

Supplemental information

Decitabine-priming increases anti-PD-1 antitumor efficacy by promoting CD8⁺ progenitor exhausted T-cell expansion in tumor models

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Supplemental Methods

Clinical study. To investigate the safety and efficacy of decitabine-plus-anti-PD-1 combination treatment, we conducted a phase II study at the Chinese People's Liberation Army General Hospital in patients with advanced solid tumors and lymphoma (NCT02961101). In this article, we report clinical results from patients with measurable histologically confirmed advanced solid tumors, who received decitabine (Jiangsu Chia Tai-Tianqing Pharmaceuticals Co. Ltd., 10 mg/d, days 1 to 5) plus anti-PD-1 antibody camrelizumab (Jiangsu Hengrui Pharmaceuticals Co. Ltd., 200 mg, day 8) combination therapy every 3 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity occurred, and appropriate chemotherapy (days 6 to 7) was used for patients with large tumor burdens. Patients provided written informed consent and study procedures were approved by the Institutional Review Board of the Chinese People's Liberation Army General Hospital (S2016-127-01). The primary efficacy end point was objective response rate (ORR), according to the Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors (RECIST1.1). Tumor assessment was performed at baseline and after every 6 weeks by CT/MRI. Adverse events were evaluated according to the NCI CTCAE v4.0.

ATAC-seq data processing and analysis. T-cells from the indicated conditions were collected and chromatin accessibility mapping performed by ATAC-seq, as described previously (40). The quality control assessment was performed by FastQC v0.11.9. Raw reads were trimmed using trim_galore v0.6.6 and aligned to the mm10 mouse reference genome using Bowtie2 v2.3.5.1. Duplicate reads were removed using picard MarkDuplicates v2.25.5 and only primary alignments with mapping quality greater than 30 were retained. Deeptools v3.5.1 computed the ATAC-seq signal in promoter regions (± 1 kb around the transcription start site (TSS)) and then the pearson correlation among samples was calculated. ATAC-seq peaks were called using MACS2 v 2.2.7.1 on each individual sample. Peaks that present in both replicates are preserved for downstream analysis. If the peak in one sample does not overlap in another sample, then it is identified as "gain" peak, and vice versa as "loss" peak. Homer v4.11 findMotifsGenome.pl was used to find enriched motifs in "gain" or "loss" peaks.

WGBS data processing and analysis. The quality control assessment was performed by FastQC v0.11.9. Raw reads were trimmed using trim_galore v0.6.6 and aligned to the mm10 mouse reference genome using bsmmap v2.90. Duplicate reads were removed using sambamba v0.6.8. Differentially methylated regions (DMRs) between

samples were identified using DSS v2.40.0 (41) with $\delta = 0.1$ and $p.\text{threshold} = 0.05$.

JunD ChIP-seq Data Processing and Analysis. JunD ChIP-seq data were from Gene Expression Omnibus database under accession codes GSE77857. Raw reads were aligned to the mm10 mouse reference genome using Bowtie2 v2.3.5.1. Duplicate reads were removed using picard MarkDuplicates v2.25.5 and only primary alignments with mapping quality greater than 30 were retained. ChIP-seq peaks were called using MACS2 v 2.2.7.1 on each individual sample. There were 342 JunD ChIP-seq peaks overlapping with DP-gained peaks (versus P group) and 326 genes were assigned to these peaks using clusterProfiler v4.0.5.

Data availability. The endogenous and transferred T cell scRNA-seq and ATAC-seq data are available in the Gene Expression Omnibus database under accession codes GSE209965.

References

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41. Wu H, Xu TL, Feng H, Chen L, Li B, Yao B, et al. Detection of differentially methylated regions from whole-genome bisulfite sequencing data without replicates. *Nucleic Acids Research*. 2015;43(21).

Supplemental Figures

Figure S1. In vitro antitumor activity and DNA methylation analysis of decitabine-treated CD8⁺ T-cells.

(A) Absolute number of GFP⁺ target cells during the co-incubation of MC38-OVA-GFP and CD8⁺ T-cells from OT-I mice at the indicated times. Results are pooled from 2 experiments with n=6 per group. The representative FACS plots for GFP⁺ target cells and their total numbers are shown. Two-way ANOVA analysis. (B) Frequency of live GFP⁺ MC38 cells after 4 days of co-culture with TCR_{OT-I} CD8⁺ T-cells at the indicated E: T ratios (n=3). One-way ANOVA analysis. (C-D) Frequency of Ki67⁺ cells (C) or IFN- γ ⁺TNF- α ⁺ cells (D) in CD8⁺ T-cells during the co-incubation of MC38-OVA and TCR_{OT-I} CD8⁺ T-cells at the indicated times, gated on CD8⁺ cells (n=6). The representative FACS plots and frequencies are shown. (E-G) Splenocytes isolated from OT-I mice were stimulated with OVA₂₅₇₋₂₆₄ for 2 days with rIL-2, cells were cultured in medium containing rIL-2 for another 2 days. Cells were treated with decitabine, anti-PD-1, or combination and co-cultured with MC38-OVA-GFP or MC38-OVA cells as Figure 1A. Absolute number of CD8⁺ cells (E) and frequency of live GFP⁺ MC38 cells (F) after 2 days of co-culture at E: T ratio of 1:4 are shown (n=6). (G) Frequency of IFN- γ ⁺TNF- α ⁺ cells in CD8⁺ T-cells. The representative FACS plots and frequencies are shown (n=3). (H) Violin plot with included boxplot showing that methylation level in promoter region (\pm 1 kb around the transcription start site (TSS)); two-sided unpaired wilcox test. C group, PBS-treated control T-cells; D group, 10 nM decitabine-treated T-cells. (I) Heatmap showing methylation level in downregulated differentially methylated region (DMR) in D group versus C group. (J) Bar plot showing the distribution of downregulated DMR. (K) KEGG terms of genes whose promoter lied in downregulated DMR. Bar plots represent the mean \pm SEM. * p < 0.05; ** p < 0.01; *** p < 0.001, by one-way ANOVA analysis.

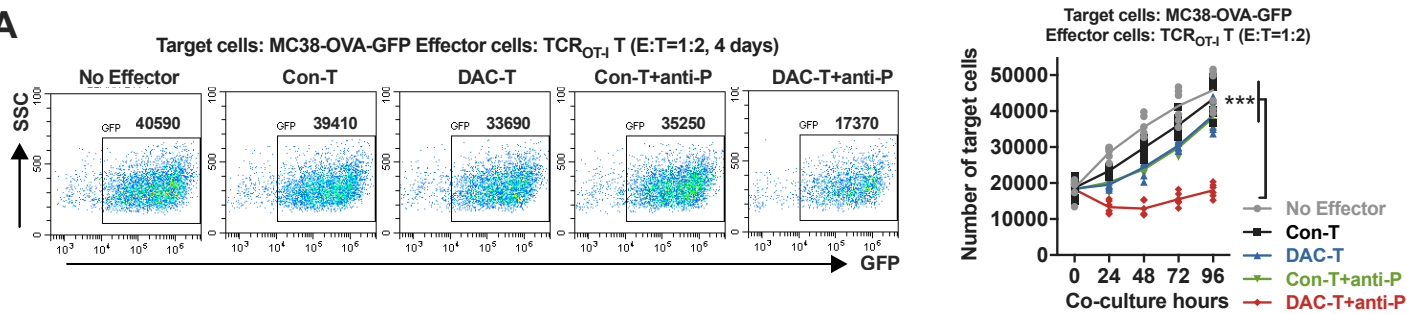
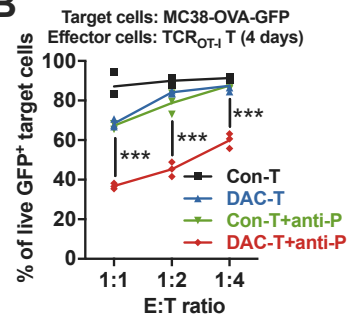
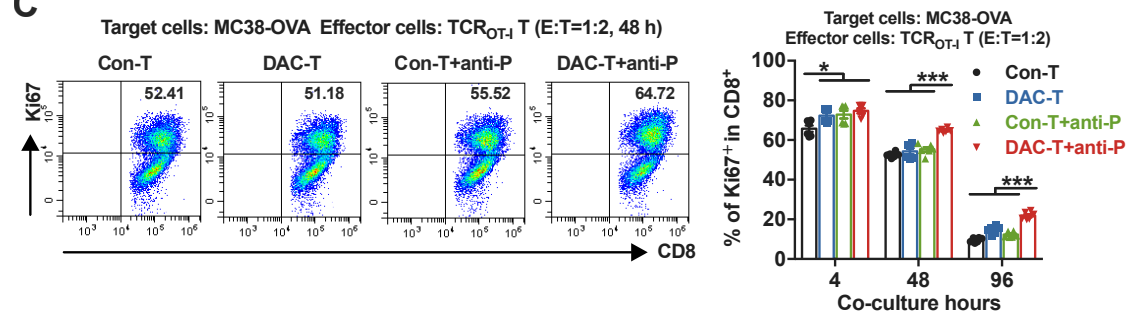
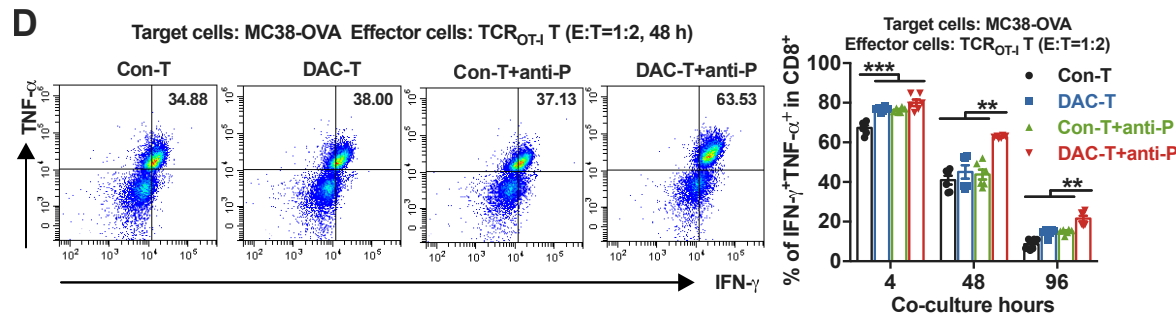
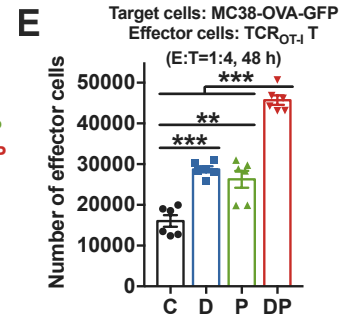
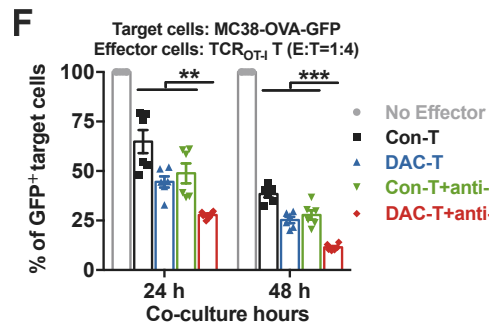
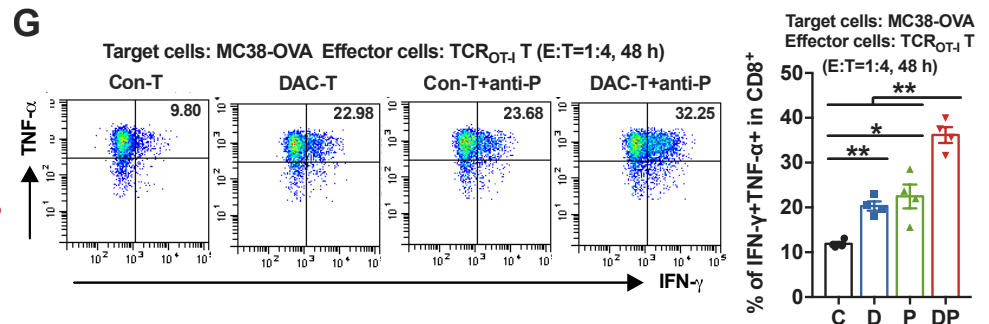
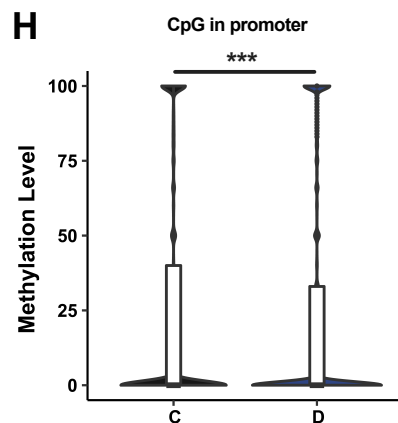
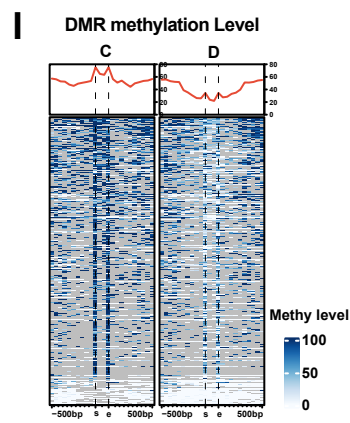
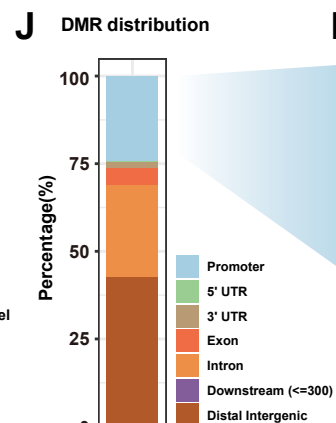
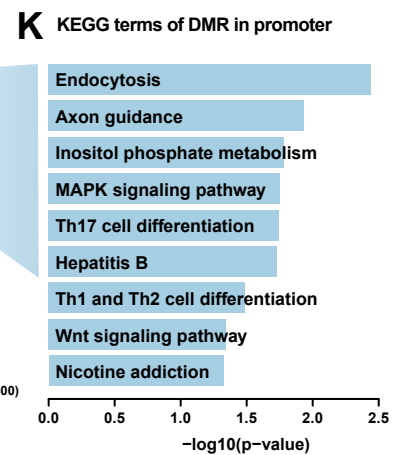
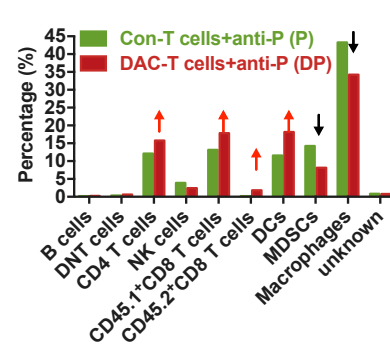
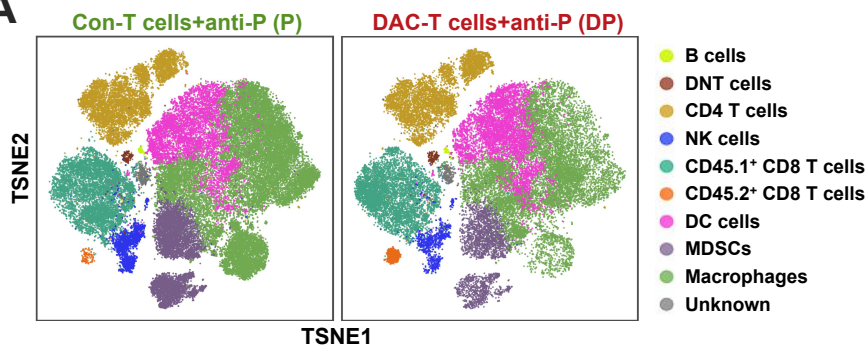
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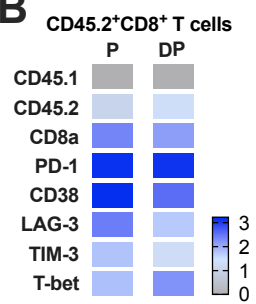
Figure S2. Phenotypes of endogenous immunocytes and transferred CD8⁺ T-cells by CyTOF analysis.

