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## Supplemental information

## Tumor-infiltrating mast cells confer resistance

## to immunotherapy in pancreatic cancer

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## 4 Fig. S1. Mast Cells influenced the efficacy of in vivo antibody therapy. Related to

## 5 **Figure 2 and 4.**

6 Luciferase-transfected PDAC were injected on day 0, tumor growth was monitored by

7 IVIS imaging. Tumor size in normal (C57BL/6) and mast cell-deficient (Kit<sup>W-sh/W-sh</sup>) mice

8 treated with: (A) anti-PD-1; (B) agonist anti-OX-40.

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12 Fig. S2. Anti-OX40 treatment improves the survival of mast cell-deficient mice

13 with orthotopic tumor implantation, compared to survival in wild-type tumor-

## 14 bearing mice. Related to Figure 2 and 4.

15 (A) Anti-OX40 treated mast cell-deficient Panc02 tumor-bearing mice achieved a long-

term tumor free survival, *P* = .0127. (C) Survival curve of mice with Panc02 tumor

treated with anti-PD-1. Tumors were implanted on day 0.

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Fig. S3. Mast cell-derived PGE<sub>2</sub> does not influence tumor volume. Related to

22 **Figure 3.** 

23 28 days post tumor cell implantation, mast cell-deficient mice reconstituted with PGE2-/-

- 24 BMMC developed less ascites than those reconstituted with wild-type BMMC. P =
- 0.046 for ascites incidence. There was no significant effect on tumor size (P = .3222).

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31 Fig. S4. Correlation of OX40 (a.k.a. TNFRSF4) and effector CD8+ T cells (CD8A)



- 33 (A) KPC-GEMM mice, tumor infiltrating CD8 and GZMB positive cells (reference to
- 34 Figure 5 C-F) presented strong positive linear correlation (Pearson r = 0.7851 and P =

- 35 0.0002). (B) A strong positive linear correlation between CD8A and GZMB was shown
- <sup>36</sup> from data presented in the TCGA database. (C) Weak positive linear correlation
- 37 between TNFRSF4 and CD8A or (D) GZMB analyzed from 186 PDAC patients'
- 38 samples in the TCGA database.



Fig. S5. Scatter Plots (A & C) of gene expression panel and lists (B & D) of up

#### regulated 31 genes induced by agonist anti-OX40 treatment. Related to Figure 5.

- 43 Group 1 (vertical axis) represented tumor samples from 6 mice treated with anti-OX40
- and Control Group (horizontal axis) represented tumor samples from 6 mice without
- 45 anti-OX40 treatment. mRNA from these tissues was applied for the panel analysis of

quantitative real-time PCR array. (A & B), genes from Toll-like Receptor Signaling PCR 46 array; (C & D), genes from Allergy & Asthma PCR array. (A & C) Scatter plots were 47 generated with Log 10 Fold change of mRNA expression determined by PCR Array 48 assays ( $\Delta\Delta$ Ct). Red dots above the left boundary line represent the genes with more 49 than 2 fold of up regulation in anti-OX40 treated group compared to control group; black 50 51 dots between the two boundary lines represent the genes expression range from 2 to -2 fold-changes between the two groups; green dots below the right boundary line 52 represent the genes with more than 2 fold down regulation in anti-OX40 treated group 53 compared to control group. Genes with the red dots on the plots of A & C were listed in 54 the tables of B & D. (B & D) Left column is the position of gene primers in the 96-well 55 PCR Array plate; middle column is the gene symbols of the red dots on A & C; right 56 column is the fold regulation of those red dot genes in anti-OX40 treatment group 57 compared to control. 58

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## Fig. S6. Clustergrams of 31 genes up regulated following agonist anti-OX40

#### 64 treatment. Related to Figure 5.

<sup>65</sup> The left 6 columns represent tumor samples from 6 mice treated with anti-OX40 and the

<sup>66</sup> right columns represent tumor samples from 6 mice treated with the isotype control.

<sup>67</sup> These 31 genes were from both the Toll-like Receptor Signaling genes and Allergy &

68 Asthma genes in PCR arrays. This heatmap presents the reproducibility and variation

69 of those 31 genes with two-fold up regulation.



\*\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

- 72 Fig. S7. TCGA correlation of 30 inflammatory genes up-regulated by OX40.
- 73 **Related to Figure 6.** (MUC5AC data was not available in TCGA database). Genes

- <sup>74</sup> were sorted according to their correlation index (Pearson r value) with TNFRSF4 (both
- row and column) from the largest to the smallest.





