

Fig S1. CCL24 is linked to unfavorable prognosis in CRC patients. A, Kaplan-Meier analysis of the correlation between CCL24 expression and overall survival and progression-free survival in the TCGA-COAD database. B-C, Correlation analysis of CCL24 with T cell dysfunction and CTL infiltration in the TIDE dataset. D-E, Analysis of CCL24 staining intensity correlation with clinical staging and overall survival in 84 CRC TMAs. TMA includes 84 pairs of tissue samples. Data are presented as bars and dots. $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

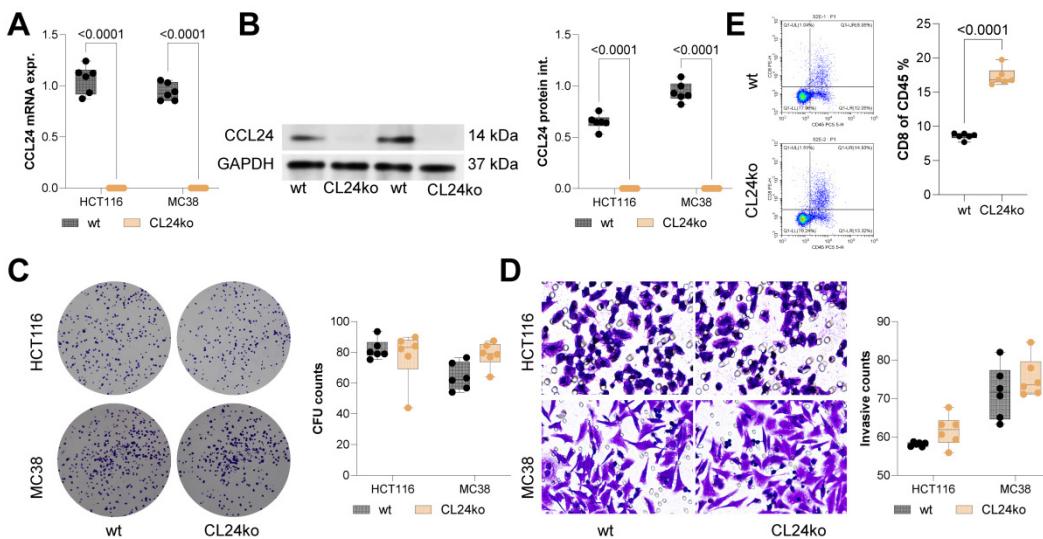


Fig S2. CCL24 knockout does not affect growth of CRC cells *in vitro*. CCL24^{ko} HCT116 and MC38 cell lines were generated using CRISPR/Cas9 technique. A-B, qPCR and WB analyses to detect CCL24 mRNA and protein levels in WT and CCL24^{ko} HCT116 and MC38 cells. C, Colony formation assays to analyze cell proliferation of HCT116 and MC38 cells. D, Transwell assays to analyze

invasion of HCT116 and MC38 cells. E, Number of CD8⁺ T cells in tumors formed by CCL24^{ko} MC38 cells in C57BL/6 mice determined using flow cytometry. Cell experiments repeated 6-8 times. Animal experiments include 6-8 mice per group. Data are presented as bars and dots. $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

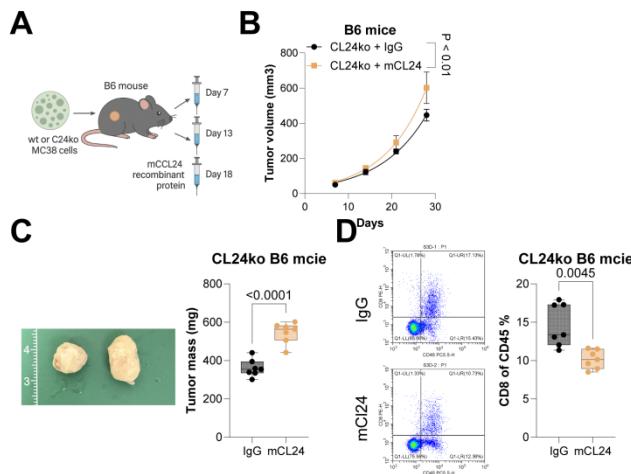


Fig S3. Mouse CCL24 recombinant protein restores tumorigenesis of CCL24^{ko} MC38 cells in mice. A, C57BL/6 mice implanted CCL24^{ko} MC38 cells were further treated with mCCL24. B-C, Analysis of MC38 cell growth rate and tumor weight in mice. D, Population of CD8⁺ T cells in mice determined using flow cytometry. Each group includes 6-8 mice. Data are presented as bars and dots. $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

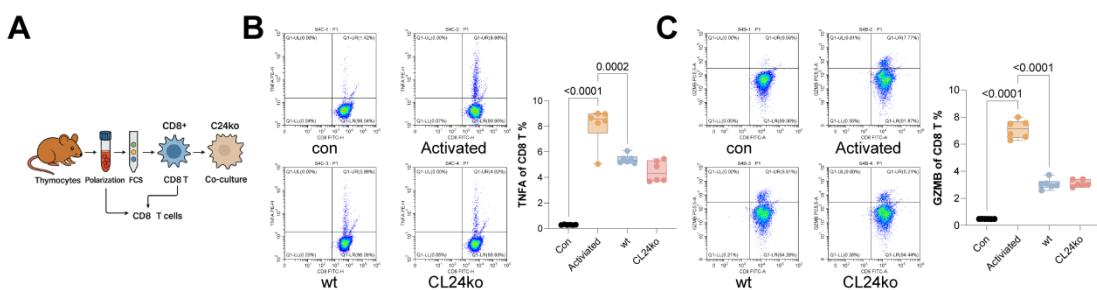


Fig S4. CCL24 expression in cancer cells does not directly affect T cell activity. A, CD8⁺ T cells were extracted from thymocytes or C57BL/6 mice, activated with CD3/CD28 antibodies, sorted by flow cytometry, and co-cultured with WT or CL24^{ko} MC38 cells *in vitro*. B-C, Populations of TNFA⁺ (B) and GZMB⁺ (C) CD8⁺ T cells after co-culture with cancer cells determined using flow cytometry.

Cell experiments repeated 6-8 times. Data are presented as bars and dots. $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Top 30 Ligand-Receptor Interactions (Tumor \rightarrow Macrophage)

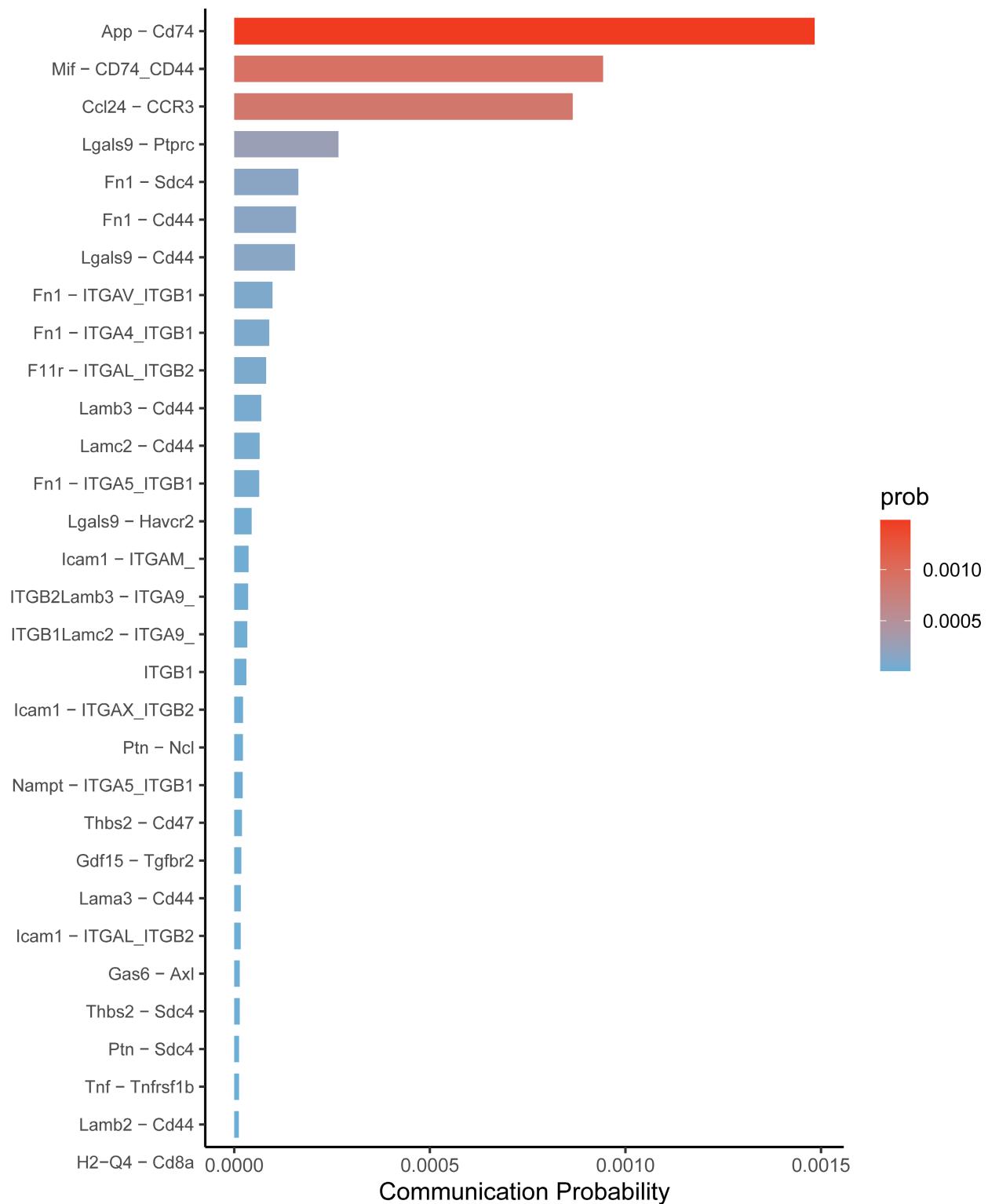


Fig S5. CellChat Analysis of the Top 30 signaling pathways between tumor cells and macrophages.

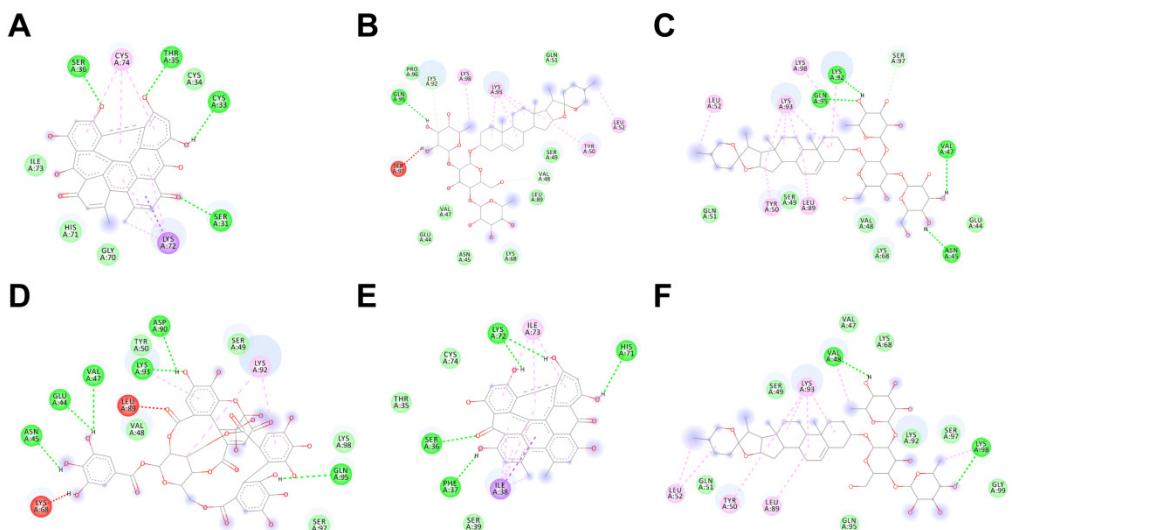


Fig S6. AutoDock Vina Analysis of Small Molecule Drugs Binding to CCL24. A, Hypericin (Binding Affinity, -8.3). B, Dioscin (Binding Affinity, -8.8). C, Gracillin (Binding Affinity, -8.9). D, Geraniin (Binding Affinity, -8.4). E, L-asparaginase (Binding Affinity, -8.2). F, CHEMBL2036082 (Binding Affinity, -8.5).

