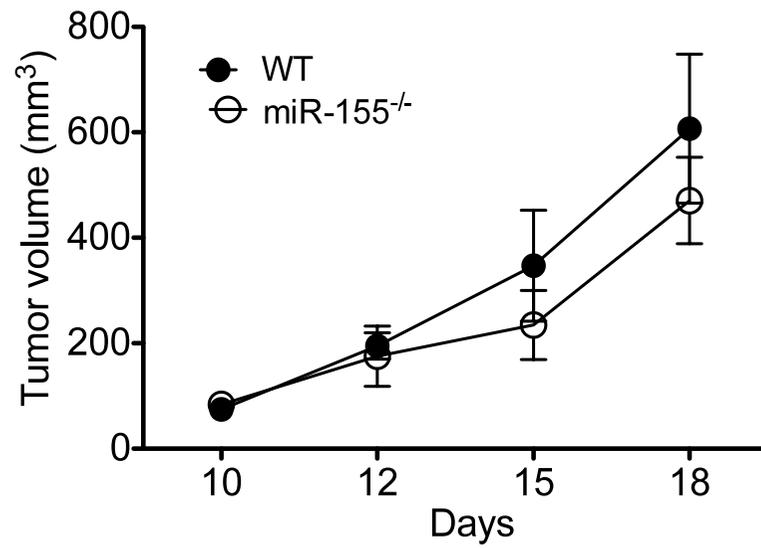
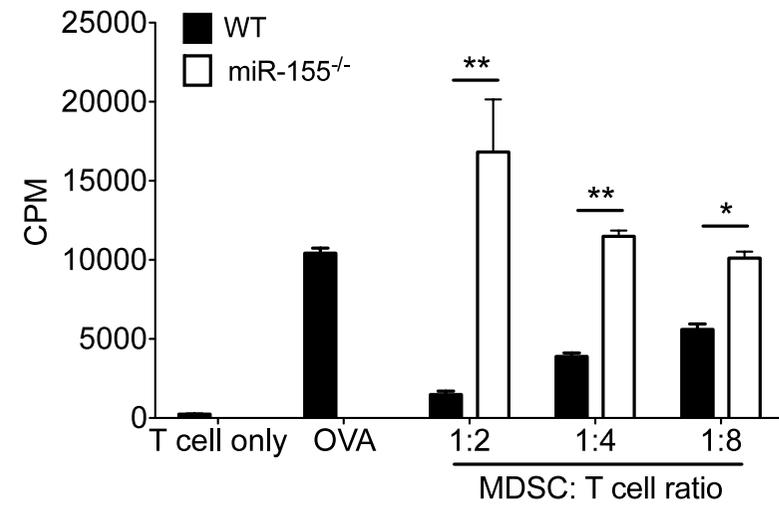
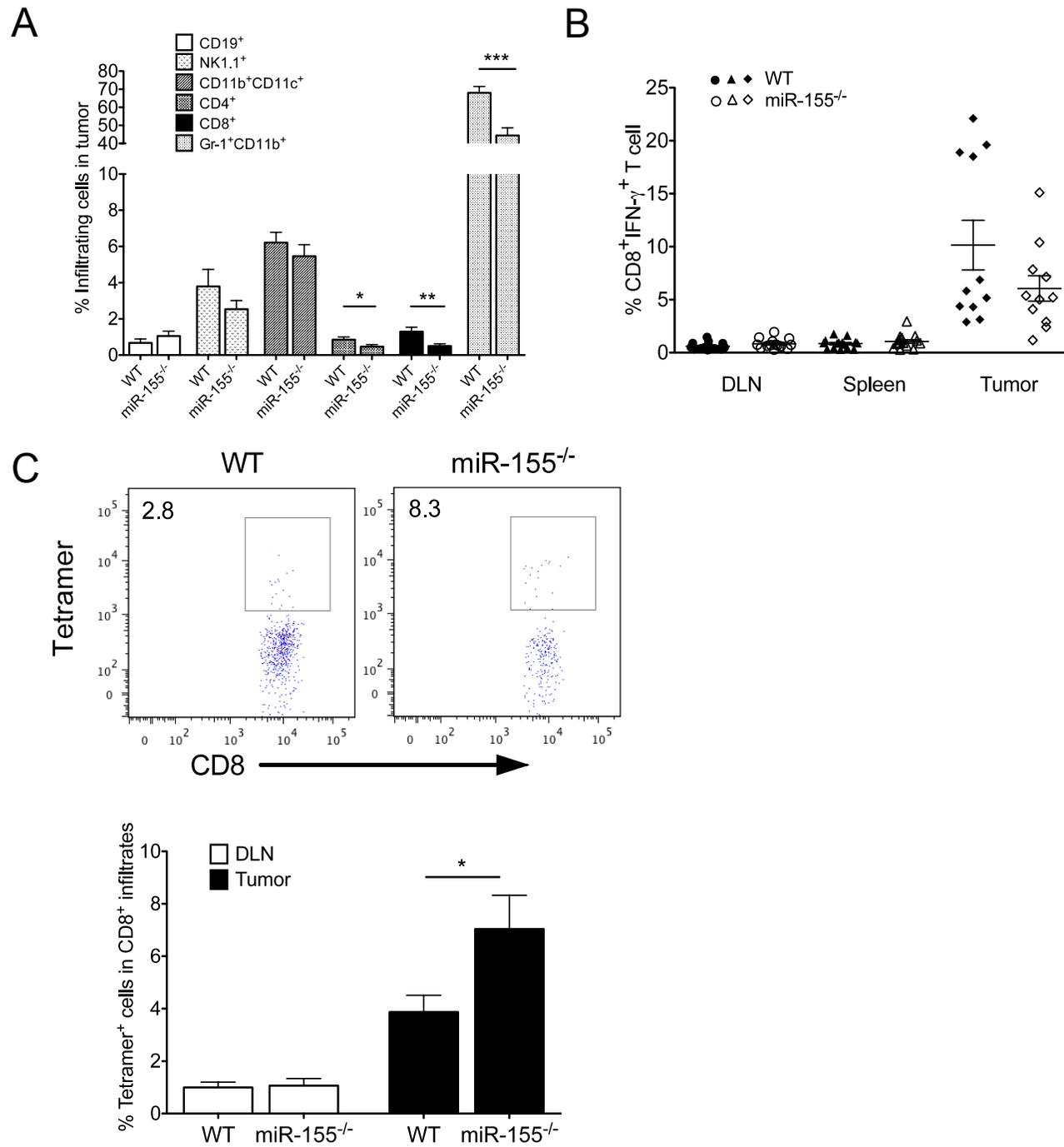
