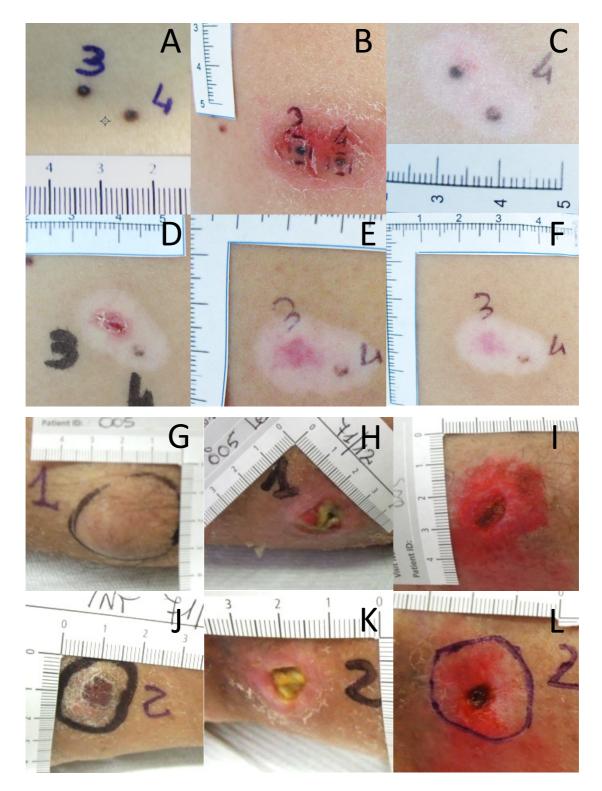
Patient number	Prior antitumor therapy	Treatment line	Active principle	Dose	Administration route	Start date	End date
001	Yes	1	NY-ESO	NA	Intramuscular	26/03/12	04/06/12
		2	Bleomycin (ECT)	30 mg	Intravenous bolus	24/07/12	24/07/12
		2 3	Dacarbazine	NA	Intravenous	02/08/12	02/10/12
002	No						
003	Yes	1	Bleomycin (ECT)	30 mg	Intravenous bolus	01/03/12	01/03/12
004	Yes	1	MAGE A3 + AS15	0.5 ml	intramuscular	21/06/11	11/07/11
005	No						
006	Yes	1	Dacarbazine	1000 mg/m^2	Intravenous	01/04/12	01/09/12
007	Yes	1	Melphalan (ILP)	100 mg	Intravenous bolus	30/04/12	30/04/12
800	No		,	Ū			
009	Yes	1	Dacarbazine	1600 mg/m ²	Intravenous	12/09/12	28/12/12
010	Yes	1	Dacarbazine	1000 mg/m ²	Intravenous	05/09/12	27/09/12
		2	Vemurafenib	960 mg b.i.d.	Oral	14/10/12	08/02/13
011	No			Ū			
012	No						
013	No						
014	Yes	Adjuvant	Melphalan (ILP)	100 mg	Intravenous drip	07/03/12	07/03/12
015	Yes	Adjuvant	IFN	High-dose	Intravenous	26/08/13	09/10/13
016	No	-		-			
017	Yes	Adjuvant	IFN	3 MIU	Intravenous	01/04/00	01/10/01
		1	Dacarbazine	800 mg/m ²	Intravenous	17/10/06	13/11/06
		1	Thymosine	3.2 mg	Subcutaneous	17/10/06	13/11/06
		2	Ipilimumab	10 mg/kg	Intravenous	10/01/07	21/02/07
018	Yes	1	Bleomycin (ECT)	27 mg	Intravenous bolus	24/09/13	24/09/13
019	No		/	-			
020	Yes	Adjuvant	Anti-BCG	NA	Subcutaneous	01/08/10	12/08/10
021	No	-					
901	Yes	Adjuvant	IFN	NA	Subcutaneous	01/12/12	01/11/13

Supplementary Table 1: Previous antineoplastic th	nerapies
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NA = Not available; ECT = Electrochemotherapy; ILP = Isolated limb perfusion; IFN = Interferon; b.i.d. = twice a day



Supplementary Figure 1.

Supplementary Figure 1. Examples of responses of injected cutaneous/subcutaneous metastases.

A to F. Two cutaneous lesions present at baseline (**A**) in this patient (patient 23.003.S.005) were injected with L19-IL2/L19-TNF. After last injection (day 22) the injected area appears erythematous and lesions less surelevated (**B**). At tumor assessment 2 at week 12 (day 85), lesions appear reduced in size and surrounded by a vitiligo-like, discoloured skin area (**C**). At tumor assessment 3 (week 24, day 168) a crusty scar is visible in the place of lesion 3 (**D**). At the following assessment (week 36) and at follow-up 1 (week 52), lesion 3 has disappeared while lesion 4 has become not measurable, leaving behind a hyperpigmented rim (**E** and **F**).

G to **L**. Two large subcutaneous lesions present at baseline in patient 14.004.S.008 (**G** and **J**) were treated with the immunocytokine combination. After 6 weeks, both lesions appeared necrotic and ulcerated (**H** and **K**). At tumor assessment 2 (week 12, day 85), lesions appear to have considerably shrunk (**I** and **L**). Three weeks later, the patient underwent surgical resection of the residual measurable lesion (lesion 1) and was withdrawn from the study because considered NED.



Supplementary Figure 2.

Supplementary Figure 2. Comparison between intralesional treatment with L19IL2/L19TNF and surgery.

A and C. Two patients with cutaneous metastases at baseline (red arrows), who had previously received surgical exeresis of several other skin lesions (black arrows), were treated with L19IL2/L19TNF as per protocol. At tumor assessment at week 12, all treated lesions appeared to have disappeared leaving behind little scars (**B and D**). The immunocytokine treatment is less disfiguring than surgery, with better cosmetic results and no margin problems, thus improving patient's quality of life.