Ppard Is Essential in Acceleration of Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma Development by High-Fat Diet in Mutant *Kras* Mice

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Abstract

Pro-obesity high-fat diet is linked with an increased incidence of pancreatic cancers, but the molecular underpinnings of this association remain poorly understood. Here, we report that PPARD is upregulated in pancreatic intraepithelial neoplasia lesions (PanINs) at early stages of pancreatic tumorigenesis in humans and mutant *Kras* mice. Transgenic overexpression of Ppard in pancreatic epithelial cells drastically accelerates the development and progression of pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma in mutant *Kras* mice when activated by feeding the mice with a high-fat diet or a diet containing GW501516 (50 mg/kg), a selective PPARD agonist. In contrast, pancreatic Ppard genetic deletion significantly suppressed the promotion of pancreatic tumorigenesis by these diets. Mechanistically, we found that this Ppard hyperactivation in pancreatic epithelial cells of mutant *Kras* mice increased production of chemokines and cytokines (e.g., Ccl2, Ccl4-5, Cxcl5 and Il6), leading to the robustly increased recruitment of myeloid-derived suppressor cells and macrophages into pancreata, which fostered an immune suppressive microenvironment and subsequently accelerated pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma development and progression. Our findings demonstrate that PPARD plays an essential role in the promotion of pancreatic tumorigenesis by a high-fat diet. Targeted inhibition of PPARD activation is a potential interventive strategy for pancreatic cancer prevention and therapy.

Key words: PPARD, high-fat diet, GW501516, PanINs, pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, chemokines, cytokines, myeloid-derived suppressor cells, and macrophages

INTRODUCTION

Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) is a highly lethal disease with a rising incidence [1]. New and effective preventive and therapeutic strategies are urgently needed. Oncogenic *KRAS* mutation is an initial event in pancreatic carcinogenesis and occurs in more than 92% of pancreatic intraepithelial neoplasia lesions (PanINs) [2] , which represent early stages of pancreatic tumorigenesis. However, mutant KRAS requires additional critical factors to promote *KRAS*-initiated pancreatic tumor progression to PDAC [3]. Thus, identification of critical factors that promote pancreatic tumor progression would lead to the development of new interventions to reduce the incidence and improve dismal prognosis of PDAC.

High-fat diets have been associated with increased risk for human PDAC [4-6]. In preclinical animal models, a high-fat diet promotes both chemically-induced and oncogenic *KRAS*–initiated pancreatic carcinogenesis [7-14]. Fatty acids, components of a high-fat diet, act as activating ligands of PPARD, a transcriptional factor that exerts a wide spectrum of effects on important molecular events [15]. In particular, fatty acid activation of Ppard promotes intestinal tumorigenesis in *Apc*–mutant mice [16]. However, whether a high-fat diet promotes pancreatic tumorigenesis via upregulation of PPARD remains unknown.

PPARD is upregulated in various major human cancers, including pancreatic cancers [17-20]. PPARD upregulation in human pancreatic cancers correlates with a higher pathological stage and a higher risk of metastasis [19]. However, it has been proposed that PPARD upregulation acts differently in different cell types, promoting tumorigenesis when expressed in stromal cells while inhibiting tumorigenesis when expressed in epithelial cells [19, 21]. We however found that Ppard downregulation in Panc02 mouse pancreatic adenocarcinoma epithelial cells strongly suppressed carcinogenesis [22]. Others have proposed that PPARD upregulation in pancreatic cancers might be only a stress response indicator rather than being “causally related to the tumor phenotype”, based on *in-vitro* study results showing that a selectively synthetic PPARD agonist, GW501516, inhibited pancreatic cancer cell invasion [23]. Thus, the mechanistic role of PPARD in pancreatic carcinogenesis remains poorly defined and even controversial.

In addition to PPARD activation by the natural ligands such as fatty acids, PPARD synthetic agonists were developed and tested clinically to treat metabolic disorders [24, 25]. Large pharmaceutical companies

however halted the development of PPARD agonists (e.g., GW501516) to treat non-cancerous disorders (e.g., obesity) because of the concerns regarding their carcinogenic effects. Nonetheless, PPARD agonists such as GW501516 are still illicitly sold to athletes to enhance muscle endurance via websites claiming a lack of evidence of harmful effects. The marketing of this agent was further enhanced by major news media coverage of a study published in 2017 showing PPARD's ability to enhance muscle endurance [26]. Thus, clarifying the role of PPARD in carcinogenesis is highly critical.

The current study was conducted to determine the mechanistic role of PPARD in pancreatic tumorigenesis, especially when activated by natural fatty acids or synthetic GW501516 ligands.

RESULTS

PPARD expression is upregulated at early stages of pancreatic tumorigenesis in humans and mice

To determine whether PPARD is upregulated in the earlier stages of pancreatic tumorigenesis, we evaluated PPARD mRNA expression by RNAscope in situ hybridization and evaluated protein expression by immunohistochemical (IHC) staining of PanINs in pancreata from human patients and KC mice (*Pdx1-Cre;* LSL-*Kras*^{G12D}) (**sFig. 1A** along with paired adjacent normal pancreatic tissues. PPARD was weakly expressed in the nuclei of human normal pancreatic tissues, but strongly expressed in the nuclei and cytoplasm of the paired PanINs at both mRNA and protein levels (**Fig. 1A-D** and **sFig. 1B and C**). Similarly, Ppard mRNA expression was upregulated in PanINs compared to the adjacent normal pancreatic tissues in KC mice, in which the *Kras*^{G12D} mutation is targeted to Pdx-1^{+} pancreatic epithelial cells (**sFig. 1A and Fig. 1E and F**). Histologic examinations of the KC mouse tissues showed that compared to the adjacent normal pancreatic tissues, PanINs had higher expression levels of p-ERK1/2, an indicator for aberrant oncogenic *Kras* activation, as measured by IHC staining, higher levels of acidic mucins, as stained by Alcian blue [27]; and more pancreatic fibrosis, as shown by Sirius red staining for collagen fibrils [28] (**Fig. 1E**).

Transgenic Ppard overexpression in pancreatic epithelial cells augments promotion of oncogenic *Kras*^{G12D}–initiated pancreatic tumorigenesis by a high-fat diet

PPARD is upregulated in PanINs of human patients and KC mice (**Fig. 1)**, and this PPARD upregulation increases with PDAC progression in humans (**Fig. 1A and B**) [19]. Exposure to natural ligands (e.g., fatty acids) and synthetic ligands (e.g., GW501516) of PPARD in the setting of progressive overexpression of PPARD during pancreatic tumor progression would lead to PPARD hyperactivation. We therefore investigated the mechanistic significance of Ppard hyperactivation during carcinogenesis by examining the effects of a high-fat diet or GW501516 in KC mice with transgenic Ppard overexpression in pancreata, to model the progressive Ppard upregulation during pancreatic tumor progression.

To this end, we generated a new mouse model, Panc-Pd (*Pdx1-Cre*; CAG-LSL-*Ppard*), in which Ppard overexpression is targeted to mouse pancreata by a Pdx1 promoter–driven Cre-recombinase system as described in the Methods (**sFig. 2A and B**). Panc-Pd mice had higher pancreatic Ppard expression levels than did their wild type littermates on Western blotting (**sFig. 2C**). Panc-PD mice were then bred with KC mice to generate KC/Pd (*Pdx1-Cre*; LSL-$Kras^{G12D}$; CAG-LSL-*Ppard*) mice (**Fig. 2A**). Gross and histologic examinations showed that prior to 12 weeks of age, KC/Pd mice developed very few PanIN lesions, with very low $Kras^{G12D}$ activity, measured by p-ERK1/2 IHC staining similar to KC mice (data not shown). However, starting from age 12-14 weeks, KC/Pd mice developed larger PanINs than did their KC littermates (**sFig. 2D**), and these lesions expanded more aggressively to larger areas as the mice aged to 20 weeks (**sFig. 2E and F**).

Next, we investigated whether a high-fat diet promotes pancreatic tumorigenesis through activation of Ppard by feeding KC and KC/Pd mice at age 6-8 weeks with either a high-fat (60% kcal from fat, Envigo) or a control diet (10% kcal from fat, Envigo) for 12 weeks (**Fig. 2B**). In KC mice, high–fat diet failed to increase the weight ratio of pancreas to body because it increased both pancreatic sizes and weights (**Fig. 2C and D**), and abdominal fat and body weights (**sFig. 2G**). In contrast, a high-fat diet failed to increase abdominal fat and body weights in KC/Pd mice (**sFig. 2G)**. Nevertheless, KC/Pd mice on high fat diet had marked increases of acinar cell dedifferentiation to duct-like cells and fibrosis development as measured by immunofluorescence staining (IF) of amylase, cytokeratin-19 (CK-19) and α-smooth muscle actin (α-SMA) (**Fig. 2E**), and pancreatic neoplastic lesions, compared to KC mice on high fat diet and KC/Pd and KC mice on the control diet (**Fig. 2C-F**). These high-fat diet–induced tumorigenic effects were markedly augmented in KC/Pd mice (**Fig. 2C-F**). Interestingly, a high-fat diet also increased Ppard expression levels in pancreata of both KC and KC/Pd mice (**sFig. 2H**). These data suggest that PPARD hyperactivation mediated protumorigenic effects of a high-fat diet in pancreatic tumorigenesis.

To more directly investigate the mechanistic role of Ppard hyperactivation in the promotion of pancreatic tumorigenesis by a high-fat diet, we used PPARD-specific synthetic ligand GW501516 in the same models of pancreatic tumorigenesis. KC and KC/Pd littermates at 6-8 weeks old were randomly

assigned either a diet containing GW501516 (GW, 50 mg/kg, Envigo) or the same diet except without GW (control). Unexpectedly, KC/Pd mice died after 15-30 days of GW diet treatment, and more than 50% of KC mice died after 90 days of GW diet treatment, but none of sex- and age- matched KC or KC/Pd mice fed the control diet died within the observed time period (115 days) (**Fig. 2G**). We next investigated the cause of those dramatical survival differences in KC and KC/Pd mice at around 6-8 weeks of age by feeding them the GW diet for 0 days (i.e., control diet for 9 days), 3 days (control diet for 6 days and then GW diet for 3 days), and or 9 days (GW diet for all 9 days) and then performing gross and histologic examination of their pancreata (**Fig. 2H**). While KC mice showed minimal PanINs after 9 days of GW diet, 100% of KC/Pd mice developed PanINs with severe pancreatitis and significant acinar cell loss and 37.5% (3/8) of KC/Pd developed PDA after 3 days of the GW diet treatment, and 100% (8/8) of KC/Pd mice exhibited diffuse pancreatic tumors, including advanced PanIN 3 and PDAC development, after 9 days of the GW diet (**Fig. 2I-L**). Furthermore, we found that the KC/pd mice that died after receiving GW diet for 15-30 days developed advanced pancreatic tumors with almost 100% acinar cell loss, severe pancreatitis, and fibrosis (**sFig. 2I**). However, Panc-Pd mice fed the GW diet for 100 days failed to develop pancreatic neoplastic lesions (data not shown). These data demonstrated that Ppard hyperactivation dramatically promoted high-fat diet–induced pancreatic tumorigenesis in mutant *Kras* mice.

Ppard genetic deletion in pancreatic epithelial cells inhibits promotion of oncogenic *Kras^{G12D}*–initiated pancreatic tumorigenesis by a high-fat diet

To assess whether Ppard hyperactivation in pancreatic epithelial cells is essential to the promotion of oncogenic *Kras^{G12D}*–initiated pancreatic tumorigenesis by a high-fat diet, we generated a new mouse model with specific Ppard genetic deletion and *Kras^{G12D}* mutation in Pdx1^{+} pancreatic epithelial cells by breeding KC mice with Ppard conditional knockout (KO) (Ppard-flox) mice (KC/PdKO, **Fig. 3A**). As expected, KC/PdKO mice have extremely low mRNA levels of Ppard in their pancreata **(Fig. 3B**). KC and KC/PdKO mice at 6-8 weeks were then fed either a high-fat or a control diet for 26 weeks (**Fig. 3C**).

We found that in KC mice, the high-fat diet significantly increased sizes and weights of pancreata (**Fig. 3D and E**) and pancreatic neoplastic lesions (**Fig. 3F and G**), compared to the control diet, whereas all these pro-tumorigenic effects were significantly decreased in the KC/PdKO littermates on the high-fat diet compared to KC mice on the high-fat diet (**Fig. 3D-G**). Furthermore, PDA was observed in 14.3% (1/7) and 44.4% of KC mice fed a control and a high-fat diet respectively, but not in any of KC/PdKO mice fed either a control or a high-fat diet. Our results indicated that Ppard activation is required for the the promotion of pancreatic tumorigenesis by a high-fat diet.

