A)
B)



Fig. S1. Host microenvironment-dependent and histopathology-selective tumor establishment subcutaneously. (A) Subcutaneous ASC or AC tumor growth curves in athymic nude recipient mice using in vitro cultured cells. Each line represents one mouse and the tumors were measured weekly by using a caliper. $n=7$ (ASC), 5 (AC). (B) ASC and AC cells were subcutaneously transplanted and post-mortal IHC analysis of $\mathrm{Ki}-67$ was performed (Figure $1 \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{D}$ ). Quantification of Ki-67 positive area by dividing the positive tumor area with the total tumor area in each tumor separately by using FIJI ImageJ. The graph represents mean $+/-S D$ for each group, and each point represents an individual tumor. Two-tailed unpaired Student's t-test values are ${ }^{*} \mathrm{p}<0.05$, ${ }^{* *} \mathrm{p}<0.01$. $\mathrm{n}=3$ (2 for ASC ${ }^{\text {s.c.C57BL/6 }}$ ).
A)

B)


Fig. S2. Host microenvironment-dependent and histopathology-selective tumor establishment intravenously. (A-B) Biological replicates for Figure 2 with H\&E, nkx2-1 and p 63 , IHC images of C57BL/6 recipient or athymic nude mice upon i.v. transplantation with ASC or AC tumor-derived cells. Scale bar $2 \mathrm{~mm}(2 x)$ or $50 \mu \mathrm{~m}(40 \mathrm{x})$. $\mathrm{n}=6$.


Fig. S3. ASCi.v. cells mimic KL;ASC tumors in showing increased pERBB levels compared to KL;AC mice. (A-B) Quantification of PAKT and pERK positive area by dividing the positive tumor area with the total tumor area in each tumor separately by using FIJI ImageJ. The graph represents mean+/- SD for each group, and each point represents an individual tumor. Two-tailed unpaired Student's t-test values are *p<0.05. $\mathrm{n}=5$. (C) Representative H\&E, pEGFR, pERBB2 and pERBB3 IHC images of KL;ASC source, i.v. tumors from C57BL/6 recipient mice upon transplantation with ASC tumor-derived cells and KL;AC source tumors. Scale bar $500 \mu \mathrm{~m}(2 x)$ or $20 \mu \mathrm{~m}(40 x)$. $\mathrm{n}=5$ (D-F) Quantification of $p E G F R$, pERBB2 and $p E R B B 3$ positive area by dividing the positive tumor area with the total tumor area in each tumor separately by using FIJI ImageJ. The graph represents mean +/- SD for each group, and each point represents an individual tumor. Two-tailed unpaired Student's $t$-test values are ${ }^{*} p<0.05,{ }^{* *} p<0.01$. $n=5$.


Fig. S4. No differences are measured in the number of CD11b+ neutrophils in KL;ASC source and ASC ${ }^{\text {i.v.C57BL/6 }}$ tumors. Quantification of CD11b positive nuclei by dividing the positive tumor nuclei with the total tumor nuclei in each tumor separately by using FIJI ImageJ and CellProfiler. The graph represents mean+/- SD for each group, and each point represents an individual mouse. $\mathrm{n}=4$.


Fig. S5. Therapeutic treatment of ASC ${ }^{\text {i.v. mice does not associate with differences }}$ in tumor histotype, immunophenotype or tumor size. (A) ASCl.V. mice were treated 10 days after intravenous transplantation with vehicle (VEH), erlotinib (ER) or afatinib (AF). Representative H\&E, nkx2-1 and p63 IHC images of VEH, ER and AF treated mice. Scale bar $500 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ (2x) or $20 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ (40x). $\mathrm{n}=5$. (B) Representative H\&E, CD11b and CD3 IHC images of VEH, ER and AF treated mice. Scale bar $500 \mu \mathrm{~m}(2 x)$ or $20 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ (40x). $\mathrm{n}=4-5$ (C) Quantification of CD11b positive nuclei by dividing the positive tumor nuclei with the total tumor nuclei in each tumor separately by using FIJI ImageJ and CellProfiler. The graph represents mean $+/-$ SD for each group, and each point represents an individual tumor. $\mathrm{n}=4$. (D) The tumor number after VEH, ER or AF treatment was derived from the H\&E stainings. The graph represents mean $+/-$ SD for each group, and each point represents an individual mouse. $n=6$. (E) The tumor area after VEH, ER or AF treatment was derived from the H\&E stainings using Fiji ImageJ. The graph represents mean +/- SD for each group, and each point represents an individual tumor. $\mathrm{n}=6$.

Table S1. List of antibodies and their concentrations used for FACS and IHC analysis.

| Antibody | Company | Code | Contentration | Notes - antigen retrieval |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| p63 | Abcam | ab124762 | $1: 10000$ | Citric acid pH 6 |
| pAKT | Cell Signaling Tech. | CST4058 | $1: 400$ | Citric acid pH 6 |
| CD11b | Bio SB | BSB6441 | $1: 250$ | Citric acid pH 6 |
| CD11b- <br> FITC | Biolegend | 101206 | $1: 100$ | for FACS |
| CD3 | Abcam | ab5690 | $1: 1000$ | Citric acid pH 6 |
| CD45- PE | E-Biosciences | $12-0451-$ <br> 82 | $1: 200$ | for FACS |
| pERK1/2 | Cell Signaling Tech. | CST4370 | $1: 1000$ | Citric acid pH 6 |
| pEGFR | Cell Signaling Tech. | CST2234 | $1: 50$ | Tris-EDTA pH 9 |
| pERBB2 | Cell Signaling Tech. | CST2243 | $1: 200$ | Tris-EDTA pH 9 |
| pERBB3 | Cell Signaling Tech. | CST4791 | $1: 200$ | Tris-EDTA pH 9 |
| Gr1- APC | Biolegend | 108412 | $1: 200$ | for FACS |
| KI67 | Thermofisher <br> Scientific | MA- <br> 14520 | $1: 200$ | Tris-EDTA pH 9 |
| NKX2-1 | Abcam | ab133638 | $1: 2000$ | Citric acid pH 6 |
| Vimentin | Cell Signaling Tech. | CST5741 | $1: 500$ | Tris-EDTA pH 9 |

