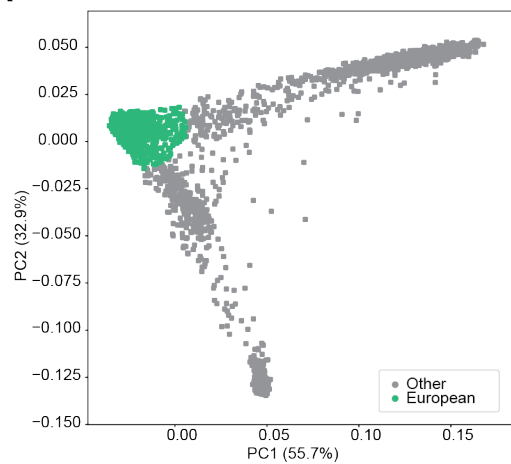
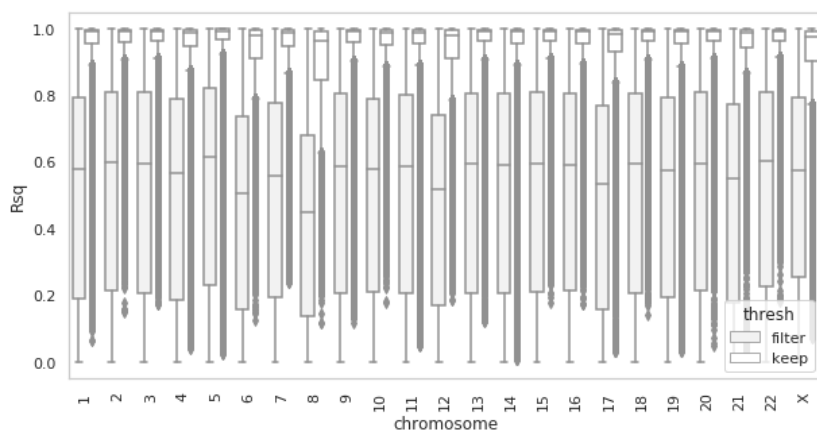
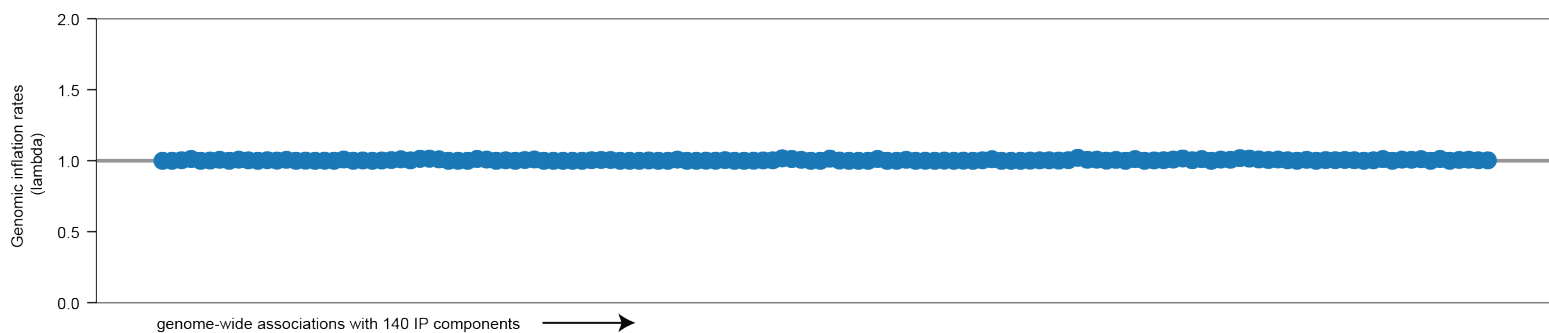
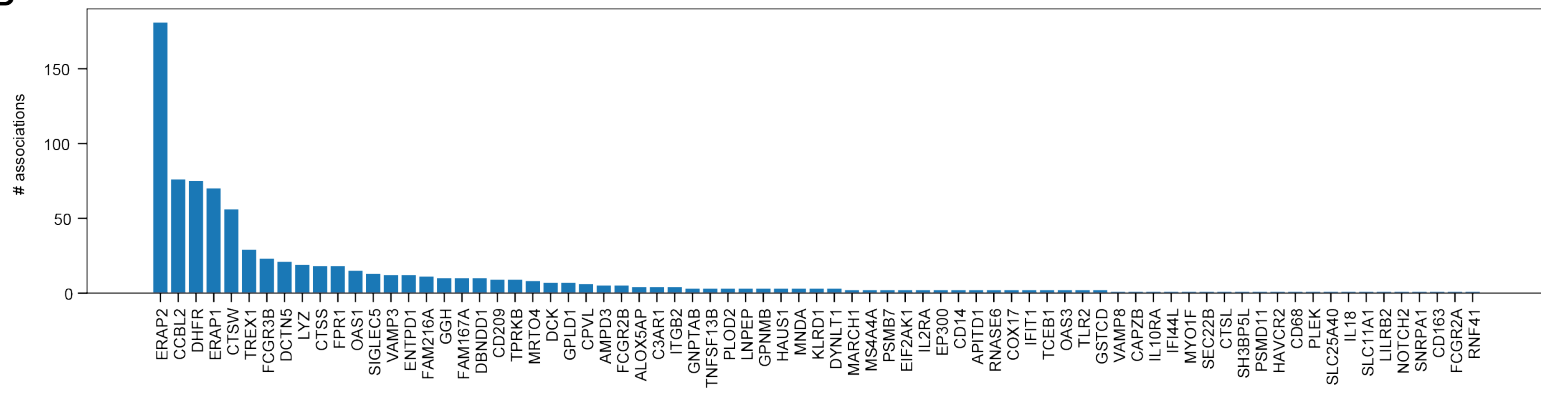
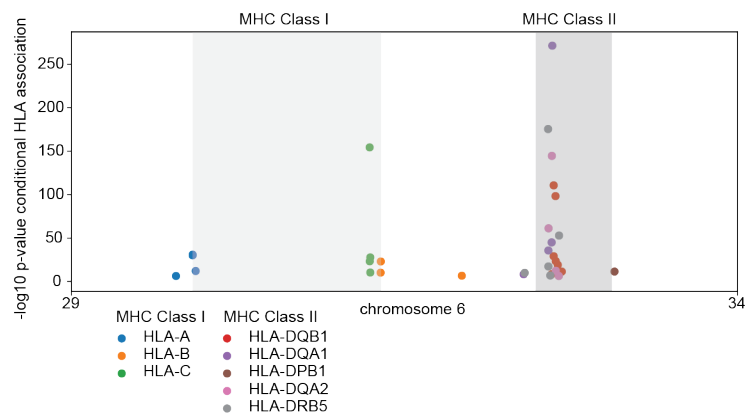
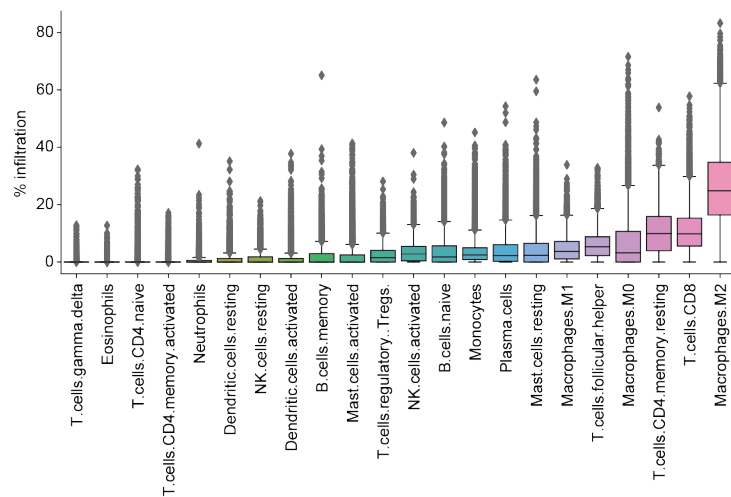
