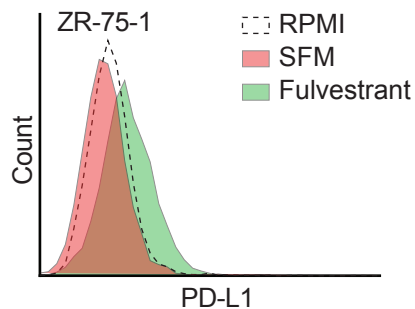
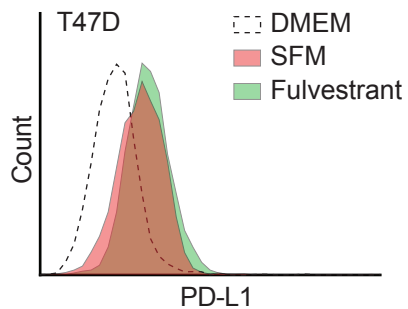
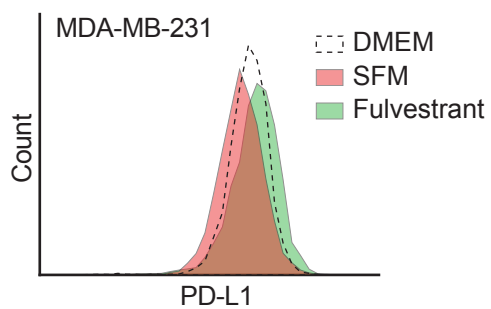
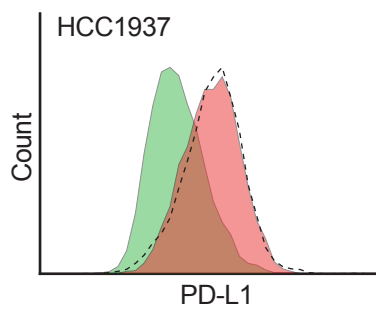
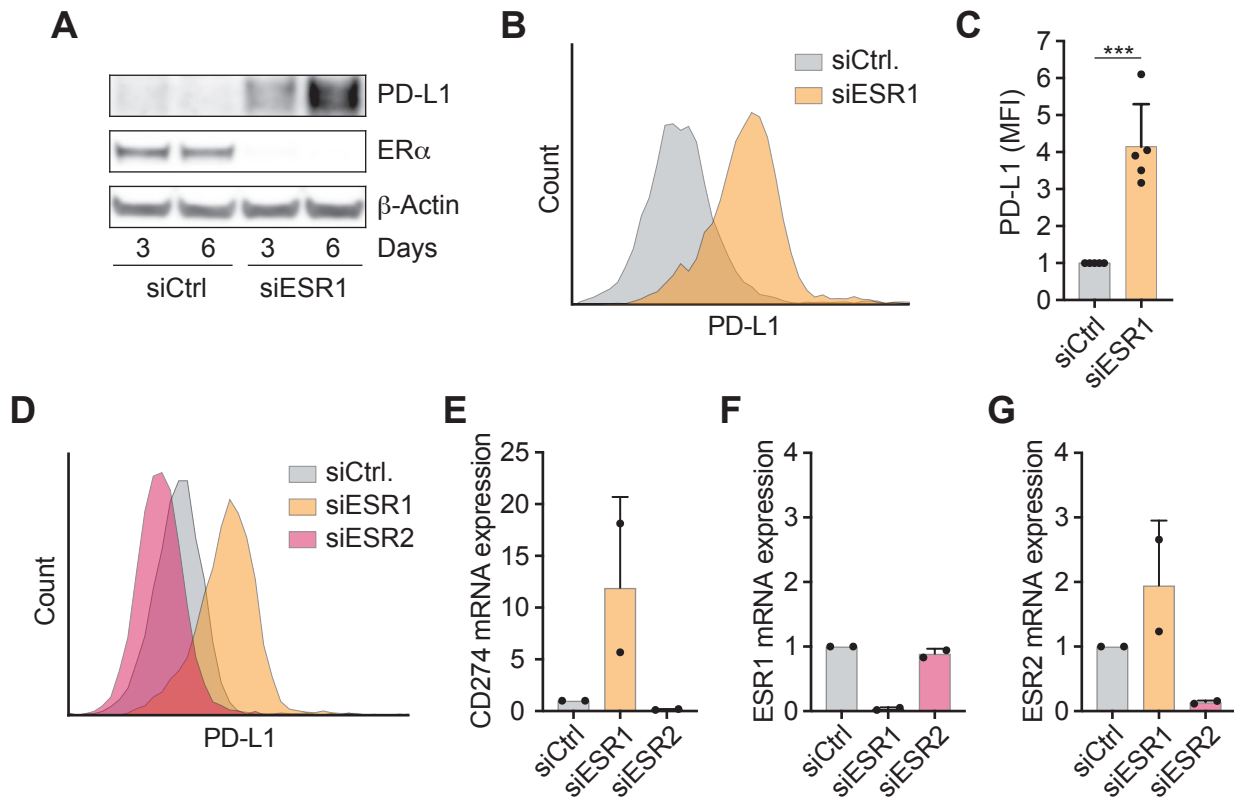