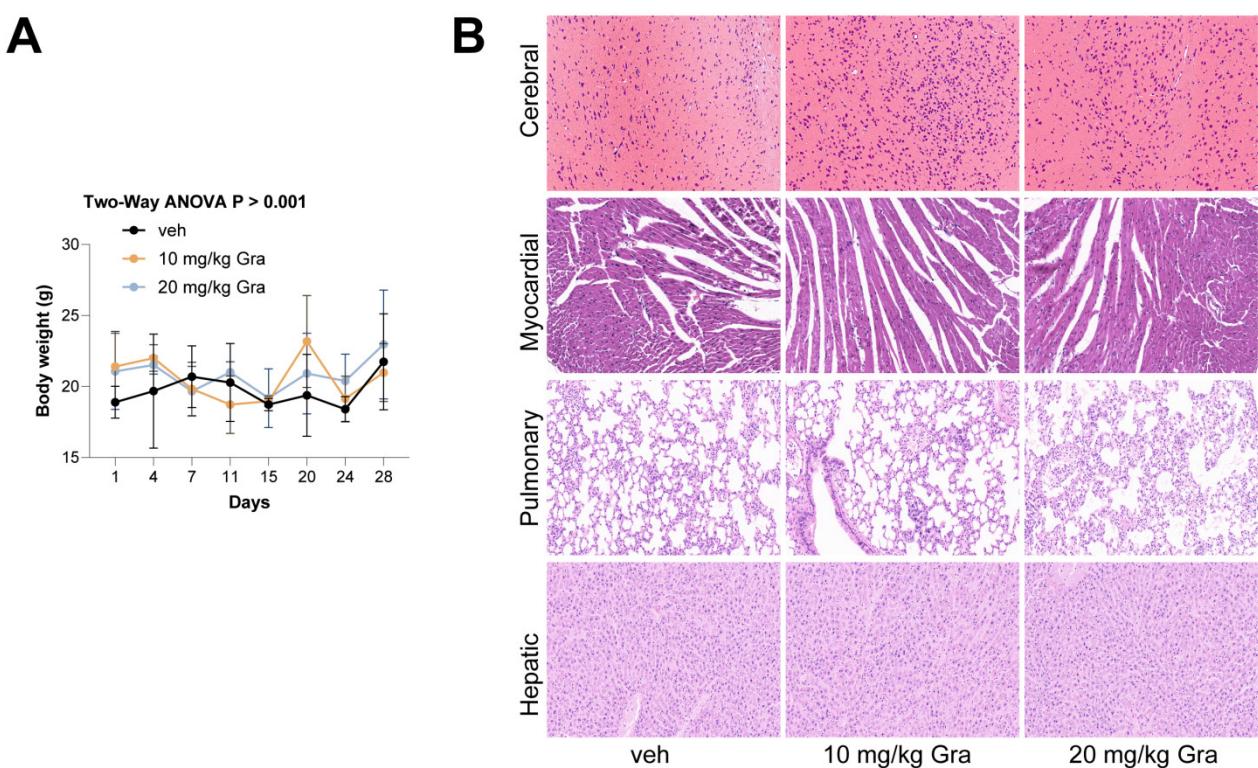
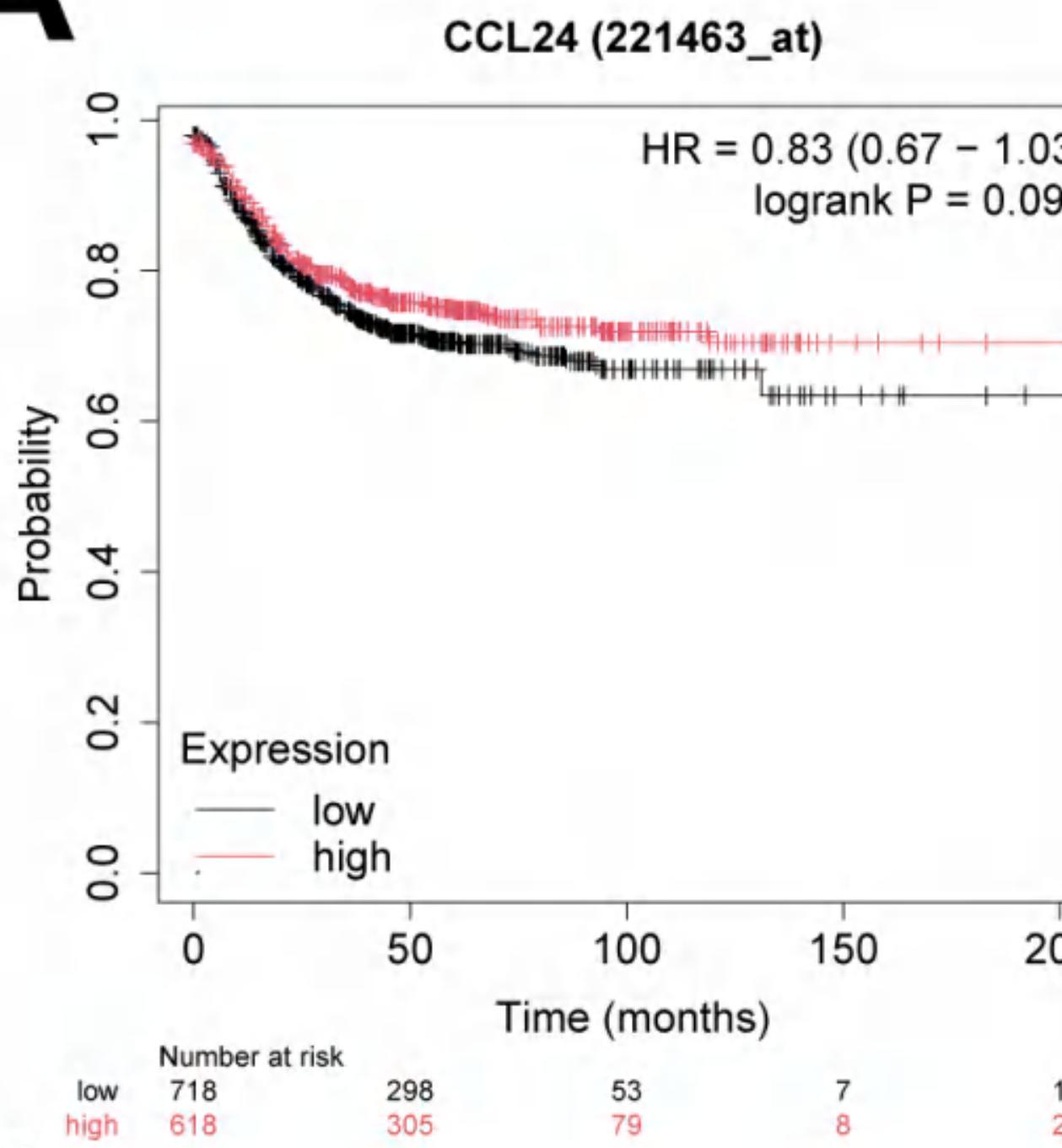
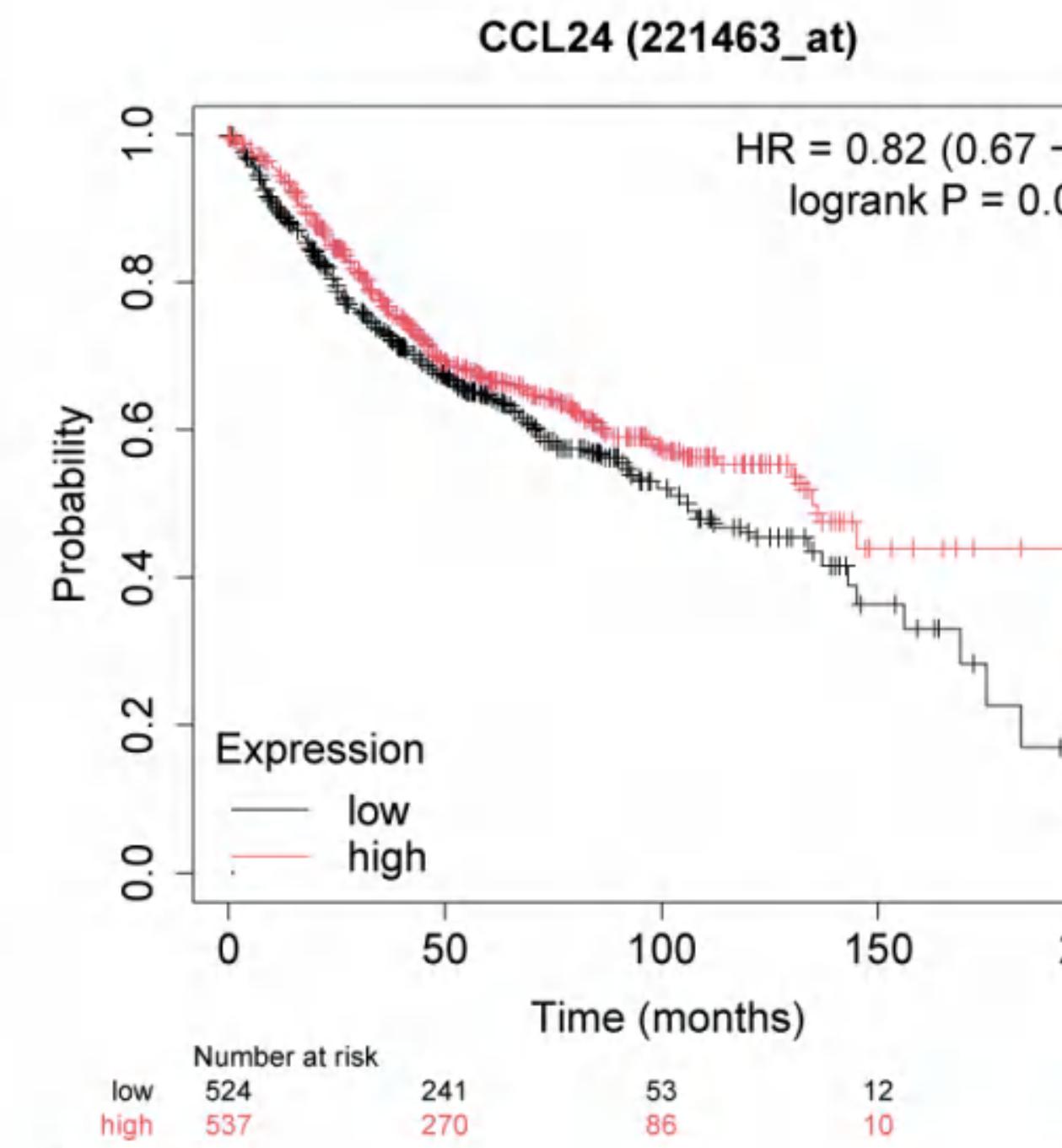
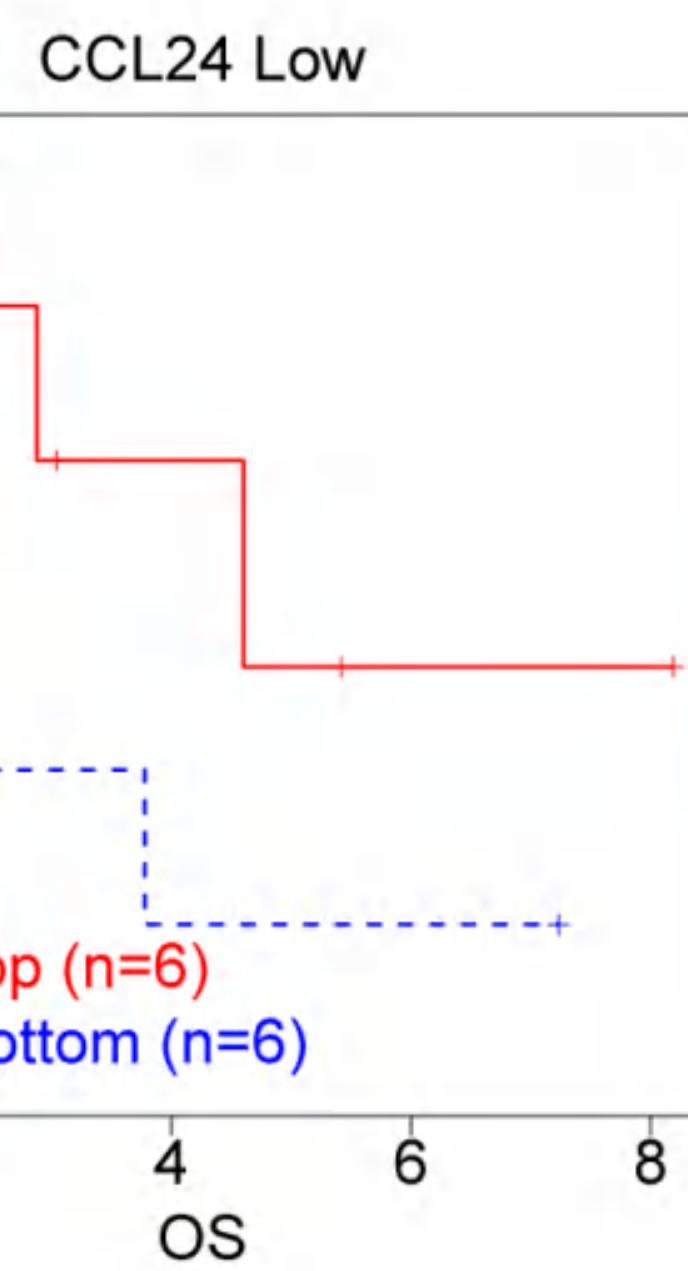