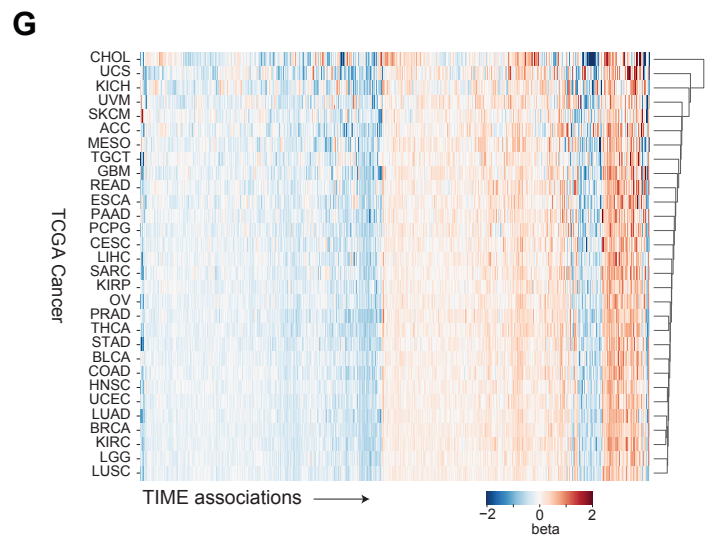
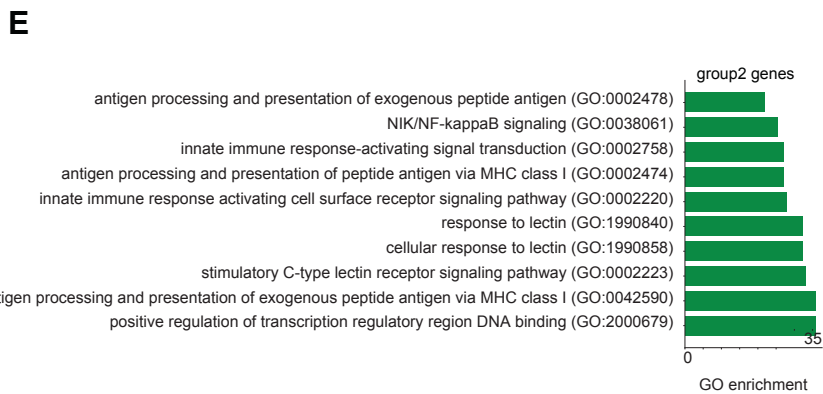
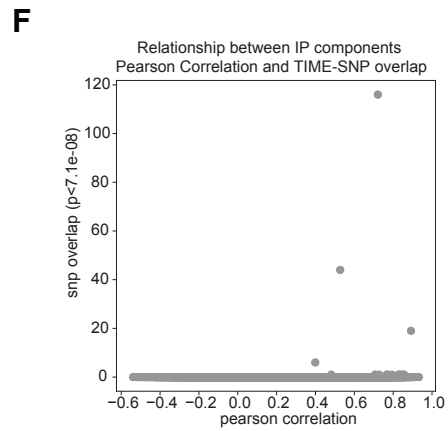
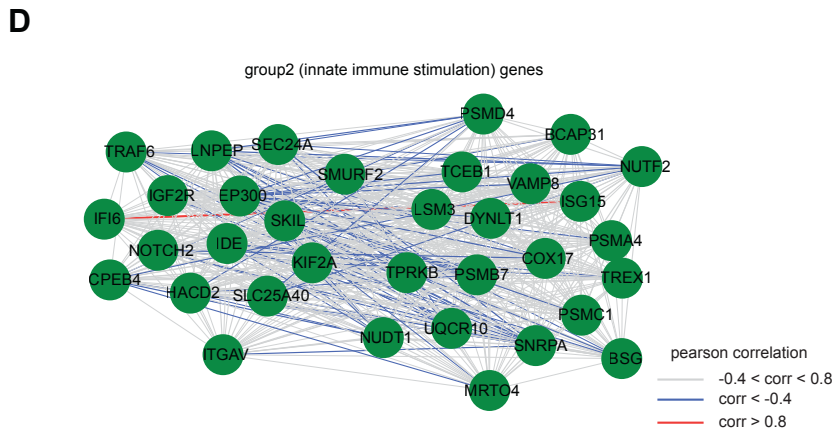
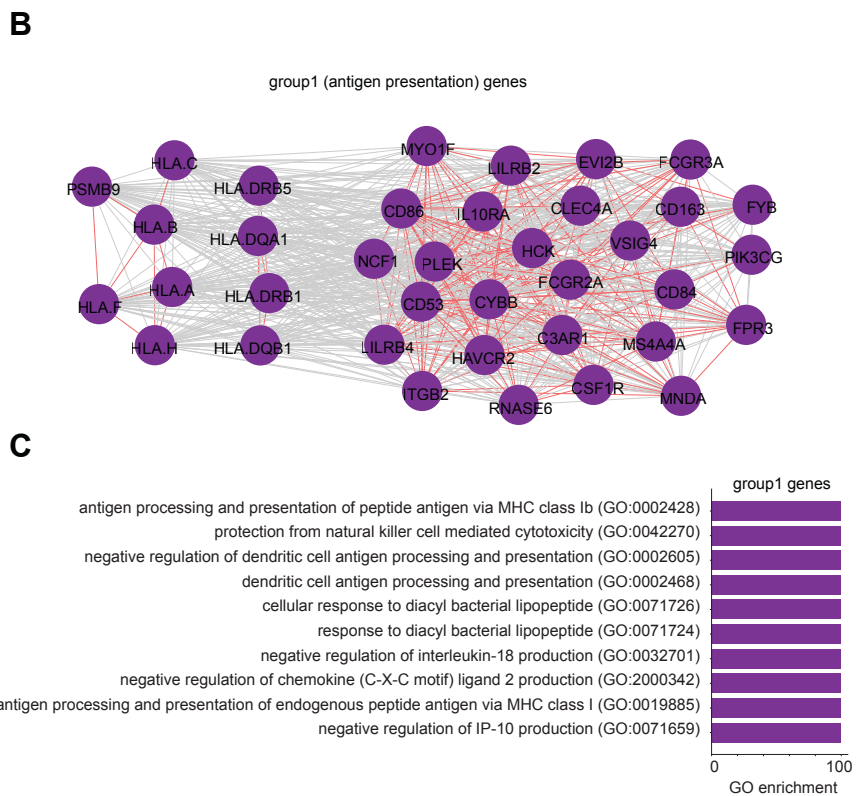
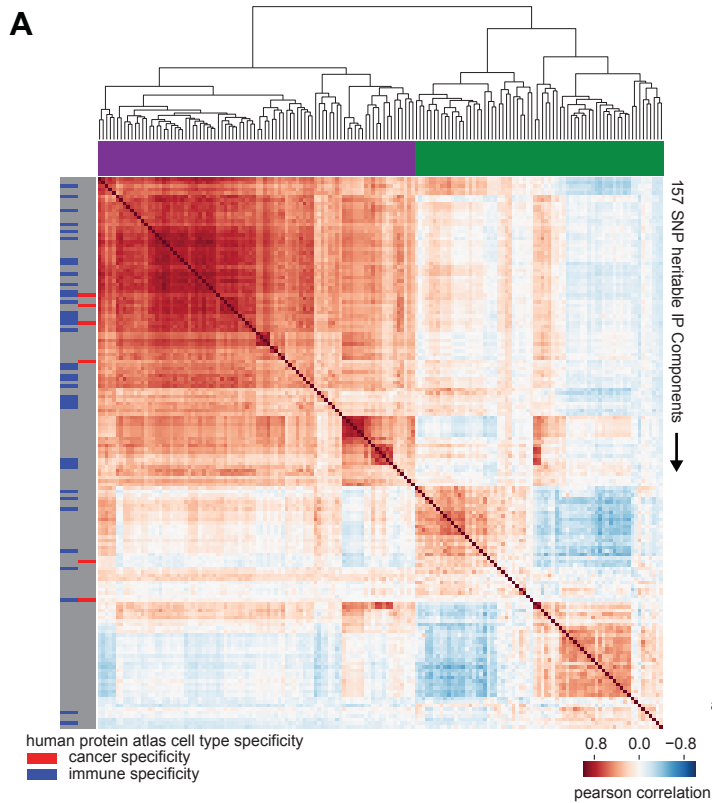