(A) CyTOF mapping of tumor-infiltrated CD45⁺ cells. On the left is a t-distributed stochastic neighbor embedding (t-SNE) visualization of the annotated immunocytes. On the right is a bar plot showing the proportions of immune subsets of each group. (B) Heatmap showing expression of exhaustion genes in transferred CD45.2⁺CD8⁺ T-cells. (C) t-SNE plots for marker gene expression of T cell phenotypes.

A



B



C

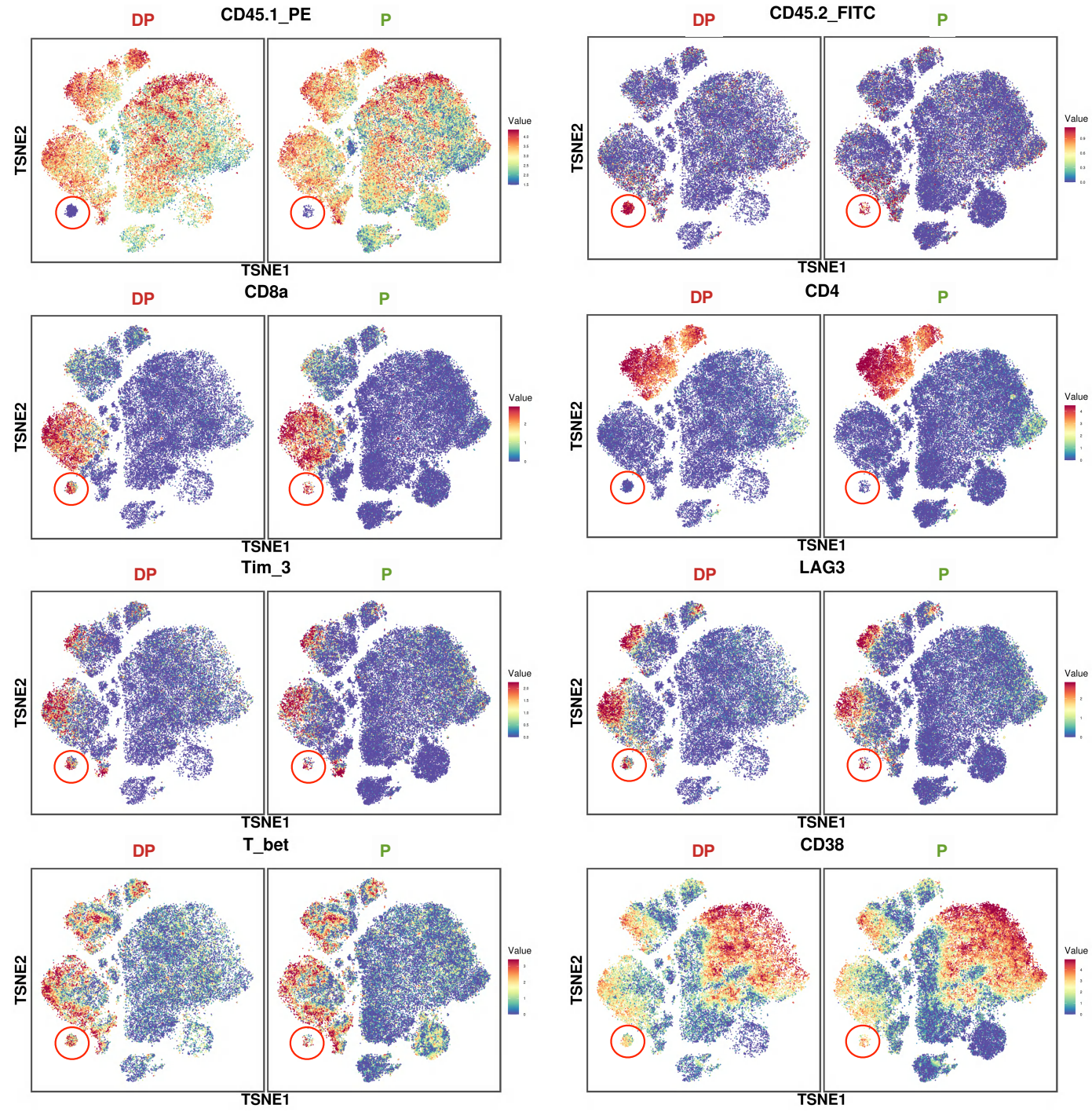


Figure S3. Analysis of the transferred CD8⁺ T-cells by scRNA-sequencing.

(A) t-SNE plot of the transferred CD45.2⁺ CD8⁺ TCR_{OT-1} T-cells colored by normalized expression of each gene. (B-C) t-SNE plot of the transferred CD45.2⁺ CD8⁺ T-cells. Each dot indicates a single cell, colored by clonotype (B) and cell cycle (C). (D-E) t-SNE plot of the transferred CD45.2⁺ CD8⁺ T-cells separated by sample. Each dot indicates a single cell, colored by cluster (D) and group (E) respectively. (F) Bar plot showing the subtype proportion of CD8⁺ T-cells per group. Fisher exact test, *** $p < 0.001$. (G) Volcano plot showing DEGs for proliferating T-cells in anti-PD-1 (P) group versus control (C) group. Genes with $p.adjust < 0.05$ (two-sided unpaired wilcox test, Bonferroni correction adjusted) and absolute \log_2 (fold change) ≥ 0.2 are identified as DEGs. In addition, genes with $p.adjust < 0.05$ and absolute \log_2 (fold change) ≥ 0.5 are labeled. (H) Gene Ontology (GO) analysis of the upregulated genes (P vs C) in proliferating T-cells. Selected GO terms with Benjamini-Hochberg adjusted p values < 0.05 . (I) GO analysis of the upregulated genes (DP vs P) in proliferating T-cells. Selected GO terms with Benjamini-Hochberg adjusted p values < 0.05 . (J) Volcano plots showing DEGs for non-proliferating T cells in decitabine-plus-anti-PD-1 (DP) group versus anti-PD-1 (P) group. Genes with $p.adjust < 0.05$ (two-sided unpaired wilcox test, Bonferroni correction adjusted) and absolute \log_2 (fold change) ≥ 0.2 are identified as DEGs. In addition, genes with $p.adjust < 0.05$ and absolute \log_2 (fold change) ≥ 0.5 are labeled. (K) Venn plot showing the DEGs of upregulated genes in proliferating T-cells and non-proliferating T-cells respectively.

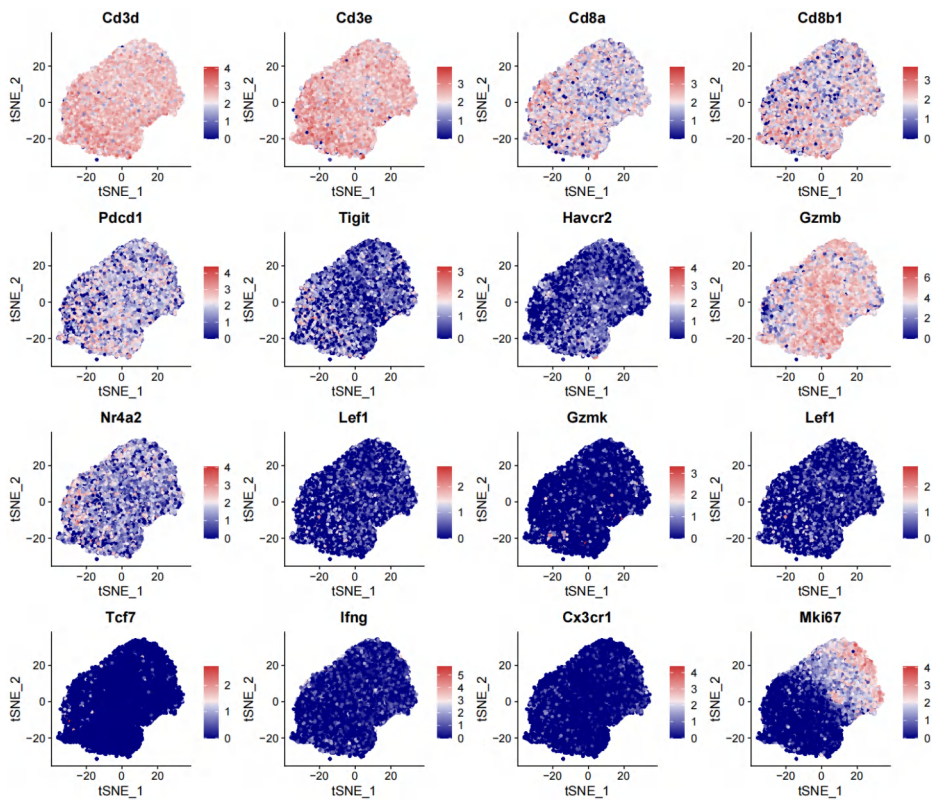
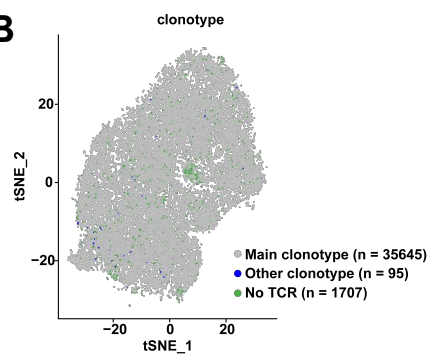
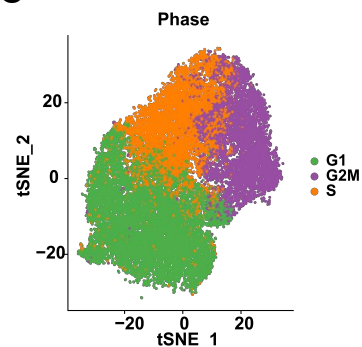
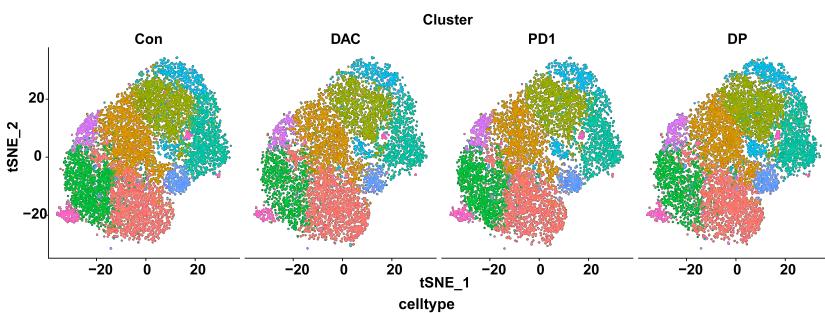
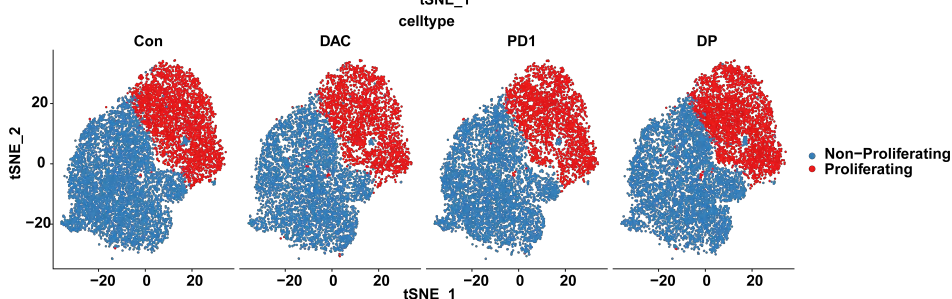
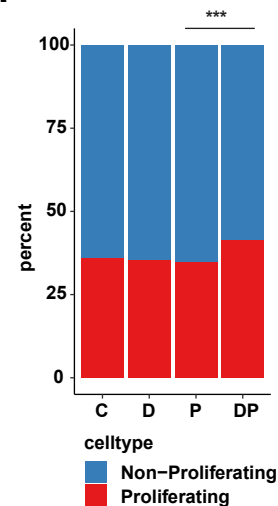
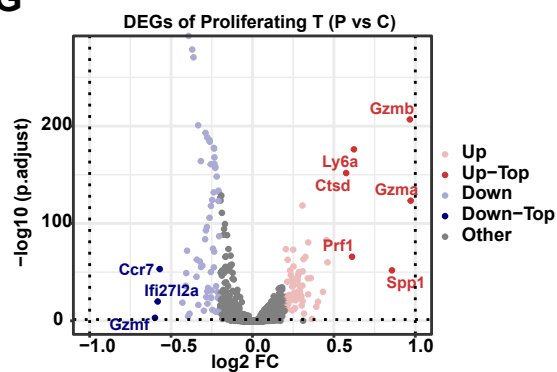
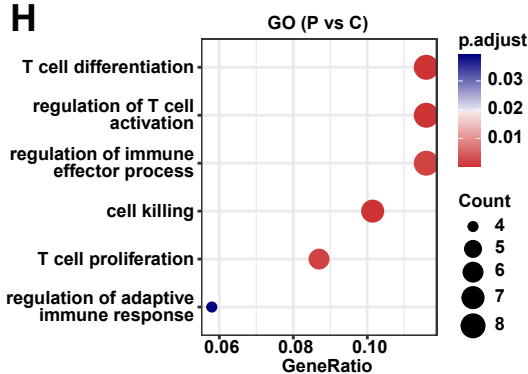
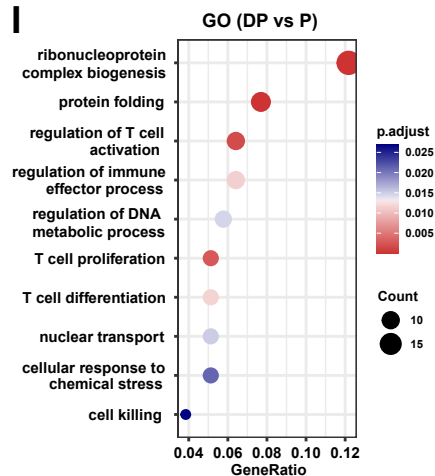
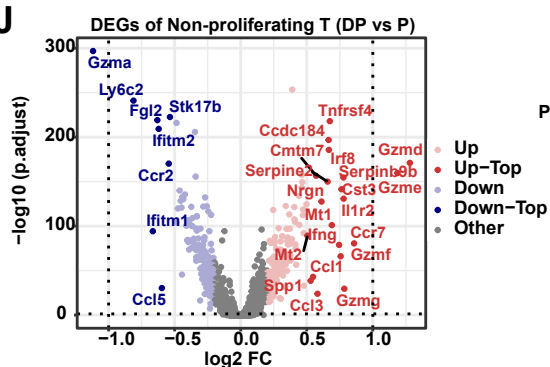
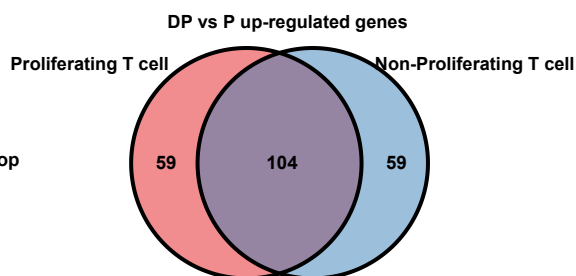
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Figure S4. In vitro DP treatment on CD8⁺ terminal T_{ex}.

(A) Absolute number of CD8⁺ T-cells co-cultured with MC38-OVA-GFP cells at E: T of 1:2 for the indicated times (n=3). The representative FACS plots for CD8⁺ effector T-cells with their total numbers are shown. Two-way ANOVA analysis. (B) Representative FACS plots for Ki67⁺ cells and their frequencies in CD8⁺ TCR_{OT-I} T cells with MC38-OVA cells at E: T ratio of 1:2. (C-D) Frequency of TCF-1⁺TIM-3⁻PD-1⁺ progenitor T_{ex} (C) and TCF-1⁺TIM-3⁺PD-1⁺ terminal T_{ex} (D) at the indicated times of TCR_{OT-I} T-cells co-culture with MC38-OVA cells. Two-way ANOVA analysis. (E) Experimental timeline (left) and frequency of Ki67⁺ cells (right) in CD8⁺ T cells at 2 day-co-culture of differentiated CD8⁺ T-cells with MC38-OVA cells at E: T ratio of 1:2. One-way ANOVA analysis. (F-G) Absolute numbers of target cells were calculated during co-culture with Slamf6⁺TIM-3⁻ progenitor T_{ex} (F) or Slamf6⁺TIM-3⁺ terminal T_{ex} (G) at the indicated times (n=6). The representative FACS plots for Slamf6⁺TIM-3⁻PD-1⁺CD8⁺ effector cells and GFP⁺ target cells as well as their total numbers are shown. Two-way ANOVA analysis. * p < 0.05; ** p < 0.01; *** p < 0.001.