# 79 **Fig. S8. OX40** signature genes derived from treated mice can be used to stratify

## 80 patients for predicting survival benefit. Related to Figure 7.

81 KPC GEMM models were treated with agonist OX40 antibodies, and a consistent 16-

gene signature was identified upon transcriptional profiling. This signature was then

- interrogated in the TCGA PDAC subset (Right). PDAC with presence of the OX40
- <sup>84</sup> induced transcriptional signature has significantly higher disease-free and overall
- survival compared to tumors without the signature.
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	В	Sig. Exp(B)		95.0% CI for Exp(B)	
				Lower	Upper
GATA3	-0.080	0.857	0.923	0.389	2.192
PDCD1	-3.004	0.064	0.050	0.002	1.195
CCL22	11.616	0.966	110806.830	0.000	1.03E+239
LY86	-5.969	0.994	0.003	0.000	•
ICOS	2.226	0.190	9.262	0.333	257.536
CCL5	0.799	0.461	2.223	0.266	18.539
CCR4	1.359	0.093	3.892	0.798	18.987
CCL17	-1.395	0.223	0.248	0.026	2.340
PRG2	-1.101	0.008	0.333	0.147	0.753
IL2RA	-0.955	0.069	0.385	0.138	1.076
TNF	-0.080	0.881	0.923	0.325	2.626
CCL11	1.106	0.095	3.023	0.825	11.074
RNASE2	0.510	0.533	1.666	0.335	8.278
TNFRSF4	13.792	0.984	977169.132	0.000	
CHIA	11.422	0.961	91271.291	0.000	1.20E+203
ALOX5	0.692	0.354	1.997	0.462	8.635
PGLYRP1	0.590	0.611	1.805	0.185	17.574
SATB1	1.179	0.258	3.251	0.421	25.097
IL5	-0.520	0.331	0.594	0.208	1.695
IL33	-0.879	0.229	0.415	0.099	1.739
IL5RA	-0.001	0.999	0.999	0.316	3.165
IL1A	2.470	0.028	11.825	1.314	106.392
CCR3	1.119	0.135	3.062	0.706	13.289
TNFSF4	-0.626	0.153	0.535	0.227	1.263
IL4	2.194	0.031	8.967	1.217	66.048
IL9	-0.271	0.713	0.762	0.179	3.241
CSF2	0.100	0.928	1.105	0.129	9.470
IL18		0.522			
IL18(1)	-12.321	0.957	0.000	0.000	3.16E+188
IL18(2)	-0.567	0.254	0.567	0.214	1.504
IL17RB	-0.271	0.716	0.762	0.177	3.281
MUC13	0.489	0.375	1.630	0.553	4.806

#### 90 Fig. S9. Validation of OX40 up-regulated 16-gene signature in a publicly available

#### 91 single cell RNA sequencing dataset. Related to Figure 7.

- 92 (A) Heatmap of expression levels (TPM values) of 16 genes across various cell types.
- 93 (B) Correlation analysis results of the average expression levels of the 16 genes with T
- 94 cell proportions in various samples.
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# 98Table S1. Multivariate Cox regression analyses of OX40 up-regulated 30

# 99 inflammatory genes for OS. Related to Figure 7.

	В	Sig.	Exp(B)		95.0% CI for Exp(B)
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GATA3	-0.080	0.857	0.923	0.389	2.192
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IL17RB	-0.271	0.716	0.762	0.177	3.281
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100 Sig: P value; Exp(B): OR (odd ratio); CI: confidence interval. The 30 inflammatory genes up regulated

101 with anti-OX40 treatment were narrowed down to a 16 genes signature (red: OR > 1), which will

102 contribute to the survival benefit.

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#### 105 **Abbreviations:**

- 106 PDAC, pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma
- 107 NP, normal pancreas
- 108 CP, chronic pancreatitis
- 109 PanIN, pancreatic intraepithelial neoplasia
- 110 KPC-GEMM, Kras<sup>G12D/+</sup>;Trp53<sup>R172H/+</sup>;Pdx-1-Cre genetically engineered mouse model
- 111 KC, Pdx-1-Cre x LSL-Kras<sup>G12D</sup>; mice
- 112 KCLW, Kit <u>W-sh/W-sh</u> x Pdx-1-<u>C</u>re x LSL-<u>K</u>ras<sup>G12D</sup> x LSL-<u>L</u>uciferase mice
- 113 KCLB, wild-type Kit with C57<u>B</u>L/6 background, Pdx-1-<u>C</u>re x LSL-<u>K</u>ras<sup>G12D</sup> x LSL-
- 114 Luciferase mice
- 115 BLI, bioluminescence imaging
- 116 TCGA, The Cancer Genome Atlas
- BMMC, bone marrow-derived mast cells
- 118 GZMB, granzyme B
- 119 OR, odd ratio
- 120 Cl, confidence interval
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- 123
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