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Supplemental information

IFNAR blockade synergizes with oncolytic VSV to prevent virus-mediated PD-L1 expression and promote antitumor T cell activity

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Supplementary Figures

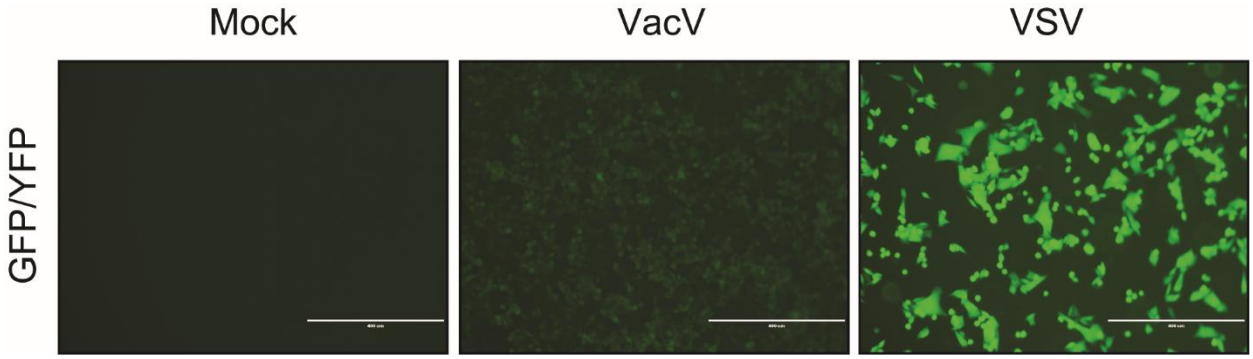

Figure S1. GFP and YFP expression following VSVΔ51 and VacV infection. B16F10 cells were infected with VSV-GFP (VSV) or VacV-YFP (VacV) at MOI 1 for 24 hours then imaged using a fluorescence microscope.

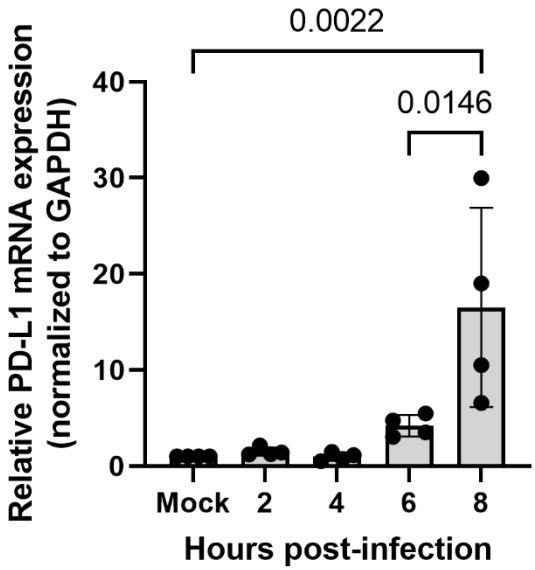

Figure S2. VSV-induced PD-L1 upregulation in MC38 cells. MC38 cells were infected with VSVΔ51 for 2, 4, 6 and 8 hours before RNA was harvested and used to assess PD-L1 mRNA expression via RT-PCR.

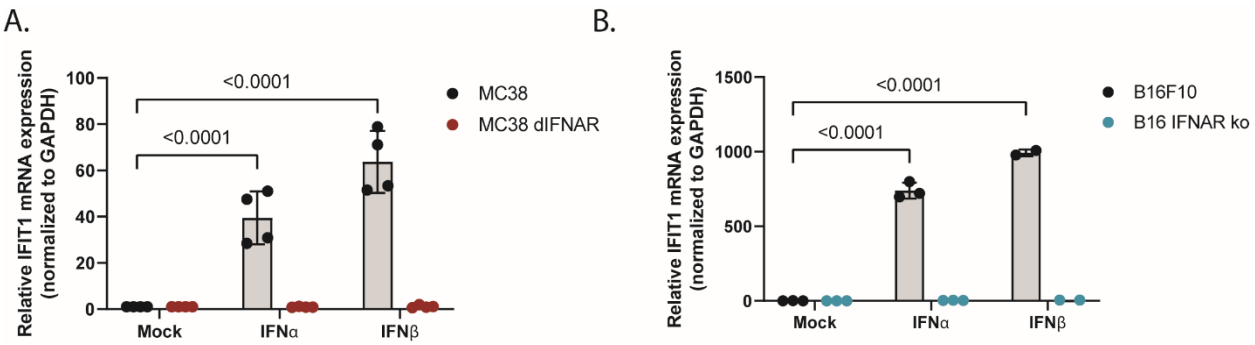

Figure S3. Type I IFN induces IFIT1 upregulation. **(A)** MC38 and **(B)** B16F10 parental and IFNAR knockout cells and were treated with 100 U/mL of IFNα or IFNβ. RNA was harvested and used to assess mRNA expression of IFIT1 via RT-PCR.

