNP (n=3). Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  SD.



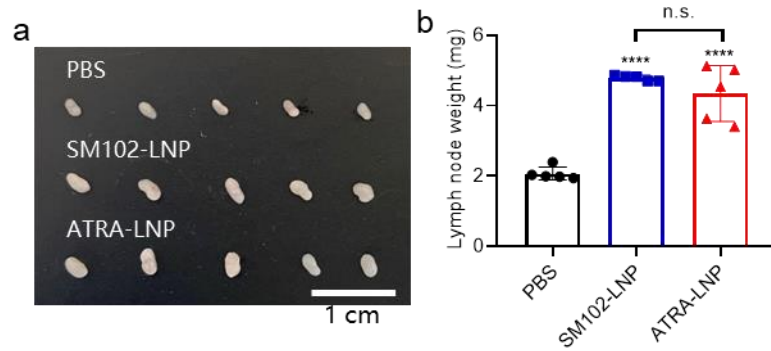
**Figure S2.** Characterizations of LNPs (N/P=15). The hydrodynamic diameter (a), PDI (b), zeta potential (c), and mRNA encapsulation efficiency (d) of SM102-LNP and ATRA-LNP. n = 3 or 4 technical replicates. Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  SD.



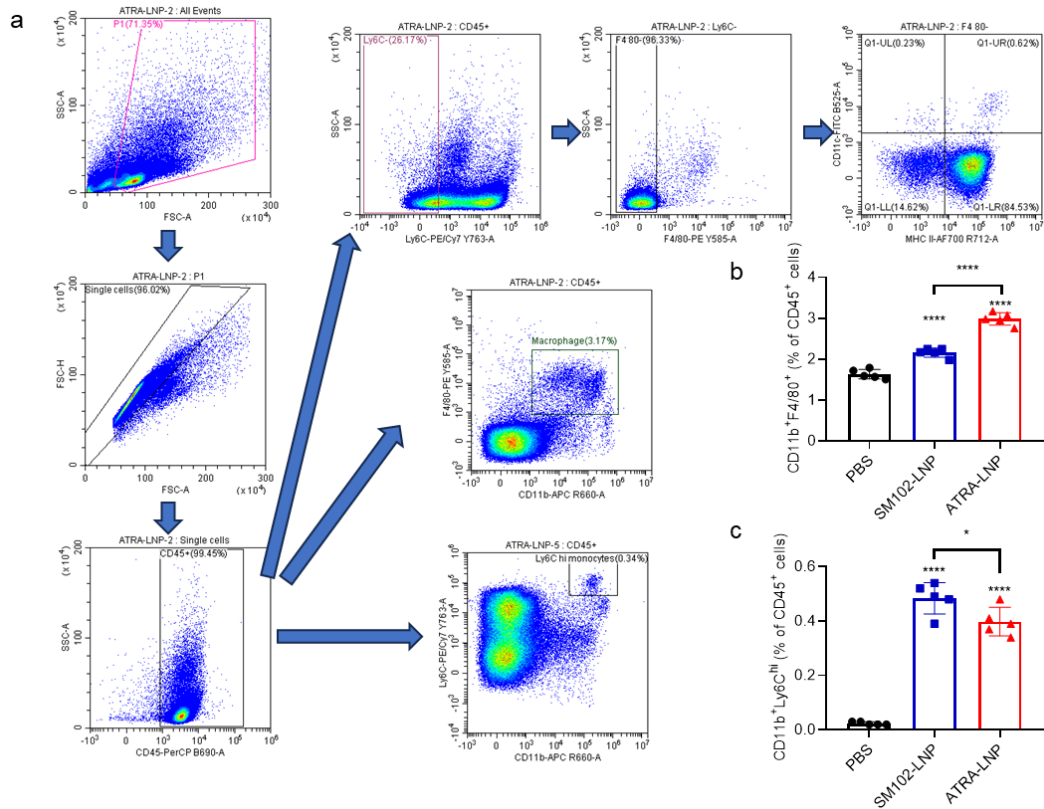
**Figure S3.** Ex vivo image of mice organs. (a) IVIS images of isolated organs (H: heart; Li: Liver; S: spleen; L: lung; K: kidneys) of mice at 24 h post intramuscular injection of SM102-LNP or ATRA-LNP (1  $\mu$ g of mLuc per mouse). Each vertical column of organs represents four replicates. (b) Quantification of bioluminescence signals of isolated organs (n = 4). Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  SD.