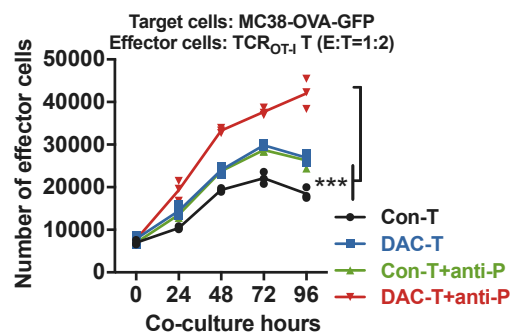
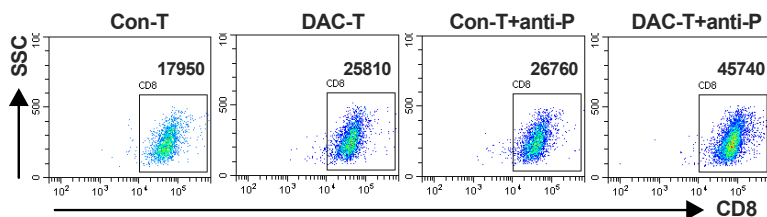
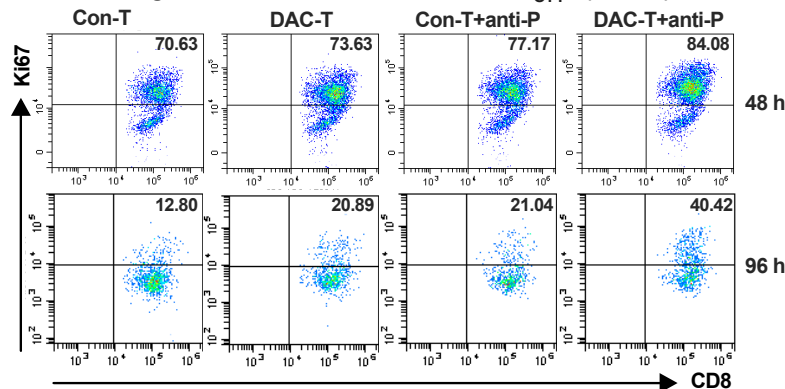
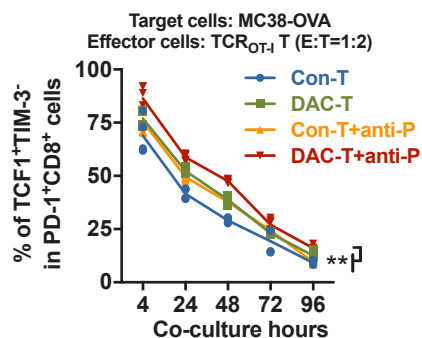
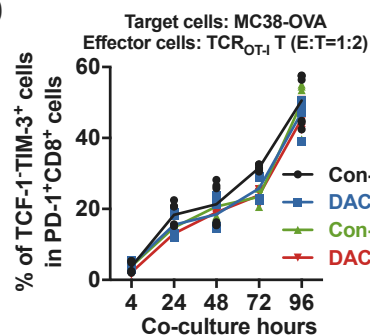
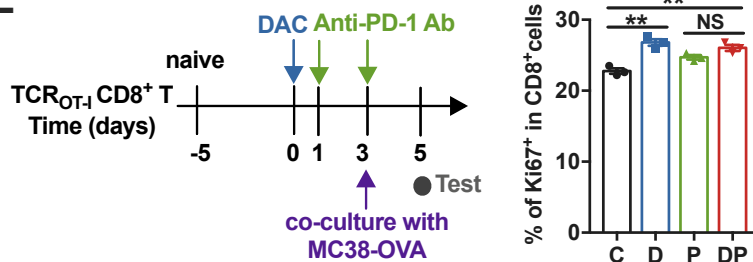
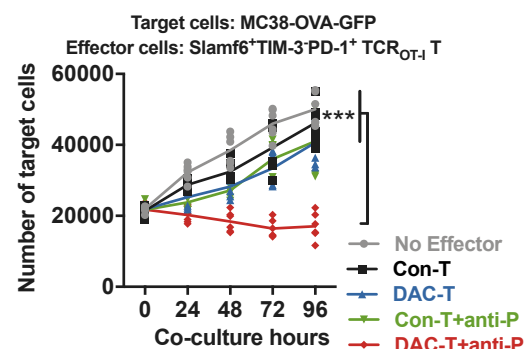
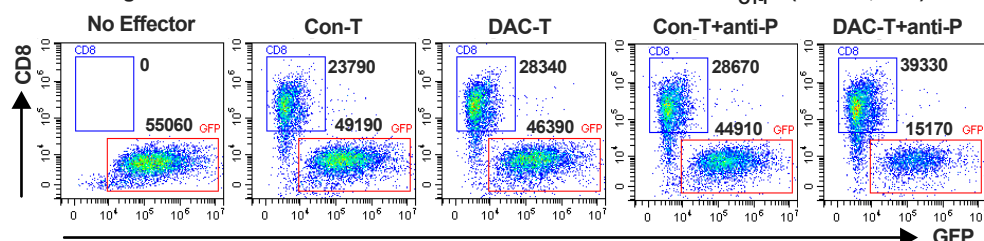
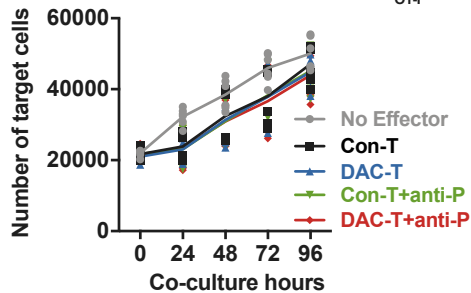
ATarget cells: MC38-OVA-GFP Effector cells: TCR_{OT-I} T (E:T=1:2, 4 days)**B**Target cells: MC38-OVA Effector cells: TCR_{OT-I} T (E:T=1:2)**C****D****E****F**Target cells: MC38-OVA-GFP Effector cells: Slamf6⁺TIM-3⁺PD-1⁺ TCR_{OT-I} T (E:T=1:2, 96 h)**G**Target cells: MC38-OVA-GFP Effector cells: Slamf6⁺TIM-3⁺PD-1⁺ TCR_{OT-I} T

Figure S5. Tumor microenvironment detection by CyTOF analysis after DP treatment.

(A) Tumor-free, decitabine-plus-anti-PD-1-treated mice (n=8) were rechallenged with 3×10^5 MC38-OVA cells, 2 times the original number of tumor cells, on day 60 at least 1 month after complete elimination of primary tumors. (B) Balb/c mice were transplanted with 1×10^6 CT26 cells, treated with PBS (C group; black), or decitabine alone (0.2 mg/kg per mouse, days 7-9; D group, blue), or anti-PD-1 antibody alone (200 μ g per mouse, days 12, 15, 18, 21; P group, green) or decitabine plus anti-PD-1 (DP group, red) as indicated. The average tumor growth curves of each treatment group are shown. * $p < 0.05$ by two-way ANOVA analysis. (C) CyTOF mapping of tumor-infiltrated CD45⁺ cells. Shown is t-SNE visualization, colored by treatment group. (D) t-SNE plot for marker gene expression of distinct immune cell phenotypes. (E) Heatmap showing marker gene expression values. (F-G) IFN- γ , IL-6 and TNF- α secretion in response to OVA presentation by BMDCs pretreated with decitabine (0, 1nM, 10nM, 100nM) to CD4⁺ (F) and CD8⁺ (G) T-cells.

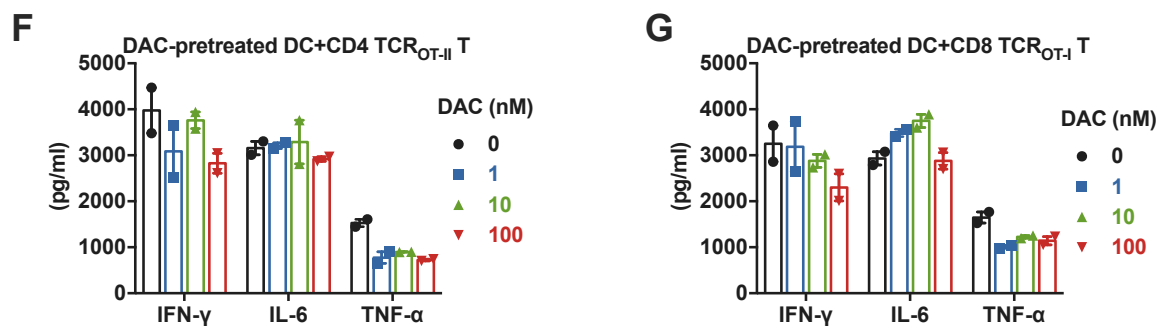
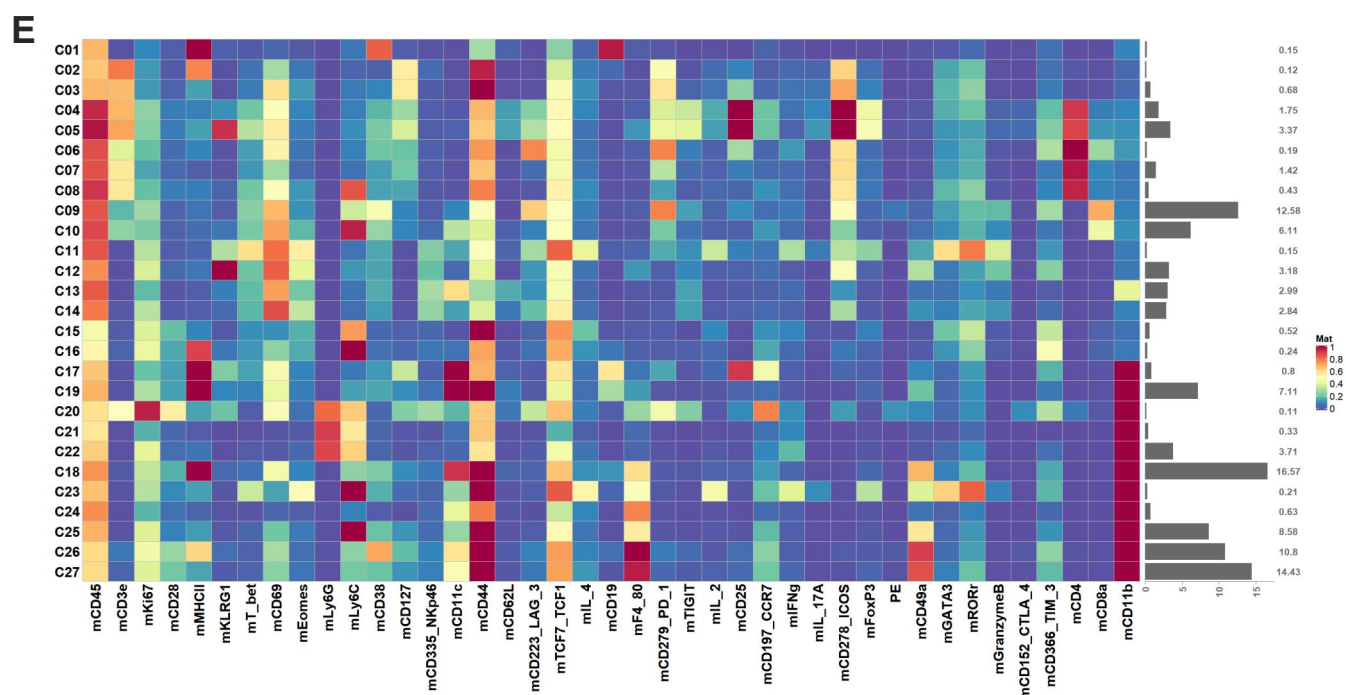
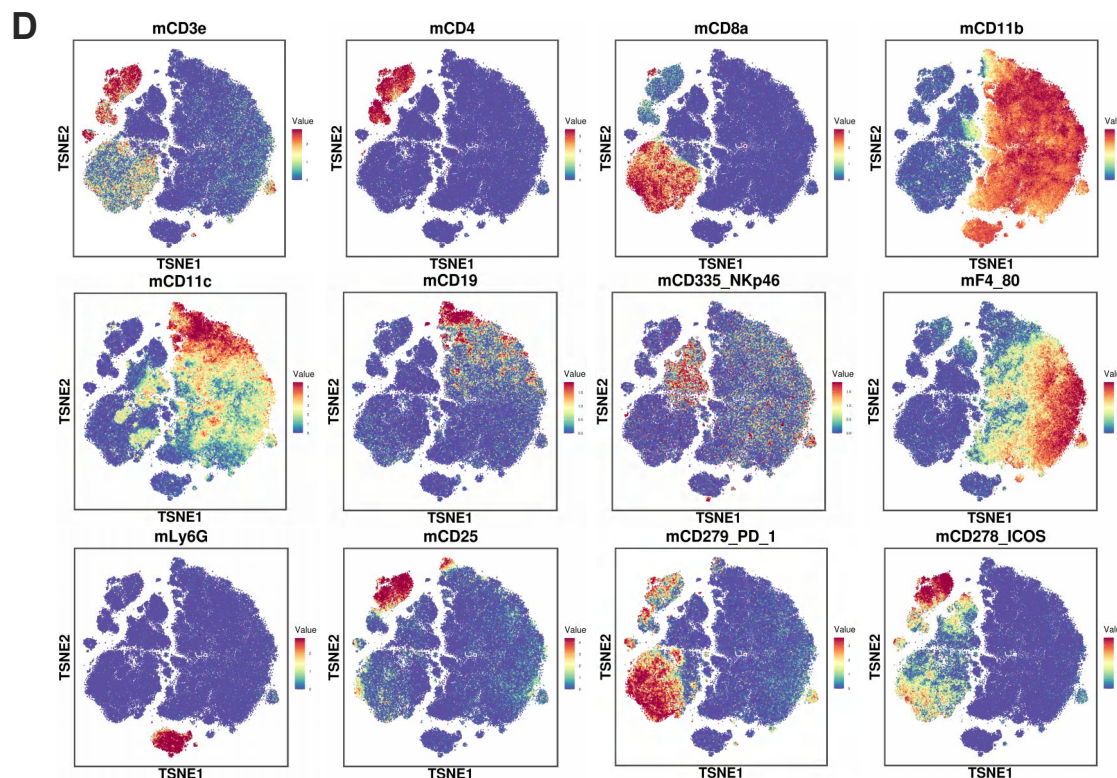
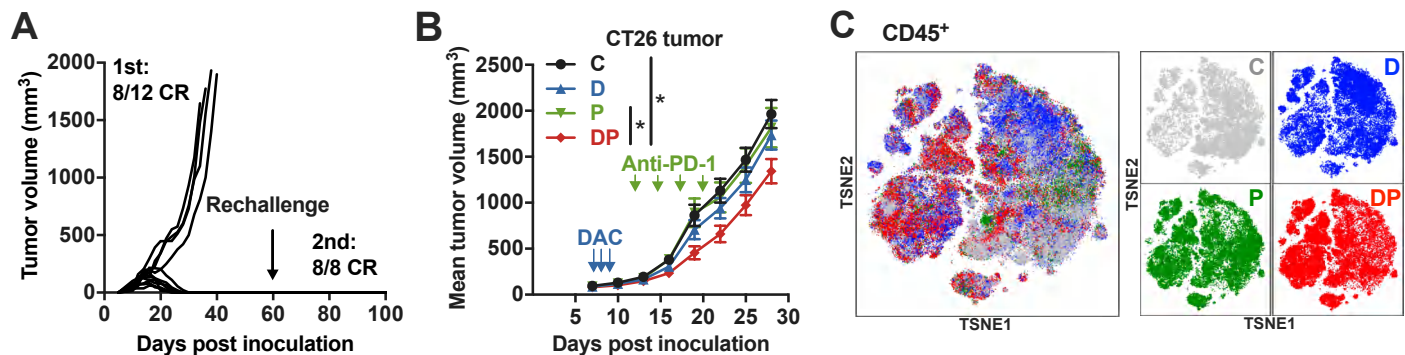


Figure S6. The representative FACS plots on MC38-bearing mice model.

