1X: 4 x 10^5 irradiated B16-F10 cells + soluble 3 μg GM-CSF + soluble 100 μg CpG ODN) at day 3; or cryogel-free bolus vaccines (Bolux Vax 2X: 4 x 10^5 irradiated B16-F10 cells + soluble 3 μg GM-CSF + soluble 100 μg CpG ODN) at both days 3 and 10; and (Control, no immunization): naïve mice.

Movie Legend

Movie S1. Three-dimensional confocal reconstruction of whole tumor cell-seeded cryogel vaccine after 6h incubation. Cell seeding onto sponge-like cryogels allows for efficient and homogenous attachment of cells to the polymeric walls. Cryogel vaccines with large interconnected macropores provide mechanical stability and the potential to act as a depot for cytokines and chemokines, while the RGD-containing matrix supports cell adhesion and spreading, and intra-scaffold migration of DCs and T cells. The availability of a large void fraction within the macroporous construct is anticipated to be critical for the recruitment, trafficking, priming, and dispersion of immune cells for immunotherapy. Actin filaments in encapsulated cells were visualized by staining with Alexa Fluor 488-phalloidin (green), cell nuclei were stained with DAPI (blue), and polymer walls were stained with polylysine-labeled rhodamine (red). Confocal z-stack scans were used to construct 3D images in movie format using Bitplane Imaris 7.3 F1.