**Figure S4.** Spleen lymphocytes were activated by anti-CD3/CD28 antibodies-coated beads. ATRA-LNP in PBS or free ATRA in DMSO were incubated with T cells during activation. Quantification analysis of CD3<sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup>CCR9<sup>+</sup> (a), CD3<sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup>α4β7<sup>+</sup> (b), and CCR9<sup>+</sup>α4β7<sup>+</sup> of CD3<sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup> cells (c) among spleen lymphocytes (n = 3 or 4). Data are shown as mean ± SD. Statistical analysis was performed using one-way ANOVA and Tukey's multiple comparisons tests. \*\*p < 0.01, \*\*\*p < 0.001, n.s. represents not statistically significant.

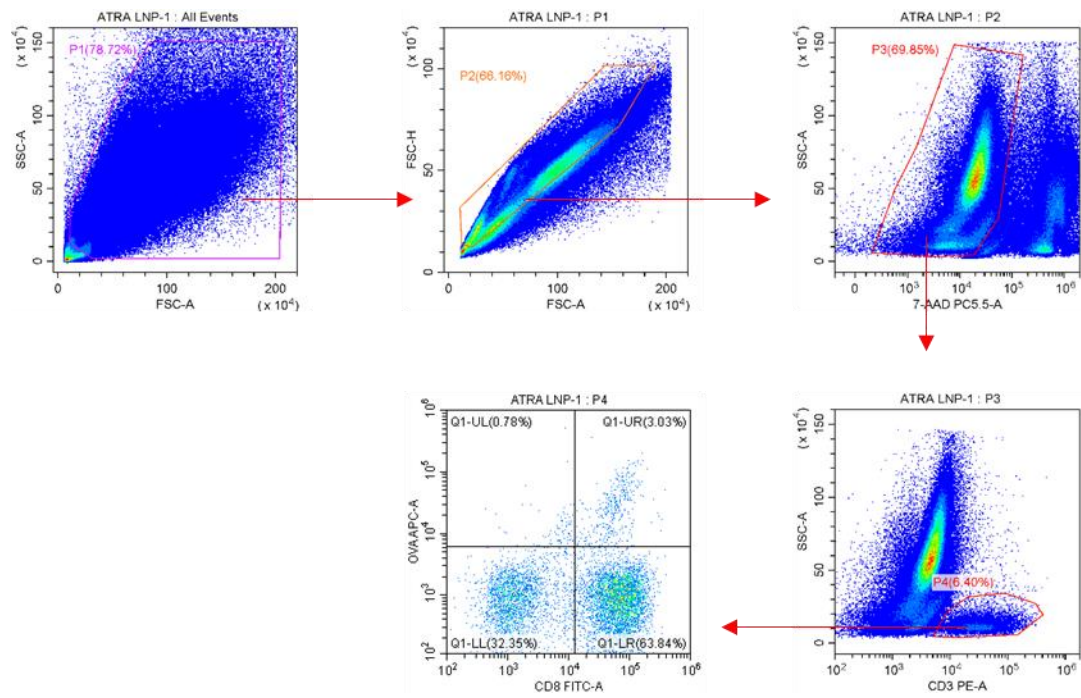


**Figure S5.** The draining lymph nodes were isolated 24 h post intramuscular injections with PBS, SM102-LNP, and ATRA-LNP (10  $\mu$ g of mOVA per mouse). The image (a) and the weight (b) of the lymph nodes (n = 5). The scale bar is 1 cm. Each row represents five independent biological replicates. Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  SD. Statistical analysis was performed using one-way ANOVA and Tukey's multiple comparisons tests. \*\*\*\*p < 0.0001, n.s. represents not statistically significant.

