

SI APPENDIX FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure S1: ROS regulates PD-L1 mRNA and cell surface expression in BMDM. (A)

Representative histogram profile of ROS levels in BMDM stained with DCF-DA and left untreated (Ctrl) or treated for 24h with BSO (200 μ M) \pm NAC (1mM). n=4/group. (B) *Pdl1* mRNA levels in BMDM that were treated with 20ng/ml IL-4 and 20 ng/ml M-CSF (Ctr) or BSO (200 μ M) \pm NAC (1mM). n=3/group. (C) *Arg1* mRNA levels in BMDM that were left untreated or treated with IL-4 and M-CSF as in (B). n=3/group. (D) *Nqo1* and *Hmox-1* mRNA levels in BMDM that were left untreated (Ctrl) or treated for 24h with BSO (200 μ M) \pm NAC (1mM). n=4/group. (E) *PD-L1* mRNA levels in human macrophages that were left untreated (Ctrl) or treated for 24h with BSO (1mM) \pm NAC (1mM). n=3/group. (F) *NQO1* mRNA levels of human macrophages treated as in (B). n=3/group. (G) Percentage of PD-L1 positive BMDM (gated on live CD45⁺ CD11b⁺ F4/80⁺) that were treated as in (E). n=3. (H) Percentage of PD-L1 positive BMDM gated on live CD45⁺ CD11b⁺ F4/80⁺ within CD206⁺MHC-II⁻ or CD206⁻MHC-II⁺ populations. n=3. (I) Representative FACS plots of PD-L1 surface staining in CD206⁺MHC-II⁻ or CD206⁻MHC-II⁺ populations treated as in (A). (J) Fold surface expression levels of PD-L1 in CD11b⁺ human macrophages treated as in (B). n=3/group. Data are normalized to values from untreated cells (Ctrl). Data in B-H and J are presented as mean \pm S.E.M of biological replicates. *P \leq 0.05, **P \leq 0.01, ***P \leq 0.001.

Figure S2: Paclitaxel-induced ROS regulates PD-L1 mRNA and cell surface expression in BMDM. (A)

Left, representative histogram of intracellular ROS levels in BMDM as measured by DCF-DA staining. Cells were treated with DMSO (Ctrl), paclitaxel (100nM), olaparib (0.5 μ M) or cisplatin (2 μ M) for 24h. Right, quantification (n=4/group). (B) Left, representative histogram of DNA damage in BMDM stained for phosphorylated H2AX (γ -H2AX) and treated as in (A). Right, quantification (n=4/group). (C) SRB assay in BMDM treated for 5 days with DMSO (Ctrl) and paclitaxel (100nM). (D) Representative histogram profile of ROS levels in BMDM stained with DCF-DA and left untreated (Ctrl) or treated for 24h with Paclitaxel (100nM) \pm NAC (1mM). n=4/group. (E) *Pdl1* mRNA levels in BMDM that were treated with 20ng/ml IL-4 and 20 ng/ml M-CSF (Ctr) or BSO (200 μ M)

\pm NAC (1mM). n=3/group. (F) *Hmox-1* mRNA levels in BMDM treated with DMSO (Ctrl) or paclitaxel (100nM) \pm NAC (1mM). n=4/group. (G) Representative FACS plots of PD-L1 surface staining in CD206⁺MHC-II⁻ or CD206⁻MHC-II⁺ populations treated as in (D). (H) *PD-L1* mRNA levels in human macrophages that were treated for 24h with DMSO (Ctrl) or paclitaxel (100nM) \pm NAC (1mM). n=3. (I) Surface expression levels of PD-L1 in CD11b⁺ human macrophages (n=3/group). Cells were treated as in (H) and values normalized to control (DMSO-treated cells). (J) *NQO1* mRNA levels in human macrophages that were treated as in (H). n=3. Data in A, B, E, F and H-J are presented as mean \pm S.E.M of biological replicates. *P \leq 0.05, **P \leq 0.01, ***P \leq 0.001.

Figure S3: ROS-regulated PD-L1 expression depends on NF- κ B transcriptional activity. (A) Representative images of BMDM positive for S536 phosphorylated-p65 (P-p65) when treated with DMSO (Ctrl) or BSO (200mM) and paclitaxel (100nM) \pm SC514 for 3h. Stimulation of BMDM with LPS for 30min was used as positive control for phosphorylated p65 (S536). The use of isotype control antibody was included as negative control. (B) Representative image of the analysis of P-p65 signal intensity performed by ImageJ. A mask defining the nuclear region (based on DAPI staining) was overlaid on FITC-positive image. The mean FITC signal intensity was then calculated in the defined area. (C) *Ikb α* , *Vegfa* and *Pdl1* mRNA levels in BMDM left untreated (Ctrl) or treated with BSO (200mM) and paclitaxel (100nM) \pm CH-223191 (10 μ M) AhR inhibitor for 24h. n=3. (D) Representative FACS plot of PD-L1 surface expression in CD206⁺MHCII⁻ BMDM. (E) Spearman's correlation coefficients between mRNA expression levels of *RelA/p50*, *Nfkb1/p65* and *Pdl1* in GSE27112 dataset from BMDM that were stimulated with LPS at different time points. (F) ChIP-qPCR of p65 at *Il6* promoter region in BMDM treated with BSO \pm NAC for 1h. n=3. Data in C and F are presented as mean \pm S.E.M of biological replicates. *P \leq 0.05, **P \leq 0.01, ***P \leq 0.001, ns=not significant.

