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Supplemental Information

**Phosphorylated RB Promotes Cancer Immunity
by Inhibiting NF- κ B Activation
and PD-L1 Expression**

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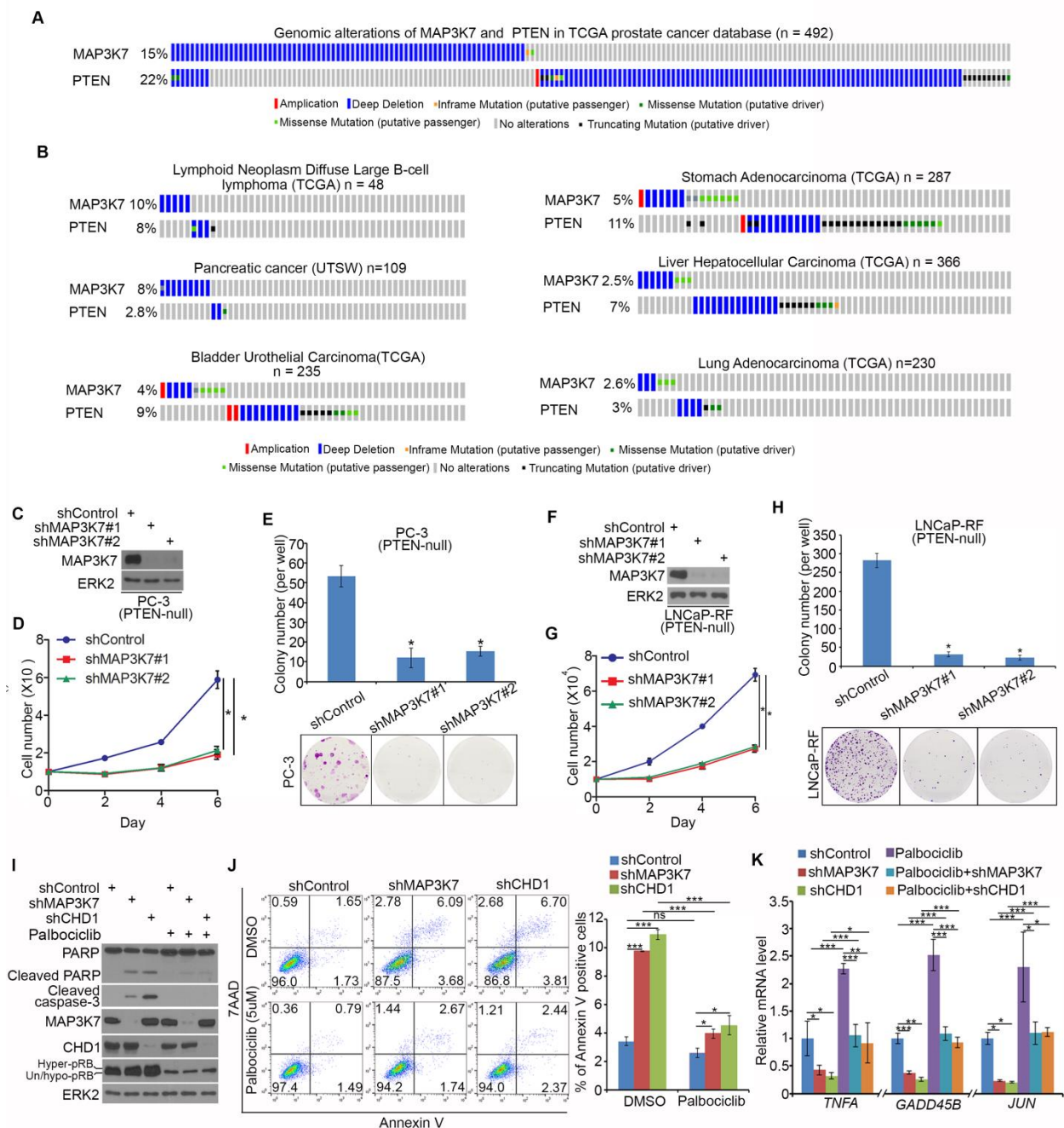


Figure S1. Mutual exclusivity of *PTEN* and *MAP3K7* gene deletion in human cancers and CDK4/6 inhibition-mediated blockage of *MAP3K7* deficiency-induced death of *PTEN*-null cells, Related to Figure 1.

(A) Genetic alterations of *MAP3K7* and *PTEN* genes in the TCGA prostate cancer dataset.
 (B) Genetic alterations of *MAP3K7* and *PTEN* genes in lymphoid neoplasm diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, stomach adenocarcinoma, pancreatic cancer, liver cancer, bladder urothelial carcinoma, and lung adenocarcinoma.

(C-E) PC-3 cells were infected with lentivirus expressing control or MAP3K7-specific shRNAs. 72 h after infection, cells were harvested for western blotting (C), cell growth assay (D), and colony formation assay (E). All data are shown as mean values \pm SD (n=3). ns, not significant, * $P < 0.05$ comparing to the shControl group.

(F-H) LNCaP-RF prostate cancer cells were infected with lentivirus expressing control or MAP3K7-specific shRNAs. 72 h after infection, cells were harvested for western blotting (F), cell growth assay (G), and colony formation assay (H). All data are shown as mean values \pm SD (n=3). ns, not significant, * $P < 0.05$ comparing to the shControl group.

(I-K) PC-3 cells were infected with lentivirus expressing control, MAP3K7 or CHD1-specific shRNAs. 72 h after infection, cells were treated with DMSO or palbociclib (5 μ M). 24 h post treatment, cells were harvested for western blotting (I), FACS (J), and RT- qPCR (K). For (J), all data are shown as mean values \pm SD (n=3). ns, not significant, * $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.001$. For (K), all data are shown as mean values \pm SD (n=3). ns, not significant, * $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.001$ comparing to the shControl group.

