

## *Supplementary Material*

# **Neutrophils promote the activation of monocytes via ROS to boost systemic antitumor immunity after cryo-thermal therapy**

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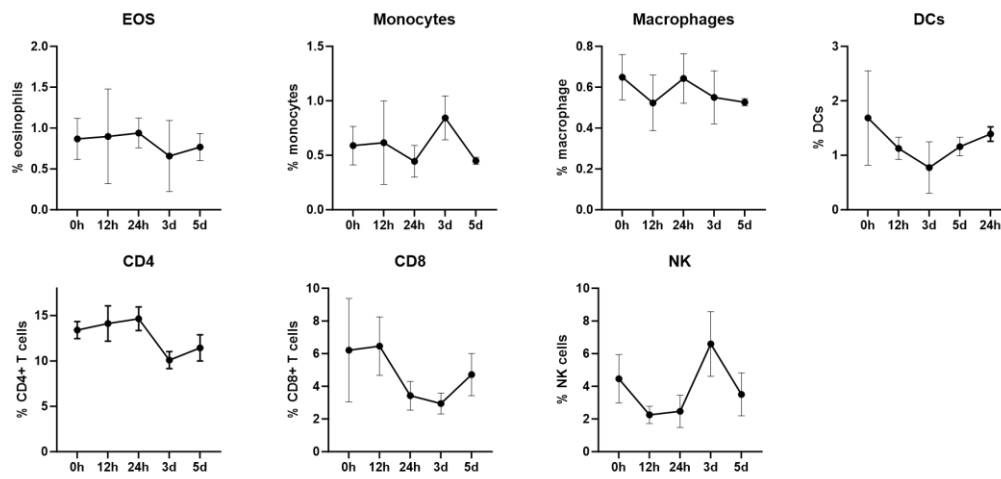
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## **1 Supplementary Figures and Tables**