(A) Representative FACS plots for Ki67⁺ cells in CD8⁺ TILs from MC38-OVA tumors. (B) Percentage of PD-1⁺ cells in CD8⁺ TILs from MC38-OVA tumors (n=7). One-way ANOVA analysis. (C) Representative FACS plots for PD-1⁺TIM-3⁺ and PD-1⁺TIM-3⁻ CD8⁺ TILs from MC38-OVA tumors and the frequencies are also shown. (D) Frequency of PD-1^{hi}TIM-3⁺LAG-3⁺ cells in CD8⁺PD-1⁺ cells from MC38-OVA tumors (n=4). One-way ANOVA analysis. (E) Representative FACS plots for TCF-1⁺TIM-3⁻ and TCF-1⁻TIM-3⁺ CD8⁺ TILs from MC38-OVA tumors and the frequencies are also shown. (F) Representative FACS plots for Tetramer⁺ CD8⁺ TILs from MC38-OVA tumors and the total numbers per 1×10⁶ are also shown.

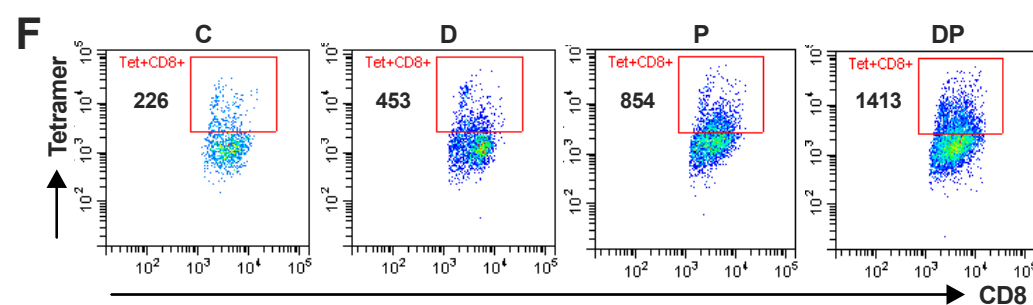
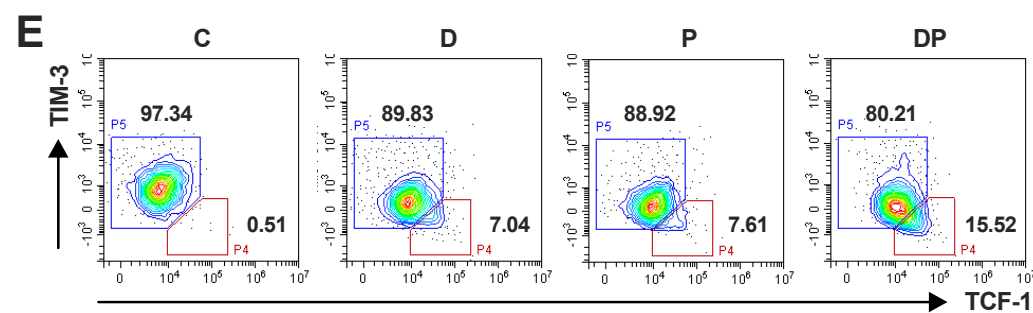
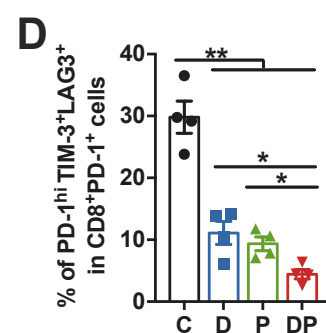
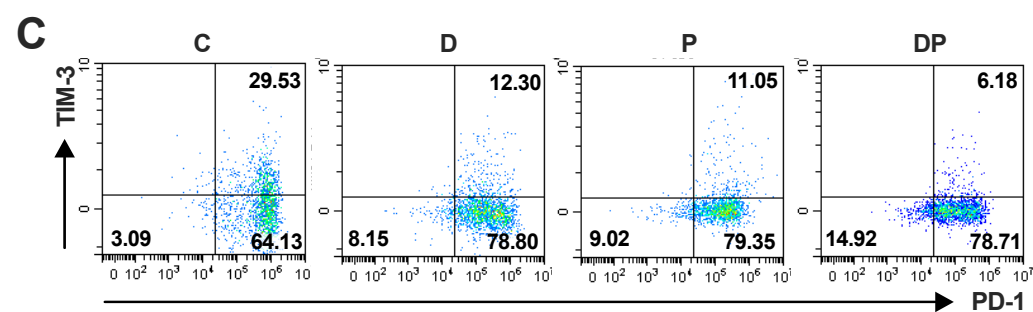
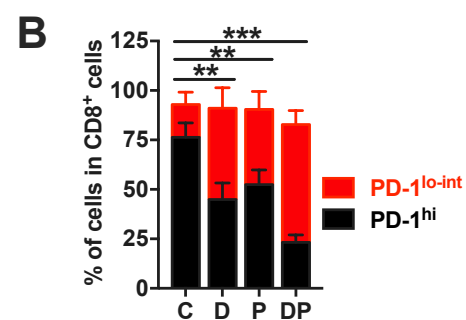
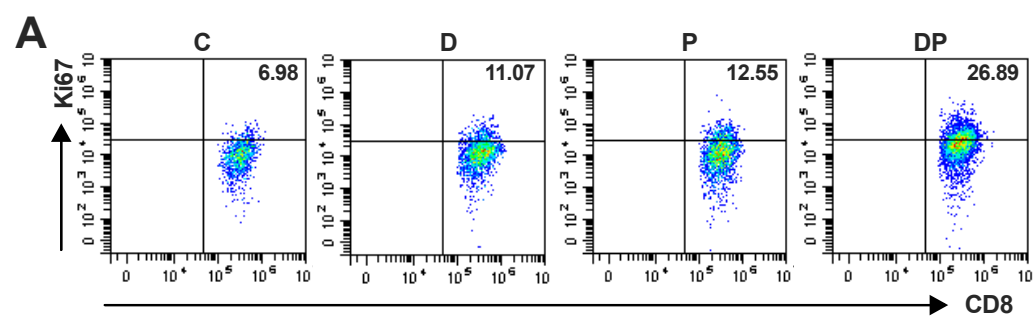


Figure S7. The effects of DP treatment on EG7-bearing and CT26-bearing mice models.

(A-F) C57BL/6J mice were implanted with 1×10^6 EG7-OVA cells, treated with PBS (C group; black), or decitabine alone (D group, blue), or anti-PD-1 antibody alone (P group, green) or decitabine plus anti-PD-1 (DP group, red) ($n=3$). (A-B) Absolute numbers of CD8⁺ cells (A), PD-1⁺TIM-3⁺ and PD-1⁺TIM-3⁻ cells (B) per 10^6 total cells from EG7-OVA tumors. (C) Absolute number of tumor-infiltrated tetramer⁺CD8⁺ cells per 10^6 total cells from EG7-OVA tumors. The representative FACS plots for tetramer⁺ CD8⁺ T-cells and the total number per 10^6 cells are shown. (D) Absolute numbers of tumor-infiltrated tetramer⁺CD8⁺PD-1⁺TIM-3⁺ and tetramer⁺CD8⁺PD-1⁺TIM-3⁻ cells per 10^6 total cells from EG7-OVA tumors. (E-F) Absolute numbers of PD-1⁺IFN- γ ⁺TNF- α ⁺ in CD8⁺ TILs (E) and tetramer⁺CD8⁺ TILs (F) per 10^6 total cells from EG7-OVA tumors. (G-J) Balb/c mice were implanted with 1×10^6 CT26 cells, treated with PBS (C group; black), or decitabine alone (D group, blue), or anti-PD-1 antibody alone (P group, green) or decitabine plus anti-PD-1 (DP group, red) ($n=3$). (G) Frequency of CD8⁺ cells in CD45⁺ cells from CT26 tumors. Frequency of Ki67⁺ (H), PD-1⁺TIM-3⁺ and PD-1⁺TIM-3⁻ (I), and IFN- γ ⁺ (J) cells in CD8⁺PD-1⁺ TILs from CT26 tumors. Bar plots represent the mean \pm SEM. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$, by one-way ANOVA analysis.

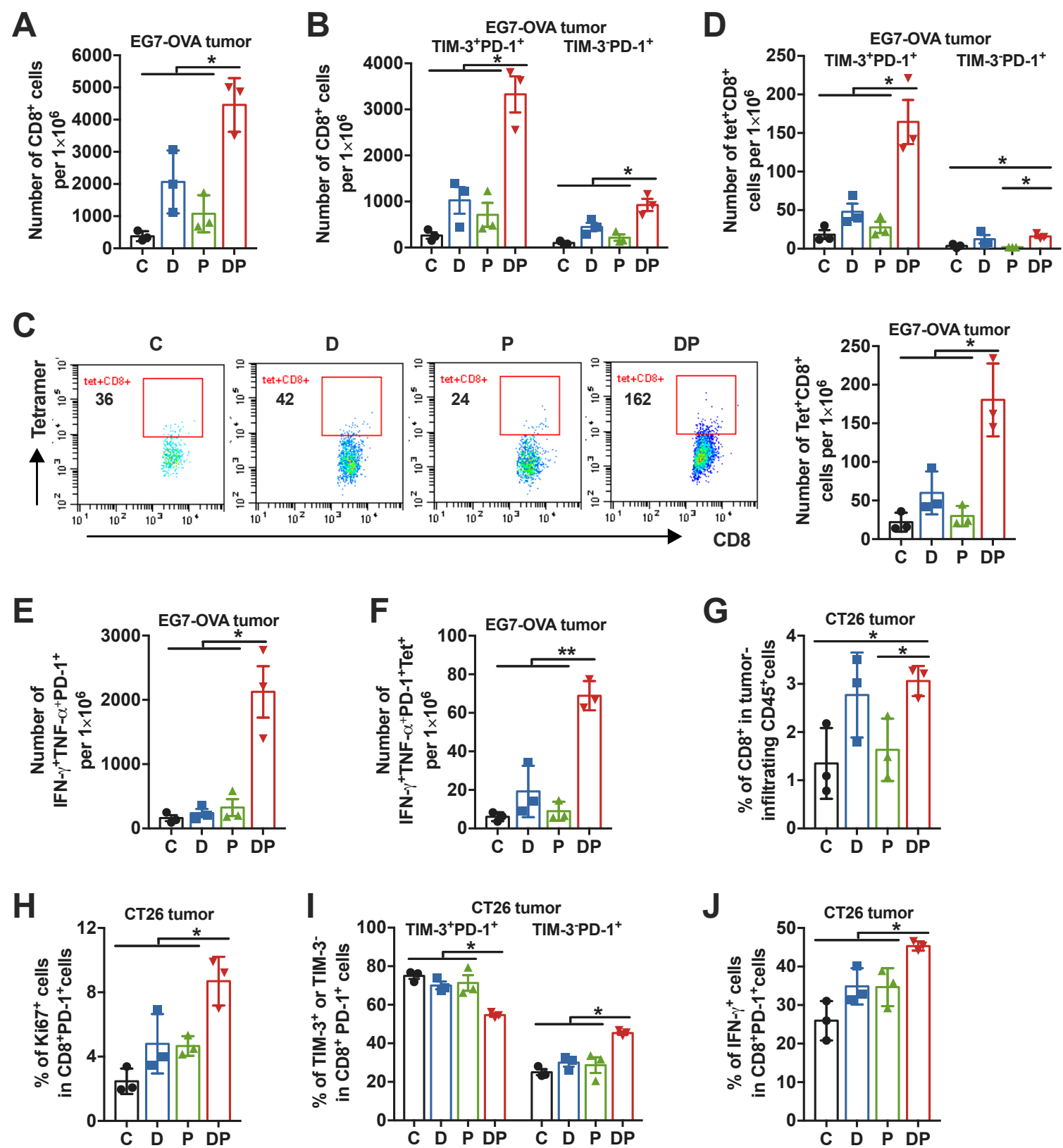


Figure S8. The expression profile of CD3⁺ T-cells.

(**A-B**) t-SNE plot of CD3⁺ T-cells. Each dot indicates a single cell, colored by cluster (**A**), and sample (**B**). (**C**) Dot plot showing expression of selected marker genes per cluster. The size of the dot encoded the percentage of cells within a cell type in which that marker was detected, and its color encoded the average expression level. (**D**) t-SNE plot of CD3⁺ T-cells colored by normalized expression of Cd3d, Cd8a, Cd8b1.

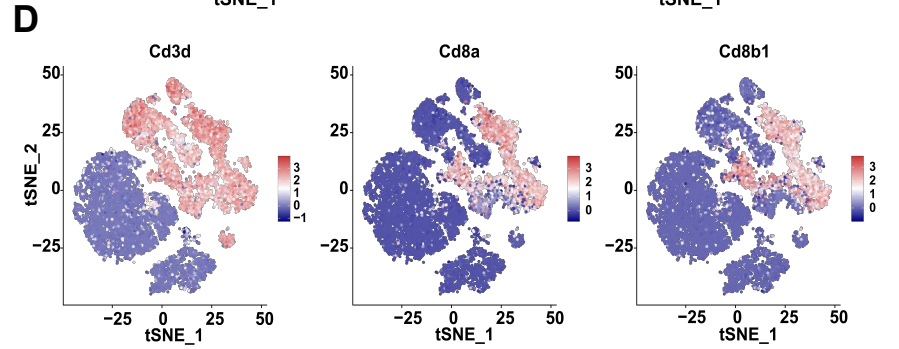
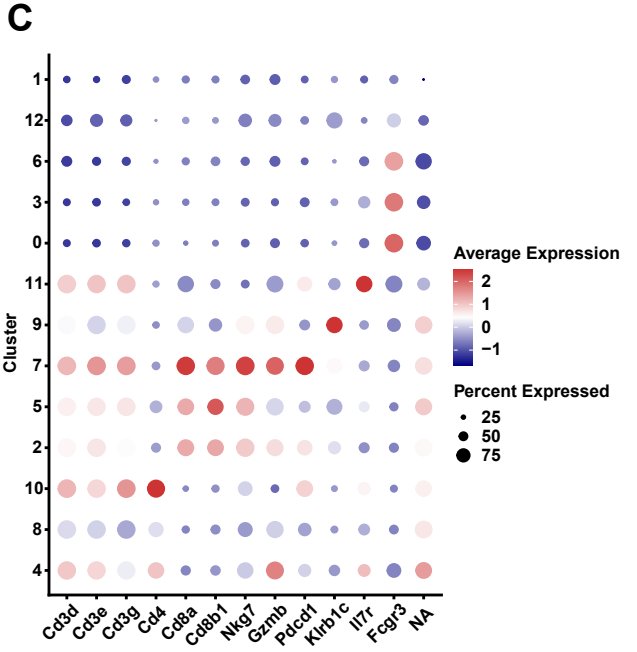
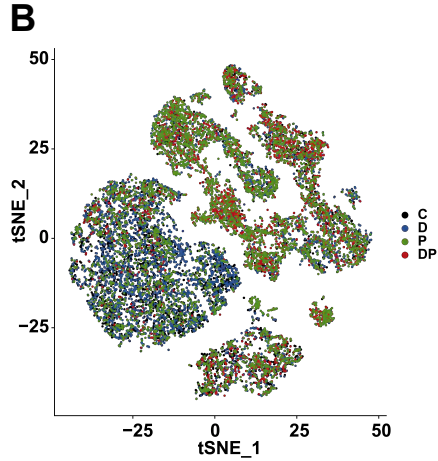
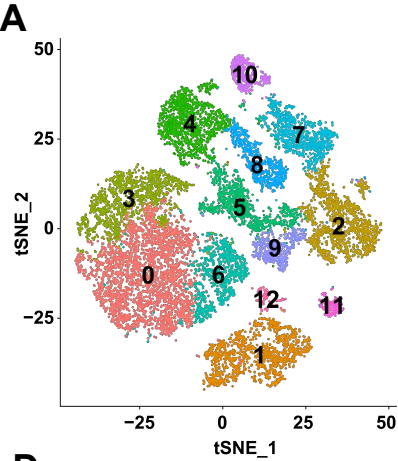


Figure S9. The quality control, cell distribution and expression level of CD8⁺ T-cells.

