Supplementary Information

for

Cancer associated fibroblasts sculpt tumour microenvironment by recruiting monocytes and inducing immunosuppressive PD-1^{+} TAMs

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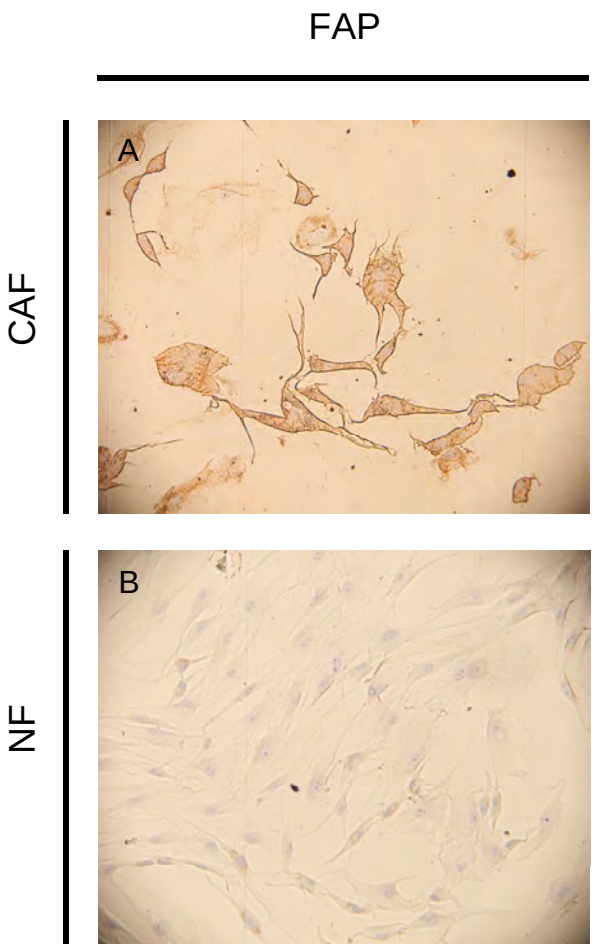
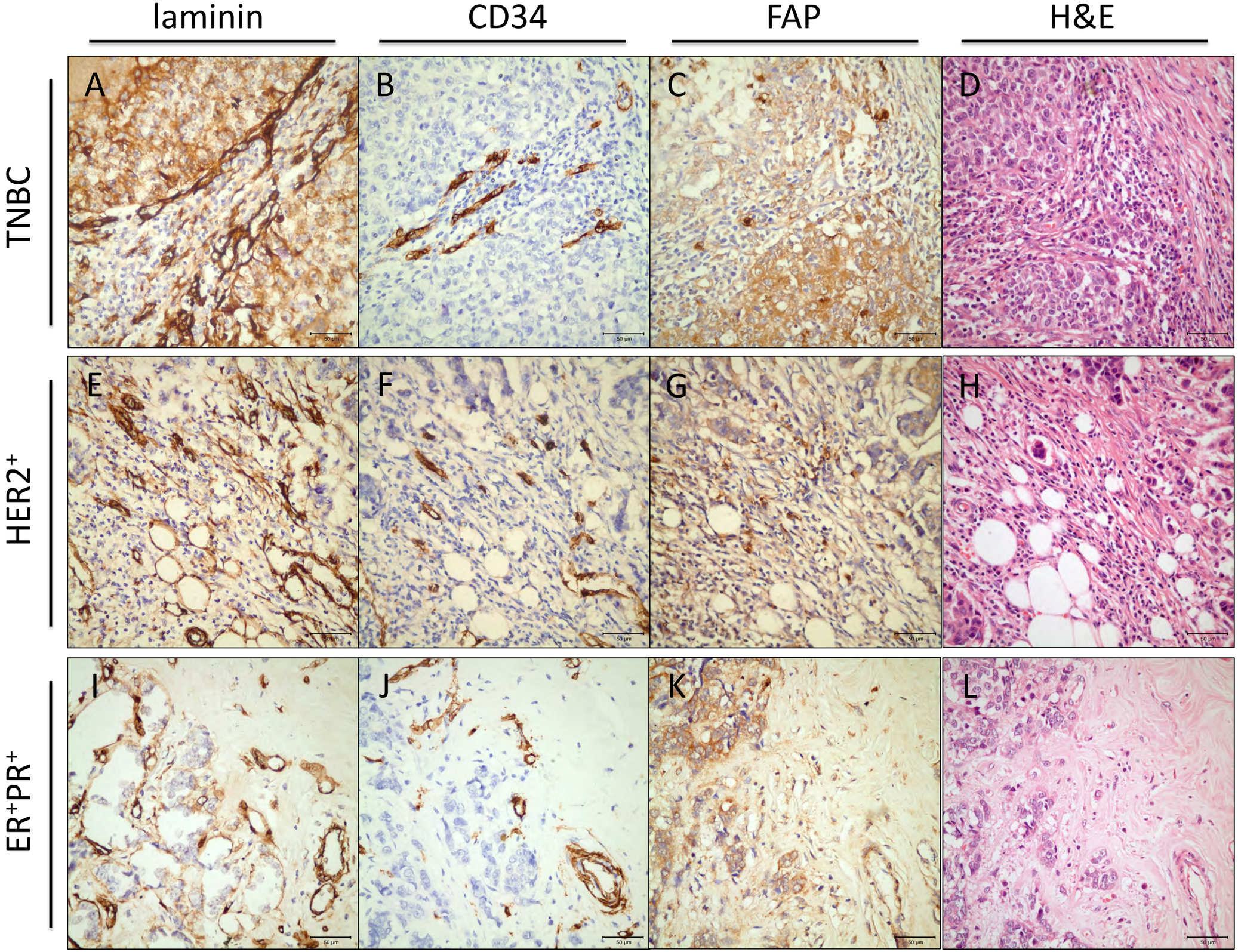