Furthermore, we investigated the effect of Ppard-KO in pancreatic epithelial cells on the ability of the specific Ppard agonist GW501516 to promote pancreatic tumorigenesis in KC/PdKO mice. Treatment with a GW diet also failed to significantly increase pancreatic weights or neoplastic lesions in KC/PdKO mice, even with 13 weeks of treatment (**Fig. 3H**), but drastically and significantly promoted pancreatic tumorigenesis in sex- and age- matched KC mice (**Fig. 3I-L and sFig. 2J**), and 66.7% (4/6) of the GW diet-KC mice developed PDA, demonstrating that the effect of GW501516 on promoting pancreatic tumorigenesis is dependent on and specific to Ppard.

Ppard hyperactivation recruits immuno-suppressive inflammatory cells that promote pancreatic tumorigenesis

We next examined the mechanisms by which Ppard hyperactivation dramatically promoted pancreatic tumorigenesis by performing comparative RNA–sequencing (RNA-Seq) transcriptome studies of pancreata from KC and KC/Pd mice at 6-8 weeks fed a GW diet (50mg/kg) for 3 days. GW diet–treated KC/Pd and KC mice had distinctive differential expression patterns (**Fig. 4A**). Gene Set Enrichment Analyses of the differentially expressed genes (cut off criteria: pAdj<.05) using Hallmark gene sets showed that the top enriched pathways including epithelial-mesenchymal transition, IL6-JAK-STAT3, Inflammatory response, and KRAS signaling (**Fig. 4B and C, sFig. 3A),** an alternative GSEA analysis using Gene Ontology (GO) gene sets further revealed strong connections between these differentially expressed genes and immune system regulations **(sFig. 3B**).

The potential tumorigenic role of these Ppard-mediated pathways, along with the known importance of inflammation in the promotion of oncogenic *Kras*-initiated pancreatic tumorigenesis by a high-fat diet [12], led us to investigate the role of Ppard in regulating pancreatic immune and inflammatory responses. We therefore profiled immune and inflammatory cells in the pancreata of KC and KC/Pd mice fed a GW diet (50 mg/kg) for 0, 3, and 9 days as described above. The GW diet markedly increased accumulation of pancreatic myeloid cells ($CD11b^+$), including myeloid-derived suppressor cells (MDSCs) and macrophages ($CD45^+CD11b^+F4/80^+$), in KC/Pd mice compared to their sex- and age- matched KC littermates at 9 days of GW treatment (**Fig. 5A-F, sFig. 4A**). Specifically, among MDSCs, the GW diet increased polymorphonuclear MDSCs (PMN-MDSCs, $CD45^+CD11b^+Ly6C^+Ly6G^+$) at 3 days of treatment and continued the increase through 9 days of treatment, while the increase in monocytic MDSCs (M-MDSCs, $CD45^+CD11b^+Ly6C^{hi}$ $Ly6G^-$) plateaued after 3 days of treatment (**Fig. 5D and E, sFig. 4A**). Interestingly, KC/Pd mice fed the GW diet for 3 days had higher levels of macrophages with $Ly6C^{low}$ cells that had low expression of surface marker MHC-II, an indicator of their polarization into M2-like tumor–associated macrophages (M2-TAM, $CD45^+CD11b^+F4/80^+Ly6C^{low}MHC\text{-}II^{low}$) [29, 30], compared to their KC littermates fed the same GW diet; and these effects were augmented after GW treatment for 9 days (**Fig. 5G**). In contrast, the GW diet markedly decreased levels of T cells ($CD3^+CD8^+$ and $CD3^+CD4^+$) in KC/Pd mice, compared to the KC littermates at 9 days of GW treatment (**Fig. 5A and H, sFig. 4B)** but had no significant effects on B cell accumulation (**sFig. 4C)**.

Then, to determine the effects of Ppard hyperactivation via its natural ligands on immune and inflammatory cell recruitment, we performed the same profiling of pancreas-infiltrating immune cells in KC and KC/Pd mice fed a high-fat diet for 12 weeks. We also found that pancreata of KC/Pd mice had significantly higher accumulation of $CD45^+CD11b^+$ cells, PMN-MDSCs, and macrophages, but lower accumulation of $CD3^+CD8^+$ T cells, than the pancreata of KC mice did (**Fig. 5I**).

Our results demonstrated that Ppard hyperactivation via GW treatment or a high-fat diet in KC/Pd mice, increased the recruitment of MDSCs and microphages into the pancreas, thus orchestrating immuno-suppressive local microenvironment that promoted pancreatic tumorigenesis.

Ppard hyperactivation increases production of multiple chemokines and cytokines in pancreata in KC mice

To investigate the mechanisms by which Ppard hyperactivation increased the recruitment of inflammatory immunosuppressive cells (MDSCs and microphages) into the pancreata, we performed screening for a panel of chemokines and cytokines in pancreata of KC and KC/Pd fed a GW diet for 0, 3, or 9 days or fed a high-fat or control diet for 12 weeks as described above. For this screening, we used the LEGEND plex Mouse Proinflammatory Chemokine Panel, which simultaneously quantifies 13 major inflammatory chemokines and the LEGEND plex Mouse Proinflammatory Cytokine Panel, which simultaneously quantifies 13 major inflammatory cytokines, as described before [31]. KC/Pd mice fed the GW diet for 3 days had significantly higher production of 11 of the 13 screened chemokines (Ccl2-5, Ccl11,Ccl17,Ccl20, Ccl22,Cxcl1, Cxcl9, and Cxcl13) than did KC mice on the GW diet for 3 days, and these 11 upregulated chemokines and Cxcl5 in pancreata of KC/Pd mice further increased at 9 days on the GW diet, compared to their KC littermates on the GW diet for 9 days or compared to the KC/Pd mice on the GW diet for 3 days (**Figs. 6A-D, sFig. 5A-D**). Similarly, KC/Pd mice fed high-fat diet for 12 weeks also had significantly higher production of 5 of 13 screened chemokines (Ccl2, Ccl4-5, Ccl17, and Cxcl5) than did the KC littermates on the high-fat diet for 12 weeks or than did the KC/Pd mice on the control diet (**Fig. 6E-H, sFig. 5E and F**).

The cytokine panel screening results revealed increases in 7 of 13 inflammatory cytokines (Csf2, Il1a, Il1b, Ifng, Il-6,Tnfa and Mcp1/Ccl2), starting at 3 days of the treatment and with further increases in all 7 cytokines at 9 days, in KC/Pd mice on the GW diet, compared to KC mice on the GW diet or compared to KC/Pd mice on the control diet (0 days of GW) (**Fig. 6I and J, sFig. 5G and H**). In addition, we found that 9 days on the GW diet decreased production of Il23 and Il27 in pancreata of both KC and KC/Pd mice, and of Il10 in pancreata of KC/Pd mice, compared to the same mouse models on the control diet (**Fig. 6I**). Also, at 9 days of the treatment, we saw decreases of Il23, Il27 and Il10 in pancreata of KC/Pd mice on the GW diet, compared to KC mice on the GW diet (**Fig. 6I**). Similarly, we saw increases in Il6, Tnfa, and Mcp1/Ccl2 in KC/Pd mice on a high-fat diet for 12 weeks, compared to either KC mice on a

high fat diet or compared to KC/pd mice on a control diet **(Fig. 6K and L, sFig. 5I)**. However, the high fat-diet had no effect on production of Il23, Il27 or Il10 in KC or KC/Pd mice, compared to the same mouse models on the control diet (**Fig. 6I)**.

To evaluate the clinical relevance of our mouse findings, using Oncomine public database analyses, we found that PPARD mRNA expression levels were upregulated in human PDACs, compared to adjacent normal pancreas tissues in the Badea pancreas set, and this PPARD upregulation was associated with significant upregulation of several chemokines such as CCL2, CCL4-5, CXCL5 and cytokines such as IL6 (**Fig. 6M),** which supports our mouse findings.

Ppard hyperactivation directly upregulates multiple chemokines and cytokines in pancreatic epithelial cells that recruit immunosuppressive cells into pancreata in KC mice

Ppard functions as a transcriptional factor and was overexpressed in the pancreatic epithelial cells that had *Kras*^{G12D} mutation in KC/Pd mice. We thus investigated whether Ppard hyperactivation directly upregulated chemokines and cytokines in pancreatic epithelial cells rather than pancreatic stromal cells during the early stage of pancreatic tumorigenesis in KC/Pd mice. In this study, we performed pancreatic epithelial cell tracing by breeding KC/Pd or KC mice with CAG-LSL-tdTomato mice to generate KC/Pd-tdTomato (KC/tdPd) or KC-tdTomato mice (KC/td) mice, in which *Kras*^{G12D} mutation, Ppard overexpression and tdTomato red fluorescence protein (RFP) expression or Kras^{G12D} mutation and tdTomato RFP expression, respectively, were directed into Pdx1^{+} pancreatic epithelial cells (**Fig. 7A**). KC/td and KC/tdPd mice at 18 weeks, were fed a GW diet or control diet for 3 days and then sacrificed. We found that the tdTomato RFP–sorted enzymatically digested pancreatic epithelial cells via flow cytometry from KC/td/Pd mice had significantly higher mRNA expression levels of Ccl2, Ccl4, Ccl5, Cxcl5, Il6 than those from sex- and age-matched KC/td littermates did, and these increases were augmented by a GW diet in KC/tdPd mice (**Fig. 7B-D**). These results demonstrated that Ppard hyperactivation directly upregulated a complex mix of multiple chemokines (e.g., Ccl2, Ccl4-5,Cxcl5) and cytokines (e.g.,Il6) in

pancreatic epithelial cells, which are known to expand and recruit MDSCs and macrophages into pancreata [32-34].

Furthermore, we performed 3D culture of primary pancreatic cell organoids derived from enzymatically digested pancreatic epithelial cells of KC/td and KC/tdPd littermates fed a GW diet or a control diet for 3 days. GW (1 μm) was added in 3D culture media of organoids from mouse groups fed a GW diet. We found that GW treatment increased organoid regenerations as evidenced by increasing organoid sizes in KC/td mice; and this effect of GW was augmented in organoids derived from KC/tdPd, which had a more dedifferentiated appearance (**Fig. 7E**). Conditioned media from 3D culture of GW-treated KC/td organoids at 3 days of culture significantly increased migration of MDSCs ($CD11b^{+}Gr1^{+}$), which were isolated from spleens of wild-type C57BL/6 mice (**Fig. 7F**), compared to the conditioned media from 3D culture of control-treated KC/td organoids at the same time point and this effect of GW was strongly augmented in conditioned media from GW-treated KC/tdPd organoids with the same 3D culture (**Fig. 7G**). These results further support Ppard hyperactivation increases the recruitment of MDSCs and thus promoted pancreatic tumorigenesis in KC mice.

DISCUSSION

In the present study, we found: 1) PPARD expression is upregulated in precancerous PanINs in humans and KC mice. 2) Ppard activation, by its natural ligands such as fatty acids in a high-fat diet or the highly specific synthetic ligand GW501516, promoted pancreatic tumorigenesis in and shortened the survival of KC mice, and these effects were augmented by Ppard transgenic overexpression in KC/Pd mice. 3) Ppard genetic KO in pancreatic epithelial cells dramatically inhibited the action of a high-fat or GW501516 diet in promoting pancreatic tumorigenesis in KC mice. 4) Mechanistically, this Ppard activation in pancreatic epithelial cells increased production of multiple chemokines and cytokines to recruit MDSCs and macrophages into pancreata, leading to the establishment of an immunosuppressive tumor microenvironment and inflammation and subsequently accelerating the progression of pancreatic tumorigenesis. Our findings demonstrate that PPARD plays an essential role in promoting oncogenic *Kras*^{G12D}–initiated pancreatic tumorigenesis, especially in the setting of high fat or GW501516 exposures.

It has been reported that PPARD is upregulated in human PDACs [19, 23]. We found for the first time that PPARD is upregulated even in early stages of human and mouse PanINs. This Ppard upregulation was accompanied by higher levels of mutant *Kras* activation as shown by higher pERK1/2 expression in PanINs in KC mice. Another RNA-seq data showed that Ppard was significantly upregulated in mouse pancreatic cancer cells derived from inducible *Kas*^{G12D} mice that had been treated with doxycycline to activate oncogenic *Kras*^{G12D} [35]. In addition, Ppard was upregulated by mutant *Kras* in rat intestinal epithelial cells via in-vitro studies [36]. These findings from others and from our current work indicated that Ppard might be a downstream target of activated *Kras*^{G12D}.

