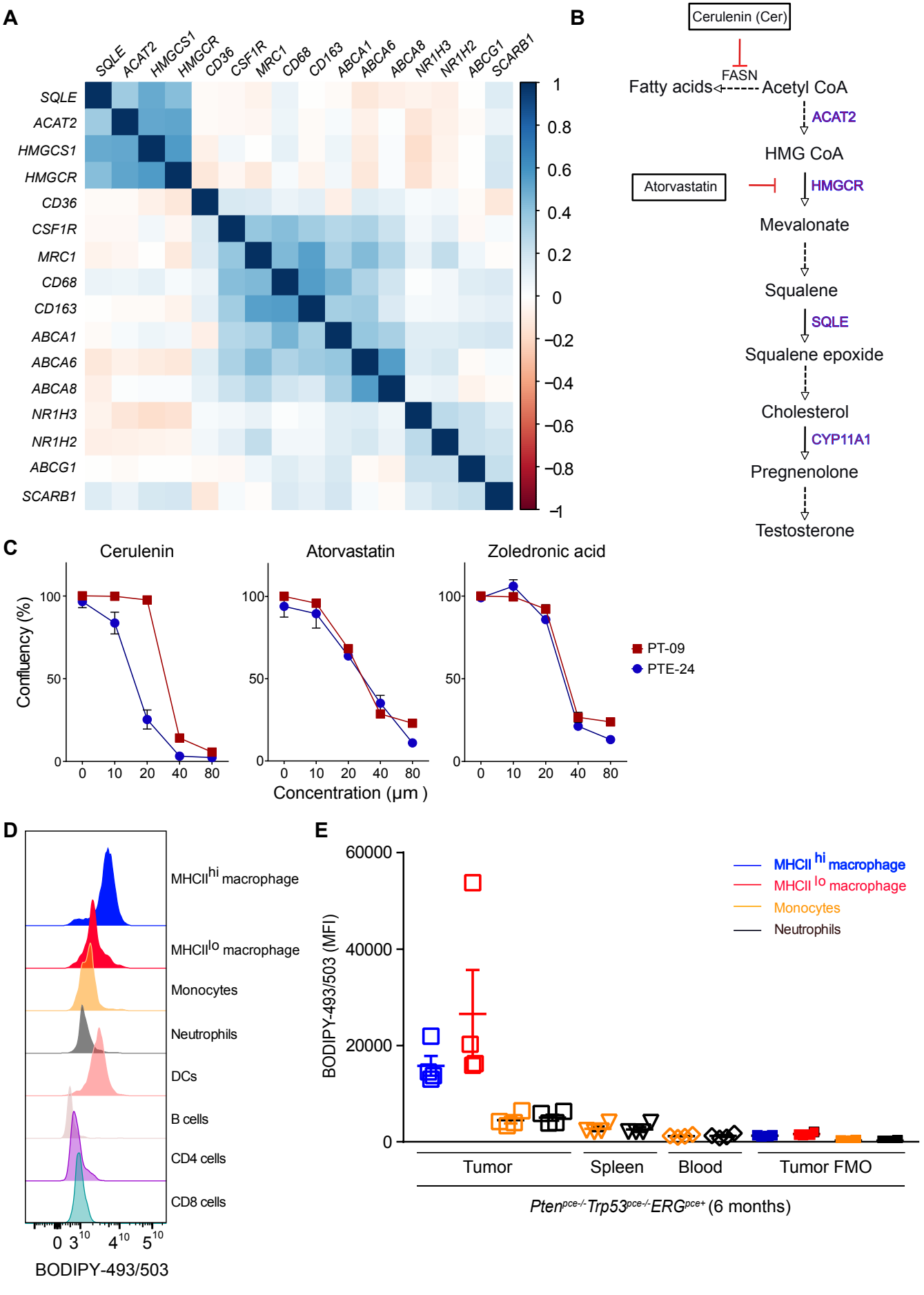
Figure S4


A
SQLE
ACAT2
HMGCS1
HMGCR
CD36
CSF1R
MRC1
CD68
CD163
ABCA1
ABCA6
ABCA8
NR1H3
NR1H2
ABCG1
SCARB1
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
−0.2
−0.4
−0.6
−0.8
−1
B
Cerulenin (Cer)
FASN
Fatty acids
Acetyl CoA
ACAT2
HMG CoA
Atorvastatin
HMGCR
Mevalonate
Squalene
SQLE
Squalene epoxide
Cholesterol
CYP11A1
Pregnenolone
Testosterone
C
Cerulenin
Atorvastatin
Zoledronic acid
Confluency (%)
100
50
0
0 10 20 40 80
Concentration (μm)
PT-09
PTE-24
D
MHCII hi macrophage
MHCII lo macrophage
Monocytes
Neutrophils
DCs
B cells
CD4 cells
CD8 cells
0 3 10 4 10 5 10
BODIPY-493/503
E
BODIPY-493/503 (MFI)
60000
40000
20000
0
MHCII hi macrophage
MHCII lo macrophage
Monocytes
Neutrophils
Tumor
Spleen
Blood
Tumor FMO
Pten pce-/- Trp53 pce-/- ERG pce+ (6 months)

Supplemental Figure 4, Related to Figure 4. A) Intergene correlation analysis of genes associated with macrophage infiltration (*CD86, CSF1R, MRC1, CD163*) and the indicated metabolic genes using **w**hole transcriptome data from the Decipher GRID™ registry data. B) *De novo* cholesterol biosynthesis pathway. C) Impact of the cholesterol biosynthesis pathway targeting agents cerulenin (inhibits FASN), atorvastatin (inhibits HMGCR) and zoledronic acid (inhibits farnesyl diphosphate synthase) on proliferation of PTE-24 and PT-09. D) Histogram of BODIPY-493/503 fluorescence in leukocyte populations within PTE-82 tumors. n=5, data reflects one of at least three independent experiments. E) Mean BODIPY-493/503 fluorescence intensity in myeloid populations within tumors from *Pten*$^{pce-/-}$/*Trp53*$^{pce-/-}$/*TMPRSS2-ERG*$^{pce+}$ mice, 6 months post tamoxifen. Fluorescence minus one (FMO) is shown for tumor samples. n=4, data shown as the mean ± SEM. Similar results were observed in orthotopic models and 12 months post tamoxifen in *Pten*$^{pce-/-}$/*Trp53*$^{pce-/-}$ and *Pten*$^{pce-/-}$/*Trp53*$^{pce-/-}$/*TMPRSS2-ERG*$^{pce+}$ models.