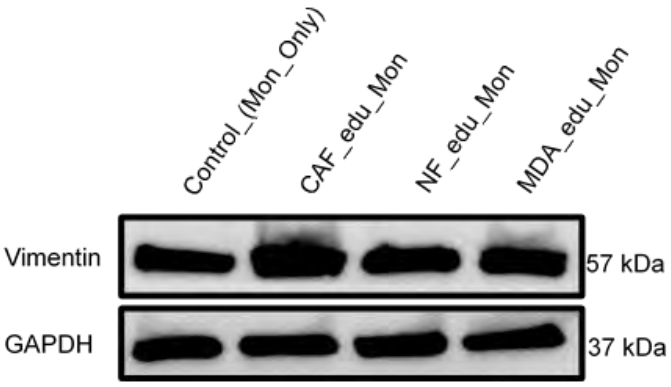
Sup. Figure 1

Sup. Figure 1. Immunocytochemical characteristics of NF and CAF cells. CAFs and NFs were cultured in 8-well chamber slides. CAFs (A) and NFs (B) were stained with anti-fibroblast activation protein (FAP) antibody. One representative figure for each cell type is shown (×100).



Sup. Figure 2

Sup. Figure 2. Immunohistochemical characteristics of breast cancer tissue samples. Immunohistochemical stainings for laminin (Novocastra, 1:50), CD34 (Leica Biosystems, 1:400), FAP (St John's Laboratory, 1:200), and Haematoxylin & Eosin (H&E) in breast cancer samples are shown. Laminin (A), CD34 (B), FAP (C), and H&E (D) were stained in a triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) tissue sample. Laminin (E), CD34 (F), FAP (G), and H&E (H) were stained in a $HER2^+$ breast cancer tissue sample. Laminin (I), CD34 (J), FAP (K), and H&E (L) were stained in an ER^+PR^+ breast cancer tissue sample (×400; scale bar, 50 μm). Three representative cases are shown.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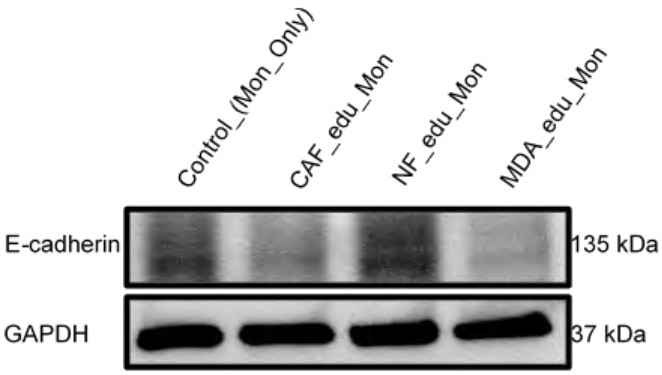
