

Supp. Figure S1

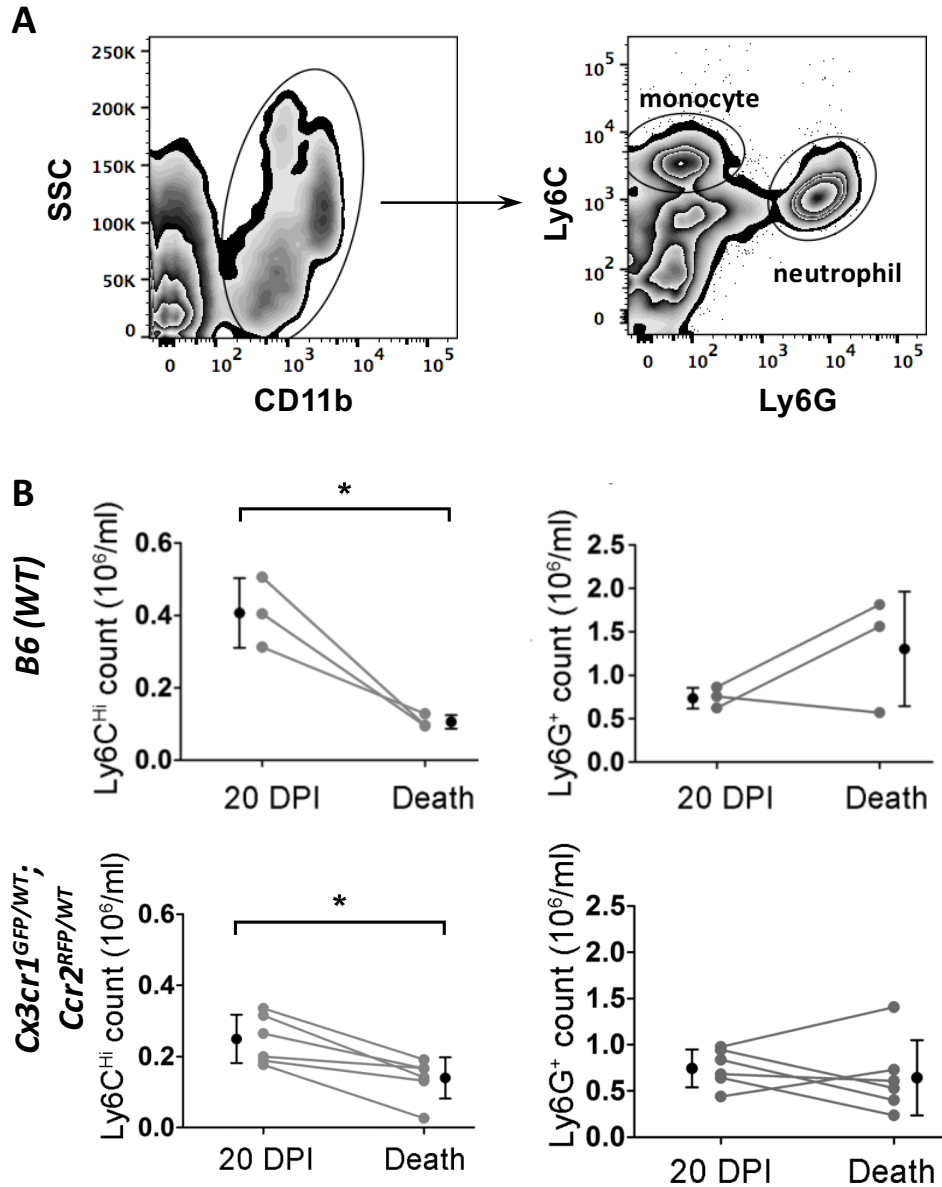


Figure S1. Circulating Ly6C^{Hi} inflammatory monocytes diminish at terminal illness. (A) Illustration of the FACS analysis using CD11b in combination with Ly6C and Ly6G to discriminate monocytes and neutrophils obtained from the blood. Inflammatory monocytes are CD11b⁺Ly6C^{Hi}Ly6G⁻ cells, while neutrophils are CD11b⁺Ly6C⁺Ly6G⁺ cells. (B) Enumeration of inflammatory monocytes and neutrophils in the blood of the same mice at 20 days after (DPI) tumor cell transplantation (asymptomatic) and at the end of the survival (terminal stage of tumor development when mice were euthanized). Paired *t*-test. * *P* < 0.05. N=3 for B6 mice and 6 for *Cx3cr1*^{GFP/WT}; *Ccr2*^{RFP/WT} mice.

Supp. Figure S2

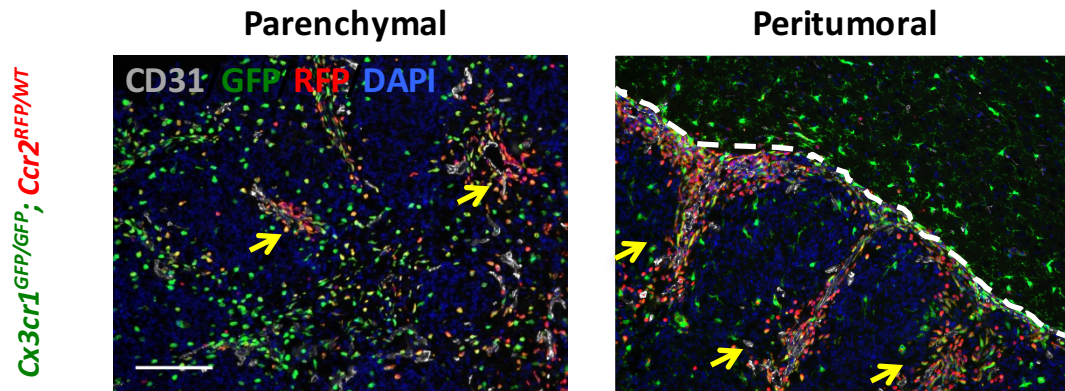


Figure S2. Enhanced BM-derived cell infiltration in *Cx3cr1*^{GFP/GFP};*Ccr2*^{RFP/WT} mice. GFP⁺RFP⁺ double positive cells were found in perivascular niche in both parenchymal and peritumoral regions (arrows). Comparing to *Cx3cr1*^{GFP/WT};*Ccr2*^{RFP/WT} tumor, single GFP signal appeared to be increased in parenchymal region, likely due to increased GFP expression (two copies of GFP gene as compared to one). Tumor margin is marked with dotted lines.

Supp. Figure S3

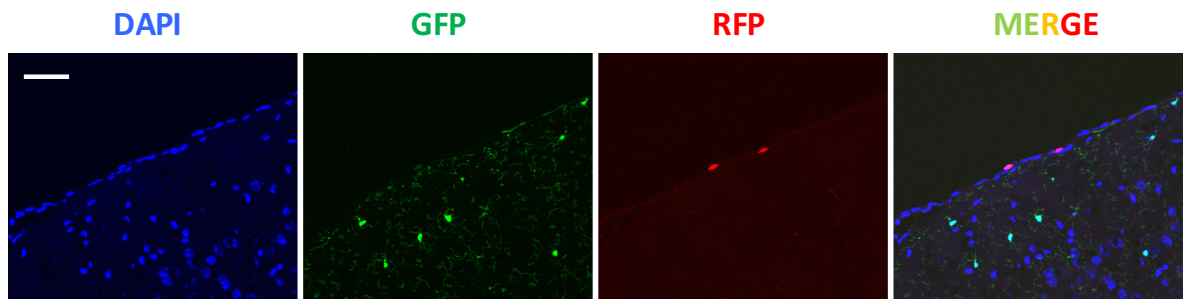


Figure S3. RFP⁺ cells are only observed in the meninges in healthy naïve *Cx3cr1*^{GFP/WT};*Ccr2*^{RFP/WT} mice.

