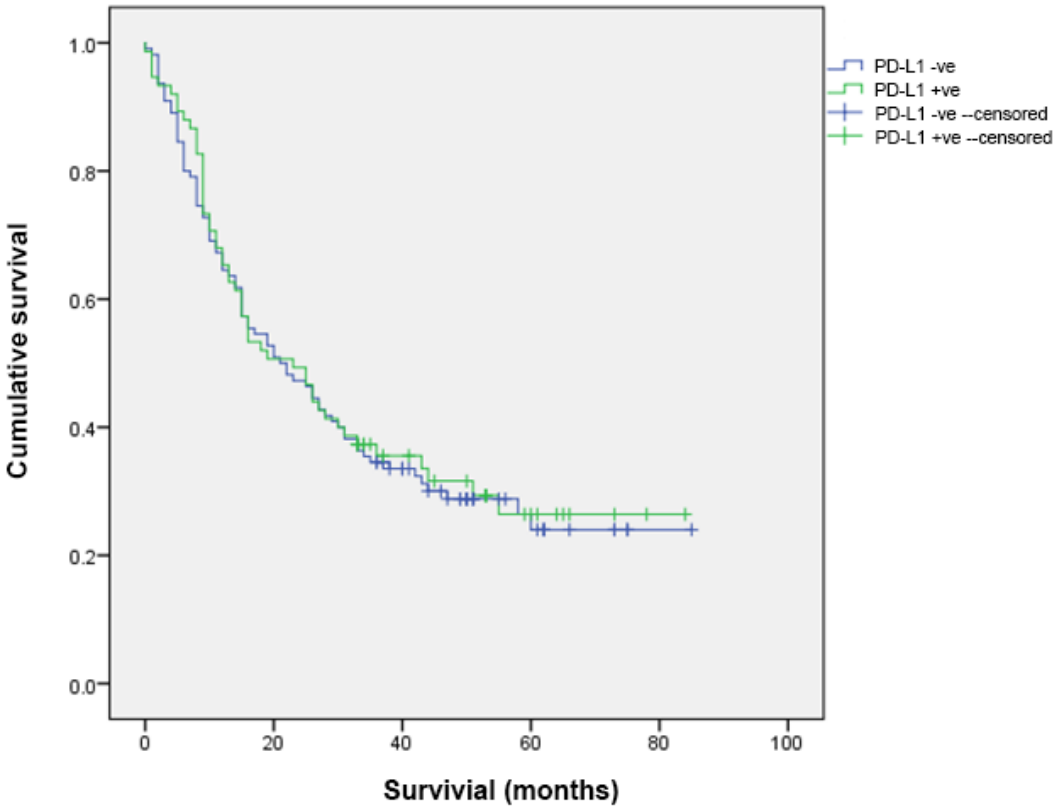
Supplementary Data

Table S1. sgRNA target sequences and the cloning primers sequence for EGFR knock-down			
	sgRNA target sequence	**Cloning primers sequence**	
sg1	TGTCACCACATAATTACCTG	Fwd	5'CACCGTGTCACCACATAATTACCTG3'
		Rev	5'AAACCAGGTAATTATGTGGTGACAC3'
sg2	GTGGAGCCTCTTACACCCAG	Fwd	5'CACCGGTGGAGCCTCTTACACCCAG3'
		Rev	5'AAACCTGGGTGTAAGAGGCTCCACC3'
sg3	GAGAACCTAGAAATCATACG	Fwd	5'CACCGGAGAACCTAGAAATCATACG3'
		Rev	5'AAACCGTATGATTTCTAGGTTCTCC3'

