**Radiation-induced immunogenic modulation of tumor enhances antigen processing and calreticulin exposure, resulting in enhanced T-cell killing - Gameiro et al**

| | | % Positive (MFI) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **DMSO** | **THAPS** |
| Antigen Processing Machinery | Intracellular ← | LMP2 | 94.5 (180) | 95.5 (**303**) |
| | | LMP7 | 75.8 (107) | 81.2 (**156**) |
| | | LMP10 | 88.6 (108) | 93.4 (**191**) |
| | | TAP1 | 91 (83) | 92.6 (**117**) |
| | | TAP2 | 95.7 (143) | 96.7 (**223**) |
| | | Calnexin | 99 (260) | 99.2 (**456**) |
| | | Calreticulin | 90.8 (78) | 88.8 (**120**) |
| | | Tapasin | 92.6 (96) | 90.6 (**168**) |
| | Cell-Surface | HLA-A2 | 98.8 (954) | 97 (**1418**) |
| | | ICAM-1 | 98.4 (1551) | 95.4 (**2889**) |
| | | CEA | 9.4 (180) | 11.8 (154) |
| | | MUC-1 | 35.6 (51) | 33.3 (**179**) |

**Supplemental Table 1.** Tumor cells exposed to ER stress undergo immunogenic modulation. Human breast (MDA-MB-231) carcinoma cells were exposed to thapsigargin (0.2 uM/1h) or DMSO control. After 48 h, cells were analyzed by flow cytometry. Intracellular expression of indicated APM components and cell-surface expression of HLA-A2, ICAM-1, CEA, and MUC-1. Numbers indicate percentage of positive cells. Numbers in parentheses denote MFI. Bold denotes significant upregulation (≥ 30% increase in percent of cells or MFI not observed in isotype control vs. untreated cells).