

Figure S1. Physicochemical characterization of ONP-302 nanoparticles. Size (A) and zeta potential (B) of ONP-302 were determined using Dynamic Light Scattering (DLS). Shown are DLS plots for size and zeta potential from three measurements. C. Particle size and morphology was examined using a Scanning Electron Microscope. Shown is a representative image of ONP-302 particles at a 5000x magnification.

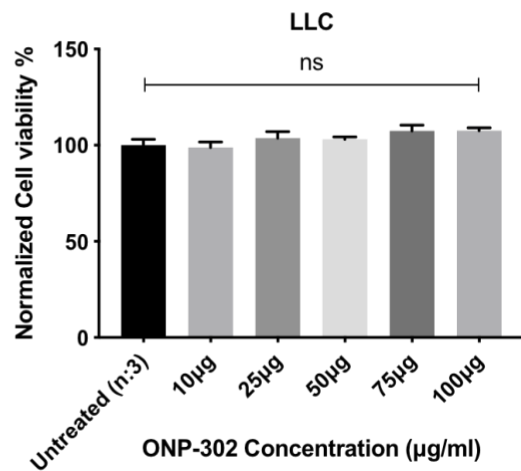
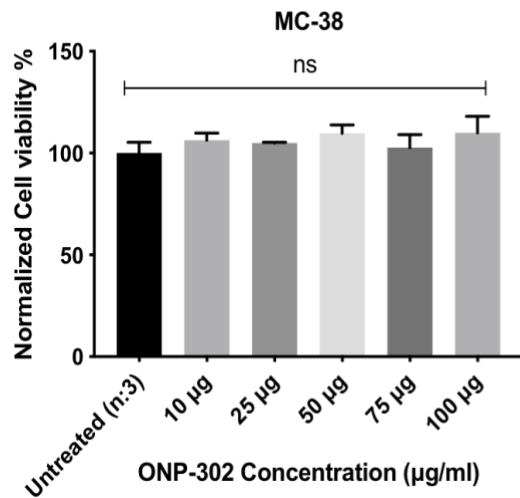


Figure S2: Effect of ONP-302 on tumor cell-viability in vitro. MC-38 and LLC tumor cells incubated in vitro with indicated concentrations of ONP-302. Cell-viability was assessed using resazurin dye. Shown is absorbance indicative of cell-viability in (A) MC-38 and (B) LLC tumor cells incubated with indicated concentrations of ONP-302. N=4.