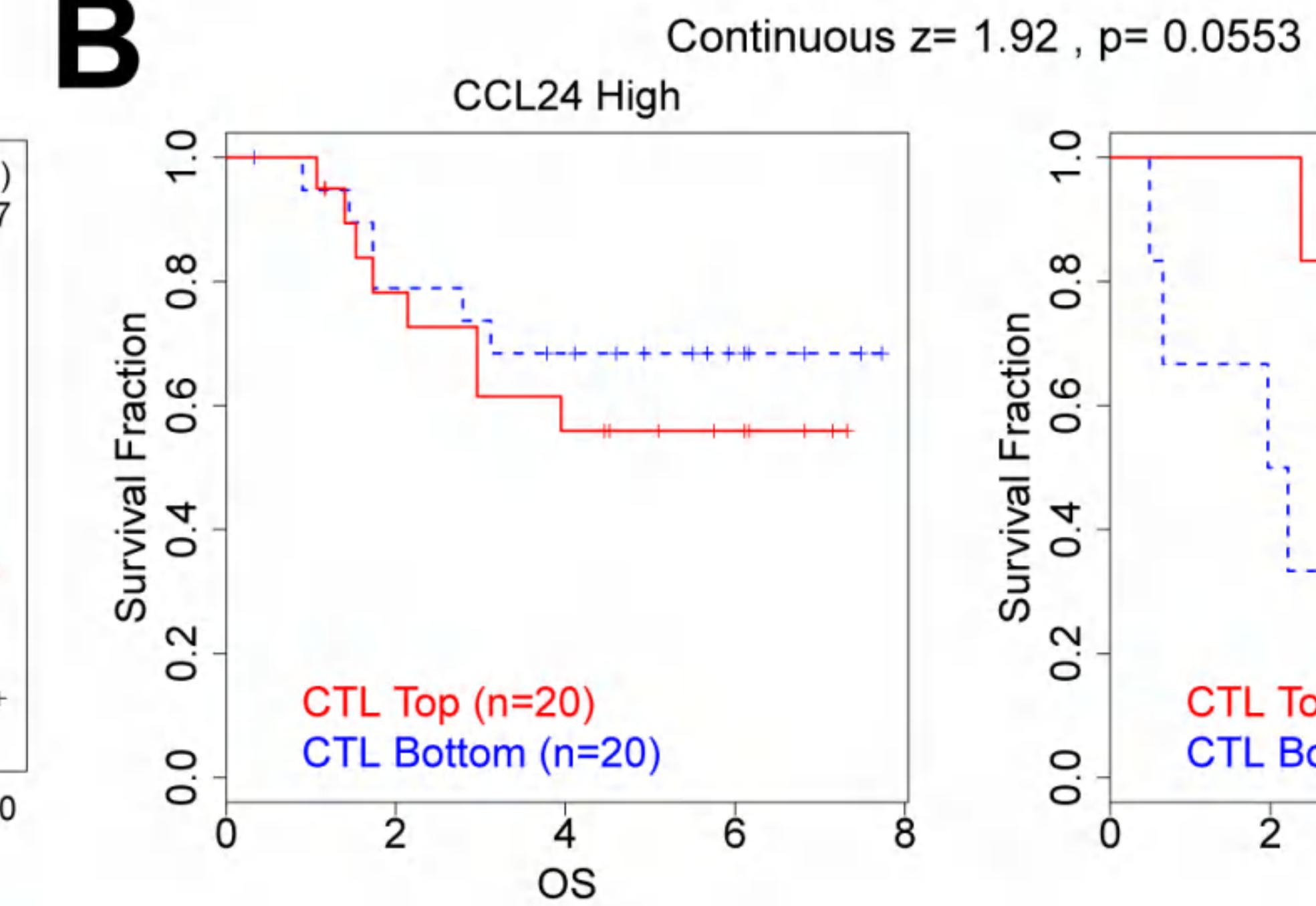
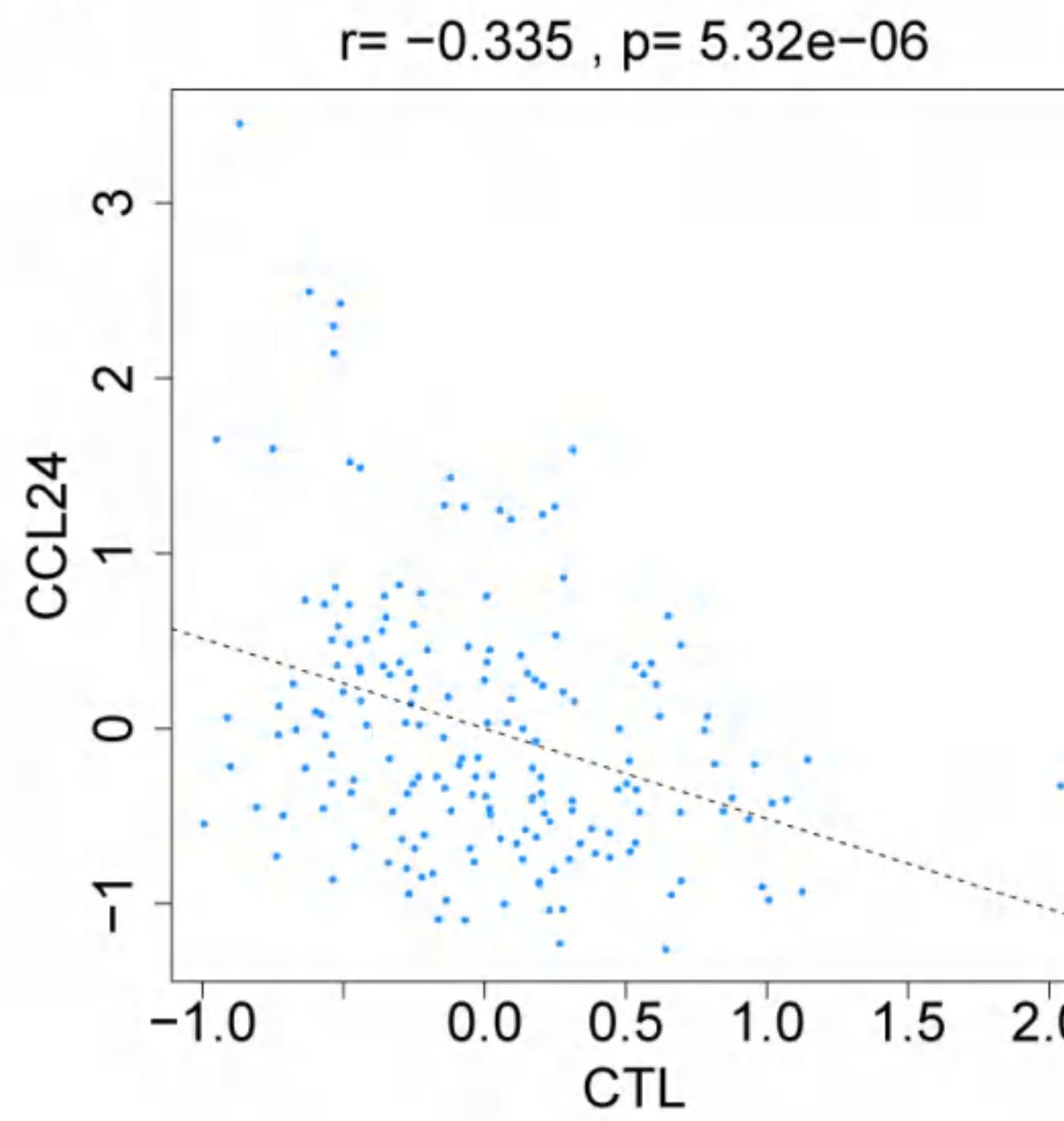
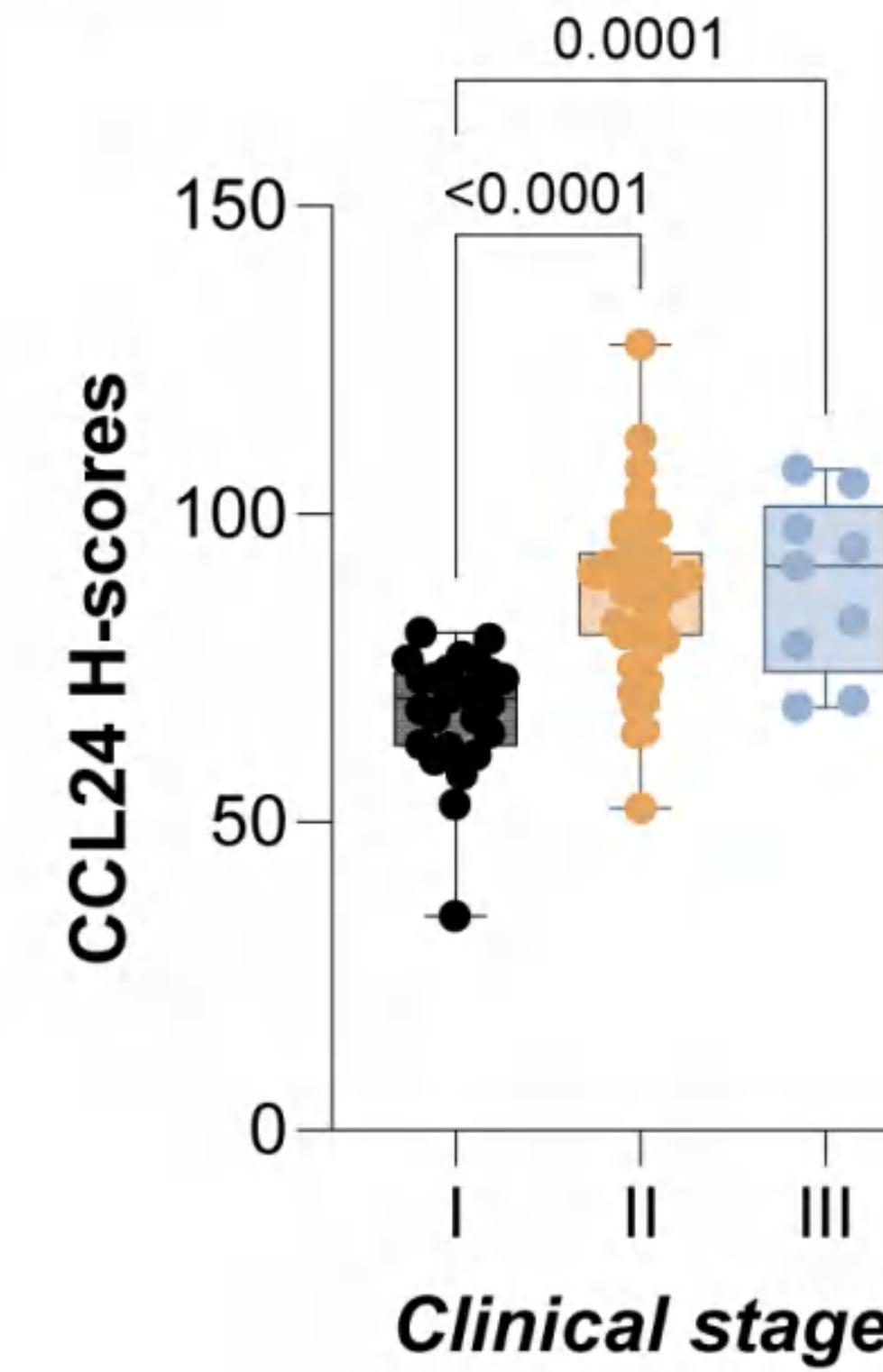
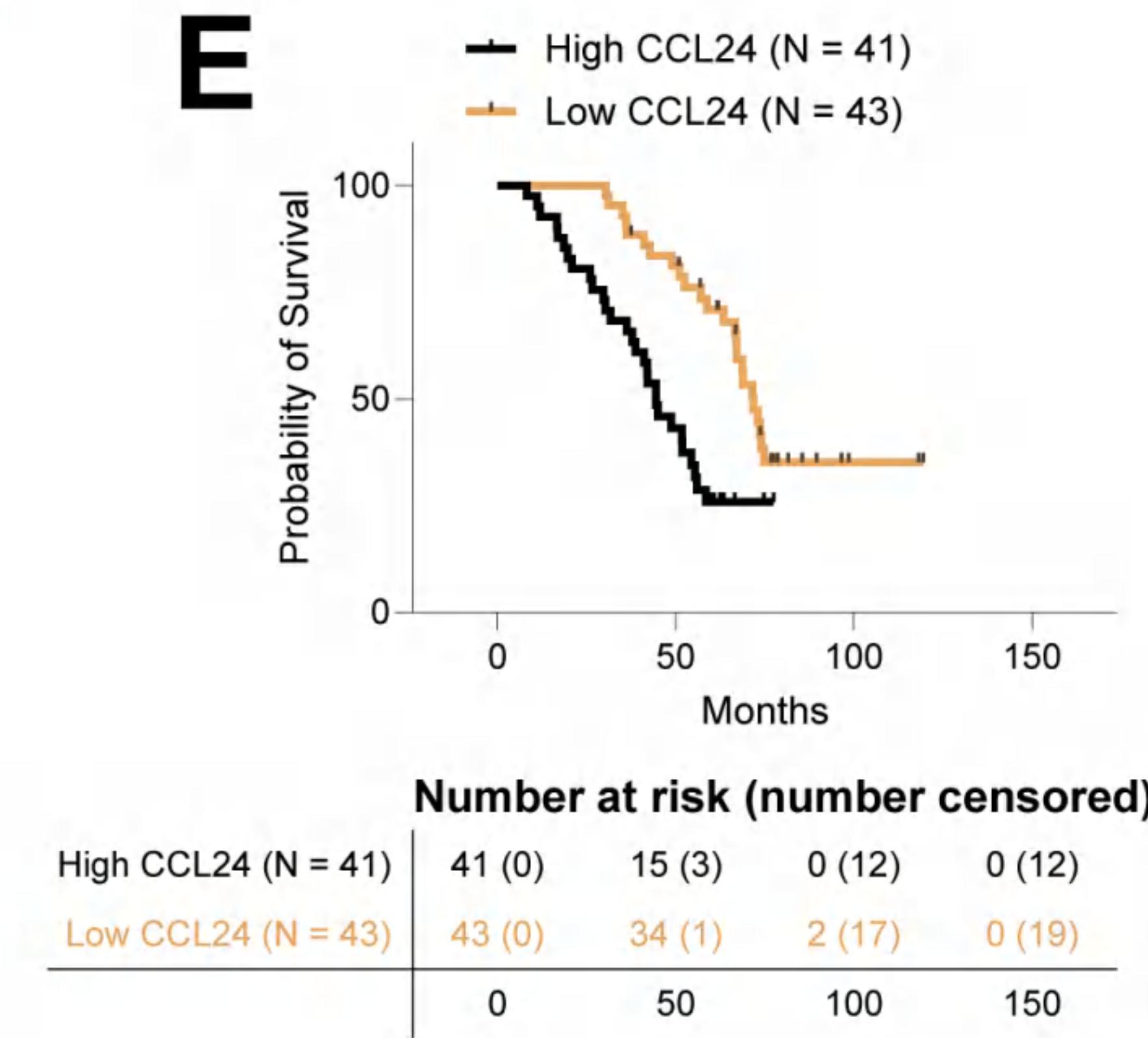
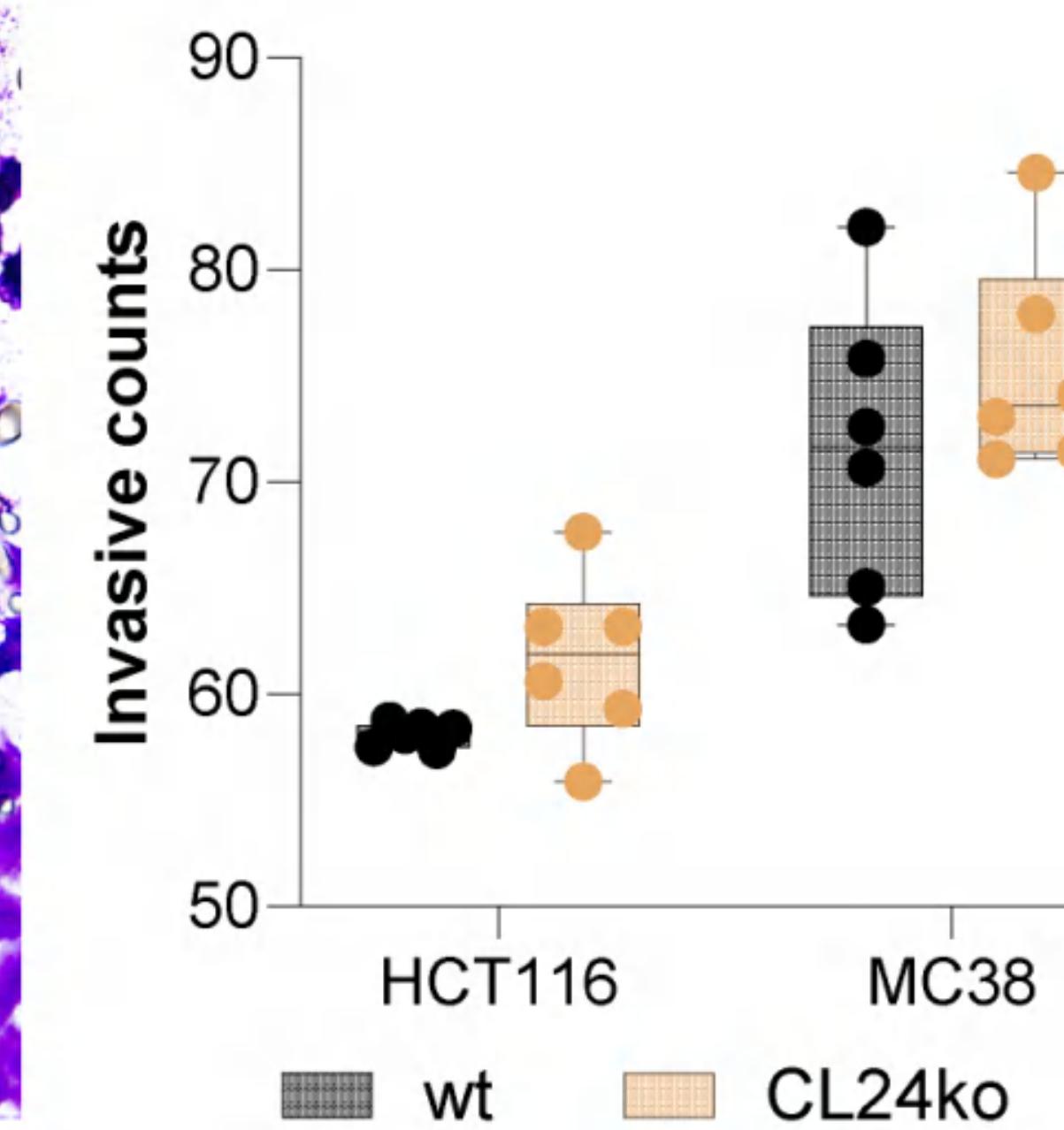