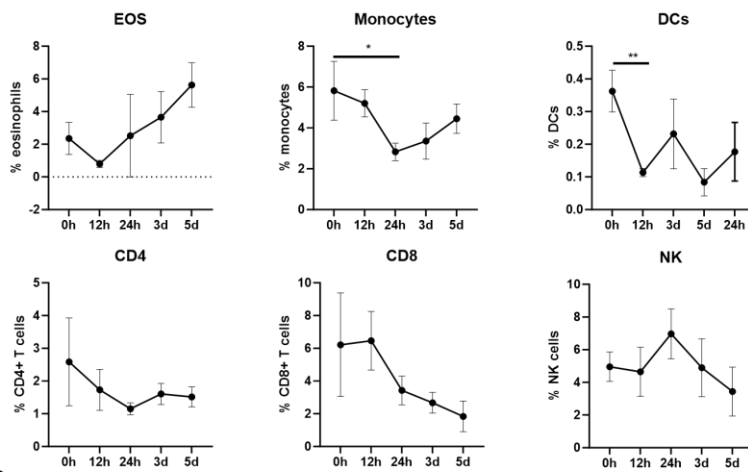
### **1.1 Supplementary Figures**

**A**

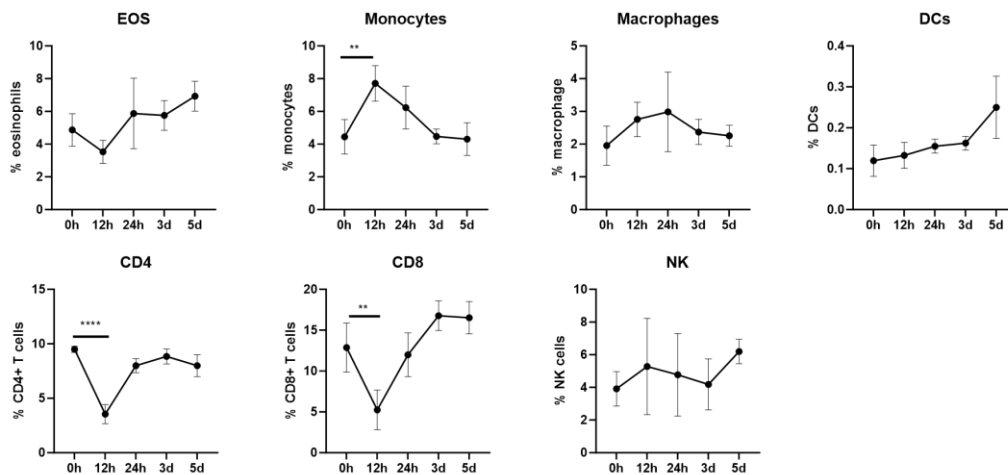
Spleen

**B**

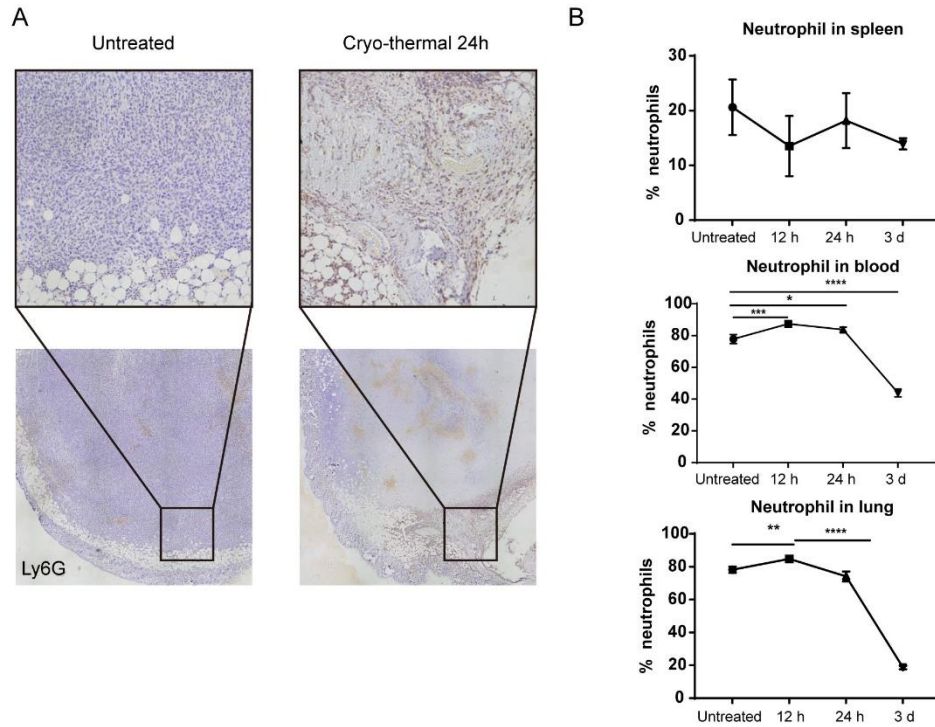
Blood

**C**

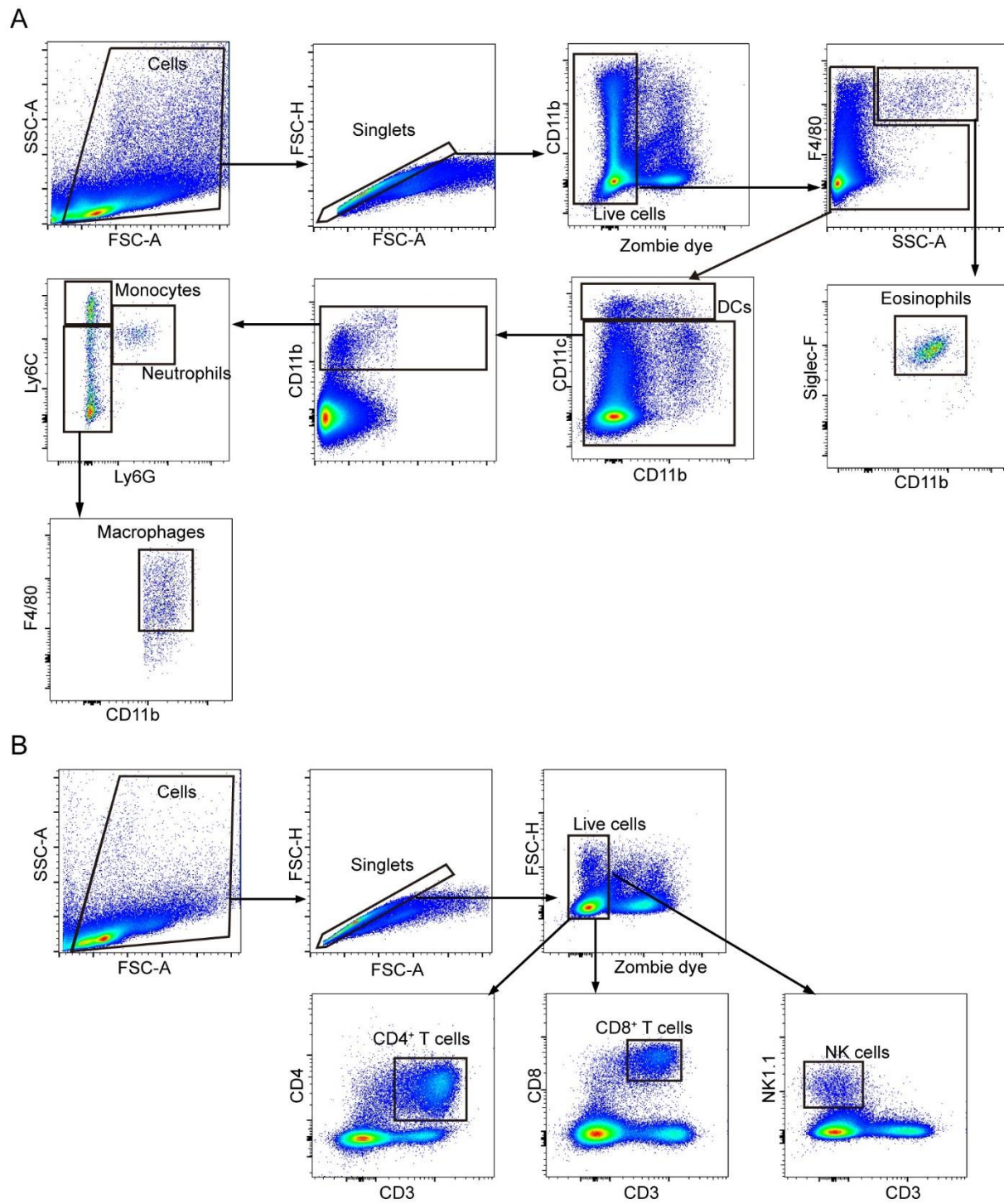
Lung



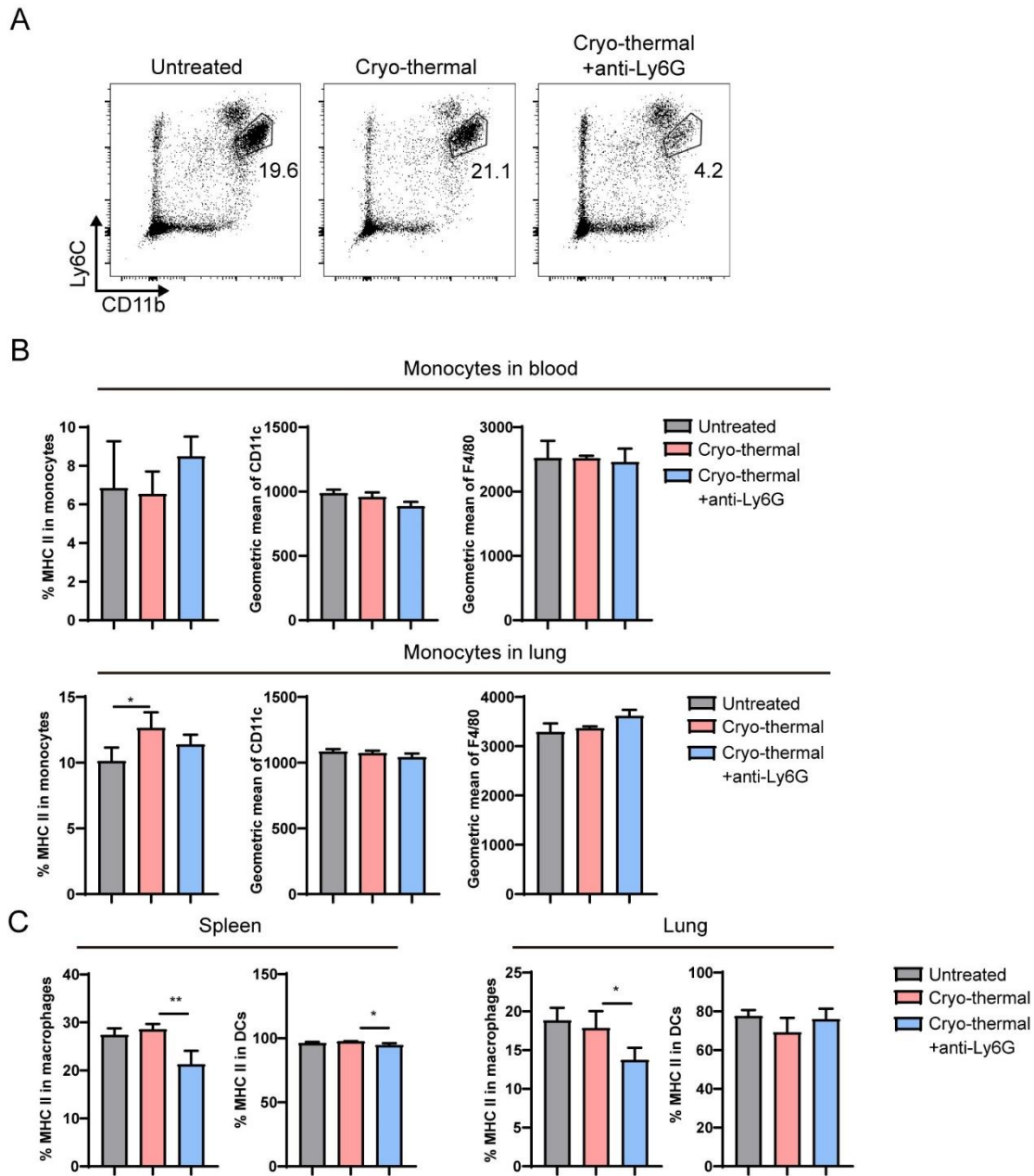
**Supplementary Figure 1.** Dynamics of immune cells after CTT. (A-C) The percentage of eosinophils, monocytes, macrophages, DCs, CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells, CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells and NK cells in spleen, blood and lung in 12 h, 24 h, 3 d and 5 d after CTT was detected by flow cytometry in the B16F10 tumor models. \*p <0.05, \*\*p <0.01, \*\*\*\*p <0.0001.. n=4 for each group.



