

582 **Online only supplementary info.**

583 **Figure 5A.** MRI scans (coronal view) 8 days before (left) and 15 days after the start of  
584 the vaccination (March 1<sup>st</sup>) schedule (right). Arrows indicate contrast enhancing tumor  
585 tissue.

586

587 **Figure 5B.** MRI scans of 20Feb2012 (left) versus 07May2012 (right), following 3  
588 treatment cycles (horizontal view). A visible non-proliferative meningioma is not affected  
589 by the treatment.

590

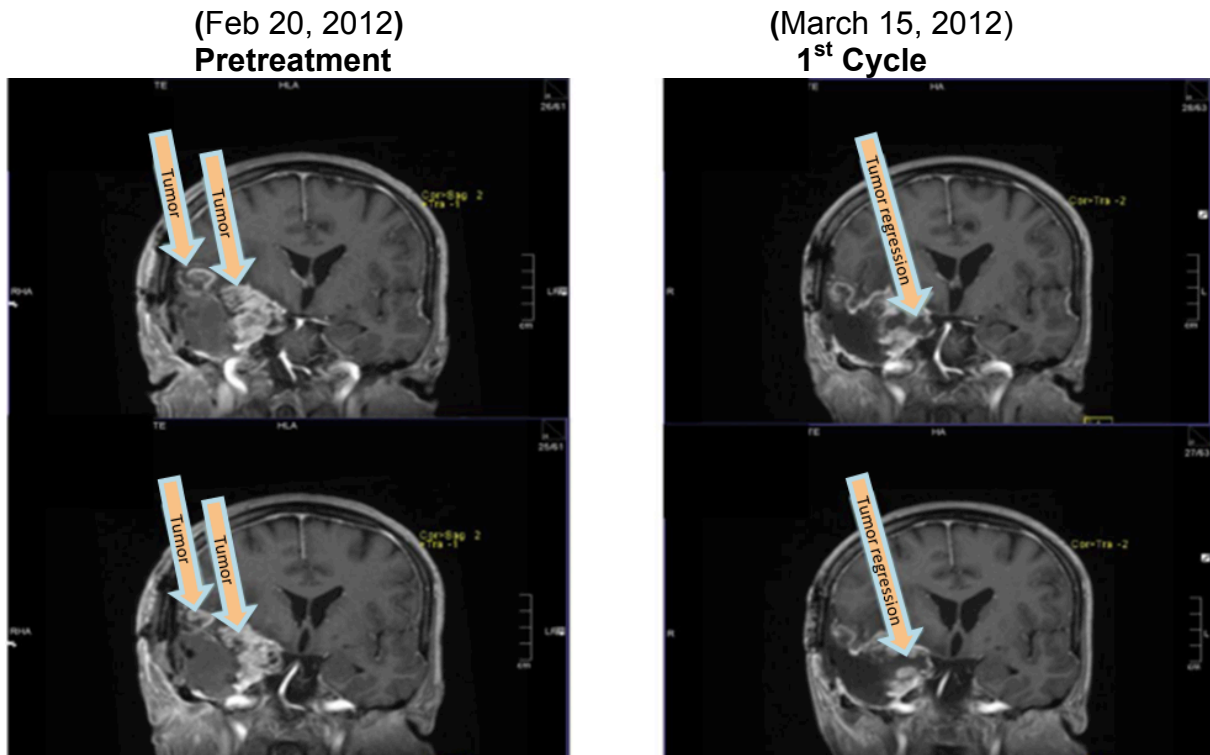
591 **Figure 5C.** MRI scans of 20Feb2012 (left) versus 07May2012 (right), following 3  
592 treatment cycles (MRI scan, sagittal view).