Recent studies have shown that an endogenous activity level of mutant *Kras* can be hyperactivated by pancreatic cancer risk factors, including pancreatitis and an obesogenic high-fat diet challenge, which act as a second hit that promoted PDACs with high penetrance [8, 12]. However, the molecular mediator linking these risk factors to mutant *Kras* hyperactivation remained unknown. We found Ppard activation by fatty acids in a high-fat diet significantly increased pancreatic tumorigenesis in KC mice, which was augmented by Ppard transgenic overexpression in pancreatic epithelial cells in KC/Pd mice. The high-

fat diet also increased Ppard expression in both KC and KC/Pd mice. Furthermore, we found that Ppard activation by its specific synthetic ligand GW501516 significantly shortened the survival of KC mice because of the accelerated pancreatic tumorigenesis. Moreover, when Ppard was hyperactivated by GW501516 and Ppard overexpression in pancreatic epithelial cells, pancreatic tumorigenesis was drastically accelerated, leading to quick PDAC development within 9 days and mouse survivor of less than 30 days after GW501516 treatment. This drastic acceleration demonstrated the potential powerful effects of Ppard hyperactivation on oncogenic *Kras*^{G12D}–initiated pancreatic tumorigenesis. These findings are in agreement with prior reports that high-fat diets promote oncogenic *Kras*–initiated pancreatic tumorigenesis [8] but also demonstrate for the first time the mechanistic contribution of Ppard hyperactivation to the promotion of oncogenic *Kras*–initiated pancreatic tumorigenesis. Our findings that in a complementary Ppard genetic KO mouse model, the loss of Ppard expression in pancreatic epithelial cells significantly inhibited the pancreatic tumorigenesis promoted by the high-fat or GW501516 diet in KC mice further illustrated theessential and mechanistic role of Ppard in this process.. Therefore, Ppard activation by intake of Ppard ligands whether synthetic (e.g., Cardarine, the commercial name for GW501516) or natural (e.g., high levels of fatty acids), is potentially harmful to humans whose pancreata harbor *Kras* mutations, a common event along with aging. As a corollary, the development of specific PPARD antagonists to inhibit PPARD activity and function is a potential strategy for PDAC prevention and therapy.

We observed that Ppard hyperactivation induced an immunosuppressive microenvironment that promoted pancreatic carcinogenesis through the recruitment of MDSCs and macrophages. Tumor immunosuppression is emerging as a major pro-tumorigenic mechanisms [37, 38]. MDSCs are diverse cells that are generated by the pathologic activation of monocytes and immature neutrophils under various disease states (e.g., obesity and cancer) to suppress T cell functions and thus support the disease process [39]. MDSCs have two major subtypes: PMN-MDSCs and M-MDSCs, which suppress the immune response in antigen-specific and non-specific manners, respectively [40]. MDSCs expand during tumorigenesis to promote tumor immunosuppression and subsequently tumorigenesis, angiogenesis,

and metastasis [41]. MDSCs subsequently modulate various innate and adaptive immune response cells to create an immunosuppressive microenvironment [37]. Infiltrating-macrophages in tumors as referred to tumor-associated macrophages (TAMs), are the key components of tumor microenvironment that influences tumor progression [42]. TAMs can be polarized into two different phenotypes: M1-TAMs act in tumor-inhibiting manner, and M2-TAMs act in tumor-promoting manner. MDSCs and M2-TAMs also strongly promote PDAC development, as demonstrated in various preclinical models of oncogenic *Kras*-initiated pancreatic tumorigenesis [32, 33, 43]. A high-fat diet promotion of oncogenic *Kras*–initiated pancreatic tumorigenesis is also associated with tumor immunosuppressive microenvironment [8, 9, 44]. Our own current immunophenotyping studies of the pancreatic microenvironment showed that Ppard hyperactivation by a high-fat or GW diet markedly increased immunosuppressive cells such as MDSCs and macrophages (e.g., M2-TAMs), and markedly decreased $CD8^+$ effector T cells, in pancreata from KC/Pd mice. MDSCs and M2-TAMs have emerged as important factors for the progression of mutant *Kras*-initiated pancreatic tumorigenesis by facilitating tumor escape of immune surveillance [32, 43].

Pancreatic ductal cells undergoing malignant transformation are able to mobilize and recruit MDSCs to pancreata to create tumor immunosuppression by producing various chemokines and cytokines (e.g., Ccl2, Ccl4-5, Cxcl5, Il6) [32, 34, 45]. Indeed, our comparative RNA-seq transcriptome profiling studies revealed that inflammatory response signaling pathways were among the top pathways that promoted pancreatic tumorigenesis with Ppard hyperactivation. When we screened the pancreata from the same mouse models that were used for immunophenotyping studies to identify the chemokines and cytokines that triggered this immunosuppressive microenvironment, we found that Ppard hyperactivation via on the GW diet for 3 days or on a high-fat diet for 12 weeks, increased various chemokines (e.g., Ccl2, Ccl4-5, Cxcl5) and cytokines (e.g., Il6), recruiting MDSCs and macrophages into the pancreas [32, 33, 45-47]. To assess the clinical relevance of these findings, we searched the Oncomine database, and found that PPARD is upregulated in human PDACs, which was associated with upregulation of these various pro-tumorigenic chemokines (e.g., CCL2, CCL4-5, and CXCL5) and cytokines (e.g., IL6) in agreement with our mouse findings. These data strongly support the notion that Ppard hyperactivation by a high fat diet

accelerates pancreatic tumorigenesis via increasing chemokine-mediated recruitment of immunosuppressive cells into pancreata in our mouse models.

We found that Ppard hyperactivation to increase production of these chemokines and cytokines occurs in pancreatic epithelial cells directly. Our cell lineage tracing studies confirmed that Ppard-hyperactivated Pdx1^{+} pancreatic epithelial cells, sorted by flow cytometry with tdTomato RFP, produced significantly higher levels of the chemokines and cytokines (e.g., Ccl2, Ccl4-5, Cxcl5, Il6) identified by our screening, which are known to recruit immunosuppressive cells such as MDSCs and M2-TAMs in KC mice. On the other hand, normal pancreatic epithelial cells from C57BL/6 wild-type mice typically had low or no expression of these chemokines and cytokines. Our results clearly demonstrated the essential role of PPARD in promoting pancreatic tumorigenesis by affecting multiple facets of tumor progression.

In summary, Ppard plays an essential role in promoting mutant *Kras*–initiated pancreatic tumorigenesis, especially in the setting of a high-fat diet or GW501516 treatment. Our findings provide a strong rationale for targeting PPARD as a novel interventive strategy to prevent and suppress development and progression of PDAC, especially for patients with early stage of pancreatic tumors with upregulated PPARD expression.

STAR ★ METHODS

Detailed methods are provided in the online version of this paper and include the following:

- KEY RESOURCES TABLE
- RESOURCE AVAILABILITY
  - Lead contact
  - Materials availability
  - Data and code availability
- EXPERIMENTAL MODEL AND SUBJECT DETAILS
  - Human tissue samples
  - Animals
- METHOD DETAILS
  - Generation of experimental mice
  - Mouse treatment with high-fat or GW501516 diet and pancreatic tumorigenesis evaluation
  - Mouse survival experiments
  - Histology
  - Immunohistochemistry and immunofluorescence staining
  - RNAscope in situ hybridization
  - RNA extraction and quantitative real-time RT-PCR
  - RNA sequencing
  - Protein lysate preparation and Western blotting
  - Flow cytometry and pancreatic acinar cell sorting
  - Quantification of a panel of LEGENDplex mouse proinflammatory chemokines or cytokines
  - Immune cell profiling by flow cytometry
  - Primary pancreatic organoid culture
- QUANTIFICATION AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Supplemental Information can be found online.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

I.S. and X. Zuo conceived the study and designed the experiments. X.Z., Y.L., Y.D., F.L., and L.A.V. performed various portions of animal experiments and the in vitro experiments. D.W. contributed to the experimental designs and provided technical support for animal experiments and the in vitro experiments. M.J.M. performed three-dimensional organoid culture. Y.L., J.K.C., and X. Zuo performed flow cytometry analyses for pancreata-infiltrating immune cell profiles, and Y.L. evaluated the results. H.W. provided human pancreas tissue sections. H.W., X. Zuo., Y.L., and Y.D. performed pathologic evaluations of mouse and human tissue samples. D.L. coordinated with the Next Generation Sequencing Core at MD Anderson for performing RNA sequencing transcriptome profiling assays. X. Zheng, Y.L., and J.W. evaluated RNA sequencing results and performed gene set enrichment analyses. B.J. constructed the

CAG-Loxp-GFP-Loxp-*KRAS*^{G12V} plasmid. I.S., X. Zuo, Y.L., and Y.D. analyzed the data. I.S., X. Zuo, and Y.L. wrote the manuscript. D.W., D.L., B.J., and J.C.Y. provided conceptual feedback for the manuscript.

DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

The authors declare no competing interests.

STAR ★ METHODS

KEY RESOURCES TABLE

REAGENT or RESOURCE	SOURCE	IDENTIFIER
Antibodies		
Mouse anti–α-SMA (IF)	Sigma-Aldrich	A5228
Rabbit phospho-ERK1/2 (IHC)	Cell Signaling Technology	4370S
Rabbit polyclonal anti-Ppard (WB)	Abcam	Ab8937
Rabbit polyclonal anti-human PPARD (IHC)	Aviva Systems Biology	ARP38765_T100
Rat monoclonal anti-CK19 (IF)	Developmental Studies Hybridoma Bank	TROMA-III-c
Rabbit polyclonal anti–α-amylase (IF)	Sigma-Aldrich	A8273
PE monoclonal anti-mouse I-A/I-E (F)	BioLegend	107607
PerCP/Cy5.5 monoclonal anti-mouse CD45 (F)	BioLegend	103131
Rat Brilliant Violet 785 monoclonal anti-mouse CD3ε (F)	BioLegend	100355
Rat Alexa Fluor 700 monoclonal anti-mouse/human CD45R/B220 (F)	BioLegend	103231
Rat Brilliant Violet 510 monoclonal anti-mouse Ly-6G/Ly-6C (Gr1) (F)	BioLegend	108438
Rat PE/Cy7 monoclonal anti-mouse/ human CD11b (F)	BioLegend	101215
Rat Brilliant Violet 421 monoclonal anti-mouse F4/80 (F)	BioLegend	123131
Rat Brilliant Violet 510 monoclonal anti-mouse Ly6C (F)	BioLegend	128033
Rat APC/Fire 750 monoclonal anti-mouse Ly6G (F)	BioLegend	127651
Rat BUV737 monoclonal anti-mouse CD8α (F)	BD Biosciences	564297
Rat FITC monoclonal anti-mouse CD4 (F)	BioLegend	100405
TruStain FcX (anti-mouse CD16/32) antibody (F)	BioLegend	101319
Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG antibody	Vector Laboratories	BA-1000
Goat anti-rat IgG (H+L) secondary antibody, Alexa Fluor 594 conjugated	Thermo Fisher Scientific	A-11007
Goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) secondary antibody, Alexa Fluor 488 conjugated	Thermo Fisher Scientific	A-11034
Goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) secondary antibody, Alexa Fluor 594 conjugated	Thermo Fisher Scientific	A-11012
Biological Samples		

Human paraffin-embedded pancreas tissue array	US Biomax	BIC14011a
Chemicals, Peptides, and Recombinant Proteins		
10% buffered formalin	Thermo Fisher Scientific	23-245-685
4% paraformaldehyde solution	Thermo Fisher Scientific	AAJ19943K2
Advanced Dulbecco modified Eagle medium (DMEM)/Ham F-12 medium	Thermo Fisher Scientific	12634010
RPMI 1640 medium	Thermo Fisher Scientific	11875119
McCoy 5A (modified) medium	Thermo Fisher Scientific	16600082
Antigen unmasking solution	Vector Laboratories	H3300
Collagenase, type IV	Sigma-Aldrich	C5138
DMEM	Thermo Fisher Scientific	11995073
Dimethyl sulfoxide	Sigma-Aldrich	D2650
ECL Western blotting substrate	Thermo Fisher Scientific	PI32209
Eosin-Y 7111	Thermo Fisher Scientific	22-050-110
Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA)	Sigma-Aldrich	E9884
Fetal bovine serum	Atlanta Biologicals	S12450H
GlutaMAX (100×)	Thermo Fisher Scientific	35050061
Normal goat serum	Cell Signaling Technology	5425S
Hexadimethrine bromide (polybrene)	Santa Cruz Biotechnology	SC-134220
Hydrogen peroxide	Sigma-Aldrich	H3410
Matrigel	Corning	356231
Mayer’s hematoxylin	Agilent Dako	S330930-2
Nonidet P-40	Sigma-Aldrich	74385
N-acetyl-L-cysteine	Sigma-Aldrich	A7250
Penicillin-streptomycin-glutamine (100×)	Thermo Fisher Scientific	10378016
Phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride	Sigma-Aldrich	P7626
Recombinant murine Wnt-3a	EMD Millipore	GF154
TRIzol	Thermo Fisher Scientific	15596018
Trypsin-EDTA	Thermo Fisher Scientific	25300062
Recombinant human Wnt-3a protein	R&D Systems	5036-WN-010
cOmplete protease inhibitor cocktail	Roche	11697498001
Ponceau S solution	Sigma-Aldrich	P7170
Percoll density gradient solution	Fisher Sci (GE)	45-001-747
Collagenase (type 8)	Sigma-Aldrich	C-2139
DNase I	Sigma-Aldrich	DN25
DL-Dithiothreitol	Sigma-Aldrich	D9779
RBC lysis buffer (10X)	BioLegend	420301
Cell staining buffer	BioLegend	420201
True-Nuclear Transcription Factor Buffer Set	BioLegend	424401
Critical Commercial Assays		
iScript cDNA Synthesis Kit	Bio-Rad	1708891BUN