GAPDH
37 kDa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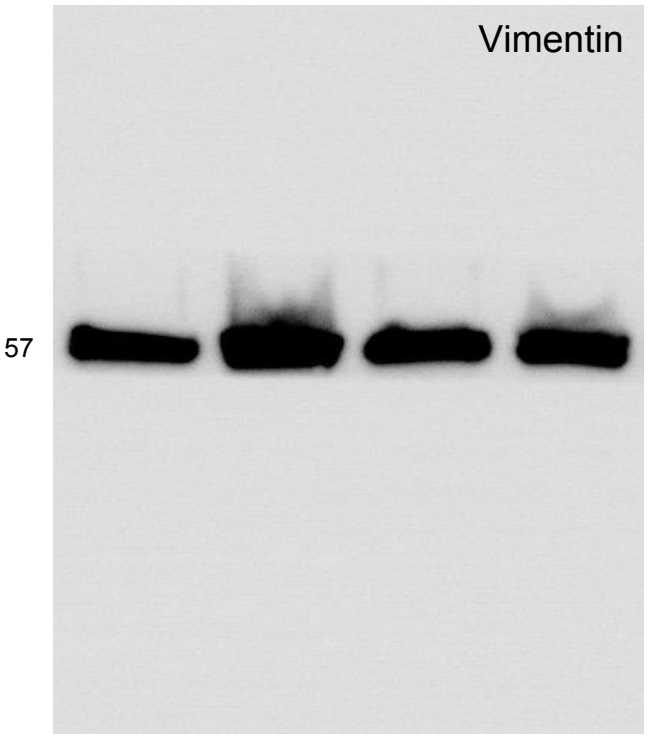
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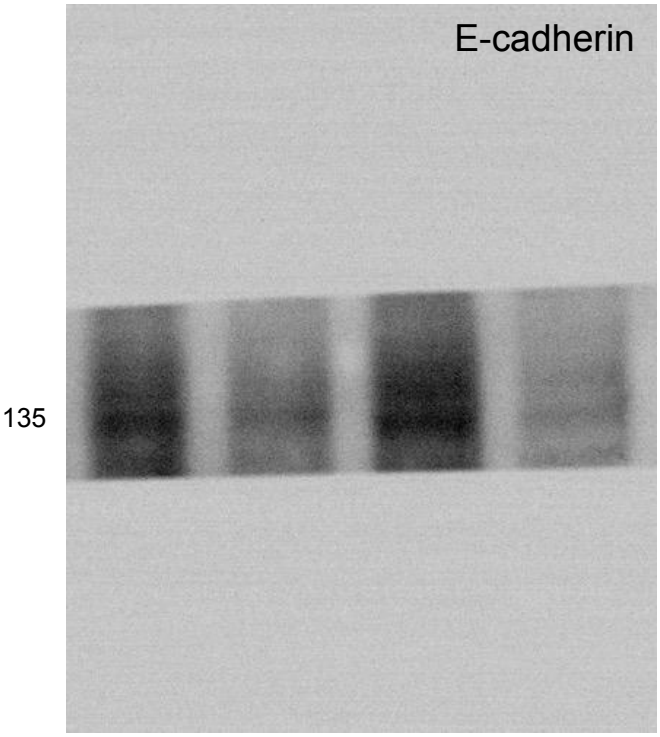
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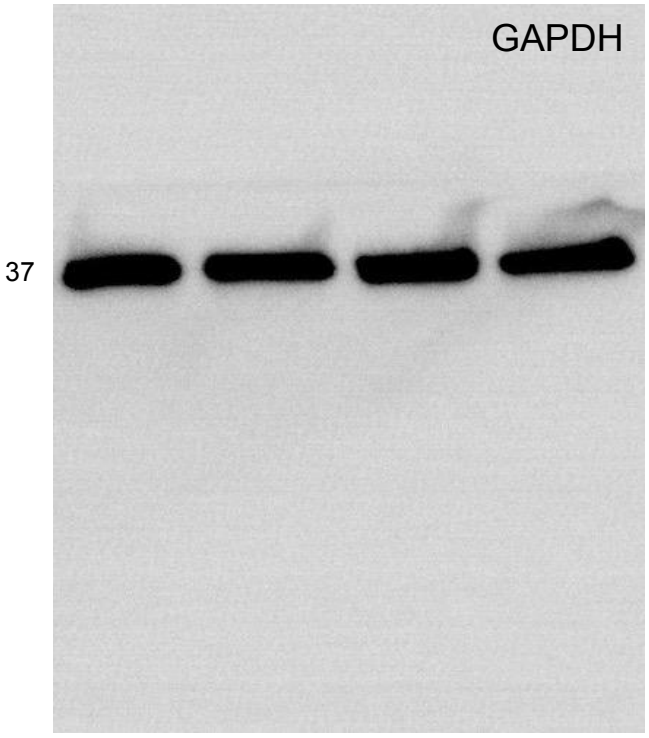
GAPDH
37

Sup. Figure 3

Sup. Figure 3. Original immunoblots for Figure 6. Monocytes were cultured for 7 days with CMs from NF, CAF or MDA-MB-231 cells as well as in standard medium. All of the differentiated monocytes were then serum starved for 48 hours before obtaining the corresponding CMs. MDA-MB-231 cells were incubated with those CMs from differentiated monocytes for 24 hours. The effects of NF-, CAF- or MDA-MB-231-educated monocyte CMs on the EMT of MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cells were analysed by Western blot analysis of vimentin and E-cadherin proteins. Levels of GAPDH were used as a loading control.