Supplemental Figure Legends:

Figure S1. A. The 3226 cell line was treated with DMSO or Palbociclib (100nM) for 24 hours before addition of drug library consisting of over 300 cancer drugs at 100nM. After 72 hours, relative viability was calculated by H2B-GFP analysis. Graph shows relative cell growth of agent alone with DMSO (black) or agent with Palbociclib (grey). MEK inhibitors with Palbociclib are highlighted in orange. **B.** Isobologram analysis of palbociclib and trametinib dose responses, in all cell models the drug interaction was synergistic for the suppression of BrdU incorporation. **C.** Immunoblot analysis to determine the effect of palbociclib (100 nM) +/-trametinib (100 nM) on the mitogenic signaling pathways from the indicated cell lines following 48 h exposure.

Figure S2. A. Fluorescence ubiquitination cell cycle indicator (FUCCI) labeled 226 cells were treated with DMSO, Palbociclib 200nM (Palb), Trametinib 50nM (Tram), and combination (Palb + Tram) for 48 hours. Panels show GFP on y-axis and RFP on x-axis. Lower panel shows DNA content as determined by DAPI counter staining. **B.** Immunoblot analysis of p27 expression with increasing doses of trametinib and the combination as indicated. **C.** CDK2 kinase assays against an exogenous RB substrate are shown. The quantitation is from two independent experiments (*p<0.05).

Figure S3. Representative immunohistochemical staining for phospho-RB, Cyclin D1, and Cyclin E. Two independent PDX models treated with palbociclib or the combination with trametinib are shown.

Figure S4. A. Heatmaps showing the logFC of genes that are reproducibly repressed and induced with palbociclib and trametinib treatments in two different cell lines. The columns show independent RNA sequencing samples. **B.** Barplots show the changes of gene expression of select genes in different cell models with the indicated drug treatments. The 7310 cell line is RB-deficient and serves as a negative control. **C.** Representative immunofluorescence staining for HLA-A and HLA-C in 519 and 7310 cell models. The 7310 cell line is RB-deficient and serves as a negative control.

Figure S5. A. The secretion of CCL5 and CXCL10 was determined by ELISA assay from media from the indicated cells. These two chemokines were significantly induced by treatment with palbociclib and trametinib (***p<0.001). **B.** Representative gene set enrichments between the cell line and PDX from the same model are shown. **C.** Volcano plots show the behavior of consensus palbociclib and trametinib repressed (blue) and induced (green) gene defined in cell lines, in the context of all the PDX models utilized.

Figure S6. The volcano plots show the behavior of the canonical SASP signature from Coppe et al. in PDX models treated with palbociclib (green) or palbociclib and trametinib (orange).

Figure S7. A. Heatmaps from the indicated cell lines and PDX models treated with palbociclib (green colorbar) or the combination with trametinib (orange colorbar) or TAK228 (purple colorbar). **B.** The logFC of select genes under the indicated conditions.

Figure S8. Heatmaps show the behavior of immune or cell cycle genes in the context of the TCGA pancreatic cancer gene expression data, related Kaplan-Meier plots are shown.

Figure S9. Seurat heatmap showing the top differentially expressed genes in the 12 clusters from the single cell sequencing data from N=27,784 cells.

Figure S10. A. Feature plots focused on genes that are distinct between myeloid clusters in control and palbociclib+trametinib treated tumors. **B.** Violin plots of the indicated genes across all clusters.

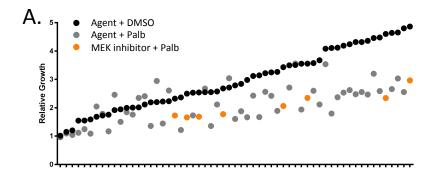
Figure S11. Violin plots of genes associated with T-cell function across all of the clusters.