**Supplementary Figure 2.** CTT induced a rapid neutrophil response in a 4T1 breast cancer mouse model. (A) Representative immunohistochemical staining images of neutrophil (Ly6G<sup>+</sup>) infiltration in tumor of tumor-bearing mice and CTT mice at 24 h after CTT in the 4T1 tumor model. (B) The percentage of neutrophils in spleen, blood and lung in 12 h, 24 h and 3 d after CTT was detected by flow cytometry in the 4T1 tumor models. \*p <0.05, \*\*p <0.01, \*\*\*p <0.001, \*\*\*\*p <0.0001. n=4 for each group.

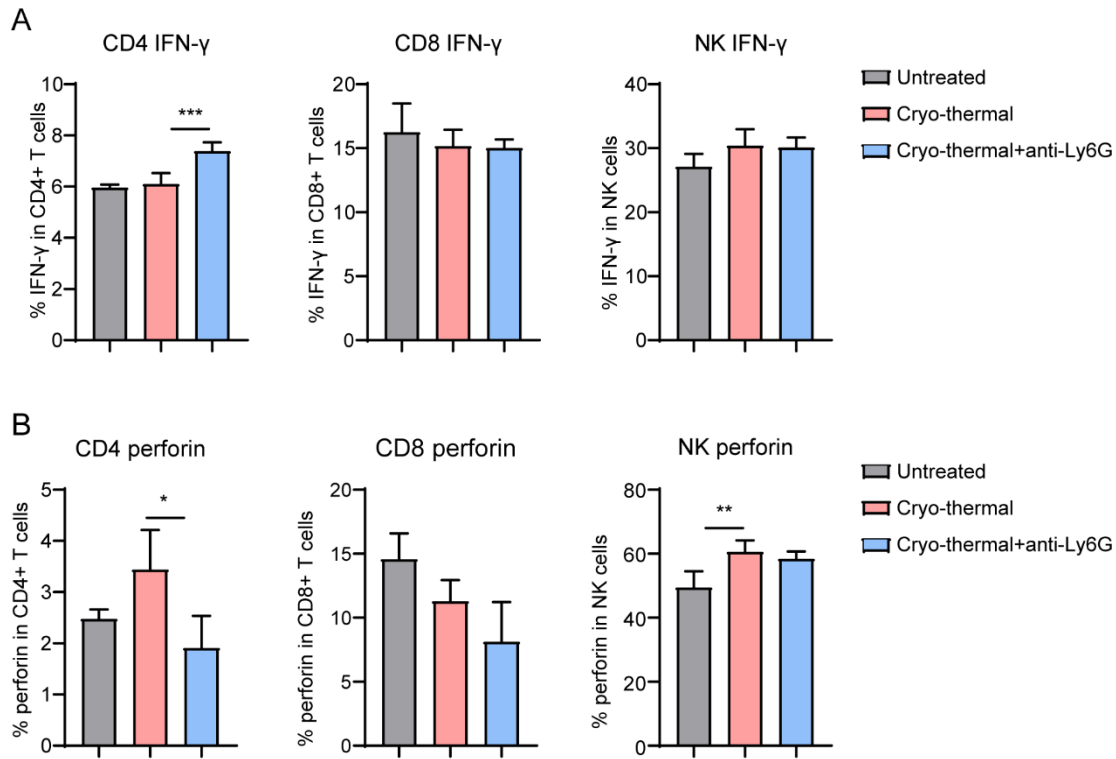


**Supplementary Figure 3.** The gating strategy of immune cells.



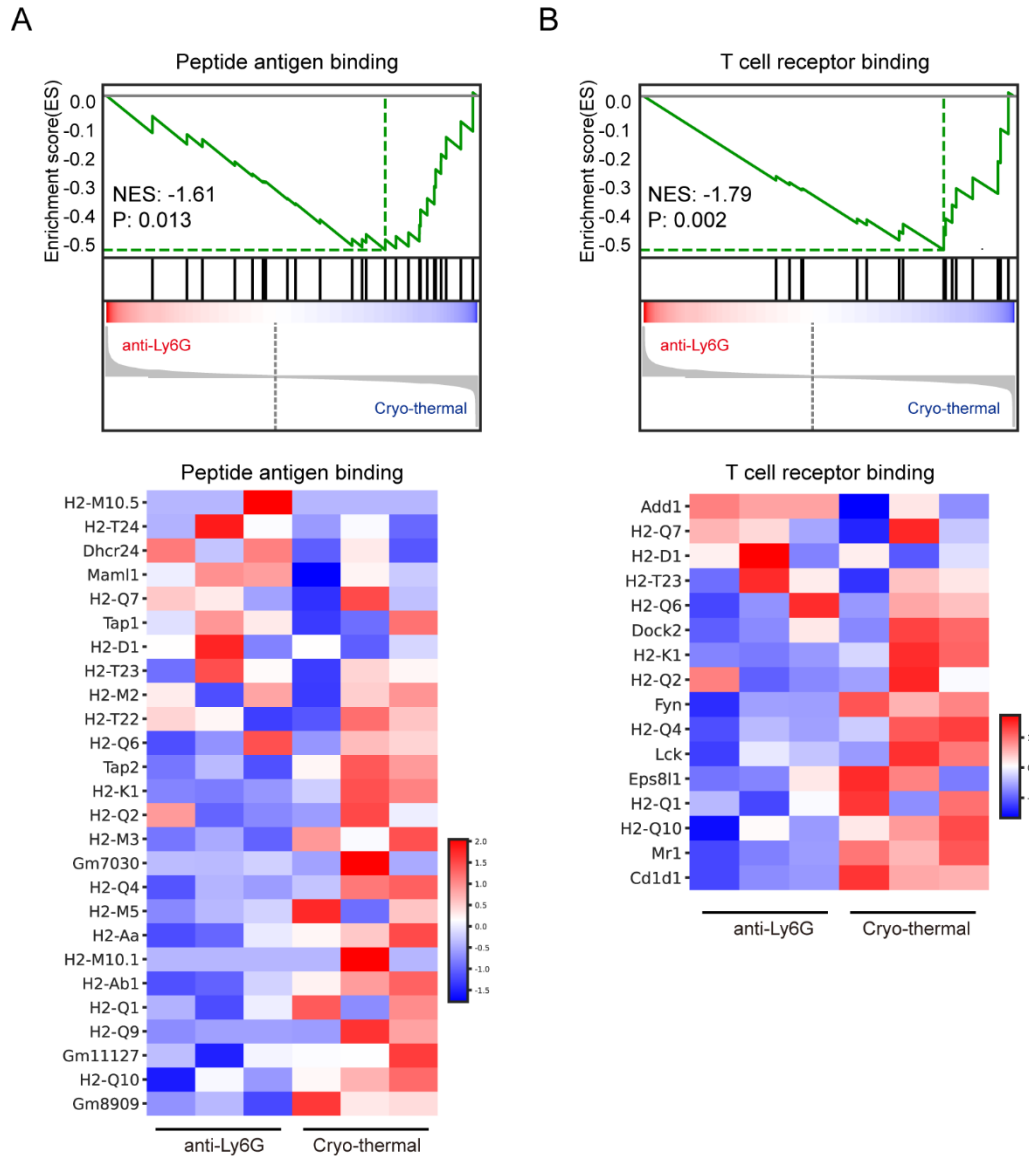
**Supplementary Figure 4.** Maturation of monocytes, macrophages and DCs in the spleen, blood and lungs. (A) Determination of neutrophil depletion efficiency using flow cytometry. (B-C) The expression of MHC II

in monocytes (B), macrophages (C) and DCs (B) in blood, spleen and lung on day 5 after CTT was detected by flow cytometry. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ .  $n=4$  for each group.



