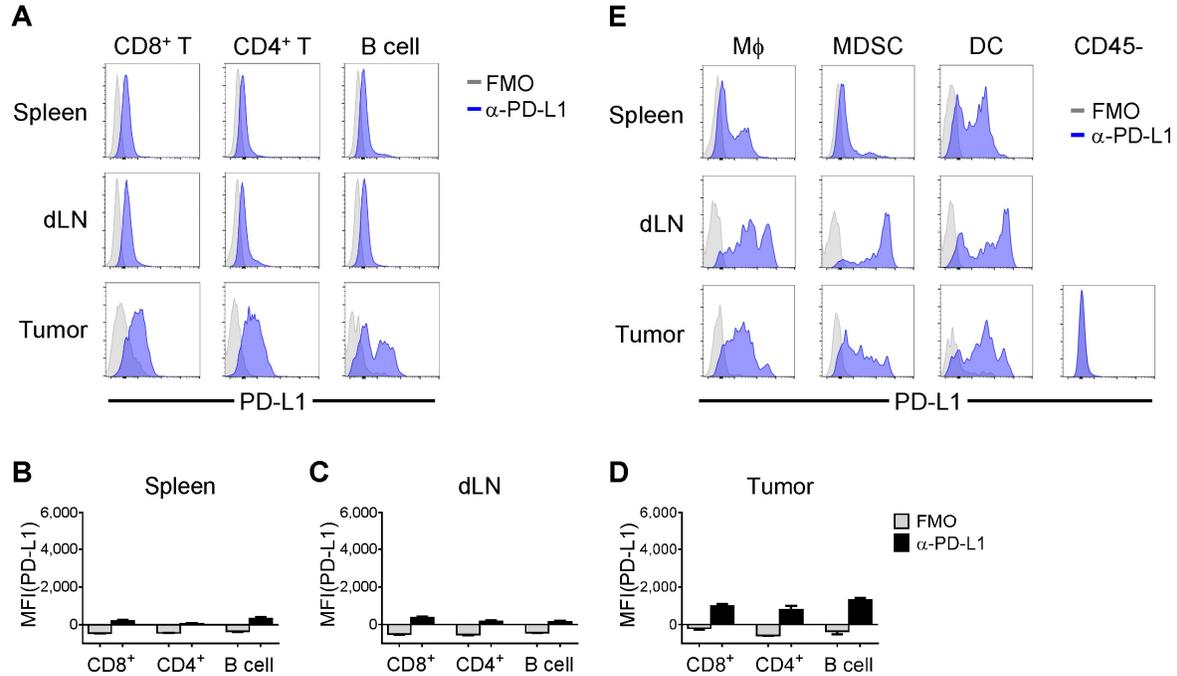
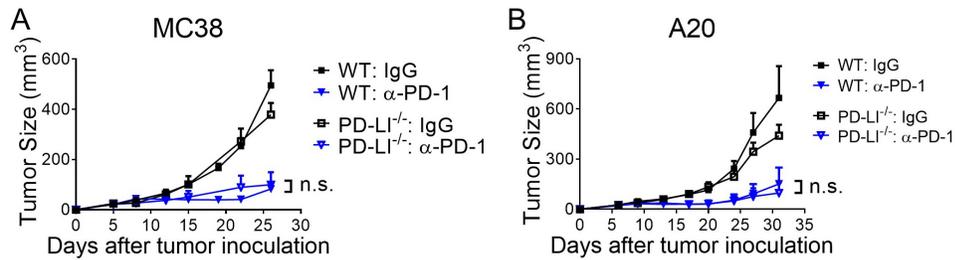


