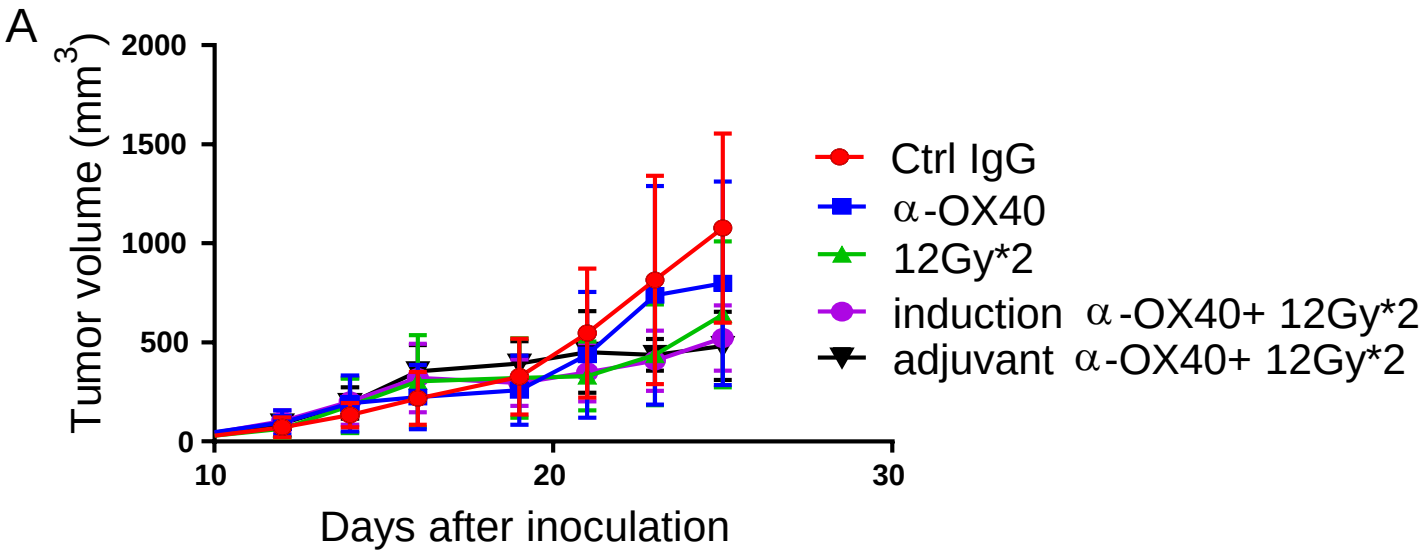
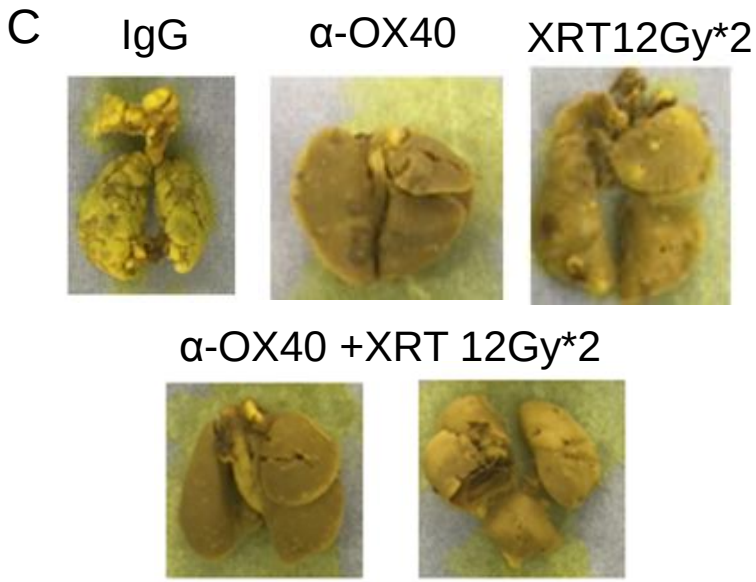
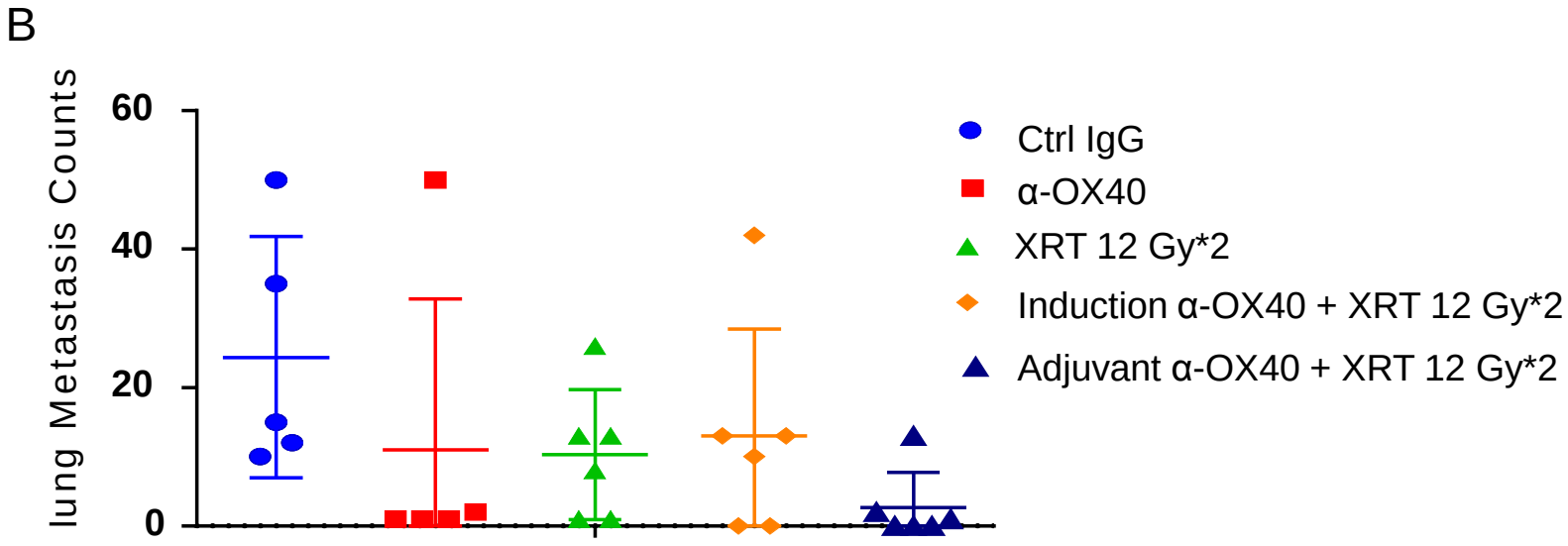
Supplementary Figure S1