FastStart Universal Probe Master (Rox)	Roche	4914058001
ProLong Gold Antifade Mountant with DAPI	Thermo Fisher Scientific	P36935
LEGENDplex Mouse Proinflammatory Chemokine Panel (13-plex)	BioLegend	740007
LEGENDplex Mouse Inflammation Panel (13-plex)	BioLegend	740150
NovaUltra Alcian blue stain kit	IHCWORLD	IW-3000
NovaUltra Sirius red stain kit	IHCWORLD	IW-3012
Zombie UV Fixable Viability Kit	BioLegend	423107
ArC Amine Reactive Compensation Bead kit	Thermo Fisher Scientific	A10628
UltraComp Beads for Ab single stains	Thermo Fisher Scientific	01-2222-41
Precision Count Beads	BioLegend	424902
RNAscope 2.5 HD Reagent Kit-RED	Biotechne ACDbio	322350
Experimental Models: Organisms/Strains		
Mouse: B6.FVB-Tg(Pdx1-cre)6Tuv/J	Jackson Laboratory	014647
Mouse: C57BL/6J (B6)	Jackson Laboratory	664
Mouse: B6.Cg-*Gt(ROSA)26Sor*$^{tm14(CAG-tdTomato)Hze}$/J	Jackson Laboratory	007914
Mouse: B6.129S4-*Kras*^{tm4Tyj}/J	Jackson Laboratory	008179
Mouse: PPAR-d-flox	Donated by Dr. Ronald Evans	N/A
Mouse: CAG-LSL-PPAR-d^{OE}	Generated by our lab	N/A
Mouse: FVB/N	Charles River Laboratories	207
Oligonucleotides		
Mouse Ccl2 (FAM/MGB)	Thermo Fisher Scientific	Mm00441242_m1
Mouse Ccl17 (FAM/MGB)	Thermo Fisher Scientific	Mm01244826_g1
Mouse Tnf (FAM/MGB)	Thermo Fisher Scientific	Mm00443258_m1
Mouse Il6 (FAM/MGB)	Thermo Fisher Scientific	Mm00446190_m1
Mouse Ywhaz (FAM/MGB)	Thermo Fisher Scientific	Mm01158417_g1
Mouse Ppard (FAM/ZEN/IBFQ)	Integrated DNA Technologies	Mm.PT.58.6994542
Mouse Ccl3 (FAM/ZEN/IBFQ)	Integrated DNA Technologies	Mm.PT.58.29283216
Mouse Ccl4 (FAM/ZEN/IBFQ)	Integrated DNA Technologies	Mm.PT.58.5219433
Mouse Ccl5 (FAM/ZEN/IBFQ)	Integrated DNA Technologies	Mm.PT.58.43548565
Mouse Csf2 (FAM/ZEN/IBFQ)	Integrated DNA Technologies	Mm.PT.58.9186111
Mouse Cxcl5 (FAM/ZEN/IBFQ)	Integrated DNA Technologies	Mm.PT.58.29518961.g
RNAscope Probe-Mm-Ppard	Biotechne ACDbio	504451
RNAscope Probe-Hs-PPARD	Biotechne ACDbio	546391
Software and Algorithms		
Thermo TraceFinder	Thermo Fisher Scientific	N/A
GraphPad Prism 7	GraphPad Software Inc.	SCR_002798
LEGENDplex v8.0	BioLegend	N/A

FlowJo v10	BD FlowJo	N/A
RStudio	https://rstudio.com/	N/A
Rv4.0.2	https://cran.r-project.org/mirrors.html	N/A
SAS software 9.4	SAS Institute	N/A
Adobe Illustrator CC 2017	Adobe Inc.	SCR_010279

RESOURCE AVAILABILITY

Lead Contact

Further information and requests for resources and reagents should be directed to and will be fulfilled by the lead contact, Imad Shureiqi (ishureiq@med.umich.edu).

Materials Availability

Unique reagents and materials generated in this study are available after completion of an institutionally required Material Transfer Agreement.

Data and Code Availability

The RNA-seq dataset generated during this study is under processing to be deposited to the NCBI Gene Expression Omnibus public database.

EXPERIMENTAL MODEL AND SUBJECT DETAILS

Human pancreas tissue sections and human pancreas tissue microarrays

A set of pancreatic tissue microarray including paired normal, PanINs and PDAC were purchased from US Biomax (#BIC14011a).

Human pancreatic tissue samples were collected from patients undergoing endoscopic ultrasound guided biopsies of pancreatic tumors at MD Anderson Cancer Center. A written informed consent was obtained from each patient. The current study using these tissue samples was conducted in accordance

with the recognized ethical guidelines (Declaration of Helsinki, CIOMS, Belmont Report, and U.S. Common Rule) and approved by The Institutional Review Board of MD Anderson. De-identified sections from freshly formalin-fixed pancreatic tissues were used for performing hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining and PPARD RNAscope in situ hybridization assays. Histologic evaluation of the H&E staining was performed by an experienced pancreatic oncologic pathologist (H.W.).

Animals

All animal experiments were conducted in accordance with the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals and were approved by Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of MD Anderson. *Ppard* conditional overexpression transgenic mice (CAG-LSL-*Ppard*) were generated by pronuclear injection of sequence-confirmed purified DNA fragments of CAG-LoxP-GFP-LoxP-*Ppard* at the Genetically Engineered Mouse Facility at MD Anderson, in which a mouse *Ppard* full-length cDNA was subcloned into HindIII/EcoRV sites of pCAGGS- LoxP-GFP-LoxP-$Kras^{G12V}$ vector to replace the $Kras^{G12V}$. The resultant vector was digested with PmeI to remove vector sequences, and the DNA fragment of CAG-LoxP-GFP-LoxP-*Ppard* driven by a CAG promoter (containing the chicken β-actin promoter, cytomegalovirus IE enhancer, and β-actin intron) was purified for this pronuclear injection. The same vector backbone has been widely used in generating the transgenic mice except with *Ppard* replacement of NF-κB [48], IKK2 [49], or KLF4 [50] . For genotyping of CAG-LSL-*Ppard* transgenic mice, mouse tail genomic DNA samples were used in qPCR analyses using a mouse *Ppard* PCR primers and probe set (Life Technologies, Assay ID: Mm00803184_m1). *Ppard* conditional KO mice, in which *Ppard* exon 4 is flanked with *loxP* sites (designated as Ppard-flox mice), were a gift from Dr. Ronald Evans [51]. Pdx1-*Cre* (#014647), LSL-$Kras^{G12D}$ (#008179), and B6.Cg-$Gt(ROSA)26Sor^{tm14(CAG\text{-}tdTomato)Hze}$/J (LSL-tdTomato, #007914) mice were purchased from the Jackson Laboratory.

METHOD DETAILS

Generation of experimental mice

1) *Pdx1-Cre* mice were bred with LSL-*Kras*^{G12D} or with LSL-*Kras*^{G12D}; CAG-LSL-*Ppard* mice to generate *Pdx1-Cre;* LSL-*Kras*^{G12D} mice (called KC mice); or *Pdx1-Cre*; LSL-*Kras*^{G12D}; CAG-LSL-*Ppard* mice (called KC/Pd mice), in which *Kras*^{G12D} mutation or both *Kras*^{G12D} mutation and *Ppard* overexpression, respectively, were induced specifically in Pdx1-expressing pancreatic epithelial cells.
2) *Pdx1-Cre*; *Ppard*-flox$^{(+/-)}$ mice were bred with LSL-*Kras*^{G12D}; *Ppard*-flox$^{(+/-)}$ mice to generate *Pdx1-Cre*; LSL-*Kras*^{G12D}; *Ppard*-flox$^{(-/-)}$ mice (called KC/PdKO mice), in which *Kras*^{G12D} mutation and *Ppard* genetic deletion/KO were induced specifically in Pdx1-expressing pancreatic epithelial cells.
3) LSL-tdTomato mice were bred with KC or KC/Pd mice to generate *Pdx1-Cre*; LSL-*Kras*^{G12D}; LSL-tdTomato or *Pdx1-Cre*; LSL-*Kras*^{G12D}; LSL-tdTomato; LSL-*Ppard*^{OE} mice, in which Pdx1-expressing epithelial cells were marked with tdTomato fluorescence protein while *Kras*^{G12D} mutation (KC/td) or *Kras*^{G12D} mutation and Ppard overexpression (KC/tdPd) were directed into these cells.

Mouse treatment with high-fat or GW501516 diet and pancreatic tumorigenesis evaluation

1) KC or KC/Pd mice at age 6-8 weeks were fed either a high-fat diet (60% kcal from fat, Envigo) or a control diet (10% kcal from fat, Envigo) for 12 weeks (n=4-10 mice per group). *2)* KC or KC/Pd mice at age 6-8 weeks were fed a diet containing 50 mg/kg GW501516 (Envigo) for 0 days (control diet: the same diet except without GW501516, for 9 days), 3 days (control diet for 6 days and GW diet for 3 days), or 9 days (GW diet for 9 days) (n=5-8 mice per group). The chemical GW501516 was synthesized by the Translational Chemistry Core Facility at MD Anderson Cancer Center, and its authenticity was confirmed by liquid chromatography–mass spectrometry using standard GW501516 (#SML1491, Sigma-Aldrich). *3)* KC or KC/PdKO mice at age 6-8 weeks were fed either a high-fat diet (60% kcal from fat, Envigo) or a control diet (10% kcal from fat, Envigo) for 26 weeks (n=5-10 mice per group). *4)* KC or KC/PdKO mice at age 6-8 weeks were fed a diet containing 50 mg/kg GW501516 or control diet (Envigo) for 13 weeks (n=5-8 mice per group). The mice were euthanized after the completion of the treatment, and the pancreas from each mouse was removed and grossly inspected for tumor formation. Half of the pancreas

from each mouse was harvested for RNA and protein analyses, and the other half was put in 10% neutral formalin to fix overnight. The formalin-fixed tissues were placed in cassettes, dehydrated in alcohol gradients, and then embedded in paraffin for further sectioning analysis (H&E, IHC, or IF staining). H&E-stained sections were classified and graded with the support of an experienced pancreatic pathologist.

Mouse survival experiments

The survival experiments were performed on KC or KC/Pd mice at age 6-8 weeks fed a GW501516 (50 mg/kg) or a control diet. The mice were followed until they required euthanasia on the basis of one of the following preset criteria with the support of experienced veterinary technologists from our animal facility: (1) moribundity, dyspnea, anemia, hunched posture, rough coat or/and (2) weight loss of more than 20%.

Histology

Formalin-fixed samples were embedded in paraffin and sectioned onto slides at 5-μm thick and then stained with H&E. Histologic assessment was performed with the support of an experienced pancreatic pathologist. PanINs (1-3) and PDAC lesions in the mice were evaluated by an experienced pathologist based on criteria described at http://pathology.jhu.edu/pc/professionals/DuctLesions.php. All foci of PanINs (1-3) or PDAC lesion areas were counted, and frequencies of PanINs (1-3) and PDAC were then calculated as the percentage of the pancreatic neoplastic area out of the whole pancreas area.

IHC and IF staining

IHC and IF staining was performed as described previously [52]. Tissue sections 5 μm thick were deparaffinized and rehydrated. Antigen retrieval was then performed by immersion of slides into Antigen Unmasking Solution (#H3300, Vector Laboratories) and heating in a steam chamber for 35 min. For immunohistochemistry staining, slides were treated with 3% H_2O_2 and water solution to reduce endogenous peroxidase, incubated with blocking buffer (5% goat serum in TBST) for 30 min, and then incubated with primary antibodies overnight. The following primary antibodies were used: PPARD (for

human tissue section: #ARP38765_T100; Aviva Systems Biology) and phospho-ERK1/2 (for both mouse and human tissue sections: #4370S, Cell Signaling Technology). On the second day, the tissue sections were incubated with biotinylated secondary antibodies (VECTASTAIN ABC kit; Vector Laboratories) for 1 h, followed by incubation with avidin-coupled peroxidase (Vector Laboratories) for 30 min. 3,3'-diaminobenzidine (Agilent Dako) was used as the chromogen, and the slides were counterstained with Mayer's hematoxylin (Agilent Dako). For IF staining, the slides were directly incubated with blocking buffer (1.5% goat serum, 0.3% Triton X-100 in phosphate-buffered saline [PBS]) and then underwent primary incubation overnight. The primary antibodies were: α-SMA (#A5228, Sigma-Aldrich), cytokeratin 19 (TROMA-III-c, Developmental Studies Hybridoma Bank), and α-amylase (#A8273, Sigma-Aldrich) were used. On the second day, the slides were incubated with the Alexa Fluor 488 or Alexa Fluor 594 fluorescence-conjugated secondary antibody at 37°C for 1 h. Slides were then washed and mounted with ProLong Gold Antifade Mountant with DAPI (Thermo Fisher Scientific). IHC scoring was performed as follows: the intensity of staining was categorized as 1 (weak staining), 2 (moderate staining), or 3 (strong staining), and the final score was calculated by multiplying the percentage of positive cells (0-100) and the intensity (0-3) [53].