**Supplementary Figure 5.** The differentiation and function of T-cells and NK cells in spleen 5 d after CTT. At 12 d after tumor incubation, mice were treated with CTT. Anti-Ly6G antibody was used one day before

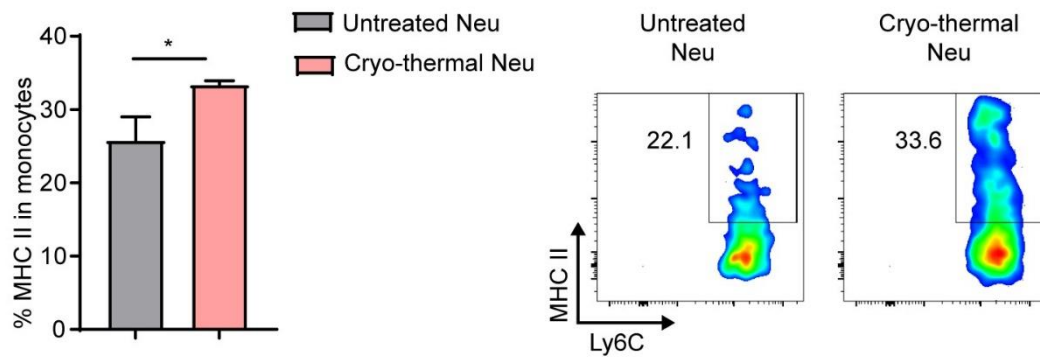
CTT to deplete the neutrophils. (A-B) The expression of IFN- $\gamma$  (A) and perforin (B) in CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cells, CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cells and NK cells was measured by flow cytometry. \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01, \*\*\*p < 0.001. n=4 for each group.



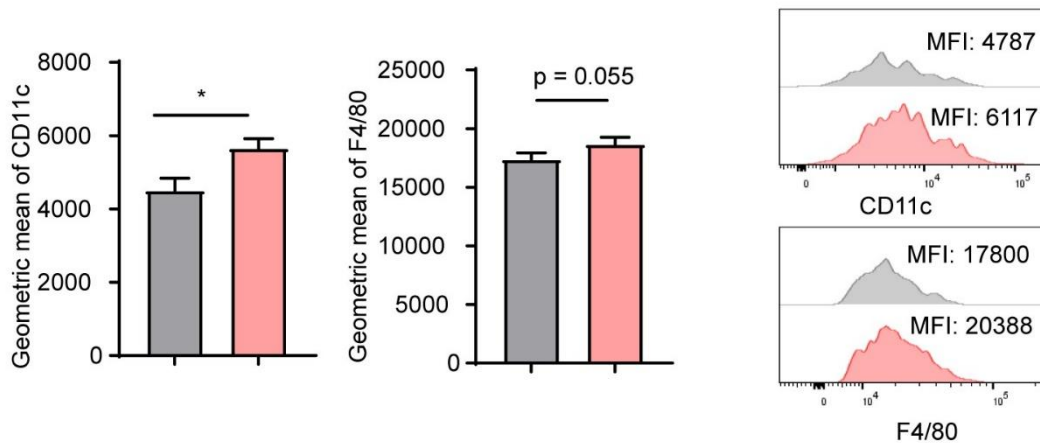
**Supplementary Figure 6.** Monocytes from CTT and anti-Ly6G group was sorted by MACS and analyzed by mRNA-seq. (A-B) peptide antigen binding (GO:0042605) and T-cell receptor binding (GO:0042608) pathway was analyzed by GSEA.