**A****B**

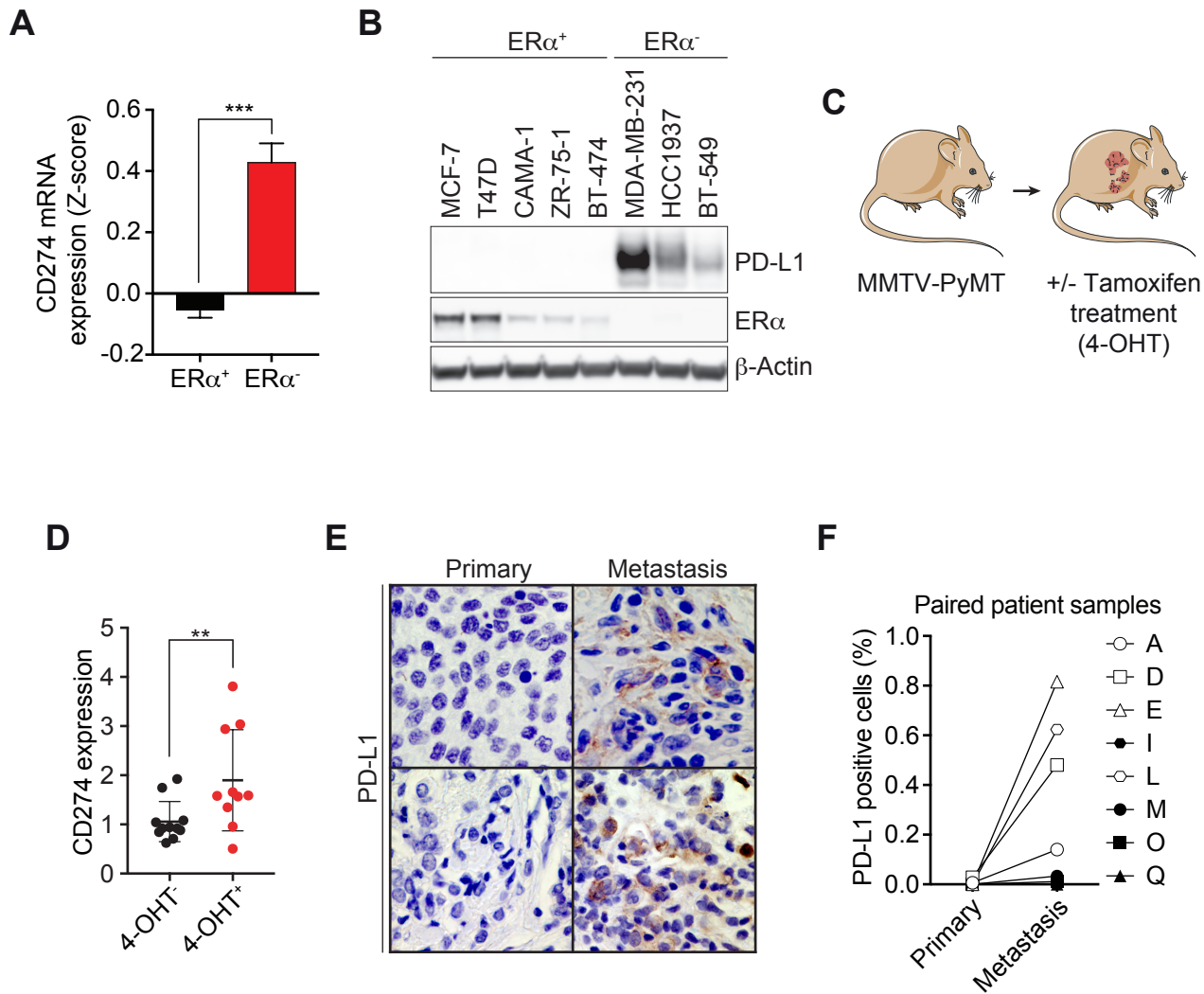
**Figure S1. Estrogen deprivation induces PD-L1 expression in ER+ BC cells.**

(A) Flow cytometry-mediated quantification of PD-L1 surface levels in ER<sup>+</sup> BC cell lines, T47D and ZR-75-1, grown in DMEM, SFM or DMEM supplemented with fulvestrant (1  $\mu$ M) for 18 days. (B) Flow cytometry-mediated quantification of PD-L1 surface levels in ER<sup>-</sup> BC cell lines (HCC1937 and MDA-MB-231), grown in normal medium (DMEM for MDA-MB-231 and RPMI 1640 for HCC1937), SFM or medium supplemented with fulvestrant (1  $\mu$ M) for 18 days.