RNAscope in situ hybridization and quantifications

RNAscope in situ hybridization was performed according to the manufacture's manuals (RNAscope 2.5 assay, #322350, Biotechne ACDbio). Briefly, fresh paraffin-embedded pancreatic tissue blocks (blocks embedded within 6 months are required for having integrated mRNA in tissue sections) were sectioned into 5 µm per slide the day before the in situ hybridization experiment. On the next day, the slides were deparaffinized, then treated with 3% H_2O_2 to block endogenous peroxide at room temperature for 10 min. The slides were immersed in RNAscope specific target retrieval reagent (Biotechne ACDbio) and boiled in a steam chamber for 15 min. Slides were washed by 100% ethanol at room temperature for 3 min, dried at 60°C for 5 min, and then incubated with protease reagent in the humidity control tray in the HybEZ oven (Biotechne ACDbio) at 40°C for 30 min. Next, probe hybridization was performed in the

HybEZ oven for 2 h using the following probes: mouse Ppard (#504451, Biotechne ACDbio) and human PPARD (#546391, Biotechne ACDbio). After probe hybridization, the slides were washed, and signal amplification was performed using AMP1-6 reagents (Biotechne ACDbio). The final signals were produced by incubation of slides with Fast RED A and Fast RED B reagents, followed by Mayer's hematoxylin staining. RNAscope intensity was scored as follows: the staining red dots per cell in each slide were counted under 20/40× bright-field microscopy and then were scored as 0 (no staining or less than 1 dot/10 cells), 1+ (1-3 dots/cell), 2+ (4-10 dots/cell, very few dot clusters), 3+ (>10 dots/cell, and less than 10% positive cells have dot clusters), or 4+ (>10 dots/cell, and more than 10% positive cells have dot clusters). Detailed scoring information can be found at the manufacturer's guideline (SOP 45-006, Biotechne ACDbio).

RNA extraction and qRT-PCR

The pancreatic tissues from the euthanized mice were injected with RNAlater solution (Thermo Fisher Scientific) at multiple points using a 30-gauge needle syringe. Then, the tissues were cut into tiny pieces (~1 mm), immersed in RNAlater, and then immediately flash-frozen in liquid nitrogen until the tissues were further processed for RNA analysis. For extraction of total RNA, RNAlater-treated pancreatic tissues were first homogenized in TRIzol by mechanical homogenizer on ice, and then total RNA was isolated according to the TRIzol manufacturer's instructions. mRNA relative expression levels of mouse Ppard, Ccl2, Ccl4, Ccl5, Cxcl5, Il6, Ccl17 and Tnfα were measured by qRT-PCR as described before [52]. Briefly, the total RNA was first transcribed to cDNA using the iScript cDNA synthesis kit (Bio-Rad), and then qRT-PCR was performed in the StepOnePlus PCR system (Applied Biosystems) using KAPA Probe Fast qPCR Master Mix (KAPA Biosystems). The mouse Ywhaz gene was used as an endogenous control [54].

RNA-seq for transcriptome profile analyses

The KC and KC/Pd mice at 6-8 weeks were fed a GW diet (50mg/kg) for 3 days and then euthanized (n=3 per group). Total RNA was isolated from the mouse pancreatic tissues using the RNeasy Mini/Micro

Kit (Qiagen) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Mouse pancreatic tissues were harvested and processed prior to total RNA extraction as described above. The RNA quality was measured by the Agilent Bioanalyzer. The total RNA samples with RNA integrity numbers (RINs) of ≥7 were processed for RNA-seq transcriptome profile analysis in the Next Generation Sequencing Core at the Science Park MD Anderson Cancer Center as described before [31]. Briefly, the TruSeq RNA sample prep kit v2 (Illumina) was used for constructing Illumina-compatible mRNA libraries and an Illumina HiSeq 2000 instrument was employed for multiplexing and sequencing of the six libraries using the 75-bp paired-end format. After sequencing, the sequencing generated BCL files were converted into.fastq.gz files, and the sample libraries were de-multiplexed using CASAVA 1.8.2 to exclude mismatches. Comparative bioinformatics statistical analyses for the RNA-seq raw data were performed by two experienced experts at the Department of Bioinformatics and Computational Biology at MD Anderson Cancer Center. A gene set enrichment assay for the RNA-seq results was analyzed using the R package "ClusterProfiler" and other associated R packages. The full RNA-seq data are currently under processing to be deposited to the NCBI Gene Expression Omnibus public database.

Protein lysate processing and Western blotting

Soon after mice were euthanized, their pancreatic tissues were flash-frozen by liquid nitrogen in sterile tubes. For protein lysate preparation, the frozen tissues were wrapped in liquid nitrogen–chilled, clean foil, ground into powder, and homogenized in protein lysis buffer (1% Nonidet P-40, 20 mM 3-[N-morpholino] propanesulfonic acid [pH 7.0], 2 mM ethylene glycol tetraacetic acid, 5 mM ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, 30 mM sodium fluoride, 40 mM β-glycerophosphate, 2 mM sodium orthovanadate, 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride [Sigma-Aldrich], and 1× complete protease inhibitor cocktail [Roche Applied Science]). A concentration of 10%-12% sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel was used for electrophoresis. The protein was transferred to nitrocellulose membrane, blocked with 5% non-fat milk in TBST, and incubated with primary antibodies overnight. The primary antibody used

was rabbit polyclonal anti-Ppard (Abcam, #ab8937). Ponceau S–stained total protein in membrane was used as a loading control.

Flow cytometry and cell sorting

Mouse pancreatic tissues from the KC/td or KC/tdPd mice fed a GW501516 (50 mg/kg) or control diet for 3 days were rinsed by cold PBS, cut into 1-mm pieces, and incubated with digestion buffer (1 mg/mL collagenase IV [Sigma-Aldrich] and 10 U/mL DNase I [Sigma-Aldrich] in DMEM) at 37°C for 30 min. The digested tissues were pushed through a 70-µm cell strainer, washed by DMEM, and re-suspended in DMEM containing 1% fetal bovine serum and 2 mM EDTA. Digested cells were then sorted by flow cytometry using td-Tomato RFP and harvested in the fresh complete DMEM medium. The cells were centrifuged at low speed of 300 g and subsequently used for further RNA analyses.

Quantification of panel of LEGENDplex mouse proinflammatory chemokines or cytokines

The panel profiling of proinflammatory chemokines (BioLegend, #740007) or cytokines (BioLegend, #740150) was performed as described before [31]. The assay uses the principles of a sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay to quantify soluble analytes using a flow cytometer, which allows simultaneous quantification of 13 mouse chemokines (Ccl2, Ccl5, Cxcl10, Ccl11, Ccl17, Ccl3, Ccl4, Cxcl9, Ccl20, Cxcl5, Cxcl1, Cxcl13, and Ccl22) or 13 cytokines (Il1α, Il1β, Il6, Il10, Il12 p70, Il17a, Il23, Il27, Mcp1, Ifnb, Ifng, Tnfa, and Gm-Csf). The whole-protein lysates of the pancreatic tissue were processed and harvested as described previously for Western blot, except without adding sodium dodecyl sulfate. The data were analyzed using the LEGENDplex Data Analysis Software. The final results for protein lysates were normalized to their corresponding protein and presented as pg per mg of protein and for sera were presented as pg/ml.

Immune cell profiling by flow cytometry

Mouse pancreatic tissues were digested by digestion buffer (1 mg/mL collagenase IV [Sigma-Aldrich] and 10 U/mL DNase I [Sigma-Aldrich] in DMEM) at 37°C for 30 min. The digested tissues were pushed through a 70-µm cell strainer and washed by 40ml DMEM medium without FBS. The digested cells were re-suspended in 37% Percoll, with the same volume of 70% Percoll on the bottom of the tube. After centrifugation at 800g for 20 min with break off, the lymphocytes were isolated from the 37%/70% interface and rinsed by PBS. The cells were first stained by Zombie UV (BioLegend, #423107), then were incubated with a cocktail comprising the following antibodies in cell staining buffer (#420201, BioLegend): anti-CD45 (#103131), anti-CD3ε (#100355), anti-B220 (#103231), anti-Gr1 (#108438), anti-CD11b (#101215), anti-F4/80 (#123131), anti-Ly6C (#128033), anti-Ly6G (#127651), anti-CD4 (#100405), anti-IA/IE (#107607, all from BioLegend), and anti-CD8a (#564297, BD Biosciences). After washing, the stained cells were submitted for multiple-color flow cytometry analysis. The analysis results were further processed using FlowJo software.

Primary pancreatic organoid culture

The mouse pancreatic tissues from the KC/td and KC/tdPd mice littermates treated with the GW501516 diet (50 mg/kg, Envigo) or control diet for 3 days (n=5 per group) were digested with digestion buffer (1 mg/mL collagenase IV [Sigma-Aldrich] and 10 U/mL DNase I [Sigma-Aldrich] in DMEM) at 37°C for 30 min, and the pancreatic epithelial cells were harvested, counted, and embedded in Matrigel (Corning). The Matrigel was topped with organoid culture medium comprising advanced DMEM/F-12 supplemented with penicillin-streptomycin, 2 mM GlutaMAX, 10 mM HEPES (all from Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA), mouse recombinant Wnt-3a at 100 ng/mL (MilliporeSigma), mouse epidermal growth factor at 50 ng/mL (Invitrogen), mouse noggin at 100 ng/mL (PeproTech), human R-spondin-1 at 1 µg/mL (PeproTech), *N*-acetyl-L-cysteine at 1 mM (Sigma-Aldrich), N-2 1× (Thermo Fisher Scientific), B-27 1× (Thermo Fisher Scientific), and Y-27632 at 10 µM (Fisher Scientific). Ppard agonist GW501516 (1 µM; Sigma-Aldrich) was added to organoid cultures for the mice treated with the GW501516 diet. Organoids were imaged on days 1, 3, and 6 of culture unless otherwise specified.

QUANTIFICATION AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Statistical significance was determined by the unpaired Student *t*-test, Poisson test, or analysis of variance (one-way or two-way) with Bonferroni adjustments for all multiple comparisons. The significance of correlations was determined by the Spearman correlation coefficient. Survival time was calculated using the Kaplan-Meier method and compared between groups using the log-rank test. All tests were two-sided, and significance was defined as $P<.05$. Data were analyzed using SAS software v9.4 (SAS Institute) or GraphPad Prism v7.01 (GraphPad Software).

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Figure legends

Figure 1. PPARD expression is upregulated in human and mouse pancreatic PanINs.

(A and B) PPARD protein expression in human normal pancreas, pancreatic intraepithelial neoplasia (PanIN), and pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) tissues in TMA, measured by immunohistochemistry (IHC). **(A)** Representative images of PPARD IHC staining of the indicated groups of human pancreatic tissue samples. **(B)** PPARD IHC scores of normal (n=11), PanIN (n=7), and PDAC (n=6) pancreata tissues from pancreatic tumor microarray slide (TMA).

(C and D) PPARD mRNA expression levels in fresh slides of human normal and tumor pancreatic tissues (PanINs) by biopsy, measured by RNAscope in situ hybridization. (**C**) Representative images of PPARD RNAscope in situ hybridization staining of human pancreatic tissue slides. PPARD mRNA stained positive is marked in red. **(D)** The quantitative results of PPARD intensity scores for normal and tumor pancreatic tissues (n=6 fields under 10× bright filed microscope for each group).

(E) Representative images of hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining, Alcian blue staining, Sirius red staining, Ppard RNAscope in situ hybridization, and phospho-ERK1/2 (p-ERK1/2) IHC staining, in normal, PanIN 1-2, and PanIN 3 pancreatic tissues in KC mice.

(F) The quantitative results of Ppard mRNA intensity scores of normal, PanIN 1-2, and PanIN 3 pancreata tissues in KC mice (n=10 for each group) as described in panel **F**.

For **B, D and F,** data are mean ± SEM; ***P <.001, ****P <.0001.

Figure 2. Ppard overexpression in pancreatic epithelial cells augments promotion of pancreatic tumorigenesis in KC mice by a high-fat or a GW diet.

(A) Schematic diagram for the generation of KC/Pd mice.

(B-F) KC and KC/Pd mice at 6-8 weeks old fed either a high-fat diet (60% kcal from fat) or a control diet (10% kcal from fat) for 12 weeks were euthanized, and pancreata were photographed, weighed, and harvested for gross and histologic characterization (n=4-10 per group). **(B)** Schematic diagram for timeline of a high-fat diet treatment. **(C)** Representative images of pancreata from KC and KC/Pd mice

fed the high-fat or the control diet. **(D)** The weight ratio of pancreas to body per mouse for the indicated mouse groups. **(E)** Representative images of H&E staining, Ppard RNAscope in situ hybridization, CK-19 and α-SMA co-immunofluorescence staining, and CK19 and amylase co-immunofluorescence staining of the pancreata from the indicated mouse groups. **(F)** Percentage of pancreatic neoplastic area per mouse.

