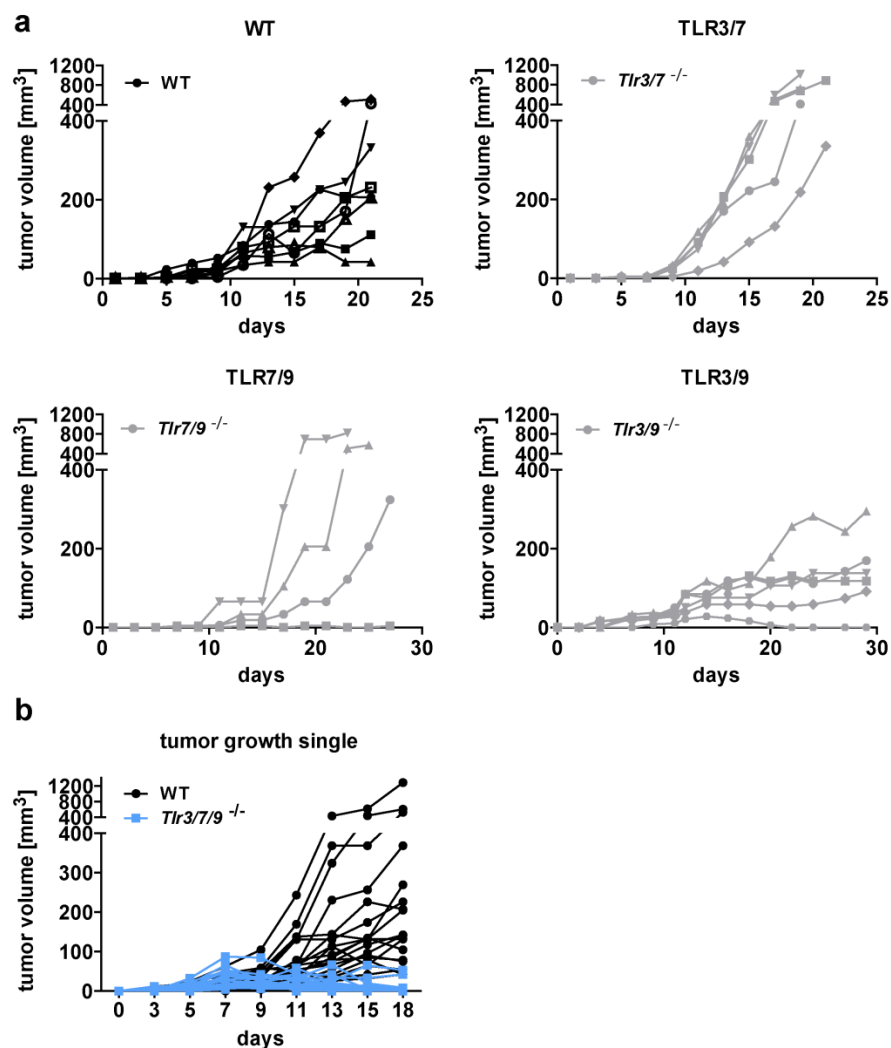
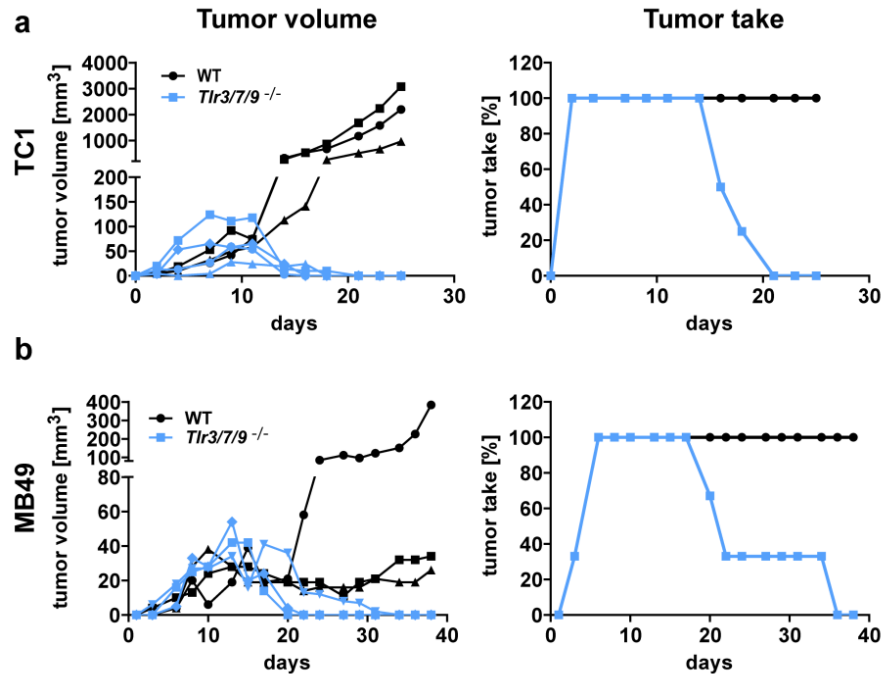