Supplemental data

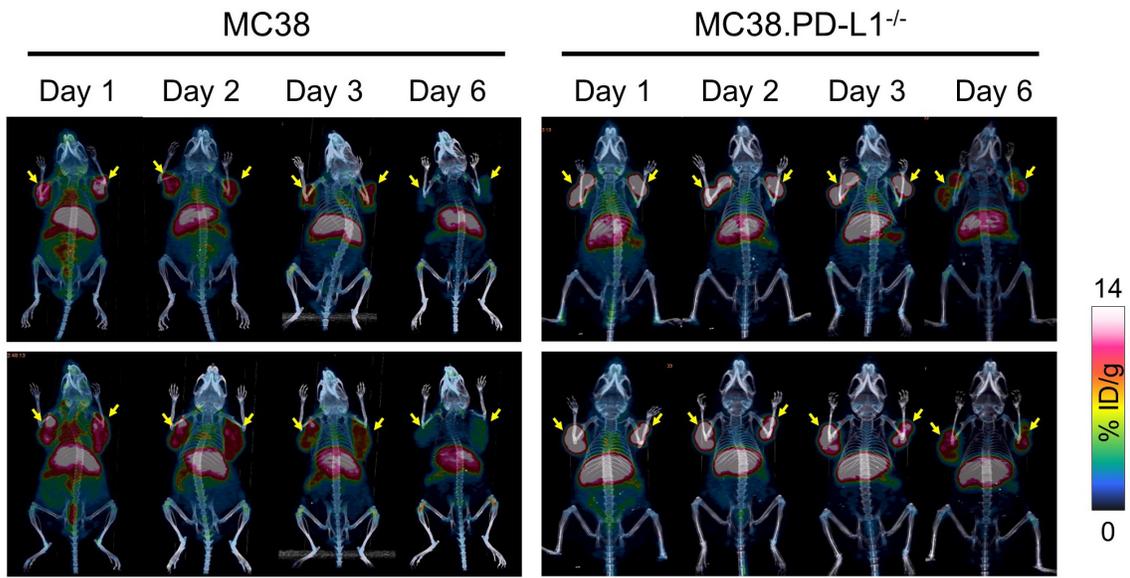


Supplementary Figure 1. PD-L1 is less abundant in lymphocytes. C57BL/6 mice were inoculated with 1×10^6 MC38 cells. Spleen, dLN, and tumor tissues were collected on day 22. PD-L1 expression in lymphocytes was measured by flow cytometry. **(A)** Representative flow cytometry histograms are shown. **(B-D)** MFIs of PD-L1 staining in spleen **(B)**, dLN **(C)**, and tumor **(D)** are shown ($n = 3$). **(E)** C57BL/6 mice were inoculated with MC38.PD-L1^{-/-} cells. Spleen, dLN, and tumor tissues were collected on day 22. PD-L1 expression was measured by flow cytometry. Data indicate mean \pm SEM and are representative of two independent experiments. Statistical analysis was performed using an unpaired Student's two-tailed t test.

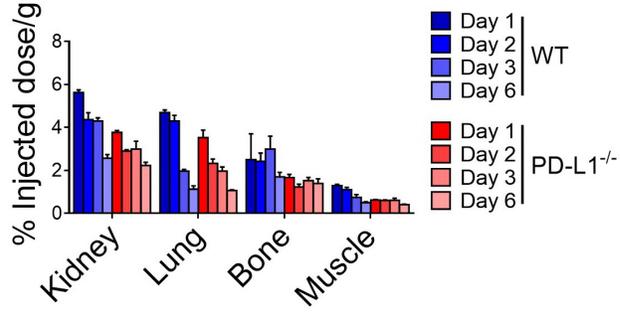


Supplementary Figure 2. Tumor expressed-PD-L1 is dispensable for the responses to anti-PD-1. (A) C57BL/6 mice (n = 5) were inoculated with 1×10^6 MC38.WT or MC38.PD-L1^{-/-} cells. After tumors established, mice were treated with 200 μ g anti-PD-1 on days 5, 8, and 10. Tumor growth was measured twice a week. (B) Balb/c mice (n = 5) were inoculated with 3×10^6 A20.WT or A20.PD-L1^{-/-} cells. Mice were treated with 200 μ g anti-PD-1 on days 6, 9, and 13. n.s., not significant. Data indicate mean \pm SEM and are representative of two independent experiments. Statistical analysis was performed using an unpaired Student's two-tailed t test.

