Supplemental Information

Supplemental Figure Legends

Figure S1. Kaplan-Meier plots of overall survival from the S1320 trial stratified by prior exposure to ICT, Related to Figure 1. Results from univariate Cox regression model.

Figure S2. Impacts of treatment regimens containing anti-PD-L1 and/or MEKi on tumor cells, CD45⁺ cells, CD45⁺ sub-populations, and CD8⁺ T-cell sub-populations, Related to Figure 2.

(A) Immunofluorescence of p-ERK levels in tumors of indicated tumor models, with or without trametinib treatment (3 days). DAPI, nuclear stain. Scale bar, 50 μ m. Representative images shown for two of five tumors analyzed per group.

(B) Tumor volumes of mSK-Mel254 treated with indicated regimens and on the timelines in Figure 2A. Trametinib at 3 mg/kg/d. Anti-PD-L1 (200 μ g/mouse) and anti-CTLA-4 (200 μ g/mouse), both twice per week IP. N = 8 tumors/group. Data are means \pm SEMs (P-values, Student t-test).

(C, D, E, G) Frequencies of CD45⁺ population in the total live cells (C), immune cell types in the CD45⁺ population (D), CD4⁺ Th1-like T-cells in the CD45⁺ population (E), and CD8⁺ subsets in the CD8⁺ population (G) of three syngeneic tumor models. Mean± SEMs. Pairwise comparisons were performed in (i) vehicle *vs.* two doses of anti-PD-L1, (ii) MEKi starting d7 *vs.* anti-PD-L1 d0-d7, MEKi starting d7, (iii) MEKi+anti-PD-L1 starting d7 *vs.* anti-PD-L1 d0-d7, anti-PD-L1+MEKi starting d7. P-value, Student's *t* test. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01 and ***p < 0.001. See Figure 2A.

(F) Heatmaps showing the expression values of immune phenotypic protein markers across multiple subsets in tumor-infiltrating CD8⁺ cells analyzed by CyTOF in three indicated syngeneic SC tumor models. The expression values of each marker were normalized to the maximum mean value across subsets. T_{CM} (central memory): CD62L⁺CD44⁺GZMB⁻; T_{EM} (effector memory): CD62L⁻CD44⁺GZMB⁻; T_{C} (cytotoxic): GZMB⁺; T_{TD} (terminally differentiated): CD62L⁻CD44⁻GZMB⁻.

Figure S3. Coupled scRNA-seq/scTCR-seq analysis of mSK-Mel254 tumors from mice undergoing anti-PD-L1 and/or MEKi treatment regimens, Related to Figure 3. (A, B) UMAP in Figure 3A colored by single-cell expression patterns of indicated cell lineage markers (A) and TCR (B).

(C to E) Frequencies of immune subpopulations in the CD45⁺ population (C), Mo/M Φ subpopulations among CD45⁺ cells (D), subpopulations among CD4⁺ T-cells (E, top) and CD8⁺ T-cells (E, bottom). See Figure 2A.

(F) Boxplots of *Tcf1*⁺ stem-like gene signature scores in CD8⁺ T-cell subsets. Pairwise comparisons were performed in (i) vehicle *vs*. anti-PD-L1 d0-d7, (ii) MEKi d7 *vs*. anti-PD-L1 d0-d7, (iii) anti-PD-L1+MEKi d7 *vs*. anti-PD-L1 d0-d7, anti-PD-L1+MEKi d7. P-value, Wilcoxon test. *p < 0.05, ***p < 0.001. See Figure 2A.

(G) Heatmap displaying the scaled mean expression levels of highlighted genes (rows) in each treatment regimen group and time point (column) for T_C , T_{REG} , T_{H1}/T_{H2} , NKT and

 $T_{\gamma\delta}$ subpopulations. See Figure 2A. Gene expression levels were row-scaled across CD8⁺ T_C, T_{REG}, T_{H1}/T_{H2}, NKT, T_{Y\delta}, and Ki-67^{hi}CD8⁺ subpopulations.

Figure S4. Anti-PD-L1 lead-in before MAPKi co-treatment optimizes suppression of extracranial and intracranial metastatic progression and augments T-cell clonal expansion, Related to Figures 5 and 6.

(A) *In vivo* BLI of representative mice bearing metastatic YUMM1.7ER cells from the untreated group on indicated timepoints. All images were adjusted to the same radiance scale.