Figure S4: Paclitaxel increases PD-L1 expression in tumor-associated macrophages in vivo. (A) Positive correlation between tumor-infiltration of monocytic lineage cells (monocytes and macrophages) and *PD-L1* expression in the TCGA human basal-like and HR-defective BC datasets. See Materials and Methods for additional

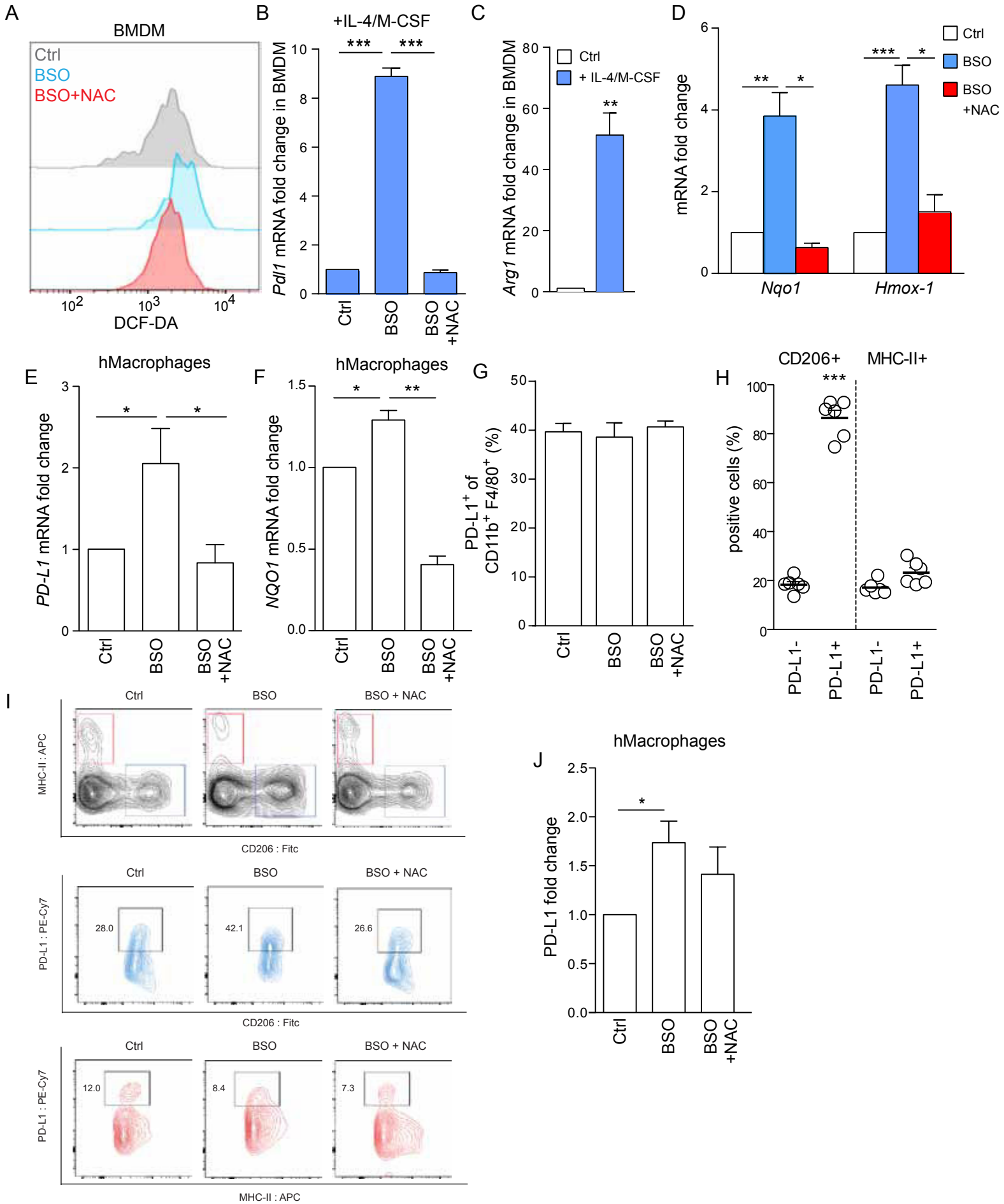
details. (B) Representative FACS plots of PD-L1 surface staining in TAM (CD49f^{low/-} CD45⁺ CD11b⁺ F4/80⁺ CD206⁺ MHC-II^{low}) in tumors from mice treated with vehicle (saline) or paclitaxel (20mg/kg) for 24h and 5 days. (C,D) *Pdl1* and *arginase1* mRNA levels in BMDM that were cultured alone or sorted after co-culture with KBP mammary tumor cells for 24h in vitro. n=3. (E) Representative FACS plot of PD-L1 staining in CD11b⁺ cells from peripheral blood in tumour-bearing mice treated vehicle and paclitaxel for 24h and 5 days. (F) Representative FACS plot of PD-L1 staining in CD45⁻CD49f⁺ cells in tumors from mice treated vehicle and paclitaxel for 24h and 5 days. (G) Representative histogram of PD-L1 surface expression in KBP cells treated with the indicated doses of paclitaxel for 24h. (H) Representative FACS plot of IL-10, IL-17 and IL-12 in CD11b⁺F4/80⁺ cells isolated from vehicle- and paclitaxel-treated tumors at 5 days post-treatment. (I) Representative histogram of phospho-p65 levels in TAM (CD49f^{low/-} CD45⁺ CD11b⁺ F4/80⁺ CD206⁺ PD-L1⁺) isolated from KBP tumors 5 days after treatment with paclitaxel or vehicle. n=6/group. (J) Positive correlation between M1 or M2 gene expression signatures (as determined by Chung et al, 2018 and Azizi et al., 2018) and the expression levels of *PD-L1*, *p65/NFKB1* and the “Chuang oxidative stress response” gene signature in the TCGA human HR-defective BC cohort. See Materials and Methods for details. Data in C and D are presented as mean ± S.E.M of biological replicates. *P≤0.05, **P≤0.01, ***P≤0.001.

