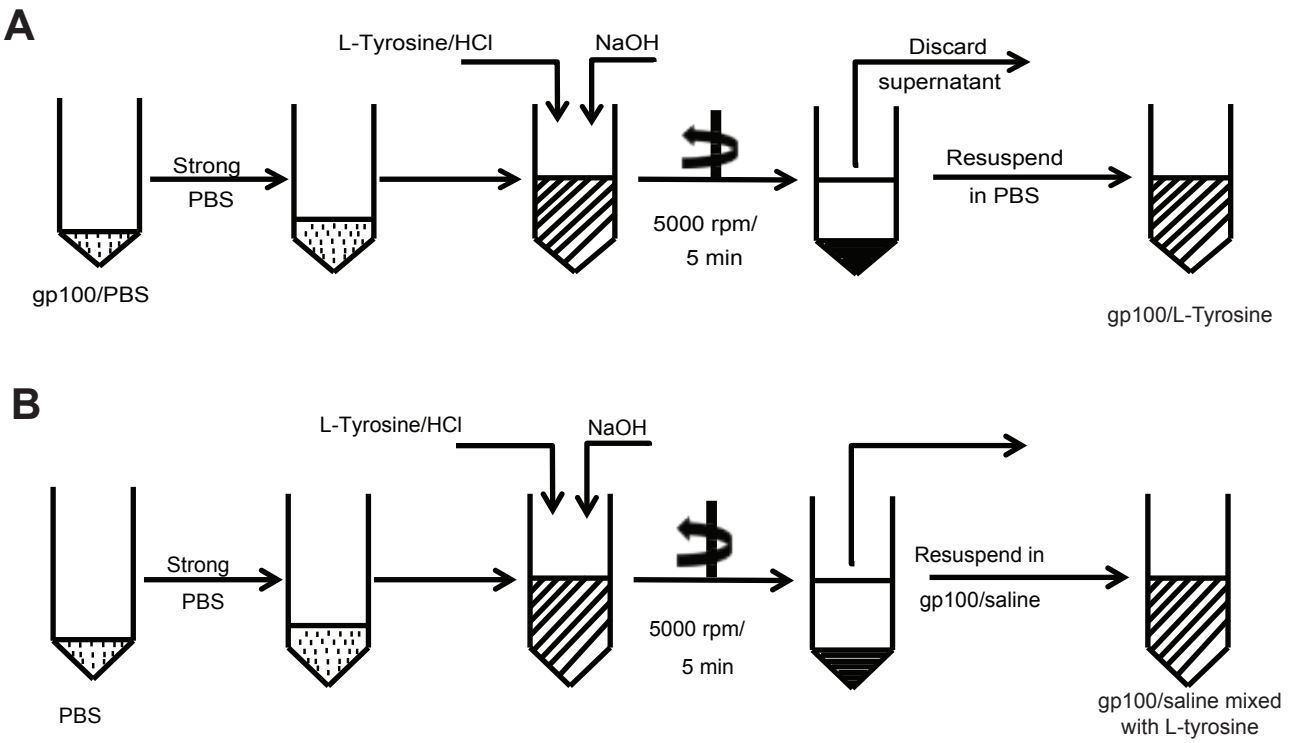

Figure S1. Schematics of the preparations of A) gp100/L-Tyrosine formulation and B) gp100/saline mixed with L-Tyrosine (see the section of materials and methods for details). C) L-Tyrosine microparticles at 10x magnification with scale bar.

