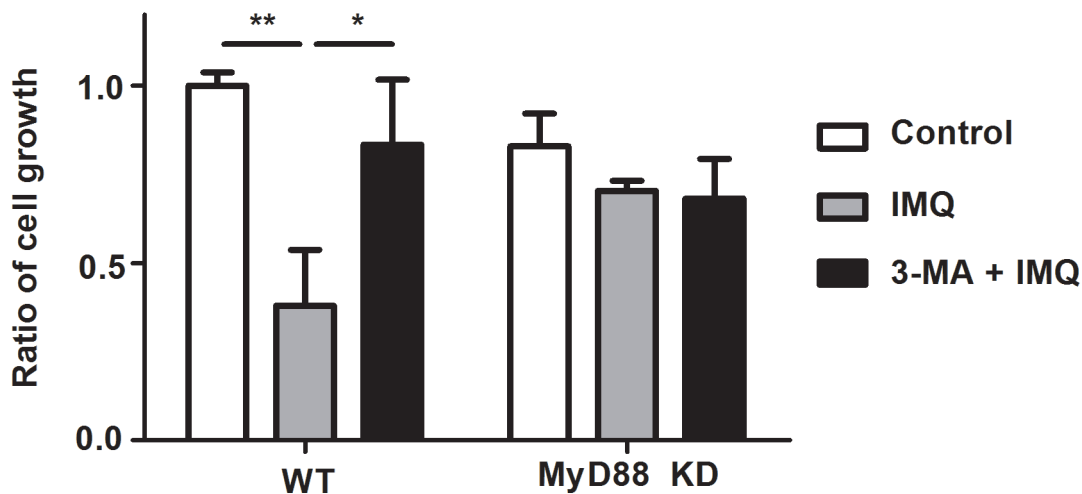


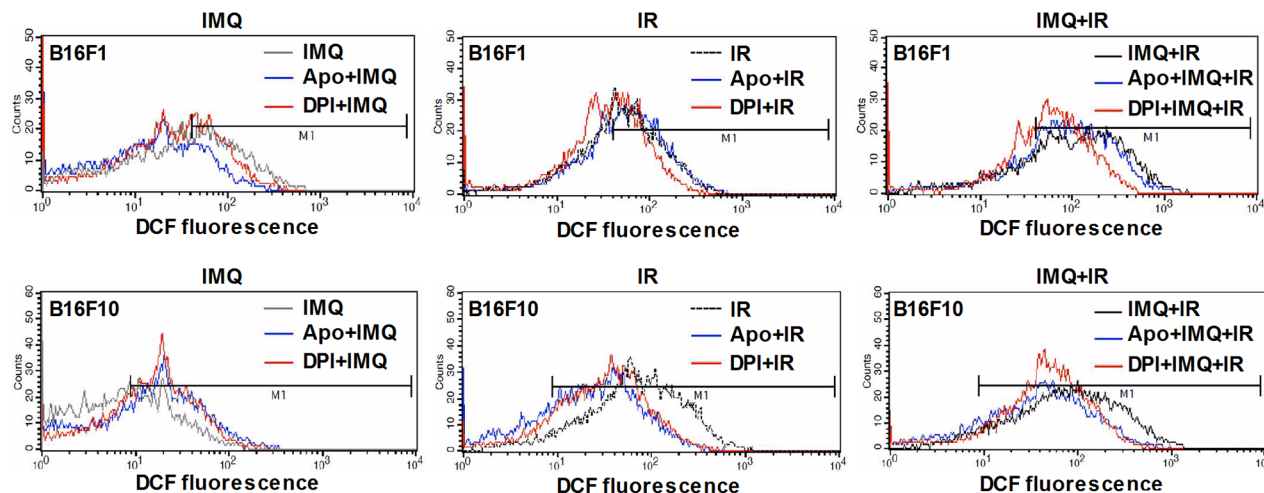
The TLR7 agonist imiquimod induces anti-cancer effects via autophagic cell death and enhances anti-tumoral and systemic immunity during radiotherapy for melanoma

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

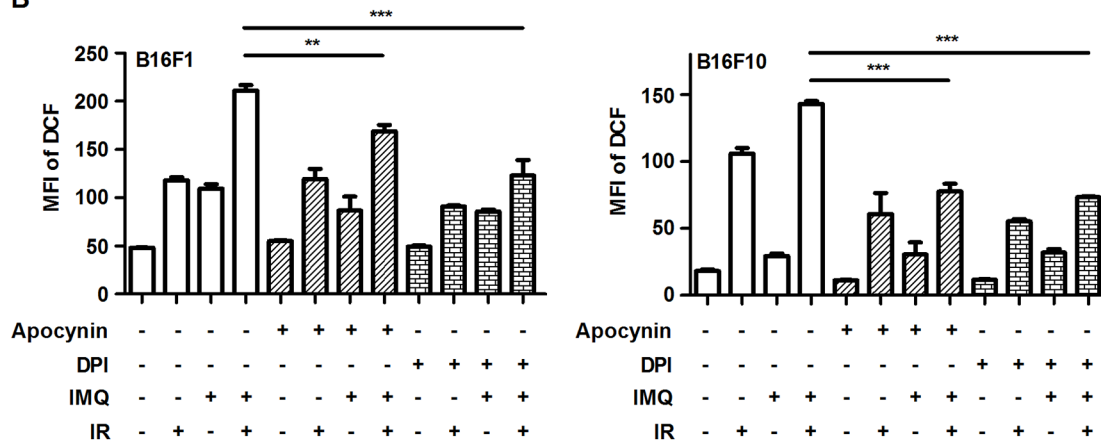


Supplementary Figure 1: Cytotoxic effect of IMQ is dependent on TLR7 pathway. The growth rates of untreated cells (Control), IMQ-treated cells (IMQ), and 3-MA and IMQ-treated cells (3MA+IMQ) were measured in both wild-type and Myd88 knock-down B16F10 cells.

A



B



Supplementary Figure 2: IMQ treatment combined IR enhances ROS production. (A) B16F1 and B16F10 cells were treated with IR alone (IR), IMQ alone (IMQ) or IMQ combined with IR (IMQ+IR) in the presence or absence of ROS scavenger, DPI or NADPH oxidase inhibitor, apocynin (Apo). Cells were labeled with 5-[and-6]- chloromethyl-2', 7'-dichlorodihydro fluorescein diacetate (DCFH-DA) and then evaluated using flow cytometry. (B) The bar graphs represent DCF MFI. The mean value ± standard deviation from triplicate measurements are shown. The MFI refers to the mean fluorescence intensity. Significant differences are indicated by **p < 0.01, and ***p < 0.001.