A

4T1 mouse model



B

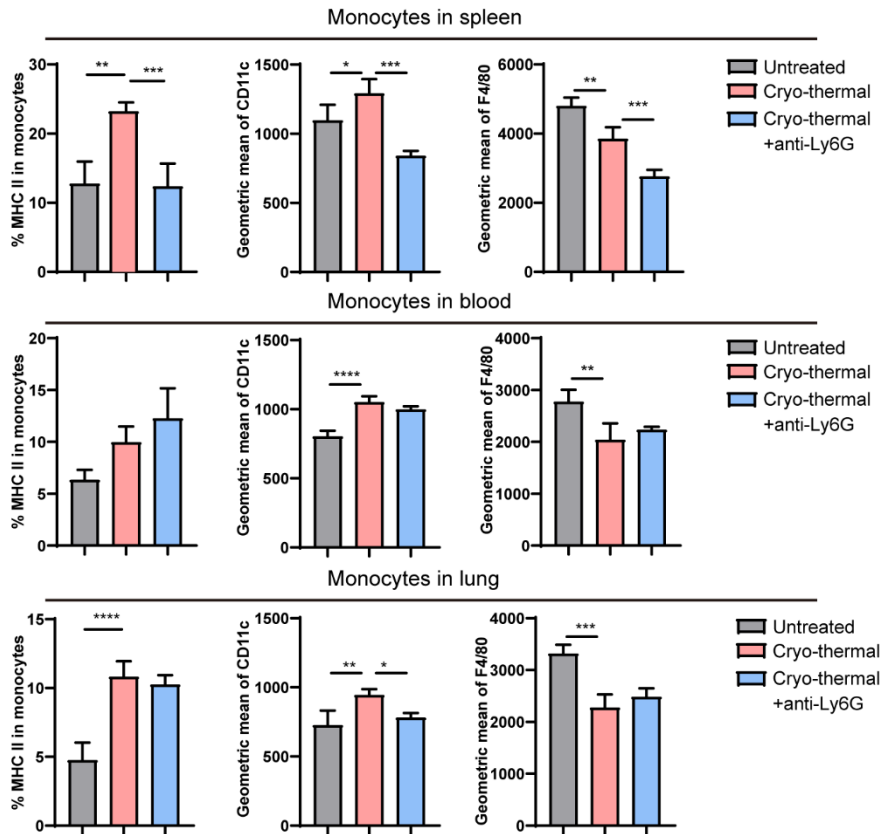


**Supplementary Figure 7.** Neutrophil promoted the activation of monocyte in 4T1 tumor model. (A-B) Neutrophils sorted from untreated mice and CTT mice in 4T1 tumor models were cocultured with neutrophil-

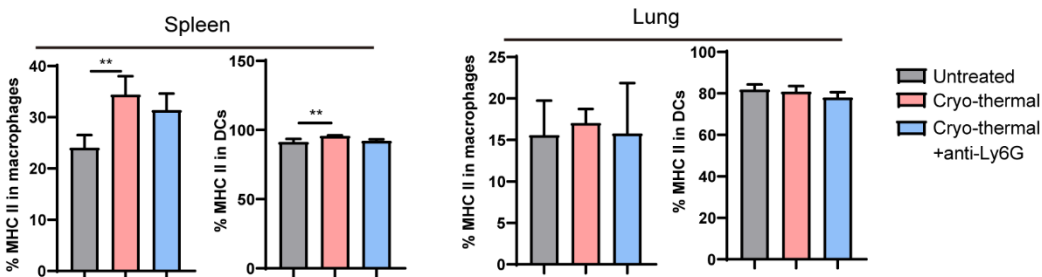


free splenocytes at a ratio of 1:5 for 24 h. The expression of MHC II, CD11c and F4/80 on monocytes was detected by flow cytometry.

