

Expanded View Figures

Figure EV1. Depletion of Mettl3 or Mettl14 enhanced the response to immunotherapy. (Related to Fig 1).

- A CT26 tumor volume was measured from tumor-bearing mice treated with IgG (IgG control), P (anti-PD-1 antibody), and P plus C (anti-CTLA-4 antibody) therapeutic modalities. *n*, the numbers of mice. Data are mean $\pm$ SEM of the indicated number of mice. **P* < 0.05; ****P* < 0.001 by Student's *t*-tests.
- B Survival analysis after various treatments of mice bearing CT26 tumors. *n*, the numbers of mice. Data are mean $\pm$ SEM of the indicated number of mice. ****P* < 0.001 by Student's *t*-tests.
- C, D C57BL/6J or BALB/c mice bearing control and Mettl3- or Mettl14-depleted tumors (C, CT26; D, B16) were treated with various therapeutic modalities as indicated. Tumor volume was recorded over time as indicated. Each line represents one mouse.
- E, F Immunoblots of Mettl3 and Mettl14 were carried out in the indicated CT26 and B16 mouse tumors in triplicates with Gapdh as a loading control.
- G Representative images of Ki-67 were stained by IHC analysis. Tissue sections from BALB/c mice bearing the indicated knockout of genes with treatment of PD1 antibody. Scale bars, 50 μ m.

Source data are available online for this figure.