Supp. Figure S4

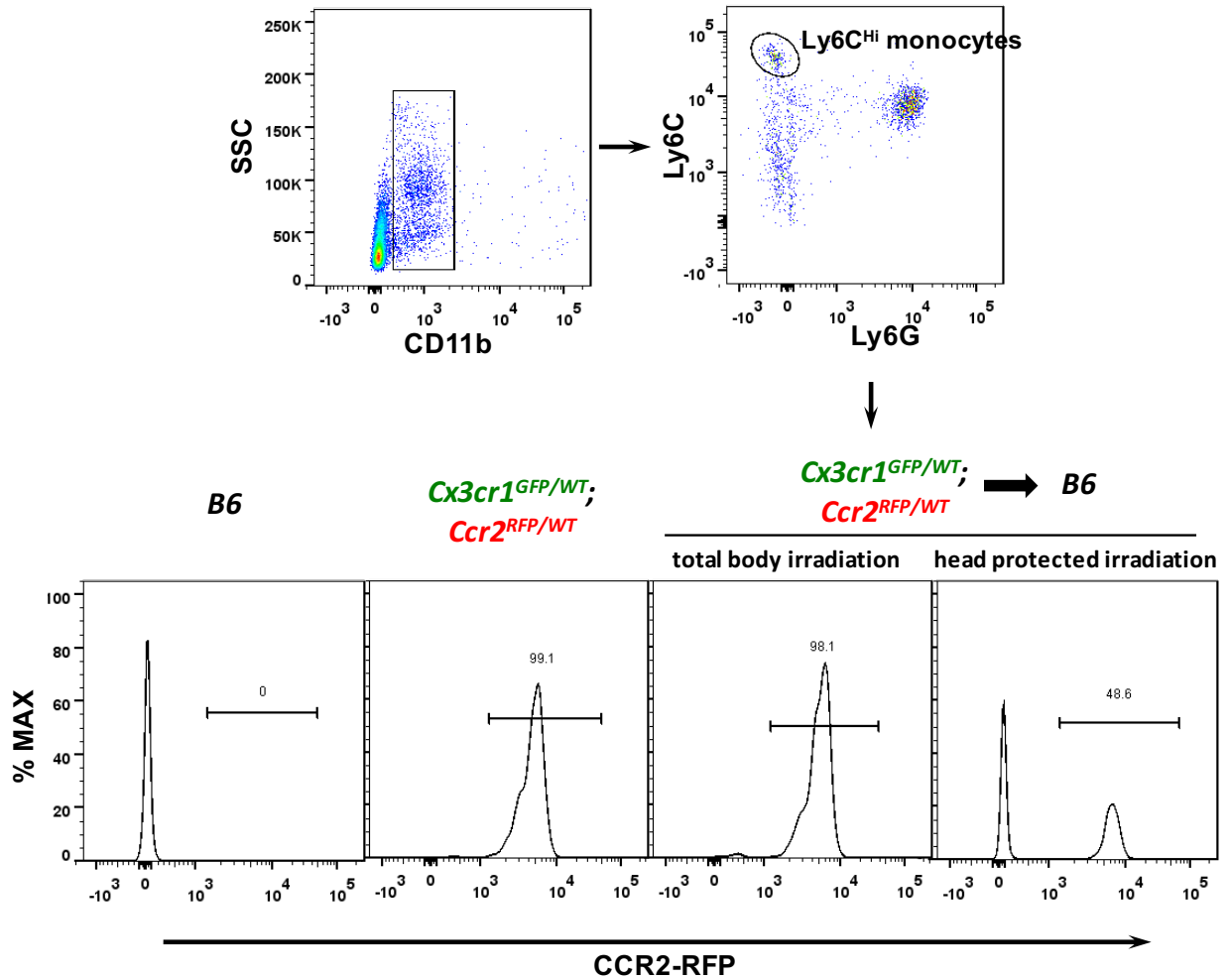


Figure S4. Bone marrow reconstitution efficiency as examined by flow cytometry. Flow cytometric analysis showing the percentage of RFP⁺ cells in total CD11b⁺LyG⁺Ly6C^{Hi} monocytes in mice with various genotypes.

Supp. Figure S5

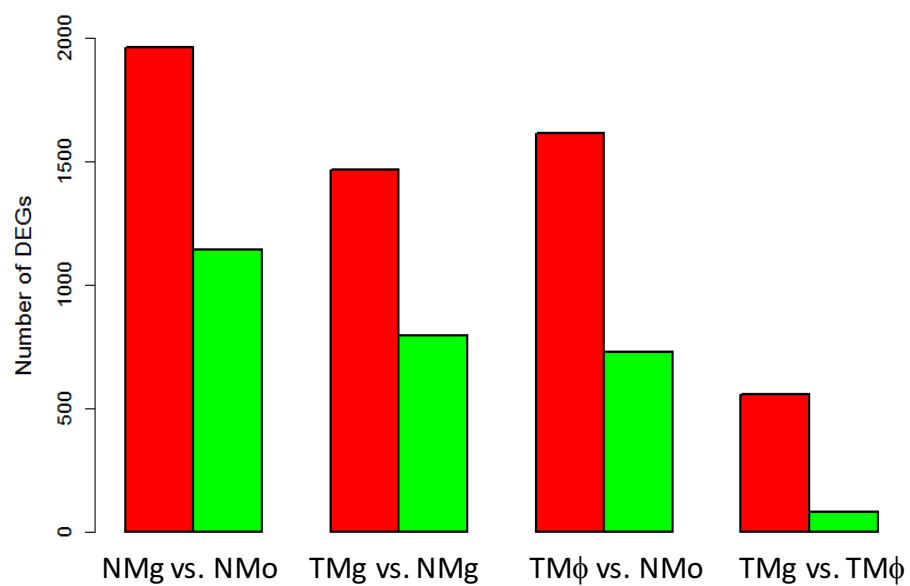


Figure S5. Significant up-regulated (red) and down-regulated (green) genes based on the pairwise comparisons.

N: naïve; T: tumor-associated; Mg: microglia; Mo: monocytes; Mφ: macrophages.

Supp. Figure S6

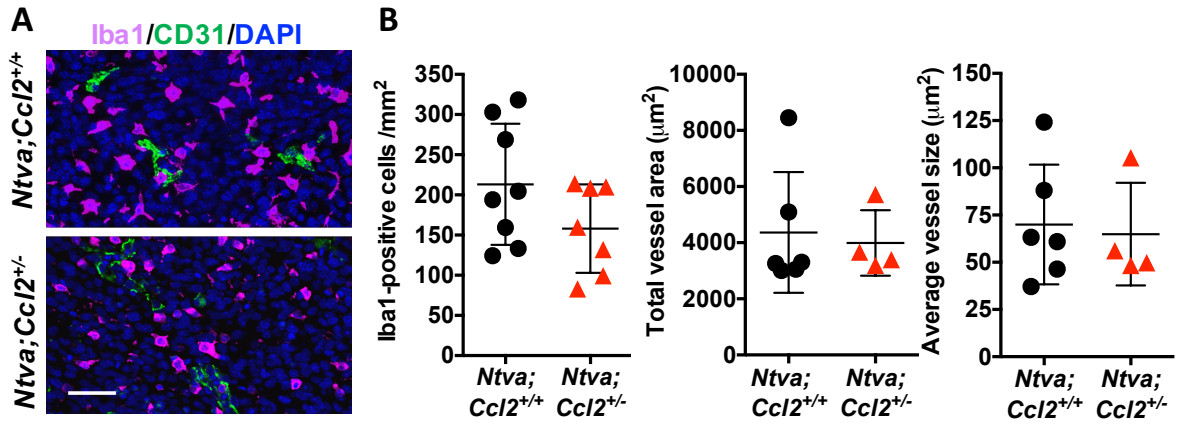


Figure S6. Loss of *Ccl2* in stroma does not prolong survival of tumor-bearing mice. (A) Immunohistochemistry staining of Iba1 and CD31. Scale bar = 50 μm. **(B)** Quantification of Iba1⁺ TAMs, total vessel area and average vessel size in the tumors.

