Supplementary Table 1 Patient information for 11 cases of colorectal cancer treated with the CAPOX-RT (capecitabine + oxaliplatin + radiotherapy) regimen

Age (years)	Sex	Differentiation	TNM Stage	RAS/BRAF/MSI	CEA (ng/mL)
53	M	tub2	T2N0M0		2.6
60	M	pap	T3N0M0		16.18
63	M	tub1	T3N0M0		16.73
88	F	tub2	T2N0M0		4.11
61	M	tub2	T2N1M0		4.13
75	F	pap	T3N0M0		4.94
44	F	tub1	T3N1M0		1.28
69	M	tub2	T3N0M0		1.73
81	F	tub1	T3N1M0	KRAS G12C	6.4
45	F	tub2	T2N2M0	NRAS G13R	3.17
83	M	tub1	T3N3M0		3.89

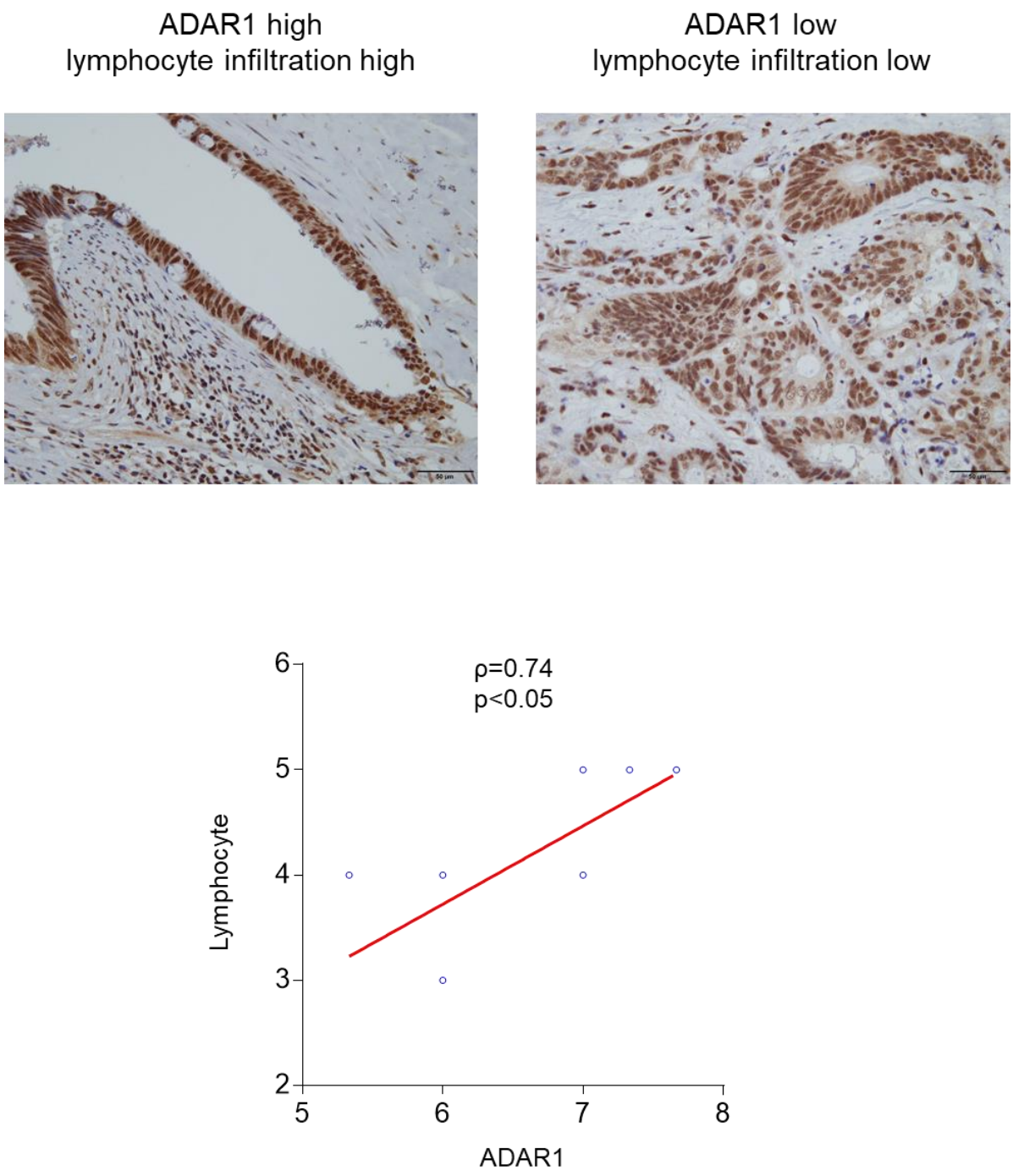
MSI: microsatellite instability, CEA: Carcinoembryonic Antigen.