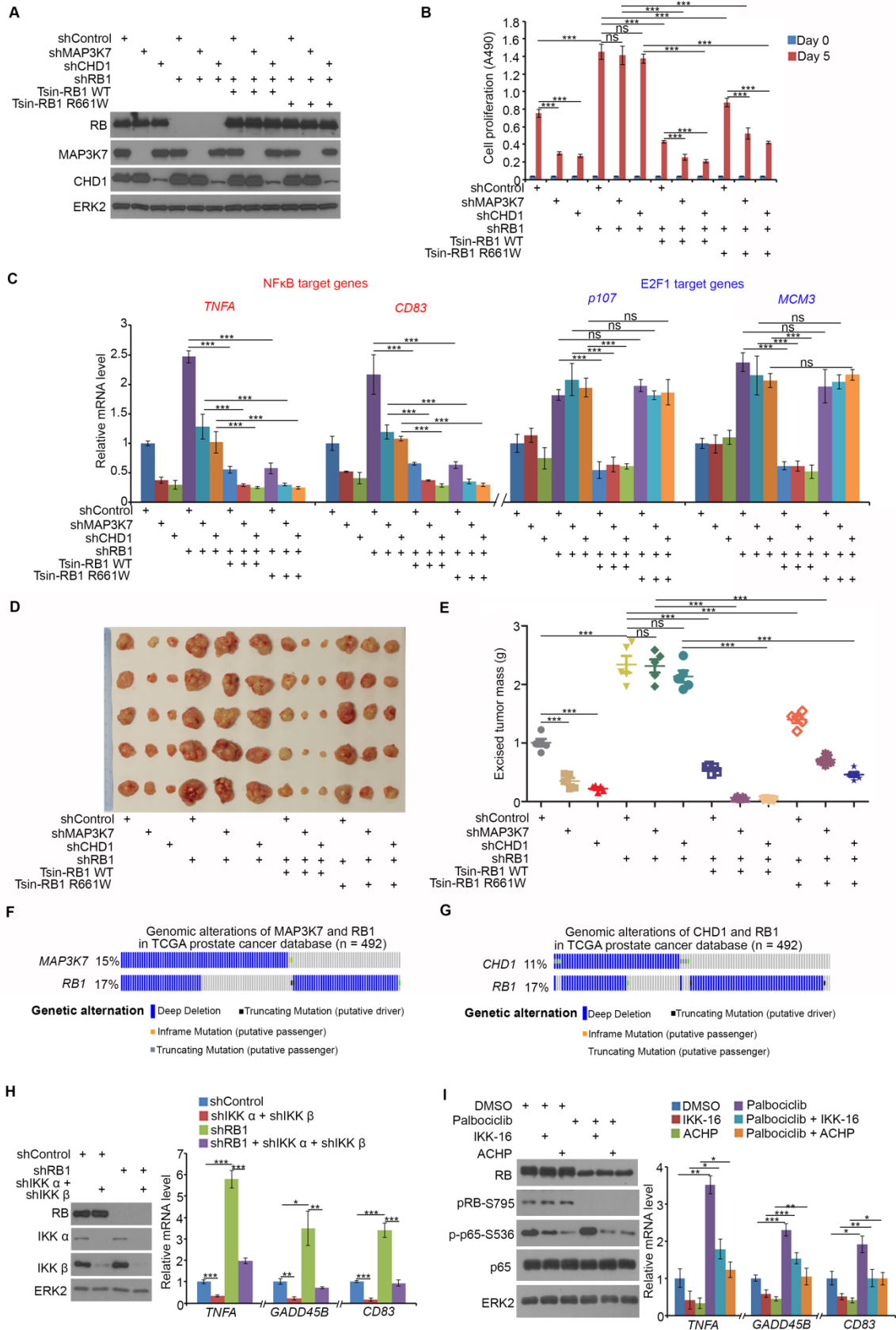


Figure S2. Negative regulation of MAP3K7-IKK-NFκB and CHD1-NFκB signaling by RB, Related to Figure 1.

(A-C) PC-3 cells were infected with lentivirus expressing indicated constructs. 72 h after infection, cells were harvested for western blots (A), MTS assay (B) and RT-qPCR analysis of expression of NFκB target genes (Red) and E2F1 target genes (Blue) (C). For (B), all data are shown as mean values ± SD (n=6). ns, not significant, *** $P < 0.001$. For (C), all data are shown as mean values ± SD (n=3). ns, not significant, *** $P < 0.001$.

(D, E) PC-3 cells were infected with lentivirus expressing indicated constructs. 72 h after infection and puromycin selection, cells were injected s.c. into the right flank of NSG mice and tumor growth was measured for 21 days. Tumors in each group at day 21 were harvested and photographed (D). Data in (E) are shown as means ± SD (n=5). ns, not significant, *** $P < 0.001$.

(F) Genetic alterations of *MAP3K7* and *RBI* genes in the TCGA prostate cancer dataset. Co-occurrence of *MAP3K7* and *RBI* alterations is statistically significant ($P < 0.001$).

(G) Genetic alterations of *CHD1* and *RBI* genes in the TCGA prostate cancer dataset. Co-occurrence of *CHD1* and *RBI* alterations is statistically significant ($P < 0.001$).

(H) PC-3 cells were infected with lentivirus expressing indicated shRNAs. 72 h after infection, cells were harvested for western blots and RT-qPCR analysis of expression of NFκB target genes. All data are shown as mean values ± SD (n=3). ns, not significant, * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.

(I) PC-3 cells were treated with DMSO, palbociclib (5 μM), IKK-16 (5 μM) or ACHP (20 μM). 24 h post treatment, cells were harvested for western blotting and RT- qPCR. All data are shown as mean values ± SD (n=3). ns, not significant, * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.

Figure S3. p65 binds to RB in cell lines of different cancer types and their interaction occurs primarily in the nucleus, Related to Figure 2.

(A) Western blot analysis of co-immunoprecipitated endogenous p50, p65 and RB proteins in PC-3 cells.

(B) Western blot analysis of whole cell lysate (WCL), cytosolic fractionation and nuclear fractionation (Input) and reciprocally co-immunoprecipitated endogenous RB and p65 proteins in PC-3 cells.

(C) Western blot analysis of whole cell lysate (WCL) and co-IP samples from PC-3 cells 24 h after treated with or without TNF α (20 ng/ml).

(D) Western blot analysis of whole cell lysate (WCL) and co-IP samples from PC-3 cells 24 h after treated with or without TNF α (20 ng/ml). Western blot bands of co-IPed RB protein were quantified by ImageJ software and normalized to the quantified value of IP-ed RB in cells without TNF α treatment. The normalized values were further normalized to the value in cells infected with shControl.

(E, F) PC-3 cell lysates (E) or primary SKO (Rb^{+/+}) cell lysates (F) were undepleted (preimmune sample) or immuno-depleted with anti-RB (left)- or anti-I κ B- α antibody (right)-bound beads for five times, and supernatants and IP products were immunoblotted with indicated antibodies. Western blot bands of p65 protein were quantified by ImageJ software and normalized to the quantified value of p65 protein in cell lysate without immuno-depletion (preimmune sample).

(G) Western blot analysis of reciprocally co-immunoprecipitated endogenous RB and p65 proteins in PANC-1, H1299 and SK-Hep1 cell lines.