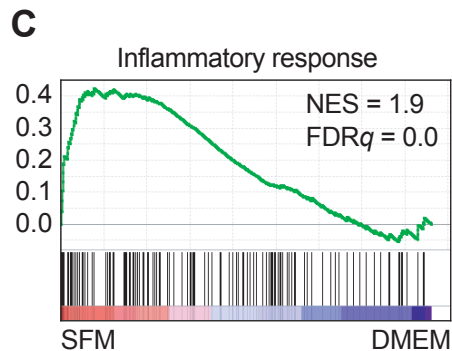
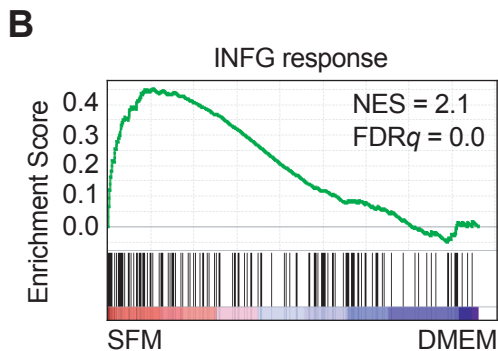
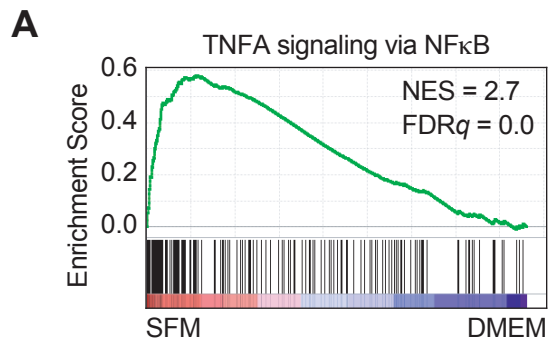


**Figure S2. ER $\alpha$ , and not ER $\beta$ , suppresses PD-L1 expression in MCF7 cells.**

(A) Western blot analysis of the indicated proteins in MCF7 cells treated with either 20 nM control or ER $\alpha$ -targeting (*ESR1*) siRNA for 3 or 6 days.  $\beta$ -Actin is shown as a loading control. (B) PD-L1 membrane levels analysed by flow cytometry after treatment of MCF7 cells with the indicated siRNAs for 6 days. (C) Quantification of 3 independent experiments as the one shown in (B). Data are presented as mean +SD (n=5). \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ . (D) PD-L1 membrane levels as analysed by flow cytometry in MCF7 cells transfected twice with 20nM of the indicated siRNAs for 6 days. (E-G) qRT-PCR analysis of *CD274* (E), *ESR1* (F) and *ESR2* (G) mRNA levels in MCF7 cells transfected as in (D). Levels of the *18S* rRNA served as an internal control.



