Supplemental Figures

Supplementary Figure 1. Quantification of histological analysis of \(\alpha\)-SMA\(^{+}\) cells in the pancreas of KPC-Brca2 mice.

**Supplementary Figure 1**

![image of images showing histological analysis](image)

KPC-Brca2 mice were treated at 5-6 weeks of age with 200\(\mu\)g (intraperitoneal injection 3 times/week) of isotype control, anti-IL-6 and/or anti-PD-L1 antibodies for 2 weeks (\(n=5\) mice/group). Paraffin embedded tumor tissue was stained for \(\alpha\)-SMA\(^{+}\) cells in the pancreas and analyzed using PerkinElmer’s Vectra multispectral slide analysis system and inForma software tools. Representative quantification images from Figure 7C-D.
Supplementary Figure 2. IL-6 and CCL11 mRNA transcripts are upregulated in human PSC.

RNA was isolated from 10 patient-derived pancreatic cancer stellate cells and analyzed utilizing the Nanostring nCounter PanCan Immune Profiling Panel. A) IL-6 and B) CCL11 mRNA transcripts expressed as the fold change (log2) in expression as compared to a normal human pancreatic fibroblast cell line and relative to several housekeeping genes.
Supplementary Figure 3. Levels of splenic and intratumoral MDSC in Panc02 tumor-bearing mice administered combination therapy.

Panc02 murine pancreatic tumor cells were subcutaneously injected into C57BL/6 mice with treatment beginning when tumors reached 50-100mm³. Mice were treated with 200µg (intraperitoneal injection 3 times/week) with isotype control, anti-IL-6 and/or anti-PD-L1 antibodies (n=3 mice/group) until mice met pre-specified IACUC-approved early removal criteria. Tumors were dissociated using Collagenase II and the Miltenyi Biotec gentleMACS dissociator to obtain a single cell suspension and A) stained by flow cytometry. B) Splenocytes or C) cells isolated from tumors were stained and analyzed by flow cytometry for cells with
phenotypes consistent with MDSC (Granulocytic, CD11b⁺Ly6G<sub>low</sub>Ly6C⁻; Monocytic, CD11b⁺Ly6C<sup>hi</sup>Ly6G⁻).

**Supplementary Figure 4.** Levels of splenic MDSC and Treg in KPC-Brca2 mice administered combination therapy.

**Supplementary Figure 4**

KPC-Brca2 mice were treated at 5-6 weeks of age with 200µg (intraperitoneal injection 3 times/week) of isotype control, anti-IL-6 and/or anti-PD-L1 antibodies for 2 weeks (n=5 mice/group). Splenocytes were stained and analyzed by flow cytometry for cells with phenotypes consistent with A and B) MDSC (Granulocytic, CD11b⁺Ly6G<sub>low</sub>Ly6C⁻; Monocytic, CD11b⁺Ly6C<sup>hi</sup>Ly6G⁻) or C and D) Tregs (CD4⁺CD25<sup>hi</sup>Foxp3⁺).
Supplementary Figure 5. Quantification of histological analysis of PD-L1\(^+\) and IL-6\(^+\) cells in the pancreas of KPC-Brca2 mice administered combination therapy.

Supplementary Figure 5

A) 

![Graph showing IL-6\(^+\) cells in the pancreas of KPC-Brca2 mice treated with different therapies.]

B) 

![Graph showing PD-L1\(^+\) cells in the pancreas of KPC-Brca2 mice treated with different therapies.]

KPC-Brca2 mice were treated at 5-6 weeks of age with 200\(\mu\)g (intraperitoneal injection 3 times/week) of isotype control, anti-IL-6 and/or anti-PD-L1 antibodies for 2 weeks (n=5 mice/group). Paraffin embedded tumor tissue was stained for A) IL-6 or B) PD-L1\(^+\) cells in the pancreas and analyzed using PerkinElmer’s Vectra multispectral slide analysis system and inForma software tools.
Supplementary Figure 6. Body weights of KPC-Brca2 mice with long term exposure to IL-6/PD-L1 combination therapy.

**Supplementary Figure 6**

KPC-Brca2 beginning at 5 weeks of age mice were treated with isotype control antibodies or antibodies targeting IL-6 and PD-L1 (200µg/each) until mice were moribund and met pre-specified IACUC-approved early removal criteria. Body weights were measure for the duration of treatment.