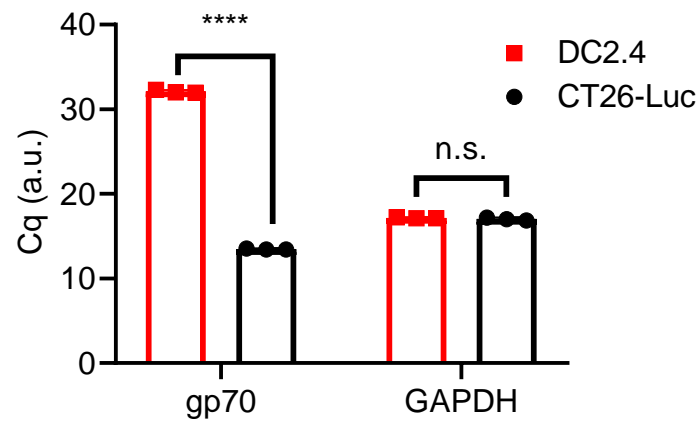


**Figure S6.** (a) Gating strategy for flow cytometry analysis of DCs, macrophages, and monocytes in the draining lymph node. The percentages of CD11b<sup>+</sup>F4/80<sup>+</sup> macrophages (b) and CD11b<sup>+</sup>Ly6C<sup>hi</sup> inflammatory monocytes (c) among CD45<sup>+</sup> cells in the lymph nodes (n = 5 biologically independent samples). Data are shown as mean ± SD. Statistical analysis was calculated using one-way ANOVA and Tukey's multiple comparisons tests. \*p < 0.05, \*\*\*\*p < 0.0001.

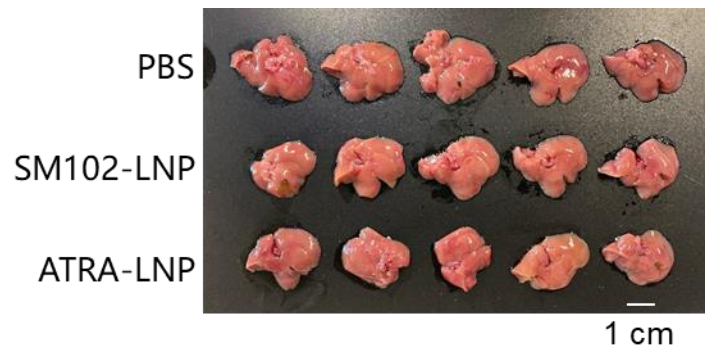




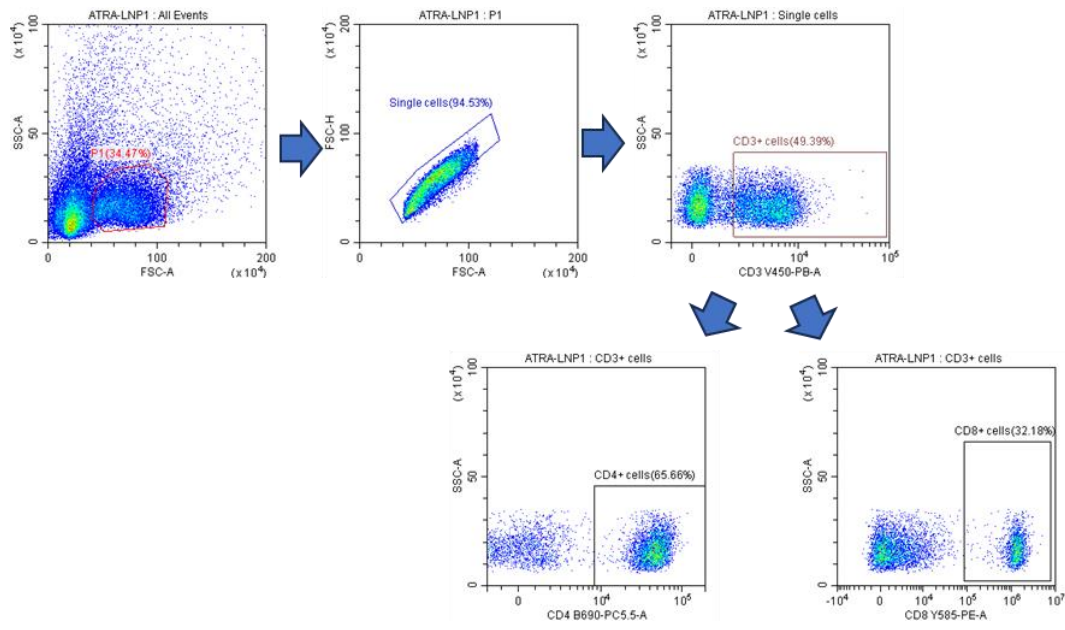
**Figure S7.** Gating strategy for flow cytometry analysis of antigen-specific, cytotoxic T cells in the MC38-OVA orthotopic tumor.