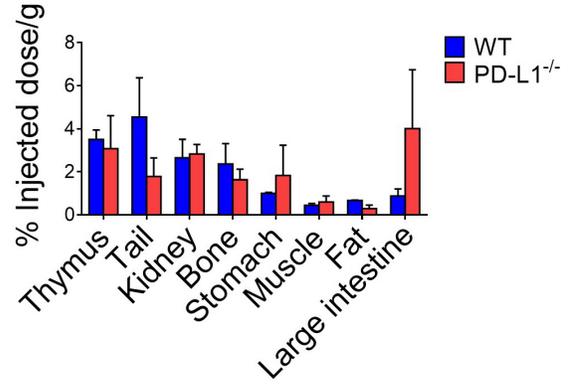
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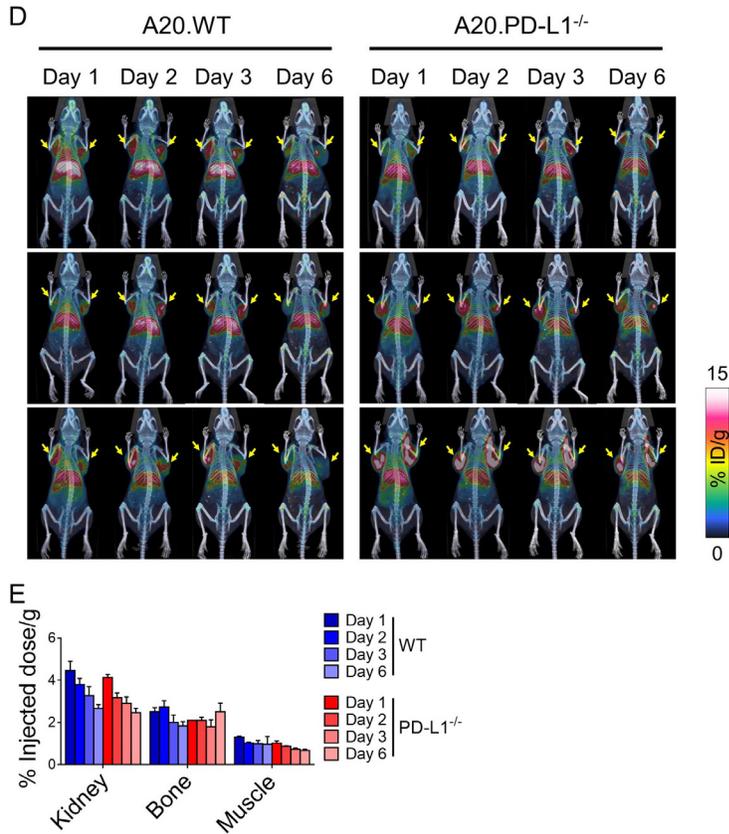


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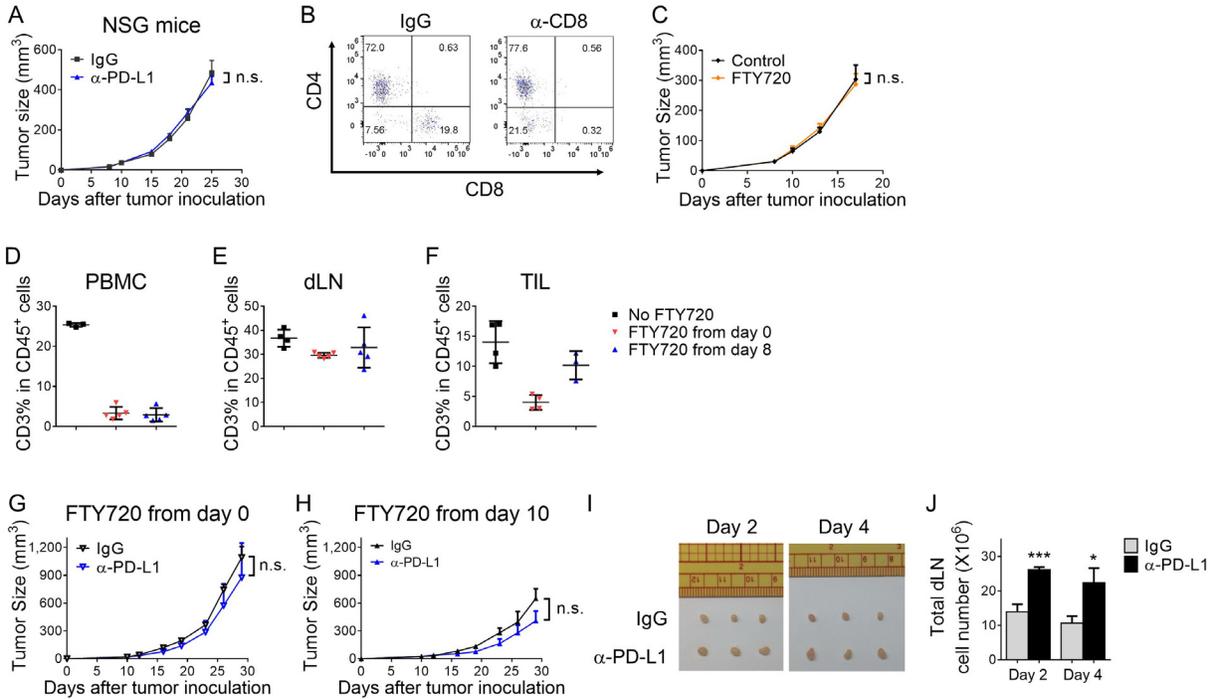