(G) Survival of KC or KC/Pd mice on a GW501516 diet. KC or KC/Pd mice at age 6-8 weeks were fed a diet containing GW501516 (GW, 50 mg/kg) or the same diet except without GW501516 as a control (Ctrl) (n=12-15 mice per group). The survival time was calculated by the Kaplan-Meier method and compared between groups using the log-rank test. ****P <.0001

(H-L) KC or KC/Pd mice at 6-8 weeks were fed a diet containing GW (50 mg/kg) or a control diet (Ctrl) for 0, 3, or 9 days, then euthanized and analyzed for pancreatic tumorigenesis (n=5-8). **(H)** Schematic diagram for timeline of GW diet treatment. **(I)** Representative images of pancreata from KC and KC/Pd mice fed the GW diet for the indicated days. **(J)** The weight ratio of pancreas to body per mouse for the indicated mouse groups**. (K)** Representative images of H&E-stained sections of pancreata from the indicated mice. **(L)** Percentage of pancreatic neoplastic area per mouse for PanIN 1-2, PanIN 3, and PDAC in KC or KC/Pd mice fed the GW diet for 9 days.

For **D**, **F**, **J**, and **L**, Data are mean ± SEM; **P <.01, ***P <.001, ****P <.0001.

Figure 3. Ppard genetic deletion in pancreatic epithelial cells suppresses pancreatic tumorigenesis in KC mice on a high-fat or a GW diet.

(A) Schematic diagram of the generation of KC/PdKO mice.

(B) Pancreatic Ppard mRNA expression in pancreatic tissues from the indicated mice, measured by qRT-PCR (n= 3 per group).

(C-G) KC and KC/PdKO mice at 6-8 weeks (n=5-8 per group) were fed either a high-fat (HFD) or a control diet (Ctrl) for 26 weeks and then euthanized. Pancreata were photographed, weighted, harvested, and further analyzed. **(C)** Timeline for the mice with a high-fat diet treatment. **(D)** Representative photos of

pancreata for the indicated mouse groups. **(E)** The weight ratio of pancreas to body per mouse for the indicated mouse groups. **(F)** Representative pancreas images of H&E staining for the indicated mouse groups. **(G)** The percentage of pancreatic neoplastic area per mouse for the indicated mouse groups.

(H-L) KC and KC/PdKO mice at 6-8 weeks were fed either a GW (50 mg/kg) or a Ctrl diet for 13 weeks and then euthanized (n=5-8 mice per group). Pancreata were photographed, weighted, harvested, and further analyzed. **(H)** Timeline for the mice with the GW diet treatment. **(I)** Representative photos of pancreata for the indicated mouse groups. **(J)** The weight ratio of pancreas to body per mouse for the indicated mouse groups. **(K)** Representative pancreas images of H&E staining for the indicated mouse groups. **(L)** Percentage of pancreatic neoplastic area per mouse for the indicated mouse groups.

For **B, E, G, J**, and **L**, Data are mean ± SEM; *P <.05, **P <.01.

Figure 4. Ppard overexpression in pancreatic epithelial cells promotes inflammatory signaling pathways in KC mice on a GW diet.

(A-C) KC and KC/Pd mice at 6-8 weeks of age were fed a GW diet (50 mg/kg) for 3 days and then euthanized. The total RNA of pancreata tissues from these mice was extracted for RNA–sequencing transcriptome profile analyses (n=3-4 mice per group). **(A)** Heatmap of differentially expressed genes (DEGs) between a GW diet–treated KC (KC_GW) and a GW diet–treated KC/Pd (KC/Pd_GW) mouse groups. **(B)** Pathway enrichment results for KC_GW and KC/Pd_GW mice obtained by gene set enrichment analyses in R package ClusterProfiler, pAdjCutoff=0.05, gene sets=MSigDB category “Hallmark gene sets”. **(C)** The map of gene enrichment plots of two top inflammatory pathways from the top five signaling pathways shown in panel **B**.

Figure 5. Ppard hyperactivation recruits immunosuppressive inflammatory cells into local pancreata to promote pancreatic tumorigenesis in KC mice.

(A-H) KC and KC/Pd mice at 6-8 weeks were fed a GW diet (50 mg/kg) for 0, 3, or 9 days and then euthanized (n=4-6 per group). Pancreatic tissues were examined for quantification of infiltrating immune

cells measured by flow cytometry. **(A)** Representative immune cell profiling by FlowJo-tSNE (t-distributed stochastic neighbor embedding) of pancreas-infiltrating $CD45^+$ cells, including CD11b cells ($CD11b^+$), macrophages ($CD11b^+F4/80^+$), total myeloid-derived suppressor cells (MDSCs), monocytic (M) MDSCs ($CD11b^+Ly6C^{hi}Ly6G^-$), polymorphonuclear (PMN) MDSCs ($CD11b^+Ly6C^+Ly6G^+$), and $CD3^+CD4^+$ and $CD3^+CD8^+$ T cells. **(B-F)** Quantitative results for individual cell types including $CD11b^+$ **(B),** MDSCs **(C)**, PMN-MDSCs **(D)**, M-MDSCs **(E)**, and macrophages **(F)** for the indicated mouse groups. **(G)** Representative flow cytometry images and quantitative results of the pancreas-infiltrating $Ly6C^{low}$ inflammatory macrophages with low MHC-II expression (M2) for the KC and KC/Pd mice fed the GW diet for 0, 3, or 9 days. **(H)** Quantitative results of $CD8^+$ T cells in pancreas-infiltrating $CD45^+$ cells for the indicated mouse groups. Data are mean ± SEM; **P* <.05, ***P* <.01, ****P* <.001, *****P* <.0001, compared to KC mice with the same diet treatment.

(I) Quantitative results of indicated immune cells in pancreas-infiltrating $CD45^+$ cells in KC and KC/Pd mice fed a high fat diet for 12 weeks, as described in **Fig. 2B-F**. Data are mean ± SEM; **P* < 0.05.

Figure 6. Ppard hyperactivation increases production of multiple pro-inflammatory chemokines and cytokines in pancreata of KC mice.

(A-D) KC and KC/Pd mice at 6-8 weeks were fed GW (50 mg/kg) for 0, 3, or 9 days and then euthanized. Pancreata were harvested and processed for measurements of a panel of 13 chemokines by using BioLegend's LEGENDplex bead-based immunoassays (n=3-5 per group). **(A)** Heatmaps of 13 screened chemokines from 3 representative mice per group are shown. Shown are quantitative results for chemokines related to MDSCs' mobilization and recruitment, including Ccl2 **(B)**, Ccl4 **(C)**, and Ccl5 **(D)**.

(E-H) KC and KC/Pd mice at 6-8 weeks fed either a HFD or a Ctrl diet for 12 weeks were euthanized. Pancreata were harvested and processed for measurement of the same panel of chemokines as described in **Fig. 6A-D** (n=3-4 per group). (**E**) Heatmap of 13 screened chemokines is shown. Quantitative results for chemokines including Ccl2 **(F)**, Ccl4 **(G)**, and Ccl5 **(H)** are shown.

(I-L) Pancreata from the KC and KC/Pd mice with the same treatment as described in panels **A-H** were harvested and processed for measurements of a panel of 13 cytokines using BioLegend's LEGENDplex bead-based immunoassays (n=3-5 per group). For GW diet treatment, the pancreatic tissue protein lysates used for **I-J** are the same as used for **A-D**; and for HFD treatment, the pancreatic lysate samples used for **K-L** are same as used for **E-H**. **(I and K)** Heatmaps of 13 screened cytokines from 3 representative mice per group (**I** for GW diet and **K** for HFD) are shown. **(J and L)** Quantitative results of Il6 production for the indicated mouse groups (**J** for GW diet and **L** for HFD). Data are mean ± SEM; *P <.05, ***P <.001 compared to KC mice with the same diet treatment.

(M) Heatmap of human pancreatic chemokines and cytokines' gene expression in normal and pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC), derived from Oncomine Badea database. Enlarged symbols show genes (e.g., Ccl2, Ccl4-5, and Il6) that were in agreement with mouse findings by chemokine and cytokine panel screenings and related to MDSCs' mobilization and recruitment. Data are mean ± SEM; *P <.05, **P <.001, ****P <.0001 compared to normal pancreas tissues.

Figure 7. Ppard hyperactivation directly increases production of multiple chemokines and cytokines in pancreatic epithelial cells to chemoattract MDSCs and macrophages into pancreata in KC mice.

(A) Schematic diagram of the generation of KC/tdPd mice.

(B-D) KC/td and KC/tdPd mice at 18 weeks old were fed a GW (50 mg/kg) or control (Ctrl) diet for 3 days and then euthanized. **(B)** Representative photos of pancreata for the indicated mouse group. **(C and D)** Pancreata from the indicated mouse groups were enzymatically digested using collagenase IV and DNase I as described in the Methods, sorted by flow cytometry with tdTomato RFP, and harvested for further analyses. **(C)** Representative flow cytometry images of sorted tdTomato RFP^+ pancreatic epithelial cells. **(D)** The sorted tdTomato RFP^+ pancreatic epithelial cells from the indicated mouse groups were measured for mRNA expression levels of Ccl2, Ccl4-5, Ccl17, Cxcl5, Tnfa and Il6 by qRT-PCR. The quantitative results are shown. Data are mean ± SEM; ***P <.001 and ****P <.0001.

(E) KC/td and KC/tdPd mice at 6-8 weeks were fed the GW (50 mg/kg) or control (Ctrl) diet for 3 days and then euthanized. The pancreata were enzymatically digested as described in panels **C and D**, and the digested pancreatic epithelial cells were harvested for 3D organoid culture. GW501516 (1 µM) was added into culture media for the mice fed the GW diet. The organoid images were photographed at 1, 3, and 7 h of culture. Shown are representative merged images with bright-field light and tdTomato-RFP of pancreatic organoids at the indicated time points of primary organoid culture.

(F, G) MDSCs' migration towards conditioned medium (CM) harvested from primary pancreatic organoid culture. **(F)** MDSCs ($Cd11b^{+}Gr1^{+}$) were isolated from spleens of C57BL/6 wild-type mice by flow cytometry. Representative flow cytometry images of sorted MDSCs are shown. **(G)** Migration assay was performed using 3-µm trans-well inserts with added isolated MDSCs (1×10^{5}/well) that were incubated with the harvested CM from the organoid culture at 3 days from panel **F**. After 4 h of incubation, MDSCs that had migrated to the bottom chamber were counted. Quantitative results for migrated MDSCs for the indicated mouse groups are shown (n=3 per group). Data are mean ± SEM; $^{*}P < .05$.

