

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Afik et al., <http://dx.doi.org/10.1084/jem.20151193>

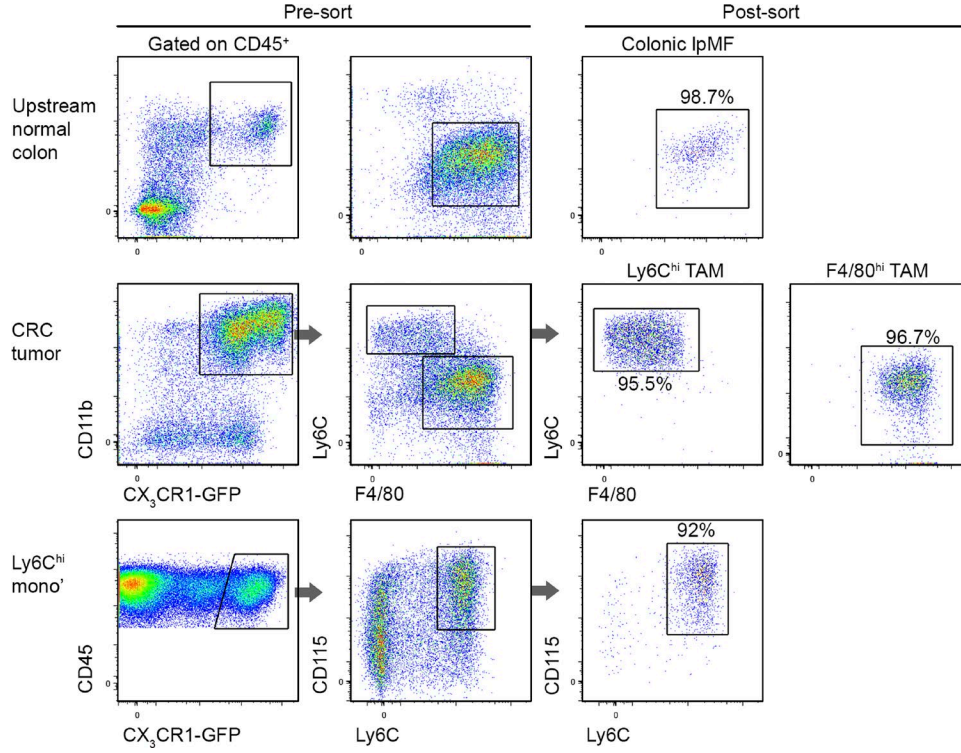


Figure S1. **Sorting strategy of Ly6C^{hi} monocytes, colonic IpMFs, and CRC TAMs.** Representative flow cytometry images showing the strategy that was implemented for the sorting of colonic IpMFs (top), Ly6C^{hi} and F4/80^{hi} TAM subsets from CRC tumors (middle), and of Ly6C^{hi} monocytes (mono') from the spleen (bottom). Purity degree is mentioned in percentage for each cell population.

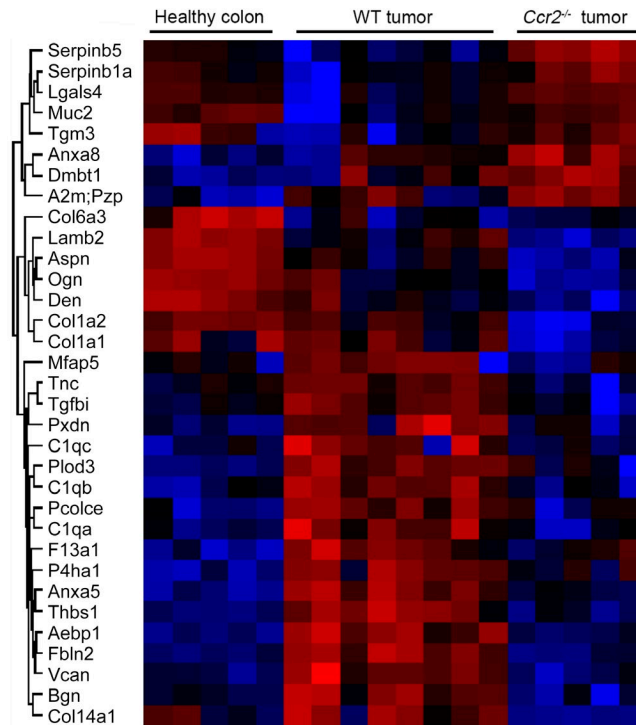


Figure S2. **CRC tumors acquire a unique ECM protein signature in comparison with healthy upstream colon that is altered in the absence of TAMs.** Color-coded heat map showing 31 ECM-related proteins that were differentially expressed between healthy upstream colon and CRC tumors, as well as between WT and *Ccr2*^{-/-} tumors. Of note, collagens I α 1 and α 2 were not significantly changed between healthy colon and WT tumors but were added into this heat map. Data were analyzed by unpaired, two-tailed Student's *t* test analysis (pFDR = 0.05) and were z scored. Each column represents a biological repeat ($n = 5$ for normal colon, $n = 8$ for WT tumor, and $n = 5$ for *Ccr2*^{-/-} tumors).

