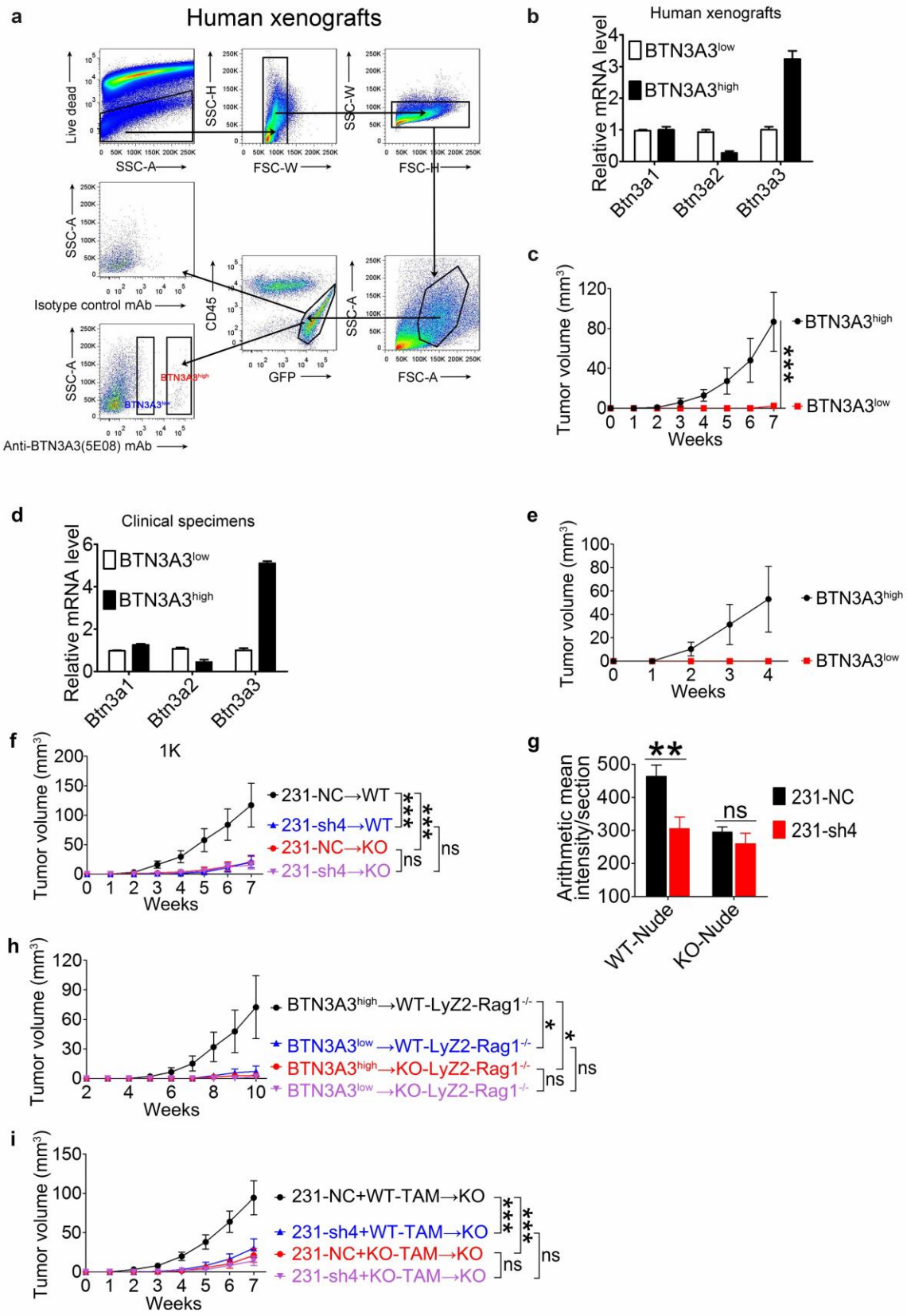
Supplementary information, Fig. S5



Supplementary information, Fig. S5. The LSECtin-BTN3A3 axis promotes breast cancer tumor growth *in vivo*

(a) Gating strategy for the identification of tumor populations of BTN3A3^{high} and BTN3A3^{low} tumor cells in human xenograft tumors formed by 231-NC cells. The GFP-positive cells were tumor cells.
(b,d) Real-time PCR analysis showing the expression of *Btn3a1*, *Btn3a2*, *Btn3a3* relative to that of the housekeeping gene β-actin in BTN3A3^{high} cells and BTN3A3^{low} cells from human xenograft tumors (b) or clinical specimens (d). One of two experiments is shown.
(c,e) 1×10^3 BTN3A3 ^{high} cells or BTN3A3^{low} cells from human xenograft tumors (c) or clinical specimens (e) were injected into WT-Nude mice (n=10 each). Tumor volumes were monitored weekly (c) or monthly (e). One of two experiments is shown.
(f) 1×10^3 231-NC or 231-sh4 cells were injected into KO-nude mice or littermate controls (n=15 each). Tumor volumes were monitored weekly. One of two experiments is shown.
(g) Immunofluorescent staining of tumor tissues for human CD90 in the human xenograft tumors formed by 231-NC and 231-sh4 cells. The anti-human CD90 antibody without reactivity with mouse CD90 were used in the immunofluorescence analysis. The arithmetic mean of CD90 immunofluorescent staining intensity are shown.
(h) 1×10^3 BTN3A3^{high} cells or BTN3A3^{low} cells from human xenograft tumors were injected into KO-LyZ2-Rag1$^{-/-}$ mice or littermate controls (n=10 each). Tumor volume was monitored weekly. One of two experiments is shown.
(i) An admixture of 1×10^3 231-NC or 231-sh4 cells and 1×10^4 WT-TAMs or KO-TAMs were injected into KO-Nude mice (n=20 each). Tumor volume was monitored weekly. One of two experiments is shown.
*P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001 (two-way ANOVA test for c, f, h, i; unpaired Student's t test for g).