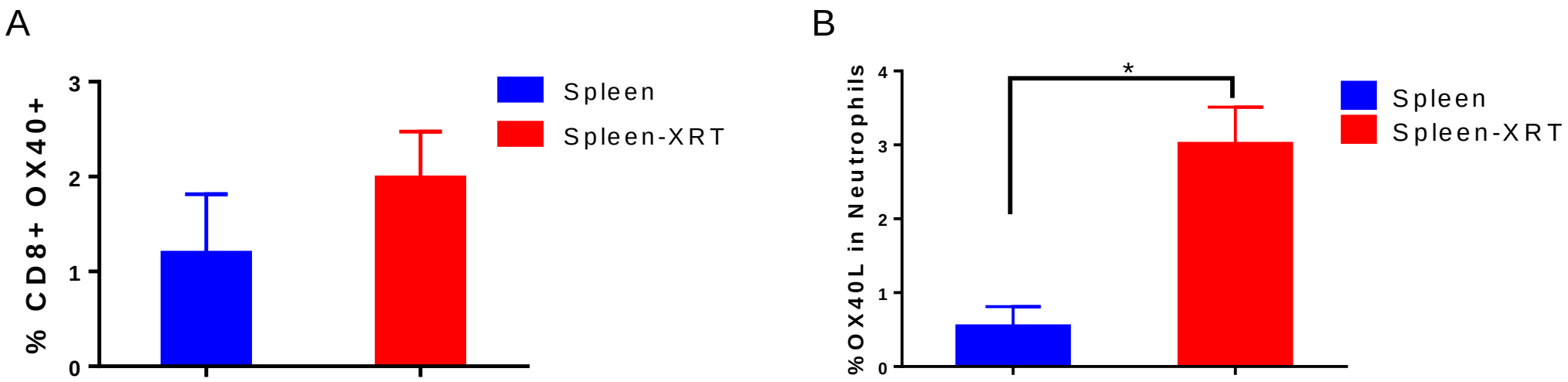






Supplementary Figure S1. XRT (12 Gy x 2) with α-OX40 treatment effect on **A,** tumor growth and **B,** lung metastases in induction and adjuvant settings. **C,** a representative picture depicting the decrease in lung tumor nodules with the combination therapy after staining with Bouin's fixative solution.