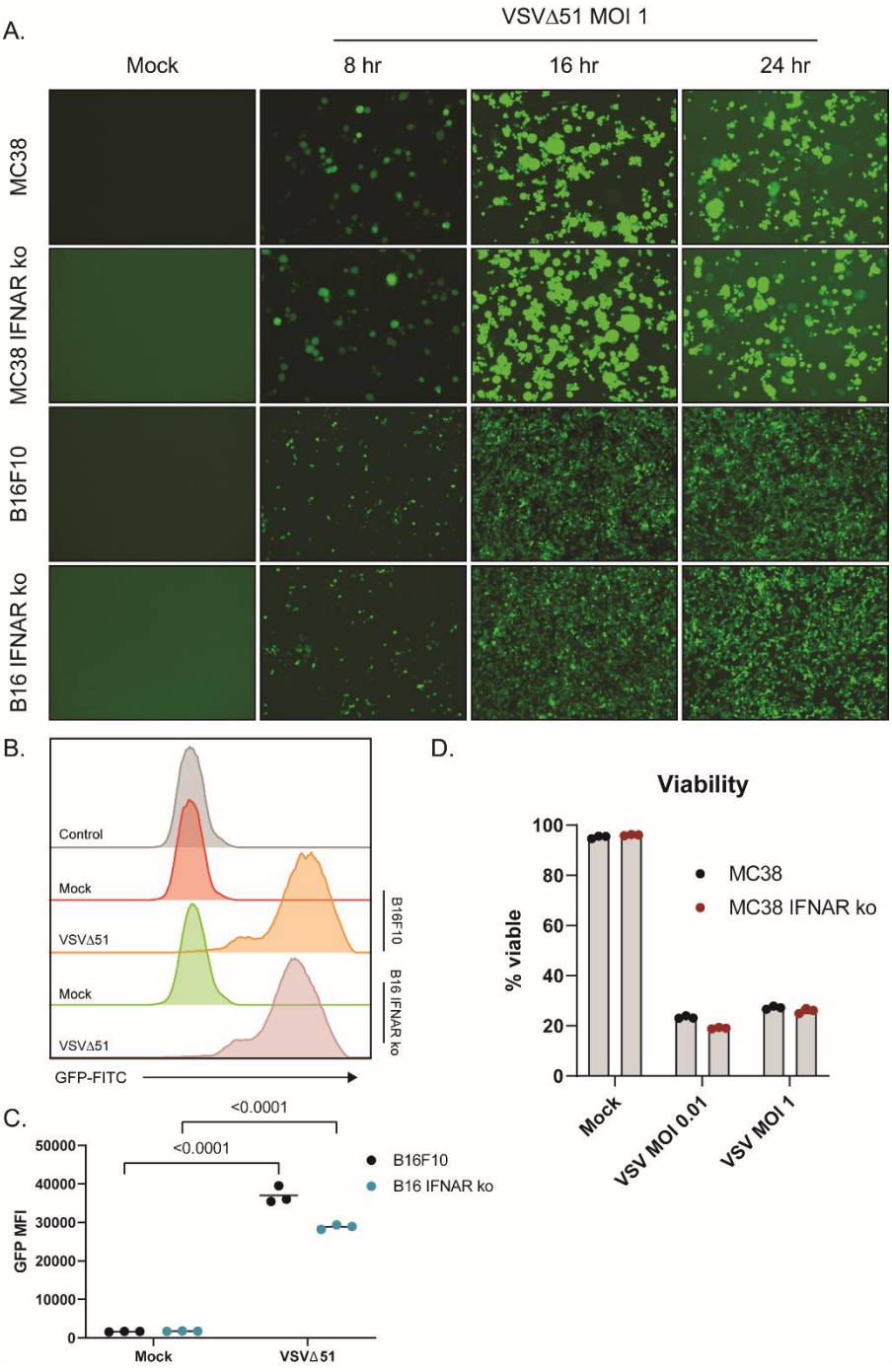

Figure S4. Validation of VSV initiation of replication. **(A)** MC38 and B16F10 parental and IFNAR knockout cells were infected with VSVΔ51-GFP at MOI 1 for 8, 16 and 24 hours then imaged using a fluorescence microscope. B16F10 parental and IFNAR knockout cells were infected with VSVΔ51-GFP at MOI 1 for 24 hours then GFP fluorescence was measured by flow

cytometry. **(B)** Representative histogram and **(C)** MFIs of GFP expression in B16F10 parental and IFNAR ko cells 24 hours post infection. **(D)** MC38 parental/IFNAR ko cells were infected with VSVΔ51-GFP at MOI 1 for 24 hours then viability was measured by flow cytometry.