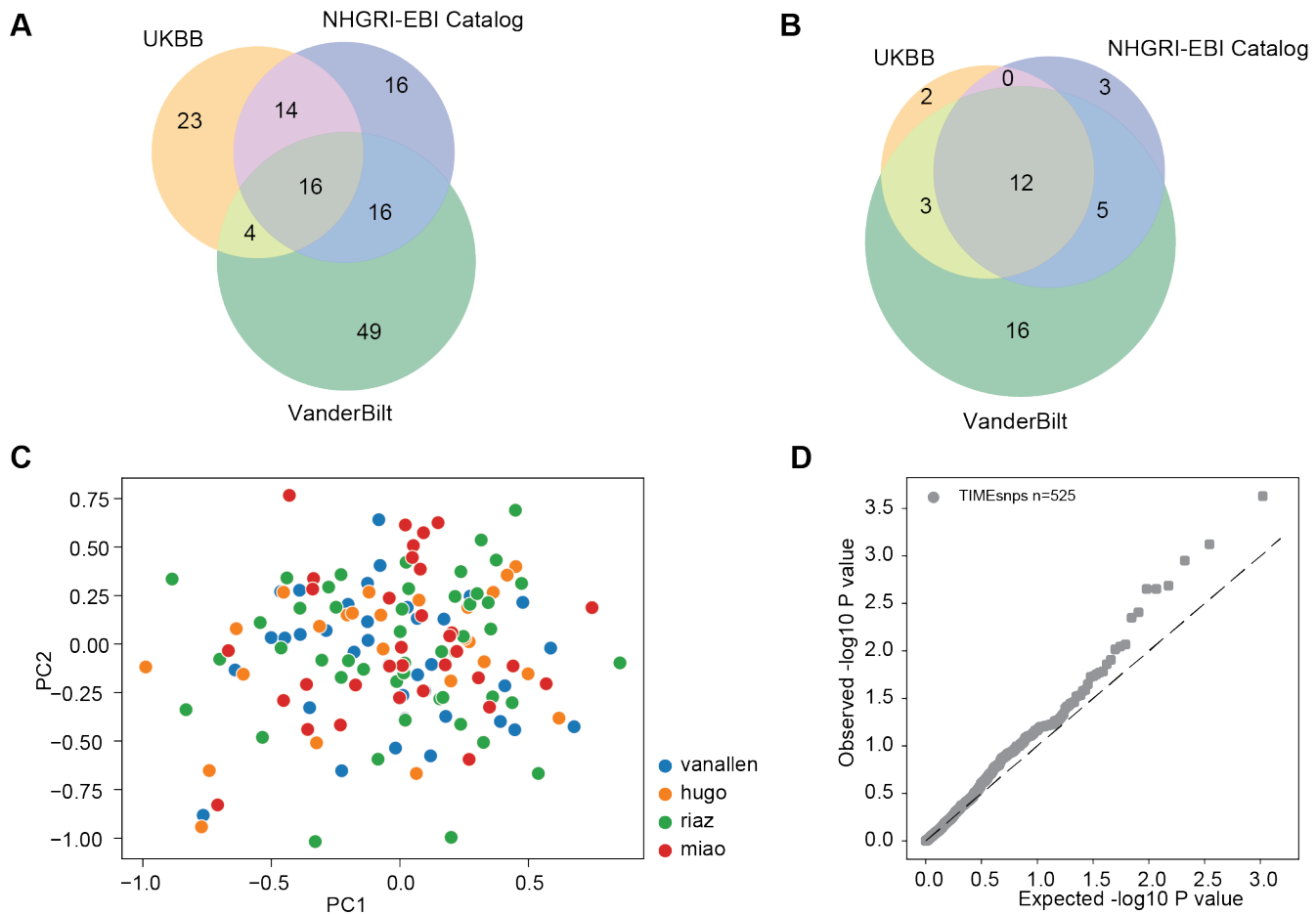
**Supplementary Figure 1: Identifying heritable characteristics of the tumor immune microenvironment, Related to Figure 1.** Boxplot of FGR expression values after inverse-rank normalization by TCGA<sup>1</sup> cancer type. Boxplots show median (line), 25th and 75th percentiles (box), and  $1.5 \times$  the interquartile range (IQR, whiskers).

