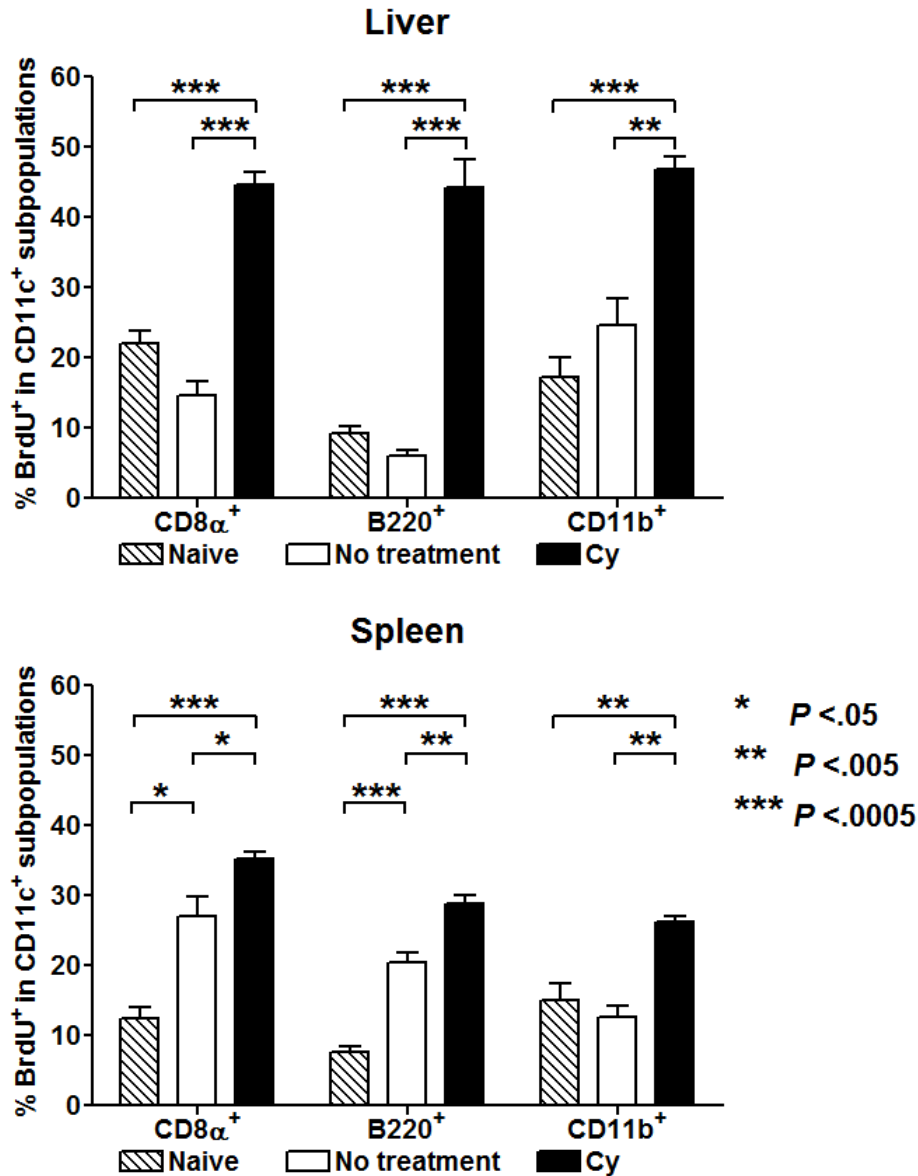
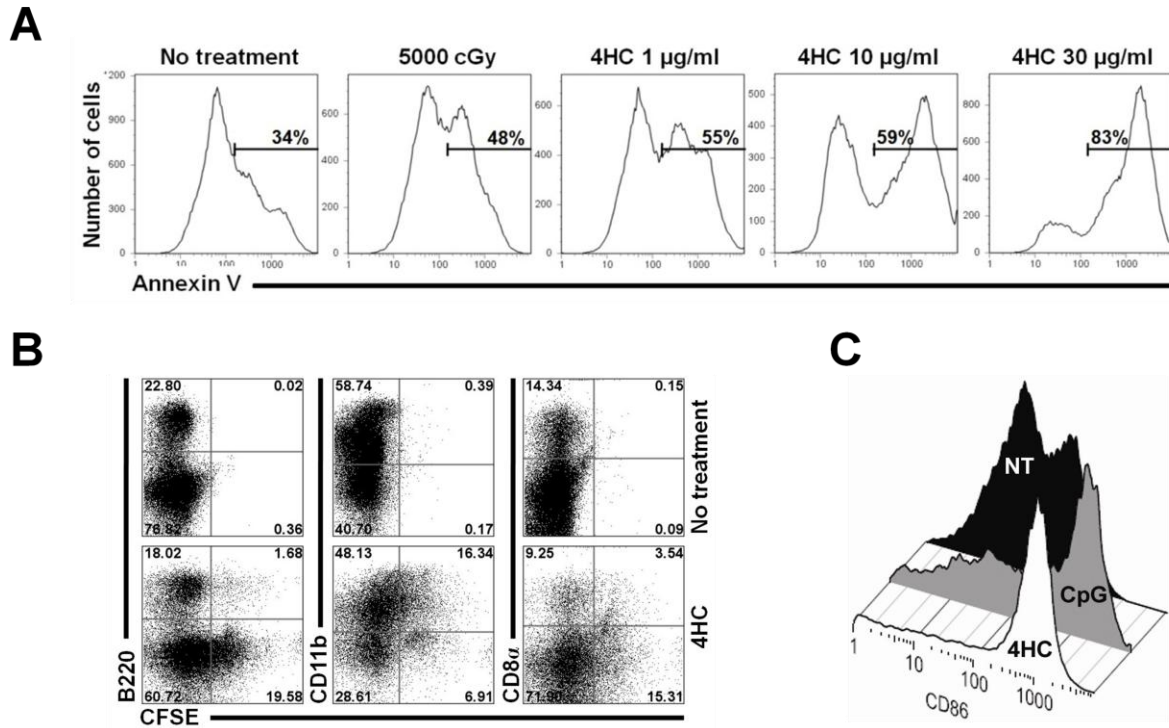