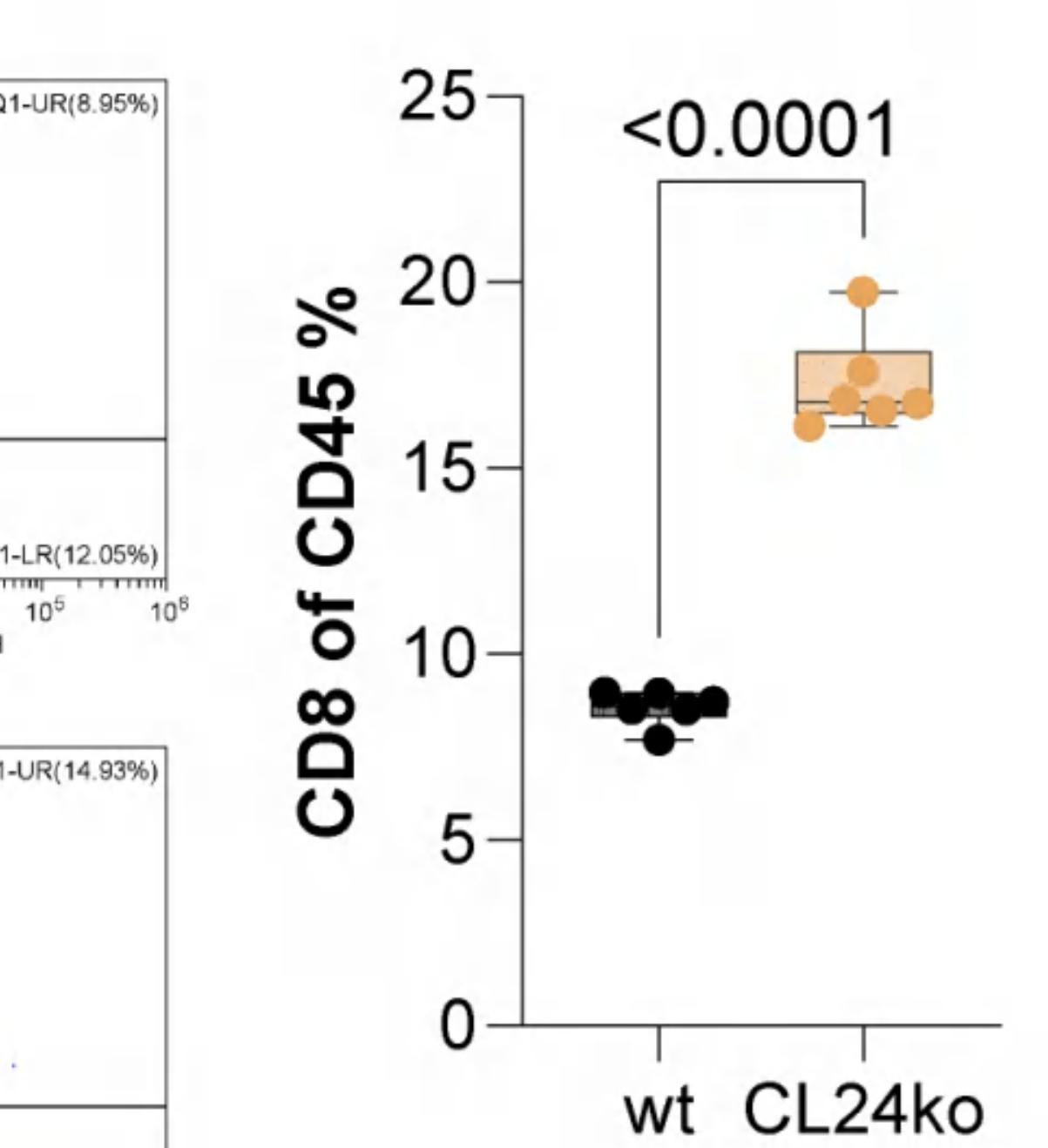
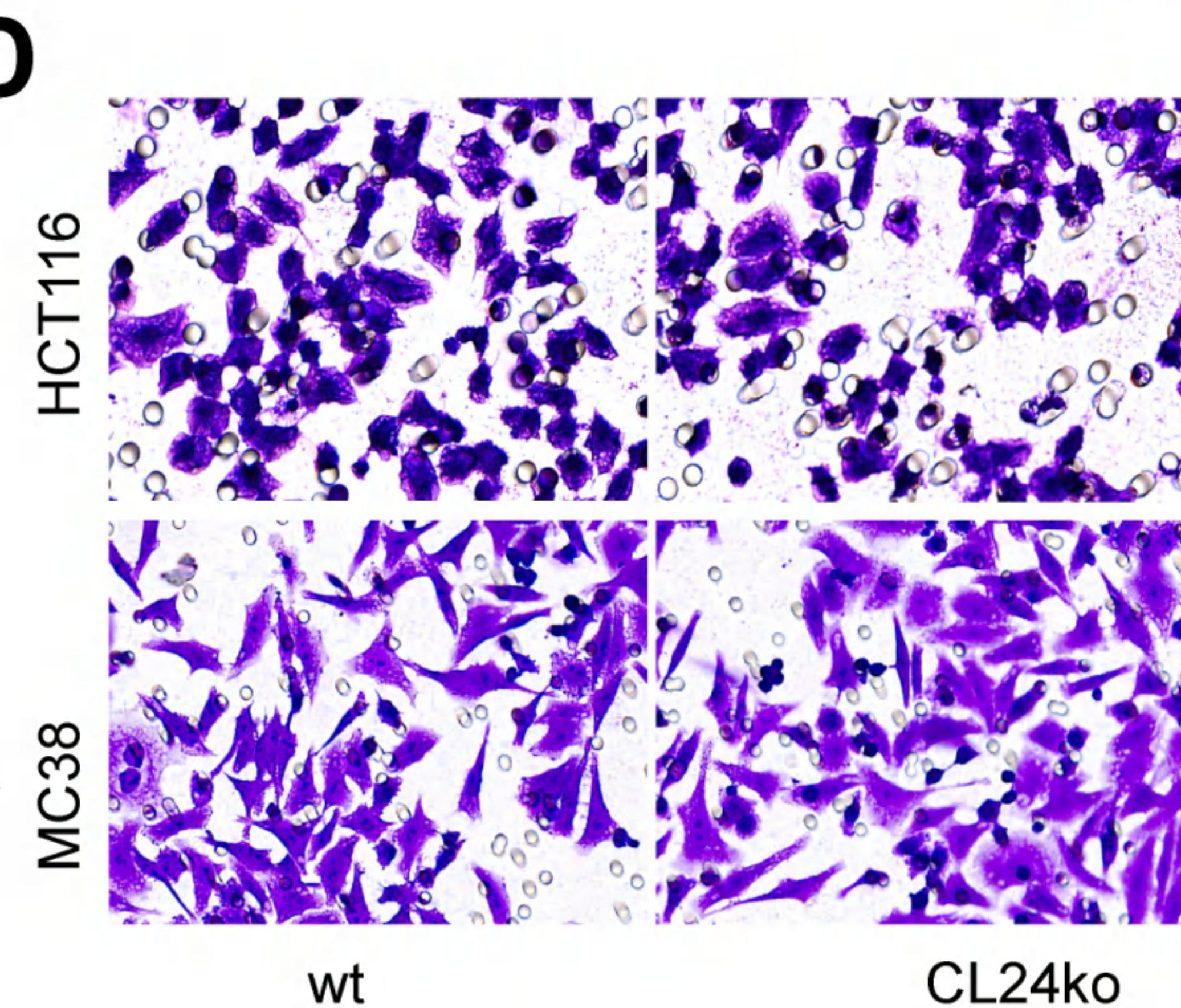
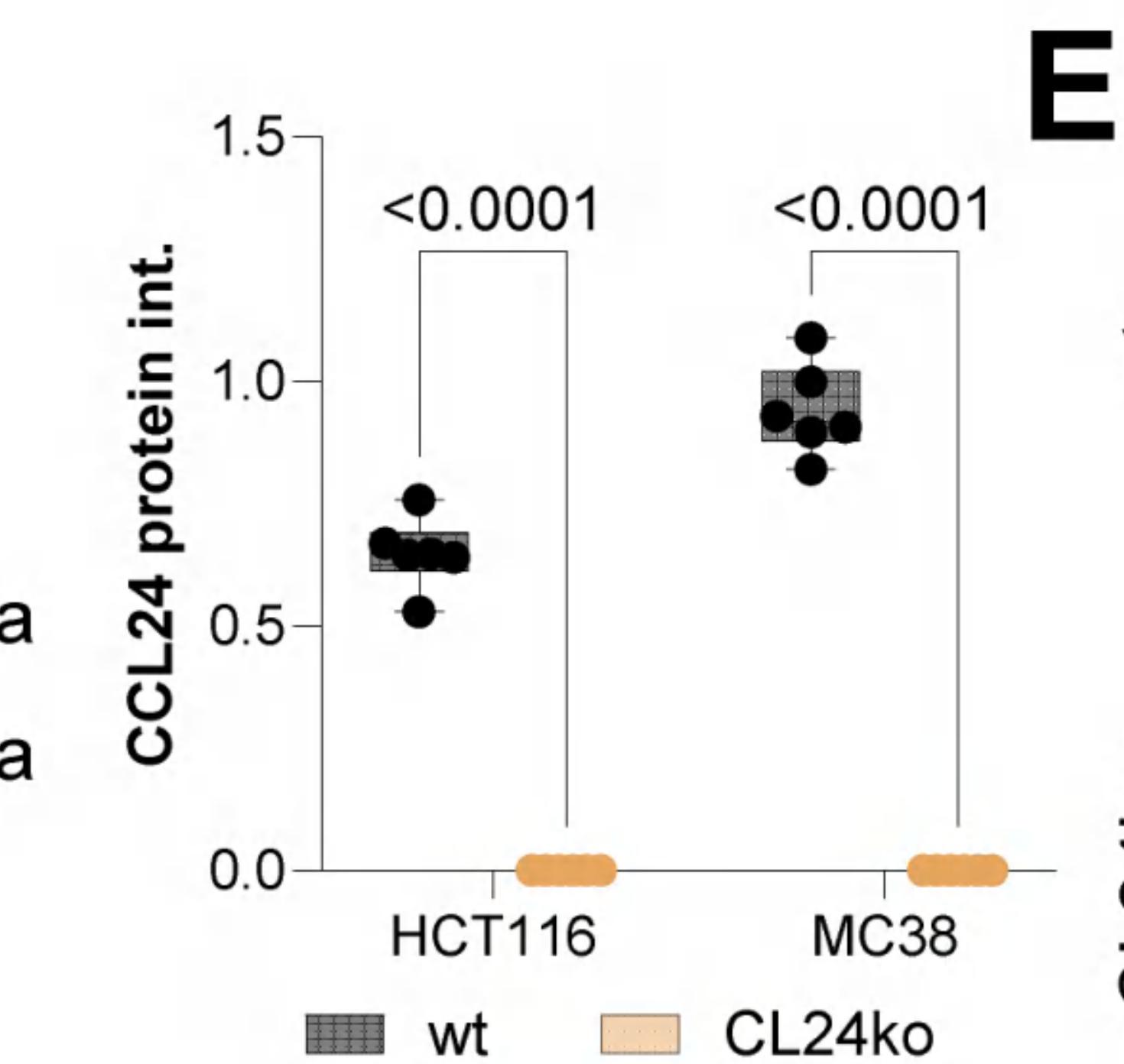
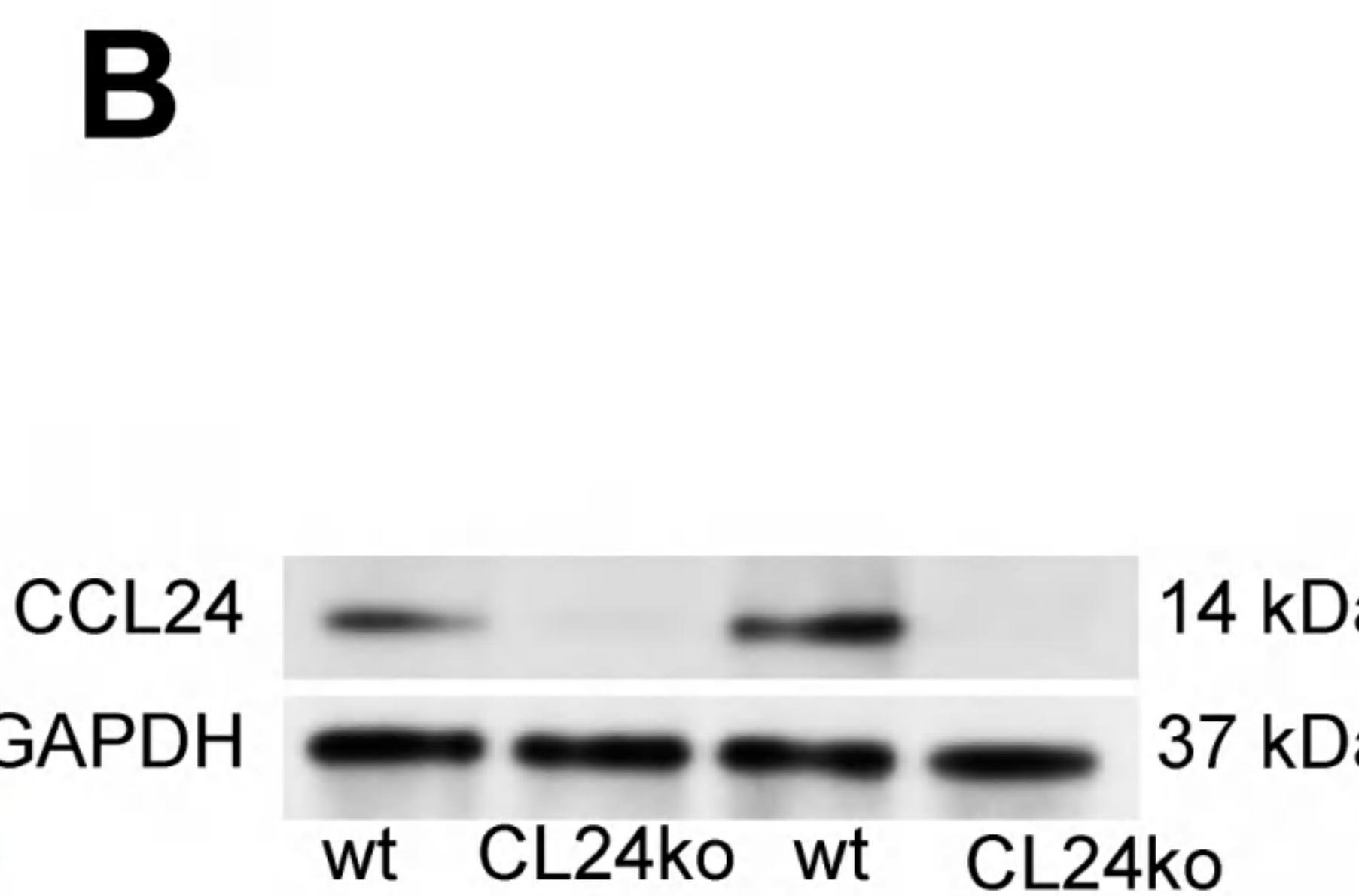