(A) Quality control of scRNA-seq of CD8⁺ T-cells. Violin plot showing the number of feature, count, and percent of mitochondrial counts in CD8⁺ T-cells respectively. (B-C) t-SNE plot of CD8⁺ T-cells. Each dot indicates a single cell, colored by sample (B), and phase (C). (D) t-SNE plot of CD8⁺ T-cells, separated by sample. Each dot indicates a single cell, colored by cluster. (E) t-SNE plot of CD8⁺ T-cells colored by normalized expression of marker genes.

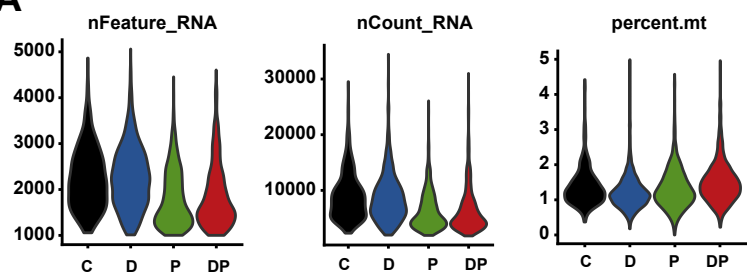
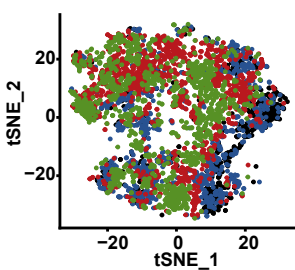
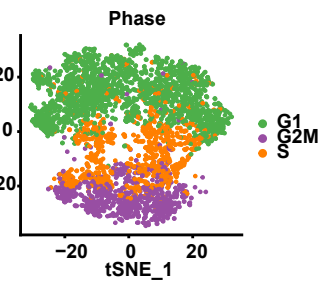
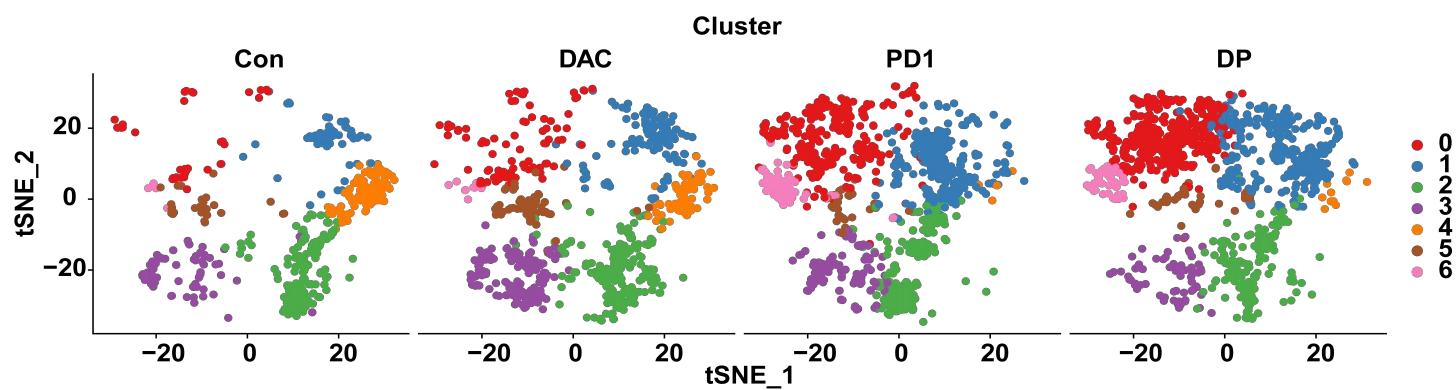
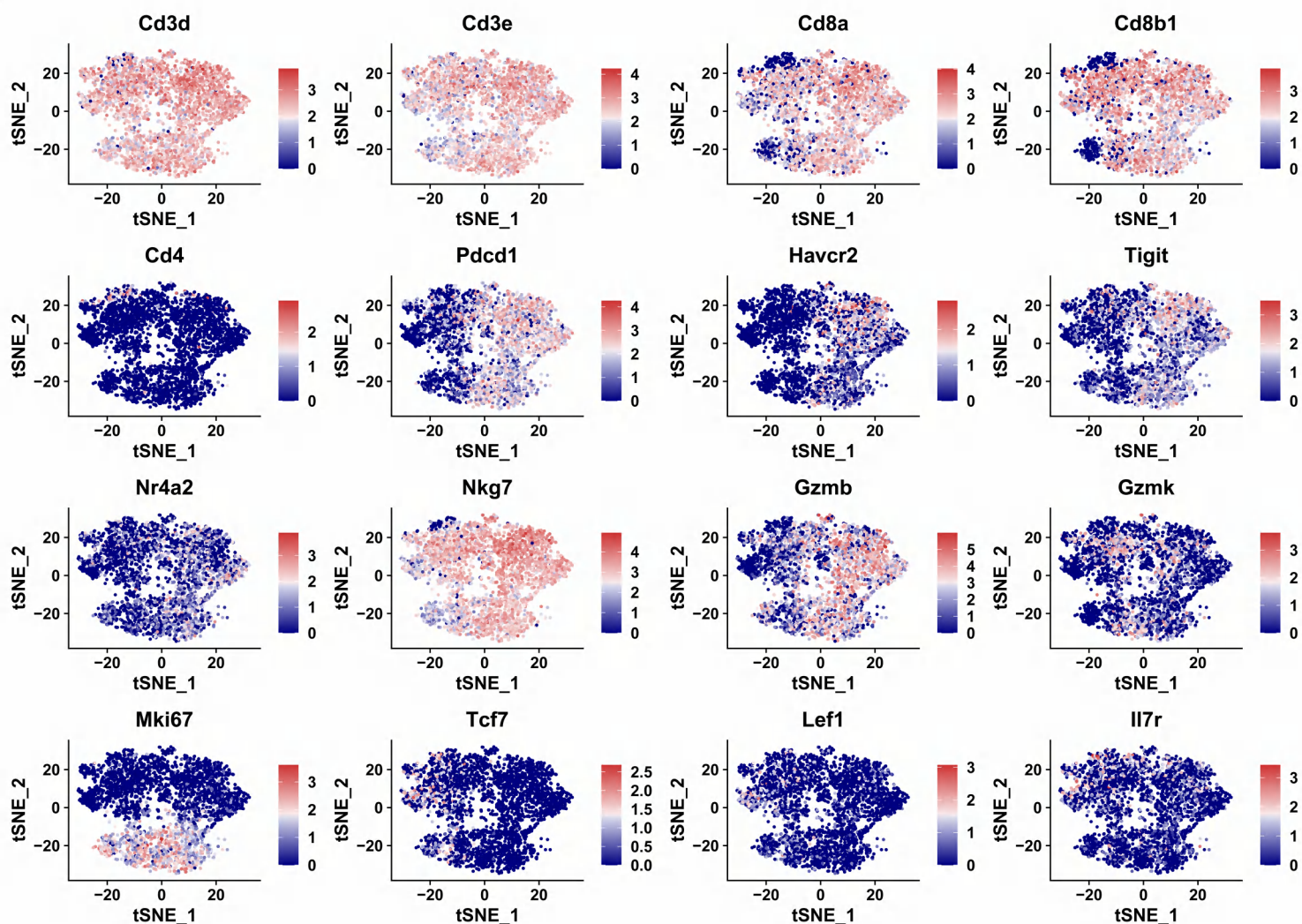
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Figure S10. The number, trajectory and RNA velocity of CD8⁺ T-cells.

(A) Bar plot showing the subtype cell number of CD8⁺ T-cells per group. (B) Monocle trajectories of exhausted T-cells (C0, 1, 2 and 4) colored by cluster and separated by sample. (C) Diffusion Map visualizing differentiation of CD8⁺ T-cells. Each dot for a single cell, colored by cluster. (D-G) Velocity analysis of CD8⁺ T-cells in C group (D), DAC group (E), anti-PD-1 group (F) and decitabine-plus-anti-PD-1 group (G) revealing the origin and inter-relationship of CD8⁺ T cell subpopulations. Velocity fields were projected onto the diffusion map.

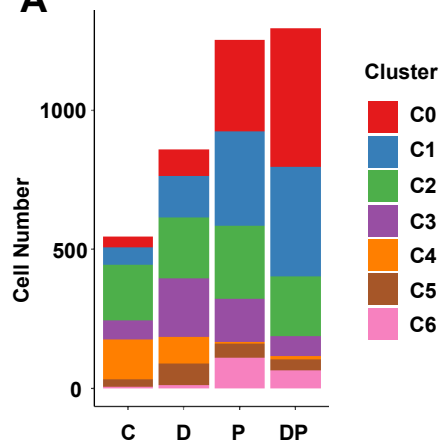
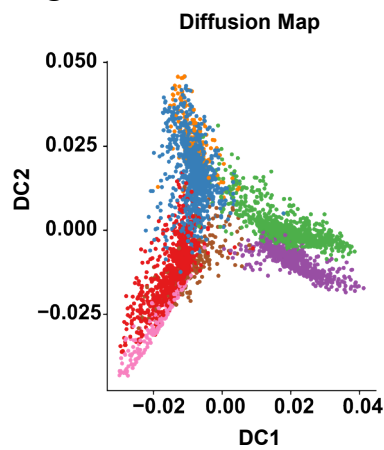
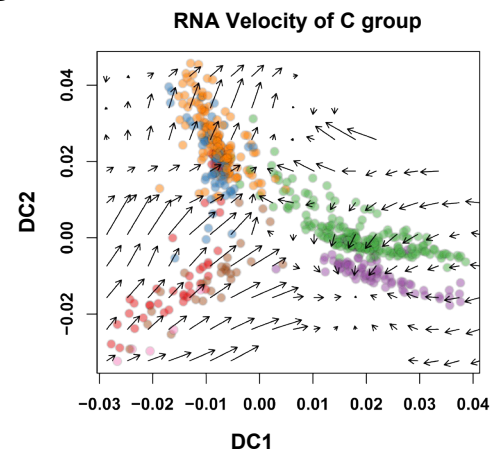
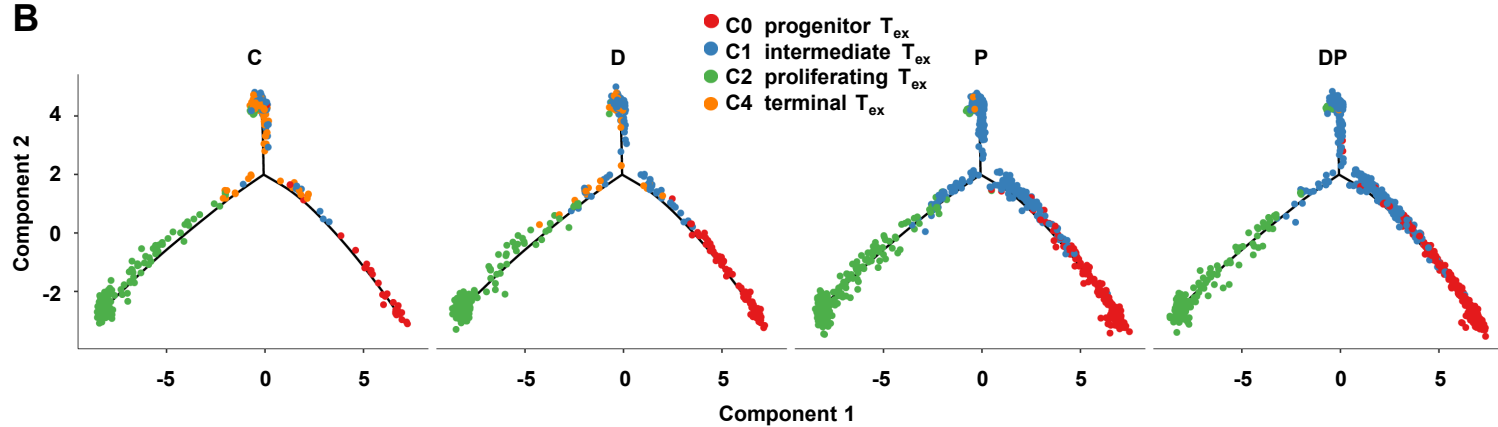
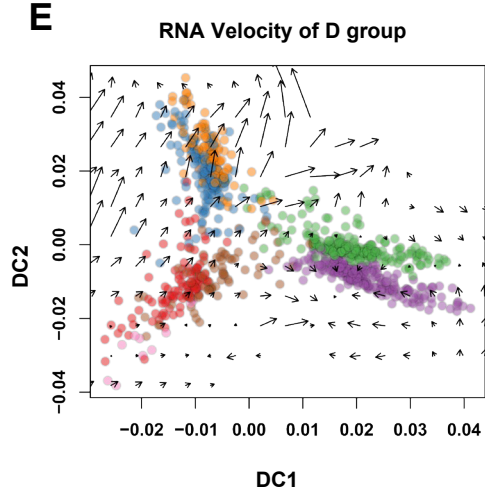
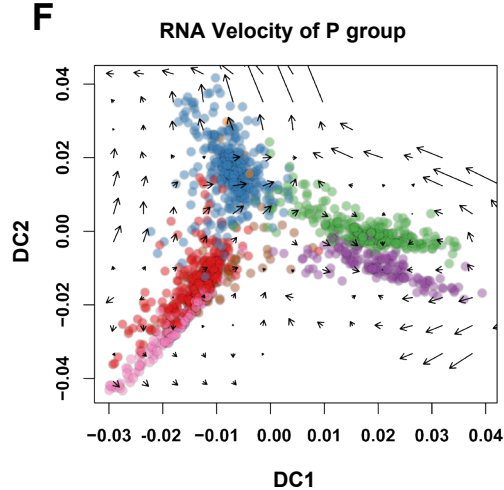
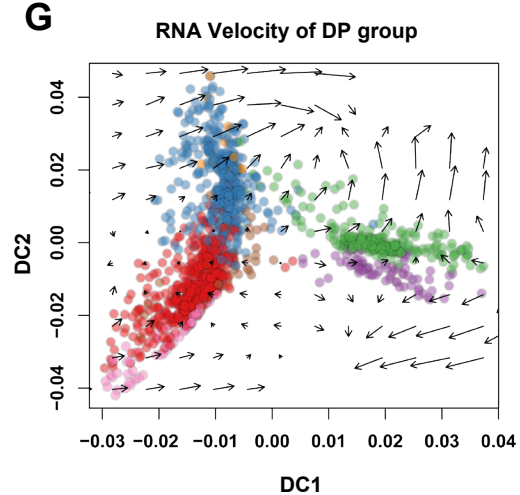
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Figure S11. The paired TCR profiles of CD8⁺ T-cells.

(A) Bar plot showing the D50 diversity index, the number of clonotypes occupying the 50% repertoires. (B) The cell number of each cluster stratified by clone size. (C) The clonotype percentage of each group stratified by clone size. (D) The clonotype number of each group stratified by clone size. (E) The cell percentage of each group stratified by clone size. (F) The cell number of each group stratified by clone size. (G) The subtype cell percentage of expanding CD8⁺ T-cells (cells with clone size ≥ 2) per group. (H) Dot plot showing GO terms of upregulated genes of highly clonally expanded cells (cells with clone size ≥ 10) between DP group versus P group. The size of the dot encoded the size of geneset in each GO term, and its color encoded the Benjamini-Hochberg adjusted pvalues. (I) Summary proportion of clonotypes with specific indices. (J) The cell number of top 50 clonotype of progenitor T_{ex} (C0), colored by group.