Figure S5: Paclitaxel and PD-L1 blockade affects pathological features of KBP mammary tumors. (A) SRB cell viability assay in BMDM that were treated for 5 days with isotype control (10µg/ml) or paclitaxel (100nM) ± αPD-L1 (10µg/ml). (B, C) Percentage of CD206 (B) and MHC-II (C) positive cells within BMDM (CD49f^{low/-} CD45⁺ CD11b⁺ F4/80⁺) treated as in (A) for 24h. (D) *Pdl1* mRNA levels in BMDM treated as in (A). (E) Left, representative images of CD31-positive areas in tumors from mice treated with vehicle, isotype control, paclitaxel and αPD-L1 as indicated. Slides were counterstained with H&E. Right, quantification. n=5. (F) Representative images of P-p65 positive cells in tumor tissues from mice treated as in (E). Slides were counterstained

with H&E. (G) Representative images of cleaved caspase 3 immunostaining in tumors treated as in (E). Data in B-E are presented as mean \pm S.E.M of biological replicates.

Figure S6: Paclitaxel and PD-L1 blockade affects the immune profile of KBP mammary tumors. (A) Percentage of CD4⁺ T cells gated on live CD49^f CD45⁺ CD3⁺ cells and isolated from KBP tumors at day 14 in mice treated with vehicle, isotype control paclitaxel and α PD-L1 as indicated. n=10-15/group. (B) Representative FACS plot of CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ population in tumors from mice treated as in (A). (C) Percentage of FoxP3⁺ cells gated on CD49^f CD45⁺ CD3⁺ CD4⁺ CD25⁺ cells and isolated from KBP tumors at day 14 in mice treated as in (A). n=10-15/group. (D) Percentage of CD8⁺ T cells gated on live CD49^f CD45⁺ CD3⁺ cells isolated from KBP tumors at day 14 in mice treated as in (A). n=10-15/group. (E) Representative FACS plot of CD8⁺ population stained for CD44 and CD62L to define naïve, memory and effector T cell subpopulations in tumors from mice treated as in (A). (F-I) Representative FACS plots showing the levels of IFN- γ , Granzyme-B, PD-1 and CD107a in CD8⁺ population in tumors from mice treated as in (A). Data in A, C and D are presented as mean \pm S.E.M of biological replicates. *P \leq 0.05, **P \leq 0.01, ***P \leq 0.001.