(H) Western blot analysis of whole cell lysate (WCL) and co-IP samples from PC-3 cells 48 h after transfected with indicated constructs.

(I) Schematic diagram depicting the domain structure of RB, p107 (RBL1) and p130 (RBL2) of the pocket protein family.

(J) Amino acid sequence alignment of the N-terminal of RB, p107 and p130. The amino acids of the R linker region in RB are highlighted in a frame.

(K) Schematic diagram depicting a set of GST-RB-N recombinant protein constructs.

(L) Western blot analysis of p65 proteins in PC-3 WCL pulled down by GST or GST-RB-N recombinant proteins. Asterisks indicate proteins at the expected molecular weight. P letter with a circle depicts protein phosphorylation.

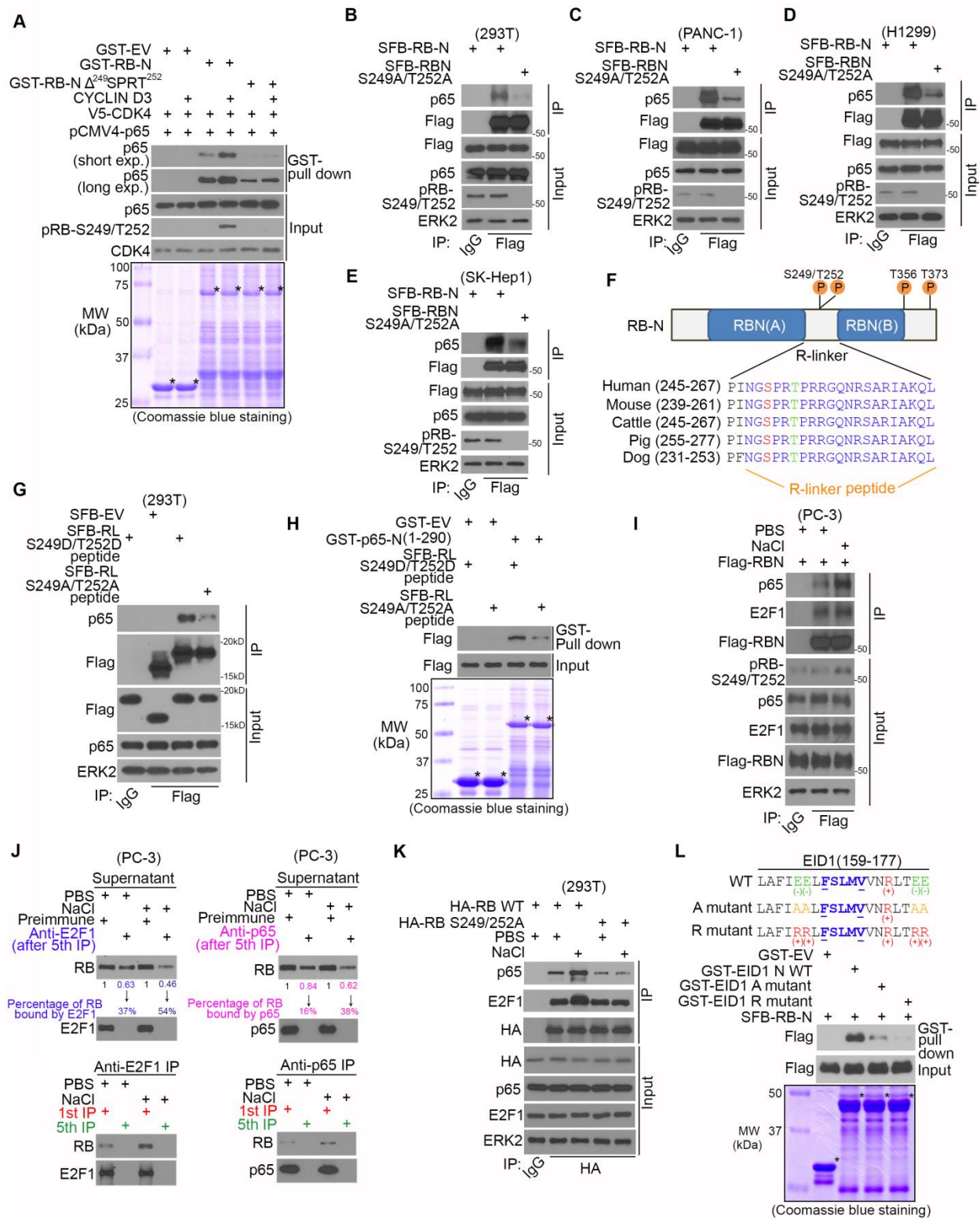


Figure S4. The importance of S249/T252 phosphorylation of RB-N for its interaction with p65, Related to Figure 3.

(A) Western blot analysis (Top) of in vitro transcribed and translated p65 proteins pulled down by GST or GST-RB recombinant proteins (Bottom). Asterisks indicate proteins at the expected molecular weight.

(B-E) Western blot analysis of whole cell lysate (WCL) and co-IP samples of 293T (B), PANC-1 (C), H1299 (D), and SK-Hep1 (E) cell lines 48 h after transfected with indicated constructs.

(F) Schematic diagram depicting an evolutionally conserved R-linker region in the N-terminal of RB. P letter with a circle depicts protein phosphorylation.

(G) Western blot analysis of WCL and co-IP samples of 293T cells 48 h after transfected with indicated constructs.

(H) PC-3 cells were transfected with mammalian expression vector for SFB-tagged RL S249D/T252D peptide or S249A/T252A mutant peptide. Western blot analysis (Top) of PC-3 WCL or SFB-tagged peptides pulled down by GST or GST-p65 recombinant proteins (Bottom). Asterisks indicate proteins at the expected molecular weight.

(I) Western blot analysis of whole cell lysate (WCL) and co-IP samples of PC-3 cells after transfected with indicated constructs and cultured in serum-free medium for 24 h followed by treatment with or without 100 mM NaCl for 4 h.

(J) PC-3 cells were cultured in serum-free medium for 24 h followed by treatment with or without 100 mM NaCl for 4 h. Cell lysates were then undepleted (preimmune sample) or immuno-depleted with anti-E2F1 (left)- or anti-p65 antibody (right)-bound beads for five times, and supernatants and IP products were immunoblotted with indicated antibodies. Western blot bands of RB protein were quantified by ImageJ software and normalized to the quantified value of p65 protein in cell lysate without immuno-depletion (preimmune sample).

(K) Western blot analysis of whole cell lysate (WCL) and co-IP samples of 293T cells after transfected with indicated constructs and cultured in serum-free medium for 24 h followed by treatment with or without 100 mM NaCl for 4 h.