Figure S12. A. Representative images of CD8 staining with the indicated treatments in treated tumor tissue. **B.** Fraction of CD163 to CD8 staining determined using Aperio image analysis of 4662 tumors. **C.** Cluster 9 is the only immunological cell type that is proliferative. This cluster remains present with CDK4/6 and MEK inhibitor treatment and is enhanced with anti-PD-L1. Representative images of Ki67 staining in CD8+ T-cells.

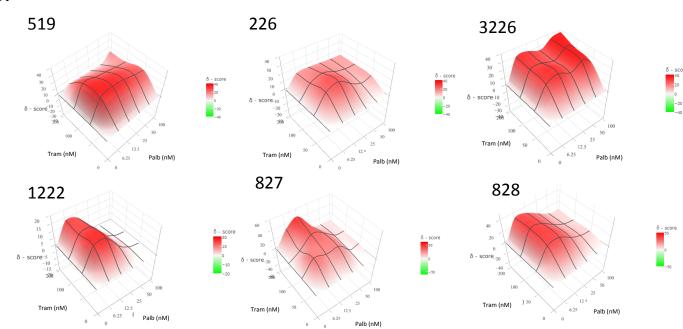
Figure S13. A. The percentage of cells in the monocytic clusters 4 and 7 are shown. Violin plots show gene expression related to HLA and antigen presentation. **B.** Velocity analysis illustrating that these monocytic populations are differentiating toward dendritic cell population **C.** The percentage of cells in the B-cell and dendritic cell clusters is shown. Violin plots showing B-cell and dendritic cell markers across all clusters.

Figure S14. A. Mice were randomized when tumor volumes reached 150mm³ and treated with vehicle (control), Palbociclib and Trametinib, or the combination with and anti-PD-L1 for 21 days. Tumor weight at sacrifice is shown (***p<0.001). **B.** Body weight of mice in indicated treatments of vehicle (control), Palbociclib and Trametinib, and combination with anti-PD-L1. **C.** Mice were randomized when tumor volumes reached 150mm³ and treated with vehicle

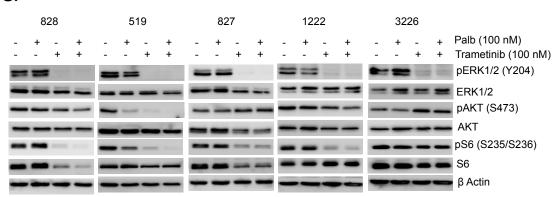
(control), Trametinib and anti-PD-L1 (Tram + anti-PD-L1), or Palbociclib and anti-PD-L1 (Palb + anti-PD-L1) for 21 days. **D.** Analysis of CD8+ cells within the tumor bed by Immunohistochemistry. Cells were quantified by Aperio image analysis. **E.** Tumor volume from mice treated with vehicle or completely regressed on treatment with palbociclib and trametinib and anti-PD-L1. Mice were re-challenged with tumor inoculation as shown.

