## Supplementary information

# Hypofractionated radiotherapy combined with lenalidomide improves systemic antitumor activity in mouse solid tumor models

Kateryna Onyshchenko<sup>1,2,3,4,5,†</sup>, Ren Luo<sup>1,2,4,5,6,7,†</sup>, Xi Rao<sup>1,4,5</sup>, Xuanwei Zhang<sup>6,7</sup>, Simone Gaedicke<sup>1</sup>, Anca-Ligia Grosu<sup>1,4,5</sup>, Elke Firat<sup>1</sup> & Gabriele Niedermann<sup>1,4,5,\*</sup>

- Department of Radiation Oncology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany
- 2. Faculty of Biology, University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany
- Laboratory of Biosynthesis of Nucleic Acids, Institute of Molecular Biology and Genetics of NASU, Kyiv, Ukraine
- 4. German Cancer Consortium (DKTK), Partner Site Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany
- 5. German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ), Heidelberg, Germany
- Division of Thoracic Tumor Multimodality Treatment, Cancer Center, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu, Sichuan, China
- Department of Radiation Oncology, Cancer Center, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu, Sichuan, China

<sup>†</sup>KO and RL contributed equally.

\*Correspondence: Gabriele Niedermann, Department of Radiation Oncology, University of Freiburg, Robert-Koch-Strasse 3, 79106 Freiburg, Germany Tel: +49-76127095140; E-mail: gabriele.niedermann@uniklinik-freiburg.de

#### Running title: Lenalidomide enhances the RT-induced abscopal effect

Keywords: radiotherapy, abscopal effect, lenalidomide, dendritic cell cross-presentation



Supplementary figure 1. hRT/lena-mediated local and abscopal tumor control in MC38 colon cancer model depends on CD8<sup>+</sup> cells. A. Growth of irradiated primary (left) and nonirradiated secondary (right) MC38 tumors. B, Survival of mice. Data are presented as mean with SEM and were collected from 2 independent experiments. *P* values (ns, not significant; \* *P* < 0.05; \*\* *P* < 0.01) were determined by unpaired two-tailed Student's t-test (A) or Kaplan–Meier analysis (B).



Supplementary figure 2. hRT/lena treatment increases the number of CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells in tumors and TDLNs but does not affect macophages. Numbers of bulk CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells in primary and secondary tumor (A) and TDLNs (B) at day 8 after treatment start; untreated control (n=6, grey), lena (n=7, green), hRT (n=7, blue) or hRT/lena (n=7, yellow). D, Gating strategy. E, Numbers of macrophages (F4/80<sup>+</sup> CD11b<sup>+</sup>) per gram tumor in the B16-CD133 model at day 8 after treatment start. F, Percentage of M1 (CD206<sup>-</sup>) and M2 (CD206<sup>+</sup>) macrophages in primary and secondary tumors of hRT- (n=7) and hRT+lena (n=7)- treated mice. Data are presented as mean with SEM and were collected from 3 independent experiments. *P* values (ns, not significant; \* *P* < 0.05; \*\* *P* < 0.01; \*\*\* *P* < 0.001) were determined one-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparisons test (A, B) or unpaired two-tailed Student's t-test (C, E, F).



Supplementary figure 3. Lymphoid and myeloid cell composition in primary and secondary tumors of hRT- and hRT+lena-treated B16-CD133 tumor-bearing mice. A, Gating strategy. B,

Pie chart summarizing the cell composition within the tumors of hRT- (n=7) and hRT+lena (n=7) -treated mice at day 8 after treatment start. **C**, Percentage of different cell types among CD45<sup>+</sup> cells in primary and secondary tumors. Data are presented as mean with SEM and were collected from 3 independent experiments. P values are indicated in the figure and were determined by unpaired two-tailed Student's t-test.



Supplementary figure 4. Adding lena to hRT increases the number of stem- and effector-like exhausted TILs. A, Gating strategy to characterize exhausted subsets of tumor-specific T cells. B-C, Cell number of stem-like (TCF1<sup>+</sup>TIM3<sup>-</sup> PD1<sup>+</sup>), transitory (CD101<sup>-</sup> TCF1<sup>-</sup>TIM3<sup>+</sup> PD1<sup>+</sup>), and terminally exhausted (CD101<sup>+</sup>TCF1<sup>-</sup>TIM3<sup>+</sup>PD1<sup>+</sup>) tetramer<sup>+</sup> CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells in primary and secondary tumors of MC38 (B) and B16-OVA (C) tumor-bearing mice. Data are presented as mean with SEM and were collected from 2 independent experiments. P values (ns, not significant; \* P < 0.05; \*\* P < 0.01) were determined by unpaired two-tailed Student's t-test.



Supplementary figure 5. Adding lena to hRT increases the numbers of CD8<sup>+</sup> cells with memory phenotype in secondary tumor. A, Gating strategy. B-C, Numbers of M8-tet<sup>+</sup> cells with memory phenotype (CD44<sup>+</sup>KLRG1<sup>-</sup>CD127<sup>+</sup>CD62L<sup>+</sup>) in primary and secondary tumors (B), TDLNs, and spleen (C) at day 8 after treatment start (n=7 mice per group). Data are presented as mean with SEM and were collected from 3 independent experiments. P values are indicated in the figure and were determined by unpaired two-tailed Student's t-test.



**Supplementary figure 6. HEVs in tumors of hRT/lena-treated mice.** Representative multiplex immunohistochemistry images showing CD31 (green), MECA-79 (red), DAPI (blue) in primary (left) and secondary (right) tumor of hRT/lena-treated mice at day 8 after treatment start. Arrows indicate MECA-79<sup>+</sup> vessels (TA-HEVs).