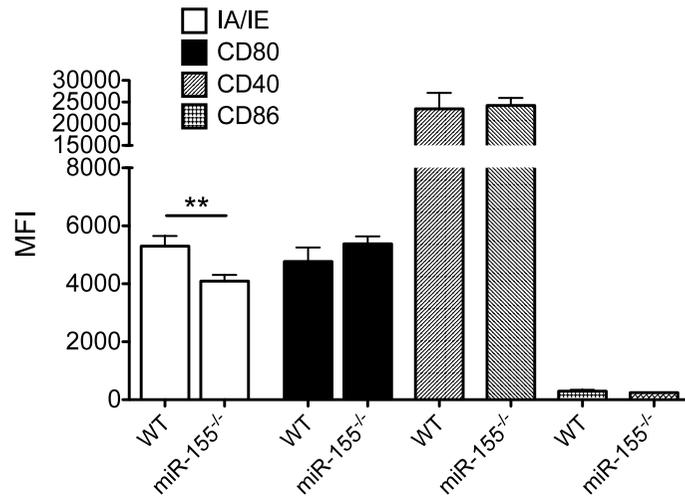
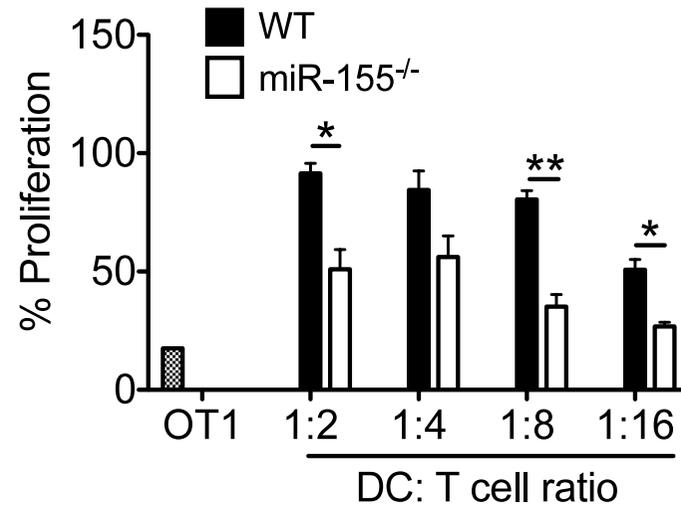
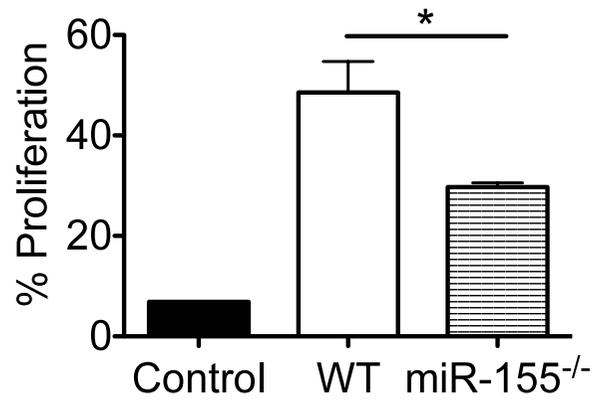
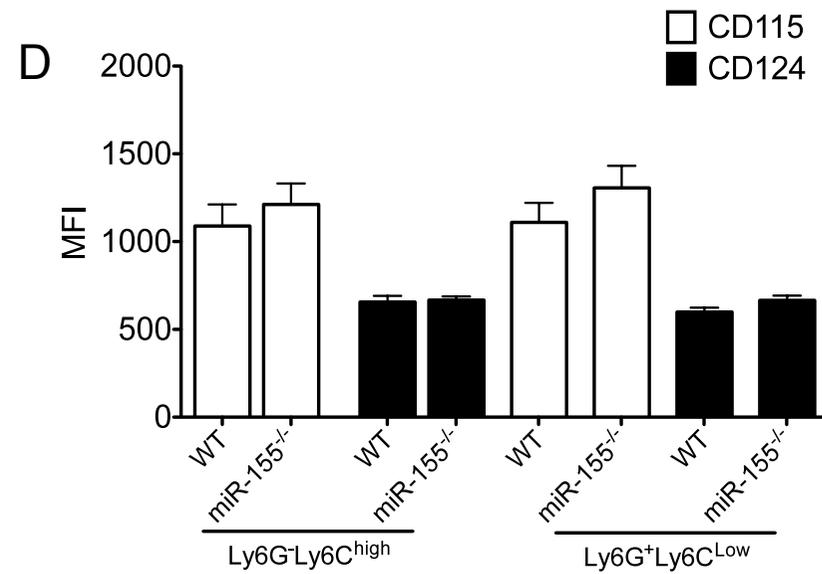