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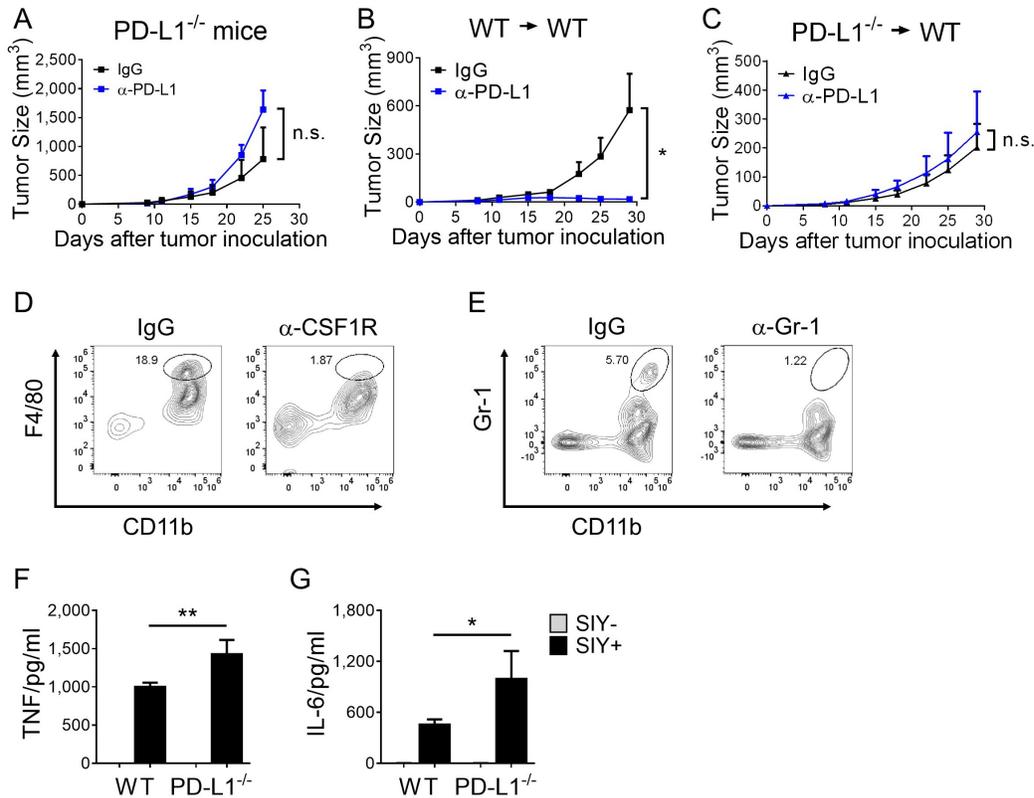


Supplementary Figure 3. Imaging data show the distribution of anti-PD-L1 antibody in tumor-bearing mice. (A-C) Mice were treated as in Figure 2A. (A) Antibody distribution was measured by PET/CT (n = 3). Two representative mice were shown. (B) Quantitation of the uptake of ⁸⁹Zr-anti-PD-L1 antibody on days 1, 2, 3, and 6 post injection. (C) *Ex vivo* biodistribution of ⁸⁹Zr-anti-PD-L1 antibody uptake on day 6 post injection is shown. (D) A20.WT or A20.PD-L1^{-/-} tumor-bearing mice were injected with 50 μ Ci of ⁸⁹Zr radiolabeled deferoxamine conjugated anti-PD-L1 (⁸⁹Zr-anti-PD-L1) antibody (n = 3 per group). Antibody distribution was imaged by PET/CT on 1, 2, 3, and 6 days post injection. (E) The uptake of ⁸⁹Zr-anti-PD-L1 antibody in A20 tumors was measured by PET/CT and quantitated in various organs on days 1, 2, 3, and 6 post injection. Yellow arrows indicate tumors. Statistical analysis was performed using an unpaired Student's two-tailed t test.