Supplementary Table 2: Primer sequences for PCR

Primers for RNA editing site-specific quantitative PCR	
Gene	**Primer sequence**
Wild-type AZIN1	Forward: CATTCAGCTCAGGAAGAAGACATCT
	Reverse: AATACAAGGAAGATGAGCCTCTGTTTAC
Edited AZIN1	Forward: ACTGAATGACATCATGTAATAAATGGCT
	Reverse: GAGCTTGATCAAATTGTGGCAG
Wild-type GLI1	Forward: GGGGAGGACAGAACTTTGATCCTTACCT
	Reverse: CTGGCTCTTCCTGTAGCCCGCT
Edited GLI1	Forward: ACTGAGAATGCTGCCATGGATGATG
	Reverse: AAGTCCATATAGGGGTTCAGACCACTGC
Wild-type APOBEC3D	Forward: GTCCAGGCTGGAATGCAATGTCA
	Reverse: GAGGCTGAAGCAGAAGAATCGCTTAAAC
Edited APOBEC3D	Forward: CTCTGGGATCTCTCTGCCTCCAAATATC
	Reverse: GAGGTTGCAGTGAGTCCAGATGGC
Primers for RNA editing site-specific PCR using PrimeTime 5' Nuclease Assay[a]	
CCNI (human)	Forward: CCAATTCAACCTTTACCCAGAA
	Reverse: TCAACAGTCTTGGCAGCTA
	Wild Probe: /5HEX/TTG+GA+T+A+G+GT+TT/3IABkFQ/
	Edited Probe: /56-FAM/TGGA+T+G+GG+T+TT/3IABkFQ/
CCNI (mouse)	Forward: CCAGTTCAACCTCTATCCAGAA
	Reverse: TCAACAGTCTTAGCAGCCA
	Wild Probe: /5HEX/TTG+GA+T+A+G+GT+TT/3IABkFQ/
	Edited Probe: /56-FAM/TGGA+T+G+GG+T+TT/3IABkFQ/
Primers for qRT-PCR	
Gene	**Primer sequence**
ADAR1 (human)	Forward: CCCTTCAGCCACATCCTTC
	Reverse: GCCATCTGCTTTGCCACTT
IFNα (human)	Forward: AATGACAGAATTCATGAAAGCGT
	Reverse: GGAGGTTGTCAGAGCAGA
IFNβ (human)	Forward: GCCATCAGTCACTTAAACAGC
	Reverse: GAAACTGAAGATCTCCTAGCCT
ZBP1 (human)	Forward: GCAAACTCCGAAGCCATCCAGA
	Reverse: CCAAGTTGAGGAATCACCTGGTG
ADAR1 (mouse)	Forward: GCCAAAGACAGTGGTCAACCAG
	Reverse: GAACAAGGATGTTGCTGAGGAGC
GAPDH (mouse)	Forward: CATCACTGCCACCCAGAAGACTG
	Reverse: ATGCCAGTGAGCTTCCCGTTCAG