A

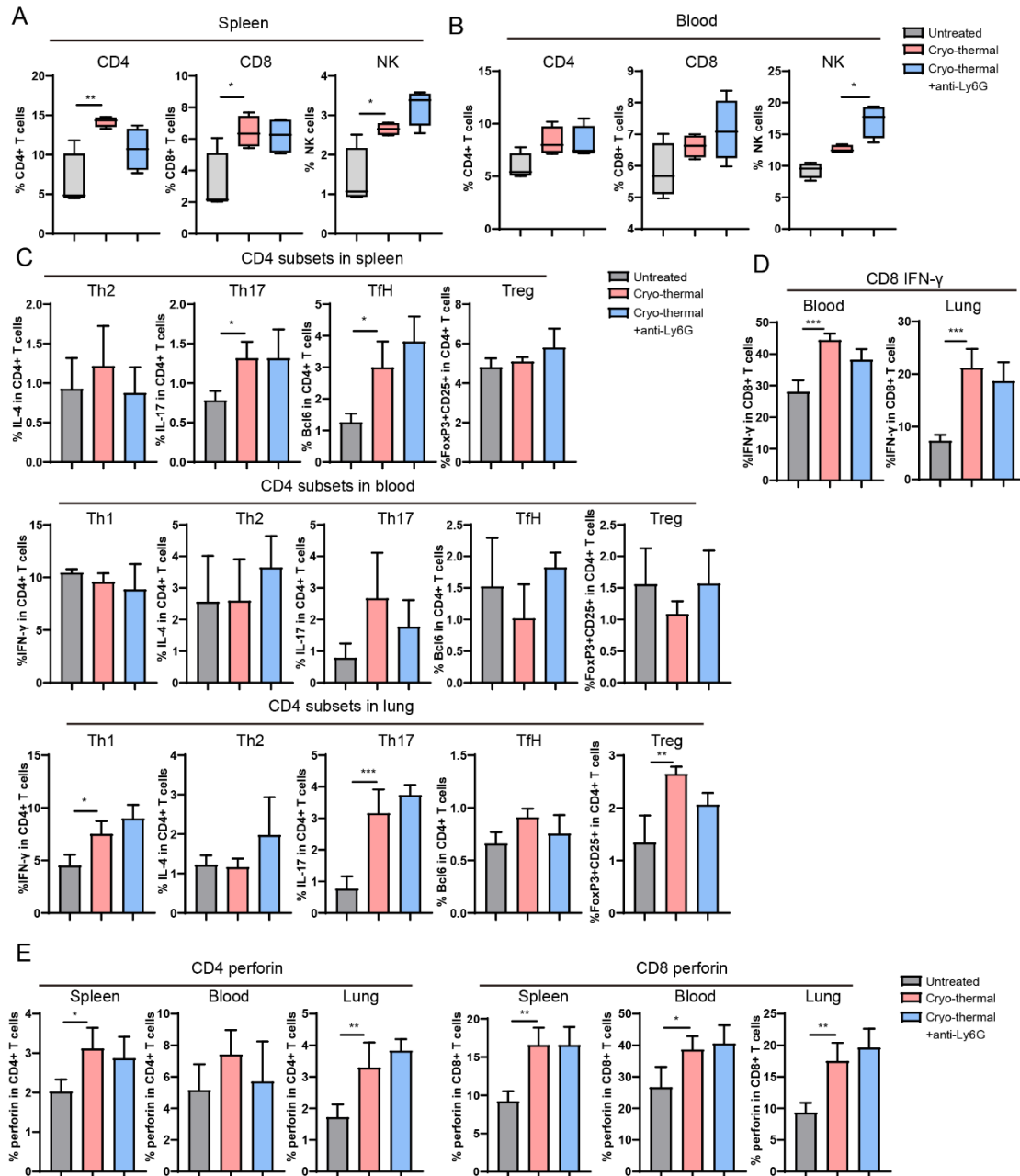


B



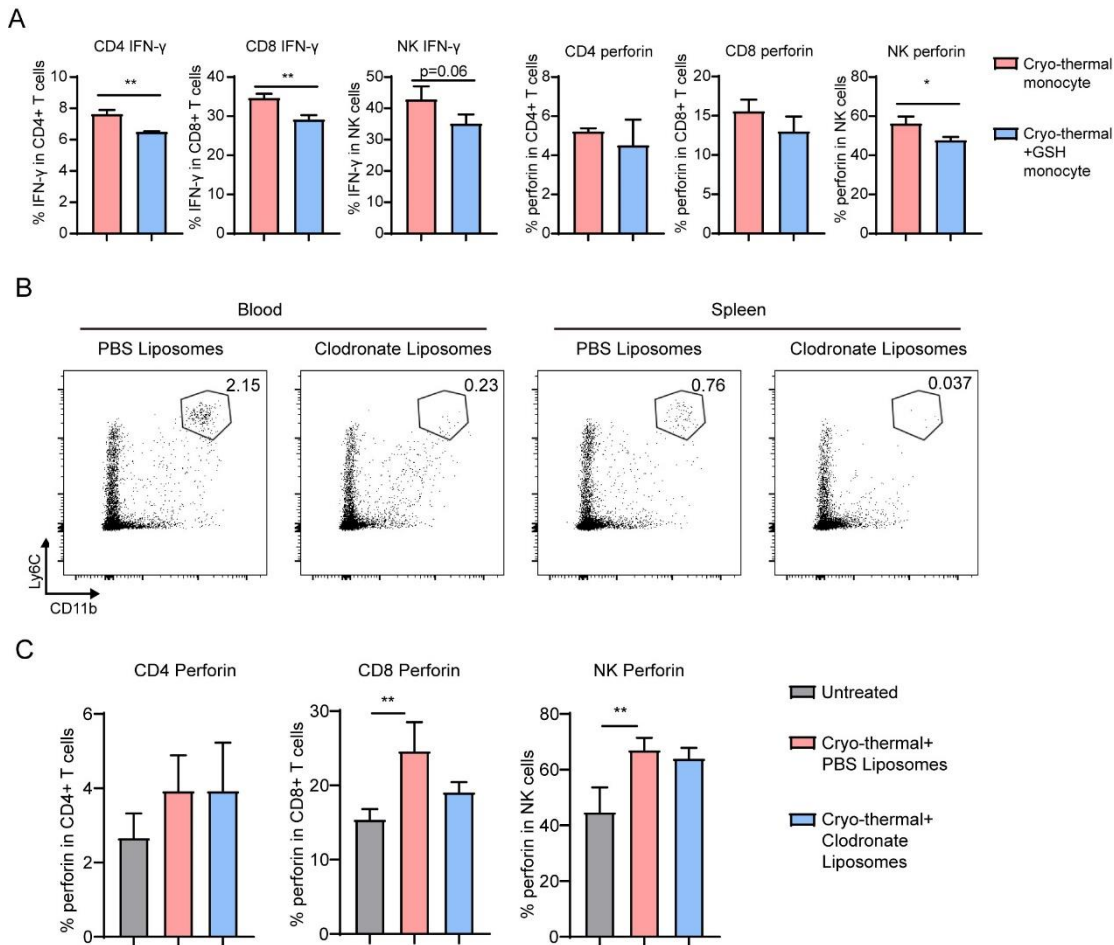
**Supplementary Figure 8.** Neutrophils induced by CTT promoted the monocyte maturation. At 12 d after tumor incubation, mice were treated with CTT. Anti-Ly6G antibody was used one day before CTT to deplete the neutrophils. The expression levels of MHC II on monocytes, macrophages and DCs were measured by flow cytometry 14 d after CTT. (A) The expression levels of MHC II on monocytes from spleen, blood and

lung. (B-C) The expression levels of MHC II on macrophages (B) and DCs (C) from spleen and lung. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ .  $n=4$  for each group.



**Supplementary Figure 9.** Neutrophils after CTT was essential for the systemic anti-tumor immunity. At 12 d after tumor incubation, mice were treated with CTT. Anti-Ly6G antibody was used one day before CTT to deplete the neutrophils. The percentages, subsets and cytokines profile of CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cells were measured by flow cytometry 14 d after CTT. (A-B) The percentages of CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cells, CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cells and NK cells in spleen and blood. (C) The percentages of Th1 (IFN- $\gamma$ <sup>+</sup>), Th2 (IL-4<sup>+</sup>), Th17 (IL-17<sup>+</sup>), Tfh (Bcl6<sup>+</sup>) and Tregs (CD25<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>+</sup>) in CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cells from spleen, blood and lung. (D) The expression level of IFN- $\gamma$  in

CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cells from blood and lung. (E) The expression level of perforin in CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cells from spleen, blood and lung. \*p <0.05, \*\*p <0.01, \*\*\*p<0.001. n=4 for each group.