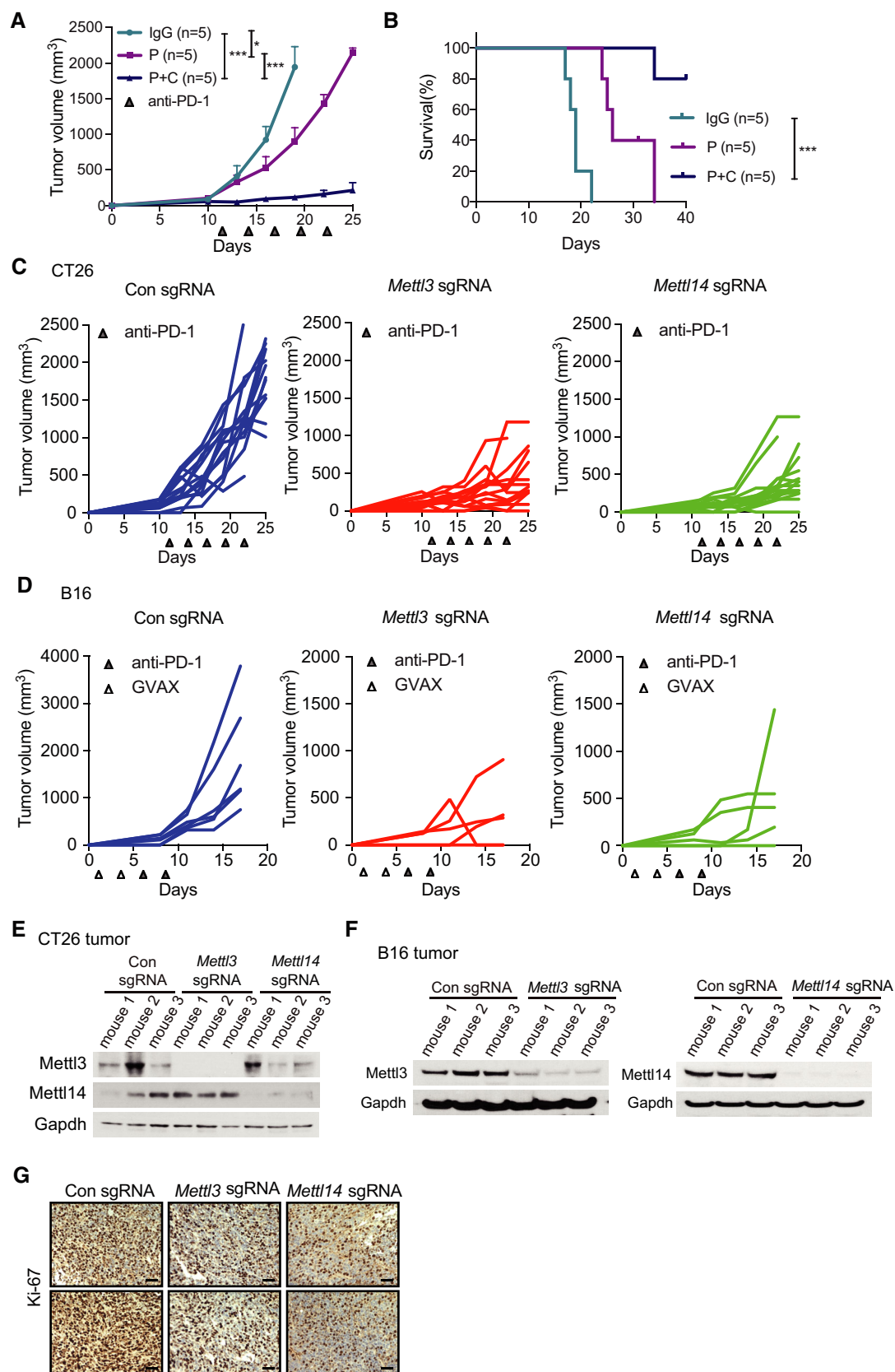


Figure EV1.