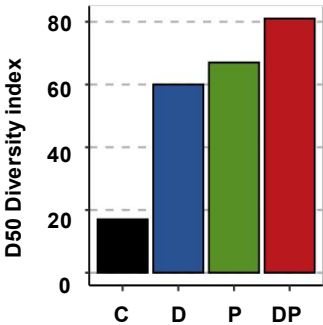
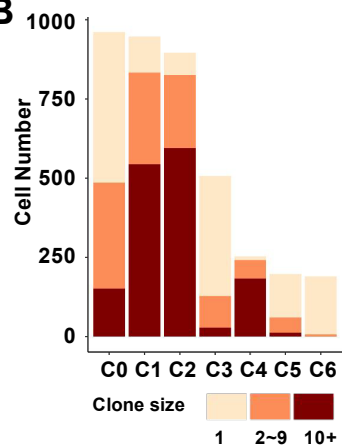
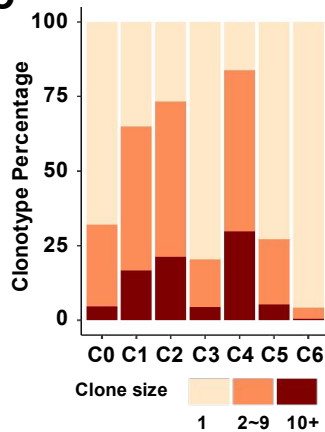
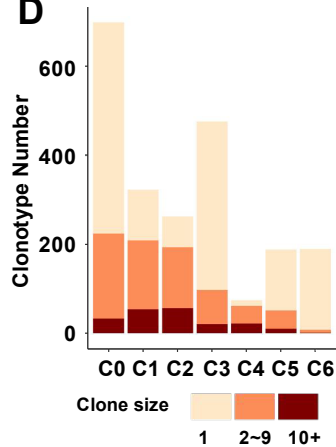
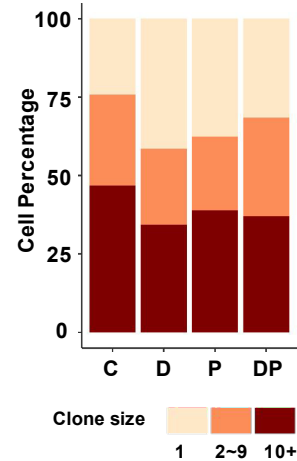
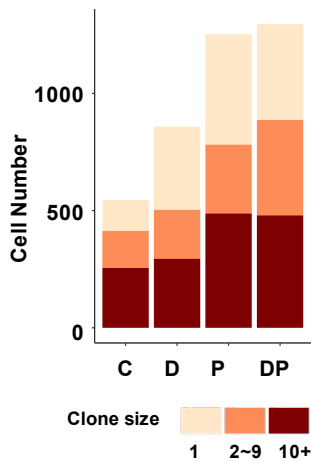
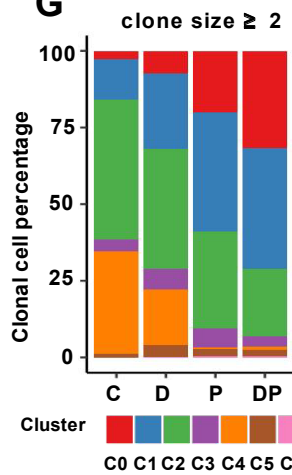
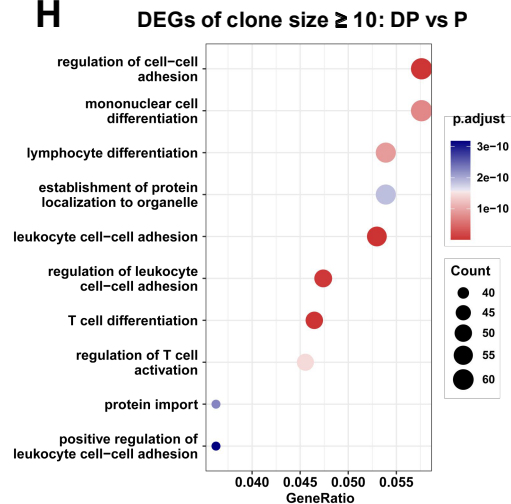
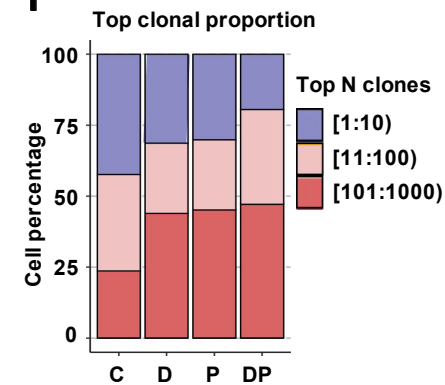
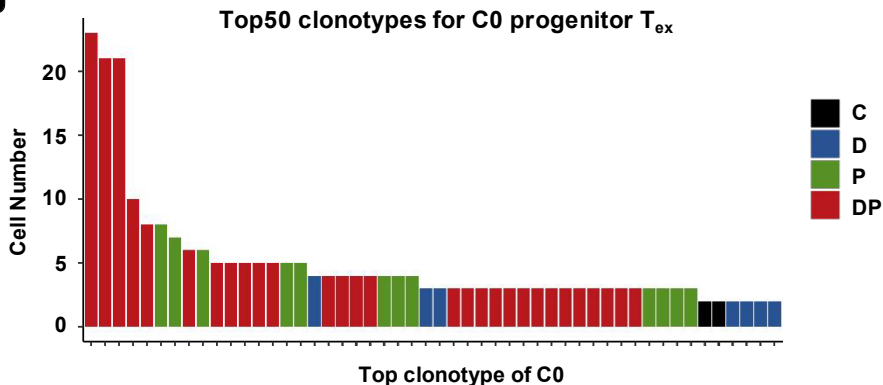
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Figure S12. Integrated analysis of scRNA-seq and ATAC-seq.

(A) Dot plot showing KEGG terms of upregulated genes of each module as in shown in Figure 7C. The size of the dot encodes the ratio of genes in each KEGG terms, and its color encodes the Benjamini-Hochberg adjusted p values. (B) Heatmap of enriched TF recorded in TARGET database across upregulated genes as shown in Fig.7C, calculated by metascape, colored by p-values. (C) Heatmap showing the Pearson correlation between ATAC-seq samples. (D) Venn plot showing the number of ATAC-seq peaks in each sample. (E) Boxplot showing the width of changed peak (DP vs P), two-sided unpaired t test. (F) Boxplot showing the ATAC-seq signal within all peaks (72100 peaks in three samples) in three groups, two-sided paired t test. (G-H) The enriched motifs in gained (G) and lost (H) peaks between DP versus P group. Motifs of TFs with Benjamini adjusted P-value less than 0.05 were colored and important TFs are labeled. FC (fold change) represents the ratio of the percentage of gained peaks with motif and the percentage of background peaks with motif. (I) Volcano plot showing the enriched motifs in gained and loss peaks between P versus C group. Motifs of TFs with Benjamini adjusted p-value less than 0.05 are colored and important TFs are labeled. FC (fold change) represents the ratio of the percentage of gained peaks with motif and the percentage of background peaks with motif. (J) Violin plot showing the expression level between P group and DP group in CD8⁺ T-cells of some genes related to transcription factors in (H). Each dot represents a cell, two-sided unpaired wilcox test.

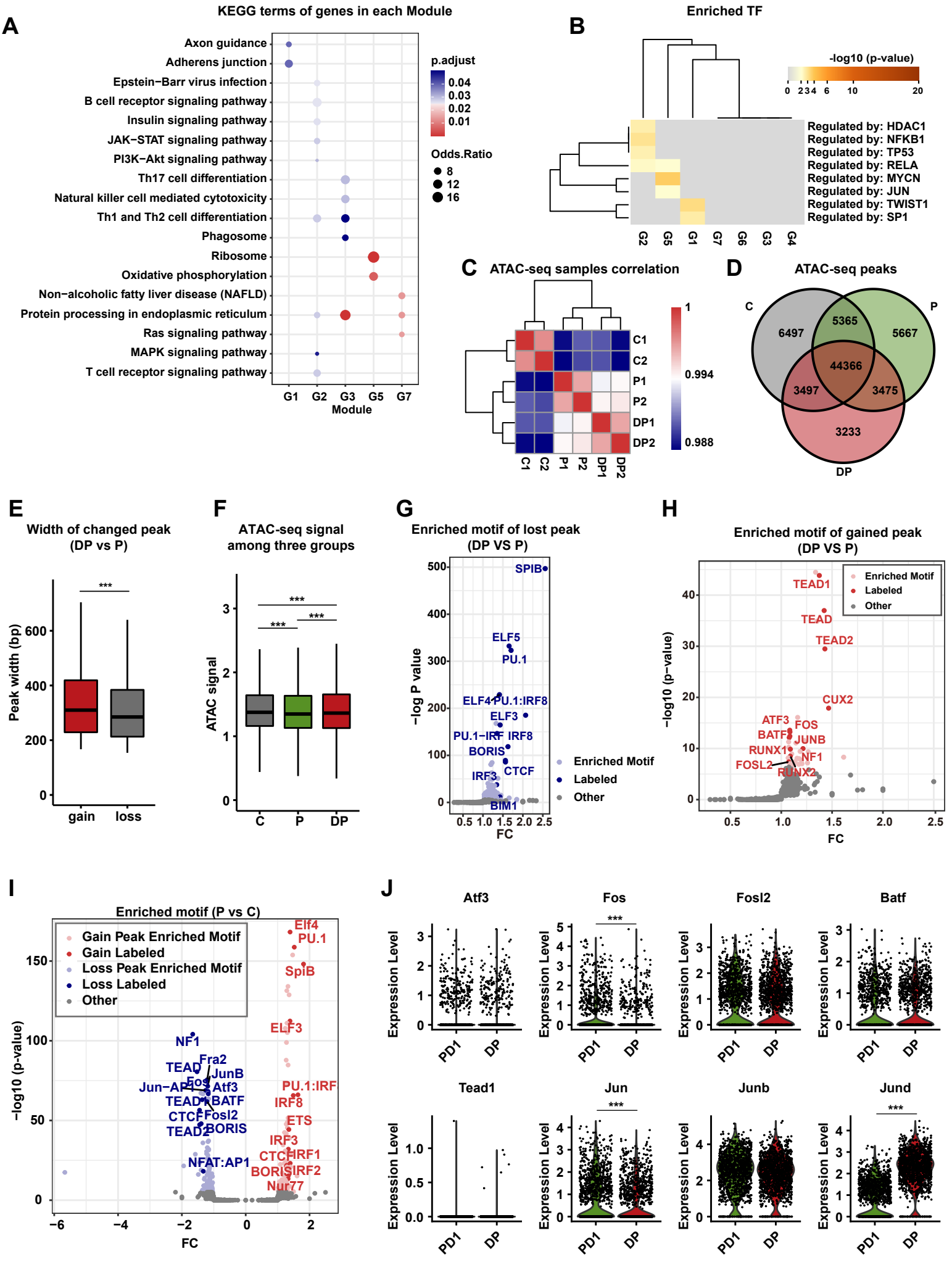
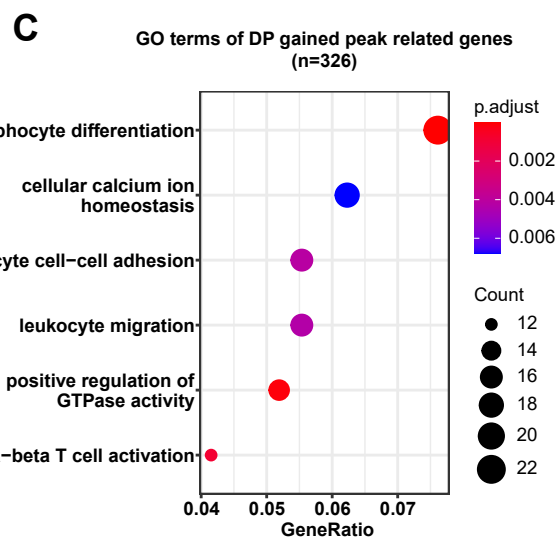
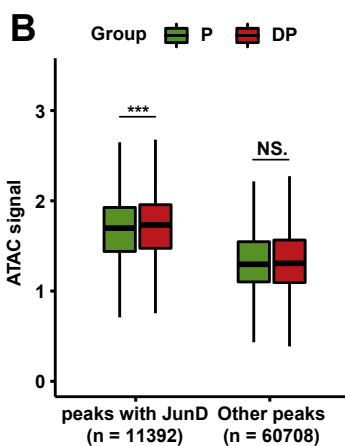
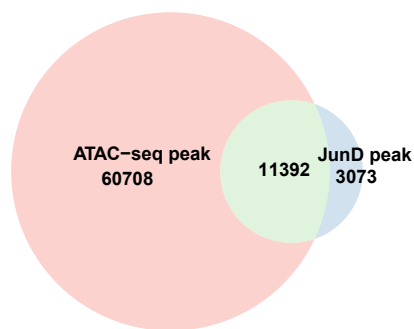


Figure S13. Integrated analysis of scRNA-seq, ATAC-seq, and JunD ChIP-seq.

(A) Venn plot showing the number of ATAC-seq peaks in our samples and JunD ChIP-seq. (B) Boxplot showing the ATAC-seq signal of ATAC-seq peaks with and without JunD binding in P and DP group, two-sided paired t test. (C) GO terms of DP gained peak (versus P group) related genes. (D) Heatmap showing the scaled activity of TFs calculated by SCENIC in T_{ex} cells of each group. (E) Integrated transcriptional regulatory network inferred by SCENIC showing the target genes of TF JunD. Dot size represents the importance of target genes. Color represents the average log₂ FC between P versus C group.

A Venn of ATAC-seq peak and JunD ChIP-seq peak



D Average TF activity inferred by SCENIC

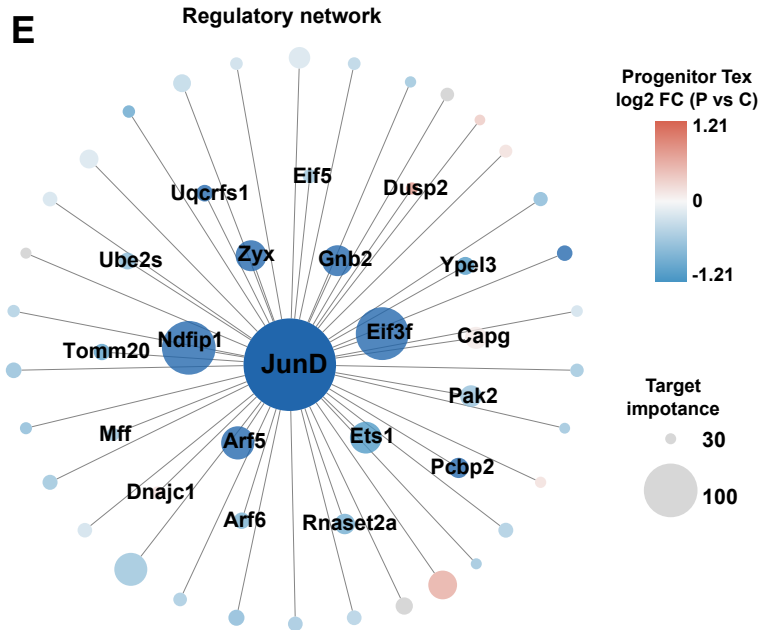
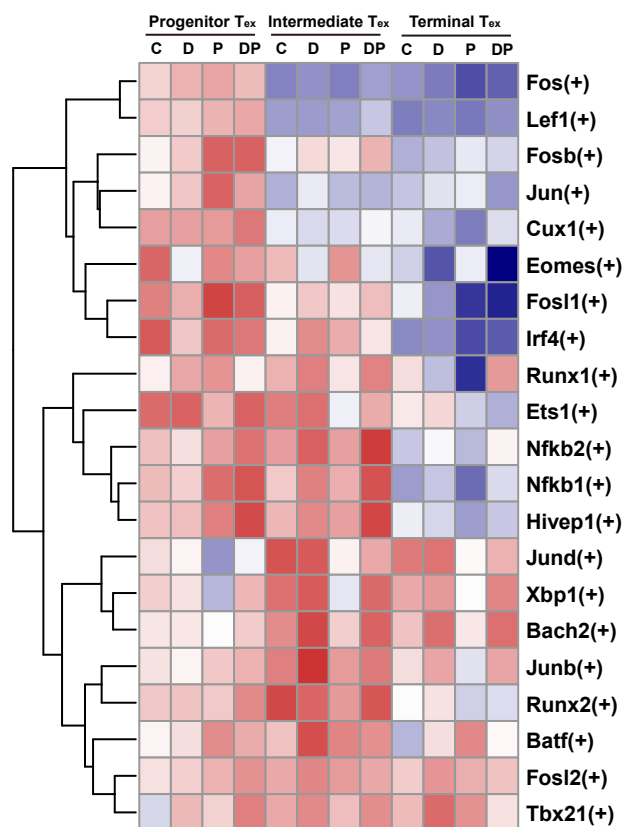


Figure S14. The expression level of JunD in this study and public data.