(L) Top, GST-tagged mammalian expression vectors for the N-terminal of wild-type (WT) EID1 and alanine (A) and arginine (R) mutants. Bottom, PC-3 cells were transfected with indicated plasmids followed by western blot analysis of PC-3 WCL pulled down by GST or GST-EID1 recombinant proteins. Asterisks indicate proteins at the expected molecular weight.

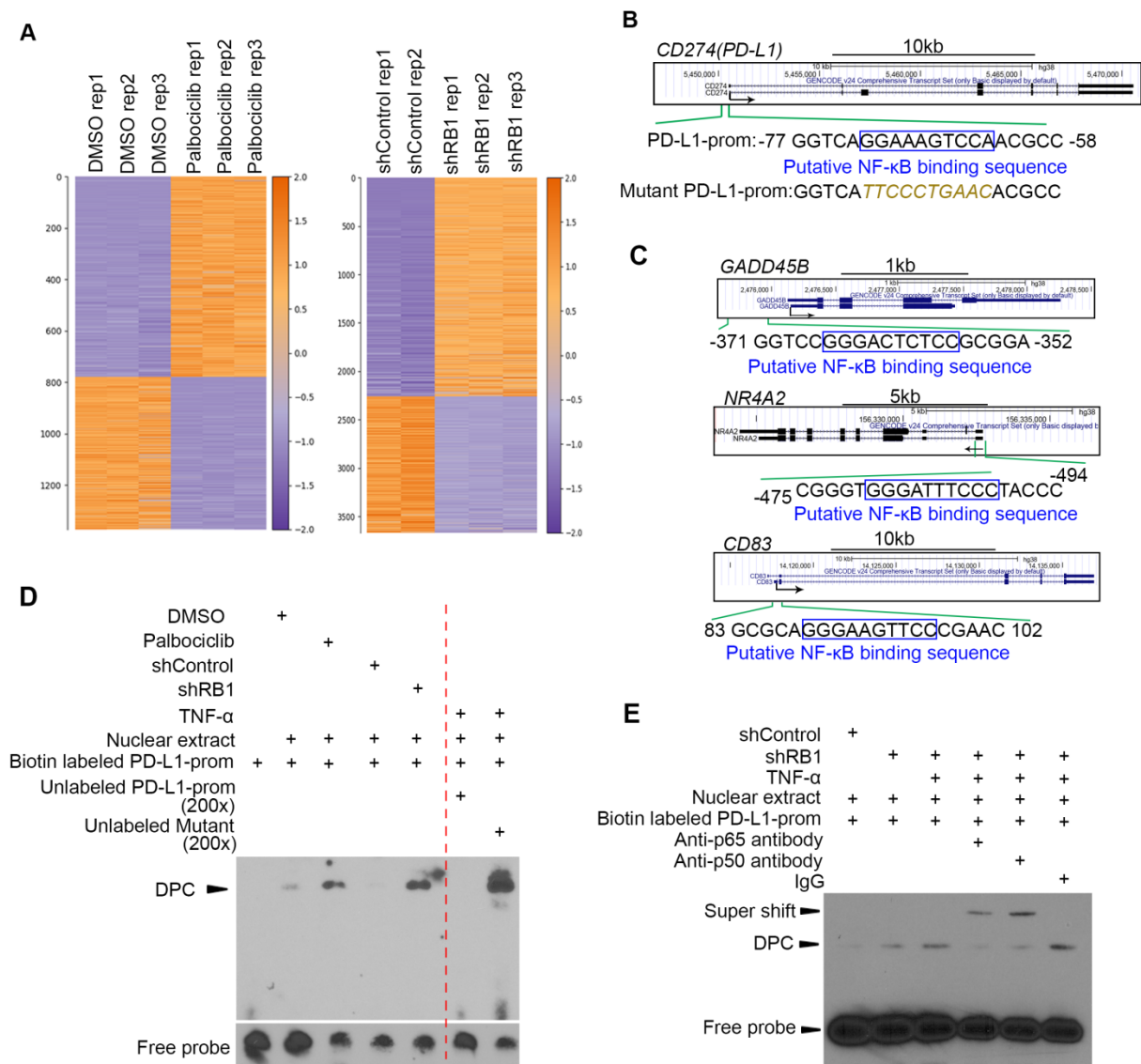


Figure S5. Effect of RB depletion and CDK4/6 inhibition on p65 binding in the promoter of *PD-L1* gene, Related to Figure 4.

(A) Heat map showing differentially expressed genes (FDR < 0.01) between palbociclib treatment versus DMSO or RB knockdown versus control. Gene expression values (FPKM) were Z-score normalized. FPKM, Fragments Per Kilobase of transcript per Million mapped reads.

(B) Top, UCSC Genome Browser screenshots showing the genomic locus of the *CD274* (*PD-L1*) gene. Bottom, A DNA oligonucleotide containing a putative NF- κ B binding sequence (NBS) in the *PD-L1* promoter (PD-L1-prom) and a NBS-mutated counterpart (mutant PD-L1-prom) are indicated and were used for EMSA assay.

(C) UCSC Genome Browser screenshots showing the genomic loci for *GADD45B*, *NR4A2*, and *CD83* genes. A putative NF- κ B binding sequence in the promoter of each gene is highlighted.

(D) PC-3 cells were infected with lentivirus expressing control or RB-specific shRNAs followed by puromycin selection for 48 h, treated with or without palbociclib (5 μ M), or with or without TNF α (20 ng/ml) for 24 h. Nuclear extracts were isolated for EMSA with the biotin-labeled

oligonucleotide (PD-L1-prom as described in (B)) in the absence or presence of the indicated unlabeled unmutated or unlabeled-mutated oligonucleotides. DPC, DNA-protein complex. (E) PC-3 cells were infected with lentivirus expressing control or RB-specific shRNAs followed by puromycin selection for 48 h, , treated with or without TNF α (20 ng/ml) for 24 h. Nuclear extracts were isolated for EMSA with the biotin-labeled oligonucleotide (PD-L1-prom as described in (B)) in the absence or presence of the indicated antibody. DPC, DNA-protein complex.

