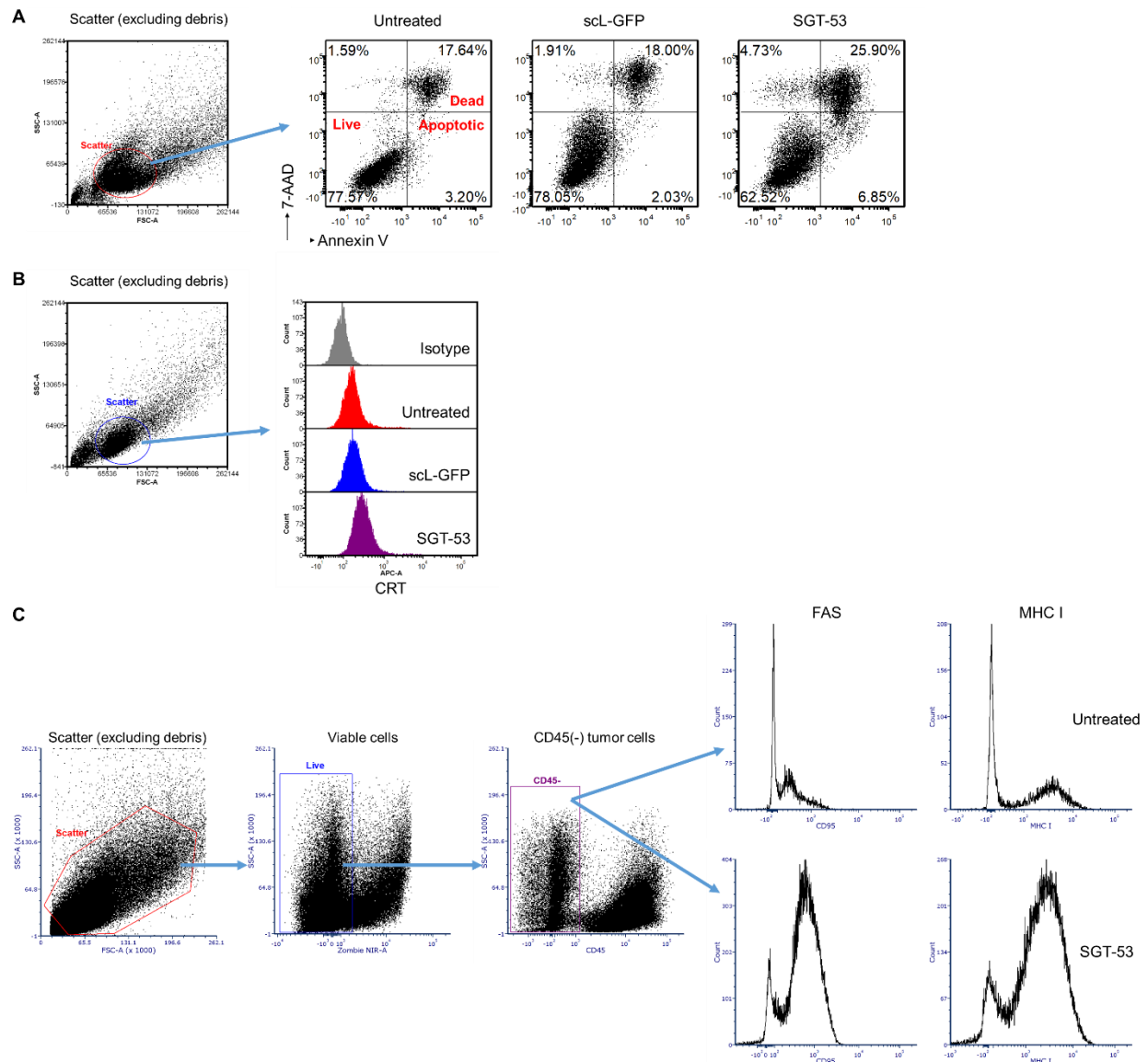


Figure S1. Flow representation with full gate for Figure 4. **(A)** Flow cytometry gating strategy used to define CTLs ($CD45^+CD3^+CD8^+GzmB^+$), Tregs ($CD45^+CD3^+CD4^+FoxP3^+$), MDSCs ($CD45^+CD11b^+Gr1^+$), M1 macrophages ($CD45^+CD11b^+F4/80^+CD11c^+$), and M2 macrophages ($CD45^+CD11b^+F4/80^+CD206^+$) among live (Zombie-NIR⁻) tumor cells for Figure 4C,4D,4E,4G, and 4H. Representative example for **(B)** Figure 4C and 4D and **(C)** Figure 4E,4G, and 4H.



