



Supplementary Fig. S9. Enhanced IFN γ and TNF α expression by T cells and NK cells in *Rnf31/Atg5*-dKO tumors

B2m^{+/+} B16 exp-KO tumor cells (5×10^5 cells) were injected subcutaneously, and tumor infiltrating immune cells were analyzed on day 14.

(A) Absolute number of CD8 T cells per gram of tumor and percentage of granzyme B⁺ cells among total CD8 T cells.

(B) Absolute number of CD4 T cells per gram of tumor.

(C-D) Representative flow cytometry plots of IFN γ expression by CD8 T cells (C) and summary of percentage of IFN γ ⁺ cells among total CD8 T cells across tumors with the indicated gene edits (D).

(E-H) Representative flow cytometry plot of IFN γ or TNF α expression by CD4 T cells (E, G) and summary of percentage of IFN γ ⁺ or TNF α ⁺ cells among total CD4 T cells across tumors with the indicated gene edits (F, H).

(I) Absolute numbers of NK cells, IFN γ ⁺ NK cells and TNF α ⁺ NK cells per gram of tumor.

(J-K) Representative flow cytometry plot of TNF α expression by NK cells (J) and summary of percentage of TNF α ⁺ cells among NK1.1⁺ cells across tumors with the indicated gene edits (K).

(L) Gating strategy for quantification of cDC1s and cDC2s.

(M) Ratio of cDC1s to cDC2s in tumors with the indicated gene edits.

Data are representative of two experiments and depicted as the mean \pm SEM (n = 5-7 mice/group). Statistical significance was assessed by a one-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparison test. ***p < 0.001; **p < 0.01; *p < 0.05; NS, not significant.