Supplementary Figure Legends:

Figure S1. Quantitation of FAP+/CD45+ cells in non immunogenic LL2 and immunogenic LL2/OVA tumors. Four established LL2 or LL2/OVA tumors grown in C57BL/6 mice were excised, enzyme-dispersed and stained with 7AAD, a monoclonal antibody to CD45 and sheep anti-FAP antibody or isotype control sheep. The live (7AAD-) CD45+/FAP+ cells were quantitated using flow cytometry. ns- not significant.

Figure S2. Assessment of peripheral blood chimerism of the bone marrow chimeric mice. At 16 weeks post lethal irradiation and bone marrow adoptive transfer, viable peripheral leukocytes were stained with antibodies for CD45.1 (C57BL/6-Ly5.1) and CD45.2 (FAP/DTR BAC Tg) allotypes and assessed by flow cytometry.

Figure S3. Tumor sizes in the chimeric mice at the initiation of DTX administrations. A dot plot showing the tumor volumes of the non Tg and the DTR-expressing FAP+/CD45+ and FAP+/CD45- chimeric mice at the initiation of DTX administrations. ns- not significant, * $p<0.05$.

Figure S4. Assessment of HO-1 expression in FAP+ macrophages in LL2/OVA tumors grown in bone marrow chimeric mice. Frozen section of an LL2/OVA tumor from a bone marrow chimeric mouse (C57BL/6 bone marrow to C57BL/6 lethally irradiated recipient) were stained with DAPI (blue) and antibodies for FAP (green), F4/80 (white) and HO-1 (red).

Figure S5. Assessment of HO-1 and HO-2 expression in LL2/OVA tumors. Established LL2/OVA tumors were excised from C57BL/6 mice and total tumoral mRNA was extracted and subjected to qRT PCR analysis for the expression of HO-1 and HO-2 relative to that of Tbp.

Figure S6. HO-1 expressing FAP+ macrophages in transplanted PDA tumors. A, A representative confocal micrograph of a frozen section of a PDA tumor from a FAP/EGFP BAC Tg mouse in which FAP+ cells are identified by native EGFP fluorescence (green) were also stained with DAPI (blue) and antibodies specific for F4/80 (white) and HO-1 (red). B and C, On day 0, $1x10^6$ PDA cells were injected subcutaneously into C57BL/6 mice (B) or $Rag2^{-/-}$ mice (C). When tumors were established, SnMP (25µMol/kg) (red line) or vehicle control (black line) were administered every 24 h. The arrow marks the day that treatment was started. Tumor sizes are presented as mean ± SEM (error bars) of cohorts of 4 or more mice. The curves describing tumor growth were compared for differences using the "CompareGrowthCurves" permutation test. ns- not significant, * $p<0.05$.

Figure S7. Effects of HO inhibition on tumoral immune cells. Mice bearing established LL2/OVA tumors were given SnMP (25µMol/Kg) (open circles) or vehicle (closed circles) at time 0 and assessed at 24 h. Single cell suspensions of enzyme-dispersed tumors were stained with antibodies to the markers shown and assessed by flow cytometry. A, The immune cell composition of the tumors, and, B, the activation state of CD8+/CD3+ T cells as exemplified by their expression of CD69 and Lamp-1, are shown. ns- not significant.

Figure S8. Effect of HO inhibition on the expression of IFN-γ and TNF-α. Mice bearing established LL2/OVA tumors were given SnMP (25µMol/Kg) (open circles) or vehicle (closed circles) at time 0, and at 24 h total tumoral mRNA was extracted and subjected to qRT PCR analysis for the expression of IFN-γ and TNF-α relative to that of Tbp. ns- not significant.