Supplemental figure legends

Supplemental Figure 1: VPA administration in vehicle treated mice does not alter immune cell infiltration. Human U87dEGFR cells (10^5) were implanted intracranially into athymic mice brains and allowed to grow for 9 days. For VPA treated mice, two VPA treatments were performed at 12 hour intervals the day before HBSS inoculation. Twenty-four hours later, mice were sacrificed and tumor bearing hemispheres were harvested to quantify the number of recruited NK, macrophages, and lymphocytes by FACS.

Supplemental Figure 2: Comparison of IFN-γ production by NK cells upon stimulation with cytokines or Toll-like receptor stimuli in the presence or absence of VPA. Data showed that in vitro NK cells respond to cytokine stimulation to produce IFN-γ and the responsiveness is inhibited by VPA. However, the level of IFN-γ production by NK cells upon stimulation with Toll-like receptor stimuli, LPS and Pam2CSK4, was very low or undetectable.

Supplemental figure 3: VPA does not alter the rate of encephalitis onset in mice treated with wild-type HSV. Glioblastoma free athymic mice were treated with either vehicle or two VPA treatments at 12 hour intervals the day before wild-type HSV inoculation. The following day, wild-type HSV (10^4 pfu) was inoculated intracranially and mice were monitored for the onset of neurological symptoms.