Supp. Figure S7

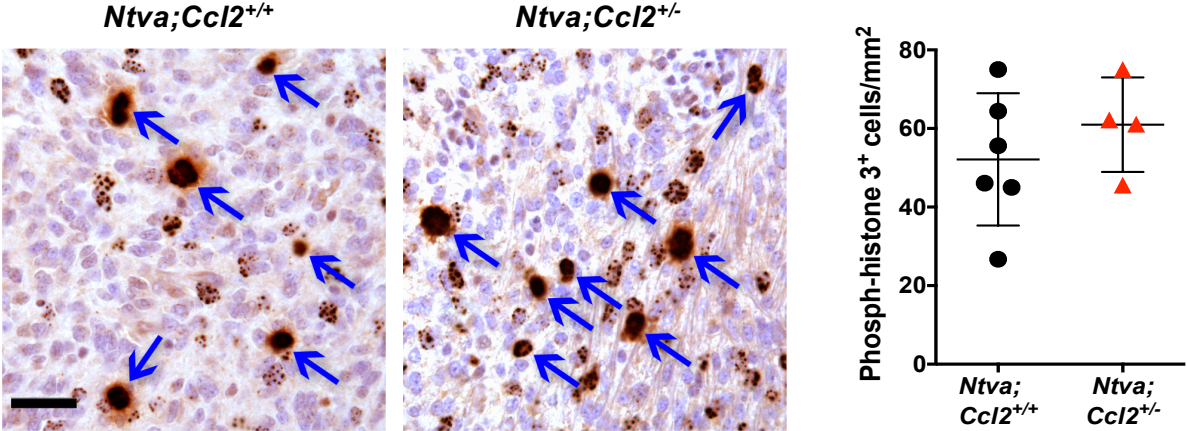


Figure S7. Immunohistochemistry staining and quantification of phosphor-histone 3 proliferating cells. Phosphor-histone 3 positive cells are pointed by the arrows. Bar = 50 μ m.

Supp. Figure S8

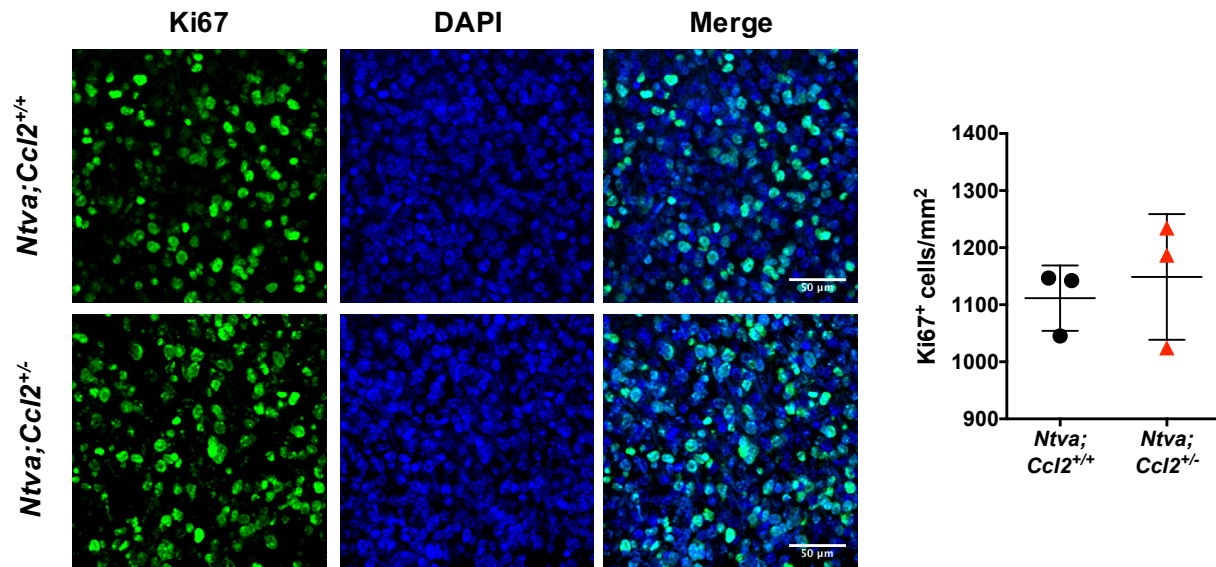


Figure S8. Immunohistochemistry staining and quantification of Ki67⁺ proliferating cells. Bar = 50 μm.

Supp. Figure S9

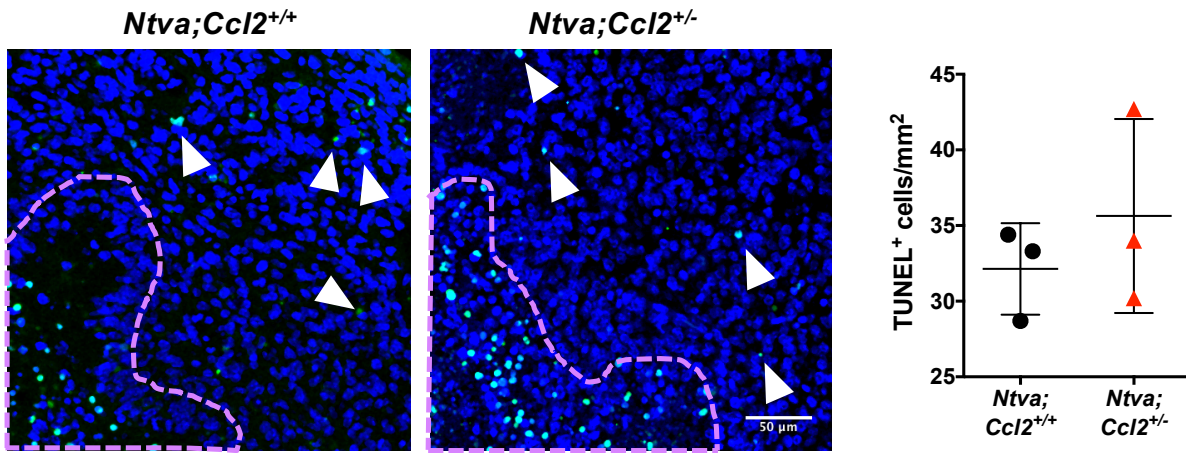


Figure S9. TUNEL staining of apoptotic cells. TUNEL⁺ cells (green) are indicated with arrowheads. Pseudopalisading necrotic regions (circled by dotted lines) are excluded from the quantification. Bar = 50 μm.

Supp. Figure S10

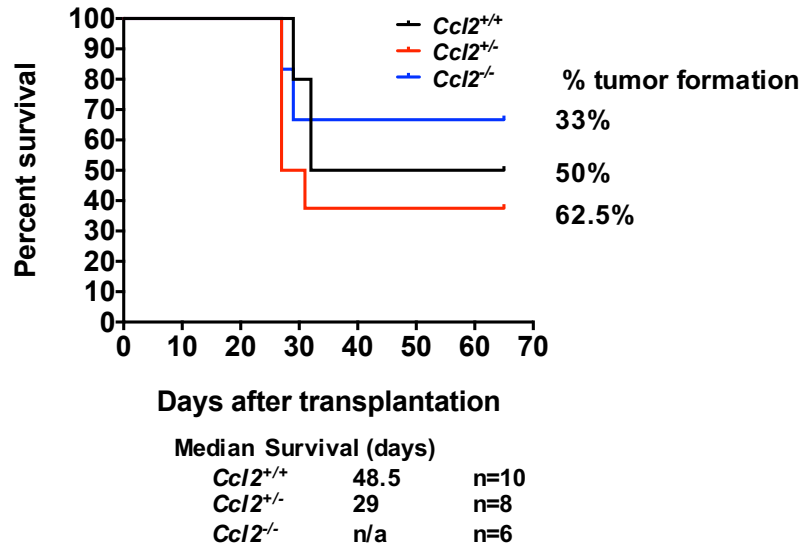


Figure S10. Survival curve of *Ccl2* WT, *Ccl2*^{+/-} or *Ccl2*^{-/-} mice transplanted with PDGF-driven primary murine GBM.

Supplementary Table S1. Combined *Cx3cr1* and *Ccr2* heterozygous knockout does not affect tumor development or survival.

| Genotype | N | % Tumor formation | Median survival time (d) |
|---|----|-------------------|--------------------------|
| B6 (WT) | 13 | 54% | 65 |
| <i>Cx3cr1</i> ^{GFP/WT} ; <i>Ccr2</i> ^{RFP/WT} | 26 | 63% | 56 |

Difference not statistically significant by *t*-test.