Figure S1



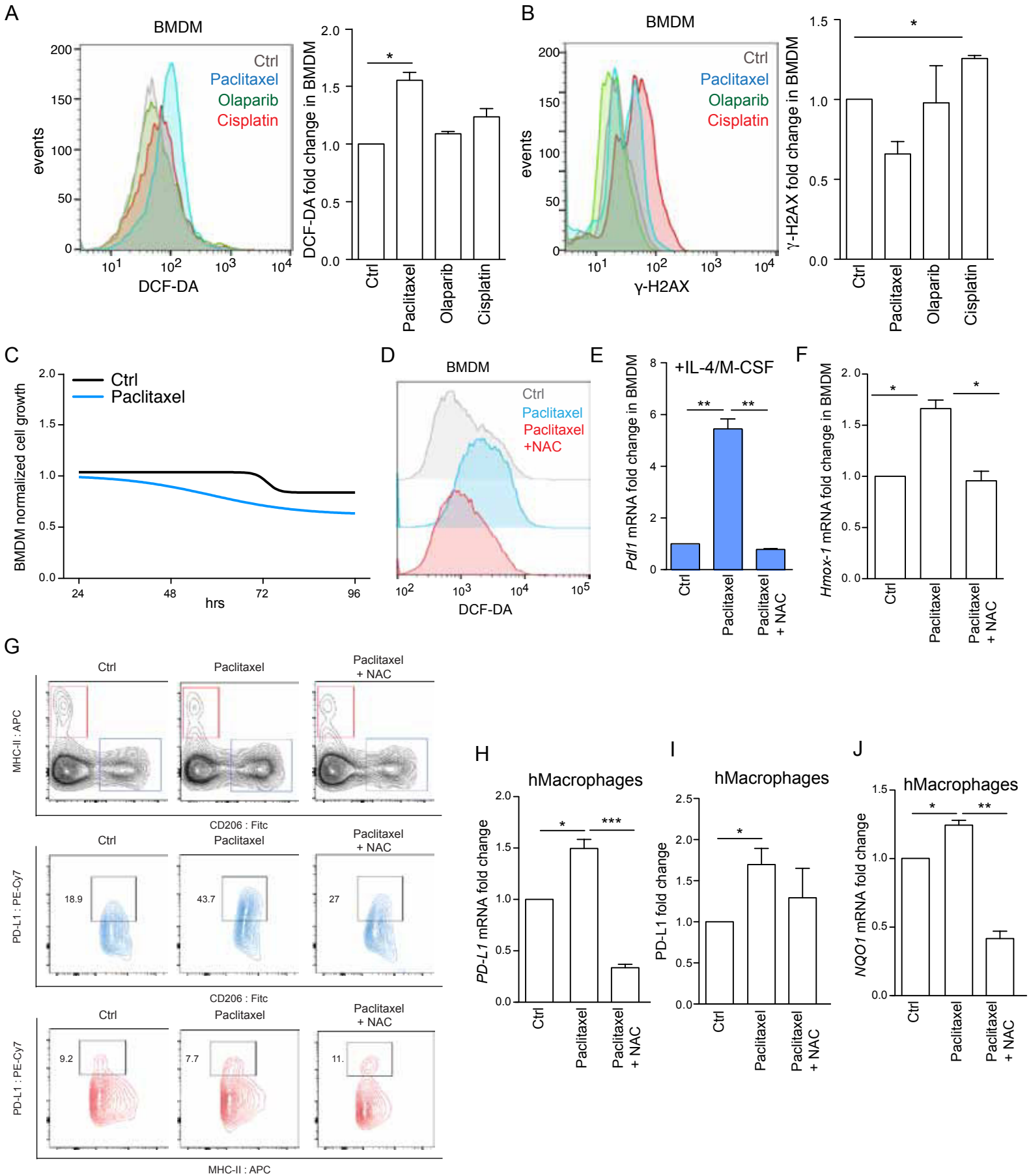
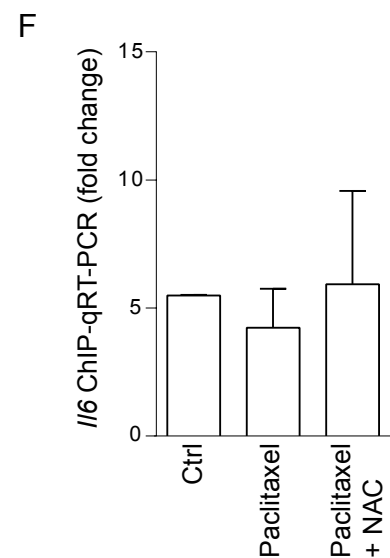
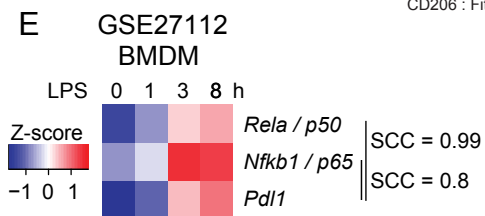
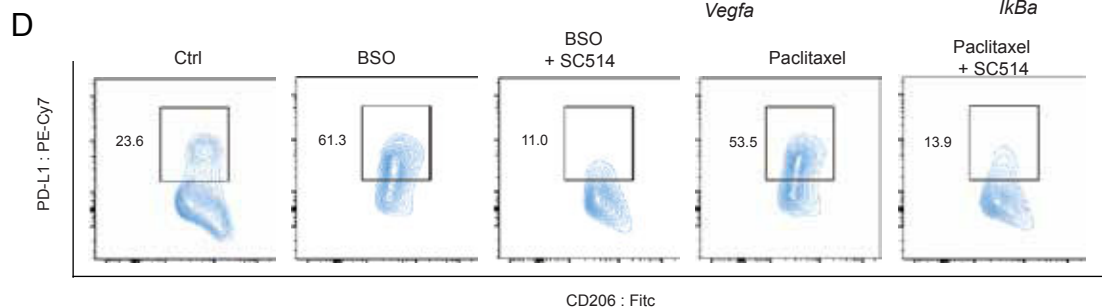
