**Figure S1:The cell viability of HCC-LM3(IC50=143.2 µM) and Hep-3B (IC50=141.1 µM) cell lines after the treatment of differential doses of MDZ at 24h.**

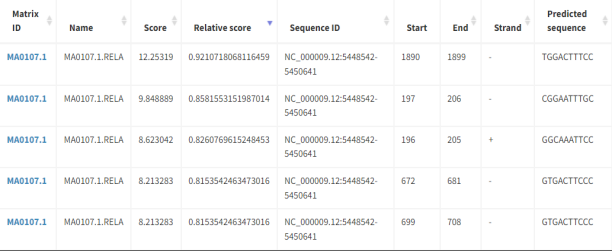
**C:\Users\86157\Desktop\MDZ课题\M3 IC50.tifM3 IC50C:\Users\86157\Desktop\MDZ课题\3B IC50.tif3B IC50**

**Figure S2: MDZ inhibited the migration in HCC cell lines with the presence of mitomycin-C.** On the basis of the original experimental methods, Mitomycin-C (1 µg/mL; GLPBIO) was present throughout the wound healing assays to avoid the interference of cell proliferation. Representative images **(A)** and quantification **(B)** of wound healing assay on HCC-LM3 and Hep-3B cell lines after the treatment of MDZ.\*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01.

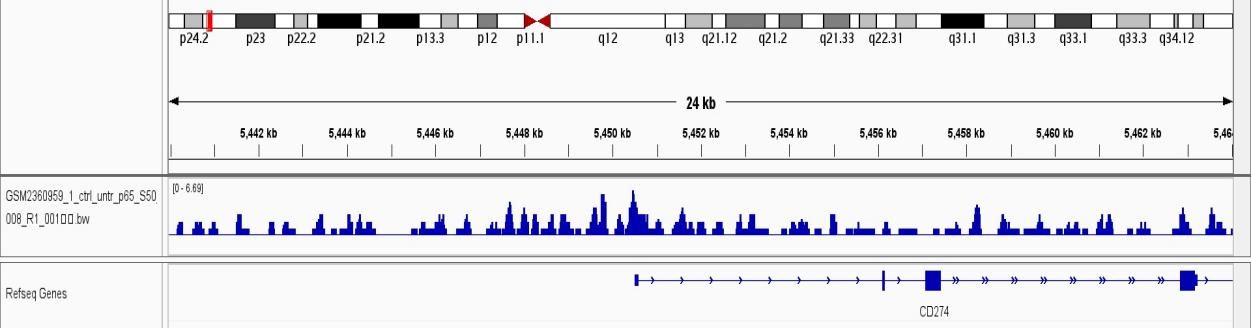
**C:\Users\86157\Desktop\MDZ课题\S4\幻灯片1.TIF幻灯片1**

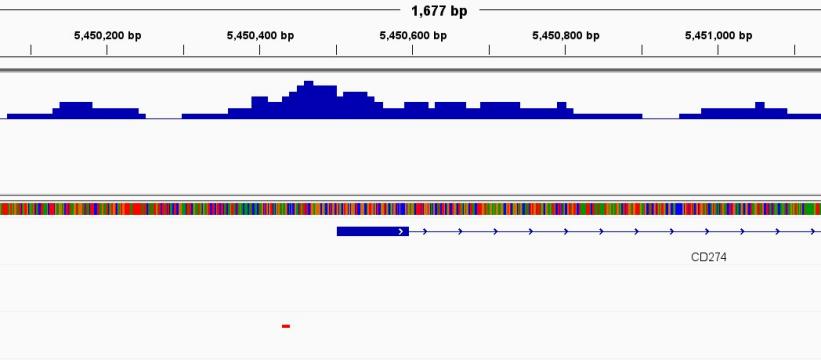
**Figure S3:** (**A**) The binding sites and motif of human transcription factor NF-κB in PD-L1 were predicted by the JASPAR database.(**B**) The human CHIP data results of the peak between NF-κB and promoter region of PD-L1(GSE2360959).

**A**



**B**





motif:TGGACTTTCC

**Figure S4: The expression of cell clustering maker genes measured by mass cytometry and presented in the form of TSNE plot.**

