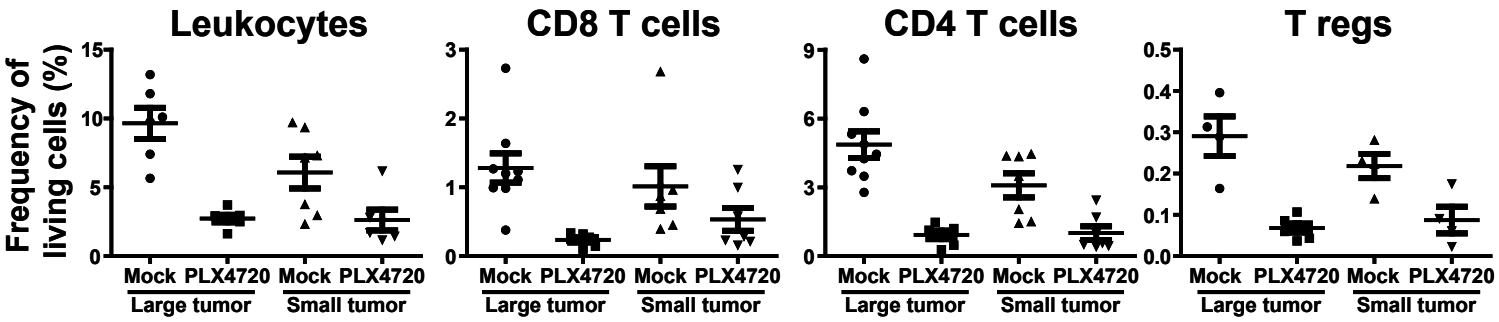
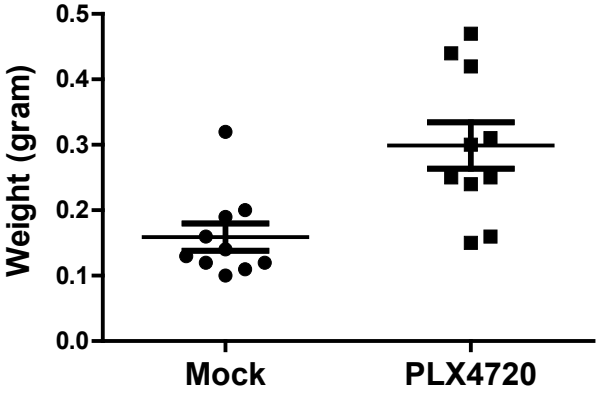
Supplemental material to:
Anna I. Hooijkaas, Jules Gadiot, Michelle Morrow, Ross Stewart, Ton S. Schumacher and Christian U. Blank. Selective BRAF inhibition decreases tumor-resident lymphocyte frequencies in a mouse model of human melanoma. OncoImmunology 2012; 1(6); http://dx.doi.org/10.4161/onci.20226
http://www.landesbioscience.com/journals/oncoimmunology/article/20226



Supplementary figure 1. Tumor-bearing Tyr::CreERT2;PTENF-/-;BRAFF-V600E/+ mice were mock or PLX4720 treated for at least 21 days, starting when tumors were small (25 mm2 on average) or large (at least 60 mm2) . Tumors were removed directly following euthanasia and single cell suspensions were analyzed by use of flow cytometry. Dead cells were removed from all analyses (except for intracellular stainings) by discarding propidium iodide positive cells. Leukocytes were defined as being CD45+ cells. CD4+, CD8+ and regulatory T-cells were respectively defined as the CD4+CD8-, CD4-CD8+ or the CD4+CD25+FoxP3+ population. The shown values represent the frequency of the assessed cell population as a percentage of all living cells in the single cell suspension of the tumor for individually analyzed mice. As the T reg population was distinguished by use of an intracellular stain the values in this plot are shown as a percentage of all cells in the tumor suspension.



Supplementary figure 2. Nine week old male C57BL/6J mice were subcutaneously inoculated with 1x106 B16F10 cells in the shaven right flank. Four days after tumor inoculation mice were placed on PLX4720 or mock treatment. The shown values represent the weight in grams of tumors removed from individual mice at day 10 of treatment.