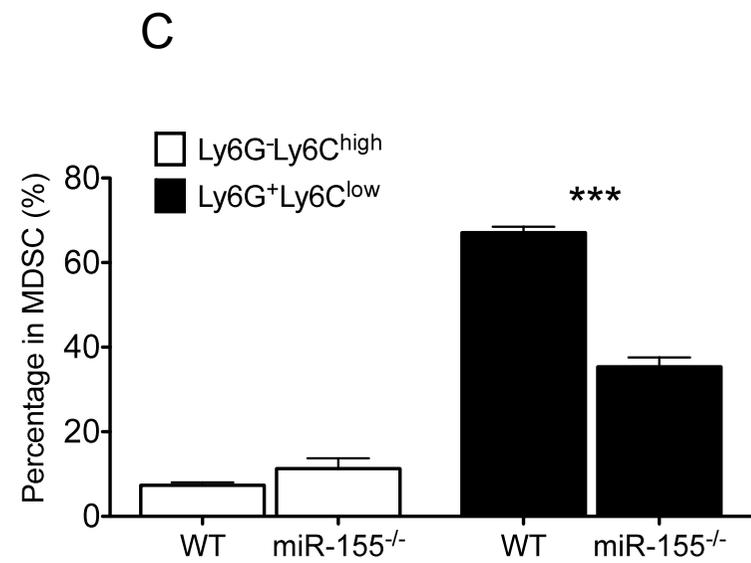
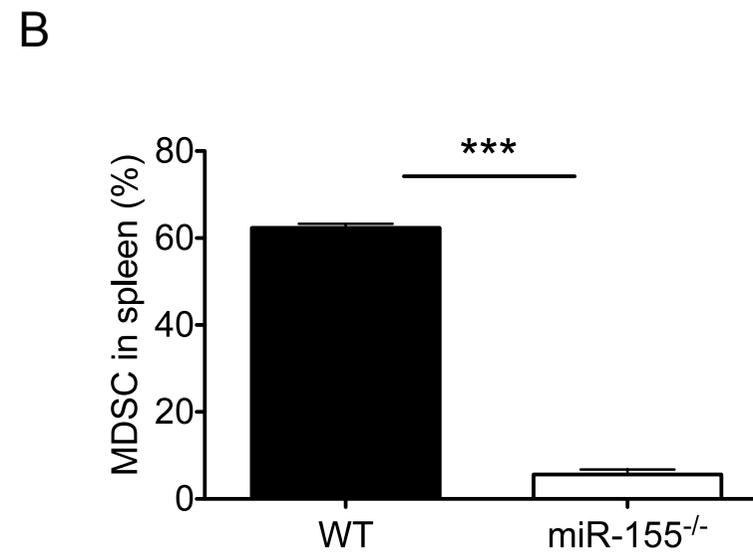
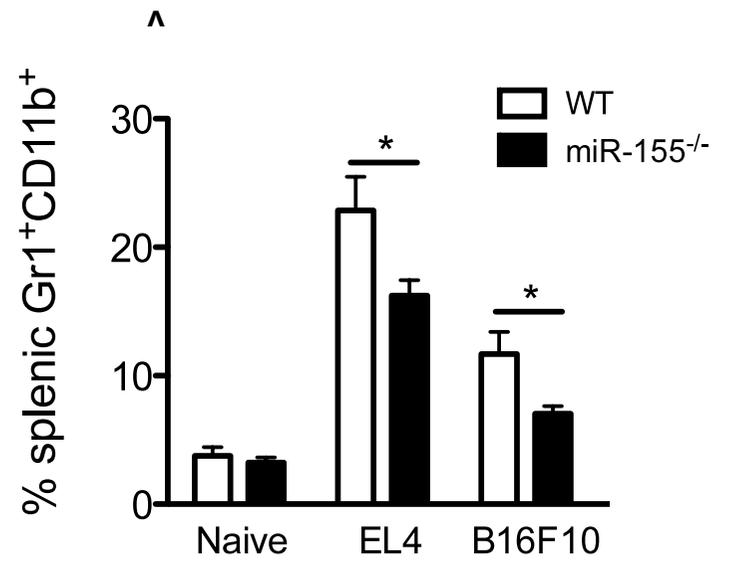