(A) Violin plot showing the expression level of JunD in T_{ex} before and after imputation with scImpute. (B) Boxplot showing the expression level of JunD in $CD8^+$ TILs from patients with lung cancers before (pre) and after (post) combination therapy of PD-1 blockade with chemotherapy. The expression data is from Liu et al (<http://nscicpd1.cancer-pku.cn/>); two-sided unpaired wilcox test. (C) The representative images of immunostaining results for CD8 (green) to highlight $CD8^+$ T-cells and JunD (red) in tumor samples from MC38-OVA-bearing mice in the indicated groups. DAPI (blue) is also shown as nuclear staining. (D) The percentage of tumor-infiltrated $CD8^+$ T-cells as in C. (E) The percentage of JunD⁺ cells as in tumor-infiltrated $CD8^+$ T-cells as in C. (F) The Mean Fluorescence Intensity (MFI) of JunD in tumor-infiltrated $CD8^+$ T-cells as in C. (G) $CD8^+$ TCR_{OT-I} T-cells were treated with PBS (C), decitabine (D), anti-PD-1 (P) or the combination (DP), and co-cultured with MC38-OVA cells for 3 days at E: T ratio of 1:2. Then $CD8^+$ T-cells were sorted and JunD mRNA levels were detected by qPCR. Bar plots represent the mean \pm SEM. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$, by one-way ANOVA analysis.

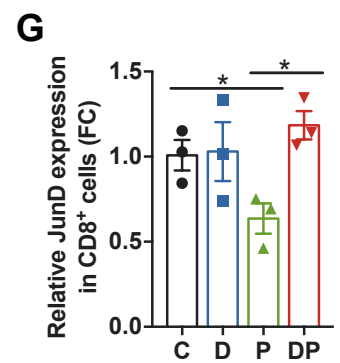
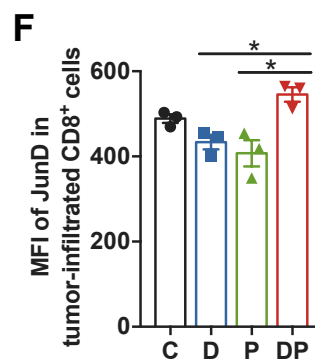
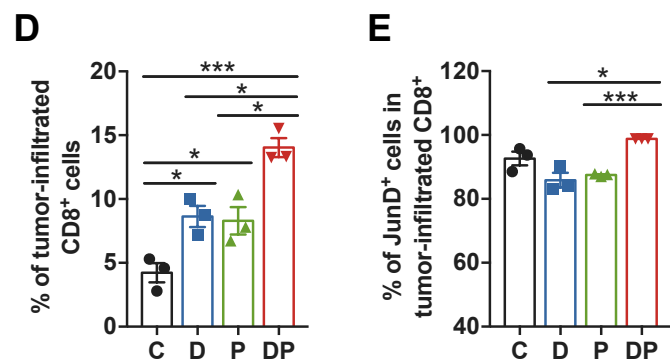
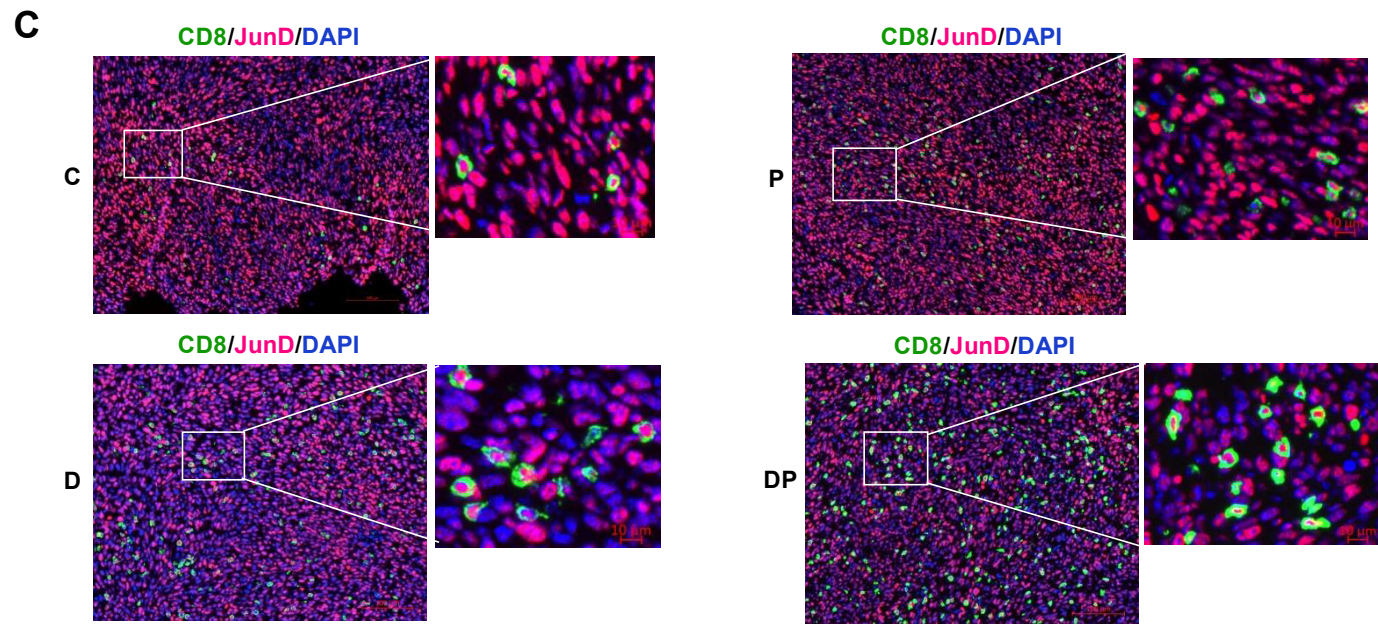
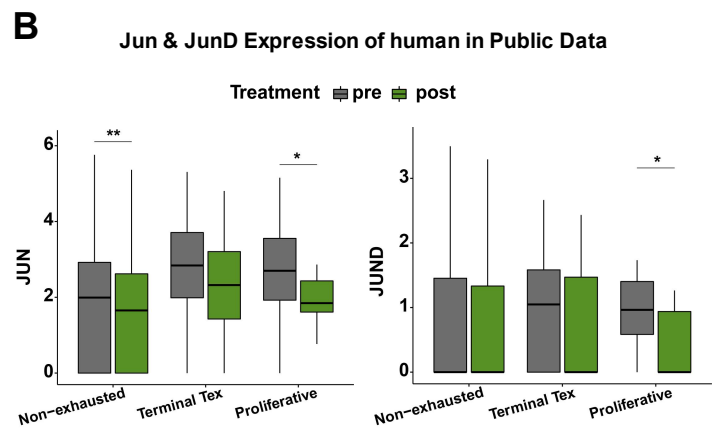
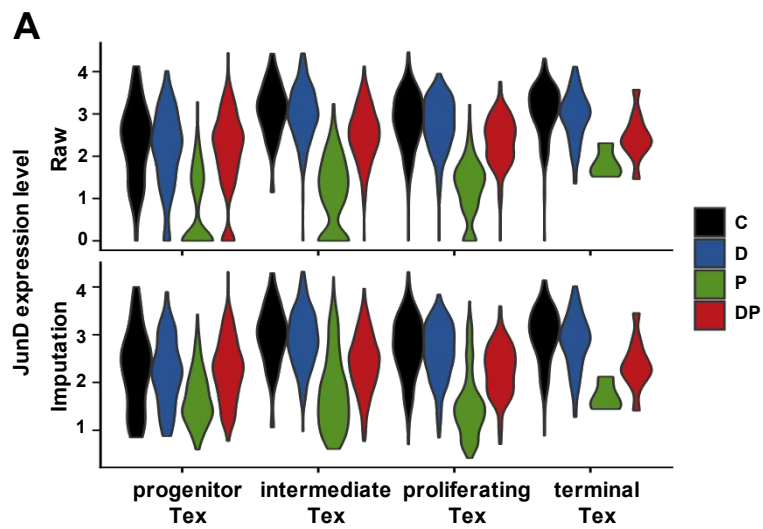


Figure S15. The transcriptional and epigenetic changes in CD8⁺ T_{ex} following DP treatment.

(A) Bar plot showing the normalized enrichment score (NES) from ranked list of genes expressed in proliferating T-cells from in DP group versus P group, calculated from gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA). Gene signatures are from immunologic signature gene sets of MSigDB. (B) GSEA of the indicated signature (GSE41867) from the ranked list of genes in terminal T_{ex} (C4). FDR, false discovery rate. (C) Frequency of IFN- γ ⁺TNF- α ⁺ cells in Slamf6⁺TIM-3⁺PD-1⁺ terminal T_{ex} which was differentiated from Slamf6⁺TIM-3⁺PD-1⁺ progenitor T_{ex} after co-culture with MC38-OVA cells at the indicated times. One-way ANOVA analysis. (D) GSEA of the indicated signature (GSE20754) from the ranked list of genes from ACT model in DP group versus P group. (E-G) ATAC-seq tracks of CD3⁺ T-cells per group at the *Bcl-2*, *Camk2d* and *Stat4* loci (n=2 per group). The ChIP-seq peaks of CD8⁺ T-cells are from Pauken et al. (H) Boxplot showing T cell activation score of proliferating T-cells from ACT model in cells with different JunD levels. The cells are divided into 4 groups according to the expression level of JunD with quartile intervals. JunD level group 1, 2, 3, and 4 represent a quarter of cells with JunD expression levels from low to high, respectively. One-way ANOVA analysis. * p < 0.05; ** p < 0.01; *** p < 0.001.

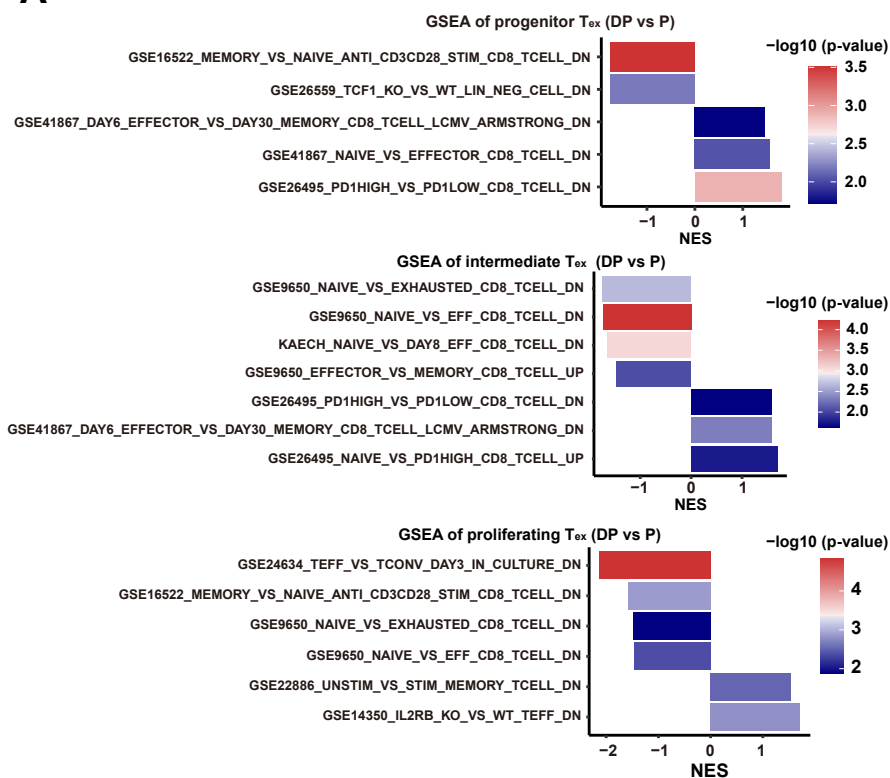
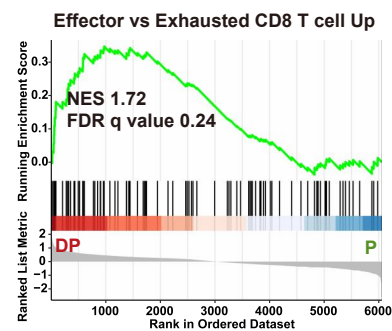
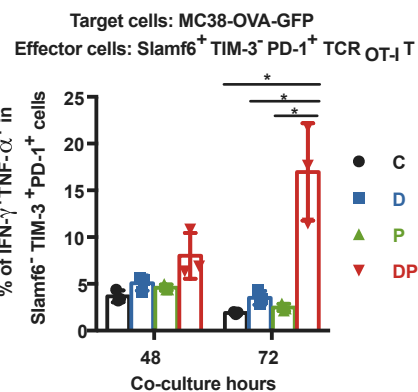
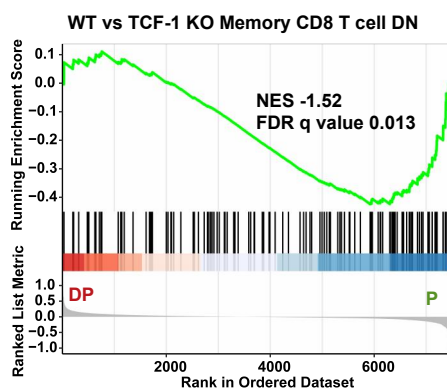
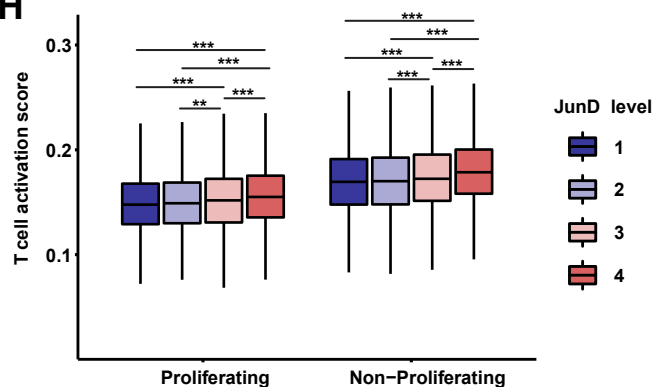
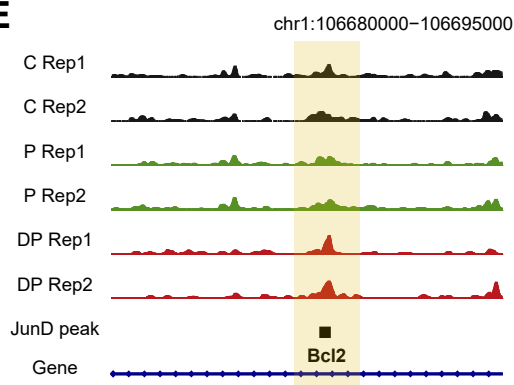
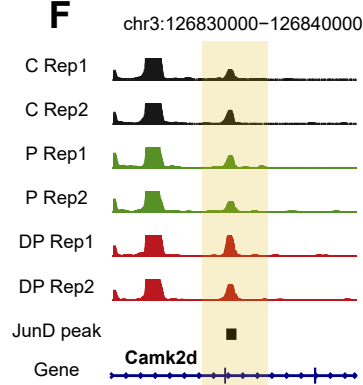
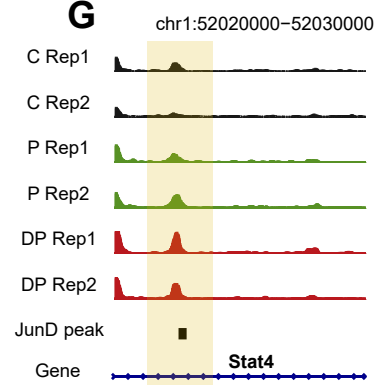
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Figure S16. Suppressed antitumor capacity of DP combination in JunD knockout CD8⁺ T-cells.

