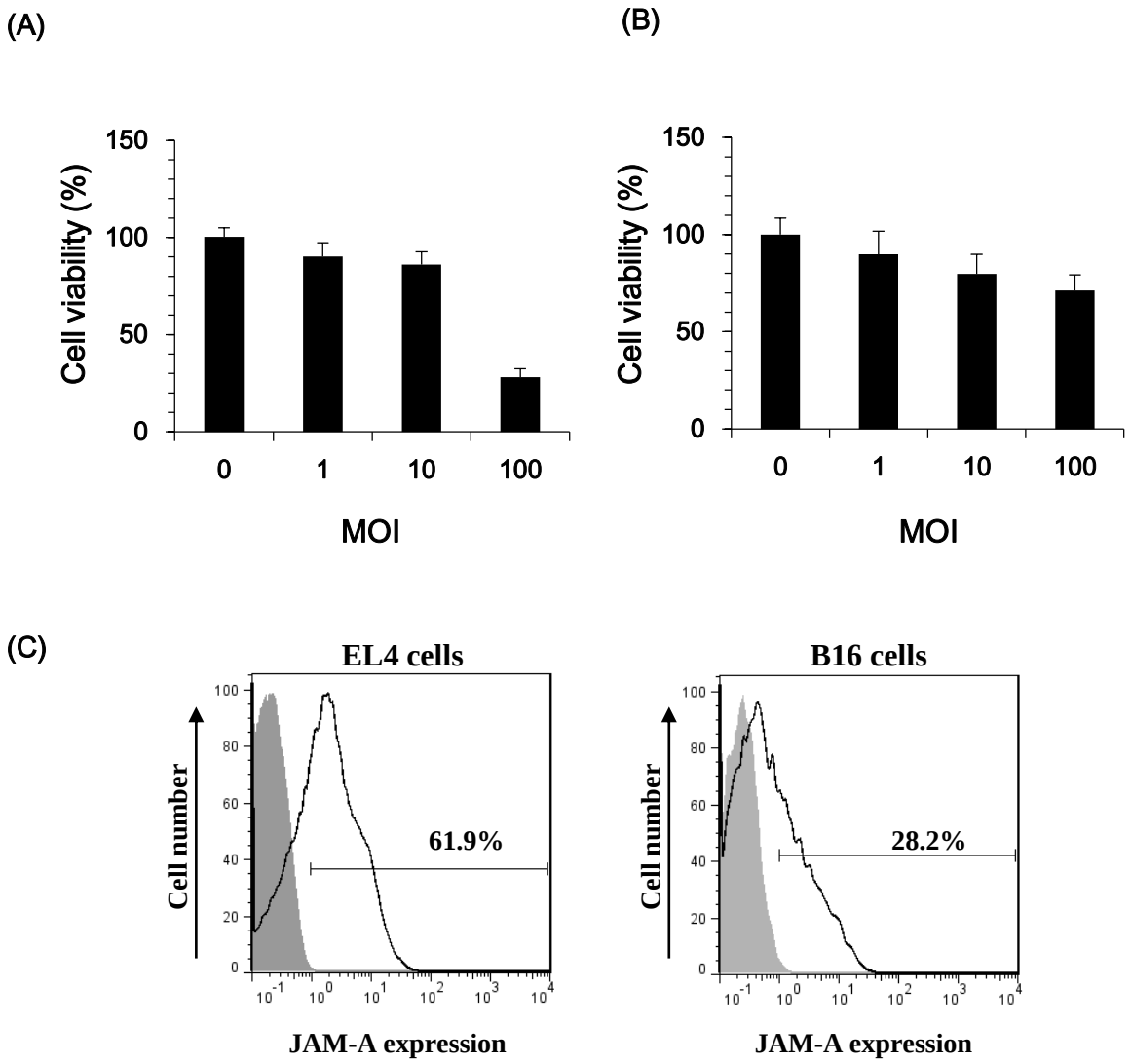
Supplementary Fig. S1



Supplementary Fig. S1

Cell viabilities of mouse tumor cells following reovirus infection *in vitro*. (**A and B**) EL4 cells (A) and B16 cells (B) were seeded in a 96-well plate. Twenty-four hours later, cells were infected with reovirus at the indicated MOIs. Cell viabilities were evaluated by an Alamarblue assay 48 h following infection. The data represent the means ± S.D. (n=4). (**C**) JAM-A expression levels on EL4 and B16 cells were analyzed by flow cytometry.

