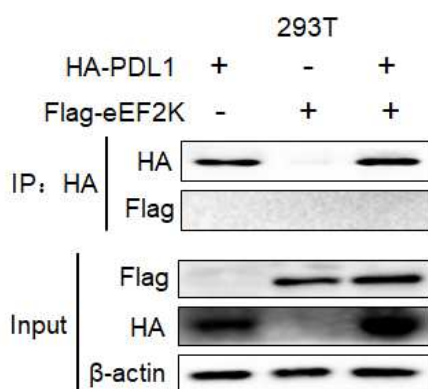


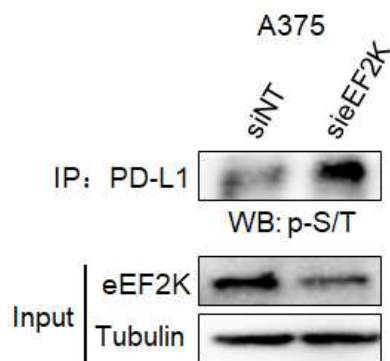
**Supplementary Figure 1. eEF2K up-regulates PD-L1 expression by inhibiting its proteasome-mediated degradation.** (a-c) Quantitative analysis of PD-L1 protein level. (d) FACs analysis for cell surface PD-L1 expression. (e-g) qRT-PCR analysis of

the effects of eEF2K knockdown or overexpression on PD-L1 mRNA expression. (h)

Half-life analysis of PD-L1 in A375 cells transfected with siNT or sieEF2K#2. \*\*,  $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\*,  $P < 0.001$ .

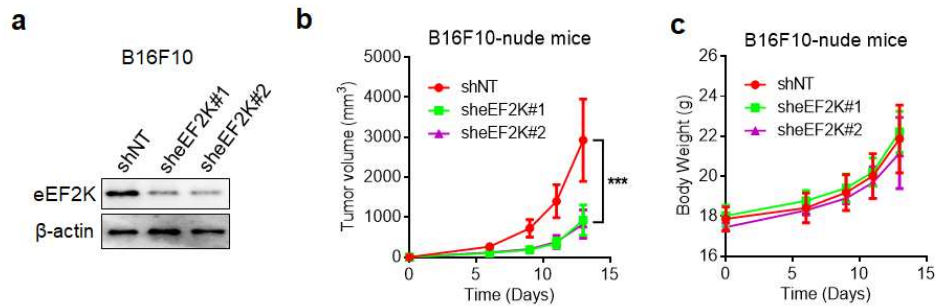


**Supplementary Figure 2. eEF2K does not interact with PD-L1.** HEK293T cells were transfected with HA-PD-L1 and Flag-eEF2K plasmids. Immunoprecipitation analysis with an anti-HA antibody was performed, and then blotted with anti-Flag antibody.

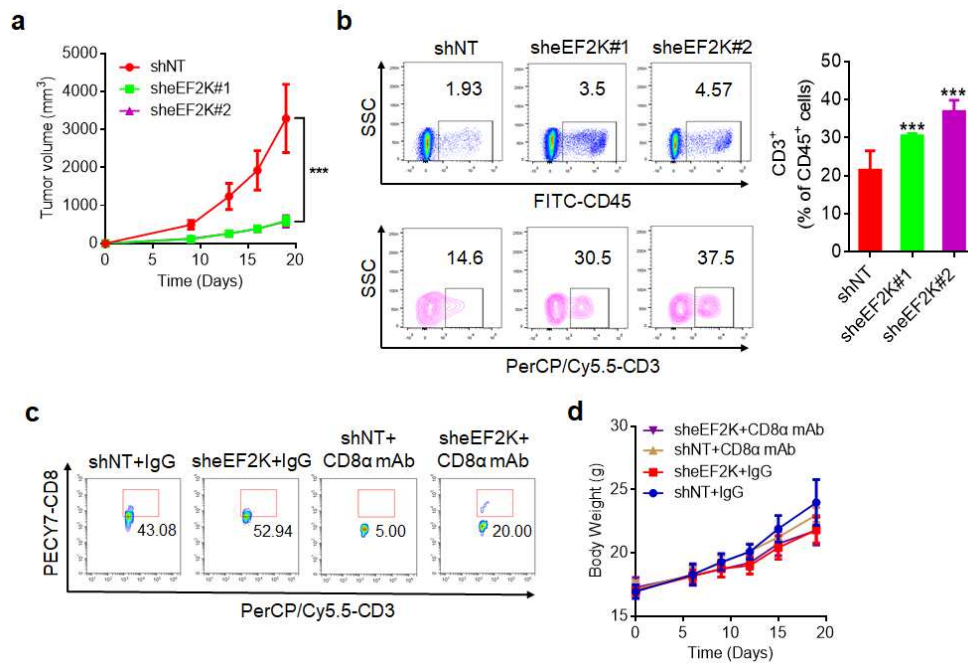


**Supplementary Figure 3. eEF2K knockdown increases PD-L1 phosphorylation levels.** A375 cells were transfected with a non-targeting siRNA or eEF2K-targeted