**A****B****C****D****E****F**

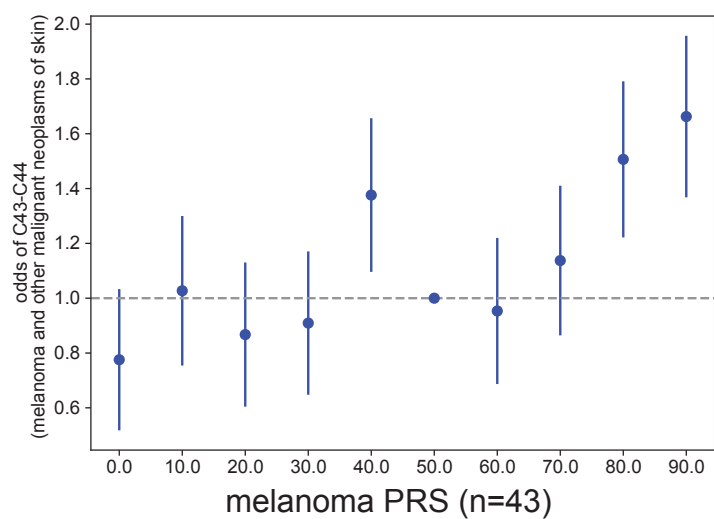
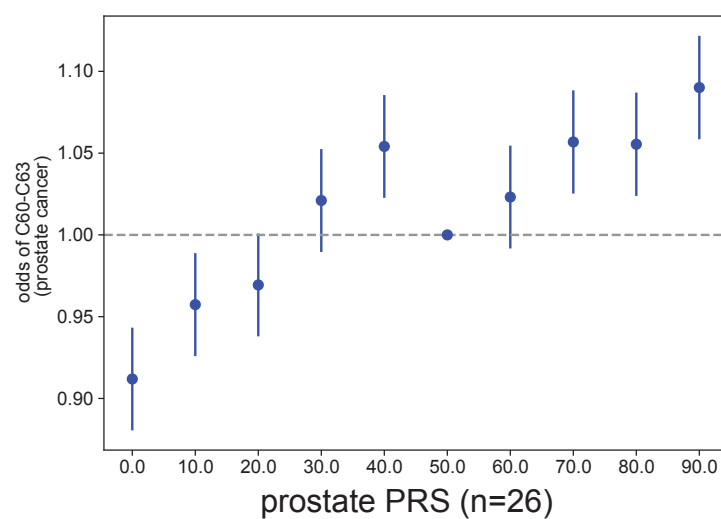
**Supplementary Figure 2: Detecting putative germline modifiers of the tumor immune microenvironment , Related to Figure 2. (A).** PCA analysis of TCGA<sup>1</sup> genotypes; green indicates European discovery cohort. **(B)** Boxplot of Rsq distribution of imputed genotypes across chromosomes. **(C)** Plot of inflation factors (lambda) for associations using PanCanAtlas data. **(D)** Barplot of number of associations for each immune phenotype (IP) components for 7357 TCGA European individuals. **(E)** Scatterplot of HLA associations based on chromosome 6 genomic location. **(F)** Boxplot of CIBERSORTx infiltration across TCGA individuals. Boxplots show median (line), 25th and 75th percentiles (box), and  $1.5 \times$  the interquartile range (IQR, whiskers).