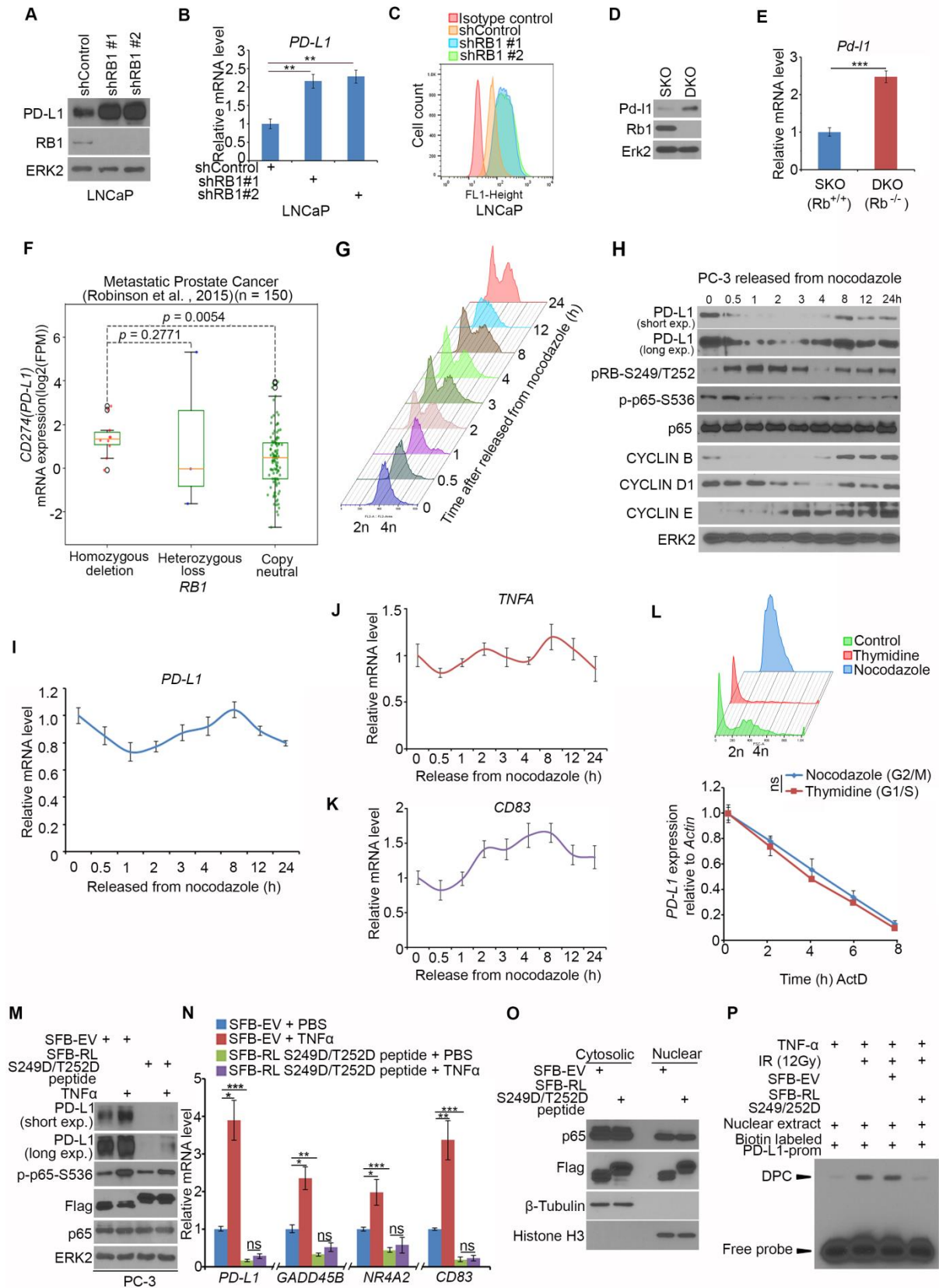


Figure S6. Effect of RB depletion, cell cycle, and RB-N S249/T252 phospho-mimicking peptide on PD-L1 expression in cell lines of various cancer types, Related to Figure 5.

(A-C) LNCaP cells were infected with lentivirus expressing control or RB1-specific shRNAs. 48 h after infection, PD-L1 expression was determined by western blotting (A), RT-qPCR (B), and FACS (C). All data are shown as mean values \pm SD (n=3). ** $P < 0.01$.

(D, E) Pd-11 protein and mRNA levels were determined by western blotting (D) and RT-qPCR (E) in primary SKO and DKO mouse prostate tumor cell lines. All data are shown as mean values \pm SD (n=3). *** $P < 0.001$.

(F) Comparison of *CD274* (*PD-L1*) mRNA (poly(A)) expression ($\log_2(\text{FPM})$) among SU2C CRPC patient samples with RB1 homozygous deletion, heterozygous loss, or copy neutral. Gene expression and copy number alteration data were downloaded from the cBioPortal. The Mann-Whitney U test was used for the statistical test.

(G-K) PC-3 cells were synchronized in M phase by nocodazole and release back into the cell cycle. At the different time points, cells were harvested for FACS analysis for monitoring cell cycle (G), western blot analysis of expression of PD-L1, pRB-S249/T252, p-p65-S536, p65, CYCLIN B, CYCLIN D1, CYCLIN E and ERK2 (loading control) (J), RT-qPCR analysis of *PD-L1* (I), *TNFA* (J) and *CD83* (K) mRNA. All data are shown as mean values \pm SD (n=3).

(L) PC-3 cells were synchronized in M phase by nocodazole or in G1/S phase by double thymidine. RT-qPCR analysis of *PD-L1* mRNA after the concomitant addition of actinomycin D (10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$). All data are shown as mean values \pm SD (n=3).ns, not significant, two-way ANOVA.

(M, N) PC-3 cells were transfected with mammalian expression vector for SFB-tagged EV (empty vector) or RL S249D/T252D mutant peptide. 24 h after transfection, cells were treated with or without $\text{TNF}\alpha$ (20 ng/ml). 24 h post treatment, cells were harvested for western blot analysis (M) and RT-qPCR analysis of expression of $\text{NF}\kappa\text{B}$ target genes (N). All data are shown as mean values \pm SD (n=3). ns, not significant, * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.

(O) PC-3 cells were transfected with mammalian expression vector for SFB-tagged EV (empty vector) or RL S249D/T252D mutant peptide. 24 h after transfection, cells were harvested for cytosolic and nuclear fractionation followed by western blot analysis with indicated antibodies.

(P) PC-3 cells were treated with without gamma radiation (12 Gy). 24 h post treatment, cells were transfected with mammalian expression vector for SFB-tagged EV or RL S249D/T252D mutant peptide followed by $\text{TNF}\alpha$ (20 ng/ml) treatment for 24 h. Nuclear extracts were isolated for EMSA with the biotin-labeled oligonucleotide. DPC, DNA-protein complex.