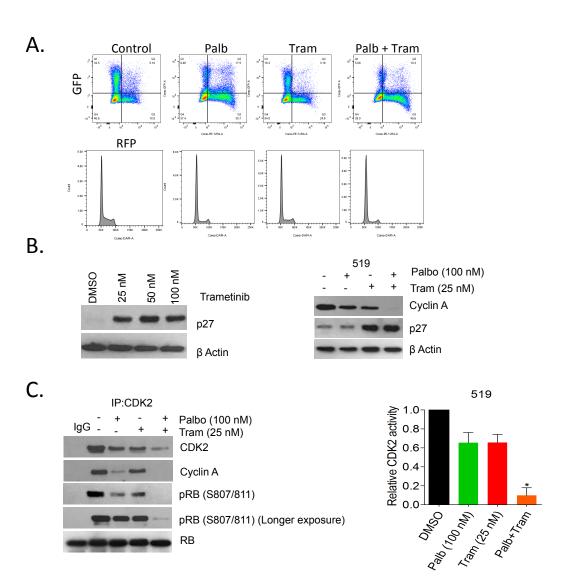


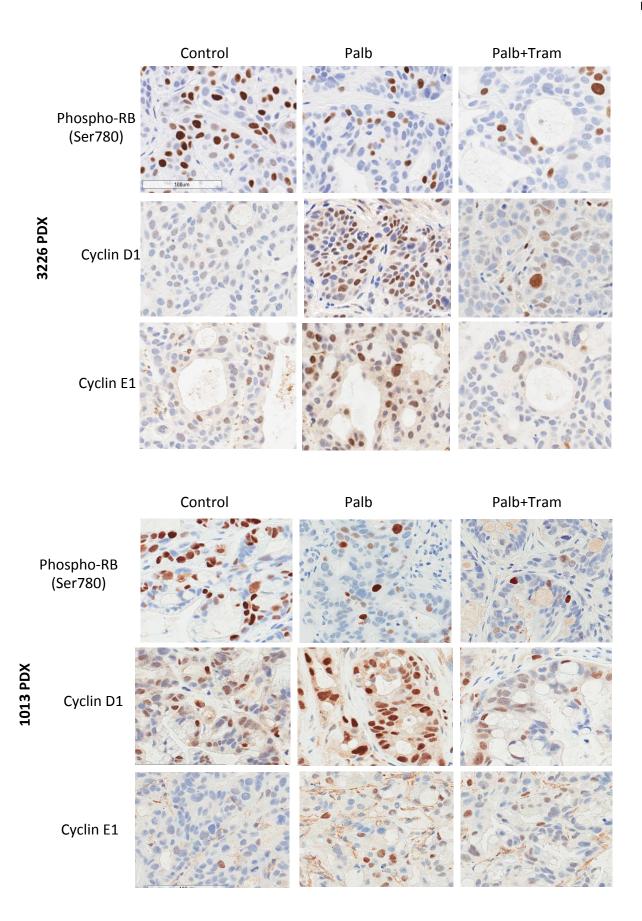


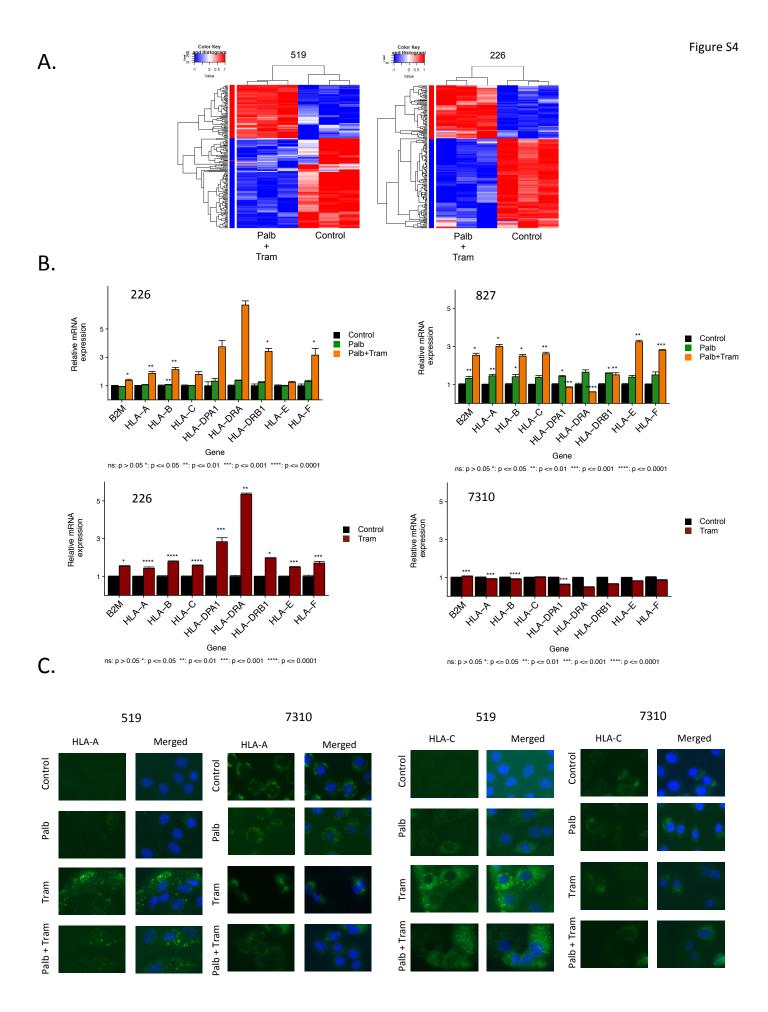


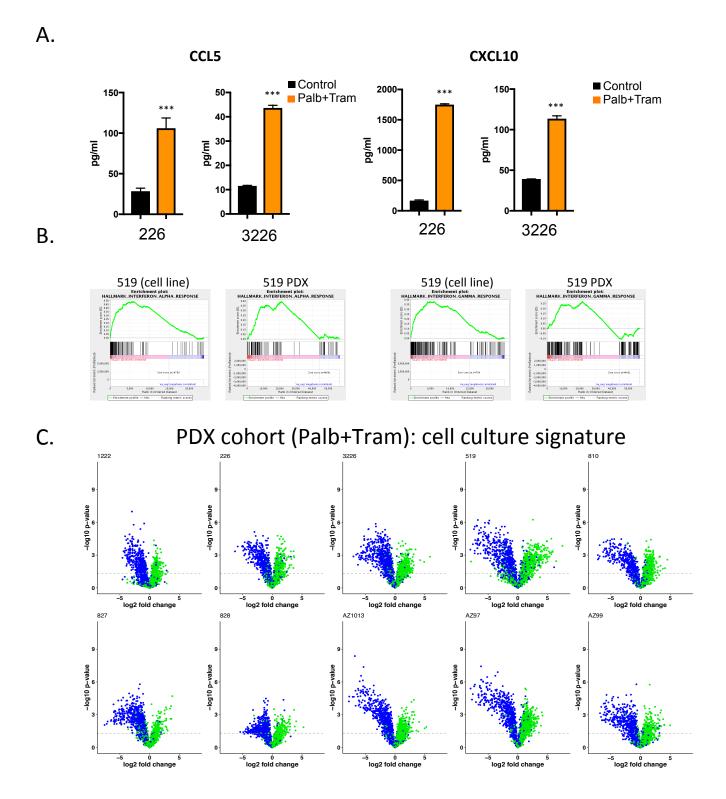