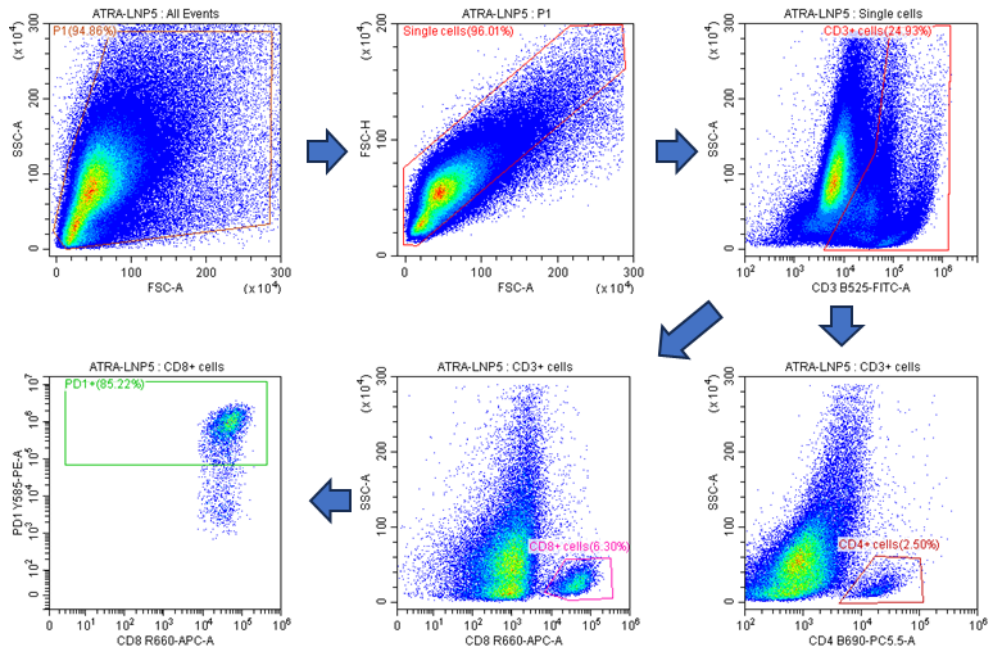
**Figure S8.** The amounts of gp70 mRNA in DC2.4 and CT26 cells were quantified by RT-qPCR.  $n = 3$  technical replicates. Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  SD. Statistical analysis was calculated by unpaired two-tailed Student's  $t$ -test. \*\*\*\* $p < 0.0001$ , n.s. represents not statistically significant.