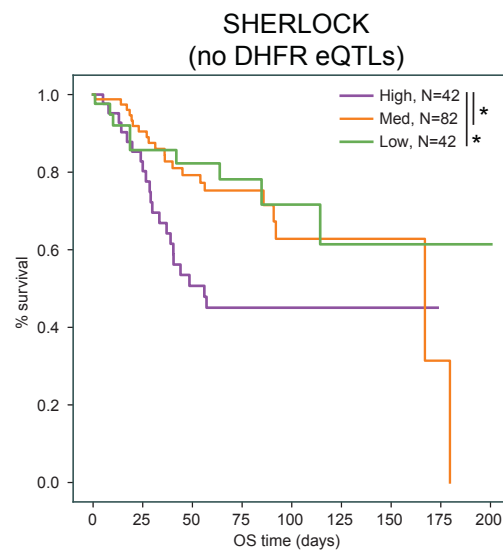
**Supplementary Figure 3: Detecting putative germline modifiers of the tumor immune microenvironment, Related to Figure 2. (A)** Clustermap depicting 157 SNP-heritable IP components from two-state GCTA analysis and their pairwise correlation across 30 tumors in the TCGA<sup>1</sup>. **(B)** Network plot of group 1 (antigen presentation) genes from Pearson correlation clustermap analysis. **(C)** Top 10 GO enrichment terms and enrichment values from group 1 (antigen presentation) genes. **(D)** Network plot of group 2 (innate immune stimulation) genes from Pearson correlation Clustermap analysis. **(E)** Top 10 GO enrichment categories and enrichment values from group 2 (innate immune stimulation) genes. **(F)** Scatterplot of Pearson correlation of IP components and number of overlapping significant variants. **(G)** Clustermap of cancer type specific beta values for TIME eQTLs identified through pan-cancer analysis