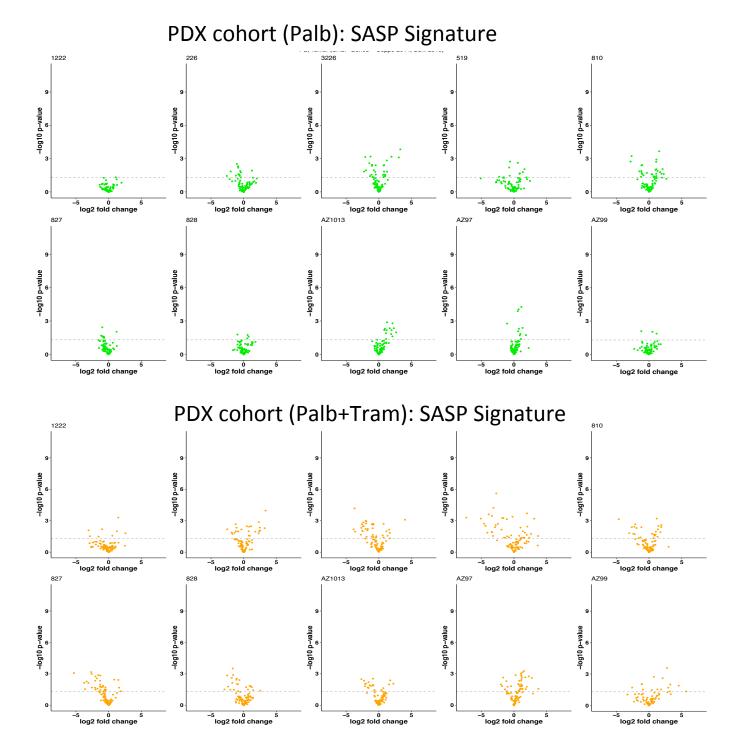


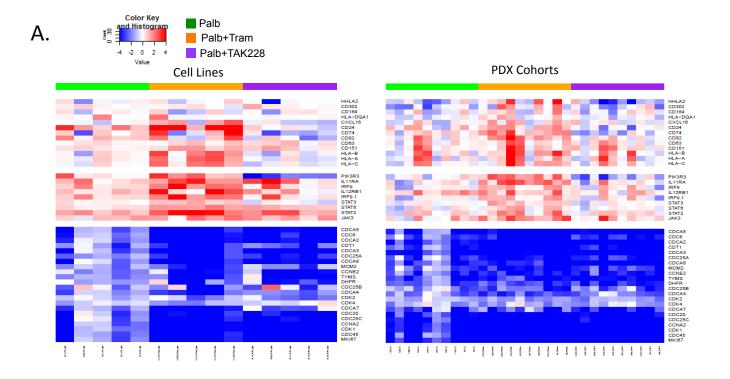




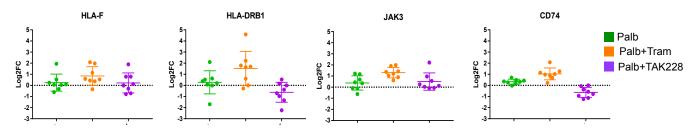