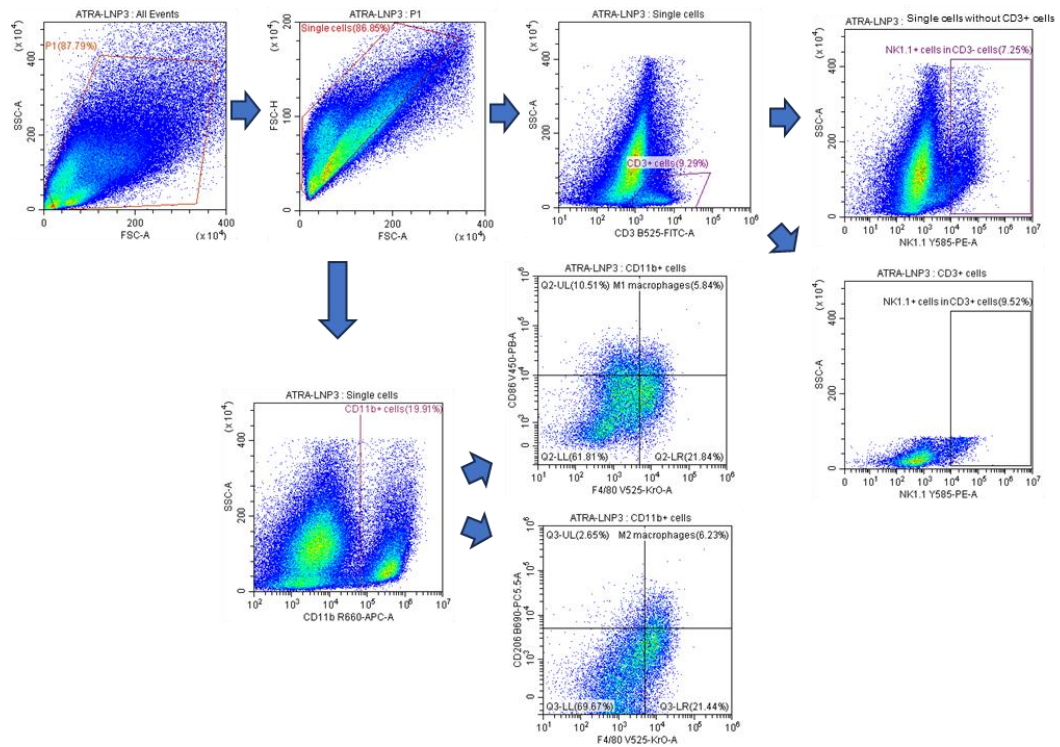
**Figure S9.** Optical image of livers isolated from mice bearing orthotopic CT26 tumors on days 16 post-tumor inoculation. The scale bar is 1 cm.



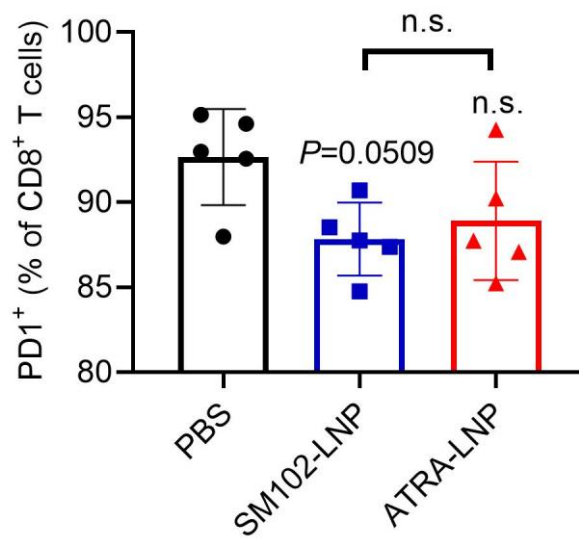
**Figure S10.** Gating strategy for flow cytometry analysis of CD3<sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup> T cell and CD3<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell in the mesenteric lymph node of orthotopic CT26 tumor-bearing mice.



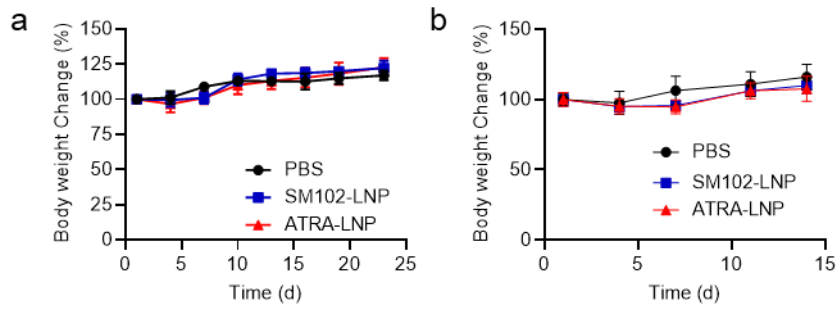
**Figure S11.** Gating strategy for flow cytometry analysis of CD3<sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells, CD3<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells, and CD3<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup> PD1<sup>+</sup> T cells in the CT26 orthotopic tumor.