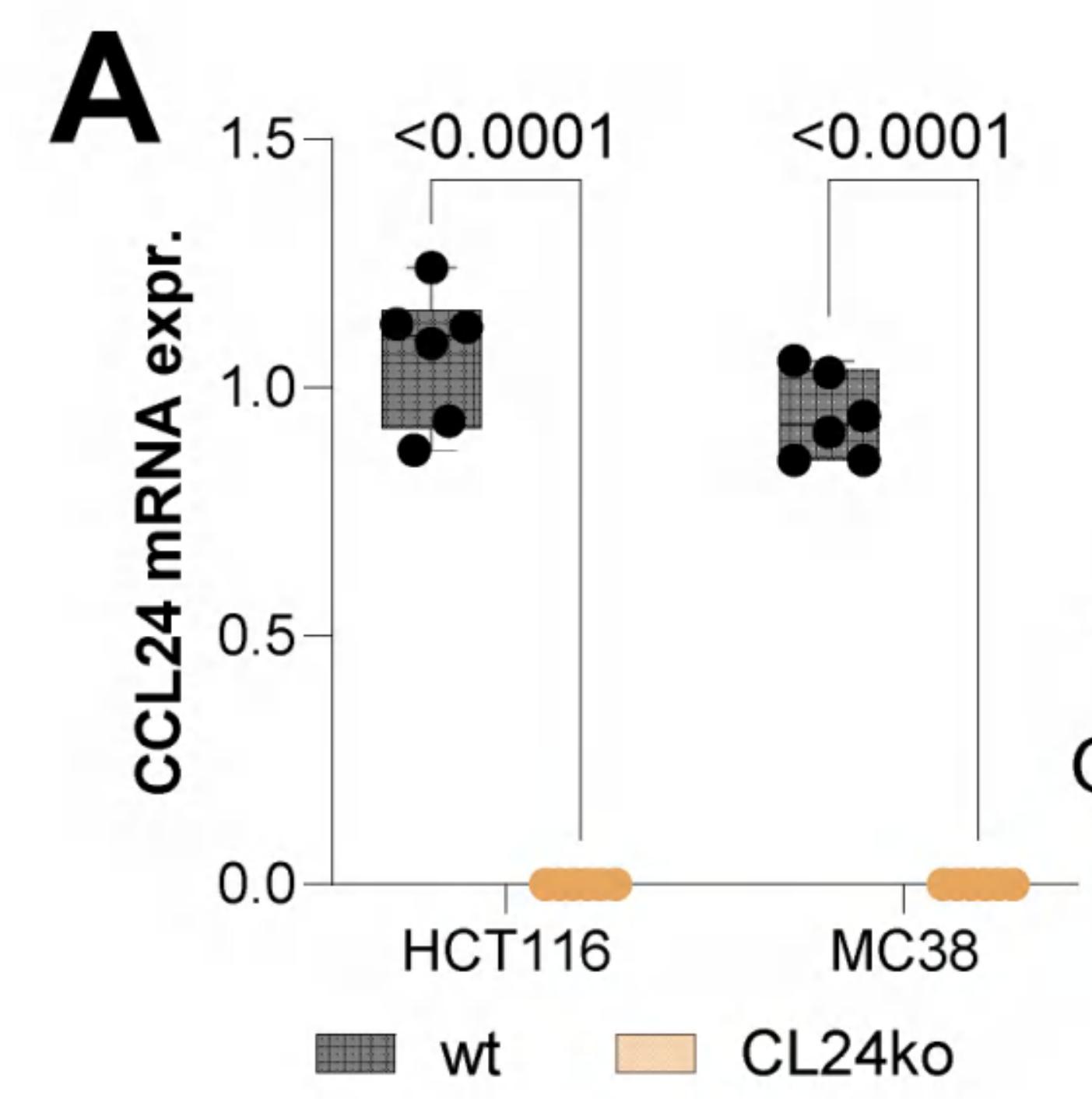
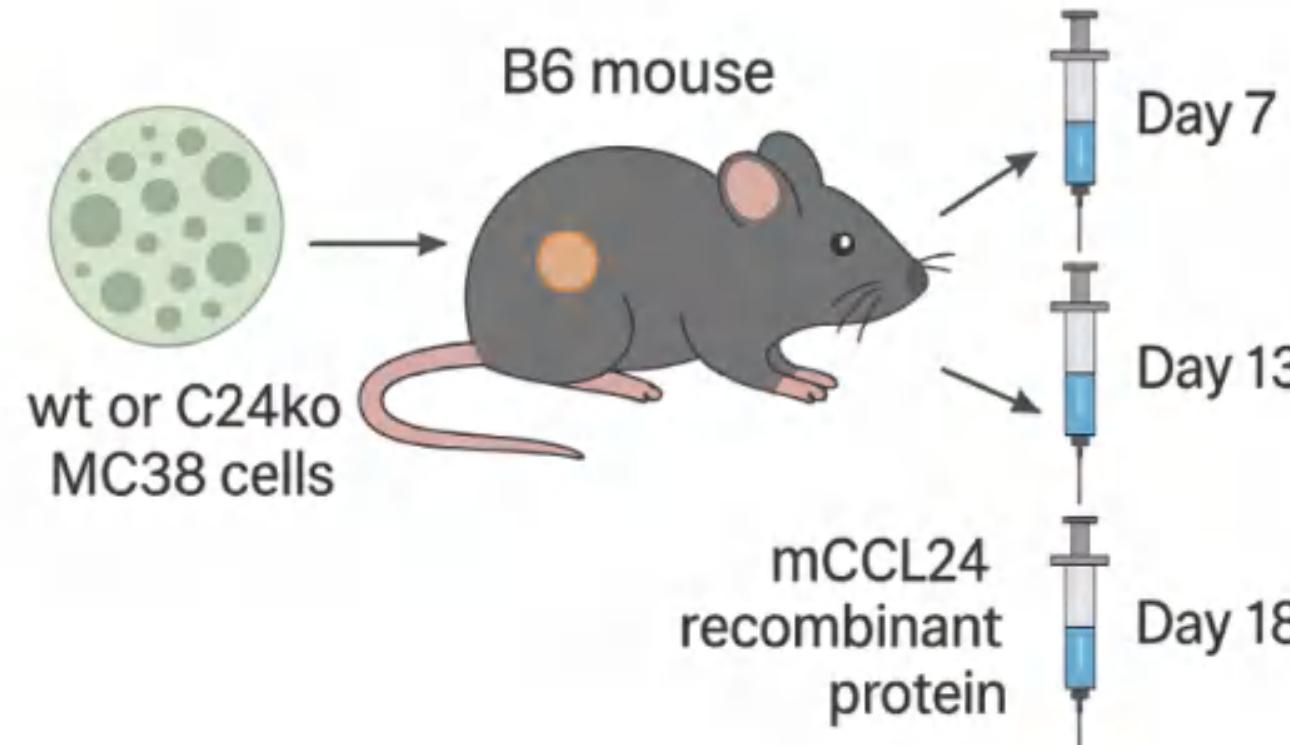
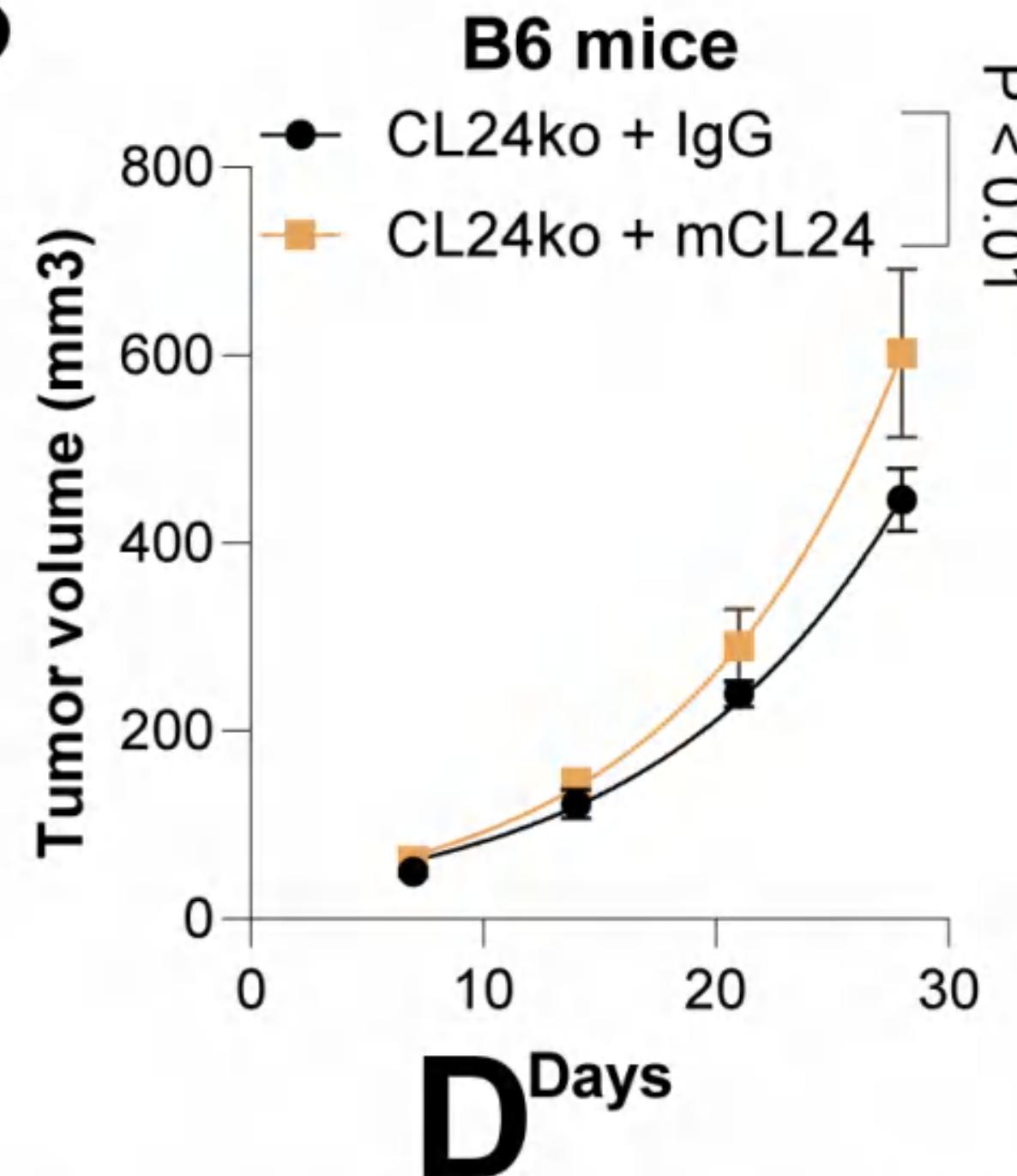
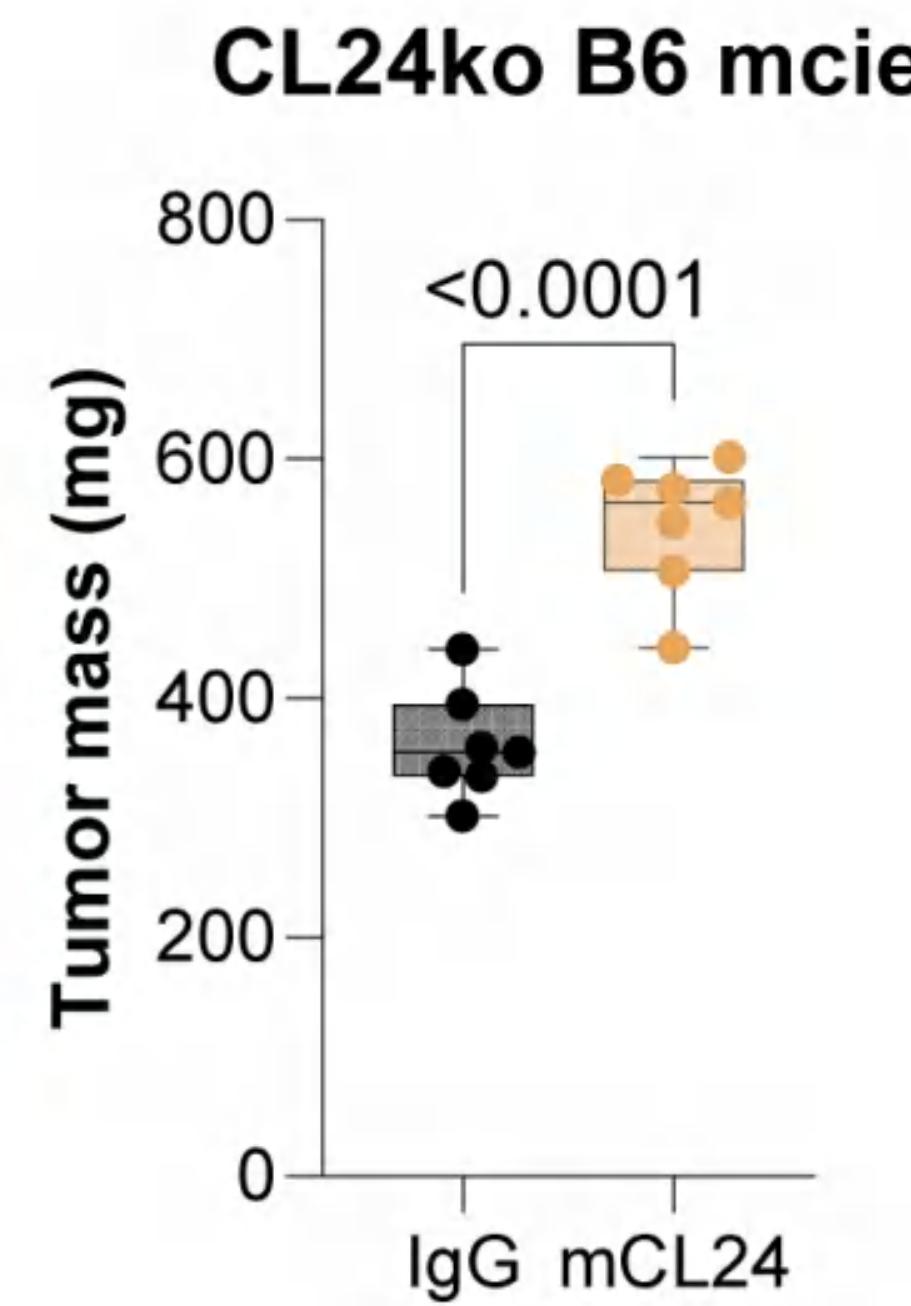
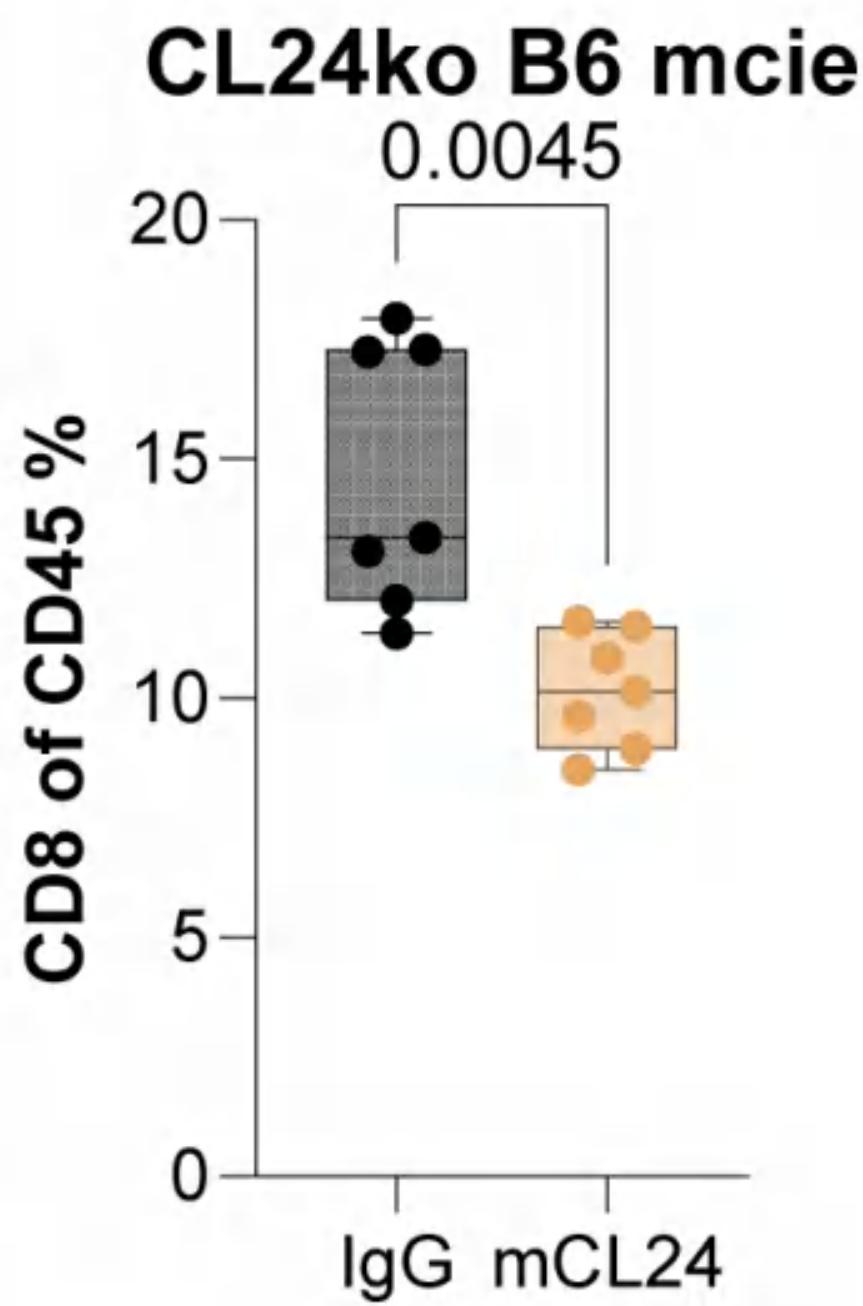
