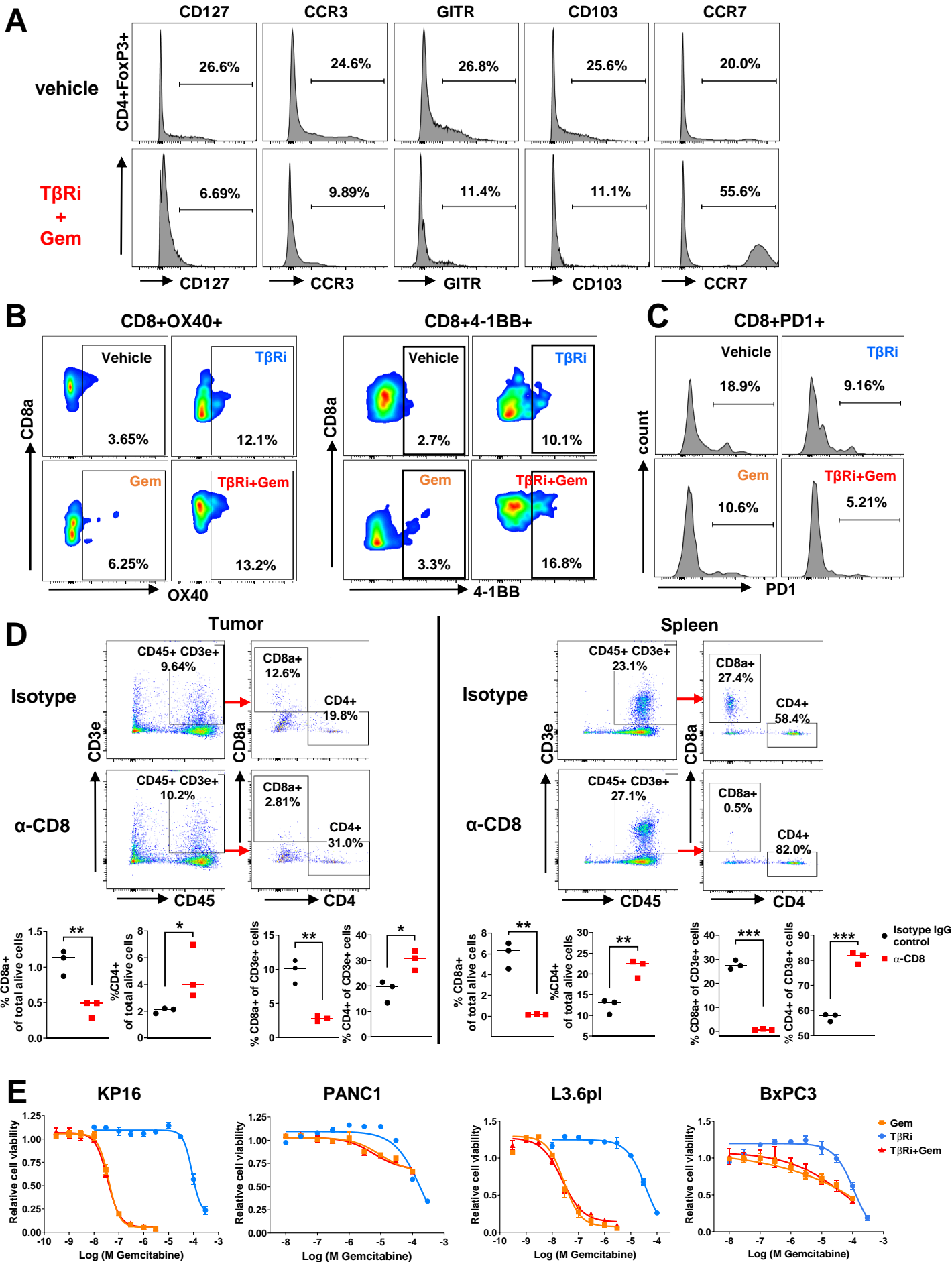


# Suppl. Fig S6



**Supplemental Figure S6.** **A.** Representative histograms of CD4<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>+</sup> T regulatory cell subpopulations indicating positive fractions of shown Treg differentiation markers. Examples of vehicle-treated tumors shown on top, tumors administered T $\beta$ R-I gemcitabine on bottom. **B.** Representative flow cytometry plots of CD8 T cell fractions staining positive for indicated activation markers. **C.** Representative histograms of CD8 T cell fractions expressing PD1. **D.** Administration of anti-mouse CD8 monoclonal antibody (mAb) to tumor-bearing KP16 mice resulted in effective depletion of CD8<sup>+</sup> but not CD4<sup>+</sup> cells. Representative flow cytometry plots of CD8<sup>+</sup> and CD3<sup>+</sup> cell fractions gated out of CD45<sup>+</sup>CD3<sup>+</sup> cells of KP16 tumors (left) and spleen of tumor-bearing animals (right) treated with isotype control (top) and anti-CD8 mAb (bottom), quantifications of CD8<sup>+</sup> and CD4<sup>+</sup> fractions normalized to total alive cells and CD3<sup>+</sup> cells shown on bottom. **E.** Four parameter drug response curves of gemcitabine, T $\beta$ R-I inhibitor, or the combination in the pancreas cancer cell lines KP16, PANC1, L3.6pl and BxPC3. T $\beta$ R-I inhibitor was added at IC<sub>90</sub> concentrations to gemcitabine (N=3; in triplicates).