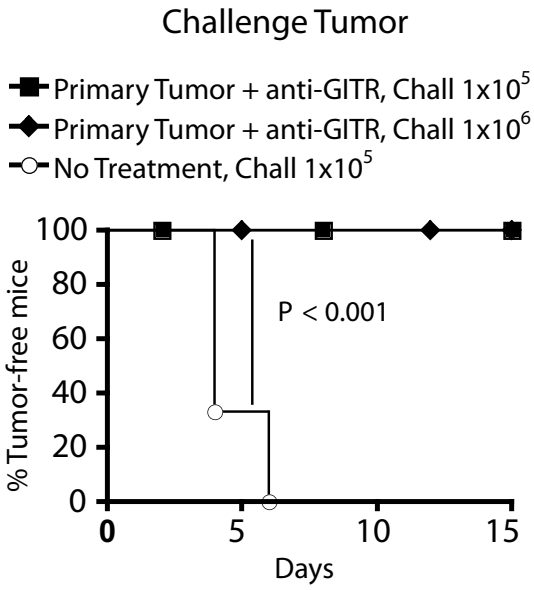
Supplemental Figure Legends

Supp. Figure 1: Concomitant immunity mediates rejection of 10 times the lethal dose of B16 melanoma. Mice were inoculated with primary tumors in the right flank on day 0, treated with anti-GITR on days 4 and 10, and challenged with either $1x10^5$ or $1x10^6$ B16 melanoma cells on the left flank on day 6. Growth of challenge tumors is depicted.

Supp. Figure 2: Absolute T cell responses following anti-CD4 versus anti-GITR treatment. (A) Mice were inoculated with B16-OVA tumors on days 0 and 6, and were left untreated, or were treated with anti-GITR or anti-CD4 on days 4 and 10. On day 15, IFN-γ ELISPOT was performed on purified CD8 T cells from pooled spleens (6 mice/group). EL4 cells pulsed with no peptide or with OVA were used as targets, as specified in the legend. Values represent the average of four replicate wells per sample for anti-CD4 (left axes) versus anti-GITR (right axes) treatment, and error bars represent standard deviations. (B) Mice were vaccinated in the footpad with 10μg of OVA_{257} peptide emulsified in Titermax® and treated with anti-CD4 (day 0), LTF2 isotype control mAb (day 0) or anti-GITR (days 1 and 3). On day 5, cells pooled from lymph nodes were restimulated with the specified concentration of OVA peptide and the percent of antigen-experienced CD8 T cells secreting IFN-γ was determined by flow cytometry. Y-axis represents the percent of $CD3^+$ $CD8^+$ $CD44^{hi}$ $CD62L^{low}$ cells secreting IFN-γ when treated with anti-CD4 (left axis) or anti-GITR (right axis). Each point represents a single mouse, and horizontal lines represent averages.

Supplemental Figure 1



Supplemental Figure 2