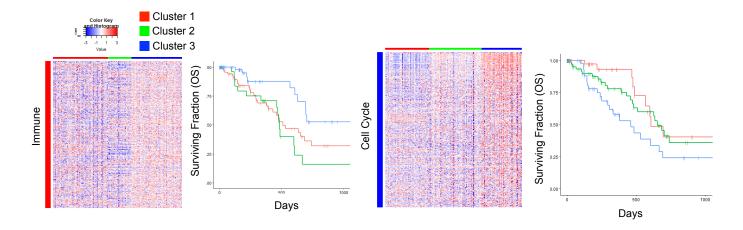


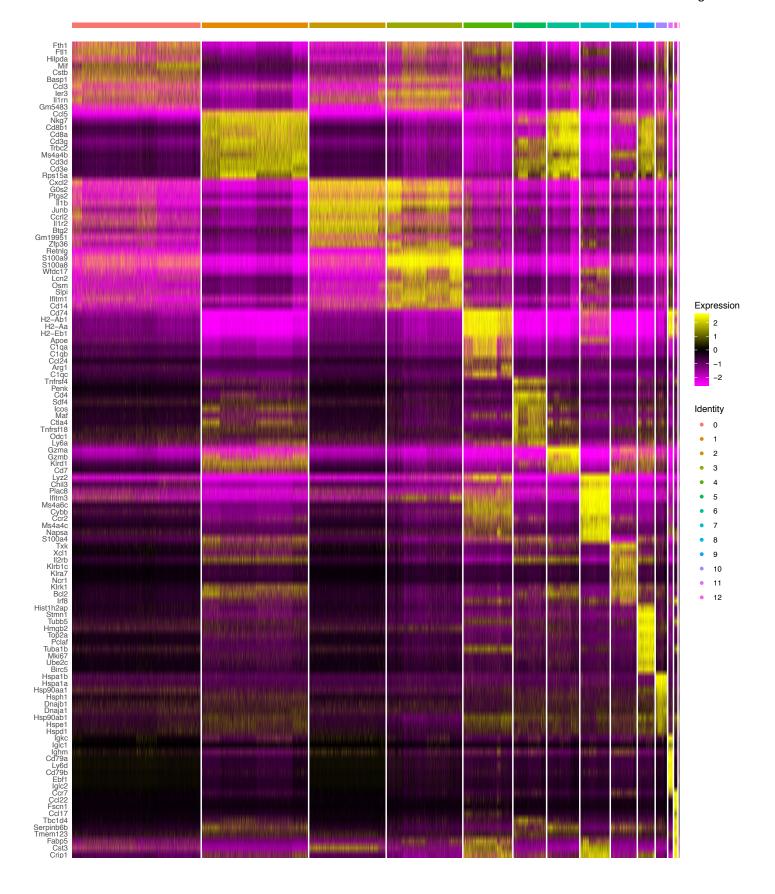




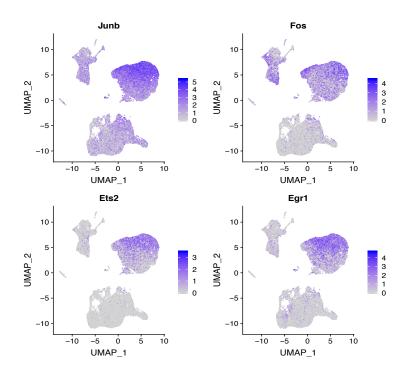