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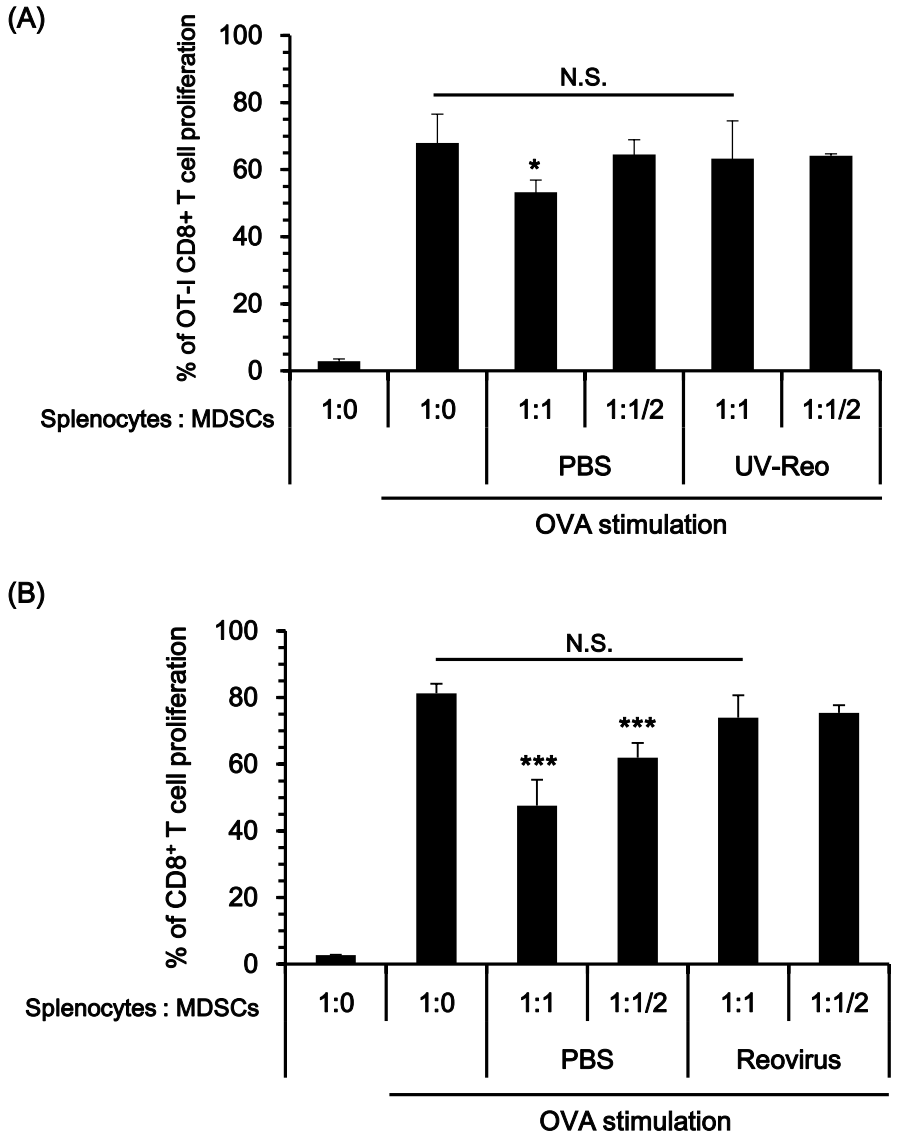
Supplementary Fig. S2



Supplementary Figure S2

Suppressive activities of MDSCs on $CD8^+$ T cell proliferation following administration of reovirus and UV-Reo. (**A**) Suppressive activities of MDSCs recovered from EL4 tumor-bearing mice on $CD8^+$ T cell proliferation following UV-Reo administration. (**B**) Suppressive activities of MDSCs recovered from B16 tumor-bearing mice on $CD8^+$ T cell proliferation following reovirus administration. Reovirus and UV-Reo were administered to tumor-bearing mice at a dose of $3x10^8$ PFU/mouse. Splenic MDSCs were recovered from tumor-bearing mice 2 days after administration. MDSCs were co-cultured with CFSE-stained splenocytes from OT-I mice. Three days after co-culture, proliferation of $CD8^+$ T cells was evaluated by measuring the CFSE intensity in $CD8^+$ T cells using flow cytometry. The data represent the means ± S.D. (n=4). *P < 0.05, ***P < 0.001, compared with OVA-stimulated splenocytes without MDSCs.