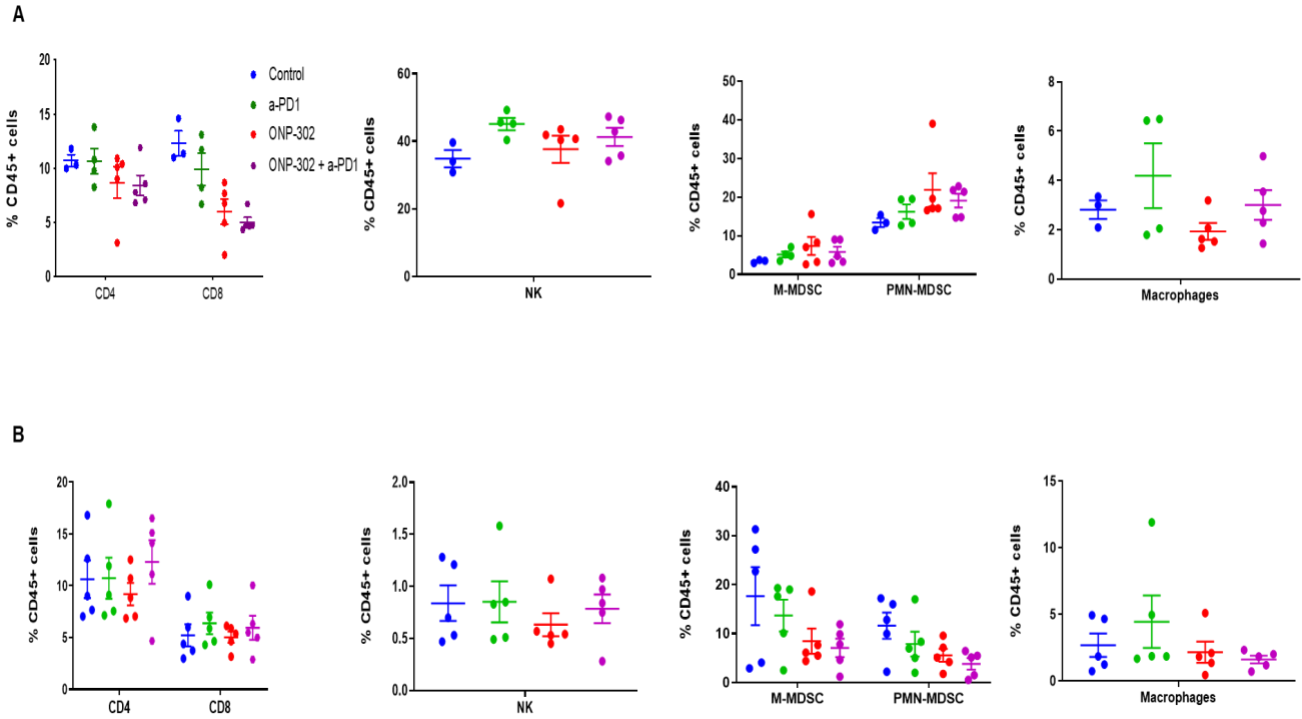


Figure S3: Effect of ONP-302 on immune-cell composition in the spleen of tumor-bearing mice. LLC and MC-38 tumor-bearing C57BL/6 mice were treated with vehicle or ONP-302 50mg/kg intravenously twice per week for 2 weeks. Single-cell suspensions were prepared from the spleen and immune cell composition was analyzed by flow cytometry. **A.** Proportion of T-cells ($CD3^+CD4^+$ or $CD3^+CD8^+$), NK cells ($CD3^-NK1.1^+$), monocytes ($CD11b^+Ly6C^{hi}Ly6G^-$), neutrophils ($CD11b^+Ly6C^-Ly6G^+$), and macrophages ($CD11b^+F4/80^+$) in the spleens of LLC tumor-bearing mice. **B.** Proportion of T-cells ($CD3^+CD4^+$ or $CD3^+CD8^+$), NK cells ($CD3^-NK1.1^+$), monocytes ($CD11b^+Ly6C^{hi}Ly6G^-$), neutrophils ($CD11b^+Ly6C^-Ly6G^+$), and macrophages in ($CD11b^+F4/80^+$) in the spleens of MC-38 tumor-bearing mice.

