A cancer vaccine with dendritic cells differentiated with GM-CSF and IFNα and pulsed with a squaric acid treated cell lysate improves T cell priming and tumor growth control in a mouse model

Ananda Mookerjee1, Michele Graciotti2, Lana Kandalaf2

1 Ovarian Cancer Research Center, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA
2 Ludwig Cancer Research Center, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland; Department of Oncology, University Hospital of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland

Currently at: Cardiovascular Research Center, Icahn School of Medicine, Mount Sinai, New York, USA

**Fig. S1.** ID8 cells transfected with an ova construct (ID8-ova) stably express OVA through multiple cell generations. **A:** ID8 cells were transfected with an ova plasmid and selected through antibiotic resistance. Expression levels of OVA were then measured by western blot. **B:** Expression of ova in ID8-ova cells was assessed in indicated subsequent cell generations by ELISA.
Fig. S2. Body weight measurements in the animal vaccination study. Tumor progression was followed by measuring changes in mouse body weight. Each weight curve represents individual animal. Animal vaccination was performed as reported in Fig. 4.