

Supplemental Figure 9. Depletion of senescent CAFs impacts NK cells. (A) Quantification of CD3- NK1.1+ cells in INK- (n=7) and INK+ (n=9) mice. **(B)** Quantification of CD3- NK1.1+ cells in MMTV-PyMT mice treated with vehicle (Veh, n=5) or ABT737 (n=6). **(C)** Quantification of CD27- CD11b-hi NK cells in the spleens of INK- and INK+ mice (n=4 for each group). **(D)** Quantification of CD27- CD11b-hi NK cells in the spleens of MMTV-PyMT mice treated with vehicle (Veh, n=4) or ABT737 (n=4). **(E)** NK cell gating strategy: NK1.1+ cells were identified from CD45- CD3- cells and then gated for markers including CD107a, NKp46, NKG2A, NKG2D, PD1, and CD11b/CD27 status. **(F)** Representative IHC image for NK cells (NK1.1, brown) and EPCAM (red) in tumor sections from 7-week-old INK- (n=6) and INK+ (n=5) mice treated with AP. **(G)** Quantification of NK cells per tumor area from same mice shown in **F**. **(H)** Representative IHC image for NK cells (NK1.1, brown) and EPCAM (red) in tumor sections from 7-week-old MMTV-PyMT mice treated with Vehicle (Veh, n=9) or ABT737 (n=7). **(I)** Quantification of NK cells per tumor area from same mice shown in **H**. All statistical analyses were conducted using unpaired one-tailed student t-test; data are represented as mean \pm SEM. *p<0.05; ns, not significant.