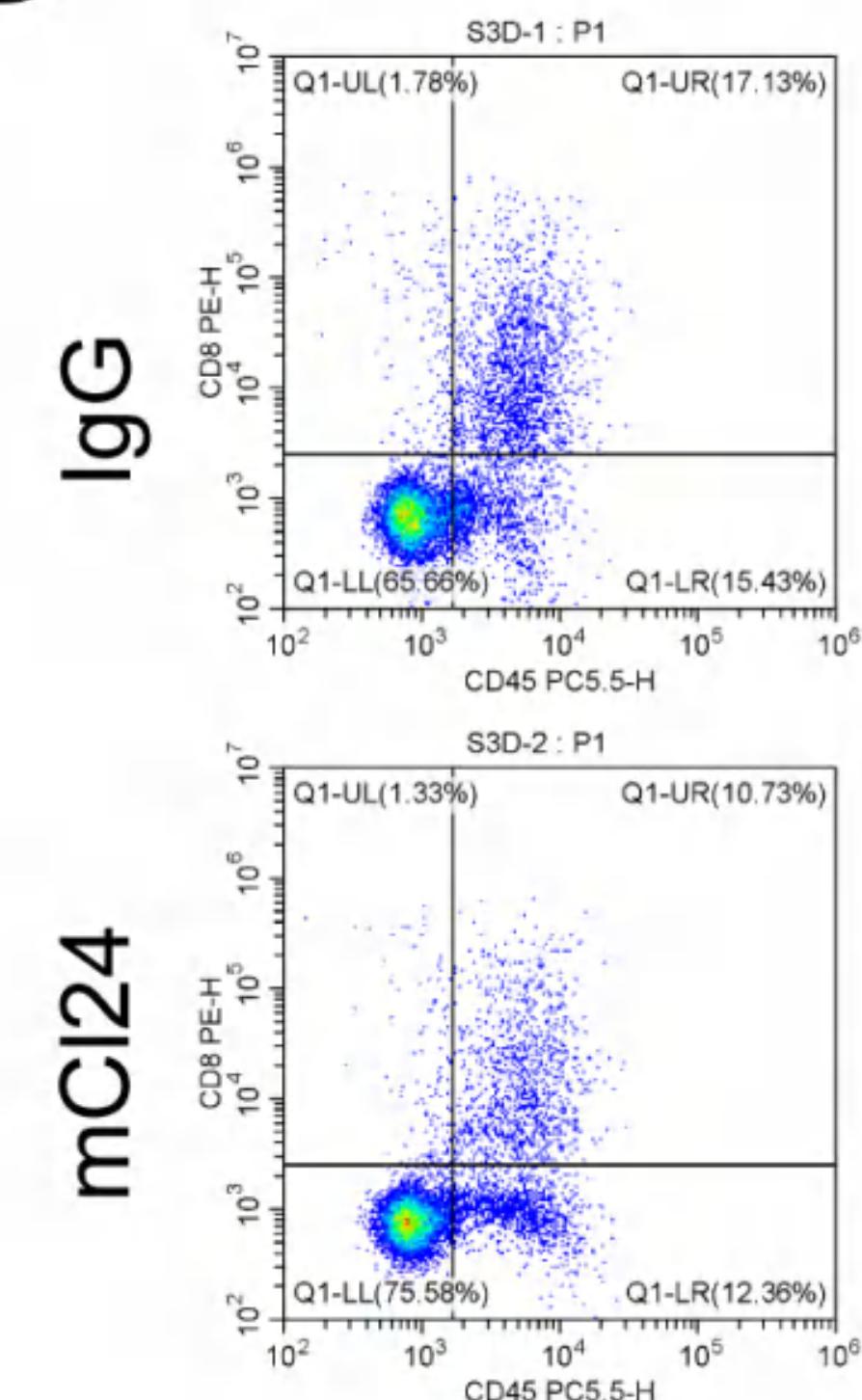
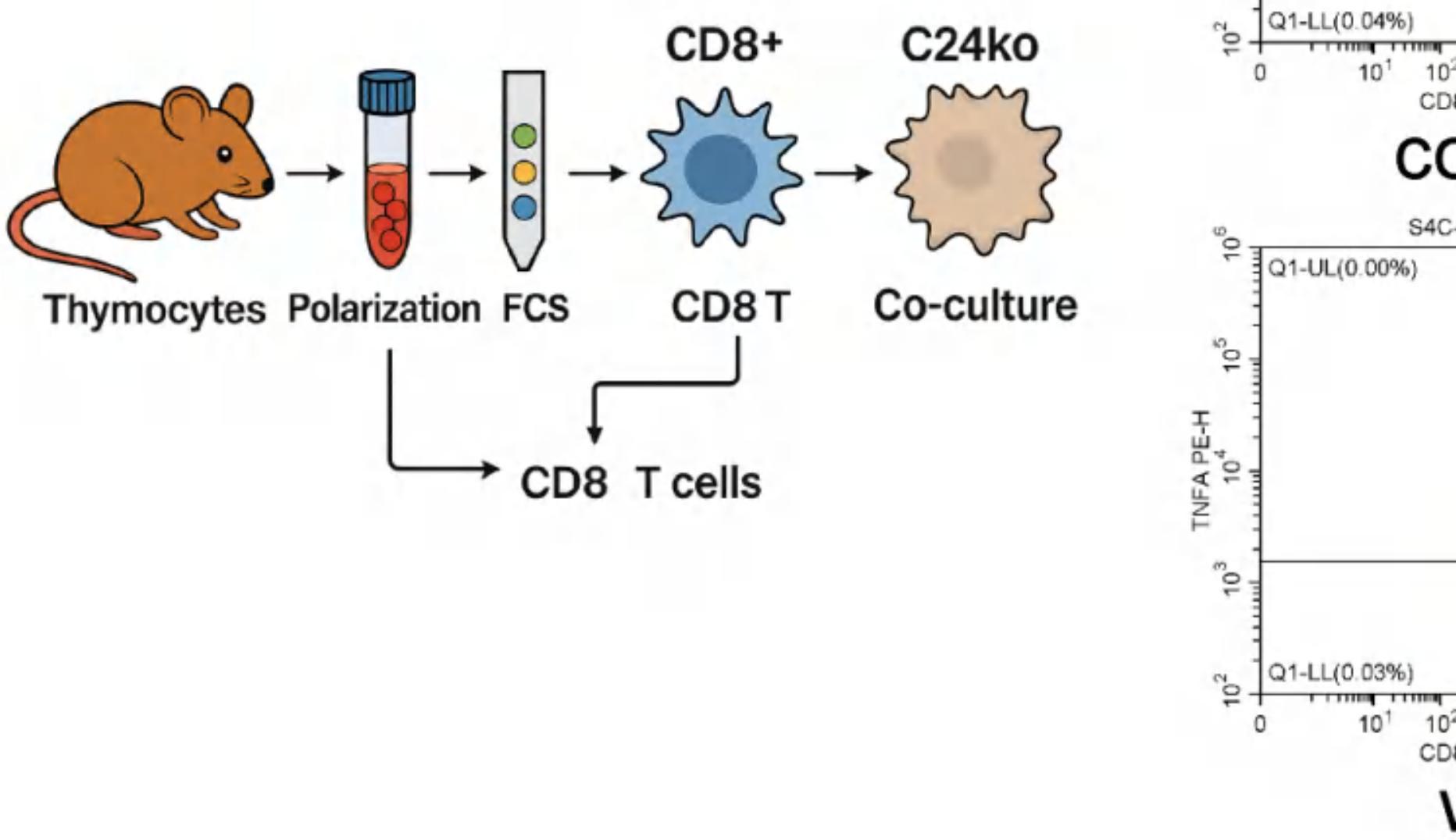
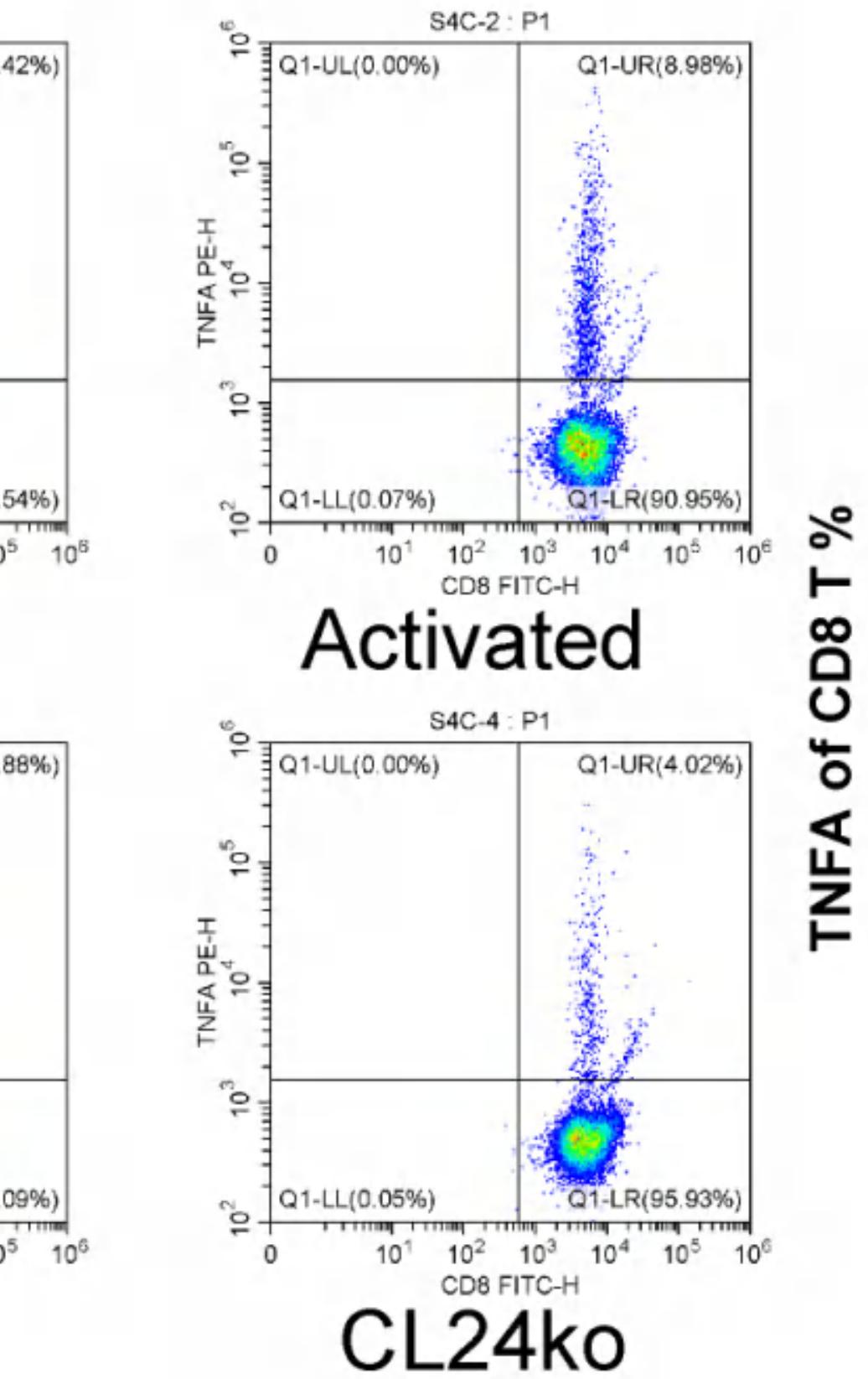
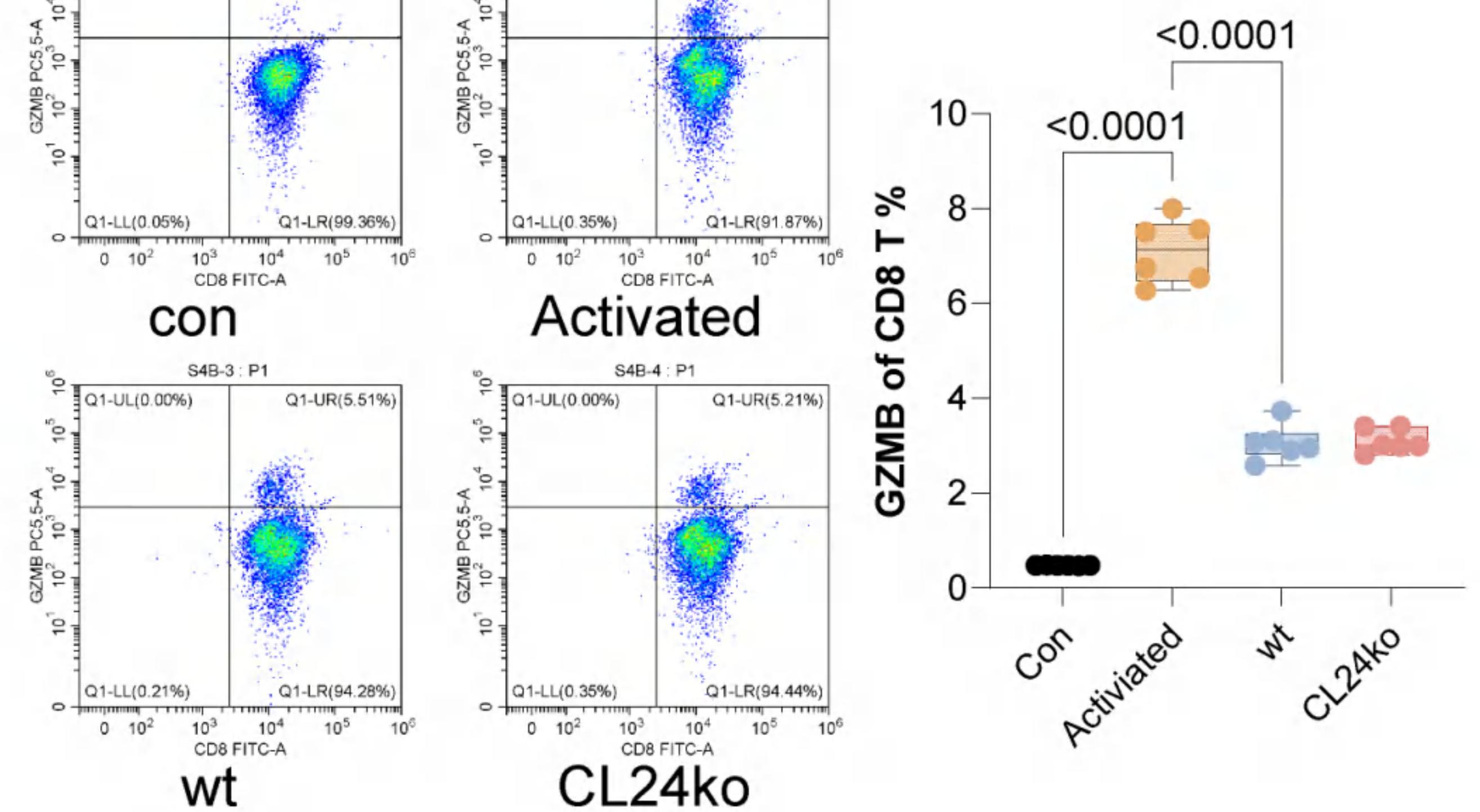