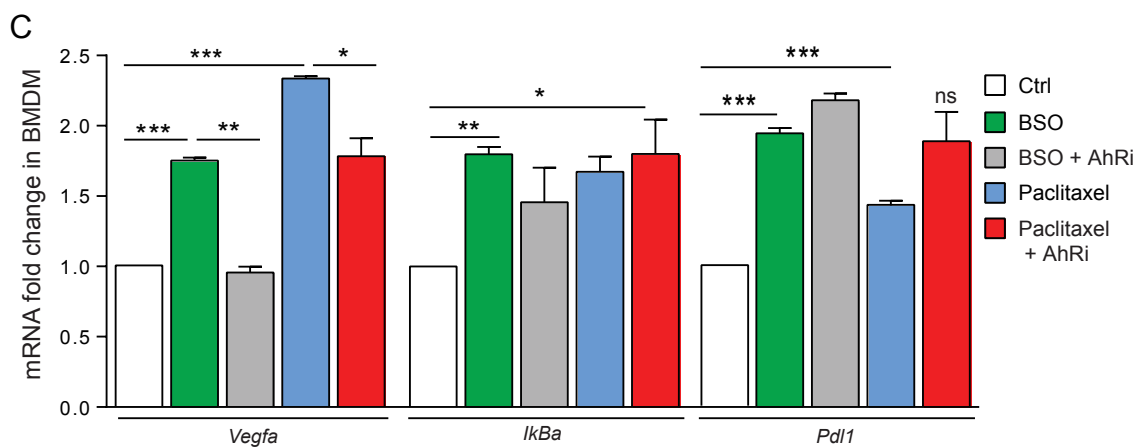
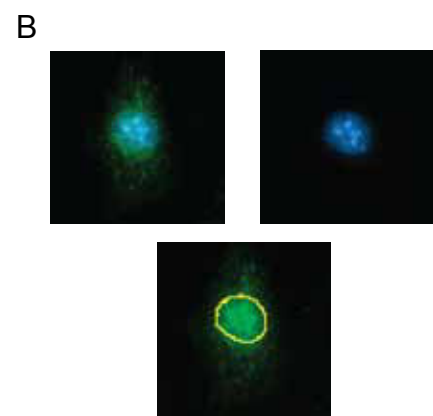
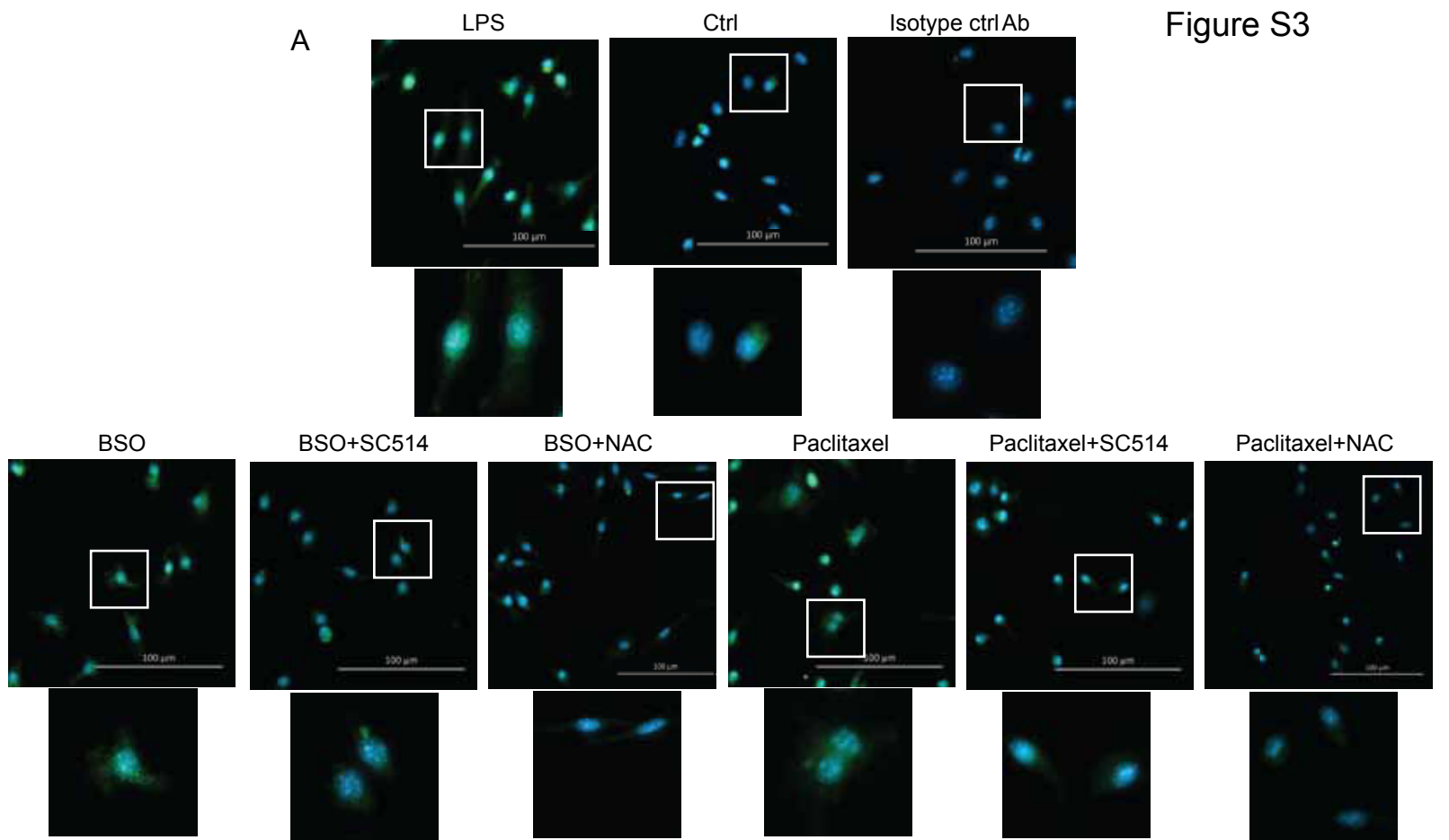
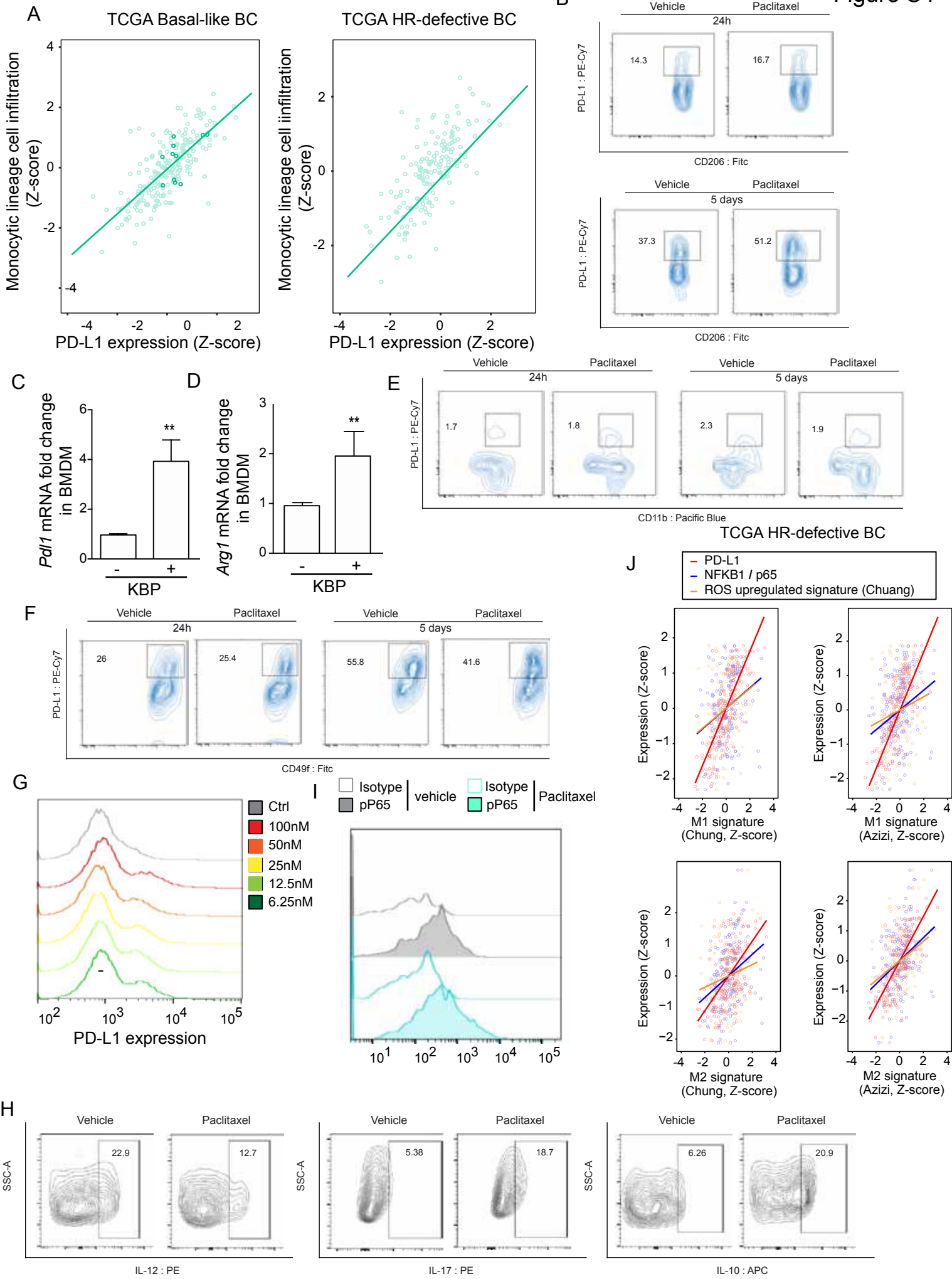
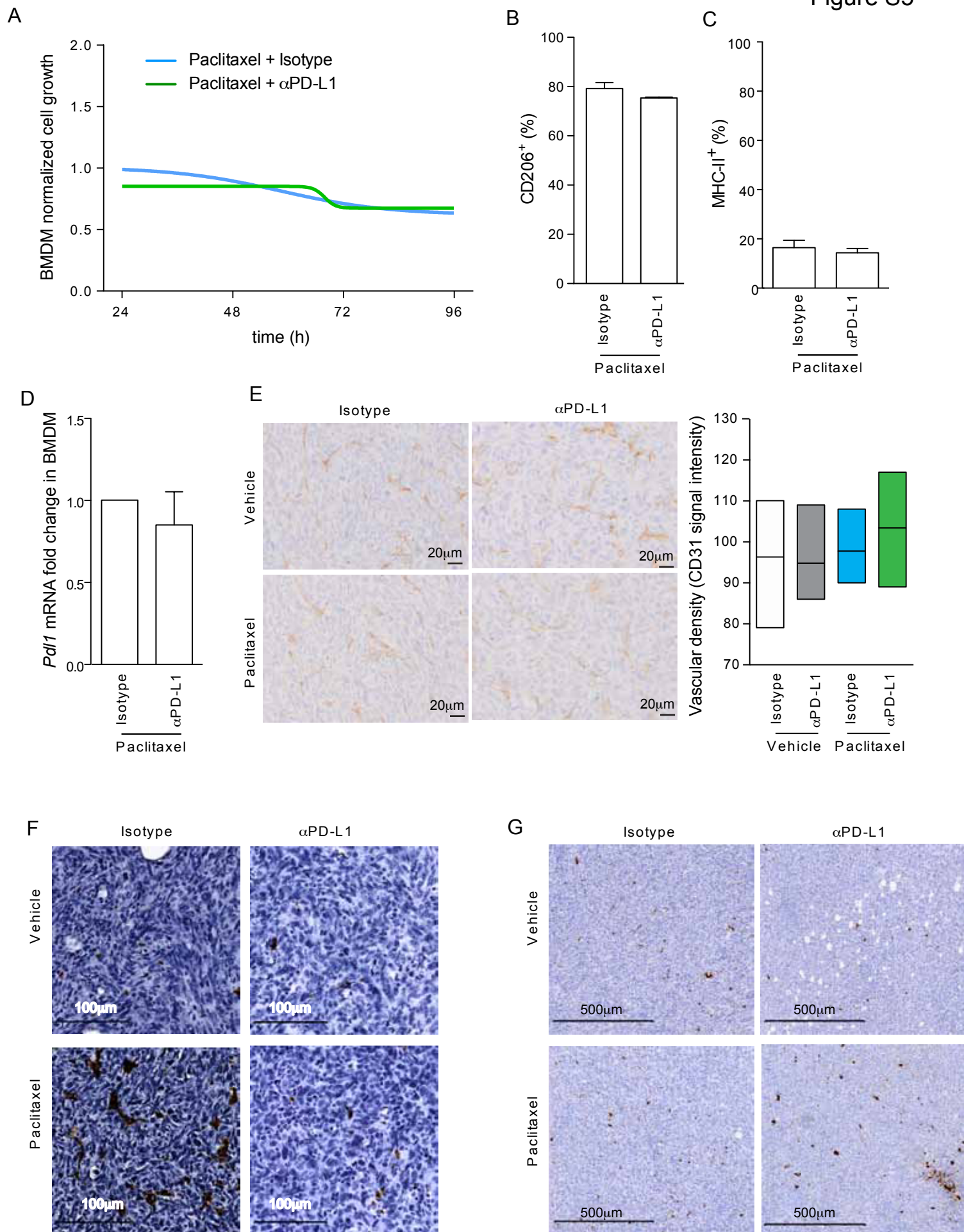