Supp. Table S2. Significantly enriched functional pathways in tumor-associated microglia.

| GeneSet | NumberOfProtein InGeneSet | ProteinFrom Network | P- value | FDR | Nodes |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------|--|
| Ribosome(K) | 135 | 62 | 0 | 1.25E-14 | RPL18,RPL17,RPL19,RPL14,RPL15,RPLP2,RPLP0,RPL10,RP L11,RPL12,RPS18,RPS19,RPS16,RPS17,RPS12,RPS13,RPS1 0,RPS11,RPS25,RPS26,RPS27,RPS28,RPS20,RPS23,RPS24, RPSA,RPS6,RPS5,RPS8,RPS7,RPL41,RPL35,RPL36,RPL37,R PL38,RPL39,RPL32,RPL31,RPL34,RPL26,RPL27,RPL24,RPL 28,RPL29,RPL23,RPL22,RPL36A,RPS27L,RPL35A,UBA52,R PL9,RPL7A,RPL10A,RPL4,RPL23A,RPL37A,RPS2,RPS3,RPS 3A,RPS15A,RPL27A,RPL36AL |
| SRP-dependent cotranslational protein targeting to membrane(R) | 105 | 61 | 0 | 1.25E-14 | RPL18,RPL17,RPL19,RPL14,RPL15,RPLP2,RPLP0,RPL10,RP L11,RPL12,RPS18,RPS19,RPS16,RPS17,RPS12,RPS13,RPS1 0,RPS11,RPS25,RPS26,RPS27,RPS28,RPS20,RPS23,RPS24, RPSA,RPS6,RPS5,RPS8,RPS7,RPL41,RPL35,RPL36,RPL37,R PL38,RPL39,RPL32,RPL31,RPL34,RPL26,RPL27,RPL24,RPL 28,RPL29,RPL23,RPL22,RPL36A,RPL35A,UBA52,RPL9,RPL 7A,RPL10A,RPL4,RPL23A,RPL37A,RPS2,RPS3,RPS3A,RPS1 5A,RPL27A,SEC61B |
| Nonsense-Mediated Decay (NMD)(R) | 106 | 61 | 0 | 1.25E-14 | RPL18,RPL17,RPL19,RPL14,RPL15,RPLP2,RPLP0,RPL10,RP L11,RPL12,RPS18,RPS19,RPS16,RPS17,RPS12,RPS13,RPS1 0,RPS11,RPS25,RPS26,RPS27,RPS28,RPS20,PABPC1,RPS2 3,RPS24,RPSA,RPS6,RPS5,RPS8,RPS7,RPL41,RPL35,RPL36, RPL37,RPL38,RPL39,RPL32,RPL31,RPL34,RPL26,RPL27,RP L24,RPL28,RPL29,RPL23,RPL22,RPL36A,RPL35A,UBA52,R PL9,RPL7A,RPL10A,RPL4,RPL23A,RPL37A,RPS2,RPS3,RPS 3A,RPS15A,RPL27A |
| Eukaryotic Translation Initiation(R) | 112 | 61 | 0 | 1.25E-14 | RPL18,RPL17,RPL19,RPL14,RPL15,RPLP2,RPLP0,RPL10,RP L11,RPL12,RPS18,RPS19,RPS16,RPS17,RPS12,RPS13,RPS1 0,RPS11,RPS25,RPS26,RPS27,RPS28,RPS20,PABPC1,RPS2 3,RPS24,RPSA,RPS6,RPS5,RPS8,RPS7,RPL41,RPL35,RPL36, RPL37,RPL38,RPL39,RPL32,RPL31,RPL34,RPL26,RPL27,RP L24,RPL28,RPL29,RPL23,RPL22,RPL36A,RPL35A,UBA52,R |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|----|--------|-------------|---|
| | | | | | PL9,RPL7A,RPL10A,RPL4,RPL23A,RPL37A,RPS2,RPS3,RPS3A,RPS15A,RPL27A |
| Eukaryotic Translation Termination(R) | 84 | 60 | 0 | 1.25E-14 | RPL18,RPL17,RPL19,RPL14,RPL15,RPLP2,RPLP0,RPL10,RPL11,RPL12,RPS18,RPS19,RPS16,RPS17,RPS12,RPS13,RPS10,RPS11,RPS25,RPS26,RPS27,RPS28,RPS20,RPS23,RPS24,RPSA,RPS6,RPS5,RPS8,RPS7,RPL41,RPL35,RPL36,RPL37,RPL38,RPL39,RPL32,RPL31,RPL34,RPL26,RPL27,RPL24,RPL28,RPL29,RPL23,RPL22,RPL36A,RPL35A,UBA52,RPL9,RPL7A,RPL10A,RPL4,RPL23A,RPL37A,RPS2,RPS3,RPS3A,RPS15A,RPL27A |
| Eukaryotic Translation Elongation(R) | 87 | 60 | 0 | 1.25E-14 | RPL18,RPL17,RPL19,RPL14,RPL15,RPLP2,RPLP0,RPL10,RPL11,RPL12,RPS18,RPS19,RPS16,RPS17,RPS12,RPS13,RPS10,RPS11,RPS25,RPS26,RPS27,RPS28,RPS20,RPS23,RPS24,RPSA,RPS6,RPS5,RPS8,RPS7,RPL41,RPL35,RPL36,RPL37,RPL38,RPL39,RPL32,RPL31,RPL34,RPL26,RPL27,RPL24,RPL28,RPL29,RPL23,RPL22,RPL36A,RPL35A,UBA52,RPL9,RPL7A,RPL10A,RPL4,RPL23A,RPL37A,RPS2,RPS3,RPS3A,RPS15A,RPL27A |
| Extracellular matrix organization(R) | 248 | 37 | 0 | 1.57E-10 | ADAMTS2,SERPINH1,MMP19,MMP16,MMP13,VCAN,COL6A2,CAPN1,COL1A2,MFAP2,COL1A1,FGF,SDC3,ADAMTS14,DCN,COL4A2,COL5A3,COL5A1,CD44,COL12A1,ITGA11,LAMB1,BMP1,LAMA4,BMP7,BGN,THBS1,MMP9,MMP8,MMP2,LOX,ITGAL,ITGB7,FN1,ITGA4,LUM,TNC |
| Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction(K) | 265 | 30 | 0 | 6.50E-06 | IFNB1,IL23A,HGF,CSF2,CCL17,IL13,IL11,IL21,CCL8,CCL5,CCL7,TNFSF11,XCL1,CSF2RA,PF4,TNFSF4,TNFSF9,CD40,CD40LG,CCR2,CD70,BMP7,CXCL3,IL3RA,CXCR2,CXCR4,LTB,LTA,TNFRSF4,IL2RG |
| PI3K-Akt signaling pathway(K) | 347 | 29 | 0.0001 | 0.002485341 | GNG5,IFNB1,HGF,RPS6,GNB4,GNG11,COL6A2,IRS1,COL1A2,COL1A1,NR4A1,CHRM2,CHRM1,COL4A2,COL5A3,COL5A1,CREB3L1,ITGA11,LAMB1,LAMA4,THBS1,FGFR4,ITGB7,FN1,ITGA4,IL3RA,TNC,IL2RG,F2R |
| Focal adhesion(K) | 207 | 19 | 0.0004 | 0.010501387 | RAC2,HGF,FLNC,COL6A2,COL1A2,COL1A1,VAV3,MYL12A,COL4A2,COL5A3,COL5A1,ITGA11,LAMB1,LAMA4,THBS1,ITGB7,FN1,ITGA4,TNC |

Supp Table S2.