Figure 1

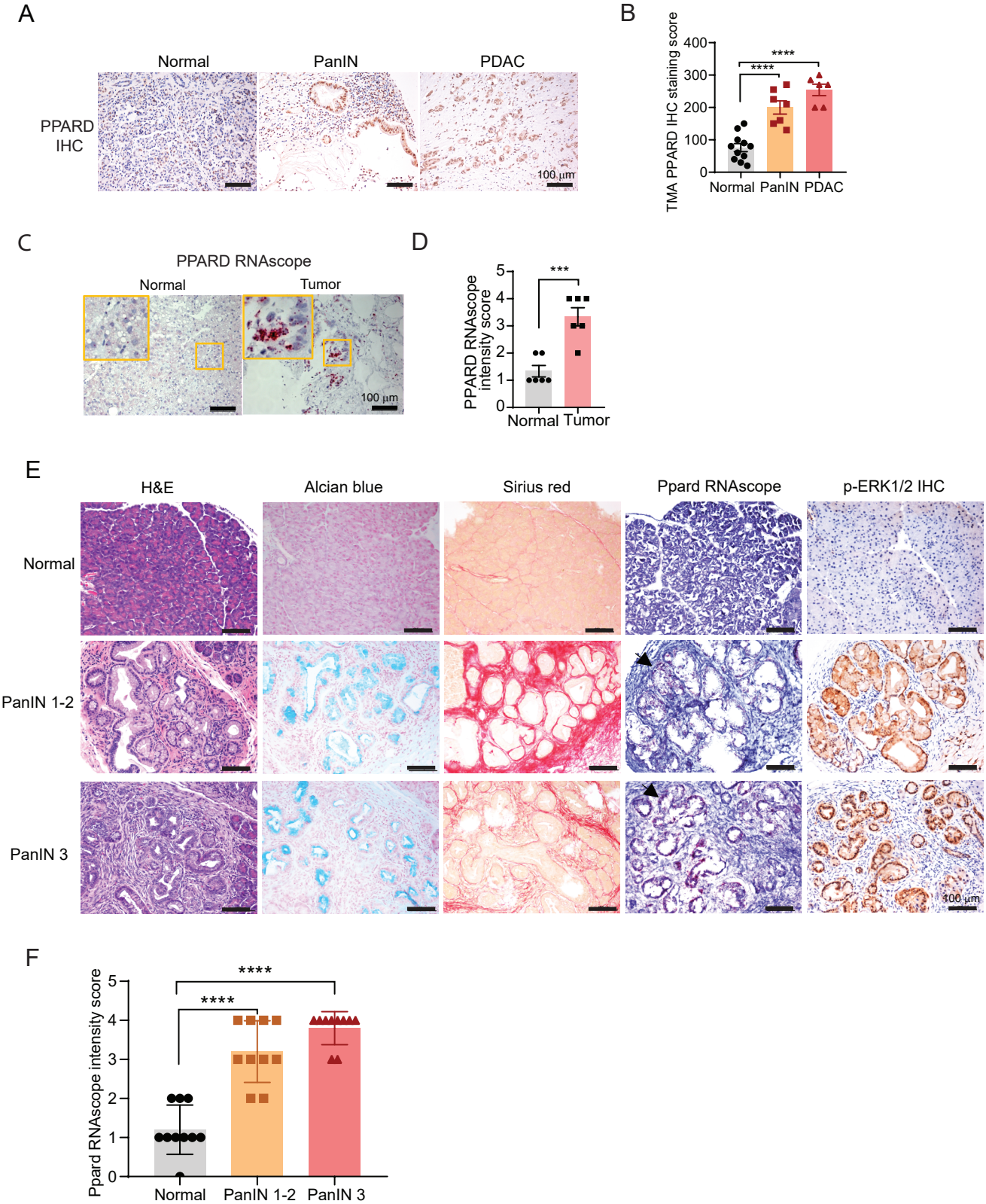
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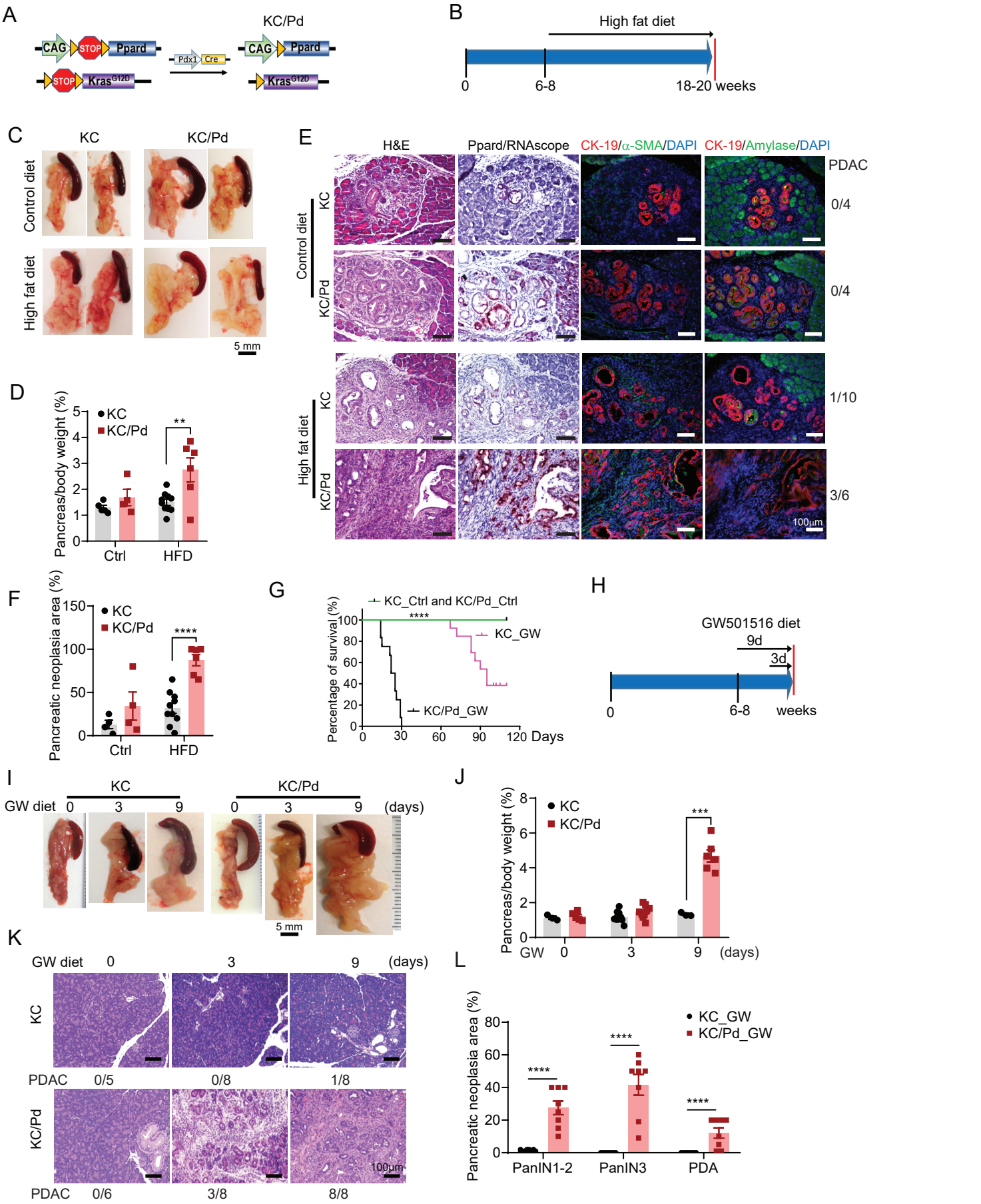
Figure 2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CK-19/Amylase/DAPI
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PanIN3
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Figure 3

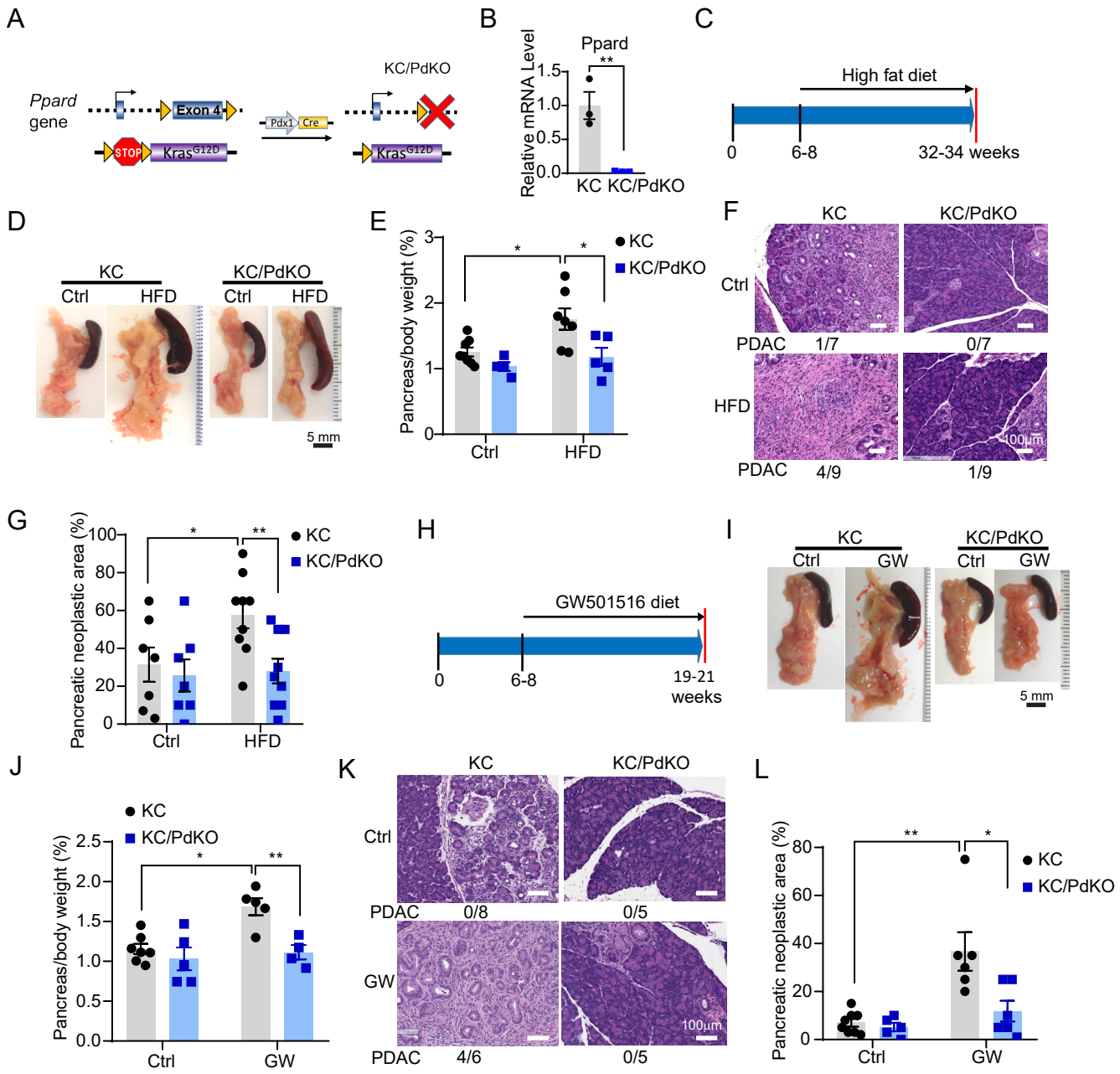
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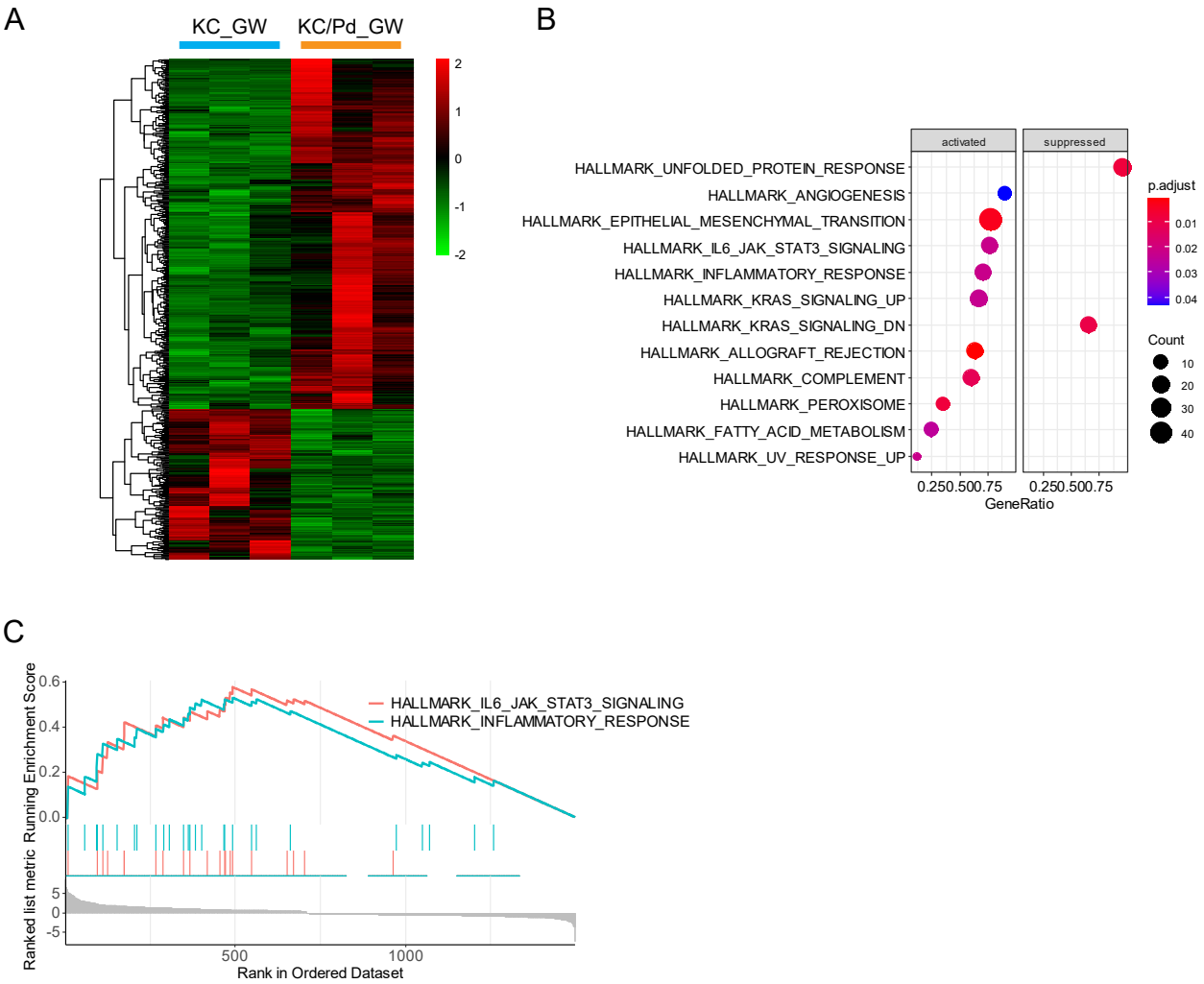
Figure 4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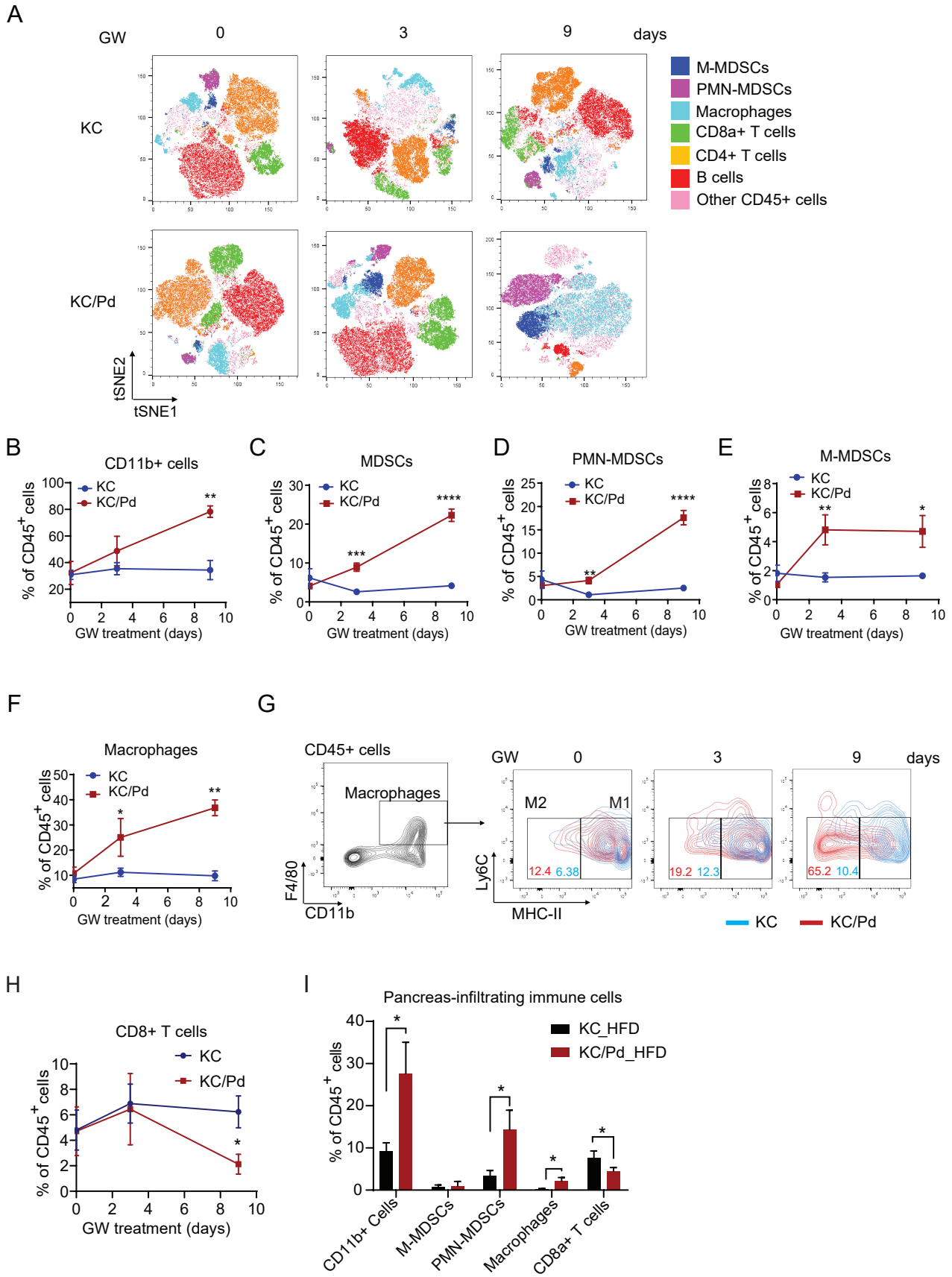
Rank in Ordered Dataset