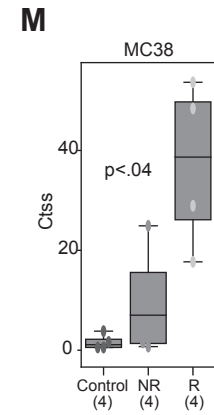
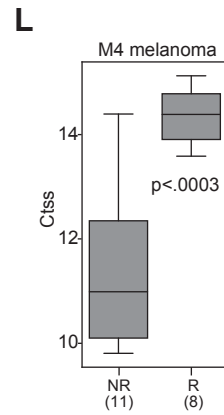
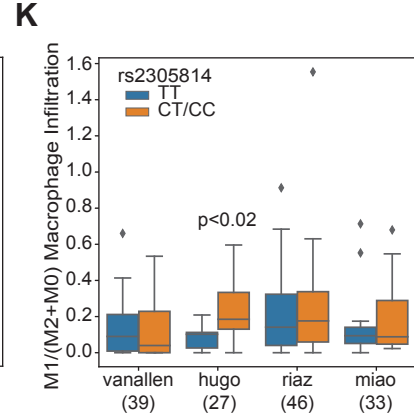
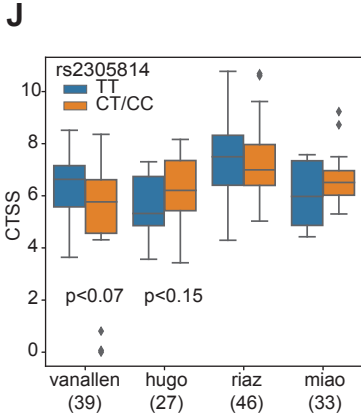
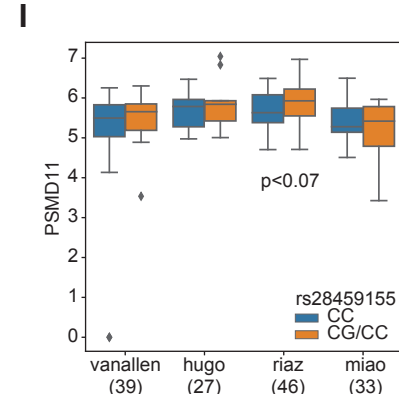
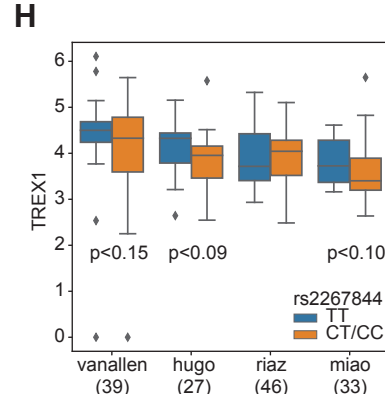
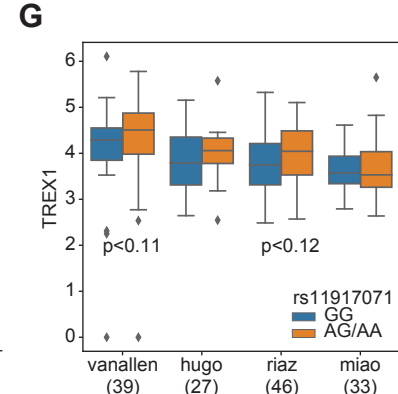
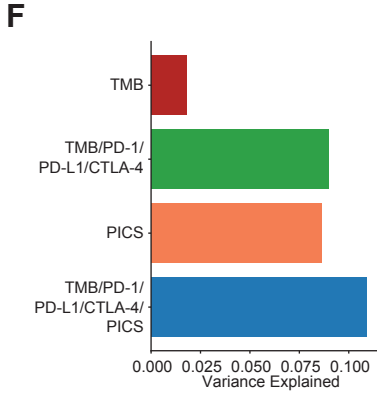
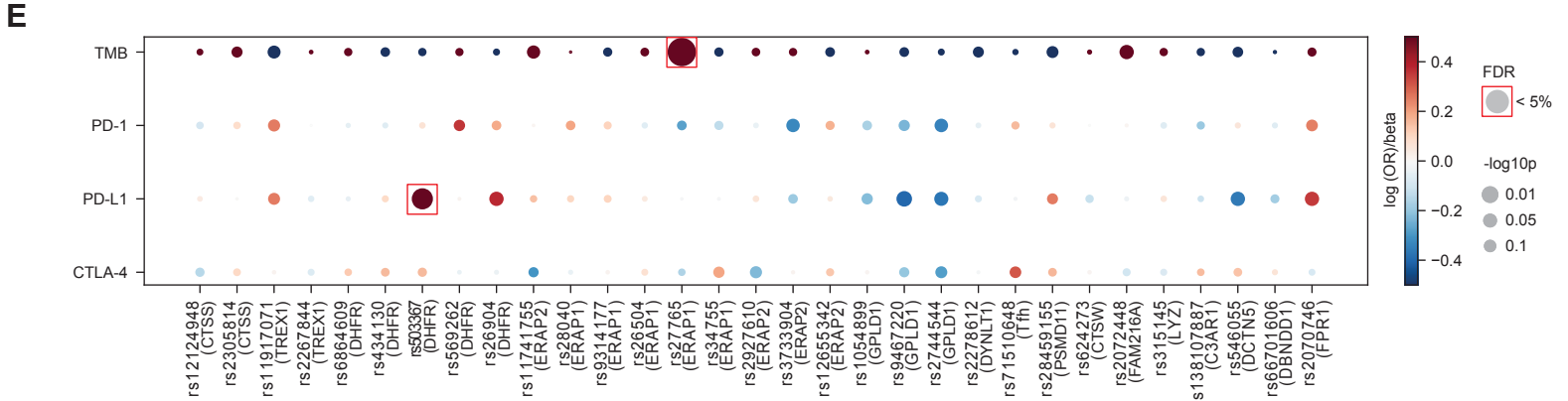
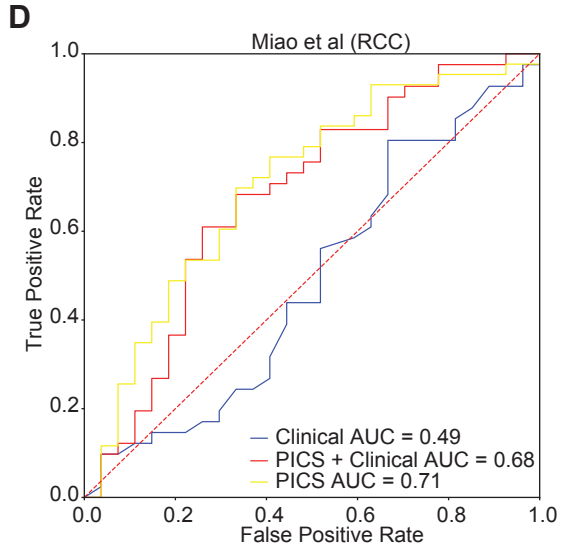
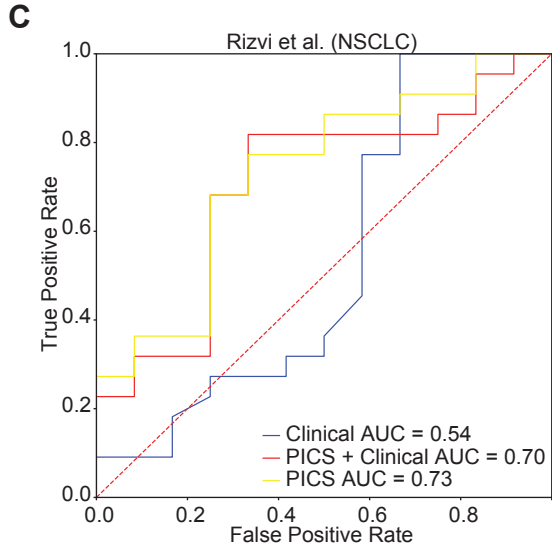
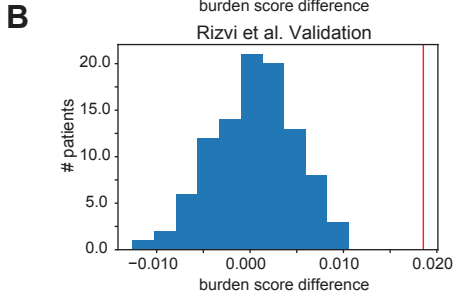
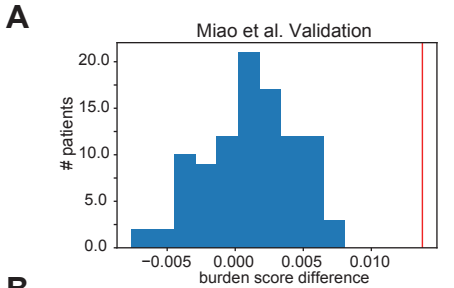
**Supplementary Figure 4: Identification of TIME eQTLs related to cancer outcomes** **(A)** Venn Diagram of overlap between TIME eQTLs implicated by UK Biobank<sup>2</sup> PheWAS, Vanderbilt PheWAS catalog and NHGRI-EBI GWAS Catalog (LDtrait). **(B)** Venn Diagram of overlap between genes implicated by TIME eQTLs by UK Biobank PheWAS, Vanderbilt PheWAS catalog and NHGRI-EBI GWAS Catalog. **(C)** PCA plot of TIME eQTLs implicated by polygenic ICB score (PICS). **(D)** Q-Q plot of METAL meta-analysis sample-size weighted association with immunotherapy response in Riaz *et al.*<sup>3</sup>, Snyder *et al.*<sup>4</sup>, Hugo *et al.*<sup>5</sup> and Van Allen *et al.*<sup>6</sup> melanoma discovery cohort.