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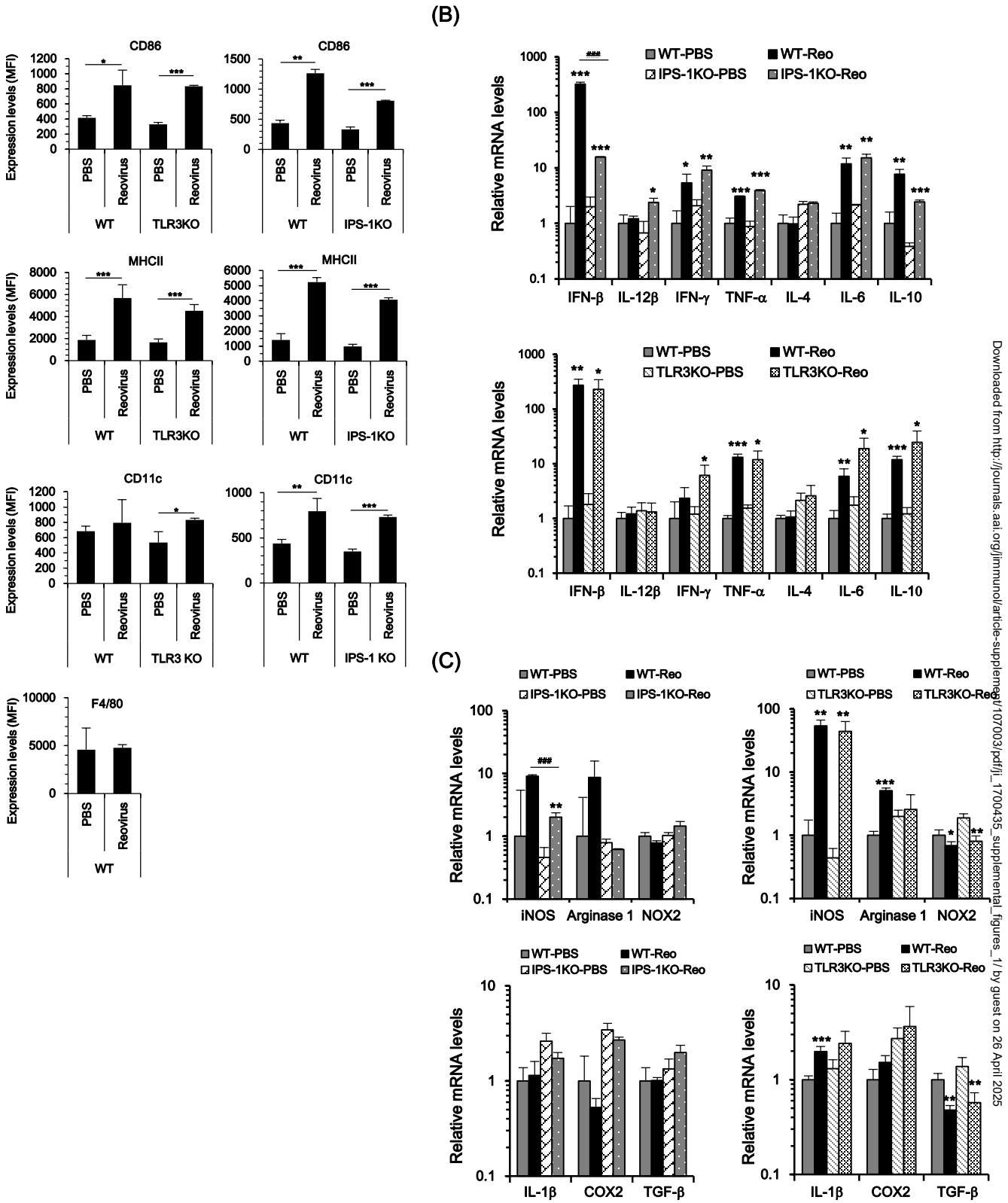
Supplementary Fig. S3