**Figure S12.** Gating strategy for flow cytometry analysis of CD3<sup>+</sup>NK1.1<sup>+</sup> cells, CD3<sup>+</sup>NK1.1<sup>+</sup> cells, CD86<sup>+</sup>F4/80<sup>+</sup> cells, and CD206<sup>+</sup>F4/80<sup>+</sup> in the CT26 orthotopic tumor.

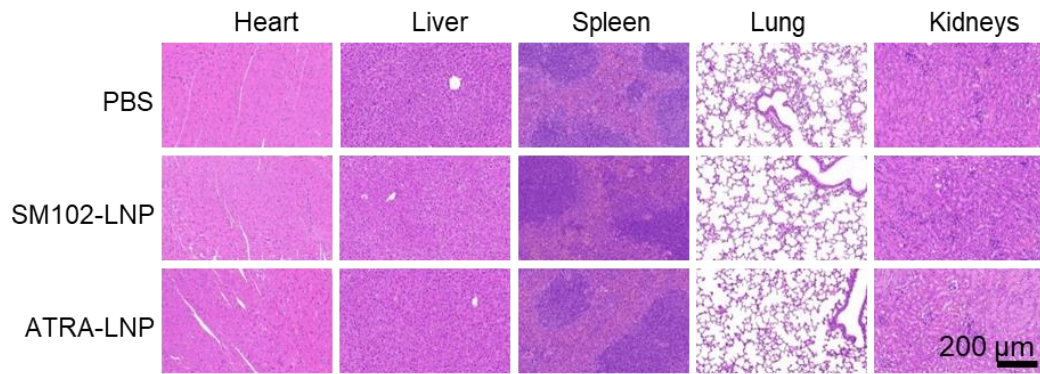


**Figure S13.** Percentages of PD1<sup>+</sup> cells among CD3<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup> cells in the tumor microenvironment (n = 5). Mice were injected intramuscularly with PBS, SM102-LNP, or ATRA-LNP (10 µg of gp70 mRNA per mouse) on day 1 and day 6 post-tumor inoculation. The tumors were isolated for flow cytometry on day 16 post-tumor inoculation. The vaccination schedule is depicted in Figure 7a. Data are shown as mean ± SD. Statistical analysis was performed using one-way ANOVA and Tukey's multiple comparisons tests. \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01, n.s. represents not statistically significant.



**Figure S14.** The body weights of mice bearing orthotopic MC38-OVA (a) or CT26 (b) were monitored following intramuscular vaccination of PBS, SM102-LNP, or ATRA-LNP (n = 6-14 biologically independent samples). Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  SD.





**Figure S15.** Mice were vaccinated through intramuscular injections with PBS, SM102-LNP, or ATRA-LNP (10 μg of mOVA per mouse) on days 1 and 6 post-tumor inoculation. Mice were sacrificed on day 23, and the major organs were extracted for H&E-stained sections. The scale bar is 200 μm.

**Supplementary Table 1.** mRNA encapsulation efficiency of LNPs.

<b>Formulation</b>	<b>mRNA encapsulation efficiency</b>
SM102-LNP	84.6%
ATRA-LNP (A/C=0.25)	85.7%
ATRA-LNP (A/C=0.5)	82.4%
ATRA-LNP (A/C=1)	83.3%

**Supplementary Table 2.** Compositions of ATRA-LNP during preparation.

<b>Components</b>	<b>Molar ratio</b>	
	N/P=5.67	N/P=15
Phosphorus in mRNA	8.8	3.3
SM102	50.0	50.0
DSPC	10.0	10.0
Cholesterol	38.5	38.5
DMG-PEG2000	1.5	1.5
ATRA	38.5	38.5
ATRA/mRNA (mass/mass)	4.1	10.8