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|----|--------|-------------|--|
| Interferon alpha/beta signaling(R) | 67 | 17 | 0 | 9.62E-08 | ISG20,ISG15,IFNB1,USP18,BST2,IFITM2,IFITM3,IFIT3,IFIT2,IFIT1,OAS3,OAS2,STAT1,SOCS3,PSMB8,RSAD2,IRF7 |
| ECM-receptor interaction(K) | 87 | 17 | 0 | 3.34E-06 | COL6A2,COL1A2,COL1A1,COL4A2,COL5A3,COL5A1,CD44,CD36,ITGA11,LAMB1,LAMA4,THBS1,ITGB7,FN1,ITGA4,SV2C,TNC |
| Integrin signalling pathway(P) | 158 | 17 | 0.0001 | 0.00492044 | RAC2,RAP2B,COL6A2,ARPC1B,COL1A2,COL1A1,COL4A2,COL5A3,COL5A1,COL12A1,RND3,ITGA11,ITGAL,ITGB7,FN1,ITGA4,ARHGAP10 |
| Chemokine signaling pathway(K) | 189 | 17 | 0.0009 | 0.021994349 | GNG5,RAC2,GNB4,GNG11,CCL17,FGR,CCL8,CCL5,CCL7,VAV3,XCL1,PF4,CCR2,CXCL3,STAT1,CXCR2,CXCR4 |
| Jak-STAT signaling pathway(K) | 156 | 16 | 0.0003 | 0.010239497 | IFNB1,IL23A,CSF2,IL13,IL11,IL21,SPRY4,SPRY2,CSF2RA,PI3K,STAT4,STAT1,SOCS2,SOCS3,IL3RA,IL2RG |
| Beta1 integrin cell surface interactions(N) | 66 | 15 | 0 | 3.34E-06 | PLAUR,COL6A2,TGFBI,COL1A2,COL1A1,FGB,COL5A1,ITGA11,LAMB1,LAMA4,THBS1,CSPG4,FN1,ITGA4,TNC |
| TNF signaling pathway(K) | 110 | 13 | 0.0003 | 0.010239497 | CSF2,JUNB,TRAF1,CCL5,CREB3L1,CXCL3,BCL3,MMP9,MLKL,SOCS3,RIPK3,FOS,LTA |
| Beta3 integrin cell surface interactions(N) | 43 | 12 | 0 | 6.59E-06 | PLAUR,SPHK1,TGFBI,COL1A2,COL1A1,FGB,LAMB1,LAMA4,CYR61,THBS1,FN1,TNC |
| Cell surface interactions at the vascular wall(R) | 98 | 12 | 0.0004 | 0.010978452 | SELL,LCK,PF4,CD2,APOB,CD44,FCER1G,SPN,ITGAL,FN1,ITGA4,CD244 |
| IL12-mediated signaling events(N) | 60 | 11 | 0 | 0.001065073 | B2M,LCK,CD3E,TBX21,NOS2,GZMA,GADD45B,STAT4,STAT1,FOS,IL2RG |
| Urokinase-type plasminogen activator (uPA) and uPAR-mediated signaling(N) | 42 | 9 | 0 | 0.001700745 | PLAUR,HGF,MMP13,FPR1,FPR3,FPR2,FGB,MMP9,FN1 |
| GPVI-mediated activation cascade(R) | 44 | 8 | 0.0003 | 0.010239497 | RAC2,CSF2,VAV3,CSF2RA,LCK,FCER1G,IL3RA,IL2RG |
| Beta2 integrin cell surface interactions(N) | 29 | 7 | 0.0001 | 0.005082212 | PLAUR,C3,TGFBI,FGB,CD40LG,CYR61,ITGAL |
| Validated transcriptional targets of AP1 family members Fra1 and Fra2(N) | 36 | 7 | 0.0005 | 0.012505433 | PLAUR,JUNB,COL1A2,FOSL2,DCN,MMP9,MMP2 |
| Primary immunodeficiency(K) | 36 | 7 | 0.0005 | 0.012505433 | ZAP70,LCK,CD3E,CD40,CD40LG,CIITA,IL2RG |

Supp Table S2.

| | | | | | |
|---|----|---|--------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| Alpha9 beta1 integrin signaling events(N) | 24 | 6 | 0.0003 | 0.010239497 | CSF2,CSF2RA,KCNJ15,NOS2,FN1,TNC |
| IL12 signaling mediated by STAT4(N) | 30 | 6 | 0.001 | 0.02434684 | IL13,CD3E,TBX21,PRF1,STAT4,FOS |
| Beta5 beta6 beta7 and beta8 integrin cell surface interactions(N) | 17 | 5 | 0.0005 | 0.012735046 | PLAUR,CYR61,ITGB7,FN1,ITGA4 |

Supp Table S2.

Supp. Table S3. Significantly enriched functional pathways in tumor-associated microglia and tumor-associated macrophages.

| GeneSet | NumberOfProtein InGeneSet | ProteinFrom Network | P- value | FDR | Nodes |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|---|
| Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction(K) | 265 | 27 | 0 | 4.39E-09 | CCR8,VEGFA,PDGFRA,IFNA2,IFNA1,IFNA5,CCR1,CXCL2,CXCL9,KIT,CCL11,IL10,CXCL10,IL1B,PDGFC,IL1A,CCL1,CCL3,CCL2,CCL4,CXCL14,CXCL13,CXCL16,OSM,TNFRSF9,TNF,IL2RA |
| Mitotic Prometaphase(R) | 99 | 25 | 0 | 5.53E-14 | CDCA8,CDCA5,NCAPD2,MAD2L1,NUF2,NDC80,SPDL1,BUB1,ZWILCH,BIRC5,CCNB1,CCNB2,KNTC1,SPC24,SPC25,PLK1,KIF2C,CDK1,BUB1B,CENPN,CENPM,KIF18A,CENPF,CENPE,CENPK |
| Extracellular matrix organization(R) | 248 | 24 | 0 | 8.30E-08 | SERPINE1,ADAM8,SPP1,COL18A1,LAMA1,COL14A1,COL11A1,MMP15,MMP14,MMP12,COL3A1,COL7A1,COL6A1,NID1,FBLN2,ITGAX,LOXL1,CTSK,CDH1,FBN2,COL8A1,COL4A1,FBN1,COL5A2 |
| PI3K-Akt signaling pathway(K) | 347 | 24 | 0 | 2.09E-05 | VEGFA,PDGFRA,IFNA2,IFNA1,IFNA5,PPP2R2B,SPP1,LAMA1,CCNE1,ANGPT2,COL11A1,CCND2,COL3A1,KIT,COL6A1,IGF1,PDGFC,BRCA1,CDKN1A,OSM,IL2RA,COL4A1,CREB5,COL5A2 |
| Mitotic Metaphase and Anaphase(R) | 161 | 21 | 0 | 6.26E-09 | CDCA8,CDCA5,MAD2L1,NUF2,NDC80,SPDL1,BUB1,ZWILCH,BIRC5,KNTC1,SPC24,SPC25,PLK1,KIF2C,BUB1B,CENPN,CENPM,KIF18A,CENPF,CENPE,CENPK |
| Cell cycle(K) | 124 | 19 | 0 | 4.66E-09 | CCNA2,MAD2L1,CHEK1,CCNE1,CDC6,CCND2,BUB1,CCNB1,CCNB2,TTK,PKMYT1,FZR1,CDKN1A,PLK1,CDK1,MCM5,MCM6,BUB1B,CDC25C |
| Wnt signaling pathway(P) | 272 | 17 | 0.0001 | 0.00166259 | CDHR1,PCDH12,SFRP4,PCDHA4,PCDHB7,PCDHB5,PCDHB3,PCDHB2,PCDHB15,PCDHB10,CDH17,WNT2,SMARCA1,HELLS,TNF,CDH1,FRZB |
| PLK1 signaling events(N) | 44 | 15 | 0 | 1.92E-11 | AURKA,NDC80,CLSPN,TPX2,BUB1,CCNB1,PRC1,FZR1,SPC24,PLK1,CDK1,ECT2,BUB1B,CENPE,CDC25C |
| Mitotic G1-G1/S phases(R) | 126 | 15 | 0 | 6.62E-06 | PRIM1,POLE,MYBL2,CCNE1,TOP2A,CDC6,RRM2,CCNB1,PKMYT1,CDKN1A,MCM8,CDK1,MCM5,MCM6,CKS1B |

Supp. Table S3.