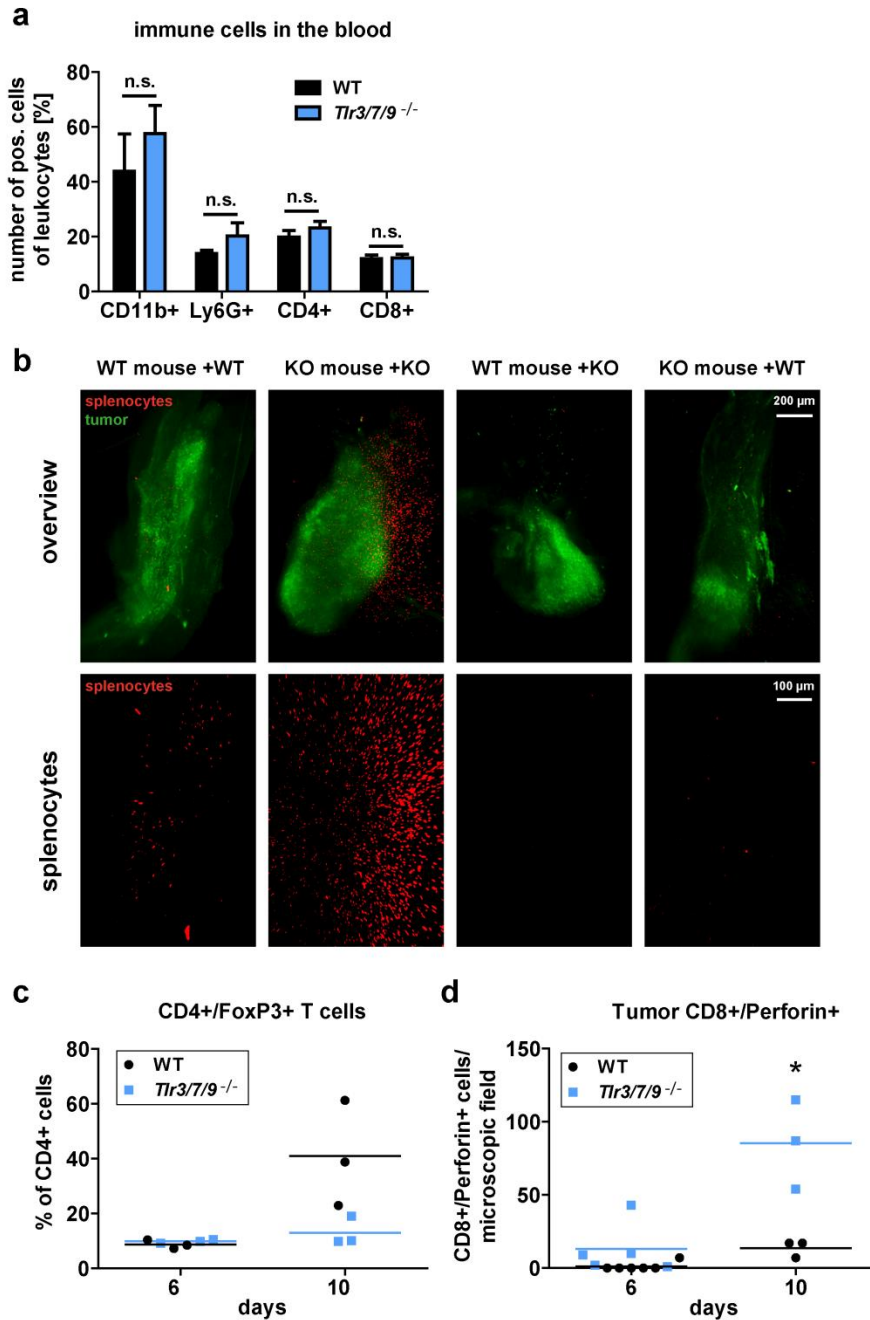
**Supplementary Figure 1. Tumor growth in WT double and triple *Tlr*-KO mice.**