(A) Purified naïve CD8⁺ T-cells from TCR_{OT-I} mice were activated, treated with PBS (C), anti-PD-1 antibody (P) or decitabine-plus-anti-PD-1 (DP) as shown. Before co-cultured with MC38-OVA cells, the indicated T-cells were incubated with JNK activator Anisomycin (0.5 μ M, 1 μ M) for 24 hours. These CD8⁺ T-cells were then co-cultured with MC38-OVA cells at E: T ratio of 1:2. Frequency of IFN- γ ⁺TNF- α ⁺ T-cells at 2 days of co-culture by flow cytometry analysis. One-way ANOVA analysis. (B) *JunD* editing efficiency in TCR_{OT-I} T-cells with different sgRNAs as evaluated by TIDE. (C) Western Blot analysis of JunD expression in CD8⁺ TCR_{OT-I} T-cells. JunD sgRNA #2 was used in the following function experiments (D-G). (D) Frequency and representative FACS plots for Ki67⁺ cells in NC and JunD KO TCR_{OT-I} T-cells. Student's t-test. (E-G) NC and JunD KO TCR_{OT-I} T-cells were pretreated with PBS (Con), 10 nM decitabine (DAC), anti-PD-1 or the combination, and co-cultured with MC38-OVA-GFP cells at E: T ratio of 1:2. (E) Frequency of live GFP⁺ MC38-OVA target cells after co-culture with the indicated T-cells for 4 hours. One-way ANOVA analysis. (F) Absolute number of GFP⁺ MC38-OVA target cells after co-culture with the indicated T-cells for 48 hours. One-way ANOVA analysis. (G) Frequency of IFN- γ ⁺TNF- α ⁺ cells in CD8⁺ T-cells after co-culture with the indicated T-cells for 48 hours. Two-way ANOVA analysis. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$.

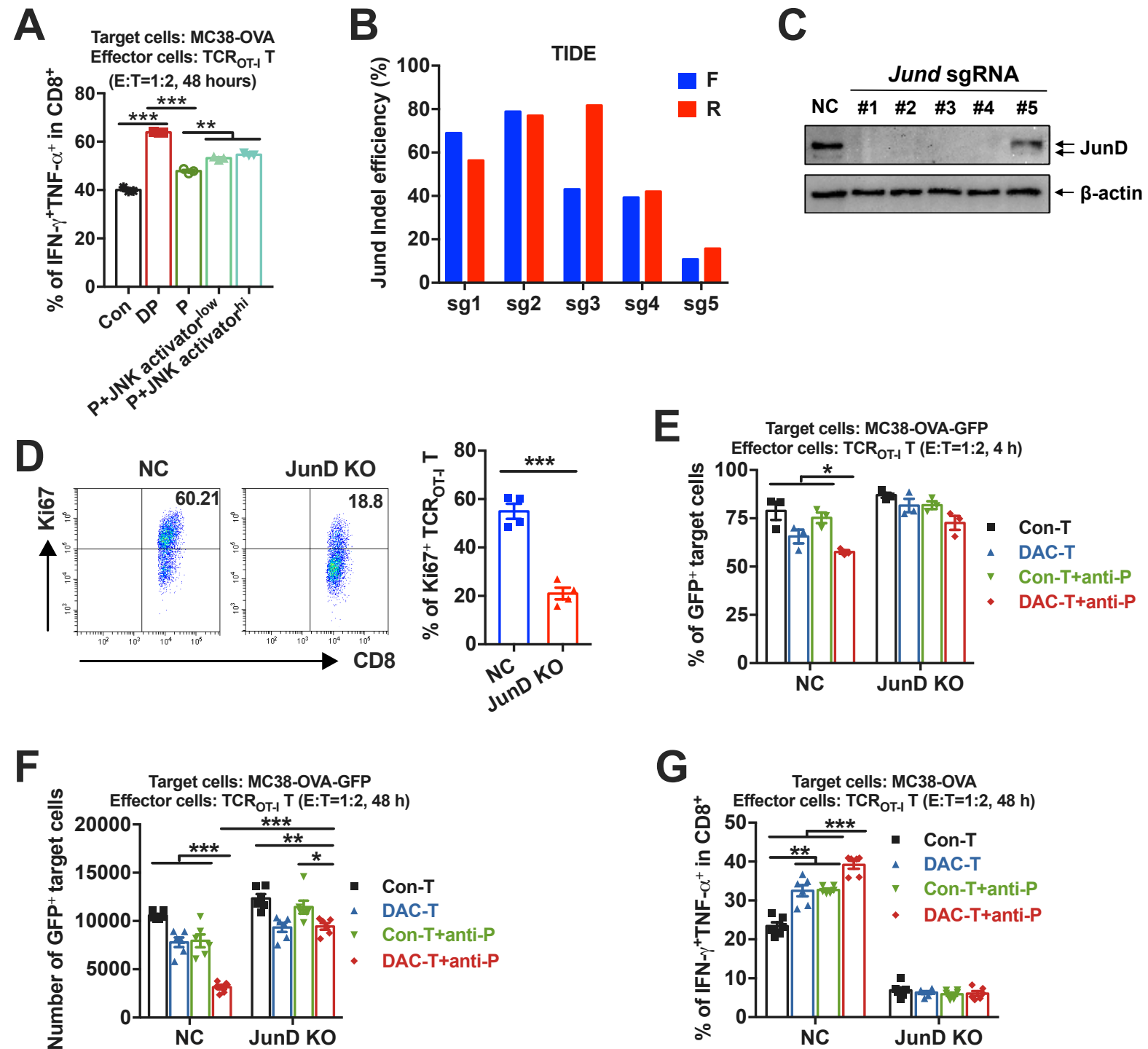


Figure S17. Clinical trial of DP combination therapy in patients with advanced gastrointestinal tumors.

(A) Best change from baseline in tumor burden per patient. (B) The PET-CT scans of the representative patient during treatment. Patient 1 had a metastatic gastric cancer (top) and disease progressed after two cycles of anti-PD-1 monotherapy (middle), and acquired a partial response after two cycles of decitabine-plus-anti-PD-1 antibody camrelizumab (bottom) in our clinical trial.

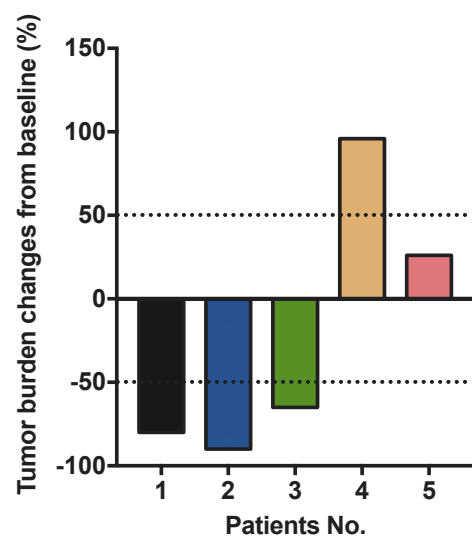
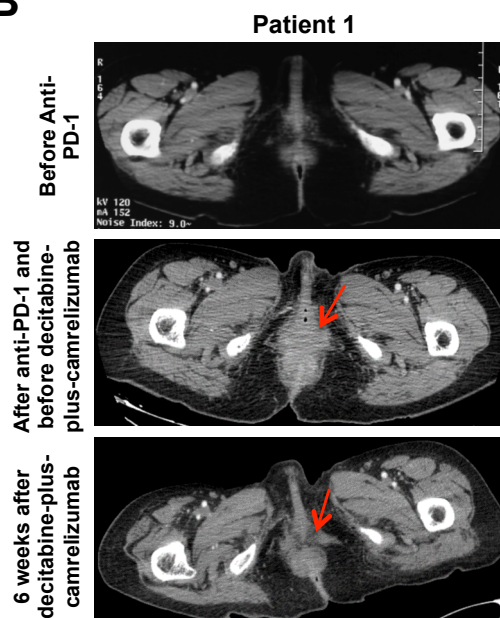
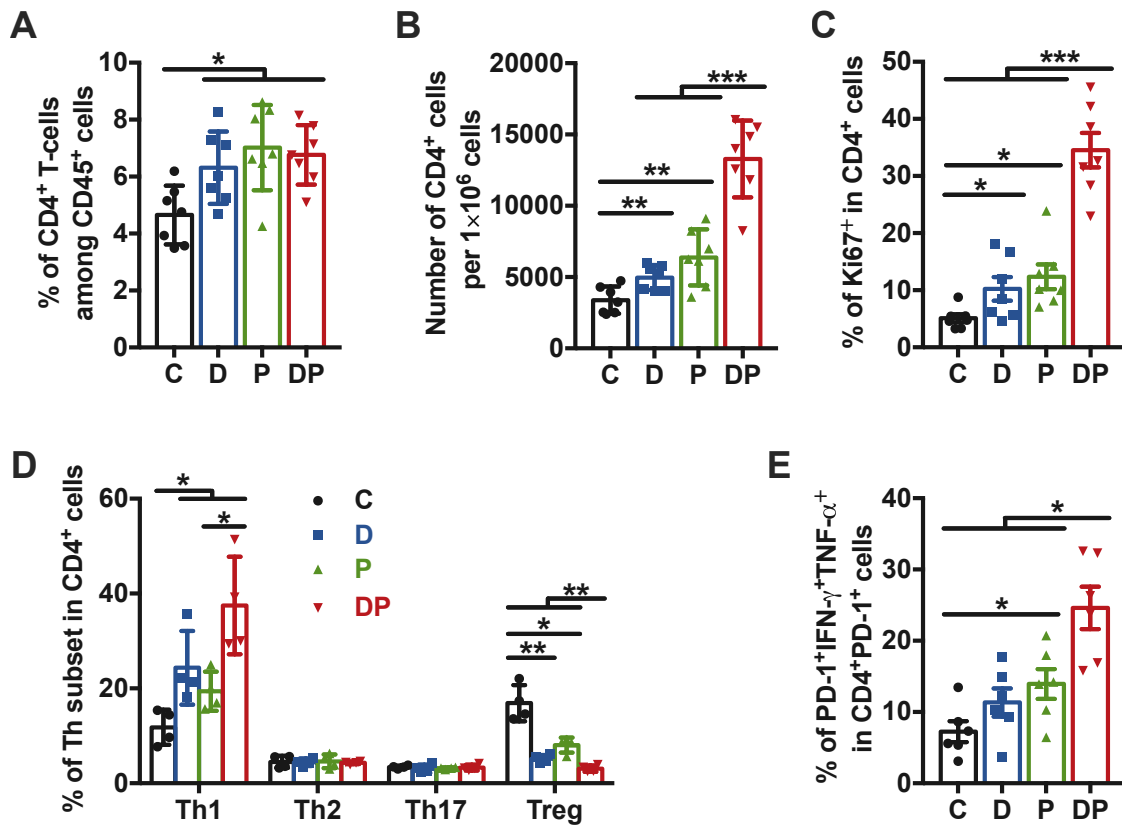
A**B**

Figure S18. The effect of DP combination in CD4⁺ T-cells.

(A-E) C57BL/6J mice were transplanted with 1.5×10^5 MC38-OVA cells, treated with PBS (C), or decitabine alone (D), or anti-PD-1 antibody alone (P) or decitabine-plus-anti-PD-1 combination (DP) as previously reported. (A) Frequency of CD4⁺ TILs among CD45⁺ cells. (B) Absolute number of CD4⁺ TILs per 1×10^6 total cells. (C) Frequency of Ki67⁺ cells in CD4⁺ TILs. (D) Frequency of IFN- γ ⁺ Th1 subset, IL-4⁺ Th2 subset, IL-17⁺ Th17 subset and Foxp3⁺CD25⁺ Treg cells in total CD4⁺ TILs. (E) Frequency of IFN- γ ⁺TNF- α ⁺ cells in CD4⁺PD-1⁺ cells. Bar plots represent the mean \pm SEM. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$, by one-way ANOVA analysis.



Supplemental Tables

Table S1. Metal-conjugated antibodies used in CyTOF analysis.

Metal	Antibody names	Clone	Company
115In	CD3	145-2C11	Biolegend
141Pr	CD28	37.51	Biolegend
142Nd	MHCII	M5/114.15.2	BioXcell
143Nd	KLRG1	2F1	Invitrogen
144Nd	CD185 (CXCR5)	L138D7	Biolegend
145Nd	CD152 (CTLA4)	UC10-4B9	Biolegend
146Nd	Eomes	DAN11MAG	Invitrogen
147Sm	CD86	GL-1	Biolegend
148Nd	Ly6C	HK1.4	Biolegend
149Sm	CD38	90	Biolegend
150Nd	CD49b	DX5	Biolegend
151Eu	CD44-h/m	IM7	Biolegend
152Sm	CD11c	N418	Biolegend
153Eu	CD62L	MEL-14	Biolegend
154Sm	Ki67	SolA15	Invitrogen
155Gd	CD223 (LAG-3)	C9B7W	Biolegend
156Gd	TCF-1/TCF-7	812145	RD
157Gd	TIGIT (VSTM3)	2190A	RD
158Gd	CD19	6D5	Biolegend
159Tb	F4/80	C1: A3-1	Bio-Rad
160Gd	CD206	C068C2	Biolegend
161Dy	CD279 (PD-1)	29F.1A12	Biolegend
162Dy	CD183 (CXCR3)	CXCR3-173	Biolegend
163Dy	CD25	3C7	Biolegend
164Dy	CD197 (CCR7)	4B12	Biolegend
165Ho	CD278 (ICOS)	C398.4A	Biolegend
166Er	Ly6G	IA8	Biolegend
168Er	FoxP3	FJK-16s	Invitrogen
169Tm	PE	PE001	Biolegend
170Er	T-bet	4B10	Biolegend
171Yb	CD69	H1.2F3	Biolegend
172Yb	FITC	FIT-22	Biolegend
173Yb	Granzyme B	GB11	Invitrogen
174Yb	IFN- γ	XMG1.2	Biolegend
175Lu	CD196 (CCR6)	29-2L17	Biolegend
176Yb	CD366 (TIM-3)	RMT 3-23	Biolegend
197Au	CD4	RM4-5	Biolegend
198pt	CD8a	53-6.7	Biolegend
209Bi	CD11b	M1/70	PLT

Table S11. Patients baseline characteristics and clinical responses to decitabine-plus-camrelizumab combination therapy.

Patient No.	Age (years)	Sex	ECOG	Diagnosis /Stage	Prior Treatment			Decitabine-plus-anti-PD-1 camrelizumab-plus-PT* combination	
					Chemotherapy	Anti-PD-1 antibody (cycles)	Best clinical response to anti-PD-1	Treatment cycles	Best clinical response
1	57	F	2	GC /metastatic	XELOX×8; Decitabine+FOLFOX×4; Decitabine+FOLFIRI	Yes (2)	PD	2	PR
2	54	M	1	EC /metastatic	Decitabine+PT×2	Yes (3)	PD	4	PR
3	47	M	2	GC /metastatic	XELOX×8; DOS×4; Decitabine+FOLFIRI;	Yes (4)	PD	3	PR
4	58	M	2	CRC /metastatic	XELOX×9; FOLFIRI×2	Yes (2)	PD	2	PD
5	48	F	2	BC /metastatic	CTX+EPI×4; PTX×4; Decitabine+PT×8; GEX+DDP×4	Yes (2)	PD	2	SD

* PT regimen (paclitaxel-albumin 180-220 mg/m² on day 6 and cisplatin 60-70 mg/m² on days 6-7).

M, male; F, female; GC, gastric cancer; EC, esophageal cancer; CRC, colorectal cancer; BC, breast cancer; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease; PD, progressive disease.

Table S2. The differentially methylated region (DMR), related genes and KEGG terms between D versus C group.

Table S3. The DEGs, related GO and GSEA results of scRNA-seq from ACT assays.

Table S4. TCR information of CD8⁺ T-cells.

Table S5. The DEGs and related GO results of highly clonally expanded CD8⁺ T-cells.

Table S6. The DEGs, related GO and KEGG results of progenitor T_{ex}.

Table S7. ATAC-seq peaks information, genes assigned to changed peaks and enriched TF of changed peaks.

Table S8. JunD ChIP-seq peaks information, related genes and GO results.

Table S9. Averaged TF activity and transcriptional regulatory network inferred by SCENIC.

Table S10. The GSEA results of DP group versus P group.

Table S12. The quality control (QC) information of scRNA-seq and scTCR-seq.

These tables are uploaded in Supplementary table.zip.