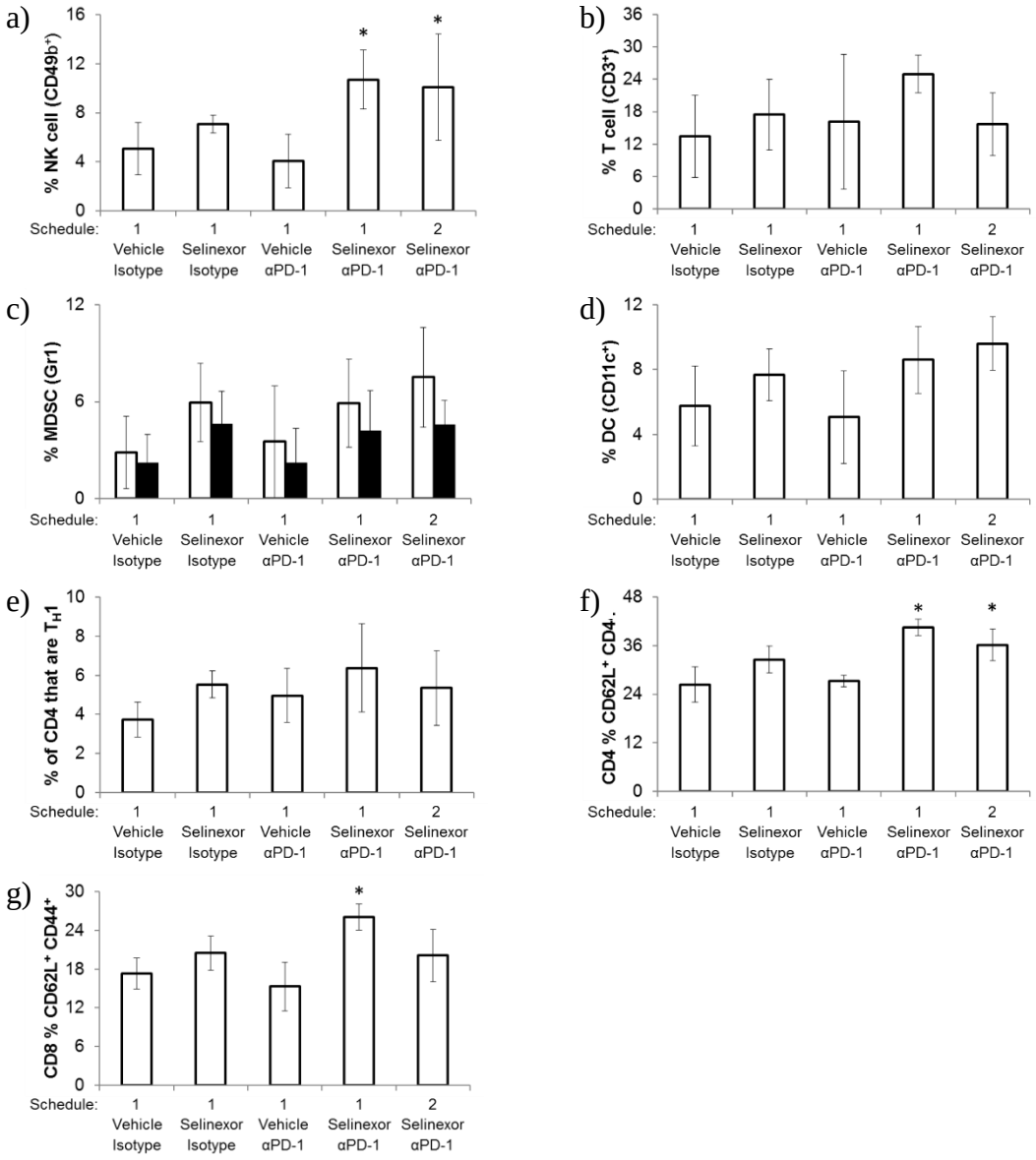
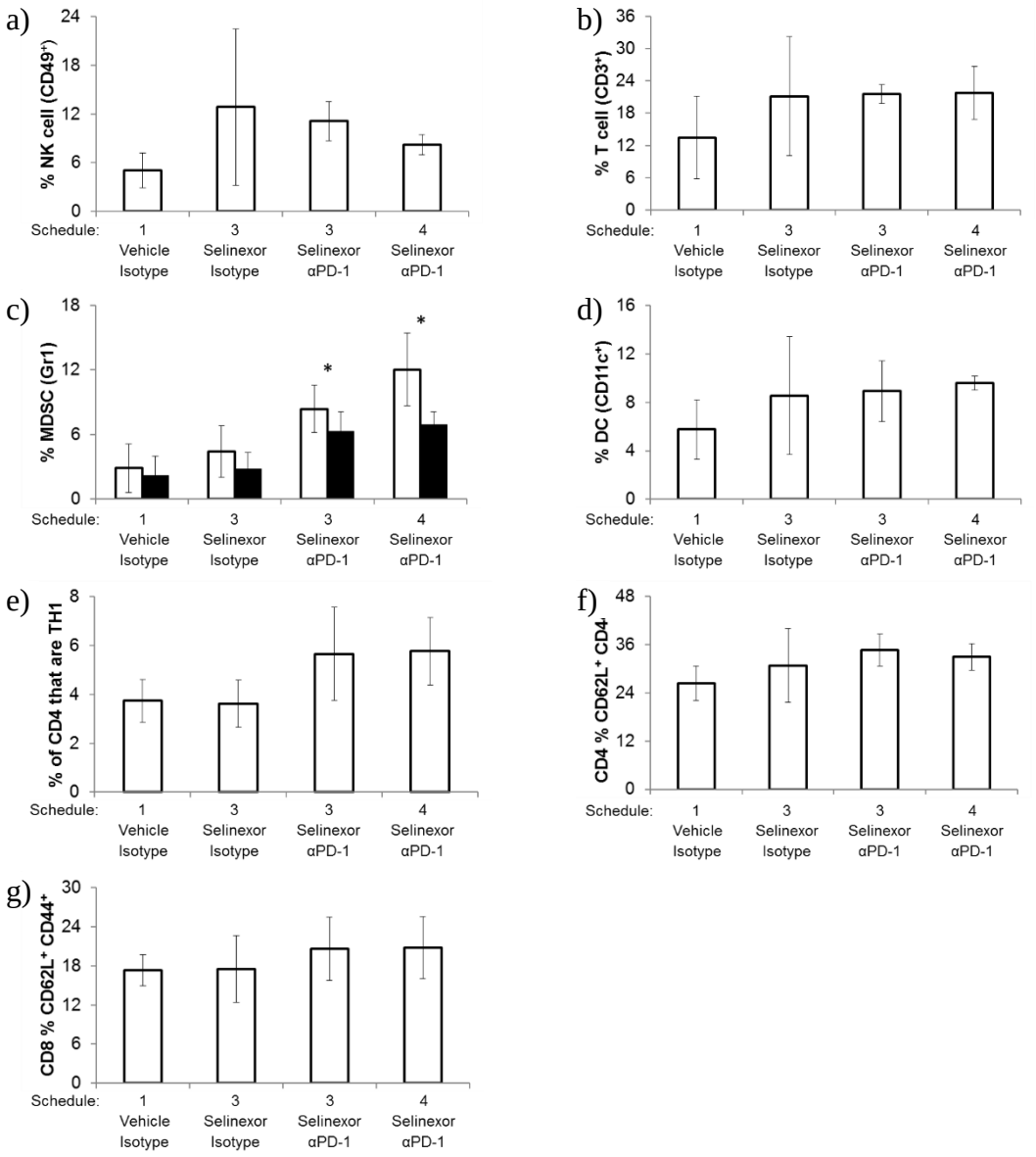
Farren *et al.* Supplemental Figure 1



