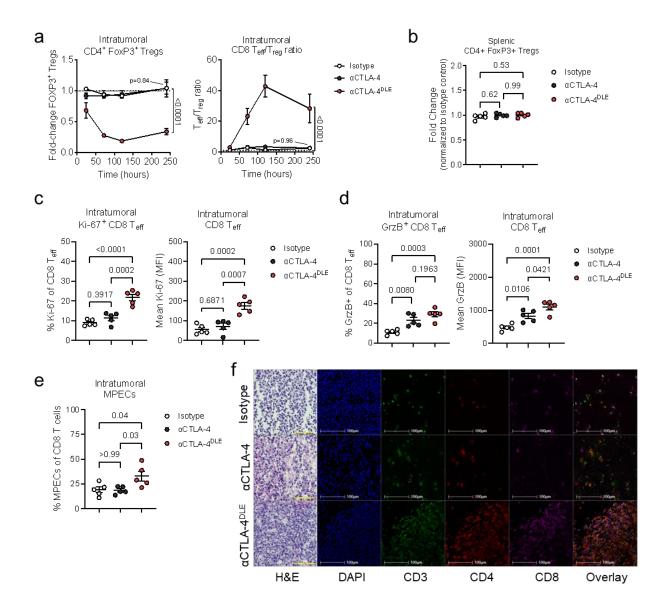
1 Supplementary Figure S3



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Supplementary Figure S3. αCTLA-4^{DLE} promotes superior T cell infiltration in the tumor microenvironment versus parental αCTLA-4 in MC38 and CT26 tumor-bearing mouse models. (a-e) C57BL/6 mice bearing MC38 subcutaneous tumors (~120 mm³) treated once intraperitoneally with 100 µg of indicated antibodies. (a) Fold-change of intratumoral FoxP3⁺ Tregs relative to vehicle control (dashed line) and ratio of intratumoral CD8⁺ effector T cells to FoxP3⁺ Tregs (n=5 mice/treatment time point), and (b) fold-change of splenic FoxP3⁺ Tregs relative to isotype at 72 hours (n=5 mice/group). (c) Percentage of intratumoral Ki-67⁺ and Ki-67 mean

fluorescent intensity (MFI) on CD8⁺ T effector cells (Teff; CD44⁺CD62L⁻), (d) Percentage of 10 11 intratumoral granzyme B (GrzB+) and GrzB+ MFI on CD8 Teff cells and (e) memory precursor effector cells (MPECs) subsets (CD62L⁻PD-1⁻ Slamf7⁺CX3CR1⁻) evaluated by flow cytometry 10 12 days following treatment (n=5 mice/group). Data were analyzed using a two-way ANOVA (a) or 13 one-way ANOVA (b-e) followed by a Tukey's multiple comparisons test. (f) Representative 14 hematoxylin & eosin (H&E) and multiplex immunofluorescence images from isotype (top panel) 15 16 or αCTLA-4 (middle panel) and αCTLA-4^{DLE} (bottom panel) treated CT26 tumor-bearing (~50-75 mm³) treated once intraperitoneally with 100 µg of indicated antibodies are shown. H&E staining 17 and immunofluorescent labelling of CD3, CD4 and CD8 from fresh frozen tumor sections collected 18 9 days post-treatment. Imaging was performed with a Keyence BZ-X800 inverted fluorescence 19 microscope equipped with a 20X Plan Apo λ NA 0.75 objective (Nikon), an Akoya CODEX 20 21 microfluidics instrument.