**A****B**

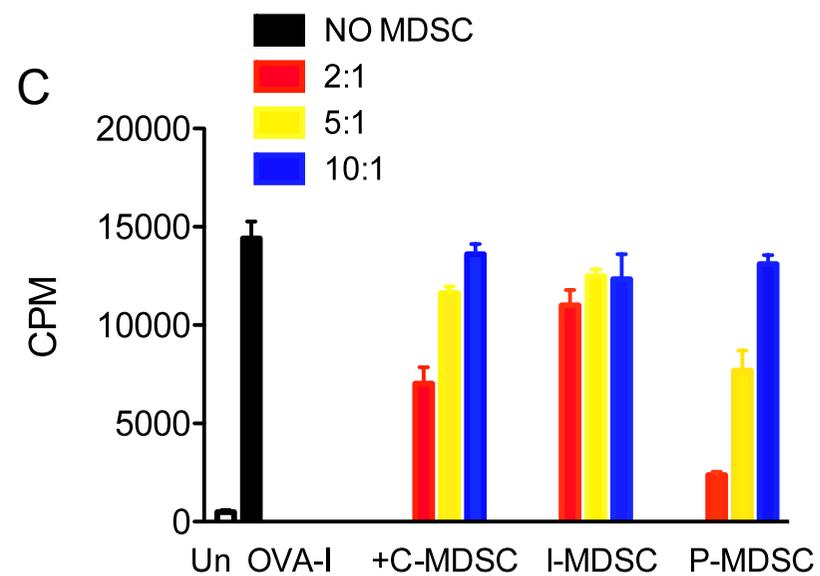
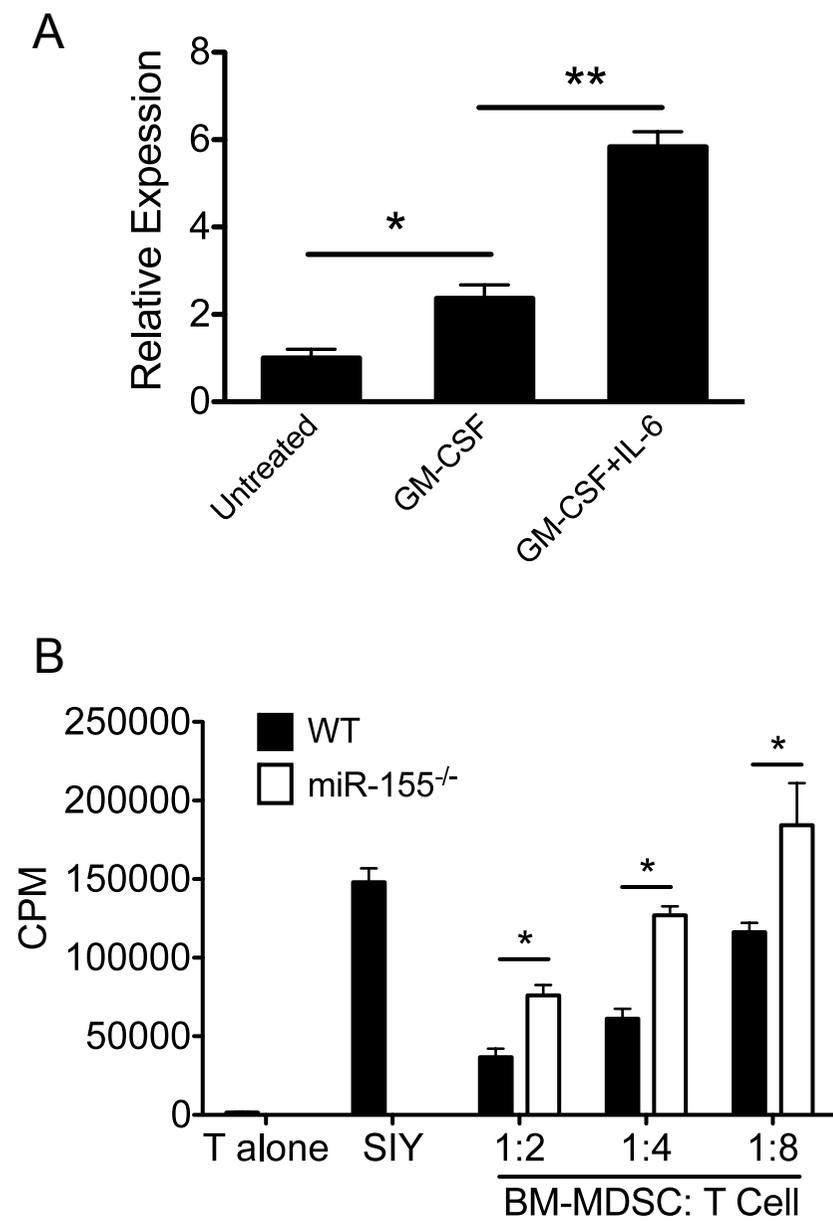