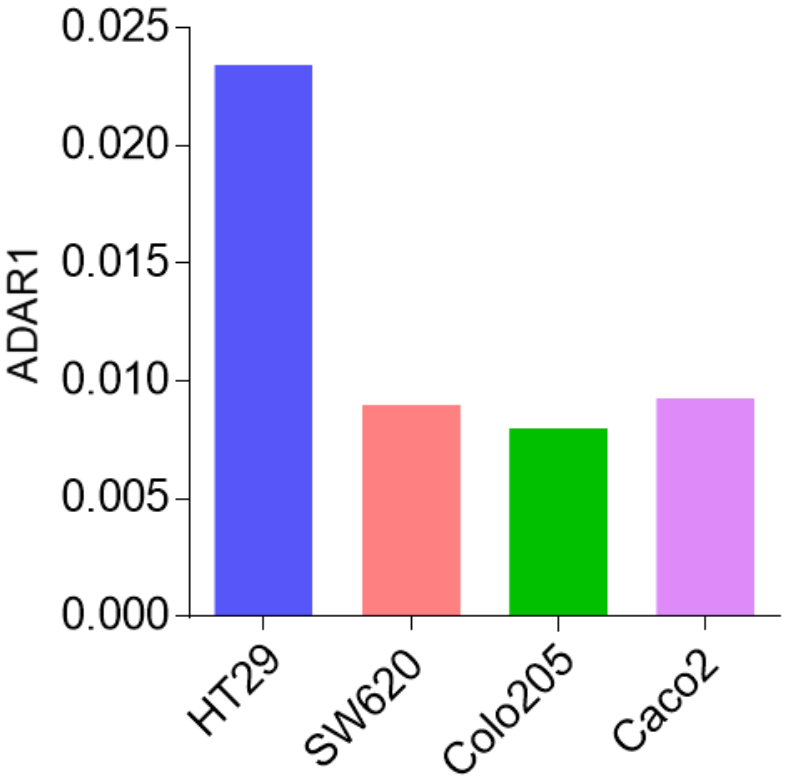
[a]Obtained from IDT (Coralville, IA, USA).

