Figure S1. Gating strategy for lymphoid cells. Cells isolated from tumors that developed from TC-1/dB2m cells were stained with antibodies identifying the lymphoid subpopulations and a viability dye. After selecting single cells (SSC-A vs. SSC-W followed by FSC-A vs. FSC-W), live cells were gated and cells from the tumor were identified using FSC-A vs. SSC-A. $CD3^+$ and $CD3^-$ cells were gated on $CD45^+$ cells. The gating hierarchy downstream of $CD3^+$ and $CD3^-$ cells is indicated with arrows, and the following populations are distinguished: γδ T cells, NK T cells, $CD8^+$ and $CD4^+$ T cells, and Treg and NK cells. PD-1 expression was displayed for selected populations. Fluorescence minus one (FMO) controls were used, if needed, for accurate identification of certain populations.

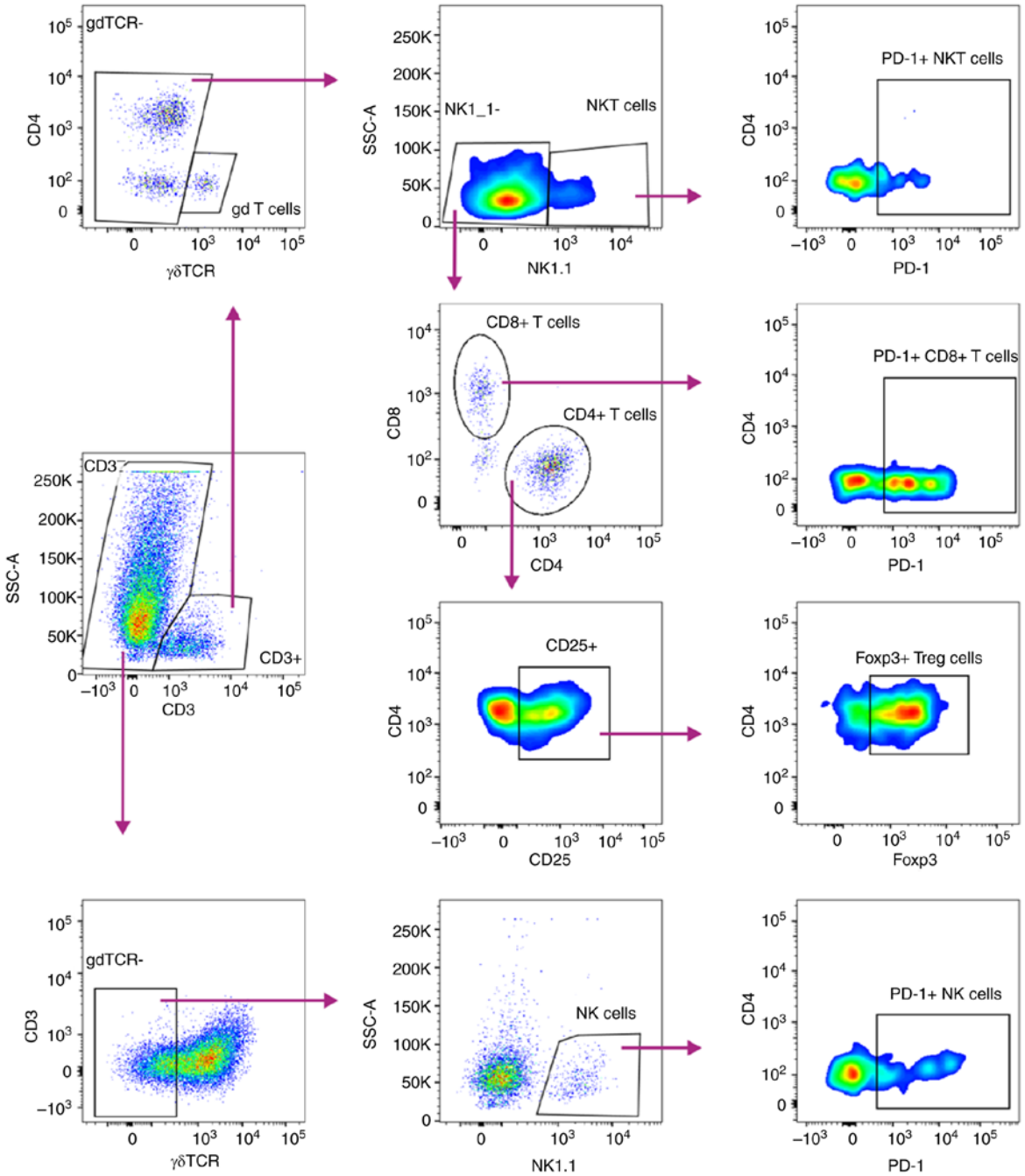

Figure S2. Gating strategy for myeloid cells. Cells isolated from tumors that developed from TC-1/dB2m cells were stained with antibodies identifying the myeloid subpopulations and a viability dye. After selecting single cells (SSC-A vs. SSC-W followed by FSC-A vs. FSC-W), live cells were gated and cells from the tumor were identified using FSC-A vs. SSC-A. $CD11b^+$ and $CD11c^+$ cells were gated on $CD45^+$ cells. The gating hierarchy downstream of $CD11b^+$ and $CD11c^+$ cells is indicated with arrows, and the following populations are distinguished: TAN, TAM, MDSC, cDC and pDC. MHC-II and PD-1 expression is displayed for TAM. Fluorescence minus one (FMO) controls were used, if needed, for accurate identification of certain populations.