Fig S7. Safety evaluation of Gracillin in vivo. (A) Body weight changes of C57BL/6 mice during the course of Gracillin treatment. (B) Representative HE staining images of major organs (Heart, Liver, Lung, Kidney) harvested from vehicle- and Gracillin-treated mice at the endpoint. Scale bar = 100 μ m. Note the absence of tissue damage or necrosis.

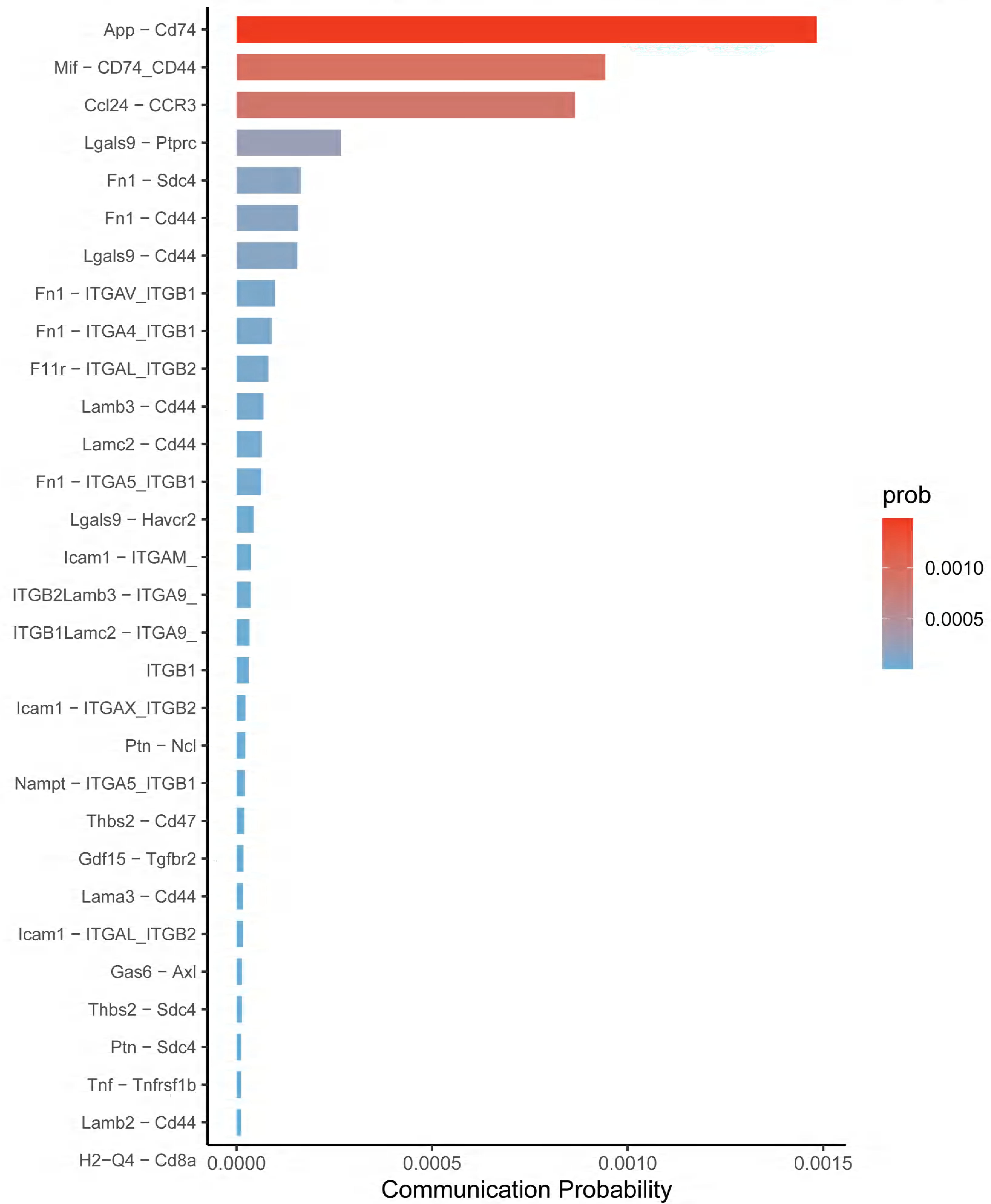
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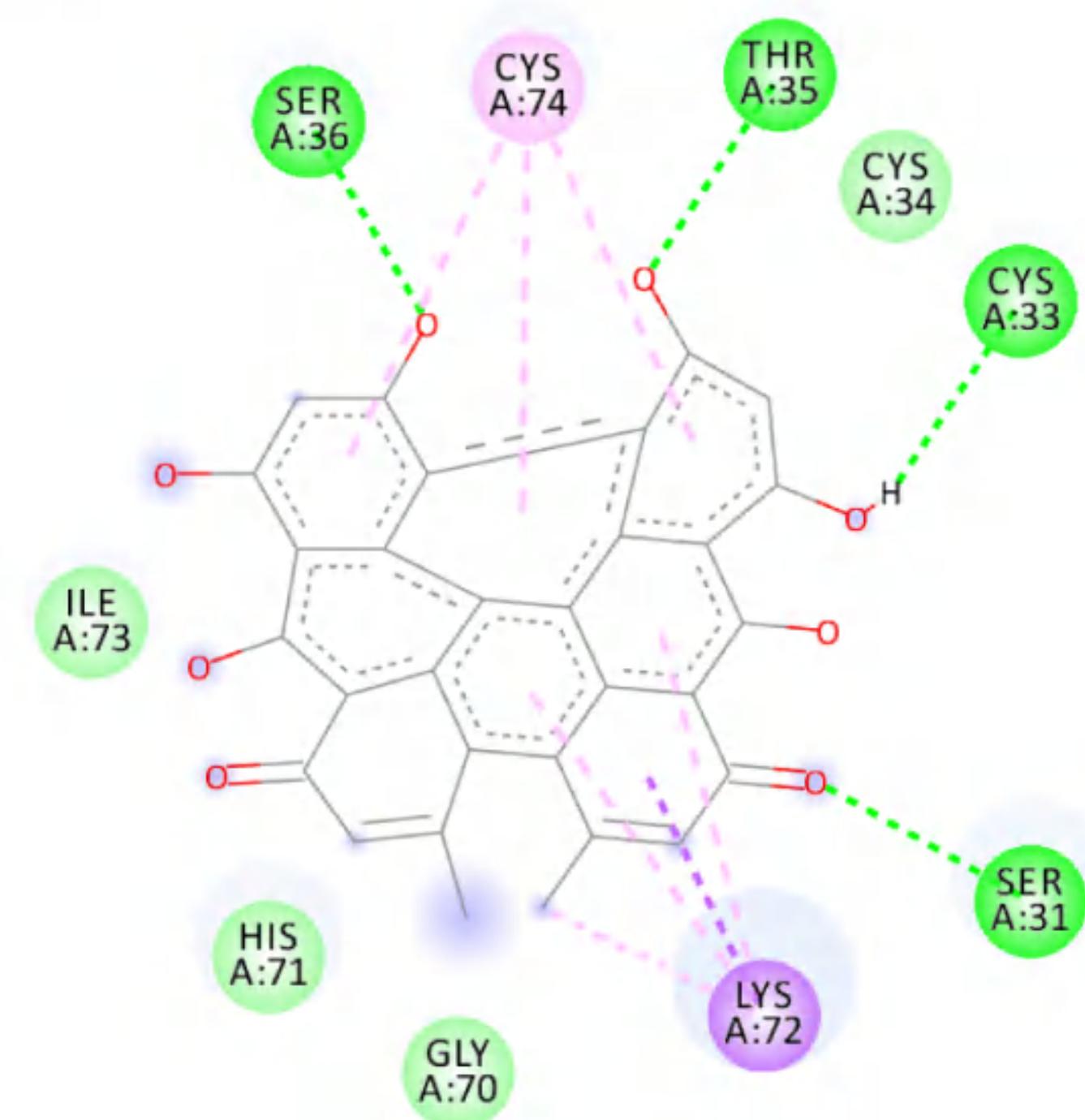
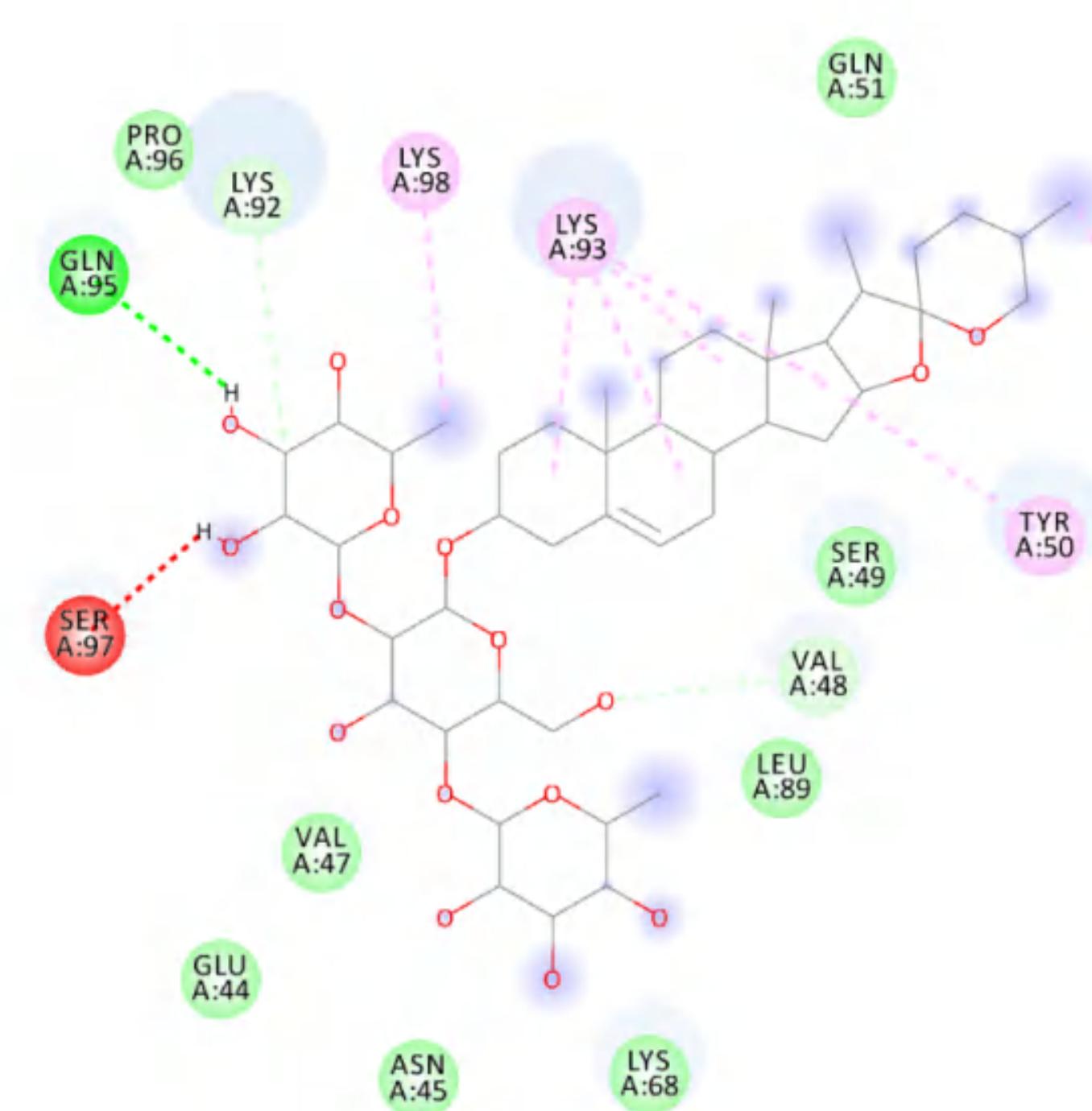
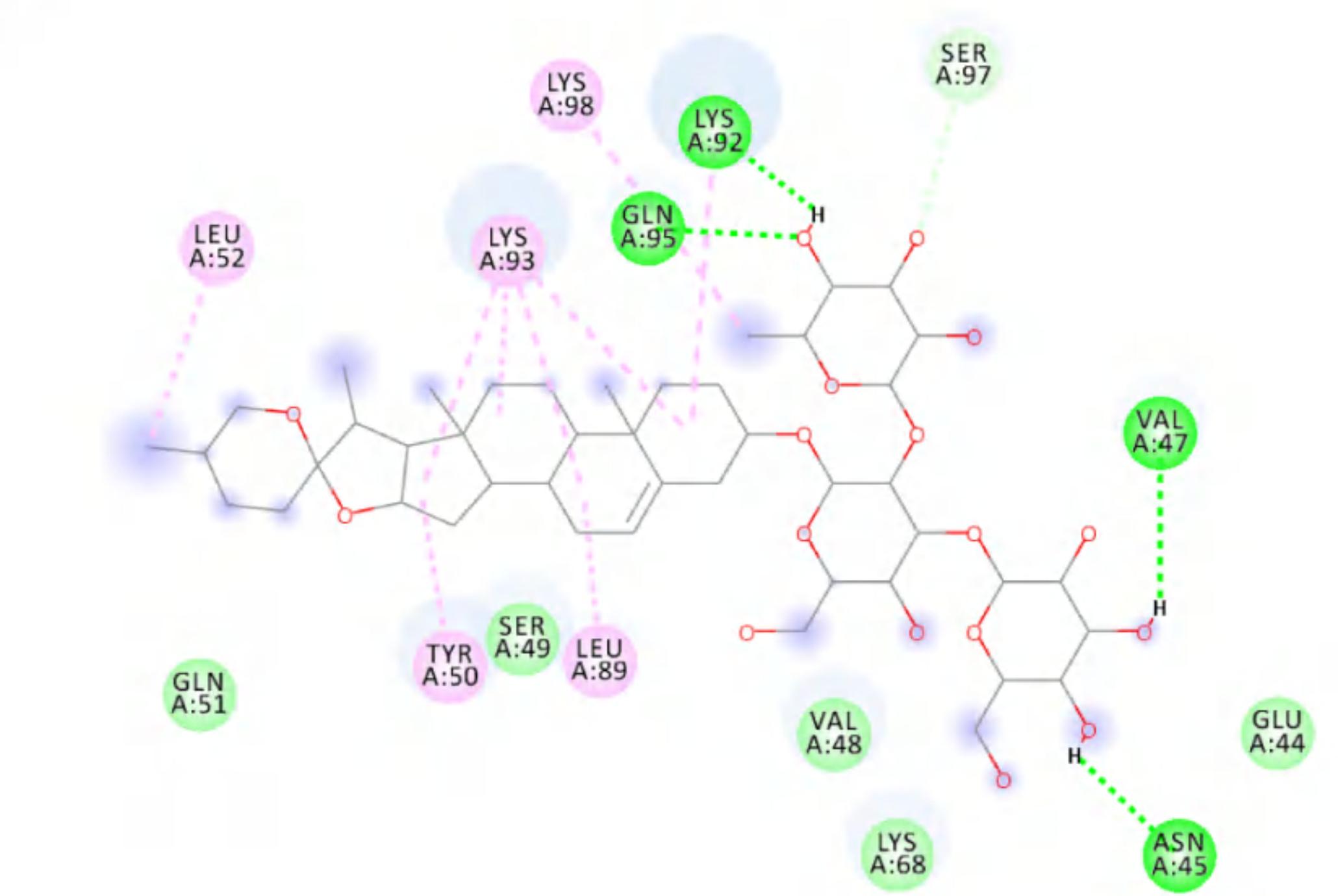
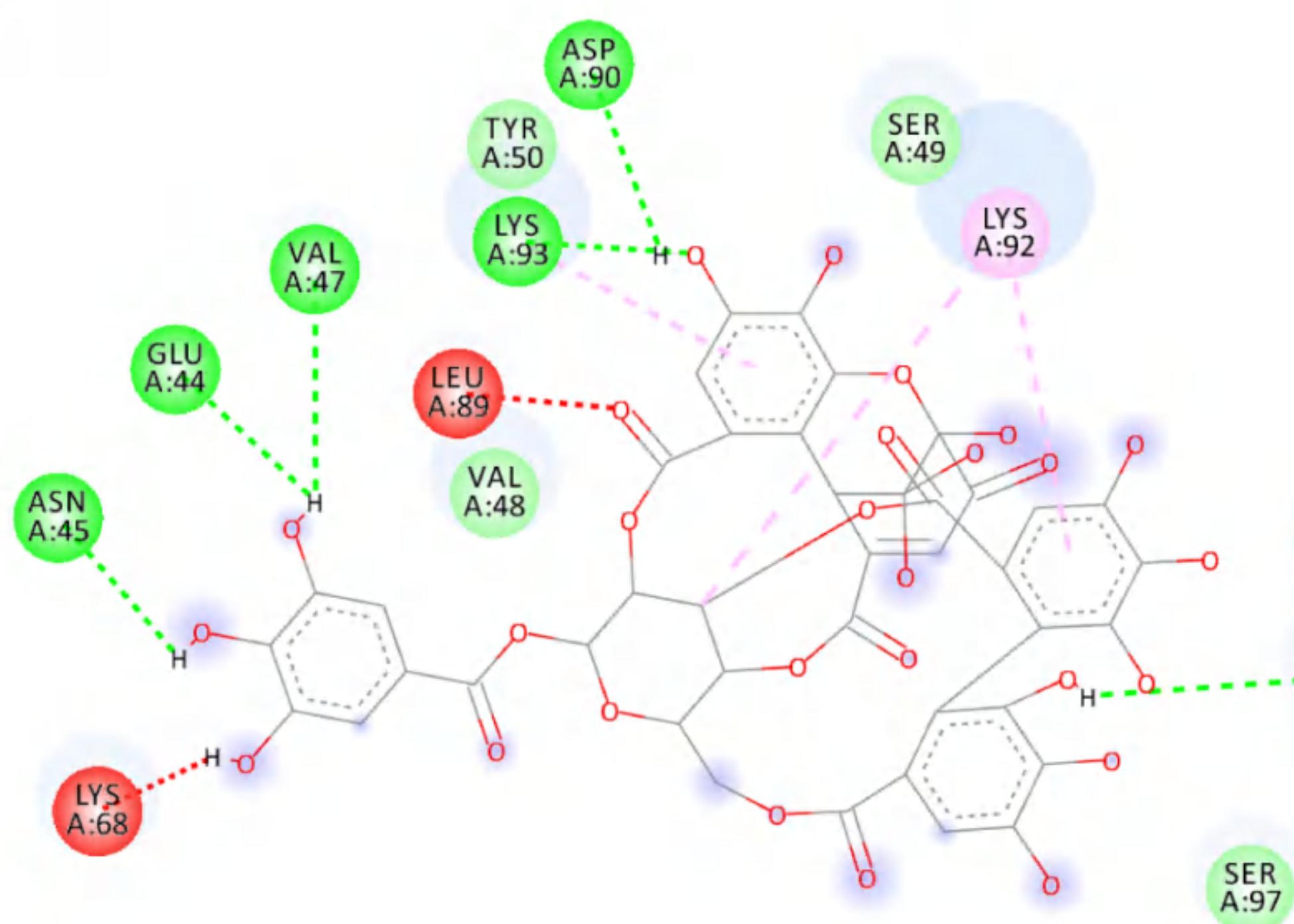
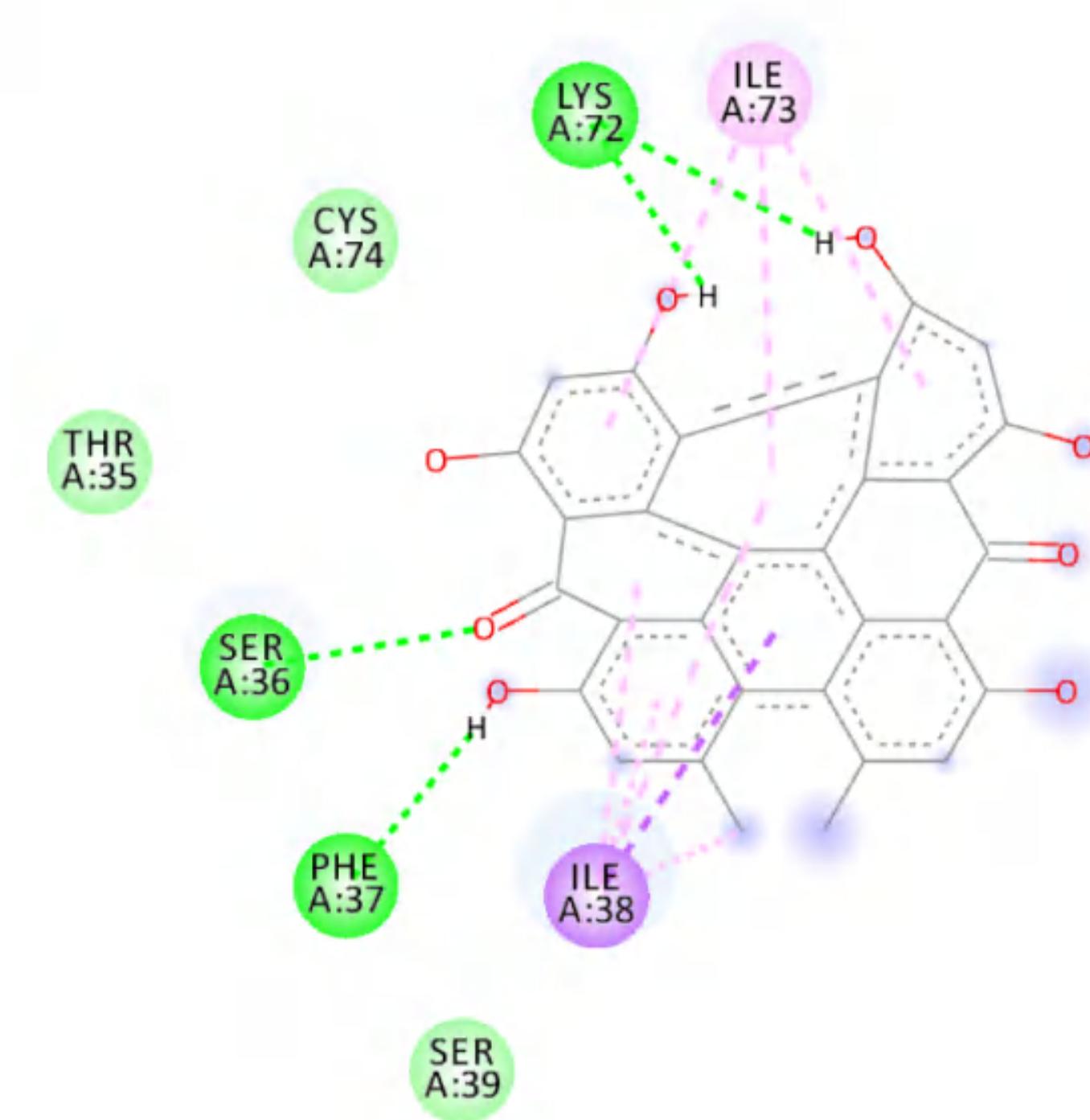
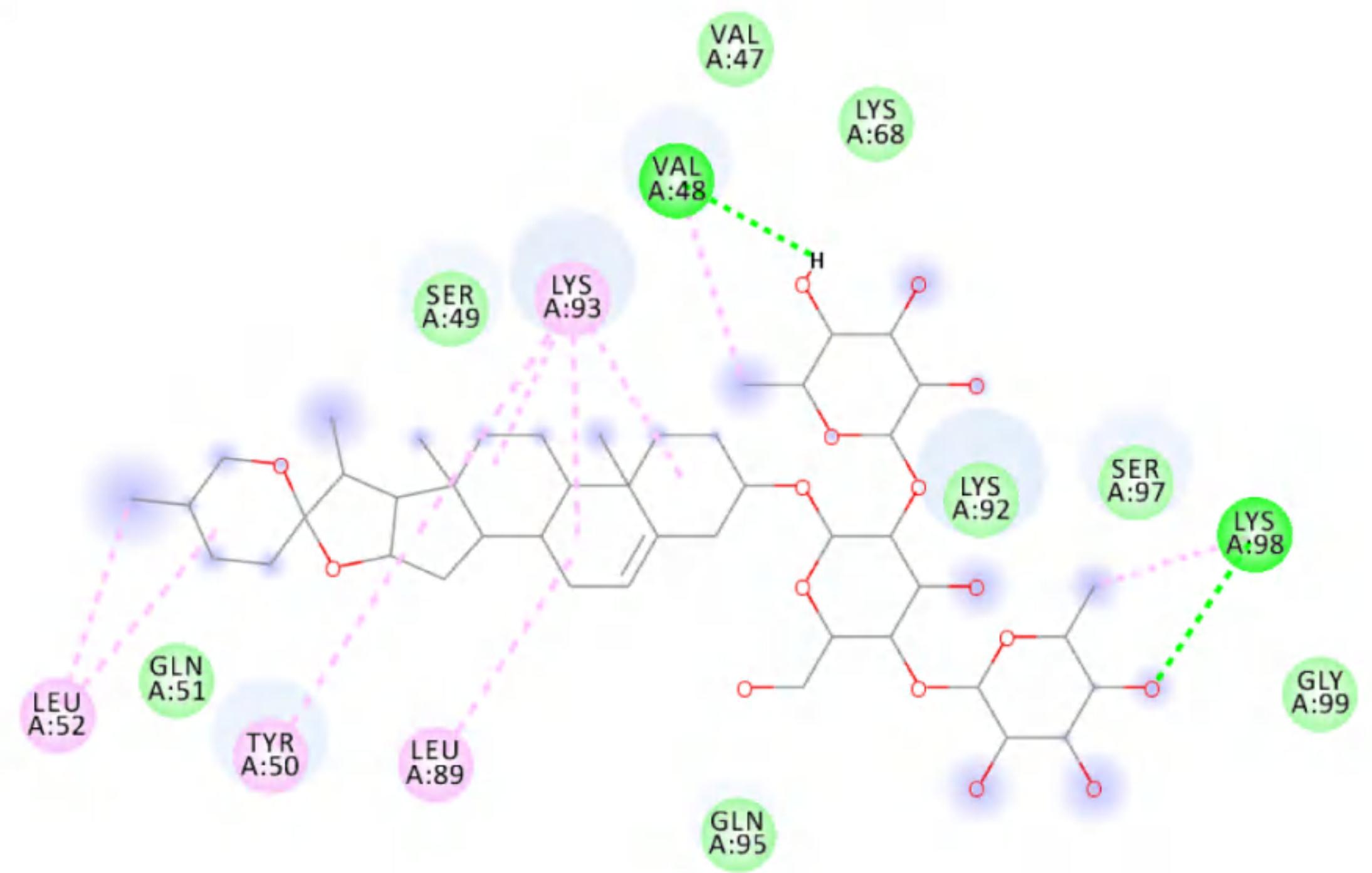


