Supplementary data

Supplementary table 1. Clinicopathological characteristics of patients enrolled in this study.

		Controls	Interferon-treated	p
Age (median)		45.6 years	43.0 years	0.99
Sex	female	5	5	1.00
	male	2	1	
Stage (AJCC 2009)	Stage II	2	3	0.53
	Stage III	4	3	
	Stage IV	1	0	
Duration of Interferon treatment (median)		-	13.5 months	

Figure S1

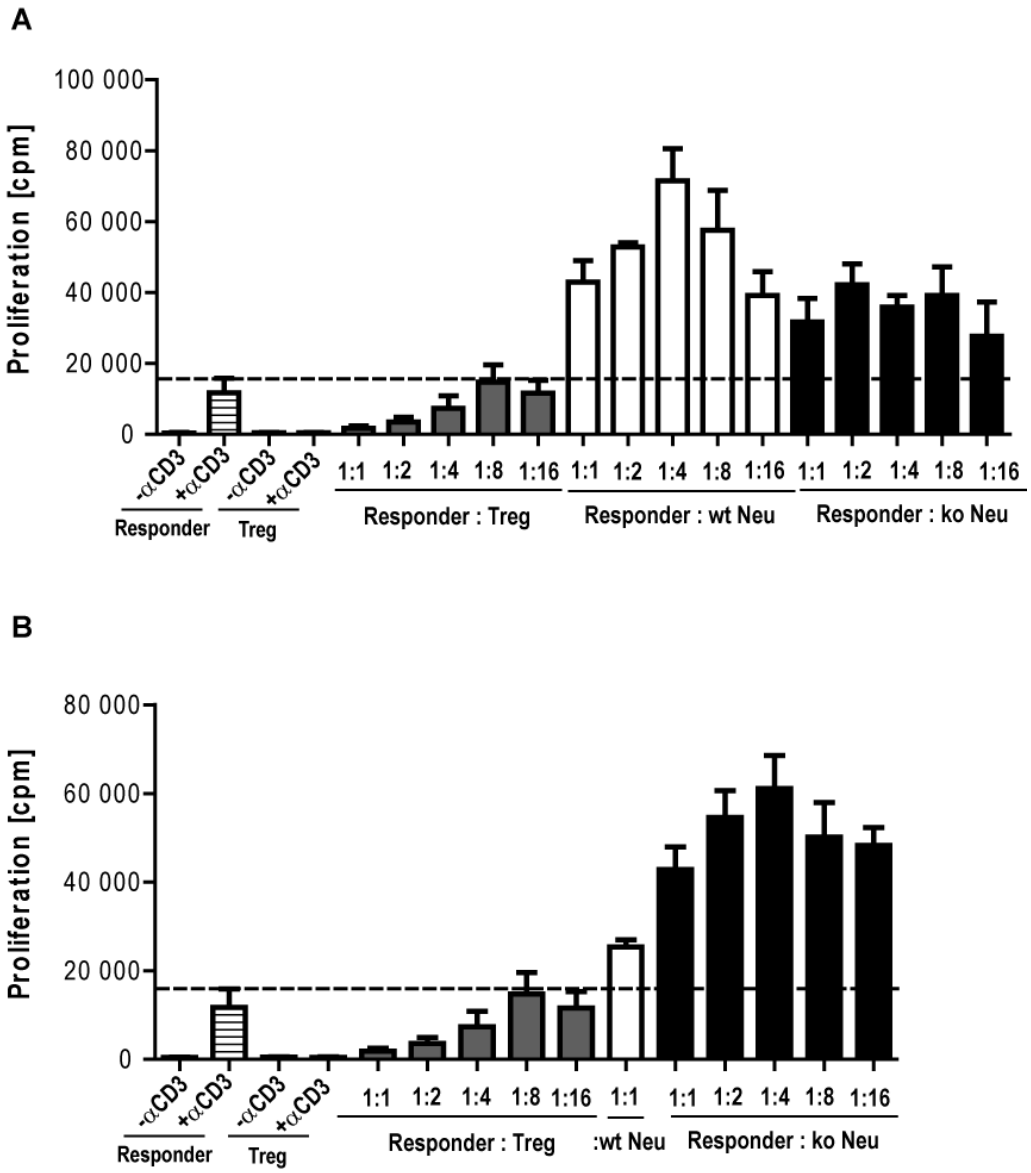

Figure S1. Neutrophils from tumor bearing mice show no T cell suppressive capacity. To assess suppressive activities of neutrophils $CD4^+CD25^-$ anti-CD3 stimulated responder T cells from BALB/c mice were co-cultivated in different ratios with $CD4^+CD25^+$ regulator T cells derived from BALB/c mice or sorted neutrophils from blood (A) or tumors (B) of wild type or *Ifnb1*$^{-/-}$ animals. T cell proliferation rate was assessed after 72h by ^{3}H-thymidine incorporation. The experiment was repeated 3 times.

Figure S2.