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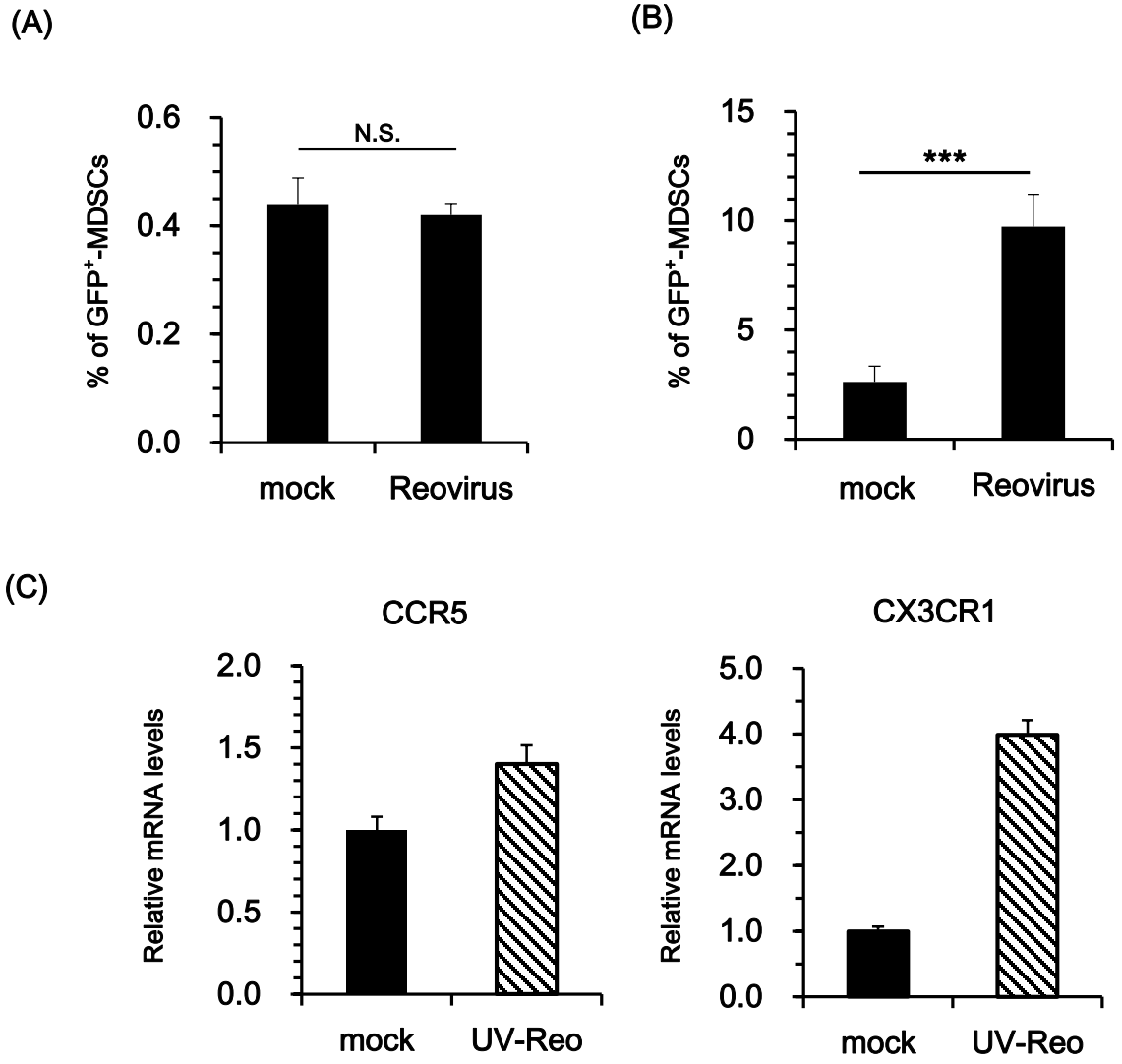
Supplementary Fig. S3

Activation of splenic MDSCs following reovirus administration. (**A**) Surface expression levels of CD86, MHCII, F4/80 and CD11c on splenic MDSCs following reovirus administration. (**B and C**) Expression levels of cytokines (B) and cellular factors (C) involved in the immunosuppressive activities of splenic MDSCs following reovirus treatment. Reovirus was intravenously administered to tumor-bearing WT, IPS-1 KO, and TLR3 KO mice at a dose of $3x10^8$ PFU/mouse. Splenic MDSCs were recovered from the mice 2 days after administration, followed by flow cytometric analysis and real-time RT-PCR analysis. The data represent the means ± S.D. (n=4). *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001, compared with MDSCs recovered from PBS-treated mice. ###P < 0.001, compared with IPS-1 KO MDSCs.

Supplementary Fig. S4



Supplementary Fig. S4

Biodistribution of *in vitro*-generated MDSCs following transfer in tumor-bearing mice. (**A and B**) MDSCs were differentiated from bone marrow cells of GFP-transgenic mice. Following incubation of GFP$^+$ MDSCs with reovirus for 24 h, GFP-MDSCs were transferred into tumor-bearing mice. Twenty-four hours later, cells were recovered from the spleen (A) and the tumor (B). GFP$^+$ cells were detected by using flow cytometry. Data showed the percentage of GFP$^+$-transferred MDSCs in the recovered blood cells. (**C**) mRNA levels of CCR5 and CX3CR1 in the MDSCs following reovirus treatment. UV-Reo was added to *in vitro*-generated MDSCs at an MOI of 5. Total RNA was extracted from the MDSCs 24 hours after treatment, followed by qRT-PCR analysis. The data represent the means ± S.D. (n=4). ***$P < 0.001$, compared with mock-MDSCs.

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