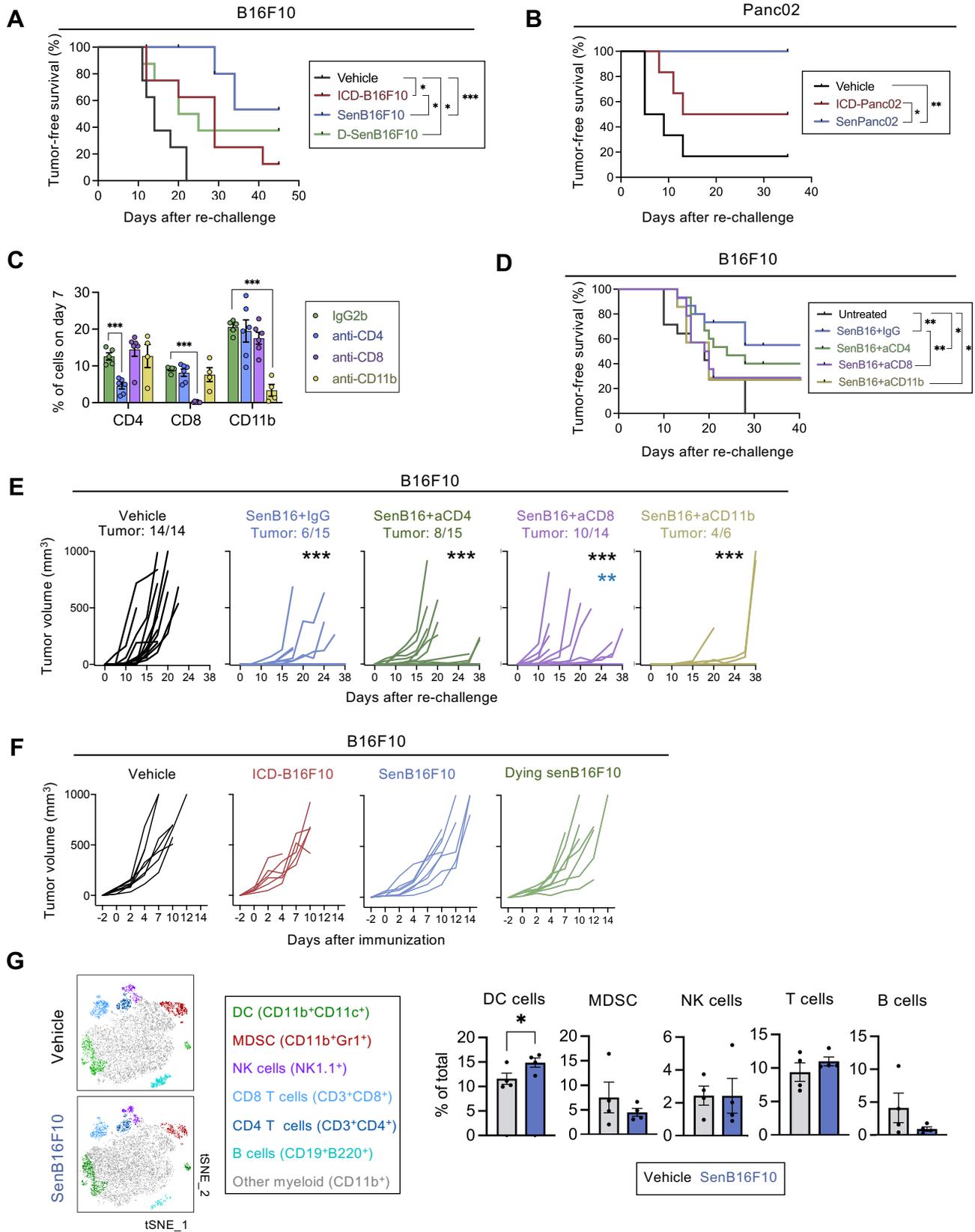# Supplementary Figure S4: Immunization with senescent cancer cells promotes anti-cancer immune surveillance

Supplementary Figure S4 Immunization with senescent cancer cells promotes anti-cancer immune surveillance

A. Tumor-free survival in vehicle-treated mice or mice immunized with ICD-B16F10, senB16F10 or senB16F10 cells dying by senolysis induced by navitoclax (D-senB16F10) (n=8 mice per group). **p<0.01, *p<0.05; log-rank (Mantel-Cox) test.

B. Tumor-free survival of vehicle-treated mice or mice immunized with ICD-Panc02 or senPanc02 (n=6 mice per group). **p<0.01, *p<0.05; log-rank (Mantel-Cox) test.

C. Flow cytometry analysis of immune populations (CD4$^+$, CD8$^+$ and CD11b$^+$ cells) in peripheral blood from animals treated with IgG or the indicated blocking antibodies after 7 days of immune depletions (n=4-6 mice per group).

D. Tumor-free survival of vehicle-treated mice (n=14) or mice immunized with senB16F10 treated with IgG (n=14) or the indicated blocking antibodies as described in Fig. 4D (n=15 for aCD4, n=14 for aCD8, or n=6 for aCD11b) . **p<0.01, *p<0.05; log-rank (Mantel-Cox) test.

E. Individual tumor growth curves from vehicle-treated mice (n=14) or mice immunized with senB16F10 treated with IgG (n=14) or the indicated blocking antibodies as described in Fig. 4D (n=15 for aCD4, n=14 for aCD8, or n=6 for aCD11b). **p<0.01, *p<0.05; two-way ANOVA test.

F. Individual tumor growth of B16F10 tumor-bearing animals immunized with ICD-B16F10, dying senB16F10 or senB16F10. *p<0.05; two-way ANOVA test (n=7-8).

G. tSNE representation of tumor-infiltrating immune (CD45$^+$) cells detected by CyTOF of B16F10 tumors from animals immunized with vehicle or senB16F10 (n=4 animals per group) highlighting the main immune populations detected (left panel) and quantification of the indicated immune populations in tumor-infiltrating immune cells (CD45$^+$) cells from animals immunized with vehicle or senB16F10 (right panel) (n=4 mice per group). *p<0.05; unpaired Student's test.