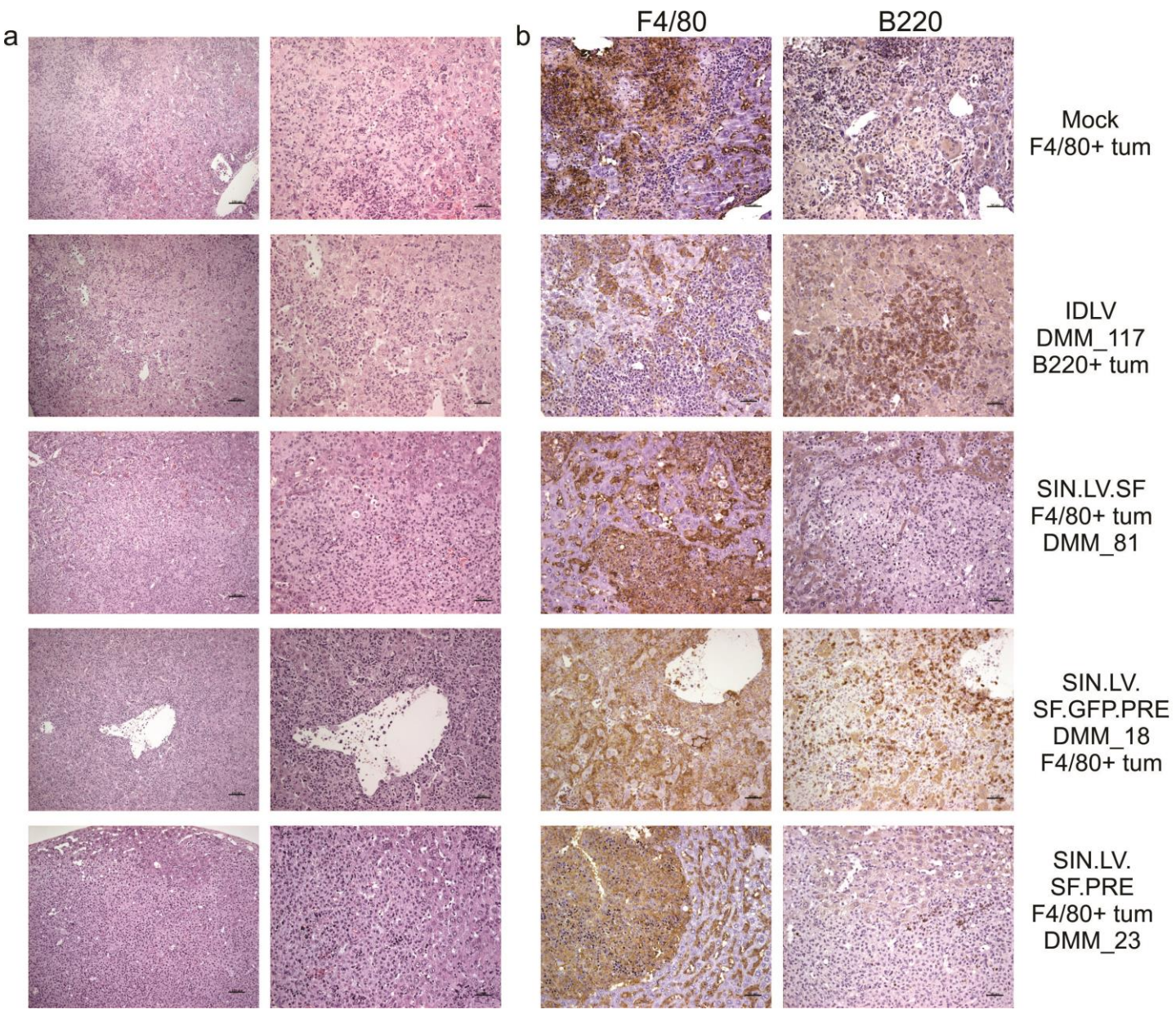
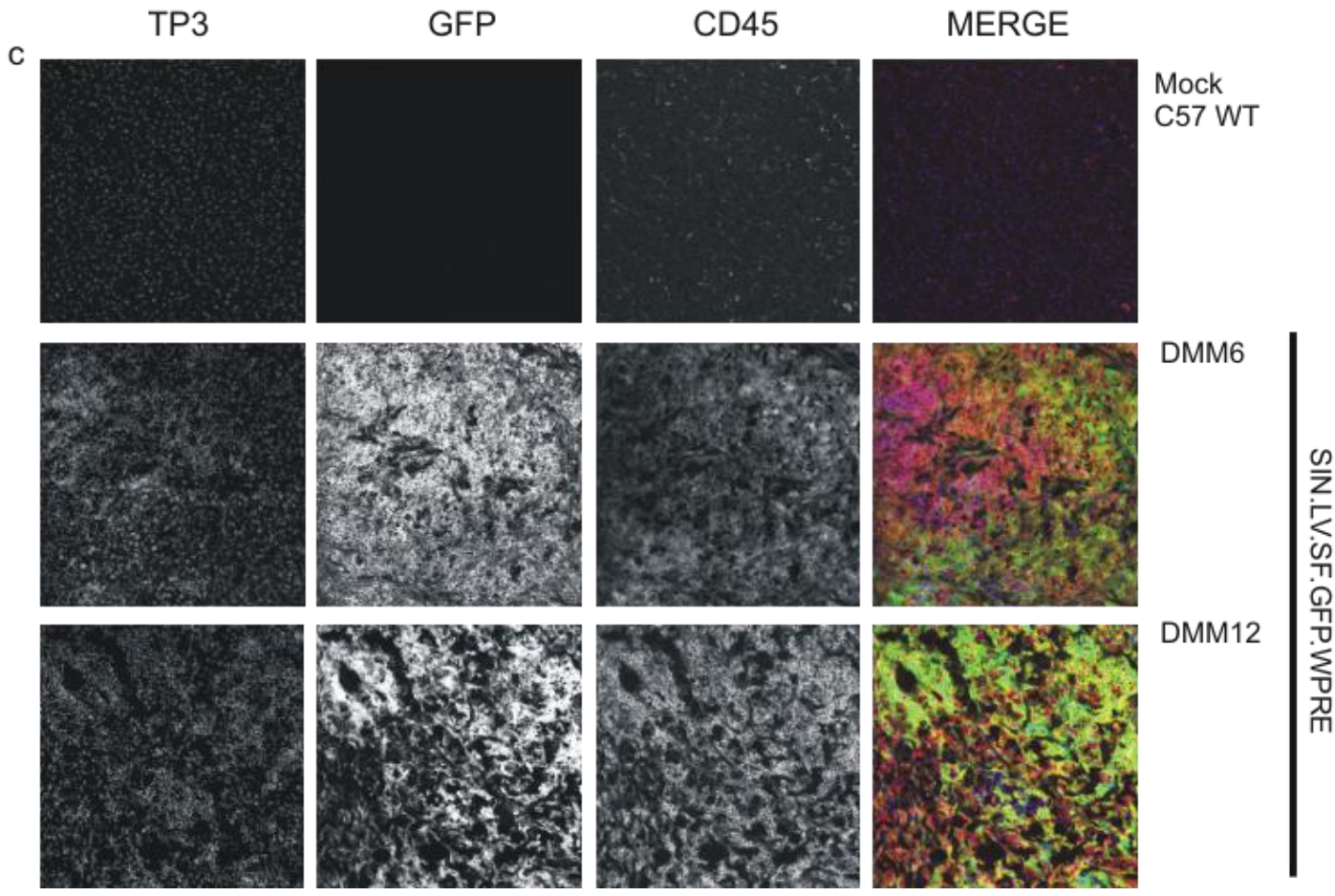

a
b
F4/80
B220
Mock
F4/80+ tum
IDLV
DMM_117
B220+ tum
SIN.LV.SF
F4/80+ tum
DMM_81
SIN.LV.
SF.GFP.PRE
DMM_18
F4/80+ tum
SIN.LV.
SF.PRE
F4/80+ tum
DMM_23



Supplementary Figure 1. Representative example of liver infiltrated hematopoietic tumoral cells in Cdkn2a-/- mice. Each row represents a single mouse, Mouse ID and the type of treatment is indicated on the right. a) Representative example of hematoxylin and eosin-stained sections from tumor-infiltrated liver (10x magnifications, left column and 20x magnifications, right column). The liver of the mice was severerly infiltrated by hematopoietic tumoral cells. b) Immuno-histochemical analysis (20x magnifications) of hematopoietic tumoral cells infiltrating the liver: F4/80+ (left comumn) and B220 (right column). This analyses revelals that Cdkn2a-/- mice treated with integration competent LVs developed histocytic sarcomas (F4/80+) at a significantly higher frequency that Mock- or IDLV-treated mice. (c) Immuno-fluorecence analysis (20x magnifications) of the liver of a WT C57 mouse (first row), used as negative control for the staining, and from tumor infiltrated liver from *Cdkn2a*$^{-/-}$ mice injected with SIN.LV.SF.GFP.WPRE In column order, from left to right: Topro3, for nuclei (TP3); Green Fluorecenct protein (GFP); CD45 Panleukocitic marker (CD45); Merge of the analyses. Immuno-fluorescence analyses confirmed that the tumor infiltrating liver in SIN.LV.SF group of mice were of hematopoietic origin and vector marked.