Supplementary Figure 4. FTY720 treatment abrogates antitumor effects of checkpoint blockade. (A) NSG mice (n = 5) were inoculated with 1×10^6 MC38 cells. After tumors established, mice were treated with 200 μ g anti-PD-L1 on days 11 and 14. Tumor growth was measured twice a week. (B) MC38 tumor-bearing mice were treated with 200 μ g control IgG or anti-CD8 antibody. Two days later, tumor tissues were collected and tumor-infiltrating CD3⁺ T cells were analyzed by flow cytometry. (C) NSG mice (n = 5) were inoculated with 1×10^6 MC38 cells. FTY720 were injected from day 0. Tumor growth curve is shown. (D-F) MC38 tumor-bearing mice were treated with FTY720 from day 0 or day 8. Tissues were collected on day 11. Percentages of CD3⁺ T cells among CD45⁺ cells in PBMC (D), draining lymph node (E), and tumor tissues (F) were measured by flow cytometry. (G-H) A20 tumor-bearing mice (n = 5) were treated with 200 μ g IgG or anti-PD-L1 on days 10 and 13. Mice were also treated with FTY720 from day 0 (G) or day 10 (H) after tumor inoculation. (I) MC38 tumor-bearing mice were treated with 200 μ g IgG or anti-PD-L1 on day 8. Draining LNs were collected 2 or 4 days after treatment (n = 3). (J) Total cell numbers in

dLN were shown. Data indicate mean \pm SEM and are representative of at least two independent experiments. Statistical analysis was performed using an unpaired Student's two-tailed t test.



Supplementary Figure 5. Antitumor effects of anti-PD-L1 depend on PD-L1 from hematopoietic cells. (A) PD-L1^{-/-} mice were inoculated with 1×10^6 E.G7 cells. Mice were treated with 200 μ g IgG or anti-PD-L1 on days 9 and 12 ($n = 4$). Tumor growth was measured twice a week. (B-C) C57BL/6 mice were reconstituted with bone marrow cells from WT (B) or PD-L1^{-/-} (C) mice. Ten weeks after reconstitution, mice were inoculated with 1×10^6 E.G7 cells and treated with 200 μ g anti-PD-L1 on days 12 and 15 ($n = 5$). (D-E) Mice were treated with depletion antibodies. Depletion of macrophages (D) or MDSCs (E) in tumor tissues were evaluated by flow cytometry. (F-G) BMDMs from WT or PD-L1^{-/-} mice were loaded with SIY peptide, then co-cultured with 2C T cells for 3 days. TNF (F) and IL-6 (G) levels in culture supernatants were measured by CBA. Statistical analysis was performed using an unpaired Student's two-tailed t test. *, $p < 0.05$. **, $p < 0.01$.

Supplementary Table 1. List of antibodies used.

Antibody	Supplier	Catalog number	Dilution	Application
7-AAD	BioLegend	420404	1:100	Flow cytometry
APC anti-mouse CD11c	BioLegend	117310	1:500	Flow cytometry
APC anti-mouse PD-L1	BioLegend	124312	1:200	Flow cytometry
APC/Cy7 anti-mouse CD8a	BioLegend	100714	1:500	Flow cytometry
APC/Cy7 anti-mouse Gr-1	BioLegend	108424	1:200	Flow cytometry
BV421 anti-mouse CD45	BioLegend	103133	1:500	Flow cytometry
FITC anti-mouse B220	BioLegend	103206	1:200	Flow cytometry
FITC anti-mouse CD69	BioLegend	104506	1:200	Flow cytometry
FITC anti-mouse F4/80	BioLegend	123108	1:200	Flow cytometry
PE anti-mouse CD11c	BioLegend	117308	1:500	Flow cytometry
PE anti-mouse CD3e	BioLegend	100308	1:500	Flow cytometry
PE/Cy7 anti-mouse CD4	BioLegend	100422	1:1000	Flow cytometry
APC anti-mouse CD3e	eBioscience	17-0031-82	1:500	Flow cytometry
APC anti-mouse CD8a	eBioscience	17-0081-82	1:500	Flow cytometry
PE anti-mouse PD-L1	eBioscience	12-5982-83	1:200	Flow cytometry
PE/Cy7 anti-mouse CD11b	eBioscience	25-0112-82	1:1000	Flow cytometry