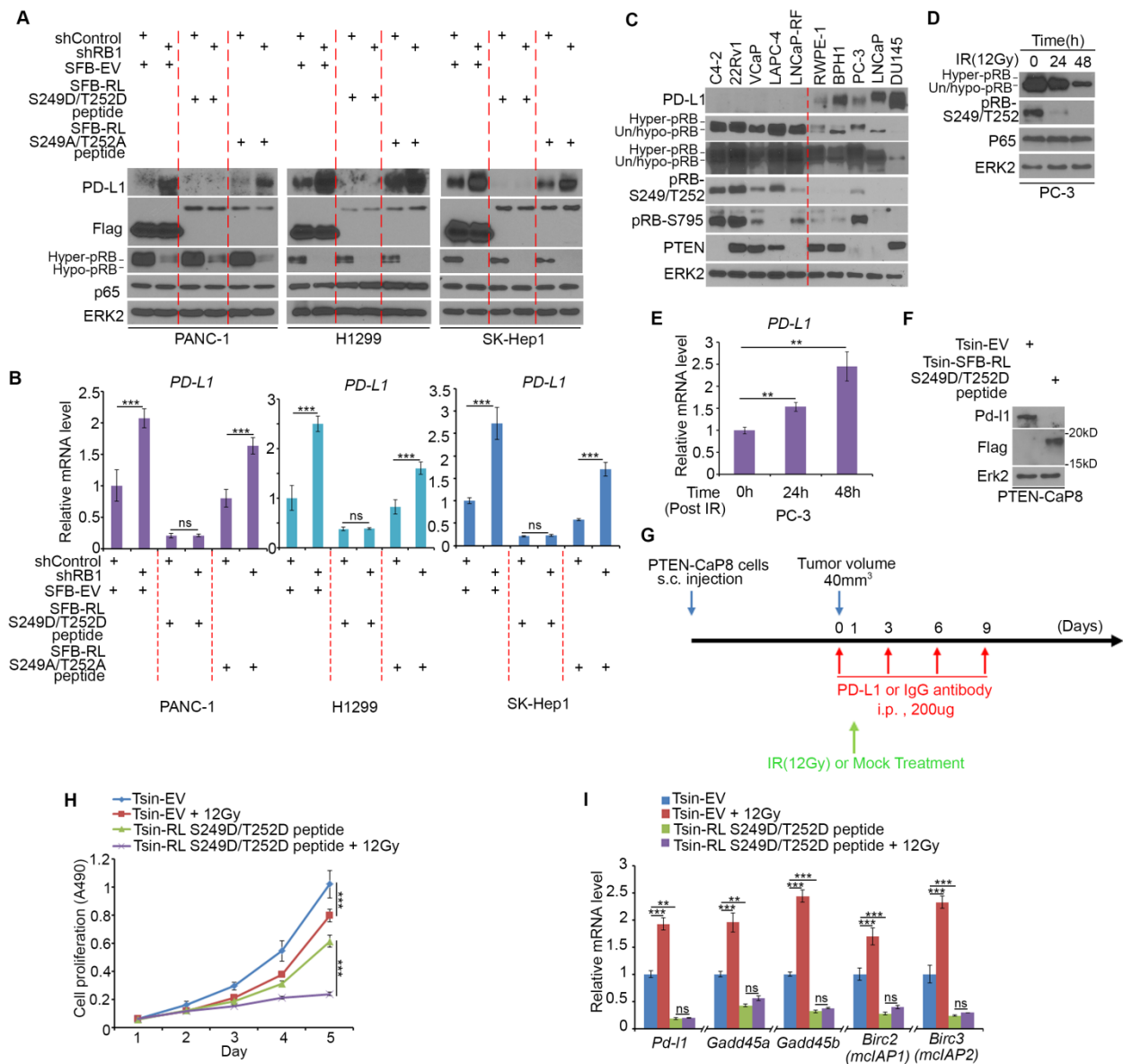


Figure S7. Effect of expression of RB-N S249/T252 phospho-mimicking peptide on PD-L1 expression in cells treated with radiation, Related to Figure 6.

(A, B) PANC-1, H1299, and SK-Hep1 cells were infected with lentivirus expressing control or RB1-specific shRNAs followed by puromycin selection. 48 h post infection, cells were transfected with indicated constructs. 24 h after transfection, cells were harvested for western blotting (A) and RT-qPCR (B). All data are shown as mean values \pm SD (n=3). ns, not significant, *** $P < 0.001$.

(C) Western blot analysis of expression of PD-L1, RB, pRB-S249/T252, pRB-S795 and ERK2 (loading control) in prostate cancer cell lines indicated.

(D, E) PC-3 cells were treated with without gamma radiation (12 Gy). Cells were harvested at the indicated time points for western blotting (D) and RT-qPCR analysis (E).

(F) PTEN-CaP8 cells were infected with lentivirus of Tsin control vector or Tsin-RL S249D/T252D peptide. 72 h post infection, cell were harvested for western blotting analysis.

(G) Schematic diagram depicting the treatment plan for mice bearing subcutaneous PTEN-CaP8 tumors.

(H, I) PTEN-CaP8 cells were infected with lentivirus of Tsin control vector or Tsin-RL S249D/T252D peptide. 72 h post infection, cells were treated with or without gamma radiation (12 Gy). 48 h after treatment, cells were used for MTS assay (H) and RT-qPCR (I). All data are shown as mean values \pm SD (n=3). ns, not significant, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.

Supplementary Table S1. Raw staining index scores for PD-L1 and pRB-S249/T252 IHC of mCRPC human tissue microarray, Related to Figure 5.

	PD-L1			pRB-S249/T252		
	Intensity	Percentage	Staining Index	Intensity	Percentage	Staining Index
1	1	0.05	0.05	2	0.6	1.2
2	2	0.15	0.3	3	0.4	1.2
3	0	0	0	1	0.5	0.5
4	0	0	0	2	0.4	0.8
5	0	0	0	1	0.6	0.6
6	1	0.1	0.1	3	0.6	1.8
7	0	0	0	2	0.7	1.4
8	0	0	0	2	0.7	1.4
9	0	0	0	2	0.9	1.8
10	0	0	0	3	0.2	0.6
11	0	0	0	2	0.9	1.8
12	3	0.2	0.6	2	0.7	1.4
13	0	0	0	2	0.8	1.6
14	0	0	0	2	0.7	1.4
15	0	0	0	2	0.05	0.1
16	3	0.1	0.3	3	0.5	1.5
17	3	0.7	2.1	0	0	0
18	3	0.7	2.1	0	0	0
19	2	0.2	0.4	2	0.9	1.8
20	0	0	0	2	0.6	1.2
21	0	0	0	3	0.6	1.8
22	0	0	0	2	0.3	0.6
23	2	0.4	0.8	2	0.1	0.2
24	0	0	0	2	0.3	0.6
25	0	0	0	2	0.1	0.2
26	0	0	0	2	0.2	0.4
27	0	0	0	1	0.2	0.2
28	3	0.1	0.3	2	0.6	1.2
29	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	1	0.1	0.1
31	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	2	0.4	0.8	2	0.2	0.4
33	1	0.1	0.1	2	0.5	1
34	0	0	0	2	0.5	1
35	0	0	0	2	0.5	1
36	0	0	0	3	0.4	1.2
37	0	0	0	2	0.5	1
38	0	0	0	2	0.3	0.6
39	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	3	0.1	0.3	3	0.7	2.1
41	2	0.05	0.1	3	0.6	1.8
42	0	0	0	2	0.3	0.6
43	0	0	0	2	0.9	1.8
44	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	3	0.15	0.45	3	0.5	1.5
46	0	0	0	3	0.4	1.2
47	3	0.6	1.8	0	0	0