Supple. Fig. 2

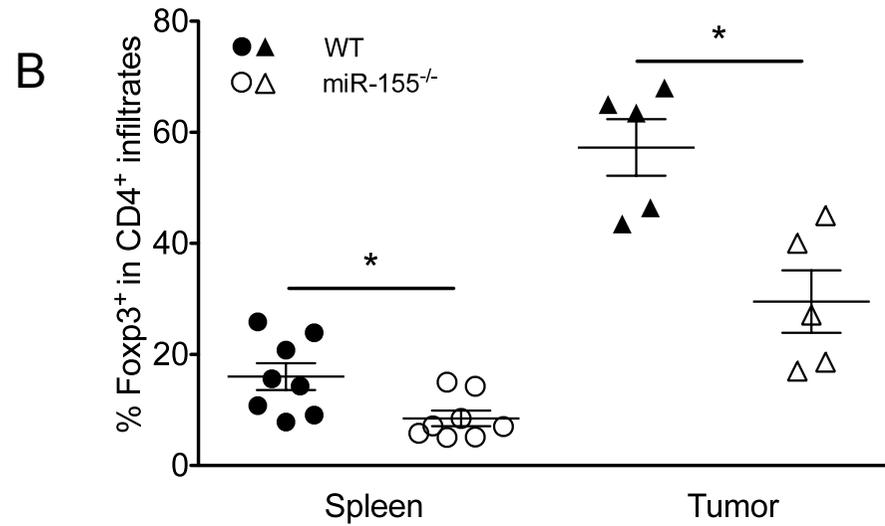
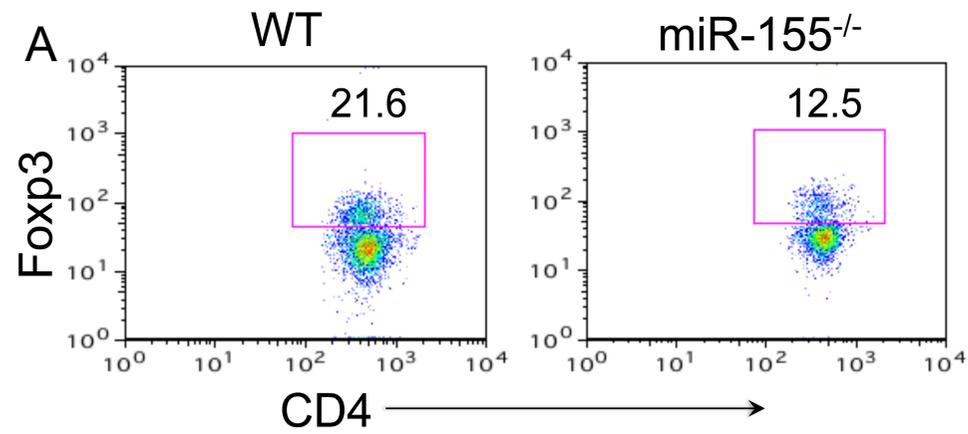
**A****B****C**