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|----|--------|-------------|---|
| HTLV-I infection(K) | 260 | 15 | 0.0005 | 0.008183346 | POLE,MAD2L1,PDGFRA,CHEK1,MYBL2,CCND2,CREM,CCNB2,WNT2,CDKN1A,EGR1,EGR2,BUB1B,TNF,IL2RA |
| Cell Cycle Checkpoints(R) | 116 | 14 | 0 | 1.34E-05 | MAD2L1,CHEK1,CLSPN,CDC6,CCNB1,CCNB2,PKMYT1,CDKN1A,MCM8,CDK1,MCM5,MCM6,BUB1B,CDC25C |
| Chemokine signaling pathway(K) | 189 | 14 | 0.0001 | 0.001242821 | CCR8,CCR1,CXCL2,CXCL9,CCL11,CXCL10,CCL1,CCL3,CCL2,CCL4,CXCL14,CXCL13,CXCL16,SHC2 |
| Focal adhesion(K) | 207 | 14 | 0.0002 | 0.002896513 | VEGFA,PDGFRA,SPP1,LAMA1,COL11A1,CCND2,COL3A1,COL6A1,IGF1,PDGFC,RASGRF1,SHC2,COL4A1,COL5A2 |
| Beta1 integrin cell surface interactions(N) | 66 | 13 | 0 | 1.94E-07 | VEGFA,SPP1,COL18A1,LAMA1,COL11A1,COL3A1,COL7A1,COL6A1,NID1,TGM2,COL4A1,FBN1,COL5A2 |
| Viral carcinogenesis(K) | 206 | 13 | 0.0005 | 0.008183346 | HIST1H2BM,HIST1H2BK,HIST1H2BL,CCNA2,CCR8,CHEK1,CCNE1,CCND2,HIST1H2BH,CDKN1A,CDK1,EGR2,CREB5 |
| Cadherin signaling pathway(P) | 100 | 12 | 0 | 7.95E-05 | CDHR1,PCDH12,PCDHA4,PCDHB7,PCDHB5,PCDHB3,PCDHB2,PCDHB15,PCDHB10,CDH17,WNT2,CDH1 |
| Oocyte meiosis(K) | 113 | 12 | 0 | 2.21E-04 | AURKA,MAD2L1,CCNE1,BUB1,IGF1,CCNB1,CCNB2,PKMYT1,PLK1,CDK1,CAMK2B,CDC25C |
| S Phase(R) | 119 | 12 | 0 | 3.44E-04 | PRIM1,CDCA5,LIG1,POLE,CDC6,FZR1,CDKN1A,MCM8,MCM5,MCM6,CKS1B,APEX1 |
| p53 signaling pathway(K) | 68 | 11 | 0 | 1.46E-05 | SERPINE1,CHEK1,GTSE1,CCNE1,CCND2,RRM2,IGF1,CCNB1,CCNB2,CDKN1A,CDK1 |
| Progesterone-mediated oocyte maturation(K) | 89 | 11 | 0 | 1.49E-04 | CCNA2,MAD2L1,BUB1,IGF1,CCNB1,CCNB2,PKMYT1,FZR1,PLK1,CDK1,CDC25C |
| Toll-like receptor signaling pathway(K) | 106 | 11 | 0 | 5.10E-04 | IFNA2,IFNA1,IFNA5,SPP1,CXCL9,CXCL10,IL1B,CCL3,CCL4,CTSK,TNF |
| Mitotic G2-G2/M phases(R) | 111 | 11 | 0 | 7.08E-04 | AURKA,CCNA2,MYBL2,CCNB1,CCNB2,PKMYT1,PLK1,CDK1,FOXN1,CENPF,CDC25C |
| FOXN1 transcription factor network(N) | 41 | 10 | 0 | 1.68E-06 | CCNA2,CCNE1,BIRC5,CCNB1,CCNB2,PLK1,CDK1,CKS1B,FOXN1,CENPF |
| Synthesis of DNA(R) | 95 | 10 | 0 | 8.96E-04 | PRIM1,LIG1,POLE,CDC6,FZR1,CDKN1A,MCM8,MCM5,MCM6,APEX1 |
| Factors involved in megakaryocyte development and platelet production(R) | 112 | 10 | 0.0002 | 0.002896513 | KIFC1,KIF5A,IFNA2,IFNA1,IFNA5,KIF2C,KIF11,KIF15,KIF18A,CENPE |

Supp. Table S3.

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|----|--------|-------------|---|
| Neurotransmitter Receptor Binding And Downstream Transmission In The Postsynaptic Cell(R) | 132 | 10 | 0.0006 | 0.009068257 | GRIP1,CACNG4,GRIA4,GABRB3,GRIK2,GRIK5,RASGRF1,GRIN1,GABRG3,CAMK2B |
| FoxO signaling pathway(K) | 133 | 10 | 0.0006 | 0.009068257 | FOXG1,BNIP3,CCND2,IGF1,CCNB1,CCNB2,IL10,CDKN1A,PLK2,PLK1 |
| Hepatitis B(K) | 146 | 10 | 0.0013 | 0.015589762 | CCNA2,IFNA2,IFNA1,IFNA5,CCNE1,BIRC5,CDKN1A,EGR2,TNF,CREB5 |
| E2F transcription factor network(N) | 68 | 9 | 0 | 4.90E-04 | SERPINE1,CCNA2,MYBL2,CCNE1,CDC6,RRM2,BRCA1,CDKN1A,CDK1 |
| p73 transcription factor network(N) | 74 | 9 | 0 | 7.60E-04 | SERPINE1,CCNA2,CHEK1,BUB1,CCNB1,CDKN1A,PLK1,CDK1,GDF15 |
| Protein digestion and absorption(K) | 89 | 8 | 0.0007 | 0.009448757 | COL18A1,COL14A1,COL11A1,COL3A1,COL7A1,COL6A1,COL4A1,COL5A2 |
| Aurora A signaling(N) | 31 | 7 | 0 | 1.87E-04 | AURKA,TPX2,DLGAP5,BIRC5,TACC3,FZR1,BRCA1 |
| ATR signaling pathway(N) | 37 | 7 | 0 | 4.73E-04 | CCNA2,CHEK1,PPP2R2B,CLSPN,CDC6,PLK1,CDC25C |
| Aurora B signaling(N) | 40 | 7 | 0 | 6.59E-04 | AURKA,CDCA8,NCAPD2,NDC80,BUB1,BIRC5,KIF2C |
| Downstream signaling in naive CD8+ T cells(N) | 63 | 7 | 0.0005 | 0.007776291 | IFNA2,IFNA1,IFNA5,EGR1,TNFRSF9,TNF,IL2RA |
| Amphetamine addiction(K) | 68 | 7 | 0.0007 | 0.009448757 | ARC,FOSB,GRIA4,GRIN1,CACNA1C,CAMK2B,CREB5 |
| APC/C-mediated degradation of cell cycle proteins(R) | 80 | 7 | 0.0018 | 0.019819798 | AURKA,MAD2L1,CCNB1,FZR1,PLK1,CDK1,BUB1B |
| Validated transcriptional targets of deltaNp63 isoforms(N) | 46 | 6 | 0.0005 | 0.008173345 | TOP2A,AXL,CCNB2,IL1A,VDR,HELLS |
| HIF-2-alpha transcription factor network(N) | 33 | 5 | 0.0008 | 0.010081148 | SERPINE1,VEGFA,MMP14,BHLHE40,APEX1 |
| DNA replication(K) | 36 | 5 | 0.0011 | 0.013659778 | PRIM1,LIG1,POLE,MCM5,MCM6 |
| IL23-mediated signaling events(N) | 36 | 5 | 0.0011 | 0.013659778 | CXCL9,IL1B,CCL2,TNF,CD4 |

Supp. Table S3.

| | | | | | |
|--|----|---|------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Double-Strand Break Repair(R) | 22 | 4 | 0.001 4 | 0.01631 2148 | LIG1,BRIP1,BRCA1,APEX1 |
| Signaling events mediated by PRL(N) | 23 | 4 | 0.001 6 | 0.01757 0473 | CCNA2,CCNE1,CDKN1A,EGR1 |
| Alpha9 beta1 integrin signaling events(N) | 24 | 4 | 0.001 9 | 0.02049 0958 | ADAM8,VEGFA,SPP1,TGM2 |
| il-10 anti-inflammatory signaling pathway(B) | 12 | 3 | 0.002 3 | 0.02507 4067 | IL10,IL1A,TNF |

Supp. Table S3.