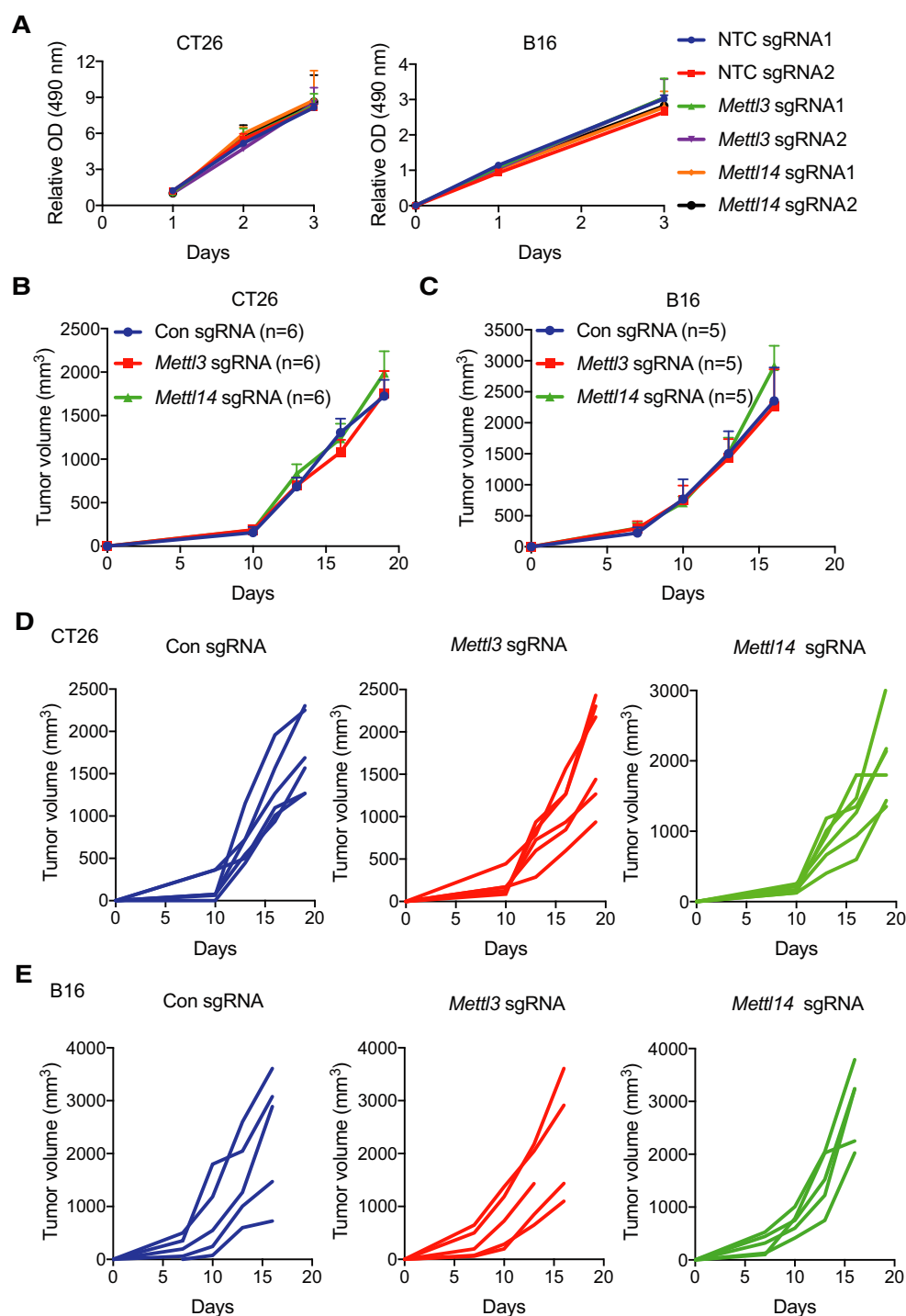


Figure EV2. Loss of Mettl3 or Mettl14 has no effect to cell proliferation and tumor growth.

A Cell proliferation was assessed in knockout of Mettl3, Mettl14, and non-targeting control (NTC) CT26 and B16 cells using MTS assay *in vitro*. Mean $\pm$ SD of $n = 3$.
 B, C Tumor growth of xenografts from CT26 and B16 cells with Mettl3- or Mettl14-depleted genes and control as indicated. n , the numbers of mice. Data are mean $\pm$ SEM of the indicated number of mice.
 D, E Tumor growth from C57BL/6J or BALB/c mice with control and Mettl3 or Mettl14-depleted tumors (D, CT26; E, B16). Tumor volume was recorded over time as indicated. Each line represents one mouse.