Supplementary Figure 1



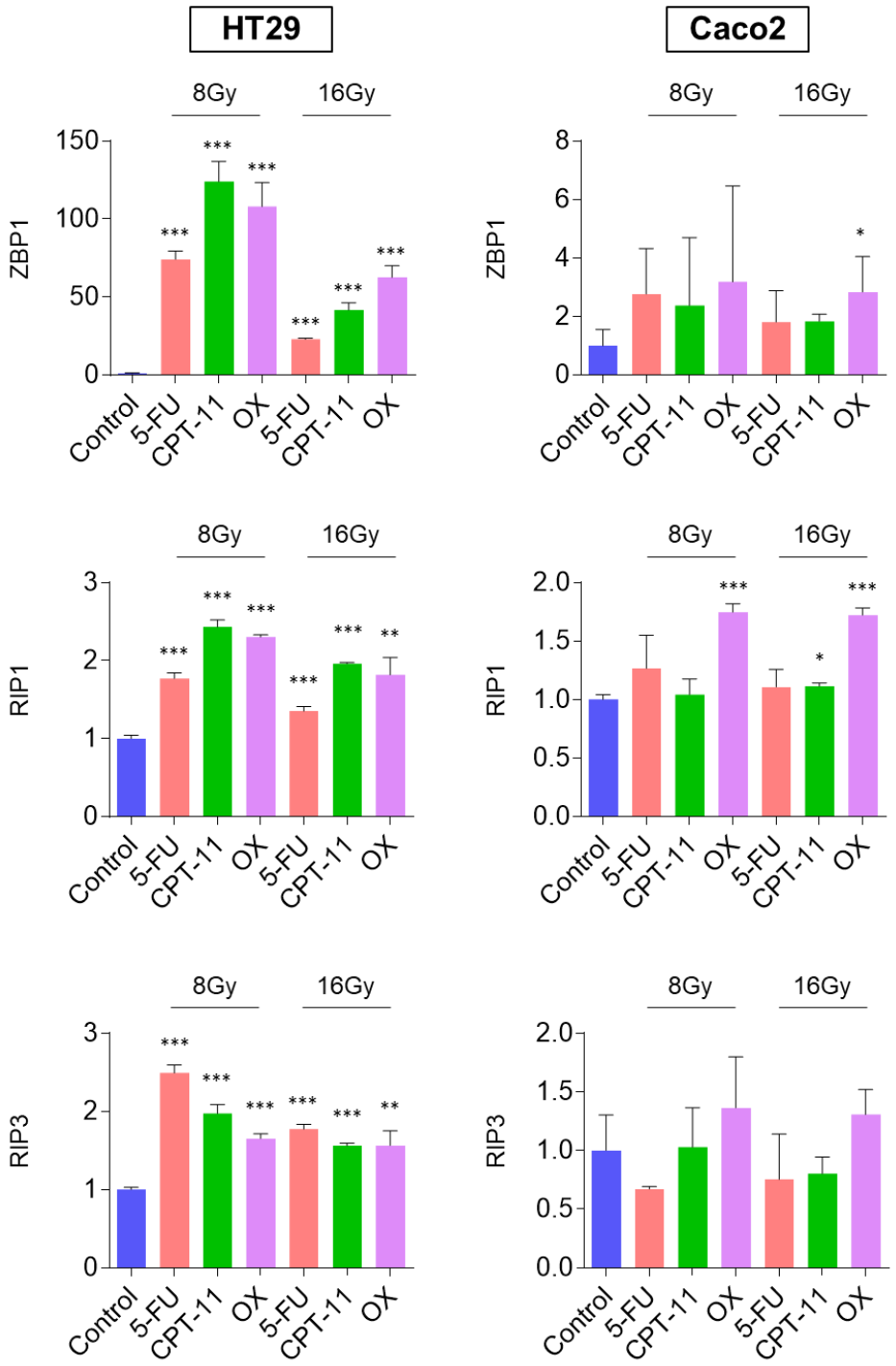
A positive correlation was found between the expression level of ADAR1 in the nucleus and the surrounding lymphocyte population in chemoradiation therapy-treated colorectal cancers.