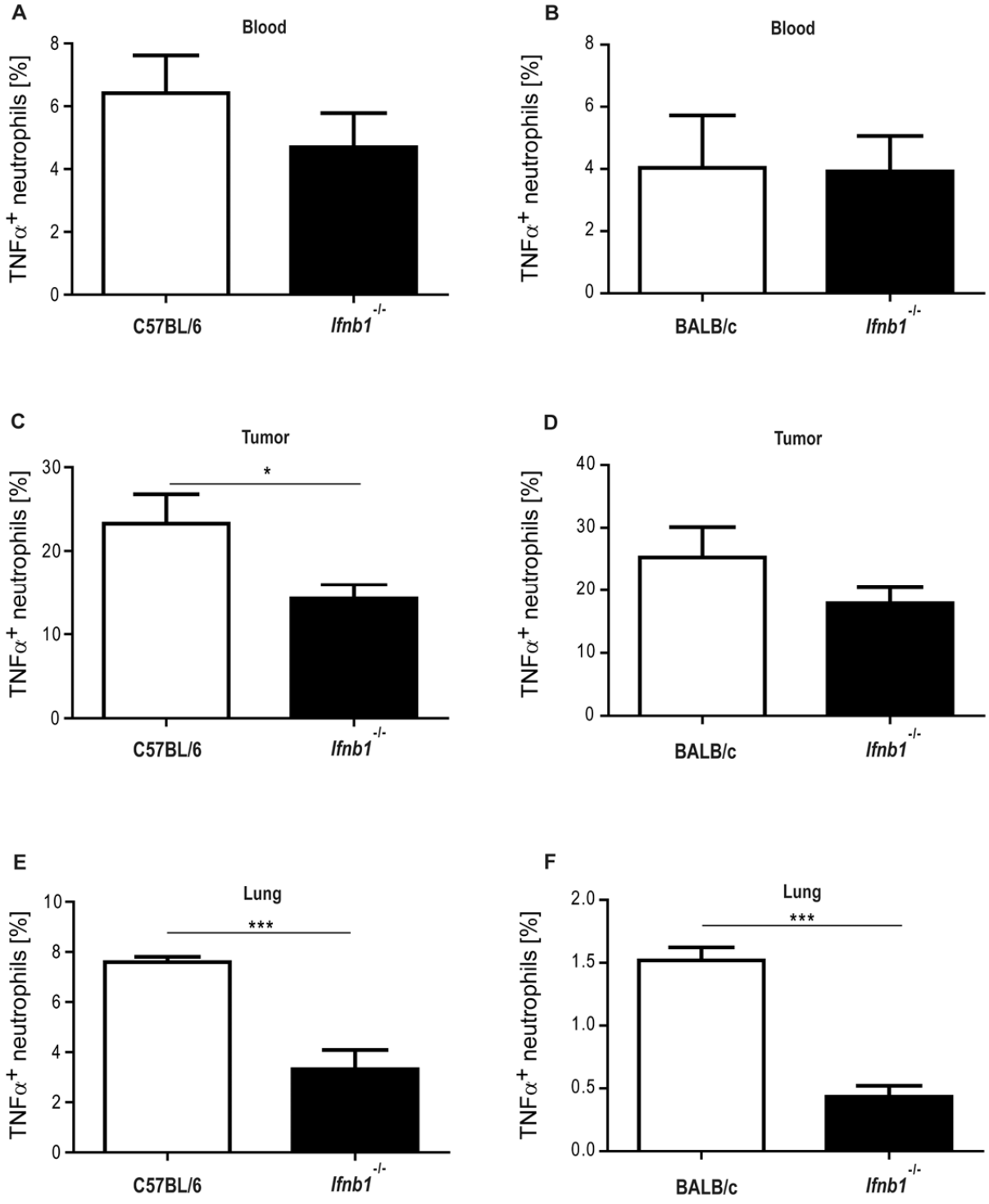

Figure S2. Lower TNF-α production of neutrophils in *Ifnb1*$^{-/-}$ mice. Mice were challenged with B16F10 or 4T1 tumor cells. On day 14 single cell suspension of blood (**A**, **B**), tumor (**C**, **D**) and lung (**E**, **F**) were prepared and expression of TNF-α in CD11b^{+}GR1^{+} neutrophils

assessed via flow cytometry. Data were presented as mean ± SEM (*p≤0,05, ***p≤0,005). The experiment was repeated twice with at least five mice per group.