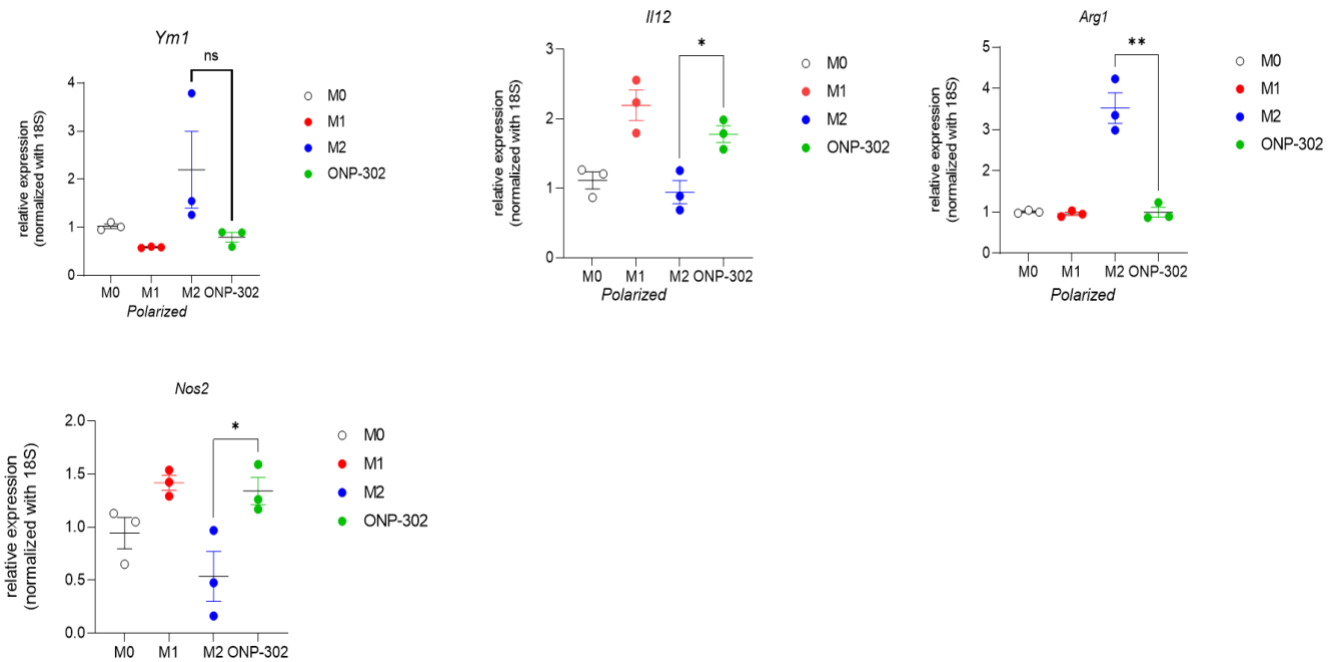


Figure S4. Effect of ONP-302 on macrophage polarization. Macrophages were generated from bone marrow monocytes by 5 days culture with murine M-CSF (10 ng/mL). They were polarized to M1 or M2 type of cells by 24 hr incubation with LPS (10ng/mL) /mIFN- γ (10ng/mL) or mIL-4 (10ng/mL)/mIL-13(10ng/mL) respectively. In parallel macrophages were cultured with ONP-302. Expression of indicated genes was evaluated. P values were calculated by one-way ANOVA test with correction for multiple comparisons. * - $p < 0.05$; ** - $p < 0.01$

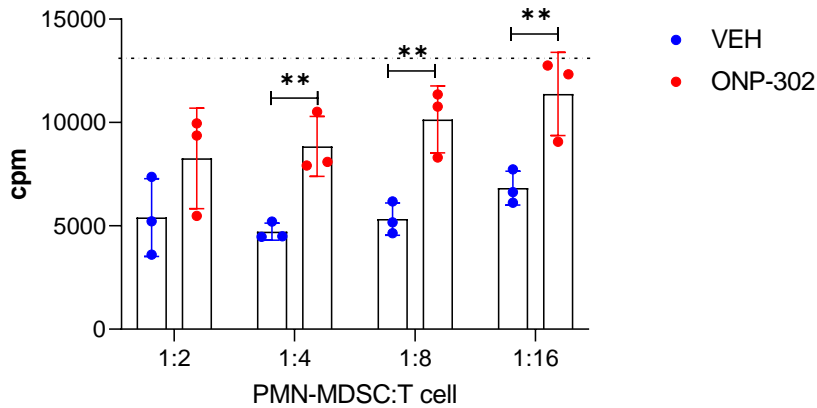


Figure S5. PMN-MDSC suppressive activity after treatment with ONP-302. Single cell suspension of Vehicle (saline) and ONP-302 treated tumors were prepared (Miltenyi biotec) and PMN-MDSCs (CD11b⁺Ly6G⁺Ly6C⁻) were sorted on BD FACs Aria II cell sorter. Sorted PMN-MDSCs were plated in triplicates in U-bottom 96 well cell culture plates in RPMI-1640 with 10% FBS (ThermoFisher) and β -mercaptoethanol (1:1000, SIGMA). OT-1 splenocytes were added at different ratios together with SIINFEKL peptides (0.1 ng/ml, SIGMA) to induce antigen-specific T cell proliferation. After 48hr incubation 1 μ Cu [³H] thymidine (PerkinElmer) was added, and cells were incubated for additional 18 hr and radioactivity was measured on Microbeta 2 microplate counter, PerkinElmer. Incorporation of [³H] thymidine in proliferating T cells was measured and is represented in counts per minute (cpm). N=3. P values were calculated in unpaired, two-sided, Student's t-test. *-p<0.05; **-p<0.01.

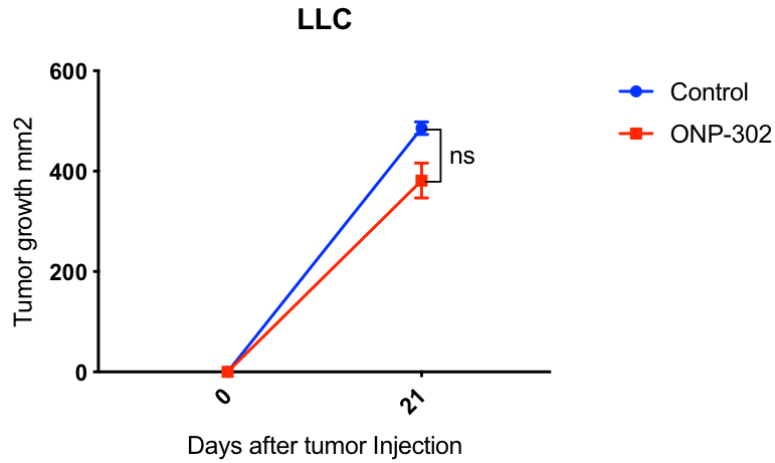


Figure S6. Effect of ONP-302 on LLC : C57BL/6 mice (n=5) were injected with 0.5×10^6 LLC tumor cells. Treatments with ONP-302 intravenously 50 mg/kg biw started at $\sim 50 \text{ mm}^2$ tumor size for one and half weeks (3 doses) after tumor injection. Mice were euthanized and tumors were collected before the significant tumor reduction for the immunohistochemistry (IHC) to evaluate the apoptotic Cancer Associated Fibroblasts (CAF).