(B) *Ex vivo* photo (left) and BLI (right) at necropsy of a mouse from the untreated group on day 23 post-IC injection. All images were adjusted to the same radiance scale.

(C, D) Temporal BLI quantification (radiance, photons/sec) based on the dosing timeline in Figure 5A of ventral extracranial (C) or intracranial (D) tumor burden. Data are mean \pm SD based on the indicated numbers of mice in the untreated and treatment regimen groups. Pairwise comparisons (mixed model framework with Bonferronic correction for multiple testing) of the group MEKi d0, anti-PD-L1 d-4 *vs.* the group denoted by the specific color of symbol #. # p = 0.05-0.001, ## p < 0.001. *Indicates death of mouse or mice, resulting in drops in mean BLI values. True complete responses or CRs defined in STAR Methods.

(E) Flowchart showing the status of surviving mice from experiment in Figure 5G as they were monitored and grouped beyond 10 weeks (post MAPKi treatment initiation). Specific

mice (number and color designations in F) and their final status at the end of long-term follow-ups are shown.

(F) Schematic of the individual natural histories of long-term surviving mice from experiment in Figure 5G (treatment regimens coded by orange and red colors) and their disease, treatment, and vital status.

(G) Tumor cell-involved brain and ovarian tissues were collected from mice at time points and in groups as indicated in Figure 5A (brain, n = 2 mice per group, except the no treatment group; ovary, n = 1 mouse per group; two geographically distinct regions of each organ site were sampled for TCR-seq analysis). Dot plot showing the diversity and gini clonality indices for a or β chain in brain or ovarian tissues (red dots, average values). Pairwise comparison was performed between MEKi d0, anti-PD-L1 d-4 and each of the other treatment groups with Student's *t* test. P-values, *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001. (H) The total sizes of large TCR clones (\geq 8%) for the a or β chain in tumor-involved brain or ovarian tissues (red dots, average values). Pairwise comparisons were performed as in E.

(I) The total sizes of largest, top 5, and top 10 TCR clones (\geq 8%) for the α or β chain in tumor-involved brain or ovarian tissues (red dots, average values). Pairwise comparisons were performed as in E.

(J) Venn plots showing the overlapping fractions of TCR clones (α or β chain) between brain and ovarian tissues in each individual.



Figure S1





Days











Kras mutant colorectal carcinoma

Th1-like

50

40

10

% of CD4* 30 20

Th1-like





Figure S2









Figure S4

Supplemental Table Legends

Table S1. For S1320 trial, associations between baseline patient characteristics and prior ICT, Related to Figure 1. Median (range) or N (%) reported.

Table S2. Multivariable Cox regression models for PFS (A) and OS (B), Related to Figure 1.

Table S3. Expansion indices as well as top 5 and 10 clone sizes of CD8⁺ T_c, Ki-67^{hi} CD8⁺ T and T_{REG} cells in each treatment regimen group and time point, Related to Figure 3. See Figure 2A.

Supplemental Table S1

Factor	No prior exposure (N = 145)	Prior checkpoint therapy $(N = 61)$	P-value
Randomized arm			
Continuous Dosing	74 (51)	31 (51)	1
Intermittent Dosing	71 (49)	30 (49)	
	()	()	
Age at randomization (years)	62 (52, 69)	58 (47, 67)	0.16
Age at randomization (years)			
Younger than 45	24 (17)	15 (25)	0.18
45 and older	121 (83)	46 (75)	
Gender			
Female	51 (35)	23 (38)	0.75
Male	94 (65)	38 (62)	0.70
Walo		00 (02)	
Race			
White	142 (98)	59 (97)	0.6
Asian and white	1 (1)	0 (0)	
Native American	0 (0)	1 (2)	
Unknown race	2 (1)	1 (2)	
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	4 (3)	2 (3)	1
Not hispanic	141 (97)	59 (97)	
PS			
0	82 (57)	35 (58)	0.95
1	60 (42)	24 (40)	0.00
2	2 (1)	1 (2)	
	()		
LDH at randomization			
Elevated LDH	53 (37)	24 (39)	0.75
Normal LDH	92 (63)	37 (61)	
Primary	110 (78)	E2 (88)	0.10
	112 (70)	52 (60) 7 (10)	0.12
onknown primary	32 (22)	/ (12)	
Stage			
MO	14 (10)	11 (18)	0.41
M1A	25 (17)	11 (18)	
M1B	32 (22)	12 (20)	
M1C	74 (51)	27 (44)	
Response			a /-
CR	13 (9)	9 (15)	0.43
Unconfirmed CR	3 (2)	0 (0)	
PK () DD	76 (54)	38 (64)	
Unconfirmed PR	22 (16)	6 (10)	
	22 (16)	5 (8)	
Increasing disease	2 (1)	U (U)	
madequate assessment	3 (2)	1 (2)	