Supplemental figure S1: Effects of alternative dosing schedules for selinexor (15 mg/kg) and anti-PD-1 on systemic immune populations. The frequency of splenic immune cell subsets was determined by flow cytometry, following the gating strategies described in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4. (a) NK cell frequency, (b) T cell frequency, (c) MDSC frequency, (d) DC frequency, (e) percentage of cells with T_H1 phenotype ($CD4^+$ $CCR6^-$ $CXCR3^+$ $CCR4^-$) among splenic $CD4^+$ T cells, (f & g) percentage of $CD4^+$ T cells (f) or $CD8^+$ T cells (g) with an early activated/central memory phenotype ($CD62L^+$ $CD44^+$). n=4-5 mice per group, (h); Mean ± S.D.; *, $p<0.05$ as compared to vehicle + isotype control in Turkey HSD post-hoc test following ANOVA $p<0.05$.

Farren *et al.* Supplemental Figure 2



Supplemental figure S2: Effects of alternative dosing schedules for selinexor (10 mg/kg) and anti-PD-1 on systemic immune populations. The frequency of splenic immune cell subsets was determined by flow cytometry, following the gating strategies described in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4. (a) NK cell frequency, (b) T cell frequency, (c) MDSC frequency, (d) DC frequency, (e) percentage of cells with T_H1 phenotype ($CD4^+$ $CCR6^-$ $CXCR3^+$ $CCR4^-$) among splenic $CD4^+$ T cells, (f & g) percentage of $CD4^+$ T cells (f) or $CD8^+$ T cells (g) with an early activated/central memory phenotype ($CD62L^+$ $CD44^+$). n=4-5 mice per group; Mean ± S.D.; *, $p<0.05$ as compared to vehicle + isotype control in Turkey HSD post-hoc test following ANOVA $p<0.05$.