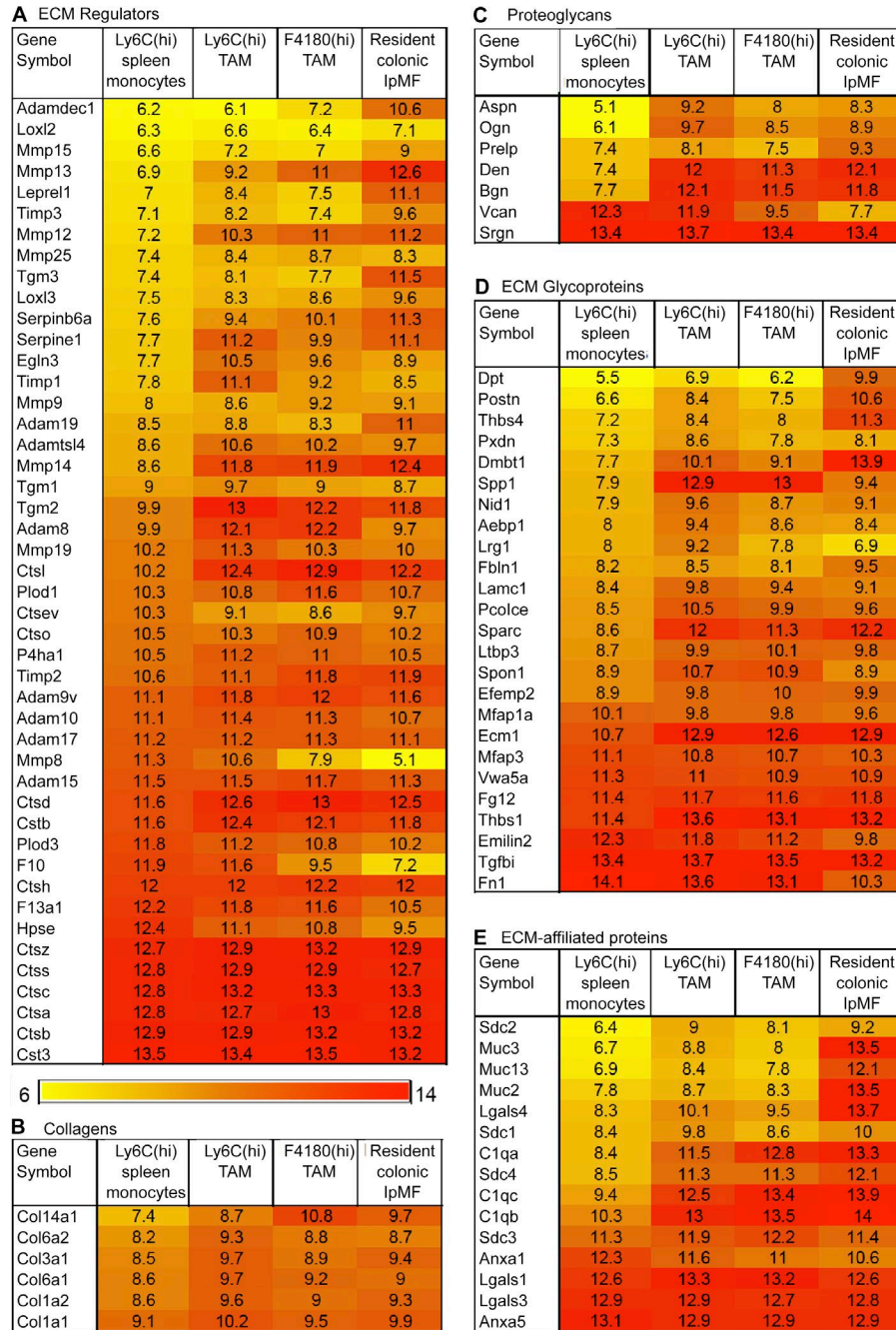


Figure S3. **TAMs express a unique signature of ECM-related genes.** (A–E) Affymetrix gene array heat map analyses showing the differential raw expression level of ECM-related genes of sorted Ly6C^{hi} and F4/80^{hi} TAMs (day-14 tumors) in comparison with their Ly6C^{hi} monocyte precursors (splenic reservoir) and colonic IpMFs sorted from upstream normal colonic mucosa. ECM genes are categorized as ECM regulators (A), collagens (B), proteoglycans (C), glycoproteins (D), and ECM-affiliated proteins (E). Values are presented as (\log_2) gene expression average of two biological repeats, each performed from a pool of mice ($n = 5$ for splenic monocytes, and $n \geq 10$ for TAMs and colonic IpMFs).

