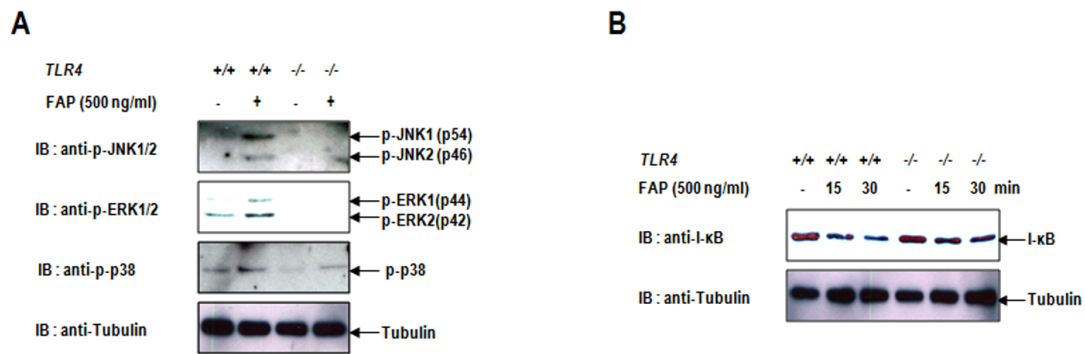


## Supplementary Material

Supplementary Fig. S1. (Noh et al.)

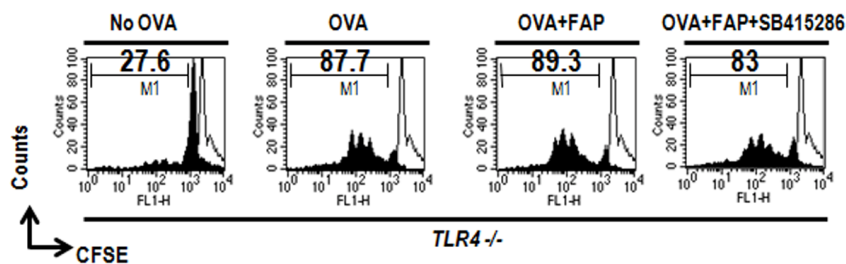


**Supplementary Figure 1.** FAP induces the activation of MAPKs and NF- $\kappa$ B via TLR4.

(A)  $TLR4^{+/+}$  and  $TLR4^{-/-}$  BMDCs were treated with or without the indicated concentration of fibronectin attachment protein (FAP) for 30 min and harvested. Cell lysates were directly subjected to immunoblot analysis with the indicated antibodies.

(B)  $TLR4^{+/+}$  and  $TLR4^{-/-}$  BMDCs were treated with or without the indicated FAP concentration for 15 min and 30 min and harvested. Cell lysates were directly subjected to immunoblot analysis with the indicated antibodies.

Supplementary Fig. S2. (Noh et al.)



**Supplementary Figure 2. FAP-mediated CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cell proliferation was impaired in the absence of TLR4.** Immature *TLR4*<sup>-/-</sup> DCs, OVA-pulsed *TLR4*<sup>-/-</sup> DCs, OVA-pulsed FAP-treated *TLR4*<sup>-/-</sup> DCs, or OVA-pulsed FAP + GSK-3 inhibitor-treated *TLR4*<sup>-/-</sup> DCs were cultured with CFSE-labeled splenocytes of OT-1 T-cell receptor transgenic mice (1 × 10<sup>6</sup> per well) for 72 h. After 3 days, the cells were harvested and stained with Cy5-labeled anti-CD8 monoclonal Ab and analyzed by flow cytometry. Histograms showing CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cell proliferation as assessed by flow cytometry.