Figure S3.

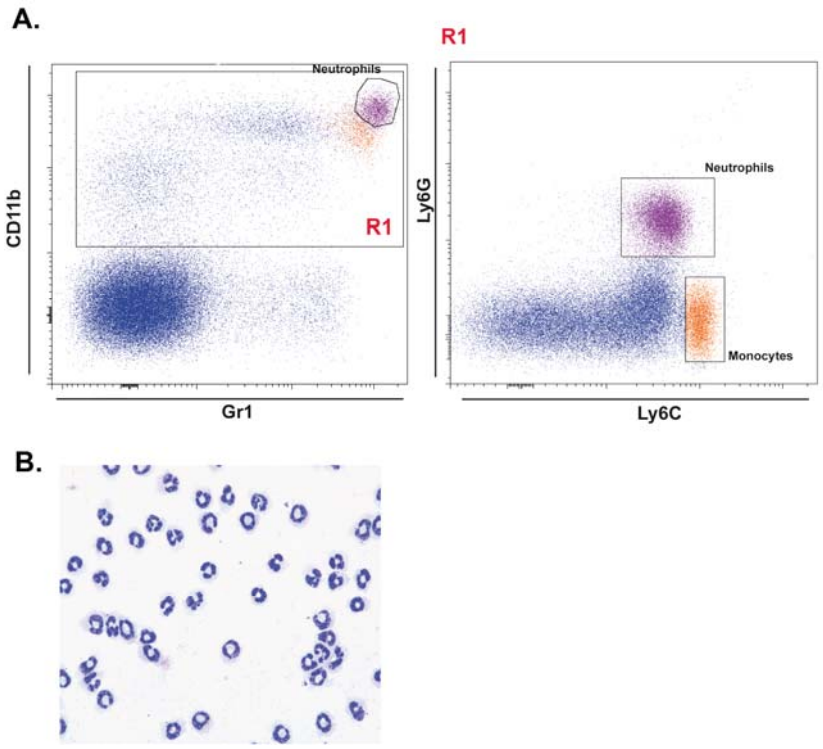

Figure S3. Gating strategy for mouse neutrophil population. Single cell suspension of blood were stained and analyzed via flow cytometry. (**A)** Gating strategy used to distinguish neutrophil population. (**B**) Representative Giemsa staining of neutrophils gated as above. The same settings were used for tumor and lung neutrophils.