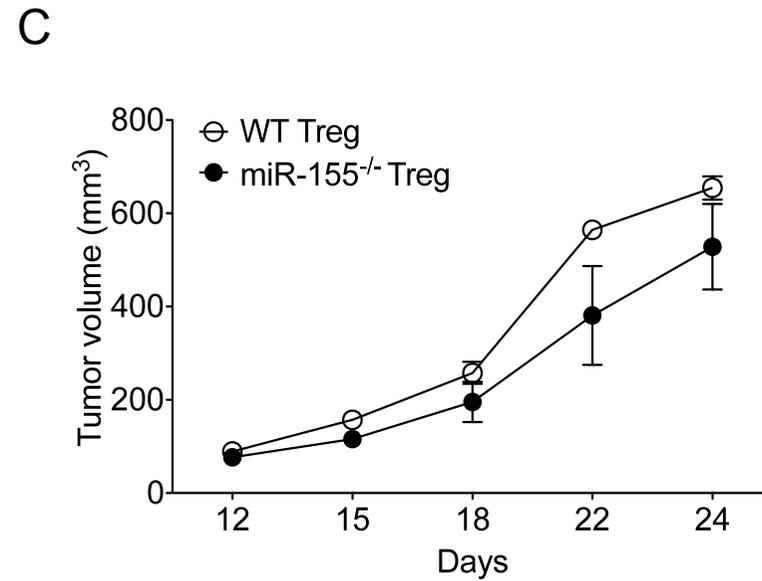
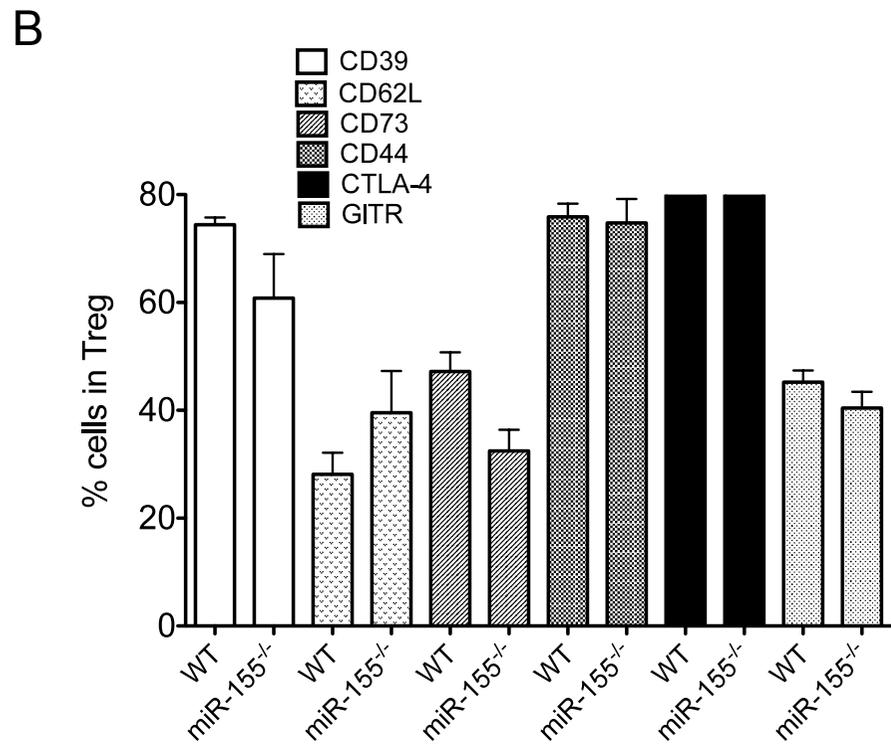
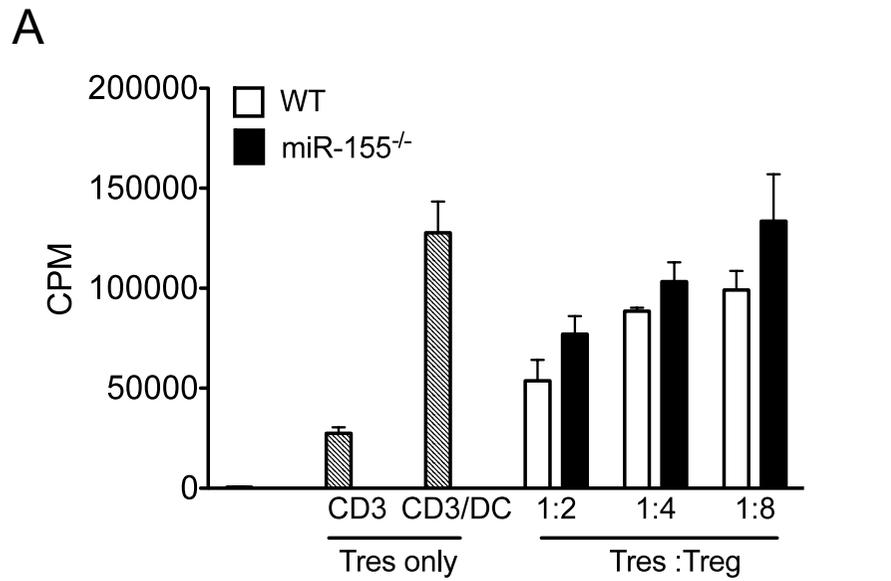