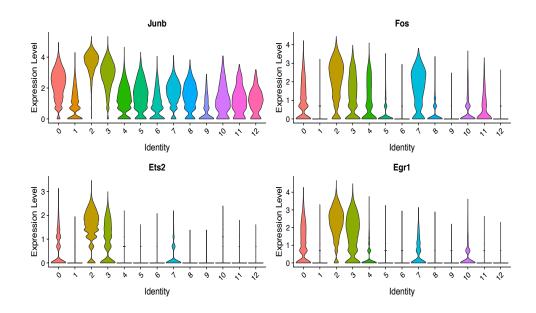


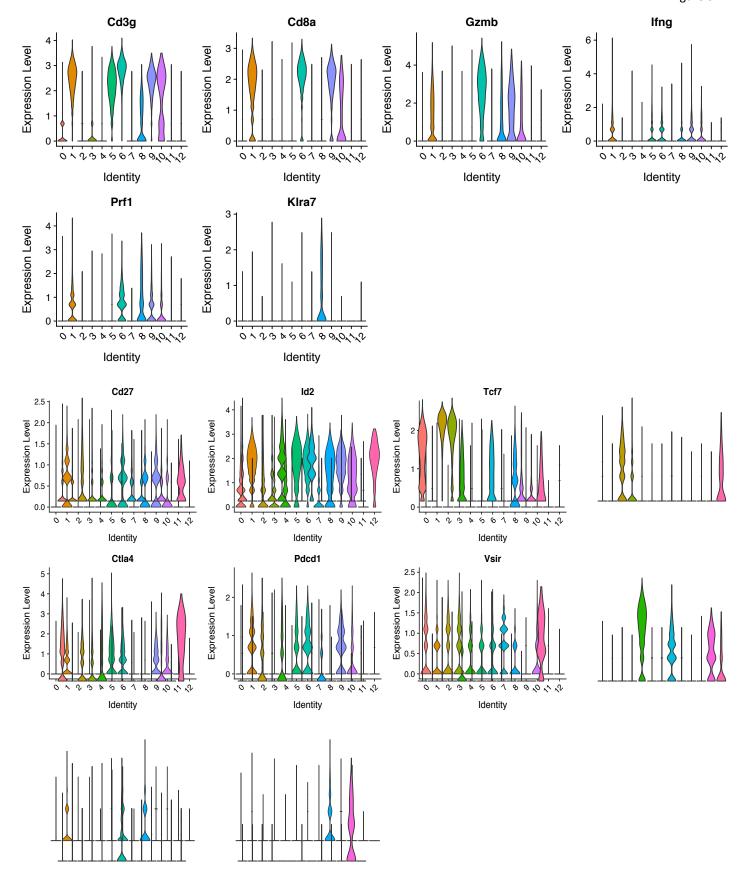


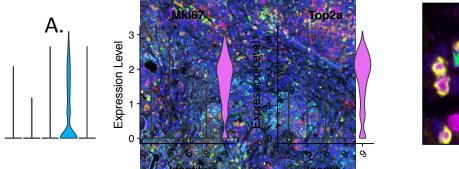


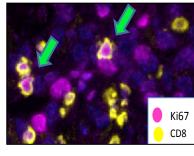