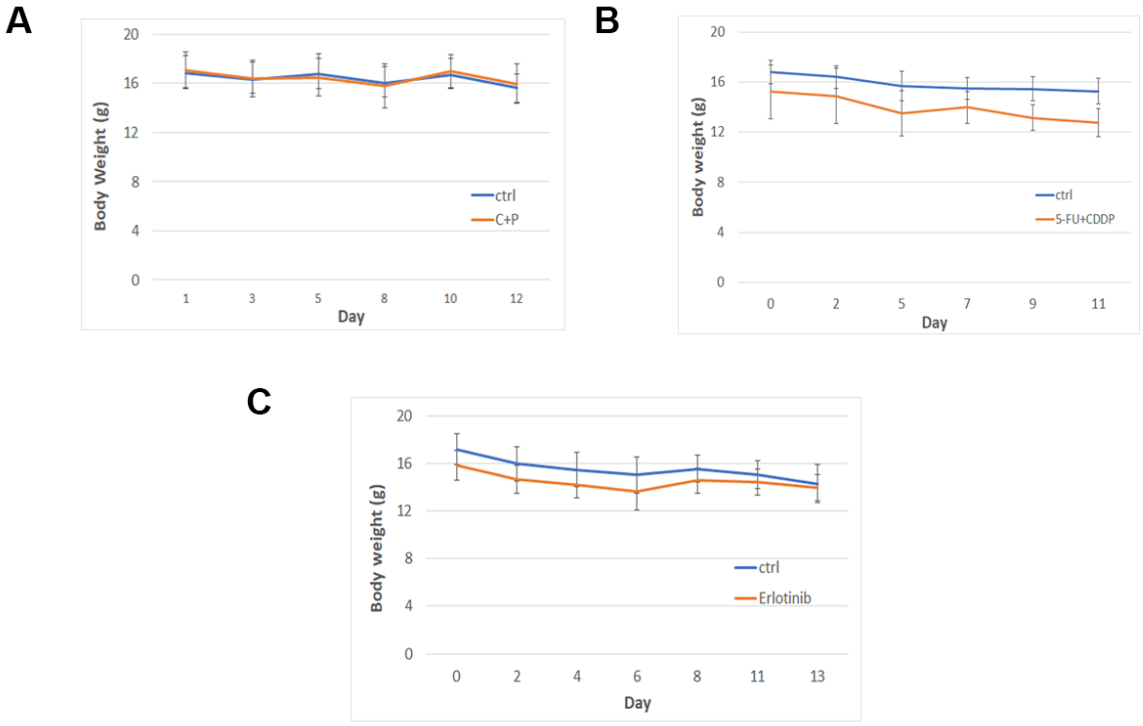
Table S2. List of antibodies used in immunohistochemical (IHC) staining and Western blotting					
Target	Clone	Application	Source	Catalogue number	Dilution
PD-L1	E1L3N	IHC	Cell Signaling	#13684	1:100
		Western blotting	Cell Signaling	#13684	1:1000
p84	5E10	Western blotting	Genetex	GTX70220	1:1000
pEGFR(Y1068)	D7A5	Western blotting	Cell Signaling	#3777	1:1000
EGFR	D38B1	Western blotting	Cell Signaling	#4267	1:1000
pERK(T202/Y204)		Western blotting	Cell Signaling	#9101	1:1000
ERK	L34F12	Western blotting	Cell Signaling	#4696	1:1000

Table S3. Clinical information for the commercial TMA study.

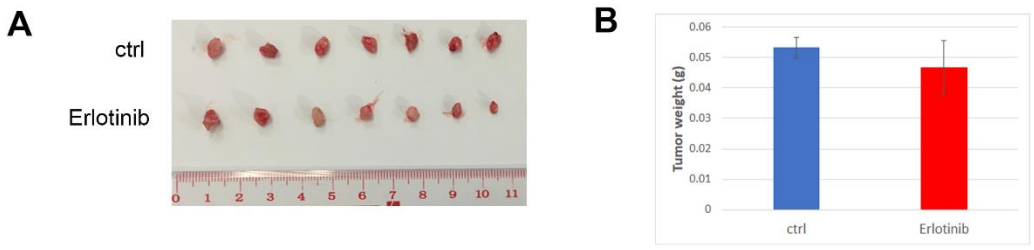
Age (median; years old)	65.4
Gender	
Male	38 (20.2%)
Female	150 (79.8%)
Survival Status	
Deceased	133 (70.7%)
Alive	55 (29.3%)
Survival time (median; months)	27



Supplementary Figure 1. Survival analysis with Kaplan-Meier curve shows that the positivity of PD-L1 expression in ESCC did not correlate with patients' survival (*p*-value=0.787



Supplementary Figure 2. Effect of chemotherapy and Erlotinib treatment on mice growth. All the treatments, which were (A) carboplatin plus paclitaxel, (B) 5-FU plus cisplatin and (C) Erlotinib, did not cause significant change in mice growth, as reflected by the body weight.



Supplementary Figure 3. Erlotinib treatment did not cause a significant tumor shrinkage, as demonstrated by (A) tumor size and (B) tumor weight.