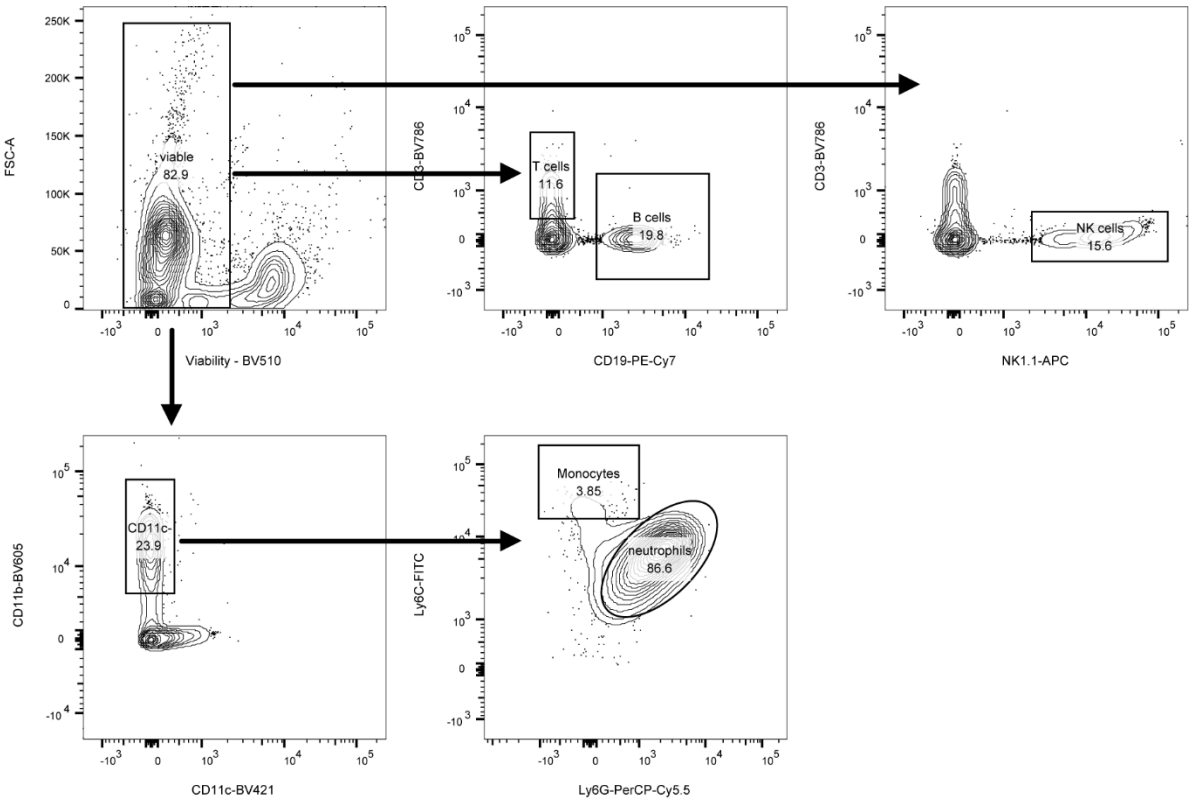

Figure S5. Gating strategy used to characterize different leukocytes from PBMCs to assess PD-L1 surface expression (corresponds to data from Figure 5).

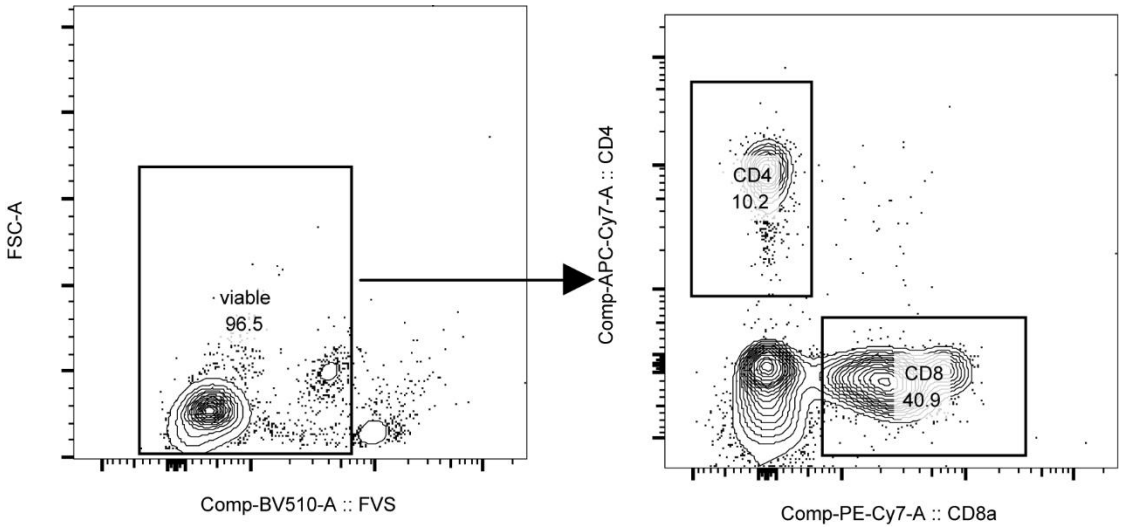

Figure S6. Gating strategy used to characterize T cells from PBMCs (corresponds to data from Figure 6).