Supp. Table S4. Significantly enriched functional pathways in tumor-associated macrophages.

| GeneSet | NumberOfProtein InGeneSet | ProteinFrom Network | P- value | FDR | Nodes |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| Extracellular matrix organization(R) | 248 | 34 | 0 | 1.40E-08 | LTBP4,F11R,LAMC3,LAMC1,ELN,LAMB2,BMP4,LAMA2,FGF2,COL15A1,HSPG2,COL19A1,MMP3,TGFB2,NCAM1,MFAP5,ITGAE,ITGB5,TIMP2,ITGB8,EFEMP2,NTN4,ITGA3,ITGA9,BCAN,SDC4,DDR2,SDC2,CTSL,SDC1,CTSD,JAM3,COL13A1,SPARC |
| Pathways in cancer(K) | 398 | 31 | 0 | 0.00340956 | GNG7,CTNNA2,VEGFB,LAMC3,JUN,LAMC1,GNAI1,LAMB2,BMP4,LAMA2,GLI2,EDNRA,TGFA,FGF2,RAD51,CCND1,IL6,FZD2,FZD7,FZD6,GNA12,ARNT2,CXCL12,TGFB2,CDKN2A,EGFR,WNT5A,AXIN2,BRCA2,ITGA3,RALGDS |
| PI3K-Akt signaling pathway(K) | 347 | 26 | 0.0003 | 0.010041162 | OSMR,GNG7,VEGFB,LAMC3,LAMC1,IFNA1,LAMB2,IFNA6,IFNA4,GYS1,PPP2R2C,EPHA2,LAMA2,FGF2,GHR,CCND1,IL6,EGFR,NGF,ITGB5,ITGB8,TEK,ITGA3,ITGA9,SGK1,FLT4 |
| Wnt signaling pathway(P) | 272 | 25 | 0 | 0.001872781 | EDN1,GNG7,CTNNA2,PCDH10,PCDHB6,PCDHB4,MYCN,CCND1,NKD1,PCDHB11,DCHS1,FAT3,PCDHB16,FZD2,FZD7,FZD6,CDH13,CDH19,WNT5A,AXIN2,PCDH1,PCDH9,CDH4,CDH5,BMPR1A |
| Proteoglycans in cancer(K) | 204 | 22 | 0 | 7.42E-04 | ERBB4,CD63,PLAU,FGF2,CCND1,IL12B,HSPG2,FZD2,FZD7,FZD6,HBEGF,TGFB2,EGFR,PLCE1,WNT5A,ITGB5,SRC,SDC4,SDC2,GPC3,CTSL,SDC1 |
| Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction(K) | 265 | 20 | 0.0012 | 0.025201288 | OSMR,VEGFB,IFNA1,IFNA6,IFNA4,TNFRSF11A,GHR,ACKR3,IL12B,IL6,CXCL12,TGFB2,EGFR,TNFRSF17,CNTFR,IL12RB1,IL21R,TNFSF13B,FLT4,BMPR1A |
| Focal adhesion(K) | 207 | 19 | 0.0002 | 0.007865571 | VEGFB,LAMC3,JUN,LAMC1,LAMB2,LAMA2,CCND1,PARVA,EGFR,MYL2,ITGB5,SRC,ITGB8,ITGA3,ITGA9,TLN2,PAK3,SHC3,FLT4 |
| Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs)(K) | 144 | 18 | 0 | 7.42E-04 | F11R,CD34,NEO1,NLGN1,CTLA4,NCAM1,ITGB8,ITGA9,SDC4,SDC2,NRXN2,SDC1,CLDN1,CNTN1,JAM3,CDH4,CDH5,NFASC |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|----|--------|-------------|--|
| Metabolism of carbohydrates(R) | 223 | 18 | 0.001 | 0.022172798 | PRELP,HS3ST3B1,ALDOC,GYS1,EPM2A,CHST11,HSPG2,B4GALT2,BCAN,SDC4,SDC2,GPC2,GPC3,GPC6,CHST2,CHST1,SDC1,HS6ST2 |
| Cadherin signaling pathway(P) | 100 | 17 | 0 | 4.51E-05 | CTNNA2,PCDH10,PCDHB6,PCDHB4,PCDHB11,DCHS1,FAT3,PCDHB16,FZD2,FZD7,FZD6,CDH13,CDH19,WNT5A,PCDH1,PCDH9,CDH5 |
| Hippo signaling pathway(K) | 153 | 17 | 0 | 0.00340956 | CTNNA2,PPP2R2C,BMP4,GLI2,CCND1,PARD3,NKD1,FZD2,WWTR1,FZD7,FZD6,TGFB2,WNT5A,SOX2,AXIN2,TEAD1,BMPR1A |
| Assembly of the primary cilium(R) | 171 | 15 | 0.0012 | 0.025201288 | CC2D2A,WDR60,TUBB4A,NPHP1,TTC26,DYNLL2,WDR35,WDR34,BBS12,IFT74,TUBG1,BBS5,BBS7,TTC8,ARL6 |
| Axon guidance(K) | 127 | 14 | 0.0002 | 0.008081533 | GNAI1,EPHA2,SEMA6A,SEMA6C,SEMA3F,SLIT2,SEMA4C,PLXNA1,CXCL12,UNC5B,PLXNB3,NTN4,PAK3,DPYSL5 |
| Tight junction(K) | 138 | 14 | 0.0004 | 0.01411513 | AMOTL1,F11R,MAGI1,CTNNA2,GNAI1,PPP2R2C,PARD3,TJP1,MYL2,SRC,MYH10,CLDN1,JAM3,YES1 |
| Rheumatoid arthritis(K) | 90 | 12 | 0.0001 | 0.006377464 | JUN,ATP6V0E2,TNFRSF11A,IL6,CTLA4,ATP6V0A4,MMP3,CXCL12,TGFB2,TEK,CTSL,TNFSF13B |
| Alzheimer disease-presenilin pathway(P) | 111 | 12 | 0.0006 | 0.01888204 | CTNNA2,BACE2,ERBB4,NOTCH4,PCSK6,FZD2,FZD7,FZD6,APPB2,LRP3,LRP1B,WNT5A |
| L1CAM interactions(R) | 79 | 11 | 0.0001 | 0.007113544 | LAMC1,SCN1B,NRP2,RPS6KA6,EGFR,NCAM1,SRC,ITGA9,CNTN1,DCX,NFASC |
| Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM)(K) | 83 | 11 | 0.0002 | 0.008081533 | LAMA2,CACNG8,CACNG7,IL6,TGFB2,MYL2,ITGB5,ITGB8,ITGA3,ITGA9,DES |
| ECM-receptor interaction(K) | 87 | 11 | 0.0003 | 0.010542376 | LAMC3,LAMC1,LAMB2,LAMA2,HSPG2,ITGB5,ITGB8,ITGA3,ITGA9,SDC4,SDC1 |
| Cell surface interactions at the vascular wall(R) | 98 | 11 | 0.0008 | 0.020187993 | F11R,GAS6,SLC3A2,SLC7A8,SRC,TEK,ITGA3,MERTK,SLC7A11,JAM3,YES1 |
| Complement and coagulation cascades(K) | 69 | 10 | 0.0002 | 0.008081533 | C1QC,C5AR1,C1QA,C1QB,F3,TFPI,PLAU,C3AR1,KNG1,C1S |
| Mineral absorption(K) | 51 | 9 | 0.0001 | 0.006377464 | MT1A,MT1E,MT1H,MT1G,MT1F,MT1M,MT1X,MT2A,SLC40A1 |
| Notch signaling pathway(N) | 52 | 9 | 0.0001 | 0.006466981 | NOTCH4,CCND1,ADAM12,JAG2,DLK1,JAG1,MFAP5,CNTN1,DNER |

Supp. Table S4

| | | | | | |
|---|----|---|--------|-----------------|--|
| Semaphorin interactions(R) | 65 | 9 | 0.0005 | 0.016841 756 | SEMA6A,PLXNA1,PLXNB3,MYH10,PAK3,RHOC,TREM2,DPYSL5,DPYSL4 |
| Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection(K) | 68 | 9 | 0.0007 | 0.020187 993 | F11R,JUN,ATP6V0E2,TJP1,HBEGF,ATP6V0A4,EGFR,SRM3 |
| Cell junction organization(R) | 69 | 9 | 0.0008 | 0.020621 29 | F11R,FERMT2,FBLIM1,PARVA,PARD3,LIMS2,CDH13,CDH4,CDH5 |
| AP-1 transcription factor network(N) | 70 | 9 | 0.0009 | 0.021868 605 | EDN1,JUN,PLAU,CCND1,IL6,MT2A,CDKN2A,ATF3,NTS |
| Prion diseases(K) | 36 | 8 | 0 | 0.003938 377 | C1QC,C1QA,C1QB,LAMC1,HSPA1A,IL6,NCAM1,PRNP |
| Urokinase-type plasminogen activator (uPA) and uPAR-mediated signaling(N) | 42 | 7 | 0.0008 | 0.020187 993 | PLAU,VLDLR,MMP3,EGFR,ITGB5,SRM3,ITGA3 |
| Syndecan-4-mediated signaling events(N) | 32 | 6 | 0.001 | 0.022172 798 | TFPI,FGF2,ADAM12,FZD7,CXCL12,SDC4 |
| Proteoglycan syndecan-mediated signaling events(N) | 4 | 3 | 0.0004 | 0.014115 13 | SDC4,SDC2,SDC1 |