Supplemental Table 2A

Covariate	HR	80% CI	P-value
Prior checkpoint therapy (ref = No prior exposure)	0.6	(0.47, 0.77)	0.009
Intermittent Dosing (ref = Continuous Dosing)	1.57	(1.27, 1.96)	0.0073
Age at randomization (years)	0.99	(0.98, 1)	0.17
Male (ref = Female)	0.93	(0.73, 1.18)	0.69
PS 1 (ref = PS 0)	1.3	(1.04, 1.62)	0.13
PS 2 (ref = PS 0)	3.2	(1.23, 8.34)	0.12
Normal LDH (ref = Elevated LDH)	0.63	(0.5, 0.79)	0.01
Unknown primary (ref = Cutaneous primary)	0.71	(0.53, 0.95)	0.13
M1A (ref = M0)	1.24	(0.79, 1.95)	0.53
M1B (ref = M0)	1.6	(1.04, 2.46)	0.16
M1C (ref = M0)	1.9	(1.27, 2.82)	0.039

Supplemental Table 2B

Covariate	HR	80% CI	P-value
Prior checkpoint therapy (ref = No prior exposure)	0.86	(0.63, 1.17)	0.52
Intermittent Dosing (ref = Continuous Dosing)	1.13	(0.85, 1.49)	0.58
Age at randomization (years)	1	(0.99, 1.01)	0.81
Male (ref = Female)	0.63	(0.47, 0.85)	0.051
PS 1 (ref = PS 0)	2.16	(1.64, 2.85)	< 0.001
PS 2 (ref = PS 0)	12.71	(4.48, 36.06)	0.0018
Normal LDH (ref = Elevated LDH)	0.54	(0.41, 0.73)	0.0069
Unknown primary (ref = Cutaneous primary)	0.65	(0.44, 0.95)	0.15
M1A (ref = M0)	1.67	(0.79, 3.5)	0.38
M1B (ref = M0)	3.01	(1.48, 6.13)	0.047
M1C (ref = M0)	3.61	(1.84, 7.09)	0.015

Supplemental Table 3

	Expansion index		Size of top5 clones		Size of top10 clones				
	$CD8^+ T_C$	Ki-67 ^{hi} CD8 ⁺	T_{REG}	$CD8^+ T_C$	Ki-67 ^{hi} CD8 ⁺	T_{REG}	$CD8^+ T_C$	Ki-67 ^{hi} CD8 ⁺	T_{REG}
Day7	0.0630	0.0000	0.0086	0.0465	0.0159	0.0171	0.0734	0.0159	0.0282
Day7	0.1796	0.0204	0.0000	0.1478	0.1063	0.1113	0.1777	0.1096	0.1213
Day10	0.1852	0.0000	0.0074	0.1022	0.0424	0.0849	0.1283	0.0424	0.0945
Day10	0.0193	0.0000	0.0000	0.1129	0.0000	0.0484	0.1532	0.0000	0.0887
Day10	0.1392	0.0817	0.0000	0.2160	0.0488	0.0418	0.3031	0.0488	0.0592
Day10	0.1416	0.0817	0.0000	0.1203	0.0253	0.0190	0.1582	0.0253	0.0190
Day14	0.0067	0.0000	0.0067	0.0516	0.0299	0.0387	0.0616	0.0299	0.0464
Day14	0.1175	0.0000	0.0066	0.0235	0.0063	0.0093	0.0334	0.0066	0.0136
Day14	0.2392	0.0000	0.0334	0.1800	0.0284	0.1411	0.2141	0.0284	0.1492
Day14	0.2210	0.0245	0.0000	0.1018	0.0583	0.0317	0.1372	0.0590	0.0398