**A****B**

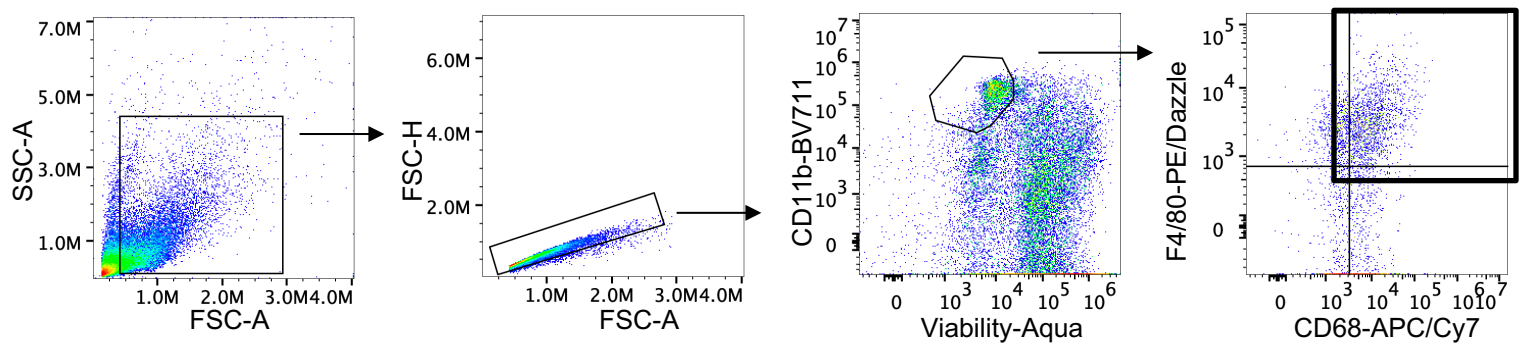
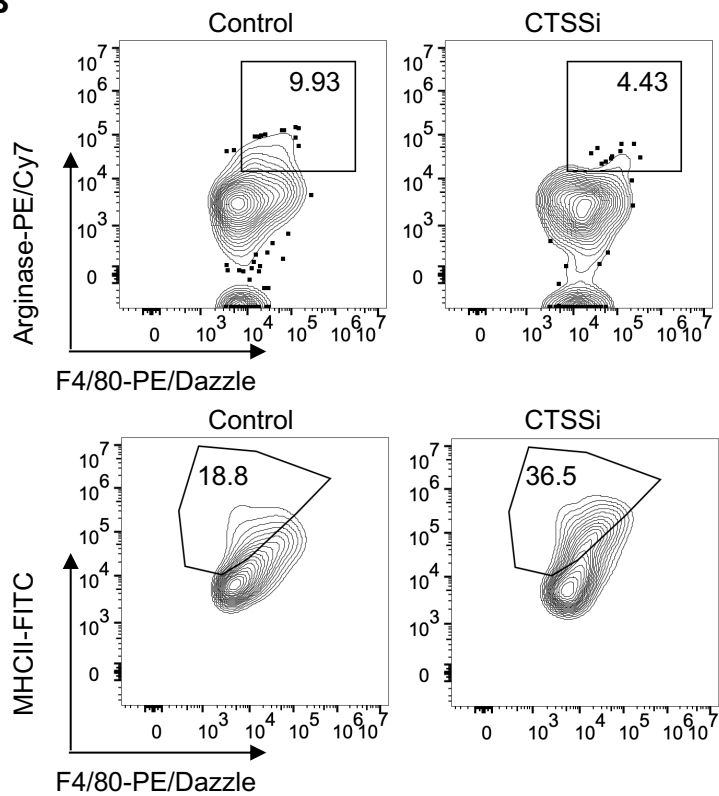
**Supplementary Figure 5: TIME eQTLs underlying antigen presentation stratify melanoma and prostate cancer risk. (A)** Logistic regression odds ratio  $\pm$  SE of melanoma risk among individuals in PRS (# snps = 43) quantiles in High Density Melanoma cohort<sup>7,8</sup> (n=1699). **(B)** Logistic regression odds ratio of prostate cancer risk among individuals in the top and bottom 10th quantile of PRS (# snps=26) in ELLIPSE consortium<sup>9</sup> (n=91,644). Error bars indicate 95% confidence interval.



**Supplementary Figure 6: TIME eQTLs associated with survival implicate immune evasion, related to Figure 4.** Overall survival Kaplan-Meier curve based on LUAD PSS (excluding DHFR eQTLs) in SHERLOCK<sup>10</sup> (n=166). Significance is marked as: \*p<.05, \*\*p<.01, \*\*\*p<.001.