Supple. Fig. 4



Supple. Fig. 5





Supple. Fig. 7

**Supplemental Figure 1. Tumor growth in miR-155-deficient mice.** WT or miR-155<sup>-/-</sup> mice (n=5) were inoculated s.c. with 10<sup>6</sup> B16-SIY cells **(A)**. Tumor volume was measured every 3 days. **(B)** The suppressive activity of MDSCs sorted from B16-SIY-bearing WT or miR-155<sup>-/-</sup> mice. Sorted WT or miR-155<sup>-/-</sup> tumor-infiltrating Gr1<sup>+</sup>CD11b<sup>+</sup> MDSCs were added at different ratios to OT-I splenocytes stimulated with OVA-I peptides for 3d, and 3[H] thymidine uptake was measured. \*, *p*<0.05; \*\*, *p*<0.01.

**Supplemental Figure 2. Host miR-155 deficiency enhanced antigen-specific antitumor T cell immunity.** **(A)** Percent CD4<sup>+</sup>, CD8<sup>+</sup>, Gr1<sup>+</sup>CD11b<sup>+</sup>, CD45<sup>+</sup>CD19<sup>+</sup> and CD49b<sup>+</sup>NK1.1<sup>+</sup> cells in tumor infiltrates of WT or miR-155<sup>-/-</sup> mice collected 14-21 days after inoculation with LLC1-OVA tumor cells (n=10-19). **(B)** CD8<sup>+</sup>IFN- $\gamma$ <sup>+</sup> T cell frequency in spleen, DLN and tumor from LLC1-OVA-bearing WT or miR-155<sup>-/-</sup> mice 14-21 days after tumor inoculation (n=11-15). **(C)** Representative flow analysis of tumor antigen-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell tumor infiltrates from LLC1-OVA-bearing WT or miR-155<sup>-/-</sup> mice. Frequency of tetramer<sup>+</sup> cells specific for the OVA epitope SIINFEKL in CD8<sup>+</sup> infiltrates from mice in **B**, was summarized (n = 5). \*, *p*<0.05; \*\*, *p*<0.01; \*\*\*, *p*<0.001.

