Supplementary Figure 7. (A) Elevated ICA level was detected in stools, serum and tumor tissues after oral gavage of ICA. The activity of ICA and Kyn was validated in AOM/DSS-induced CRC tumorigenesis model, as shown by (B) representative colonoscopy images and (C) representative colon images. ICA in combination with anti-PD1, reduced (D) tumor number, (E) tumor load, and (F) number of large tumors (diameter larger than 2mm), which was reversed by Kyn supplementation. The effect of ICA in promoting anti-PD1 efficacy was abolished by CH-223191 (AHR antagonist), as shown by (G) tumor weight and (H) tumor volume. (I) CH-223191 treatment abolished the Treg suppressive effect of ICA in vivo. (J) CH-223191 treatment abolished the IFNγ+ CD8+ T cell-promoting effect of ICA. Statistical significance was determined by Kruskal-Wallis test followed by Dunn's multiple comparison test. Statistical significance of tumor growth curve over time was determined by two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). * P < 0.05, ** P < 0.01. ICA, indole-3-carboxylic acid. Kyn, kynurenine. αPD1, anti-PD1.