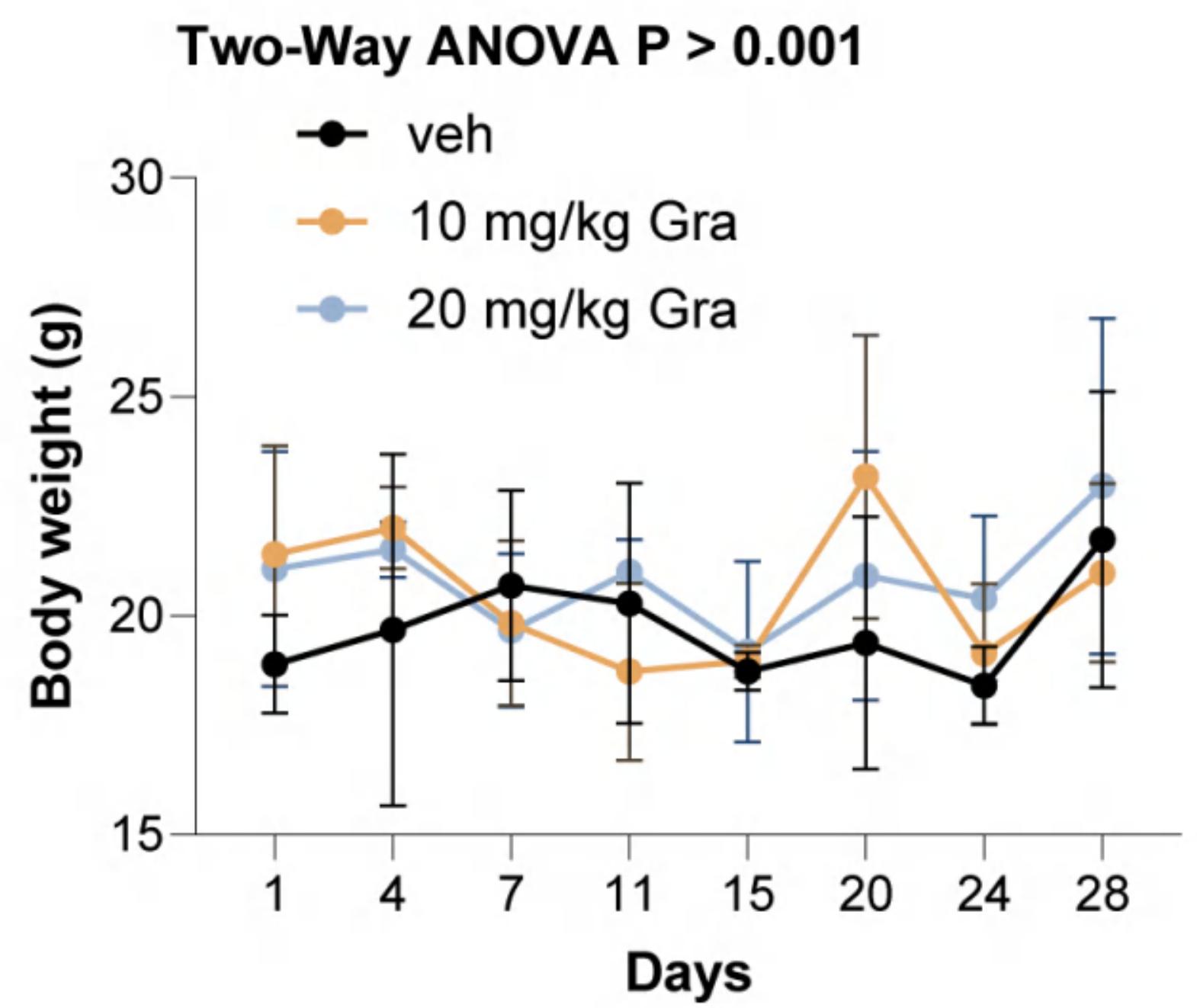
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Top 30 Ligand–Receptor Interactions (Tumor → Macrophage)



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