**Supplemental Figure 3. miR-155 is required for optimal function of DCs and T cells from tumor-bearing mice.** **(A)** Flow analysis for cell surface expression of IA/IE, CD80, CD40 and CD86 on tumor-infiltrating myeloid DC (CD11b<sup>+</sup>CD11c<sup>+</sup>) from LLC1-OVA tumor-bearing mice. The results are

summarized from three repeated experiments. **(B)** Sorted tumor-infiltrating DCs from WT or miR-155<sup>-/-</sup> tumor-bearing mice were added at different ratios to stimulate CFSE-labeled OT-I CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells for 3d. The dilution of CFSE was detected by flow cytometry and the results were summarized. **(C)** Sorted tumor-infiltrating CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells from WT or miR-155<sup>-/-</sup> tumor-bearing mice were labeled with eFluor450 and added at 1:2 to WT DCs stimulated with OVA-I peptides for 3d. The dilution of eFluor450 was detected by flow cytometry and the results were summarized. \*,  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*,  $p < 0.01$ .

**Supplemental Figure 4. miR-155 is required for splenic MDSC accumulation**

**in different tumor models. (A)** Percentages of splenic Gr1<sup>+</sup>CD11b<sup>+</sup> MDSCs

were determined by flow cytometry from EL4-, B16F10- and **(B)** LLC1 tumor-bearing mice (n=5). \*,  $p < 0.05$ . **(C)** Percentages of splenic CD11b<sup>+</sup>Ly6G<sup>+</sup>Ly6C<sup>low</sup>

(granulocytic) and CD11b<sup>+</sup>Ly6G<sup>-</sup>Ly6C<sup>high</sup> (monocytic) MDSCs from WT or miR-155<sup>-/-</sup> LLC1 tumor-bearing mice were determined by flow cytometry. **(D)**

Expression of CD115 and CD124 on both MDSC subsets above was determined by flow cytometry. The MFI (mean fluorescence intensity) of CD115 or CD124 expression was summarized (n = 5).

**Supplemental Figure 5. miR-155 regulates BM-derived MDSC. (A)** BM cells

were cultured with GM-CSF or GM-CSF+IL-6 for 3 d and miR-155 expression was assayed by quantitative real-time PCR (n=3). **(B)** The suppressive activity of

the GM-CSF and IL-6-conditioned BM-derived MDSCs from miR-155<sup>-/-</sup> mice

versus WT mice. **(C)** The suppressive activity of the GM-CSF and IL-6-conditioned BM-derived MDSCs by the transfection with pre-miR-155/BIC (P-MDSC), miR-155 inhibitor miRNA (I-MDSC) or control oligonucleotides (C-MDSC) by AMAXA. \*,  $p < 0.05$ .

**Supplemental Figure 6. Decreased accumulation of Tregs in miR-155-deficient tumor-bearing mice.** **(A)** Representative dot plots of Foxp3 expression in EG7 tumor-infiltrating CD4<sup>+</sup> cells. **(B)** Percent Foxp3<sup>+</sup> cells among CD4<sup>+</sup> cells from spleen and tumor tissues of EG7-bearing WT or miR-155<sup>-/-</sup> mice were summarized (n=5). \*,  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*,  $p < 0.01$ .

**Supplemental Figure 7. Suppressive activity and tumor-promoting role of miR-155-deficient Tregs.** **(A)** WT or miR-155<sup>-/-</sup> CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup> Tregs were sorted and added at different ratios to CFSE-labeled CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>-</sup> Treg cells stimulated with anti-CD3 and WT DCs for 3d. The dilution of CFSE was detected by flow cytometry and the results were summarized. **(B)** Percentages of CD39, CD73, GITR, CD44, CD62L and CTLA4 expression among splenic CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Foxp3<sup>+</sup> Tregs from WT or miR-155<sup>-/-</sup> LLC1-bearing mice were measured by flow cytometry. **(C)** Sorted WT or miR-155<sup>-/-</sup> splenic CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup> Tregs were injected i.v. into LLC1-bearing mice on d7, d14 and d20. Tumor volumes were measured every 3 days.