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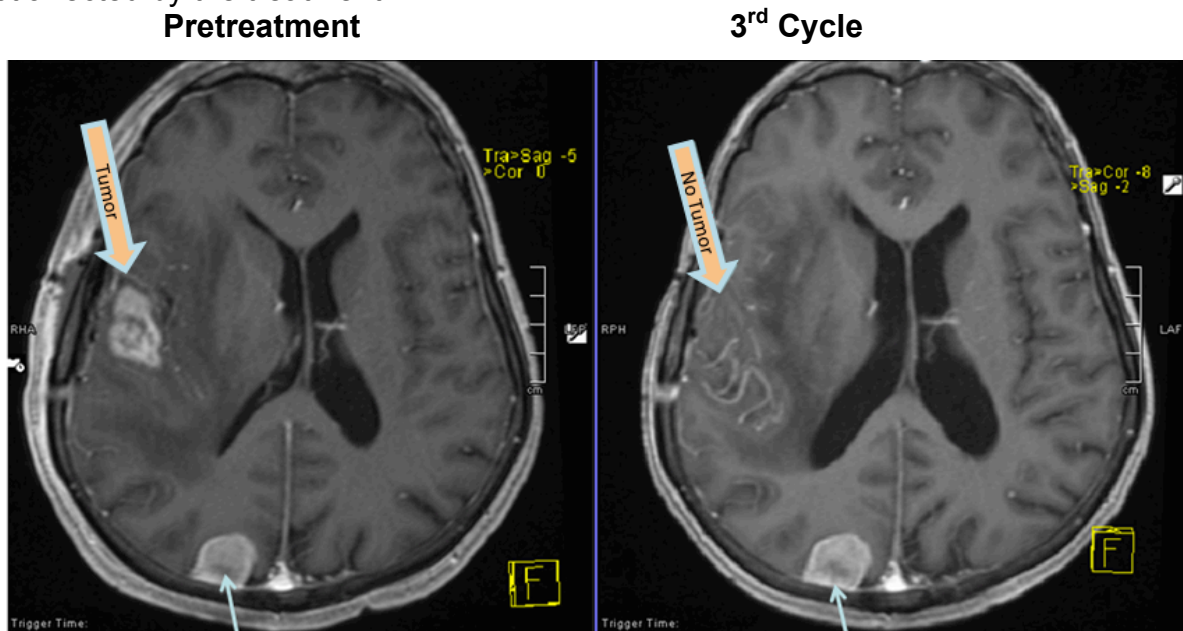
594 **Figure 6. MRI scans before and during treatment.** Decrease of tumor size, and  
595 reduction of peri-lesional oedema in the course of Gliovac treatment, without steroids.  
596 MRI scans of a female patient, after partial surgical resection of recurrent tumor, on  
597 05July2014 (left), on 11September 2014 (middle), and 27December2014 (right) at  
598 pretreatment, the second, and fifth cycle, respectively. (MRI scans, axial [top] view and  
599 coronal view [bottom]). During five GLIOVAC cycles a tumor reduction >85%. No  
600 adverse effects were reported during the immunotherapy administration. The KPS score  
601 at the fifth cycle ranged between 85-90.

602

**Figure 5A. MRI scans before and after treatment.** Scans (coronal view) of the patient's brain, 8 days before (left) and 15 days after the start of the vaccination (March 1<sup>st</sup>) schedule (right). Arrows indicate contrast enhancing tumor tissue.



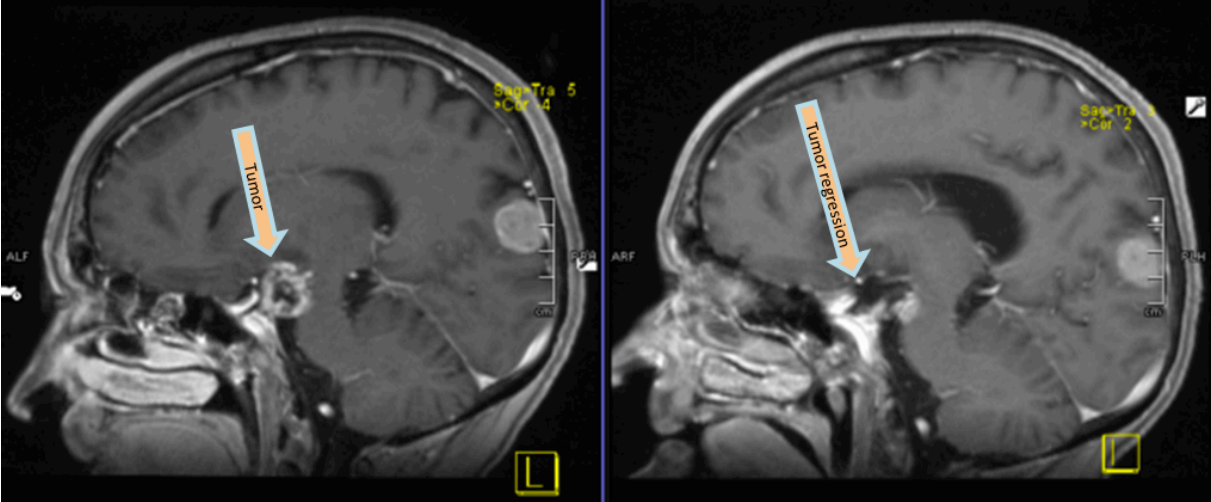
**Figure 5B,** MRI scans of 20Feb2012 (left) versus 07May2012 (right), following 3 treatment cycles (horizontal view). A visible non-proliferative meningioma (bottom) is not affected by the treatment.



**Figure 5C.** MRI scans of 20Feb2012 (left) versus 07May2012 (right), following 3 treatment cycles (MRI scan, sagittal view).

**Pretreatment**

**3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle**



**Figure 6. MRI scans before, during and after treatment.**

Decrease of tumor size, and reduction of peri-lesional oedema in the course of Gliovac treatment, without steroids. MRI scans of a female patient, after partial surgical resection of a recurrent tumor on 05 July 2014 (left), on 11 September 2014 (middle), and 27 December 2014 (right), at pretreatment, after the second, and the fifth cycle, respectively. (MRI scans, axial [top] view and coronal view [bottom]). During five GLIOVAC cycles a tumor reduction >85%. No adverse effects were reported during the immunotherapy administration. The KPS score after the fifth cycle was between 85-90.

