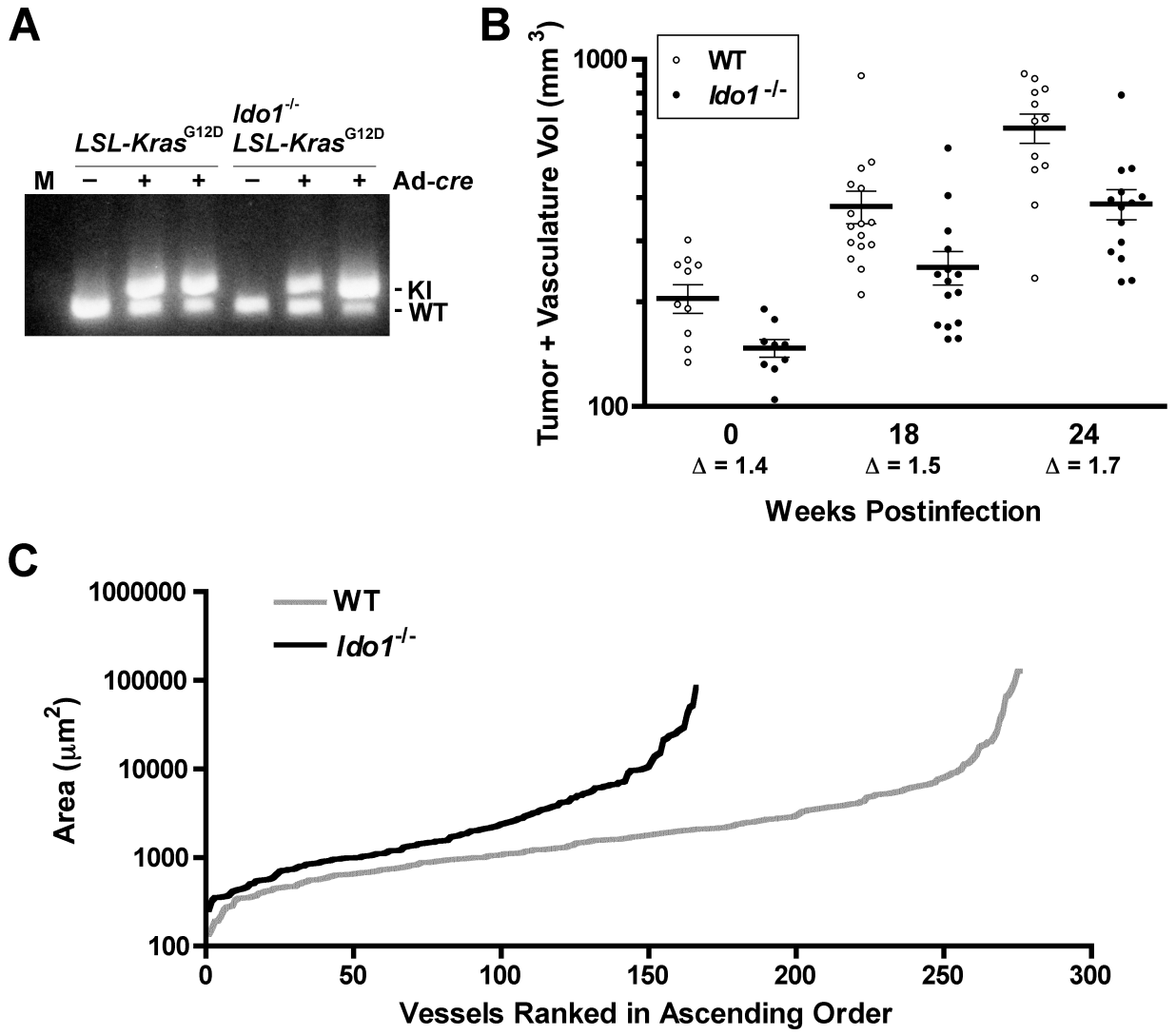

Supplementary Figure S1. (**A**) Confirmation of the presence of the recombined *Lox-Kras*^{G12D} allele in Ad-*cre* infected mice with lung tumors. PCR-based analysis of genomic DNA prepared from lung tissue from *LSL-Kras*^{G12D} and *Ido1*$^{-/-}$ *LSL-Kras*^{G12D} mice prior to infection (–) and from 2 mice from each group at 26wk postinfection (+). The recombined *Lox-Kras*^{G12D} knockin (KI) allele yields a product of 315 bp evident only in the post-infection lanes, while the opposite, unmodified (WT) *Kras* allele yields a product of 285 bp present in every lane. The silenced, non-recombined *LSL-Kras*^{G12D} knockin allele is too large to be detected in this assay. The marker (M) is HaeIII digested φX174 phage DNA. (**B**) The difference in tumor and vasculature volumes

between mice with and without IDO is proportionately similar even prior to the onset of tumor development. To graphically demonstrate the proportionality of the differences in pulmonary tumor and vasculature volumes between *LSL-Kras*^{G12D} and *Ido1*$^{-/-}$ *LSL-Kras*^{G12D} mice at the 0, 18 and 24 week time points, the data presented in Figure 2B are plotted on a log scale. The data are graphed as a scatter plot with bars representing the means ± SE. The fold difference (Δ) between the mean calculated tumor and vasculature volumes for the two groups at each time point is included at the bottom of the graph. (**C**) Vascular density is reduced in the lungs of *Ido1*$^{-/-}$ mice. Lung tissue sections from 5 WT and 5 *Ido1*$^{-/-}$ mice were stained with anti-caveolin-1 antibody to visualize blood vessels by immunofluorescence. Four images per tissue section were acquired and area measurements of every blood vessel within each field were recorded using AxioVision Release 4.6 software. All of the area measurements were tallied and plotted sequentially in ascending order from smallest to largest with vessel areas graphed on a log scale. As delineated in the segregated presentation of these data in Fig. 2E, the differential in vessel density apparent from this graph is due almost entirely to a reduced number of medium to small sized vessels in the lungs of *Ido1*$^{-/-}$ mice while the number of large vessels (>5,000 μm^2) is nearly the same as in the WT mice.