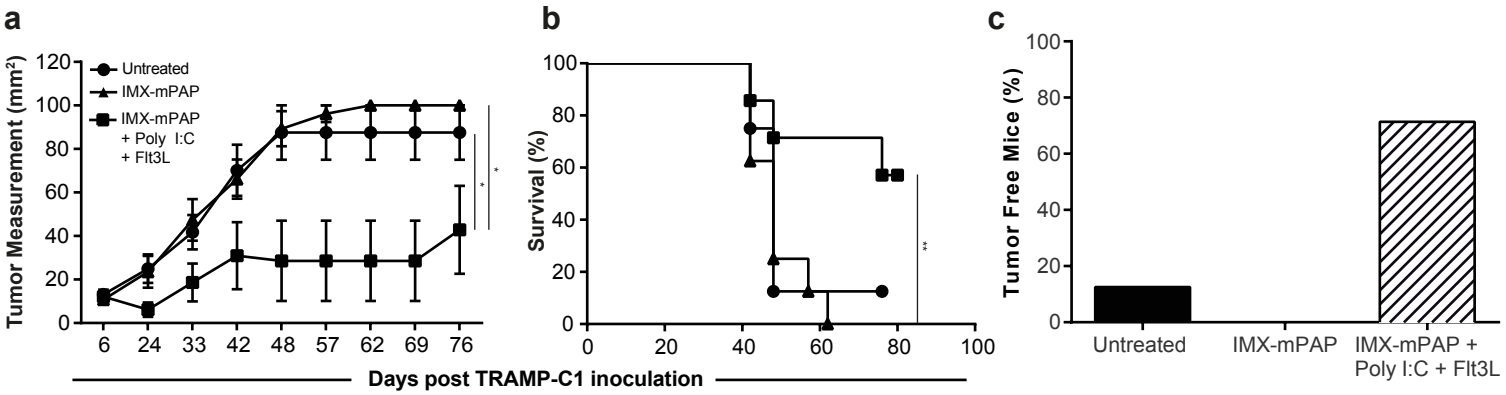
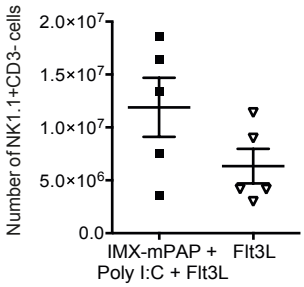


Supplementary Fig. 1: Therapeutic protection against TRAMP-C1 tumor is acieved using a delayed vaccination schedule. C57BL/6 mice were inoculated s.c. on the flank with 3 x 106 TRAMP-C1 cells/mouse. Mice were primed on day 6 and boosted on day 13 and were dosed for nine consecutive days with FLt3L as described in the Materials and Methods. Tumor growth was monitored weekly for the duration of the experiment. Mice were euthanized when tumors reached the maximal size of 10×10mm2. Animals that were untreated were compared to animals that were vaccinated with either, IMX-mPAP, IMX-mPAP + pIC or IMX-mPAP + pIC + Flt3. a Tumor growth. b Percent survival. c Tumor free mice animals at conclusion of experiment. Data are presented as mean ± SEM where n=8 mice/group from one representative experiment of three equivalent experiments. Statistical significance in tumor growth (a) was determined using a two-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparisons test. Percent survival (b) was plotted as a Kaplan-Meier curve and the log-rank (Mantel-Cox) test was used to calculate statistical significance. $p < 0.05$ *, $p < 0.01$ **, $p < 0.001$ *** & $p < 0.0001$ **** IMX= ISCOMATRIX® adjuvant.



Supplementary Fig. 2: NK cell expansion following vaccination or Flt3L administration alone. C57BL/6 mice were prime-boost vaccinated on day 2 and day 9 as described in the Materials and Methods, in the absence of tumor. Twenty-four hours after boosting, the SPL was harvested and the number of NK cells were enumerated. Data are presented as mean ± SEM where n= 5 mice/group from one representative experiment of two equivalent experiments. IMX= ISCOMATRIX® adjuvant.