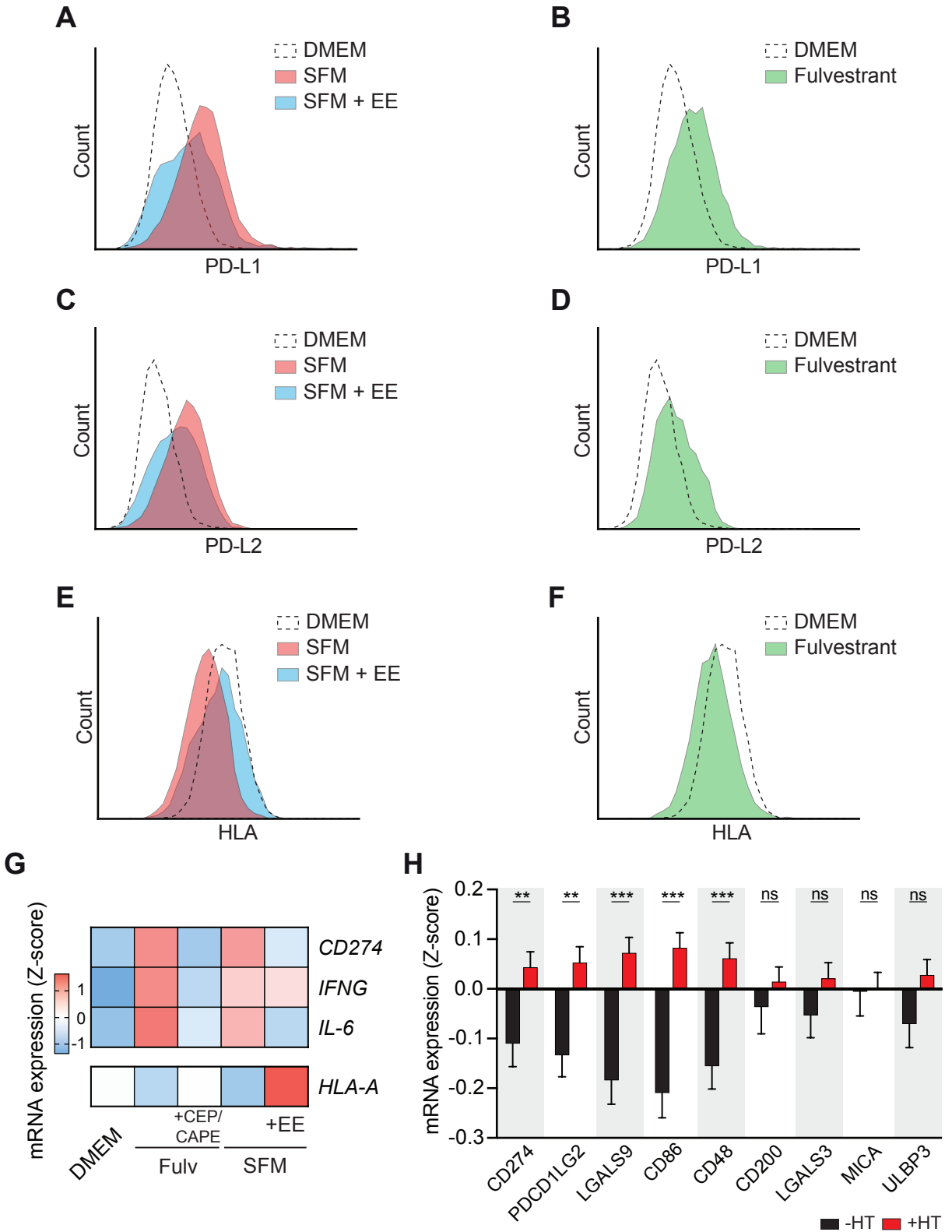
**Figure S3. Inverse correlation between ER $\alpha$  and PD-L1 in BC.** (A) *CD274* mRNA expression levels in ER $\alpha^+$  (n=1459) and ER $\alpha^-$  (n=445) patient samples. Normalised Z-scores were extracted from the METABRIC breast cancer dataset. A factor was added to both populations in order to set the ER $\alpha^+$  group to 0. Data are presented as mean  $\pm$ SEM and two-tailed Student's t-test was used to calculate the statistical significance, \*\*\*p<0.001. (B) Western blot analysis of PD-L1 and ER $\alpha$  protein in a panel of ER $\alpha^+$  and ER $\alpha^-$  BC cell lines.  $\beta$ -Actin served as a loading control. (C) Schematics of the experimental procedure in mice. MMTV-PyVT mice that spontaneously develop mammary tumors were treated daily from week 5 until with 4-hydroxytamoxifen (4-OHT) or vehicle. (D) *Cd274* expression in tumors isolated from MMTV-PyVT mice treated with 4-OHT or vehicle as determined by RT-qPCR. Data were normalized to  $\beta$ -Actin mRNA levels. Graph represents the mean  $\pm$ SD and two-tailed Student's t-test was used to determine statistical significance, \*\*p<0.01. (E) Immunohistochemical staining of PD-L1 (brown) in paired samples of primary and metastatic human ER+ BC from two different patients. Sections were stained with Hematoxylin-Eosin to aid in the pathological analysis. (F) Quantification of the percentage of PD-L1 positive cells in paired primary tumor and metastasis samples from 8 patients of ER $\alpha$ -positive BC.