Figure S1

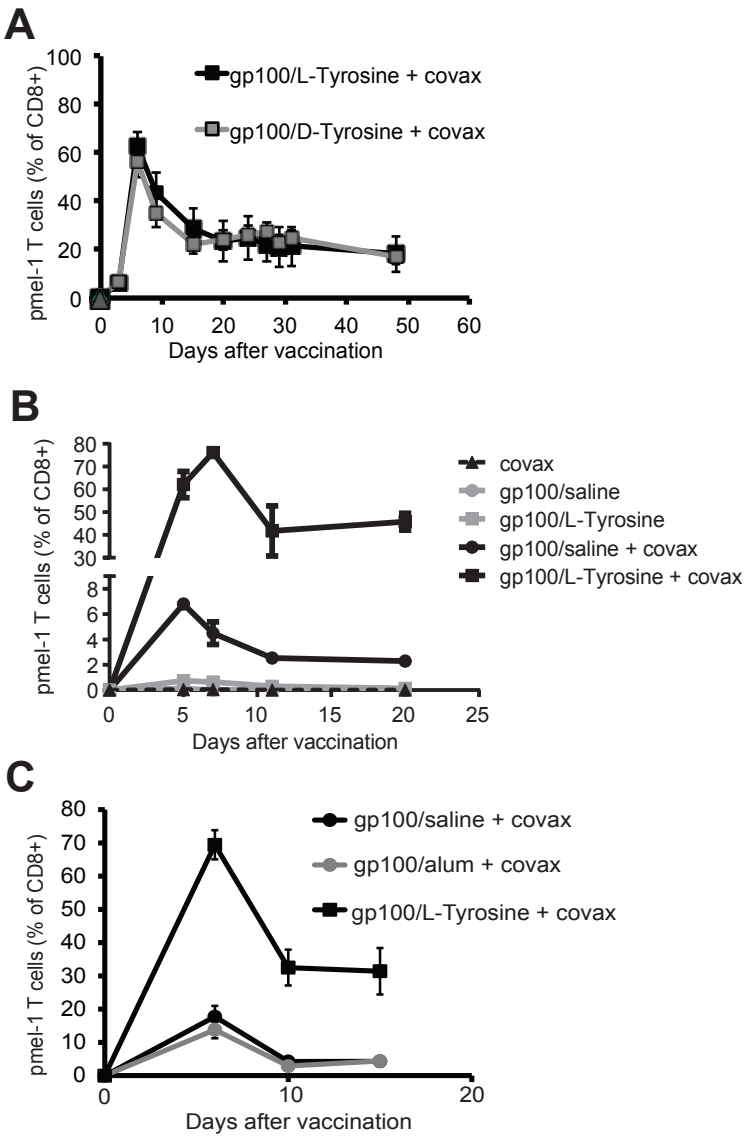

Figure S2. A) gp100/L-Tyrosine induces very modest T cell response in the absence of covax. B) L- and D-Tyrosine induced similar T cell responses. C) A comparison of pmel-1 T cell induction by gp100 peptide in saline, L-tyrosine and alum formulations. Mice received $8x10^5$ pmel-1 T cells and indicated treatments on day 0. Pmel-1 T cell level as a percentage of CD8 + T cells in the blood at indicated time points.

Figure S2

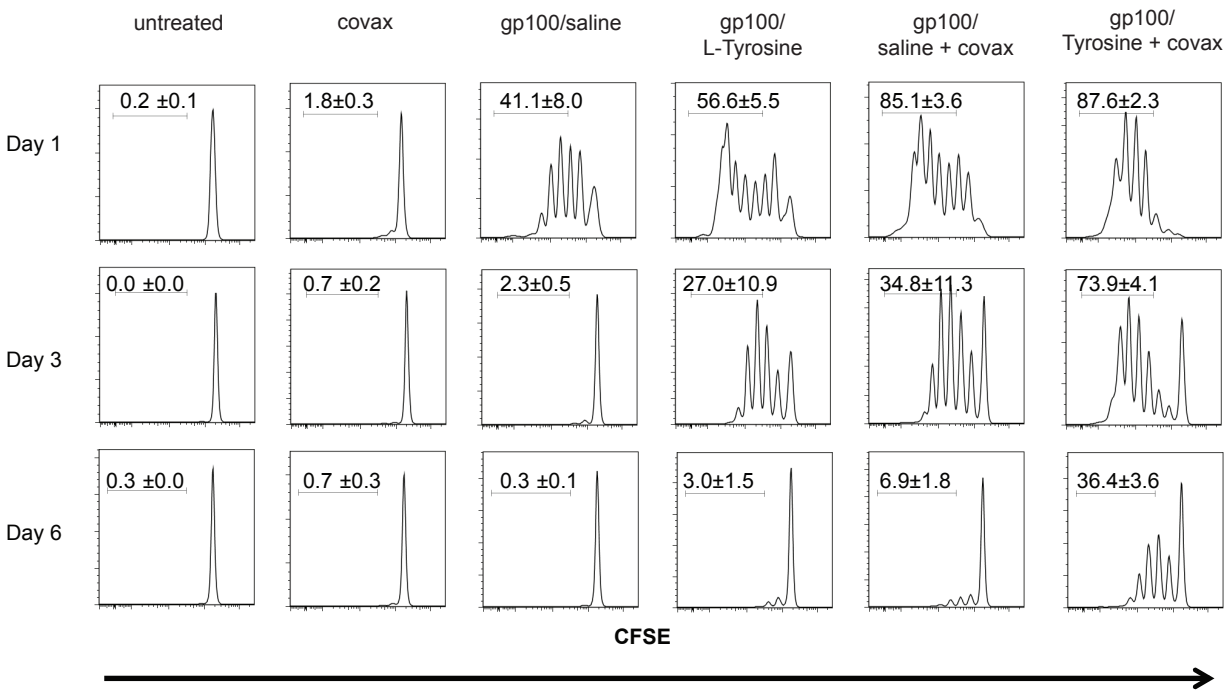

Figure S3. Ag presentation time of gp100 in saline and L-tyrosine formulations in the absence and presence of covax. All mice were treated as indicated on day 0. At indicated time points, 2x106 CFSE labeled pmel-1 CD8+ T cells were transferred to hosts. 72 hours post T cell transfer, vaccination site-draining lymph nodes were harvested and CFSE dilution of pmel-1 T cells was measured by flow cytometry. n = 3 mice per group. Data are shown as mean ± s.e.m.

Figure S3

Table SI
Amount of peptide trapped by L-Tyrosine particles after preparation process.

Peptide	gp100 $_{25\text{-}33}$ (KVPRNQDWL)	OVA $_{257\text{-}264}$ (SIINFEKL)
% from initial input	24.0 ± 3.6%	25.0 ± 2.1%

Data shown are representative of two independent experiments.