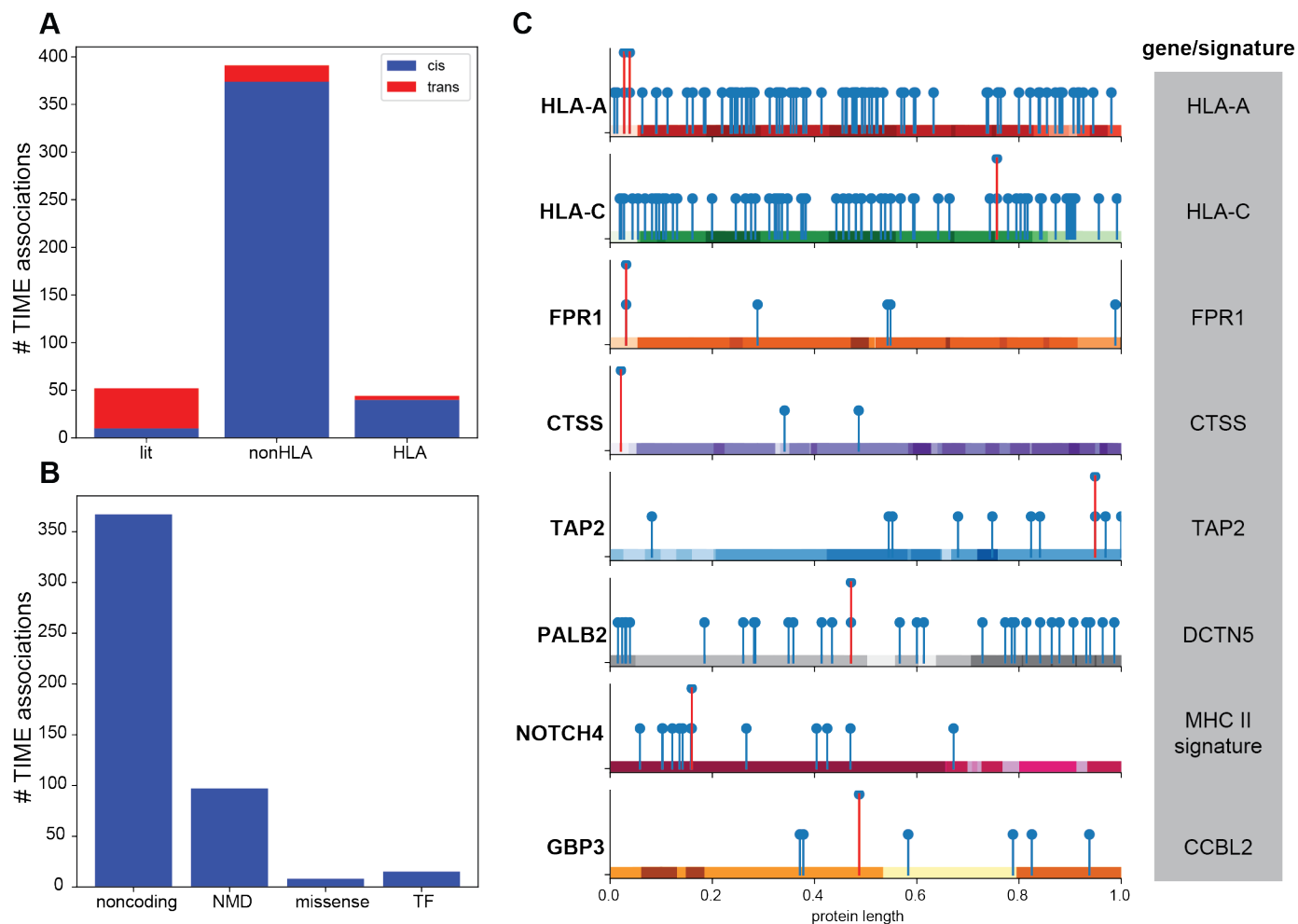


**Supplementary Figure 7: TIME eQTLs implicate targets for modulating immune responses, Related to Figure 5.** (A) Histogram of difference between polygenic ICB score (PICS) for 100 random bootstrapping trials compared to actual difference (red) in Miao *et al.*<sup>11</sup> validation cohort (n=70) (B) Histogram of difference PICS for 100 random bootstrapping trials compared to actual difference (red) in Rizvi *et al.*<sup>12</sup> validation cohort (n=34). (C) ROC-AUC analysis of PICS, clinical variables (age, sex) and PICS+clinical variables in Rizvi *et al.* validation cohort. (D) ROC-AUC analysis of PICS, clinical variables (age, sex) and PICS+clinical variables in Miao *et al.* validation cohort. (E) Grid plot of beta values of variant association with TMB, *CTLA-4*, *PD-1*, and *PD-L1* controlling for cohort. Unadjusted logistic regression p-values are indicated by dot size. Benjamini-Hochberg correction was used for false discovery rate (FDR) calculation. Associations passing FDR threshold 5% are outlined with red square. (F) Variance explained (pseudo-R<sup>2</sup>) by TMB, TMB/PD1/PDL1/CTLA4, PICS and PICS/TMB/PD1/PDL1/CTLA4 in Miao *et al.* validation cohort. (G) Boxplot of rs11917071 association with *TREX1* expression across ICB cohorts. (H) Boxplot of rs2267844 association with *TREX1* expression across ICB cohorts. (I) Boxplot of rs28459155 association with *PSMD11* expression across ICB cohorts. (J) Boxplot of rs2305814 association with *CTSS* expression across ICB cohorts. (K) Boxplot of rs2305814 association with M1/M2+M0 macrophage infiltration across ICB cohorts. (L) *Ctss* expression in non-responder and responder of M4 melanoma mouse model. Sample sizes for each cohort are indicated in parentheses. (M) *Ctss* expression in non-responder and responder of MC38 mouse model. Boxplots show median (line), 25th and 75th percentiles (box), and 1.5 × the interquartile range (IQR, whiskers). Two-sided Mann-Whitney U p-values were used for comparisons, adjusted if > 2 comparisons were being made.

**A****B**

**Supplementary Figure 8: Flow cytometry gating strategy for MC38 CTSSi experiments, Related to Figure 5.**

**(A)** Single cells were gated by FSC-A vs FSC-H, then live CD11b cells were gated, and macrophages were characterized by CD68+ and F4/80+. **(B)** Representative flow cytometry plot of tumor-infiltrating M1 macrophages (F4/80+ MHCII+) and M2 macrophages (F4/80+ Arginase+) following CTSSi treatment.



**Supplementary Figure 9: Characterization of genes implicated by PICS model TIME eQTLs, Related to Figure 7.** (A) Barplot quantifying the number of cancer relevant TIME eQTLs which are *trans* (>1 MB from the TSS of the associated IP component) and *cis*. (B). Barplot describing the effects of cancer relevant TIME eQTLs (C) Location of missense TIME eQTLs (red) and known genetic variation (blue) in the coding sequence of affected genes. Associated gene on the right side (gray).

## Supplementary References

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