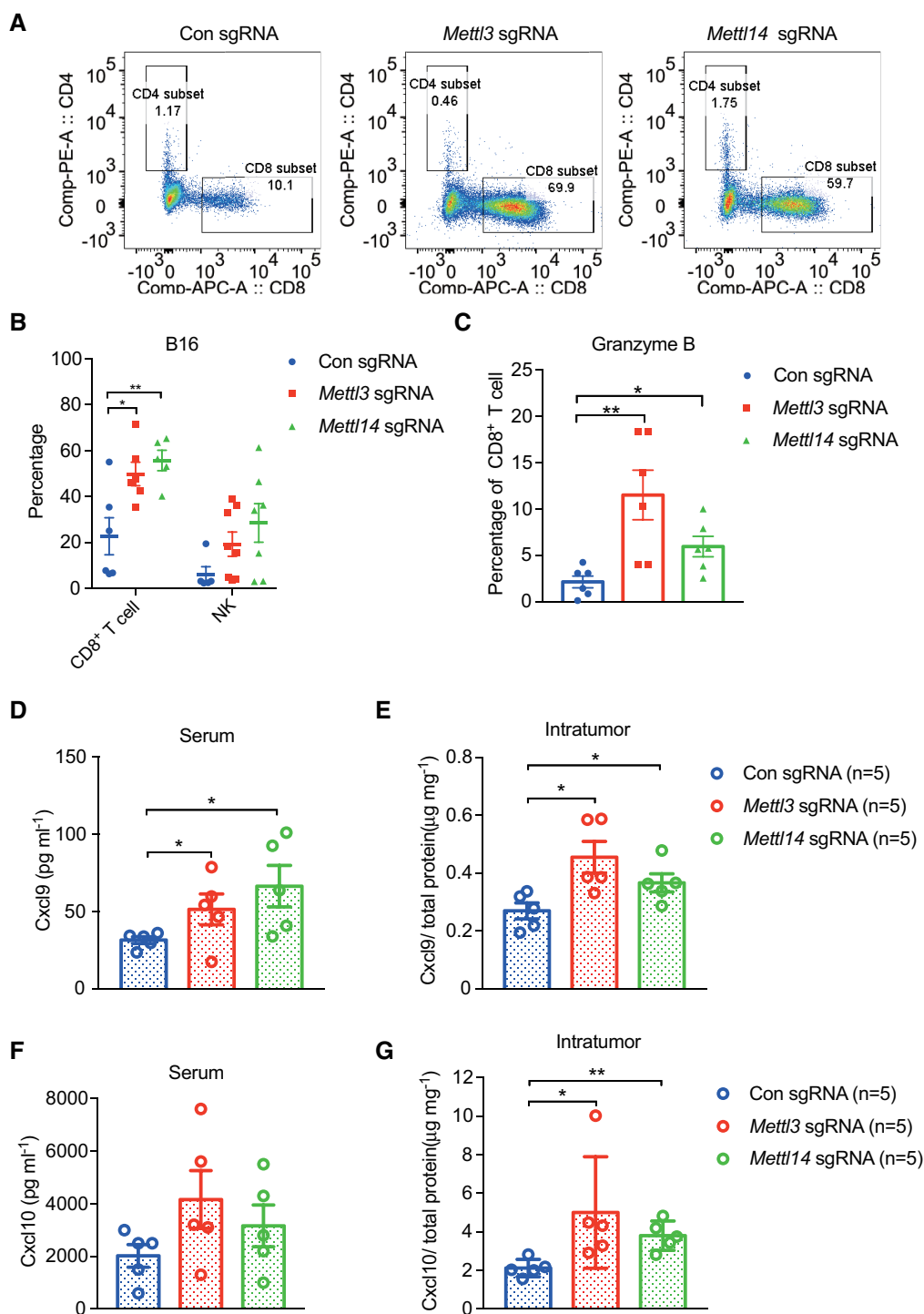


Figure EV3.

Figure EV3. Tumor-infiltrating CD8⁺ T cells and chemokines concentration were altered in Mettl3 or Mettl14 null tumors. (Related to Fig 2).

- A Representative examples for CD8⁺ T cells from FACS analyses in CT26 tumors.
- B Percentage of tumor-infiltrating CD8⁺ T cells and NK cells were analyzed from control and Mettl3- or Mettl14-deficient B16 tumors using flow cytometry. Each spot represents one mouse. Data are mean $\pm$ SEM of the indicated number of mice. * P < 0.05; ** P < 0.01 by Student's t -tests.
- C Percentage of granzyme B-expressing CD8⁺ T cells from B16 tumors as indicated. Each spot represents one mouse. * P < 0.05; ** P < 0.01 by Student's t -tests.
- D Secretion of Cxcl9 in serum from the indicated BALB/c mice by ELISA. Each spot represents one mouse. * P < 0.05 by Student's t -tests.
- E Intratumoral Cxcl9 concentration were determined by ELISA in the indicated CT26 tumor extracts and then calculated by the total protein concentration. Each spot represents one mouse. n , the numbers of mice. * P < 0.05 by Student's t -tests.
- F Secretion of Cxcl10 in serum from the indicated BALB/c mice by ELISA. Each spot represents one mouse.
- G Intratumoral Cxcl10 concentration were determined by ELISA in the indicated CT26 tumor extracts and then calculated by the total protein concentration. Each spot represents one mouse. n , the numbers of mice. * P < 0.05; ** P < 0.01 by Student's t -tests.