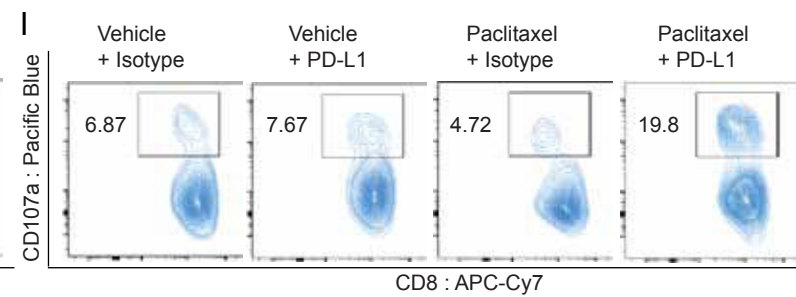
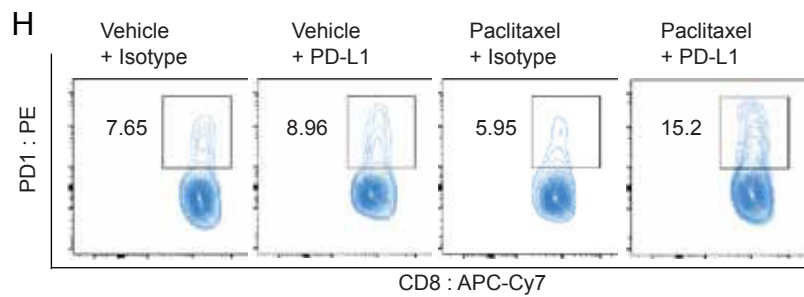
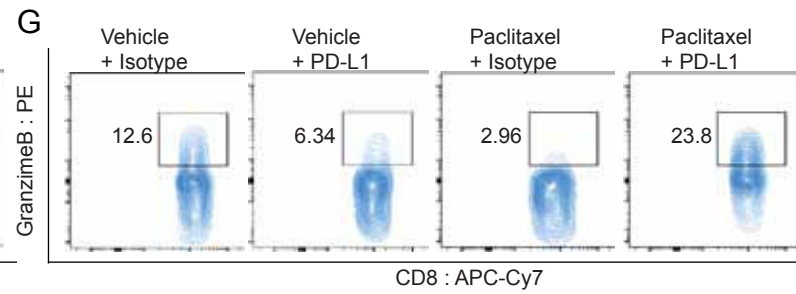
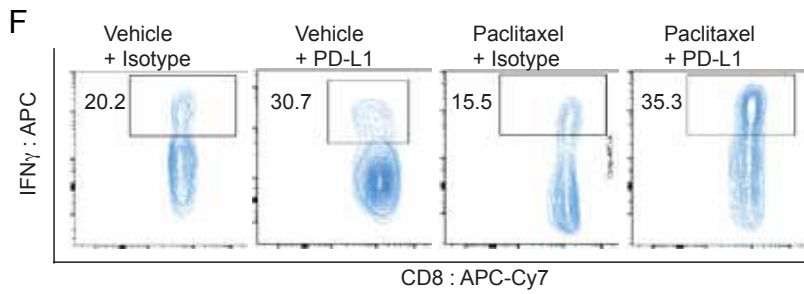