**(a)** Tumor growth of MOPC tumors was additionally investigated in *Tlr* double KO mice.  $0.5 \times 10^6$  MOPC tumor cells were injected s.c. into seven- to fifteen-weeks old C57BL/6 WT (n=8), *Tlr3/7*<sup>-/-</sup> (n=5), *Tlr7/9*<sup>-/-</sup> (n=4) and *Tlr3/9*<sup>-/-</sup> mice (n=6) and tumor growth was measured every other day. Data for individual mice are shown. **(b)** Single MOPC tumor growth curves in eight- to sixteen-weeks old C57BL/6 WT (n=19) and *Tlr3/7/9*<sup>-/-</sup> mice (n=24).



**Supplementary Figure 2. *Tlr3/7/9*<sup>-/-</sup> mice reject also tumor cell types.**

Tumor growth of additional tumor cell lines was investigated in seven- to sixteen-weeks old C57BL/6 WT and *Tlr3/7/9*<sup>-/-</sup> mice.  $2 \times 10^6$  TC1 lung tumor cells **(a)** or  $0.5 \times 10^6$  MB49 bladder tumor cells **(b)** were injected s.c. into WT (n=3) and *Tlr3/7/9*<sup>-/-</sup> mice (n=3-4). Tumor growth was measured every other day. Left panels depict tumor volume curves for individual mice and right panels depict the percentage of mice with palpable tumors (= take rate) within the respective experimental groups.



**Supplementary Figure 3. Supplementary immune cells analysis.**

**(a)** Flow cytometry of peripheral blood of day 10 tumor bearing eight- to sixteen-weeks old C57BL/6 WT and *Tlr3/7/9*<sup>-/-</sup> mice using  $\alpha$ CD11b,  $\alpha$ Ly6G,  $\alpha$ CD4 and  $\alpha$ CD8 antibodies. Number of cells was calculated in percent to total number of leukocytes. Mean of minimum of three mice + S.E.M is shown. P-value calculated by t-test. **(b)**  $1 \times 10^6$  green fluorescent MOPC<sup>eGFP</sup> were injected into recipient mice. Splenocytes of ten- to twelve-weeks old C57BL/6 WT and *Tlr3/7/9*<sup>-/-</sup> tumor bearing donor mice were isolated, labeled with CellTracker<sup>TM</sup> Deep Red Dye and

adoptively transferred into recipient mice at a dose of  $1 \times 10^7$  labeled splenocytes per mouse. One day later tumors were dissected and chemically cleared. Infiltration of transferred splenocytes was investigated by generating 3D images using the light sheet technology and Imaris software. One out of two tumors per group is shown. **(c, d)** Quantification of tumor infiltrating regulatory T cells (c) and perforin-positive CD8 cells (d) in six- to twelve-weeks old C57BL/6 WT and *Tlr3/7/9*<sup>-/-</sup> mice at day 6 and day 10 by flow cytometry using  $\alpha$ CD4 and  $\alpha$ FoxP3 antibodies (c) or by immunohistochemistry using two-color immunofluorescence (d). Number of mice was a minimum of 3 and horizontal line shows the mean value. Results were considered significant at  $*p \leq 0.05$  (t test).

**Supplementary Table 1. PCR primer sequences.**

| Gene          | Direction | Primer sequence        |
|---------------|-----------|------------------------|
| IL-6          | forward   | GAGTGGCTAAGGACCAAGACC  |
|               | reverse   | AACGCACTAGGTTTGCCGA    |
| IL-8          | forward   | CCCCCATCCCCATTTCTTGAT  |
|               | reverse   | AGCCCATAGTGGAGTGGGATA  |
| IL-24         | forward   | ACCAGCGGTTTTTGCTGTTC   |
|               | reverse   | TCTGCATCCAGGTCAGGAGA   |
| IFN- $\gamma$ | forward   | ATTAGCCAAGACTGTGATTGCG |
|               | reverse   | CTGAGTTCAGTCAGCCGCTT   |

Cytokine gene expression in tumor tissues was quantitated by qRT-PCR using the indicated primer pairs.