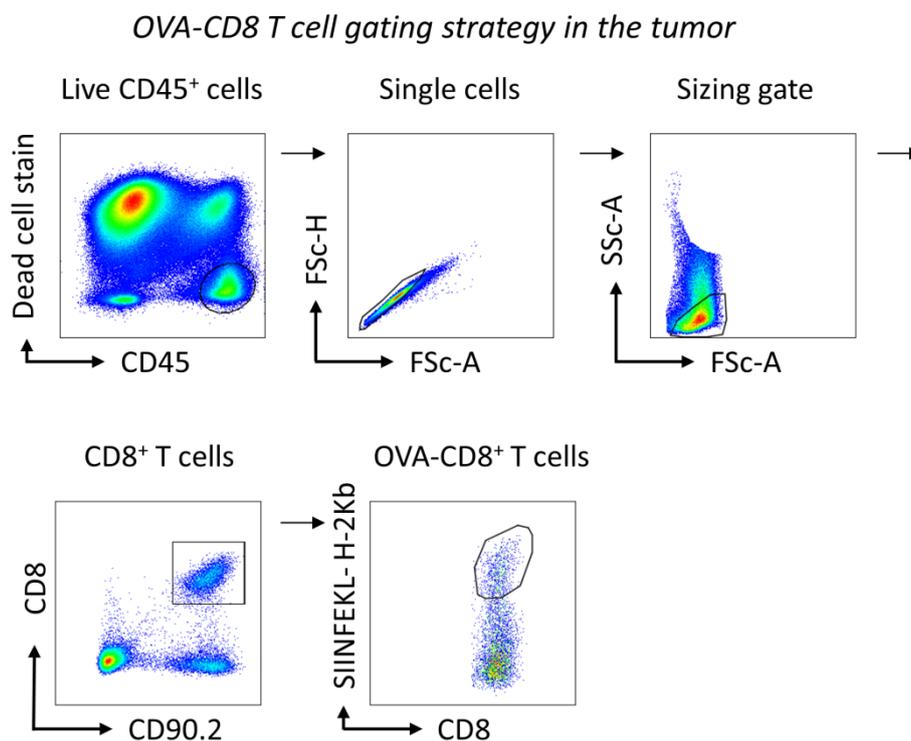
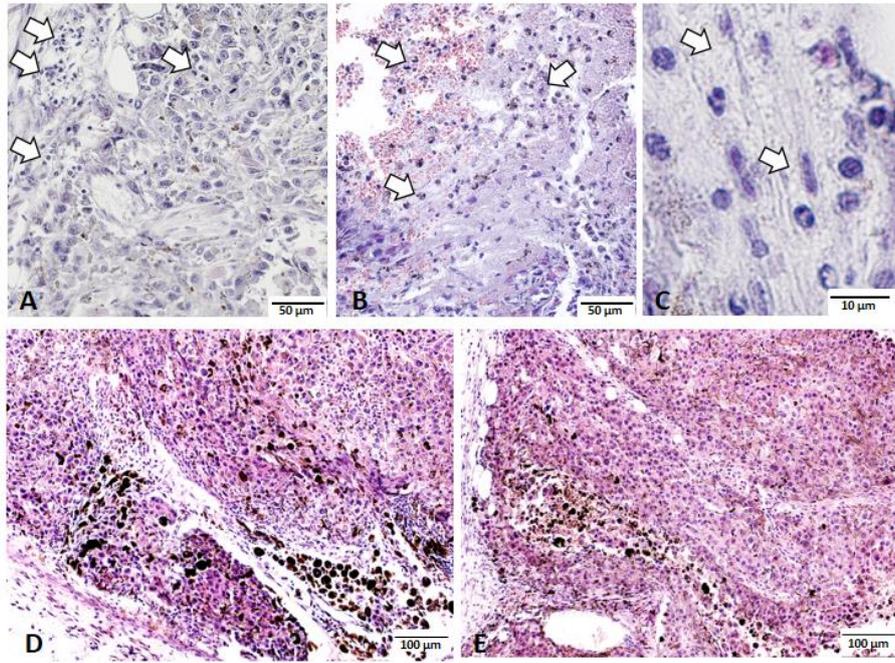


# Simplified Admix Archaeal Glycolipid Adjuvanted Vaccine and Checkpoint Inhibitor Therapy Combination Enhances Protection from Murine Melanoma

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**Figure S1.** Frequency of OVA-CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells in the spleen and tumor at the humane endpoint of C57BL/6 mice challenged with a solid melanoma tumor and treated with archaeosomes in combination with anti-PD-1 and anti-CTLA-4. C57BL/6 mice were given  $5 \times 10^5$  B16-OVA tumor cells s.c. in the dorsal flank and treated as described in Figure 1. Tumor and spleens were harvested at the humane endpoint and OVA-CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells were detected using flow cytometry. Using FlowJo, the flow cytometry gating strategy is shown to identify OVA-CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells.



**Figure S2.** Hematoxylin and eosin stained photomicrographs of a B16-OVA tumor. Neutrophils were present at the tumor periphery (A, arrows) and around necrotic areas (B, arrows). A higher magnification image shows polymorphonuclear cells resembling neutrophils (C, arrows). B16-OVA tumor-bearing mice treated with CPI therapy (D) and CPI and SLA-OVA (E) showing increased tumor cell death (dark pigmented cells).