Supplementary Figure legends

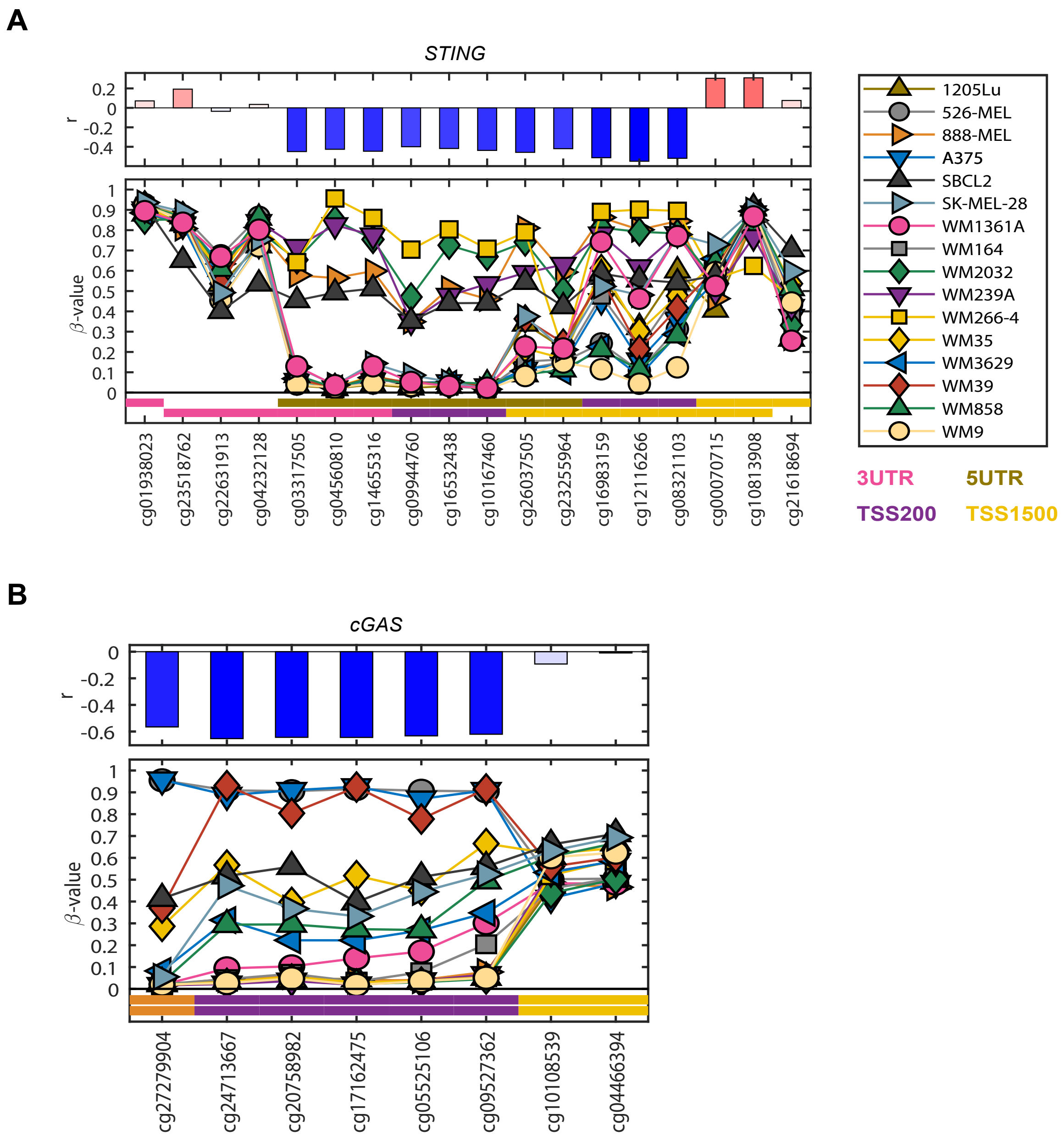
Supplementary Figure S1. Integrated analysis of promoter methylation and protein expression of STING and cGAS in human melanoma cell lines. Methylation levels of *STING* **(A)** and *cGAS* **(B)** in 16 human melanoma cell lines were assessed by whole-genome methylation profiling using Illumina MethylationEPIC BeadChip microarray. Methylation levels for *STING* (18 probes) and cGAS (8 probes) are presented as β-values ranging from 0 to 1. Each melanoma cell line is presented by a unique marker. Colored lines below show the probes position in the gene, where TSS1500 (yellow) and TSS200 (purple) indicate 1500 and 200 base-pairs upstream of the transcription site, respectively. Column plots above represent the correlation (r) between the β-value in each probe and the protein expression (blue: negative correlation; red: positive correlation).