**Supplementary Figure 10.** Depletion efficiency of monocytes and expression of perforin in T-cells and NK cells. (A) B16F10 tumor-bearing mice were administered GSH intraperitoneally after CTT. Monocytes were sorted and cocultured with monocyte-free splenocytes at a ratio of 1:5 for 24 h. The expression of IFN-γ and perforin in CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cells, CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cells and NK cells was measured by flow cytometry. (B-C) Mice were administrated with chlorophosphate liposome or PBS liposome at 3 d after CTT, the percentages of monocyte in blood and spleen (B) as well as the expression of perforin in T-cells and NK cells (C) were measured by flow cytometry. \*\*p <0.01. n=4 for each group.

## 1.2 Supplementary Tables

**Table S1 Antibodies used in this study.**

Antibodies	Company	Clone
Pacific blue-CD11b	BioLegend	M1/70
PE-CD11c	BioLegend	N418
PerCP-Cy5.5-IA/IE	BioLegend	M5/114.15.2
APC-F4/80	BioLegend	BM8
FITC-Ly6C	BioLegend	HK1.4
PE/Cy7-Ly6G	BioLegend	1A8
PerCP-Cy5.5-CD3	BioLegend	145-2411

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APC/Cy7-CD4	BioLegend	RM4-5
FITC-NK1.1	BioLegend	PK136
Pacific blue-CD8	BioLegend	53-6.7
PE/Dazzle 594-IFN- $\gamma$	BioLegend	XMG1.2
BV421-IL4	BioLegend	11B11
PE-IL-17	BioLegend	TC11-18H10.1
AF647-Granzyme	BioLegend	GB11
PE-Perforin	BioLegend	S16009A
PE/Cy7-CD25	BioLegend	3C7
PE-FoxP3	BioLegend	MF-14
BV421-Bcl6	BD bioscience	K112-91
PE-Ly6G	BioLegend	1A8
PE-CCR2	BioLegend	SA203G11
PE-SiglecF	BD bioscience	E50-2440

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