Supplementary Figure 2



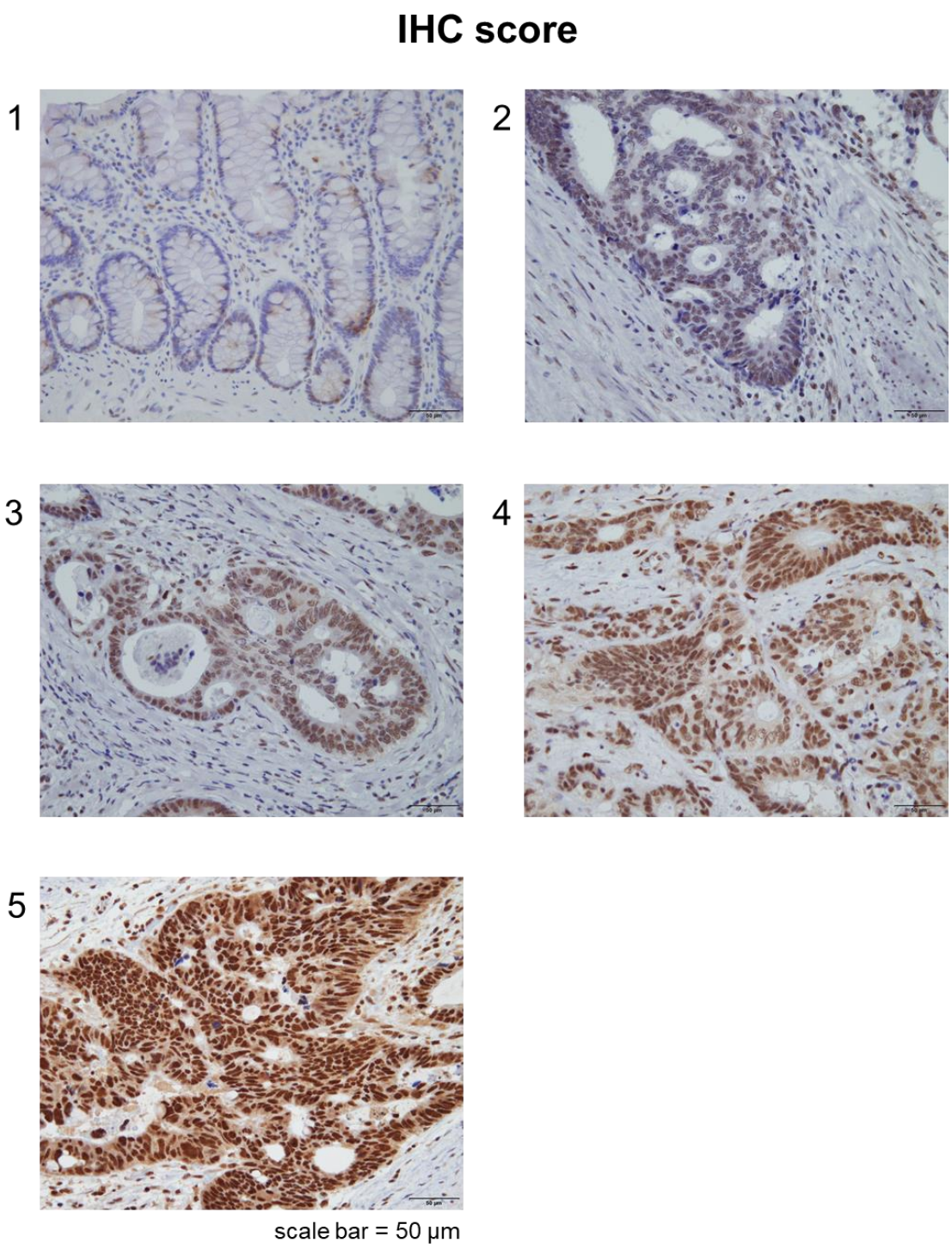
ADAR1 expression in each cell line using realtime PCR. HT29 (ADAR1 high) and Caco2 (ADAR1 low) colorectal cancer cells were selected for cell line-based analyses.

Supplementary Figure 3



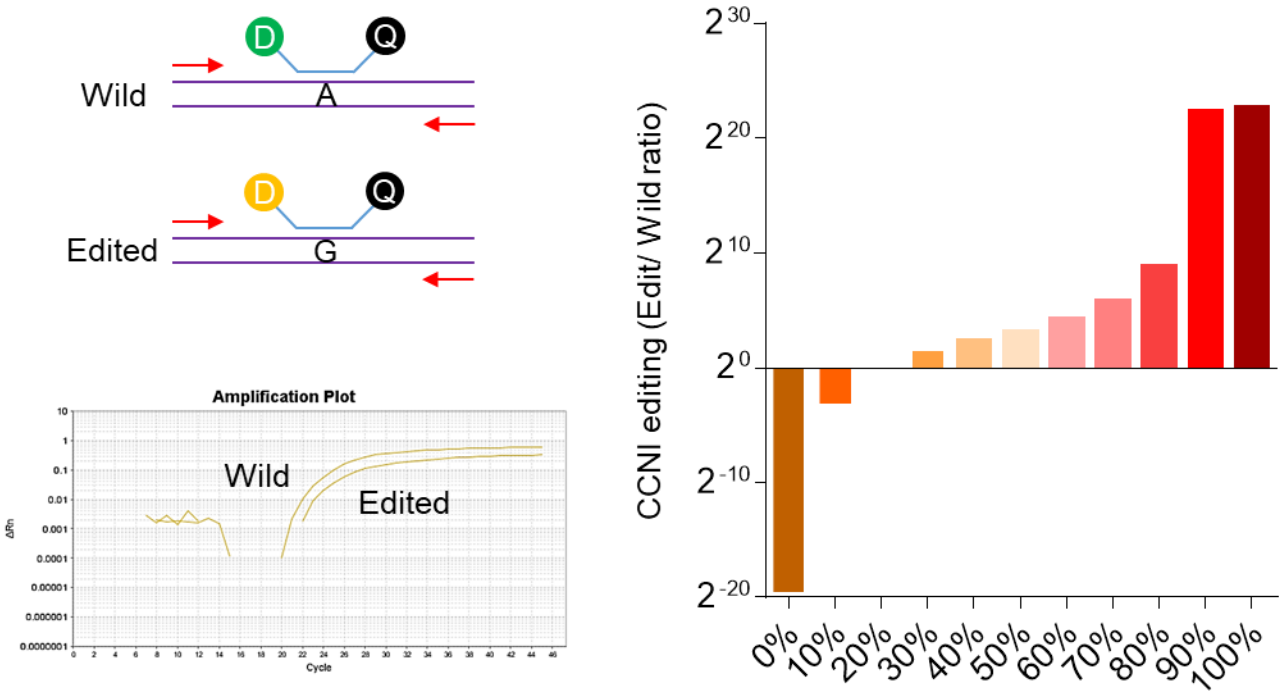
ZBP1, RIP1, and RIP3 were upregulated in OX-RT treated CRC cells compared with the control. OX: Oxaliplatin; RT: Radiotherapy.