Figure 5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CD4+ T cells
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Other CD45+ cells
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CD11b+ cells
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MDSCs
D
PMN-MDSCs
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% of CD45+ cells
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Macrophages
F4/80
CD11b
M2
M1
12.4 6.38
19.2 12.3
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Ly6C
MHC-II
H
CD8+ T cells
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KC_HFD
KC/Pd_HFD
CD11b+ Cells
M-MDSCs
PMN-MDSCs
Macrophages
CD8a+ T cells

Figure 6

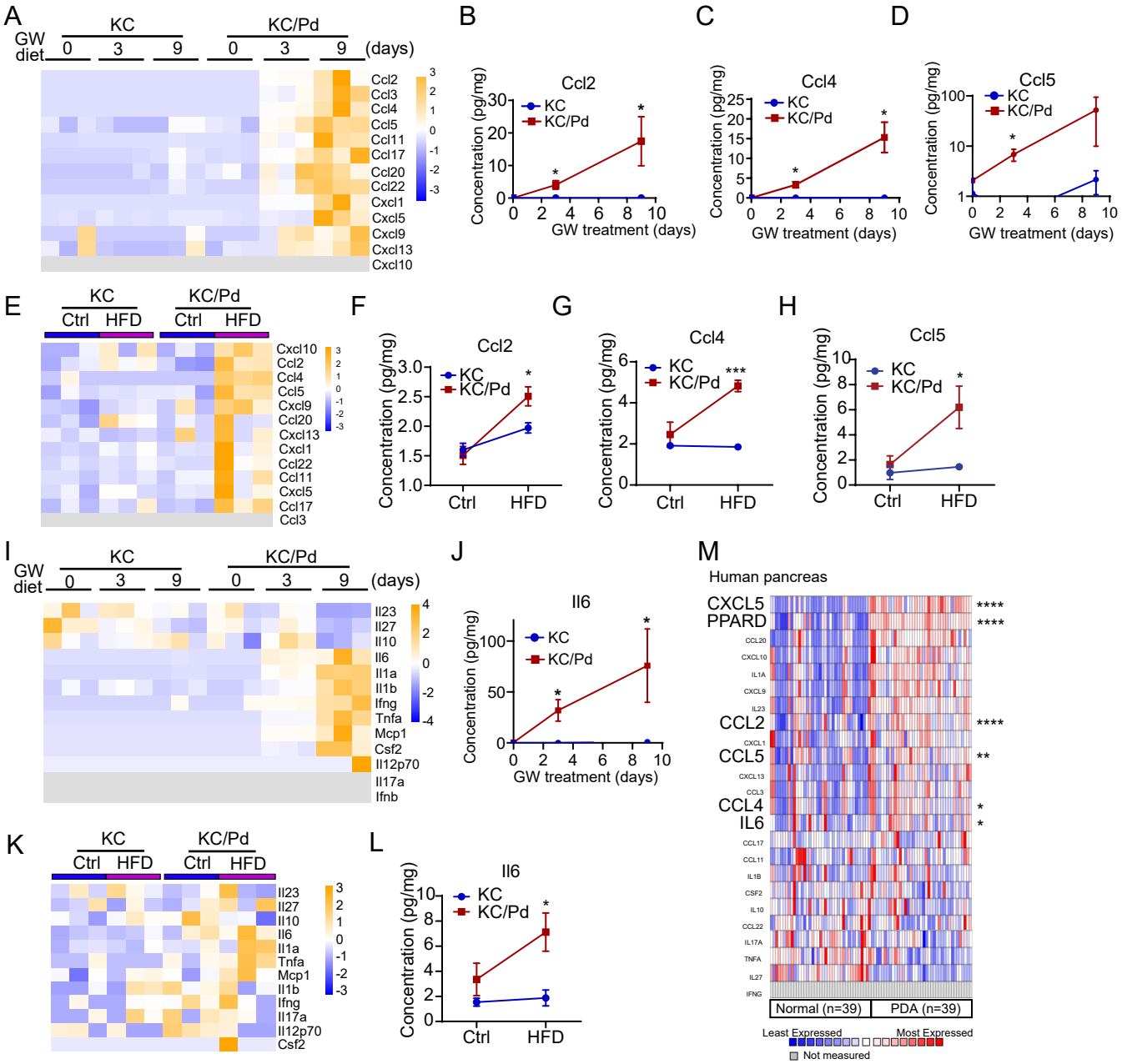
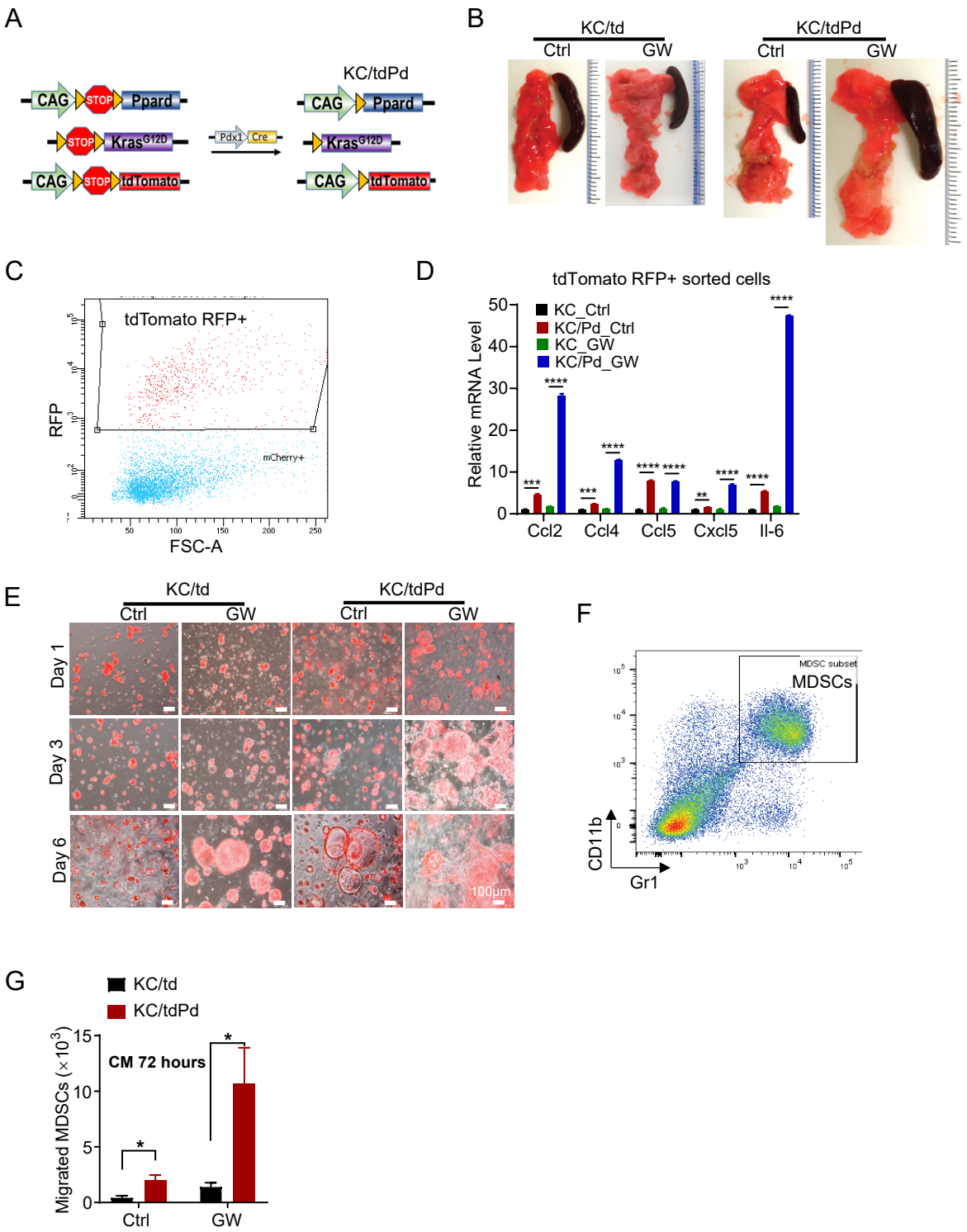

A
KC
KC/Pd
GW diet
0 3 9 0 3 9 (days)
Ccl2
Ccl3
Ccl4
Ccl5
Ccl11
Ccl17
Ccl20
Ccl22
Cxcl1
Cxcl5
Cxcl9
Cxcl13
Cxcl10
B
Ccl2
KC
KC/Pd
Concentration (pg/mg)
GW treatment (days)
C
Ccl4
D
Ccl5
E
Ctrl HFD
Ctrl HFD
F
G
H
Ctrl
HFD
I
Il23
Il27
Il10
Il6
Il1a
Il1b
Ifng
Tnfa
Mcp1
Csf2
Il12p70
Il17a
Ifnb
J
Il6
K
L
M
Human pancreas
CXCL5
PPARD
CCL2
CCL5
CCL4
IL6
Normal (n=39)
PDA (n=39)
Least Expressed
Most Expressed
Not measured

Figure 7


A
CAG
STOP
Ppard
Kras^{G12D}
tdTomato
Pdx1
Cre
KC/tdPd
B
KC/td
KC/tdPd
Ctrl
GW
C
tdTomato RFP+
mCherry+
RFP
FSC-A
D
tdTomato RFP+ sorted cells
KC_Ctrl
KC/Pd_Ctrl
KC_GW
KC/Pd_GW
Relative mRNA Level
Ccl2
Ccl4
Ccl5
Cxcl5
Il-6
E
Day 1
Day 3
Day 6
100μm
F
MDSC subset
MDSCs
CD11b
Gr1
G
KC/td
KC/tdPd
CM 72 hours
Migrated MDSCs (×10^3)