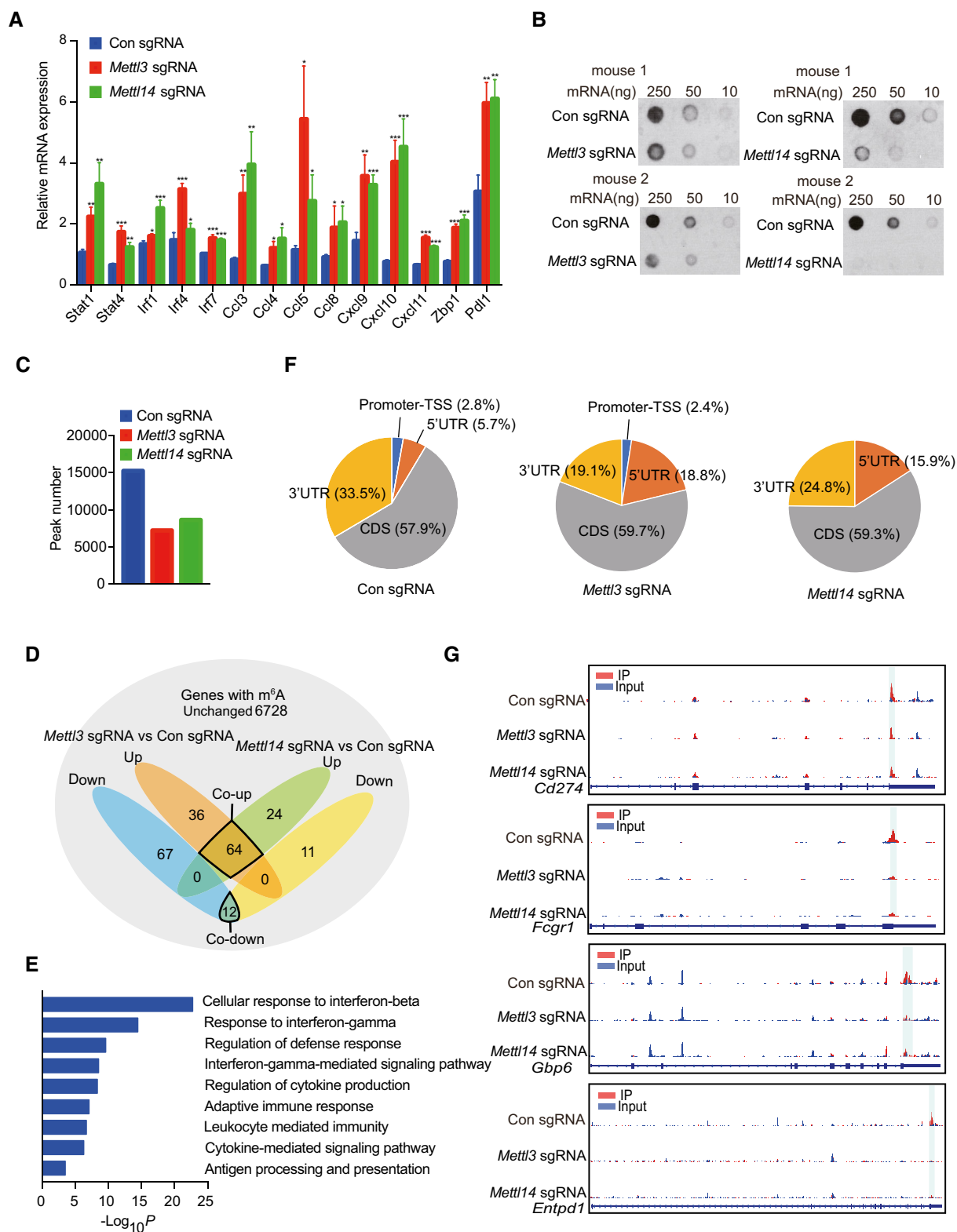


Figure EV4.

Figure EV4. Gene expression changes and analysis of m⁶A modification in Mettl3- or Mettl14-depleted tumors (Related to Fig 3).

- A Transcriptional analysis of the indicated genes identified from the RNA-seq data using quantitative RT-PCR. mRNA levels in Mettl3- or Mettl14-deficient tumors are presented as the relative fold change compared to control sgRNA tumor. The mean $\pm$ SD of five replicates is shown. * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$; *** $P < 0.001$ by Student's t -tests.
- B Dot blot of the total m⁶A levels in mRNA extracted from Mettl3- or Mettl14-depleted and control tumors.
- C Number of consensus m⁶A peaks identified from two biological replicates in the indicated tumors.
- D Venn diagram of upregulated m⁶A containing genes, downregulated m⁶A containing genes, and common m⁶A genes without expression level changes as indicated. Orange shade represents upregulated m⁶A containing genes from Mettl3-depleted tumors compared to control, blue shade represents downregulated m⁶A containing genes from Mettl3-depleted tumors compared to control. Green shade represents upregulated m⁶A containing genes from Mettl14-depleted tumors compared to control, yellow shade represents downregulated m⁶A containing genes from Mettl14-depleted tumors compared to control. Gray shade represents common m⁶A genes without any changes from Mettl3- and Mettl14-depleted tumors compared to control.
- E GO analysis was performed on 64 co-upregulated m⁶A containing genes from D as indicated.
- F Distribution of m⁶A peaks in the indicated tumors. Pie charts show the proportion of m⁶A peaks in the 5'-UTR (orange), CDS (gray), 3'-UTR (yellow), and promoter-TSS (blue).
- G Representative genes with m⁶A sites generated by integrative genomics viewer. Blue represents reads coverage of input sample and red represents reads coverage of IP sample. Rectangular cyan shade represents the m⁶A peaks located on transcripts.

Source data are available online for this figure.