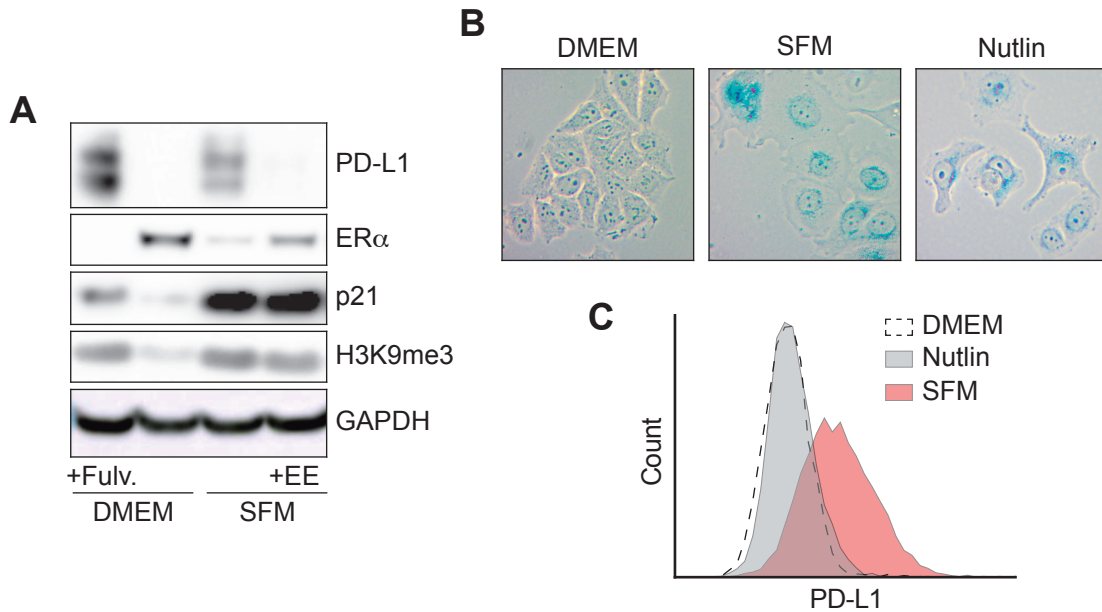
Gene rank in ordered dataset

**Figure S4. Estrogen deprivation triggers an inflammatory transcriptional program in MCF7 cells.** (A-C) Pre-ranked GSEA on the genes from the hallmarks "TNFA signaling via NF- $\kappa$ B" (A), "IFNG response" (B) and "Inflammatory response" (C) obtained from RNAseq analysis comparing the transcriptome of MCF7 cells grown in DMEM or SFM for 3 weeks. The heatmap representation illustrates the overall upregulation of these pathways in SFM-grown MCF7 cells.





**Figure S5. Estrogen deprivation induces the expression of immune checkpoints and the downregulation of HLA in T47D cells.** (A, C, E) Flow cytometry-mediated assessment of surface PD-L1 (A), PD-L2 (C) or HLA-A, -B, -C levels (E) in T47D cells grown in DMEM or SFM for 21 days. Where indicated EE (10nM) was added for the final 4 days. (B, D, F) Flow cytometry-mediated assessment of surface PD-L1 (A), PD-L2 (C) or HLA-A, -B, -C levels (E) in T47D cells grown in DMEM or DMEM supplemented with 1uM Fulvestrant for 21 days. (G) Heatmap of mRNA expression levels (Z-score) of the indicated genes as analyzed by qRT-PCR in T47D cells grown in DMEM or SFM for 21 days, alone or in combination with the NFkB inhibitor CAPE (10 $\mu$ M) or JAK2 inhibitor CEP-33779 (10 $\mu$ ) for the last 4 days. Where indicated EE (10nM) was added for the final 4 days. *18S* RNA served as an internal control. (H) mRNA expression levels of the indicated genes related to immune checkpoints in ER $\alpha$ <sup>+</sup> patients receiving (+HT; 1047) or not receiving (-HT; 412) hormone therapy. Normalised Z-scores were extracted from the METABRIC breast cancer dataset. A factor was added to both populations in order to set the ER $\alpha$ <sup>+</sup> group to 0. Data are presented as mean +SEM and two-tailed Student's t-test was used to calculate the statistical significance, \*\*p<0,01;\*\*\*p<0.001;ns: not significant.



**Figure S6. Induction of senescence is not sufficient to trigger PD-L1 expression in MCF7 cells.** (A) MCF7 cells were grown in DMEM, SFM or DMEM with fulvestrant (1  $\mu$ M) for 17 days. Where indicated, EE (10 nM) was added for the last 3 days. Whole-cell extracts were subjected to western blot analysis of the indicated proteins. (B) SA- $\beta$ -Galactosidase assay of MCF7 cells cultured in DMEM, SFM (19 days) or Nutlin-3 (5  $\mu$ M, 5 days). Representative images for each condition are shown. (C) FACS analysis of PD-L1 membrane levels in MCF7 cells cultivated as in (B).