**Supplementary figure 1.** Administration of CD25-depleting mAb after Cy produces lasting elimination of Foxp3<sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells. Cy-treated tumor-bearing animals were injected intraperitoneally with 250 µg of PC61 mAb or corresponding isotype control on days 13 and 16 after tumor injection. On day 23, spleens and livers from tumor-bearing Cy-treated animals that received anti-CD25 or isotype control were analyzed for the presence of regulatory Foxp3<sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cells.



**Supplementary figure 2.** All hepatic and splenic DC subsets in Cy-treated tumor-bearing animals incorporate BrdU at higher levels than the untreated ones. On day 21 after tumor implantation tumor-bearing Cy-treated or untreated animals were injected with BrdU and then fed BrdU-containing water until analysis on day 23. Graphs show percentage of BrdU incorporation in subsets of splenic and liver conventional DCs.



**Supplementary figure 3.** (A) CT26 cells were treated with escalating doses of active Cy metabolite, 4-hydroperoxycyclophosphamide (4-HC, a generous gift from Dr. Richard Jones), for 30 minutes, then cultured for 48 hours prior to apoptosis assessment by staining for Annexin V (BD Biosciences). 5000 cGy-irradiated cells and untreated cells served as controls. Representative plots from one of three independent experiments are shown. (B) Facilitated phagocytosis of tumor cells after Cy treatment leads to activation of naïve DCs. CT26 cells were stained with CFSE and then treated with 4-HC at a dose of 30 µg/ml. After 48 hours, freshly isolated BALB/c splenic CD11c<sup>+</sup> DCs were added to apoptotic tumor cells at a 1:5 ratio and phagocytosis was assessed 3 hours later. Representative dot plots are shown. (C) Additional groups of BALB/c splenic CD11c<sup>+</sup> DCs were incubated with nothing (NT), CpG1826 (CpG) or 4-HC treated apoptotic CT26 cells for 24h after which their activation status was assessed by staining for CD86.