Supplementary Figure 4



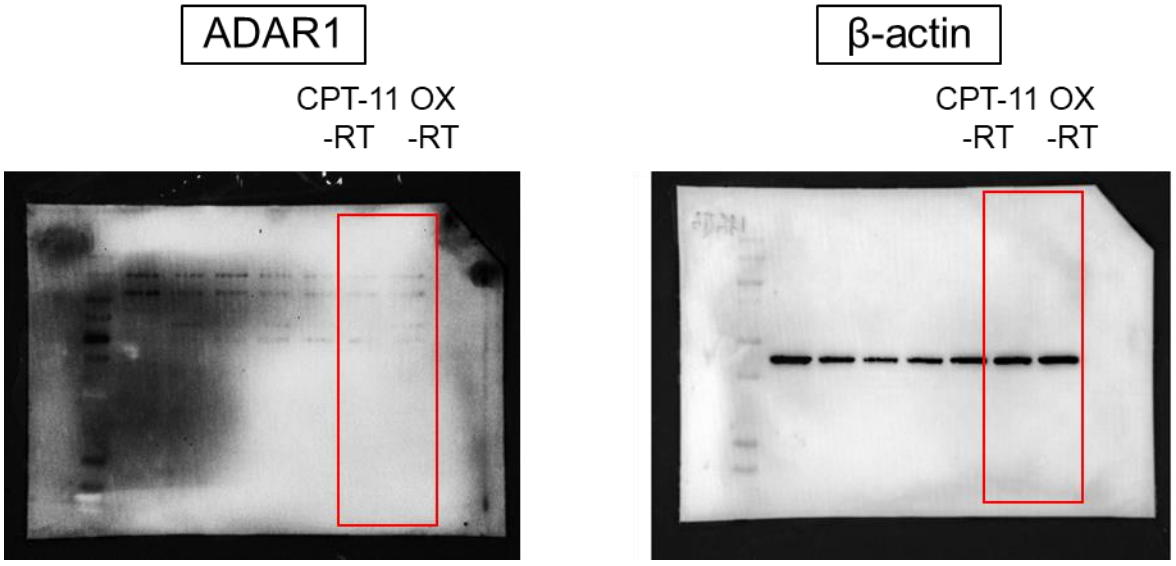
The level of ADAR1 staining was evaluated using intensity scores (1, very weak; 2, weak; 3, intermediate; 4, strong; and 5, very strong). IHC: Immunohistochemistry.

Supplementary Figure 5



The degree of RNA editing of *CCNI* was analyzed using a PrimeTime 5' Nuclease Assay (IDT, Coralville, IA, USA).

Supplementary Figure 6



Original image of Western Blotting in Figure 6C. OX: Oxaliplatin; RT: Radiotherapy.