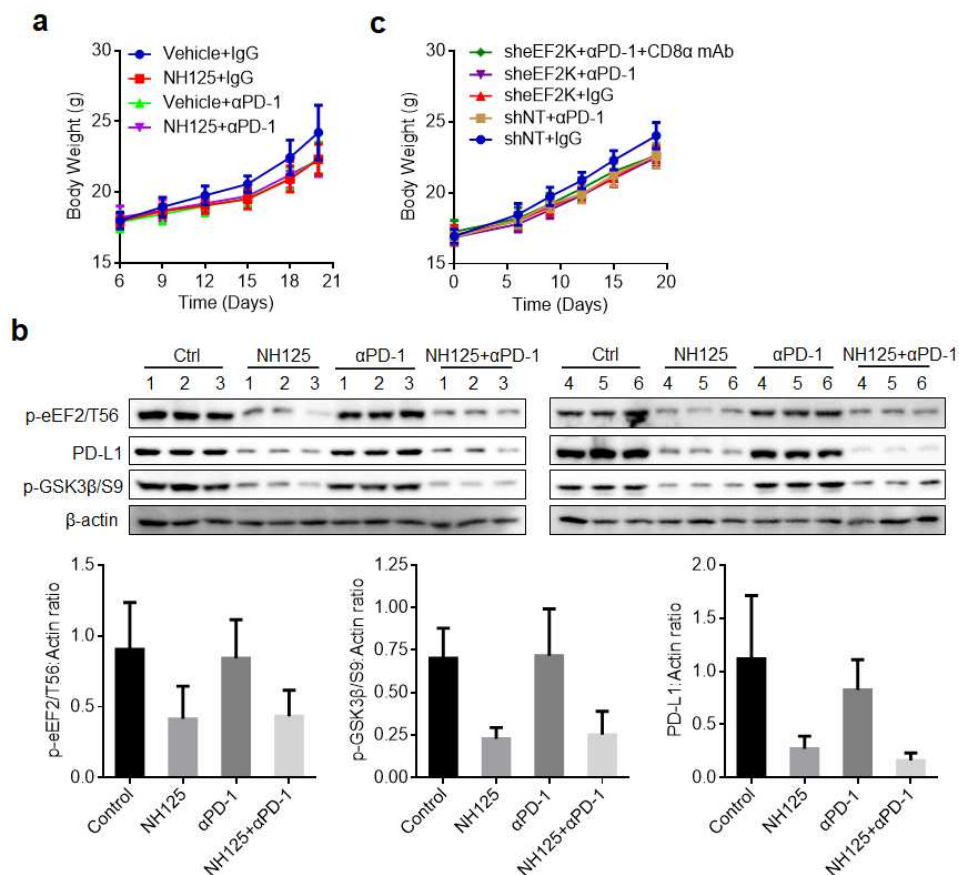
siRNAs. Immunoprecipitation analysis with an anti-PD-L1 antibody was performed, and p-S/T antibody was utilized to detect PD-L1 phosphorylation.



**Supplementary Figure 4. Knockdown of eEF2K suppresses tumor growth in B16F10 xenograft nude mouse model.** (a) eEF2K knockdown efficacy in B16F10 cells was measured by immunoblotting. (b) Tumor sizes were measured on the days as indicated. Data represents the mean  $\pm$  SD of tumor sizes of each group (n = 6). \*\*\*,  $P < 0.001$ . (c) Body weights were measured on the days as indicated. Data represents the mean  $\pm$  SD of body weights of each group (n = 6).



**Supplementary Figure 5. Knockdown of eEF2K promotes T cell activity in B16F10 xenograft tumor.** (a) The sizes of xenograft tumors from C57BL/6 mice were measured on the days as indicated. Data represents the mean  $\pm$  SD of tumor sizes of each group (n = 6). \*\*\*,  $P < 0.001$ . (b) FACS of CD3<sup>+</sup> in CD45<sup>+</sup> cells from B16F10 xenografts. \*\*\*,  $P < 0.001$ . (c) FACS of CD8<sup>+</sup> in CD3<sup>+</sup> cells from B16F10 xenografts. (d) Plots for body weight for the indicated treatment.



**Supplementary Figure 6. eEF2K inhibition synergistically enhanced the therapeutic efficacy of PD-1 blockade in vivo.** (a,c) Plots for body weight for the indicated treatment. (b) p-eEF2/T56, PD-L1 and p-GSK3β/S9 expressions in the tumor tissues were detected and quantified.

**Table S1. The correlation analysis between eEF2K expression and prognosis**

	Prognosis		Total
	Good	Poor	
eEF2K expression			
Low	5 (13.2%)	4 (10.5%)	9
High	19 (50%)	10 (26.3%)	29
Total	24	14	38