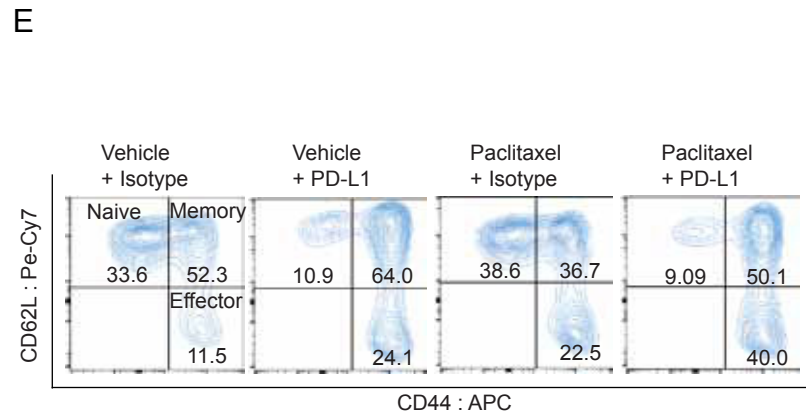
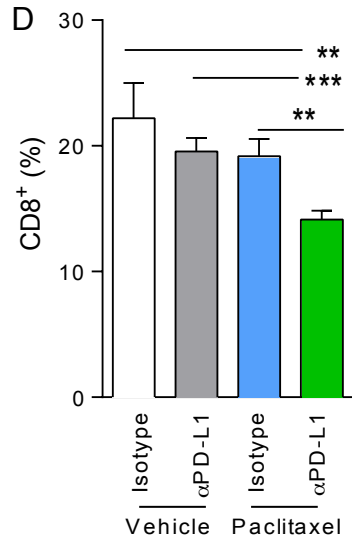
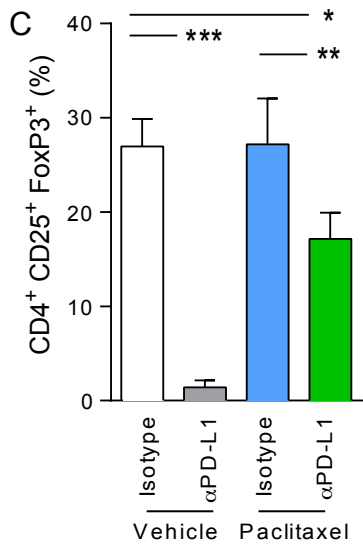
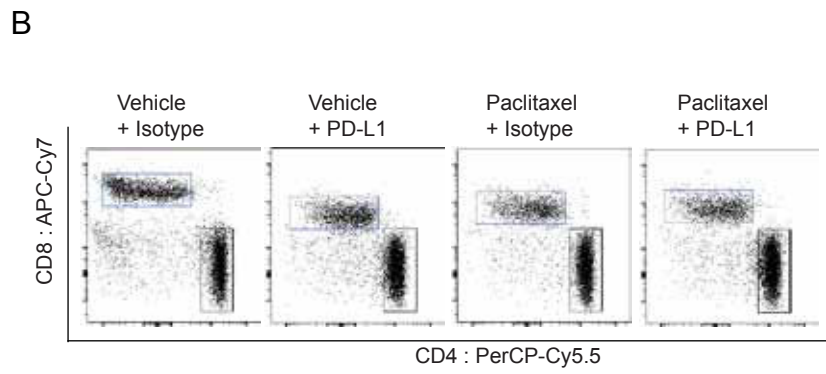
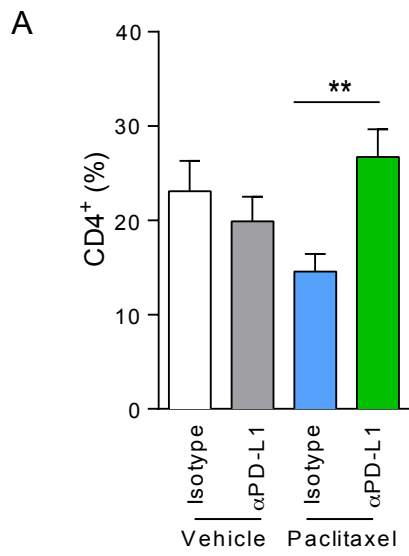