48	0	0	0	2	0.7	1.4
49	3	0.3	0.9	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	3	0.4	1.2
51	3	0.4	1.2	1	0.1	0.1
52	2	0.3	0.6	0	0	0
53	2	0.3	0.6	1	0.6	0.6
54	0	0	0	1	0.9	0.9
55	0	0	0	2	0.5	1
56	0	0	0	2	0.9	1.8
57	0	0	0	2	0.9	1.8
58	1	0.1	0.1	1	0.7	0.7
59	2	0.2	0.4	1	0.6	0.6
60	2	0.3	0.6	2	0.6	1.2
61	2	0.3	0.6	0	0	0
62	3	0.4	1.2	1	0.3	0.3
63	3	0.2	0.6	1	0.3	0.3
64	0	0	0	3	0.7	2.1
65	1	0.1	0.1	3	0.7	2.1
66	1	0.2	0.2	3	0.7	2.1
67	0	0	0	3	0.4	1.2
68	0	0	0	2	0.4	0.8
69	1	0.9	0.9	2	0.4	0.8
70	2	0.1	0.2	2	0.6	1.2
71	2	0.1	0.2	3	0.5	1.5
72	0	0	0	3	0.5	1.5
73	3	0.7	2.1	1	0.4	0.4
74	1	0.2	0.2	3	0.8	2.4
75	2	0.1	0.2	3	0.9	2.7
76	3	0.6	1.8	1	0.4	0.4
77	2	0.5	1	0	0	0
78	0	0	0	1	0.9	0.9
79	1	0.2	0.2	1	0.1	0.1
80	2	0.1	0.2	2	0.9	1.8
81	1	0.05	0.05	2	0.8	1.6
82	0	0	0	2	0.9	1.8
83	0	0	0	2	0.8	1.6
84	1	0.1	0.1	1	0.6	0.6
85	0	0	0	2	0.3	0.6
86	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	3	0.3	0.9	0	0	0
89	0	0	0	3	0.7	2.1
90	0	0	0	2	0.5	1
91	1	0.05	0.05	2	0.8	1.6
92	0	0	0	0	0	0
93	1	0.3	0.3	3	0.7	2.1
94	1	0.2	0.2	3	0.8	2.4
95	1	0.2	0.2	2	0.7	1.4
96	3	0.3	0.9	1	0.3	0.3
97	3	0.3	0.9	2	0.8	1.6
98	1	0.1	0.1	1	0.8	0.8
99	0	0	0	2	0.6	1.2
100	0	0	0	3	0.4	1.2
101	2	0.2	0.4	0	0	0

102	2	0.2	0.4	0	0	0
103	0	0	0	3	0.4	1.2
104	1	0.3	0.3	2	0.9	1.8
105	3	0.1	0.3	2	0.7	1.4
106	0	0	0	2	0.9	1.8
107	0	0	0	3	0.4	1.2
108	0	0	0	3	0.9	2.7
109	0	0	0	3	0.8	2.4
110	0	0	0	3	0.9	2.7
111	0	0	0	3	0.8	2.4
112	0	0	0	2	0.9	1.8
113	0	0	0	2	0.6	1.2
114	0	0	0	2	0.3	0.6
115	2	0.65	1.3	0	0	0
116	2	0.55	1.1	0	0	0
117	0	0	0	2	0.8	1.6
118	1	0.2	0.2	3	0.8	2.4
119	2	0.3	0.6	3	0.7	2.1
120	2	0.3	0.6	2	0.9	1.8
121	3	0.1	0.3	3	0.2	0.6
122	0	0	0	1	0.2	0.2
123	2	0.6	1.2	1	0.05	0.05
124	2	0.4	0.8	1	0.05	0.05
125	0	0	0	3	0.5	1.5
126	0	0	0	3	0.9	2.7
127	0	0	0	3	0.6	1.8
128	0	0	0	1	0.4	0.4
129	0	0	0	2	0.4	0.8
130	1	0.2	0.2	3	0.9	2.7
131	2	0.2	0.4	3	0.9	2.7
132	2	0.1	0.2	3	0.8	2.4
133	0	0	0	3	0.6	1.8
134	0	0	0	2	0.7	1.4
135	0	0	0	2	0.5	1
136	0	0	0	2	0.7	1.4
137	1	0.1	0.1	2	0.4	0.8
138	1	0.1	0.1	3	0.3	0.9
139	0	0	0	2	0.8	1.6
140	0	0	0	2	0.8	1.6
141	0	0	0	2	0.7	1.4
142	0	0	0	2	0.6	1.2
143	2	0.1	0.2	3	0.6	1.8
144	3	0.25	0.75	1	0.2	0.2
145	3	0.3	0.9	1	0.3	0.3

Supplementary Table S2: Sequences of gene-specific shRNAs, Related to Figures (1, 2, 4, 5, 6) and Supplementary Figures (1, 2, 5, 6 and 7).