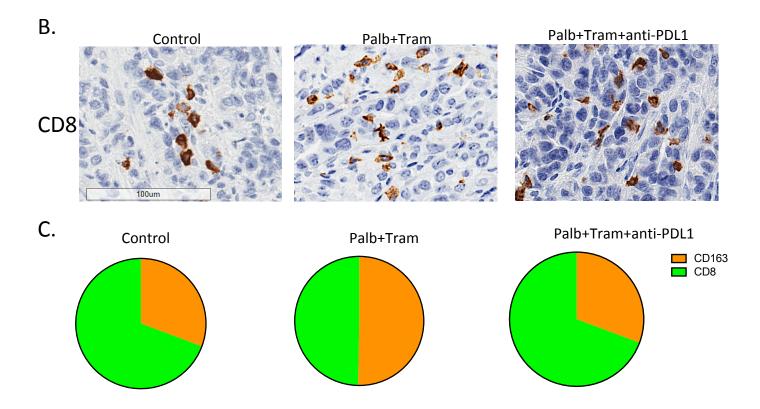


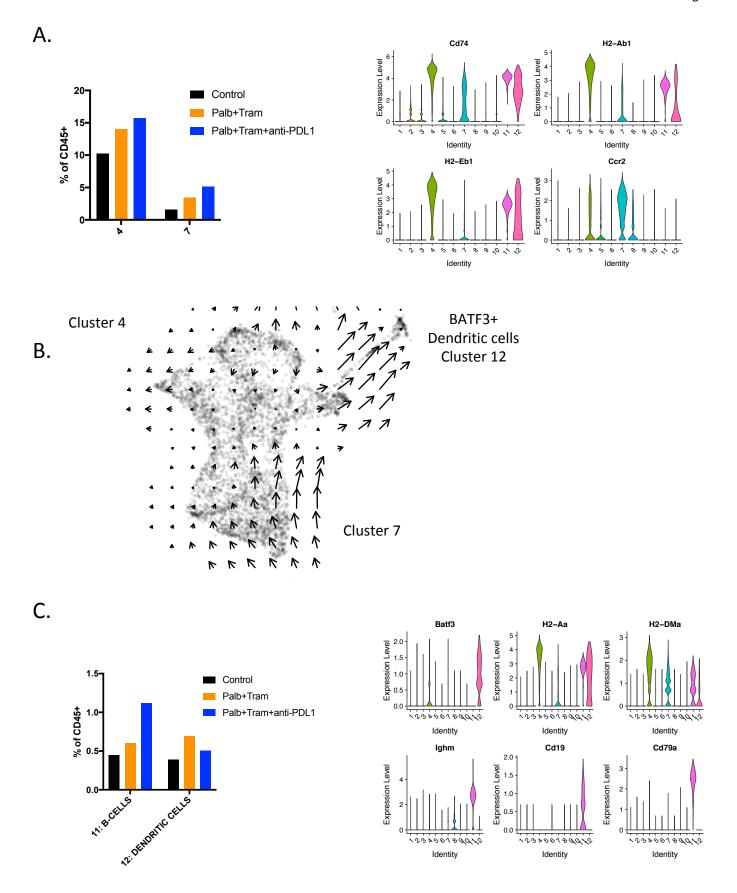












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