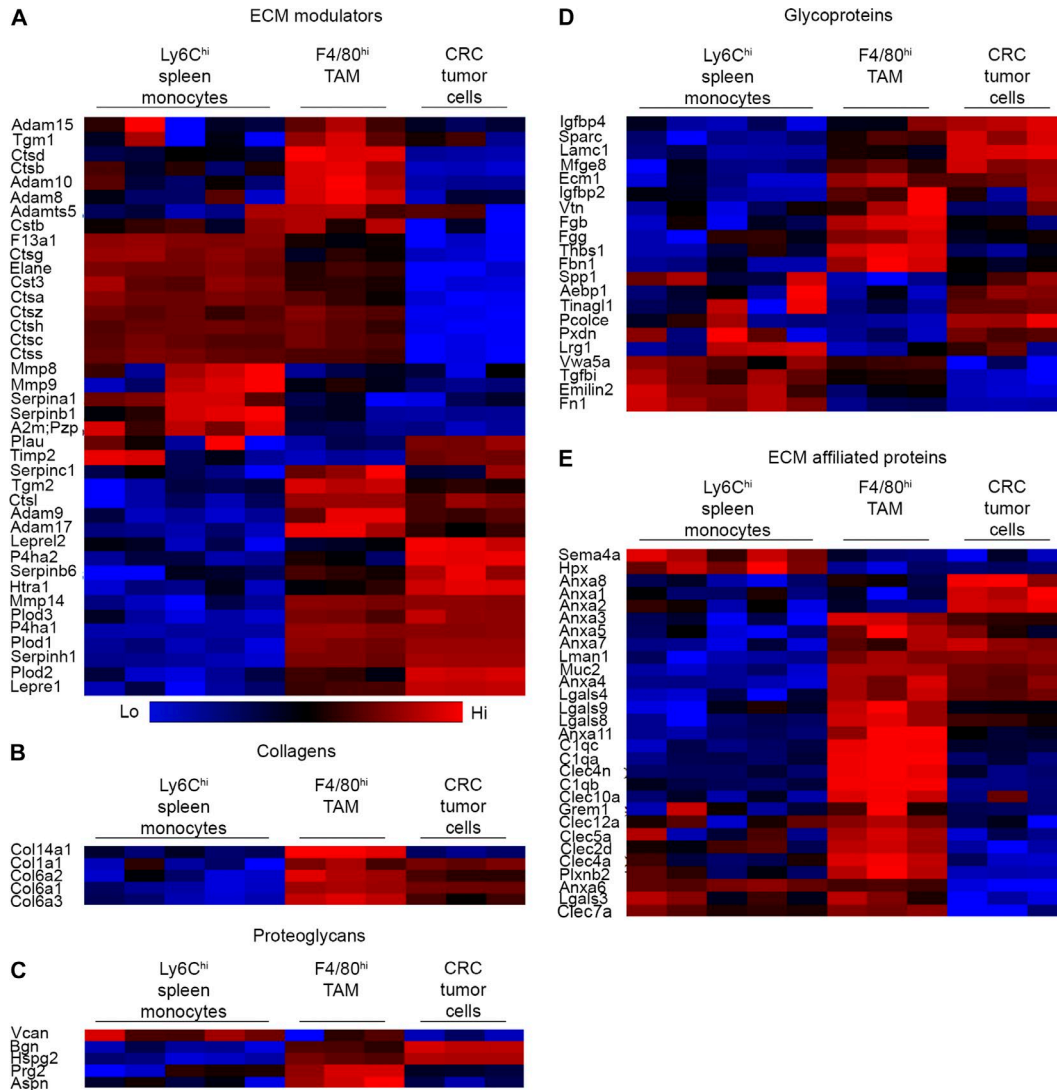


Figure S4. **Proteomic profiling of sorted F4/80^{hi} TAMs in comparison with their Ly6C^{hi} monocyte precursors and colocalizing CRC tumor cells.** (A–E) Color-coded heat maps presenting ECM-related proteins found by LC-MS/MS analysis to be significantly and differentially expressed in sorted F4/80^{hi} TAMs in comparison with their Ly6C^{hi} monocyte precursors and colocalizing colorectal tumor cells. For Ly6C^{hi} monocytes, five biological repeats were performed; each was extracted from a pool of three mice. For F4/80^{hi} TAMs and CRC tumor cells, three biological repeats were performed; each was extracted from a pool of five mice. Data were analyzed by unpaired, two-tailed Student’s *t* tests (pFDR = 0.05), *z* scored, and divided into the following categories: ECM modulators (A), collagens (B), proteoglycans (C), glycoproteins (D), and ECM-affiliated proteins (E).

Table S1 is included as an Excel file and shows a Goeast function enrichment analyses of the differentially expressed genes between Ly6C^{hi} TAMs and resident colonic IpMFs and between F4/80^{hi} TAMs and resident colonic IpMFs.

Table S2 is included as an Excel file and shows a David function enrichment analyses of the differentially expressed genes between Ly6C^{hi} TAMs and resident colonic IpMFs and between F4/80^{hi} TAMs and resident colonic IpMFs.

Table S3 is included as an Excel file and shows an Ingenuity pathway analysis of the differentially expressed genes between F4/80^{hi} TAMs and resident colonic IpMFs.