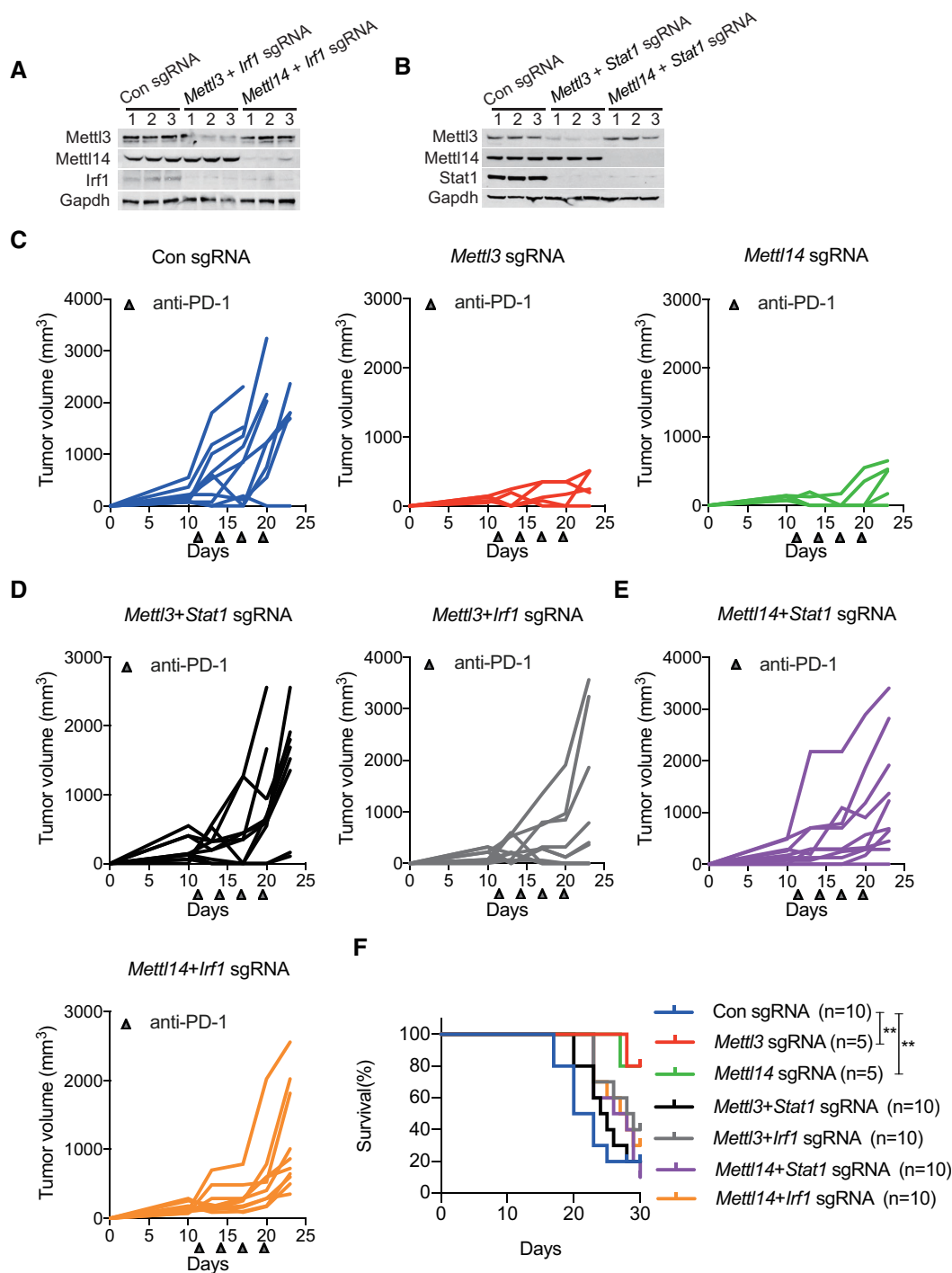


Figure EV5. Stat1 and Irf1 are targets regulated by Mettl3 and Mettl14 (Related to Fig 3).

A, B Immunoblot analysis of the protein levels of Mettl3, Mettl14, Irf1, and Stat1 in CT26 cells as indicated. Gapdh served as a control.

C–E Tumor growth in BALB/c mice bearing the lacking indicated genes treated with PD-1 antibody. Each line represents one mouse.

F Survival analysis of tumors with the lacking indicated genes and control were observed in CT26 colon cancer. *n*, the numbers of mice. Data are mean ± SEM of the indicated number of mice in each group. ***P* < 0.01 by Student's *t*-tests.

Source data are available online for this figure.