Supplementary Table 1: Characteristics of nanoparticles

| Nanoparticle | Size (nm) | PDI | Zeta Potential |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| ONP-302 | 568 \pm 13 | 0.21 | -41.5 \pm 0.42 |
| ONP-302 (OVA-Alexa-Fluor 647) | 541 \pm 14.7 | 0.18 | -41.9 \pm 0.03 |

Supplementary Table 2: Antibodies used in the study

| Antibody | Source | Catalogue Number |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Rat anti-mouse CD140a | BD Biosciences | Cat#562776 |
| Rat anti-mouse CD326 | BD Biosciences | Cat#563478 |
| Rat Anti-Mouse CD45 | BD Biosciences | Cat# 553080 |
| Rat anti-Mouse F4/80 | BD Biosciences | Cat#565411 |
| Rat anti- Mouse CD11b | BD Biosciences | Cat#557960 |
| Rat Anti-Mouse Ly-6G | BD Biosciences | Cat#551461 |
| Rat Anti-Mouse Ly6C | BD Biosciences | Cat#560593 |
| Rat Anti-Mouse CD8a | BD Biosciences | Cat#553031 |
| Hamster Anti-Mouse CD3 | BD Biosciences | Cat#552774 |
| Rat anti-mouse CD4 | BioLegend | Cat#100437 |
| InVivoMab anti-mouse PD-1 | Bioxccl | Clone#RMP1-14 |
| InVivoMab anti-mouse CD8a | Bioxccl | Cat# BE0004-1-A0 |
| Annexin V (FITC) | BD Biosciences | Cat# 556419 |
| Anti-actin- α Smooth-Muscle | Sigma | Cat#A5228 |
| Rabbit anti-mouse IgG AF-488 | Invitrogen | Cat# A27023. |

Supplementary Table 3: Primers used in the study

| Gene | Sequence | Sequence ID |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Arginase-1</i> | 5' AGGAACTGGCTGAAGTGGTTA 3' 5' GATGAGAAAGGAAAGTGGCTGT 3' | NM_007482.3 |
| <i>CD206</i> | 5'CAGGTGTGGGCTCAGGTAGT 3' 5'TGTGGTGAGCTGAAAGGTGA 3' | NM_008625.2 |
| <i>Ym-1</i> | 5'GGGCATACCTTTATCCTGAG 3' 5'CCACTGAAGTCATCCATGTC 3' | NM_009892.3 |
| <i>iNOS (NOS2)</i> | 5'CAGAGGACCCAGAGACAAGC 3' 5'TGCTGAAACATTTCTGTGC 3' | NM_001313921.1 |
| <i>α-SMA</i> | 5'ATCATTGCCCTCCAGAACG 3' 5'GCTAGGCCAGGGCTACAAGT 3' | NM_007392.3 |
| <i>Vimentin</i> | 5'CGCTCCTACGATTCACAGCC 3' 5'TGTGGACGTGGTCACATAGC 3' | NM_011701.4 |
| <i>FAP</i> | 5'CCAGGCGATGTGGTACTCTG 3' 5'CTAACCTCCTGAGCCCTCCTA 3' | NM_007986.3 |
| <i>Col1A1</i> | 5'CTTCCTGCCCACTTGGCTTA 3' 5'GGGTGCTGGGTAGGGAAGTA 3' | NM_007742.4 |
| <i>IFN-γ</i> | 5'CAAGACTGTGATTGCGGGGT 3' 5'AGCCAAGACTGTGATTGCGG 3' | NM_008337.4 |
| <i>IL-12α</i> | 5'GTCTACACTGCTGCTGAAATCTT 3' 5'GCCAAAAAGAGGAGGTAGCG 3' | NM_001159424.2 |
| <i>GAPDH</i> | 5'GTTGTCTCCTGCGACTTCA 3' 5'GGTGGTCCAGGGTTTCTTA 3' | NM_001289726.1 |