Figure S3









Supplementary Table 1: Primers used for qRT-PCR and ChIP-qPCR (m=mouse) (h=human).

Gene	Primer Sequence
mRsp9 F	GCAAGATGAAGCTGGATTAC
mRps9 R	GGGATGTTACCCACCTG
mNqo1 F	AGGATGGGAGGTACTCGAATC
mNqo1 R	AGGCGTCCTTCCTTATATGCTA
mHo-1 F	AAGCCGAGAATGCTGAGTTCA
mHo-1 R	GCCGTGTAGATAATGGTACAAGGA
mGclc F	GGCTCTCTGCACC
mGclc R	GTTAGAGTACCGA
mGclm F	AAGTTAACCTGGC
mGclm R	GAGAGCAGTTCTT
mPdl1 F	CAGCAACTTCAGGGGGAGAG
mPdl1 R	TTTGCGGTATGGGGCATTGA
mlkBa F	AACCTGCAGCAGACTCCACT
mlkBa R	GACACGTGTGGCCATTGTAG
mVegfa F	CCGGGCCTCGGTT
mVegfa R	GGGACCACTTGGC
hRsp9 F	GTTTGCTTAGGCGCAGACG
hRps9 R	CCATACTCGCCGATCAGCTT
hPdl1 F	AAATGGAACCTGGCGAAAGC
hPdl1 R	GATGAGCCCCTCAGGCATTT
hNqo1 F	TCCCCCTGCAGTGGTTTGGAGT
hNqo1 R	ACTGCCTTCTTACTCCGGAAGGGT
mIL-6 F (ChIP)	CACTTCACAAGTCGGAGGCT
mIL-6 R (ChIP)	AATGAATGGACGCCAGACT
mPdl1-I1551 F (ChIP)	GCCAGGCAGAACTAAAGTGG
mPdl1-I1551 R (ChIP)	GGTTCCTCAGGGTGACTCAG