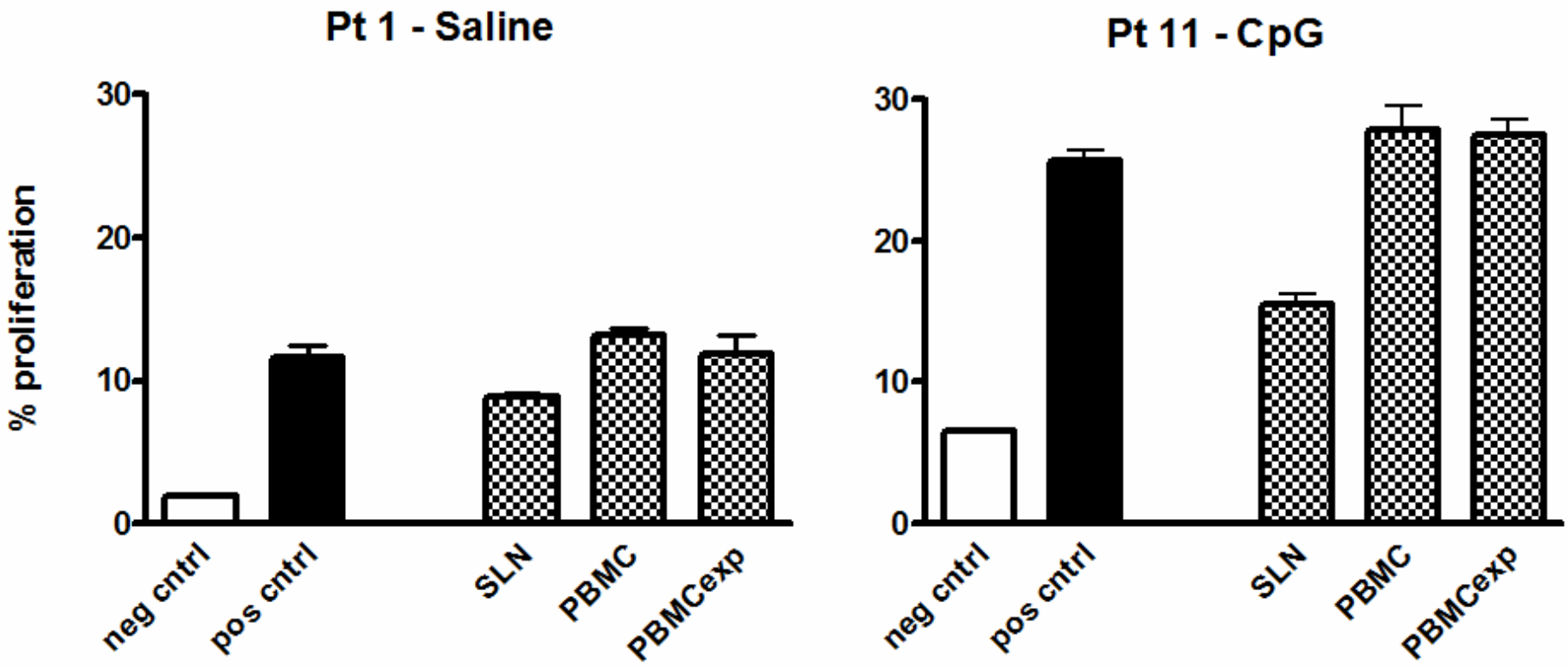
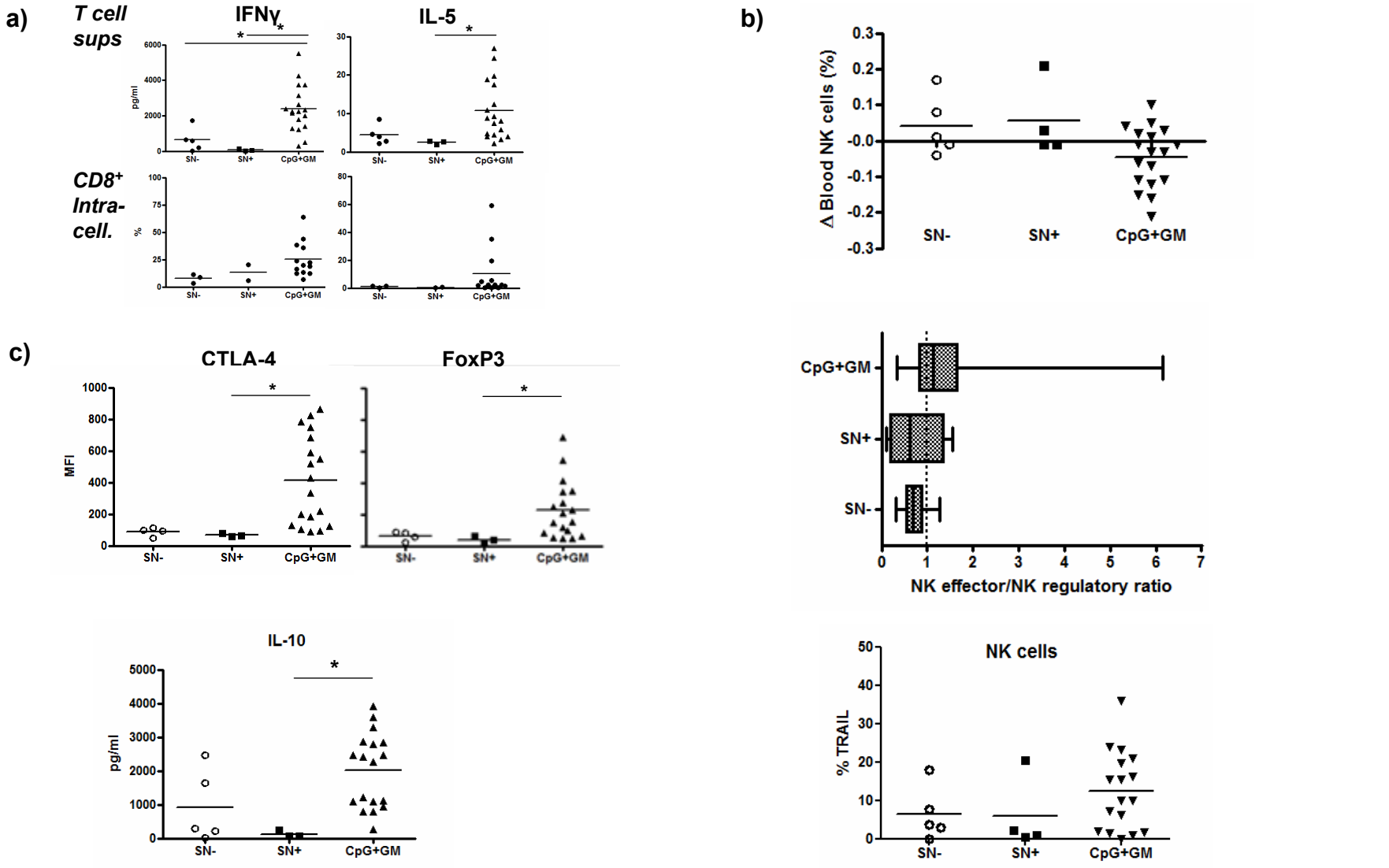


Suppl. Fig. 1. Suppression assays from a saline and a CpG administered patient. Negative control (open bar)=unstimulated CD4+CD25- effector T cells, positive control=stimulated CD4+CD25- effector T cells. Gray bars show the percentage of proliferated CD4+CD25- effector T cells in the presence of CD4+CD25+ enriched fractions of respectively expanded SLN T cells (SLN), peripheral blood T cells (PBMC) and expanded peripheral blood T cells (PBMCexp) harvested at the same time point (t=0).



Suppl. Fig. 2 Immune stimulatory and regulatory effects are related to CpG±GM administration and not to the presence of tumor cells a) Representative T cell cytokine profiles after in vitro stimulation stratified by tumor negative or positive saline and CpG±GM administered patients. Means (in bar graphs with SEM) are shown. **P*<0.05. **b)** Pre- and post-treatment changes in NK cell frequencies in the peripheral blood, shift from predominantly regulatory CD56^{bright} to more effector CD56^{dim} NK cells in the melanoma SLN, and surface TRAIL expression on SLN NK cells stratified by tumor negative or positive saline and CpG±GM administered patients. **P*<0.05. **c)** Mean Fluorescence Intensity (MFI) of CTLA-4 and FoxP3 expression in SLN Tregs and IL-10 secretion after stimulation of SLN T cells stratified by tumor negative or positive saline and CpG±GM administered patients. * *P* <0.05.