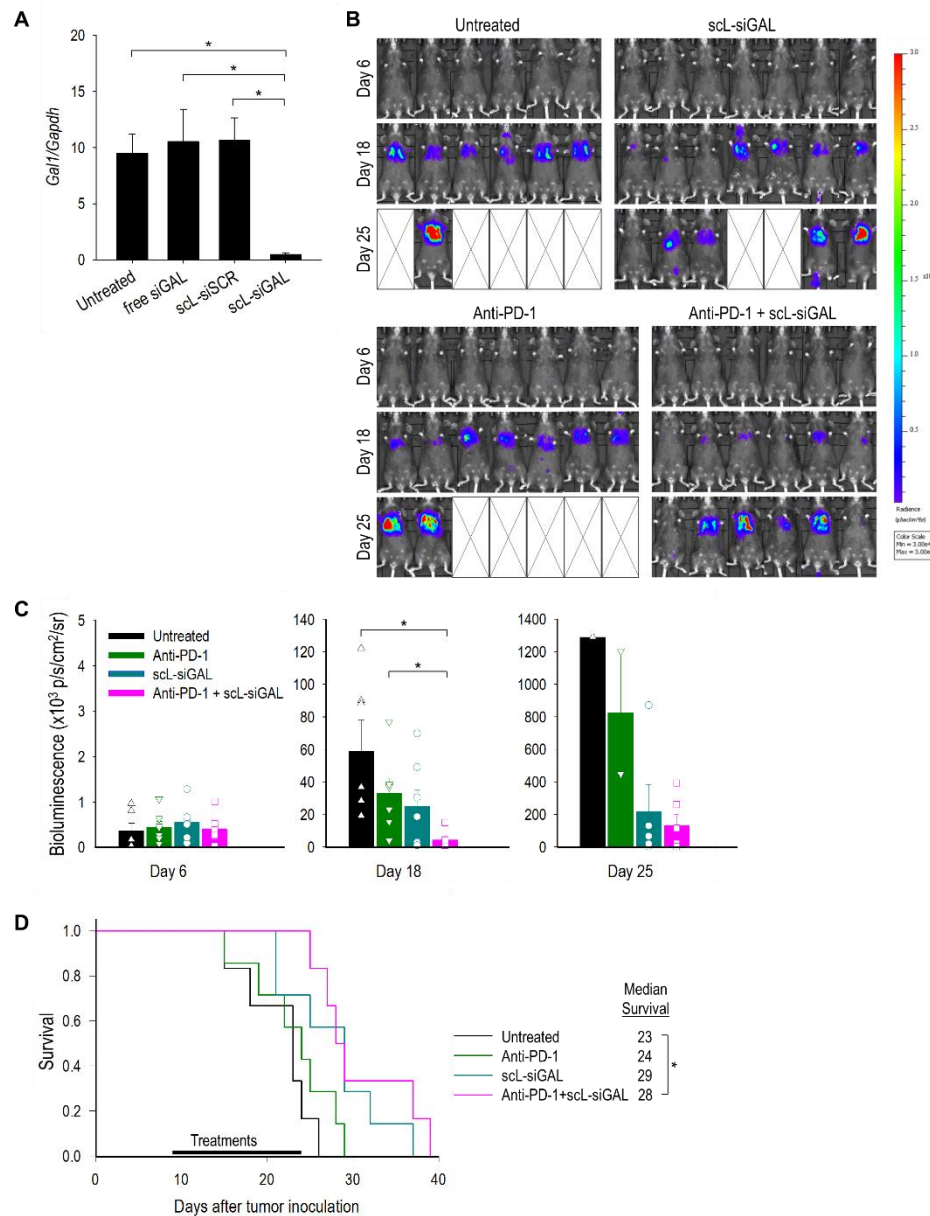


Figure S3. siRNA-mediated knockdown of Gal-1 enhances the efficacy of anti-PD-1 therapy in a metastatic LL/2-luc tumor model. **(A)** LL/2 cells were transfected with either siRNA targeting Gal-1 without the delivery system (free siGAL), scL encapsulating scrambled control siRNA (scL-siSCR), or scL encapsulating Gal-1 siRNA (scL-siGAL) at 50 nM siRNA concentration. Twenty-four hours after transfection, Gal-1 mRNA level was measured by quantitative RT-PCR in triplicate. * $p < 0.05$. For *in vivo* study, C57BL/6 mice with metastatic LL/2-luc tumors were randomized to therapy with anti-PD-1 (200 μ g, IP) only, scL-siGAL (30 μ g siRNA, IV) only, or the combination of both agents. $n = 6-7$ /group. Untreated control mice or mice treated with anti-PD-1 only are the same as in Figure 2. **(B)** Bioluminescence images of metastatic lung cancer are shown. Bioluminescence signals, shown in a color map, correlate with tumor sizes. Red color: stronger signal, violet color: weaker signal. **(C)** Bioluminescence intensities of tumors were plotted. * $p < 0.05$. **(D)** Kaplan–Meier survival curves of mice. Log-Rank test, * $p < 0.05$.