Supplementary Figure S2. Genetic depletion of DNMT1 and DNMT3B in WM1361A melanoma cell line results in re-expression of STING. Immunoblot analysis of STING, DNMT1 and DNMT3B expression in WM1361A melanoma cell line transfected with siRNA targeting DNMT1 (si-DNMT1), DNMT3B (si-DNMT3B) or control siRNA (si-Control) **(A)**. Ratio of total STING relative to β-actin in indicated cell lines quantified using ImageJ software **(B)**.

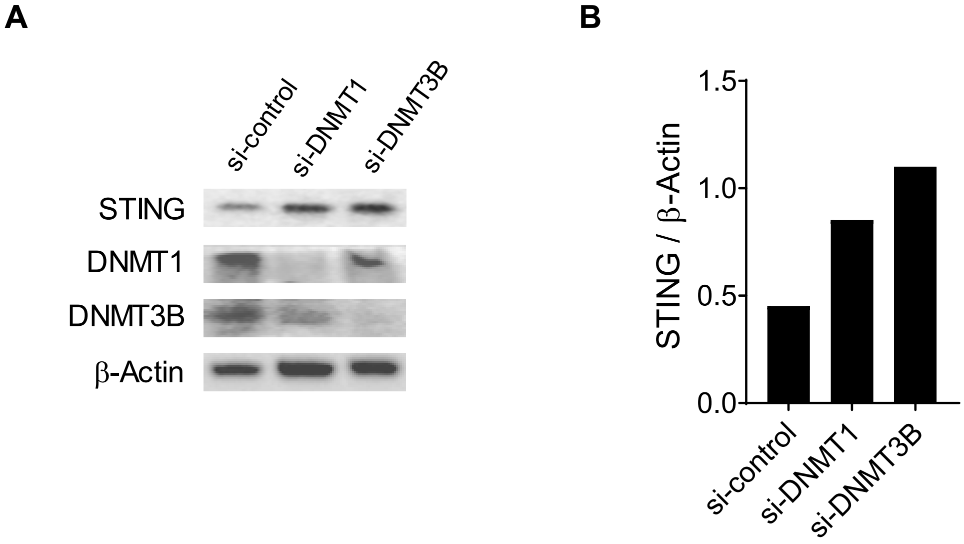
Supplementary Figure S3. CXCL10 and IFN-β expression in WM266-4, SBCL-2 and 888-MEL melanoma cell lines. WM266-4, SBCL-2 and 888-MEL with or without 5AZADC pretreatment were stimulated with 2’3’-cGAMP for 24 h. CXCL10 **(A)** and IFN-β **(B)** levels in cell culture supernatants were measured using ELISA. Data represent mean ± SD for two or three biological replicates.

Supplementary Figure S4. Intact activation of STING signaling is required for dsDNA-induced upregulation of MHC class I. Representative histograms **(A)** and mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) **(B)** of HLA-A.B.C expression on 526-MEL cells (with or without 5AZADC pretreatment) following stimulation with dsDNA for 24 h. Data represent mean ± SD for three biological replicates.

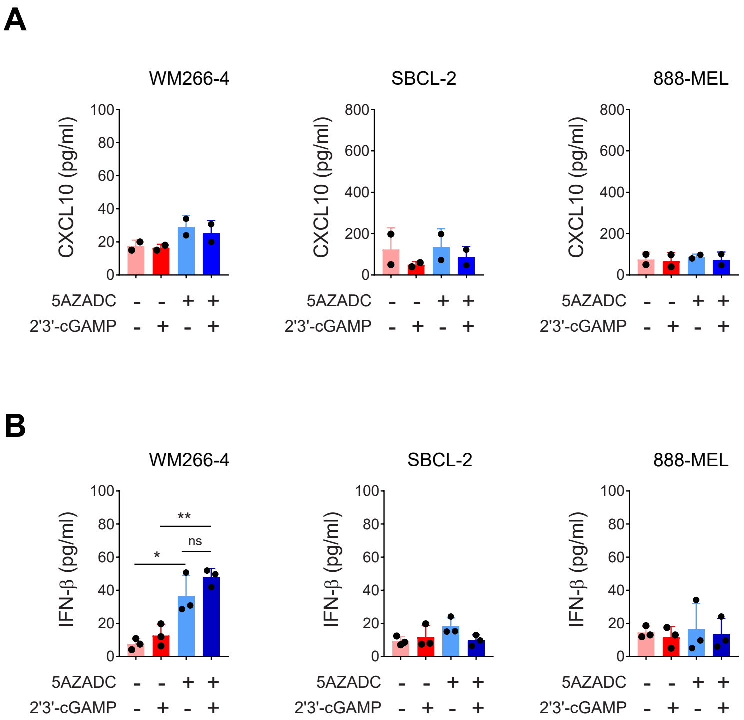
Supplementary Figure 1.



Supplementary Figure 2.



Supplementary Figure 3.



Supplementary Figure 4.