Supplemental Information: RNA Sequencing analysis

RNA-seq library preparation and sequencing

Original source RNA samples were assayed using the Agilent Eukaryotic Total RNA 6000 Pico assay (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA) and were of reasonable quality with an RNA Integrity Number (RIN) values higher than 9.5. Source RNA aliquots of 2 ~ 436 ng total RNA were DNase-treated using the TURBO DNA-free kit (Ambion, Austin, TX) eliminating residual DNA prior to cDNA synthesis. Post DNase, both RNA quality and yield were re-evaluated with the Agilent Eukaryotic Total RNA 6000 Pico and the Quant-iT™ RNA assay kit on a Qubit™ Fluorometer (Life Technologies Corporation, Carlsbad, CA). Starting with 25ng DNase-treated total RNA when available or less, we employed the Ovation® RNA-Seq v2 method for cDNA synthesis (NuGen, San Carlos, CA). First-strand cDNA synthesis included 5 µl RNA, 2 µl 1st strand primer and incubated at 65°C for 5 minutes to denature, and cooled to 4°C and incubated on ice for primer annealing. Next, 2.5 µl first strand buffer mix and 0.5 µl first strand enzyme mix were added and incubated as follows: 4°C for 1 minute, 25°C for 10 minutes, 42°C for 10 minutes, and reaction stop at 70°C for 15 minutes. Post first-strand synthesis, the reaction was placed on ice. Second-strand cDNA synthesis included 9.7 µl second strand buffer mix and 0.3 µl second strand enzyme mix to the first strand reaction. This reaction was incubated as follows: 4°C for 1 minute, 25°C for 10 minutes, 50°C for 30 minutes, reaction stop at 80°C for 20 minutes, and the reaction was stored on ice. cDNA was recovered by the addition of 1.8X volumes (32 µl) of Agencourt RNAClean XP beads (Beckman Coulter Inc., Pasadena, CA) and a 10 minute incubation at 25°C on lab rotator. cDNA-bound paramagnetic beads were placed on a DynaMag™ magnet (DynaMag®, Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) allowing beads to form a small pellet. Supernatant was discarded and beads were washed three times with 200 µl of freshly prepared 70% ethanol and allowed to dry. With the cDNA bound to bead, single primer isothermal amplification (SPIA) was achieved by adding 20 µl SPIA buffer mix, 10 µl SPIA primer mix, and 10 µl SPIA enzyme mix. The amplification reaction conditions were as follows: 4°C for 1 minute, 47°C for 60 minutes, reaction stop at 80°C for 20 minutes and held at 4°C. The beads were pelleted by incubation on a DynaMag™ magnet, and

40 µl of the cleared supernatant was recovered. cDNA was purified by adding 200 µl PB buffer (Qiagen, Venlo, Limburg) and passed through a MinElute column (Qiagen, Venlo, Limburg). The column was washed twice with 750 µl PE buffer, and cDNA was eluted from the column in 30 µl Elution Buffer (Qiagen, Venlo, Limburg). Illumina library construction techniques are explained in Cabanski et al., (1) using our modified dual-indexing scheme. Finally, samples were sequenced on the HiSeq 2000 at 2 × 101 bp in the paired ends. Illumina HiSeq Control Software 2.0.12.0 and Real-Time Analysis 1.17.21.3 were used for sequencing and raw instrument data processing.

RNA-seq read alignment and transcript assembly

Quality of raw sequencing data in the paired-end mode was assessed using FastQC version 0.10.0 (<http://www.bioinformatics.babraham.ac.uk/projects/fastqc/>). 100-bp RNA-seq sequencing reads from all libraries were trimmed using the Flexible Barcode and Adapter Remover software (FLEXBAR version 2.29) (2), and the SPIA adaptor sequence was removed in the 5' end of reads before read alignment. These trimmed reads were subsequently mapped by TopHat version 2.0.8 (3), incorporating Bowtie 2 version 2.1.0 (4), against the mouse reference genome build mm9 that was downloaded from the UCSC genome browser. The default parameters were used, and the mouse annotation database from Ensembl release 67 was used for reference-based transcriptome assembly and subsequent gene expression analysis, described in the next section. *De novo* transcript sequence reconstruction was performed from sequenced cDNA fragments of RNA-seq for unannotated transcript discovery, using the cufflinks assembler (version 2.1.1) with the following parameters, "--num-threads 4 --max-bundle-length 1000000" (5). The compressed binary alignment files in BAM were summarized by SAMStat version 1.08 and SAM tools version 0.1.16 (6). Downstream BAM files were converted and handled using Picard utilities of version 1.85 8. (<http://broadinstitute.github.io/picard/>).

Gene and isoform expression analysis by RNA-seq

Gene and isoform expression levels were calculated using Cufflinks version 2.1.1 (7), which assembles the mapped fragments from RNA-seq into transcripts and estimates the relative abundances of those transcripts in cells. Transcripts from mitochondrial and ribosomal RNA genes were masked and not included. Cross-replicate variability in their fragment counts was estimated with 3 replicate samples, and their final abundances in cells were computed in FPKM (Fragments Per Kilobase of exon model per Million mapped fragments). The GTF (General Transfer Format) from Ensembl release 67 was used for genome-wide transcriptome quantification of protein-coding genes, annotated in mm9, including alternative transcript isoform expression estimation.

Differential expression analysis by RNA-seq

In order to compare gene and transcript expression under two conditions, the annotated GTF above was fed to the cuffdiff algorithm in Cufflinks to measure the fold change of the coding genes. Final differentially expressed genes (DEGs) were listed with their expected fragment numbers (or FPKMs). To identify overlapping or unique DEGs, a minimum Log 2 fold change of 2 and P -value ≤ 0.01 were used as cut-off value in the pairwise comparisons. A cross comparison was then applied to identify overlapping and unique DEGs between tumor-associated microglia and macrophages. The biological processes enriched among the overlapping DEGs were searched against a variety of databases using the Reactome FIViz plugin (8) in Cytoscape (9). The significance of GO (gene ontology) terms was determined based on P -value (≤ 0.001) and FDR (≤ 0.025). The number of unique DEGs specific to tumor-associated microglia, tumor-associated macrophages, and common to both in a defined functional category are presented. The FPKM data, along with experimental information is deposited in the NCBI Sequence Read Archive (SRA) database under accession number #.

Reference:

1. Cabanski CR, Magrini V, Griffith M, Griffith OL, McGrath S, Zhang J, et al. cDNA hybrid capture improves transcriptome analysis on low-input and archived samples. *J Mol Diagn* 2014;16(4):440-51.
2. Dodt M, Roehr JT, Ahmed R, Dieterich C. FLEXBAR-Flexible Barcode and Adapter Processing for Next-Generation Sequencing Platforms. *Biology (Basel)* 2012;1(3):895-905.
3. Kim D, Pertea G, Trapnell C, Pimentel H, Kelley R, Salzberg SL. TopHat2: accurate alignment of transcriptomes in the presence of insertions, deletions and gene fusions. *Genome Biol* 2013;14(4):R36.
4. Langmead B, Salzberg SL. Fast gapped-read alignment with Bowtie 2. *Nat Methods* 2012;9(4):357-9.
5. Trapnell C, Williams BA, Pertea G, Mortazavi A, Kwan G, van Baren MJ, et al. Transcript assembly and quantification by RNA-Seq reveals unannotated transcripts and isoform switching during cell differentiation. *Nat Biotechnol* 2010;28(5):511-5.
6. Li H, Handsaker B, Wysoker A, Fennell T, Ruan J, Homer N, et al. The Sequence Alignment/Map format and SAMtools. *Bioinformatics* 2009;25(16):2078-9.
7. Trapnell C, Hendrickson DG, Sauvageau M, Goff L, Rinn JL, Pachter L. Differential analysis of gene regulation at transcript resolution with RNA-seq. *Nat Biotechnol* 2013;31(1):46-53.
8. Wu G, Feng X, Stein L. A human functional protein interaction network and its application to cancer data analysis. *Genome Biol* 2010;11(5):R53.
9. Smoot ME, Ono K, Ruscheinski J, Wang PL, Ideker T. Cytoscape 2.8: new features for data integration and network visualization. *Bioinformatics* 2011;27(3):431-2.