Supplementary Figure S2

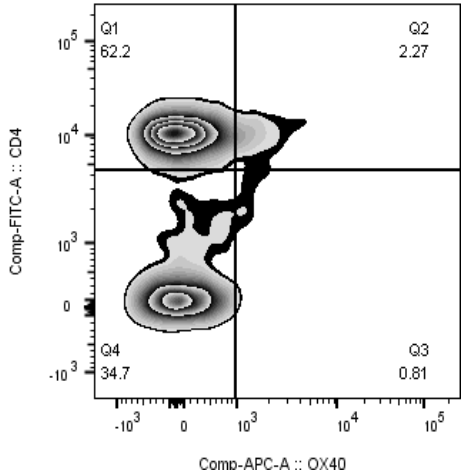


Supplementary Figure S2. XRT upregulates OX40^{+} CD8 T-cells and enhances OX40L expression in neutrophils. **A,** in anti-PD1-resistant 344SQ tumor model, XRT given as three 12-Gy fractions (total dose 36 Gy) increased the percentages of CD8^{+} T-cells expressing OX40 in the splenocytes 48 h after last dose of radiation. **B,** Percent neutrophils expressing OX40L isolated from splenocytes 48 h after XRT. Cells are first gated on leukocytes then Gr1^{hi} CD11b^{+} cells then on OX40L^{+} population. $^{*}P \leq 0.05$ is considered significant.

Supplementary Figure S3

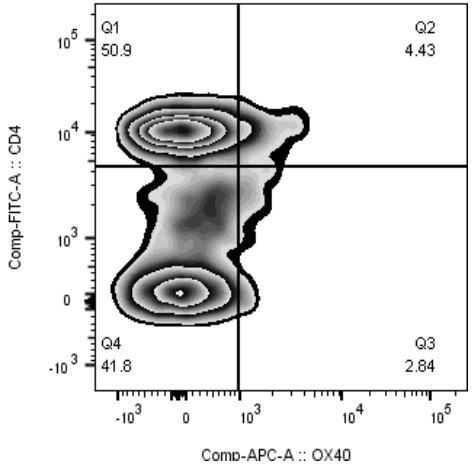
A

48 hours without XRT in Spl.



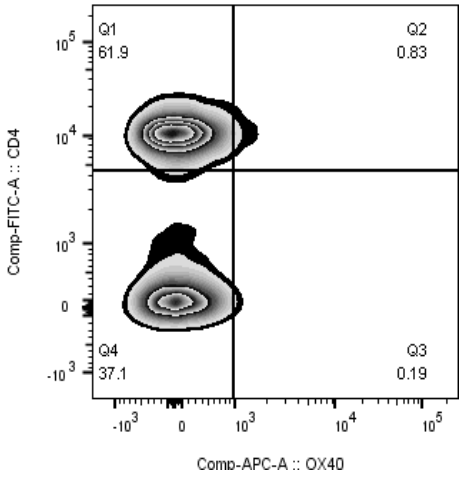
B

48 hours after XRT 12 Gy × 3 in Spl.



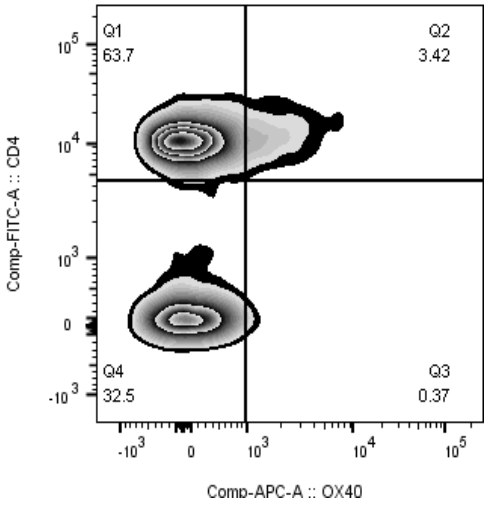
C

48 hours without XRT in dLN



D

48 hours after XRT 12 Gy × 3 in dLN



Supplementary Figure S3. Effect of radiation (XRT) on immune-cell profiles in splenocytes (Spl) and draining lymph nodes (dLN). Representative flow cytometry gating of ($CD4^+$ $OX40^+$) lymphocytes isolated from **A, B** spleen and **C, D** tumor draining lymph node of mice at 48 h after XRT (12 Gy x 3) or no XRT to anti-PD1 resistant tumors.