shRB1-1	5'- CCGGGTGCCTCTTGAGGTTGTAATCTCGAGATTACAACCTCAAGAGCGCACTTTTTG -3'
shRB1-2	5'- CCGGCAGAGATCGTGTATTGAGATTCTCGAGAATCTCAATACACGATCTCTGTTTTG -3'
shRB1-3	5'-CCGGGACTTCTACTCGAACACGAATCTCGAGATTCGTGTTTCGAGTAGAAGTCTTTTTG-3'
shCHD1-1	5'-CCGGTGATGAAGCACACCGATTAAACTCGAGTTTAATCGGTGTGCTTCATCATTTTTG-3'
shCHD1-2	5'-CCGGGCGGTTTATCAAGAGCTATAACTCGAGTTATAGCTCTTGATAAACCGCTTTTT-3'
shCHD1-3	5'-CCGGCGGATTGAGGAGAAACGTAAACTCGAGTTTACGTTTCTCCTCAATCCGTTTT-3'
Shp65-1	5'-CCGGCGGATTGAGGAGAAACGTAAACTCGAGTTTACGTTTCTCCTCAATCCGTTTT-3'
shp65-2	5'-CCGGCACCATCAACTATGATGAGTTCTCGAGAACTCATCATAGTTGATGGTGTTTTT-3'
shp65-3	5'-CCGGGCCTTAATAGTAGGGTAAGTTCTCGAGAACTTACCCTACTATTAAGGCTTTTT-3'
shCDK4-1	5'-CCGGATGACTGGCCTCGAGATGTAAGTCTCGAGTACATCTCGAGGCCAGTCATCTTTTTG-3'
shCDK4-2	5'-CCGGACAGTTCGTGAGGTGGCTTTACTCGAGTAAAGCCACCTCACGAACTGTTTTTT-3'
shCDK4-3	5'-CCGGAGGACATATCTGGACAAGGCACTCGAGTGCCTTGCCAGATATGTCCTTTTTT-3'
shCDK6-1	5'-CCGGTCTGGAGTGTTGGCTGCATATCTCGAGATATGCAGCCAACACTCCAGATTTTT-3'
shCDK6-2	5'-CCGGCATGAGATGTTCTTACTTAACTCGAGTTAAGATAGGAACATCTCATGTTTTTTG-3'
shCDK6-3	5'-CCGGGAGAAGTTTGTAACAGATATCCTCGAGGATATCTGTTACAAACTTCTTTTTTTG-3'
shIKK α -1	5'-CCGGGCAGATGACGTATGGGATATCCTCGAGGATATCCCATACGTCATCTGCTTTTTTTG-3'
shIKK α -2	5'-CCGGCCAGATACTTTCTTTACTAAGCTCGAGCTTAGTAAAGAAAGTATCTGGTTTTTTG-3'
shIKK α -3	5'-CCGGGCTGCTCACAAGTTCTATTTCTCGAGGAAATAGAAGTGTGAGCAGCTTTTTTTG-3'
shIKK β -1	5'-CCGGGCTGGTTCATATCTTGAACATCTCGAGATGTTCAAGATATGAACCAGCTTTTTTTG-3'
shIKK β -2	5'-CCGGGCTGGTTCATATCTTGAACATCTCGAGATGTTCAAGATATGAACCAGCTTTTT-3'
shIKK β -3	5'-CCGGCCAGCCAAGAAGAGTGAAGAACTCGAGTTCTTCACTCTTCTGGCTGGTTTTTT-3'

Supplementary Table S3: Sequences of RT-qPCR primers, Related to Figures (1, 4, 5 and 6) and Supplementary Figures (1, 2, 6 and 7).

Species	Gene	Forward (5'-3')	Reverse (5'-3')
Human	<i>GAPDH</i>	ACCCAGAAGACTGTGGATGG	TTCAGCTCAGGGATGACCTT
Human	<i>β-actin</i>	GACCTCTATGCCAACACAGT	AGTACTTGCCTCAGGAGGA
Human	<i>TNF</i>	GAGGCCAAGCCCTGGTATG	CGGGCCGATTGATCTCAGC
Human	<i>CCL20</i>	TGCTGTACCAAGAGTTTGCTC	CGCACACAGACAACCTTTTTCTTT
Human	<i>RB1</i>	TTTCTGCTTTTGCATTCTGTG	GGAAGCAACCCTCCTAAACC
Human	<i>PD-L1</i>	GGTGCCGACTACAAGCGAAT	AGCCCTCAGCCTGACATGTC
Human	<i>CXCL1</i>	AACAGCCACCAGTGAGCTTC	GAAAGCTTGCTCAATCCTG
Human	<i>GADD45B</i>	TGACAACGACATCAACATC	GTGACCAGAGACAATGCAG
Human	<i>NR4A2</i>	GTCTCAGCTGCTCGACACG	TTTTGCACTGTGCGCTTAAA
Human	<i>CD83</i>	TCCTGAGCTGCGCCTACAG	GCAGGGCAAGTCCACATCTT
Human	<i>BIRC2</i>	CTGTGGTGGGAAGCTCAGTA	TCATTCGAGCTGCATGTGTC
Human	<i>BIRC3</i>	CTGTGATGGTGGACTCAGGT	TTCATCTCCTGGGCTGTCTG
Human	<i>GADD45α</i>	AACGACATCAACATCCTGCG	TCCATGTAGCGACTTTCCCG
Human	<i>MCM3</i>	TCAAGCCTGTCTGACACAG	CAGGTCCACAGTCTTGCTCA
Human	<i>p107</i>	ATACGACTTGCGAATCAGG	GAGCGCTTCTTGGTGTAAGG
Mouse	<i>Gapdh</i>	AGGTTGTCTCCTGCGACTTCA	GGGTGGTCCAGGGTTTCTTACT
Mouse	<i>Pd-11</i>	AATGCTGCCCTTCAGATCAC	ATAACCCTCGGCCTGACATA
Mouse	<i>Gadd45b</i>	GCACTGCCTCCTGGTCAC	TGCCTCTGCTCTTTCACAG
Mouse	<i>Gadd45a</i>	TGAGCTGCTGCTACTGGAGA	TCCCGGCAAAAACAAATAAG
Mouse	<i>Birc2</i>	TGATGGTGGCTTGAGATGTTGGGA	TGAATCTCATCAACAAACTCCTGACCC
Mouse	<i>Birc3</i>	TGTCAGCCAAGTTCAAGCTG	ATCTTCCGAACCTTCTCCAGGG

Supplementary Table S4. Sequences of ChIP-qPCR primers, Related to Figures (4 and 6).

Species, ChIP target	Gene	Forward (5'-3')	Reverse (5'-3')
Human, p65	<i>PD-L1</i>	GGACACCAACACTAGATACCTAAACTG	CTGCCCAAGGCAGCAAAT
Human, p65	<i>GADD45B</i>	CCAGCAGAACTTGGGAAAGG	GCGAATGCCAGAAAAGAAAA
Human, p65	<i>NR4A2</i>	CAGGTAGTACGCACCTGGAG	CTGGGACAGGAAAAGGGAGT
Human, p65	<i>CD83</i>	GCCTAAGCGGGACTAGGAG	CTGCCACGAGCTGCAGAG