



Supplementary Figure S1. Effect of metformin treatment on PD-L1 in NSCLC and breast cancer. (A) PC-9 and H3122 NSCLC cells were treated with increasing concentrations of metformin for 48 h. Expression of pAMPK, PD-L1 and Skp2 was determined by immunoblotting. (B) MDA-MB-231 and

BT549 breast cancer cells were treated with metformin and analyzed for pAMPK, PD-L1 and Skp2 expression.



Supplementary Figure S2. Effect of Skp2 on the therapeutic outcomes of anti-PD-1/PD-L1 immunotherapy in patients with NSCLC. (A) Progression-free survival analysis of NSCLC patients receiving anti-PD-1/PD-L1 immunotherapy with different Skp2 status. (B) The distribution of Skp2 IHC-H score in NSCLC patients with favorable response (DCB) and unfavorable response (NDB) to anti-PD-1/PD-L1 immunotherapy. (C) The linear regression analysis of IHC H-score to determine the correlation between Skp2 and PD-L1.

Figure S2





Human (269-290)	VKKCGIQDTNSKKQSDTHLEET
Mouse (269-290)	VEKCGVEDTSSKNRNDTQFEET

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Figure S3

Supplementary Figure S3. Skp2 promoted PD-L1 protein ubiquitination. (A) HA-tagged LKB1 was overexpressed in H1299 and H292 cells and the resultant cells were treated with 20 µmol/L compound #25 for 48 h. Expression of LKB1 and PD-L1 was evaluated by Western blot analysis. (B) The Flag-tagged Skp2 WT or Δ LRR mutant along with Myc-tagged PD-L1 were expressed in HEK293 cells. The effect of Skp2 on exogenous PD-L1 protein expression was assessed by immunoblotting. (C) Myc-tagged PD-L1 was stably overexpressed in HEK293 cells. The cells were transfected with HA-LKB1 and treated with or without compound #25 (20 µmol/L) for 48 h. The effect of compound #25 on LKB1-induced PD-L1 expression was determined by Western blot analysis. (D) Effect of inhibiting Skp2 E3 ligase activity by compound #25 on PD-L1 protein ubiquitination in H1299 and H292 cells. (E) Alignment analysis of conserved lysine residues on human PD-L1 and mouse PD-L1 protein. Potential ubiquitination sites on PD-L1 were highlighted in red.